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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE GREEK COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Vol. XLIX.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
GREEK COINS OF CARIA, COS,
RHODES, &c.

BY
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WITH ONE MAP AND FORTY FIVE AUTOTYPE PLATES.

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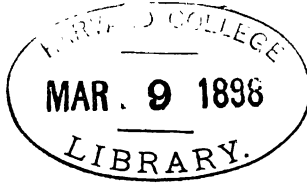
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P R E F A C E.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum comprises the money of the South-Western regions of Asia Minor, anciently known as Caria, and of the adjacent islands, Astypalaea, Calymna, Carpathos, Cos, Megiste, Nisyros, Rhodes, &c.

The Map which accompanies the work is by Mr. B. V. Darbishire. In its physical features it is mainly based on Kiepert's *Formae Orbis antiqui*, 1894 (Map ix.); but, owing to the kindness of Mr. J. L. Myres, the results of his recent explorations in the country to the north of the Ceramic gulf have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Darbishire, and have enabled him to make some important modifications in these regions, and to mark correctly the sites of the towns of Caryanda, Telmessus, and Chalcetor. The sites, as indicated on the map, of Bargasa, Euippe, Hyllarima, and Astyra (κατὰ Ῥόδου), are more or less conjectural. I have not ventured to place on the map the positions of Euralium, Callipolis, and Pyrnus, of which places there are no coins in the British Museum.

A few of the more remarkable and interesting coins not in the British Museum are figured on Pl. XLV., among which, however, the tetradrachm of Cnidus (Fig. 7) has been added to the Collection since the Plate was printed.

The size of the coins is given in inches and tenths, and the weight of all gold and silver coins in Eng. Troy grs. Tables for converting grains into grammes, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

In the revision of the work, I have received material assistance from Mr. Warwick Wroth and Mr. G. F. Hill, Assistants in the Department of Coins and Medals.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

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- ✓ XIII. Chersonesus, Cidramus, Cuidus.
- ✓ XIV. Cnidus.
- ✓ XV. Cnidus.
- ✓ XVI. Cnidus.
- ✓ XVII. Euipe, Euromus, Gordiuteichos.
- ✓ XVIII. Halicarnassus.
- ✓ XIX. Halicarnassus, Harpasa, Heraclea-Salbace.
- ✓ XX. Heraclea-Salbace, Hydus, Hyllarima.
- ✓ XXI. Iasus, Idyma, Mylasa.
- ✓ XXII. Mylasa, Myndus.
- ✓ XXIII. Neapolis Myndiorum (?), Neapolis ad Harpasum, Orthosia,
Sebastopolis, Stratonicea.
- ✓ XXIV. Stratonicea.
- ✓ XXV. Tabae.
- ✓ XXVI. Tabae.
- ✓ XXVII. Termera, Trapezopolis.

- ✓XXVIII. Satraps of Caria.
- ✓ XXIX. Astypalaea, Calymna, Carpathos.
- ✓ XXX.—XXXIII. Cos.
- ✓XXXIV. Megiste, Nisyros, Camirus.
- ✓ XXXV. Ialysus, Lindus.
- ✓XXXVI.—XLIII. Rhodus.
- ✓ XLIV. Caria. Alliance Coins.
- ✓ XLV. Coins not in the British Museum.

✓MAP OF CARIA, &c.



GREEK COINAGE OF CARIA AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS.



INTRODUCTION.

§ I.—GEOGRAPHICAL LIMITS OF CARIA.

THE geographical limits assigned to Caria in the present volume correspond with those which have been adopted by Prof. W. M. Ramsay in his recent work *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia* (Oxford, 1895). The northern boundary is the course of the Maeander; the eastern that of its tributary stream the Caprus, the north-eastern spurs of the Salbacus range, and, lastly, the river Indus from its source to the sea.

The towns of Trapezopolis, Attuda, and Cidramus, all situate on the northern lower slopes of the Salbacus, are thus included in Caria, and not in Phrygia, while those of Tralles, Nysa, Mastaura, Briula, &c., which lay north of the Maeander, will be dealt with in the volume describing the coinage of Lydia.

In Caria, properly so called, that is to say in the inland districts, there was no coinage whatever before Alexander's conquest; and, on the coast, Cnidus and Chersonesus, Idyma, Termera, and Astyra were the only mints before the commencement of the fine series of coins of the Hecatomnid dynasty. In the Greek islands, on the other hand, Calymna, Cos, Rhodes, &c., silver coins were in general use from very early times.

Speaking generally, it may be said that coined money did not come into common use as a medium of exchange in the towns and village communities of Central Caria until long after the age of Alexander the Great. The second century B.C., from the date of the victory of the Romans over Antiochus in B.C. 189, marks the beginning of a new state of things, and a rapid development of commercial activity accompanied by the introduction of autonomous coinages at all the principal centres of population. The quasi-regal issues of Alexandrine tetradrachms and of imitations of the gold Philippos were in the second and first centuries superseded by autonomous municipal silver coinages, some of which, *e.g.* those of Stratonicea, Tabae, &c., survived into early Imperial times. As a rule, however, the coinage, in Caria as elsewhere, from Augustus to Gallienus, was restricted to bronze.

For convenience of reference an alphabetical order has been followed in the Introduction as in the text, and under each city a sketch is given of its numismatic history.

§ II.—NUMISMATIC HISTORY OF THE GREEK AND CARIAN TOWNS OF S.W. ASIA MINOR.

Alabanda was an ancient Carian town, said to have been founded by Kar, and named after Alabandos, his son, by **ALABANDA.** Kallirrhoë, daughter of Maeandros. The name is thought by Steph. Byz.* to be the Carian equivalent of *ἰππώνικος* or *εὐπιππος*.† Another tradition makes Alabandos a son of Euippos.‡ The town was situate on the Marsyas about twenty miles south of its confluence with the Maeander at the modern *Arab-Hissar*.§

* *s.v.* Ἀλάβανδα.

† Cf. Cic., *Nat. deor.*, 3, 15, 9.

‡ Steph. Byz., *l.c.* Euippos was the eponymous hero of the Carian *ἄλιππος*.

§ Waddington, *As. Min.*, 40.

No coins appear to have been struck at Alabanda before the beginning of the second century B.C., when it is mentioned among the allies of Rome in the war against Philip V of Macedon, *circ.* B.C. 197.* In this same year Antiochus III, after having made himself master of Ephesus, proceeded to plant colonies in various towns of Asia Minor, and in his honour these towns adopted for a time the name of Antioch. Among them was doubtless Alabanda, which bore the name of Antiochia for a short period between B.C. 197 and the defeat of Antiochus at the battle of Magnesia in B.C. 190.†

For the tetradrachms of Alabanda, reading ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, struck immediately before the change of the name, see Mionnet, iii., 305, nos. 4-7. Of these earliest issues of Alabanda there is as yet but one specimen in the British Museum (p. 271, no. 1). They bear the names of the local magistrates (according to Babelon, *Mél.*, i., p. 9, of the *στρατηγοὶ ἐπὶ χώρας*), ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ, ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ, ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ, [Ι]ΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ,‡ ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ, and ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ.§ Of these magistrates, the last four, Demetrius, Isokrates, Menekles, and Menestheus, would seem to have held office during the year in which the city first received its new name of Antiochia, for they re-appear in the list of magistrates' names on the coins reading ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ.||

* Polyb., xvi. 24.

† Babelon, *Mélanges Num.*, i. 7.

‡ This name is misread ΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ by Mionnet, and ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ by Babelon.

§ Mionnet also gives the name of ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ, but although this name occurs on coins reading ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ, there is no sufficient evidence that it also occurs on coins with the legend ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ.

|| The list of names on the coins of Alabanda with the ethnic ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ is, so far as I have been able to complete it, as follows:—

Tetradrachms:—ΑΡΙ]ΣΤΕΥΣ (Hunter, p. 26, no. 1), ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ (Wadd., *Mél.*, ii., pl. i. 6), ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 14),

The fact that the silver coins of Alabanda reading **ANTIOXEQN** are at present more commonly met with than those reading **ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ** is probably only due to chance.

After the defeat of Antiochus at the battle of Magnesia, B.C. 190, Alabanda resumed its original name.

The subsequent coinage consists partly of Alexandrine tetradrachms* bearing the dates (?) **A—ΘΙ** (1-15), and partly of tridrachms, didrachms, and octobols, of the Rhodian Standard bearing the following dates (?) and the legend **ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ** :—**L. Α** (yr. 1), 177 grs. (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 12); **ΙΑ** (yr. 11), 175·4 grs. (B. M., *infra*, p. 2); **ΘΙ** and **ΙΕ** (yr. 15), 118 grs. (B. M., *infra*, p. 3), 110 grs. (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 12); **ΚΑ** (yr. 21), 187·5 grs. (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 11); no date, 74·8 grs. (B. M., *infra*, p. 3); and **Æ** with name **ΠΑΜΦΙΛΟΣ** (Im., *Gr. M.*, 661). From what era these dated tetradrachms, &c., are reckoned there is nothing to show, but it seems *primâ facie* probable that when western Asia Minor was re-organized by a Roman Commission presided over by the Consul Volso, B.C. 189, Alabanda may have been one of the towns which had their liberties confirmed, and which, in reward for having joined the Romans at Magnesia, were relieved from the payment of tribute. The year B.C. 189 may therefore have been the era

ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ (Mion., iii., no. 53), **ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ** (Mion., iii., no. 54, and *Sup.* vi., nos. 57, 67), **ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ** (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 14), **ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ** (B. M., *infra*, p. 1, no. 1), **ΦΙΛΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ** (Wadd., *As. Min.*, p. 42), **ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΣ** (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 13), **Ε** (Bab., *Mél.*, i., p. 13), and **Σ** (Montagu Sale, Lot 595).

Drachms :—**ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ**, **Ε]ΡΜΑΓΟΡ[ΑΣ]**? **ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ**, **ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ** and **ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ** (B. M., *infra*, p. 1, nos. 3—7).

Bronze :—**ΑΡΙΣΤΕΥΣ** (Im., *Gr. M.*, 662), and **ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ** (Hunter, pl. v. 7).

* Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1144-1150.

from which the Alabandian tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type and the silver coins of the Rhodian weight reading ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ are dated, though Babelon* prefers, chiefly on account of their style, to attribute them to the period after B.C. 168, when Caria and Lycia were declared free by the Roman Senate.† It is this last-mentioned date (B.C. 168) which I have adopted in the text (p. 2). It must not be forgotten, however, that as early as B.C. 170 the Alabandian legates pleaded at Rome that they had already built a temple to the goddess Roma, and instituted annual games in her honour;‡ but whether the privilege of *immunitas a tributis* (ἀτέλεια), of which Alabanda boasts on her coins of later Imperial times, dates from this early period, as Sterrett§ suggests, or from subsequent times, there is nothing whatever to show. The inscription ΘΕΑ [ΡΩ]ΜΗ accompanying the type of the goddess Roma seated on a cuirass and holding in her hand a figure of Nike (p. 4, no. 20) proves, however, that the worship of Roma lasted at Alabanda as long as it continued to coin money.

The coins of Alabanda struck between B.C. 168 (?) and Imperial times are rare, and it may be doubted whether any of them were issued after the constitution of the Roman province of Asia, B.C. 133, until the time of Augustus.

During the invasion of Asia Minor by Q. Labienus, B.C. 40-39, when nearly all the cities of the southern coast submitted to him, Alabanda, Mylasa, and Stratonicea offered a stubborn resistance. The two former were captured, and suffered much at the invader's hands.|| The accession of Augustus was therefore hailed by them as the commencement of a new era of liberty.

From this time until the reign of Philip the coinage of Alabanda

* *Mél.*, i., p. 12.

† *Livy*, xliii. 6.

‡ *Polyb.*, xxx. 5; *Livy*, xlv. 25.

§ *Inscr. of Assos*, p. 25.

|| *Le Bas-Wadd.*, p. 193.

appears to have been plentiful. Only one or two specimens are known with magistrates' names, viz., *Α* *Ἀνδρωνος*, Archon (p. 4), and *Ἀριστογένης*, Hipparch (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 661). Mionnet (Suppl., vi., 439, 27) also describes a coin of M. Aurelius on which the magistrate's name is preceded by **ΕΠ. CTP** [*αττηγού*], and on coins of Livia (S., vi., p. 436-7) he gives a magistrate's name with **ΕΠΙ Γ** [*ραμματέως*], but this is a very doubtful reading. The coins of Sept. Severus and Caracalla are usually countermarked with a head of Geta. The latest known coin of Alabanda is one of Otacilia reading **ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ** (Mt. S., vi., 443, 42).

For types not included in the text, see Head, *H. N.*, p. 519.

Alinda is placed by Kiepert some 12 miles west of Alabanda,

ALINDA. at the modern *Demirdjideressi*. It was situated

on a rocky height commanding the plain of *Karpuzly-ova*, through which an affluent of the Marsyas flows in an easterly direction towards Alabanda.

The district called Hidrias, of which Alinda was the capital and a strong fortress, was ceded by Ada, the widow of Hidrieus, to Alexander the Great. No coins appear to have been struck at Alinda before the beginning of the second century B.C. The reverse type of the bronze coin (Pl. ii., no. 9) is evidently suggested by that of the contemporary half-cistophorus. The other second-century bronze coins resemble in style some of the coins of Philip V of Macedon, who wintered in Caria B.C. 201, and are also like those of the neighbouring Heraclea in Ionia, which likewise date from about the same time. Mionnet (Suppl., vi., 443) describes two silver drachms under Alinda, the first of which certainly belongs to Corcyra (cf. B. M. Cat., *Corcyra*, 366, 377), and it is doubtful whether the second is correctly described.

The Imperial coins range from Augustus to Caracalla and Plautilla, and from the time of Sept. Severus sometimes bear

the name and title of the magistrates (archons) *Μένιππος* and *Ούλιάδης*.

Amyzon is a small town mentioned by Ptolemy* and Strabo.† It

was situated on a height a few miles north-west of

AMYZON.

Alinda. Borrell‡ was the first to attribute coins to this town. I would assign the two specimens in the British Museum to the Imperial period, but I am at a loss to explain the type of p. 13, no. 1 (Pl. iii. 1), which is distinctly a negress's head. Whether the two coins bearing the magistrate's name **ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟC**, published by Imhoof Blumer,§ belong to the Imperial period or to a somewhat earlier date is a doubtful point.

Antiochia ad Maeandrum stood on high ground overlooking the

plain of the Maeander at its confluence with the

**ANTIOCHIA
AD
MAEANDRUM.**

Morsynns. It was founded by one of the Seleucid

kings, probably Antiochus Soter,|| though it does not seem to have struck any coins before B.C. 168 (except perhaps a few tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type [Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 1176-7, there attributed to Antiochia Pisidiae]), when Caria received the gift of freedom from the Roman Senate.¶

In addition to the tetradrachm with the name of **AINEΑΣ** described in the text (p. 14, no. 1, Pl. iii. 3), a second and still more remarkable specimen has recently been acquired by the *Bibliothèque Nationale*, having on the obverse a head of Zeus, and on the reverse an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, the whole surrounded by a circular Maeander pattern. The magistrate's name on this coin is **ΣΟΛ[ων?]** (Pl. xlv. 10). To the drachms of the same period may also be added a specimen in the cabinet of Herr A. Loebbecke, of Brunswick, with the magistrate's name **ΔΙΟ-**

* v., 2, 19; Pliny, *N. H.*, v., 109.

† p. 658.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, ix., 144.

§ *Mon. Gr.*, 304, and *Gr. M.*, p. 662.

|| Soter (B.C. 281-261). Ramsay, *C. B. Phryg.*, p. 185.

¶ Polyb., xxx. 5; T. Liv., xlv., 25.

ΤΡΕΦΗΣ,* and to the series of bronze coins specimens bearing the names of **ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ**,† **ΛΥΚΩΝ**, **ΘΕΟΞΕ**, **ΜΕΝΙΚΚΟΥ**, and **ΕΡΜΟΓΕ**.‡

The earliest coins of the Imperial period (Augustus) were issued by the authority of the entire college of magistrates (*Συναρχία*), comprising in all probability members of the *Δῆμος*, *Βουλή*, and *Γερουσία*, under the presidency of the eponymous magistrate, whose name appears in the genitive case, e.g. **ΕΥΝΑΡΧΙΑ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ**, **ΑΓΛΑΟΥ** or **ΠΑΙΩΝΙΟΥ**. The term *Συναρχία* is not met with on the coins of any other city, though it occurs in inscriptions.§

A coin of Augustus, *Rev.* head of Tiberius, published by Imhoof Blumer,|| with the names **ΙΕΡΕΙΗΣ ΕΥΓΕΝΕΤΩΡ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣ**, may be an instance of the custom of polyonymy which Waddington¶ notices as prevalent at Aphrodisias; or, with greater probability, it may record the names of the three principal magistrates of the Synarchy. (Cf. coins of Plarasa and Aphrodisias with three names.)

After the time of Augustus, the only magistrate's name which I have met with on coins of Antioch is that of **ΚΛ ΑΓΛΑΟΥ ΦΡΟΥΓΙ** (Cl. Aglaus Frugi) on coins of Domitian, accompanied by the title *ἐπιμελη[τής]* (concerning which see Head, *Hist. Num.*, *Intro.*, lxxvii.).**

In addition to the long list of divinities, whose busts or figures are described in the text of the Catalogue, Mionnet (iii., 314, no. 62) records a specimen reading **ΖΕΥΣ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟΣ**; but I

* *Zeit. f. Num.*, xii., Pl. xiii. 3.

† *Z. f. N.*, xii., 322.

‡ Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 304.

§ Dittenberger, *Syll.*, 165, 33; 218, 1; 132, 20; 234, 2, 8.

|| *Gr. M.*, 662.

¶ *As. Min.*, 44.

** In *Hist. Num.*, p. 520, I have also cited the titles **ΑΡΧ[ΩΝ]** and **ΓΡ[ΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ]** on insufficient evidence.

suspect that this is a misreading of Sestini's (*Desc. Num. Vet.*, 367) for **ZEYC BOYΛAIOC**. Among the types of the Imperial coins that of **ZEYC KATETΩAIOC** (Pl. iv. 4) and the representation of the Bridge over the Maeander (Pl. iv. 7) are among the most noteworthy.

Aphrodisias stood on a spur of Mount Salbacus about 1600 feet above the river Morsynus near its source, some 20 miles S.E. of Antiochia. A few miles to the east of the town the little river Timeles, an affluent of the Harpasus, took its rise. Personifications of both these streams (the Morsynus and the Timeles) occur on coins of the Imperial age.* Although according to Steph. Byz. (*s.v. Μεγάλη πόλις*) it was an ancient city, it does not seem to have coined much money before the latter part of the first century B.C. Its first important issue consists of silver drachms and bronze struck in conjunction with the town of Plarasa, which was probably situate also on the river Morsynus, in the immediate neighbourhood of Aphrodisias. The two places formed in fact one community, upon which the rights of *ἐλευθερία* and *ἀτέλεια* were conferred by a Senatusconsultum in the time of M. Antony, B.C. 39-35,† and this event may have been the occasion of the coinage of silver in the joint names of the two united municipalities.

At an earlier period (3rd or 2nd cent. B.C.) according to Imhoof-Blumer,‡ Plarasa seems to have struck some bronze coins independently of Aphrodisias. The only known specimen of this coinage bears a single magistrate's name, [Δ]AMONIKOC. Im-

* The coins with the legend **TIMEΛHC** belong, according to Waddington, to the age of the Antonines. Ramsay (*C. B. Phr.*, p. 189) remarks that they commemorate the introduction of the water of the Timeles into Aphrodisias by means of an aqueduct constructed at the expense of Karminios Claudianus, the second of that name.

Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2737, 2845.

‡ *Gr. M.*, 663.

hoof (*l.c.*) also describes a bronze coin of the autonomous class struck in the name of Aphrodisias alone, and another specimen with different types is described in the present volume (p. 25, no. 5, Pl. v. 4).

The silver issue of Plarasa and Aphrodisias can hardly have lasted much beyond the reign of Augustus, for all the known specimens are very uniform in style. About 17 varieties have been published. Of these one bears a single name in the nominative case, **ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ** *; ten have a name in the nominative followed by a patronymic in the genitive; three give also the name of the grandfather as well as that of the father of the magistrate; and the remaining three bear the names of three magistrates all in the nominative case. One very remarkable specimen, published for the first time in the present work (p. 26, no. 6, Pl. v. 5), supplies, in addition, the official title of the magistrate, *Ἱερεὺς Δήμου*, a title as yet unrecorded on any other coin. Two specimens (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* 305 and *Gr. M.* 663), the latter now in the British Museum (*infra*, p. 271), bear the sign (✕) of the denarius, whence it may be inferred that these silver pieces, although of light weight (55 grs.), were tarified as equivalent to Roman denarii.†

From the time of Augustus down to the reign of Gallienus the coinage consists of bronze only, and the name of Plarasa no longer appears. The magistrates' names are *Ἀπολλώνιος*, in the reign

* Imh., *Mon. Gr.*, 305.

† On the silver drachms of Plarasa and Aphrodisias I have noted the following magistrate's names in addition to those described in the text: **ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΦΑΝΙΟΥ** (*Mion.*, iii., 321, 101); **ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΑΓΕΛΑΟΥ** (Imhoof, *Mon. gr.*, 305), **ΑΡΤ. ΣΩ. ΞΗ.** (Imhoof, *l.c.*), **ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ** (Imhoof, *l.c.*), **ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΟΥ** (Imhoof, *l.c.*), **ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ ΧΑΡΙΞΕΝΟΥ** (Imhoof, *l.c.*), **ΙΑΣΩΝ ΣΚΥΜΝΟΥ**, **ΠΥΘΙΩΝ ΠΟΛΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ** (*Mion.*, iii., 322, 104, incompletely read by M.), **ΥΨΙΚΛΗΣ ✕ ΑΔΡΑΣΤΟΥ** (Imhoof, *l.c.*). Concerning Hypsikles Adrasti f. see *C. I. G.*, 2752, and *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xiv., 612.

of Augustus,* who is distinguished by the title *Υἱὸς Ἀφροδισιέων*; *Τ. Κλ. Ζήλος* (temp. M. Aurelii) *Ἱερεὺς*; *Τι. Κλ. Ζήνων*; *Μένιππος*; and *Μενεσθεὺς Ἰσόβουνος* (temp. S. Severi). Of these magistrates Zenon is designated as *Ἀρχιερεὺς* and *Ἀρχινεοκόρος*, Menippos has no title, and Menestheus appears as the chief of a college of Archons (pp. 43-45, nos. 112, 117-119); he was also *ἀρχινεοποιὸς θεᾶς Ἀφροδίτης*.† In the time of Philip we meet with the name of an Archon *Πο. Αἰλ. Ἀπολλωνιανός*, who is mentioned also in an inscription ‡ as a *πρεμιοπειλάριος*, and in the reigns of Trajan Decius and Gallienus with the names of the Archons *Στρατόνικος* and *Ἐρμογένης Ἀπελλᾶ*. On other inscriptions of Aphrodisias there occur names which are identical with those on Imperial coins, but there is no evidence to show that they are the same individuals.

Many of the issues of bronze coins bear the inscription **ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ**, and were dedicated on special occasions by the chief magistrate to his native town (**ΤΗ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ**). The word **ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ** on coins dedicated by **Τ. Κ. ΖΗΛΟΣ** in the time of M. Aurelius and Verus (p. 41, no. 106, p. 42, no. 110) shows that these issues were dedicated after a victory, probably in the eastern campaigns of L. Verus, or possibly in the games such as **ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ**, **ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ**, **ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ**, **ΟΙΚΟΝΜΕΝΙΚΟΣ**, **ΠΥΘΙΑ**, the names of which are commemorated on coins of Aphrodisias. Of these agonistic festivals the **ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ** are especially remarkable, as Aphrodisias seems to have been one of the few cities in the province of Asia in which they were celebrated. It is to be presumed that these games were instituted when Aphrodisias,

* Leake (*Num. Hell.*, p. 25) suggests that this Apollonius may have been the author of the History of Caria (*Καρικὰ*) in no less than eighteen books; cf. Suidas, *Lex.*, *Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀφροδισιεύς ἀρχιερεὺς καὶ ἱστορικός, γέγραφε Καρικὰ, Περὶ Τράλλων, κ.τ.λ.*

† Le Bas-Wadd., *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, p. 377.

‡ Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2792.

by the *Senatusconsultum** above referred to, was constituted a *civitas immunis et libera*.† The Temple of Ζεὺς Καπετώλιος and the statue of the god which occurs on coins of Antiochia (p. 19, no. 32, p. 20, no. 43, p. 21, nos. 46, 47) date perhaps from the same period. The senate in this decree also confers rights of asylum upon the temple of Aphrodite and its precincts, equivalent to those enjoyed by the temple of Artemis at Ephesus. The growth of Aphrodisias appears to have been in a large measure due to the increasing importance of its famous temple of Aphrodite, which probably obtained for it at a later time the title and status of Metropolis of Caria.

Apollonia Salbace, so called to distinguish it from other towns bearing the same name, was situated in the district

APOLLONIA
SALBACE. Salbace, probably at the modern village of *Medet* about 10 miles N.E. of Tabae, and S. of the range of mountains called Salbacus. According to Kiepert's Atlas the northern branch of the river Harpasus took its rise in the immediate neighbourhood of the city.

The Maeander symbol on the earliest coins (first century B.C.) which bear the name of Apollonia throws much doubt upon the attribution of these specimens, but, as the river Harpasus was an important tributary of the Maeander, it is just possible that this fact may have been held as a sufficient excuse for the usurpation by Apollonia of the symbol of the greater river (see note *infra*,

* C. I. G., 2737.

† This decree runs as follows:—τὸν δῆμον τὸν Πιλαρ[ασιέων καὶ Ἀφροδισιέων] τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν οὕτως πάντων τῶν πραγ[μάτων] ἔχειν καθ' ἅπερ καὶ ἦεν πολιτεία τῷ καλλίστῳ τε νόμῳ ἐστίν, [ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου] τοῦ Ῥωμαίων, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἔχει, φίλην τε καὶ σύ[μμαχος] οὖσα]. More than 3000 bronze tablets of this kind were hung up in the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus at Rome, duplicate copies being deposited in the temples of the various cities upon which the Romans had conferred privileges. (Marquardt and Mommsen, *Röm. Alterthümer*, Bd. iv., 2nd ed., p. 74, note 2.)

p. 54). Ramsay (*C. B. Phryg.*, p. 192) and Imhoof-Blumer would, however, assign the coins with the Maeander symbol to Tripolis, and if this attribution is, as I suspect, the correct one, it will prove that Tripolis bore the name of Apollonia in the first cent. B.C.

The reverse type of these first century B.C. coins reading ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ is a figure on horseback with the double-axe or labrys over shoulder. This figure has been hitherto always taken for an Amazon, but Ramsay in his *Antiquities of Southern Phrygia*,* gives reasons for identifying it with the Phrygian god Sabazios or Saosazos, whose name was corrupted by the Greeks into Σώζων. (Cf. Antioch, no. 13, and Pl. iii. 7.) It is noteworthy, however, that the Rider on no. 2, p. 54 is certainly a woman. The long hair worn in a knot behind the head, and the chiton with apoptygma confined by a belt below the breast, show this quite distinctly, though these characteristic points are not clear on the specimen figured on Pl. ix. no. 1. The title of the magistrate whose name appears on the coins of Apollonia appears to have been always Στρατηγός. On the earlier Imperial coins his name is in the nominative usually followed by the patronymic, i.e. ΠΑΠΙΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΥ, ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ, &c. On the later Imperial coins (Trajan to Gallienus) it is generally in the genitive, as ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΥ, often accompanied by the title ΣΤΡΑ(τηγού), and sometimes preceded by the preposition διά or ἐπί. The patronymic on the later Imperial coins is usually omitted. In addition to the names of the strategi recorded in the text the following have, up to the present, been published:— ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ. Γ. (Time of Trajan) (Wadd., *As. Min.*, p. 133); ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΚΩΚΟΥ, Caligula (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 659); ΕΠΙ Α. ΤΕΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΣΤΡ. Hadrian (Wadd., *As. Min.* 136); ΚΛΑΥΔΙ. ΡΟΥ. ΣΤΡΑ Μ. Aur. (Wadd., *As. Min.* 137); ΚΑΛ-

* *American Journ. of Archaeology*, vol. iii., p. 363.

ΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ., Faustina (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* 306); ΝΙΚΟ-
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ., Caracalla (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 669); ΕΠΙ ΝΙΚΟ-
ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ, Geta (Wadd., *As. Min.* 137); ΑΓΑΘΕΙΝΟΥ ΣΤΡΑ.,
Mamaea (Boutkowski).

Four places of the name of Astyra are mentioned by ancient writers :

ASTYRA. (i.) Astyra at or near the source of the river Rhodius, about 20 miles S.E. of Abydus in the Troad. Strabo (xiii. 23) says that in his time this town was in ruins, and dependent upon Abydus, but that in ancient times it had been autonomous and possessed of rich gold-mines, which, though almost exhausted, still produced a little gold. These mines doubtless supplied Lamp-sacus and Abydus with their gold coinage. (ii.) Astyra on the gulf of Adramyteum, formerly a little town, but in Strabo's time no more than a village. Here there was at one time a temple of Artemis Astyrene administered and cared for by the Antandrians.* (iii.) Astyra opposite Lesbos, mentioned by Pausanias (iv. 35, 10), seems to have been only a name of some hot springs in the territory of Atarneus. (iv.) Astyra πόλις Φοινίκης κατὰ Ῥόδον, ἐν ἡ ἐπιμᾶτο ἡ Ἀθηνᾶ Ἀστυρίς (Steph. Byz.). From the style and the types of the coins described in the text there can be no doubt that the last-mentioned city is the one to which they belong. Borrell,† mis-understanding the statement of Stephanus, and influenced by the fact that most of the above-mentioned specimens were found together at Rhodes, has assigned the town of Astyra to that island. Leake ‡ has, however, pointed out that the words used by Steph. Byz., πόλις Φοινίκης κατὰ Ῥόδον, clearly mean a city in the peninsula of Phoenix opposite Rhodes. Here therefore, on the mainland, and not in the island of Rhodes, the site of Astyra must be sought. The fact that some of the fourth century coins of Astyra have on

* Strab., xiii. 65.

† *Num. Chron.*, ix., 167.

‡ *Num. Hell.*, Asia, p. 26.

the obverse a full-face head of Helios (Pl. x. 5, 6) resembling the coins of the city of Rhodes is by no means a proof of their having been struck in that island, though it is doubtless an indication of Rhodian influence (as is also the similar head on the coins of Mausolus). After the foundation of Rhodes (B.C. 408) the coinage of the important Rhodian cities Lindus, Ialysus, and Camirus came to an end; and it is in the highest degree improbable that Astyra, had it been also a Rhodian town, would have been the only city in the island to retain the right of coining money in its own name after the centralization of the separate city coinages in the new capital.

If no coins of Astyra subsequent to archaic times had come to light, something might have been said in favour of Borrell's attribution of the town to Rhodes; but as there is not only bronze but also silver money of Astyra of the fourth century B.C.,* it is extremely unlikely that a small town like Astyra would have continued to strike coins after the closing of the mints of the more important cities of Camirus, Ialysus and Lindus.

ATTUDA or ATTUDDA. Attuda or Attudda was situate on the frontiers of Caria and Phrygia Pacatiana, according to Ramsay,† close to the modern village of *Assar*. Its territory was bounded on the north by the Maeander, on the north-east by the Lycus, on the east by the territory of Laodicea, and on the south and south-west by the Salbacus range of mountains and the territory of the neighbouring city of Trapezopolis (*Kadi Keui?*). There is some uncertainty as to whether Attuda should be included in Caria or Phrygia; but as its coins seem to be rather Carian than Phrygian in style, I have preferred to include this town in the present volume. The ethnological evidence is very scanty, but on the whole there seems to be a preponderance of evidence in favour

* Waddington, *Asie Mineure*, p. 58.

† *C. B. Phr.*, p. 165.

of a prevalence of the Carian over the Phrygian element in the population in the Roman Imperial period. Attuda, though it was not a large town, must have been of some importance, as the Roman high road along the Maeander and Lycus valleys, which ran almost in a straight line from Ephesus and Magnesia on the west to Laodicea and Apamea on the east, passed through its territory, though not actually through the city.* Though Attuda is not mentioned by any historian, nor even by Strabo, its name appears in the lists of Hierocles, and in the *Notitiae Episcopatumum*.† By far the oldest records of the town are however its coins, and the fact that it issued silver money which, judging by the style of the drachm (Pl. x. no. 9), cannot be later than the early part of the first century B.C., is a distinct proof that it must have been even then a place of some standing. From this time there appears to be a break in the coinage till the Imperial age. Of this period the most important coin is Pl. x. 15, bearing the bust and name of the god ΜΗΝ ΚΑΡΟΥ, whose temple was an object of veneration in Strabo's time, B.C. 64—A.D. 19. It was situate on the left or western bank of the river Kapros, at a place called in Byzantine times Caria, which may be identified with the modern *Gereli*. At the neighbouring village of *Μηνὸς κόμη* there was a spring of alkaline waters (Athen., 43), and in connection with this spring and with the Hieron of the god a famous school of medicine (Strab., 580), located apparently at Laodicea 13 miles distant.

The heads of this school in Strabo's time were Zeuxis and Alexander Philalethes, whose names appear on coins of Laodicea of the reign of Augustus.

If this establishment was dependent (as it seems to have been) upon the temple of Μέν Karou, we may infer that among the

* Ramsay, *C. B. Phr.*, p. 167.

† Ramsay, *Cities and Bishopricks of Phrygia*, p. 207.

manifold aspects under which Mên was worshipped that of a healer of diseases must be included. The Cock and the Serpent, which are elsewhere conspicuous among the attributes of this god, also point to a partial assimilation of Mên to Asklepios; and the occurrence of Asklepios and Hygieia as coin-types at Attuda (nos. 3, 22, 32) is, to some extent, confirmatory of this hypothesis.* The exact signification of the epithet ΚΑΡΟV, as here applied to the god Mên, is doubtful. It appears to be an indeclinable word (not a genitive case) †; but it is sufficiently intelligible to show that Mên was a god worshipped by Carians, and furthermore that Attuda, when it struck coins with the bust of Mên Karou, must have been essentially a Carian town.

Next after Mên Karou the types of the mother-goddesses Leto and Kybele are especially noteworthy. The temple of Kybele (coin of Sept. Severus, no. 29, Pl. xi. 1) may have been chiefly frequented by the families of Phrygian origin resident in the town. The remaining coin-types, which are numerous, are not especially characteristic, except perhaps that of Sabazios on horseback (Pl. x. 12), concerning which see Ramsay (*Ant. of S. Phryg.*, p. 21).

Attuda is one of a small group of cities belonging, with one exception (Laodicea) to north-eastern Caria, and occupying the lower slopes of the Salbacus range of mountains, on the coins of which the preposition *διά* more or less frequently takes the place of *ἐπί* before the name of the magistrate. It is probable that this indicates that the coins were issued at the expense of the official whose name it precedes, and that it conveys a different meaning from *ἐπί*, which is merely the equivalent of a date. The towns in question are Laodicea ad Lycum, Attuda, Cidramus, and Trapezo-

* On this subject see W. H. Roscher, jun. (*Bericht. d. k. Sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch.*, 1891).

† Le-Bas and Wadd., *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, p. 216.

polis. At Apollonia Salbace and at Tabae *διά* in place of *ἐπί* also occurs, but only exceptionally.

The only magistrates of Attuda whose titles are recorded are Menippos *Τῖος πόλεως* in the time of Trajan; Karminios Klaudianos *Asiarch* (Aurelius and Verus);* and the priestess Cl. Flavia Arri, *ίερεία* in the reign of Sept. Severus. The title *νῖος πόλεως* occurs elsewhere on coins only at Cotiaëum in Phrygia, though we have a similar title, *νῖος Ἀφροδισιέων*, at Aphrodisias.† The title *ίερεία*, though more frequent, is also rare; we meet with it on coins of Smyrna in Ionia and of Eucarpia and Prymnessus in Phrygia. Concerning an alliance coin of Attuda with Trapezopolis, see *Trapezopolis*.

The exact site of Bargasa is still doubtful. Strabo's (656) order is as follows: *εἶτα μετὰ Κνίδον Κέραμος καὶ*
BARGASA. *Βάργασα πολίχνη ὑπὲρ θαλάττης*, whence Kiepert places it conjecturally about mid-way between Ceramus and Halicarnassus, on the northern coast of the Ceramic gulf, though he adds in a note that on the Ptolemaic map it is placed much farther north, inland, in the neighbourhood of Alabanda and Amyzon. The scanty coinage of this town (exclusively Imperial) seems to reveal a predominance of the worship of Asklepios. Mr. Paton thinks that, as the coins of Bargasa chiefly come from the interior of Caria, the site of the town must be looked for in the district indicated by Ptolemy.

On the ruins and inscriptions of Bargylia, see Le Bas-Wadd. (*Voy. arch. en As. Min.*, iii., 135). It stood on the
BARGYLIA. southern shore of the gulf called after it, and nearly opposite Iasus. It is said to have been founded by Belleophon in honour of his companion Bargylos, who had been killed by a kick from Pegasos (Steph. Byz., *s.v.*). It is quite possible

* Ramsay, *C. and B. Phryg.*, p. 166.

† The municipal adoption of distinguished citizens appears to have been purely honorary. (See *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xii., 255.)

that some archaic coins of Asiatic style, and with Pegasos on the obverse, may have been struck at Bargylia. No inscribed coins have, however, been discovered which can be assigned to an earlier date than the first century B.C. The neighbouring town Cindya seems at one time to have been more important than Bargylia, for in the middle of the fifth century B.C. it paid two talents tribute to Athens, while Bargylia only paid 2000 drachms per annum. Subsequently Cindya ceased to exist as a πόλις, but the temple of Artemis Kindyas down to Imperial times continued to be an object of veneration. At Bargylia the head or the statue of this goddess is an almost constant coin-type. It was popularly believed concerning this statue, which stood in a temple open to the sky, that neither rain nor snow ever fell upon it.* No Imperial coins of Bargylia are known after the time of Geta.† None of them bear magistrates' names.

Imhoof † describes a bronze coin of Callipolis of the second or first century B.C. *Obv.* Head of Apollo; *Rev.* Quiver in shallow incuse square. Arrian § mentions Callipolis with the citadel of Halicarnassus, Myndus, Caunus, and Thera, as held by Orontobates for a time against Alexander's generals Ptolemy and Asander. The place was probably situated somewhere on the southern coast.

The site of Caryanda has been recently fixed by Myres and Paton at a few miles north of Telmessus. Imhoof-Blumer || assigns to it some small bronze coins of the fourth century B.C.

Caunus stood on the banks of the river Calbis, between its mouth and a lake a little north of the town. Though Caunus was one of the chief ports on the south

* Polyb., xvi. 12; Strab., 658.

† Sestini, *Lett. di cont.*, vi., 43.

‡ *Mon. Gr.*, 307.

§ *Anab.*, ii. 5, 7.

|| *Mon. Gr.*, 307, Pl. F. 1.

coast of Caria, and, on account of its harbour, which could be closed, a naval station of some strength, we cannot confidently attribute to it any coins before the time of Alexander the Great, though it may be suspected that some of the uncertain Carian coins of the archaic period may have been struck there. There is especially one series of silver staters which seems likely to have been issued by the Caunians before the Persian conquest:—

Obv. Forepart of Lion, of archaic style and with mane indicated by dots or very short lines: on the shoulder of the beast is sometimes the symbol ⚔ and sometimes O.

Rev. Incuse square divided into two oblong halves, as on the early coins of Camirus and Lindus. *R.* .75; *Wt.* 172·2 grs.

The weight of these staters, which is intermediate between those of Camirus and those of Lycia, and the form of the incuse square, both point to the southern coast of Caria. It is noteworthy also that the symbol ⚔ on the lion's shoulder also occurs in the field of a coin of Caunus dating from about B.C. 300 (p. 75, no. 11, Pl. xii. 4); but this may be only a chance coincidence.

For the later history of Caunus, see Holleaux (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1893, p. 61 sqq.). After Alexander's death, Caunus, like the rest of Caria, was possessed in turn by the satrap Asander, by Eumenes, by Antigonus (B.C. 313), and lastly by Ptolemy Soter from B.C. 309. About B.C. 189 the Rhodians purchased Caunus, probably from Ptolemy Epiphanes, but in B.C. 167 it revolted from Rhodes, and obtained from the Roman Senate in the following year a recognition of its freedom. It is probable that when Caunus shook off Rhodian rule in B.C. 167, it may have begun to issue small silver coins of the Rhodian type, differentiated from the Rhodian issues by the addition of an eagle in front of the right cheek of the full-face head of Helios (Pl. xxxix. 12-14). These coins are described under Rhodes (p. 249, nos. 210-218); but they are without the letters P—O, and bear in the field various letters

and monograms which were formerly taken to be the initials of Lycian allied towns, but which may be preferably explained as initials of magistrates' names.

Ceramus was situate on the northern coast of the Ceramic gulf, about midway between Halicarnassus on the west and Idyma, at the head of the gulf, on the east.

CERAMUS. Strabo (660), speaking of the sanctuary of Zeus Chrysaoreus at Stratonicea, common to all the Carians, says that Ceramus was one of the most important towns of the Chrysaorian confederacy. This is confirmed by the Zeus-types of its coins and by traces of the old road which once connected Ceramus with Stratonicea, and which passed through Panamara (see J. L. Myres, *Athenæum*, 1895, p. 255). Its earliest issues in silver and bronze closely resemble the contemporary second or first century coins of Stratonicea, *obv.* Head of Zeus, *rev.* Eagle (*cf.* Pl. xii. nos. 8, 9 with Pl. xxiii. no. 11 sqq.). The coin of Antoninus Pius (Pl. xii. no. 12) shows a draped statue of the god, standing, holding patera and sceptre, and with an eagle at his feet. The remarkable figure on the reverse of the coin of Commodus (Pl. xii. 13) is probably Zeus Stratios or Labraundos; the animal at his feet has the appearance of a panther, but is perhaps meant for a goat (see note on p. 78 *infra*).

Chalcetor was a town of small importance,* the site of which has been fixed at *Kura-Koyoun*, a few miles south of

CHALCETOR: Euromus, by Paton and Myres (*Athenæum*, 1895, p. 255). Whether the coins described in the text are correctly attributed to this place, or whether M. J. P. Six is right in assigning them to the small island of Chalcia off the western coast of Rhodes, is a doubtful point.†

* Strab., xiv. 636, 658.

† *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 246.

Chersonesus, the narrow neck of land projecting some 50 miles westwards from the mainland towards the island of **CHERSONESUS**. Cos, seems to have contained in early times, in addition to the important city of Cnidus at its western extremity, three other independent communities united in a Tripolis or league, which continued to exist under the name of the *Κοινὸν Χερσονησίων* down to the time of the Rhodian dominion in Caria. This *κοινόν* was assessed separately from Cnidus in the Athenian Tribute Lists,* under the name *Χερρονήσιοι*, at 3 talents per annum between B.C. 454 and 426, while Cnidus during the same years paid an equal sum, except between the years B.C. 450-447, when it was rated at 5 talents. On this subject see Six in *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii., 375, and Paton, *Class. Rev.*, 1889, p. 422. The coins of the Chersonesii, which seem to be all anterior to B.C. 500, are of the Aeginetic standard, like the contemporary coins of Cnidus.

The site of Cidramus has not been identified, but Ramsay remarks **CIDRAMUS**. (*American Journ. Arch.*, iii., p. 356) that the only ancient authorities (the *Notitiae*) in which its name appears assign it to Caria. The fact, however, that **ΖΕΥΣ ΛΥΔΙΟΣ** (p. 81, no. 2) occurs on its coins shows that it must have been near the Lydian frontier. Ramsay would expect to find traces of its remains somewhere between Antiochia and Attuda, a little to the west of Carura and about due south of the modern village of *Ortakche*, south of the Maeander, on a spur of the hills that fringe the valley.

No coins are known of Cidramus before the age of Augustus, and the latest are those of Julia Maesa. Down to Hadrian's time the magistrate's name is in the nominative, followed by that of his father in the genitive. From the reign of Hadrian to that of M. Aurelius the magistrate's name is in the genitive preceded by the

* *Corp. Inscr. Att.*, nos. 228-264.

preposition *διά** in place of *ἐπί* and followed, as before, by the father's name. In addition to the magistrates' names recorded in the text the following have been elsewhere published:—**ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ** (obv. ΡΩΜ?) Imp. Times, Nero (*Rev. Num.*, 1851, 167); **ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΠΡ[ύτανις]** Imperial, Augustus (*Zeit. f. Num.*, xv. 52); **ΠΑΜΦΙΛΟΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ**, Vespasian (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 732); **ΔΙΑ ΠΑΝΦΙΛΟΥ ΚΑΙ Π...** Hadrian (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 732); **ΔΙ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ ΠΟΛΕΜΩ**, M. Aurelius (Imhoof, *Gr. M.* 732).† The frequent appearance of Aphrodite among the coin-types of Cidramus may be explained by the fact that Cidramus was situated within ten or a dozen miles of the famous temple of that goddess at the neighbouring city of Aphrodisias.

The site of Cnidus has been so thoroughly explored that there is no need of further comment on it in this Catalogue. The cultus of Aphrodite at Cnidus probably points to an original Phœnician settlement. The introduction of the worship of the Triopian Apollo is later, and due to the Dorian colony which established itself on the Triopian peninsula and on the opposite coast of the mainland. Of the Triopian Apollo, whose sanctuary was the meeting-place of the members of the Dorian Hexapolis, consisting of the six cities Cnidus, Cos, Halicarnassus, Ialysus, Camirus, and Lindus, the symbol on the coins appears to have been the Lion.

The uninscribed coin (Pl. xiii. 7) which I have ventured to assign to Cnidus, belongs certainly to the seventh century B.C. 700—650. B.C. It is a very archaic silver stater, unfortunately in poor condition. Its present weight is only 158·1 grs., but it

* See *supra*, under Attuda.

† The *stemma* of the influential family in which the names Seleucus, Polemon and Pamphilus recur has been conjecturally restored by Ramsay (*C. and B. Phryg.*, p. 185).

may have lost by wear and in the process of cleaning both oxide and metal sufficient to bring it up to the Aeginetic standard, which prevailed at Cnidus from the earliest times. The obverse of this unique stater shows a female head of rude archaic style with a round earring. This is probably the earliest representation of the human head known on coins, and can only represent Aphrodite. The reverse, with its two roughly-executed incuse squares, large and small, proves that it belongs to the same period and region as the earliest coins of Cos and Chios (Pl. xxx. 1, and *Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. ii. 15, 16). The earliest staters of Cyme in Aeolis (B. M. Cat., *Troas, Aeolis, and Lesbos*, Pl. xix. 4-6), from the Santorin Find, exhibit the same curious double incuse square, although in this instance the incuse squares contain stars, and may be consequently of a somewhat later date.

Perhaps before the end of the seventh century the head of Aphrodite makes its first appearance within the incuse square on the reverse (Pl. xiii. nos. 8, 9). On the earliest examples the hair is confined in a saccos round which a band is twisted. Some of the later specimens are inscribed **ΚΛ** or **ΛΟΙΔΙΛΛ**. The **Ο** in this inscription is *omicron*, not *omega* (Pl. xiii. 10, 11).*

Towards the close of the sixth century a well-marked advance is noticeable in the style and execution of the Lion and of the head of Aphrodite, both, however, strongly archaic in character (Pl. xiv. nos. 1-4). A precisely similar improvement in the coinage of Athens took place at the same time, in the reign of Hippias, B.C. 527-510).†

The archaic issues of Cnidus come to an end about B.C. 480

* Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, i., 142; and A. Kirchhoff, *Griech. Alphabet*, 2nd ed., p. 49-53 and Taf. i.

† B. M. Cat. *Attica*, Pl. iii.

(Pl. xiv. nos. 3, 4), and from this time down to the end of the Athenian hegemony Cnidus does not seem to have struck coins, or at any rate there are hardly any which can possibly be assigned to this period. The only two specimens which have come under my notice, and which I am inclined to attribute to the middle of the fifth century, are two small coins weighing 26 and 27 grs., bearing (for the first time at Cnidus) magistrates' names, ΗΠΤΑ and ΡΟΥΑ ('Επήρατος and Εύφρων? Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 309). A similar diminution of the coinage, and in some cases apparently a complete cessation of currency, during the period in which Athens was collecting her tribute, is apparent at several other cities besides Cnidus.

In B.C. 412, when, after the disastrous failure of the Athenian campaign in Sicily, Cnidus revolted from Athens, B.C. 412—400. it appears to have begun again to coin money, for the specimen figured on Pl. xiv. no. 5, clearly belongs in style to the end of the fifth century.

About B.C. 400 Cnidus, following the example of Rhodes, adopted the so-called Rhodian standard.* The head of B.C. 400—390. Aphrodite henceforth occupies the obverse side of the coin (Pl. xiv. 6),† and is specialized as 'Αφροδίτη Εὐπλοία by the addition of her symbol, the Prow.

Between B.C. 394 and 390 must be placed the Federal coinage of Cnidus, Iasus, Rhodes, Samos, and Ephesus, of which Pl. xiv. no. 9 is the Cnidian example.

In the next period, which embraces nearly the whole of the fourth century (B.C. 390-300), the Cnidian mint seems to B.C. 390—300. have been again active, though very few tetradrachms were struck. The specimens in the British Museum (Pl. xv. no. 1, and Montagu Sale Cat., Pl. viii. 599) are the only two

* To the specimens described in the text may be added a didrachm with name ΑΓΑΘΙΝΟΣ (Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, i, 143).

† Except in one instance (Pl. xiv. no. 8).

which I have seen. It has been thought that the head of the goddess on this and other later tetradrachms of Cnidus (Pl. xlv. 7, 8) are memory copies from the famous statue by Praxiteles; but it may be doubted whether the divergencies do not counterbalance the points of resemblance.

The coinage of Cnidus throughout the third century B.C. is plentiful, and it may be consequently inferred that under Alexander's successors the port of Cnidus regained much of its ancient prosperity. Specially favoured by the Ptolemies,* it no doubt derived much profit from the commerce between Egypt and the West, as its harbour afforded a convenient station for vessels bound to and from Alexandria. As many as five beautiful tetradrachms of this period are known in addition to the drachms described in the text (nos. 40-47, Pl. xv. 9-11). They bear the following magistrates' names: [A]NTIOXIDA[Σ], De Luynes Coll., Wt. 230 grs. (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, Pl. x. 5); [ΘΕΥ]ΜΕΛΩΝ (Pl. xlv. 7), from Montagu Coll., Wt. 227·5 grs., helmet as adjunct symbol behind head of goddess; ΚΛΕΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ, Waddington Coll., Wt. 232 grs.; ΣΩΣΙΜΑΧ[ΟΣ], Berlin Coll., Wt. 217 grs. (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 309); ΤΕΛΕΣΙΦΩΝ, Weber Coll., Wt. 214·5 grs. (Pl. xlv. 8), Ξ behind head.

On the smaller coins of this period (B.C. 300-190) the following names of magistrates may be added from trustworthy sources:—*Drachms*: ΘΕΟΦΑΝΗΣ (Mion., Suppl., vi. 221); [Θ]ΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ (Mion., iii. 207). *Tetrobols*: ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ (*Z. f. N.*, i. 145); ΣΩΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ, *Rev. Tripod* (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 310). *Diobols*: ΑΓΗΤΩΡ, *Rev. Bucranium* (Imhoof, *Z. f. N.*, i. 146); ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΣ. *Bronze*: ΤΕΛΕΑΣ and Ξ, *Rev. Prow* (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 310); ΤΕΛΕΣΙΦΩΝ and Ξ, *Rev. Prow* (*ibid*); ΑΚΡΟ (Mion., iii., p. 341); ΑΝΝΙΚΑ; ΔΑΜΟΚ . . . (Mion., Suppl., vi.,

* Theocr., *Idyl.*, xvii. 66.

p. 482, no. 230); **ΙΠΠΟΔΑ** (Imhoof, *Z.f. N.*, i., 146); . . . **ΛΑΚΩΝ** (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 310); **ΜΟΡΦΙΩΝ** (*ibid.*).

The monogram **Ε**, which is of frequent occurrence on coins of this period, remains unexplained. As an artist's signature it is inadmissible at so late a date.

After the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans in
 B.C. 190—187. B.C. 190, the character of the Cnidian coinage became assimilated to that of Rhodes. For the head of Aphrodite on the obverse was substituted that of the full-face Apollo. The rose, the badge of Rhodes, moreover appears on some specimens as a symbol in the field of the reverse (Pl. xvi. no. 1). The weight of these new semi-Rhodian silver coins corresponds with that of two of the light Rhodian drachms of the period. The magistrates' names on the coins of this class are **ΑΓΕΦΩΝ*** and **ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ**; and it is noteworthy that the last-mentioned name occurs also on a drachm of the Rhodian type without **Ρ Ο**, struck somewhere on the mainland (Pl. xxxix. no. 9), whence we may infer that Cnidus was for a time governed by the same Rhodian magistrate as the town at which the drachm was struck.

To this period (B.C. 190-167) belong also the Alexandrine tetradrachms assigned by Müller (nos. 1151-2) to Cnidus, with a tripod in the field as a distinctive mint-symbol.

From the time when Rhodes was deprived of her possessions on
 After B.C. 167. the mainland (B.C. 166), Cnidus, if we may draw an inference from its coinage, ceased to be of much account. Silver money was no longer issued from the Cnidian mint, and even bronze, as time goes on, becomes less and less plentiful, and after the time of Caracalla comes also to an end.

To the lists of magistrates whose names are recorded in the

*Wadd., *As. Min.*, 45.

present volume, on the bronze coins subsequent to B.C. 167, the following may be added:—

- After* B.C. 167. **ΕΥΝ** (?) ... *Rev.* Lyre (*Mion. Suppl.* vi., p. 484).
ΕΥΚ (?) ... *Rev.* Nike (" " ").
1st cent. B.C. **ΑΡΧΙΑΣ** *Rev.* Two bunches of grapes (*Mion.* iii., p. 342).
ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ *Rev.* " " " " (*Mion. Suppl.* vi., p. 485).
ΕΥΦΡΑ[ΝΩ]Ρ *Rev.* Bunch of grapes (*Imh. Mon. Gr.* p. 310).
ΗΡΩΔΗΣ *Rev.* Bunch of grapes (*Imh. Mon. Gr.* 310).
ΘΕΟΓΝΩΤΟΣ (or **ΘΕΥΓΝΩΤΟΣ**?) *Rev.* Two bunches of grapes (*Mion.*, iii., p. 342).
Imperial. Faustina Jun. **ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ** (*Mion. Suppl.* vi., p. 486).
Caracalla? **ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ** *Rev.* Dionysos standing.

The site of Cys is identified by Cousin and Deschamps* with the modern village of *Béli-Pouli*, in the mountainous country which separates the upper valleys of the Marsyas and Harpasus. For descriptions of the coins reading **ΚΥ**, **ΚΥΙ**, **ΚΥΙΤΩΝ** and **[Κ]ΥΕΙΤΩΝ** see *Hist. Num.*, 525. There are no specimens in the British Museum.

The name of the place in Steph. Byz. appears as *Κύον*, but the inscriptions prove the correct form to have been *Κῦς*.

The exact site of Euippe, probably close to Alabanda, *q.v.*, is not known. It is called by Steph. Byz. *Δήμος Καπίας*. In addition to the two coins described in the text and figured (Pl. xvii. 1, 2) two others are published; one, an autonomous coin, *Obv.* Bust of Artemis r., *Rev.* **ΕΥΙΠΠΕΩ[Ν]** Pegasus r., Æ Size .65; † the other, an Imperial coin of Commodus, *Rev.* Cultus-statue of Aphrodite or the Ephesian Artemis between star and crescent. ‡

* *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xi., 305.

† Fox, ii., Pl. v. 100.

‡ *Berl. Blätt.*, i., Pl. viii. 10.

Pliny * mentions, among other Carian towns in the vicinity of

EURALIUM. Halicarnassus, a place of which the name Uranium has been, probably erroneously, corrected by Sillig

to Euralium on the evidence of a coin of Caracalla described by Borrell, † reading **ΕΥΡΑΛΕΩΝ**. As Pliny's text is very corrupt, the coin, which is supposed to be unique, may belong to some other place.

Euromus was situate at the modern *Ayakly*, about 8 miles N.W.

EUROMUS. of Mylasa, and the same distance S.W. of Labranda, where stood the sanctuary of Zeus Labraundos. It

cannot have been a place of any importance. It is doubtful whether the Zeus worshipped at Euromus was altogether identical with Zeus Labraundos, for the types of the coins of Euromus show a cultus-statue of Zeus accompanied sometimes by the pilei of the Dioskuri, sometimes by a stag, and sometimes by an eagle, while on one coin of Caracalla, described by Mionnet (iii. 346, 254) after Vaillant (*Num. Gr.*, p. 100), he is also specially designated as **ΖΕΥΣ ΕΥΡΩΜΕΥΣ**. Nevertheless, the labrys or double-axe held by the god of Euromus sufficiently indicates his close relation to the Zeus of Labranda. On a coin of the second (?) century B.C. described by Imhoof, † *Obv.* Head of Zeus, *Rev.* Labrys, the name of a magistrate **ΕΚΑΣ** is recorded.

Gordiuteichos, another small Carian town, was perhaps situated

GORDIUTEICHOS. at the modern *Karasu*, about 10 miles below Aphrodisias on the left bank of the Morsynus. It is

mentioned by Livy § as between Antioch and Tabae and two days' march from the latter, and by Steph. Byz. *Γορδίου τείχος πόλις [Καρίας] Μίδου κτίσμα του παιδός Γορδίου, ο πολίτης Γορδιοτειχίτης*. The coins of this city are very rare. The only other published

* *N. H.*, V. xxix.

† *Mon. Gr.*, 310.

† *Num. Chron.*, ix., 151.

§ xxxviii. 13.

specimen is in the Loebbecke Collection.* They belong apparently to the second century B.C. (see Pl. xvii. 9).

For the early history of Halicarnassus see Newton, *Halicarnassus, Cnidus and Branchidae*, vol. ii., pt. i. The fact that there are no coins of Halicarnassus which can be assigned to an earlier date than the beginning of the 5th cent. B.C.

(Pl. xviii. 1, 2), and that during the next hundred years no large coins appear to have been struck there, is an indication that the trade-route between Egypt and the West, which touched and enriched the ports of Rhodes, Cnidus, Cos, Calymna, and Miletus, passed west of Halicarnassus, leaving it comparatively unaffected by the main stream of commerce. Had it been otherwise we can hardly suppose that Halicarnassus would not have had in these times a silver currency of greater importance.

Between circ. B.C. 480 and 400 there is an interval during which Halicarnassus apparently struck no money.

About B.C. 400 the coinage begins again with drachms (Pl. xviii. no. 3) bearing a full-face head of Apollo, the style and pose of which seem to be borrowed from the head of Helios on the contemporary coins of Rhodes. This type was adopted by the powerful Carian dynast Mausolus when (circ. B.C. 367) he transferred the seat of his government from the inland stronghold at Mylassa, the ancestral home of his race, to the more conveniently situated coast town of Halicarnassus.

From this time down to that of Alexander's conquest Halicarnassus, as the capital of Caria, was the place of mintage of the splendid series of coins struck in the names of Mausolus, Hidrieus, Pixodarus and Orontobates (Pl. xxviii. and xlv. 4). (See below, p lxxx. sqq.)

* *Zeit. f. Num.*, xv., 45, Pl. iii. 14.

The destruction of Halicarnassus by Alexander the Great, B.C.

Destroyed by
Alexander.

334, renders it highly improbable that Alexandrine tetradrachms were struck there, at any rate any of the earlier class.

The date of the rebuilding of the city after its destruction in

Rebuilt in
3rd cent. B.C.

334 B.C. is uncertain, but inscriptions prove that this must have taken place while it formed part of the dominions of the Ptolemies, and consequently in the course of the 3rd cent. B.C.* The style of the bronze coins, nos. 14-19 (Pl. xviii. 9, 10), tallies with this date.

In B.C. 188 the Romans, after the defeat of Antiochus the Great,

B.C. 188—166,
and later.

handed over the greater part of Caria to the Rhodians, but it is to a later period that we must assign the drachms bearing the head of the Rhodian Helios on the obverse (Pl. xviii. nos. 14, 15), and perhaps also some of the hemidrachms without the letters P—O (Pl. xxxix. nos. 9-11), two of which, with the magistrate's name ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ, bear the mint-mark Θ, possibly an archaistic survival of the aspirate, the initial letter of Halicarnassos (*cf.* the analogous use of Ϙ on the later coins of Corinth).

In Imperial times Halicarnassus was one of the least important

Imperial times.

cities of Caria. Cicero (*Epist. ad Quint. frat.*, i. 1) describes it as almost deserted until it was restored by his brother Quintus, and subsequently the scarcity of Imperial coins shows that, like Cnidus, it never recovered its ancient glory.

The Imperial issues cease altogether after the reign of Gordian. The most interesting type in this period is the radiate figure of Zeus Askraios? standing between two trees in each of which sits a bird (no. 83, Pl. xix. 2). The head of the historian Herodotus (Pl. xix. 3) is also of considerable interest, and may be compared

* Newton, *Halic., Cnidus and Branchidae*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 688.

with the series of coins of Mytilene commemorating famous citizens.*

Of Harpasa, situate on the right bank of the Harpasus some

HARPASA.

12 miles south of its junction with the Maeander, I know of only one coin (Pl. xix. no. 5) which can be attributed to præ-Imperial times. The Imperial coinage, with and without Emperors' heads, seems to range from Trajan's time to that of Gordian. Among the magistrates' names the most noteworthy is that of Candidus Celsus, supposed by M. Waddington † to be that of a son of Ti. Julius Candidus Marius Celsus, who belonged to a consular family of high rank in the second century of the Empire. There is, however, nothing to show that the Candidus Celsus of the Harpasa coins was a Proconsul of Asia, as Waddington surmises.

A coin of Caracalla ‡ gives a magistrate's name, **M. AV. EVAN-ΔΡΟC. B. ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟC.** The title *Ἀρχίατρος* occurs also on coins of Heraclea Salbace, under Ant. Pius and M. Aurelius (see *infra*, p. 120, nos. 25, 26), and in inscriptions of various Carian towns (Alabanda, Aphrodisias, and Euromus); see Marquardt, *Privatleben d. Römer*, p. 753, 8; 755, 4.

Heraclea Salbace was first correctly placed by Waddington (*As.*

**HERACLEA
SALBACE.**

Min., p. 51) at the modern *Makuf*. § It stood at the foot of the Salbacus range of mountains, at the north-eastern end of the plain of Tabæ. Its territory seems to have been bounded on the west by the small river Timeles, the name of which appears on a coin of Imperial times || This river, rising in the hilly country which separates the high

* B. M. *Cat. Mys.*, Introd., p. lxx.

† *Fastes*, p. 209.

‡ Imboof, *Gr. M.*, p. 671.

§ Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, tom. iii., pt. i., p. 402.

|| Leake, *Num. Hell. As.*, p. 65.

plains which formed the territory of Heraclea from the valley of Aphrodisias on their northern side, is also represented on coins of Aphrodisias, whose water-supply was derived from its sources (see *supra*, p. xxxiii.).

There are no coins of Heraclea earlier than the first century B.C. The series with Emperors' names closes with Macrinus. As a rule, they do not bear magistrates' names. The exceptions are the following: ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ (Augustus), ΓΛΥΚΩΝ ΙΕΡΕΥΣ (Nero), and ΣΤ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟΣ ΝΕΟΙΚ* (Ant. Pius and M. Aurelius). In an inscription found at *Makuf*,† mention is made of a certain Glykon who had been twice Stephanephoros, Gymnasiarch, *προγραφεὶς τῆς Βουλῆς*, and priest of Herakles. This is probably the same Glykon whose name appears on the coins of Nero. The name of Statilios Attalos also occurs in an inscription, with his title *Ἀρχίατρος*.‡

The prevalent Herakles types show, as might be inferred from the name of the town, that the predominant cultus was that of Herakles. The head of this divinity on coins of Nero, signed by Glykon, the priest of Herakles, bears a striking resemblance to the head of Herakles on presumably contemporary silver coins of the city of Tabae (Pl. xxv. 6, 7). Among the numerous other types described in the text there are two of special interest: one is a temple containing a statue of a goddess resembling the Ephesian Artemis (Pl. xx. 10), but which may be intended for the Aphrodite of the neighbouring city of Aphrodisias; the other is a figure of Aphrodite, with her right arm extended behind her and holding a mirror before her face (Pl. xx. 11). As this type is also met with

* Supply ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. Statilios Attalos on this occasion evidently presented a sum of money to the gymnastic college of the Νέοι. Cf. Th. Reinach on Inscr. of Iasus in *Rev. des Etudes grecques*, vi., p. 163.

† *C. I. G.*, 3953, c.

‡ *Le Bas-Waddington*, iii. 402.

at Cidramus (Pl. xiii. 4), it is probable that it is a copy of a statue.

Hydisus was a small town in central Caria, about 25 miles E. of Alabanda. It is mentioned by Ptolemy* and by **HYDISUS.** Pliny.† The correct form of the name is revealed by an inscription from Lagina ‡ (ΥΔΙΣΟΣ), and this is confirmed by the coin described in the text (Pl. xx. 12). The name of the town occurs in the Athenian Tribute lists,§ but only the first letters Υ and ΥΔΙ are apparent.

Hyllarima is placed on Kiepert's map on the right bank of the river Harpasus, about 30 miles above Harpasa and half that distance above Neapolis. This site **HYLLARIMA.** would agree well with the order of Hierocles,—“*Harpasa, Neapolis, Hylarema, Antiokheia, Aphrodisias.*” On the other hand, Steph. Byz. says that Hyllarima was *ὑπερθε Στρατονικίας*, a statement supported by the order of the *Notitiae*; and Prof. Ramsay is now inclined to look for the site of Hyllarima somewhere near the sources of the Marsyas, a little to the west or south-west of Stratonicea,|| and between Mylasa and Mobolla (*Mughla*).

The style of the only two coins known of Hyllarima, both bearing the name of the Archon Teimotheos, and belonging to early Imperial times (Pl. xx. 13, and *Rev. Num.*, 1892, Pl. iv. 14), seems to accord more nearly with that of the coins of the north-eastern district of Caria than with that of the money of Mylasa and Stratonicea; but the arguments adduced by Ramsay in favour of some site on the road leading from Mylasa to Stratonicea are too strong to be upset by such doubtful evidence as is afforded by

* V. 2, 20.

† *N. H.*, v. 29, 29.

‡ *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, ix. 444.

§ *C. I. A.*, i., 231, 233.

|| *Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 139.

the coins, even though this evidence seems to be supported by the order of Hierocles.

Iasus was an ancient Argive colony on the north side of the Bargylian gulf. It occupied a small island, which

IASUS.

is now connected with the mainland. There are no

archaic coins which can be with certainty attributed to Iasus, although it has been suggested that the following drachms of the Aeginetic Standard may have been struck there :—

Obv. Naked youth riding on dolphin.

Rev. Incuse square divided into eight triangular compartments, of which three are in relief. [Brit. Mus.] \mathcal{R} 92.5 grs. Size .7.

Obv. Similar type, but dolphin-rider holds uncertain object in extended right hand.

Rev. Rough incuse square quartered. [Brit. Mus.] \mathcal{R} 92.3 grs. Size .65.

As there is no evidence of any tradition of a dolphin-rider at Iasus before the age of Alexander the Great, it is safer for the present to leave these coins unattributed. In style and weight they resemble the coins of the Aegean islands, though the type (Arion?) suggests the possibility of their attribution to Methymna.

Excluding these archaic specimens, the earliest coin struck at Iasus would be the beautiful silver tetradrachm in the British Museum (*Cat. Ionia*, p. 325, Pl. xxxi. 6), having on the obverse the head of a Persian Satrap, and on the reverse $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{IA}$ and a Lyre. The head of this Satrap is thought by M. Six and by M. Babelon to be that of Tissaphernes, and the reasons for the attribution of the coin to Iasus are set forth by the latter in *Rev. Num.*, 1892, p. 427. The date of the issue of this coin is, according to Babelon, B.C. 395; according to Six,* B.C. 412-408.

* *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 107.

The next coin, and the earliest which bears the name of Iasus, belongs to the small series of alliance coins issued **Federal Coinage, circ. B.C. 394, by Cnidus, Samos, Ephesus, Rhodes, and Iasus.*** As this League seems to have been dissolved in B.C. 390,† the federal coinage of the above-mentioned towns was probably restricted to a single issue. Henceforth for more than a hundred years Iasus has left us no numismatic record. It would seem, therefore, that under the Carian dynasts, Mausolus and his successors, and under Alexander the Great and his successors, in Asia Minor down to about the middle of the third century, its autonomy was incomplete, and that it did not enjoy the right of coinage. But, in common with many other towns in western Asia Minor, Iasus appears to have recovered complete or almost complete autonomy from the Seleucidae, **circ. B.C. 261-246,‡** and it is **Circ. B.C. 250-190.** doubtless to about this time that the beginning of a purely Iasian coinage must be ascribed. The drachms of this period, of the so-called Persic Standard (82 grs.), may be compared with the contemporary issue at Miletus (cf. *B. M. Cat. Ionia*, Pl. xxi.). They are signed by the eponymous magistrate of the city, the *Στεφανηφόρος* of Apollo.§ The remarkable type of these coins, a youth swimming beside a dolphin, is explained by Hicks (*Journ. Hell. Stud.*, viii. 93 sq.). The pretty story of the boy and the dolphin is recorded by Athenæus on the authority of Duris of Samos, an historian of the age of Alexander. There would even seem to be some sort of historical basis for this strange incident, for Alexander the Great is said to have ordered the boy to be sent to his court. The name of the youth, as given

* Waddington, *Rev. Num.*, 1863, Pl. x. 1-4; and Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 6.

† Judeich, *Kleinasiat. Stud.*, p. 80.

‡ Hicks, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, no. 174.

§ Le Bas and Waddington, *Inscr. As. Min.*, Part v., p. 86 sq.

by Athenaeus (xiii. 606) is Dionysios, but Plutarch and Pliny (*N. H.*, ix. 8) call him Hermias, an Iasian name which occurs both on coins (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 311) and inscriptions.* The Boy and Dolphin as a coin-type of the Iasians is mentioned by three ancient writers, Aelian,† Plutarch,‡ and Pollux.§ The stele erected at Iasus in commemoration of this curious story is described by Aelian (*l.c.*) as representing a youth *riding* upon a dolphin, in which respect it must have differed from the coins.

From B.C. 190-168 Iasus, with the rest of Caria, was under the Rhodian dominion. From 168 until it was incorporated into the Roman Province of Asia it was again nominally free, but does not seem to have coined any money. The subsequent issues belong to Imperial times and range from Augustus to Gordian. The chief divinities of Iasus were Apollo, Artemis Astias, Zeus Megistos, and Iasos the eponymous hero and founder (Pl. xxi. 7).

Idyma stood at the head of the Ceramic gulf, where the little river Idymus|| empties itself into what is now called **IDYMA.** *Giova Bay.* Idyma is several times mentioned in the Athenian Tribute Lists. It was rated at first at 4000 drachms, but after B.C. 447 its assessment was reduced to 2000 dr. Waddington¶ was the first to point out that in fragment VI of these lists mention is made of Πακτύης Ἰδυμ[εύς], whence he concludes that in B.C. 445 the town was governed by a despot named Pactyes, and from the later fragments of the same lists, in which the name of Pactyes no longer occurs, he infers that his rule had come to an end before the year B.C. 437.

The coinage of Idyma may have begun before B.C. 600, if I am

* Reinach, *Rev. des Etudes grecques*, vi. 195-200.

† *Hist. Anim.*, vi. 15.

‡ *De Solert. Anim.*, 36.

§ ix. 84.

|| Steph. Byz., s.v.

¶ *Rev. Num.*, 1856, p. 59; *C. I. A.*, i. 227.

right in assigning to it an archaic drachm of Aeginetic wt. (90·5 grs.) in the Montagu Coll. *Obv.* Head of Pan. *Rev.* Incuse square. There is also another specimen, weighing 88·4 grs., among the uncertain coins in the British Museum. The inscribed coins, however, consist chiefly of drachms of the Phœnician Standard (58·2 grs.) which seem to belong to the latter half of the 5th cent. B.C. (Pl. xxi. 8, 9). The head on the obverse of these coins, as Imhoof has shown (*Mon. Gr.*, p. 312), is that of Pan, while the reverse type, a fig-leaf, seems to have been suggested by the coins of Camirus in Rhodes, a fact which may point to commercial intercourse between the two cities.

There are only two known coins of Idyma which appear to be of later date than the end of the 5th cent. B.C.; one of these is the drachm (Pl. xxi. no. 10), and the other is a bronze coin published by Imhoof and figured in his *Mon. gr.* (Pl. F. 8).

For some inscriptions of Idyma of Imperial times, see Cousin and Diehl (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, x. 428).

Mylasa was situated at a distance of about 10 miles in a direct
 MYLASA. line from the coast on the upper course of the river
 Kyberses, which flows down from Mylasa through
 the 'Ομβριανὸν πεδίων, in a northerly direction past the town of Olymus, and then turns towards the south and discharges its waters into the Bargylian gulf near Iasus. According to Strabo (659), the town was built at the foot of a precipitous mountain containing rich quarries of a beautiful white marble, which yielded ample material for the erection of the numerous porticos and temples which adorned the town, the size of which was however dwarfed by the lofty superincumbent rocky heights.

Mylasa, originally a place of small importance (κώμη, Strab. 659), became, in the time of Hecatomnus, a royal residence, and the chief city of Caria. In Strabo's time there were two famous temples of Zeus within the territory of Mylasa, one of Zeus 'Οσογῶα or

'Οσογώς in the city itself, and the other of Zeus Λάβραυδος or Στράτιος at the village of Labranda, about 10 miles north of Mylasa.

Zeus Osogoa was a combination of the Greek gods Zeus and Poseidon (Ζηνοποσειδών). He is represented on coins as holding an eagle and resting upon a trident, and his symbol on some coins is the crab. The cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos on Imperial coins is a terminal figure with a polos on his head, a bipennis (λάβρος) in one hand and a spear in the other; but on the coins of Hecatomnus, the earliest coins struck at Mylasa, he is represented as walking, and clothed in a long chiton and himation, holding the labrys over his right shoulder and a long spear in his left hand. From the time when Mausolus removed the royal residence from Mylasa to Halicarnassus no coins were struck at Mylasa until after the age of Alexander the Great.

It seems probable that the bronze coins bearing the name of Eupolemus, the general of Cassander (Pl. xxi. nos. 11, 12) may have been struck at Mylasa in B.C. 314*; and early in the second century B.C., after the victory of the Romans over Antiochus at Magnesia, Mylasa, which may then have been made a free city by the Romans,† was the place of mintage of the Alexandrine tetradrachms with the monogram Μ and the characteristic symbol composed of the Labrys and Trident combined.‡ To this time I would also assign a very remarkable gold stater with the types and name of Philip; the symbol on the reverse, Labrys and Trident in one, shows that it must have been struck at Mylasa. It formed part of a small hoard of gold Philippi found in the Maeander valley, which belong in style to a period long subsequent to Philip's own time, and which are certainly of Asiatic origin (see *infra*, p. cviii.).

* See Wroth in *Num. Chron.*, 1891, p. 135.

† Marquardt and Mommsen, *Handbuch der römischen Alterthümer*, iv., p. 346.

‡ Müller, 1141-1143.

Some of the bronze coins of the second century B.C. have on the reverse this same combination of Labrys and Trident (Pl. xxi. no. 13); others have the Trident or the Labrys alone (nos. 14-17). The Imperial coins of Mylasa extend over the entire period from Augustus to Valerian. In the time of Augustus they bear the name of the Grammateus, but thenceforth they are without a magistrate's name. In Hadrian's time Mylasa was one of the mints which issued silver coins with Latin inscriptions, of the weight of 3 Roman denarii. Of these (so called) medallions of Asia there are some bearing figures of Zeus Labraundos and of Zeus Osogoa (Pinder, *Cistoph.*, Pl. vii. 2, 3, 7, 8).

Myndus, though, like its near neighbour Halicarnassus, it was an ancient Dorian seaport, does not seem to have been a place of great importance, and there are no coins attributed to it before the second century B.C. The harbour of Myndus, where the remains of the city have been identified,* is now called *Gumishli*. Waddington† acquired eight bronze coins of the town in an adjacent village.

The earliest and certainly the most important coin of Myndus is the apparently unique tetradrachm in the Hague cabinet (Pl. xlv. 9), which belongs to the class of flat spread coins which came into fashion in western Asia Minor about B.C. 190. The obverse type is a head of Apollo, and on the reverse is a winged thunderbolt accompanied by the inscription **ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ** and two monograms, the whole within a wreath.

The drachms etc. are numerous, and seem to extend over a considerable time, and to belong chiefly to the first century B.C. (Pl. xxii. 6, 7). For numerous names of magistrates not represented in the British Museum, see Imhoof (*Zeit. f. Num.*, iii., 326, sq.) and Waddington (*As. Min.*, 53).

* Leake, *Num. Hell. Asiatic Greece*, p. 85.

† *As. Min.*, p. 53.

The Imperial coinage of Myndus extends down to the time of Sept. Severus.

Neapolis near Myndus is only mentioned by Mela* and by

Pliny.† Both these writers place it in the Dorian

**NEAPOLIS
MYNDIORUM :**

peninsula west of Halicarnassus. No coins have hitherto been assigned to this Neapolis, but, if

I have correctly read the specimen described in the text, I think that it is very probable that it may belong to this town. In fabric and style it is much more like the second and first century coins of the towns of the western coast than those of an inland city such as Neapolis on the Harpasus, nor can it be attributed to Neapolis in Ionia, a town which seems to have owed its foundation to Antoninus Pius. It is, however, not quite certain that the characters on the right of the lyre are in reality MYN. The attribution is therefore still somewhat conjectural.

Neapolis ad Harpasum. An inscription has been discovered at the modern *Ineboli*, in the lower valley of the

**NEAPOLIS
AD HARPASUM.**

Harpasus, about eight miles above Harpasa, on the eastern side of the river, which proves that the place

called Neapolis by Ptolemy and Hierocles occupied this site.‡ There has been much confusion between the coins which belong to this town and those of Neapolis in Ionia. It would seem, however, that Neapolis in Ionia, a coast town a few miles south of Ephesus, was distinguished from other places of the same name by the addition of the title Aurelia or Hadriana Aurelia.§ As the British Museum has acquired several coins of the Ionian Neapolis Aurelia since the publication of the *Catalogue of the Coins of Ionia*, 1892, I append descriptions here; and if we add to these nos. 111 and

* I. 16.

† *N. H.*, v. 29.

‡ Kubitschek and Reichel, *Ueber eine Reise in Karien und Phrygien*, in the *Anzeiger der phil.-hist. Classe. (K. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Wien.)*, 1893, no. xxiv.

§ See Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 294, and Löbbecke, *Z. f. N.*, xv. 44.

112 described by Imhoof (*l.c.*), and nos. 1-3 of Löbbecke's list (*Z. f. N., l.c.*), a series of coins may be constructed which seems to be clearly separable from those of Neapolis near Myndus and Neapolis near Harpasa. The Museum specimens are the following:—

Antoninus Pius.

Obv. A·K·ΤΙ· A·ΑΔΡ·ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ ΝΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC Bust r.
laur. and draped.

Rev. ΕΠΙΨ ΠΡΩΤΕΟΝ ΑΔ ΑΥΡΗ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩ Apollo
Kitharædos standing r., clad in long chiton and himation, holding
in r. plectrum, and in l. lyre. Æ 1·

Severus Alexander.

Obv. ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥΡ·CΕ·ΥΟΥΗ·ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Bust r. laur.,
wearing cuirass and paludamentum.

Rev. ΑΥΡ·ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC ΣΗΝΩΝΟC ΑΝ[Ε] ΘΗ ΚΑ and
in ex. ΑΥΡ ΝΕΑΠΟΛ ΕΙΤΩΝ Tetrastyle temple contain-
ing statue of Apollo clad in long chiton, his r. raised above his
head, his l. supporting lyre placed on tripod round which serpent
coils. Æ 1·4

Maximinus.

Obv. ΑΥΤ·Κ·Γ·Ι·ΟΒΗ· ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC Bust of Maximinus r.
laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.

Rev. ΑΥΡ·ΝΕΑΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Dionysos standing l., himation over
legs, holding in r. kantharos, and in l. thyrsos. Æ 9

The coins of Neapolis ad Harpasum begin apparently in the reign of Gordian and end with Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian. The name of a magistrate, Candidus (Grammateus), occurs twice in the series, once on a coin of Gordian, A.D. 238-244 (*Z. f. N., x. 78*), and once some ten years later on a coin of Volusian (*infra*, p. 142, no. 6), where he appears as Grammateus for the fourth time. The resemblance of the prevailing type (Athena with spear and shield) of the coins of this city to that of the coins of Harpasa renders it probable that the same cultus of Athena was predominant in the

two neighbouring towns, and the recurrence of the name Candidus at a later period at Neapolis than at Harpasa tells against Waddington's opinion that the Candidus Celsus of the Harpasa coins of M. Aurelius was a Proconsul of Asia. The two men were probably local magistrates belonging to the same family.

The site of Orthosia has been fixed near the modern *Ortas* close to *Jenibazar*, by Kubitschek and Reichel.*

ORTHOSIA.

The town stood on high ground overlooking the valley of the Maeander, in the direction of Nysa, which occupied the opposite hills on the northern side of the river, at a distance of ten or twelve miles.

The coinage of Orthosia begins either in the third or early in the second century B.C., and extends through Imperial Times down to the reigns of Maximinus and Maximus. The cultus of Dionysos, and that of Hades and Persephone, which seem to have prevailed at Orthosia, may have been derived from the important town of Nysa, a centre of religious influence which extended over a wide region on both sides of the Maeander.†

The autonomous coins of Orthosia bear magistrates' names in the nominative case. See (in addition to those given in the text) Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, p. 313. The Imperial coins are without names of magistrates.

The position of Sebastopolis has been fixed by inscriptions at the

SEBASTOPOLIS. modern *Kizilje*, on the road from Apollonia Salbace to Cibyra, at about eight miles S.E. of the former.

The coins of Sebastopolis extend from the time of Vespasian to that of Sept. Severus (Domna). The magistrate's name *Παπίας Ἀπολλωνίου* on p. 146, no. 1, occurs also on a coin of Vespasian in the French collection. The same name *Παπίας* is also met with

* *K. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Wien. Anzeiger d. phil.-hist. Cl.*, 1893, no. 24.

† Strabo, xi v. c. i. 46, 47

on Imperial coins of the neighbouring cities of Apollonia and Tabae.

Stratonicea, which ranks with Mylasa and Alabanda as one of the three chief inland towns of Caria, was situate at **STRATONICEA** the modern *Eski-Hissar*, on the main road from Alabanda, and about 30 miles south of that town, on the left side of the upper valley of the Marsyas, not far from its sources. Strabo (xiv. 2, 25) says that it was a Macedonian colony; and according to Steph. Byz. it was named after Stratonice, wife of Antiochus I. It is probable, however, that an older town, variously called Hidrias, Chrysaoris, and Hecatesia, existed here long before the Macedonian settlement.*

Within the territory of Stratonicea there were three famous temples, one of Hekate at Lagina, a few miles north of the city, where a great festival called Hekatesia was celebrated every five years,† another of Zeus Chrysaoreus, or Karios, near the city itself. This last was a centre, both religious and political, for all communities of Carian race, and the head-quarters of a National League, called the Chrysaoric Systema, of which Stratonicea, although not itself a Carian city, was one of the members, in virtue of the numerous Carian κῶμαι situate within its territory. The third temple was that of Zeus Panamaros, or Panemerios, the site of which was discovered by MM. Cousin and Deschamps in 1886, at the modern *Bagh-yaka*, on a height difficult of access,‡ which Kiepert, on the authority of Benndorf, who visited it in 1892, places about 12 miles S.E. of Stratonicea. Zeus Panamaros and Hekate were, as the numerous inscriptions abundantly prove, the two special tutelary divinities of the Stratoniceans, and the coin-types serve to confirm the epigraphic evidence.

* Waddington, *As. Min.*, 57.

† *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, 1881, 236. Newton, *Essays*, 175.

‡ *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xi. 373, xii. 82.

There are no coins of Stratonicea which can be attributed to an earlier date than B.C. 168, unless perhaps some few coins of Alexander's types with the letters ΣΤΡΑ in monogram (Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, 1134-6). Down to B.C. 168 the town was subject to Rhodes, and does not seem to have been in a position to strike its own coins. But when Caria was declared free and independent of Rhodes by the Romans at the conclusion of the third Macedonian war, Stratonicea obtained her freedom (Polyb., xxx. 19) and began to strike silver money.

The reintroduction of the incuse square on the reverses of their silver coins by the Rhodians (*circ.* B.C. 166) seems to have set a fashion for small silver money, which was immediately followed by Cos, the towns of the Lycian League, and by Ceramus and Stratonicea in Caria.

The types of the Stratonicean hemidrachms of Rhodian weight, which clearly belong to this period (Pl. xxiii. 11-12), are the head of Zeus on the obverse, and an eagle in the shallow incuse square of the reverse. Whether these types refer to Zeus Chrysaoreus or to Zeus Panamaros is doubtful, but the fact that the same types occur on the contemporary hemidrachms of Ceramus (Pl. xii. 8) seems to indicate Zeus Chrysaoreus, whose cultus was common to all Carians, as the divinity represented on the Stratonicean coinage of this period, the circulation of which was certainly not confined to the precincts of the city. These hemidrachms bear the names, in the nominative case, probably of the eponymous magistrate of Stratonicea, who, as in many other cities of Asia, was the Archon Stephanephoros. (Le Bas and Wadd., 517, 519, 525.)*

* In addition to the magistrates' names supplied by this Catalogue on the silver coins of this period, the following have been noted, ΑΡΙCΤΕΑC 24 grs., *Rev.* Nike (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 315); ΑΤΤΑΛΟC A *Rev.* Nike, and ΑΡ (Mion., *S.* vi. 535), ΓΑΙΟC, *Rev.* Nike (Waddington, *As. Min.*, 55), ΔΗΜΟCΘΕΝΗC, *Rev.* Nike (Wadd., *l.c.*); ΔΙΟΚΛΗC ΚΙ., 29 grs. *Rev.*

Next in order of date follows a series of hemidrachms bearing on the obverse the head of the goddess Hekate (Pl. xxiii. 13), and on the reverse a figure of Nike in a shallow incuse square. One of these coins is signed by 'Εκαταίος Σωσάνδρου, who, as we learn from an inscription,* was a Priest of the temple of Hekate at Lagina; but Hekataios may have been either previously or subsequently Stephanephoros of Stratonicea, for there is no evidence to show that coins were struck by the Temple authorities independently of the municipal Boule.

The small bronze coins (Pl. xxiii. 14-16) with the shallow incuse square on the reverse belong to the same period as the silver coins above referred to. They are all apparently previous to the Mithradatic war (B.C. 88-84), during which Stratonicea remained faithful to Rome, and suffered much in consequence at the hands of Mithradates.† After Sulla's victory Stratonicea recovered, by a decree of the Senate (B.C. 81), all or more than all the privileges which had previously been enjoyed by her.‡ The city seems at this time to have been constituted a *civitas libera et immunis sine foedere*. The right of asylum of the temple of Hekate was also recognised and confirmed.

The coins which I propose to assign to this period of renewed prosperity after B.C. 81 are: (i.) the stater or tetradrachm weighing 166 grs. (*Z. f. N.*, xvi., Pl. i. 2) *Obv.* Head of Zeus, *Rev.* ΜΕΛΑΝΘΙΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ Hekate standing to front, holding

Nike (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 674); ΦΑΝΙΑΣ ΚΙΘΑ 18 grs., *Rev.* Nike (Imhoof, *op. cit.*, 674); ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ and ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ, 21 and 19 grs., *Rev.* Eagle (Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.*, 315); ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩ *Rev.* Eagle, 17 grs. (Imhoof, *M. G.*, 315); ΠΥΘΕΑΣ, *Rev.* Eagle (Mion., *S. vi.*, 535); ΧΡΥΣΟΥ *Rev.* Eagle, 1½ grs. (Im., *M. Gr.*, 315). The last is the only one here attributed to this period which is not in the nominative case.

* *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xi. 13.

† Appian, *De Bell. Mith.*, xxi.

‡ *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, ix. 462.

patera and torch, the whole within a laurel wreath; (ii.) the corresponding drachm, wt. 52·3 grs. (*infra*, p. 150 and Pl. xxiii. no. 17); and (iii.) the bronze coins with Pegasus or Nike on the reverse (Pl. xxiii. 18 and p. 150). The abandonment of the incuse square and the substitution on the reverse of a dotted circle is noticeable also on the Rhodian drachms of this period (Pl. xl. and xli. 1, 2).

During the invasion of Asia Minor by Labienus (b.c. 40), Alabanda, Mylasa and Stratonicea were the only three cities which offered any serious resistance to his attacks. The two former were taken, but Stratonicea was successful in repulsing the invaders, though her temples of Hekate at Lagina and of Zeus at Panamara were plundered by the foreign troops. They were, however, shortly afterwards restored, and all their ancient rights and privileges were confirmed by decrees of the Senate under Augustus, b.c. 39, and again under Tiberius, A.D. 22.*

The coinage of Stratonicea, with or without the head of the reigning emperor, extends from the time of Augustus to that of Gallienus. It was one of the few cities which, under the Empire, issued from time to time silver coins. Of these, two bearing the names respectively of ΣΩΤΥΡΟΣ and of ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ [ΧΙΔ ?] are described by Imhoof (*Gr. M.*, 673, 674). The first (wt. 53 grs.) has on the *obv.* the head of Hekate, the second (wt. 47 grs.) that of Augustus. Two other specimens (99 grs. and 32·4 grs.) are described in the present Catalogue and figured (Pl. xxiv. 1 and 5); the first of these is probably of the time of Augustus, and the second was struck under Antoninus Pius.† A fourth silver coin of the Imperial time

* *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, ix. 472, and xi. 237. Cf. also Le Bas-Wadd., *Inscr. d'As. Min.*, 519.

† This coin bears the magistrate's name ΦΑ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΑΟC which may serve to date approximately an inscription recently discovered by Hula and Szanto (*Bericht über eine Reise in Karien*, p. 35, in the *Sitzungsberichte d. K. Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien. Phil.-Hist. Cl. Bd.*, 132) at Pisikiöi (Pisye), on the road

is described by Mionnet (iii. p. 378, no. 440). Like the British Museum specimen above referred to, it belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius, but the magistrate's name is ΚΛΑΥ. ΑΡΙCΤΕΑC. The reverse type of all these silver coins is the same, viz. a bearded equestrian figure, holding in one hand a circular object resembling a phiale, and in the other a sceptre. This type often recurs on the large bronze coins of Stratonicea throughout the Imperial series, and it may reasonably be conjectured that it is not the Emperor, but Zeus Panamaros. If so, this equestrian Zeus may be compared with the Phrygian, Pisidian, and Lydian god Sozon or Sabazios, who is also frequently represented on horseback carrying a club or double-axe, and sometimes radiate, or with the Phrygian god Mên, who, if not originally identical with Sabazios, as Ramsay supposes,* is certainly a divinity scarcely distinguishable from Sabazios in his attributes. On one of the Stratonicean coins probably struck in Hadrian's time (Pl. xxiv. 4), the equestrian figure seems to be radiate, a fact which leads one to infer that Zeus Panamaros was a solar god, and which may serve to explain the frequent substitution of *Πανημέριος* for *Πανάμαρος* in inscriptions. The following remarkable inscriptions on coins of the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian also claim attention, as they have hitherto been always thought to prove that Stratonicea bore for a short time the strange title '*Indica*.' These are, no. 46 *rev.* CTPATONEI. INΔEI type Nike; nos. 47, 48 *rev.* CYNΚΛΗΤOC INΔI. CTPA. type, Bust of Senate: no. 39 IEPA CVNΚΛΗΤOC Bust of Senate, *rev.* INΔEI ΘEA PΩMH Head of Roma turreted. Eckhel (*Num. Vet.*, 213, and *D. N. V.*, ii., p. 590) mentions some other varieties, and gives it as his opinion that the epithet was derived from the part

from Stratonicea to Idyma, and about 16 miles W. of Panamara. On this stone we read the name of a priestess, Φλ. 'Αριστολαΐς Φλ. 'Αριστολάου θυγάτηρ. This Aristolaos is doubtless the same man who struck the coin of Stratonicea.

* *Antiquities of S. Phrygia*, p. 21.

of Caria watered by the river Indus. Granting, however, that the territory of Stratonicea may possibly have included the *κώμαι* in this region, there is still a difficulty in explaining the legends **CYNKΛHTOC INΔI. CTPA.**, **INΔEI. ΘEA PΩMH**, and **INΔ. ΘEOC CYNKΛHTOC** (Eckhel, *D. N. V.*, 591). For my own part, I am convinced that these coins do not belong to the Carian Stratonicea, but to Stratonicea ad Caicum in Lydia. Both in style and types they are far more like Lydian or Mysian coins than Carian, and one of the Museum specimens (no. 48) was found in the Hermus plain.*

Another coin, which probably also belongs to the time of Trajan or Hadrian, bears the inscription **ΨΗΦICAMENOY ΦΛABIOY ΔIOMHΔOYC** (Pl. xxiv. 4); whence we may infer that Fl. Diomedes was the *Γραμματεὺς τοῦ Δήμου*, who, as we learn from inscriptions, possessed considerable authority in the proposing of motions (*Gr. Inscr. in Brit. Mus.*, Part iii., p. 164), and that these coins were issued in pursuance of a *ψήφισμα* proposed by him.

In the time of Sept. Severus commences a series of bronze coins of large dimensions, of which the extant specimens are mostly in very poor preservation. They are frequently countermarked with a head of Athena and with the word **ΘEOV**, showing that they were guaranteed by the authorities of a Temple. These large bronze coins bear the names of magistrates, preceded almost always by *ἐπί*, and usually by their official titles **ΠΡV.** (*Πρύτανης*); **APX.** (*Ἄρχων*); **ΓPA.** (*Γραμματεὺς*); **CTPA** (*Στρατηγός*); frequently followed by the name of the father, as **ΕΠΙ ΠΡV. ΛΕΟΝΤOC ΑΛΚΑΙ[OV]** (Pl. xxiv. 6), and exceptionally by the numeral **B**, which may indicate either that the father's name was identical

* These specimens will be redescribed in their proper place in the volume dealing with the coinage of Lydia. Since writing the above, I see that M. Imhoof-Blumer has expressed the same opinion (*Rev. Suisse de Numismatique*, vi., 1896).

with that of the magistrate, or that the latter was in office for the second time. In one instance (Pl. xxiv. 10), where we read [ΕΠΙ] ΠΡΥ ΖΩΣΙΜΟΝ ΠΟΡΙΤΤΟΝ Β (for τὸ Β'), it is certain that Zosimos must have been elected *Πρύτανης* for the second time.*

To Syangela, a few miles east of Halicarnassus, Imhoof-Blumer† is inclined to attribute the drachm of Attic weight **SYANGELA:** (63 grs.) first published by Waddington,‡ and assigned by him to the island of Syme, between Rhodes and the mainland. Imhoof-Blumer publishes also a bronze coin§ of the same place. Notwithstanding the fact that the drachm was acquired at *Budrum* together with coins of Cos, Miletus, Samos, &c., it seems to me that both weight and style are against its being either of Syangela or of Syme. For my own part, I prefer to assign it conjecturally to Syros.

Tabae, the modern *Davas*, the name of which is identical **TABAE.** with the Carian or Lydian word *Taba* (rock),|| stood on the heights at the western end of a wide and fertile plain, extending for about sixteen miles in a north-easterly direction towards the lofty Salbacus range of mountains, which formed its boundary towards Phrygia. The *Ταβηνὸν πεδίον* was watered by the northern branch of the river Harpasus, into which flowed from the north the tributary stream called Timeles,

* I have noted the following magistrates' names in addition to those given in the text:—ΚΛΑΥ. ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ (Mion., iii. 378); ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ (Mion., l.c.); ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥ. ΑΣΕΝΑ(?) (Waddington Coll.); ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ. ΤΙ. ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑ (Mion., S., vi. 538); ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΔΙΟΝΥ- CΙΟΥ. (Mion., S., vi. 539); ΕΠΙ ΛΕΟΝΙΔΟΥ (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 675); ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥ ΝΙΟΣ Γ. ΦΙΛΩΝΟΣ (Imhoof, *Gr. M.*, 677).

† *Mon. Gr.*, p. 323.

‡ *Num. d'As. Min.*, Pl. xi. 4.

§ *l.c.*, Pl. F. 13.

|| *Sayce, Karian Language and Inscriptions*, London, 1837, p. 8.

which took its rise in the high pass between the plain of Tabae and the valley of Aphrodisias (*q.v.*). The towns of Apollonia Salbace (*Medet*) and Heraclea Salbace (*Makuf*) also overlooked the plain of Tabae from its south-eastern and north-eastern sides.

According to Strabo (xiii. 13), the population of the Tabenian plain was a mixed one, consisting of Carians, Phrygians, and Pisidians, and although in course of time it necessarily became hellenized, there is no reason to suppose that there was any Greek settlement there, at any rate before the second century B.C., when we first hear of Tabae as a town whose inhabitants (B.C. 189) opposed the march of Cn. Manlius Vulso. They were, however, overpowered by the Roman troops, and subjected to a heavy fine, in consequence of this hostile demonstration.* From this time until B.C. 166, Tabae, with the rest of Caria, was more or less directly subject to Rhodes, and it would seem that during this period, and perhaps previously, Tabae was a member, and probably the predominant one, of the 'Systema' of allied *κῶμαι* called the *Κοινὸν Ταρμμανῶν*,† just as Stratonicea, which was sometimes called *πόλις Χρυσαιορέων*, was the headquarters of the Chrysaorio 'systema.' Subsequently, as we gather from an inscription dating from about B.C. 82,‡ Tabae took the side of the Romans in the war against Mithradates, and, like Stratonicea, was recompensed by Sulla for its loyalty, receiving from him, and afterwards probably from the Roman Senate, the rights and privileges of *αὐτονομία* and of a *civitas sine foedere libera et immunis*.

The first series of Tabenian coins may possibly belong to the latter half of the second century (after B.C. 166), when Caria was declared free by the Romans, but I am more inclined to assign them to the first century, after B.C. 81, when, at the close of the

* Livy, xxxviii. 13; cf. Ramsay, *Amer. Journ. Arch.*, 1888, p. 272.

† *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, x. 488.

‡ *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xiii. 604.

Mithradatic war, Tabae appears to have received the gift of autonomy. In either case no experienced eye can fail to perceive that there must have been a considerable interval of time between the issue of the drachm (p. 160, no. 1, Pl. xxv. no. 1) and that of the other silver (p. 162, nos. 17-30, Pl. xxv. nos. 6-11) and bronze coins, which by reason of their style, their types, and the name of one of the magistrates (*Καλλικράτης*), which recurs on a coin of Nero, must necessarily belong to early Imperial times.

The issue of silver coins at Tabae under the earlier Emperors indicates clearly (although there is no corroborative evidence) that privileges similar to those conferred upon Stratonicea by the *Senatusconsultum* of B.C. 39 (see *Introd. Stratonicea*, p. lxxi.) may have been also acquired by Tabae. This inference is further strengthened by the fact that the neighbouring city of Aphrodisias was constituted *ἐλευθέρα* and *ἀτελής* through the instrumentality of M. Antony,* and that it also began to strike silver drachms, &c., in conjunction with Plarasa at about the same time as Tabae. These considerations all point to some special privileges, including the right of coining silver, which were conferred by the Romans upon Stratonicea, Plarasa and Aphrodisias, Tabae, Attuda, and perhaps upon other Carian towns. This right continued to be exercised at Stratonicea as late as the reign of Ant. Pius, at Tabae down perhaps to the time of Nero, and at Aphrodisias at least during the reign of Augustus. Of Attuda only one silver coin is at present known (Pl. x. no. 9), which seems to belong to the earlier half of the first century B.C., in which case it would be contemporary with the earliest issue at Tabae.

The coins of Tabae of Imperial times in bronze extend down to the time of Gallienus and Saloninus. It is noteworthy that in the

* Mommsen and Marquardt, *Handbuch d. röm. Alterthümer*, Bd. iv., p. 346, 2nd ed.; Bueckh, *C. I. G.*, 2737, 2845.

time of Domitian the preposition *διά* takes the place of the usual *ἐπι* (see *supra*, under Attuda), but this usage is limited at Tabae to coins of Domitian's reign.

The only magistrate's title on Tabenian coins is that of Archon, which, from the time of Caracalla to the end of the series, is never omitted. To the names recorded in this volume must be added that of the Archon Statilius Apollonius on coins of Caracalla and Geta (*Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 149).

The Imperial coinage of Tabae is plentiful, showing that it must have been in this period one of the most flourishing inland cities of Asia Minor. The reverse types prove that, in addition to the divinities which we meet with in almost every series of Imperial coins, the following were especially honoured at Tabae. These are Aphrodite, the Dioskuri, Poseidon, Homonoia(?), a goddess wearing a kalathos and holding grapes and corn (Demeter?), a male Pantheistic divinity, Artemis, Mên, Dionysos, Pan, and Nemesis.

Telmessus, a few miles N.W. of Halicarnassus, was a place hardly likely to have issued coins. The bronze pieces
TELMESSUS. reading **TE**, **TEΛ** and **TEΛΜΗΣΣ** belong to the Lycian town of the same name. See *Zeit. f. Num.*, i. 151.

Strabo* places Termera correctly in the Termerian peninsula, just opposite Cos, and about 12 miles west of Halicarnassus and somewhat less than that south of Myndus.
TERMERA.

In old times it must have been a place of considerable importance, and we learn from Herodotus (v. 37) that in the time of Darius Hystaspes it was governed by a Tyrant named Tymnes, whose son Histiaeus held high rank as a Commander of the Carian contingent of the fleet in the expedition of Xerxes against Hellas in B.C. 480 (Herod., vii. 98), when he had probably succeeded his father as despot. Waddington † conjectures that the Tymnes whose name

* xiv. 657.

† *Mél. de Num.*, p. 7.

appears on the coin described in the present volume (p. 176, Pl. xxvii. 2) was a son of this Histiaeus and a grandson of the Tymnes mentioned by Herodotus. If so, he must have succeeded his father Histiaeus not long after B.C. 480. In the middle of the fifth century the name of Termera occurs several times in the Athenian Tribute-lists, and it was then assessed at a higher rate than either Myndus or Halicarnassus, its nearest neighbours. Presumably, it was at this time not under the rule of a despot, but there is no evidence that it was in a position to strike money in its own name. This cessation of autonomous issues during the period of the Athenian supremacy is very noticeable at several other much more important towns, Cnidus, for instance, where the absence of a coinage during this time is surprising. Termera henceforth appears to have been eclipsed by the neighbouring city of Halicarnassus, and *circ.* B.C. 367 its inhabitants were transported by Mausolus to his new capital. It is true that Pliny (v. 107) mentions Termera as still in existence in his time, and he seems to call it a *civitas libera*; but, as Waddington (*Rev. Num.*, 1856, 55) points out, the word *libera* perhaps applies to Bargylia, which stands next in Pliny's lists, for it is quite conceivable that the words *Bargylia* and *libera* may have been transposed by a copyist. If Termera had been a *civitas libera* in Roman times, it would almost certainly have coined money.

Ptolemy and Pliny both class Trapezopolis to Caria, and, although
TRAPEZOPOLIS. it was situated on the north-eastern or Phrygian side
of the Salbacus range, near the modern *Assar* and *Kadi Keui*,* it was included in the conventus of Alabanda. The coins, which are wholly of the Imperial period and which extend, so far as we know, only to the time of Severus and Domna, are Carian rather than Phrygian in appearance. The prevalent use of

* Ramsay, *Ant. of S. Phryg.*, A. v.

διὰ in place of ἐπί before the magistrate's name serves to connect Trapezopolis with the small group of towns in north-east Caria, Attuda, Cidramus, Apollonia Salbace, Tabae, and with Laodicea ad Lycum, where the same custom has been noticed. In the time of Augustus the magistrate's name in the nominative case is accompanied by a monogram. Next in order of time follow the coins on which the name in the genitive is preceded by διὰ. These seem to belong to the period between the reigns of Domitian and M. Aurelius, but they are without the heads or names of the Emperors (Pl. xxvii. 5-6). In the time of Sept. Severus the magistrate's name is preceded by his title Ἄρχ[οντος] or by ἐπὶ Ἄρχοντος. In one instance the name of the father is added (p. 179, no. 11), and in another that of a colleague in office (no. 13). The types Dionysos, Mên, Asklepios, Nemesis, Apollo, Kybele, may be compared with the similar types at the neighbouring and more important city Attuda, which I also include in Caria rather than in Phrygia.

An alliance coin between Attuda and Trapezopolis is published by Sestini (*Mus. Hederv.*, ii. 339, Tab. xxvi. 8). The inclusion in this alliance of Eumenia in Phrygia with Attuda and Trapezopolis is probably due to a wrong reading of a magistrate's name. This coin, as Ramsay remarks (*C. B. Phr.*, 166), indicates more than a mere alliance, it marks the two cities as conterminous, and united in the worship of the same goddess, whose name, as we learn from inscriptions, was *Μήτηρ Ἄδραστος*.

§ III.—SATRAPS OF CARIA.

FROM the beginning of the hegemony of Athens, B.C. 469, down to the time of her Sicilian losses during the Peloponnesian war, the Greek towns on the Carian coasts were for the most part attached to the Athenian League, and, with the exception perhaps of Cos, struck few coins. Nor was there any coinage as yet in the interior of Caria. On the break up of the League, *circ.* B.C. 412, the Greek cities, together with the whole of Caria, were assigned to the satrapy of Tissaphernes, after the suppression of the revolt of the rebellious Satraps Pissuthnes and his son Amorges. It is to Tissaphernes and to the mint of Iasus that M. Six* and M. Babelon† have recently attributed the fine and unique tetradrachm of Rhodian weight, *obv.* Head of Satrap, *rev.* ΒΑΣΙΛΥΡΕ.‡ The date of the issue of this coin, according to M. Six, was B.C. 411, according to M. Babelon, B.C. 395. After the death of Tissaphernes the Satrapy of Caria south of the Maeander was bestowed by the Great King upon Hecatomnus of Mylasa, in whose family it remained down to the capture of Halicarnassus by Alexander, B.C. 334. The policy consistently adhered to by the Hecatomnids from first to last was the aggrandizement of their own family at the expense, on the one hand, of the independent Carian communities and of the semi-autonomous Greek cities and islands, and, on the other hand, of the King of Persia.

The following brief historical and chronological notes will perhaps suffice for numismatic purposes.

* *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 107 *sq.*

† *Rev. Num.*, 1892, p. 424 *sq.*

‡ *B. M. Cat. Ion.*, Pl. xxxi. 6.

Hecatomnus, as Satrap of Caria, dominates the ancient Carian League, and threatens the independence of the Greek cities on the coast. He strikes drachms of Attic weight, probably at Mylasa: *Obv.* EKA Forepart of Lion looking back; *Rev.* Star in incuse circle.* The types of these coins are imitated from those of Miletus.

HECATOMNUS.
B.C. 395 †

Hecatomnus and Autophradates of Lydia commissioned by Artaxerxes Mnemon to suppress the revolt of Evagoras I, king of Salamis in Cyprus. Evagoras maintains his position, secretly supported by Hecatomnus.

B.C. 390—386.

Peace of Antalcidas. Greek towns in Caria assigned to Hecatomnus.

B.C. 387.

Probable date of issue of Tetradrachms of Phoenician weight:

Obv. Zeus Labraundos; *Rev.* EKATOM Lion (Pl. xxviii. 1).

B.C. 386.

Halicarnassus assigned by Hecatomnus to his eldest son Mausolus.

Probable date of issue of coins by Mausolus of the Samian(?) Standard and Milesian types: *Obv.* MA Lion's head and fore-leg; *Rev.* Star. †

MAUSOLUS.
B.C. 377.

Mausolus succeeds to the Satrapy of Caria.

Synoikismos of six Lelegian towns with Halicarnassus, and removal of the satrapal residence from Mylasa to that city.

B.C. 367(?)

Opposition to Mausolus on the part of the old Carian League, and accusation of disloyalty to the Persian King preferred against him by Arlissus of Mylasa. The city of Mylasa confiscates property of Arlissus, and bestows it upon Mausolus.

B.C. 366.

* B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, Pl. xxi. 5.

† B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, Pl. xxi. 6.

Iasus also exiles opponents of Mausolus and confiscates their property.*

Probable date of the first issue by Mausolus of Tetradrachms and Drachms of the Rhodian standard: *Obv.* Head of **B.C. 366.** Apollo laur., facing, as on previous autonomous coins of Halicarnassus (Pl. xviii. 3); *Rev.* **MAYΞΞΩΛΛΟ** Zeus Labraundos (Pl. xxviii. 2-4). A comparison of this figure with that on the coin of Hecatomnus (Pl. xxviii. 1) shows that it is a mere copy, quite devoid of the life and spirit of the original conception.

Mausolus commissioned to quell with his fleet the rebellious Satrap Ariobarzanes at Assus and Adramyteum. **B.C. 364.** He all the while secretly fosters the rebellion and allies himself with Agesilaus.

Collapse of the Rebellion. Mausolus reverts to his allegiance to the Great King. Destruction of Hecatomnus's **B.C. 361.** statue at Mylasa by adherents of the old Carian party. The Demos of Mylasa confiscates their property.

Rhodes, Chios, and Cos revolt from Athens and form a separate alliance with Mausolus. Decree of Erythrae in **B.C. 357.** his honour.

Athens makes peace with the separate League. Mausolus successfully supports the Aristocrats against the **B.C. 355.** Democratic party at Rhodes. Cos subject to Mausolus.

Unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Mausolus by Manitas and Thyssus of Mylasa, members of the Carian **B.C. 353.** Nationalist party.

B.C. 353. Death of Mausolus.

The Carian *Κοινόν* still issues independent decrees and sends

* *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, v., 493.

its own envoys to Persia. The Carian towns, though tributary to the Satraps, continue to retain their autonomy.

Artemisia, widow of Mausolus, succeeds him, and may have continued to coin in his name. The Democratic party again ascendent in Rhodes. Rhodian attack upon Halicarnassus repulsed. Rhodes and Heraclea ad Latmum, both free after the death of Mausolus, regained by strategems of Artemisia.

B.C. 352. Building of the Mausoleum.

B.C. 351. Death of Artemisia.

HIDRIEUS. Hidrieus second son of Hecatomnus, succeeds to the Satrapy of Caria, and marries his younger sister Ada.

He is commissioned to suppress the revolt in Cyprus. Chios and Tralles subject to him.

Coins of Hidrieus similar to those of Mausolus. The reverse type of his $\frac{1}{2}$ Drachm a Milesian star (Pl. xxviii. 8).* $\frac{1}{2}$ Drachms of Mausolus are unknown.

ADA. Hidrieus dies, and Ada, his sister and widow, succeeds him in the Satrapy, and may also have continued to issue coins in his name.

PIXODARUS. Pixodarus, the youngest son of Hecatomnus, seizes the Carian Satrapy. His sister Ada retires to the inland fortress of Alinda, which she continues to hold till Alexander's invasion.

B.C. 340. Pixodarus with other Satraps sent to oppose Philip of Macedon during his attacks upon Perinthus

and Byzantium.

Chios, Cos, and Rhodes, dependent upon Caria, send contingents.†

* Cf. *Cat. Ion.*, Pl. xxi. 5-7.

† *Diod.*, xvi. 77.

Influence of Pixodarus in Lycia. His gifts to Xanthus, Tlos, and Pinara.*

B.C. 337. Artaxerxes Ochus murdered. Arses King of Persia, B.C. 337-335.

Ada the younger, daughter of Pixodarus, offered in marriage (i) to Arrhidaeus son of Philip of Macedon, (ii) to Alexander, and (iii) finally married to Orontobates, a Persian of exalted rank.

Pixodarus' silver coinage consists of Didrachms, Drachms and Quarter Drachms similar to those of Hidrieus, but no Tetradrachms bearing his name have yet been found.

Pixodarus also initiates a gold coinage (Pl. xxviii. 9-12): *Obv.* Head of Apollo in profile, as on contemporary coins of Miletus †; *Rev.* Zeus Labraundos, as on the silver coins of himself and his predecessors. The fact that Pixodarus issued gold coins, a prerogative of the Great King which he never delegated to his satraps, is a sign rather of a general relaxation of direct Persian control than of any special claim of absolute independence on the part of Pixodarus.

It must also be borne in mind that Philip's gold mines and his new mints were now in active operation, and that gold money of various kings and cities was about this time being introduced into general circulation in the West.

B.C. 335. Arses killed. Darius III, King of Persia.

ORONTOBATES. Pixodarus dies, and his Satrapy is inherited by Orontobates, the husband of his daughter Ada.
B.C. 334.

Orontobates strikes tetradrachms of the usual type, but reading **POONTOΓΑΤΟ**, the Carian form of the name which was Graecized by Arrian ‡ as *'Οροντροβάρης*.§ Eckhel's and Mionnet's reading **ΟΟΝΤΟΓΑΤΟ** is erroneous.

* Pertsch, in M. Schmidt's *Neue Lykische Studien*, 1869, p. 1 sqq.

† B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, Pl. xxi. 9-11.

‡ *Anab.*, ii. 5, 7.

§ *Rev. Num.*, 1887, p. 94.

Alexander takes Halicarnassus, but Orontobates continues to hold the fortresses in Salmacis and on the island, as well as Myndus, Caunus and other towns, till B.C. 333.

B.C. 334.

B.C. 333.

On Alexander's death Asander receives the Carian satrapy.

§ IV.—ISLANDS OF CARIA.

ASTYPALAEA, one of the Sporades midway between Cos and Amorgos, was said to have been named after Astypalaea, daughter of Phoenix and Perimede, sister of Europa.

ASTYPALAEA.

Astypalaea was mother of Ancaeus, king of the Leleges* and of Samos, also of Eurypylus, king of Cos.

The geographical position of the island, which lay on the direct trade-route between Phoenicia, Cyprus, Rhodes, Cnidus, Cos, on the east, and European Greece on the west, gave it no doubt a commercial importance. Its name occurs in the Athenian quota list † B.C. 440 and in the assessment list of 425, but the amount of its assessment is wanting. In B.C. 436 it is rated at 200 drachms ‡ as the sum payable to Athena, which at the rate of 1 mina per talent gives 12000 dr. (about £480) as the yearly tribute.

Astypalaea struck no coins before the third century, and subsequently only small bronze coins, in its own name.

The foundation of Alexandria must have largely added to the value of Astypalaea as a station on the route to Egypt.

The prevailing types of the coins point to a special cultus of Perseus, and they bear a remarkably close resemblance to those of

* Paus., vii. 4.

† Dittenberger, *Sylloge*, p. 34.

‡ Hicks, *Gk. Hist. Inscr.*, p. 48.

Seriphos, which it is difficult to account for, as Seriphos, the special home of the cult of Perseus, though on the same trade-route, was not a very near neighbour of Astypalaea.

In the second century B.C. the port of Astypalaea, owing doubtless to the convenience of its harbour for vessels trading between Alexandria and the West, rose so much in commercial importance that, like Rhodes, Cnidus, Nisyros, Cos, &c. (all stations on the same trade-route), it was constituted (perhaps by the Ptolemies then predominant in the Aegean Sea) a mint for the issue of tetradrachms and even of gold staters of the Alexandrine type,* bearing the harpa of Perseus as a distinctive symbol.

This prosperity would seem to have been undiminished in the year B.C. 105, when Astypalaea by a *Senatusconsultum* received the rights of a *Civitas Foederata*. One copy of this decree was ordered to be deposited in the Capitol and a second in the temple of Athena and Asklepios at Astypalaea.†

Of Calymna, which lay off the coast of Caria, about ten miles west of Myndus and the same distance north of Cos, ancient silver staters are extant (Pl. xxix. 8), which seem from their rude archaic style to belong to the earlier half of the sixth century B.C. In weight these coins correspond with the silver coins of Croesus of Lydia, B.C. 568-554.‡ In style the helmeted head on the obverse resembles in its primitive rudeness and coarseness some of the earliest Athenian tetradrachms.§ These Calymnian staters are, with those of Athens, among the earliest examples known of coins bearing a type in the incuse of the reverse. The adaptation of the form of the incuse to the shape of the lyre which

* Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 1170-1172.

† ἐν δὲ Ἀστυπαλαίων ἐν τῇ ἱερῇ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ τοῦ Ἀσκληπιοῦ καὶ πρὸς τῇ βωμῇ [τοῦ Διὸς(?) καὶ] τῆς Ῥώμης. Hicks, *Gk. Hist. Inscr.*, p. 349; Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, 2485.

‡ Head, *Hist. Num.*, p. 546.

§ Cf. B. M. *Cat. Attica*, Pl. ii.

it contains is also an indication of high antiquity, and, so far as I remember, only found on early electrum staters of the seventh or sixth century B.C. attributed to Parium(?)* and to Miletus(?),† and on archaic silver coins of Eretria in Euboea ‡ and Apollonia ad Rhyndacum.§ The head of the bearded warrior may be that of Ares or of some legendary hero. || The chelys on the reverse is presumably the symbol of the Delian Apollo, the ruins of whose temple are still to be seen at Calymna. In fabric there is a very remarkable difference between these Calymnian coins and the earliest issues of Cos, Cnidus, Ialysus, Camirus, Lindus, Posidium Carpathi, &c., which are as a rule thick and bean-shaped, while those of Calymna are thin, flat and spread, in the style of most of the coins of Eretria in Euboea.

From the sixth century B.C. down to *circ.* 300 B.C. Calymna does not appear to have coined any money, but early in the third century its coinage became plentiful.

Paton and Hicks ¶ are of opinion that Calymna (probably early in the third century) became a dependency of Cos. The Calymnian silver coins seem, however, to indicate that the island must have retained its independence at least down to the middle of the third century, for a comparison of the style, fabric, and weight of the later Calymnian silver coins (Pl. xxix. 9) with those of Cos (Pl. xxxi. 2, &c.) shows so close a resemblance between them that it is impossible to attribute them to different periods, and the Coan specimens cannot be placed earlier than B.C. 300.

The fact that in the large hoard of nearly 10,000 Calymnian coins found in the island in 1823,** mixed with coins of Rhodes, Cos, and of the Carian Satraps, Mausolus, Hidrieus, and Pixodarus, no coins

* B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, Pl. ii. 14.

† *Ibid.*, Pl. iii. 5, 6.

‡ B. M. *Cat. Cent. Gr.*, Pl. xxiii. 4.

§ B. M. *Cat. Mys.*, Pl. ii. 1.

|| Cf. early coins of Aeneia in Macedon; B. M. *Cat. Mac.*, p. 41.

¶ *Inscr. of Cos*, p. 353.

** *Num. Chron.*, ix., 166.

of Alexander the Great were present is perhaps remarkable, but it cannot weigh against the clear evidence afforded by the style of the Coan specimens (Pl. xxxi. 2 sqq.).

It is worthy of note that while all the coins of Cos bear magistrates' names in addition to the ethnic ΚΩΙΟΝ, those of Calymna have only ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ. Whether this absence of the name of the eponymous magistrate may be significant of dependence upon Cos is a doubtful point.

All that is known concerning Carpathos, which gave its name to the sea between Crete and Rhodes, and which in
CARPATOS. early times must have been of considerable importance, owing to its intermediate position between those great islands, is to be found in Imhoof-Blumer's valuable article in the *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*,* where all previous notices are collected.

The attribution to the city of Posidium of the sixth century silver staters (Pl. xxix. 14, 15) similar in style to those of Camirus (Pl. xxxiv. 7) and in weight to those of Lindus (Pl. xxxiv. 12) is due to Imhoof-Blumer, in whose collection is a specimen on which the letters ΓΟΞ are clearly legible.† Thirds of the stater are likewise known, weighing about 67 grs.‡

Posidium (the modern *Posin*), on the eastern coast of the island, faced the southern end of Rhodes, and was equally accessible from either Camirus or Lindus. Its name is mentioned only by Ptolemy.§ In addition to that of Posidium, the names are recorded of four other towns in the island, Brykus, Carpathus, Arkeseia, and Nisyru, but no coins have been found of any of these places. Posidium, therefore, seems to have been the

* Bd. i., p. 153.

† *Zeit. f. Num.*, i., Pl. iii. 20; *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 9; and *Choix*, Pl. iv. 143.

‡ Imhoof-Blumer, *Mon. Gr.*, Pl. F. 10.

§ *Geog.*, v. 2.

principal port so long as Carpathos retained its autonomy. It was probably the chief city of the original Carpathians (*Ἐτεοκαρπάθιοι ἐκ Καρπάθου*), who appear separately in the Athenian Quota-Lists as paying 1,000 drachms, the same amount at which the people of *Ἀρκέσεια Καρπάθου* are rated in contemporary lists.

Chalce or Chalcia, a small island off the west coast of Rhodes.

CHALCE or
CHALCIA.

The little bronze coins attributed to it by M. Six (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 246) are in the present volume assigned conjecturally to Chalceior (p. 79

and xlv. *supra*).

The history, epigraphy, and numismatics of Cos have been so thoroughly investigated by Paton and Hicks,* that

COS.

it is hardly possible to add much in this catalogue to that which has been already fully discussed by them.

Since the publication of the above-mentioned exhaustive treatise there have, however, come to light some archaic silver coins (Pl. xxx. 1, 2) which call for a few additional comments. There is also, unnoticed by Paton and Hicks, a small electrum coin (wt. 1·9 grs.),† (*Obv.* Crab; *Rev.* Incuse square quartered), which is the 96th part of a stater, dating from the seventh century B.C., either of the Phoenician standard, or, perhaps more probably, of the Aeginetic standard, according to which the earliest Coan silver coins, like those of Cnidus (Pl. xiii. 7), of Chios,‡ and of Cyme (?)§ were adjusted.

These seventh century silver staters are all characterized by the addition of a small incuse square (probably as a VIIth cent. Staters
of Aeginetic wt. countermark) beside the larger square. The fact that all the earliest coins of Cyme, Teos, Chios, Cos, Chersonesus, Idyma(?), Camirus, are of Aeginetic weight, as are also those of the Cretan cities, seems to show that the com-

* *Inscr. of Cos.*, Oxford, 1891.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, 1890, Pl. ii. 15.

† *B. M. Cat. Ion.*, p. 6, no. 29.

§ *B. M. Cat. Troas, &c.*, Pl. xix. 4-7.

mercial activity of all these places was in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. chiefly directed towards the Aegean islands and the Peloponnesus, while, on the other hand, Lindus, Ialysus, Poseidium in Carpathos, Miletus, and most of the towns on the mainland of Asia Minor traded principally with the East, if the Phoenician standard of their earliest coins warrants such an inference.

The chief city of Cos, which originally bore the same name as the island, was situated in or near the bay now called *Kastri*, towards the western extremity of Cos, and exactly opposite Cnidus and the Triopian promontory, from which it was distant only about thirty English miles in a direct line.

At the temple of Apollo on this promontory the members of the Dorian pentapolis, Cnidus, Cos, Ialysus, Camirus and Lindus, met from time to time, perhaps annually, to celebrate the Triopian Festivals. It was probably on these occasions that the several cities of the League struck their early coins.

The precise signification of the crab as the special emblem of Cos is very doubtful, but that it was a symbol intimately connected with the cult of Herakles seems quite certain from the fact that from the fourth century downwards it is constantly accompanied by the Heraklean Club, while on certain coins of Imperial times (Pl. xxxiii. 4, 5) it is seen at the feet of Herakles himself. The myth, as related by Hyginus* and Apollodorus,† tells how a crab bit the foot of Herakles while he was struggling with the Lernaean Hydra, and this may be cited in illustration of the connection of the crab with Herakles, though in the Coan tradition it would appear from the coin-types that the crab must have been regarded rather as an ally than as an enemy of Herakles.

* 2 *Astron.*, 23.

† *Bibl.*, l. ii., c. 5, § 2.

In the fifth century, to which the next issue of Coan coins belongs, we find that tetradrachms of Attic weight have replaced the Aeginetic coins of the seventh and sixth centuries. The Heraklean Crab now occupies the reverse, while the obverse is devoted to an agonistic type, a naked Discobolus before a prize tripod, which clearly alludes to the Triopian games (Pl. xxx. 3-5).

It is a noteworthy fact, though one which is hard to explain, that although Cnidus and Cos were both tributary allies of Athens during the greater part of the fifth century B.C. (each paying three Talents yearly), Cnidus does not appear to have coined any money, for there is an interval between *circ.* B.C. 479 and 412 in the series of the coins of Cnidus, while, on the other hand, Cos during this very period issued tetradrachms of Attic weight, inscribed at first ΚΟΞ, later ΚΩΞ, and finally ΚΩΙΟΝ.

After these fifth century issues of Attic tetradrachms there follows a considerable interval, during which no coins seem to have been struck in Cos.

Various influences were at work in the fourth century tending to divert the trade-route from the western to the eastern extremity of the island. Among these influences the most powerful was doubtless the synoikismos of six Lelegian towns in the neighbourhood of Halicarnassus with that city, effected by Mausolus in B.C. 367.

The removal of the Carian capital from Mylasa to so favourable a site as Halicarnassus was immediately followed by an influx of commercial prosperity, which is attested by the rich series of coins which Mausolus began at once to pour forth from his mint at Halicarnassus.

The towns and demes of Cos, in order to attract to their own island some share of the new trade just beginning to flow in increased volume through the narrow strait which divided Cos from the mainland, now

Foundation of
New City.
B.C. 366.

found themselves impelled to transfer the chief emporium of their commerce from the western to the eastern extremity of the island. Here, at the eastern point of Cos, there had existed from of old a small and comparatively unimportant town, by name *Κῶς ἢ Μερροίς*,* and on the sea-shore near this old town the new capital was built, and a closed harbour constructed, the older capital being henceforth known as *Ἀστιπάλαια* or *Κῶς ἢ Ἀστιπάλαια*. This synoikismos of the Coans, following shortly after that of the Rhodians and that of the Lelegian towns round Halicarnassus, forms part of a general movement of previously scattered populations towards the shores of the trade-route from Egypt and Syria through Cyprus to the west.

The failure of Athens to maintain her ascendancy and to continue to levy tribute, the incompetence of Sparta to uphold the rule of the oligarchical minorities, and the utter impotence of Persia, all contributed to the independent growth of a few of the most favourably situated Greek cities on the coasts of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, and to the increasing prosperity of such commercial centres as Rhodus, Halicarnassus, Cos, Ephesus, &c. This is clearly manifest from the renewed activity in the mints of all these places which is noticeable in the fourth century B.C.

Of the rise and growth of the new city of Cos, Diodorus Siculus (xv. 76) gives the following account:—*Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Κῶοι μετόκησαν εἰς τὴν νῦν οἰκουμένην πόλιν, καὶ κατεσκεύασαν αὐτὴν ἀξιόλογον· πλήθος τε γὰρ ἀνδρῶν εἰς ταύτην ἤθροίσθη, καὶ τείχη πολυτελῆ κατεσκευάσθη, καὶ λιμὴν ἀξιόλογος. Ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν χρόνων αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἠξήθη προσόδοις τε δημοσίαις καὶ τοῖς τῶν ιδιωτῶν πλούτοις, καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐνάμιλλος ἐγένετο ταῖς πρωτευούσαις πόλεσιν.†*

* Paton and Hicks, *Inscr. of Cos*, *Intro.*, p. xlix.

† Cf. Strabo, xiv., ii. 19.

The new capital of the island of Cos, founded in B.C. 366, began at once to issue silver and bronze coins. The tetradrachms of Attic weight issued by the old city of Cos (*ἡ Ἀστυπάλαια*) during the latter half of the previous century were now discarded. The weight standard of the coinage of the new city was assimilated to that which already prevailed at Chios, Rhodus, Cnidus, Ephesus, Samos, Halicarnassus (under Mausolus), &c. (Tetradrachm 240-230 grs. (max.), Didrachm 122-110 grs., Drachm 60-55 grs.). This standard is for convenience sake, though erroneously, called 'Rhodian'; for it is certain that it was already in use at some cities (e.g. Chios) long before the foundation of Rhodus, B.C. 408. It is, I am inclined to think, merely a reduced form of the Attic standard (Tetradrachm 270-260 grs.), notwithstanding the fact that, at some places (e.g. Ephesus), it replaces a previous coinage not of the Attic but of the so-called Phoenician weight (Tetradrachm *circ.* 220 grs.). At Cos, however, and at some other towns, it replaces an older currency of Attic weight.

The types of the new Coan issues (B.C. 366-300, Pl. xxx. 6-15) are, on the obverses, Heads of Herakles, always bearded on the tetradrachms, and either bearded or youthful on the didrachms. The reverse types are the Heraklean Crab and Club, or a veiled female head, perhaps Demeter, on the didrachms* with the bearded head and on the obverses of the bronze coins. The legend is always ΚΩΙΟΝ for ΚΩΙΩΝ, a survival of the old spelling which was maintained on the coins down to the second century B.C.

From B.C. 366 onwards the coins of Cos bear the name in the nominative case of a magistrate, perhaps of the *Μόναρχος*, the

* The same veiled head is also, though very rarely, met with on tetradrachms; cf. the specimen (Pl. xlv. 5) in Dr. Weber's cabinet.

eponymous magistrate of the town, or not improbably of one of the *Προστάται*, as on the drachms of a later date (B.C. 166-88).*

After the capture of Halicarnassus by Alexander's general Ptolemy, B.C. 333, all the Carian coast towns submitted to the Macedonian rule, but there is nothing to show that any Macedonian coins were issued at this time from the Coan mint.

After the death of Alexander the island fell to the share of the kings of Egypt, and in B.C. 309 Ptolemy Soter, with his Queen Berenice, passed the winter at Cos, where their son Philadelphus was born. It is to this period of the Ptolemaic rule that I would assign the next issue of Coan coins.

The tetradrachms and didrachms of this series bear a head of young Herakles, the unmistakable Lysippean treatment of which distinguishes it from that on the coins of the preceding age, in spite of the fact that the incuse square is still retained on some of the earlier specimens of the period. On the drachms of this time the head of the bearded Herakles still survives (Pl. xxxi. 7, 8); but the recurrence on these coins of the names of several magistrates, e.g., **ΕΜΠΡΕΓΩΝ**, **ΜΟΞΙΩΝ**, **ΓΟΥΛΑΡΧΟΣ** on drachms, and **ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ**, **ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ**, &c., on hemidrachms (Pl. xxxi. 9, 10), the latter with the youthful head of Herakles, compel us to assign these to the same period as the didrachms. The bronze coins of this time, like the larger silver coins, bear a head of the youthful Herakles. (Pl. xxxi. 11, 12).

In the second Macedonian War (B.C. 200-196) and in the war against Antiochus (B.C. 191-188) Cos, like Rhodes, had remained faithful to the Romans, and after the decisive victory at Magnesia (B.C. 190) was rewarded for her

* See *infra*, p. 206, nos. 125-131.

fideliſty by the grant of *αὐτονομία*.* To this period I would aſſign the Coan tetradrachms of the Alexandrine type with crab, club, and ſometimes magiſtrate's name in front of the ſeated figure of Zeus on the reverſe.† The Attic ſtandard, which was gaining ground about this time all along the weſt coaſt of Aſia Minor, was thus adopted at Coſ for the tetradrachms, but the Coan or Rhodian weight was retained for the didrachms and drachms. The head of Herakles on the didrachms and bronze coins is repreſented for the firſt time nearly facing (Pl. xxxi. 13), like the head of Helios on the contemporary gold coins of Rhodes (Pl. xxxix. 19). The drachms ſtill ſhow the bearded head of Herakles in profile (Pl. xxxi. 15), and are only diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of an earlier date by their flatter fabric and the omiſſion of the dotted ſquare on the reverſe.

At the cloſe of this period the more modern ſpelling **ΚΩΙΩΝ** begins for the firſt time to replace the older form **ΚΩΙΟΝ** on ſome of the ſmaller denominations in ſilver and bronze (Pl. xxxi. 16, &c.).

In the next period, B.C. 166-88, a complete change takes place in the coinage both of Coſ and Rhodes, and at Coſ the change is even more apparent than it is at Rhodes, for the time-honoured Heraklean types of Dorian origin were now generally abandoned in favour of types relating to Aſklepios, whoſe worſhip had gradually eclipsed that of Herakles, and who had come to be the repreſentative divinity of the iſland.

The moſt remarkable coin of this time is, however, the unique tetradrachm of light Attic weight (256½ grs.) in the Hunter Collection: ‡ *Obv.* Head of Aphrodite, wearing myrtle-wreath, diadem and necklace; *Rev.* **ΚΩΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ** Aſklepios, with

* Cf. Plin., *N. H.*, v., 104.

† Müller, *Num. d'Alex.*, no. 1153; Paton and Hicks, *Inscr. of Coſ*, p. 311.

‡ Combe, *Desc. Num. vet. in. Mus. Hunter*, p. 112, no. 1; cf. Dutens, *Tab. iv.* fig. 4.

himation over lower limbs and left shoulder, standing r., and leaning with left arm on serpent-staff (Pl. xlv. 6). The head of Aphrodite on this coin reminds us that the most famous among the works of Apelles was his Aphrodite anadyomene (rising from the sea), which he painted for the Coans, and that Praxiteles also had executed for the city of Cos a half-draped statue of Aphrodite, which the Coans chose in preference to his more widely renowned naked figure of the same goddess, which was purchased by the Cuidians (cf. Pl. xlv. 11).

Whether the Attic standard was, from B.C. 166 onwards, also adopted for the smaller denominations is a doubtful point, as these small coins might have passed equally well either as Attic tetrobols and triobols or as drachms and tetrobols of Rhodian weight. It is perhaps preferable to call them Rhodian. They are characterized by the restoration of the incuse square in a shallow form, on the reverses, an archaistic fashion, introduced in the first instance at the Rhodian mint and imitated on the mainland by the Lycians, &c. The drachms(?) of this period bear the ancient types: *Obv.* Head of young Herakles; *Rev.* Crab and club (Pl. xxxii. 1). The tetrobols(?), on the other hand, have on the *obv.* a head of Asklepios, and on the *rev.* a coiled serpent (Pl. xxxii. 2-5). These may be divided into the following classes:—

- (a) *Rev.* ΚΩΙΩΝ and one magistrate's name.
- (β) *Rev.* ΚΩΝ and one magistrate's name.
- (γ) *Rev.* ΚΩΙ or ΚΩ and one magistrate's name accompanied by his title ΠΡΟΞΤΑ[της].
- (δ) *Rev.* ΚΩΙ, ΚΩ, or ΚΩΝ and names of two magistrates (Προστάται ?).

Nearly all these coins have unexplained letters or mint-marks, A, Δ, E, H or ΔP, outside the incuse square. These letters are perhaps the initials of the officinae of the mint, or, less probably, numerals.

The bronze coins of this period, with the head of the youthful Herakles three-quarter face towards r. (Pl. xxxii. 6), closely resemble the issues of the previous period (Pl. xxxi. 17, 18), though they are distinctly later in style and are inscribed ΚΩΙΩΝ in place of the earlier form ΚΩΙΟΝ.

There is no possibility of fixing any exact chronological lower limit to the long series of silver coins above described, bearing the names of two magistrates, but it can hardly have continued after the time of the Mithradatic war.

The silver coins which seem to fall into the next period, which extends from the time of Sulla to the Tyranny of Nikias, whose date may be assumed to be *circ.* B.C. 88—50. of Nikias, are few in number, and divisible into three classes:—

- (α) Head of Apollo. *Rev.* Lyre. Wt. 24-16 grs. (Pl. xxxii. 7.)
- (β) Head of Asklepios. *Rev.* Serpent staff. Wt. 39 grs. (Pl. xxxii. 9.)
- (γ) Head of Asklepios. *Rev.* Coiled serpent. Wt. 36-33 grs. (Pl. xxxii. 11.)

There are also bronze coins of each of these three classes of larger size than any previously struck in Cos. (Pl. xxxii. 8, 10, 12.)

These lead up to the still larger bronze pieces which bear the name and portrait of Nikias (Pl. xxxii. 13), a tyrant of the island concerning whom we know scarcely anything.*

This brings us down to Imperial times, during which the coinage consists exclusively of bronze. It ranges from Imperial Times. Augustus to Philip Jun.

The most interesting types occur on coins without emperors' heads; nos. 209 and 210, having on the reverse the seated Herakles with an infant on his arm and a crab at his feet, are especially noteworthy.†

* Strab., xiv. p. 658. Paton and Hicks, *Introd.*, p. xl.

† (See *supra*, p. xc.)

The coins bearing portraits of the famous Coan physicians, Hippokrates and Xenophon (nos. 212—216), with Asklepian reverse types, are also remarkable, especially no. 215, on which Xenophon has the title *Ἱερεύς*.

The small island of Megiste, though geographically attached to the coast of Lycia, seems from the Doric dialect of the few inscriptions which have been copied in the island,* and from the types and weight of its rare silver drachms, to have been colonized from Rhodes. As, however, it struck money in its own name, and as the head of Helios as represented on the obverse of its coins is purposely differentiated from that on the contemporary coins of Rhodes, it may be safely inferred that at the time of their issue, in the latter part of the fourth century B.C., Megiste was an autonomous city.

The head of the god on these drachms (Pl. xxxiv. 1-3) is in profile and surrounded by a radiate disk. It is apparently copied from a gold stater of Lampsacus in the Waddington Collection,† the date of which seems to be *circ.* B.C. 350.

There are also small bronze coins of Megiste, similar to the silver drachms (p. 221, no. 4). As no later coins of Megiste are known, it is presumable that when, with the Rhodian Peraea, it fell under the direct rule of Rhodes, it was deprived of the right of coinage (*circ.* B.C. 300), and that when the Rhodians lost their possessions on the mainland (B.C. 168), Megiste may have been attached to Lycia.

Of the small volcanic island of Nisyros, which lies midway between the Triopian promontory and the southern point of Cos, from which it was said to have been torn off

NISYROS.

* Boeckh, *C. I. G.*, iii., 4301; Le Bas-Wadd., 1268; *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xvi., 304
 † *Hist. Num.*, p. 456, fig. 281.

by Poseidon with his trident and hurled upon the Giant Polybotes, there is a good account in Ross's Travels.*

The two following rare silver drachms, neither of which is in the British Museum, must be here described:—

Obv. Young male head bare, within wreath.

Rev. Ν—Ι Rose with tendril and bud on either side. Ȿ 47 grs.
(Millingen, *Syll.*, Pl. ii. 50.)

Obv. Head of Artemis? r., wearing stephane, earring and necklace.

Rev. ΝΙΣΥΡΙΟΝ Poseidon facing, seated towards l. on rock, his
ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ right hand resting on his trident, his left on
the rock; himation over lower limbs. Ȿ 35 grs.
(Imhoof Coll. *Zeit. f. Num.*, i, Pl. iv. 18.)

The first of these pieces shows that Nisyros, like Megiste, struck coins with the Rhodian rose on the reverse. The difference of the obverse type from that of the Rhodian coins is, however, sufficient to prove that Nisyros was independent of Rhodes. The other coin, with the seated Poseidon on the reverse, is also clearly autonomous and contemporary with the bronze coins, nos. 1-7, in the present catalogue (Pl. xxxiv. 4, 5).

The coinage of Nisyros thus falls altogether into the latter half of the fourth century B.C. The seated figure of Poseidon on the drachm, and the dolphin and trident on the bronze coins, point to the predominance of the cult of Poseidon in the island.†

Müller ‡ ascribes to the town of Nisyros some second century tetradrachms of the Alexandrine types. This attribution is, however, certainly erroneous, as it rests upon a false basis. The tetradrachms in question bear as an adjunct symbol a bucranium, which is the reverse type of certain bronze coins § formerly assigned

* Ross, *Reisen auf den Griech. Ins.*, ii., 67.

† Strab., x., p. 488. "Ἐχει δὲ καὶ πόλιν ὀμώνυμον καὶ λιμένα καὶ θερμὰ καὶ Ποσειδῶνος ἱερὸν.

‡ *Num. d'Alex.*, nos. 1168-9.

§ *Mion.*, iii., p. 412, no. 102, and *Suppl.*, vi., p. 584, nos. 144-147.

to Nisyros, but which belong in reality to Aegina.* Thus, with the disappearance of the bucranium as a coin-type of Nisyros, there is no longer any reason for attributing to so small and unimportant a town the Alexandrine tetradrachms in question.

The admirable situation and climate of Rhodes, and the commercial genius of its population, contributed to make it a great maritime power, and the wise and just laws, which the merchants of Rhodes strove to apply in their dealings with the other sea-faring peoples, soon raised the island to a position of influence unsurpassed by that of any other Greek state.

Of the three ancient cities of Rhodes, Lindus on the eastern coasts, Camirus on the western, and Ialysus near the northern extremity of the island, it would seem that the two former alone coined money in the earliest times (6th cent. B.C.). The coinage of Ialysus is distinctly later in style, and belongs to the 5th cent. (Pl. xxxv. 1-6). Camirus, like Cos and Cnidus, made use of the Aeginetic standard, whence it may be inferred that her trade was chiefly in the direction of the Aegean islands, Crete, and Peloponnesus, where the Aeginetic standard prevailed. The recent discovery of small electrum coins of Camirus (Pl. xxxiv. 6) shows, however, that the trading vessels of Camirus had also dealings with the Ionian coast towns where in early times electrum was the standard currency.

The fig-leaf may have been selected as a coin-type for no other reason than that the fruit of this tree was one of the chief natural products of the island.† It must, however, not be forgotten that the fig may have also been a religious symbol, possibly of some local Dionysos (cf. the Dionysos *συκίτης* or *συκάτης* at Lacedaemon‡) or Zeus (cf. *Ζεὺς συκάσιος* §).

* B. M. Cat. *Attica*, &c., p. 144, nos. 224-227.

† Torr, *Rhodes in anc. times*, p. 69.

‡ Ath., 78. C.

§ Eust., 1572, 58.

Lindus on the eastern coast struck coins on the Phoenician standard, an indication that her commercial relations were mainly in the direction of Phoenicia and Egypt.

The Lion's head, the prevailing type of the Lindian coinage, may be merely a copy of the widely circulating Cnidian coins, in which case it probably possesses no local religious significance.

The peculiar form of the incuse reverses of the coins of Camirus and Lindus, consisting of a square divided into two oblong parts by a broad band, sometimes, as on Pl. xxxv. 8, inscribed ΑΙΝΔΙ, is original, and hardly ever met with outside Rhodes, except at Posidium in the neighbouring island of Carpathos (Pl. xxix. 14).

The coins of Ialysus, which does not seem to have issued money before the early part of the 5th cent. B.C., differ essentially from those of the other two cities of the island. In weight they follow the Phoenician standard.

The types—Fore-part of winged Boar and Eagle's head—may be original; but it is noteworthy that the winged Boar is also found on contemporary coins of Clazomenae (*Cat. Ion.*, Pl. iii. 18 and Pl. vi. 1-4), Lycia, and Cyrene (*Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. i. 8, 9), while the Eagle's head, accompanied by a floral scroll in the corner of the incuse square, occurs also at Cyrene (*N. C.*, 1891, Pl. i. 7) and on coins of Cyprus.* The fabric of the coins of Ialysus is also like that of coins of Cyprus, Lycia, and Cyrene, and has little in common with that of the coins of Camirus and Lindus. Whether these remarkable divergences in type, style and fabric between the coins of Ialysus and those of Lindus and Camirus are due to the fact that her commercial activity was chiefly directed towards Lycia, Cyprus, and Cyrene, or whether they are to be explained on the supposition that the two other Rhodian cities had ceased to coin money, and that Ialysus superseded them and remained from this time until

* Babelon, *Perses Achém.*, Pl. xx., 13, 14.

the foundation of Rhodes the only place of mintage during the fifth century, is a doubtful point.

On the foundation of the new capital of the island in B.C. 408, the independent coinage of Ialysus came to an end ;
Foundation of the independent coinage of Ialysus came to an end ;
Rhodus. Camirus and Lindus, as we have already seen,
B.C. 408. having probably ceased to strike money at an earlier date.

The new city, which is said by Strabo * to have been unequalled in splendour by any other town which he had seen, seems to have lost no time in inaugurating a coinage on a scale worthy of such an occasion.

The types of the new Rhodian coins were evidently deliberately chosen as national emblems, the head of Helios, the patron god of the whole island, and the Rose, *ῥόδον*, the flower from which it took its name, and which still blooms in great abundance in the southern part of the island. †

The facing head of Helios is in the colossal style, for which the Rhodians had always so great a predilection. ‡

In the year of the foundation of the city B.C. 408, full-face or rather three-quarter-face heads on coins were a novelty, of which the best examples were the unrivalled masterpieces executed by Kimon at Syracuse in B.C. 409, and perhaps some years earlier at Neapolis. § The engraver of the new Rhodian coin-dies, no doubt inspired by the exquisite *chef d'œuvre* of the Sicilian artist, asserted at the same time his individuality by avoiding a mere slavish reproduction of the Syracusan type, such for instance as that on the coins of Larissa in Thessaly. || The result is a worthy

* Strab., xiv. 2, 5.

† Sir C. Wilson, in Murray's *Handbook of Asia Minor*, 1895, p. 371.

‡ Holm, *Griech. Gesch.*, iv., 625, 632.

§ A. J. Evans in *Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. xi.

|| *Num. Chron.*, 1891, Pl. xi., 13-15.

and characteristic rendering of the Sun-god in his noon-day glory, with rounded face and ample locks of hair blown back as if by a strong wind, and thus delicately suggesting his rapid course. The crown of rays, which artists of a later age preferred to emphasize in more materialistic form, is, on these earliest coins, merely hinted at by a skilful adaptation of the locks of hair (compare *e.g.* Pl. xxxvi. 5 with Pl. xxxviii. 1).

The coins which belong to the period before Alexander (B.C. 408-333) fall into three classes, of which the first

RHODUS.
B.C. 408-333. consists of tetradrachms and hemidrachms of reduced Attic weight (Pl. xxxvi. 1-4, and Pl. xlv. 1), struck probably before the ascendancy of the Democratic party (B.C. 396), when Rhodes reverted to the Athenian alliance, from which she had fallen away after the Sicilian campaign of B.C. 412. The issue of tetradrachms of reduced Attic weight may have been regarded at Athens as damaging to her interests, for it has been already remarked * that, wherever she had the power to interfere, she seems to have put an end to the silver coinage of her subject allies, probably because all such silver coinages tended to diminish the rich profits which she derived from the mines of Laurium and from the export of her famous 'Owl' tetradrachms.

Next in order of time follows the coinage of the League between Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos and Ephesus: *Obv.* Federal Coinage. Infant Herakles strangling the two serpents; *Rev.* Rhodes, Cnidus, Iasus, Samos, The emblem of the issuing city, in the case of Ephesus, B.C. 394. Rhodes, the Rose (Pl. xlv. 2). This Federal coinage, as Waddington pointed out, † dates from Conon's victory at Cnidus, B.C. 394. The type, which is borrowed from coins of Thebes, ‡ shows that Rhodes and the other cities above mentioned now

* Cnidus, *supra*, p. xlix.

† *Rev. Num.*, 1863, p. 223 ff.

‡ *B. M. Cat. Cent. Gr.*, Pl. xii. 7, 8, and xiv. 1, 2, 7, 8.

adhered to the anti-Spartan alliance formed under the leadership of Thebes in B.C. 395.* In weight the coins of this Asiatic 'Symmachy' consist of Aeginetic didrachms of very light weight (178 grs.). This weight is foreign, at this period, to Asia Minor, and must therefore have been adopted to facilitate exchange, the new didrachms being also tridrachms of the standard adopted about the same time at Rhodes, of which the Drachm weighed 60, the Didrachm 120, and the Tetradrachm 240 grs. (maximum).

Holm † goes so far as to seek here an explanation of the origin of the so-called 'Rhodian standard' on the hypothesis that it was an attempt to harmonize the Phoenician and Aeginetic standards by raising the Phoenician drachm from 55 to 60 grs., and reducing the Aeginetic from about 95 to 90 grs., so that an Aeginetic didrachm reduced to about 180 grs. might be equivalent to a Rhodian tridrachm of the same weight. It is possible that some such motive may account for the introduction of a 60-grain drachm; but Holm forgets that this weight, which for convenience sake we call 'Rhodian,' did not originate at Rhodes, but at Chios, where it came into use in quite the early part of the 5th century. ‡ The standard in question may therefore have been originally a reduction of the Attic.

Of the splendid series of coins issued from the Rhodian mint between B.C. 408 and the time of Alexander the Gold coinage of the 4th cent. B.C. *chef d'œuvre* is the gold stater (Pl. xxxvi. 5) which, on account of the well-marked incuse square on the reverse, must be assigned to the early part of the 4th cent. It is probably one of the earliest pure gold coins struck by any Greek

* B. M. *Cat. Cent. Gr.*, Introd. xl.; and Holm, *Gr. Gesch.*, iii., 54.

† *Griech. Gesch.*, iii., 55.

‡ B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, p. 328 seq.

town, and perhaps anterior to the commencement of the series of Lampsacene gold staters.*

The single letters on the 4th cent. coins of Rhodes give place first to double letters, and, later on, to magistrates' names at full length in the nominative case (p. 235).

The long series of Rhodian silver coins which extends from B.C. 408 down to the occupation of the city by Cassius, B.C. 43, is very difficult to arrange in chronological order, owing to the repetitions, at sometimes long intervals of time, of the various types of the head of Helios, unradiate, radiate, full-face, or side-face. These types are in the main as follows:—

- (a) Three-quarter face, head *unradiate*:—Pl. xxxvi. 5-11; Pl. xxxvii. 1, 2, 4-6; Pl. xxxix. 1-7.
- (β) The same head *radiate*:—Pl. xxxvii. 3; Pl. xxxviii. 1-8; Pl. xxxix. 19; Pl. xl. 12-15; Pl. xli. 1-4.
- (γ) The same head *radiate in profile*:—Pl. xxxvi. 12, 13; Pl. xxxvii. 7, 8; Pl. xl. 1-11, &c.

These three types are not strictly consecutive, but are contemporary on coins of different denominations; but it may be taken as certain that there are on the *tetradrachms* no unradiate heads after the age of Alexander the Great (Pl. xxxvi.). The unradiate head survived, however, on the *didrachm* down to the end of the 4th cent., for to this period must be assigned the specimens with magistrates' names at full length (Pl. xxxvii. 1, 2), none of which occur on unradiate tetradrachms. On the *drachms*, etc., the unradiate full or three-quarter face head continued to be used down, apparently, to the middle of the 2nd cent. (*circ.* B.C. 166) and perhaps even later (Pl. xxxix. 1-7). The Rhodian drachm of this type would seem also to have been frequently imitated in the Rhodian Peraea, and

* B. M. *Cat. Mys.*, p. 80.

perhaps beyond its limits in southern Caria, for some long time after they had ceased to be issued at Rhodes itself (Pl. xxxix. 8-14).

The radiate head of Helios appears for the first time *in profile* on didrachms (Pl. xxxvi. 12), on diobols (Pl. xxxvi. 13), and on tri-hemiobols (Pl. xxxvii. 7, 8), which clearly belong to the latter part of the 4th cent. B.C. After an interval of more than a century the radiate head in profile again appears on drachms and bronze coins which I have assigned conjecturally to the 2nd cent. B.C. (Pl. xl.).

The clearly defined shallow incuse square, which is such a marked feature on the reverses of the coins of this class, must not be mistaken for a sign of antiquity. It is merely a revival of a process of minting which had long fallen into disuse. The re-introduction of the incuse square seems to have been first adopted at the Rhodian mint for the gold money issued *circa* B.C. 189 (Pl. xxxix. 19), when, after the defeat of Antiochus, Asia was re-organized and the whole of Caria assigned by the Romans to Rhodes. The fashion subsequently came into general use in Caria (cf. Aphrodisias Pl. v. 1, Stratonicea Pl. xxiii. 11-16, Cos Pl. xxxii. 1-5), in Lycia on the coins of the League from B.C. 168, and even in Peloponnesus on the latest silver coins of Sicyon and Argos.*

The date at which the new issue of Rhodian drachms, with the head of Helios in profile and incuse square on the reverse, replaced the series with the head of the same god seen from the front, cannot be precisely fixed. Many of the 'same magistrates' names are met with on coins of both classes (full-face and side-face), but this fact by no means proves that the two series are contemporary, for it must not be assumed that the same names are necessarily those of the same individuals,

* B. M. Cat. *Pelop.*, Pl. ix. 12.

or, even if they are, that the same men may not have been from time to time re-appointed as responsible magistrates.

In the absence of any exact data for fixing the chronological sequence of the two distinct series of Rhodian drachms, (*a*) full-face and (*β*) side-face, we may infer from the far more frequent occurrence on the full-face drachms (Pl. xxxvii. 4, 5, and Pl. xxxix. 1-11) of names which are also met with on the larger coins of the 3rd cent. B.C. (Pl. xxxviii.), that these drachms are anterior in date to the series with the heads in profile (Pl. xl.) on which fewer identical names recur.

The date of the change from type (*a*) to type (*β*) may perhaps be fixed approximately by a comparison of the names on both these series with those which are found on the series of Rhodian coins with regal types, which seem to have been issued chiefly for circulation in the Rhodian possessions on the mainland of Asia between B.C. 189 and 166, the period during which Rhodes was at the height of her prosperity and mistress of the whole of Caria and Lycia from the Maeander to the sea.



The reorganization of Asia, B.C. 189, ushered in a time of peace and a revival of commerce, which may account for the contemporaneous issue at so many Asiatic cities of tetradrachms bearing the name and types of Alexander, and even occasionally of Lysimachus. These restorations of extinct regal types were especially prevalent in the Ionian coast towns and the adjacent islands, Chios, Cos, and Rhodes.*

The decisive victory of Rome over Antiochus had put an end to the long struggle of rival kings for supremacy in western Asia Minor. The Greek cities of Caria, now either free or tributary to Rhodes,

* B. M. *Cat. Ion.*, *Introd.*, p. xlviii.

were at last in a position to strike money in their own names. For the most part, however, and perhaps to avoid giving offence to the rival monarchs of Syria, Egypt, Pergamum, and Macedon, they prudently preferred to revert to the types of the coinage of Alexander, equally acceptable to all the rival kings, and (what was of still more importance) familiar to traders in every Mediterranean port, and even as far east as India.

The tide of commercial prosperity which swept over Western Asia in the earlier half of the 2nd century, and which is indicated by the reintroduction of the Alexandrine tetradrachm, is still further made evident by a recent discovery (last year) of a small hoard of gold Philippi, unearthed in the Maeander valley. These interesting specimens, as yet unpublished, have been acquired by the British Museum. The style of the laureate heads on the obverses of these gold coins differs so remarkably from that of the gold staters of Philip's own time that there can be no doubt that they belong to a later age. Some of the heads resemble regal portraits, but are not sufficiently characteristic to enable us, if they are portraits, to identify them with any approach to certainty. The adjunct symbols on the reverses are, however, quite sufficient to prove that these gold Philippi were issued at various mints in S.W. Asia Minor, and that they belong to the same period as the silver Alexandrine tetradrachms. Among them the following are the most remarkable :—

- (i.) Clazomenae? m.m. Half winged-Boar, and spear-head.
- (ii.) Mylasa. m.m. Trident and Labrys combined, and mon. 
- (iii.) Magnesia. m.m. Maeander symbol and monograms  E .
- (iv.) Alabanda or Antiochia ad Maeandrum. Letters AN.

These gold Philippi seem to belong to the same period, B.C. 189-166, as the two very rare gold staters of Rhodian mintage bearing the names and types respectively of Philip and of Lysimachus, and on

their reverses those of the Rhodian magistrates, ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ on the Philippos,* and ΑΡΙΞΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ on the Lysimachus.†

Both names occur on Rhodian didrachms of the period ending B.C. 166 (pp. 243-244, nos. 137 and 143-146).

The attribution of the Alexandrine tetradrachms to the period B.C. 189-166 being almost certain, it follows that the coins with Rhodian types which bear the same magistrates' names must belong, within reasonable limits, to about the same period. The names which occur both on Alexandrine tetradrachms and on the full-face coins (Types *a* and *β*) are ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ, ΑΡΙΞΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ, ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΝΗΣ,‡ ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ, and ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ. Those which are common to the Alexandrines and the side-faced drachms (p. cv., type *γ*) are ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ, ΑΡΙΞΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ, ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ and ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ. From the recurrence of these names we may safely infer that the change in the type of the Rhodian drachms from full-face to side-face took place between B.C. 189 and 166, and, as many of the full-face drachms are of late style and very light weight, it is not likely that this type can have been abandoned much, if at all, earlier than B.C. 166.

The introduction of the new type of drachm with the head of

Monetary reforms
after B.C. 166.

Helios radiate *in profile* and shallow incuse square on the reverse, and of a weight appreciably heavier than that of the degraded specimens of the later

issues of the full-face series, points to a reform and entire renovation of the drachm coinage. If I am right in dating this reform from B.C. 166, I would suggest that it may have been due in a great measure to the disastrous losses incurred by the Rhodian merchants when the previously tributary cities on the mainland were declared free by the Romans.

* Ashburnham Sale Cat., Lot 76.

† Montagu Sale Cat., Lot 619.

‡ Wrongly read in the text as ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ

The erection of Delos into a free port was also a severe blow to Rhodian commerce, and the stoppage of the issue of tetradrachms from the Rhodian mint (itself perhaps a sign of a financial crisis) may have been the immediate result of this sudden collapse. Rhodes, however, though crippled, was by no means left without resources, and it was all the more important to maintain her credit now that she no longer issued large coins of full weight, by restoring the drachm and by devoting greater attention to its weight.

The later issues of the full-face drachms, which were of much debased weight, had doubtless come to be regarded merely as a sort of token currency, but, so long as they were readily exchangeable at a fixed rate for tetradrachms and didrachms of recognized value, they served their purpose as small change. As soon, however, as this ceased to be the case, it became necessary to increase the weight of the drachm to something more nearly approaching its nominal value, and, for the sake of distinguishing the new drachms of heavier weight from the debased tokens still widely current, a new type was obviously required. The substitution of the profile head for the facing head may be thus easily accounted for, and the re-introduction of the incuse square on the reverse may also be explained as an indication of a deliberate intention to restore the credit of the Rhodian currency, by issuing a new drachm approximating in value to the higher standard which had prevailed in former times before the incuse square had been abandoned. (Cf. the drachm, Pl. xxxvi. 11, wt. 56 grs., struck in the 4th cent., before the abandonment of the archaic incuse square, with the drachms figured on Pl. xxxix. 1-4, of debased weight, and finally with the restored drachm, Pl. xl. 1-11.)

The average weight of 35 full-face drachms in the British Museum (nos. 153-187) is only 38·43 grs., while that of the 56 restored drachms (nos. 235-290) is 41·23 grs.

The drachm raised
in weight.

If these last-mentioned coins are to be looked upon as tetrobols of the Attic standard, they would be equivalent, at 6 to 1, to Attic tetradrachms of 247.38 grs. If, however, as is more probable, they passed as drachms of reduced Rhodian weight, they would be exchangeable at 4 to 1 for tetradrachms weighing about 168 grs., of which the unique silver coin of Stratonicea,* weighing 166 grs., is a contemporary example. It is thus open to question whether this Stratonicean coin ought to be regarded as a tridrachm or as a tetradrachm, that is to say, as equivalent to 3 drachms of 56 grs., or to 4 drachms of 42 grs. Though the *average* weight of the drachms of the 'profile' series does not exceed 42 grs., it must be borne in mind that many specimens are considerably heavier than Attic tetrobols of 45 grs., the heaviest of those in the British Museum (Pl. xl. 7) weighing as much as 50.4 grs., and yielding a tetradrachm of 201.6 grs. This is fully up to the average weight of the Rhodian tetradrachms of the period previous to B.C. 166. (Nos. 118—128, Pl. xxxviii. 1-3.)

The probability therefore is that all these coins are Rhodian drachms, though it is also quite possible that the later issues may have been purposely reduced in weight in order to facilitate exchange at 6 to 1 with the Attic tetradrachm, which in the course of the 2nd century took the place of tetradrachms of Rhodian weight.

The great revolt of the Greek cities of Asia Minor against Rhodes faithful to the Roman rule, B.C. 87-84, when Mithradates was the Romans, almost everywhere hailed as a liberator, marks during the Mithradatic war, an epoch in the coinage of many cities of western B.C. 87-84. Asia Minor.†

Rhodes, at this time almost alone among the Greek States,

* *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1888, p. 5, Pl. i. 2.

† *e. g.* Ephesus, which struck gold staters in this period only.

remained faithful to the Roman alliance, and successfully repelled the attacks of Mithradates upon the city, and when Sulla with the help of the Rhodian fleet passed over into Asia and quelled the revolt, the Rhodians were rewarded for their loyalty to Rome by the gift of Freedom and by the restoration of a portion of their ancient possessions on the mainland.*

It is to this period of renewed prosperity that we may attribute the last issue of Rhodian silver coins. These pieces (Pl. xli. 1-2, and Pl. xlv. 3) weigh from 68·4 grs. to 61·7 grs., yielding an average of 64·27 grs. I have called some of these coins (nos. 335-341) Attic drachms, as the coins struck at Athens at this late period are of about the same average weight, but some of the Rhodian specimens (e.g. no. 334, 68·4 grs., and Pl. xlv. 3, 68·25 grs.) are in excess of the maximum weight of Attic drachms. It is therefore quite possible that the coins of this class may have been issued to pass as trihemidrachms of the *cistophoric* standard, which prevailed at this time in the Province of Asia. The *cistophoric* drachm weighs about 49 grs., and a trihemidrachm of full weight should therefore weigh about 73 grs. In any case, at Rhodes itself, these new heavier coins would have been called drachms.

The *cistophorus* was tariffed by the Romans as equivalent to 3 denarii,† and the light Rhodian drachms, which, as we know from inscriptions of Caria,‡ continued to circulate in enormous quantities in Asia Minor long after they had ceased to be struck in Rhodes, and which were reckoned as equivalent to the *cistophoric* drachm, were tariffed by

* e.g. Caunus, &c.

† Hultsch, *Griech. und Röm. Metrologie*, p. 581.

‡ ἀργυρίον λεπτοῦ Ῥοδίου δραχμῆ. *C. I. G.*, 2693, e. f. passim.

Festus,* in the 1st century B.C., at 12 assaria or $\frac{1}{3}$ of a denarius. At a later period, as we learn from an inscription of Cibyra,† A.D. 71, the Rhodian drachms then current were only reckoned as equivalent to 10 assaria, or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the denarius.

It is therefore possible that the heavy Rhodian drachms issued after B.C. 88 (Pl. xli. 1, 2), weighing 70-65 grs., may have been issued of that weight with the intention of making them practically equivalent to Roman denarii of 16 assaria, but, as the Roman denarius at this time weighed only about 60 grs., the exchange (as in the case of the cistophorus = 3 denarii) must have been distinctly in favour of the Romans. The comparative rarity of the Rhodian drachms of this heavy weight shows that this issue must have been limited to a very few years.

The exact date of the cessation of the issue of silver coins from the Rhodian mint cannot be absolutely fixed. The remarkable similarity in the obverse and reverse types of the bronze coins (Pl. xli. 3-4) to the latest silver drachms (Pl. xli. 1-2) shows that they are nearly contemporary.

The large size and heavy weight of these bronze pieces is also an indication that they were intended to supersede a silver drachms superseded by large silver coinage, and that they cannot have been bronze pieces. simply tokens of mere nominal value.

Perhaps these large bronze coins may have been locally current as *drachms* and tarified, like the light Rhodian silver drachms (still widely current though no longer minted),‡ at 10 assaria or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the denarius.

There is, however, another valuation, dating from about the same

* P. 359: Talentorum non unum genus. Atticum est sex milium denarium. Rhodium et Cistophorum quatuor milium et quingentorum denarium (i.e. $\frac{1}{3}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$).

† C. I. G., 4380, a. Vol. iii., p. 1167. Τοῦ Ῥωμαϊκοῦ δραχμίου ἰσχύοντος ἀσσάρια δεκάξ, ἢ Ῥοδία δραχμὴ τοῦτου τοῦ δραχμίου ἰσχύει ἐν Κιβύρα ἀσσάρια δέκα.

‡ C. I. G., 4380, a. Inscr. of Cibyra, above cited.

period as the Cibyra inscription (*circ.* A.D. 71), of the Rhodian drachm, which seems at first sight irreconcilable with it. The anonymous metrological writer of Alexandria* says οὐ λανθάνει δέ με καὶ τῶν δραχμῶν εἶναι πλείους διαφοράς· τήν τε γὰρ Αἰγυναίαν καὶ τήν Ῥοδίαν μνᾶν τῆς Πτολεμαϊκῆς εἶναι πενταπλάσιον. The Ptolemaic (*i.e.* the Alexandrian) drachm of the 1st cent. A.D. is by the same writer valued at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the denarius.

The Aeginetic and Rhodian drachms, which he here estimates at $\frac{5}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{4}$ denarii, must have been therefore exactly double the weight of the *light* Rhodian drachms, estimated in the Cibyra inscription at $\frac{5}{8}$ of the denarius.

It would seem therefore that this writer designates as '*drachms*' the Rhodian *didrachms*, such as those figured on Pl. xxxviii. 4-8, and it is quite probable that a similar loose use of the word δραχμή for all silver coins of about the size of the Roman denarius, great numbers of which must have remained in circulation for a century, or perhaps two, after they had ceased to be issued, was very general at this time. This indefinite application of the term '*drachm*' to various coins of about the same size, though differing from one another very considerably in weight, accounts for the expression ἀργυρίου λεπτοῦ Ῥοδίου δραχμή† in Carian inscriptions, in which sums of money are calculated on the basis of the Rhodian drachm of 50-35 grs.

This implies that there were heavier Rhodian coins still current (δραχμαὶ παχεῖαι).‡ Some of these may have been in reality

* Hultsch, *Metrol. Script. reliq.*, i., 301.

† *C. I. G.*, 2693, *e. f.*

‡ Hultsch, *Metrolog. Script. rel.*, 321, *Excerpt. ex Hesychio*: λεπτὰς καὶ παχεῖας, Ζάλευκος ἐν Νόμοις τὰς δραχμάς, λεπτὰς μὲν τὰς ἐξωβόλους, παχεῖας δὲ τὰς πλείων ἐχούσας.

drachms of full weight, 60-55 grs., issued in the fourth century B.C. (nos. 38-40, p. 234), but the majority were doubtless light or worn didrachms of the 3rd and 2nd centuries, averaging in weight about 100 grs., and possibly also the latest silver coins (Pl. xli. 1-2) weighing 70-65 grs. The fact that these early drachms of full weight, later didrachms of reduced weight, and the still later issues of 'Cistophoric' weight (trihemidrachms of 73 grs. max.) continued to circulate in Caria, side by side with the full-face drachms of debased weight, down to Imperial times, is quite sufficient to account for the various valuations above cited from Festus, from the inscription of Cibyra, and from the Alexandrian metrologist, which are respectively at $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ and $\frac{2}{10}$ of the Roman denarius (*i.e.*, 12, 10, and 20 assaria).

There can be little doubt that the very large bronze coins (Pl. xli. 3, 4), which are almost identical both on obverse and reverse with the latest Rhodian silver drachms of 70-65 grs. (Pl. xli. 1, 2), superseded these silver drachms between B.C. 88 and B.C. 43; and, moreover, that they tend to show that during this period Rhodes was probably deprived by the Romans of the right of striking silver money, and that she was consequently driven to strike bronze pieces of extraordinarily large dimensions in order to render them more generally acceptable as apparent equivalents in bronze to the silver drachms.

In the civil war between Pompey and Caesar, B.C. 48-43, Rhodes sided at first with Pompey, but afterwards, B.C. 47-46, supported Caesar, and after his death, B.C. 44, still remained faithful to his party. In B.C. 43 C. Cassius captured the town and imposed heavy fines upon the Rhodian merchants, amounting to 8,500 talents.

Policy of Rhodes during the Civil War between Pompey and Caesar. Capture of the city by Cassius. His extortions, B.C. 43.

In the following year, B.C. 42, Cassius Parmensis, after the death of C. Cassius, came to Rhodes, and, after manning thirty Rhodian ships with his own crews, burned the whole of the remainder of the Rhodian fleet, thus destroying for ever the power of Rhodes at sea.

Final ruin of
Rhodian commer-
cial prosperity
B.C. 42.

From the extortions of C. Cassius and from the subsequent utter destruction of her maritime influence the city of Rhodes never recovered, notwithstanding the fact that in B.C. 41 Antony made some futile endeavours to reward her for her fidelity to the cause of Caesar.

Under Augustus and Tiberius Rhodes still retained her freedom, but Claudius withdrew this privilege, though at a later period he nominally restored it.

Under Vespasian Rhodes was united with the Roman province of Lycia, etc., and the city was selected for the residence of the Roman Prefect.

The Imperial coinage of Rhodes does not extend beyond the reign of Commodus, and it is scarcely likely that the island ever recovered from the effects of the terrible earthquake, A.D. 155, in the reign of Antoninus Pius.

The large bronze coins of the early imperial period are especially interesting. The prevalent obverse types are heads of Dionysos,* unradiate or radiate, and heads of Helios radiate in profile (Pls. xlii. and xliii.). The reverse type is usually Nike standing on a prow, rose, or globe, or crowning a trophy (Pl. xliii. 1), doubtless intended to commemorate Rhodian victories at sea.

The magistrate's name on these large bronze coins is no longer in the nominative, but always in the genitive case, preceded by *ἐπί* and often accompanied by his title *Ταμίης*, the Treasurer or Comptroller of the public

Magistrates in
autonomous and
Imperial times.

* Concerning the cult of Dionysos at Rhodes, see Torr, *Rhodes in ancient times*, p. 76.

finances, and not a Roman Provincial Quaestor. It must not, however, be inferred from the fact that the coins of Imperial times were issued in the name of the *Taυλας* that the magistrates' names in the nominative case on the earlier Rhodian coins are also those of *Taυλαι*.* It is more likely that down to B.C. 43 the magistrate whose name appears on the coins was the president for the time being

Adjunct Symbols. of the board of Prytaneis. The adjunct symbols, which are far fewer in number than the magistrates' names, but which almost always accompany them, must be the signets of some other official, for the same signet is frequently found in combination with different names.

Early in Imperial times a final reduction in the value of the Rhodian currency seems to have taken place. The **Final Reduction of the Rhodian bronze coinage.** large bronze pieces which supplanted the heavy silver drachm, and which probably inherited from it the popular appellation of 'Drachm,' were now in their turn superseded by coins of about the same size, but distinguished by the addition of the nominal current value at full length, **ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ** [Pl. xliii. 1, 2, 7, 8]. The prominent position given to the name of the denomination shows clearly that it was now necessary to call special attention to the fact that the large bronze coins were henceforth to pass as Didrachms, and no longer as Drachms.

When this reduction took place can only be inferred from the unusual inscription on the obverse of the earliest examples (Pl. xliii. 1) **ΡΟΔΙΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΩΝ**. Such an inscription can only refer to Augustus or Tiberius and Livia, to whose time we may therefore safely ascribe the supposed depreciation of the Rhodian bronze drachm. There is no evidence that any subsequent change took place after this time in the value of the

* Lenormant, *La Monnaie dans l'antiquité*, iii., 59, expresses a different opinion.

Rhodian coins, but from the reign of Nerva onwards it seems to have been obligatory to place the head of the Emperor on the obverses.

SYME. Concerning the coins assigned by Waddington to this island and by Imhoof-Blumer to Syangela (see *supra*, p. lxxiv.).

TELOS. For the coins attributed to Telos by Imhoof-Blumer see *Zeit f. Num.*, i. 151. They belong to the 4th cent. B.C.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

CARIA.

C A R I A .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
A L A B A N D A .				
Under name of Antioch, B.C. 197—199.*				
SILVER.				
Attic Standard.				
Tetradrachms.				
			Head of Apollo l., laur.	ANTIOΧΕΩΝ Pegasus flying r.
1	256·	Æ 1·20		ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ [Pl. I. 1.]
2	245·8	Æ 1·15	border of dots.	”
Drachms.				
			Head of Apollo r., laur.	ANTIOΧΕΩΝ Pegasus flying r.
3	63·9	Æ 75		ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ [Bank coll.] [Pl. I. 2.]
4	61·2	Æ 7		ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ [”]

* The dates are those suggested by Babelon (*Rev. Num.*, 1890, p. 417, *sqq.*).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	59.5	Æ .75		ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ
6	60.	Æ .75		ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥΣ [Pl. I. 3.]
7	65.9	Æ .7	type 1.	[.. ΜΑΓΟΡ .. ? type 1. [Pl. I. 4.]
BRONZE.				
8		Æ .65	Head of Apollo l., laur.	ΑΝΤΙΟ Humped bull butting r. ΧΕΩΝ beneath bull, Μ [Pl. I. 5.]
9		Æ .4	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΑΝΤΙΟ Raven? with closed ΙΧΕΩΝ (<i>sic</i>) wings r. in front, caduceus. [Pl. I. 6.]
ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΑ.				
<i>After</i> B.C. 168?				
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.*				
Tridrachm.				
10	175.4	Æ 1	Head of Apollo r., laur., hair rolled, with two curls hanging down neck, ends of diadem seen behind neck.	ΑΛΛΑ [BAN] Pegasus galloping ΔΕΩΝ r.; the whole in laurel-wreath. beneath, ΙΑ [Pl. I. 7.]
* Babelon (<i>Rev. Num.</i> , 1890, p. 428) calls these coins Tridrachms and Didrachms of the Attic standard. They seem to me to approach more nearly to the Rhodian weight.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Didrachm.				
11	113·	R 1·	Similar.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ Tripod with taenia ΔΕΩΝ hanging over it; in field l., helmet and ΘΙ : the whole in laurel-wreath.
[Pl. I. 8.]				
Octobol.				
12	74·8	R ·8	Similar type, diadem not apparent.	ΑΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕΩΝ Tripod: the whole in laurel-wreath.
[Pl. I. 9.]				
BRONZE.				
13		Æ ·65	Similar.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ Tripod bound with ΔΕΩΝ taenia.
14		Æ ·6	Similar type: border of dots.	ΑΛΑΒ ΑΝ Cultus-statue of ΔΕ ΩΝ goddess facing, arms extended; she wears long chiton with falling fold (apo- ptygma), modius, and veil: the whole in laurel-wreath.
[Pl. I. 10.]				
15		Æ ·7	Similar type.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ Lyre (kithara). ΔΕΩΝ
16		Æ ·5	Similar type 1.	Inscr. obscure. Raven? standing l., wings open: the whole in laurel- wreath?

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	Æ .35	Similar type r.	ΑΛΑ ΒΑΝ Raven? standing r., wings closed.
18	Æ .45	Similar type r.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ Fore-part of humped bull r.
[Pl. I. 11.]			
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
(a) Without heads of Emperors.			
Time of Vespasian?			
19	Æ .85	ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Bust of Demos? r., bearded; neck draped: border of dots.	CVNKA ΗΤΟC Female figure, the Senate, seated l.; holding in r. lituus, and resting with l. on sceptre.
[Pl. II. 1.]			
<i>Later Imperial Times.</i>			
20	Æ .9	ΘΕΑ [ΡΩ]ΜΗ Roma helmeted, seated l. on cuirass; holds Nike on r. and sword in l.; behind her, shield; border of dots. (Countermark, Head of Geta r.; in front, Γ)	ΑΤΕ ΛΕΙΑC ΑΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕΩ N Within a laurel-wreath.
[Pl. II. 2.]			
21	Æ .9	Similar, but Roma rests on spear with l.	ΑΤΕ ΛΕΙ ΟC Within laurel-wreath.
22	Æ 1 2	ΑΛΑ ΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Bust of Tyche of City r., turreted and with cornucopiae at shoulder: border of dots.	ΕΠΙ[.....]ΑΑ ΝΑΡΩΝΟCΑΡΧ Asklepios standing l., resting on serpent-staff: border of dots. (double-struck.) [Bank Coll.]
[Pl. II. 3.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	Æ ·85	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ Female bust r., veiled : border of dots.	ΑΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕΩΝ Hermes naked but for chlamys standing l., holding in r. caduceus, l. extended behind him : border of dots.
24	Æ ·65	ΑΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕ Ω Ν Raven ? r., wings open and head reverted.	Laurel-branch with fillet attached : border of dots.
(β) With heads of Emperors. Augustus.			
25	Æ ·8	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ? Head of Augustus r., beneath which, Capricorn r.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ Female bust r. (Alabanda ?), wearing wreath.
26	Æ ·7	ΣΕΒΑΣ] ΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΑΛΑ[Β]ΑΝΔΕ ΩΝ Bust of Apollo r., laur., with lyre in front.
Livia ? Bust of Livia ? r., veiled.			
27	Æ ·85		ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Female bust r., wearing wreath, and with small laurel-branch at her breast (Ala- banda ?).
[Pl. II. 4.]			
Augustus and Livia. Agrippa, Caius, and Lucius.			
28	Æ ·8	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙ Heads of Augustus r., laur., and of Livia l., face to face.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕ ΩΝ Head of Agrippa l., laur., and of Caius and Lucius jugate r., laur., and surmounted by stars.

No.	Metal. Size	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	Æ 1·35	<p style="text-align: center;">Agrippina Junior.</p> <p>ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΣΕΒΑΣ [ΤΗ] Bust of Agrippina r., hair in queue.</p>	<p>ΑΛΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Female bust r., turreted (Tyche of City ?).</p>
30	Æ 1·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Nero.</p> <p>ΝΕΡΩΝΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of young Nero r., bare.</p>	<p>ΑΛΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Bust of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy.</p>
31	Æ 1·25	<p style="text-align: center;">Vespasian.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕ ΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΡ Head of Vespasian r., laur. ; beneath neck, lituus.</p>	<p>ΑΛΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Zeus seated r., naked to waist, resting with r. on sceptre, and holding in l. a thunder- bolt upon his knee.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. II. 5.]</p>
32	Æ 1·15	<p style="text-align: center;">Septimius Severus.</p> <p>ΑΥ·Κ·Λ·C CΕΥ...OC Bust of Severus r., laur.</p> <p>(Two countermarks contain- ing respectively the head of an emperor (Geta ?) and the numeral 5)</p>	<p>Α ΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕΩΝ Athena stand- ing l., holding in r. patera, and rest- ing with l. on spear.</p>
33	Æ 1·1	<p>ΑΥ·Κ·Λ·CΕ· CΕΝΗΡΟ C.. Bust of Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass.</p> <p>(Countermark, Head of Em- peror (Geta ?)</p>	<p>ΑΛΛΑΒΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ Zeus naked, standing l., holding on r. eagle, and resting with l. on sceptre.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Julia Domna.			
34	Æ 1·4	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔ ΟΜΝΑ· ΑΥΓ·C Bust of Julia Domna r.</p> <p>(Countermark, Head of Emperor r. (Geta ?), in front of which Γ)</p>	<p>ΑΛΑΒΑ ΝΔΕΩΝ Tyche standing l. in chiton and peplos, wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae.</p>
35	Æ 1·4	(Same countermark.)	(same dies.)
36	Æ 1·	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ· ΔΟΜΝΑ·C Similar bust and countermark.</p>	<p>ΑΛΑ ΒΑ ΝΔ ΕΩΝ Laurel-branch with three sprays, filleted.</p>
37	Æ 1·05		(Countermark, radiate head of an emperor (Geta ?)
Caracalla.			
38	Æ 1·45	<p>ΑΚΜΑΥ ΠΑΝΤΩΝΙ ΝΟC C Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p> <p>(Countermark, Head of Emperor r. (Geta ?), in front of which Γ)</p>	<p>ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔ Ε ΩΝ Apollo wearing long chiton and himation standing to front, head l., holding on r. raven, and in l. laurel-branch; to r. cippus, on which, lyre (kithara). [Pl. II. 6.]</p>
39	Æ 1·05	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ ΝΟC C Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΛΑΒΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ Similar.</p>
40	Æ 1·05	<p>ΑΥΚΜ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ ΟC Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΛΑΒ Α Ν ΔΕΩΝ Laurel-branch with three sprays, filleted. [Pl. II. 7.]</p>
41	Æ 1·1		
42	Æ 1·15	(Countermark, Head of Emperor (Geta ?)	<p>ΑΛ[A] ΒΑ Ν ΔΕΩΝ</p>

(pierced.)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	Æ 1·05	ΑΥΚΜΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ OC Similar.	ΑΛΑΒΑ Ν ΔΕΩΝ Lyre (kithara).
44	Æ 1·		
45	Æ 1·1	ΑΥΚΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝ [ΙΝ]ΟC C. (Countermark, as above.)	
46	Æ 1·	ΑΥΚΜΑΥΑ ΝΤΩΝΙ (Countermark, as above.)	[ΑΛ]ΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ

47	Æ 1·15	Μ·ΑΥ· ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ OC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wears cuirass and paludamentum. (Countermark, ΓΕ, Head of Geta r.)	ΑΛΑ Ρ ΑΝΔΕΩΝ Athena hel- meted standing l., holds Nike and rests on spear; on ground beside her, shield. [Pl. II. 8.]
48	Æ 1·15	(same dies.)	
49	Æ 1·3	ΑΥΚΜΑΥ ΠΑΝΤΩΝΙ ΝΟ C Bust of Cara- calla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum. (Countermark, Head of Geta r., in front of which Γ)	ΑΛΑΡΑ ΝΔΕΩΝ Tyche stand- ing l., wearing modius, holding with r. patera over flaming altar, and on l. arm cornucopiae. [Bank Coll.]
50	Æ 1·35	(same die and countermark.)	ΑΛΑΡΑΝ Δ ΕΩΝ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
51	Æ 1·3	<p>AV KMAVP ANTΩ NEINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΛΑΡ ΑΝ ΔΕΩΝ The Emperor standing to the front, head r., in military attire, spearing with r. a kneeling captive, and holding on extended l. Nike(?) and Lion's skin.</p>
52	Æ 1·3		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ALINDA. BRONZE. <i>Early Second Century B.C.</i>			
1	Æ ·75	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	ΑΙΙΝ Lion's skin hanging over ΔΕΩΝ club: the whole in oak- wreath.*
[Pl. II. 9.]			
2	Æ ·55	Head of bearded Herakles r., laur.	Inscr. obscure, similar type.
3	Æ ·65	Young male head r. (Herakles?), laur.	ΑΙΙΝΔΕΩΝ Club r.; beneath ma- gistrate's name, obscure (ΔΙΟΝ?): the whole in oak-wreath.
4	Æ ·7	Similar.	ΑΙΙΝΔΕΩΝ Club l.; beneath, ΔΙΟΝΥ : the whole in oak-wreath.
5	Æ ·5	Similar.	ΑΙΙΝ Club r., in oak-wreath. ΔΕΩΝ
6	Æ ·35		
7	Æ ·35		type l.
8	Æ ·7	Young male head r., laur.	Λ IN Winged thunderbolt in ΔΕ ΩΝ in laurel-wreath.
[Pl. II. 10.]			
* This reverse type may have been suggested by that of the half-cistophorus current in the 2nd century B.C.			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	Æ ·5	Young male head r., laur. ?	ΑΛΙΝ ΔΕΩΝ Bow in case: the whole in oak-wreath.
10	Æ ·35	Similar.	ΑΛΙΝ ΔΕ ΩΝ Bipennis (labrys).
11	Æ ·55	Similar.	ΑΛΙΝΔΕ[ΩΝ Pegasos springing r.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
Augustus.			
12	Æ ·65	ΣΕΒ Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΑΛΙΝ ΔΕΩΝ within oak-wreath.
Nero.			
13	Æ ·7	ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[ΟΣ Head of Nero r., laur.	ΑΛΙΝ ΔΕΩΝ Club and Bow-case, crossed; the whole in oak-wreath.
Trajan.			
14	Æ ·95	ΑΥΝΕΡ·ΤΡΑΙ ΣΚΑΙΓΕΡΔΑΚ Head of Trajan r., laur.	ΑΛΙΝ ΔΕ ΩΝ The Dioskuri standing facing one another, each armed with cuirass, spear, and sword; above their heads stars.
[Pl. II. 11.]			
Aelius Caesar ?			
15	Æ ·8	... ΑΙΑ Head of Aelius (?) r., laur.	Α ΛΙΝ ΔΕΩΝ Sarapis and Isis standing face to face, each wearing modius; Isis r. holds sistrum and situla; Sarapis, l., rests on sceptre.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
16	Æ 1.35	<p style="text-align: center;">Sept. Severus.</p> <p>ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣ ΤΕΥ ΗΡΟ C ΠΕΡΤΑΓ Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΤΑΡΧΟΝΜΕΝ ΙΤΤ ΠΟΝΑ ΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ Male figure clad in chiton and himation standing l., his r. arm raised, his l. wrapped in himation.</p>
17	Æ 1.55	<p style="text-align: center;">Caracalla and Plautilla.</p> <p>..... ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΝΟΗ... (N(εα)Θ(εα) Η(ρα)) (rest illegible). Busts of Caracalla r., and Plautilla l., face to face.</p>	<p>ΑΡΧ·Μ·ΟΥΛΑ ΤΟC Α ΛΙΝ ΔΕ ΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos standing to front, holding lyre on l. arm and plectrum in r. hand. [Pl. II. 12.]</p>
18	Æ 1.45	<p>Same die. (Countermark, Head r.)</p>	<p>... ΑΡΧ·Μ·ΟΥΛ· ΟΥΛΙΑΔ... and (in ex.) ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ Herakles r., clad in lion's skin, pulling down the Keryneian stag.</p>
19	Æ 1.1	<p style="text-align: center;">Plautilla.</p> <p>ΝΕΑ ΘΕΑ ΗΡΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ Bust of Plautilla, r. (Countermark, Head of Geta r., in front Γ)</p>	<p>ΑΡΧ·Μ ΟΥΛΙ ΑΔΟΥΑΛ ΙΝΔΕΩΝ Herakles naked standing to front, head r.; he holds club in r., and lion's skin in l., and is crowned by a little Nike who stands upon his r. shoulder.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	Æ ·65	<p style="text-align: center;">A M Y Z O N.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Period of Roman Dominion.</i></p> <p>Young male head r., laur., and diademed : border of dots.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AMVZON</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Bust of Negress! r., ΩΞ two long tresses of hair hanging down neck : border of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. III. 1.]</p>
2	Æ ·45	<p>Bust of Artemis r., with quiver at shoulder.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">AMYSO</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NEΩ N</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Flaming torch.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. III. 2.]</p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 20px auto;"/>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ANTIOCHIA AD MAEANDRUM.</p>				
<p>SILVER.</p>				
<p><i>Second Century (after B.C. 168 P).</i></p>				
<p>Attic Standard.</p>				
<p>Tetradrachms.</p>				
1	236·5	AR 1·05	<p>Head of Apollo r., laur., long curls hanging down neck; behind neck, bow in case or bow and quiver.</p>	<p>ANTIOXEΩN Humped bull standing l., within circular Maeander pattern issuing above from pilei of Dioskuri. Beneath bull, ΑΙΝΕΑΣ.</p>
<p>[Pl. III. 3.]</p>				
<p>Drachms.</p>				
2	62·	AR ·7	<p>Head of Apollo r., laur., with long curls hanging down neck.</p>	<p>ANTIOXEΩN Humped bull recumbent l. upon Maeander pattern; in front, cornucopiae: the whole within laurel-wreath.</p>
<p>in ex., ΜΕΝΕΦΡΩΝ</p>				
<p>[Pl. III. 4.]</p>				
3	61·	AR ·65	<p>(border of dots.)</p>	<p> (ANTIOXE), in ex. ΜΕΛΕ</p>
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
4	Æ ·7		<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<p>ANTIOXEΩN Humped bull recumbent l. upon Maeander pattern.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Bust of Mén r., wearing Phrygian cap laur.; behind shoulders, crescent: border of dots.	ANTIOX Humped bull standing r.; in ex., magistrate's name:—
5	Æ ·9		ΕΥΔΗ (?) (Εὐδημος ?)
6	Æ ·8	(Countermark, male head r., radiate ?)	ΜΕΝΑΝ [Pl. III. 5.]
7	Æ ·75		· ΡΙΛΟΧ · (?)
8	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo l., laur.	illegible.
9	Æ ·75		ΑΝΤΙΟΧ[ΕΩΝ ΤΩΝΠΡΟΣ] ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΩ Eagle with open wings standing l. on Maeander pattern. [Pl. III. 6.]
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
(α) Without heads of Emperors.			
<i>Circ. Time of Sept. Severus.</i>			
10	Æ 1·0	ΙΕΡΑ] ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled: border of dots.	ΑΝΤΙ ΟΧΕΩΝ Demeter veiled, wearing long chiton with falling fold and peplos, standing l., holding in r. ears of corn, and resting with l. on long torch: border of dots.
11	Æ ·7	ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled: border of dots.	ΑΝΤΙ Ο ΧΕΩΝ Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	Æ .8	Bust of Athena (or Roma ?) r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	AN TIO XEΩN Hermes naked standing l., holding purse and caduceus: border of dots.
13	Æ 1·1	Z[EVC] BOVΛAIOC Head of Zeus Boulaios l., laur.: border of dots.	ANTIOX EΩN M OPCVNOC River-god Morsynos clad in himation standing l., holding in r. patera? and in l. reed: border of dots.
14	Æ .95	ΔΗΜΟC ANTI O XEΩN Head of youthful Demos r., bare: border of dots.	C Ω Z ΩN Youthful male figure standing l., clad in short chiton; r. extended; l. holding branch; himation wrapped round l. arm: border of dots.
[Pl. III. 7.]			
15	Æ .9	ΔΗ ΜΟC Bust of youthful Demos r., bare: border of dots.	ANTIOXEΩN River-god Maeandros recumbent l., holding reed and cornucopiae; behind him, urn from which water flows; in ex., MAIAN ΔPOC: border of dots.
16	Æ .9	ΔΗΜ ΟC Head of youthful Demos r., diademed: border of dots.	Similar, but of later style; in ex., MAIANΔP OC
[Pl. III. 8.]			
<i>Circ. Gordian to Gallienus.</i>			
17	Æ 1·05	ANTI O XEΩN Bust of bearded Demos r., diademed: border of dots.	ANTIO XEΩN Zeus seated l., himation over legs, r. arm extended, l. resting on sceptre: border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	Æ 8	ΙΕΡΑΓΕ ΡΟΥΣΙΑ Female bust of the Ge- rousia r.: border of dots.	ANTIO XEΩN Athena standing l., holding patera in r., and shield and spear in l.: border of dots.
19	Æ 10	ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤΟC Female bust of the Senate r.: border of dots.	AN TIO XEΩN Female figure standing l., clad in long chiton and peplos, holding patera and resting on sceptre : border of dots.
20	Æ 95		
21	Æ 95	ΙΕΡΑ CVNKΛΗΤΟC Similar.	ANTIO X EΩN Tyche wear- ing modius standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae : border of dots.
22	Æ 9	ΙΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled : bor- der of dots.	ANTIO XEΩN Similar type.
23	Æ 85	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r.: border of dots.	AN TI O XE ΩN Tetrastyle temple containing statue of Athena, holding patera, and armed with helmet, shield and spear: bor- der of dots.
24	Æ 8	ΙΕΡΑ CVN ΚΛΗΤΟ[C Female bust of the Senate r.: border of dots.	AN TI O XE ΩN Tetrastyle temple of Tyche : border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	Æ ·85	ΙΕΡΑΓ ΕΡΟΥCΙΑ Female bust of the Ge- rousia r. : border of dots.	ΑΝ ΤΙ ΟΧ ΕΩ Tetrastyle Ν temple of Tyche : border of dots.
26	Æ ·9		ΑΝ ΤΙΟ ΧΕ ΩΝ [Bank Coll.]
(β) With heads or names of Emperors.			
Augustus.			
27	Æ ·6	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ Nike r., ΣΕΒΑΣ carrying ΤΟΥ wreath.	ΕΥΝΑΡΧΙΑΑΝ[ΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ] ΑΓ ΛΑΟΥ? Altar.
28	Æ ·6	ΣΕΒ Α ΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΥΝΑΡΧΙΑΑ[ΝΤΙ] ΠΑΙΩΝΙ ΟΥ Athena standing l., armed with helmet, spear, and round shield.
[Pl. iv. 1.]			
Domitian.			
29	Æ ·7	ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ Head of Domitian ΣΑΡ r., laur.	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΙΑ City of Antioch seated l., turreted; r. hand extended; around, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΛΗ ΚΑ ΑΓΛ ΑΟ Υ ΦΡ ΟΥΓΙ
30	Æ ·7		[Pl. iv. 2.]
31	Æ ·7	Similar.	ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Liknophoros r., clad in short chiton, supporting bas- ket on his head; around, ΕΠΙΜΕ ΛΗΚΛΑ ΓΛΑΟΥΦΡΟΥΓΙ (cf. Imhoof, <i>Gr. M.</i> , 615).
[Pl. iv. 3.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Trajan.			
32	Æ 1·3	·AVT·NEPB·TPAIA NOC·KAI·CE·ΓEP· ΔAK· Head of Trajan r., laur.	ANTIOX ZEVC KATETΩΛI OC Jupiter Capitolinus seated l., holding Nike and resting on sceptre. r., laur.
[Pl. IV. 4.]			
Antoninus Pius.			
33	Æ 1·3 ΑΔΡΙΑ Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.	ANTIOXEΩN River-god Maeandros recumbent l., holding reed and cornucopiae; behind him, urn from which water flows: in ex., ΜΑΙΑΝΔ POC
34	Æ ·75	AVKAI AIA ANTΩ NEINOC Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.	ANTI OXEΩN Nike r., holding wreath and palm.
35	Æ ·75		
M. Aurelius.			
36	Æ ·95	MAVPH ΛIOC·KAI CAP Head of M. Aurelius Caesar r., bare.	ANTIOX EΩN Dionysos stand- ing l., holding grapes and resting on thyrsos. [Bank Collection.]
37	Æ 1·05	AVKAIM AANTΩNI NO C Bust of M. Aurelius l., laur., in cui- rass and paludamentum.	ANTI OXEΩN Demeter clad in long chiton and himation standing l., holding in r. poppy and ear of corn, and resting with l. on long torch.
38	Æ 1·	(Countermark, Bearded head r.)	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Faustina Junior.			
39	Æ .95	<p>ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙ ΝΑΚΕΒΑ CT Bust of Faustina r.</p>	<p>H[P]AANTI OXEQN Hera veiled standing to front, head r.; she is clad in chiton with himation over legs, her r. arm is bent and raised to her neck, and her l. holds sceptre.</p>
[Pl. iv. 5.]			
40	Æ .75	<p>ΦΑΥΚΤΙΝ Α ΚΕΒΑΚ Bust of Faustina r.</p>	<p>ANTIO XEQN Cultus-statue of Ephesian Artemis; on either side, a stag looking up to the goddess.</p>
L. Verus.			
41	Æ .6	<p>ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ· Α·ΒΗΡΟΚ Head of L. Verus r., laur.</p>	<p>ANTIO XEQN Winged Nemesis standing r., her l. arm bent and plucking chiton at her breast; her r. holds cubit-rule.</p>
42	Æ .6		inscr. blundered.
Commodus.			
43	Æ 1.5	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΜΑΥΡ ΚΟΜ ΜΟΔΟΚ Bust of Commodus r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>ANTIOXE QN (in ex.) [ΖΕΥΚ ΚΑΠ] ΕΤΩ ΛΙΟΚ Tetrastyle temple, within which, statue of Jupiter Capitolinus seated l., holding eagle and resting on sceptre. [Bank Collection.]</p>
44	Æ 1.2	Similar.	<p>ANTIO XEQN Athena stand- ing l., wearing helmet and resting on spear; she holds in r. patera over a flaming altar; behind her on the ground, a shield.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Caracalla.	
45	Æ 1·0	<p>Μ·ΑΥΡ·ΑΝΤΩ· ΚΑΙ CA[P Head of young Caracalla r., bare, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΑΝΤΙ ΟΧΕ Tetrastyle temple of ΩΝ Tyche.</p>
		Severus Alexander.	
46	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥΤΚΜΑΥΡ ΗΛΛΕ ΞΑΝΔΡΟ[C Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wears cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>Ζ[Ε]ΥC ΚΑΠΕΤ Ω ΛΙΟC ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΩΝ (in ex.) Jupiter Capitolinus seated r., resting on sceptre, and holding on extended l. Nike carrying palm and wreath, with which she crowns Tyche, who stands l. before Jupiter. Tyche wears modius (or turrets) and holds rudder and cornucopiae.</p>
		Gordian III.	
47	Æ 1·35	<p>ΑΥΤ]ΚΜΑΝΤΩ ΓΟΡ ΔΙΑΝΟC Bust of Gordian r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>ΑΝ ΤΙΟ Tetrastyle temple con- ΧΕΩΝ taining seated statue of Jupiter Capitolinus l., holding Nike and resting on sceptre.</p>
48	Æ 1·15	<p>ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙ ΑΝΟC Bust of Gordian r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Athena helmeted standing to front, head l.; she rests on spear with r., and on shield with l.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Philip Junior.			
49	Æ 1·1	ΜΙΟΥΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ·ΚΑ ΙΣΑΡ Bust of young Philip r., bare, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Hekate triformis, holding in her six hands torches, key, serpent, dagger, etc.; to l., lighted altar; to r., dog looking up.
[Pl. IV. 6.]			
		Same die.	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩ Ν River-god Maeandros recumbent l., holding reed and resting on inverted vase from which water flows.
50	Æ 1·1		
51	Æ ·85	ΜΙΟΥΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ·ΚΑ ΙΣΑΡ Similar.	ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕ ΩΝ Tyche standing l., with usual attributes. [Bank Coll.]
Trajan Decius.			
52	Æ 1·4	ΑΥΤ·Κ·ΤΡΑΙΑ ΝΟC ΔΕΚΙΟC Bust of Trajan Decius r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ ΩΝ ΜΕΑΝΔΡΟC (in ex.) Bridge of six arches spanning the river. On the l. is the bridge-gateway, resembling a triumphal arch; on the parapet of the bridge is a recumbent statue of Maeandros l., holding reed and cornucopiae, and behind him, also on parapet, two standing figures or statues l.
53	Æ ·8	ΑΥΤΚΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΔΕ ΚΙC (<i>sic</i>) Bust of Trajan Decius r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Dionysos standing l., holding kantharos and resting on thyrsos; at his feet, panther.
		Same die.	ΑΝΤΙΟ Χ ΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., with usual attributes.
54	Æ ·8		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Etruscilla.			
55	Æ 1·15	<p>ΕΡΕΝΙΑΑΙΤΡΥΣΚΙΑ ΛΑΣΕΒ Bust of Heren- nia Etruscilla r.</p>	<p>ANTIOX River-god Maeandros ΕΩΝ recumbent l., holding reed and cornucopiae, and resting against vase from which water flows ; above head of god a star.</p>
Valerian.			
56	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΟC ΟΒΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC Bust of Valerian r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>ANTIOXΕΩΝ Bridge over Maean- dros similar to no. 52, but on top of gateway a stork, and behind the statue of Maeandros a figure r. ; in waves, below bridge, two fishes.</p>
Gallienus.			
57	Æ 1·5	<p>ΑΥΚΠΟΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC [C Bust of Gallienus l., armed with cuirass, helmet, shield and spear.</p>	<p>ANTIOXE Bridge over Maeander, ΩΝ similar to no. 52, but stork perched on top of gateway, and no figures behind statue of Maeandros.</p>
[Pl. iv. 7.]			
58	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥΚΠΓΑ ΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Similar armed bust of Gallienus.</p>	<p>ANT IOX ΕΩΝ Male figure (Jupiter Capitolinus) seated l., hold- ing Nike and resting on sceptre. Before him an agonistic table on which urn containing palm ; beneath table, oenochoë.</p>
59	Æ 1·0	<p>ΑΥΚΠΛΙΚΙΝΝΙΟCΓΑ ΛΛΙΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΤΙCΤΗCΑΝ ΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ Male figure (the Founder) standing to- wards l., clad in short chi: on and himation ; he holds in extended r. uncertain object.</p>
[Pl. iv. 8.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
60	Æ 1.	<p style="text-align: center;">Salonina.</p> <p>ΙΟΥΚΟΡ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝ Bust of Salonina r., with crescent behind shoul- ders.</p>	<p>ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae.</p>
61	Æ 1.0	<p>Same die.</p>	<p>ΑΝΤΙΟ ΧΕΩΝ Altar bound with garland, on it stands an eagle l., with open wings.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>PLARASA AND APHRODISIAS.</p>			
<p>After B.C. 166.</p>			
<p>BRONZE.</p>			
1	Æ ·5	<p>ΠΛΑΡΑ ΑΦ ΡΟ</p>	<p>Double - axe (Labrys).* Cuirass on trophy-stand : the whole in incuse square.</p>
		<p>[Pl. v. 1.]</p>	
2	Æ ·45		
3	Æ ·45		<p>border of dots. (no incuse square.)</p>
		<p>[Pl. v. 2.]</p>	
4	Æ ·4	<p>Bust of Eros r., winged, hair in Erotic plait.</p>	<p>ΠΛΑ ΑΦΡΟ Rose.</p>
		<p>[Pl. v. 3.]</p>	
5	Æ ·35		<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ[Ι] ΣΙΕΩΝ</p>
		<p>[Pl. v. 4.]</p>	
<p>* The double axe, or Labrys, as Leake points out (<i>Num. Hell., Asia</i>, p. 20), is a symbol especially characteristic of Carian divinities (see also Preller, <i>Gr. Myth.</i>, 4th ed., vol. i., p. 141). According to Appian (<i>De Bell. C.v.</i>, i., 97), Sulla dedicated to the goddess Aphrodite at Aphrodisias a golden wreath and an axe. This type is met with in Caria on coins of Plarasa and Aphrodisias, Euromus, Iasus, Mylasa and Myndus.</p>			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><i>First Century B.C. (temp. Augusti).</i> Attic or Roman Standard reduced.</p>				
<p>Drachma.</p>				
6	54	Æ 7	<p>Bust of Aphrodite* r., veiled, wearing stephane, earring, and necklace: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙΣΙΕΩΝ Eagle with closed wings standing l. on winged thunderbolt. Magistrate's name:— (Eagle r.; behind neck, caduceus.) ΙΕΡΕΥ Σ Δ Η ΜΟΥ Ε ΠΙ ΚΡΑ ΤΗΣΣ[Ε] ΝΟΚΡΑ ΤΟΥ[Σ]</p>
<p>[Pl. v. 5.]</p>				
7	50.8	Æ 7		<p>(Eagle l., without caduceus.) Α ΠΟΛ ΛΩΝΙ ΟΣ Α ΓΕ ΛΑ ΟΥ</p>
8	49.3	Æ 75		<p>ΑΡ ΤΕ ΜΙ ΔΩ ΡΟΣ Α ΠΟΛ ΛΩΝ ΟΣ</p>
9	51.5	Æ 65		<p>ΑΡΤΕ ΜΙ ΔΩ ΡΟΣ ΑΡΤΕ ΜΙΔΩ ΡΟΥ (wreath behind eagle's head.) ΤΟΥ ΑΝ ΔΡΩ ΝΟΣ</p>
<p>[Pl. v. 6.]</p>				
<p>* It is possible that the veiled bust on the silver coins of Aphrodisias may have been copied from the Roman coins of the Cassia family, which bear on the obverse a veiled bust of LEIBERTAS (Babelon, <i>Mon. de la Rép. Rom.</i>, i., p. 336). This fact is, however, not inconsistent with an assimilation of Ἐλευθερία to Aphrodite (cf. <i>infra</i>, no. 24, note).</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	52·	Æ ·65		<p style="text-align: right;">(no wreath.)</p> <p>ΚΑΛ ΛΙΠ ΠΟΣ ΛΕΟΝ ΤΕΩ Σ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ΠΕΙ ΤΟΥ</p>
11	51·5	Æ ·65		<p>Type r.</p> <p>ΜΥ ΩΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ΔΙ[Ο] ΓΕ ΝΗΣ ΑΝΤΙ ΠΑΤΡ ΟΣ</p>
12	48·9	Æ ·7		<p>ΜΥ ΩΝ</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ΔΙΟ ΓΕ ΝΗΣ ΑΝΤΙ ΠΑΤΡ ΟΣ</p>
13	53·2	Æ ·65	Similar.	<p>(Cornucopiae behind neck.)</p> <p>ΜΥ ΩΝ ΚΑΛ ΛΙΠ ΠΟΥ</p> <p>Inscr. obscure. Eagle with open wings standing r. on thunderbolt. No magistrates' names legible.</p>
14	52·	Æ ·65		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
15	Æ 75	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane, neck draped: border of dots.	ΠΛΑΡΑ Eagle with closed wings standing r. on thunderbolt. ΑΦΡΟΔΙ
[Pl. v. 7.]			
16	Æ 7		
17	Æ 75	(Two countermarks, Grapes, and Female head.)	
APHRODISIAS.			
<i>First Century B.C.</i>			
18	Æ 7	Head of veiled Aphrodite r.: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔ..... Eagle standing r. on thunderbolt.
[Pl. v. 8.]			
19	Æ 65	Head of Zeus r., laur.	Α ΦΡΟΔ[Ι] Cultus - statue of ΣΙΕΩΝ Aphrodite r., veiled.
[Pl. v. 9.]			
20	Æ 75	Head of Aphrodite r., bound with wreath: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙ Bipennis (Labrys) with two filleted palm-branches crossed over its handle: border of dots.
[Pl. v. 10.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
(a) Without heads of Emperors.			
21	Æ ·9	ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet and aegis: border of dots.	Α]ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC ΥΙΟC ΑΦΡ ΟΔ Distyle temple with Ionic columns containing cultus-statue of Aphrodite facing, veiled and wearing kalathos or modius; above her extended hands, to l., star; to r., crescent. The statue stands between a small seated figure of a Priestess r., and an altar? in the form of an Ionic capital surmounted by an uncertain object: border of dots.*
[Pl. v. 11.]			
22	Æ ·8	ΔΗΜΟC? (obliterated): Young male head r., laur. (Demos?): border of dots. (Countermark, AKM , Eagle with open wings.)	ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕΩΝ (almost obliterated). River-god Timeles recumbent l.; beneath, ΤΙΜΕΛΗC (almost obliterated).
23	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟC Head of Demos r., bearded, and laur.: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙ CΙΕΩΝ Zeus? bearded, wearing himation over legs, seated l.; his r. extended, his l. resting on seat: border of dots. (Cf. for type coin of Hadrian, no. 103.)
<p>* The seated figure on the left and the object on the right of the statue are described from a comparison of all the coins of this type in the British Museum. The identification of the seated figure on the left as Eros (Imhoof, <i>Gr. M.</i>, p. 141) does not seem to be borne out by the specimens in the British Museum, nor is the object in front of the statue a rose. This coin is of the time of Augustus; cf. magistrate's name on nos. 85-89, <i>infra</i>.</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24	Æ 1·0	Same die.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ* Aphrodite Eleutheria, wearing chiton, and peplos (over legs and l. shoulder), standing l., holding patera and resting on sceptre: border of dots.
[Pl. v. 12.]			
25	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟC Youthful head of Demos r., laur: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Similar type, but the goddess holds apple instead of patera: border of dots.
26	Æ 1·0		
27	Æ ·9	head wears diadem.	ΑΦΡ ΟΔ ΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ
28	Æ 1·05	ΙΕΡΑΕΥΝ ΚΛΗΤΟC Youthful bust of Senate r.: border of dots.	·Τ·Κ· ΖΗΛΟ Ε·ΑΝ ΕΘ· ΑΦ ΡΟΔ ΕΙCΙ ΕΩΝ Aphrodite clad in long chiton and peplos standing to front, head l., carrying infant Eros and resting with l. on sceptre: border of dots.
[Pl. v. 13.]			
29	Æ 1·05	ΙΕΡΑCΥ ΝΚΛΗΤΟC Head of the Senate r., diademed: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙC ΙΕΩΝ Aphrodite standing l., clad in long chiton and peplos, holds in r. patera, and rests with l. on sceptre: border of dots. <div style="text-align: right;">[Bank Coll.]</div>
<p>* The goddess Eleutheria on this coin is clearly Aphrodite; of the specimens which follow, on which a figure in precisely the same attitude holds an apple. The name Eleuthera in an inscription of Cyane in Lycia (<i>C. I. G.</i>, Add. 4303, h. 1. Θεῶ μεγάλῃ Ἄρει καὶ Ἐλευθέρῃ ἀρχηγέτιδι ἐπιφανεί θεῶ), although the goddess is coupled with Ares, refers to Artemis and not to Aphrodite.</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
30	Æ 1·	(Countermark, B) (same dies.)	
31	Æ ·95		ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ holds patera?
32	Æ ·95	CVNKAHTOC	,, holds apple.
33	Æ 1·0	ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC Youthful bust of Demos r., laur.: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite r., veiled and wearing kalathos between star and crescent; behind her, a small veiled figure of a priestess seated r., and, in front, an altar in the form of the capital of a column surmounted by a conical cover: border of dots.
34	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟC Youthful head of Demos r., laur.: bor- der of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔ Ε Ι ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type; form of altar varied: border of dots.
35	Æ ·95	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥ[ΛΗ] Bust of Boule r., veiled: bor- der of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙΚΙΕΩΝ Aphrodite naked r., holding her l. foot with her r. hand (untying her sandal?), and with her left hand a wreath; before her a little Eros extracting thorn? from her foot; border of dots.
36	Æ ·85	(Countermark, B)	
37	Æ ·85	ΕΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled: bor- der of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙΚΙΕΩΝ Eros winged, naked but for chlamys, stands to front, head l., holding long torch in both hands: border of dots.

[Pl. v. 14.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
38	Æ ·75	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Similar.	Similar, but without chlamys.
39	Æ ·8	Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ Similar type, towards r. : border of dots.
40	Æ ·8		ΑΦΡΟΔ Ι CΙΕΩΝ [Pl. vi. 1.]
41	Æ ·75	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Simi- lar.	ΑΦΡΟ[ΔΙ] ΕΙΕΩΝ Eros winged, naked, standing to front, head l., holding in r. long torch downwards, and in l. strung bow : border of dots.
42	Æ ·8	ΕΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Simi- lar. (Same die as no. 37.)	ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙ[CΙ]ΕΩΝ Eros in attitude of Thanatos winged, naked, standing towards r. with legs crossed, and leaning upon inverted torch which rests on low altar : border of dots. [Pl. vi. 2.]
43	Æ ·75	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Simi- lar.	[ΑΦΡΟ]Δ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Eros winged, naked, standing towards r., shooting with bow and arrow : border of dots.
44	Æ ·8	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Simi- lar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Two Erotes seated on ground face to face, playing with astragali : border of dots. [Pl. vi. 3.]
45	Æ ·75	ΙΕ ΡΑΒΟΥΛΗ	ΑΦΡΟΔΙ C ΙΕΩΝ
46	Æ ·75	„	„

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
47	Æ 9	<p>ΔΗ ΜΟC Youthful bust of Demos r., laur. : border of dots.</p> <p>(Countermark, B)</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Dionysos, wearing himation over legs, standing l. beside column, on which he rests his l. arm ; he holds in r. grapes, and in l. thyrsos ; in front, panther looking back : border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. vi. 4.]</p>
48	Æ 9	<p>ΔΗΜΟC</p> <p>ΔΗΜΟC Youthful bust of Demos r., laur. : border of dots.</p>	<p>Α ΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕ ΤΙCΖΗΝΩΝ*</p> <p>ΑΦΡΟΔΑ ΕΙCΙΕΩΝ Dionysos naked, standing to front, head l., resting with l. on thyrsos, and holding in r. kantharos : in front, panther looking back : border of dots.</p>
49	Æ 75	<p>Bust of young Dionysos, or of a Bacchante r. : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Asklepios standing to front, head l., wearing himation over legs and l. shoulder, and resting with r. on serpent staff : border of dots.</p>
50	Æ 85	<p>ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC Youthful bust of Senate r. : border of dots.</p>	<p>Similar.</p>
51	Æ 85		

* Ti. Cl. Zeno was Archiereus and Archineocoros. See coins of Julia Domna.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
52	Æ 1·0	<p>ΙΕΡΑΕΥΝΚ ΛΗΤΟΣ Youthful bust of the Senate r. : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΕΙΕΩΝ Mên* standing l., wearing Phrygian cap, short chiton and cloak, crescent behind shoulders, his r. foot on bucranium ; he holds in r. patera, and rests with l. on sceptre : border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. vi. 5.]</p>
53	Æ 1·0	<p>ΙΕΡΑCV ΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Similar.</p>
54	Æ ·85	<p>ΒΟΥΛΗΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΣΙ ΕΩΝ Bust of Boule r., wearing stephane ; hair rolled : border of dots.</p>	<p>[ΕΠ]ΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣΦΛ Α· ΜΥΩΝΟΣ ΑΡ Winged Nemesis standing l., wearing long chiton, her r. raised in usual gesture, her l. hanging down and holding bridle : border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. vi. 6.]</p>
55	Æ ·95	<p>ΙΕΡΑCV ΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ Youthful bust of the Senate r., diademed : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΤΙ ΚΑΖΗΝΩΝ ΑΝΕ ΑΦΡΟΔ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Leafless trunk of tree with three branches ; on either side of it a naked man wearing a Phrygian cap ; the one on the left wields an axe, the one on the right kneels on one knee, or runs away, turning his back to the tree † : border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. vi. 7.]</p>

* Probably Μην 'Ασκανός. See Le Bas and Waddington, iii. p. 373, no. 1601 B.

† Cf. the myth of the birth of Adonis, Apollod., iii. 14, 3 ; Hyginus, Fab. 58 and 161 ; and the coins of Myra Lyciae, where a similar though not identical type occurs.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	Æ 1·5	<p>ΙΕΡΑCV ΝΚΛΗΤΟC Similar.</p>	<p>ΚΑΖΗΝΩΡΑΡΧ ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕΩΝ Similar tree, but the three branches spring separately from an enclosure, apparently of trellis-work, and there are no men present : border of dots.</p>
[Pl. vi. 8.]			
57	Æ 1·05	<p>CVNΚΛΗΤΟC Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ Ε Ι CΙΕΩΝ Similar, but figure on each side as on no. 55.</p>
58	Æ 95	<p>ΙΕΡΑCVNK ΛΗΤΟC Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ Ε Ι CΙΕΩΝ Similar, but a lighted altar on either side of tree ; no men present.</p>
59	Æ 95	<p>ΙΕΡΑ CVNΚΛΗΤΟC Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙCΙΕΩ Ν Similar, without men or altars.</p>
60	Æ 1·0	<p>ΙΕΡΑCV[N] ΚΛΗΤΟC Head l.</p>	<p>ΤΚ[ΖΗΛΟ]Ε ΑΝΕ Θ and across field, ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙ CΙ ΕΩΝ Similar, but with altars at sides of tree.</p>
61	Æ 8	<p>Inscr. obscure. Youthful head of Demos r., laur. (?) : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ . . . ΩΝ Leafless trunk of tree with three branches, flanked by two men, as on no. 55.</p>
62	Æ 75	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙC Ι ΕΩΝ Three leafless trunks in trellis enclosure.</p>
63	Æ 75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
64	Æ · 8	ΕΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Zeus, wearing himation over legs, seated l. on throne with back; he holds Nike on r., and rests with l. on sceptre: border of dots.
65	Æ · 8	ΕΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Hermes* naked, standing to front, head l., chlamys round l. arm; he holds in r. purse, and in l. caduceus: border of dots.
66	Æ · 75	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ
67	Æ · 75	Bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Isis, wearing long chiton with falling fold, standing to front, head l., holds sistrum and situla; behind her shoulders, crescent: border of dots.
68	Æ · 7	Bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔ Ι CΙΕΩΝ
69	Æ · 75	Bust of Sarapis r., wearing modius: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ ΕΩΝ Harpocrates naked, standing l., placing the forefinger of his r. hand on his lips; cornucopiae and chlamys on l. arm: border of dots.
[Pl. vi. 9.]			
70	Æ · 65		ΑΦΡΟΔΕ Ι CΙΕΩΝ
71	Æ · 7		,

* Probably statue of Hermes Agoraios; cf. Le Bas and Waddington, iii., p. 373, no. 1601, B.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
72	Æ ·75	Bust of Athena r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΦΡΟΔ Ε ΙΚΙΕΩΝ Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.
73	Æ ·7	Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Eros winged, standing to front, head l.; holds in r. short torch, and in l. bow: border of dots.
74	Æ 1·25	ΙΕΡΑ CVNΚΛΗΤΟC Youthful bust of the Senate r., laur.: border of dots. (Countermark uncertain.)	ΑΦΡ Ο ΔΕΙΚΙ ΕΩ Ι Agonistic table, on which two prize urns; beneath, amphora and two palms: border of dots.
75	Æ ·95	ΙΕΡΑ CVNΚΛΗΤΟC Similar type, but head diademed.	ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙΚΙΕΩΝ Agonistic table, on which prize urn containing palm, inscribed ΓΟΡΔΙ ΑΝΗΑ beneath table, ΑΤΤ ΑΛ ΗΑ border of dots.
76	Æ ·95		
77	Æ 1·1	ΙΕΡΑ CVNΚΛΗΤ[Ο C] Similar type, but head laur.	ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙΚΙ Τετράστυλο ναός ΕΩΝ containing cultus- statue of Aphrodite r. on plinth: border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>ΕΛΕΥΘ[ΕΡΟΣ] ΔΗΜ OC Youthful bust of Demos diademed, r.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Agonistic table, on which prize urn containing palm, inscribed ΓΟΡΔΙ ΑΝΗΑ beneath table, ΑΤΤ ΑΛΗ Α border of dots.</p>
78	Æ ·95	(Countermark, Β)	
		<p>Bust of youthful Dionysos l., wearing ivy-wreath; in front, thyrsos: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕ ΙCΙ Lioness or panther [Ε]ΩΝ walking r.: bor- der of dots.</p>
79	Æ ·75		
80	Æ ·75		<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕ Ι Similar. CΙΕΩΝ</p>
		<p>ΔΗΜ OC Youthful bust of Demos r., laur.: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Eagle with open wings to the front, head l., holding serpent in claws: border of dots.</p>
81	Æ ·8		
		<p>Bust of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Eagle with open wings to the front, head r.: border of dots.</p>
82	Æ ·7		
		<p>Humped bull to r., head lowered: border of dots.</p>	<p>Α ΦΡ Ο ΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ Similar type, but eagle's head l.: border of dots.</p>
83	Æ ·7		
		<p>Similar type: border of dots</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ Bipennis (Labrys). bound with fillet: border of dots.</p>
84	Æ ·55		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
(β) With heads or names of Emperors.			
Augustus.			
		CEBA CTOC Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΩ Ν ΥΙΟΣ Cultus-stature of Aphro- dite facing, veiled, and wearing kalathos or modius; above her extended hands to l., star; to r., crescent.
85	Æ 8		
86	Æ 75		
87	Æ 8		
[Pl. VII. 1.]			
88	Æ 75	(CEB ACTOC)	(ΑΠΟΛΛΝΙΟ C <i>sic κ.τ.λ.</i>)
89	Æ 75	(illegible.)	(. . . ΛΛΩΝΙΟ C <i>κ.τ.λ.</i>)
90	Æ 55	CEBA CTOC Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙC ΙΕ ΩΝCΩΩΩΝ Bipennis (labrys) bound with fillet.
91	Æ 55		(ΑΦΡΟΔΙC ΙΕΩΝCΩΩ) ΩΝ)
[Pl. VII. 2.]			
92	Æ 6		(")
93	Æ 65		(ΑΦΡΟΔΙ CΙΕ ΩΝCΩΩ ΩΝ)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
94	Æ ·75	<p style="text-align: center;">Augustus and Livia.</p> <p>CEBACT OI Heads of Augustus laur., and of Livia, jugate, r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Augustus and Livia.</p> <p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕ ΩΝ ΥΙΟΣ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite facing, as on no. 85.</p>
95	Æ ·85	<p style="text-align: center;">Livia.</p> <p>C Ε ΒΑΣΤΗ Bust of Livia r., draped.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Livia.</p> <p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ[ΟΥ]ΥΙΟΣ ΑΦΡΟΔ ΙΩΣΙΣΙ Distyle temple containing cultus-statue of Aphrodite, as on no. 21, between a small seated figure of a Priestess? on the left, and an Ionic capital surmounted by an uncertain object on the right.</p>
		[Pl. VII. 3.]	
96	Æ 1·05	(CEBA CTI)	
97	Æ ·65	<p style="text-align: center;">Caius Caesar.</p> <p>ΓΑΙΟΣ Head of Caius KAΙΣΑΡ Caesar r., bare.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Caius Caesar.</p> <p>ΑΦΡΟΔΙ ΣΙΕΩΝ Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane and necklace.</p>
98	Æ ·55		
99	Æ ·8	<p style="text-align: center;">Tiberius.</p> <p>ΘΕΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Tiberius.</p> <p>ΑΦΡ ΟΔΙ ΣΙΕΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite facing, veiled, and wearing kalathos; her arms extended.</p>
100	Æ ·75		
101	Æ ·75		
102	Æ ·75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Hadrian.	
103	Æ 1·2	ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·ΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΝΟCCE Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing cuirass with aegis and paludamentum.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Zeus? naked to waist, seated l. on throne without back, himation over legs and l. shoulder; his r. arm is extended, his l. rests on throne.*
104	Æ 1·15	ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·ΤΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΝΟCCE Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing cuirass with aegis and paludamentum.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite r., veiled, and wearing kalathos or modius, round which serpent coils; in field l. crescent, r. star; in front, Eros stands r. aim- ing with bow and arrow.
		[Pl. VII. 4.]	
105	Æ 1·1	Same die.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Tetrastyle temple, within which cultus-statue of Aphrodite facing, veiled, and wearing kalathos or modius.
		M. Aurelius.	
106	Æ 1·5	ΑΥΤ ΑΥΡ[ΑΝΤΩ] ΝΙΝΟC Bust of M. Aurelius l., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.	Τ·Κ·ΖΗΛΟCΙΕ ΠΕΥCΕΤΙΝΙΚΙ ΟΝ ΑΝΕ(θηκε); and in ex., ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ ΕΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite l., before which stand M. Aurelius and L. Verus l., each clad in paludamentum and raising his r. hand in act of adoration.

* This type may be compared with that of no. 23, *supra*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Faustina Jun.			
107	Æ 1·25	ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑC TH Bust of Faustina, r., draped.	T·K·ZHΛOC ANE Θ HKE. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙ Aphrodite standing l., wearing long chiton and peplos, resting with l. on sceptre, and hold- ing on outstretched r. a figure of Eros l., with bow and arrow.
108	Æ 1·2	ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑC TH Bust of Faustina r., draped.	T K Σ ΗΛOC ANEΘ HKE ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙCΙ Ε ΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite r., veiled, and wearing kalathos or modius; behind her, a small veiled figure of a priestess? seated r. on a throne, and in front an altar in the form of a tripod, or of a Corinthian capital, surmounted by a conical cover (cf. Daremberg et Saglio, <i>Dict. des Ant.</i> , s.v. <i>ara</i> , fig. 428; and Schreiber, <i>Die Hell. Reliefbilder</i> , no. 71; also coin of Aperlae in Lycia).
109	Æ 1·2	ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑC TH Bust of Faustina r., draped.	ΤΚΣΗΛΟCΑΝ ΕΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ ΕΩ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cor- nucopiae.
L. Verus.			
110	Æ 1·3	[ΑΥΤ]ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΛΑΥ Ρ[ΟΒΗΡΟC] Bust of L. Verus r., laur.; wears cuirass and paluda- mentum.	ΤΚΣΗΛΟC[ΙΕΡΕΥC ΕΤΙΝΙΚΙ ΟΝΑΝΕ] ΑΦΡΟΔ[ΕΙ]C ΙΕΩΝ (in ex.) Octastyle temple, in the central intercolumniation of which is a cultus-statue(?) of Aphrodite; flank- ing the temple on either side is a statue on a pedestal.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
111	Æ 1.5	<p style="text-align: center;">Sept. Severus.</p> <p>ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ·Λ· ΣΕΠ·ΣΕΟ ΒΗΡΟΣ ΠΤΕ ΡΤ·Α ΒΓ (double struck). Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΜΕΝΙ ΠΠΟ ΣΚ ΑΙΖΗΝΩΝΤΗ ΠΑΤΡΙΔ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ (in ex.) (double struck). Severus in military costume, and wielding short javelin, on horseback, galloping r. over two prostrate foes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 5.]</p>
112	Æ 1.4	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΛΣΕΠΤ ΣΕΟΥ ΗΡΟ[ΣΤΕ] Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑΡΧΤΩΝΤΕ (ρ) [ΜΕΝΕΣ ΘΕΑ] ΙΣΟΒ ΟΥΝΟΝ (in field); ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ (in ex.) ΕΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite r., veiled; behind her, a small veiled figure of a Priestess? seated r. on throne, and in front altar, as on nos. 108, 114.</p>
113	Æ 1.2	<p style="text-align: center;">Julia Domna.</p> <p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΙ[ΑΣΕ ΒΑΣ]ΤΗ Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>[ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟ]ΣΑΝ ΕΩΗ ΑΦΡΟ ΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ Aphrodite and Ares standing facing one another; Aphro- dite r., clad in long chiton with peplos over legs, embraces Ares round the right shoulder with her two arms; Ares l., naked, but armed with hel- met, shield and spear, places his right hand on the peplos of the goddess; behind the two figures hangs the golden net in the form of a curtain.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 6.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
114	Æ 1·6	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑϸΕ ΒΑϸΤ Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>ΜΕΝΙΠΠΤΟϸ ΚΑΙ ΣΗΝΩΝ ΑΝΕΘΕϸ ΑΦΡΟΔΙϸΙ ΩΝ</p> <p>Cultus-statue of Aphrodite r., veiled and wearing modius; in field l. and r. star and crescent: behind her, a small veiled figure of a Priestess? seated r. on throne, and before her an altar, as on nos. 108, 112.</p>
[Pl. vii. 7.]			
115	Æ 1·2	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑϸΕ ΒΑϸΤ Η Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>ΤΙΚΑΣΗΝΩΝΑΡΧΙΕ ΑΡΧΙΝΕ ΟΚΑΝΕΘ ΑΦ ΟΔΙ ϸΙΕ ΩΝ</p> <p>Cultus-statue of Aphrodite facing, wearing modius, and veil and long robes, fillets hanging from her extended hands; on either side a goose with head turned back towards goddess.</p>
116	Æ 1·25	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟΜ ΝΑΑΥ ΓΟΥϸΤΑ Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>[ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΤ]ΩΝΠΕΡΙΜΕΝΕϸ ΘΕΑΙϸΟ ΒΟΥ ΝΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙϸΙ ΩΝ (in ex.)</p> <p>The three Charites, naked, in usual attitudes; the outer ones hold respectively, an ear of corn? and a flower.</p>
117	Æ 1·2		
118	Æ 1·15		

[Pl. vii. 8.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
119	Æ 1·2	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟΜ ΝΑΑΥ ΓΟΥΣΤΑ Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑΡΧΟΤΩΝ ΠΕΜΕΝΕΘ ΕΙΣΟΒ ΟΥΝΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙ ΕΩΝ (in ex.) Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae. (The inscr. in full would be ἐπι ἀρχό[ντ ων] τῶν πε[ρὶ] Μενεσθέα, κ.τ.λ.)</p>
Caracalla.			
120	Æ 1·45	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΜ ΑΥΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΝΟC Bust of Cara- calla r., beardless and bare-headed; wears cui- rass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙ Τετράστυλο ἱερόν, ΕΙΩΝ within which cultus- statue of Aphrodite r., between small seated Priestess† and a low altar in the form of a capital of a column surmounted by a conical cover.</p>
Elagabalus.			
121	Æ 1·35	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤ ΩΝΕΙΝΟ C ΣΕΒ Bust of Elagabalus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙ ΕΙΩ ΝΩΝ Elagabalus, crowned by Demos. The Emperor stands r., resting on spear, and holding on extended l. small cultus-image of Aphrodite; before him Demos stands l., naked but for himation round waist and l. shoulder; in his raised r. a wreath, and in his l. a sceptre.</p>
122	Æ 45	<p>Similar. (Countermark, Z or N in circle.)</p>	<p>ΑΦΡ ΟΔΕΙ CΙ ΕΩ Ν Emperor in military costume and wielding lance on horseback, galloping r. over prostrate foe.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
123	Æ 1·3	<p style="text-align: center;">Julia Mamaea.</p> <p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑΣΕΒ Bust of Julia Mamaea r.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙCΙΕ ΩΝ</p> <p>Zeus, with hima- tion over legs, seated l. on throne; holding Nike on extended r., and resting wjth l. on sceptre.</p>
124	Æ 1·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Maximinus.</p> <p>Α[ΥΤΚ]ΓΙΟΝ ΜΑΞΙΜ ... Bust of Maximinus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΦΡ ΟΔΕ ΙCΙΕΩΝ</p> <p>Aphrodite, naked but for peplos over legs, seated r. on throne; three Erotes playing around her, two behind and one in front.</p>
[Pl. VIII 1.]			
125	Æ 1·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Gordianus III.</p> <p>ΑΥΚΜΑΝ ΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΙΟC (<i>sic</i>) Bust of Gordian r., radiate, wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙCΙ ΕΩΝ</p> <p>Tetrastyle temple containing cultus- statue of Aphrodite r., between small figure of seated Priestess? and low altar? Aphrodite wears modius, flanked by crescent and star.</p>
126	Æ 1·35	<p>Inscr. obliterated.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΦΡ Ο ΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ</p> <p>Cultus - statue of Aphrodite r., wearing modius, between small figure of seated Priestess? and low altar with conical cover? To r. and l. of central group is a cippus, on each of which an Eros, poised on one leg, points a torch towards the head of Aphrodite.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
127	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑΡΑΝ ΓΟΡ ΔΙΑΝΟCCE Bust of Gordian r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕΩΝ Centaur r., holding in l. strung bow?</p>
128	Æ 1·2	<p>ΑΥ·Κ·Μ ΑΝΓΟΡ ΔΙΑΝΟC Bust of Gordian r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΝΗΑ ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Three naked athletes, standing round a vase (hydria? for drawing lots?); two of them raise their right hands to their faces, the third points with r. hand, and holds palm in l.</p>
[Pl. VIII. 2.]			
129	Æ 1·35	<p>ΑΥ·ΚΑ·ΜΑ· ΑΝΓΟΡ ΔΙΑΝΟC Bust of Gordian r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡ ΟΔΕΙ CΙΕ ΩΝ Agonistic table inscribed ΚΑΠΕΤΩΛΙΑ; on the table is an urn inscribed ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΗΑ, ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ; on either side of the urn is a purse: beneath the table, which is supported by legs with lions' heads and feet, are two palms, and an amphora for drawing lots.</p>
[Pl. VIII. 3.]			
Philippus Jun.			
130	Æ 1·15	<p>ΜΑΡ ΙΟΥΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠ ΠΟCΚΑΙ·CΕ Bust of Philip Jun. r., bare-headed, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑΡΧΤΟΑΙΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΙΑΝΟV* ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae.</p>

* P. Aelius Apollonianus is mentioned in an inscr. in Boeckh, *C. I. G.* 2792, as a Πρεμνοσειλάριος.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
131	Æ 1·3	<p style="text-align: center;">Trajan Decius.</p> <p>ΑΥΚΑΙΓΑ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ Bust of Trajan Decius r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trajan Decius.</p> <p>ΕΠΙΑΡΧΤΡ ΑΤΟΝΙ ΚΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Emperor in quadriga r., his r. raised.</p>
132	Æ 95	<p style="text-align: center;">Gallienus.</p> <p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cuirass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gallienus.</p> <p>ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Zeus seated l., holding Nike on extended r., and resting with l. on sceptre.</p>
133	Æ 1·05	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallie- nus l., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>Α Φ Ρ Ο Δ Ε Ι C Ι Ε Ι C I Tetrastyle ΕΩΝ temple, within which cultus-statue of Aphro- dite r.</p>
134	Æ 1·0	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cui- rass and paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">A Φ P O Δ]ΕΙCΙΕΩΝ Similar type.</p>
135	Æ 1·15	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕ Ι Emperor † in quadriga CΙΕΩΝ l., his r. extended, and holding sceptre in l.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
136	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥ ΚΤΟ ΓΑΛΛΗΗ ΝΟ C Bust of Gallienus r., wearing helmet encircled by radiate crown, and armed with cuirass, shield and spear.</p>	<p>Α Φ Ρ Ο ΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Gallienus on horseback, galloping r., wielding lance.</p>
137	Æ 1·05	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙΤΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑ Ρ ΑΠΕΛ ΛΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type.</p>
138	Æ 1·1	<p>Same die.</p>	<p>ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥCΑΤΕΛΛΑ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type.</p>
139	Æ 1·1	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΓΑ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>Α Φ Ρ Ο Δ ΙΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type.</p>
140	Æ 1·1	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>Α Φ Ρ Ο Δ Ι ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type.</p>
141	Æ 1·05	<p>Similar (ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ ΓΑ ΛΛΙΗΝΟC)</p>	<p>Α Φ Ρ Ο Δ Ι ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type l.</p>
142	Æ 1·	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Similar type.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡ ΟΔ ΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Similar type r.; beneath horse, two prostrate foes.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
143	Æ ·8	Inscr. off <i>flan.</i> Head of Gallienus l., radiate.	A ΦΡ ΟΔΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Gallienus on horseback, galloping l., wielding lance.
144	Æ ·95	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙΓΑ ΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Similar type.	ΑΦΡΟ [ΔΕΙ] CΙΕ ΩΝ Adonis, naked but for chlamys, charging r. at a wild boar l.; between them a plant (anemone?) springs from the ground.
[Pl. VIII. 4.]			
145	Æ ·95	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙ CΙΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, holding rudder and cornucopiae.
146	Æ ·95	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus l., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΦΡΟ ΔΙCΙΕ ΩΝ Agonistic table, on which are two urns containing palms, and inscribed respectively, ΓΟΡΔΙΑ[<i>γγο</i>] and ΠΥΘΙΑ [Bank Coll.]
147	Æ 1·05	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙΓΑ ΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙ CΙΕΩΝ Similar type, but the urns stand between two purses, and the table is apparently inscribed ΟΙΚΟΜΕΝΙΚΟC
148	Æ 1·05	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ [ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC] Similar.	ΑΦΡ ΟΔΙ CΙΕ ΩΝ Similar type, but no purses; urns inscribed ΚΑΤΕΤ [ωλια], ΠΥΘΙΑ, and table ΟΙΚΟΜΕΝΙΚΟC

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
149	Æ .95	Inscr. obscure. Similar type.	A [Φ] ♀ Similar type; urns inscribed ΟΔΙC ΚΑΤΕΤΩΛ[α], ΠΥΘ ΙΕΩΝ ΙΑ; table uninscribed.
150	Æ 1.05	ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΛΓΑΛ ΛΙΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallienus l., wearing helmet encircled by radiate crown, and armed with cuirass, shield and spear.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ ΕΩΝ Similar type; urns inscribed ΚΑΤΕΤΩΛΙ[Α], ΠΥΘΙΑ, and table ΟΙΚΟΝΜΕΝΙΚΟC; beneath table, amphora between two purses.
151	Æ 1.15	ΑΥ ΚΤΟ ΓΑΛΛΙΗ ΝΟ C Similar type. Same die as no. 136.	ΑΦΡΟ ΔΕΙC ΙΕΩΝ Similar type, but purses not apparent beneath table.
Salonina.			
152	Æ .95	ΚΟΡΝCΑ ΛΩΝΙΝΑ Bust of Salonina r., wearing stephane; behind her shoulders, crescent.	Α]ΦΡΟΔ Ε Ι CΙΕΩΝ Cultus-stature of Aphrodite r., wearing modius, between small figure of seated Priestess? and low altar with conical cover?; in field l. and r., star and crescent.
153	Æ .8	ΚΟΡ CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔ ΙCΙΕΩΝ Similar; shape of altar? varied.
154	Æ .8	ΙΟΥΚΟΡ CΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔ Ι CΙΕΩΝ Similar; shape of altar? varied.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
155	Æ ·85	ΙΟΥΚΟΡΝ ΚΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Hermes (Agoraios?),* naked but for petasos and chlamys on l. arm, standing to front, head l.; he holds in r. purse, and in l. caduceus.
[Pl. VIII. 5.]			
156	Æ ·85	Similar.	ΑΦΡ ΟΔΙ ΚΙΕΩΝ Hermes, naked but for petasos, chlamys and winged pedilia, running r., looking back at ram, which he drags by the horn, and holding in l. caduceus.
[Pl. VIII. 6.]			
157	Æ ·95		(ΑΦΡ Ο ΔΙΚΙΕΩΝ)
158	Æ 1·0	ΚΟΡΝΚΑ ΛΩΝΙΝΑ Same die as no. 152.	ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ ΚΙ [Ε]ΩΝ Tyche standing l., with usual attributes.
159	Æ ·95	ΠΟΛΙΚΟΡ ΚΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑC Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙC Ι ΕΩΝ Similar.
160	Æ ·85	ΛΙΠΟΚΟΡ ΚΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑ Similar.	ΑΦΡΟΔΙ C ΙΕΩΝ Similar.

* That Hermes Agoraios was worshipped at Aphrodisias we know from inscriptions (see Le Bas-Waddington, *As. Min. Inscr.*, iii. 373, no. 1601).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ALLIANCE COINS.</p>			
<p>APHRODISIAS AND EPHEBUS.</p>			
<p>Sept. Severus.</p>			
161	Æ 1·35	<p>·ΑΥ·Κ·Λ·ΣΕΠ· ·ΣΕΟΥ ΗΡΟC·Π Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔ ΕΙCΙΑC ΕΦ ΕCΟC and in ex. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ Aphrodisias and Ephesos seated face to face. Aphrodisias r., wears modius, chiton and peplos, rests on sceptre with her l., and supports on extended r. cultus-statue of Aphro- dite; Ephesos l., bare-headed and naked to waist, rests on sceptre with his l., and supports on his extended r. cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia. Between the figures ΑΡΧ ΦΛ ΠΕ Ρ</p>
<p>[Pl. XLIV. 1.]</p>			
<p>APHRODISIAS AND ANTIOCHIA.</p>			
<p>Severus Alexander.</p>			
162	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΚΜΑΥ ΣΕΛΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΟ Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ ΑΝ ΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΩΝ ΔΗ ΜΟ Ι ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ The Demoi of Aphrodisias and An- tiochia standing face to face, each wearing chlamys over shoulder, and supporting on their joined r. hands cultus-statue of Aphrodite; the Demos of Antioch carries a sceptre in his r.</p>
<p>[Pl. XLIV. 2.]</p>			
<p>[See also Hierapolis Phrygiae in alliance with Aphrodisias.]</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
APOLLONIA SALBACE.			
BRONZE.			
<i>First Century B.C.</i>			
1	Æ 75	Head of Zeus r., laur., two stiff curls hanging down back of neck.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Amazon (or Sabazios?) ΝΙΑΤΩΝ on horseback r., double-axe (labrys) over shoulder; beneath horse, Maeander pattern.*
[Pl. IX. 1.]			
2	Æ 7	Head of Zeus r., laur.	The Rider on this specimen is distinctly feminine (<i>see Introduction</i>).
3	Æ 65	Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΑΠΟΛΛ[Ω] Winged thunderbolt. ΝΙΑΤΩ[N] to l., ΠΑΙ ?
[Pl. IX. 2.]			
4	Æ 85	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΜΕΝΑΝΔ ΡΟC Eagle with spread wings standing r. on laurel-branch.
5	Æ 55	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ Lyre (kithara) with four ΝΙΑΤΩΝ strings.
6	Æ 65	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Similar.
<p>* The Maeander symbol on this coin and on two others published by Imhoof (<i>Gr. M.</i>, 667) makes it very doubtful whether their attribution to Apollonia Salbace is correct. The female(?) rider with the bipennis over shoulder and Maeander symbol beneath horse, occurs also on coins of Tripolis on the Maeander of the time of Augustus, and were it not for the fact that we have no evidence that Tripolis was ever called Apollonia, the attribution of these coins to that city would seem almost certain.</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
(a) Without heads of Emperors.			
Hadrian to the Antonines.			
7	Æ · 8	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ (<i>sic</i>) Bust of Athena r., helmeted and wearing aegis: border of dots. [Cf. similar bust on coin of Miletropolis Mysiae, struck under Hadrian; Cat. Mys., pl. xxi. 5.]</p>	<p>ΠΑΤΙΑΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΥ Zeus wearing chiton and himation seated l., on seat without back; holding on extended r. Nike, and resting with l. on sceptre: border of dots.</p>
8	Æ · 75	[Pl. ix. 3.]	
9	Æ · 9	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙΑΤΩΝ Female bust r., veiled: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ[Κ]ΑΛ ΛΙΠ ΟΥ Two uncertain draped figures standing face to face (Apollo and Artemis?): border of dots.</p>
10	Æ · 95	Same die.	
11	Æ · 95	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΚΑΛ ΒΑΚΗ Bust of Apollonia r.; hair rolled and looped up at back of neck: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΠΑΤΙ ΟΥ ΚΑΛ ΙΠΟΥ Similar type; Apollo has laurel-branch, Artemis, quiver, behind shoulder.</p>
12	Æ · 95	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ ΚΑΛ ΚΑΛΛΙΠ Π ΟΥ · ΣΤΡΑ · Δ · Asklepios and Hygieia standing to the front, face to face, with their usual attributes: border of dots.</p>	
(Same dies.)			
[Pl. ix. 4.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	Æ ·95	ΙΕΡΑ CYNKΛΗΤΟΣ Bust of the Senate r., diademed : border of dots.	ΧΑΡΜΙΔΗΣ ΝΕΙΚΟCΤΡΑΤΑ ΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤ ΩΝ CΤΡΑΤ ΗΓΩΝ Tyche standing l., wear- ing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae : border of dots.
[Pl. ix. 5.]			
<i>Time of Sept. Severus or later.</i>			
14	Æ ·8	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r. : border of dots.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙ ΑΤΩΝ Askle- pios and Hygieia, as on no. 11 : border of dots.
15	Æ ·8	ΔΗΜΟΣ Head of youth- ful Demos r., bare : bor- der of dots.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ ΙΑΤΩΝ Dionysos, wearing short chiton, standing to front, head l., holding grapes and thyrsos : border of dots.
16	Æ ·65	Bust of Apollo r., laur. ; a laurel-branch in front : border of dots.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙΑΤΩΝ Winged caduceus.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
(β) With heads of Emperors.			
<i>Augustus.</i>			
17	Æ ·7	ΣΕΒΑ ΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ Apollo clad in long ΑΤΩΝ chiton and hima- ΚΑΛ ΛΙΠΠΟΣ tion, standing to ΑΡΤΕΜΙ front, head l. ; ΔΩΡΟΥ holding on r. hand raven, and in l. laurel-branch.
[Pl. ix. 6.]			
18	Æ ·75		
19	Æ ·7	ΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΟΣ	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	Æ 65	<p>Livia.</p> <p>ΣΕΒ ΑΣΤΗ Bust of Livia r.</p>	<p>ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡ Ο Υ ΑΠΟΛ ΛΩΝΙΑΤ ΩΝ Dionysos, wearing short chiton, standing l., holding kantharos and resting on thyrsos.</p> <p>[Pl. ix. 7.]</p>
21	Æ 6	<p>Νερο.</p> <p>ΣΕΒΑΚΤ[ΟΛ] Head of Nero r., laur.</p>	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ Apollo, wearing long chiton, standing to front, his r. extended, holding uncertain object; l. resting on lyre placed on ground beside him.</p>
22	Æ 1.25	<p>M. Aurelius.</p> <p>Μ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ ΝΟC Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur.; wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛ Ω ΝΙΑΤΩΝ Male (?) figure clad in chiton and with chlamys flying behind him, running r. with head turned back; he holds in raised r. uncertain object, and in l. spear.</p> <p>[Pl. ix. 8.]</p>
23	Æ 1.45	<p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ Μ ΑΥΡΗΛ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur.; wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΚΑΛΙΣΤΡΟΝ (?) ΚΕΚΙΝΕ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΑΤΩΝ (inex.) ΟΥΔ Tetrastyle temple containing three figures; in the centre a female figure (Tyche?) l., holding patera? and cornucopiae?; on either side a smaller female figure (Nemeses?), one r. holding bridle?, and the other l. cubit-rule? (Tooled and perhaps altered.)</p> <p>[Pl. ix. 9.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Caracalla.	
24	Æ 95	<p>ANTΩNINOC AVΓ OVCTOC Bust of Ca- racalla r., laur.</p>	<p>ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΑΤΩΝ Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cor- nucopiae.</p>
		Gallienus.	
25	Æ 1.55	<p>ΑΥΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΝΛΙΚΙ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΙΟΣ Bust of Gallienus r., radiate; wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>CΤΡΑΜΕ ΝΑΝΔΡΟΥΤΗΛΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙΑΤΩΝ (in ex.) Emperor on galloping horse r., thrusting downwards with spear; beneath his horse, two lions.</p>
26	Æ 1.3		
		Gallienus.	
27	Æ 95	<p>..... ΛΛΗ ΝΟC Bust of Gallie- nus l., laur., wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p>CΤΡΑ ΜΕΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙΑΤΩΝ Apollo Kitharoados advancing r., naked but for chlamys.</p>
		Salonina.	
28	Æ 1.2	<p>ΚΟΡC ΑΛΩΝΙΝ Α Bust of Salonina r.; in field l, Β</p>	<p>CΤΡΑΜΕΝ ΑΝΔΡΟ ΑΠΟΛΛ ΩΝΙΑ (in ex.) Τ Ω Ν (in field) Zeus, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated l., holding Nike on out- stretched r. hand, and resting with l. on sceptre.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
<p>A S T Y R A.</p> <p><i>Before circ. B.C. 480.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Babylonic Standard.</p> <p>Stater.</p>					
1	149·5	℞ ·75	<p>Amphora.</p>	<p>A Σ T V Oenochoë and lyre ('chelys'), beneath which tendril with bud projecting to r. : traces of incuse square.</p> <p>[Bank Coll.]</p> <p>[Pl. x. 1.]</p> <p>[Borrell, <i>Num. Chron.</i>, ix. 166.]</p> <p>Smaller denominations.</p>	
				<p>Oenochoë within circle.</p>	<p>Incuse square, quartered diagonally.</p> <p>[Pl. x. 2.]</p>
				<p>A Vase with one handle, 'hemikotylion': border of dots.</p>	<p>A Oenochoë without foot: the whole in incuse square in two planes.</p> <p>[Pl. x. 3.]</p>
4	14·2	℞ ·35			
5	12·3	℞ ·3			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	7.4	Æ .25	Similar.	Incuse squares in three planes, superposed in form of inverted pyramid, shaped like a lacunar.
7	3.2	Æ .2	Rose.	A in incuse square.
[Pl. x. 4.]				
BRONZE.				
<i>Fourth Century B.C.</i>				
8		Æ .8	Head of Helios or Apollo laur.? facing, as on coins of Mausolus, &c.	ΑΞΤΥ Amphora containing branch of ivy or vine; in field r., oenochoë.
9		Æ .75		
[Pl. x. 5.]				
10		Æ .55		in field r., uncertain symbol (labrys, astragalus, or hemikotylion ?)

11		Æ .5	Head of Helios (or Apollo?) three-quarter-face towards r., without rays, as on earliest gold coins of Rhodes.	Α Τ Amphora, above which, bunch of grapes; in field r., oenochoë.
[Pl. x. 6.]				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	Æ · 5	Female head, Aphrodite (?) r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphen-done; loose locks escap-ing at crown of head.	$\begin{matrix} A & T \\ \Xi & Y \end{matrix}$ Amphora; in field l., bunch of grapes.
13	Æ · 5		
[Pl. x. 7.]			
14	Æ · 4	Similar head r.	$\begin{matrix} A & \Xi \\ T & Y \end{matrix}$ Amphora
15	Æ · 45		$A\Xi TY$ (amphora contains branch).
16	Æ · 4	Female head r., Aphro-dite (?) wearing necklace; hair bound with plain diadem and gathered into a knot behind.	$\begin{matrix} A & \Xi \\ T & Y \end{matrix}$ Amphora, in field r., oenochoë.
[Pl. x. 8.]			
17	Æ · 35		
18	Æ · 35		
19	Æ · 35		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	53.1	Æ 7	<p style="text-align: center;">A T T U D A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>First Century B.C.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drachm.</p> <p>Head of the City r., turreted, two long locks of hair hanging down neck.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟΥΔΔΕΩΝ Apollo naked, standing l., resting l. elbow on Corinthian column, and holding in extended r. uncertain object; in front</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[ΣΩ]Σ (?) [Π]Ο ΛΙΣ ΧΑΡ ΜΙ ΔΗΣ ΛΕ Ω]Ν?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. x. 9.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Imperial Times.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Time of Trajan.</p>
2		Æ 75	<p>Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and aegis, spear projecting in front of bust: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟ V ΔΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae: border of dots.</p>
3		Æ 75	<p>ΑΤΤΟV ΔΕΩΝ Bust of Asklepios r.; in front, serpent-staff: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙ ΑΜΕ ΝΙΠΠΟV Hygieia standing r., feeding serpent from patera: border of dots.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. x. 10.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	Æ .75	<p>ΔΗΜΟCΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ ΩΝ Bust of Demos r., bearded, shoulders bare, hair bound with taenia : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑΜΕΝΙΠΤΟΝ ΑΠΟΛΩΝΟΝ (<i>sic</i>) Apollo naked, standing facing, holding branch and bow : border of dots.</p>
[Pl. x. 11.]			
5	Æ .75	<p>ΔΗΜΟC ΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ ΩΝ Head of youthful Demos r. : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑΜΕΝΙΠΤΟΝ Sabazios on horseback r., with chlamys flying behind him, holding labrys over shoulder : border of dots.</p>
[Pl. x. 12.]			
7	Æ 1.0	<p>ΠΟΛΙC ΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ ΩΝ Bust of City r., turreted : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ Μ.ΑΙΛΙ [ΜΕΝΙΠΤΟΥ] Dionysos standing l., wearing hima- tion, holding kantharos and resting on thyrsos ; at his feet, panther : border of dots.</p>
8	Æ .6	<p>ΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ ΩΝ Bust of City r., turreted : bor- der of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ ΜΕ ΝΙΠΤΟΝ Nemesis clad in long chiton, standing l., her r. arm bent at elbow, and plucking chiton at neck ; l. hanging down holding bridle : border of dots.</p>
9	Æ .65	<p>ΑΤΤ Ο ΒΔΕΩΝ Head of City r., turreted : bor- der of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑΜΕΝΙΠΤΟΝ (<i>sic</i>) Three ears of corn : border of dots.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Time of Sept. Severus.			
10	Æ ·85	ΑΤΤΟV ΔΑ Bust of City r., turreted : border of dots.	ΔΙΑΦΛΑΒΙ ΑCΙΕΡΙΑC Cultus-statue of goddess wearing long chiton with falling fold and belt, modius, and veil, standing to front; filets hanging from her hands : border of dots.
[Pl. x. 13.]			
11	Æ ·75	(Same die.)	(Same die.)
12	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟC Bust of youthful Demos r., laur. : border of dots.	ΑΤΤΟV ΔΕΩΝ ΔΙΑ ΦΛΑΒΙΑ CΙ ΕΡΙΑC Apollo naked, standing to front, head l., holding branch and resting l. elbow on column.
12	Æ ·95	Two countermarks (emperors heads).	
13	Æ 1·0	ΔΗΜΟC Bust of youthful Demos r., laur. : border of dots.	ΑΤΤΟV ΔΕΩΝ Dionysos, naked but for himation, standing to front, head l., holding kantharos and resting on thyrsos : border of dots.
[Pl. x. 14.]			
14	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟC Same type and border.	ΑΤΤΟV [ΔΕΩΝ] Leto clad in long chiton and flying peplos, running r., carrying her two children.
14	Æ ·95	Two countermarks, (i) head of emperor r., (ii) letters ΔΡ.	
15	Æ ·9	ΔΗΜΟC Same type and border. (Countermark, Γ)	ΑΤΤΟ V ΔΕΩΝ Sabazios on horseback r., holding labrys over shoulder : border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
16	Æ ·85	ΔΗΜΟC Same type and border.	Α ΤΤΟ V ΔΕΩΝ Large altar of Mên garlanded ; on it, three pine-cones, between which two small flaming altars (?) : border of dots.
17	Æ ·65	ΔΗΜ ΟC Same type and border.	ΑΤΤΟVΔΕΩΝ Large altar of Mên : on it, three pine-cones, between which two altars in the form of short columns : border of dots.
18	Æ ·9	ΜΗΝ ΚΑΡΟΥ Bust of Mên Karou r., wearing Phrygian cap ; behind shoulders, crescent : border of dots. (Countermark, Emperor's head.)	Α ΤΤΟV Δ ΕΩΝ Similar to no. 16.
[Pl. x. 15.]			
19	Æ ·85	(no countermark.)	
20	Æ ·95	ΙΕΡΑ CVNΚΛΗΤΟC Bust of youthful Senate r., diademed : border of dots.	ΑΤΤΟ V ΔΕΩΝ Zeus naked, striding r., hurling thunderbolt with r., and holding eagle on extended l. : border of dots.
[Pl. x. 16.]			
21	Æ ·95	ΙΕΡΑ CVN ΚΛΗΤΟC Similar type : border of dots.	ΑΤΤΟ VΔΕΩΝ Asklepios and Hygieia standing face to face, with usual attributes : border of dots.
22	Æ ·95		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23	Æ 75	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled: bor- der of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟΥ ΔΕΩ Ν Nemesis standing l., clad in long chiton, r. arm bent at elbow, plucking chiton at neck; l. holding bridle!</p> <p>[Bank Coll.]</p>
24	Æ 8	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Similar.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟΥ ΔΕΩΝ Tree, in front of which a lighted altar.</p>
25	Æ 85		
[Pl. x. 17.]			
26	Æ 85	<p>(Countermark, B)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(β) With Emperors' heads. Trajan.</p>	
27	Æ 1-15	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΕΓΕΡΔΑΚΙΚΟΣ Bust of Trajan r., laur., in cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Commodus.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟ ΥΪΙΟΥ ΠΟ ΛΕΟΣ ΑΤΤΟΥ ΔΕΩΝ Kybele, wearing long chiton and modius, standing to the front between two lions, on whose heads she places her extended hands.</p>
28	Æ 1-1	<p>ΑΥΤ.ΚΑΙ.Μ.ΑΥΡ ΚΟ ΜΜΟΔΟΣ Bust of Commodus r., bearded and laur., in cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟΥ ΔΕΩΝ Kybele en- throned between two lions, her r. extended, l. elbow resting on tympanum.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Sept. Severus.	
29	Æ 1.65	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΛΣΕ ΠΣΕΝΗΡΟΣΠΕ[Ρ] ΑΥΚΑΙΑΝΤΟΝΕΙ ΝΟΣΑΣΕΠΓΕΤ ΑΣΚΑΙ Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., in cuirass and paludamen- tum, between busts of Caracalla and Geta r. and l., bare, each in cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΜΕΡΟ ΥΦΟΥ ΠΟΛΥΔ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙ ΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ ΩΝ Tetrastyle temple, within which Kybele standing between two lions, on whose heads she lays her ex- tended hands.*</p>
[Pl. xi. 1.]			
30	Æ 1.4	<p>ΑΥ.ΚΑΙ. Λ.ΣΕΠ.ΣΕ ΟΝΗ ΡΟΣ Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., in cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑΚΛΦΛΑΒΙ ΑΣΑΡΡΙ ΙΕΡ ΕΙΑΣ ΑΤ ΤΟΝ ΔΕ ΩΝ Kybele standing to front between two lions, on whose heads she lays her extended hands. [Pl. xi. 2.]</p>
31	Æ 1.45	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΛΟ ΨΣΕΠΣΕΥ ΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., in cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΑΥ ΤΟΚ Κ ΑΙ.ΑΝΤ..... ΑΤΤΟΝΔΕ [ΩΝ] Caracalla on galloping horse r., brandishing spear: beneath horse, two prostrate enemies.</p>
Julia Domna.			
32	Æ 1.15	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟ ΜΝΑΣ ΕΒ Bust of Julia Domna r.</p>	<p>ΑΤΤΟΝ ΔΕΩΝ Asklepios standing facing, head l., holding ser- pent-staff; beside him, Telesphoros.</p>
<p>* ΕΠΙΜΕ may probably be completed as <i>επιμεληθέρης</i> (cf. <i>Hist. Num.</i>, <i>Introd.</i>, p. lxxvii.).</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Gallienus.			
33	Æ 1·15	AVK ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟ C Bust of Gallienus r., radiate, in cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΤΤΟ VΔΕΩΝ (<i>sic</i>) Kybele, wearing long chiton, standing to the front between two lions, on whose heads she places her extended hands.
34	Æ 1·2		
35	Æ 1·15	ΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ Bust of Gallienus r., radiate; in cuirass and paludamentum.	Α Τ Τ ΟΥΔ Kybele, wearing ΕΩΝ long chiton, seated on lion l.; over her shoulder, long sceptre.
36	Æ 95	. . ΚΑΙΠ . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗ ΝΟC Similar.	ΑΤΤ ΟΥΔΕΩΝ Tyche standing l., with usual attributes.
Salonina.			
37	Æ ·95	ΚΟΡΝ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ Bust of Salonina r., be- hind shoulders, crescent.	ΑΤΤΟΥ ΔΕΩΝ Herakles naked, standing to front, head l., resting with r. on club, and hold- ing in l. lion's skin.
38	Æ ·85		
39	Æ ·9	ΙΟΥ ΚΟΡ ΣΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑ Similar.	ΑΤΤΟΥ Δ Large altar of Mên ΕΩΝ garlanded; on it, three pine-cones, between which two small flaming altars.
40	Æ ·9		Α ΤΤΟΥ Δ ΕΩΝ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
41	Æ 1·1	<p style="text-align: center;">Valerian Junior.</p> <p>... CA ΛΩΝΙΝ[OC] OVAΛE ΠΙΑΝOC Bust of Valerian Jun., r. laur., in cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>ATT ΟΥΔΕΩΝ Athena, clad in long chiton with aegis, standing to front, her r. resting on shield, her l. on spear.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>B A R G A S A.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Imperial Time.</i></p>	
1	Æ 8	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΒΑΡΓΑ ΧΗΩΝ Telesphoros, in usual costume, standing to front : border of dots.</p>
		[Pl. xi. 3.]	
		Commodus.	
2	Æ 1.1	<p>Α·ΑΥΡΗ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ Bust of Commodus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΒΑΡΓΑΧ ΗΩΝ Asklepios l., and Hygieia r., standing face to face, with their usual attributes.</p>
		Gallienus.	
3	Æ 1.0	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟ ΛΙΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟΣ Bust of Gallie- nus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ ΑΥ ΕΡ ΜΩΝΟΣ ΒΑΡ ΓΑΧ ΗΩΝ The Emperor on horseback r.</p>
		[Pl. xi. 4.]	
4	Æ 1.05		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BARGYLIA.				
<i>First Century B.C.</i>				
SILVER.				
Drachm.				
1	46.	A · 65	Head of Artemis Kindyas r., hair in knot behind, and covered with veil; the whole within laurel- wreath.	ΒΑΡΓ ΛΙΗΤΩΝ Pegasus flying r.; behind, star: border of dots.
[Pl. xi. 5.]				
BRONZE.				
2		Æ · 75	Similar,	ΒΑ ΡΓΥ Pegasus flying r. ΛΙΗΤΩ[N]
[Pl. xi. 6.]				
3		Æ · 75	(without veil.)	
4		Æ · 65	(border of dots in place of laurel-wreath.)	ΒΑΡ ΡΥΛΙ Η Same type ΤΩΝ varied.
5		Æ · 55	Similar head: border of dots.	ΒΑΡΡΥΛΙ Quiver with strap Η ΤΩΝ and strung bow: bor- der of dots.
6		Æ · 6		Β Α Ρ ΡΥ

No.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	Æ ·85	Bust facing of Artemis Kindyas, veiled and wearing stephanos (?): border of dots.	[BAPΓYΛ[IH] TΩN Bellerophon riding on flying Pegasos r.: border of dots.
8	Æ ·75		(ω in inscr.)
9	Æ ·7	Pegasos flying r.: border of dots.	BAPΓYΛI HTΩN Statue of Artemis Kindyas standing on basis, facing and veiled.
10	Æ ·7	Stag standing r.: border of dots.	BAPΓY ΛIHTΩN Similar.
		[Pl. XI. 7.]	
11	Æ ·75	Pegasos flying r.: border of dots.	[B]APΓYΛ[I HTΩN Stag standing r.: border of dots.
		[Pl. XI. 8.]	
12	Æ ·55	Forepart of Pegasos r.: border of dots.	Same inscr. Forepart of stag r.
<i>Imperial.</i>			
Titus.			
13	Æ ·75	TITOC KAICAP CE BACTOC Head of Titus r., laur.	BAPΓY ΛIHTΩN Statue of Artemis Kindyas, facing and veiled, and with hands crossed over her breast; before statue, flaming altar; and on r., stag, looking up.
		[Pl. XI. 9.]	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	Æ 1·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Sept. Severus and Julia Domna.</p> <p>ΑΥΚΛΑC CΕΥΗΡΟC [ΠΕ?] ΙΟΥ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΓ Busts face to face of S. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum, and of J. Domna l.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BΑΡΓΥΛΑ ΙΗΤΩΝ Asklepios standing to front, head r., wearing himation over lower limbs and l. shoulder, and leaning with l. on serpent-staff.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xi. 10.]</p>
15	Æ ·85	<p style="text-align: center;">Julia Domna.</p> <p>· · · · · ΔΟΜΝΑ · · Bust of Julia Domna r., (behind, uncertain coun- termark).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">BΑΡ ΓΥΛΙΗ ΤΩΝ within laurel-wreath.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p data-bbox="481 300 637 332">CAUNUS.</p> <p data-bbox="512 357 606 381">BRONZE.</p> <p data-bbox="440 406 688 430"><i>Before circ. B.C. 309.*</i></p>			
1	Æ ·45	Forepart of bull r. [Pl. XII. 1.]	K A Sphinx seated r.
2	Æ ·4		
<hr data-bbox="424 657 699 665"/>			
3	Æ ·45	Bull butting r. [Pl. XII. 2.]	K A Sphinx seated r.
4	Æ ·5		
5	Æ ·5		
6	Æ ·5		
<hr data-bbox="424 966 699 974"/>			
7	Æ ·5	Bull butting r.; above, wreath. [Pl. XII. 3.]	K A Y Sphinx seated r.
8	Æ ·45		
9	Æ ·45		
10	Æ ·4		

* As Borrell (*Num. Chron.*, ix. 149) states that he acquired some of these coins from a Greek merchant captain trading between Rhodes and the coast of the mainland, there is every reason to suppose that the attribution to Caunus is correct, for this town was situated on the southern coast of Caria, opposite Rhodes. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer's suggestion that they may perhaps belong to Caryanda (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, p. 269) on the gulf of Bargylia seems to me to be a less probable attribution, as not one of the specimens in the British Museum shows any trace of the letter P behind the tail of the Sphinx.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Under the Ptolemies.</i>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 309—189.</i>				
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Hemidrachm.				
11	14.1	AR .4	Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed.	K X Cornucopiae bound with fillet; in field r., crux ansata ♀: border of dots.
[Pl. XII. 4.]				
BRONZE.				
12.		Æ .45	Head of Alexander the Great r.	K X Cornucopiae bound with fillet.
[Pl. XII. 5.]				
13		Æ .6	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet: her hair arranged in formal curls, as on many of the gold staters of Alexander.	K X Cornucopiae bound with fillet.
<i>After B.C. 166.</i>				
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Hemidrachms.				
14	17.4	AR .4	Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	K X Sword in sheath with strap. above, KTH ΤΟΣ in field l., Bull's head facing.
15	13.6	AR .4		[Bank Coll.] above, KTH ΤΟΣ in field r., Caduceus.
16	17.2	AR .5		above, ΦΑ ΡΟΣ in field r., Bunch of grapes.
[Pl. XII. 6.]				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		BRONZE.	
		Head of Apollo? r., laur. ? K X Sword in sheath with strap. hair in formal curls.	
17	Æ ·4		[Pl. XII. 7.]
18	Æ ·35		
19	Æ ·35		[Bank Coll.]
20	Æ ·4		
21	Æ ·5		(the whole in shallow incuse square as on contemporary coins of Rhodes.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>CERAMUS.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>After B.C. 166.</i></p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Drachm.</p>				
1	38.6	Æ · 55	<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗ Shallow incuse ΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ square, within which, eagle l., with head turned back.*</p> <p>[Pl. XII. 8.]</p>
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
2		Æ · 5	<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΕΡΑΜ Shallow incuse ΑΠΟΛ square, within which, eagle r.</p> <p>[Pl. XII. 9.]</p>
3		Æ · 9	<p>Head of Zeus r., laur., hair in formal curls: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗ Eagle l., with ΕΡΜΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ head turned back.†</p> <p>[Pl. XII. 10.]</p>
<p>* ΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ is probably the name of the magistrate, but of Sestini (<i>Hedervar</i>, ii., p. 218, 6), a re-struck coin read by him, doubtless wrongly, ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ</p> <p>† The name Μ.ΚΛ.ΕΡΜΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ recurs at a later period on a coin of Commodus, with the addition of a title, ΑΡΞΑΣ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΤΩΝ (<i>Z. f. N.</i>, ii. 111).</p>				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	Æ ·65	Head of City r., turreted : border of dots.	K E Caduceus ; the whole in laurel- wreath.
[Pl. XII. 11.]			
5	Æ ·65		
6	Æ ·5		(K E not visible.)
<i>Imperial.</i>			
Antoninus Pius.			
7	Æ 1·3	ΑΥΤΟΚ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΝΤΩ Head of Antoninus Pius l., laur.	ΑΙΛΙ ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΠΡΩ ΤΟΝ ΑΡΞ ΚΕΡΑΜΙΗΤΩΝ Zeus standing l., clad in himation, holding patera and resting on sceptre surmounted by eagle : at his feet an eagle l., looking back.*
		[Pl. XII. 12.]	
Commodus.			
8	Æ 1·4	[ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ ΑΥ (?)] ΚΟ ΜΟΔΟΣ Bust of Commodus r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.	ΕΠΙ ΔΙ ΟΔΟΑΡΞ ΚΕΡΑ ΜΙΗ ΤΩΝ Male figure (Zeus Stratios, or Labraundos?) standing r., clad in short chiton, holding spear in r. and labrys in l.; behind him an animal resembling a goat recumbent with fore-foot raised.†
		[Pl. XII. 13.]	
<p>* Cf. Friedlaender's reading of the reverse inscription in <i>Z. f. N.</i>, ii, 109, Π·ΑΙΛΙ·ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΗΣ ΠΡΟΤΟΛΕΟΝΔΙΣ ΚΕΡΑ ΜΙ which is almost certainly wrong. On the present specimen the words ΠΡΩΤΟΝ and ΑΡΞ, though very indistinct, are decipherable.</p>			
<p>† The divinity here represented is the same as the one on a coin of Commodus figured in <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, ii., p. 111. On that coin he stands with a lion at his feet, facing a figure of Zeus Chrysaoreus with eagle at feet. It is probably an archaic statue of Zeus Stratios or Labraundos. The animal at the feet of the god on this coin resembles a goat or stag (cf. coin of Mylasa, Pl. xxii. 4).</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>CHALCETOR (?) *</p> <p><i>Fourth Century B.C.</i></p> <p>BRONZE.</p>			
		<p>Female head r., wearing ear- ring and necklace: hair rolled.</p>	<p>X A Spear-head.</p>
1	Æ 35		
2	Æ 35		
3	Æ 35		
4	Æ 35		
<p>* See Introduction.</p> <hr data-bbox="414 1291 725 1299"/>			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CHERSONESUS CNIDIA.				
SILVER.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 550—500.				
Aeginetic Standard.				
Stater.				
1	183·4	A·85	+ Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which ⊞+ head and neck of bull r.
[Bank Coll.]				
[Pl. XIII. 1.]				
Drachm.				
2	90·4	A·65	Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which +ED and bull's head facing.
[Pl. XIII. 2.]				
Obol?				
3	13·5	A·4	Lion's head r.	Incuse square, within which +ED head and neck of bull r.
[Pl. XIII. 3.]				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>C I D R A M U S.</p> <p><i>Imperial Times.</i></p> <p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p>			
1	Æ 1.45	<p>ΙΕΡΑΣ VNKΛΗΤΟ C Bust of the Senate r., diademed: border of dots.</p>	<p>KΙΔΡΑΜΗ ΝΩΝ Zeus seated l., naked to waist, himation over lower limbs, holds patera and rests on sceptre: border of dots.</p>
2	Æ .65	<p>Z ΕΥΣΑ VΔΙΟC Bust of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.</p>	<p>KΙΔ ΡΑ ΜΗΝΩΝ Hermes, naked but for chlamys, standing to front, head l., holds purse and cadu- ceus.</p>
<p>(β) With heads of Emperors.</p> <p>Nero.</p>			
3	Æ .75	<p>NE ΡΩΝ Bust of youth- ful Nero r., radiate.</p>	<p>ΠΟ ΛΕΜΩ NCEΛΕΥ ΚΟΥΚΙ ΔΡΑ within a laurel-wreath.</p>
4	Æ .75		
<p>Nero (?) *</p>			
5	Æ 1.	<p>ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Nero ? r., laur.</p>	<p>ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΣΕ ΛΕΥΚΟΥΚΙΑΡ Α Μ Η Ν Ω Ν Cultus-statue of Aphrodite† to front, wearing modius and veil, her fore- arms extended at right angles from her body.</p>
<p>* The head on this coin has been described as that of Augustus, but to me at least, it seems rather to resemble Nero. This attribution is further strengthened by the magistrate's name on the reverse ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, as on nos. 3 and 4.</p> <p>† This Asiatic goddess is without doubt the famous Aphrodite of the neighbouring city of Aphrodisias.</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	Æ 95	<p style="text-align: center;">Antoninus Pius.</p> <p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟC ΚΙΔΡΑΜΗ ΝΩ Ν Cultus-statue of Aphrodite, as on previous coin.</p>
7	Æ 1·3	<p style="text-align: center;">Elagabalus.</p> <p>ΑΥ Κ Μ Α ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ ΝΟC Bust of Elagaba- lus r., laur.; wears cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>Κ ΙΔΡΑ Μ Η ΝΩΝ Aphro- dite, clad in long chiton and peplos, standing r., her r. arm extended behind her, and her l. arm bent and holding mirror (?); behind her, two or more Erotes.* [Pl. XIII. 4.]</p>
8	Æ 1·15	Same die.	<p>ΚΙΔΡΑ ΜΗΝΩΝ Veiled god- dess standing to front, supporting with her right hand a kalathos upon her head, and with her left upon her breast holding the folds of her veil. †</p>
9	Æ 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Julia Maesa.</p> <p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜ ΑΙCΑCΕΒ Bust of Julia Maesa r.</p>	<p>ΚΙΔΡΑΜ ΗΝΩΝ Dionysos naked to waist, but with himation over lower limbs, standing l., resting on column; holds in r. grapes, and in l. thyrsos; at his feet, panther.</p>

[Pl. XIII. 5.]

* This type of Aphrodite and Erotes may be compared with somewhat similar subjects on a coin of Maximianus at Aphrodisias (Pl. VIII. 1), and on a coin of Etruscilla at Antioch (Mion., iii., 320, 94).

† This type may be compared with that of some of the coins of Cibyra in Phrygia, on which a goddess is also represented holding a basket upon her head.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	Æ .75	<p data-bbox="202 300 502 381"> IOVLIAM AICACEB Bust of Julia Maesa r. (Same die as no. 9.) </p>	<p data-bbox="523 300 937 462"> ΚΙΔΡΑΜΗ ΝΩΝ Men standing l., with r. foot on bull's head; he wears Phrygian cap and short chiton, and holds in r. pine-cone, and in l. spear; behind his shoulders, crescent. </p> <p data-bbox="440 511 585 544">[Pl. XIII. 6.]</p> <hr data-bbox="409 966 730 974"/>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>C N I D U S.</p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 700—650.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Aeginetic Standard?</p> <p>Stater.</p>	
1	153·1 (much worn)	AR ·8	Head of Aphrodite? l., of the rudest archaic style, wearing round earring.	Two rough incuse squares, large and small; the larger one is perhaps of the mill-sail type badly struck. [Pl. XIII. 7.] [Lawson, Smyrna.]
			<p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 650—550.</p> <p>Aeginetic Standard.</p> <p>Drachms.</p>	
2	95·	AR ·6	Forepart of lion r. (foreleg not visible.)	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite r., wearing round earring and saccos bound with riband passed three times round it: hair indicated by dots. [Pl. XIII. 8.]
3	96·	AR ·65	")	(head l.) [Pl. XIII. 9.]
4	99·5	AR ·6		K W (reverse re-struck). [Pl. XIII. 10.]
5	94·7	AR ·65		K W (reverse re-struck).
6	95·	AR 65		K W (reverse re-struck). WJIAIWX Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite r.; hair bound with taenia, back hair in formal curls down neck." [Pl. XIII. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	95·	A·65	Head (or fore-part) of lion l.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite l., without earring; hair indicated by lines; the ends of the queue turned up beneath a broad diadema. [Pl. XIII. 12.]
Diobols.				
8	26·8	A·45	Head of lion r.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite r., wearing round earring; hair bound with taenia, and falling in formal curls down neck.
9	27·3	A·45		Similar but dotted square within incuse square. [Pl. XIII. 13.]
10	26·	A·45		Linear square within incuse square; floral ornament in r. top corner: within, head of Aphrodite r., hair in queue. <i>Circ. B.C. 550—500.</i> Drachms.
11	95·7	A·65	Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite r., of fine archaic style, wearing pendent earring and necklace; hair indicated by dots, in queue and bound with diadema of beads.
12	96·7	A·65		(Same dies.) [Pl. XIV. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	95·7	AR ·65		K N earring round ; necklace with ornament in front ; diadema plain. [Pl. xiv. 2.]
14	94·9	AR ·65		 (Same dies.)
15	98·3	AR ·65		
16	93·2	AR ·7		
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 500—480.				
Drachms.				
			Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which, head of Aphrodite r., of fine archaic style, wearing necklace but no earring ; hair in lines (not dots) worn in queue, and bound with sphen done.
17	98·5	AR ·65		[Pl. xiv. 3.]
			Similar.	Similar, but hair bound with myrtle wreath.
18	97·2	AR ·65		
19	93·3	AR ·65		(Same dies.) [Pl. xiv. 4.]
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 412—400.				
Drachms.				
			Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which K N around head of Aphrodite r., of transitional style, wearing sphen- done.
20	93·7	AR ·7		[Pl. xiv. 5.]
21	91·4	AR ·7		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Obols.				
22	13.5	A .35	Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite r., hair in bunch behind.
23	11.6	A .35 *		(hair rolled)
<i>Circ. B.C. 400—390.</i>				
Rhodian Standard.				
Tetradrachm.				
24	233.	A .95	[K] N[1] Head of Aphrodite Euploia l., wearing earring and necklace of beads; above forehead, ampyx, on which monogram Σ : in field, behind, prow.	Incuse square, within which forepart of lion l. beneath $\Theta\Omega\Lambda\Theta[\Sigma]$ [Pl. XIV. 6.]
(R.P.K. Found by Gell on the site of Cnidus in 1812.)				
Didrachm.				
25	110.7	A .8	K NI Head of Aphrodite Euploia r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphenone; in field, behind, prow.	Traces of incuse square, within which forepart of lion r. in front, $\Lambda\Lambda\Gamma\Omega\Lambda$ [Pl. XIV. 7.]

* The style of this coin seems to be later than that of no. 22.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26	57.6	AR .6	Drachm.	
			Forepart of lion r.	Incuse square, within which head of Aphrodite Euploia r.; hair in sphendone: behind, prow upwards.
[Pl. xiv. 8.]				
<i>Circ. B.C. 394—390.</i>				
Rhodian Standard.				
Tridrachm.				
Federal Coinage. (Cnidus, Rhodes, Iasus, Ephesus and Samos.)				
27	164.8	AR .9	[Ξ Υ]N Infant Herakles r., strangling two serpents; around his body, crepundia?	[K] N I Δ I Ω N Head of Aphrodite Euploia r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphendone.
			behind, prow r.	
[Pl. xiv. 9.]				
<i>Circ. B.C. 390—300.</i>				
Tetradrachm.				
28	223.4	AR .9	Head of Aphrodite Euploia l., wearing earring and necklace; hair gathered into a knot behind; ampyx across forehead: behind, prow l.	Forepart of lion r.
			[Pl. xv. 1.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Drachms.				
29	50·	A · 6	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring: hair rolled in front and confined at the back in a sphenone.	KNI Forepart of lion r. above, APXEKP[ATHΞ] [Pl. xv. 2.]
30	54·	A · 55		above, EYΦP[ΩN]* [Pl. xv. 3.]
31	49·	A · 55		above, [T]EΛECIΦ[PΩN]*
32	48·1	A · 55		" " (1)
33	49·5	A · 55		Magistrate's name illegible.
34	47·4	A · 6	Head of Aphrodite l., wearing earring; hair in sphenone.	KNI Forepart of lion r. above, KAAΛIΦPΩN [Pl. xv. 4.]
Hemidrachms.				
35	25·1	A · 45	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring; hair rolled in front and confined at the back in a sphenone.	Forepart of lion r. above, KΛEIN[IPΓOΞ] [Pl. xv. 5.]
36	25·2	A · 5		above, KΛEINIΓΓOΞ beneath, caduceus. [Pl. xv. 6.]
<p>* Although these magistrates' names recur on coins of the next period, it is not certain that they are the same individuals, as the style of these specimens shows that they are decidedly of an earlier date.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
37	21·3 <small>[pierced]</small>	Æ ·5	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring; hair rolled.	ΚΝΙ Bull's head facing. in field r., ΑΡΙΦ[ΡΩ]Ν
38	21·3	Æ ·45		" ΠΑΝΘΑΛΗΣ [Pl. xv. 7.]
39	19·2	Æ ·45	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring; hair bound with diadema.	ΚΝΙ Head and neck of bull r., (head almost facing). in field r., ΒΑΙΩΝ [Pl. xv. 8.]
<i>Circ. B.C. 300—190.</i>				
Rhodian Standard.				
Drachms.				
40	43·2	Æ ·65	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane, ear- ring and necklace: bor- der of dots.	ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion r. above, ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ
41	45·7	Æ ·65		" " [Pl. xv. 9.]
42	49·2	Æ ·65		above, "
43	42·5	Æ ·65	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphendone: border of dots.	ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion r. above, ΘΕΥΜΕΛΩΝ* [Pl. xv. 10.]
44	47·3	Æ ·6	(Same die.)	above, "

* A tetradrachm of this issue was in the late Mr. Montagu's collection, see *Num. Chron.* 1892, Pl. iii. 7. Its weight is 227·5 grs.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Aphrodite r., wearing earring and necklace; hair gathered up and tied at the back of head; ends loose: border of dots?	ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion r.
45	48.6	Α .6	behind Ε (?)	above, ΑΓΑΘΟΦ[ΑΝΗΣ]
46	52.2	Α .55	, Ε	, ΤΕΛΕΑΣ
				[Pl. xv. 11.]
47	51.3	Α .65	, ,	above, ,
Tetrobols.				
			Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane; quiver at shoulder.	[ΚΝ]ΙΔΙΩ[Ν] Tripod. ΚΑΡΝΕΙΣ ΚΟΣ
48	37.7	Α .55		[Pl. xv. 12.]
49	35.6	Α .5	(with round earring and necklace.)	ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΣ
				[Pl. xv. 13.]
Hemidrachms.				
			Bust of Artemis r., wearing stephane; quiver at shoulder; shoulders draped: border of dots?	ΙΩΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ Tripod.
50	26.4	Α .6		
51	25.9	Α .55		ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΚΥΔΟΚΛΗ[Σ]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
52	Æ ·65	Head of City 1, turreted.	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Forepart of lion 1.
[Pl. xv. 14.]			
53	Æ ·65		
54	Æ ·7		
55	Æ ·65	ΔΑΜ[Ο ΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ] Head of Aphrodite r.; or of the Democracy, wear- ing earring and necklace; hair in sphendone: be- hind, Ε	ΚΝΙ Prow r.; beneath, club. above, ΑΝ ΤΙ! in front, grapes.
56	Æ ·6	[ΔΑΜ]ΟΚΡΑΤΙ[ΑΣ]	„ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡ ΑΣ
57	Æ ·55	Inscr. obscure. No mono- gram.	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ (beneath); around, ΚΛΕΙΤΟΦΩ[N]
58	Æ ·5	Inscr. obscure. Ε (?)	ΚΝΙ (above); beneath, ΑΣ
59	Æ ·5	„ „ (?)	„ magistrate's name illegible.
60	Æ ·55	„ „ (?)	[ΚΝΙ]ΔΙΩΝ? (beneath); magis- trate's name not visible; in front, uncertain symbol.
61	Æ ·55	Head of Aphrodite r., hair rolled.	ΚΝΙ Prow r.; beneath, club. around, ΠΥΘΩΝ.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
62	Æ · 55	Female head r., wearing stephane.	KNI Prow r.; below, club: beneath, ΚΑΡΝΕΙΣ[ΚΟΣ].
63	Æ · 5	Female head r., wearing diadema.	KNI Prow r.; below, club. behind, caduceus; beneath, ΜΟΙ ΠΙ[ΧΟΣ] [Pl. xv. 15.]
64	Æ · 5		behind, serpent coiled round omphalos; beneath, ΜΟΙΠΙΧ . .
65	Æ · 4	Head of Apollo l., laur.	KNI Prow r. beneath, [ΛΑ]ΧΑΡΤΟΣ [Pl. xv. 16.]
66	Æ · 4		
67	Æ · 35	Head of Apollo r., laur.	KNI Prow r. beneath,]ΟΚΡΑΤ[(Φιλοκρατίδας?) [Pl. xv. 17.]
68	Æ · 45		KNI beneath; above,]ΚΡΑΤΛΑC (sic)
69	Æ · 45		KN above; magistrate's name not visible.
70	Æ · 45		,, ; beneath, ΤΡΑ
71	Æ · 45		KNI Prow l., magistrate's name invisible.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
72		Æ · 8	Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane; at her shoulder, quiver.	<p>ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Tripod: border of dots.</p> <p>ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΙΔΑC</p> <p>[Pl. xv. 18.]</p>
73		Æ · 5	Similar head r.	<p>ΚΝΙ Bull's head facing.</p> <p>beneath, ΑΡΙ[ΣΤΑΓ]ΟΡΑ[Σ]</p> <p>[Pl. xv. 19.]</p>
<p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 190—167.</p> <p>(For Alexandrine tetradrachms of this period (symbol tripod) see Müller (<i>Num. d'Alas.</i>) Nos. 151-2.)</p> <p>Rhodian Standard reduced.</p> <p>Didrachms.</p>				
74	76·6	Α · 75	Head of Rhodian Helios facing without rays: border of dots.	<p>ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion r.</p> <p>behind, rose; beneath, ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ</p>
75	72·5	Α · 8		[Pl. xvi. 1.]
76	78·	Α · 75		symbol and name obscure.
77	65·1	Α · 75		behind, altar; magistrate's name invisible.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><i>After B.C. 167.</i></p> <p>BRONZE.</p>			
		<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair in formal curls. (Cf. contemporary coins of the later Lycian League.)</p>	<p>Head and neck of Bull l.: border of dots.</p>
78	Æ ·65		<p>ΚΝΕΙ ΚΑΦΙΚΟ</p>
79	Æ ·6	(hair varied.)	<p>ΜΟΣΧΟ[Σ] ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ</p>
80	Æ ·75		<p>ΠΑ ΝΤΑΛΕΩΝ ΚΝΙΔΙΩ</p>
81	Æ ·75		
82	Æ ·7		<p>ΠΑΝ Τ ΑΛΕ ΚΝΙΔΙΩ</p>
<p>[Pl. XVI. 2.]</p>			
83	Æ ·65	<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair in formal curls.</p>	<p>[ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Head and neck of bull l.: border of dots.</p> <p>beneath, ΑΦΙ († [Κ]ΑΦΙ)</p>
84	Æ ·55		<p>type r.; name illegible.</p>
85	Æ ·75	<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.; hair in formal curls.</p>	<p>ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Between lines of inscription, bunch of grapes. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟ ΛΙΣ</p>
<p>[Pl. XVI. 3.]</p>			
86	Æ ·75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
<i>First Century B.C.</i>			
87	Æ 1·1	Large head of young Dionysos l., crowned with ivy. (Countermark, female head r. (Aphrodite ?))	ΚΝ[ΙΔΙ]ΩΝ Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes : border of dots. above, ΕΠΑ ΓΑΘΟΣ
88	Æ 1·1	[Pl. XVI. 4.]	
89	Æ 1·05	Large head of young Dionysos r., crowned with ivy : border of dots. (Countermark, Female head r. (Aphrodite ?))	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ Vine-branch with bunch of grapes between tendril and leaf. beneath, ///ΑΛΕΩΝ [or ///ΑΝΩΝ] [Pl. XVI. 5.]
90	Æ ·75	Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΥΒΟΥΛ[ΟC] Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm.
91	Æ ·75	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΤΕΛΕΣΙΠΠΟΣ	
92	Æ 1·3	Head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles r. : border of dots.	ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΘΚΛΗΣ Dionysos robed in long chiton and himation standing l., holding kantharos and thyrsos : border of dots.
93	Æ 1·15	Head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles r. : border of dots.	ΚΝΙ Δ ΙΩΝ Dionysos robed in long chiton and himation, standing l., holding kantharos and thyrsos : border of dots.
94	Æ·95	ΩΝΙΑ ΙΝΚ	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
95	Æ 1·1	ΚΝΙ Δ ΙΩΝ (?) Head of the Aphrodite of Praxiteles r. : border of dots.	ΝΩΙΑ Ι Ξ Tyche standing l, turreted; holds rudder and cornucopiae : border of dots.
96	Æ 1·05	<i>Imperial Time.</i>	
(α) Without heads of Emperors.			
97	Æ ·85	Τ·Κ·Τ· ΕΠΙΕΥ ΠΟΛΕ ΙΤΑ* Bearded head r. : border of dots.	ΚΝΙ ΔΙΩΝ Lighted altar between two bunches of grapes : border of dots.
[Pl. xvi. 6.]			
98	Æ ·75	(β) With heads of Emperors.	
Caracalla ?			
99	Æ 1·25	ΑΥ·Κ·ΜΑΡΑΥ Bust of Caracalla? r., laur.; wears cuirass and paludamentum.	ΚΝΙΔΙ . . Homonoia? standing r., holding cornucopiae and patera over altar.
(Broken in half.)			
Caracalla and Plautilla.			
100	Æ 1·3	. . . ΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΦΟΥΡΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑ ΛΑ Busts of Caracalla and Plautilla face to face.	ΚΝΙ ΔΙΩΝ The Cnidian Aphrodite of Praxiteles standing r., with amphora beside her; Asklepios stands l., facing the goddess.
[Pl. xvi. 7.]			
<p>* Eckhel's suggestion (<i>D.N.V.</i> iii. 580), that the unexplained obverse inscription of this coin may be understood as Τύχη Κνιδίων Τρίστας, is absurd.</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>E U I P P E.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Second Century B.C. ?</i></p>	
1	Æ ·45	<p>Bust of Artemis r., at her shoulder, bow and quiver.</p> <p>(Countermark, star.)</p>	<p>.. ΙΠΠΕΩΝ Quiver with strap. .. ΔΕCCT .. [<i>Μόδεστος ?</i>]</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 1.] (H. P. Borrell, <i>N. C.</i>, ix. 151.)</p> <p><i>Imperial.</i></p> <p>Lucilla.</p>
2	Æ ·85	<p>ΛΟΥΚΙΑΛ Bust of Lucilla</p> <p>CTH r.</p>	<p>ΑCΕΒΑ Hygieia stand- ΕΥΙΠΠΙ Ε ΩΝ ing r., feeding serpent.</p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 2.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>EUROMUS.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Early Second Century B.C.</i></p>			
1	Æ ·65	Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p>EYΡΩ MEΩN</p> <p>Double axe (Labrys) r.: the whole in laurel- wreath.</p>
[Pl. xvii. 3.]			
2	Æ ·6	Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p>E Y P Ω</p> <p>Double axe (Labrys): the whole in laurel-wreath.</p>
<hr/> <p><i>First Century B.C.</i></p>			
3	Æ ·75	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing band across fore- head and ivy-wreath.	<p>EVPΩ M[EΩN]</p> <p>Cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos, facing; holding in r. double axe (labrys), and in l. spear: the statue stands between the pilei of the Dioskuri surmounted by stars.</p>
[Pl. xvii. 4.]			
4	Æ ·7	<p>EVPΩM Stag standing EΩN r.; beneath, ΠOΛE; in front, double axe (labrys).</p>	No inscr. Same type.
[Pl. xvii. 5.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Early Imperial Times.</i>			
(a) Without heads of Emperors.			
5	Æ 55	Cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos as on previous coins, but no pilei: border of dots.	ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ Eagle r., wings open: border of dots.
[Pl. xvii. 6.]			
6	Æ 6	Terminal cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos, holding double axe (labrys) and spear: at his side, stag looking up: border of dots.	ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ Eagle to front on thunderbolt, wings open: border of dots.
(β) With heads of Emperors.			
Augustus.			
7	Æ 75	CEBA CTOC Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΕΥΡΩ Μ[Ε] Ω[N] Stag standing r.
[Pl. xvii. 7.]			
Augustus and Livia.			
8	Æ 95	CEBACTOI Heads of Augustus r. and Livia l., face to face.	ΕΥ [ΡΩ]ΜΕΩΝ Terminal cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos facing; wielding in raised r. double axe (labrys), and resting on spear: at his feet, eagle.
[Pl. xvii. 8.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
<p>GORDIUTEICHOS.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Second Century B.C.</i></p>					
		<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 10px;"> <p>ΓΟ ΡΑΙΟ ΤΕΙΧΙΤΩ[N]</p> </td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Cultus - statue of Aphrodite r., wearing long robes and veil; her arms extended before her.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>ΓΟ ΡΑΙΟ ΤΕΙΧΙΤΩ[N]</p>	<p>Cultus - statue of Aphrodite r., wearing long robes and veil; her arms extended before her.</p>
<p>ΓΟ ΡΑΙΟ ΤΕΙΧΙΤΩ[N]</p>	<p>Cultus - statue of Aphrodite r., wearing long robes and veil; her arms extended before her.</p>				
1	Æ ·65	<p>[Pl. xvii. 9.]</p>			
2	Æ ·6	<p> </p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 20px auto;"/>			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
HALICARNASSUS.				
<i>Before B.C. 480.</i>				
SILVER.				
Phoenician Standard (?)				
Obols.				
			Forepart of winged horse r.	Incuse square, within which goat's head and foreleg (?) r.
1	10·5	℞ ·35		(Borrell.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 1.]	
2	9·	℞ ·8		(Borrell.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 2.]	
<i>Circ. B.C. 400—377.</i>				
Rhodian Standard.				
Drachms.				
			Head of Apollo, laur., facing.	ΛΛ Eagle (?) with wings open r.; in front, olive spray: the whole in incuse square.
3	52·8	℞ ·55		(Borrell.)
4	48·8	℞ ·5		(R.P.K.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 3.]	
Obols.				
			Forepart of winged horse r.	Λ Forepart of running goat r., in incuse circle.
5	10·3	℞ ·35		(Petrides.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 4.]	
6	9·4	℞ ·35		(Borrell.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 5.]	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
7	Æ ·35	ΑΛΙ Forepart of winged horse l. : plain border.	Lyre between two straight laurel-branches. Straight line beneath [and above] lyre, forming, with branches, linear square.
8	Æ ·35		(Newton.)
9	Æ ·35		(")
10	Æ ·35		(")
11	Æ ·35		(traces of incuse circle.)
12	Æ ·4	Forepart of winged horse r. : border of dots.	Lyre between two laurel-branches, with a straight line above and beneath, forming a linear square. (Borrell.)
			[Pl. XVIII. 7.]
13	Æ ·35	Head of Athena r., wearing crested Athenian helmet.	Lyre between two laurel-branches.
			[Pl. XVIII. 8.]
BRONZE.			
<i>Early Second Century B.C. ?</i>			
14	Æ ·7	Head of Poseidon (†) r. : border of dots.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ above ΕΠΙ (†) Tripod with three handles and ἄλμος. beneath, Σ Ο
15	Æ ·7		" (†) " "
16	Æ ·6		(Border of dots.)
17	Æ ·55		[Pl. XVIII. 9.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	Æ · 5	Head of Apollo l., laur.	ΑΛΙ Eagle l., wings open ; in front, lyre.
19	Æ · 45		[Pl. xviii. 10.]
		Head of Poseidon r.	Trident, ornamented with a volute on each side of handle, and dolphins between prongs.
20	Æ · 7		ΑΛΙΚΑ (Caduceus in place of volute ΑΠΟΛ in field, l.)
21	Æ · 65		ΑΛΙΚΑ ΕΣΤΙ
22	Æ · 65		” [Pl. xviii. 11.]
23	Æ · 65		ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΕΣΤ
24	Æ · 65		”
25	Æ · 65		ΑΛΚΑΙ (sic) ΕΣΤΙ
26	Æ · 65		ΑΛΙΚ ΙΑΣΩΝ
27	Æ · 7		ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΙΕΡΟΚΛ[Η] in field l., star.
28	Æ · 65		ΑΛΙΚ ΚΛΕΙ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	Æ ·65		ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΚΛΕ.
30	Æ ·7		ΑΛΙΚΑ ΛΑΜΠΙ [Re-struck on coin of? (obv. Head of Apollo r., laur. ; Rev. type not apparent.)]
31	Æ ·65		ΑΛΙΚ ΜΕΛΑΙ
32	Æ ·65		ΑΛΙΚ ΜΕΛΑΝ
33	Æ ·65		ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΜΕΛΑ
34	Æ ·7		ΑΛΙΚΑ ΜΕΛΑ
35	Æ ·75		ΑΛΙΚ ΧΑΡΜ
36	Æ ·65		ΑΛΙΚ ΧΑΡΜ
37	Æ ·7		ΑΛΙΚΑ —?

[Pl. xviii. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
38		Æ ·45	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin : border of dots.	ΑΛΙ Bow in case and club : border of dots. beneath, ΚΛΕΙ
39		Æ ·45		
40		Æ ·45		
41		Æ ·45		beneath, ΔΡΑΚΩ[N] ? [Pl. xviii. 13.]
42		Æ ·45		above, ΟΛΥΜ . . ?
<i>First Century B.C.</i>				
SILVER.				
Attic Standard.				
Drachms.				
43	60·6	Æ ·7	Head of Rhodian Helios facing, without rays : border of dots.	Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and aegis. ΑΛΙΚΑΡ [Δ]ΡΑΚ[ΩΝ] [Pl. xviii. 14.]
44	65·0	Æ ·7		ΕΡΜΩΝ ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝ (R.P.K.)
45	64·9	Æ ·75		ΜΟΧ ΟΣ [ΑΛΙ]ΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ (Bank Coll.)
46	56·2	Æ ·7		ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣ ΜΟΧΟΣ (Borrell.) [Pl. xviii. 15.]
47	60·3	Æ ·65		ΜΟΧ ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣ (Paton.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Hemidrachm.				
48	27.1	Æ .6	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Lyre (kithara). [Pl. xviii. 16.]
Trihemiohols.				
49	14.8	Æ .5	Bust of Athena r., wear- ing crested helmet and aegis.	Owl r., wings closed. ΑΛΙ ΟΙΔ [Pl. xviii. 17.]
50	13.4	Æ .5		ΑΛΙΚ ΧΑΡΜΗΝ ? (Lawson.)
51	13.7	Æ .45		ΑΛΙΚ (owl l.) ΧΑΡΜ ? (Borrell.) [Pl. xviii. 18.]
52	13.8	Æ .35		ΑΛΙΚ ΧΑΡΜ ?
53	13.2	Æ .45		[ΑΛΙ] ΚΑΡΝ
BRONZE.				
54		Æ .8	Head of Helios facing : border of dots.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝ Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and aegis : border of dots. ΑΙΘΩΝ [Pl. xviii. 19.]
55		Æ .8		ΑΙΘΩΝ
56		Æ .85		ΑΡΤΕ . . ?
57		Æ .85		ΝΕΟΚΛΗ

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
58	Æ · 7	Head of Helios r., radiate.	ΑΛΙΚΑ Lyre (kithara) and magis- trate's name : border of dots. ΑΝΔΡΟΜΕΨ [Pl. XVIII. 20.]
59	Æ · 7		ΑΡΤΕ
60	Æ · 7		[ΔΙ]ΟΝΥΨ
61	Æ · 7		ΔΙΟΚ
62	Æ · 85	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ Lyre (kithara) and magistrate's name : border of dots. ΑΝΤΙΓΨ
63	Æ · 85	(Countermark, Star of eight rays.)	,, ?
64	Æ · 5	Head of Apollo r., laur. : border of dots.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ Lyre (chelys) : border ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ of dots.
65	Æ · 45		
66	Æ · 4	Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet : border of dots.	Α ΛΙ Ornamented trident : border of dots.
67	Æ · 35		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
68	Æ 45	Head of Athena r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΛΙ Owl r., wings closed: border of dots.
69	Æ 45		
70	Æ 45		
71	Æ 35		ΑΛΙΚΑ
72	Æ 45	Youthful male head r., (Hermes ?)	ΑΛΙΚ Winged caduceus and magistrate's name: border of dots. ΑΣΠΑ
73	Æ 6	Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚ Head-dress of Isis as on ΑΡΝΑ drachms of Myndus: border of dots.
74	Æ 7	Head of Apollo † r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚ Figure standing l., clad in long chiton; r. extended, and resting with l. on sceptre †; behind, ΩΔ?: the whole in incuse square.
(Cf. <i>Mion.</i> , vi. 640, no. 189, and vii. 112.)			
75	Æ 75	Head of Poseidon r., diademed.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ Veiled female figure standing facing, holding in r. patera †, and in l. cornucopiae †; border of dots. in field r., ΑΠΟΛΛΟ
76	Æ 75		[Pl. xviii. 21.] in field r., ΑΡΙΕΤΟ
77	Æ 7		" ΙΕΡΟ
78	Æ 7		" ΜΕΝ ΕΚ
79	Æ 85	(type enclosed in wreath.)	" l., ΜΟΧΙ
80	Æ 85	(")	" "

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
Nero.			
81	Æ 8	ΝΕΡΩΝΣΕ ΤΟΣ (<i>sic</i>). Nero r., laur.	ΒΑΣΣ ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ Terminal figure of Athena facing, armed with shield and spear.
Trajan.			
82	Æ 95	ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΝΕΡΒΑΣ Head of Trajan r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑ ... ΩΝ Bust of Athena l., wearing crested helmet and aegis; beneath bust, ΑΡΠ ΑΛ [Pl. XIX. 1.]
83	Æ 1-2	ΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΝΕΡΒΑΣΤ ΡΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΓΕΡ ΔΑΚΙ Head of Trajan r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡ ΝΑ ΣΣΕΩΝ Bearded figure standing to front (Zeus Askraios?)* He is radiate and wears long chiton and himation; on either side of him, a tree, in the branches of which sits a bird. [Pl. XIX. 2.]
Hadrian.			
84	Æ 8	Inscr. obscure. Head of Hadrian r., laur.	ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ ΗΡΟΔΟ ΤΟΣ Bust of Herodotus r., bald and bearded. [Pl. XIX. 3.]
Antoninus Pius.			
85	Æ 1-2	//////////////// ΑΝΤΩΝ //////////////// Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.	[Α]ΛΙΚ ΑΡΝ Α[C]ΣΣΕΩΝ Zeus Askraios (?) between two trees, on each of which, a bird, as on no. 83.

* With regard to Zeus 'Askraios (?) see Overbeck, *Kunstmyth.*, ii. 210.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>Faustina Junior.</p> <p>... CTEINACEBAC . . . Bust of Faustina r.</p>	<p>ΑΛΙΚΑ Π Ν ΑCΕΩ Distyle N temple, star in pediment, columns with spiral fluting; between them, ter- minal figure of Athena, armed with shield and spear. [Pl. XIX. 4.]</p>
86	Æ 7		
		<p>Commodus.</p> <p>ΑΥΤ... C·MAY PKO ΜΟΔΟC Bust of Com- modus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΑΛΙ[Κ Α Ρ] ΝΑCCEΩ N Distyle temple, within which, Homonoia wearing modius and hold- ing patera and cornucopiae stands l. before a flaming altar.</p>
87	Æ 1·05		
		<p>Sept. Severus.</p> <p>//////////////////// ΗΡΟCCEB Bust of Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum,</p>	<p>ΑΡ]ΧΕΥΗΤΚΑΜΥC ΤΡΑΤΚΑ [ΕΟΥC] (?) [A]ΛΙΚΑΡΝ (in ex.) Zeus Askraios (?) as on nos. 83; 85, supra.</p>
88	Æ 1·15		
		<p>Gordianus III.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝ ΤΓΟΡΔ ΙΑΝΟ[C] Bust of Gor- dian III r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>ΑΛΙΚΑ ΠΝΑC C ΕΩΝ Tetra- style temple, within which, statue of Homonoia standing l., before altar; she wears modius, and holds patera and cornucopiae.</p>
89	Æ 1·05		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>ALLIANCE COINS.</p> <p>HALICARNASSUS AND SAMOS.</p> <p>Sept. Severus and Julia Domna.</p>	
90	Æ 1.5	<p>Inscr. illegible. Busts of Sept. Severus and Julia Domna face to face: Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum; that of Domna l., draped.</p>	<p>ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΚΚΕ [//////////] and, in ex., name of archon, illegible. Zeus Askraios? and Hera: Zeus standing to front, radiate, and clad in long chiton with himation, his arms hanging at his sides; before him, Hera standing l. in biga of peacocks; holding patera and long sceptre.</p> <p>[Pl. XLIV. 3.]</p> <p>HALICARNASSUS AND COS.</p> <p>Caracalla and Geta.</p>
91	Æ 1.3	<p>..... ΑΝΤΩ ΝΕΙ ΝΟC..... Busts, face to face, of Caracalla r., laur., and Geta l., bare-headed, each wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΚΚ ΕΩΝ ΚΚΩ ΝΟΜΟΝΟ, and, in ex., ΑΡΧ.Τ.ΦΛ.ΔΗΜ ΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΙΟΥΑ Apollo Kitharocodos standing r., holding lyre (kithara) in l., and patera (or plectrum?) in r.; before him, Asklepios stands l., resting on serpent-staff.</p> <p>[Pl. XLIV. 4.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>H A R P A S A .</p> <p><i>Second Century B.C.</i></p> <p>BRONZE.</p>			
1	Æ 75	<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΑΡΡΑΣΗ ΝΩΝ Apollo Kitharoedos, clad in long chiton, standing r., holding lyre under l. arm, and plectrum in r. hand; before him, a laurel-branch.</p> <p>[Pl. XIX. 5.]</p> <p><i>Imperial Times.</i></p> <p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p>
2	Æ 6	<p>A ΘΗΝΑΓΟ ΡΟΥ Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and aegis: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑΧΗ ΝΩΝ Cultus-statue, facing, of Asiatic goddess resembling Artemis Ephesia.</p>
3	Æ 6	(no inscr.)	(ΑΡΤΑ ΧΗΝΩΝ)
4	Æ 85	<p>ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΡΤΑΧΗ ΝΩΝ Head of youthful Demos r.: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ ΚΕΛΣΟΥ* Athena advancing r., armed with helmet and round shield, and striking downwards with spear: border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. XIX. 6.]</p> <p>* Candidus Celsus is supposed by Waddington (<i>Fastes</i>, p. 209) to have been Proconsul of Asia. His name recurs on a coin of M. Aurelius Caesar (see no. 10). A grammateus of the name of Candidus is also met with on coins of the neighbouring town of Neapolis (see <i>infra</i>, Neap. no. 6) dating from the time of Volusian.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	Æ · 8	<p>ΔΗ ΜΟC Head of Demos r. : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑ CHNΩN Similar.</p>
6	Æ · 85	<p>Head of Sarapis r., wearing modius : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑC ΗΝΩN Dionysos standing l., naked to waist, himation over legs ; he rests l. arm on column, and holds in l. grapes and in r. kantharos ; at his feet, panther : border of dots.</p>
(β) With heads of Emperors.			
Hadrian.			
7	Æ · 9	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΡΑ [ΑΔ]ΡΙΑ ΝΟC Head of Hadrian r., laur.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑ CHNΩ[N] River-god, Harpasos, recumbent l., holding cornucopiae, behind which, vase, reversed.</p>
Sabina.			
8	Æ · 8	<p>ΣΑΒΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Sabina r.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑ CHNΩ[N] Athena advancing r., as on no. 4.</p>
9	Æ · 8	(same dies.)	
M. Aurelius.			
10	Æ 1·0	<p>ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΟΥΗΡ ΟCΚΑΙCΑΡ Head of Aurelius Caesar r., bare.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ ΚΕΛ CΟΥ ; (in ex.) ΑΡΤΑCΗΝΩN. River-god Harpasos recumbent l., holding reed and cornucopiae ; behind, vase, reversed.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Caracalla.	
11	Æ 1·35	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕ ΑΡΡ Α C ΗΝΩΝ (the letters INOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and aegis.</p>	<p>HN in this inscr. have been altered by tooling into CE). Zeus, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated l., holding Nike on extended r., and resting with l. on sceptre.</p>
		Julia Mamaea.	
12	Æ 1·2	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑΣΕ ΑΡΤΑ CΗΝΩΝ Bust of Julia Mamaea r.; crescent behind shoulders.</p>	<p>Athena standing r., armed with helmet and round shield, and striking downwards with spear.</p>
		Gordianus Pius.	
13	Æ 1·2	<p>ΑΥΤ Κ Μ ΑΝ ΓΟ ΡΔΙΑΝΟC CE Bust of Gordian III r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤ Α CΗΝΩΝ Zeus, wearing himation over lower limbs, seated l., holding Nike and resting on sceptre.</p>
		[Pl. XIX. 8.]	
14	Æ ·85	<p>Α Κ ΜΑΝ ΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΝΟC Bust of Gordian III r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΑΡΤΑC ΗΝΩΝ River-god Harpazos recumbent l., holding reed and cornucopiae; beneath him, flowing water.</p>
<p>[For alliance coin of Harpasa with Neapolis Cariae see Sestini, <i>Descr. Num. Vet.</i>, p. 345. Sestini takes the alliance to be between Harpasa and Neapolis Ioniae.]</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>HERACLEA SALBACE.</p>			
<p>BRONZE.</p>			
<p><i>First Century B.C.</i></p>			
1	Æ ·65	Head of Artemis r., quiver at shoulder.	<p>ΗΡΑΚΛΕ Herakles naked, standing ΩΤΩΝ to front, resting on club with r., and carrying lion's skin on l. arm.</p>
			(A in inscr.)
2	Æ ·6		(")
3	Æ ·55		(")
<p>[Pl. XIX. 9.]</p>			
<p><i>Imperial Times.</i></p>			
<p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p>			
4	Æ ·7	Cornucopias containing two bunches of grapes, between two ears of corn : border of dots.	<p>ΗΡΑΚΛ ΕΩΤΩΝ Double axe (Labrys) bound with fillet : border of dots.</p>
<p>[Pl. XIX. 10.]</p>			
5	Æ ·9	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled and laureate : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΗΡΑΚΛ ΕΩ ΤΩΝ Asklepios naked to waist, himation over l. arm and legs, seated l. on chair, holding in r. patera over a serpent coiled and erect before him, and in l. crooked staff : border of dots.</p>
6	Æ ·9		<p>(same dies.)</p>
<p>[These coins belong to the time of Caracalla. Cf. Fox, ii., pl. iv. 77.]</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	Æ .95	ΙΕΡ ΑΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled and laur. : border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕ Ω ΤΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae.
8	Æ 1.25	ΙΕΡΑCVN ΚΑΗΤΟC Youthful bust of the Senate l. : border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕ ΩΤΩΝ Tyche standing l., turreted, and holding rudder and cornucopiae: border of dots.
[Pl. XIX. 11.]			
9	Æ 1.0	ΙΕΡΑCVN ΚΑΗΤΟC Youthful bust of the Senate r. : border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ Τ ΩΝ Similar type : border of dots.
<p>[These two coins, though bearing the same types, belong to different periods; no. 8 seems to be of the time of the Antonines, no. 9 of the time of Gallienus ?]</p>			
10	Æ .8	ΔΗΜΟC Bust of youthful Demos r., laur. : border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕ ΩΤΩΝ Hygieia wearing modius, standing l. before altar, and feeding serpent which she holds in her arms.
11	Æ .75	Bust of Sarapis r., bound with taenia, and wearing modius : border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛ ΕΩΤΩΝ Isis standing to front, head l. ; she wears usual head-dress and long chiton. She holds in r. sistrum, and in l. situla ; behind her shoulders, crescent : border of dots.
[Pl. XX. 1.]			
12	Æ .7		
13	Æ .75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	Æ 75	ΗΡΑΚΛΙ Α Bust of Tyche of City, turreted, l., holding in raised r. aplustre, and on l. arm cornucopiae: border of dots.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ ΤΩΝ Hermes naked, standing to front, head l., holding purse in r., and chlamys and caduceus on l. arm: border of dots.
[Pl. xx. 2.]			
(β) With heads of Emperors. Augustus.			
15	Æ 75	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΗΡΑ ΚΛΕΩΤ ΩΝ Bearded Herakles, naked, standing l., his r. arm extended and holding club on l. arm.
[Pl. xx. 3.]			
16	Æ 75		
17	Æ 8		
18	Æ 75	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΗΡΑΚΛΕ ΩΤΩΝ Head of Asklepios or Zeus r., laur.
19	Æ 85	ΣΕΒ ΑΤΟΣ Head of Augustus(?) r., laur.	ΗΡΑΚΛ ΕΩΤΩΝ Distyle Temple, containing cultus-statue of goddess facing (Aphrodite? or Artemis Ephesia?) [Bank Coll.]

No.	Metal Sise.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	Æ ·65	<p style="text-align: center;">Nero.</p> <p>ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡ Bust of youthful Nero r., bare.</p>	<p>ΓΛΥΚΩΝ Sabazios or Sozon standing l., clad in short ΙΕΡΕΥΣ chiton and with ΗΡΑ ΚΛΕ chlamys over shoulders: he holds in r. patera, and ΩΤΩΝ in l. double-axe (labrys).</p>
[Pl. xx. 4.]			
21	Æ ·75	<p>ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Nero r., bare.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ΩΝ</p> <p>ΓΛΥΚΩΝΙΕΡ ... ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤ Bearded Herakles naked, standing l., his r. arm extended; club and lion's skin on l. arm.</p>
22	Æ ·75	<p>ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Bust of Nero r., bare-headed, wearing cuirass.</p>	<p>ΓΛΥΚΩΝΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤ ΩΝ Head of bearded Herakles r.*</p>
[Pl. xx. 5.]			
Vespasian.			
23	Æ ·95	<p>ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟC Head of Vespasian r., laur.</p>	<p>ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ Athena standing r., turreted, † with spear in raised r., and shield on l. arm: behind, owl.</p> <p>Countermark ✕ [Pl. xx. 6.]</p>
<p>* Cf. Head of same style on \mathfrak{B} coins of Tabae. Concerning Glykon see Introduction.</p> <p>† As to mural crown worn by goddesses see Furtwängler (<i>Coll. Sabourof</i>, i., pl. xxv.)</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Domitian.	
24	Æ 8	<p>ΔΟ ΝΟΚΚΑ Head of Domitian r., laur.</p>	<p>ΗΡΑ ΤΩΝ Bearded Herakles naked, standing l., his r. arm extended; club and lion's skin on l. arm.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xx. 7.]</p>
		Antoninus Pius.	
25	Æ 1.45	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΙΑΙΑΔΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laur., wearing paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>CΤΑΤΤΑΛΟC* ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟC ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ ΤΩΝ, and across field, ΝΕ ΟΙC Herakles naked, standing to front, holding club down- wards in r., and strung bow in ex- tended l.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xx. 8.]</p>
		M. Aurelius.	
26	Æ 1.3	<p>ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΟΥΗ ΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ Head of M. Aurelius r., bare.</p>	<p>CΤΑΤΤΑΛΟC ΑΡΧΙΑ ΤΡΟC ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩ ΤΩΝ, and in ex., ΝΕΟΙC Asklepios naked to waist, himation over l. shoulder and legs, seated l. on chair, holding in his r. a patera over a serpent coiled and erect before him; in his l. hand is a crooked staff.</p>
27	Æ 1.5	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ ΟC Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΗΡΑΚΛ[Ε] ΩΤΩΝ Similar type.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xx. 9.]</p>

* The letters CT on this coin stand for Statilios not for Στατηλίος.
(See Introduction.)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Sept. Severus.	
28	Æ 1·45	<p>..... ETCE</p> <p>Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p> <p>(Countermark, wreath containing letter A)</p>	<p>HPAKΛE ΩΤΩΝ Herakles standing to front, head l.; on l. arm, club and lion's skin which also covers his head; with his r., he pours libation upon flaming altar.</p>
		Julia Domna.	
29	Æ 1·15	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑCE Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.</p>	<p>HPA K Λ ΕΩΤ Ω Ν</p> <p>Tetrastyle temple containing cultus-stature of goddess (Aphrodite facing): in front of statue, small altar with semicircular cover: in ex., altar garlanded.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xx. 10.]</p>
30	Æ 1·1	Macrinus.	
31	Æ 1·0	<p>Μ·ΟΤ·C ΕΒΗ ΜΑΚ Bust of Macrinus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>HPAK Λ Ε ΩΤΩΝ Aphrodite clad in long chiton standing to front, head r.; her r. arm is extended, her l. holds mirror.*</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xx. 11.]</p>
<p>* A similar figure of Aphrodite occurs on a coin of Cidramus (p. 82, no. 7, <i>supra</i>, Pl. XIII. 4).</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
<p>HYDISUS.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>First Century B.C.</i></p>					
1	Æ 75	Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet and aegis: plain border.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> $\Upsilon\Delta\text{I}$ $\Sigma\text{E}\Omega\text{[N]}$ </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> Bearded figure standing to front, head to r. He is armed with helmet and cuirass, rests with r. on spear, and carries shield on l. arm. </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xx. 12.]</p>	$\Upsilon\Delta\text{I}$ $\Sigma\text{E}\Omega\text{[N]}$	Bearded figure standing to front, head to r. He is armed with helmet and cuirass, rests with r. on spear, and carries shield on l. arm.
$\Upsilon\Delta\text{I}$ $\Sigma\text{E}\Omega\text{[N]}$	Bearded figure standing to front, head to r. He is armed with helmet and cuirass, rests with r. on spear, and carries shield on l. arm.				
2	Æ 75	<p style="text-align: center;">* The armed figure is perhaps a local form of Zeus.</p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 20px auto;"/>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>HYLLARIMA.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Early Imperial Time.</i></p>			
1	Æ 8	<p>ETITEIMOΘEOY AP XONTOC Female bust r., hair rolled : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΥΛΛΑΡΙΜΕ ΩΝ Athena stand- ing to front, head l., holding olive- branch in lowered r., and shield and spear in l. : border of dots.</p>
2	Æ 75	<p>[Pl. xx. 13.]</p> <hr data-bbox="388 1258 761 1266"/>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p data-bbox="523 332 647 365">I A S U S.</p> <p data-bbox="476 406 699 430">Circ. B.C. 250—190.</p> <p data-bbox="543 470 631 495">SILVER.</p> <p data-bbox="492 527 678 560">Persic Standard.</p> <p data-bbox="518 592 652 617">Drachms.</p>				
1	82.0 (pierced)	R .75	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p data-bbox="595 649 999 730"> A Youth, Hermias, and dolphin swimming r., l. arm of Hermias over dolphin's back.</p> <p data-bbox="595 755 999 812">beneath, ΛΑΜΠΙΤΟΣ [Bank Coll.]</p>
2	75.3	R .7		<p data-bbox="631 868 777 893">" "</p> <p data-bbox="518 893 663 925">[Pl. XXI. 1.]</p>
3	76.6	R .75		<p data-bbox="595 958 911 998"> beneath, ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΥ[Σ]</p> <p data-bbox="518 998 668 1031">[Pl. XXI. 2.]</p>
<p data-bbox="481 1104 699 1128">Hemidrachms.</p>				
4	42.5	R .7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p data-bbox="595 1161 999 1218"> A Hermias and dolphin, as above : border of dots.</p> <p data-bbox="595 1234 999 1299">beneath, ΠΑΝΤΑ[Ι] ΝΟΣ</p>
5	37.6	R .6	Head of Apollo r., laur. : border of dots.	<p data-bbox="595 1372 999 1421"> ΑΣΕΩΝ Hermias and dolphin, as above.</p> <p data-bbox="523 1485 663 1518">[Pl. XXI. 3.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
6	Æ 7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	IA Hermias and dolphin, as above. beneath, ΑΝΑΞΙΠΠΟΣ [Pl. XXI. 4.]
7	Æ 65		beneath, „
8	Æ 6		„ [Κ]ΤΗΣΙΑΣ
9	Æ 65		„ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ
10	Æ 6	Head of Apollo r., laur., hair in formal curls : bor- der of dots.	IA Hermias and dolphin, as above. beneath, ΣΤΗΣΙΟΧΟΣ : the whole within wreath.
11	Æ 45	Head of Artemis? r. : bor- der of dots.	IA Hermias and dolphin, as above. beneath, ΠΟ ... : the whole in wreath.
12	Æ 45	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΙΑΣ within ivy-wreath. ΕΩΝ [Pl. XXI. 5.]
13	Æ 5	Lyre within laurel-wreath.	ΙΑΣΕΩ Ν Hermias and dolphin, as above. beneath, magistrate's name illegible. [Pl. XXI. 6.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	Æ ·65	Apollo naked, standing to front, head r., holding arrow in r.	ΙΑΣΕΩΝ Artemis in short chiton standing to front, drawing arrow from quiver at shoulder, and holding bow in r.: in field r., star: the whole in laurel-wreath.
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
15	Æ ·85	IACOCT IC TH CIA CEΩN Head of Iasos bearded r., wearing diadem; sceptre (†) behind neck: border of dots.	Hermias and dolphin as on preceding coins: border of dots.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
Caracalla.			
16	Æ 1·4	AYKM Bust of Caracalla r., laur., bearded, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	IACE ΩN Zeus Sarapis enthroned l., wearing modius and himation; extending r. hand over Kerberos at his feet, and resting with l. on sceptre.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>I D Y M A.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 437—400.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Phoenician Standard.</p> <p>Drachm.</p>				
			Head of Pan, full face with pointed ears and horns.	Incuse square, within which, Ι Δ V Μ Ι Ο Ν written round a fig- leaf.
1	58.2	Α . 6		[Pl. XXI. 8.]
2	54.6	Α . 65		
3	50.3	Α . 55		
4	56.	Α . 6		[Pl. XXI. 9.]
			Similar head of later style and of feminine appearance.	Similar, but of incuse square traces only remain.
5	58.	Α . 55		[Pl. XXI. 10.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>M Y L A S A.</p> <p>Eupolemus, General of Cassander.</p> <p><i>Campaign in Caria</i> B.C. 314.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p>			
		Three Macedonian shields thrown together so that each is partially hidden : the central device of the shields consists of a spear- head : border of dots.	ΕΥΠΟ Sword in sheath with strap. ΛΕΜΟΥ
1	Æ 75		in field l., double axe (labrys).
2	Æ 65		" "
			[Pl. XXI. 11.]
3	Æ 65		in field l., double axe (labrys).
4	Æ 65		no symbol, in field, PP
			[Pl. XXI. 12.]
5	Æ 7		no symbol, " "
6	Æ 65		
<p><i>Second Century B.C. and later.</i></p> <p>[For the tetradrachms bearing the types and name of Alexander together with the monogram M and the symbol of Mylass, Trident and Labrys combined, see Müller, <i>Num. d'Alex.</i>, nos. 1141-43. Gold Philippi were also struck at Mylass in this period, see <i>Introduction.</i>]</p> <p>BRONZE.</p>			
7	Æ 7	Free horse trotting r.	Ornamented trident and labrys combined.
			[Pl. XXI. 13.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
8	Æ ·65	Free horse trotting r.	ΜΤΛΑ (<i>sic</i>) Ornamented trident.
9	Æ ·65	Similar.	ΜΥΛΑ Similar. ΣΕΩΝ
10	Æ ·6	Similar.	Μ Υ Similar.
11	Æ ·45	[Pl. XXI. 14.]	
12	Æ ·5	type 1.	
13	Æ ·45	Forepart of galloping horse r.	ΜΥΛΑ Similar. ΣΕΩΝ [Pl. XXI. 15.]
14	Æ ·45	Double axe (labrys).	ΜΥΛΑ Ornamented trident. ΣΕΩΝ [Pl. XXI. 16.]
15	Æ ·3		
16	Æ ·35		
<hr/>			
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
17	Æ ·65	Free horse trotting l. : border of dots.	ΜΥΛΑ CEΩΝ Double axe (labrys), handle encircled by laurel-wreath : border of dots. [Pl. XXI. 17.]
18	Æ ·55		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
Augustus.			
19	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare : plain border.	ΜΥΛΛ Head of Zeus Labraundos ΣΕΩΝ r., wearing polos.
20	Æ ·8	Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΜΥΛΛ ΣΕΩΝ Head of Zeus Labraundos r., wearing laureate polos and laurel-wreath, with diadem, ends hanging behind neck.
[Pl. xxii. 1.]			
21	Æ ·85	ΜΥΛΛΣΕΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ Head of Augus- ΤΟΣ tus r., laur. : plain bor- der.	ΘΛΑΣ in four lines occupying the ΤΟΣΑ whole field : plain bor- ΝΕΘΗ der. ΚΕΝ
[Pl. xxii. 2.]			
22	Æ ·85	ΜΥΛΛ ΣΕΩΝ Head of Augustus r., bare.	ΓΡΑΜ in five lines, within a ΜΑΤΕΥ laurel-wreath. ΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΒΡΕ ΟΥ*
23	Æ ·85	[ΜΥΛΛ] Similar type. ΣΕΩΝ	ΓΡΑΜ in four lines, within ΜΑΤΕΥ laurel-wreath. ΟΝΤΟΣ ΥΒΡΕΟΥ

* This is very probably Hybreas, the orator. See Strabo, 659, 660.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
24	Æ ·65	Head of Augustus r., bare : plain border.	MVΛA Ornamented trident and ΣΕΩΝ labrys combined ; handle encircled by laurel-wreath and stand- ing on the back of a crab.
Hadrian.			
25	Æ ·9	//// //// ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ //// Head of Hadrian r., laur.	MVΛA within a wreath of palm ? ΣΕΩΝ
26	Æ ·7	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ Bust of Hadrian r., laur., in cuirass and paludamentum.	MVΛA Ornamented trident. ΣΕΩΝ
27	Æ ·75	Same die.	MVΛA ΣΕΩΝ Stag standing r.
Antoninus Pius and Faustina.			
28	Æ ·8	ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ[ΟC] ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡ Head of Antoni- nus Pius r., laur.	MVΛA [C]ΕΩΝ Bust of Faustina r., wearing stephane.
Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius.			
29	Æ 1·0	ΑΙΛΙΟC ΚΑΙ CΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Antoninus Pius r., laur.	MVΛA ΣΕΩΝ Head of M. Aurelius r., bare.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Sept. Severus.			
30	Æ 1·0	<p>ΑΥΚΑC CEYHPOC Π Bust of Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>Μ Υ Trident and 'Labrys' ΛΑ CE combined, the handle Ω Ν standing on a crab: the whole within laurel-wreath. [Pl. xxii. 3.]</p>
31	Æ ·75	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑ·CΕΠ·CΕΒ Η Head of Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛ ΑCΕ Tetrastyle temple con- ΩΝ taining statue of Zeus Osogos resting on trident with r., and holding eagle in l.</p>
32	Æ ·85		(Ω in inscr.)
Caracalla.			
33	Æ 1·2	<p>..... ΑΒΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laureate, in cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛΑ CΕΩΝ Zeus standing to front, looking l.; wears himation over l. shoulder and lower limbs; holds in r. patera, and leans with l. on sceptre; at his feet, stag l., look- ing up. [Pl. xxii. 4.]</p>
34	Æ 1·2	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑΡ ΑΒΑΝ.... ΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., bare, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛΑ River-god (Kyberes?) CΕΩΝ recumbent l., wearing himation over lower limbs and l. shoulder, holding in r. hand poppy and two ears of corn, and in l. arm cornucopiae.</p>
35	Æ ·8	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑΥ ΠΑΝΤΩΝΙ Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛ ΑCΕ ΩΝ Tetrastyle temple containing cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos, wearing polos, and holding in r. bipennis (labrys).</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
36	Æ 8	<p>ΑΥΚΜΑΥΡΑ ΝΤΩΝΙ ΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛ Α CΕΩΝ Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm.</p>
Caracalla and Geta.			
37	Æ 1.5	<p>////// ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ CΑΡ Busts face to face of Caracalla r. and Geta l., each wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΜV Statues standing face to face of [Λ] A Zeus Osogos and [Ε] [Ε] Zeus Labraundos; ΩΝ Zeus Osogos r., clad in long chiton and himation, rests with r. on trident and holds eagle in l.; Zeus Labraun- dos, in terminal form, wears polos, and holds in r. double axe (labrys), and in l. spear.</p>
Geta.			
38	Æ 1.45	<p>ΠΟ CΕΠΤΙ ΜΙΟC ΓΕΤΑC Bust of Geta r., bare-headed, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛΑ CΕΩΝ Tetrastyle temple, within which cultus-statue of Zeus Labraundos facing, wearing polos; from his extended fore-arms hang fillets; he holds in his r. the labrys, and in his l. spear. [Pl. xxii. 5.]</p>
39	Æ 1.35	<p>ΠΟCΕΠΤΙΜΙΟ CΓΕ ΤΑC ΚΑΙ Bust of Geta, r., bare, wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>Similar.</p>
Tranquillina.			
40		<p>Φ CΑΒΤΡΑ ΝΚΥΛΛΕ ΝΑ (sic) Bust of Tran- quillina r.</p>	<p>ΜΥΛΑ CΕ ΩΝ Zeus Osogos, clad in long chiton and himation, standing r., holding eagle?</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>MYNDUS.</p> <p><i>Second and First Centuries B.C.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Attic Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachm.</p> <p>[See Imhoof-Blumer, <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, iii. 326, Pl. ix. 1.]</p> <p>Drachms.</p> <p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	
1	57·6	Æ ·65		<p>ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Head-dress of Isis (horns, globe, and plumes, on two ears of corn); in field, magistrate's name; beneath, symbol: border of dots.</p> <p>Μ ΥΝΔΙΩΝ beneath, star. Ε ΠΙΓΟΝΟΣ</p>
2	48·1	Æ ·7		<p>Μ ΥΝΔΙΩ[Ν] „ thunder- ΕΡ ΜΟΛΥΚ[ΟΣ] bolt (or harpa †)</p>
3	61·5	Æ ·75		<p>ΜΥΝΔΙΩΩΝ beneath, grapes. ΗΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ</p> <p>[Pl. xxii. 6.]</p>
4	51·2	Æ ·65		<p>Μ ΥΝΔΙΩΝ „ star. ΘΕ ΟΔΟΤΟΣ</p>
5	64·3	Æ ·7	(Same die as last.)	<p>Μ ΥΝΔΙΩΝ „ „ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ</p>
6	65·3	Æ ·7		<p>ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ „ thunderbolt. ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΣ</p> <p>[Pl. xxii. 7.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	57.2	R .7		Μ ΥΝΔΙΩΝ beneath, winged ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΣ thunderbolt.
8	56.2	R .65		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟ[Σ]
Hemidrachms.				
			Head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath; behind neck, thyrsos.	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged thunder- bolt; in field, magistrate's name: border of dots.
9	33.5	R .6		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ
10	29.6	R .6		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ beneath, branch? ΜΗΝΟΔΟ[ΤΟΣ]
[Pl. xxii. 8.]				
11	28.	R .55		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ CΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ
12	30.2	R .5		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ
Trihemiohols.				
			Head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath.	ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ or ΜΥΝΔΙ Bunch of grapes and magistrate's name: border of dots.
13	11.4	R .45		ΜΥΝΔΙ ΕΞΗΚΕC [Bank Coll.]
[Pl. xxii. 9.]				
14	15.2	R .45		ΜΥΝΔΙ ΘΕΟΔΟ
15	16.	R .5		ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ
16	18.6	R .45		illegible.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
17	Æ 1·0	Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p data-bbox="557 337 988 418">ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Eagle with open wings standing r., on thunderbolt: border of dots.</p> <p data-bbox="557 440 809 467">in front, ΙΣΙΔΩΡΟΣ</p> <p data-bbox="474 477 632 505">[Pl. xxii. 10.]</p> <p data-bbox="812 477 957 505">[Bank Coll.]</p>
18	Æ ·65	Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p data-bbox="557 651 988 727">ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Winged thunderbolt, and magistrate's name: border of dots.</p> <p data-bbox="557 753 698 808">ΜΗΝΟΔΟ ΤΟC</p>
19	Æ ·6		"
20	Æ ·6		" [Pl. xxii. 11.]
21	Æ ·65		ΜΗΝΟΔ[Ο ΤΟC]
22	Æ ·55		"
23	Æ ·55		ΣΥΜΜΑΧ [ΟΣ]
24	Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p data-bbox="557 1300 988 1382">ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ (usually abbreviated). Owl seated to front on filleted olive-branch.</p> <p data-bbox="557 1409 829 1437">beneath, ΕΡ ΜΙΑΣ</p> <p data-bbox="484 1446 640 1474">[Pl. xxii. 12.]</p>
25	Æ ·7		beneath, ΕΡΜ Ι

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26	Æ ·75		beneath, ΜΕΛΛΑ
27	Æ ·75		" "
28	Æ ·7		" ΙΩΡΠ
29	Æ ·75		" "
30	Æ ·75		" ΩΩΤ
31	Æ ·7		" "
32	Æ ·7		" ΩΩΤ
33	Æ ·5	<p>ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ Pyramidal structure of three stages with a flight of steps on the right. (Fire-altar*): border of dots.</p>	<p>ΘΕΟ ΚΑ ΗΣ Eagle r., with open wings: border of dots.</p>
34	Æ ·5	<p>Head of Apollo? r., laur.: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΜΥΝ ΔΙΩΝ Portable fire-altar, with conical top, two handles, narrow waist, broad base, and three feet: border of dots.</p>
35	Æ ·5		
36	Æ ·45		(no inscr. visible).
37	Æ ·45		

[Pl. xxii. 13.]

* This type seems to represent a Persian fire-altar (Atesh-gah). Cf. Perrot and Chipiez, v., 644. The ground-plan of a similar altar occurs on a small bronze coin, which may be also Carian, described in *Cat. Ion.*, p. 324.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Artemis r.: bow and quiver at shoulder: border of dots.	MYN ΔΙΩΝ Two dolphins swimming r.: border of dots.
38	Æ ·45		
			[Pl. xxii. 14.]
39	Æ ·35		
40	Æ ·35		(MYN ΔΙΩΝ)
41	Æ ·45		[M] YN; above dolphins, flower ? Δ
		Head of Apollo ? r., laur.	MYN ΔΙΩΝ Tripod.
42	Æ ·4		
43	Æ ·35		
44	Æ ·4		
		Bearded head r.: border of dots.	MYNΔΙ ΩΝ Bearded ithyphallic term l.: border of dots.
45	Æ ·55		
			[Pl. xxii. 15.]
			<i>Imperial.</i>
			Nero.
46	Æ ·65	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Bust of Nero r., bare-headed.	MYN ΔΙΩΝ Branch r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Faustina Senior.	
47	Æ 1-15	<p>ΦΑΥΚΤΕΙΝΑ ΘΕΑ CE BACTH Head of Faustina r.</p>	<p>MVNΔΙΩΝ Small fire-altar, with semicircular or conical cover and encircled with wreath, placed on the top of a larger square altar, apparently also wreathed: on either side a branch of olive?</p>
		Sept. Severus and Julia Domna.	
48	Æ 1-3	<p>AVK.....VHP..... [Ι Ο V Λ Ι) A Δ O M N A C Busts face to face of Sept. Severus r., and Domna l.</p>	<p>APXΔΙΩΝΟCΤ ΟΥΔΙΟ ΦΑ NT ΟΥ (obscure) and (in ex.) MVNΔΙΩΝ Apollo and Artemis standing; between them, tripod, around which serpent coils, and beside Artemis a fire-altar. Apollo, head r., clad in long chiton and himation, holds plectrum and lyre; Artemis, veiled, facing, clad in shorter chiton and peplos, holds in each hand a branch.</p>
		[Pl. xxii. 16.]	
49	Æ 1-3	<p>ΑΥΛΟΝ // // // // VΗ ΡΟ C KAI OYΛΙΑ Δ O M NAC Similar.</p>	<p>Similar.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	Æ ·6	NEAPOLIS MYNDIORUM*	
		BRONZE.	
		<i>Second or First Century B.C.</i>	
		Head of Apollo r., laur., hair rolled : border of dots.	NE ΑΠ ΟΛΙ ΜΥΝ (?) Lyre ; on the left, ΚΟΛΒΑ
		[Pl. xxiii. 1.]	
		* See Introduction.	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
NEAPOLIS AD HARPASUM.			
BRONZE.			
<i>Imperial.</i>			
Gordianus Pius.			
1	Æ ·85	<p>ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝ ΓΟΡΔΙΑ ΝΟC Bust of Gordian III r., laur., wearing cui- rass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΝΕΑΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Athena standing to front, head l., resting on spear with r., and on shield with l.</p>
[Pl. xxiii. 2.]			
2	Æ ·85	(ΑΥΤΚΜΑΝΓ ΟΡΔΙ ΑΝΟC)	
3	Æ ·9	”	(ΝΕΑΠ ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ)
Trebonianus Gallus.			
4	Æ ·9	<p>ΑΥΤΤΡΕΒΩΝΙΑΝΟC ΓΑΛΛΟC Bust of Trebonianus Gallus r., laur., wearing paludamen- tum.</p>	<p>ΝΕΑΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Same type.</p>
5	Æ ·8	<p>ΑΥΤ ΤΡΕΒΩΝΙΑΝΟ C ΓΑΛΛΟC Similar type.</p>	<p>ΝΕΑΠΟ Λ ΕΙΤΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, holding rudder and cornucopiae.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	Æ 1·15	<p style="text-align: center;">Volusian.</p> <p>AVT K Γ OVIB·OVO ΛΟΥCΙΑΝOC Bust of Volusianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ ΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ ΓΡ † Δ ΝΕΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩ N Apollo standing l., clad in long chiton and himation, holding in r. plectrum, and with l. supporting lyre, which rests on column.</p>
		(Countermark Γ †)	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ORTHOSIA.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Second Century B.C. ?</i></p>			
1	Æ ·7	Head of Zeus r, laur.	<p>ΟΡΩΞΙΕΩΝ Athena standing r., clad in long chiton and chlamys ; armed with helmet and shield, and wielding spear.</p> <p>in field r., helmet ? behind, ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙΑΞ</p>
<p>[Pl. xxiii. 3.]</p> <p><i>First Century B.C.</i></p>			
2	Æ ·55	<p>ΟΡΩΞΙΕΩΝ Head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath.</p>	<p>ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ Thyrsos filleted.</p> <p>ΟΠΛΕΙΤΟΥ</p>
<p>[Pl. xxiii. 4.]</p>			
3	Æ ·55		
<p><i>Imperial Times.</i></p> <p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p>			
4	Æ ·85	Head of Dionysos l., wearing ivy-wreath: border of dots.	<p>Pantheress standing r., with fore-paw raised and head turned back ; behind her, a filleted thyrsos placed transversely: border of dots.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxiii. 5.]</p>			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	Æ ·65	OP ΘΩ CIΕΩΝ Similar type r.: border of dots.	Similar. [Pl. xxiii. 6.]
6	Æ ·65		
7	Æ ·6	(O ΡΘΩ CIΕΩΝ)	(type l.)
8	Æ ·75	OP ΘΩ CI ΕΩΝ Bust of Senate r., laur., wearing chlamys fastened on shoulder: border of dots.	OPΘΩCI ΕΩΝ Zeus clad in chiton and himation, standing l., holding thunderbolt, resting on sceptre: border of dots.
9	Æ ·8	ΣΥΝΚΑΗ ΤΟC Youthful bust of the Senate r., as above, diademed: border of dots.	OPΘΩCI ΕΩΝ Zeus clad in long chiton, standing l.; r. hand extended, holding thunderbolt; l. resting on sceptre: border of dots.
10	Æ ·7	ΣΥΝΚΑΗ ΤΟC Youthful bust of the Senate r., laur.	OPΘΩ ΣΙΕ ΩΝ Zeus clad in long chiton, standing l.; r. extended, holding thunderbolt; l. resting on sceptre. [Pl. xxiii. 7.]
(β) With heads or names of Emperors.			
Vespasian.			
11	Æ ·7	ΟΥΕCΠΑC[IA] ΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ Head of Ves- pasian r., laur.	OPΘΩ ΣΙΕ ΩΝ Zeus standing r., clad in long chiton; r. extended, holding thunderbolt, l. resting on sceptre?

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	Æ 1·4	<p style="text-align: center;">M. Aurelius.</p> <p>AY KAI M AYAN[T ΩNEINOC] Bust of M. Aurelius r., laur., wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">OPΘΩ CIEΩN Herakles naked, standing at rest r., leaning on club, over which is lion's skin.</p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 20px auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">P L A R A S A .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See APHRODISIAS, p. 25.</p> <hr style="width: 30%; margin: 20px auto;"/>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SEBASTOPOLIS.			
BRONZE.			
<i>Time of Vespasian.*</i>			
1	Æ ·65	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΠΟΛΙ ΤΩΝ Bust of Zeus r., laur. : border of dots.	ΠΑΤΙΑΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΩ ΝΙΟΥ Thyrsos filleted, border of dots.
[Pl. xxiii. 8.]			
<i>Later Imperial Times.</i>			
2	Æ ·75	Head of young Dionysos r., bound with ivy-wreath : border of dots.	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Cista mystica with half-open lid from which serpent issues r. : border of dots.
[Pl. xxiii. 9.]			
3	Æ ·75	ΙΕΡΑΚΥΝ ΚΛΗΤΟ [C] Bust of the Senate l. : border of dots.	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ Π ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Tyche, wearing modius or turreted, standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae : border of dots.
4	Æ ·95	ΔΗΜΟΣ Head of youth- ful Demos r., border of dots.	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ God- desstanding facing, wearing kalathos, veil, and long chiton, with <i>ἀπόπτυγμα</i> ; her r. arm bent beneath her breast, her l. hanging at her side : border of dots.
5	Æ ·85	[Pl. xxiii. 10.]	
* See Introduction.			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>STRATONICEA.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 166—88.</i></p> <p>Hemidrachms.</p>				
			<p>Head of Zeus r., laur.</p>	<p>Shallow incuse square, within which, Σ Γ Eagle l., wings open; above, $\Lambda\epsilon\Omega\text{N}$; in front, serpent coiled.</p>
1	21.3	\mathcal{R} .55		<p>[Pl. XXIII. 11.]</p>
2	21.9	\mathcal{R} .5		<p>Σ Γ Eagle r.; above, $\text{NIKOLA}\text{O}\Sigma$; in front, star of eight rays.</p>
3	21.3	\mathcal{R} .45		<p>Σ Γ Eagle r.; above, $\Delta\text{IO}\Gamma\text{N}$ $\text{HTO}[\Sigma]$; in front, cornucopiae.</p>
4	19.9	\mathcal{R} .45		<p>Σ Γ Eagle r.; above, $[\text{M}]\text{ENE}$ $\text{K}\Lambda\text{H}[\Sigma]$; in front, torch.</p>
5	19.3	\mathcal{R} .55	<p>(hair in formal curls.)</p>	<p>C Γ Eagle r.; above, $\text{MENOI}\text{TI}\text{OC}$; in front, torch and quiver. [Bank Coll.]</p> <p>[Pl. XXIII. 12.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	22· pierced	AR ·55	Head of Hekate r., laur., surmounted by crescent; around, ΕΚΑ [Τ]ΑΙΟC Ω C ANΔΡΟΥ: border of dots.*	Shallow incuse square, within which, CTPATO NIKE[Ω]N Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm. [Pl. xxiii. 13.]
7	19·8	AR ·6	(inscr. obscure).	C T above, ΖΩΙΛΟΥ P A
8	24·	AR ·55	(no inscr.)	C T above, ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC; in front, torch.
BRONZE.				
9		Æ ·6	Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Eagle, wings open, standing r. on torch. [Pl. xxiii. 14.]
10		Æ ·45	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	ΣΤΡΑ Eagle, wings open, standing r. on torch: the whole within shallow incuse square. T O
11		Æ ·45		
12		Æ 55		Σ T

* Respecting the magistrate 'Εκαταῖος Σωάνδρον, see *Introd.* The late form of the omega (ω) on this and the following coin raises the question whether they ought not to be assigned to Imperial Times.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	Æ · 5		<p>Ε Τ Ρ Α</p>
14	Æ · 5		<p>Ε Τ Ρ Α</p> <p>Pl. xxiii. 15.]</p>
15	Æ · 5	<p>Head of Hekate r., laur., surmounted by crescent: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΣΤΡΑΤΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ</p> <p>Torch: the whole within shallow incuse square.</p>
16	Æ · 45		<p>[Pl. xxiii. 16.]</p>
17	Æ · 45	<p>Similar.</p>	<p>ΣΤΡΑ ΙΝΟΤ</p> <p>Similar.</p>
18	Æ · 4	<p>Torch: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΣΤΡΑΤΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ</p> <p>Torch: border of dots.</p>
19	Æ · 35		
20	Æ · 35		
21	Æ · 35		
22	Æ · 35		<p>ΣΤΡΑ ΤΟΝ</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SILVER.	
			<i>After circ. B.C. 81.</i>	
			Drachm.	
23	52·3	Æ ·75	Head of Zeus r., laur.	<p>ΣΤ ΡΑ Hekate standing to front, wearing kalathos and long chiton with peplos; she holds in r. patera, and in l. torch; beside her, altar: border of dots.</p> <p>across field, ΛΕ ΩΝ</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 17.]</p>
			BRONZE.	
24		Æ ·65	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	<p>[ΣΤΡΑΤΟ] Pegasus galloping r. ΝΙΚΕΩΝ</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 18.]</p>
25		Æ ·55	Similar.	<p>ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Forepart of Pegasus r. ΝΙΚΕΩΝ</p>
26		Æ ·4		
27		Æ ·65	Head of Hekate r., laur., wearing kalathos †: border of dots.	<p>ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Pegasus galloping r.: ΝΙΚΕΩΝ border of dots.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 19.]</p>
28		Æ ·65	Head of Hekate r., laur., surmounted by crescent: border of dots.	<p>ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Pegasus galloping l. ΝΙΚΕΩΝ</p> <p>in field r., Β</p>
29		Æ ·65		„ Β
30		Æ ·65		„ [,]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31		Æ 75	Head of Hekate r., laur., surmounted by crescent: border of dots.	ΣΤΡΑΤΟ Nike advancing r., NIKEΩN holding wreath and palm.
32		Æ 75		
<p><i>Imperial Times.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Didrachm.</p> <p>Augustus to Domitian ?</p>				
33	99.	Æ 95	Bust of Augustus ? r., laur.: the whole within laurel-wreath.	ΠΥΘΕΑΣ [ΣΑ]ΒΕΙΝΙΑΝ Ο[Υ]* Zeus Panamaros (?) on horseback r.; holding in r. patera (?), and in l. sceptre; in front, lighted altar: in ex. ΣΤΡ ΑΤΟ
<p>[Pl. xxiv. 1.]</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p> <p>Trajan to Sept. Severus ?</p>				
34		Æ 65	Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.	CTPA within a wreath. TONI KEΩN

* Ti. Claudius Sabinianus was a priest of the temple of Zeus Panamaros (*Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xii. 256, no. 37). It is probable that Pytheas was a member of the same priestly family.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
35	Æ ·75	ΕΠΙC ΑΙΑ ΘΕΟΞΕ NOV Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm : border of dots.	CTPA TONEI ΚΕΩΝ within laurel-wreath.
36	Æ ·75	[ΕΠΙC]ΑΙΑ ΘΕΟΞΕΝ OV Bellerophon naked, standing to front, holding galloping Pegasus l. by the bridle : border of dots.	CTPATONEIKEΩN Lighted altar, garlanded, between two tall torches.
37	Æ ·85	CTPATONEI KE Simi- lar type : border of dots.	CTPA TONEI KEΩN Similar type : border of dots.
38	Æ ·8	ΒΕΑ Pegasus galloping l. : border of dots.	CTPA TONI ΚΕΩΝ Similar type, border of dots.
[Pl. xxiv. 2.]			
39	Æ ·7	ΙΕΡΑCVN ΚΛΗΤOC Bust of the Senate r., laur. : border of dots.	INΔΕΙ ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ Head of Roma r., turreted : border of dots.*
40	Æ ·7	Head of Zeus r., laur. : bor- der of dots.	CTPATO Artemis huntress, wear- NIKEΩN ing short chiton, with quiver at shoulder, pulling down stag r. : border of dots.
[Pl. xxiv. 3.]			
41	Æ ·65	CTPATO NIK ΕΩΝ	

* For the epithet Indica, see *Introduction*.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
42	Æ 1·05	CTPATONI KEΩN Zeus Panamaros (?) as bearded horseman r., radiate, carrying sceptre over l. shoulder, and holding in r. patera †: border of dots.	ΨΗΦICAMENOY ΦΛAYBIOY ΔIOMHΔOYC Hekate, with inflated veil, riding l. on lion with radiate head and dog's tail: border of dots.*
[Pl. xxiv. 4.]			
43	Æ ·8	Inscr. illegible.	Inscr. illegible.
Time of Sept. Severus and family.			
44	Æ ·85	CTPA TO NIKE.. Similar type; in front, lighted altar: border of dots.	ΕΠI ZΩ CIM O V B Hekate, with inflated veil, riding l. on lion: border of dots.
45	Æ ·85	ΔΗΜOC Bust of youthful Demos r., laur.: border of dots.	C TP ATON [IKEΩ]N Hekate, with inflated veil, riding l. on lion: border of dots.
(β) With heads of Emperors.			
Trajan.			
46	Æ ·7	AVNEPBAV TPATONE I NONCE Head of Trajan r., laur.	INΔEIC TPATONE I Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm. †

* For the meaning of ΨΗΦICAMENOY, see Introduction.

† Respecting INΔEI, see Introduction.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Hadrian.	
			ΑΥΤΡΑΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ	CVNΚΛΗΤΟC ΙΝΔΙCΤΡΑ
			[OC] Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing cui- rass and paludamentum.	Youthful bust of Senate r.
47		Æ 7		
48		Æ 7		(CVNΚΛΗ [/////////])
			Antoninus Pius.	
			... ΑΙ·Τ·ΑΙΛ·ΑΔΡΙ	ΦΛ ΑΡΙCΤΟΛΑΟC Zeus Pana-
			ΑΝΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙ	CΤΡΑΤΟ (in ex.) maros(?)
			ΝΟ C Head of	as bearded horseman r., clad in
			Antoninus Pius r., laur.	short chiton; holds in l. long
				sceptre over shoulder, and in r.
				patera?: beneath horse's fore-leg,
				lighted altar?
49	32·4	Æ 75	(Countermark, club and lion's skin?)	
				[Pl. xxiv. 5.]
			ΑΥΤΚΑΙΤΑΙΛ ΑΔΡ	CΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚ ΕΩ ΝΕΠΙC
			ΙΑΝΟC ΑΝΤΩΝ	[ΑΙΛ
			ΕΙΝΟC Head of	ΘΕΟΞΕΝΟΥ (in ex.)
			Antoninus Pius r., laur.	Hekate standing l., wearing long
				chiton and peplos, her head sur-
				mounted by a crescent and kala-
				thos; she holds in r. patera,
				and in l. torch: at her feet, dog
				looking up.
50		Æ 1·1		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Sept. Severus.			
51	Æ 1·4	AV KAΛCΕ· CEOVH ΠOC Π Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	EΠITΠPYΛE ONTO CAAK [AIOY CT PATONIK E ΩN Zeus seated l. on throne, holding in r. Nike, and resting with l. on sceptre; at his feet, eagle.* [Pl. xxiv. 6.]
Sept. Severus and Julia Domna.			
52	Æ 1·5	AVKAIC ... PO IADOMNA Busts face to face of Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum, and of Domna l. (Two countermarks, oblong and circular; in the one, ΘEOV; in the other, a head of Athena r.)	EΠIΦAΛEONTOCAC[?]NAA[P X?]CTPATONIK EΩN Cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia wearing kalathos, fillets hanging from her hands; at her feet, two stags with heads turned back, looking up to goddess.† [Pl. xxiv. 7.]
53	Æ 1·45	AVKA VHP OC IO VA IADOMNA (Same type and counter- marks.)	Same.
54	Æ 1·5	AVKAICEO CIO VA IADO[MN]A Same type and counter- marks.	EΠIΦAΛEONTOC AAPX CTPATONIKEΩN Hekate standing to front, head l.; she wears long chiton with peplos; holds in r. patera, and in l. torch; on her head, crescent and kalathos; at her feet, dog looking up.
* At Stratonicea there appear to have been seven Prytaneis in office during each year. (<i>Bull. Corr. Hell.</i> , xii. 92.)			
† The late M. Waddington told me that he possessed a coin reading EΠI ΠPΥ ACENA.			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
55	Æ 1·5	AVKAICC EVHPO CΑΔΟΜΝΑ (Same type and countermarks.)	ΕΠΤΡΥΛΕΟΝΤΟC ΑΛΚΑΙC [ΤΡ [ΑΤ]ΟΝΙΚΕ (in ex.) Ω Ν (in field.) Zeus Panamaros as bearded horse- man r., wearing chlamys, and with long sceptre over l. shoulder; in front, flaming altar.
56	Æ 1·4	·ΑΥ·ΚΑΙ ΛΟΥCΕΤC ΕΥΗΡ Same type and counter- marks. ΛΕΟΝΤΟ C CΤΡΑΤΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Hekate standing to front, head l.; she wears long chiton with peplos, holds in r. patera, and in l. torch; on her head, crescent and kalathos; at her feet, dog looking up.
57	Æ 1·5	ΑΥ ΗΡΟ ... C· ΙΟΥ ΔΟΜ Same type and countermark (ΘΕΟΥ not legible).	[ΕΠΙΓΡΑΙΑC]ΟΝΟC ΤΟΥ ΚΛΕ ΟΡΟΥ·CΤΡΑΤΟ ΝΙΚ [ΕΩΝ] (in ex.) Hekate as on pre- ceding coin.*
58	Æ 1·45CΕ VHP..... Same type. (Countermark, head of Athena r.) ΙΕΡΟ ΚΛΕ [ΟΥ]C Β C ΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚ[ΕΩΝ] Nike ad- vancing l., holding wreath and palm.

* In the *Bull. Corr. Hell.*, xii., pp. 257 sq., are several inscriptions dedicated by a Kleobulos, son of Jason, to Zeus Panamerios and Hera. The Grammateus recorded on this coin doubtless belongs to the same family. It is noteworthy that the form R for the letter B occurs also on coins of Alabanda, of the time of Caracalla, see *supra*, p. 8.

No.	Metal., Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
59	Æ 1·5	<p>..... ΕΥΗΡΟ C·ΙΟΥ ΛΙΑΔΟΜΝΑ Same type.</p> <p>(Countermarks, Head of Athena r., and ΘΕΟΥ.)</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 8.]</p> <p>Julia Domna.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ... ΛΑΝ . ΤΕΟΝ (?) ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ</p> <p>Sacrifice of an ox. Man (<i>βουθύτης</i>) wearing short chiton with chlamys and endromides, standing l. on a garlanded platform, holding in l. sceptre, and in r. dagger, which he is about to plunge into the head of a humped bull standing r. beneath a tree.</p>
60	Æ 1·45	<p>..... Ο ΜΝΑΝΣΕ ΒΑ ΣΤ[ΗΝ] Bust of Julia Domna r.</p> <p>(Countermark, head of Athena r.)</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑ ΠΧΙΕΡΟΚΛΕ V C B C ΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ (<i>sic</i>) Male figure naked to waist, wearing hel- met, and himation over lower limbs and l. shoulder, seated l. on throne; holds in extended r. statuette of Athena (armed with helmet, spear and shield), and rests with l. on sceptre; behind his throne, shield.</p>
61	Æ 1·15	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑΝΣ ΕΒΑ (<i>sic</i>) Bust of Julia Domna r.</p> <p>Caracalla.</p> <p>ΑΥΤΚΑΙΜΑ ΑΝΤΩ ΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur.; wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑΡΧΙΕΡΟΚΑ ... C ΤΡΑΤΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Hekate standing, as on nos. 50, 56, 57 above, but lighted altar before her in place of dog.</p> <p>ΕΠΙCΤΡΑ Φ ΙΑΟCΤΡΑΤ Ξ Ψ ΙΘ ΝΟ (in field.) ΩΝ (in ex.)</p> <p>Cultus-statue of Artemis Ephesia, wearing kalathos, fillets hanging from her hands.</p>
62	Æ ·95		
63	Æ ·95		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Caracalla and Julia Domna.			
64	Æ 1·4	·ΑΥ·ΚΜ·ΑΑΥ ΑΝΤΩ NINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΙΟΥ·ΔΟΜ CΕΡ·ΘΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ (<i>sic</i>) Bust of Julia Domna r.
Caracalla and Plautilla.			
65	Æ 1·45	Α ΚΑΙΜΑ ΥΡ[Α] ΙΚ[Α]Ι ΘΕ·CΕ ΒΛΕ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΑΝ * Busts face to face of young Caracalla laur., r., and of Plautilla l.	ΕΠΙΤΩΙ ΠΕΡΤΒΚΛΔΙΟΥΝC ΙΟΥCΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ * Hekate standing to front, head l.; she wears long chiton with peplos, holds in r. patera, and in l. torch; on her head, crescent and kalathos; at her feet, dog looking up.
(Countermark, bust r.)		[Pl. xxiv. 9.]	
66	Æ 1·45	Same inscr. Busts in opposite directions.	Same inscr. Zeus Panamaros (?) as bearded horseman, r., wearing chlamys, and with sceptre over l. shoulder; in front, flaming altar.
67	Æ 1·45	(Countermark, ΘΕΟΥ)	
Caracalla and Geta.			
68	Æ 1·55	ΑΥΚΜΑΡΑΥ ΑΝ Τ ΩΝΕΙΝ[ΟC]·ΛCΕΠ ΓΕΤΑCΚΑΙCΑΡ Busts face to face of young Caracalla l., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum, and of Geta r., the latter purposely obliterated.	ΠΡΥ ΖΩCΙΜΟ ΥΠΟCΙΤΤΟΥB ΝΙΚΕΩΝ [CΤΡΑΤΟ Zeus Panamaros, as bearded horseman r., as above, nos. 66, 67, &c.; in front, flaming altar.
(Countermarks, head of Athena r., and ΘΕΟΥ.)		[Pl. xxiv. 10.]	
* ΘΕ·CΕΒ·ΝΕ. = Θεὸν Σεβαστῆν νῆαν: of. another coin of Plautilla, struck at Alinda, reading ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ ΝΕΑ ΘΕΑ ΗΡΑ Mion., iii., p. 313. The reverse legend stands for Επὶ τῶν περὶ Τιβ. Κλ. Διορίστων.			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
69	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΑΒΑΙ ΚΑΙCΑΡ Similar type, but busts in opposite directions, Caracalla r. and Geta (obliterated) l.</p> <p>(Same two countermarks.)</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ[ΓΡΑ?]ΙΑCΘ ΝΟCΤΡΑ ΤΟΙΚΕΩΝ Hekate standing to front, head l.; she wears long chiton with peplos, holds in r. patera over flaming altar?, and in l. torch; on her head, crescent and kalathos.</p>
70	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙΜΑ ΑΥ ΠΑΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙΠΟ(?) CΕΠ(?) Similar type, but bust of Caracalla r., <i>bearded</i>, that of Geta l., obliterated.</p> <p>(Same two countermarks.)</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΟΙΕΡ ΟΚΛΕΟΝCΤΡΑΤΟΙΚ ΕΥΗ Same type.</p>
71	Æ 1·5	<p>Inscr. illegible. Similar.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΤΥΓΧΑΝΟΝΤΟ CΓ ΦΙΛΩ [ΝΟC]CΤΡΑΤΟΙΚ[ΕΩΝ] Same type.</p>
Severus Alexander.			
72	Æ ·8	<p>ΑΛΕΞΑ ΝΔΡΟ C Head of Severus Alexan- der r., laur.</p>	<p>CΤΡΑΤΟΝ Ι ΚΕΩΝ Zeus seated l. on throne, wearing himation over legs; he holds in extended r. patera, and rests with l. on sceptre.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 11.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			T A B A E. <i>First Century B.C. (†)</i> SILVER. Attic Standard. Drachm.	
1	58.	Æ .75	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing band across forehead and ivy-wreath.	TABHΝΩΝ Homonoia (†), ΚΕΤ ΤΑ wearing long chiton and kalathos, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae.* [Pl. xxv. 1.]
			BRONZE.	
2		Æ .55	Head of Zeus r., laur.	TAB HN Caduceus between caps of the Dioskuri surmounted by stars. [Pl. xxv. 2.]
3		Æ .6	Head of Zeus r., laur.	Inscr. obscure. Caps of the Dioskuri surmounted by stars. in field above, ΘΕ
4		Æ .6	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	TABH Similar type: border ΝΩΝ of dots. in field, ΠΑ—ΠΙ—ΑΣ [Pl. xxv. 3.]
5		Æ .55		in field, ΠΑ—ΠΙ
6		Æ .55		„ Z—H—N Ω—N
* The first letter Κ of this unexplained reverse inscription is doubtful. Imhoof Blumer (<i>Mon. Gr.</i> , p. 816) has read on another specimen, ΚΕ ΤΤΑ Β				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Zeus r., laur.	TABHNO Similar type. N
7	Æ 7		in field, Γ Ο Ρ
8	Æ 7		" "
9	Æ 7		TABHNON in field, Κ Ο
10	Æ 7		" " "
11	Æ 7		" " "
12	Æ 65		" " Μ Ι
13	Æ 65	Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet.	TABHNO[N] Humped bull, butting l. above, Κ
14	Æ 6	Bust of Athena r., wearing crested helmet; spear over shoulder.	TABHNON Humped bull, butting r. in ex. Φ(?)IM [Pl. xxv. 4.]
15	Æ 35	Veiled female head r., Aphrodite (?).	TA Forepart of humped bull r.
16	Æ 4		[Pl. xxv. 5.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.				
<i>Early Imperial Times to Nero.</i>				
17	31·	Æ 7	Head of bearded Herakles r.: border of dots.*	ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ Α ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Cultus-statue of Aphrodite, facing and wearing polos, a fillet hangs from each extended hand; in field l. and r., crescent and star. †
[Pl. xxv. 6.]				
18	37·5	Æ 75	Same die.	A[P]ΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑ[ΠΙΟΥ] ΑΡ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis clad in short chiton standing r., holding in r. torch, and in l. bow: at her shoulder, quiver.
[Pl. xxv. 7.]				
(Broken Coin.)				
19	37·5	Æ 75	Bearded head r. (Herakles?): border of dots.	Similar.
20	39·5	Æ 65	Similar.	ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ Zeus naked, ad- vancing r., hurl- ing thunderbolt with r. arm and holding eagle on extended l.
[Pl. xxv. 8.]				
<p>* Cf. the head of Herakles on these coins with a similar head on bronze coins of Nero, struck at Heraeas Salbaee (Pl. xx., fig. 5).</p>				
<p>† Cf. with this type the coins of Aphrodisias of the age of Augustus, on which the statue of Aphrodite appears precisely as on this coin.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bust of Athena r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet : border of dots.	<p>ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ ΠΑ Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm.</p>
21	26·3	Α·6		
22	30·4	Α·55		<p>[ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑ] ΤΑΒΗΝ- ΑΡ ΩΝ</p>
23	24·2	Α·55		<p>.....? ΤΑΒΗΝΩ[N] ΑΡ</p>
24	27·6	Α·6		<p>[Α]ΤΤΑΛ[ΟΣ]? ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ ΑΡ</p>
				[Pl. xxv. 9.]
25	26·5	Α·6		<p>[B P]ΑΧΥΛΛΙΔΑΣ ΤΑΒΗ- ΚΑΛ ΝΩΝ</p>
			Head of bearded Herakles r. : border of dots.	<p>[ΤΑΒΗΝ]ΩΝ ΟΛΩΝ ΜΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΔΗ</p>
26	53·7	Α·65		Homonoia (?) standing l., holds patera and cornucopiae.
27	44·8	Α·7		
28	51·2	Α·75		<p>ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ ΟΛΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟ</p>
				[Pl. xxv. 10.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	54·3	Æ 75	TABHΝΩΝ Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy: border of dots.	ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΣ ΒΡΑΧΥΛΛΙ ΔΟΥ Poseidon naked, standing r., his left foot on prow, and resting with left arm on a trident: behind him a dolphin.
[Pl. xxv. 11.]				
30	48·3	Æ 75		
BRONZE.				
(a) Without heads of Emperors.				
Time of Nero.				
31		Æ 85	TABHΝΩΝ Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy: border of dots.	ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΑΧΥΛ ΙΔ ΟΥ Two filleted thyrsi crossed: the whole in linear circle.
32		Æ 85		
33		Æ 8		(ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡ[ΑΤΗΣ] ΒΡΑΧΥΛ
34		Æ 75		ΙΔΟΥ)
[Pl. xxv. 12.]				
			Similar.	ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΒΡΑ Altar, garlanded, on which are the caps of the Dioskuri, and between them a dwarf column; the whole in linear circle.*
35		Æ 65		
36		Æ 65		
37		Æ 65		
[Pl. xxv. 13.]				
* Cf. an identical type on coins of Nero with Magistrate's name ΚΑΛΛΙ (no. 66). This goes to show that the Magistrate, <i>Καλλικράτης Βραχυλλίδου</i> , held office in Nero's reign, and that in all probability the silver coins bearing the name of <i>Σέλευκος Βραχυλλίδου</i> (nos. 29, 30) belong to about the same period.				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
38	Æ ·5	Stag r. : border of dots.	TABHN ΩN Caps of the Dioskuri.
39	Æ ·85	TABH NΩN Bust of Bacchante or young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath (?); shoulders draped : border of dots.	TABH NΩN Poseidon naked, standing l., his right foot on prow, holding on his extended r., dolphin, and resting with left arm on trident placed upon a dolphin : border of dots.
40	Æ ·85	[Pl. xxv. 14.]	
Time of Domitian.			
41	Æ ·7	ΔΗΜΟCΤΑΒΗ ΝΩ Ν Bust of youthful Demos r., laur. : border of dots.	ΔΙΑΟΡ· ΙΕ Capricorn r. : border of dots.
42	Æ ·75	[Pl. xxv. 15.]	
43	Æ ·7	TABH NΩN Bust of goddess r., wearing polos : border of dots.	
44	Æ ·65	ΔΙΑΟ Ρ·ΙΕ Altar, on which are the caps of the Dioskuri, surmounted by stars : border of dots.	
Time of Sept. Severus and family ?			
45	Æ ·7	TABH NΩN Bust of Zeus r., laur. : border of dots.	TABH NΩN Nemesis standing l., in usual attitude, holding bridle : border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
46	Æ ·75	BOV ΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled : border of dots.	TAB Η ΝΩΝ Male pantheistic divinity radiate, standing l., naked, holding in r. torch, and in l. lotus- headed sceptre, caduceus, and bow.*
[Pl. xxv. 16.]			
47	Æ ·75	BOV ΛΗ Bust of Boule r., without veil : border of dots.	TABΗ ΝΩΝ Nike advancing r., carrying wreath and palm : border of dots.
Time of Valerian and Gallienus.			
48	Æ ·9	ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC Bust of youthful Demos r., laur. ; in front, Β	TABΗ ΝΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae : border of dots.
49	Æ ·9		
50	Æ ·8		(TAB ΗΝΩΝ)
51	Æ ·85		(TAB Η ΝΩΝ)
52	Æ ·85		(")
53	Æ ·85		(")
54	Æ ·95		(")
55	Æ ·9		(")

* Cf. same type on coin of Geta below (no. 88).

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56	Æ · 9	Similar ; in front, Β	<p>TAB HNΩN Pan with goat's legs dancing l., snapping the fingers of his right hand, and holding pedum in l.</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 17.]</p>
57	Æ · 9	Similar ; in front, Β	<p>TABH NΩN Agonistic table, on which, urn ; beneath table, amphora : border of dots.</p> <p>Time of Gallienus ?</p>
58	Æ · 75	Head of bearded Herakles r., club behind neck : border of dots.	<p>T AB HNΩN Panther l., head raised and turned back as if howling : border of dots.</p>
59	Æ · 75		
60	Æ · 55	Head of bearded Herakles l. : border of dots.	<p>TABH NΩN Similar type.*</p> <p>[Pl. xxv. 18.]</p> <p><i>Imperial Coinage.</i></p> <p>(β) With heads of Emperors.</p> <p>Germanicus and Drusus.</p>
61	Æ · 8	... ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ (rest illegible). Heads of Germanicus and Drusus bare, face to face.	<p>TABH NΩNA ΘΗΝΑΓ ΟΡΑΣ</p> <p>in four lines within oak-wreath.</p>
62	Æ · 75		

* Cf. similar reverse type on coin of Saloninus, no. 110 (*infra*, p. 175.)

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Nero.			
63	Æ · 8	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Nero r., laur.	TABH ΝΩΝ Stag standing l. ; in front, Φ (Καλλικράτης ?)
64	Æ · 75	ΝΕΡΩΝ Head of Nero r., laur.	TABH ΝΩΝ in two lines, surmounted by two stars ; the whole within a wreath of oak and laurel leaves, alternating.
65	Æ · 75		
66	Æ · 7	ΝΕ ΡΩΝ Head of Nero r., laur.	ΤΑ ΒΗ ΝΩΝ Altar garlanded, on which are the caps of the Dioskuri, each surmounted by a star, and between them a dwarf column.
[Pl. xxvi. 1.]			
67	Æ · 65	[ΝΕΡΩΝ] ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Nero r., laur.	TABH ΝΩΝ ΚΑΛΛΙ Similar type.
68	Æ · 65		
Domitian.			
69	Æ 1·05	ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Domitian r., laur.	ΔΙΑΟΡΘΗ ΟΥ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Artemis huntress, wearing short chiton, running r., holding in l. bow, and with r. drawing arrow from quiver at her shoulder.
[Pl. xxvi. 2.]			
70	Æ 1·		first part of inscr. in opposite direction.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Domitia.			
71	Æ ·75	<p>ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ Bust of Domitia r.</p>	<p>[Δ]ΙΑΟΡΘΗ Ο ΥΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΤΑ ΒΗ ΝΩΝ Nike standing r., holding wreath and palm.</p>
[Pl. xxvi. 3.]			
72	Æ ·75		<p>ΔΙΑ ΟΡΘΗ ΟΥΙΕΡΤΑΒΗ type 1.</p>
73	Æ ·75		<p>ΔΙΑ ΟΡΘΗ ΟΥΙΕΡΤΑΒΗ type 1.</p>
Trajan.			
74	Æ ·95	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑ ΝΟΣ ΑΡΙΓΕΔΑ Head of Trajan r., laur.</p>	<p>ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Demeter? standing to the front, clad in long chiton with apoptygma; on her head is a kalathos; she holds in r. a bunch of grapes and two ears of corn, and rests with l. on sceptre.</p>
75	Æ ·95		<p>[Pl. xxvi. 4.]</p>
76	Æ ·95	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ ΟΣ ΑΡΙΓΕΡΔΑ Bust of Trajan r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΤΑ ΒΗ ΝΩΝ Two identical figures, side by side, of Artemis huntress to the front, wearing short chiton with apoptygma, and holding bow in l., and with r. drawing arrow from quiver at her shoulder.</p>
77	Æ ·9	<p>bust undraped.</p>	<p>[Pl. xxvi. 5.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Plotina.			
78	Æ 75	ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΗ Bust of Plotina r., draped.	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm.
79	Æ 8	Similar.	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Stag standing r.
Antoninus Pius.			
80	Æ 1·4	ΑΥΤΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩ ΝΕΙΝΟC Head of Antoninus Pius l., laur.	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Artemis and Mén face to face, each wearing Phrygian cap, short chiton with apoptygma, and endromides; Artemis r., holds bow in l., and with r. draws arrow from quiver at her shoulder; Mén l., who wears in addition a long cloak, holds patera, and rests with l. on sceptre.
M. Aurelius.			
81	Æ 1·5	ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑΥΡΗΛΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Same type as pre- ceding, but altar between divinities.
Faustina Junior.			
82	Æ 1·	ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑC ΕΒΑC ΤΗ Bust of Faustina Junior r.	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Julia Domna.			
83	Æ 1·05	ΙΟΥΔΟ ΜΝΑCΕΒ Bust of Julia Domna r. (Countermark, Β)	ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.
84	Æ ·95	(ΤΑΒ ΗΝΩΝ)	
85	Æ ·95	(ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ)	
Caracalla.			
86	Æ 1·45	[ΑΥ]ΤΟΚ·ΚΑΙ·Μ· ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of young Caracalla r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΑΡΧ·ΑΡΤ ΕΜΙ ΔΩΡΟΥ (and in ex.) ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis and Mên as on no. 80. [Pl. xxvi. 6.]
87	Æ 1·15	ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙ·Μ·ΑΥ· ΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Similar.	ΑΡΧΑΡΤΕΜΙ Δ ΩΡΟΥΤΑΒΗΝ Ω Ν Dionysos wearing long chiton and himation standing l., holding in r. bunch of grapes, and resting with l. on thyrsos bound with fillet; at his feet, panther.
Geta.			
88	Æ ·8	·Α·CΕΠ ΓΕΤΑ·Κ· Bust of Geta r., bare- headed; wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΤΑΒ Η ΝΩΝ Male pantheistic divinity radiate, standing l., naked, holding in r. torch, and in l. lotus- headed sceptre, caduceus and bow. [Bank Coll.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
89	Æ 8	ΑΥΤ... ΓΕΤΑΣ Head of Geta r., bearded and laur.	ΤΑΒ ΗΝΩΝ Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm.
Severus Alexander.			
90	Æ 1·45	ΑΥ Κ ΜΑΥΡΕΥΑΛΕ ΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum. (Countermark, B)	ΑΡΧ·Μ·ΑΥΡ· ΙΟΥ ΛΙΟΥ in ex. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Hexastyle temple containing statue of Artemis huntress r., in usual attitude.
Valerian.			
91	Æ 1·4	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ ΟΥΑΛΕ ΡΙΑΝΟΣ Bust of Valerian r., radiate; wearing cuirass and paludamentum. (Countermark, B)	ΕΠΙΑΡΧΣΤΑΙΑΤΡΟΚ ΑΕΟΥΣ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis and Mên as on no. 80.
92	Æ 1·35	" "	(ΕΠΙΑΡΧΣΤΑ ΙΑΤΡΟ ΚΛΕΟ-ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ) VC
93	Æ 1·45	" "	(ΕΠΙΑΡΧΟΝΣΤ ΙΑ[ΤΡΟΚ]ΛΕ-ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ) ΟΥΣ
Gallienus.			
94	Æ 1·45	ΑΥΚΑΙΤΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟΣ Bust of Gallienus r., radiate; wearing cuirass and paludamentum: behind head, B	ΕΠΙΑΡΧΜΑΡΑΥΡ ΔΟ ΜΕΣΤ ΧΟΥΓ (sic), (in ex.) ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Artemis and Mên as on no. 80, but Mên rests on spear instead of sceptre.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
95	Æ 95	ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟ[C] Similar.	ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ ΙΑΟΝ ΟCΙΑ[B]- (in ex.) ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ ΟΥ Hexastyle temple of Artemis as on no. 90.
96	Æ 1·2	ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Bust of Gal- lienus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum: in front, B	ΑΡΧ ΙΑΟΝΟC CΙΑΒΟΝΤΑ- BΗΝΩΝ Tyche, wearing modius and holding rudder and cornucopiae, standing l.
97	Æ 1·15	(ΑΥΤΟΚΡ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΠ ΛΓΑΛΛΙΗ ΝΟC)	(ΑΡΧΟ ΙΑΟΝΟC Τ ΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ)
98	Æ 1·2	Similar to 96, but B behind head.	ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΑΟΝ ΟCΙΑΒΟΝ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Similar type. [Bank Coll.]
99	Æ 1·15	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΚΑΙCΑ ΠΟΠ ΛΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus r., laur.; wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum: in front, B	ΑΡΧΙΑΟΝΟC ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Dionysos naked but for himation hanging behind his back, stands to the front, head l., holding in r. kan- tharos, and resting with l. on thyrsos; at his feet, panther.
100	Æ 1·15	ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛ ΛΙΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus r., laur.; wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.	ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΔΟΜΕC ΤΙΧΟΥ ΤΑ ΒΗΝΩΝ Dionysos standing l., wearing long chiton and himation, holding in r. bunch of grapes, and resting with l. on thyrsos; at his feet, panther. [Pl. xxvi. 8.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
101	Æ 1·25	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ Η]ΝΟC Bust of Gal- lienus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum.</p> <p>(Countermark, B)</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΟΚΛΕ Ο ΒCΤΑ ΒΗΝΩΝ Same type: in field l. C, r. T</p>
102	Æ 1·25	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙ ΠΟΛΙ ΓΑΛΛΙ ΗΝΟC Bust of Gal- lienus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamen- tum: behind, B</p>	<p>ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ ΔΟ ΜΕCΤΙΧΟΝ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Poseidon naked, standing l., with r. foot on dolphin; he rests with l. on trident, and holds on extended r. a seated female figure, resting on sceptre.</p> <p>[Pl. xxvi. 9.]</p>
103	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥΚΑΙ ΠΟΓΑΛΙΗ (sic). Bust of Gallienus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and paludamentum: in front, B</p>	<p>ΑΡΧΙΑ CONOC ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Pan with goat's legs dancing l., snap- ping the fingers of his r. hand, and holding pedum in l.</p> <p>[Pl. xxvi. 10.]</p>
Salonina.			
104	Æ ·95	<p>ΙΟΥΛ ΚΟΡΝ CΑΛΩ ΝΙΝΑC Bust of Salo- nina r., wearing stephane.</p> <p>(Countermark, B)</p>	<p>ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ Agonistic urn containing two palms? standing on table: urn inscribed ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ; beneath table, ΠΥ ΘΙΑ</p>
105	Æ ·95	<p>ΙΟΥΛ ΚΟΡΝ CΑΛΩ ΝΙΝ[ΑC] Similar.</p> <p>(Countermark, B)</p>	<p>ΤΑΒΗ ΝΩΝ Tyche standing l., wearing modius, and holding rudder and cornucopiae.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
106	Æ 85	<p>ΙΟΥΑΙ ΚΟΡ ΣΑΛΩΝΙ ΝΑ Bust of Salo- nina r., wearing stephane: behind, Β</p>	<p>TAB H ΝΩΝ Similar.</p>
107	Æ 1·0	<p>Similar, but crescent behind shoulders: behind, Β</p>	<p>TAB H ΝΩΝ Similar.</p>
108	Æ 95	<p>Similar: behind, Β</p>	<p>TABH ΝΩΝ Poseidon naked, standing r., his l. foot on prow, and resting with l. arm on trident: behind, dolphin.</p>
109	Æ 9	<p>Saloninus.</p> <p>ΕΠΙΦΑΚ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝ ΟC Bust of Saloninus r., laur.</p>	<p>T AB ΗΝΩΝ Panther l., head raised and turned back as if howl- ing. (Cf. same type, nos. 58-60, supra.)</p>
110	Æ 7	<p>[Pl. xxvi. 11.]</p>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	55.6	AR .55	<p style="text-align: center;">T E R M E R A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 500—480.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Persic Standard ?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tetrobol</p> <p>Herakles naked (?) kneeling r. on one knee, and holding in l. hand bow, and with r. hand, behind his back, club, the lower end of which projects between his legs: border of dots: style very archaic.</p>	<p>Incuse square, containing lion's head r., with open jaws and tongue protruding.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Borrell.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVII. 1.]</p>
2	72.4	AR .6	<p style="text-align: center;">T Y M N E S, T Y R A N T O F T E R M E R A.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 480—447.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drachm.</p> <p>T V M N O Herakles, clad in lion's skin, kneeling r. on one knee, holding in his raised right hand a club above his head, and in his extended left hand a strung bow; at his waist, sword in scabbard; the tail of the lion's skin is twisted up beneath his belt: border of dots.</p>	<p>TEPMERIK ON Incuse square, within which lion's head l., with open jaws.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Newton.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXVII. 2.]</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>TRAPEZOPOLIS.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Imperial Time.</i></p> <p>(a) Without heads of Emperors.</p>			
1	Æ ·9	<p>ΔΗΜΟΣ Bust of Demos r., laur. : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Young Dionysos naked, standing l., holding kantharos and resting on thyrsos; at his feet, panther : border of dots.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxvii. 3.]</p>			
<p>Same die.</p>			
2	Æ ·9	<p>ΒΟΥΛΗΤΡΑ ΠΕΖΟΠ ΟΛΙΤΩΝ Head of Boule r., veiled : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠ ΟΛΙΤΩΝ Mên wearing Phrygian cap, short chiton, cloak, and endromides ; holding in r. patera over lighted altar, and resting with l. on sceptre ; behind his shoulders, crescent : border of dots.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxvii. 4.]</p>			
3	Æ ·9	<p>ΒΟΥΛΗΤΡΑ ΠΕΖΟΠ ΟΛΙΤΩΝ Head of Boule r., veiled : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑΤΦΛ ΜΑ ΛΥCΙΟΥ Ky- bele, wearing polos and long chiton, standing to front between two lions: border of dots.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxvii. 5.]</p>			
4	Æ ·75	<p>ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ Bust of Boule r., veiled : bor- der of dots.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟ ΠΟΛΙΤΩ[N] Askle- pios standing r., looking back, and resting on serpent-staff : border of dots.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	Æ ·75	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Bust of Mên r., wearing laureate Phrygian cap; crescent behind shoulders: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ ΠΟΛΙ ΑΔΡΑΚΤΟΥ Winged Nemesis standing l., r. arm bent at elbow, and plucking chiton at neck; l. hanging down holding bridle: border of dots.</p>
[Pl. xxvii. 6.]			
6	Æ ·85	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Bust of Demeter r., wearing wreath of corn: border of dots.</p>	<p>ΔΙΑ ΜΚΛΑ [Υ ΔΙΑΝΟΥ](?) Apollo naked, standing r., holding in l. bow, and with right drawing arrow from quiver at his shoulder: border of dots.</p>
7	Æ ·75	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Bust of Mên r., wearing laureate Phrygian cap; crescent behind shoulders: border of dots.</p>	<p>..... ΔΙΑΝΟΥ Tyche standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae: border of dots.</p>
(β) With heads of Emperors.			
Augustus.			
8	Æ ·75	<p>ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.; in front, lituus.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Apollo naked, standing l., r. hand raised to quiver at shoulder, l. hanging down holding branch.</p>
in field l., ✕			
[Pl. xxvii. 7.]			
9	Æ ·75		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	Æ ·6	<p>ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Capricorn l., with cornucopiae.</p>	<p>ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚ[ΟΣ]* Bearded head ΓΟΡΓΙΠΠΟΥ r., below, ΤΑΕ</p>
<p>Septimius Severus.</p>			
11	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ Ο ΟΥ ΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur.; wearing cuirass and palu- damentum.</p>	<p>... ΑΡΧ ΤΚΛΑΔΡ ΑΣΤΟΝ ΑΡ- ΤΡ ΑΠ ΧΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΖ ΟΠ ΟΛ ΙΤ Ω Ν Kybele standing, facing, wearing polos and long chiton, between two lions, each with forepaw on tympanum.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxvii. 8.]</p>			
12	Æ ·75	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙ Λ ΣΕΟΥΗΡ ΟΣ Π ΕΡ Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟ ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩ· Mên wearing Phrygian cap, short chiton, chlamys, and endromides, and with crescent behind shoulders; holding in r. patera over lighted altar, and rest- ing with l. on sceptre.</p>
<p>Julia Domna.</p>			
13	Æ 1·15	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ Bust of Julia Domna r.</p>	<p>ΕΠΙΑΡΤΑΔΡΑ Σ ΤΟΥΚΕΖΕ- VOΘΘ ΥΞΙ Τ ΑΠ ΖΟ ΛΙ Ρ Ε Π Ο Τ Ν Ω Kybele enthroned l., wearing polos, at her feet, lion with forepaw raised.</p>
<p>[Pl. xxvii. 9.]</p>			
14	Æ ·75	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ Bust of Julia Domna r.</p>	<p>ΤΡΑΠΕΖ ΟΠΟΛΕΙ Kybele standing facing, wearing polos and long chiton; her arms extended over two lions at her sides.</p>

* This magistrate's name occurs on a coin of Augustus reading ΤΡΑ ΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, Rev. Thyrsos. (Mion., iii. p. 389, no. 494.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>SATRAPS OF CARIA.</p> <hr/> <p>HECATOMNUS, B.C. 395—377.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachm.</p>				
1	221.	Æ 1·0	<p>Zeus Stratios or Labraundos standing r., clad in chiton and himation, holding double-axe (labrys) over r. shoulder and long spear in l.</p>	<p>EKATOM Lion standing r.: whole in incuse circle.*</p>
<p>[Pl. xxviii. 1.]</p> <hr/>				
<p>* The coins of Hecatomnus and Mausolus reading EKA and MA and with Milesian types are described in British Museum Cat. Ionia, p. 187 sq.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>M A U S O L U S, B.C. 377—359.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachms.</p>				
1	233·	AR ·9	Head of Apollo facing, laur., with flowing hair; chlamys fastened round neck.	MAYΞΞΩΛΛΟ Zeus Stratios or Labraundos standing r., clad in chiton and himation, holding double-axe (labrys) over r. shoul- der and long spear in l., point downwards.
2	230·4	AR ·9		
3	229·2	AR 1·0		between Zeus and spear, A [Bank Coll.]
[Pl. xxviii. 2.]				
4	228·	AR ·95		[Bank Coll.]
5	225·2	AR ·85		
6	232·7	AR ·9		in field l., wreath. [Pl. xxviii. 3.]
7	332·5	AR ·95		in field l., ✕
8	229·5	AR 1·0		” ME [Bank Coll.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				Drachms.
9	56.3	AR .6	Similar.	Similar.
10	55.9	AR .55		[Pl. xxviii. 4.]
11	56.6	AR .55		
12	54.5	AR .6		
13	46.2 (plated)	AR .6		
14	56.5	AR .55		in field 1., wreath.
15	49.5	AR .55		” ME

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
H I D R I E U S, B.C. 351—344.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Tetradrachm.				
1	232·6	AR 1·0	Head of Apollo facing, laur., with flowing hair; chlamys fastened round neck.	ΔΠΙΕΩΣ Zeus Stratios or Labraundos standing r., clad in chiton and himation, holding double-axe (labrys) over r. shoulder and long spear in l., point downwards. between Zeus and spear, E [Pl. xxviii. 5.]
Didrachms.				
2	104·8	AR ·75	Similar.	Similar. between Zeus and spear, Ξ ? [Pl. xxviii. 6.]
3	100·	AR ·8		" " W
4	96·	AR ·7		
Drachms.				
5	55·7	AR ·55	Similar.	Similar. in field l., M [Pl. xxviii. 7.]
6	51·4 (plated)	AR ·6		
Trihemiobol or Quarter Drachm.				
7	11·6	AR ·4	Similar.	—Δ—P— between the rays of an ornamented star, as on coins of Miletus (cf. Cat. Ion., Pl. xxi. 5—7). [Pl. xxviii. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
PIXODARUS, B.C. 340—334.				
GOLD.				
Euboic-Attic Standard.				
Hemistater.				
1	64·1	A 5	Head of Apollo r., laur., hair hanging loose behind.	ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ Zeus Stratios or Labraundos standing r., as on silver coins. between Zeus and spear, Ξ ?* [Pl. xxviii. 9.]
Hecte.				
2	21·4	A 35	Similar.	ΠΙΞΩΔ Similar. [Pl. xxviii. 10.]
Hemihecton.				
3	10·8	A 25	Similar, head l.	ΠΙΞΩΔΔ Similar. [Pl. xxviii. 11.]
Twenty-fourth.				
4	5·2	A 2	Similar, head l.	Γ Double-axe (labrys). [Pl. xxviii. 12.]
* The style and execution of this coin are not altogether beyond suspicion.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Didrachms.				
			Head of Apollo facing,	ΓΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ [Υ] Zeus Stratios or Laur., with flowing hair; chlamys fastened round neck.
5	107·8	R ·75		Labraundos standing r., holding labrys and spear.
6	107·1	R ·8		
[Pl. xxviii. 13.]				
7	106·2	R ·8		
8	101·7	R ·65		(Y visible in inscr.)
9	101·3	R ·8		(" ")
10	99·	R ·75		(" ")
Drachms.				
11	56·	R ·6	Similar.	ΓΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ Similar.
12	54·8	R ·65		
13	54·6	R ·6		
[Pl. xxviii. 14.]				
14	49·6	R ·55 (plated)		
Trihemiobol or Quarter Drachm.				
15	11·8	R ·35	Similar.	ΟΡΑΔΩΞΙΓ between the eight rays of an ornamented star.
[Pl. xxviii. 15.]				

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>ISLANDS.</p> <hr/> <p>ASTYPALAEA.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>Third Century B.C.</i></p>			
1	Æ .45	Head of Perseus r., wearing winged helmet of Phrygian form.	<p>Harpa.</p> <p>ΞΑ</p> <p>[Pl. xxix. 1.]</p>
2	Æ .45		A Ξ
3	Æ .4		A Ξ Τ Υ Π
<p><i>Second Century B.C.</i></p>			
4	Æ .5	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p>Α beneath which, harpa.</p> <p>[Pl. xxix. 2.]</p>
5	Æ .6	Head of Perseus r., wearing winged helmet of Phrygian form.	ΑΣΤΥ Head of Medusa facing.
6	Æ .55		
7	Æ .55		
8	Æ .55		[Pl. xxix. 3.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	Æ ·5	Head of Medusa facing. [Pl. xxix. 4.]	ΑΣΤΥ Harpa.
10	Æ ·45	<i>First Century B.C.</i>	
11	Æ ·65	Head of young Dionysos r., wreathed with ivy. [Pl. xxix. 5.]	ΑΣΤΥ ΠΑ Veiled female head r. (Astypalaea?): border of dots.
12	Æ ·7	<i>Imperial.</i>	
13	Æ ·75	Veiled female head r., (Astypalaea?) [Pl. xxix. 6.]	ΑΣ ΤΥ ΠΑΑ Male? head r., in crested helmet.
14	Æ ·55	Head of Asklepios r. [Pl. xxix. 7.]	ΑΣΤΥ ΠΑΑ Staff of Asklepios with ser- pent coiled round it.
		<i>Tiberius.</i>	
15	Æ 1·3	Head of Tiberius r., laur.	ΑΣΤΥ[ΠΑ]ΑΑ /// ΩΝ Nike ad- vancing l., holding wreath.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
CALYMNA.				
<i>Early Sixth Century B.C.</i>				
SILVER.				
Babylonian Standard.				
Staters.				
1	156·	AR 1·0	Rude archaic head of bearded warrior, wearing crested helmet, with vizor and cheek-piece.	Lyre (chelys) with seven strings and tortoise-shell bowl, within an incuse adapted to the form of the lyre.
(pierced.)				
[Pl. xxix. 8.]				
2	162·2	AR ·95		
<i>Circ. B.C. 300—190.</i>				
Rhodian Standard.				
Didrachms.				
3	102·4	AR ·8	Head of beardless warrior r., wearing close-fitting crested helmet with vizor over forehead, chin-piece and neck-piece.	KALYMNION Lyre (kithara), the whole within dotted square.
4	101·8	AR ·8		
5	101·8	AR ·8		
6	101·2	AR ·75		
[Pl. xxix. 9.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	100.5	R .75		
8	99.7	R .75		
9	99.6	R .75		
Drachm.				
10	49.	R .6	Similar.	<p style="text-align: center;">KALY MNION</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lyre (kithara).</p>
[Pl. xxix. 10.]				
11	37.5 (worn)	R .55		
Hemidrachm.				
12	22.7	R .5	Similar.	<p style="text-align: center;">Similar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KALY [MNION]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">[Pl. xxix. 11.]</p>
BRONZE.				
13		Æ .8	Similar.	<p style="text-align: center;">MYΛ[AK] NΩN</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lyre (kithara).</p>
14		Æ .65	Similar.	<p style="text-align: center;">KALY (in field l.).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Lyre (kithara).</p>
15		Æ .55		
16		Æ .55		
17		Æ .6		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Similar, head l.	KΛΥ (beneath). Lyre (kithara).
18	Æ ·5		
19	Æ ·5		
20	Æ ·5		
21	Æ ·45		
22	Æ ·5	(varied).	(KΛΛ Y MN ... around)
23	Æ ·5	"	(" ")
24	Æ ·4	Similar, head r.	KΛΥ (in field l.). Lyre (kithara).
25	Æ ·35	Similar.	Lyre (kithara) between two branches.
26	Æ ·3		
27	Æ ·5	Similar, head r. : border of dots.	KΛΥ Female head r., veiled.
28	Æ ·55		
29	Æ ·55		
30	Æ ·45	Similar.	KA within wreath of laurel.

[Pl. xxix. 12.]

[Pl. xxix. 13.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Similar, head r.	KΛΥ below wreath of laurel.
31	Æ · 5		
32	Æ · 5		
33	Æ · 5		
34	Æ · 5		
35	Æ · 55		
36	Æ · 45		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>C A R P A T H O S.</p> <p>POSIDIUM.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Phœnician Standard.</p> <p><i>Sixth Century B.C.</i></p> <p>Staters.</p>				
			Linear square, containing dotted square, within which two dolphins in opposite directions (the upper one l., the lower r.); beneath them a third smaller dolphin r.: in the two upper corners of the square a flower. Above the back of the upper dolphin traces of Π O Σ ?	Incuse square, divided by broad band into two oblong compartments, with rough surface.
1	212.	AR 8		[Carrae.]
<p>(Of. Z. f. N., i., pl. iii., 20.)</p> <p>[Pl. xxix. 14.]</p>				
2	208.4	AR 8	(the larger dolphins in opposite directions (upper one r., lower one l.); no traces of inscr.)	
3	203.	AR 85	(double linear square enclosing dotted square: no flowers in corners and no inscr.)	(The dividing band consists of three parallel lines.)
<p>[Pl. xxix. 15.]</p> <p>[For other varieties see Imhoof, <i>Mon. Grecques</i>, p. 317.]</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>C O S.</p> <p><i>Seventh Century B.C.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Aeginetic Standard.</p> <p>Stater.</p>	
1	189.5	AR .85	Crab.	<p>Rough incuse square irregularly divided into six (?) triangular compartments. Beside it, countermark, small incuse square quartered.</p> <p>[Pl. xxx. 1.]</p> <p>(Cf. also <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1890, pl. ii. 16.)</p>
2	25.	AR .45	Crab.	<p>Rough incuse square containing irregular markings.</p> <p>[Borrell.]</p>
3	24.	AR .4		[Pl. xxx. 2.]
4	21.9	AR .4		
5	10.7	AR .3	Crab.	<p>Obol ?</p> <p>Rough incuse square.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><i>After B.C. 479.</i></p> <p>Attic Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachms.</p>				
			ΚΟΞ Naked athlete preparing to hurl the discus; behind him the prize tripod: border of dots.	Incuse square divided diagonally; in centre, crab: border of dots within square.
6	240·4	AR ·95	(The tripod stands on a basis.)	
[<i>Coins of the Anc.</i> , pl. xi. 36.]				
7	252·5	AR 1·0		(Wreath? border inside square in place of dots.)
[Pl. xxx. 3.]				
8	258·2	AR 1·0	(ΚΩΞ) no border visible.	(no border within square.)
[Pl. xxx. 4.]				
<p><i>Late Fifth Century.</i></p> <p>Attic Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachm.</p>				
			ΚΩΙΟΝ Similar to preceding.	Incuse square, within which border of dots; in centre, crab.
9	253·3	AR ·95	(The tripod stands on a basis.)	
[Pl. xxx. 5.]				
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 366—300.</i></p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Tetradrachms.</p>				
			Head of bearded Herakles l., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab and club.
10	235·5	AR ·9		above, ΦΙΛΕΩΝΙΑΔΞ
[Pl. xxx. 6.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	220.7	AR 1.0		ΚΩΙΟΝ , beneath, ΓΡΑΞΙΑΝ ΑΞ [Bank Coll.]
12	228.4	AR 1.0		no incuse square; beneath, ΑΛΚΙ ΜΑΧΟΣΞ [Pl. xxx. 7.]
13	230.	AR 1.0		no incuse square; beneath, ΔΙΩΝ
14	229.9	AR .9	head r.	" " " [Pl. xxx. 8.]
Didrachms.				
(a) Earlier style.				
			Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab; above which, ΚΩΙΟΝ ; and beneath, magistrate's name and club.
15	105.	AR .75		ΑΡΙΞΤΙΩΝ [Pl. xxx. 9.]
16	99.9	AR .75		ΑΡΙΚΤΙΩΝ
17	96.5	AR .75		ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟΣΞ
			Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Veiled female head, l. (Demeter?)
18	97.	AR .8		behind, ΑΓ or ΑΓ [Pl. xxx. 10.]
19	95.6	AR .75		behind, ΦΙ
(β) Later style.				
20	104.2	AR .75		behind, ΦΙΑ [Pl. xxx. 11.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	93.2	Æ .75		behind, ΦΙΑ
22	102.	Æ .75		„ BITΩΝ
23	103.7	Æ .75		in front, „ (head r.) [Bank Coll.]
24	98.5	Æ .75		„ „ („) [Pl. xxx. 12.]
BRONZE.				
25		Æ .4	Bare head of bearded Herakles r.	ΚΩΙ Crab. [Pl. xxx. 13.]
26		Æ .35	(head beardless.)	 [Pl. xxx. 14.]
27		Æ .55	Female head r., veiled (Demeter?)	ΚΩΙΩΝ Crab, beneath which, magistrate's name and usually club. ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔ [Pl. xxx. 15.]
28		Æ .5		ΑΝΑΞΑΝ
29		Æ .5		ΔΑΜΩΝ and club below.
30		Æ .5		[ΔΙ]ΑΓΟ[ΡΑΞ]?
31		Æ .55		ΕΚΑΤΟΔΩΡ
32		Æ .45		ΗΡΑΓ and club below.
33		Æ .45		ΟΡ[Θ]ΑΓΟ? and club below.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34		Æ ·45		ΓΑΥΞΑΝ† and club above.
35		Æ ·4		ΠΟΛΥΧΑ[ρμος?] and club below.
36		Æ ·5		[ΦΙ]ΛΙΣΚΟΣ
37		Æ ·5		ΦΙΛΙΣΤ[ος]
38		Æ ·55		.. ΑΞΙΜ (Φρασμιήδης? cf. Paton, 310).
39		Æ ·45		illegible, and club below.
40		Æ ·45		"
41		Æ ·5		"
<p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 300—166.</p> <p>(a) <i>Earlier.</i> B.C. 300—190.</p> <p>Tetradrachms.</p>				
42	222·3	Α 1·1	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab; above which, ΚΩΙΟΝ; and beneath, bow in case and magistrate's name. (Κ ΩΙΟ Ν) ΤΙΜΟΛΥ ΚΣ [Pl. xxxi. 1.]
43	231·3	Α 1·1	Similar (later style).	ΚΩΙΟΝ no incuse square, similar type. ΜΟΣΧΙΩΝ [Pl. xxxi. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Didrachms.				
			Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab; above which, ΚΩΙΟΝ; and beneath, magistrate's name and club.
44	98.9	AR .75		ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ [Pl. xxxi. 3.]
45	102.2	AR .8		ΕΜΠΡΕΓΩΝ
46	102.4	AR .75		ΞΕΝΟΜΒΡΟΤΟΣ (no inc. sq.) snail between crab's claws. [Pl. xxxi. 4.]
47	98.	AR .75		ΓΟΥΛΑΡΧΟ[.]
48	101.2	AR .8		ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ
—————				
49	101.5	AR .85		ΙΩΙΛΟΣ (no inc. sq.) [Pl. xxxi. 5.]
50	98.2	AR .8		ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ (no inc. sq.)
51	98.8	AR .8		ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ (") [Pl. xxxi. 6.]
52	105.2	AR .85		ΝΙΚΩΝ (no inc. sq.)
53	101.5	AR .8	(Same die.)	„ (different die.)
54	102.6	AR .8		ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΣ (no inc. sq.)
55	103.	AR .8		ΦΙΛΩΝ (")
—————				
[NOTE.—Nos. 49-55 are later in style than nos. 44-48. Cf. figs. 3, 4 with 5, 6, on the Plate.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Drachms.	
			Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.	Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab; above which, ΚΩΙΟΝ ; and beneath, magistrate's name and club.
56	51.9	Æ .55		ΑΡΧΙΔΑΜΟΣ (inc. sq. not visible).
57	46.3	Æ .65		ΕΜΠΡΕΓΩΝ (")
58	50.4	Æ .6		ΙΑΤΡΟΚΛΗΣ [Pl. xxxi. 7.]
59	49.0	Æ .55		ΙΔΟΜΕΝΕΥΣ
60	51.5	Æ .6		ΙΓΓΟΛΟΧΟΣ
61	53.5	Æ .6		ΛΥΚΩΝ
62	54.8	Æ .6		ΜΟΣΧΙ[ΩΝ]
63	47.5	Æ .65		ΓΟΥΛΥΑΡΧΟΣ (inc. sq. not visible) [Pl. xxxi. 8.]
64	45.2	Æ .65	(Different die.)	ΓΟΥΛΥΑΡΧΟΣ (diff. die) (inc. sq. not visible)
65	45.2	Æ .65		ΑΜΦΙΔΑΜΑΣ? (obscure) (snail? in place of club under crab).
66	47.5	Æ .65		ΩΝΞΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ (incuse square not visible) (snail? in place of club under crab).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Hemidrachms.				
67	23·7	AR ·5	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab; beneath, magistrate's name. [Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ[C] [Pl. xxxi. 9.]
68	21·3	AR ·55	Similar.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab; beneath, club and magistrate's name. ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΣ [Pl. xxxi. 10.]
69		AR ·5 (plated)		ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚ[ΟΣ]!
70	16·5	AR ·45		ΕΓΓΙΝΙΚΟΣ
<i>(β) Later. Circ. B.C. 190—166 ?</i>				
[For tetradrachms of Alexander's types, with symbols Crab and club, and with magistrates' names or monograms, see Paton and Hicks, <i>Inscr. of Cos</i> , p. 311.]				
Didrachms.				
71	104·5	AR ·8	Head of young Herakles in lion's skin, three- quarter face towards r.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab, beneath which club and magistrate's name: the whole within dotted square. ΔΑΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ [Pl. xxxi. 13.]
72	100·2	AR ·8		ΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ
73	98·8	AR ·8		ΙΩΙΛΟΣ
74	102·5	AR ·8		ΜΙΚΩΝ [Pl. xxxi. 14.]
75	91·2	AR ·8		ΜΙΚΩΝ (different dies.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Drachms.				
			Head of bearded Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Crab, beneath which club and magistrate's name: type not enclosed in square.
76	49·8	Α·65		ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Σ]
77	49·	Α·65		”
78	47·	Α·6		ΒΑΤΙΩΝ
79	47·	Α·6		ΛΑΕΡΤΑΣ
80	46·5	Α·65		ΞΑΙΓΡΕΤΟΣ
			[Pl. xxxi. 15.]	
81	46·4	Α·65		ΞΑΙΓΡΕΤΟΣ
82	47·4	Α·6		ΓΥΘΙΩΝ
83	44·	Α·55		ΦΙΛΙΝΟ[Σ]
Hemidrachm.				
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Club and Bow in case; between them magistrate's name.
84	23·	Α·45		ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ; beneath, A
			[Pl. xxxi. 16.]	
Trihemiobol.				
			Similar.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Similar type.
85	13·	Α·45		ΕΚΑΤΟΔΩ ; beneath, coiled ser- pent.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
(a) <i>Earlier.</i> B.C. 300—190†			
Head of young Herakles l., in lion's skin.		ΚΩΙΟΝ Crab and club with magis- trate's name.	
86	Æ ·55	ΑΙΣΧΡΙΩΝ	
87	Æ ·55	ΑΝΑΞΑΝ	
[Pl. xxxi. 11.]			
88	Æ ·6	ΑΡΑΤΟΣ	
89	Æ ·55	ΑΡΧΕΠΟΛ	
90	Æ ·6	[Ε]ΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΣ	
91	Æ ·6	ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ	
92	Æ ·6	”	
93	Æ ·55	ΙΠΠΑΡΧ	
94	Æ ·55	ΚΑΦΙΣΙΟ[Σ]†	
95	Æ ·6	ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ	
96	Æ ·6	[Ξ]ΑΙΓΡΕΤΟΣ	
97	Æ ·6	ΠΑΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ	
98	Æ ·7	... ΣΙ	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
99	Æ ·5	Head of young Herakles l., in lion's skin.	Κ above which, Crab.
100	Æ ·45	type r.	
101	Æ ·45	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙ Incuse square, within which crab and magistrate's name. ΔΑΜΩΝ [Pl. xxxi. 12.]
102	Æ ·45		ΘΑΥΜΙ (no inc. sq.)
(β) <i>Later. Circ. B.C. 190—166?</i>			
103	Æ ·65	Head of young Herakles, three-quarter face to- wards r., wearing lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Bow in case, and club; beneath, magistrate's name. ΑΡΧΩΝ [Pl. xxxi. 17.]
104	Æ ·65		ΘΕΥΔΟΤ[ΟΣ]
105	Æ ·7		[Θ]ΕΥΦΙΛΗΤ[ΟΣ]
106	Æ ·65		”
107	Æ ·7		[Λ]ΑΜΠΙΑΣ
108	Æ ·7		ΠΑΡΜΕΝΙΣΚ[ΟΣ] [Pl. xxxi. 18.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
109	Æ 7		ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ
110	Æ 65		”
111	Æ 45	Head of Helios, full face.	ΚΩΙΟΝ Club and Bow in case; between them, magistrate's name.
112	Æ 45		ΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ
113	Æ 5		[Ε]ΠΙΔΑΥΡΙΟΣ
114	Æ 5		ΜΙΚΥΘΟΣ [Pl. xxxi. 19.]
115	Æ 55	Head of young Herakles l., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Bow in case and magistrate's name. (name obscure, ΑΡΧΙΑΣ ?) [Pl. xxxi. 20.]
116	Æ 45	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙ Bow in case and magistrate's name. ΦΙΛΩΝ ?

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 166—88.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>Drachms.</p>				
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Incuse square, containing crab and club; beneath, magistrate's name.
117	44·3	AR 65		ΑΡΧΙΑΣ , in field l., Δ
				[Pl. XXXII. 1.]
118	46·5	AR 65		ΑΡΧΙΑΣ , in field r., Κ
<p>Drachms of reduced weight, or Tetrobols.</p> <p>(α) With ΚΩΙΩΝ and one Magistrate's name.</p>				
			Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Incuse square, containing coiled serpent and magistrate's name.
119	31·7	AR 65		ΑΝΘΕΣΤ
120	28·6	AR 65		ΑΝΘΕΣ beneath serpent, Α
121	31·	AR 7	(near lower margin A?)	ΑΡΙΣΤΩ outside inc. sq. ΗΙ?
<p>(β) With ΚΩΝ and one Magistrate's name.</p>				
			Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΝ Incuse square, containing coiled serpent and magistrate's name.
122	25·7	AR 55		ΑΝΔΡΟΣ Star behind serpent; outside inc. sq. Α

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
123	34.8	Æ .55	ΑΣ? beneath head.	ΑΝΔΡΟ[Σ] Star behind serpent; outside inc. sq. Δ
124	31.3	Æ .55		ΝΙΚΩΝ Uncertain letter outside inc. sq.
[Pl. xxxii. 2.]				
(γ) With ΚΩΙ or ΚΩ, one name and title <i>προστάτης</i> .				
			Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΙ or ΚΩ Incuse square, con- taining coiled serpent and magis- trate's name and title.
125	30.7	Æ .65		ΠΡΟΣΤ ΕΥΔΑΜ ΚΩΙ; outside inc. sq. Δ
126	33.5	Æ .7		ΠΡΟΣΤ ΘΕΥΔΟΤ ΚΩΙ; out- side, Δ
127	30.7	Æ .6		ΠΡΟΣΤΑ ΘΕΥΔΟΤ ΚΩΙ
128	31.	Æ .55		ΠΡΟΣ ΚΛΕΩ ΚΩ outside inc. sq. Δ
129	29.6	Æ .6		ΠΡΟΣΤ ΝΙΚΙΑΣ ΚΩ out- side inc. sq. Δ
[Pl. xxxii. 3.]				
130	32.	Æ .55		ΠΡΟΣΤ ΝΙΚΙΑ ΚΩ outside inc. sq. ΙΑ
131	28.4	Æ .55		ΠΡΟΣΤ ΦΙΛΙΩΝ ΚΩΙ out- side inc. sq. Δ?

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
(δ) With ΚΩΙ, ΚΩ, or ΚΩΝ and two names.				
			Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΙ, ΚΩ or ΚΩΝ Incuse square containing coiled serpent and two magistrates' names.
132	31.1	Α .6		ΑΓΗΣΙΑ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΘΕΥΦΑΜ } outside square, Δ
133	31.4	Α .55		ΘΕΥΦΑΜ } beneath, ΚΩ ΑΓΗΣΙΑ } outside square, Δ
134	25.4	Α .55		ΤΙΣΑΧ } beneath, ΚΩ ΑΛΚΙΔΑ } outside square, Ε
135	30.6	Α .55		ΑΛΚΙΔΑΜ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΔΕΙΝΙΑΣ } outside square, Δ
136	31.2	Α .55		ΔΕΙΝΙΑΣ } beneath, ΚΩ ΝΙΚΟΣΤ } outside square, Ε
[Pl. xxxii. 4.]				
137	32.	Α .55		ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡ } beneath, ΚΩ ΔΕΙΝΙΑΣ } outside square, Η ?
138	31.5	Α .55		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΛΟΧΟΣ } outside square, Δ
139	32.8	Α .6		ΝΙΚΟΜ } beneath, ΚΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤ } outside square, Δ
140	29.	Α .6		ΕΥΑΡΑ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΗΛΙΟΔΩ } outside square, Η
141	30.	Α .65		ΗΛΙΟΔΩ } beneath, ΚΩ ΕΥΑΡΑΤ } outside square, Η

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
142	32·2	Æ ·6		Η ΛΙΟΔΩ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΕΥΑΡΑΤ } outside square, Η
143	32·8	Æ ·55		Η ΛΙΟΔ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΕΥΑΡΑΤ } outside square, Η
144	24·4	Æ ·55		Η ΛΙΟΔΩ } beneath, ΚΩΝ ΕΥΑΡΑΤ } outside square, Η
145	31·2	Æ ·65		ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΣ } beneath, ΚΩΝ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙ } outside square, Η
146	30·7	Æ ·55		ΠΑΡΜΕ } beneath, ΚΩ ΓΕΝΟΚΛΗ } outside square, Δ
147	29·3	Æ ·55		Π ΑΡΜΕ } beneath, ΚΩ ΓΕΝΟΚ } outside square, Δ
148	28·4	Æ ·6		Τ ΙΜΟΓ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΕΥΔΑ } outside square, Η
149	31·	Æ ·6		ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝ } beneath, ΚΩΝ ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΥ } (star behind serpent.)
150	28·7	Æ ·6	beneath head, Δ	ΤΙ ΜΟΞ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΕΚΑΤΑ } outside square, Δ (star behind serpent.)
[Pl. xxxii. 5.]				
151	25·1	Æ ·55	” ” ”	” ” ”
152	25·3	Æ ·55		ΕΚΑΤΑΙ } beneath, ΚΩΙ ΙΕΙΝΟΣ } (star behind serpent.)
153	30·5	Æ ·6		Φ ΙΛΟΦ } beneath, ΚΩΝ ΜΕΝΩΝ } outside square, Δ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
154	30.4	Æ .55		Φ ΙΛΟΦ } ΜΕΝΩΝ } beneath, ΚΩ outside square, Ε ?
155	29.4	Æ .6		Φ ΙΛΟΦ } ΜΕΝΩΝ } beneath, ΚΩ outside square, Η ?
BRONZE.				
			Head of young Herakles three-quarter face towards r., wearing lion's skin.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Bow in case and club, and magistrate's name.
156		Æ .65		ΑΓΛΑΟΣ
157		Æ .6		"
158		Æ .65		"
159		Æ .6		ΔΙΟΜΕ
160		Æ .65		ΔΙΟΦΑΝ [Pl. xxxii. 6.]
161		Æ .65		ΕΥΚΡΑ
162		Æ .6		"
163		Æ .65		ΣΩΠΑΤ
164		Æ .65		illegible.

Nos. 156—164 closely resemble nos. 103—110 of the previous period, but they are distinctly later in style and the inscription is ΚΩΙΩΝ in place of ΚΩΙΟΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 88—50.</p>				
<p>SILVER.</p>				
<p>Rhodian (?) Standard.</p>				
<p>Triobols.</p>				
			<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ Lyre (kithara) and magistrate's name.</p>
165	20·7	Æ ·45	<p>ΑΡΙΣΤΑΙΟΣ</p>	
166	19·4	Æ ·55	<p>ΑΡΙΣΤΑ[ΙΟΣ]</p>	
167	24·1	Æ ·45	<p>”</p>	
168	19·1	Æ ·5	<p>[ΚΑ]ΛΛΙΠ</p>	
<p>Diobol (?)</p>				
			<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ Lyre (kithara) and magistrate's name.</p>
169	16·5	Æ ·55	<p>ΙΕΡΩΝ</p>	
<p>[Pl. XXXII. 7.]</p>				
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
			<p>Head of Apollo r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ Lyre (chelys); and magistrate's name: the whole within laurel-wreath.</p>
170		Æ ·95	<p>ΑΛΚΙΔΑΜ</p>	
171		Æ ·95	<p>”</p>	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
172		Æ ·9		EMMENI
173		Æ 1·0		EMMEN
174		Æ 1·0	[Pl. xxxii. 8.]	ΕΥΚΡΑΤ
175		Æ ·95		ΕΥΚΡΑΤ
176		Æ ·95		ΕΥΚΡΑ
<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Drachm.</p>				
177	39·	Æ ·6	Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΙ Serpent-staff and magistrate's name : the whole within laurel? wreath.
<p>Α Γ Η Σ Ι Α Σ Κ</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 9.]</p>				
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
178		Æ ·9	Head of Asklepios r., laur.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Serpent-staff and magis- trate's name : border of dots.
<p>Α Γ Η Σ Ι Α Σ</p> <p>[Pl. xxxii. 10.]</p>				
179		Æ ·85		ΑΓΛΑΟΣ
180		Æ ·85		"
181		Æ ·8		"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
182		Æ .85		ΑΓΝΩΝ (?)
183		Æ .9		ΔΙΟΦΑΝ
184		Æ .85		ΔΙΟΦΑ
185		Æ .85		ΚΛΕΥΜΑ
186		Æ .85		ΝΙΚΟΜΗ
187		Æ .85		ΠΟΛΥΔΑ
188		Æ .85		ΠΟΛΥΧ(άρης ?)
189		Æ .85		ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ
190		Æ .85		ΦΙΛΙΝΟΣ
191		Æ .85		ΧΑΡΙΔΑ
SILVER.				
Drachm.				
			Head of Asklepios r., laur. : border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΟΝ Coiled serpent r. ; beneath, magistrate's name : border of dots.
192	36.2	Α .6		ΠΥΘΟΚΛΗΣ
193	32.9	Α .6		” star behind serpent.

[Pl. xxxii. 11.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.			
		Head of Asklepios r., laur. : border of dots.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Coiled serpent r., and magistrate's name : border of dots.
194	Æ ·85		ΕΥΑΡΑΤΟΣΔΙ
195	Æ ·85		ΠΥΘΟΚΛΗΣ [Pl. XXXII. 12.]
NIKIAS, TYRANT OF COS.			
<i>Circ. B.C. 50 to time of Augustus.</i>			
		ΝΙΚΙΑΣ Head of Nikias r., diademed : border of dots.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Head of Asklepios r., laur. ; behind, magistrate's name : border of dots.
196	Æ 1·25		ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ
197	Æ 1·2		ΕΥΚΑΡΠΟΣ
198	Æ 1·2		ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΙΔΗΣ
199	Æ 1·2		ΧΑΡΜΥΛΟΣ [Pl. XXXII. 13.]
200	Æ 1·2		ΧΑΡΜΥΛΟΣ
<i>Imperial Times.</i>			
(α) Without heads of Emperors.			
		Bust of Asklepios (?) l., laur. : border of dots.	Inscr. obscure. (ΚΩΙΩΝ ΠΥΘΟ ΚΛΗΣ ?) Coiled serpent r. : bor- der of dots.
201	Æ ·7		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
202	Æ ·95	Bust of Asklepios r., laur.; in front, serpent-staff: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Lyre (kithara); the whole within laurel-wreath: border of dots.
[Pl. xxxiii. 1.]			
203	Æ ·8	Head of Asklepios r., laur.: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Similar.
204	Æ ·8	ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΟ[Σ] Head of Asklepios r., laur.: in front, serpent-staff: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Veiled female figure, seated l., resting her chin upon her r. hand: border of dots.
[Pl. xxxiii. 2.]			
205	Æ ·65	ΚΩΙΩΝ Bust of Asklepios r., laur.; in front, serpent-staff: border of dots.	Palladium l., wielding spear and armed with shield: in front, altar and olive-tree: border of dots. behind, ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΣ
206	Æ ·85	Head of Poseidon r.; in front, dolphin: border of dots.	ΚΥ in laurel-wreath: border of dots. ΙΩΝ
207	Æ ·7		ΚΥ ΙΩΝ [Bank Coll.]
208	Æ 1·05	Bust of Herakles r., bearded; club over l. shoulder: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ Lebes on tripod stand: perched Ν Ω on the rim are two doves, drinking: border of dots.
[Pl. xxxiii. 3.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
209	Æ 95	ΟΔΑ ΜΟC Bust of Demos r., bearded; border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Herakles bearded, naked, standing to front, head r., holding on l. arm infant and lion's skin; at his feet, crab: border of dots.
[Pl. xxxiii. 4.]			
210	Æ 85	ΑΒΟ ΥΛΑ Bust of Boule r., veiled: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Herakles bearded, naked, seated to front on rock, head r., turned towards infant, whom he holds upon his l. knee; r. arm of Herakles raised above his head; in field r., above infant's head, star, on l. foot, crab: border of dots.
[Pl. xxxiii. 5.]			
211	Æ 85		
212	Æ 85	ΞΕΝΟ ΦΩΝ Head of Xenophon the Physician r., bare: border of dots.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Hygieia standing r., feeding serpent from patera: border of dots.
213	Æ 8		
[Pl. xxxiii. 6.]			
214	Æ 75	ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ [I]ΕΡΕΥ [C] Head of Xenophon the Physician r., bare: border of dots.	ΚΩ Ι ΩΝ Serpent-staff: border of dots.
215	Æ 55		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
216	Æ ·55	<p>ΙΠ Head of Hippokrates the Physician r., bearded : in front, serpent-staff : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΚΩ ΙΩΝ Serpent-staff: border of dots. Same die as preceding.</p>
[Pl. xxxiii. 7.]			
217	Æ ·5	<p>Bust of City Tyche r., turreted : border of dots.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ Kalathos containing poppy-head and two ears of corn ; on either side, a torch : border of dots.</p>
[Pl. xxxiii. 8.]			
218	Æ ·55		
<i>Imperial.</i>			
(β) With heads and names of Emperors.			
Augustus.			
219	Æ ·8	<p>ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ Head of Asklepios r., laur., and magistrate's name.</p> <p>ΝΙΚ[ΑΓΟΡΑΣ] ΔΑ</p>
220	Æ ·85	[Pl. xxxiii. 9.]	
221	Æ ·75		
222	Æ ·75	[ΝΙΚΑΓΟ]ΡΑΣ ΔΑ	
223	Æ ·85		
224	Æ ·75	<p>ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.</p> <p>ΚΩΙΩΝ</p>	<p>ΕΙΡΑΝΑ Head of Eirene r., laur., hair rolled : around, magistrate's name.</p> <p>ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΥ</p>
225	Æ ·85		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Club, serpent-staff, and name.
226	Æ 65		ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ
227	Æ 65		”
228	Æ 6		”
		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Serpent-staff and magistrate's name.
229	Æ 75		ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟΣΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΥ
		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Head of Herakles r., in lion's skin, and magistrate's name.
230	Æ 6		ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟΣ
231	Æ 55		”
232	Æ 6		”
233	Æ 6		”
234	Æ 55		”
		Caius (Caligula).	
		ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕ ΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ Head of Caligula r., laur.	ΚΩ ΙΩΝ Serpent coiled r., around, Ω ΟΠΤΙΜΟΣ ΕΥΔΑΜΟΣ Β
235	Æ 1		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Domitian.	
236	Æ 6 ΕΒΑΣΤ .. Head of Domitian r., laur.	ΚΩ [Ι]ΩΝ Serpent-staff.
		Domitia.	
237	Æ 5	ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ (obscure) Bust of Do- mitia r.	ΚΩΙΩΝ Two long torches appa- rently bound with wreaths.
238	Æ 5		
		Trajan (1)	
239	Æ 9	Inscr. obscure. Head of Trajan r., laur.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Herakles, naked, stand- ing to front, head l., holding in out- stretched r. patera ?, and on l. arm club and lion's skin.
240	Æ 7	Inscr. obscure. Head of Trajan r., laur.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Club.
		Hadrian.	
241	Æ 1·1 ΚΑΙCΑΡΑΔ ΠΑΝΟC ΟΛΟΝ (1) ///// Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing paluda- mentum.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Asklepios facing, head l., resting with r. on serpent-staff.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		<p>ΑΥΤΟΚ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB Similar.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Statue on basis of Herakles naked, to front, head r., resting on club covered with lion's skin.</p>
242	Æ ·85		
243	Æ ·5	<p>Inscr. obscure. Head of Hadrian r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ. Helmeted bust of Athena l.</p>
Antoninus Pius.			
244	Æ 1·2	<p>ΑΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΔΡΙ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟC Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Veiled female figure standing l., resting on sceptre and holding patera over portable lighted altar. [Pl. xxxiii. 11.]</p>
245	Æ 1·15	<p>Similar, but C in place of Σ</p>	<p>Similar.</p>
L. Verus.			
246	Æ 1·4	<p>ΑΥ·Κ·ΛΟΥ·ΑΥΡ·ΟΥΗ ΡΟC. CEBAC·ΑΡ ΜΕΝΙΑΚΟC Bust of L. Verus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙΩΝ in ex. Distyle temple, containing statues of Asklepios l. and Hygieia r., with usual attributes.</p>
Julia Domna.			
247	Æ ·8	<p>ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CEBACTH Bust of Domna r.</p>	<p>ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Veiled female figure standing l., resting on sceptre and holding patera over portable lighted altar.</p>

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Caracalla.			
248	Æ 1-25	ΑΥ·Κ·ΜΑΡ·ΑΥ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wear- ing cuirass and paluda- mentum.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Statue on basis of naked Herakles l., holding in outstretched r. patera, and on l. arm club and lion's skin. [Pl. xxxiii. 12.]
249	Æ 1.	ΜΑΡ ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ ΝΟC Similar.	ΚΩΙ Ω[N] Nike standing l., hold- ing wreath and palm; around, ΑΡ ΧΗC ΜΕ ΝΕ [ΚΡΑΤΟΥC]
Geta.			
250	Æ 1	ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΟΤΙ CΕΠΤΙ ΓΕΤΑC Bust of Geta r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Nike standing l., hold- ing wreath and palm; around, [ΑΡ ΧΗC] ΜΕ Ν Ε ΚΡΑ ΤΟΥC
Philippus Senior.			
251	Æ 1-15	ΑΥΤ·Κ·Μ·ΙΟΥ· ΦΙΛΙΠ ΠΟΥC Bust of Philip r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.	ΚΩΙ ΩΝ Female figure turreted, facing, resting on sceptre with r., and holding cornucopiae on l. arm; she wears long chiton, peplos and veil (City Tyche ?) [Pl. xxxiii. 13.]
(For Alliance Coin with Halicarnassus, see supra p. 112.)			


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>M E G I S T E.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 333—304.</i></p> <p>Rhodian Standard.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Drachms.</p>				
			Head of Helios l., with short hair, on radiate disk.	M E Rose with bud on either side: whole in incuse circle.
1	43·	AR ·6		[Pl. xxxiv. 1.]
2	46·	AR ·55		[Pl. xxxiv. 2.]
3	48·5	AR ·55		[Pl. xxxiv. 3.]
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
4		Æ ·4	Similar head r.	M E Rose.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
N I S Y R O S.			
<i>Circ. B.C. 350—300.</i>			
BRONZE.			
1	Æ · 5	Bearded head r. (Poseidon).	NI Dolphin r., and trident crossed.
2	Æ · 4	Similar.	Dolphin r.; beneath, trident r.
[Pl. xxxiv. 4.]			
3	Æ · 4	Head of Zeus Ammon, r., laur.	NI Dolphin r. and trident?
4	Æ · 55	Female head r., in stephane, hair rolled.	Dolphin r.; beneath, trident l.
[Pl. xxxiv. 5.]			
5	Æ · 5		N I Σ Y
6	Æ · 45		"
7	Æ · 5		"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>R H O D E S.</p> <hr/> <p>C A M I R U S.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 600—500.</i></p> <p>ELECTRUM.</p> <p>Aeginetic Standard.</p> <p>Twenty-fourth.</p>	
1	8.1	El. .3	Fig-leaf.	<p>Incuse square, within which a deeper small incuse depression.</p> <p>(Lawson, Smyrna.)</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiv. 6.]</p>
			<p>SILVER.</p> <p>Aeginetic Standard.</p> <p>Staters.</p>	
2	189.6	AR .75	Fig-leaf with sprouts in the form Y in the intervals of the lobes.	<p>Incuse divided into two oblong compartments, with rough surfaces.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiv. 7.]</p>
3	187.	AR .85	(two young figs sprouting from stalk of leaf.)	<p>[Pl. xxxiv. 8.]</p>
4	181.	AR .8	(two young figs sprouting from stalk of leaf.)	
5	185.	AR .8		(surfaces scored with irregular lines.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	181·	AR ·85	(leaf more realistic, no sprouts between lobes, A- M beside stalk.)	(surfaces scored with irregular lines.)
			[Pl. xxxiv. 9.]	
7	184·7	AR ·8	(leaf more realistic, no sprouts between lobes; without inscr.)	(surfaces scored with irregular lines.)
			Drachma.	
			Fig-leaf with sprouts between lobes, as on no. 2.	Incuse square divided into two oblong compartments.
8	93·1	AR ·6		
			[Pl. xxxiv. 10.]	
9	92·8	AR ·65	(Stalk of leaf ends in volutes.)	(Rough incuse square.)
			[Pl. xxxiv. 11.]	
			Tritemorion.	
10	9·1	AR ·3	Fig-leaf.	Incuse square.
			Hemiobol.	
11	7·6	AR ·25	Fig-leaf.	Incuse square.
			<i>Circ. B.C. 500—408.</i>	
			Persic † Standard.	
			Stater.	
12	175·2	AR ·75	Fig-leaf with sprouts in the form of Y in the intervals of the lobes.	KAMI within an incuse square PEΩN divided into two oblong halves.
			[Pl. xxxiv. 12.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	18·3	R ·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Trihemiol.</p> <p>Fig-leaf.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">K A within incuse square divided into two oblong halves.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiv. 13.]</p>
14	14·2	R ·4	<p style="text-align: center;">Obol.</p> <p>Rose,</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">KA Griffin's head l.: the whole in incuse square.*</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiv. 14.]</p>
15		Æ ·35	<p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p> <p>Fig-leaf.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">K A in two quarters of a wheel of four spokes: the whole within circular incuse.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxiv. 15.]</p> <p>* This coin is conjecturally attributed by Imhoof-Blumer (<i>Mon. Gr.</i>, p. 321) to the small island of Casos, about 70 stadia W. of Carpathos (Strab., x. 18). As the types differ from those of the contemporary coins of Camirus, and as Casos seems to have been a prosperous port, as it was assessed at 1000 drachms in the Athenian tribute lists, there is something to be said in favour of M. Imhoof-Blumer's hypothesis. On the other hand it seems very improbable that the Rose, the characteristic symbol of the island of Rhodes, should make its first appearance as a coin-type at Casos.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>I A L Y S U S.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 500—408.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Phoenician Standard.</p> <p>Staters.</p>				
1	222.8	R .8	Forepart of winged boar l.	<p>IEAVΞION Eagle's head r. within dotted square; in r. upper corner a floral volute : whole in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxv. 1.]</p>
2	229.4	R .9	(type r.)	<p> (IAAVΞION type l.)</p> <p>[Pl. xxxv. 2.]</p>
3	223.4	R 1.05	<p>IAAV Ξ I ON</p> <p>Forepart of winged boar l.; beneath, helmet with cheek pieces; border of dots: flat fabric.</p>	<p>IAAVΞION Eagle's head l. within dotted square; volute as above in l. corner: whole in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. xxxv. 3.]</p>
<p>Diobols.</p>				
4	16.1	R .35	Forepart of winged boar l.	<p>No inscr. Eagle's head l. in dotted square: whole in incuse square.</p>
5	14.8	R .35		
<p>Obol.</p>				
6	7.8	R .25	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Persic Standard.	
			Drachm.	
7	75·9	R·6	Forepart of winged boar l.	No inscr. Eagle's head l. in dotted square; volute in l. upper corner as above: whole in incuse square.
			[Pl. xxxv. 4.]	
			Triobol?	
8	31·6	R·45	Similar.	Similar.
			[Pl. xxxv. 5.]	
			Hemiobol.	
9	6·5	R·3	Forepart of winged horse r.	A Rose within dotted square: whole in incuse square.
			[Pl. xxxv. 6.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>L I N D U S.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 600—500.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Phoenician Standard.</p> <p>Staters.</p>				
			Lion's head r., with open jaws, within dotted square.	Incuse divided into two oblong compartments, the surfaces of which are scored with irregular lines. [Bank Collection.]
1	210.3	R .85		[Pl. xxxv. 7.]
2	213.	R .8	(tuft of hair on lion's forehead, dotted square not seen.)	(ΛΙΝΔΙ on bar dividing incuses; surfaces maculated.)
				[Pl. xxxv. 8.]
<p>Diobols.</p>				
			Lion's head r., with open jaws.	Incuse square divided into two oblong halves; surfaces irregular.
3	16.1	R .35		[Pl. xxxv. 9.]
4	15.2	R .35		
5	13.7	R .35		[Newton.]


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p data-bbox="443 293 664 321">Circ. B.C. 500—408.</p> <p data-bbox="436 345 674 373">Phoenician Standard.</p> <p data-bbox="487 397 622 425">Tetrobols.</p>				
			Forepart of horse r.*	Lion's head l., with open jaws, within dotted square: whole in incuse square.
6	33.2	R .45		
7	33.	R .45		(type r.)
8	32.7	R .45		(")
9	32.3	R .45		(")
[Pl. xxxv. 10.]				
10	32.	R .45		(type r.)
11	31.6	R .4		(")
Obol.				
			Forepart of horse r.	Lion's head l., with open jaws, within dotted square: whole in incuse square.
12	7.9	R .25		
<p>* Most of these coins have a faint inscription in front of the horse, apparently [Λ]ΙΝΔΙ. Nos. 6—12, with the exception of no. 8, were procured from M. Biliotti during the time that he was consul at Rhodes. M. J. P. Sir's attribution of them to Mylasa (<i>Nouv. Chron.</i> 1890) is untenable.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Sise.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			R H O D U S. Circ. B.C. 408—400. SILVER. Attic Standard.* Tetradrachm.	
1	258·8	AR ·95	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair flying loose; rough work.	POΔION Rose; on either side, vine tendril and bunch of grapes symmetrically arranged: the whole in incuse square. [Pl. xxxvi. 1.] Hemidrachms. Similar type. [P]ΘΔΙΟ† (sic) Similar. [Pl. xxxvi. 2.]
3	29·5	AR ·5	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., and inclined on one side as if looking over shoulder; hair flying loose.	P O Rose: incuse square.
4	28·7	AR ·45		[Pl. xxxvi. 3.]
5	28·4	AR ·45		[Pl. xxxvi. 4.]
6	28·3	AR ·5		
7	28·3	AR ·45		
8	28·6	AR ·45		(Astragalos in place of letter O)†

* The coins of Samos of this period are also of Attic weight.

† Cf. Imhoof-Blumer, *Zeit. f. Num.* 1880, p. 28, no. 9.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	27.6	A 45	Similar.	<p>P O Head of Rhodos r., hair in sphenone: whole in incuse square.*</p>
Circ. B.C. 400—333.				
GOLD.				
Euboic Standard.				
Stater.				
10	132.6	A 7	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair falling in locks suggesting rays.	<p>POΔION Rose with vine-branch, grapes, and E on l., and rose bud on r.: traces of incuse square.</p>
[Pl. xxxiv. 5.]				
SILVER.				
Rhodian Standard.				
Tetradrachms.				
11	234.2	A 95	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	<p>POΔION Rose with bud; in field, varying letter and symbol: whole in incuse square.</p>
12	233.8	A 9		<p>l., sphinx seated l; r., pendent† bud.</p>
				<p>l., bud and A ; r., eye in profile, with eyebrow, r.</p>
<p>* Imhoof-Blumer, l.c., no. 10, describes a specimen with the letter Λ (Δ ?) behind the head of Rhodos in the left upper corner of the square, and with stars upon the sphenone of the goddess.</p>				
<p>† The bud on all the other specimens (nos. 11—25) is in an upright position.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13	229·	AR ·95		l., bud and A; r., 
14	233·	AR ·95		l., ear of corn; r., bell-shaped flower in place of bud, and A
15	228·4	AR ·9		l., bud and Δ; r., dolphin downwards.
16	232·5	AR ·95		l., bud and I; r., lyre (kithara).
[Pl. xxxvi. 6.]				
17	233·2	AR ·9		l., bud and I; r., caduceus.
18	229·7	AR ·9		l., bud and ε; r., owl r.
19	233·6	AR ·95		l., bud and T; r., aplustre(?) of unusual form:
[Pl. xxxvi. 7.]				
20	235·	AR ·95		(POΔ ION); l., φ and obscure symbol; r., bud.
21	229·7	AR ·95		l., bud and φ; r., ▼ and shell (pecten).
22	236·6	AR 1·		l., bud and φ; r., grain of corn.
23	233·6	AR ·95		(POΔ ION); l., grain of corn and φ r., bud.
24	229·8	AR ·95		l., bud and φ; r., kylix.
25	235·8	AR ·95		l., bud and φ; r., Boeotian shield.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Didrachms.				
			Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	POΔION Rose with bud; in field, varying symbol and letter: whole in incuse square.
26	104.6	Æ .75		l., thunderbolt and Δ ; r., bud. (incuse square not apparent.)
27	105.5	Æ .8		l., bunch of grapes and E ; r., bud. [Pl. xxxvi. 8.]
28	106.2	Æ .7		Similar.
29	103.5	Æ .7		"
30	100.5	Æ .75		" (incuse circular.)
31	104.4	Æ .75		l., grapes hanging from stalk attached to rose, and E ; r., bud; (incuse not apparent).
32	102.7	Æ .7		Similar(?) (").
33	103.9	Æ .7		Similar, but E in field r.
34	104.8	Æ .7		E Y l., grapes; r., bud; (incuse not apparent). [Pl. xxxvi. 9.]
35	99.8	Æ .8		l., grapes and EY ; r., bud (incuse not apparent). [Pl. xxxvi. 10.]
36	103.3	Æ .75		E Y l., grapes hanging from stalk attached to rose; r., bud; (incuse not apparent).
37	100.9	Æ .75		l., bee and NI ; r., bud; (incuse not apparent).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Drachms.				
38	52.1	AR .6	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	POΔION Rose; details varied: whole in incuse square. l., grapes and Δ; r., bud.
39	56.	AR .6		bud pendent from stalk on either side; in field r.,
[Pl. xxxvi. 11.]				
40	53.8	AR .55		Similar.
Didrachm.				
41	101.3	AR .75	Head of Helios in profile r., hair bound with radiate taenia.	POΔION Rose. l., cornucopiae and EY; r., bud. [Pl. xxxvi. 12.]
Diobol.				
42	17.3	AR .4	Similar.	P [O] Two rosebuds springing from opening leaves: whole in incuse. between buds, E [Pl. xxxvi. 13.]
<i>Circ. B.C. 333—304.</i>				
Didrachms.				
43	101.4	AR .75	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	P O Rose with bud on r. side, varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above. ANTI ear of corn.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
44	97.8	Æ 75		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΙΟΣ ivy-wreath suspended from rose: (whole in well-marked incuse circle).
45	102.5	Æ 8		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ prow. [Pl. xxxvii. 1.]
46	97.1	Æ 75		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΟ[ΧΟ]Σ harpa.
47	99.	Æ 7		ΕΡΑΣΙΚΛΗΣ helmet. [Pl. xxxvii. 2.]
48	101.5	Æ 75		ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ!* lamp suspended from rose.
Didrachms.				
			Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face towards r.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ Rose with bud on r. side, varying symbol on l., and (usually) initials of magistrate's names: border of dots.
49	99.6	Æ 75		pileus surmounted by star.
50	102.6	Æ 75		star and ΔΙ
51	99.7	Æ 8		" "
52	101.8	Æ 8		harpa and Υ [Pl. xxxvii. 3.]
53	101.8	Æ 75		harpa and ΕΥ
54	101.	Æ 8		" "
55	100.2	Æ 8		" "

* ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ is scarcely legible on this specimen, but it can be read on the drachm (no. 60) bearing the same symbol.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Drachms.*				
56	51·5	AR ·55	Head of Helios unradiate, three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	[PO]ΔIO[N] Rose with bud on r. side, and on l. symbol and letter. star and Δ
57	51·	AR ·55		" " [Pl. xxxvii. 4.]
58	40·9	AR ·5	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	P O Rose with bud on r. side, varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above. name illegible. Trident.
59	49·7	AR ·55		ΕΡΑΣΙΚ[ΛΗ] helmet. [Pl. xxxvii. 5.]
60	47·3	AR ·6		ΦΙΛΩΝΙΔΑΣ Lamp suspended from rose.
Triobols or Hemidrachms.				
61	23·2	AR ·5	Head of Helios three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	P O Rose with bud on r. side. l., grapes.
62	25·9	AR ·5		l., Δ (inscr. PO in field l.) [Pl. xxxvii. 6.]
<p>* These drachms are distinctly earlier in style than nos. 153 sqq. <i>infra</i>, which bear the same types.</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Trihemiobols or Quarter-drachms.				
			Head of Helios in profile, r., radiate.	P O Two rosebuds springing from opening leaves; between them, varying symbol: border of dots.
63	14·6	Æ 4		symbol uncertain.
				[Pl. xxxvii. 7.]
64	13·2	Æ 4		Artemis with torch, running r.
65	13·6	Æ 4		lyre.
66	13·3	Æ 4		"
				[Pl. xxxvii. 8.]
67	13·8	Æ 4		shell (pecten).
68	13·7	Æ 4		lamp.*
69	15·5	Æ 4		ivy-wreath.†
BRONZE.				
			P O Rose.	Rose with bud.
70	Æ 35			traces of letters or symbol in field l.
71	Æ 4			" " "
72	Æ 45			([P O]) " " "
73	Æ 4		in field l., Σ	[Pl. xxxvii. 9.]

* Cf. drachm no. 60 and didrachm no. 48.

† Cf. didrachm no. 44.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Rhodos r., wearing stephane, earring and necklace.	P O Rose with bud on r., and varying symbol on l., or letter.
74	Æ ·45		grapes. [Pl. xxxvii. 10.]
75	Æ ·45		grapes.
76	Æ ·45		"
77	Æ ·45		"
78	Æ ·45		" (on r., bud on l.)
79	Æ ·45		ear of corn.
80	Æ ·45		"
81	Æ ·45		"
82	Æ ·45		thunderbolt. [Pl. xxxvii. 11.]
83	Æ ·45		thunderbolt.
84	Æ ·45		"
85	Æ ·45		ivy-leaf. [Pl. xxxvii. 12.]
86	Æ ·45		dolphin.
87	Æ ·45		"
88	Æ ·45		trident.
89	Æ ·45		"

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
90	Æ ·5		cornucopiae.
91	Æ ·45		race-torch.
92	Æ ·45		”
93	Æ ·45		shell (pecten). [Pl. xxxvii. 13.]
94	Æ ·45		shell (pecten).
95	Æ ·45		” (on r., bud on l.)
96	Æ ·45		” (” ”)
97	Æ ·45		star.
98	Æ ·45		”
99	Æ ·45		horse's head r.
100	Æ ·45		spear-head †
101	Æ ·5		”
102	Æ ·45		shell †, funnel-shaped (on r., bud on l.)
103	Æ ·45		” ” (” ”)
104	Æ ·45		strung bow †
105	Æ ·45		bee †

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
106		Æ .35		no symbol visible.
107		Æ .4		" "
108		Æ .45		Λ
109		Æ .45		E
110		Æ .45		I
111		Æ .45		"
112		Æ .45		Μ
				[Pl. xxxvii. 14.]
113		Æ .45		Μ
114		Æ .45		Γ
115		Æ .45		"
116		Æ .45		X
117		Æ .45		"
				[The average weight of these bronze coins is about 23 grains.]
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 304—166.
				Tetradrachms.
			Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face to- wards r.	P O (in field) Rose with bud on r., varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above: border of dots.
118	202.3	Æ .95		ΑΕΤΙΩΝ; symbol, vase (skyphos).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Similar.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ (above); magistrate's name in field.
119	207·5	Æ 1·05		ΑΚΕΞΙΞ ; symbol, dolphin.
120	208·	Æ ·9		ΑΜΕΙΝ ΙΑΞ ; symbol, prow, r. [Pl. xxxviii. 1.]
121	206·4	Æ ·95		ΑΜΕΙΝΙ ΑΞ ; symbol, prow, r.
122	206·7	Æ 1·1		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚ ΠΙΤΟΞ ; symbol, aplustre.
			Similar.	Ρ Ο (in field), magistrate's name above.
123	198·1	Æ ·95		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΙΤΟΞ ; symbol, aplustre.
			Similar.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ (above); magistrate's name in field.
124	205·7	Æ 1·		ΕΥΚΡΑ ΤΗΞ ; symbol, thunder-bolt.
			Similar.	ΡΟΔΙ ΟΝ (in field); magistrate's name above.
125	204·8	Æ 1·05	(Countermark, bull's head facing.)*	ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΞ ; symbol, thunder-bolt. [Pl. xxxviii. 2.]

* This Bull's head countermark may have been placed on the coin at Cnidus. Cf. Bull's head as a coin-type on Onidian bronze coins of this period. (Pl. xv. 19.)

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Similar.	P O (in field); magistrate's name above.
126	206·4	AR 1·05		ΘΑΡΞΥΤΑΞ ; symbol, eagle with raised wing r. on thunderbolt.
127	199·5	AR 1·05		" " "
128	204·	AR 1·		ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ ; symb., female figure standing to front, clad in long chiton and peplos, her l. hand raised to her breast, holding dove (?); on her head polos. (Aphrodite ?)*
[Pl. xxxviii. 3.]				
Didrachms.				
			Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face towards r.	P O (in field) Rose with bud on r., varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above: border of dots.
129	95·7	AR ·8		ΑΓΕΜΑΧΟΥ ; symb., wreath.
130	103·6	AR ·8		ΑΓΗΞΙΔΑΜΟΞ ; symb., Artemis running l., holding torch.
[Pl. xxxviii. 4.]				
131	103·4	AR ·8		ΑΓΗΞΙΔΑΜΟΞ ; symb., Artemis running l., holding torch.
132	101·7	AR ·75		" " "
133	94·2	AR ·75		ΑΕΤΙΩΝ ; symb., thyrsos bound with fillet.
[Pl. xxxviii. 5.]				
* Cf. terra cotta statuettes of Aphrodite from Camirus, in the Brit. Mus.				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Sise.	Obverse.	Reverse.
134	105·	Α · 8	Similar.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ (above); magistrate's name in field. ΑΜΕΙΝ ΙΑΞ; symb., aplustre.
135	100·4	Α · 8	Similar.	Ρ Ο (in field); magistrate's name above. ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ; symbol, oval shield.
136	101·4	Α · 8		ΑΡΙΣΤΑΚΟΣ; symb.cultus-statue of Aphrodite? to front. (cf. no. 128.)
[Pl. xxxviii. 6.]				
137	101·2	Α · 8		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ; symb., ear of corn.
138	101·4	Α · 8		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ; symb., aplustre.
139	103·4	Α · 8		ΕΡΑΞΙΚΛΗΣ; symbol, helmet. (cf. no. 47, didrachm with same name and symbol, but with un-radiate head.)
[Pl. xxxviii. 7.]				
140	98·5	Α · 75		ΕΡΑΞΙΚΛΗΣ; symb., helmet.
141	104·4	Α · 75	Similar.	ΡΟΔΙΟΝ (above); magistrate's name in field. ΕΥΚΡΑ ΤΗΣ; symb., anchor.
142	97·5	Α · 75	Similar.	Ρ Ο (in field); magistrate's name above. ΘΑΡΞΥΤΑΞ; symb., eagle with raised wing r. on wreath.


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
143	104.8	AR .75		ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ Athena standing l., helmeted, holds in r. a plustre, in l. mast or trophy-stand.
144	103.5	AR .75		" " "
145	102.4	AR .75		ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ Nike in place of Athena; r. hand raised, holding a plustre †
146	101.9	AR .75		" " "
147	88.6	AR .75		ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ serpent †
148	98.5	AR .75		ΟΝΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ eagle on thunderbolt.
149	104.2	AR .8		ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ bow in case and club, crossed.
150	103.9	AR .8		ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ terminal figure facing. (Silenos drinking from askos †)
151	103.6	AR .85		" "
152	100.1	AR .75		" "
[Pl. xxxviii. 8.]				
Drachms.				
			Head of Helios unradiate, three-quarter face towards r., hair loose.	Ρ Ο Rose with bud on r., varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above.
153	40.6	AR .55		ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ butterfly.
154	39.	AR .65		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
155	40.4	AR .65	(head towards l.)	ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ caduceus. [Pl. xxxix. 1.]
156	39.2	AR .65	(head towards l. Counter- mark uncertain object.)	ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ " "
157	37.5	AR .55	(head towards l.)	" "
158	35.6	AR .6	(")	" "
159	35.5	AR .6	(head towards l. Counter- mark K-Y, and lyre.)*	" "
160	27.9	AR .6	(head towards l.)	" "
161	38.5	AR .6	(")	" caduceus and Η
162	39.4	AR .55		ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ trident.
163	40.2	AR .55		ΑΡΙΣΤΑΚΟΣ caduceus.
164	38.	AR .65		ΓΟΡΓΟΣ bow in case.
165	40.2	AR .6		" "
166	43.6	AR .6		" "
				[Pl. xxxix. 2.]
167	40.3	AR .55		ΓΟΡΓΟΣ bow in case.
168	42.2	AR .6		" "
169	36.2	AR .55		ΓΟΡΓΟΥ "


* This countermark was evidently placed upon the coin at Cyanaea in Lycia after B.C. 168,

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
170	27·	Α ·6	(head towards l.)	ΓΟΡΓΟΣ butterfly.
171	39·	Α ·6		„ caduceus.
172	39·2	Α ·6		„ (caduceus on r., and tendrill on l.)
173	37·8	Α ·6		ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΤΟΣ ✱ on l.
174	36·	Α ·55		ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ no symbol; tendrill on both sides.
175	40·7	Α ·55		ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ tripod.
176	40·6	Α ·6		„ „
177	42·0	Α ·65	(head towards l.)	ΚΑΛΛΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ club. [Pl. XXXIX. 3.]
178	40·8	Α ·6	(head towards l.)	[ΛΥ]ΣΩΝ! bee? or shell?
179	33·5	Α ·6		ΜΟΥΣΑΙΟΣ caduceus on r., tendrill on l.
180	37·7	Α ·65		„ caduceus on r., B and tendrill on l.
181	42·8	Α ·6		ΠΕΙΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ Athena r., armed with shield, and wielding spear. [Pl. XXXIX. 4.]
182	42·7	Α ·6		ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ club and bow crossed.
183	41·	Α ·65		„ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
184	37.7	Æ .55	(head towards l.)	ΣΩΠΟΛ[ΙΣ] thunderbolt.
185	39.0	Æ .55		ΞΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ caduceus and uncertain object.
186	36.9	Æ .6		ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ serpent.
187	37.4	Æ .55		name illegible; palm.
Hemidrachms.				
			Head of Helios unradiate, three-quarter face to- wards r.	P O Rose with bud on r., varying symbol on l., and magistrate's name above.
188	18.1	Æ .45		ΑΚΕΞΙΞ dolphin. [Pl. xxxix. 5.]
189	18.	Æ .5		ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΞ bearded ithyphallic term r. [Pl. xxxix. 6.]
190	20.6	Æ .4		ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΞ bearded ithyphallic term r.
191	17.8	Æ .5		" "
192	20.5	Æ .45		ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Ξ] trident.
193	18.5	Æ .45		ΓΟΡΓΟΣ fish-hook.
194	17.9	Æ .45		ΕΥΚΡΑΤΗΣ anchor.
195	20.2	Æ .45		" "
196	17.4	Æ .4		" (?) tripod. [Pl. xxxix. 7.]
197	18.3	Æ .5		ΠΕΙΣΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ spear-head.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Drachms without name of Rhodes.				
198	38.6	A .65	Head of Helios unradiate, three-quarter face to- wards l.	 * M Rose with bud on r. in field r. R above, BABΩN
[Pl. XXXIX. 8.]				
[Struck at Miletus. Cf. Hunter Cat., p. 203, no. 1, and Imhoof, <i>Mon. Gr.</i> , p. 323.]				
199	39.3	A .55	Similar.	Rose with bud on r. above, ΔΗΜΟΚΛΗΣ on l., dolphin.
200	30.8	A .55	(head facing.)	" "
201	38.8	A .65		Rose with bud on l. above, ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ on r. M beneath, winged thunderbolt.
[Pl. XXXIX. 9.]				
[Cf. the specimen published by Imhoof-Blumer in <i>Num. Zeit.</i> iii., pl. x. 27, on which he reads Λ—M, and which he attributes to the Carian town of Lepsimandus. There is no trace of the letter Λ on the B.M. specimen.]				
202	36.2	A .6	(head towards r.)	above, [E]ΥΒΙΟΣ on r., dolphin and A
203	31.3	A .6	(head towards r.) Coun- termark lion r., with head turned back in incuse square.	above, ΙΑΣΩΝ on r., caduceus.
[Pl. XXXIX. 10.]				
204	38.7	A .6	(head towards l.)	bud on either side of rose. above, ΚΑΛΛΙΠΠΟΣ on l., prow.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
205	31.9	AR .65	(head towards l.) Countermark, head of Helios r., radiate.	similar, but ΚΑΛΛΙΠΟΣ
206	40.5	AR .65	(head towards l.)	above, ΚΗΦΙΞΟΔΩ[ΡΟΣ] on l., bucranium.
207	42.1	AR .6	(head towards r.)	on r., two buds. above, ΣΤΑΣΙΩ[Ν] on l., bunch of grapes.
[Pl. xxxix. 11.]				
208	41.	AR .6	(head towards r.)	above, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ on l., uncertain symbol. on r., bud.
209	33.5	AR .7	(")	above, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ dolphin on either side. border of dots.
Drachms without name of Rhodes and with various letters in the field.				
			Head of Helios unradiate, facing, and with right cheek covered by an eagle r.	Rose.
210	33.4	AR .6		no letters, branch and bud on r. [Pl. xxxix. 12.]
211	29.	AR .6		Δ Υ (?) Δ Δ
212	25.9	AR .55		⊙ Α branch and bud on both ≡ Α sides.
213	38.	AR .65		Π Α " " ≡ Α " "
214	28.5	AR .5		Π Α " " Σ R " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
215	34.5	Æ .55		Π A branch and bud on r. R E
216	30.2	Æ .6		Π E torch on r. W A [Pl. xxxix. 13.]
217	39.1	Æ .5		ME wreath? I
218	27.2	Æ		Y-Π branch on each side. M I [Pl. xxxix. 14.]
BRONZE.				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.:	P O Rose with bud on r. border of dots.
219		Æ .75		in field l., ◊I [Pl. xxxix. 15.]
220		Æ .75		in field l., ◊I
221		Æ .7		" "
222		Æ .65		in field l., 
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	P O Rose surmounted by radiate solar disk.
223		Æ .65		in field l., branch; r., dolphin. [Pl. xxxix. 16.]
224		Æ .55		in field r., aplustre †
225		Æ .5		no symbol.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
226		Æ ·5	Veiled female head r., wearing stephane and earring.	P O Rose with bud on r.
227		Æ ·65		in field l., TE [Pl. xxxix. 17.]
228		Æ ·6	Veiled female head r., wearing stephane and earring.	PO Prow r.; above it, rosebud. [Pl. xxxix. 18.]
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 189—166.</i></p> <p>GOLD.</p> <p>Staters.</p>				
229	131·2	A ·8	Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face towards r.	Shallow incuse square, containing P O Rose with bud on l. and varying symbol on r.; above, magistrate's name. ANTAIOS symbol, bee. [Pl. xxxix. 19.]
230	131·	A ·75		ANTAIOS symbol, aplustre.
<p>Quarter Staters.</p>				
231	28·8	A ·45	Head of Rhodos r., radiate, wearing stephane, earring and necklace.	P O Rose with bud on l. and varying symbol on r.; above, magistrate's name: border of dots. ANTAIOS symbol, star.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
232	31.4	A 5		ΔΙΟΓΕΝ symbol, dolphin! [Pl. xxxix. 20.]
233	31.5	A 5		ΜΕΛΑΝΤ symbol on l., ear of corn.
234	33.4	A 45		ΤΙΜΟΚΡΑ symbol, aplustre.*
<p>[To this period also belongs the gold Philip (Müller, 308), with P O and adjunct symbol Rose, and magistrate's name ΜΝΑΞΙ-ΜΑΧΟΣ; also gold staters bearing the name and types of Lysimachus, symbols rose and trident, and magistrate's name ΑΡΙΣΤΟ-ΒΟΥΛΟΣ (Müller, Lysim., nos. 450, 451), and the Alexandrine tetradrachms (Müller, nos. 1154—1167) of two series, (α) with monograms, and (β) with magistrate's names in the field. The known names are ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ, ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ, ΔΑΜΟΚΡΙΝΗΣ, ΔΙΟΦΑΝΗΣ, ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ, ΤΕΙΣΥΛΟΣ and ΤΙΜΑΙΟΣ.]</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ. B.C. 166—88.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Drachms.</p> <p>Head of Helios r., radiate. Shallow incuse square, containing P- O Rose with bud on r. and varying symbol on l.; above, magistrate's name.</p>				
235	44.2	A 6		ΑΓΑΘΑΡΧΟΣ symbol, trident.
236	39.6	A 6		" " "
237	43.5	A 55		ΑΓΕΜΑΧΟΣ symbol, aplustre.
238	48.1	A 55		ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ ,, helmet.
239	41.7	A 55		" " "

* Mr. Lawson has also a specimen with the name **ΔΑΜΑΣ**.
Wt. 26 gra.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
240	40.8	Α .6		ΑΕΤΙΩΝ symbol, grapes.
241	45.3	Α .6		ΑΘΑΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ ,, wing.
242	48.5	Α .65		,, ,, ,,
243	48.3	Α .65		,, ,, spear-head.
244	38.4	Α .6		ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ ,, race-torch.
245	46.6	Α .55		ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ,, butterfly.
246	47.	Α .55		ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟ[Σ] ,, fish-hook.
247	46.	Α .6		ΑΝΑΞΙΔΟΤΟΣ ,, serpent twined round omphalos.
			[Pl. XL. 1.]	
248	46.	Α .6		ΑΝΑΞΙΔΟΤΟΣ symbol, serpent twined round omphalos.
			[Pl. XL. 2.]	
249	46.	Α .55		ΑΝΤΙΓΕΝΗΣ symbol, prow.
250	46.3	Α .6		ΑΡΙΣΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ ,, club.
251	42.7	Α .65		ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ,, shield.
252	40.5	Α .7		,, symbol, ivy-wreath.
253	44.2	Α .55		,, ,, head-dress of Isis.
			[Pl. XL. 3.]	
254	43.4	Α .6		ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ ΑΡ symbol, head- dress of Isis.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
255	41·6	Α ·6		ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ symbol, dolphin.
256	40·3	Α ·6		ΔΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ „ thyrsos bound with fillet.
257	47·3	Α ·6		„ „ winged caduceus.
258	41·	Α ·65		„ „ „
259	48·	Α ·65		„ „ open right hand.
				[Pl. XL. 4.]
260	44·3	Α ·55		ΔΙΟΓΝΗΤΟΣ symbol, lighted altar.
				[Pl. XL. 5.]
261	47·9	Α ·65		ΕΥΦΑΝΗΣ symbol (on r.), head- dress of Isis.
262	41·6	Α ·55		„ „ „
263	35·7	Α ·6		ΙΗΝΩΝ „ „
264	36·4	Α ·55		ΗΡΑΓΟΡΑΣ „ serpent twined round omphalos, surmounted by star.
265	41·4	Α ·7		ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝΗΣ Τ symbol, rising sun.
				[Pl. XL. 6.]
266	50·4	Α ·65		ΘΡΑΣΥΜΗΔ[ΗΣ] symbol (on r.), head-dress of Isis.
				[Pl. XL. 7.]
267	30·2	Α ·6		ΚΑΛΛΙΞΕ[ΝΗΣ] symbol, cadu- ceus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
268	39.7	Æ 55		ΜΑΗΣ symbol (on r.), head-dress of Isis.
269	37.5	Æ 6		" " "
270	31.2	Æ 6		" " "
371	29.	Æ 65		ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟ[Σ] symbol (on r.), star.
272	39.8	Æ 6		ΜΝΗΜΩΝ symbol, cornucopiae.
273	40.8	Æ 65		ΝΕΩΝ symbol (on r.), cornucopiae.
274	36.5	Æ 6		ΝΙΚΑΓΟΡΑΣ no symbol.
275	34.5	Æ 6		" "
276	32.3	Æ 55		ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ symbol, hand holding ear of corn.
277	32.4	Æ 6		" " "
278	33.7	Æ 55		" " "
[Pl. XL 8.]				
279	37.1	Æ 65		ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΣ symbol, hand holding ear of corn.
280	39.8	Æ 6		ΞΕΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ symbol, lyre (chelys).
281	46.	Æ 6		ΞΕΝ symbol, ram's head r., and caduceus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
282	44.4	Æ 55		ΠΕΙΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ symbol, thyrsos. [Bank Coll.]
283	34.2	Æ 65		ΠΕΡΙΤΑΣ symbol (on r.), coiled serpent.
284	44.0	Æ 6		ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ „ serpent twined round omphalos, surmounted by star †
285	44.6	Æ 6		ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ symbol, star. [Pl. XL. 9.]
286	44.6	Æ 6		ΩΣΑΝΔΡ[ΟΣ] „ butterfly.
287	37.2	Æ 65		ΤΙΜΟΣΤΡΑΤ[ΟΣ] symbol, un- certain. [Pl. XL. 10.]
288	45.8	Æ 6		ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ symbol, bucranium. [Pl. XL. 11.]
289	26.5	Æ 6		ΦΙΛΩΝ symbol (on r.), ear of corn.
290	45.	Æ 6		Illegible; „ human head r.
Hemidrachms (Triobols).				
			Head of Helios radiate, three-quarter face to- wards r.	Shallow incuse square, containing P O Rose with budding branch on r. and varying symbol on l.; above, magistrate's name.
291	22.5	Æ 5		ΑΝΑΞΙΔΟΤΟΣ symbol, om- phalos surmounted by star. [Pl. XL. 12.]
292	17.	Æ 5		ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ symbol (on r.), half radiate disk.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
293	20.3	Æ .5		ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ symbol, aplustre. •
294	21.3	Æ .45		„ „ club.
295	18.5	Æ .5		„ „ „
296	21.8	Æ .5		ΓΟΡΓΙΑ symbol (on r.) uncertain. [Pl. XL 13.]
297	19.	Æ .5		ΔΑΜΑΣ symbol (on r.) grapes.
298	21.3	Æ .5		ΔΑΜΑΤΡΙΟΣ symbol (on r.) acrostolium.
299	17.2	Æ .5		ΔΕΞΑΓΟΡΑΣ symbol, grapes.
300	21.7	Æ .5		ΔΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ symbol, ear of corn.
301	22.1	Æ .45		ΔΕΞΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ symbol, cadu- ceus.
302	18.1	Æ .5		ΔΙΟΓΝΗΤΟΣ symbol (on r.) Arion ? on dolphin r.
303	20.6	Æ .5		ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ symb., cornucopiae.
304	19.6	Æ .55		ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝΗ[Σ] symb., rising sun. [Pl. XL 14.]
305	19.4	Æ .5		ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝΗ[Σ] symbol, race- torch on both sides.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
306	19·	Æ 5		ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝ[ΗΣ] symbol, thunderbolt.
307	21·	Æ 55		ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟ[Σ] symbol (on r.) star.
			[Pl. XL. 15.]	
308	20·2	Æ 5		ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟ[Σ] symbol (on r.) star.
Quarter Drachms (Trihemiobols).				
			Head of Helios r., radiate.	Ρ Ο Rose with budding branch on l. and varying symbol on r.: border of dots.
309	12·7	Æ 45		symbol, star.
310	11·1	Æ 4		" "
311	12·7	Æ 45		" ear of corn.
			[Pl. XL. 16.]	
BRONZE.				
			Head of Helios r., radiate.	Ρ Ο Rose with budding branch or branches, varying symbol on each side: border of dots.
312		Æ 1·1		on l., fish-hook; on r., dolphin and trident.
			[Pl. XL. 17.]	
313		Æ 1·1		on l., fish-hook; on r., dolphin and trident.
314		Æ 1·		on l., fish-hook; on r., sword in sheath.
315		Æ 1·05		" " " "

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
316	Æ 1·05		on l., fish-hook; on r., sword in sheath.
317	Æ 1·05		on l., acrostolium; on r., palm ?
318	Æ 1·2		on l., thunderbolt; on r., cista.
319	Æ 1·1		on l., helmet; on r., thunderbolt.
320	Æ 1·1		" " " "
321	Æ 1·15		on l., head-dress of Isis; on r., thunderbolt.
322	Æ 1·05		on l., head-dress of Isis; on r., winged caduceus.
323	Æ 1·05		on l., owl; on r., winged caduceus.
<hr/> Head of Helios r., radiate. P O Rose with budding branch or branches.			
324	Æ ·5		
325	Æ ·4		
326	Æ ·45		
[Pl. XL. 18.]			
Head of Rhodos r., radiate, wearing stephane, earring and necklace. Incuse square, containing P O Rose with branch on each side.			
327	Æ ·5		
328	Æ ·5		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
329		Æ ·45		
330		Æ ·5		
331		Æ ·5		
332		Æ ·5		
333		Æ ·5		[Pl. XL. 19.] (magistrate's name above rose, illegible.) [Pl. XL. 20.]
SILVER.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 88—43.				
Cistophoric Standard (?) 1½ Drachm.				
334	68·4	Æ ·8	Head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face towards l.	P O Full-blown rose to front; above and below, palm: border of large dots.*
[Pl. XLI. 1.]				
Attic Drachms (P)				
335	63·9	Æ ·85	Head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face towards r., of more youthful type than that on the previous coin.	P O Full-blown rose to front; magistrate's name and varying symbol. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ symb., aplustre.
[Pl. XLI. 2.]				
* To this time I would also ascribe two remarkable coins in the Hunter and Paris Collections. From casts of these coins in the British Museum, I am able to correct the description in the Hunter Cat., p. 247, no. 11, as follows:—				
			Head of Helios or Medusa (?), three-quarter face towards r., with winged diadem tied beneath chin.	P O Rose with budding branch on r.; above, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ ; in field l., star: border of dots.
Æ (Hunter Coll.) 68·25 grs. Size Æ ·8. (Plate XLV. 3. Paris Coll.)				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
336	53·8 (broken)	Α · 8		ΙΑΣΩΝ symb., wreath and cornucopiae.
337	62·	Α · 75		ΚΡΙΤΟΚΛΗΣ symb., ear of corn.
338	63·	Α · 75		” ” ”
339	64·2	Α · 8		ΛΕΩΝΙΔΑΣ symbol, three stars (without Ρ Ο)
340	61·7	Α · 8		ΝΙΚΟΦΩΝ symbol, owl.
341	66·7	Α · 8		ΤΙΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ symbol, oenochoe and tripod. (ΡΟΔΙ in place of Ρ Ο)
BRONZE.				
			Head of Helios, radiate, facing.	Ρ Ο Full-blown rose to front, within an oak-wreath; above or below, magistrate's name.
342		Æ 1·4		ΖΗΝΩΝ (above). [Pl. XL. 3.]
343		Æ 1·4		ΙΗΝΩΝ (beneath).
344		Æ 1·25		ΣΩΣ[ΘΕ]ΝΗ[Σ] (beneath).
345		Æ 1·4		ΣΦΑΙ ΡΟΣ (beneath). Star between syllables. [Pl. XL. 4.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
		Head of Helios r., radiate.	Ρ Ο Full-blown rose to front; around, magistrate's name: border of dots.
346	Æ · 7		ΕΠΙΤΥΧΗΣ symbol, caduceus.
347	Æ · 7		" " "
[Pl. XL. 5.]			
348	Æ · 7		ΕΠΙΤΥΧΗΣ symbol, caduceus.
349	Æ · 7		" " "
350	Æ · 85		ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ symbol, caduceus ?
351	Æ · 75		ΣΦΑΙΡΟΣ symb., winged caduceus.
352	Æ · 7		" " "
353	Æ · 75		" " "
354	Æ · 75		" " "
355	Æ · 7		ΣΩΣΘΕΝΗΣ without Ρ Ο ? or symbol.
356	Æ · 75		" " " "
Head of Helios r., radiate : border of dots.			ΡΟΔΙΩΝ Full-blown rose to front; beneath, symbol : border of dots.
357	Æ · 75		symbol, club.
358	Æ · 7		,, dolphin and branch.
[Pl. XL. 6.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.		
359	Æ 7		symbol, term.		
360	Æ 7		" "		
361	Æ 7		" palm and dolphin.		
<hr/> ΡΟΔ ΙΩΝ Bust of Helios† r., radiate(?) border of dots. <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">ΡΟΔΙΩΝ</td> <td style="padding-left: 5px;">Full-blown rose to front: border of dots.</td> </tr> </table>				ΡΟΔΙΩΝ	Full-blown rose to front: border of dots.
ΡΟΔΙΩΝ	Full-blown rose to front: border of dots.				
362	Æ 5				
363	Æ 55		" " " [Pl. xli. 7.]		
<i>Early Imperial Times.</i>					
<i>Circ. B.C. 43—A.D. 96.</i>					
LARGE BRONZE COINS.					
364	Æ 1·45	Head of Dionysos, wearing ivy-wreath, often radiate: border of dots.	Nike, holding wreath (or sometimes aplustre) and palm, standing on prow, rose, globe, or basis; in field, ΡΟ ΔΙΩΝ and magistrate's name: border of dots.		
365	Æ 1·4	(head l., radiate.)	(Nike on rose) ΕΠΙ ΝΟΥ ΑΝΤΙ ΡΟΔ ΓΟ ΙΩΝ		
366	Æ 1·4	(head r., radiate.)	(Nike on prow) ΕΠΙ ΑΝΤΙΠΑ[ΤΡΟΥ]?		
366	Æ 1·4	(head l., unradiate.)	ΡΟ ΔΙ ΩΝ ΕΠΙ <table style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">ΑΝ ΤΙΠΑ ΤΡΟΥ</td> </tr> </table>	ΑΝ ΤΙΠΑ ΤΡΟΥ	
ΑΝ ΤΙΠΑ ΤΡΟΥ					

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
367	Æ 1·3	(head l., unradiate.)	(Nike on basis.) PO ΔΙ ANTI ΩΝ ΠΑ ΕΠΙ ΤΡΟΥ
368	Æ 1·45	(head l., unradiate.)	(Nike on [?].) inscr. as on last.
369	Æ 1·3	(head r., unradiate.)	(Nike l. on rose?) ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΛ ΩΝΙΟΥ
370	Æ 1·4	(head r., radiate.)	(Nike on prow?) ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΔΑΜΑ ΕΠΙ ΡΑ ΠΑ ΤΑ
371	Æ 1·35	(head l., radiate.)	(Nike on prow, holds aplustre.) ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΑ ΜΑΡΑ ΤΟΥ
372	Æ 1·4	(head l., radiate.)	(Nike on prow, holds aplustre.) ΡοΔΙ ΩΝΕΠΙ ΔΑ ΜΑΡΑ ΤΟΥ
373	Æ 1·35	(head l., radiate.)	(Nike on prow, holds aplustre.) ΡΟΔΙΩ ΕΠΙ N ΔΑ ΛΑΡ[Α] [Pl. XLII. 1.] T[ΟΥ]
374	Æ 1·5	(head l., unradiate.)	(Nike on globe, with rose in front.) ΕΠΙΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΩΝ [Pl. XLII. 2.]
375	Æ 1·45	(head r., radiate.)	(Nike on rose.) ΡοΔΙ ΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΑΜΙΑ ΤΟΥ [CΑΡΑ]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
376	Æ 1·4	(head r., radiate.)	(Nike without support, holds aplustre.) ΡΟ ΔΙ ΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΑ ΤΕΙΜΟΕΤΡΑΤΟΥ
			[Pl. XLII. 3.]
377	Æ 1·4	(head r., unradiate.)	no Nike, rose; above, ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΤΑ ΜΙΑ ΤΕΙ ΜΟ ΕΤΡ ΑΤΟΥ [Pl. XLII. 4.]
378	Æ 1·35	(head r., radiate.)	(Nike l. on prow, holds aplustre ?) ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ ΦΑΙΝ[Ι] ΕΠΙ ΛΑ
379	Æ 1·35	(head l., unradiate.)	(Nike l. on prow ?) ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΦΑΙΝΙ [ΛΑ] [Pl. XLII. 5.]
380	Æ 1·4	(head l., unradiate.)	(Nike l. on ? , double-struck.) ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΦΑΙΝΙ ΛΑ
381	Æ 1·4	(head r., unradiate.)	(Nike l. on prow, with rose in front.) ΡΟΔΙ ΕΠΙ ΩΝ ΧΑΡΕΙ ΝΟΥ
SMALLER BRONZE COINS.			
		Head of Dionysos l., wearing ivy-wreath and radiate.	ΡΟΔΙΩΝ Rose.
382	Æ ·7		[Pl. XLII. 6.]
		Bust of Dionysos l., wearing ivy-wreath; at shoulder, thyrsos: border of dots.	Ρ Ο Δ Ι Ω Ν Rose: border of dots.
383	Æ ·55		
384	Æ ·55	bust r.	
			[Pl. XLII. 7.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
385	Æ ·5	Head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath: border of dots.	ΡΟΔ ΙΩΝ Rose: beneath, palm: border of dots.
[Pl. XLII. 8.]			
386	Æ ·7	Head of Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath.	ΡΟ Nike holding wreath and palm, standing on prow r.: in field r., amphora: border of dots.
387	Æ ·85	Head of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	ΡΟΔΙΩΝ Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.
[Pl. XLII. 9.]			
388	Æ ·85		
389	Æ ·7	Bust of Helios r., radiate, neck draped: border of dots.	ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ Nike standing r., holding wreath and palm; in front, acrostolium: border of dots.
[Pl. XLII. 10.]			
390	Æ ·6	Head of Helios r., radiate.	Ρ Ο Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.
391	Æ 65	Head of Elektrona r., wearing stephane, radiate.	Ρ Ο Nike standing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.
symbol in field l., rising sun.			
[Pl. XLII. 11.]			
392	Æ ·55		
[Pl. XLII. 12.]			
393	Æ ·55		

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Bronze Didrachms.			
394	Æ 1·4	ΡΟΔΙΟΙΥΠΕΡΤΩΝ ΒΑ ΣΤΩΝ Head of Helios r., radiate; chlamys round neck: border of dots.	Nike, with wreath and palm, advancing l., to crown a trophy which stands upon a pile of shields: between figures, ΔΙ ΔΡΑΧΜ : border of dots. ΟΝ
[Pl. XLIII. 1.]			
395	Æ 1·35	(ΡΟΔΙΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΣΕ ΒΑC ΤΩΝ)	(Δ ΙΔΡΑΧ ΜΟΝ)
396	Æ 1·35	(")	
397	Æ 1·35	(")	(ΔΙΔΡΑ ΧΜΟΝ)
398	Æ 1·4	(ΡΟΔΙΟΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΣΕΒ ΑCΤΩΝ)	(Δ ΙΔΡΑΧΜ Ο Ν)
(The average wt. of these 5 specimens is 317 grs)			
—————			
399	Æ 1·3	Head of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	ΡΟΔΙΩΝ Nemesis? standing ΔΙΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ to front between two thymiateria, and beneath a canopy supported on either side by flying Nike: border of dots. Wt. 273 grs.
[Pl. XLIII. 2.]			
400	Æ ·65	Bust of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ Similar type.
[Pl. XLIII. 3.]			
401	Æ ·6		(canopy and supporters not visible.)
[Pl. XLIII. 4.]			

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
402	Æ ·7	Head of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	POΔ ΙΩΝ Nemesis † standing to front: border of dots.
403	Æ ·6	Similar.	POΔΙ ΩΝ Similar type.
404	Æ ·65	POΔΙ ΩΝ Bust of Helios r., radiate: border of dots.	POΔ Bust of Sarapis r., radiate and wearing modius: border of dots.
405	Æ ·6	Similar.	POΔΙ ΩΝ Similar.
406	Æ ·65	Similar.	POΔΙ ΩΝ Similar.
407	Æ ·6		
408	Æ ·65	Head of Helios r., radiate; in front, star.	POΔΙ ΩΝ Head of Sarapis r., wearing modius.
409	Æ ·65		
410	Æ ·65		

[Pl. XLIII 5.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
411	Æ 7	Head of Helios r., radiate; in front, crescent: border of dots.	ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ Asklepios standing to front, resting on serpent-staff.
[Pl. XLIII. 6.]			
412	Æ 6		
413	Æ 6		
414	Æ 45	Head of young Dionysos or Bacchante r., with thyrsos at shoulder: border of dots.	Ρ ΟΔ ΙΩ Ν Bunch of grapes: border of dots.
415	Æ 5	Head of Tyche (?) r., turreted: border of dots.	ΡΟΔ ΙΩ Ν Thyrsos, bound with taenia: border of dots.
<i>Imperial Coinage.</i>			
Nerva.			
416	Æ 1·35	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙ CΑΡ ΝΕΡΟΥΑΝ CΕ ΒΑCΤΟC (? sic) Head of Nerva r., laur.	ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΔΙΔ ΡΑΧΜΟΝ Helios, radiate, standing l., giving his r. hand to female figure (Rhodos?) who stands facing him, and holding spear in l.
417	Æ 1·4		ΔΙΔΡ ΑΧΜΟΝ ΡΟΔΙΩΝ [Pl. XLIII. 7.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
Trajan.			
418	Æ 1·3	<p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΡΟΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΡΑ[ΝΕΡ ΟΥΑΝ [Δ]ΙΔΡΑ ΤΡΑΙΑΝ] Head r., [X]ΜΟΝ laur., of Trajan.</p>	<p>Dionysos, wearing hima- tion, standing l., caressing with r. a pantheress, and resting with l. on thyrsos. [Pl. XLIII. 8.]</p>
(The average weight of these three last didrachms is 263 grs.)			
Antoninus Pius.			
419	Æ ·75	<p>ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΚΑΙ ΡΟΔΙ ΩΝ ΚΑΡ Head of Antoni- nus Pius r., laur.</p>	<p>Head of Helios r., radiate.</p>
M. Aurelius.			
420	Æ ·65	<p>ΒΗΡ ΟC Head of young M. Aurelius r., bare.</p>	<p>ΡΟΔ ΙΩΝ Head of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath.</p>
421	Æ ·6		
Commodus.			
422	Æ ·55	<p>ΡΟΔ ΙΩΝ Bust of Commodus r., bearded, radiate, in cuirass and paludamentum.</p>	<p>ΡΟΔ ΙΩΝ Bust of Helios r., radiate, chlamys over shoulders.</p>
[Pl. XLIII. 9.]			

APPENDIX.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
ALABANDA.				
Tetradrachms.				
<i>Before B.C. 197 ?</i>				
1	246.	Æ 1·25	Head of Apollo l., laur.: border of dots.	ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ Pegasus r., beneath quiver with strap and magistrate's name, ΔΗΜΗΤΡ ΙΟΣ (Montagu Sale. Pl. viii. 594.)
<i>Under name of Antiochia, B.C. 197—189 ?</i>				
1A	252.	Æ 1·1	Head of Apollo l., laur.: border of dots.	ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ[ΩΝ] Pegasus l., be- neath Σ (Montagu Sale. Lot 595.)
PLARASA AND APHRODISIAS.				
<i>First Century B.C. (temp. Augusti) ?</i>				
Drachms.				
6A	53.	Æ ·6	Bust of Aphrodite veiled r., as on p. 26, no. 6.	[ΠΛΑΡΑ]ΣΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ Α[ΦΡΟ ΔΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ] Eagle l., on thunderbolt, as on p. 26, no. 6. [Α] ΠΟ ΛΛΟ ΔΟ ΤΟ Σ ME NAN ΔΡ ΟΥ
8A	51.	Æ ·7		ΧΡΥ ΣΙΠ ΠΟΣ (outer inscr. almost off the flan.) ΧΡΥ ΣΙΠ ΠΟΥ
10A	54·6	Æ ·7		ΑΡ ΤΕ ΜΩΝ * ΑΡΤΕ ΜΙΔΩ ΡΟΣ ΣΗ ΝΩΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CNIDUS. Tetradrachms. <i>Circ. B.C. 390—300.</i>	
28A	225·5	AR ·95	Head of Aphrodite Euploia l., wearing earring and necklace; hair gathered up and tied at back of head, ends loose: behind, prow, l.	ΚΝΙ Forepart of Lion r. above, [Κ]ΑΛΛΙΦΡΩΝ (Montagu Sale. Pl. viii. 599.)
			<i>Circ. B.C. 300—190.</i>	
39A	227·5	AR 1·	Head of Aphrodite r., wearing stephane, earring and necklace; behind, helmet: border of dots.	ΚΝΙ Forepart of lion r. above, [ΘΕ]ΥΜΕΛΩΝ (Montagu Sale. Pl. viii. 600.) [Pl. XLV. 7.]*
			Cos. Tetradrachm. <i>Circ. B.C. 300.</i>	
41A	219·5	AR 1·05	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Incuse square, within which dotted square containing crab; above which Κ ΩΙΟ Ν and beneath, bow in case and magistrate's name ΓΝΩΣΙΑΔΙΚΟΣ (Montagu Sale. Lot 611.)
			RHODES. <i>Circ. B.C. 189—166.</i> GOLD. Half-Stater.	
A 230	65·6	AV ·65	Head of Helios, radiate, three-quarter face towards r.	Shallow incuse square containing P O Rose; above magistrate's name ΑΝΤΑΙΟΣ, symbol in field r., winged caduceus. (Montagu Sale. Pl. viii. 620.)
* This specimen, though included on Pl. xlv. no. 7, among the coins not in the British Museum, has since been purchased at the Montagu Sale.				

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T A B L E
FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

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

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

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

T A B L E

OF

THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

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

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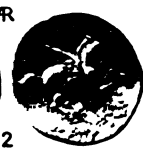
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Alabanda (Antiochia) B.C. 197-189.



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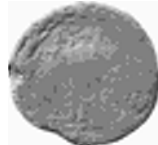
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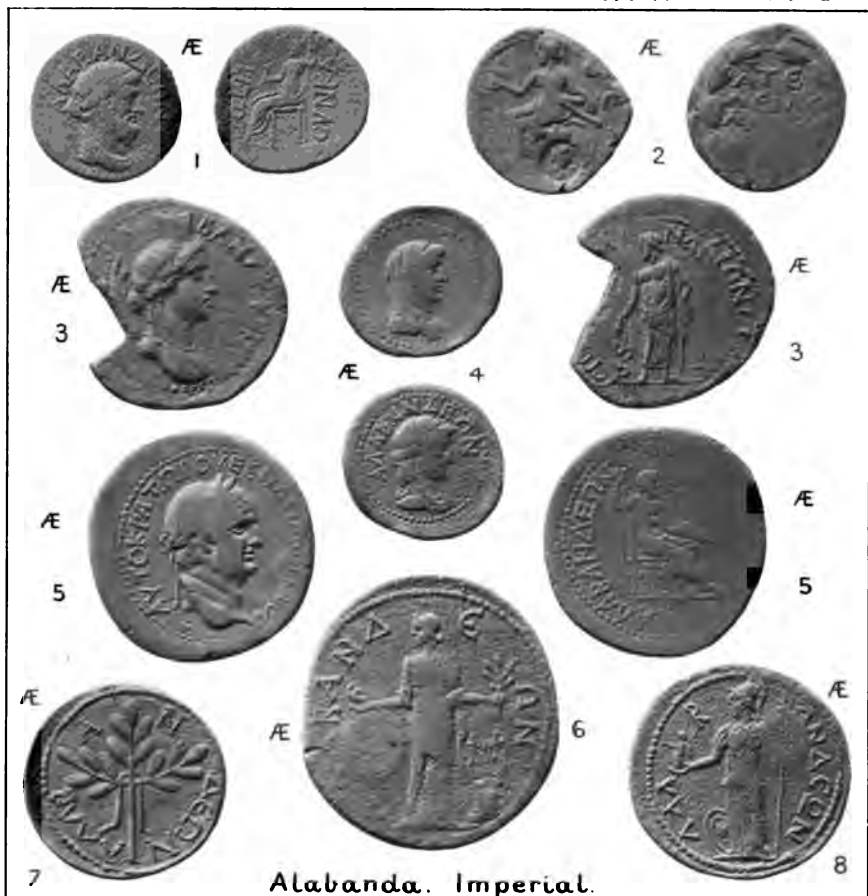


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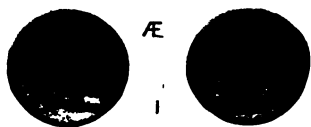
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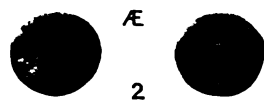
Alabanda. Imperial.



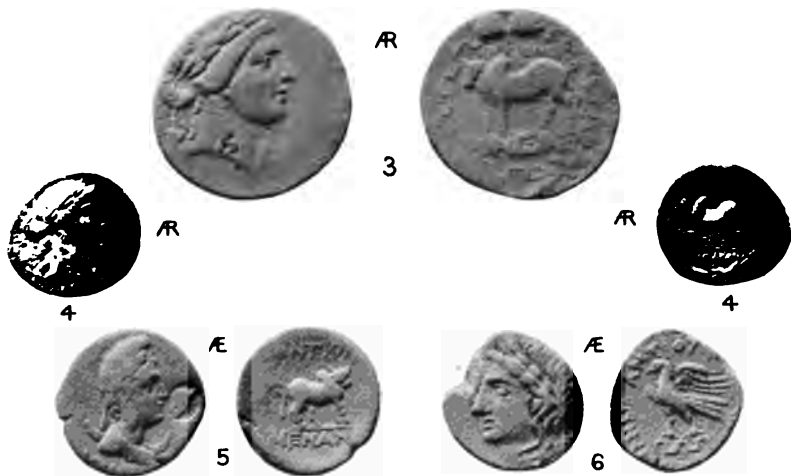
Alinda. 2nd Cent. B.C. and Imperial.



Amyzon.



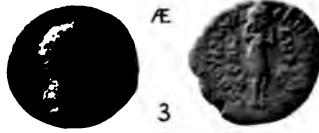
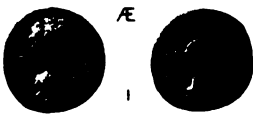
Imperial Times



Antiochia ad Maeandrum. 2nd Cent. B.C.



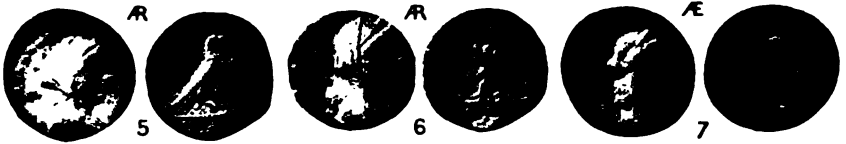
Imperial Times



Imperial



Aphrodisias and Plarasa 2nd Cent. B.C.



Aphrodisias and Plarasa 1st Cent. B.C. & A.D.



Aphrodisias 1st Cent. B.C.

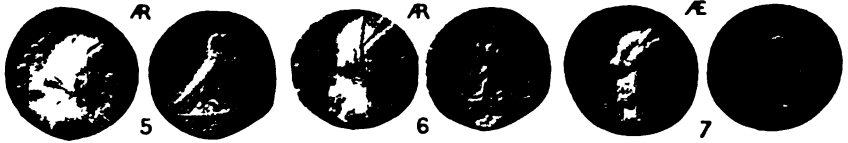


Aphrodisias. Imperial Times

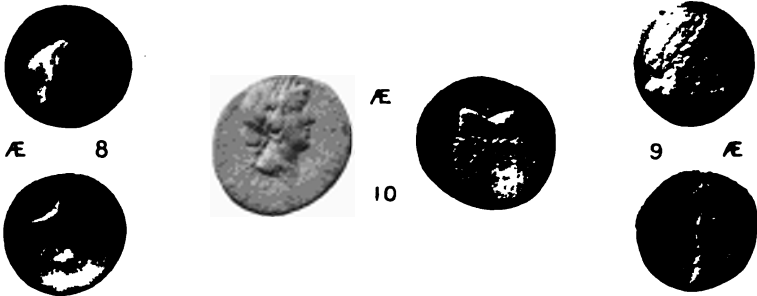
AUTOTYPE



Aphrodisias and Plarasa 2nd Cent. B.C.



Aphrodisias and Plarasa 1st Cent. B.C. & A.D.



Aphrodisias 1st Cent. B.C.



Aphrodisias. Imperial Times

AUTOTYPE



Imperial Times



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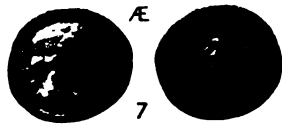
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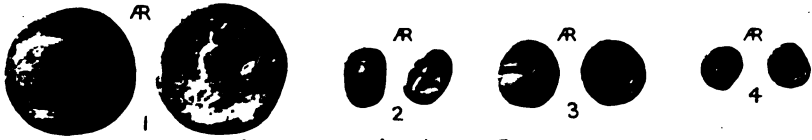
1st Cent. B.C.



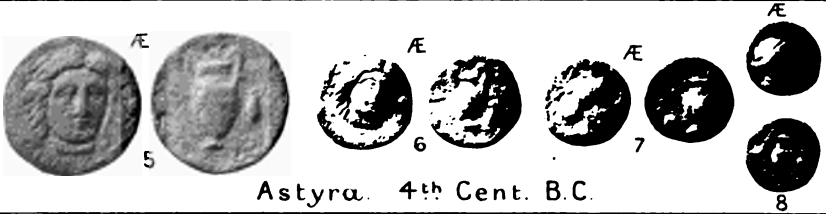
Imperial Times



Imperial



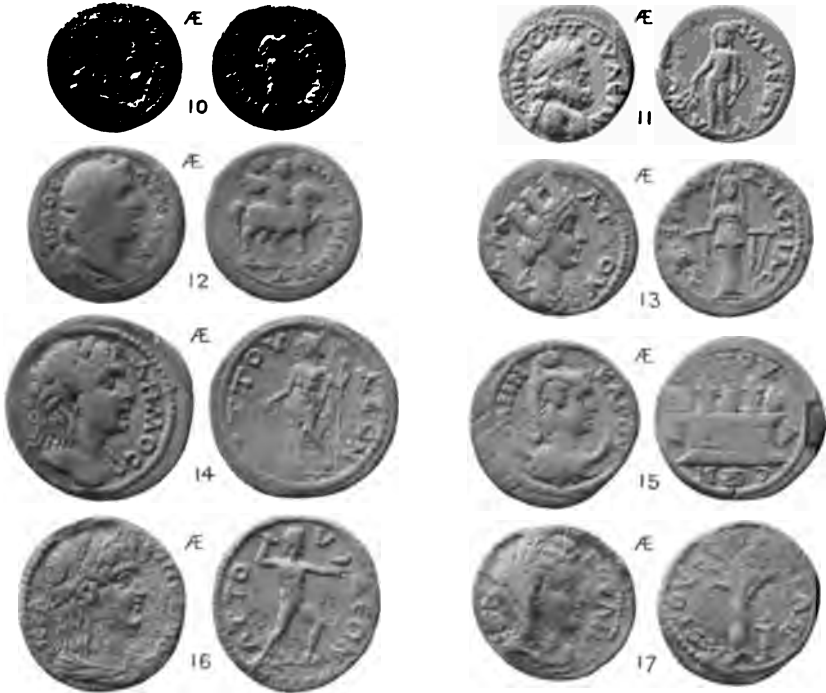
Astyra. Archaic Times



Astyra. 4th Cent. B.C.



Attuda. 1st Cent. B.C.



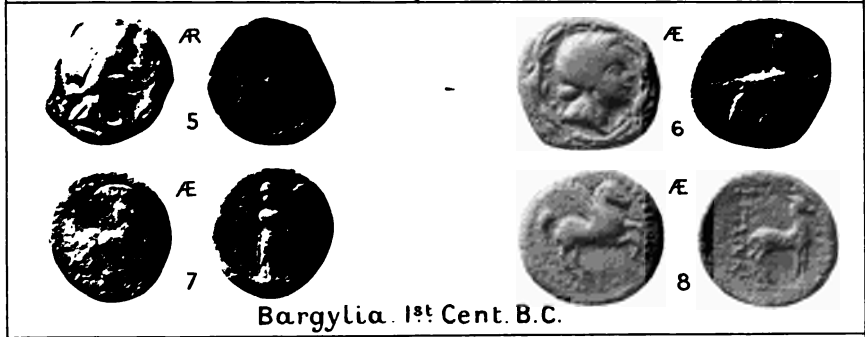
Attuda. Imperial Time



Attuda Imperial



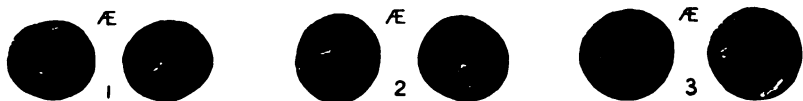
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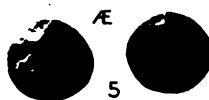
Bargylia. 1st Cent. B.C.



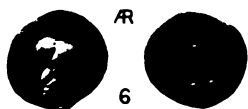
Bargylia. Imperial



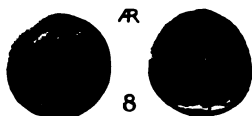
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Caunus. After B.C. 166



Ceramus. 2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.



12

13

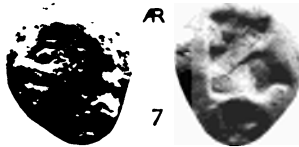
Imperial



Chersonesus B.C. 550-500



Sidramus. Imperial



Cnidus B.C. 700-650



Cnidus B.C. 650-550



B. C. 550 - 500



B. C. 500 - 480



B. C. 412 - 400



B. C. 400 - 390

AUTOTYPE



B. C. 390 - 300



B. C. 300 - 190

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B. C. 190 - 167



After B.C. 167



1st Cent B.C.



Imperial Times



Imperial



Euipepe. 2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.



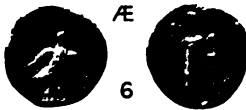
Euipepe. Imperial.



Euromus. 2nd Cent. B.C.



Euromus. 1st Cent. B.C.



Euromus. Imperial Time.



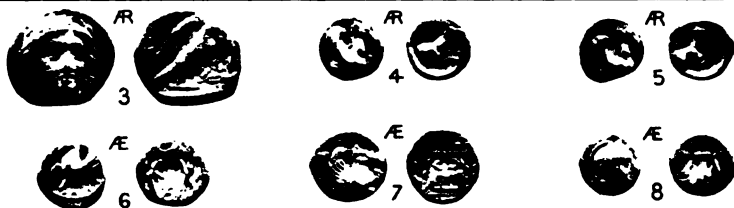
Euromus. Imperial.



Gordiuteichos. 2nd Cent. B.C.



Before 480 B.C.



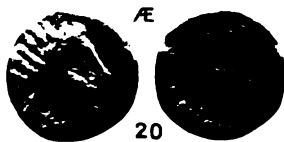
B.C. 400-377



2nd Cent B.C.



2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.



21

1st Cent. B.C.



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Halicarnassus. Imperial



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Harpasa. 2nd Cent. B.C.



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Harpasa. Imperial Times



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Harpasa. Imperial



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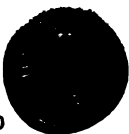


Heraclea Salbace 1st. Cent B.C.



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Heraclea Salbace. Imp. Times.



Heraclea-Salbace. Imp. Times



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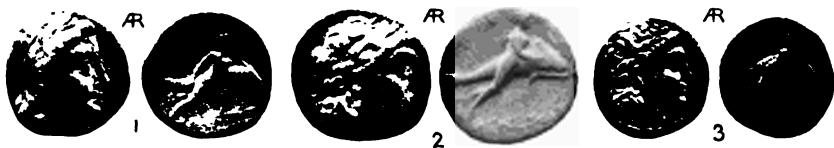


Heraclea Salbace. Imperial

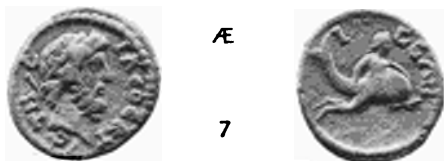


Hydissus. 1st Cent. B.C.

Hyllarima. Imp. Times.



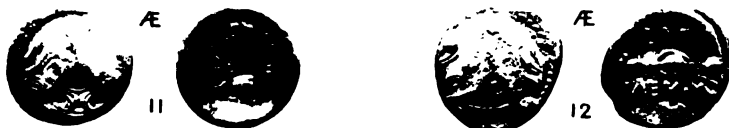
Iasus. B.C. 250-190



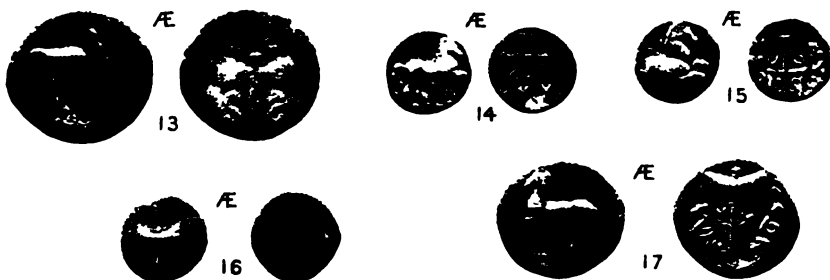
Iasus. Imperial Times



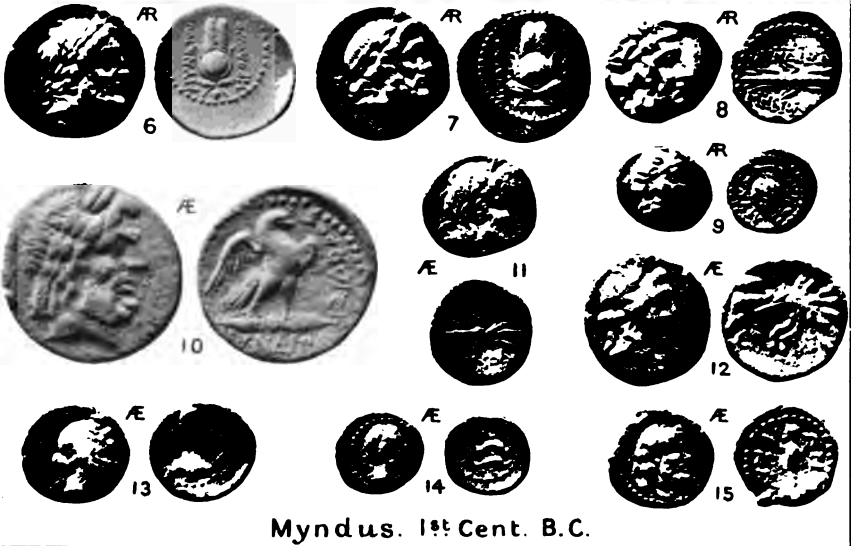
Idyma. B.C. 437-400



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Mylasa. 2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.



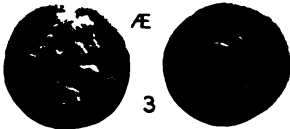
Myndus. Imperial



Neapolis Mynd. 1st Cent. B.C.



Neapolis ad Harpasum

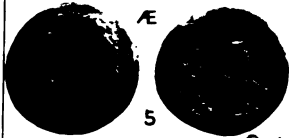


2nd Cent. B.C. ?

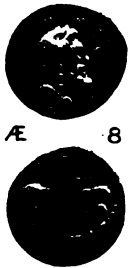
Orthosia



2nd or 1st Cent. B.C.



Orthosia. Imperial Times



Æ 8



Æ 10



Æ 9

Sebastopolis. Imperial Times



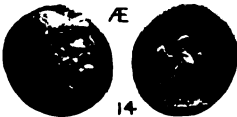
AR 11



AR 12



AR 13



Æ 14



Æ 15



Æ 16



AR 17



Æ 18



Æ 19

Stratonicæ. 2nd and 1st Cent. B.C.



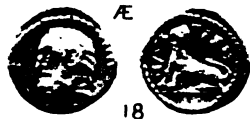
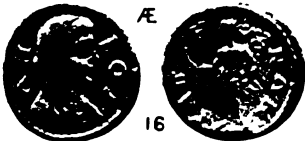
Imperial Times



Imperial



1st Cent. B.C.



Imperial Times



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2



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4



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11



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Imperial

TABAE.



Termera. B.C. 500-450



Trapezopolis. Imp. Times



8



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8



9



7



9

Trapezopolis. Imperial



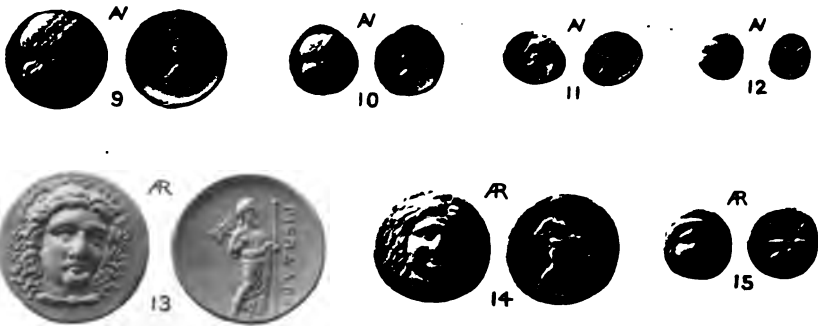
Hekatomnus. B.C. 395-377



Mausolus. B.C. 377-353



Hidrieus. B.C. 353-344

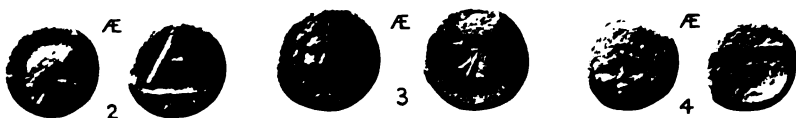


Pixodarus. B.C. 340-334

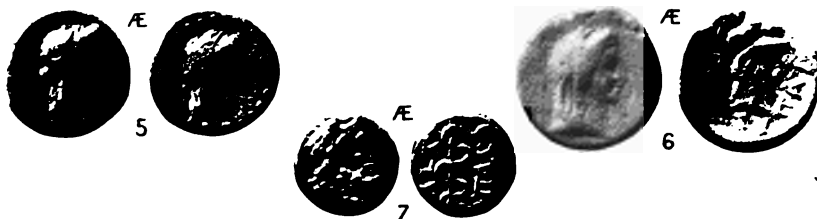
AUTOTYPED



Astypalaea 3rd Cent. B.C.



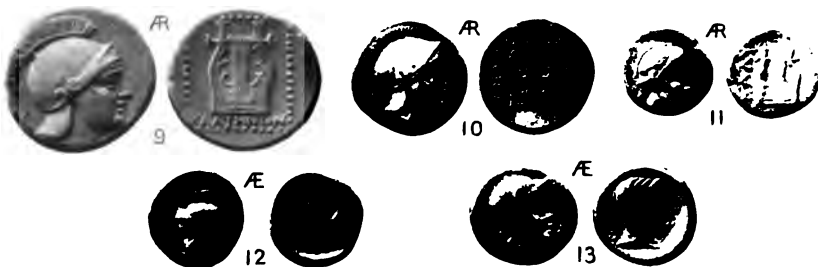
Astypalaea 2nd Cent. B.C.



Astypalaea 1st Cent. B.C.



Calymna. B.C. 600-550.



Calymna. 3rd Cent. B.C.



Posidium Carpathi 6th Cent. B.C.



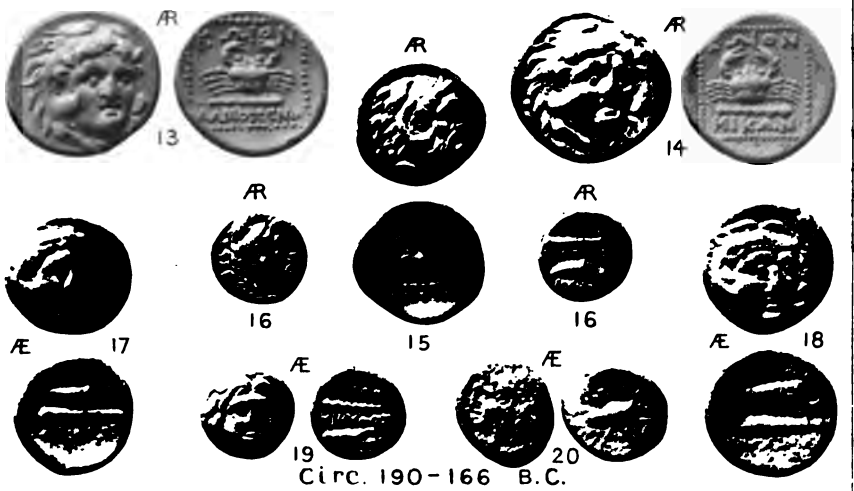
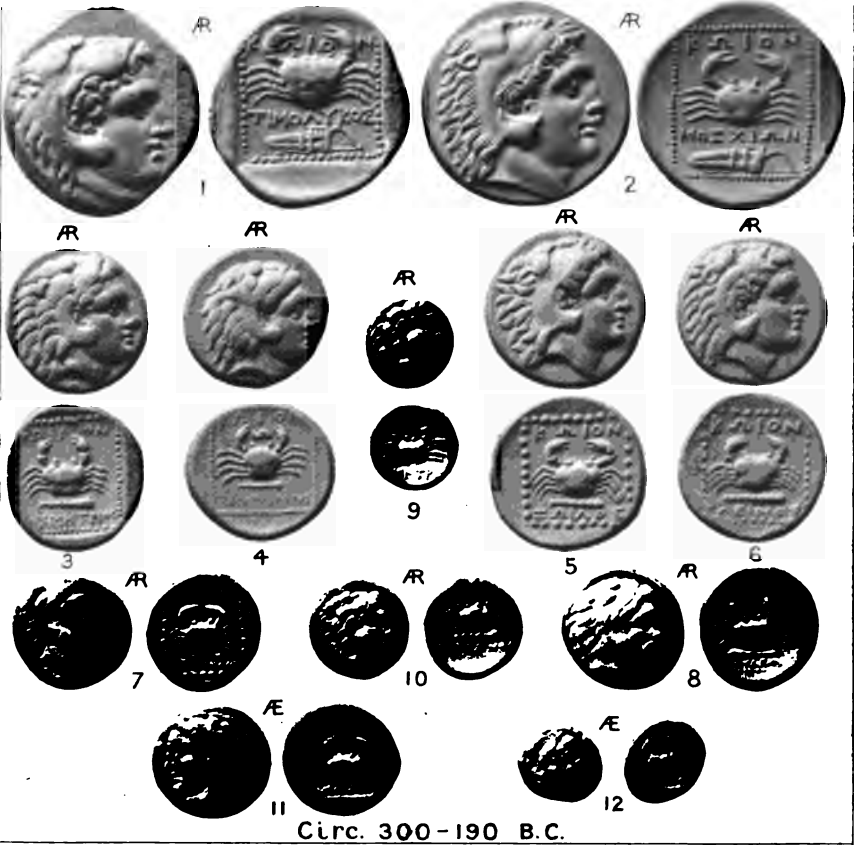
7th Cent. B.C.

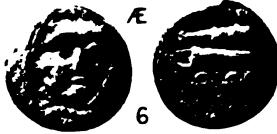
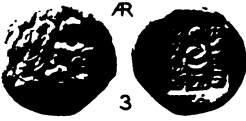


5th Cent. B.C.

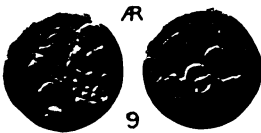


Circ. 366-300 B.C.





Circ. 166-88 B.C.



Circ. 88-50 B.C.



Nikias B.C. 50- Augustus.



Imperial Times.



11

12

13

Imperial.



Imperial Times

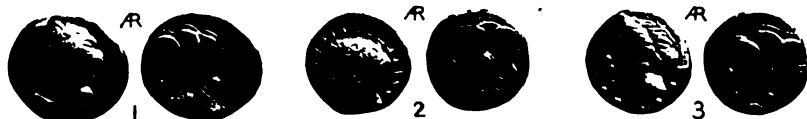


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Imperial.



Megiste Circ. 333-304 B.C.



Nisyros Circ. 350-300 B.C.



Camirus 600-500 B.C.



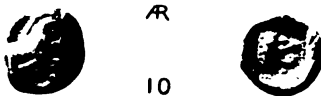
Camirus 500-408 B.C.



Ialysus 500-408 B.C.



Lindus 600-500 B.C.



Lindus 500-408 B.C.



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B. C. 408 - 400



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AR

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12

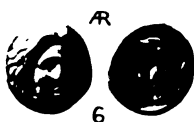


AR

13



B. C. 400 - 333.



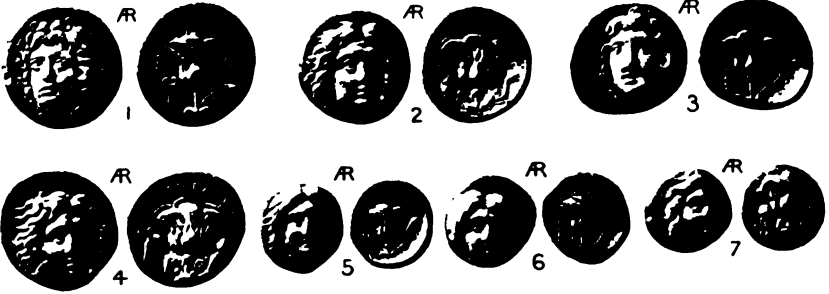
333 - 304 B. C.

RHODUS.

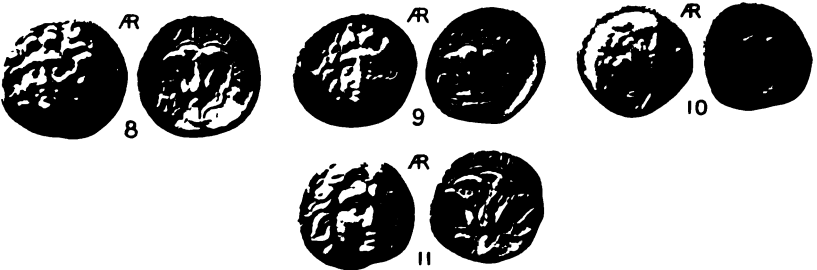


304-166 B. C.

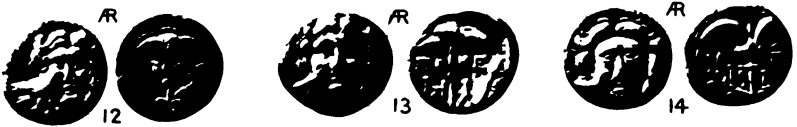
RHODUS.



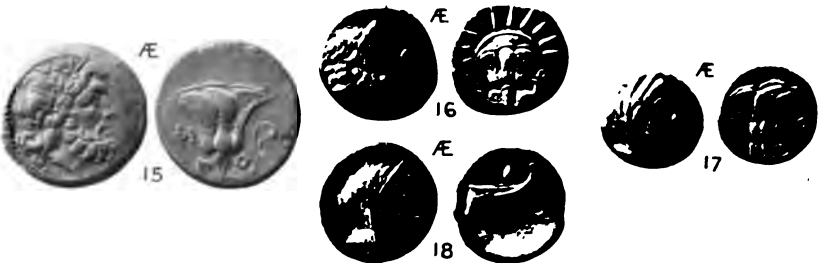
Rhodus 304-166 B.C.



Imitations 304-166 B.C.



Imitations 304-166 B.C.



Rhodus 304-166 B.C.



Rhodus 189-166 B.C.

ΑΥΤΟΥΥΥΠΕ



166-88 B.C.



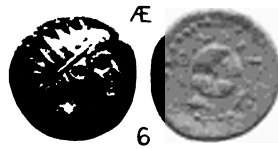
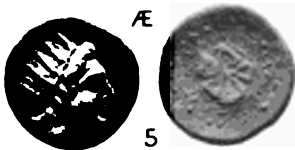
Æ

3



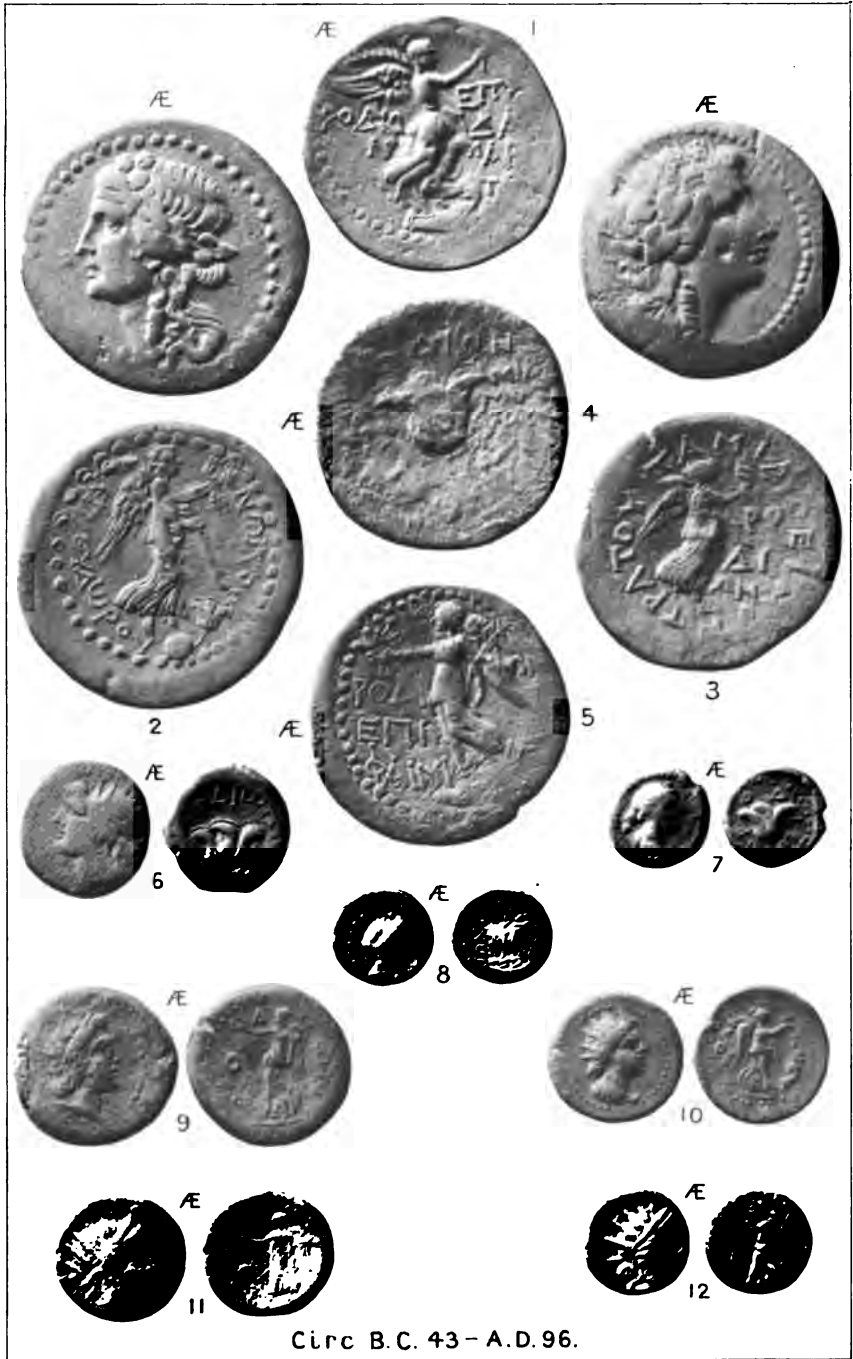
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88-43 B. C.

RHODUS.





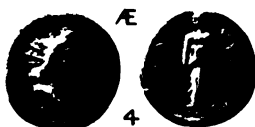
Æ 1



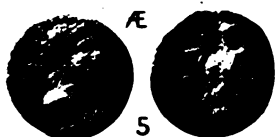
Æ 2



Æ 3



Æ 4



Æ 5



Æ 6

Imperial Times.



Æ 7



Æ 9



Æ 8

7

Imperial.

8



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1

Aphrodisias - Ephesus.



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2

Aphrodisias - Antiochia.



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3

Halicarnassus - Samos.



Æ



4

Halicarnassus - Cos.

