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**PROTAT BROTHERS, PRINTERS, MACON (FRANCE)**

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# ROMAN COINS

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## ELEMENTARY MANUAL

COMPILED BY

CAV. FRANCESCO GNECCHI

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,  
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE LONDON, BELGIAN AND SWISS NUMISMATIC SOCIETIES.

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2<sup>nd</sup> EDITION

REVISED, CORRECTED AND AMPLIFIED

Translated by the Rev<sup>d</sup> Alfred Watson HANDS

MEMBER OF THE LONDON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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LONDON

SPINK & SON

17 & 18 PICCADILLY W. — 1 & 2 GRACECHURCH ST. E.C.

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1903

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## ELEMENTARY MANUAL

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### AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE ENGLISH EDITION

In the month of July 1898 the Rev. A. W. Hands, with whom I had become acquainted through our common interests and studies, wrote to me asking whether it would be agreeable to me and reasonable to translate and publish in English my little manual of the Roman Coinage, and most kindly offering to assist me, if my knowledge of the English language was not sufficient.

Feeling honoured by the request, and happy indeed to give any assistance I could in rendering this science popular in other countries as well as my own, I suggested that it would be probably less trouble if he would undertake the translation himself; and it was with much pleasure and thankfulness that I found this proposal was accepted.

It happened that the first edition of my Manual was then nearly exhausted, and by waiting a short time I should be able to offer to the English reader the translation of the second edition, which was being rapidly prepared with additions and improvements. It was then proposed to print the translation in the *Numismatic Circular*, at the same time that it was being printed in Italian. It now only remains for me to again express my gratitude to my worthy collaborator the Rev<sup>d</sup> A. W. Hands, who has offered to assist my work by presenting it to the English reader, and to Mess<sup>rs</sup> Spink and Son who have undertaken to print it; and to express my hope that this attempt to spread the knowledge of Roman coins may meet with a kind reception.

F. GNECCHI.

## PART I.

A. *Introduction.* — B. *General information.*

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### INTRODUCTION

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#### CHAPTER I

##### COLLECTIONS AND COLLECTORS

###### *On collectors in general.*

1. Considering that this little work is meant for the use of those who are taking their first steps in the field of Numismatics, I have thought that before entering properly into the subject some observations may be useful concerning the history, the aim, and the various kinds of collections, and that perhaps it may be necessary to give some general information to young readers on the value and rarity of coins, on deposits, on false coins, and in fact on various matters which may be considered introductory, not only to this, but to any other elementary Manual of Numismatics.

2. As an encouragement to those who may read my work, I hasten to say most decidedly that the collector is a most fortunate person! He who is born with the bump of collecting has the inestimable advantage of being able to exclude ennui from his life; and ought to be grateful to Providence for having accorded to him an inexhaustible fountain of satisfaction absolutely free from remorse or regret.

The pleasures of society, friendship, or gaiety may be at times desirable if taken in due measure and order, but are often on the contrary full of disappointments, and are sure to fail some day or other. The collector on the other hand possessing in himself the germ and continual source of his own happiness is dependent on no one, solitude has no terror for him, and he can exclaim with the philosopher “*me interdum taedet societatis hominum, nunquam solitudinis*”.



When, tired of work, weary of society, worried by business, the collector withdraws into his own room; he finds there the most pleasant rest in his favourite occupation which he prefers to idleness. Never is the collector short of employment, to whatever kind of collection he may be given.

First there is the work of arrangement which is infinite, then of classification, and again of cataloguing, and last of all the more serious but yet most delightful work, the most useful and durable (when one reaches it) *that of study and of making notes for others*, with a view to publishing in due season the results of one's own researches.

The enthusiasm of the Collector is among the most reasonable, strong and lasting emotions. Sir Henry Holland, the friend of Marco Minghetti, towards the close of his long life regretted that he had not been a collector from his youth, expressing his thoughts in these words : " The interest of a collector grows with continual increase and brings satisfaction, and there is no danger lest it should cease through satiety ; very often it survives when the tumultuous vicissitudes of life, stirring business affairs or pleasures have ceased to exist." He who is not a collector in his youth will repent in his old age. Just as the unmarried man feels in his old age the want of a good wife who renders him in the last days of his life the comfort of affection and of old memories, so he who was not a collector in his youth cannot experience in his old age the satisfaction of reviving the memories of a life-time among these old and faithful friends, or of having this infinite and unspeakable comfort to accompany him even to the extreme limit of his life. And in this also the collector has the advantage over the married man whose wife may die before he does, whilst the collection always survives the collector.

3. But to bring these reflections to an end, if my own words should prove to be (" Esser den seme che frutti ") " seed bearing the fruit " of a new collector, if they should be as the little spark destined " to promote a great flame " ..., stirring and fertilizing, I shall consider my time has been well occupied in having done good to some one, and I shall dare to hope from this that some day the apostle may be blessed by the neophyte.

## CHAPTER II

### THE HISTORY AND AIM OF COLLECTIONS

4. The enthusiasm for collections arises in all countries with the advance of general culture.

From the dawn of the historical period — not to go back too far into the past — every civilisation has found another which preceded it, which has furnished to the later the materials for a collection. Hence it happened that the Mediaeval culture arose from the ruins of the Roman Empire and collected from it its inheritance, and we find the first collectors of Roman antiquities, and moreover of coins, among the first learned men of the new civilization. We learn that Petrarch was an enthusiastic collector, and possessed a splendid collection of Roman gold coins. Such a one indeed we should like to regard as the first great master among collectors of coins.

5. Amusement and curiosity were the first causes of collecting, but these were soon united with ambition, and the pleasure of possessing rarities. The luxury of a collection of coins became at length a sort of obligation among the great, and in the small Mediaeval courts; most of which up to the fourteenth century were furnished with cabinets chiefly devoted to Roman coins, among which preference was always given to the Imperial series, as these were both the best known, and therefore most interesting, and also the most easy to classify. Thus we have had in Italy the cabinets of the Este, the Farnese, the Medici, and many others, of which some remain to our day intact, of others the memory only is preserved by the monumental catalogues printed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The enthusiasm for collections of coins passed in the course of time from the courts and principal castles to the lesser gentry, and spread among the common people, until in our own day we do not count collections by hundreds, but by thousands.

6. Our ancestors have fortunately taken care to place in security coins enough to satisfy the desires of all. Every year new treasures come to light, and certainly in the rich bosom of the earth there are still enough to satisfy even the desires of our grandchildren.

7. If indeed the original cause of collections was pleasure or curiosity, ambition or luxury, it was not long before a nobler aim was added to these. Very soon the coins awoke interest in study, and the dilettante collector saw that these small relics of Roman antiquity were evidences from which we might learn the history of that wonderful people who for so many ages held the empire of the world. Let us then examine their coins attentively, classify and catalogue them; then comparing our own specimens with those of other collections or with those already published, if we find we possess new specimens we shall be eager to make them known, and thus to take part in advancing numismatic knowledge. We shall then undertake some special or general work, give lectures, or

write dissertations, or pamphlets. Among collectors there will arise discussions on this or that point not yet cleared up, the ingenious will be incited to examine historical, economic, and artistic problems of past ages, and then our collections will attain their true scope, that of being not an end in themselves, but rather a means by which knowledge may be advanced. The Emperors and Empresses, the Tyrants, the Generals, represented by their coins no longer seeming dead men buried in a silent and useless cemetery, will rise to new life and speech telling us themselves the story of their own times and throwing new light on points unknown or disputed, confirming or correcting what historians have handed down to us in their narratives; in short shewing the evidences of the history of human civilization.

8. No doubt it is not all collectors who will get beyond the first step, that of simply collecting as best they can. Many will there linger and even come to a standstill.

It happens indeed rarely enough that anyone begins to collect with the determined object of serious study; but many pass on to this without having intended to do so.

Circumstances, information, unexpected opportunities, emulation, or true enthusiasm, will sometimes unconsciously lead on the simple collector to rise gradually to scientific study.

Let us then encourage beginners in this natural desire to collect and study coins.

### CHAPTER III

#### ANCIENT AND MODERN COLLECTIONS

9. The first collectors did not lay much stress on the state of preservation of their specimens, to which in the present day very great, and I might say excessive importance, is attached.

All the old collections were rich enough in specimens, but their condition left much to be desired. Every fresh coin found, whatever might be its state of preservation, was included as part of the Collection, hence it happens that coins in mint condition are found only as exceptions, while coins in a second, or third rate state of preservation are the rule. Modern collections on the other hand — I speak of those in the first class — come before us with an entirely different aspect. The specimens are much less numerous, because none but perfect coins, or those at least in very fine condition are admitted. This means that our artistic sense has become so refined that what sufficed to content our ancestors no longer satisfies modern collectors, but I should add that to-day there is available a

larger number of coins in mint or fine condition especially in the more valuable metals; a fact which can only be explained by taking into consideration that the number of finds — much increased in this century by the greater works of digging and excavating — gives scope for a more careful and exacting choice. This greater abundance has rendered possible the formation of admirable collections, such for example as those made by the Viscount D'Amécourt of Paris, and H. Montagu Esq. of London sold in 1898, which were each composed of about a thousand gold coins nearly all in mint condition.

10. The right mean in this as in all other things is hard to decide and to keep to, since if our ancestors were too easily contented it is not less true that modern collectors go to the extreme in the opposite direction. The taste for fine art, and for perfect condition in coins has been gradually increasing, and prevails to such an extent that it has become the principal, and I might say almost the sole attraction to collectors, who have put in the second place the scientific interest, and rejected on account of their imperfect condition specimens which were lacking in their collections. We have seen in the recent sale-rooms coins of extreme rarity allowed to be sold for relatively low prices on account of their deficient preservation, whilst common coins artistic in finish, and in good preservation were competed for at hitherto unheard-of prices.

11. This is well known moreover to the forgers of gold and silver Roman coins, who swarm now as of old, for they no longer give themselves the trouble to reduce their forgeries to a reasonable appearance of wear as it is recounted that the famous forger Becker used to do. This man when driving about to sell his productions used to put his forged coins into a little bag containing sand and powdered charcoal, in order that by the shaking of the carriage on the road he might wear off the crude new look of the freshly struck coin.

Modern forgers have their task simplified and place their productions in circulation as soon as they have issued from the workshop. It is only natural that they should follow the fashion of their day!

## CHAPTER IV

### ON THE RARITY AND VALUE OF COINS

12. Rarity and Value are two entirely distinct qualifications which should not be confounded. Rarity is one of the principal elements which go to form the value, but it is not the only one nor

a guide always to be relied on, since a coin may be most rare and yet be valued in the market at less than a common coin. Many other elements intrinsic and extrinsic go to form the value of a coin, The intrinsic elements besides rarity are the historical importance, the artistic value, and the preservation of the specimen. The extrinsic elements are the demand at the moment, the competition of collectors, the economic surroundings, besides the accidents of place and time which vary continually. The general result of all these causes therefore constitutes the practical value of a coin.

13. Ever since the first half of the present century it has been found convenient to compile a catalogue of prices of Roman coins, and this has been remade, amplified, and amended over and over until at length we have in hand the works of Cohen and for the Republican coinage, of Babelon, which are most complete, and serve as a general base for the prices, and are so to say text books at the present time.

14. Of course this valuation like that of any other merchandise cannot be lasting and must vary from time to time even without any special cause which might disturb the balance. It might happen for example that an important deposit might be found; in such a case some of the rarest coins might become common, as has more than once occurred.

At any rate when taken "cum grano salis" and with a certain freedom, the above-mentioned valuations — and they are those I have adopted in my compendium with certain small variations suggested to me by experience — may very well give an adequate idea of the absolute and relative value of the coins, and will prove very useful to collectors whether in buying or exchanging.

15. The highest prices are charged for the gold pieces, the bronze come next in succession, and lastly the silver. Nevertheless in the series of silver coins there are a few Republican denarii (such as some of the Aetia, Cornulicia, Numitoria, and Ventidia) and a few Imperial denarii (Cl. Macer, Regalianus, Jotapianus, Tranquillina, &c.) which may be priced at 1.000 lire (£40.) and a few (as the denarius of Annia Faustina and certain medallions) which may be even more valuable. In the Bronze series we find a considerable number of specimens which are valued at between one and two thousand lire (Agrippina the younger, Germanicus, Britannicus, Domitia, Aunius Verus, Plautilla, Tranquillina, &c.) and bronze medallions of superior preservation may be valued at even more, so also the Decussis and the primitive quadrilateral pieces which cost between two and six thousand lire. The most valuable gold coins attain similar prices and even rather higher.

16. The differences of value due to the degrees of preservation are far greater in the bronze than in the nobler metals. In the

latter on account of the deposits of money fresh from the mint it is relatively easy to find specimens in mint condition, but it is very much more difficult to find a deposit of bronze coins in that condition. The bronze was used for home circulation; the Roman senate sent the gold and silver to distant troops, and hence it is that the deposits of silver and still more of gold are generally found in the Provinces, while the bronze is found nearly always in Italy especially in the immediate neighbourhood of Rome, but very rarely in deposits. The specimens found in the earth are always alone, and among a thousand I hardly think one coin ever comes to light in mint condition. Hence it happens that though for a gold or silver coin in mint condition one has to pay double or triple the price of the same coin in tolerable condition, or sometimes even more, in the bronze series the difference is enormous and out of all proportion. For a perfect Sestertius of Galba, Vitellius, Antoninus, Pertinax, which would be in the ordinary condition valued at 8, 80, 4, 150 lire, one would have to pay 100, 300, 150, 1,000 lire, and a bronze medallion in really mint condition would easily fetch at a sale some thousands of lire whatever its name or valuation.

17. I hope the mention of these luxurious and ruinous prices will not discourage any of my readers; they should rather have judgment enough to behold such a mirage without aspiring to grasp it, at any rate for their consolation I would say that a collection may be made in many ways, and one may have a collection suitable to any purse.

Leaving apart these wonderful prices and putting on one side the desire for that which is inaccessible every one may make a collection sufficient to give him much pleasant occupation with specimens of medium or even inferior quality.

In no numismatic series can we have such an abundance of material as in the Roman, and hence in no series can we have a greater choice or a larger scale of prices varying from a few pence to hundreds of pounds.

18. We need not then be discouraged when we remember that there are humble collectors who have not spent on their whole collections the sum required to purchase one of those coins of which we have spoken, and yet have had greater satisfaction, and have attained better scientific results than most of those who have spent hundreds of pounds on their collections. I would say in addition that the greater number of the true collectors have been drawn from people of humble means who gain moreover the special satisfaction of their self-respect.

19. As a collection, whatever may be the means of the owner, may approach perfection without ever being able to reach it, and can never be said to be complete — an aim, desire for which is

inexhaustible —, if in the great collections there are many specimens which are wanting in the lesser, even the least may often chance to acquire some specimen which the greatest lacks.

And this is a compensation which the Roman series in its wealth reserves sometimes for the small and humble collector, to restrain the pride of the most powerful.

## CHAPTER V

### PRIVATE AND PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

20. Private Collections. All private collections are subject to that natural law by which nothing is destroyed but everything is continually transformed. It is sad for the collector to think that the result of all his work will be dispersed in a few generations or even immediately after his death, but no one is able to escape the influence of natural laws, and even the collector must resign himself to his destiny! No poet is the son of a poet says the proverb, and similarly there is no collector the son of a collector; the few exceptions only serve to confirm the general rule.

After all, that which is a source of complaint to the dying is a source of consolation to the living who form their collections from the dispersion of those of their predecessors.

21. The sale of a collection was difficult enough to arrange formerly when it was usual only to sell it as a whole, and it seemed a crime to break up a collection coin by coin dispersing it among a hundred buyers. A single purchaser was always difficult to find excepting the public museums, and this difficulty suggested the idea of selling by public auction by means of which the collections, being divided into lots, could be easily disposed of whatever might be their importance.

Amateurs attended in crowds, each one purchasing the coins which were interesting to him for his own collection and which the competition allowed him to obtain at a price within his means; at the same time the owners usually found this sort of sale bring in a better profit. This system serves to feed the trade in coins which could not but languish if it were limited altogether to the coins produced from excavations, and it is thus that the private, and in great part the public collections also are formed, or are continually being formed by the dispersion of many private collections of which there remains no trace except the sale catalogues, a funeral register of collections, as it were.

22. Every year many of these sales take place in the principal cities of Europe. Since, then, this is the system commonly adopted it will be interesting to give a list of sales sufficiently important to be worth recording, beginning with the famous collection of Mon<sup>r</sup> D'Ennery sold at the end of the eighteenth century, and proceeding in chronological order to those most recent :

- 1788 D'Ennery at Paris. (550 Consular & 4886 Imperial.)
- 1830 Gabelentz at Altemburg.
- 1844 Thomas Thomas at London.
- 1844 Welzl de Wellenheim at Vienna. (8604 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1845 Revil at Paris.
- 1845 Cormamond at Paris.
- 1846 Cav. Campana di Roma at London.
- 1848 Pembroke at London.
- 1852 J. Sabatier at London.
- 1852 H. P. Borrel at London.
- 1853 W. Chaffers Jun. at London.
- 1855 C. W. Loscombe at London.
- 1857 Mestre at Paris.
- 1857 Gust. Herpin at London.
- 1859 F. Hobler at London.
- 1860 Lord Northwick at London.
- 1860 Cappe at Leipsic.
- 1860 Oct. Fontana di Trieste at Paris. (2465 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1860 Mertens Schaaflhausen at Cologne.
- 1861 W. S. Lincoln at London.
- 1862 Fr. Coch at Cologne.
- 1863 Adr. Reverchon at Cologne.
- 1864 Gosselin at Paris.
- 1866 C. J. Thomsen at Copenhagen.
- 1868 Gennaro Riccio di Napoli at Paris. (1542 Cons.)
- 1869 J. Gréau at Paris. (4919 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1869 San Giorgio at Paris.
- 1870 Bellet de Tavernost at Paris.
- 1872 De Moustier at Paris. (4282 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1875 Bar. R. Von Wildenstein at Frankfort.
- 1878 J. B. Jarry d'Orleans at Paris. (2426 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1879 Racine di Marsiglia at Paris. (1966 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1880 Grignon de Montigny at Paris. (1083 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1881 Colson de Nuyon at Paris. (1379 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1881 Bart. Borghesi at Milan. (296 Byzantine.)
- 1881 Bart. Borghesi at Rome (3169 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1882 Morbio di Milano at Mouaco. (849 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1882 Depoletti at Rome. (3271 Cons. & Imp.)



- 1884 Remedi di Sarzana at Milan. (1047 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1885 Amilc. Ancona at Milan. (2716 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1887 Achille Cantoni at Milan. (2014 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1887 Visc. Ponton d'Amécourt at Paris. (1009 Aurei.)
- 1887 Baxter at Florence. (2216 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1888 Lippi di Biccari at Rome. (1741 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1888 E. Hirsch of Munich at Milan. (2294 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1888 A. de Belfort at Paris. (2038 Cons. and Imp.)
- 1888 Visc. E. de Quelen at Paris. (2392 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1889 Eug. Chaix at Paris. (1106 Imp. Greek & Colonial.)
- 1889 Pasi di Ferrara at Florence. (1547 Imp. & Cons.)
- 1889 Comte du Chastel at Paris. (525 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1890 Em. Lépaulle at Paris. (722 Imp.)
- 1891 Dott. Tom. Capo at Rome. (1154 Asses & Imp.)
- 1891 Fed. v. Schennis at Frankfort.
- 1893 Bart. Borghesi at Rome. (1587 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1894 Merolli at Rome. (1310 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1894 Pietro Stettiner at Rome. (1537 Cons. & Imp.)
- 1896 H. Montagu F. S. A. at Paris. (1291 Aurei.)
- 1898 H. Hoffmann at Paris. (1408 Cons. & Imp.)

Among the old collections the sale of that belonging to d'Ennery was one of the most famous, it consisted of 550 coins of the Republic and 4886 of the Empire with many rare aurei and medallions; among the modern collections that of Visc. E. de Quelen may be mentioned containing 2392 coins both Republican and Imperial in all three metals, sold for fr. 226, 620, 50 (£ 9446); that of d'Amécourt consisting of 1009 splendid aurei which sold for fr. 366,382 (£ 15265); that of Montagu in which 1291 aurei sold for fr. 363,004 (£ 15125).

#### PUBLIC COLLECTIONS

23. If Private collections represent the circulating mass of ancient coins the Public collections form the only settled deposits. When the waters having wandered in longer or shorter courses through the rivers at length arrive at the sea, this in its turn restores them to the rivers, but it is far otherwise with the Public collections, where the coins after their longer or shorter journeys arrive to remain there indefinitely... unless in exceptional and unforeseen cases such as robberies.

24. The Public Museums go on continually increasing in

number and importance with the progress and extension of general culture.

In the meanwhile those already established, as their means are increased, energetically compete among themselves, and with private collectors. Many other Museums also arise both in the Old World and in the New, and hence their absorbing power becomes ever greater. Among Private collections some come to an end by being sold or given away by the owners, of which there are very many examples.

The Borell, Temple, Wigan, de Salis, and Blacas collections have been given to enrich the British Museum, the collections of d'Ailly and Waddington have been included in that of Paris, the Khevenhuller, Tiepollo, Lipona, Cousinery, Kaunitz, Misson, Kolbe, and Neumann collections have been added to the Imperial Cabinet of Vienna, the collections of Corigliano Saluzzo, Beccaria, Frisi, Anguissola, San Clemente, formed the nucleus of the Cabinet di Brera, and recently the collection of Du Chastel has been acquired by the Belgian government for the Cabinet at Brussels which even more recently has been enriched by the legacy of Baron Hirsch.

To these exceptional acquisitions we must add the normal purchases made by the Museums with the sums annually placed at their disposal by the governments or municipalities, purchases which naturally represent the cream of all that appears in the numismatic market<sup>1</sup>.

In time we shall see therefore that the best coins will all become part of the public treasure, and there will only remain for private collectors the coins rejected by the Museums or those newly found. But that day is still a long way off, and we who are now living certainly need not trouble ourselves about it.

25. The most important among the Public collections of Roman money are those of the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, and the Imperial Museums of Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg, collections which contain nearly a million coins or even more. In Italy we have no one Museum which can be compared with these colossal collections, just because we have too many.

Those of Milan, Florence, Rome, and Naples, may be mentioned as the principal.

26. Public Museums, like Public Libraries, were created to reach a completeness beyond the power of private collectors, but even if this aim were realised the mere collection of a long series of coins would not be enough; there ought also to be learned and active men in charge of them, to elucidate the treasures confided to their charge and to render them really accessible to students. The

most illustrious example of such an organisation is given in the British Museum whose officers and agents have already published a numerous series of excellent catalogues, and still go on prosecuting their work with energy and learning. Up to the present time they have been occupied especially in illustrating the Greek series as being that least understood, but we hope soon to see the Roman coins illustrated in their turn. Many points in this series have been treated in innumerable volumes but there yet remains a large field in which the acumen of the learned may be exercised.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPECIAL AND GENERAL COLLECTIONS

27. Among a hundred individuals who begin to collect one can count on ninety at least setting to work on a general collection, and that because nearly all are ignorant of the vastness of the material before them. It seems to them at first that in putting together the material of a collection they must collect every coin that comes to hand, not dreaming that it will be difficult to grasp the whole even in thought. It therefore happens often enough that a beginner collects coins of all periods and all countries. But as my friend Stückelberg critically observes, in his golden booklet "Der Münzsammler", the well known proverb "every beginning is difficult" is quite inapplicable to the collector.

Nothing is more easy than to start a collection, the difficulty however lies in continuing it and in bringing it to completion.

On this point an old collector of rather modest means whom I asked why men so often scattered their energies over a general collection, replied, because they were not rich enough to form a special collection. And from his point of view he was right. He had passed his seventieth year, and his general collection although of trifling commercial value, had given him the greatest satisfaction for very many years, and more than that, he had also studied, and his name is known in Numismatic literature as the author of several small works which he has published.

But on the other hand whoever sets himself seriously to make a collection very soon finds out the mistake of trying to grasp too much. He sees the material becoming ever more abundant, and understands that neither his purse nor his mind can keep pace with it, and so is convinced that general collections can only be

acquired by Public Museums, and limits his own field of action to one series of coins at most, the ancient or the mediaeval. That is the first step. But even among the ancient coins it is soon found wise to limit oneself to one branch; let us say, for example the Roman. And even in this series almost on entering upon the study and measuring its extent men frequently determine, according to their special inclinations, to select one portion and pass over the rest. One for example devotes himself to the special study of the Republican coinage paying less attention to the Imperial, and altogether neglecting the Byzantine, while another will take no notice of the Republican being exclusively occupied with the Empire.

28. Some moreover go still further in limiting their researches to a certain period and even to a certain reign. Thus we have seen Herr Missong of Vienna devoting himself to the collection and study of the coins of Probus and gathering a collection of over ten thousand varieties which has now passed to the Imperial Museum of Vienna. Herr Rohde gave himself up altogether to the coinage of Aurelian and Severina which he has elucidated in a most brilliant monograph. Herr Markle limited himself to the coins of Claudius Gothicus, and Herr Kolb to those of Tacitus and Florianus. This extreme specialisation is eminently German, and hence we owe to Germans the most minute and accurate studies such as could only be undertaken by a most patient specialist. There are also collectors who are limited by prudent considerations of economy, denying themselves gold and medallions and even some who keep exclusively to bronze. Others on the contrary animated by the opposite spirit of luxury collect only gold coins as being more pleasing to the eye, especially from the artistic point of view, for we know that the best artists were employed in engraving the dies for the gold coinage. There are lastly some few who most capriciously confine themselves to coins of a given size.

29. There are then reasonable limits imposed by scientific aims or economical motives which are not only admissible but praiseworthy. On the other hand all limits having no other basis than caprice ought to be condemned on scientific grounds. If however it is just and natural to condemn and deprecate such capricious limitations it is not altogether easy to recommend more reasonable bounds; the causes which must determine and justify a choice being altogether special and personal.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION, AND THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE COINS IN THE CABINET

30. The Catalogue. Of whatever kind the well ordered Collection may be, it ought to have its own catalogue... and alas very few possess one. Nevertheless to make one sufficient to ensure order is a very simple affair.

Every coin placed in a cabinet ought to have its own number, as for instance on the accession list of a library, and as for this number, it should not be written on the coin itself, but on a small round card placed under the coin. In the corresponding list against each number should be written the notes concerning the coin, such as the place or person from whom procured, the metal, the value, the price given, the description, with references to the printed catalogues of Cohen, Babelon, or Sabatier, &c., if the coin is found described in them, or at any rate a description of the coin itself if it is inedited.

A Catalogue may be made in two ways, which we may distinguish by the names Nominative or Consecutive. Those who wish to adhere to the Nominative Catalogue should begin by writing all the names of the Republican Moneyers or of the Emperors on as many sheets of paper, and then under each name write down the coins belonging to it.

Those on the other hand who intend to content themselves with a consecutive catalogue should enter in a book from time to time all their coins, numbered progressively as each coin is added to their collection, without regard to the name they bear.

As this Catalogue however cannot be made in chronological order it may be completed by another list in which the coins, being described each on a separate sheet, may be placed in any order which may be most desired. To do the work thoroughly the two catalogues are indispensable, but the second is a luxury while the first is a necessity.

31. The arranging of the coins. This is a small matter one might say, and one which for the most part has very little to do with science. But it will not be the only small matter nor the only problem apart from science which will present itself to the collector and which nevertheless must be solved.

Undoubtedly the Cabinet ought to be made as a small cupboard furnished with many shallow drawers presenting the greatest superficialities and occupying the least possible height.

The method of shewing the coins under glass can only be partially adopted, as in sample cases, because it would occupy too much space.

But when the trays or drawers have been prepared, by what method can the collection be arranged most conveniently?

Should the coins of gold, silver, and bronze be placed in chronological order? or ought they to be classified according to the size of the coins? The reply is easy. There can be no scientific reason whatever for not placing together in order the coins belonging to one period, or to one person; but although this arrangement can be easily followed in a small collection, the necessities of space oblige one in dealing with very large collections to divide the coins according to size. The gold and silver coins being of the same size will form one series. The bronze coins on the other hand will form four series, of which three will contain the three sizes respectively into which the ordinary coinage is usually divided, and the fourth will be reserved for medallions. Thus the trays which contain these last can only have 35 holes (in a tray of about 12 by 16 inches) in five rows of seven holes. The trays for the first brass would only contain 48 (six rows of 8 holes) those of the second brass 80 (eight rows of ten holes) or at the least 63 (in seven rows of nine holes) the trays for the third brass, or for the gold and silver denarii 99 (in nine rows of eleven holes) or even 120 (in ten rows of twelve holes). One easily sees how much space would be wasted in placing all coins of whatever size in holes of the largest size, but if all the holes in a tray are of one size the appearance is more pleasant. Whatever arrangement may be chosen for one's collection it is always advisable to adopt the system of moveable cards placed in the holes which can easily be transferred when any new coin is inserted in the collection.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### CHAPTER VIII

#### ON THE ANCIENT DEPOSITS WHICH HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED

32. There are many ways and various channels through which coins, after passing through so many centuries, come at last into our collections. Some of them always remain in circulation from the time in which they were issued from the Mint, this occurs chiefly with gold coins, some of which were still current in the

middle ages when they were lost in the hodge-podge of the thousands of different kinds of money then in use. The same thing occurs with the small brass coins which have always circulated as money of the lowest value, and in their case the circulation has lasted even to the dawn of the twentieth century.

In poor countries where centesimi are still current it is not uncommon to find among those of Victor-Emmanuel a farthing of Maria Theresa or a small brass coin of Constantine the Great. One need only examine the almsboxes to realise this fact.

33. The number of ancient coins which come to us in this manner is certainly of little importance and assuredly it is not such coins as these that reach us in good condition. After so many centuries of wear and tear it is only natural that they should be worn out.

The great mass of antique money comes to us from that great storehouse the earth, and from this we draw, in the first place, the ancient deposits, in the second place, the isolated coins found in tombs, in the fields, or in the beds of the lakes and rivers.

By a deposit we mean a more or less important mass of money found almost always accidentally in the course of digging, or field labour, or during the demolition of buildings. These deposits have been attributed to divers causes; now it is the treasure of a miser secretly hidden in the corner of a garden or field in a position forgotten through the death of the owner, now a public or private or sacred treasure buried in a moment of panic at the sudden raid of a hostile horde; now it is a military chest buried provisionally, that had to be abandoned in consequence of a defeat. Many other similar causes might occur to us through which vases, bags, chests of money of all kinds and of all metals were hidden in the ground. From these various causes the importance of the deposits varies immensely both in the number and the value of the coins. Some deposits consist of the few brass coins of the small land-owner, others are a veritable treasure comprising an enormous weight of brass, or perhaps thousands of denarii or gold pieces.

34. Deposits have always a very great historical and scientific interest as a means of determining the date when the various coins were issued. If for example we find in a deposit some coins fresh from the mint, others which shew signs of use and others well worn we are able to conclude that the last are the oldest whilst those in a better state of preservation are more recent. In fact it was in consequence of the examination and comparison of coins forming a deposit that it was possible to determine the period of many coins of the Republic.

35. But if the information furnished by deposits is great, that

given by isolated coins is perhaps not less, for these are found scattered here and there at different depths in the earth.

This seems strange, but it has its explanation in the numerous battles which took place all over the vast territory of the Roman Empire, and in the consideration that very often the bodies of the slain remained unburied, left as food for the wolves and birds of prey. It would appear at first sight that the coins thus lost would remain on the surface of the earth and it is difficult to understand how they could penetrate as far as they have. But nature has provided for this, both vegetables and animals have in turn concurred in the burial of the coins, and in the long course of years the earth worms, continuing their monotonous work of constructing those little heaps which we so often see on the surface of the land, fulfilling the office assigned to them in the general economy of nature of turning the earth by raising up the under-soil, have unconsciously buried little by little the coins lying on the surface. The vegetation growing over them and decaying formed new soil and thus contributed to bury them more deeply; these then are the reasons why we find the coins so well buried, and why the ploughmen do not always bring them again to light.

These are the coins which the country people in the neighbourhood of Rome bring to the market in the Campo dei Fiori at Rome, where among a mass of old coins of no value from time to time fine and well preserved specimens are found which go to increase our Museums and Collections, or more rarely, some unknown coins which provide new matter for our Reviews, and these compete with one another for the honour of publishing the descriptions and illustrations of the new coins.

36. Other coins are found at the bottom of newly drained marshes and others are always being brought up from the beds of rivers, especially from that of the Tiber which has gathered them during the course of long ages.

## CHAPTER IX

### FORGERIES

37. Everything of any value always has been and will be, counterfeited, and hence very naturally, before everything else money has been forged for the sake of criminal gain by the circulation of false coins for the same value as the genuine.

This has happened in all times and all countries, hence also in Rome; but it is not of these base coins we intend to speak but rather of those made in later times to deceive collectors and stu-



dents. As soon as the enthusiasm of collectors attributed any value to the coins of the ancients, false coiners arose, and they will never cease, but rather are busier than ever now as the value of antiquities increases so greatly. Indeed there is no lack of these false coins, and the collector should be well on his guard and manage by degrees to gain experience for himself so as to escape deception as much as possible, for no coin, suspected however slightly, ought to be received into the collection.

The principal object in studying the coins is to prove historical facts with irrefragable evidence, but if the coins are not genuine they prove nothing and fail in attaining our object.

False coins exist of different kinds but may all be reduced to two principal classes viz. *forged coins* and *falsified coins*.

The forged coins are those made in modern times, or at any rate within the last few centuries, in a period later than that in which they were current, and for purposes of fraud. The falsified coins are those which although they are authentic and genuine coins have been made by the art of the falsifier to present a different appearance from that which they originally wore by changing the name or the portrait or some other important point.

38. *Forged coins*. — Among the forged coins are some which do not deceive any except the most inexperienced, such as certain specimens: some liberal Asses for example, with the mother sow suckling the little ones, or with the head of Romulus, of Ancus Marcius, or any bronze coins of Julius Cæsar with the motto VENI VIDI VICI, of Otho with ADLOCVTIO or any other legend, of Hadrian with the legend EXPEDITIO IVDAICA, and many other coins. Especially numerous are some large brass coins of the early Empire which may easily be recognized, by the holes on the surface, to have been cast, although every one knows that they ought to have been struck. Among easily recognised forgeries may be mentioned especially the coins in silver reproduced by galvanic processes, which may be readily detected by the join round the edge, it being understood that by this process the two faces of the coin are reproduced separately and afterwards soldered together. There are however some coins which need all the skill of a good connoisseur to distinguish the true from the false. This is true to such an extent that there is not a museum in Europe which has not been more or less infested with false coins, and I suppose that this is more or less the case even at the present time. One must admit that much has been learned from experience and that the practical knowledge of coins is much more thorough, more universal now than it was in the last century, so that certain forgeries which deceived many eminent numismatists in times past, as for example those of Becker, are now so well known that they no longer deceive a moderately practised eye.

But one must on the other hand confess that the art of forgery has also made such progress that I shall not be at all surprised if the same should happen again, and if some specimens which to-day enjoy an undisputed fame and unquestioned authenticity, and are even regarded as the gems of a collection should in the course of time be recognised as most clever forgeries. We can see better than our ancestors, but the eyes of our descendants in their turn will be more acute than ours.

The patina on the bronze coins and the rim of all coins constitute the most important indications of authenticity.

The ancient patina is an oxidation which has eaten into the surface of the metal and which cannot be removed without sacrificing the metal itself, whilst modern patinas are always superficial. The genuine antique patina is always hard, brilliant and shining while in comparison the modern patina is rough, opaque and easily scratched.

The rim of ancient coins is never touched by the file but is simply the result of striking a piece of metal when hot between two dies under the blow of a hammer. In forgeries on the other hand the work of the file is often visible. Moreover the letters are another most important indication because it is always extremely difficult to copy the ancient letters, just as it is difficult to copy a handwriting, but naturally it is only a practised eye that can discern the new from the old, and it would be impossible to lay down any fixed rules.

39. *Falsified coins.* — The falsified coins are more dangerous than the forged. Some have been made up from two coins, as for example when a coin of Antoninus Pius and another of Faustina have been cut in half and the two Obverse sides joined together so as to make one coin with a head on each side. The join is usually not in the rim, where it would be too easily discovered, but within the legend. On the Reverse of one of the coins a hole was scooped out so as to make it like a little box, into which was fitted with wonderful accuracy the Obverse of the other coin cut round just above the legend. These specimens present a genuine and unexceptionable rim and two heads thoroughly genuine but on careful examination the circular join will be found on one of the sides. Other coins have been wrought with the graving tool so as to slightly change the features of the person represented and the legend has been altered accordingly.

Thus a coin of Gordianus III is altered to make one of Gordianus Africanus, or a coin of Volusianus is turned into one of Æmilianus and so on. The traces of the graving tool however skilfully handled always remain visible, chiefly in the letters and in the field which necessarily becomes slightly lowered by the retouching.

Recently a still more dangerous means of falsification has been introduced which consists in employing a genuine ancient coin, restriking it with another head and legend. Thus there have recently appeared in the Roman market very rare specimens in bronze of Annius Verus, Manlia Scantilla, Didia Clara, Britannicus, Quietus, Annia Faustina, and Plautilla, which have deceived even experienced buyers. They may be recognised by the field being too smooth, by the too sudden pressure of the two impressions of the dies, and lastly by the slight lack of metal which thus could not rise into the more deeply cut parts of the die, especially in the legends. And here I will stop so as not to dwell too long on this subject; it is sufficient for me to have put all new collectors on their guard against the wiles of the forgers or falsifiers of coins. Let these reflect from the first that one time or another they will be deceived as they must often contend with men who employ all their skill to deceive them, but whenever any one has been mistaken and has bought a false coin, instead of being discouraged and disgusted with collecting let him consider his little misfortunes as part of the price which every one must pay for experience and as so much knowledge gained for the future.

Let him also be consoled by the thought that at one time or another all great numismatists have been deceived and if it did not seem to me rather ungenerous and almost irreverent, I might record several examples of celebrated men who have thus “ caught a crab ” ! *Errare humanum est : but errando discitur.*

40. *General rules.* — It is absolutely impossible to give strict rules by which to recognise forged or falsified coins. Nothing but the experience of long practice confirmed by some mistakes, paid for in good money, can enable one to attain by degrees the eye of an expert, which without much reasoning recognises by intuition the authenticity or falseness of a coin. However, one should always bear in mind as a certain rule that rare coins ought not to differ in the least from common ones in their appearance. Many times on the other hand, or rather in most instances, the rare coins have a special appearance, a something indescribable in the metal, in the letters, in the patina. Placed among a thousand common coins they will be found to have something which distinguishes them. Why? Certainly not because they are rare but because they are false... One of the very best lessons we could have would be to examine a collection of false, and then another of authentic coins side by side. And with this view in cabinets formed for the purpose of study the section of false coins is of the greatest use.

By all means let young collectors be well on their guard, for the snares are many, and in order to avoid them at the most dangerous time, that is to say at the commencement of their career, I believe the best advice I can give will be the following :

1<sup>st</sup>. Until you have had some practice buy none but common coins so as to gain your experience *in corpore vili*;

2<sup>nd</sup>. Directly a very rare coin is presented to you assume it at once to be false and do not recede from this first judgment until all the arguments persuade you to change your opinion ;

3<sup>rd</sup>. While you are not yet sufficiently sure of your own judgment have no dealings with people of doubtful honesty...

And if even afterwards you continue to exert such self-control you will never repent.

## CHAPTER X

### HOW TO TAKE IMPRESSIONS, AND TO CLEAN COINS

41. It very often happens that one desires to take an impression of a coin for the sake of illustrating a publication or simply in order to send to a friend an exact representation, without exposing the coin itself to the risks of the post. It is a very simple matter to make such an impression — when one knows how to do it properly, and several times I have accidentally given a great deal of trouble to a friend by asking him to send me an impression, and have even then received one so badly made as to be altogether unserviceable. It is on account of such experiences that I have thought it not out of place to give here some simple and practical rules for making such impressions in various ways. If the subject is not in itself scientific it is nevertheless intimately connected with the science of coins as it provides a means of studying at a distance that which we cannot have in our own hands.

Impressions of coins may be made in several ways, each of which has its own special advantages according to the object for which each impression is intended, and according to the size and also the metal of the coins to be reproduced.

If one intends for example to send by letter a faithful reproduction of a coin merely to give the receiver an exact idea of it, an impression in thick paper will be sufficient. If on the other hand the impression is intended for reproduction by engraving or photography then it will be more convenient to employ a more solid material such as gesso or plaster of Paris.

42. *Paper impressions.* — Take a small rectangular piece of paper large enough when folded in two, length-ways, to form two squares capable of enclosing the coin which one wishes to reproduce. Take care to procure a strong and flexible kind of paper, by preference a hand-made paper like that with which bills of exchange are made. Having folded the paper, damp the inner surfaces, and place the

coin therein, as in an envelope. Then first with the end of your finger, and afterwards with a little hard brush press and rub, holding the paper very firmly over the coin, until you see the impression both of the Obverse and Reverse imprinted. In order to render it still more clearly visible pass some lead or coloured chalk lightly over it and then the impression will appear almost as clear as a photograph from the original.

43. *Impressions in plaster.* — When one wants not merely an impression to be sent by letter, but a fac-simile which may be reproduced by photography, typogravure, or some other modern system, the best means is that of a plaster cast.

Indeed in preparing illustrations this means is indispensable, first to give one the means of reproducing at the same time both the Obverse and Reverse of a coin (which cannot be done with the coin itself) and also for the uniformity of colour, when coins of gold, silver, and bronze, or coins of different tints have to be placed on the same page or plate.

In order to make a *positive* reproduction in plaster one must necessarily begin by preparing a *negative*, that is to say a concave mould for the purpose of casting the convex fac-simile of the actual coin.

In making a good negative various systems may be adopted according to the size and relief of the coin. If the coin to be reproduced is as small as silver denarii or aurei the negative may be made with tin-foil, working it in the same way as the paper impressions, but in this case it will be convenient to take a piece of tin-foil of a size sufficient for only one side of the coin; so as to make the two sides separately. When the negative has been made, the plaster should be carefully prepared. Take the finest powdered Plaster of Paris you can procure, put it in a glass, and pour on it enough water to make it into a paste rather more liquid than solid. Then fill in the prepared negative with a little brush taking great care to fill up all the little hollows therein so as to make sure that no air bubbles are formed, and then with a small spoon fill up the space to a depth of about an eighth of an inch or rather more. After about ten minutes the plaster will be hardened and may then be taken off the impression.

44. Negatives of small coins may easily be obtained even with sealing wax, we must note however that although we thus run no danger of spoiling gold, it is very different in regard to silver coins whenever there is any slight oxidation on their surface, and it is dangerous to bronze coins generally, for they many times leave a part of their surface adhering to the sealing wax, and so not only give an imperfect impression but at the same time are somewhat injured by the process.

45. For the treatment of medallions or of bronze coins in deep relief

it is better to use (*Plastilina*) Modelling plaster. With a little strip of cardboard or better still of tin, form a little hoop of the required diameter and about  $\frac{3}{16}$  of an inch deep, and fill it with plastilina, smooth the surface and slightly cover it and the bronze coin with fuller's weed or endwort to prevent the coin adhering. Then place the coin on the plastilina and press it, take up the whole with the thumbs supporting the coin, and with the other fingers gradually press the plastilina on the type so as to make it sink into all the depressions on the coin, and a perfect model will be obtained. Then turning the model over let the coin drop out and pour liquid plaster into the negative thus obtained just as in the cases of the tin foil or sealing wax negatives. This method of making negatives with plastilina is probably the most convenient and best and while it is indispensable for coins of large dimensions or of great relief it is perhaps preferable to the other ways mentioned for small coins also. Experience has taught me that it is most to be recommended in all cases.

46. Impressions may be made in many other ways and with other preparations, as for example with gelatine or with sulphur, but those described above are the most practical and may suffice to meet all the needs of the collectors. Book-knowledge alone will certainly not be enough, a little practice will also be necessary.

47. *On the cleaning of coins.* — There is another practical subject of which we must treat because it is a difficult and intricate matter concerning which it is well to warn young collectors in order to restrain their exceeding zeal. The mania for cleaning coins is very often fatal because it is far more easy to spoil than to improve them. There is not much danger of spoiling gold coins, for there is generally no need for cleaning them, and if such need arises they may be cleaned in any kind of acid without suffering damage. Silver coins are much more delicate and therefore must be treated with much greater care. If one has to deal with the original earth of the deposit or with the dust accumulated during the course of years, washing with soap and water will be found sufficient. If, on the other hand one has to deal with oxidation (and sometimes silver coins are covered with a green oxide produced either by copper coins which were mingled with them or else by the vessel in which the coins were buried), it will be best to place them in a solution of acid and leave them there some time. When the simple bath of solution proves insufficient, add to it a small piece of zinc, taking care that the zinc does not come in contact with the coins. The oxidation very rarely resists this treatment which however must sometimes be continued for several days. Instead of the acid bath which may be obtained with the natural juice of a lemon or a solution of oxalic or of citric acid, one may also very successfully use a solution of carbonate of potash. But the business of cleaning coins becomes very much

more difficult when one takes the brass coins in hand. All acids are at once to be absolutely excluded, because they corrode the metal.

For removing earth or dust and dirt generally a bath in soap and water will be found sufficient as for the other metals, but when one has to deal with oxidation there is no chemical preparation which will remove it without also acting on the metal, hence it is necessary to resort to mechanical cleaning. If the oxidation is slight and not very hard it may be removed by rubbing with a pointed piece of wood, but if on the other hand it is hard and resists that treatment a metal tool must be employed but then the greatest caution will be necessary so as to run no risk of scratching and spoiling the coin, and one should be all the more on one's guard if underneath the oxidation there is a patina which ought to be preserved intact, as that is one of the greatest ornaments of bronze coins. The operation is always most delicate and if the hand of the operator is not very skilful it is sure to be dangerous, so much so that very often, if not always, it is advisable to let the coins alone, tolerating a little oxidation which is in fact only the natural consequence of the ages past, and of the material in which the coin has rested for so long a period. Thus the plants and mosses growing in the crevices of the Colosseum or on the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla do not take away from the beauty of those venerable ruins but according to my idea render them more attractive and interesting.

## CHAPITRE XI

### LITERATURE

48. It is about five hundred years since the first works were written on Roman Numismatics, we may say indeed on Numismatics in general, for the Roman coinage was the first to be described.

The attention of students as well as of collectors happened to be first directed to the Imperial series. Very soon however followed the study of the Republican coinage, and works of greater or less volume were written on both these series and were gradually multiplied so that now they form an enormous library, for the Catalogue of which a huge volume would not suffice. In this ocean of books the young student has need of a pilot to direct him to those works which still deserve to be consulted, and to warn him from the vast shoals of books which no longer present any scientific interest, because whatever they contained of interest has been included by able writers in more modern works.

49. A short chronological list of the principal works will be of some use to give a general idea of the kind of publications issued, and thus to shew the names at least of the authors still commonly quoted in modern works.

Whoever may wish to know more need only consult the two great catalogues prepared by Lipsius<sup>1</sup> and Leitzmann<sup>2</sup>.

50. As a sample of this literature a short list is here given of those works which ought without fail to be studied or consulted by all who wish to give themselves to the study of Roman Numismatics.

51. A new kind of scientific literature has been inaugurated in this century with the Periodical Publications such as Reviews aided or rather created by Numismatic societies<sup>3</sup> which have also been instituted in this century. The great advantage of these Reviews is that they keep students always informed of the latest discoveries of science, by periodically publishing all the new finds as they occur, and the results of the most recent researches, and by encouraging public discussion on difficult points.

A brief list of those works which refer to Roman Numismatics will here be given, but it should be noted that many important recent studies are excluded from our list only because they have been published in periodicals.

52. LIST OF WORKS ON ROMAN COINS

- I. *Andreas Fulvius*. *Illustrium imagines imperatorum et illustrium virorum vultus ex antiquis numismatibus expressi*. Rome, 1517, 1 vol. in-8.
- II. *Enea Vico*. *Le imagini con tutti i riversi trovati et le vite degli imperatori*. Parma, 1548, 1 vol. in-4.
- III. *Strada*. *Epitome du thrésor des antiquitez, c'est-à-dire, portraits de vraies médailles des empereurs*. Lyons, 1553.
- IV. *Enea Vico*. *Discorsi sopra le medaglie degli anchi*. Venice, 1555, 1 vol. in-4.

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1. I. G. Lipsius, *Bibliotheca numaria Catalogue Auctorum Sui usque ad finem saeculi XVIII de re monetaria aut numis scripserunt*, Leipzig, 1801, 2 vol. in-8.

2. I. Leitzmann, *Bibliotheca numaria — Verzeichniss sämmtlicher in dem Zeitraume 1800 bis 1866 erschienenen über Münzkunde*, Weissensee, 1867, 1 vol. in-8.

3. The principal Numismatic Societies of Europe are :

The Numismatic Society of London (founded in 1836);

Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique. Brussels (founded 1841);

Société française de Numismatique. Paris (founded 1870);

Numismatische Gesellschaft. Vienna (founded 1870);

Société suisse de Numismatique. Geneva (founded 1879);

Societa Numismatica Italiana. Milan (founded 1892).



- V. *Diethelm Keller*. Künstliche und eigentliche Bildnissen der rhöm. Keyserén. *Zurich*, 1558.
- VI. *Sebastiano Erizzo*. Discorso sopra le medagli degli antichi. Venice, 1559, 1 vol. in-4.
- VII. *Andreas Gessner*. Imperatorum Rom. imagines, *Zurich*,
- VIII. *Hubert Golz*. Caesar Augustus, sive historia imperatorum 1559.  
Caesarumque Romanorum ex antiquis numismatibus restituta libri II. *Bruges*, 1574.
- IX. *Fulvius Ursinus*. Familiae romanae quae reperiuntur in antiquis numismatibus ab U. C. ad divum Augustum. *Rome*, 1577, fig.
- X. *A. Le Pois*. Discours sur les médailles. *Paris* 1579, 1 vol. in-4.
- XI. *Jos. Scaligerus*. *De re nummaria dissertatio*, liber postumus Antverpiae, ex officina Plautiniana Raphelengii, 1616.
- XII. *Ch. Patin*. Familiae romanae in ant. numismatibus ab Urbe condita ad tempora divi Augusti. *Paris*, 1663.
- XIII. *Ch. Patin*. Imperatorum Romanorum numismata. *Argent*, 1671.
- XIV. *Ezech. Spanheim*. Dissertationes de praestantia et usu numismatum antiquorum. *Amsterdam*, 1671.
- XV. *Andreas Morellius*. Specimen universae rei nummariae antiquae. *Paris*, 1683.
- XVI. *Paolo Pedrusi* e *P. Piovene*. I Cesari in oro, in argento, in medaglioni, in metallo, grande, mezzano e piccolo raccolti nel Museo Farnese e pubblicati colle loro congrue interpretazioni, *Parma*, 1694-1727, 10 vol. in-fol. illustrati.
- XVII. *Ch. Patin*. Histoire des médailles, ou introduction à la connoissance de cette science. *Paris*, 1596, 1 vol. in-12.
- XVIII. *I. Vaillant*. Numi antiqui familiarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati. *Amsterdam*, 1703. 2 vol. in-fol.
- XIX. *Hab. Goltzius*, De re numaria antiqua opera quae extant universa. *Anversa*, 1703, 5 vol. in-fol.
- XX. *John Harduinus*. Opera omnia. *Amsterdam*, 1709, 1 vol. in-fol.
- XXI. *Anselmus Bandurius*. Bibliotheca numaria sive auctorum qui de re numaria scripserunt. *Paris*, 1718, 1 vol. in-fol.
- XXII. *Anselmus Bandurius*. Numismata imperatorum romanorum a Traiano Decio ad Paleologos Augustos. *Paris*, 1718, 2 vol. in-fol, — 2<sup>d</sup> Edition (with supplement by Hier. Tanini). *Rome*, 1791, 1 vol, in-fol.

- XXIII. *Adolphus Occo*. — *Fr. Mediobarba*. — *Phil. Argelatus*. Imperatorum romanorum numismata a Pompeio Magno ad Heraclium. olim congesta augustorum iconibus, perpetuis historico-chronologicis notis pluribusque additamentis jam illustrata a Fr. Mediobarbo Birago, additionibus usque hac desideratis, criticisque observationibus exornata, curante Ph. Argelato. Milan, 1730, 1 vol. in-fol.
- XXIV. *Andreas Morellius*. Thesaurus morellianus, sive familiarum numismata omnia diligentissime undique conquisita ad ipsorum numorum fide accuratissime delineata et juxta ordinem F. Ursini et C. Patini. Amsterdam, 1734, 2 vol. in-fol.
- XXV. *P. Louis Jobert*. — *Jos. Bimard de la Bastie*. La science des médailles, nouvelle édition avec des remarques historiques et critiques par Jos. Bimard de la Bastie. Paris. 1739, 2 vol. in-12.
- XXVI. *Beauvais d'Orléans*. La manière de discerner les médailles antiques de celles qui sont contrefaites, Paris, 1739, 1 vol. in-4.
- XXVII. *Francesco de Ficorini*. I Piombi, antichi. Rome, 1740, 1 vol. in-4.
- XXVIII. *I. Vaillant*. Numismata imperatorum romanorum praestantiora a Julio Caesare ad Postumum usque. Rome, 1743, 1 vol. in-4.
- XXIX. *M. G. Agnehtler*. Numophyl Schulzianum. Lipsia, 1746.
- XXX. *Io. Christophorus Rasche*. Lexicon universae rei nummariae veterum et praecipue Graecorum et Romanorum. Leipsic, 1785-1805, 14 vol. in-8.
- XXXI. *Domenico Suturi*. Opere diverse. Rome, 1789-1829.
- XXXII. *Joseph Eckhel*. Doctrina numorum veterum. Vienna, 1792-1798, 8 vol. in-4.
- XXX. *Caylus*. Numismata aurea imperatorum romanorum e cimelio regis christianiss, delineata et aeri incisa, (without date).
- XXXIV. *P. Felice Caronni*. Lezioni elementari di numismatica antica dell'abate Eckhel. Rome, 1808, 1 vol. in-4.
- XXXV. *N. D. Marchand*. Mélanges de Numismatique et Histoire. Paris, 1818, 1 vol. in-fol.
- XXXVI. *Marquis de Pina*. Leçons élémentaires de Numismatique romaine. Paris, Trouvé, 1823.
- XXXVII. *Steinbüchel*. Ios. Eckhel. Addenda ad doctrinam numorum veterum. Vienna, 1826, 1 vol. in-4.
- XXXVIII. *T. E. Mionnet*. De la rareté et du prix des médailles romaines. Paris, 1815, 1 vol. (2<sup>d</sup> Edition. Paris, 1827, 2 vol. in-8).

- XXXIX. *H. Henin*. Manuel de la numismatique ancienne. Paris, 1830, 2 vol. in-16.
- XL. *Celestino Cavedoni*. Saggio di osservazioni sulle medaglie di famiglie romane, ecc. Modena, 1829 e Appendice, 1831, 2 vol. in-8.
- XLI. *F. de Saulcy*. Essai de classification des suites monétaires byzantines, Metz, 1836, 1 vol. in-8 avec atlas.
- XLII. *John. Y. Akerman*. Coins of the Romans relating to Britain. London, 1836, in-8, fig.
- XLIII. *C. W. Barth*. Das römische Ass unde seine Teile. Leipzig, 1838.
- XLIV. *Lavy*. Museo numismatico Lavy appartenente alla R. Accademia delle Scienze (parte II. Descrizione delle medaglie romane. Turin, 1839-1840.
- XLV. *John. Y. Akerman*. Numismatic Manual. London, 1850,
- XLVI. *P. P. Marchi e Tessieri d. C. d. G.* L' *Aes grave* del Museo Kirkeriano ovvero le modete primitive dei popoli dell' Italia media. Rome, 1840, 1 vol. in-4.
- XLVII. *Aldini*. Intorno al tipo ordinario delle antiche monete librali romane. Turin, 1842.
- XLVIII. *Gennaro Riccio*. Le monete delle antiche famiglie di Roma. Naples, 1843, 1 vol. con tav.
- XLIX. *I. Sabatier*. Les phases de l'art monétaire à Rome et à Byzance. S' Petersburg, 1848.
- L. *I. e L. Sabatier*. Production de l'or, de l'argent et du cuivre chez les anciens et hôtels monétaires des empires romain et byzantin. S' Petersburg, 1850.
- LI. *Fr. Carelli*. Numorum Italiae veteris tabulae CCII. Modena, 1851.
- LII. *A. de Barthélemy*. Nouveau manuel complet de Numismatique ancienne. Paris, 1851, 1 vol. in-16. (2<sup>e</sup> Edition. Paris, 1890.)
- LIII. *Celestino Cavedoni*. Ragguaglio storico archeologico dei precipui ripostigli antichi di medaglie consolari e di famiglie romane. Modena. 1854, in-8.
- LIV. *Henri Cohen*. Description générale des monnaies de la république romaine, communément appelées Consulaires. Paris, 1857, 1 vol. in-4 avec 75 planches.
- LV. *Henri Cohen*. Description historique des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain jusqu'à la chute de l'empire d'Occident. Paris, 1859-1868, 7 vol. in-8 avec planches. (2<sup>d</sup> Edition. Paris, 1880-1892, 8 vol. illustrated).
- LVI. *I. Sabatier*. Description générale des Médaillons contorniates. Paris, 1860, avec 19 planches.

- LVII. *L. Müller.* Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique, ouvrage préparé et commencé par C. T. Falbe et J. Chr. Lindberg, refait, achevé et publié par L. Müller. Copenhague, 1860-62, 3 vol.
- LVIII. *Bartholomeo Borghesi.* Œuvres numismatiques. Paris, 1862.
- LIX. *I. Sabatier.* Description des monnaies byzantines frappées sous les empereurs d'Orient, depuis Arcadius jusqu'à la prise de Constantinople. Paris, 1862, 2 vol. in-8 avec 70 planches.
- LX. *Baron d'Ailly.* Recherches sur la monnaie romaine depuis son origine jusqu'à la mort d'Auguste. Lyon, 1864, 4 vol. in-4 avec 113 planches.
- LXI. *Théodore Mommsen.* — *Duc de Blacas.* Histoire de la monnaie romaine, traduite de l'Allemand par le duc de Blacas. Paris, 1865-1875, 4 vol. in-4 avec planches.
- LXII. *L. Pizzamiglio.* Storia della moneta romana. Rome, 1867.
- LXIII. *L. Sambon.* Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique depuis leur origine jusqu'à la bataille d'Actium. Naples, 1870, 1 vol. in-8, fig.
- LXIV. *Aloïs Heiss.* Description générale des monnaies antiques de l'Espagne. Paris, 1870, in-8, fig.
- LXV. *Ariodante Fabretti.* Raccolta numismatica del R. Museo d'Antichità di Torino. Monete Consolari. Turin, 1876, 1 vol. in-4.
- LXVI. *Alexandre Bouzkowski.* Dictionnaire numismatique (unfinished). Leipzig, 1877.
- LXVII. *W. Froehner.* Les médaillons de l'empire romain depuis le règne d'Auguste jusqu'à Priscus Attalus. Paris, 1878, 1 vol. in-4, con 1300 vignette.
- LXVIII. *François Lenormant.* La monnaie dans l'antiquité. Paris, 1878-79, 3 vol. in-8.
- LIX. *F. Imhoof-Blumer.* Porträtköpfe auf Römischen Münzen der Republik und der Kaiserzeit. Leipsic. Teubner, 1879. (II edizione. 1892).
- LXX. *Head.* The young collector's Hand-book of Greek and Roman coins, London, 1883.
- LXXI. *P. Raffaele Garrucci.* Le monete dell' Italia antica. Rome, 1885, 1 vol. in-fol. con 125 tav.
- LXXII. *Ernest Babelon.* Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine, vulgairement appelées monnaies consulaires. Paris, 1885, 2 vol. in-8 illustrati.

- LXXXIII. *J. Friedländer*. Repertorium zur Antiken Numismatik in Anschluss an Mionnet "description des médailles antiques", zusammengestellt von J. Friedländer, aus seinem Nachlass herausgegeben von R. Weil. Berlin, Reimer, 1885, in-j pag. XI-40.
- LXXXIV. *Seth W. Stevenson, C. Roach Smith, Fr W. Madden*. A Dictionary of Roman coins Republican and Imperial. London, 1889, 1 vol. ill.
- LXXXV. *William Ridgeway*. The origin of metallic currency and weight standards. Cambridge, 1892.
- LXXXVI. *A. Pfeiffer*. Antike Münzbilder für den Schulgebrauch-Winterthur, 1895, in-8 con tavole.
- LXXXVII. *A. Blanchet*. Les monnaies romaines. Paris, 1896.
- LXXXVIII. *Max Bahrfeldt*. Nachträge und Berechtigungen zur Münzkunde der Römischen Republik, in Anschluss an Babelon's Verzeichniss der Consulär-Münzen. Vienna, 1897, in-8 con 13 tav. e 103 illustr.
- LXXXIX. *E. A. Stückelberg*. Der Münzsammler. Zurich, 1898.
- LXXX. *G. F. Hill*. A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins. London, 1899.

53. Among these eighty works, the authors and titles of which I have given in chronological order, the following are to be recommended as the most practically useful, and almost necessary for young students.

a) *For the coinage of the primitive period.*

Marchi and Tessieri, XLVI.  
Baron d'Ailly, LX.  
L. Sambon, LXIII.  
R. Garrucci, LXXI.

b) *For the coinage of the Republic.*

Eckhel (vol. V), XXXII.  
Borghesi, LVIII.  
Riccio, XLVIII.  
Fabretti, LXV.  
Babelon, LXXXII.

c) *For the coinage of the early Empire.*

Eckhel (vol. VI, VII, and VIII), XX XII.  
Cohen, LV.  
Mommsen, LXI.

d) *For the Byzantine coinage.*

Saulcy, XLI.  
Sabatier, LIX.

e) *For general reference.*

Rasche, XXX.  
Stevenson, LXXIV.

54. *For simple guidance in classification the following three works will suffice.*

Babelon, LXXII for the Republican coinage.  
Cohen, LV, for the Imperial coinage.  
Sabatier, LIX, for the Byzantine coinage.

55. The following is a list of the principal Reviews containing articles on Roman Numismatics.

CURRENT REVIEWS

- I. *Revue Numismatique française*, Paris, from 1836.
- II. *Numismatic Chronicle*. London, from 1838.
- III. *Revue belge de Numismatique*. Brussels, from 1842.
- IV. *Numismatische Zeitschrift*. Vienna, from 1870.
- V. *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*. Berlin, from 1874.
- VI. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, from 1888.
- VII. *Spink's Monthly Numismatic Circular*, from 1893.

REVIEWS WHICH HAVE CEASED TO BE ISSUED

- Giornale numismatico* (F. M. AVELLINO.) Naples, 1808-12.  
*Annali di Numismatica* (G. FIORELLI). Roma, 1846-51.  
*Memorie Numismatiche* (DIAMILLA). Roma, 1847.  
*Notizie peregrine di Numismatica e d'Archeologia* (F. SCHWEITZER).  
Trieste, 1851-61.  
*Rivista della Numismatica antica e moderna* (OLIVIERI e MAGGIORA  
VERGANO). Asti, 1863-65.  
*Rivista Numismatica italiana* (MAGGIORA VERGANO). Asti, 1866.  
*Annuaire de Numismatique et d'Archéologie* (D'AMÉCOURT-BELFORT).  
Parigi, 1866-96.  
*Periodico di Numismatica e Sfragistica per la Storia d'Italia*  
(C. STROZZI). Firenze, 1868-74.  
*Gazetta Numismatica* (S. AMBROSOLI). Como, 1881-87.  
*Buletino di Numismatica e Sfragistica* (SANTONI e VITALINI. Came-  
rino, 1882-87.

## CHAPTER XII

### TECHNICAL TERMS

56. The first requisite for clearly understanding numismatic works without risk of confusion is that of clearly defining the meaning of the terms used therein, it therefore seems advisable to supply definitions of some technical terms frequently met with. For most of these a simple definition will be enough, but for those which need a more complete or diffuse explanation references are given to the chapters dealing with the subjects.

57. **NUMISMATICS** is the science which has for its object the study of coins from the point of view of history, of art, of portraiture, and economy.

58. A **COIN** (*nummus* or *numisma*) is a piece of metal, gold, silver, brass, or bronze, cast or struck generally in the form of a disc, which bears an impression conferring upon it a legal character by public or private contract.

59. **THE SIDES** or **FACES** of a coin are the two opposite surfaces presenting the types and legends.

60. **THE OBTVERSE** is the principal side which generally bears the head of a deity, or of a ruler, or some other sign of the authority by which the money was issued.

61. **THE REVERSE** is the side opposite to the Obverse, it is less important and usually bears a historical or mythological type.

61. **THE FIELD** is the free space of the two sides of the coin, that is, the space not occupied by the head, the types, or the legends.

63. **THE EXERGUE** is the lower segment of the face of the coin, generally on the Reverse for the most part bounded by a horizontal line.

64. **CONTORNO** is an Italian word for the edge round the rim of a coin.

65. **TONDINO** or **TONDELLO** is an Italian word used to express the disc of metal prepared for the striking of a coin.

66. **THE TYPE** is the figure or object represented on a coin, it is generally used for that on the Reverse (see ch. XIV, XIX, XXXVII).

67. **THE LEGEND** is the inscription whether found on the Obverse or the Reverse of a coin (see ch. XX and XVIII).

68. **ANEPIGRAFA**. An Italian word for a coin without a legend.

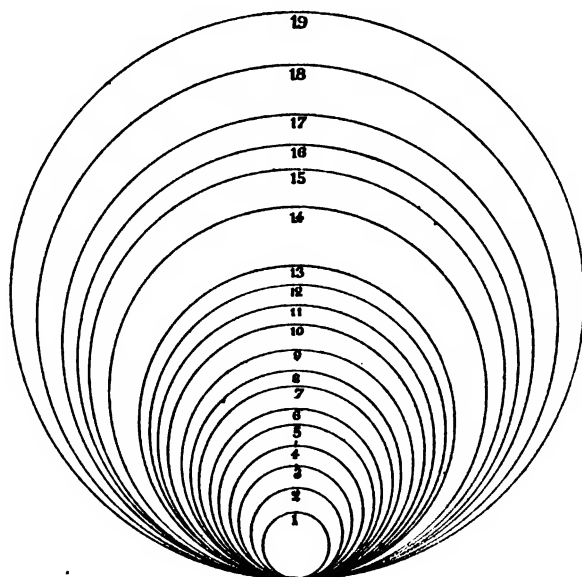
69. **THE IMPRESS** means the type and the legend as a whole,

that is the entire design struck on a coin. The word is also used to signify any reproduction of a coin in paper, wax, or plaster (see ch. X).

70. **MINT MARKS** and **MONEYER'S MARKS** are abbreviations of words generally consisting of the two first letters of a word. They are specially used to indicate the mints on the coinage of the later Empire, as RA for Ravenna, MD for Mediolanum.

71. **MONOGRAM**, signifies the principal letters of a name grouped into one design, or joined in a single figure. Many examples are found on the Byzantine and Italian Gothic coins.

72. **MODULE** is the word used to indicate the dimension or rather the diameter of a coin. In the older works on Numismatics the module was described by reference to the scale published by Mionnet in which there are nineteen small circles of different dimensions, but it is much better and more accurate to express the dimensions, as is now commonly done, by reference to fractions of an inch.



Mionnet's scale.

73. By the **CONDITION** of a coin is meant its actual state of preservation. A coin which is found in the same perfect condition in which it was issued from the mint is called in English "in mint condition", in Italian "Ruspa" in French "Fleur de coin". Coins are



in England generally classified according to their condition as “very fine,” “fine,” “mediocre” or “poor”.

74. TO RIGHT or TO LEFT mean that the figures on the coins are turned towards the right or left hand of the observer.

75. THE PATINA of a coin is the result of oxidation on copper coins. The kind of oxidation formed on the surface depends upon the materials surrounding the coin during the ages in which it was buried. Some show a beautiful malachite green appearance, others blue, red, bronze, or black. A beautiful patina adds very much to the price of a bronze coin, and if it is natural, is a sure sign of authenticity, but many artificial patinas are produced.

76. TITOLO is an Italian word used to express the degree of purity of metal used in coining (the Standard).

77. THE LEGAL or NOMINAL VALUE of a coin is the value determined by the contemporary laws according to the monetary unit, that is to say the value which is given by law to a given quantity of coined metal.

78. METALLIC VALUE is the actual and variable price of the metal of which the coin is formed, without taking account of the cost of coining which forms part of the legal value.

79. THE MONETARY UNIT is the coin which serves as the base of the monetary system of a country and which has its multiples and subdivisions.

The first monetary unit of the Romans was the As, and afterwards when silver was introduced the Sestertius.

#### 80. BRONZE COINS.

a) As, the monetary unit (see ch. XIII, n. 125, 126, 133 et sq., 147; XXV, n. 215 et seq.).

b) Semis, the half of an As (see ch. XIII, n. 127).

c) Triens, the third of an As (see ch. XIII, n. 128).

d) Quadrans, the fourth of an As (see ch. XIII, n. 129).

e) Sextans, the sixth of an As (see ch. XIII, n. 130).

f) Uncia, the twelfth part of an As (see ch. XIII, n. 131).

g) Sestertius, two Asses and a half, afterwards four (see chap. 25, d. 209).

h) Dupondius, two Asses (see ch. XIII, n. 141, and XXV, n. 209).

i) Tripundius, three Asses (see ch. XIII, n. 142).

k) Quadrussis, four Asses (see ch. XIII, n. 148).

l) Quincussis, five Asses (see ch. XIII, n. 148).

m) Decussis, ten Asses (see ch. XIII, n. 143).

n) Follis (see ch. XXV, n. 218, 219).

o) Centenionalis (see ch. XXV, n. 219).

#### 81. SILVER COINAGE.

a) Sestertius, the monetary unit (see ch. XIX, n. 155).

*b*) Quinarius, two Sestertii (see ch. XIV, n. 154; XXIII, n. 205).

*c*) Denarius, four sestertii (see ch. XIV, n. 153; XXIII, n. 205).

*d*) Victoriatus, a special coin (see ch. XIV, n. 160, 161, 162).

*e*) Siliqua, a coin of the later Empire (c. ch. XXIV, n. 208).

*f*) Miliarensis a coin of the later Empire (see ch. XXIV, n. 208).

*g*) Antoninianus, or double denarius, of the time of Caracalla (see ch. XXIII, n. 206, and XXIV).

82. GOLD COINS.

*a*) Denarius Aureus (or simply Aureus) the monetary unit (see ch. XV, XVI and XXIII).

*b*) Quinarius, the half denarius (see ch. XXIII).

*c*) Solidus, denarius of the time of Constantine (see ch. XXIII).

*d*) Semis, a half-denarius (see ch. XXIII).

*e*) Triens, the third of a denarius (see ch. XXIII).

83. THE CONSULAR OR FAMILY COINS. These are names which are improperly given to the coinage of the Republic.

84. THE IMPERIAL COINAGE should mean that issued from the beginning to the end of the Roman Empire, “*stante Romano Imperio*”; but the expression is more generally used for the coinage of the Western Empire from Augustus to Romulus Augustulus.

85. BYZANTINE COINS are those issued by the Emperors of the East.

86. COINS OF THE EMPERORS OR IMPERIAL COINS are those coined by the direct authority of the Emperor (see XXIII, n. 200 and 201; XXVI, n. 228).

87. SENATORIAL COINS are those coined by the authority of the Senate (see ch. XXIII, n. 201; XXVI, n. 223).

88. COLONIAL COINS are those struck in the colonies and forming a separate series from those properly called Roman. They are of Bronze and mostly with Latin legends (see ch. XXXVI, n. 303).

89. THE GREEK IMPERIAL COINS. This series was struck in the Greek-speaking provinces under the dominion of the Romans, they bear the portraits of the Roman Emperors.

They are for the most part of bronze and bear Greek legends.

They should more properly be called “*City coinage*” (see ch. XXXVI, n. 304).

90. ALEXANDRINE COINS are the Imperial coins struck in Egypt. Some are in very base silver called “*potin*”, but the greater number are in bronze. Their legends are all in Greek and they shew a special type of fabric (see ch. XXXVI, n. 307).

91. BARBAROUS COINS are the base imitations of the Imperial money made among barbarous peoples. They are found in all the metals.

92. **LENTICULAR COINS** are those shaped in the form of a lens, being thicker and larger in the centre and gradually thinner towards the edge, as were the first emissions of the As.

93. **GLOBULAR COINS.** Some gold coins of considerable thickness, with a small diameter, of the Byzantine period are thus named (see ch. XXV, n. 220).

94. **CONCAVE COINS.** There are some Byzantine coins of gold, silver, and bronze, which having been coined with a convex die for the Obverse, and concave die for the Reverse are stamped into a form rather like that of a shallow bowl. They were first issued about the end of the eleventh century and continued to be issued until the end of the Byzantine Empire (see ch. XXV, n. 220).

95. **COUNTERMARKED COINS.** Some Imperial brass and a very few silver coins bear a sign or countermark, stamped upon them long after they were issued, with the intention of giving fresh authority to their currency in a fresh reign. The countermarks consist of certain letters, sometimes easily interpreted, when for instance they form the name of an Emperor, as TIB.IMP. (Tiberius Imperator) or VESP, (Vespasianus) &c. or the common legend S.P. Q.R. (Senatus populusque Romanus) at other times however they are difficult to interpret, being formed of letters of unknown meaning, as for example NCAPR for which many interpretations more or less plausible have been proposed, as Nummus Cusum Auctoritate Populi Romani.

96. **COUNTERSIGNED COINS.** Some denarii of the Republic bear, impressed in the form of little countermarks certain signs of very diverse forms which from their variety seem to have been stamped by private persons as guarantees of the goodness of the metal.

97. **POSTHUMOUS COINS** are those which were struck after the death of the ruler whose name and effigy they bear. Thus Augustus issued coins with the head of Julius Cæsar, Tiberius coined others with the head of Augustus and others did the same (see ch. XXIX).

The consecration and restitution coins form other series of posthumous coins.

98. **CONSECRATION COINS** are those struck in memory of the apotheosis of an Augustus, an Augusta, or a Cæsar, that is, a ceremony which celebrated their passing to join the Divinities on Olympus. They exist in all the three metals commencing from the time of Hadrian and terminating with that of Constantine the Great (see ch. XXXI).

99. **RESTITUTION COINS** are those which were reissued at a time long after their first emission. They bear the original types more or less faithfully reproduced, but the Emperor who reissued them

added his own name followed by the word **RESTITUIT** or more commonly **REST**. They are found in all three metals but the period during which they were issued was very short. They first appear under Titus, and end under Trajan (see ch. XXX).

100. **LEGIONARY COINS** are those which were coined in honour or in memory of the Legions. Mark Antony was the first and Carausius the last to coin them. They are found in both gold and silver (see ch. XXXIII).

101. **VOTIVE COINS** are those which record the public prayers for the Emperors (see ch. XXXIV).

102. **PLATED COINS** called **Suberate** or **Foderate** in Italian and **Fourré** in French are those which have a lining or body of base metal (brass, bronze, or iron) covered with a thin coating of silver, or more rarely of gold (see ch. XIV, n. 159).

103. **SERRATED COINS** are those silver denarii which instead of having an ordinary plain rim have a notched rim shaped like the teeth of a saw. They are only found in the Republican series (see ch. XIV, n. 158).

104. **TINNED COINS**, called **IMBIAMCATE** or **STAGNATE** in Italian, are Imperial bronze coins of the decadence of the Empire which were made to simulate silver and had forced currency as silver although they were made of brass or bronze whitened with tin (see ch. XXIV, n. 206).

105. **INCUSE COINS** are those which bear the same type on both faces, convex on the one side, and concave on the other. But in the Roman series there are no coins made intentionally in this manner, as for instance in the Greek series. Those which are found (and they are common in the Republican though rare in the Imperial series) are always the result of a mistake.

These mistakes are often found in the silver coins, rarely in bronze, and are unknown in gold. Their origin must be due to placing a fresh piece of metal between the coin dies without having first removed the coin just struck, so that the blow of the hammer in falling impressed upon the upper side of the second piece of metal the head in relief produced by the die on the hammer and on the under side the same head in concave produced by the coin already struck and accidentally left on the lower die.

106. **RESTRUCK COINS** are those which have been struck a second time at a later period. They are met with principally under the ephemeral reigns of certain tyrants who on account of urgent haste, or it may be the lack of metal or of mints of their own, having procured dies bearing their own portraits struck them upon current coin. So carelessly was this done that it is not at all uncommon to see visible traces of the original design under the new type. For examples we may take the coins of Regalianus and Dryantilla.

107. **HYBRID COINS.** Those coins which have an Obverse type which is not usually found with that on the Reverse are called hybrid, being made with dies belonging to two different coins. These mistakes could only have arisen from the dies being mixed in the workshop, while two or more magistrates were coining money at the same time, or when, on a change of officers, or on the succession of an Emperor some of the former dies were not destroyed. The mistake might also have arisen through the clumsiness of a forger.

108. **GENUINE OR AUTHENTIC COINS** are those recognised as having really been cast or struck officially at the date of issue.

109. **FALSE COINS** consist of two kinds, the *ancient false coins* which were made in ancient times by private fraud to be spent as current coins, (these always have a historic and numismatic value,) and the *modern false coins*, that is imitations of the ancient coins made in order to deceive collectors.

These are being made by many methods, and although some are easily recognizable others are made with such skill that a practised eye is necessary to distinguish them from the genuine (see ch. IX, n. 38).

110. **FALSIFIED COINS** are those which although originally genuine have been so much altered by the work of the falsifier as to seem something quite different from what they were originally (see ch. IX, n. 39).

111. **MEDALLION.** This is a word improperly used by students of Roman numismatics. As a derivative of Medal (i. e. a large medal) it would signify any piece of metal cast or struck with a type on both Obverse and Reverse, but which however similar it might be to a coin except in its generally larger size would have no legal character without the legal legend and hence would not properly be used in business. Now, medallions in the true sense of the word do not exist in the Roman series unless we choose to make an exception in favour of the contorniates; but in common parlance the name of medallions is improperly given to those coins which exceed the common dimensions. They should more correctly be called "multiples".

They exist in all the three metals (see ch. XXVI).

112. **MEDALLIONS OF TWO METALS.** Sometimes brass coins of very large dimensions are struck on a disc formed of two metals, the central portion of one metal set in a ring of the other. The two portions are generally of two different qualities of bronze, or of different metals, brass and latten, that inside being softer the better to receive the impression, the outer ring hard and more resisting.

113. **FRAMED MEDALLIONS.** Those which are furnished with an ornamental circle are called in Italian Medaglione cerchiato. The

frame serves as a kind of cornice to the type; they were sometimes added to the medallion in ancient times, but in other cases they form a single piece with the medallion itself.

114. **EXAGIUM (solidi).** A piece of bronze either rectangular or round, used in the later times of the Empire to serve as the standard weight of the Roman solidus. They often bore the portrait or portraits of the Imperial family of their time and sometimes the inscription *exagium solidi*.

115. **TESSERA.** These were provisional substitutes for money, a kind of token or representative sign of value. They exist in both bronze and lead and are of all periods (see ch. XXXVII).

116. **CONTORNIATES** are a kind of tessera or medallion measuring from about an inch to an inch and a half, for the most part cast and very rarely struck and having certain characteristics which distinguish them from coins. They were produced in the third and fourth centuries and their name is derived from a circular furrow or incised ring on both sides forming a kind of cornice or frame to the types (see ch. XXXIII).

117. **SPECIAL WORDS.** There are many technical words used by Numismatists and Archæologists, some simply Latin or Greek words, others more or less modernised, which have a special meaning and are frequently used in the descriptions of coins. Some of these have been explained above, but there are many others of which it may be as well to give an alphabetical list :

<i>Accensus,</i>	an apparitor or attendant on a consul or prætor.
<i>Accollated,</i>	adj. used of two portraits, one overlapping the other in the same direction.
<i>Acerra,</i>	A small casket in which incense was kept.
<i>Ædile,</i>	A Roman magistrate.
<i>Ægis,</i>	A breastplate ornamented with the Gorgon's head.
<i>Apex,</i>	A sacerdotal pointed cap.
<i>Aquila legionaria,</i>	The eagles on the Roman standards.
<i>Bifrons.</i>	A head having two faces like Janus.
<i>Billon,</i>	A French word for very base silver coinage.
<i>Bipennis,</i>	An axe with two edges (cf. <i>securis</i> ).
<i>Caduceus,</i>	A rod round which serpents are twisted. Mercury's emblem.
<i>Carpentum,</i>	A coach drawn by mules used by the Empresses.
<i>Cistophorus,</i>	A silver coin of Asia Minor, bearing as type the mystic chest of Bacchus with serpents above.
<i>Clipeus,</i>	The round brazen shield of the Roman soldiers. Also a shield bearing a portrait hung on a public building.
<i>Congiarium,</i>	At first a provision of food or oil, afterwards a pre-

- sent of money given by the Emperors, used from Nero to M. Aurelius.
- Cornucopiae,* Horn of plenty. The horn of the goat Amalthea.  
*Cornupete,* Word descriptive of the action of a bull butting.  
*Corona,* The head decoration of Emperors and divinities on Roman coins. These were of the following kinds.  
Laurel crowns of bay or laurel leaves.  
Radiate crowns with spikes or rays.  
Civic crowns made of oak leaves.  
Rostral crowns ornamented with model prows.  
Mural crowns ornamented with battlements.  
And crowns of ivy, myrtle, rushes and roses.
- Crest,* The ornament on a helm.  
*Curule (Curulis),* adj. applied to the thrones or seats of Curule Ædiles or other high magistrates.
- Decussati,* Crossed in the form of X.  
*Diadem,* A circle or band of gold ornamenting the heads of the Emperors of the later Empire.
- Dioscuri,* Castor and Pollux.  
*Electrum,* A metal composed of gold and silver.  
*Fasces,* A bundle of rods round an axe, symbol of Consular authority.
- Fillet,* The band round the head of a god or Emperor.  
*Flamen,* A chief priest of Jupiter or Mars.  
*Hexastyle,* A temple with six columns in front.  
*Hippocampus,* A sea-horse.  
*Infula,* A twisted band or white woollen fillet worn by Roman priests.
- Insignia,* Pontifical or military badges or ensigns.  
*Labarum,* A military standard bearing the monogram of Christ.  
*Largitio,* An Imperial gift or distribution, a later word for Liberalitas, introduced by Constantius II.
- Laureate,* Ornamented with a crown of laurel.  
*Lemmisci,* The ribbons attached to a crown.  
*Lectisternium,* A feast at which idols were seated at table.  
*Liberalitas,* A present of food from the Emperor (same as Congiarium) this word was used after the time of M. Aurelius.
- Lictor,* A Roman magistrate's attendant.  
*Lituus,* A curved rod, the badge of the augurs.  
*Lorica,* A cuirass.  
*Loricatus,* One girt with a cuirass.  
*Modius,* A measure like a bushel.  
*Nicephorus,* A figure bearing a statuette of Victory.  
*Nimbus,* An aureole, or halo.

- Obriza (Obrussa)*, Very pure gold.  
*Palladium*, A statuette of Minerva in the temple of Vesta.  
*Pallium*, A Greek cloak.  
*Paludamentum*, An Imperial military cloak.  
*Parazonium*, A short sword in a sheath.  
*Parma*, A small round shield.  
*Patera*, A small vessel like a saucer used in libations.  
*Pegasus*, The winged horse of the muses.  
*Pedum*, A shepherd's crook.  
*Peltum*, A small shield, crescent-shaped.  
*Pelasmus*, The winged travelling-cap of Mercury.  
*Phaetra*, A quiver for arrows.  
*Pileus*, The conical shaped cap of the Dioscuri.  
*Plectrum*, An instrument used in playing the lyre.  
*Poculum*, A cup.  
*Pusulatum*, Refined silver.  
*Potin*, A French word for very base silver.  
*Præfericulum*, A large shallow bowl used in sacrifices wrongly used for guttus, a narrow-necked vase.  
*Prætexta (toga)*, A magistrate's toga bordered with purple.  
*Radiate, adj.* With rays, or frequently with a rayed crown.  
*Rostrum*, The beaked prow of a Roman ship.  
*Rostrata*, Decorated with prows, as for example a crown or column.  
*Secespita*, A knife used in sacrificing.  
*Sella curulis*, Throne or chair of the higher Magistrates.  
*Signa militaria*, Military standards or ensigns.  
*Simpulum*, A cup with a handle, used in the sacrifices.  
*Sistrum*, A musical instrument of percussion used in the cult of Isis.  
*Subsellium*, The throne of the plebeian magistrates.  
*Suggestum*, A stage or platform used by orators.  
*Teda, or Tæda*, A pitch-pine torch.  
*Tessera*, A small square wooden tablet.  
*Tænia*, A fillet worn by the Emperors.  
*Tetrastyle*, adj. used of temples with four columns.  
*Tibia*, a kind of flute or pipe.  
*Torque*, a Gallic chieftain's collar.  
*Tripod*, a three-legged bronze altar.  
*Trireme*, a ship with three rows of oars.  
*Triquetra*, Three legs united, the symbol of Sicily.  
*Turreted*, adj. used of castellated crowns.  
*Venabulum*, a hunting spear.  
*Victimarius*, The assistant of the priest at a sacrifice.

118. ABBREVIATIONS. It will be useful to conclude this chapter



on nomenclature with an explanation of the Abbreviations commonly used in Numismatic books and catalogues throughout Europe.

ENGLISH ABBREVIATIONS

Æ <sup>1</sup> .	First or Large Brass.
Æ <sup>2</sup> .	Second Brass.
Æ <sup>3</sup> .	Third Brass.
Æ.	Silver.
A.	Gold.
Obv.	Obverse.
R.	Reverse.
to r.	to right.
to l.	to left.
wt.	weight.
F. D. C.	Fleur de coin, Mint condition.
E. F.	Extremely fine condition.
V. F.	Very fine condition.
F.	Fine condition.
M.	Mediocre condition.
P.	Poor condition.
S.	scarce, R. rare, RR. very rare, RRR. exceedingly rare.

GERMAN ABBREVIATIONS

Æ <sup>1</sup> .	Gross Bronze.
Æ <sup>2</sup> .	Mittle Bronze.
Æ <sup>3</sup> .	Klein Bronze.
Hs.	Hauptseite = Obv.
Rs.	Rückseite = R.
r.	rechts = right.
l.	links = left.
n. r.	nach rechts = to right.
n. l.	nach links = to left.
Stgl.	Stempelglanz = Fleur de coin.
Vorz. erh.	Vorzüglich erhalten = E. F.
s. g. e.	sehr gut erhalten = V. F.
g. e.	gut erhalten = F.
z. g. e.	ziemlich gut erhalten = M.
schl. erh.	schlecht erhalten = P.
s. sch.	sehr schön = V. F.
sch.	schön = F.
gel.	gelocht = pierced.
geh.	gehenkelt = with ring affixed.
Mzz.	Münzzeichen = Mint mark.

St. Stück = Specimen.  
desgl. dgl. desgleichen = ditto, the same.

ITALIAN ABBREVIATIONS

A. *A.* or O. Aurum or Oro = gold.  
*Æ.* Argento = silver.  
*Æ.* or Br. Aes or Bronzo = Bronze.  
EL Elettro = Electrum.  
P. Piombo = Lead.  
G. B. Gran Bronzo = a sertonius.  
M. B. Medio Bronzo = Dupondius or As.  
P. B. Piccolo Bronzo = Any subdivision of an As.  
Med. Medaglione = Medallion.  
*Ɔ.* Dritto = Obverse.  
*℞.* Rovescio = Reverse.  
a. d. a destra = to right.  
a. s. a sinistra = to left.  
F. D. C. Fior di conio = Fleur de coin.  
C<sup>1</sup>. Buona conservazione = Good Condition.  
C<sup>2</sup>. Conservazione mediocre = Mediocre Condition.  
C<sup>3</sup>. Cattiva conservazione = Poor Condition.  
C. Comune = Common.  
R. raro = rare, RR. rarissimo = very rare, RRR. =  
extremely rare.  
R<sup>1</sup>. R<sup>2</sup>. R<sup>3</sup>. ascending grades of rarity.  
U. Unico = unique.  
ES. Esemplare = Specimen.

FRENCH ABBREVIATIONS

*(Some which are identical with the Italian are omitted.)*

AV. Avers = Obv.  
Rev. Revers = *℞.*  
à d. à droite = to right.  
à g. à gauche = to left.  
F. d. c. Fleur de coin = In mint condition.  
T. B. Très belle = very fine condition.  
B. Belle = good condition.  
fr. fruste = bad condition.  
tr. trouée = pierced.  
four. fourrée = plated.  
p. pièce = specimen.  
pl. plomb = lead.

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## SECOND PART.

### THE REPUBLIC

#### BRONZE COINAGE

119. PRIMITIVE BARTER. — Barter or exchange is a natural necessity innate in the human race, and has indeed been employed by all nations from the earliest times.

From the remotest periods to the beginning of civilization, all nations passed through three distinct periods in regard to their methods of barter.

The first was that of simple exchange. Whoever had too much of any given commodity gave away a part in order to obtain for it something he needed, but it was then always necessary to find some one disposed to receive what was thus offered for exchange.

The second period was that in which, in order to facilitate and enlarge the field of exchange, a commonly needed commodity was established with a fixed value; this was in some countries cattle, in others skins, grain, shells, or some such article.

The third period finally was that in which metal was adopted as such a means of exchange, as more satisfactory than the above mentioned articles, because less cumbrous, not subject to diminution, variation or deterioration, and quite easily divisible into an indefinite number of parts, all composed of a perfectly homogeneous material.

From that moment the natural law of exchange or barter entered into the domain of numismatics, and from thence we obtain the first objects for study.

120. The primitive Romans like other nations in a similar condition adopted cattle as their means of exchange. Sheep and oxen were the domestic animals chosen for this purpose, and one of the larger animals was calculated as equivalent to ten of the smaller.

Although this system of exchange cannot properly form part of the system of numismatics it may nominally, since even in comparatively recent times, about the year 300 of Rome or 454 B.C. certain laws fixed even then taxes and fines to be paid in heads of cattle, at the same time giving the equivalent in metallic money, it is however interesting to see how from these laws the terminology which we use to-day had its origin.

For example from *pecus* is derived the word PECVNIA; from

*peculium* (a little flock) PECVLIO; from *peculatum* (theft of cattle) the word SPECULATE (in the sense of extortion); from *capita* (heads of beasts) the word CAPITAL.

121. AES RUDE. — At a certain moment, impossible to determine accurately, the Roman community reached that stage which necessitated the adoption of metal, and the consequent gradual abandonment of cattle, as a means of exchange. The two periods indeed were not clearly divided, progress from one to the other



Fig. 2. — Piece of AES RUDE<sup>1</sup>.

followed insensibly, and as the advantages of metal gradually became manifest, barter by means of cattle became rarer until at last it ceased altogether. Here as elsewhere local circumstances determined the choice of metal. One may almost say gold was unknown in Italy, moreover silver was a foreign import. Bronze

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1. When not otherwise stated, the illustrations are of the real size.

was the metal which more naturally presented itself because abundant in the country. It was adopted from the earliest times in rough forms of most irregular shape and of the most varied dimensions, such as resulted from their rude smelting works, so that their value was determined by weight alone<sup>1</sup>.

This is the *AES RUDE* called also *aes infectum* (unwrought bronze); many of these pieces are preserved in our museums varying in weight from a few grammes to a kilogramme and more. These are the pieces called *raudera*, *rauduscula*, *rudera*.



Fig. 3. — *AES SIGNATUM*.

122. *AES SIGNATUM*. — With the progress of civilization and the increase of trade it became ever more troublesome to have constant need of recourse to the scales in every contract, and it was felt necessary to have the metal divided into pieces of uniform

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1. For this reason the word *peso* both in our language and in many others is often used in the sense of value or of money or payments and similar words are still used which are derived from the Latin "*pendere*" such as to spend, to expend, to dispense, compendium, stipend, pension, &c., just as in the same way the words esteem, estimate, have their origin in the Latin "*aes*" (*aestimare*).

size, and to have a sign imprinted on them signifying the weight and thence also the value at least approximately. They began therefore to cast the metal in the following shapes, oblong, irregular, square, and oval, stamping them roughly first on one side only and then on both, with certain marks consisting in a kind of long branch furnished with lateral projections or they may be also likened to a kind of fish-bone.

Later on globes or bosses, evidently signs of weight and therefore of value, were impressed upon them. Thus we pass gradually from the rude fragments of metal to the stamped coins (from *aes rude* to *aes signatum*).



Fig. 4. -- AES SIGNATUM.

123. If these first pieces bearing a mark of value really constitute the first money of the Romans it is difficult to determine whether they are to be attributed to the authority of the State or to private enterprise.

Just as indeed among almost all nations, private coinage, that is money on which a private person, banker or merchant has stamped a mark, guaranteeing the weight and goodness of the metal preceded that issued by the authority of the State so it is most likely

or one may say almost certain that this was also the case at Rome and that these first coins were the product of private enterprise.

124. Generally the honour of having organized a regular and legal system of weights and measures is attributed to Servius Tullius handing the control of them over to the State : *mensuras et pondera constituit*. This being admitted as a fact supported by the authority of several writers some would also attribute to Servius Tullius the organization of the monetary system. And this is fully admissible if by that is meant the introduction of a system of the use of metal by weight for business transactions.

But if the introduction of true and proper money is meant we should not know how to determine the kind of coinage thus introduced by Servius Tullius, because all the pieces remaining to us, whether oval or quadrilateral, if judged by the art they present must be attributed to a later period.

125. AES GRAVE AES LIBRALE. — The coins of heavy bronze called Aes grave present a rough and coarse appearance ; the art exhibited on them is certainly not archaic. In spite of their rude appearance they are evidently derived from Greek art.



Fig. 5. — AES GRAVE (Obv.).

The modelling on them is true and vigorous, and the artists who wrought them shewed themselves so clever and experienced in the difficulties of relief and perspective that one can do no less than suppose that they were brought from Greece. In fact instead of progressing with time the Art on the Republican coinage shows

retrogression and the Asses of the reduced series certainly do not show the same strong and firm treatment which we admire in the coinage of the libral and quadrilateral series. One may therefore attribute the first issue of the *aes grave* to the less ancient period of the Decemviri rather than to that of Servius Tullius.

According to historical testimony it is precisely at the epoch of the Decemviri (304 A.V.C. 450 B.C.) that a true monetary system was adopted and coinage issued as true money, furnished not only with an impression of some sort indicating the weight, but with a legal and sacred emblem showing the authority of the State, and also with a sign representing the value.

The form or shape adopted was what is called lenticular (see no 92); on the Obverse a sacred emblem of divinity is always the



Fig. 5. — AES GRAVE (Rev.).

principal type, since it was that which gave the money itself its legal value, and the emblem varies as we shall see according to the different subdivisions of the money.

The Reverse is always filled with the prow of a galley, a symbol which appears to have been adopted either to indicate the maritime power of Rome, to which the Decemviri had given so great an impulse, or to call to mind the arrival of Jove in Italy, and the worship of the Dioscouri, the protectors of navigation. The sign shewing the value is always repeated on both sides.

126. The AS bears on the Obverse the head of Janus bifrons and the indication of value I. (1 As).



127. The SEMIS (or half As) the head of Jupiter and the letter S. (semis).



Fig. 6. — SEMIS (Obv.).



Fig. 6. — SEMIS (Rev.).

128. The TRIENS (the third of an As) the head of Minerva (or of Roma) and four bosses (4 ounces).

129. The QUADRANS (the quarter of an As) the head of Hercules and three bosses (3 ounces).

130. The SEXTANS (the sixth of an As) the head of Mercury and two bosses (2 ounces).



Fig. 7. — TRIENS.



Fig. 8. — QUADRANS.



Fig. 9. — SEXTANS.

131. The UNCIA (the twelfth of an As) the head of Mars and one boss.

132. The learned are not agreed concerning the weight of the primitive As and their discussions are being continued at the present time.

The Roman pound (derived from Greece) weighed 327.40 grammes, but the ancient Latin pound weighed 272 grammes.

Which of these two weights was that of the Roman As? The answer to this might seem to be very simple. Many of these Asses exist, so there ought to be nothing for us to do but to weigh them in order to know to which of these two pounds the Roman primitive As corresponded.

The fact is, these Asses differ so much from one another and their weight is so irregular that they afford us no means of determining the question; it will suffice to say that the six hundred and seventy-five Asses weighed by the Baron D'Ailly vary from a maximum of 312.30 grammes to a minimum of 207.10.

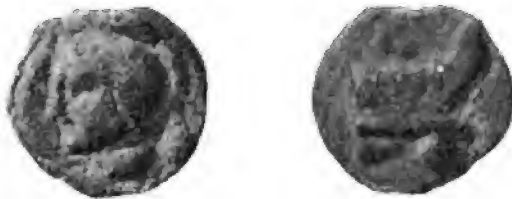


Fig. 10. — UNCIA.

133. Notwithstanding that no known example reaches the weight of a Roman pound, and notwithstanding that the average of the weights is less by that of about 25 per cent, the Roman pound of 327 grammes is now generally reckoned as the legal weight of the primitive As.

On the other hand to-day it would appear to be more reasonable to reckon as such the ancient Latin pound of 272 grammes as much nearer the real average weight of the Libral Asses.

134. Another argument too which corroborates this opinion is that the so-called Roman Pound of 327 grammes is a Greek importation and that this importation is not to be considered as ancient as the primitive Asses.

135. THE FIRST REDUCTION OF THE AS. The primitive Libral As which, we are taught by the fact just noticed, agrees readily with the weight of the Latin Pound was after some time reduced, and the reduction took place not by degrees but at a given time.

But even on this point agreement among students is not yet well

established, for there are some who would take as the extent of the reduction the triental As (of the weight, that is, of a Triens) while others would prefer to take that of the semi-libral As (of the weight of a semis).

Both however in regard to this point, if we estimate the Roman pound at 327 grammes, according to the former, the reduced As would weigh 109 grammes ( $\frac{1}{3}$  of 327 gr.) according to the latter, and theirs is the prevailing opinion — the reduced As would weigh 163.50 grammes ( $\frac{1}{2}$  of 327 gr.).

The weights of extant examples which are rather more scarce than those of the first emission give us very little help since the disparity of weight is so great among them.

136. SUCCESSIVE REDUCTIONS. Whatever that weight may have been at the first reduction the Asses gradually continued in their descending course until at the time when silver was introduced in the year 268 B.C. we find that they were equivalent to a sextans (54.50 grammes) from which they were called sextantal Asses, though all the while they retained their legal value unchanged.

The diminution in the weight of the As did not stop at that point but continued progressively until the Flaminian Law instituted the Uncial As in the year 217 B.C. and the Papirian Law brought in the Semi-uncial As in the year 89 B.C.

To sum up briefly we may say that the primitive Roman As, based on the Latin Pound of 272 grammes, was suddenly greatly reduced and became semilibral, being made equivalent to half the Greek pound (163.50 grammes).

It was gradually still further diminished until in the year 268 B.C. it weighed 54.50 grammes (now called the sextantal As); then partly by law, partly by dishonesty, the weight was further diminished during the whole Republican period until it was reduced to half an ounce.

138. It is much too difficult a task to determine what may have been the reasons for these very great reductions in weight, what proportion was owing to the action of law, what on the other hand to unintentional decrease, what to successive abuses, and certainly one cannot attack such difficult questions in an elementary treatise for they would require long and thorough discussion before one could arrive at a reasonably adequate hypothesis.

139. Without here entering into particulars and merely treating the question in general terms, I would exclude the opinion of those who would consider the first reduction as a kind of State bankruptcy, as it seems much more natural that it should have happened from a simple change in the general monetary system brought about by the new Greek libral system then just introduced. Hence also the second reduction to the sextantal basis was cer-

tainly a change of value, ordered in order to harmonize the value of the bronze with that of the silver coinage which at that time made its first appearance in Rome.



Fig. 11. — DUPONDIIUS (Rev.).



Fig. 12. — TRIPONDIIUS (Obv.).

The slow and gradual diminutions which continually took place on account of the official reductions are to be attributed to that universal economic law of the decrease of monetary values met

with in all ages, nations, and lands. The medieval monetary systems afford good illustrations of this law.

140. THE MULTIPLES OF THE AS. About that time when the As was reduced to the weight of about 100 grammes some pieces were issued as multiples of the As, a fact which excludes the idea that the reduction was introduced through distress ; and so we have :

141. The DUPONDIIUS, with the head of Minerva (or Roma) and the sign II (two Asses).

142. The TRIPONDIIUS, with the same head and the sign III (three asses).



Fig. 13 A. — DECUSSIS (Obv.).



Fig. 13 B. — DECUSSIS (Rev.).

143. The DECUSSIS, always with the same head and the sign X (ten Asses).

144. The heavy Asses were always cast as were also their subdivisions. At a certain time although casting was used for the larger coins (Asses and Semisses) striking was introduced for the smaller coinage and at last when the uncial As was introduced striking was altogether substituted for casting.

145. THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE AS. Among the subdivisions of the As some are met with differing to those common to all the series, for instance.

DEXTANS or DECUNX	=	10	ounces.
DODRANS	=	9	—
BES	=	8	—
QUINCUNX	=	5	—
SEMIUNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	—



Fig. 14. — The reductions of the As.

These pieces however may be regarded as exceptional.

146. The ROMAN TALENT (money of account) corresponded to one hundred Libral Asses, hence kg. 32.740 was divided into 60 mini of 545 grammes each and was generally called centupondium.

147. The SUCCESSIVE WEIGHTS OF THE AS.

We here give a table of the weights of the Asses in the different periods based upon what has been said in this chapter (§ 132-139).

THE PRIMITIVE LIBRAL AS

*Weight of the Latin libra 272 grammes.*

(From the year 450 B.C.)

AS	=	12 ounces or a pound.	.....	grammes	272
SEMIS	=	6 — or $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	136
TRIENS	=	4 — or $\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	90.660
QUADRANS	=	3 — or $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	68
SEXTANS	=	2 — or $\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	45.330
UNCIA	=	an ounce or $\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	22.665

THE SEMILIBRAL AS

*Weight of the Roman half-pound 327 grammes.*

(338 B.C.)

AS	=	6 ounces or $\frac{1}{2}$	pound.....	grammes	163.500
SEMIS	=	3 — or $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	81.750
TRIENS	=	2 — or $\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	54.500
QUADRANS	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — or $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	40.870
SEXTANS	=	1 — or $\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	27.250
UNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ — or $\frac{1}{24}$	—	—	13.625

THE SEXTANTAL AS

*Weighing one-sixth of a Roman pound.*

(268 B.C.)

AS	=	2 ounces	or $\frac{1}{6}$	of a pound...	grammes	54.500
SEMIS	=	1 ounce	or $\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	27.250
TRIENS	=	$\frac{2}{3}$ of an ounce	or $\frac{1}{18}$	—	—	18.166
QUADRANS	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ —	or $\frac{1}{24}$	—	—	13.625
SEXTANS	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ —	or $\frac{1}{36}$	—	—	9.083
UNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ —	or $\frac{1}{72}$	—	—	4.541



THE UNCIAL AS

*Lex Papiria.*

(217 B.C.)

AS	=	1	ounce.....	grammes	27.250
SEMIS	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	12.625
TRIENS	=	$\frac{1}{3}$	—	—	9.083
QUADRANS	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	6.812
SEXTANS	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	4.541
UNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	2.270

THE SEMI UNCIAL AS

*Lex Flaminia.*

(89 B.C.)

AS	=	$\frac{1}{2}$	an ounce.....	grammes	13.625
SEMIS	=	$\frac{1}{4}$	of an ounce	—	6.812
TRIENS	=	$\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	4.541
QUADRANS	=	$\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	3.406
SEXTANS	=	$\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	2.270
UNCIA	=	$\frac{1}{24}$	—	—	1.135

148. QUADRILATERAL PIECES. We must now proceed to consider those bronze quadrilateral pieces which resemble a little brick and have been called *quadrusses* and *quincusses* according as by their weight they were considered worth four or five Asses.

For a long time they were considered to belong to a period earlier than that of the lenticular As; now however either because the art shewn on them does not appear to be archaic, or because the designs found upon them must be attributed to a more recent period, we must consider them as most probably contemporaneous with the Decussis Tripundius and Dupondius.

On them we see represented symbols and allusions to antique objects of exchange or to the victories of the Roman armies, to sacrifices, augurs, or the attributes of the deities. Thus we find on them figures of a bull, a hog, an elephant, the sacred chickens, a sword, a thunderbolt, a trident, a tripod, an eagle and other such emblems.



Fig. 15 A. — Quadrilateral piece with bull on both sides.



Fig. 15 B. — Quadrilateral piece with bull on both sides.



Fig. 16 A. -- Quadrilateral piece with Pegasus and eagle.



Fig. 16 B. — Quadrilateral piece with Pegasus and eagle.



Fig. 17 A. — Quadrilateral piece with tripod and anchor.



Fig. 17 B. — Quadrilateral piece with tripod and anchor.

Now since, as we have seen, the libral lenticular As was introduced by the Decemvirs in the year 450 B.C. the quadrilateral pieces, with the elephant as type in allusion to the battle of Asculum, cannot have been cast before the year 279 B.C. as that animal was unknown to the Romans before that date.

Hence it follows as a natural consequence that the names assigned to them on the basis of the libral As of quadrusses and quincusses are no longer suitable and they would have to be modified in any case on the basis of the weight of the As at the time of their issue which it is as yet impossible to determine.

These pieces are sometimes whole and sometimes broken into about two halves. They were certainly not thus broken by blows after the casting since we never find on them any traces of the blows which would have been necessary in thus breaking them, but they were originally thus produced by placing a mixture of dung and earth in the mould after having poured in a certain quantity of the metal.

Examination of the edges and of the metal of these pieces induces us to give this as the only explanation of these fragmentary pieces which were thus prepared as convenient for common use.

149. If indeed we enquire why they should have coined these quadrilateral pieces when they had in circulation the round coins, we shall not find it easy to obtain an answer, at any rate up to the present time no one has given one.

The most acceptable hypothesis seems to be that of regarding them as commemorative pieces symbolic or religious, prepared privately, this hypothesis rests principally on two most significant facts. On them are found the various symbolic emblems which we have noted above, but we never find any trace of a distinctive sign of sacred authority without which the Roman State had never at that time issued a coin, neither do we ever find the sign of value with which all contemporaneous coins are furnished.

These two facts seem to me sufficient to take away from the quadrilateral pieces the character of official coinage and to cause us to regard them as a continuation of a private coinage already at that time represented by the *aes signatum*.

150. It appears that one of the objects for which such pieces were destined may have been to supply a demand for *ex voto* offerings to the gods, and principally to those of the fields and rural districts whose sanctuaries were usually found near a spring of water. The most celebrated among the deposits of such bronze pieces, such as those of Vulci and Vicarello, would seem to have been examples of exactly such sacred hoards.

Such a private nature would not prevent us from recognizing that the quadrilateral pieces were still in circulation together with





Fig. 18 A. — Quadrilateral piece with a cock.



Fig. 18. B. — Quadrilateral piece with a trident.



Fig. 19 A. - Quadrilateral piece with a sword.



Fig. 19 B.

the pieces of *aes rude* and *aes signatum* and were contemporaneous with the coins of bronze and silver.

They were received in business contracts with no other difference than the fact that they were taken as metal by weight, though this trouble of weighing was not required for the money of the decemviri.

It will be well to remember that the system of Roman coinage was based essentially upon weight (per aes et libram), and moreover the force of inveterate habit is always so strong that a new system, however it may be recognized as better, can never abolish at once the old one which preceded it. Different systems, especially in the early stages of civilization, succeeded one another, and were joined one to another, and so confounded that the point of time at which one ceased and another took its place cannot possibly be fixed.

151. Pieces of *aes rude* are common enough as are also the Asses and the relative subdivisions of the libral system and of those reduced therefrom but we must except the multiples, dupondii, tripondii, and especially the decussi which are extremely rare.

Pieces of *aes signatum* are very rare but still more rare are the quadrilateral pieces, only a few examples of which are found in the most famous collections.

## CHAPTER XIV

### SILVER MONEY

152. Silver money was introduced in Rome at the time that the *As* was reduced to two ounces (v. no. 136), viz. in the year 486 A. V. C. or 268 B. C. The first silver money struck in Rome was the Denarius with its divisions, the Quinarius and the Sestertius.

153. THE DENARIUS (nummus denarius) at first bore on the



Fig. 20. — DENARIUS.

Obverse the head of Minerva (or Roma) with a winged helmet and the sign of value X (ten Asses); on the Reverse the Dioscuri on

horseback, and the legend ROMA. They weighed four scruples (gr. 4.55), and were equivalent to one seventy-second of a pound.

154. THE QUINARIUS (nummus quinarius) bore on the Obverse the head of Minerva (or Roma) and the sign of value V (5 Asses); on the Reverse the Dioscuri on horseback, and the legend ROMA. They weighed two scruples (gr. 2.275), and were equivalent to one hundred and forty-fourth of a pound.



Fig. 21. — QUINARIUS.

155. THE SESTERTIUS (nummus sestertius) with the same emblems as the Quinarius bore the sign of value IIS (two Asses and a half), and weighed one scruple (gr. 1.137) the equivalent of one two-hundred and eighty-eighth of a pound.



Fig. 22. — SESTERTIUS.

156. GENERAL VIEW.

		Weight in grammes.
Denarius (X)	= 10 Asses	4.550
Quinarius (V)	= 5 —	2.275
Sestertius (IIS)	= 2½ —	1.137

In the year 610 of Rome the value of the Denarius was changed to that of sixteen Asses, or eight Quinarii or four Sestertii. In fact from that time the sign of value XVI on the denarius was substituted for the old sign X, and was generally abbreviated by the monogram  $\text{X}$ .

The relative values of silver and bronze were thus fixed at 1 to 250.

157. Hence the Sestertius, having taken the place of the ancient As, became the recognized money of account.

Taxes and fines were "ab antiquo" quoted in them, and con-

tracts were generally arranged in sestertii, not only throughout the time of the Republic but also during the earlier ages of the Empire, that is for a very long period after the coinage of sestertii had ceased.

The Denarius was constantly and regularly issued throughout the duration of the Republic; the Quinarius and Sestertius on the other hand were only issued at intervals.

158. SERRATED DENARII. Among the Roman denarii some are found having the edge notched so as to resemble the teeth of a saw and were therefore called "serrati".



Fig. 23. — SERRATED DENARIUS.

The origin of this custom is still an unsolved problem.

Some consider this notching of the edge to be an imitation of the Carthaginian coinage which was then well known and highly valued in different provinces of the State, others think the system was introduced in order to render forgery more difficult, but such a precaution would have been of little avail, for the wonderful cleverness of the forgers soon enabled them to make false serrated denarii with a core of bronze, presenting exactly the appearance of those of pure silver.

In whatever light the problem is regarded, the serrated coins began to be issued very early in the period of the silver coinage with certain denarii bearing the symbol of a wheel; but after that issue we do not meet with them until a century and a half had passed; after this they continued to be struck at intervals until the end of the Republic together with the other coins with the ordinary round rim.

159. PLATED DENARII. (Denarii subaerati aut pelliculati.) These are denarii, which, under a very thin covering of silver, hide a core of bronze or more rarely of iron; they are very common in the Roman series, especially in that of the Republic. Needless to say they were the result of fraud, the principal author of which was the State itself. A certain number of these coins have been attributed to private forgers who were probably the inventors of this miserable system, and we may consider as private forgeries all those

which bear incorrect legends or whose obverse types do not correspond with the Reverse.

The greatest number, indeed an enormous majority, of these plated coins were undoubtedly issued by the State which soon learned how to appropriate the system and the results to its own advantage.

Again and again, when pressed by financial necessity, the State authorized the issue of plated denarii, and we know moreover for certain that the first official emission of plated coins, mingled with those of pure silver, took place to supply the poverty of the treasury during the disastrous war with Hannibal. Still later, in the year 91 B.C. by a decree of the Senate brought in by V.C.M. Livius Drusus authority was given to coin plated denarii in the proportion of one to every seven of pure silver.

Then afterwards near the end of the Republic and in the first years of the Empire this fraudulent system was necessarily abandoned on account of the very bad effects produced, *viz.*, the general want of confidence and the confusion in the public administration.

The State considered it had the right to prepare for itself a certain special issue of coinage destined exclusively for the use of the Barbarous peoples of the East, which continued to pour forth, thus bestowing as a kind of gratuity the first-fruits of civilization!

The fact that some deposits have been discovered in the far East composed entirely of plated denarii is cited as proof of this theory.

The fact is the plated denarii are perfect in regard to striking and cannot be distinguished from those of pure silver except when, the thin layer of silver being broken at some point, we discover the piece of brass or iron which formed the core.

So true is this that certain little countersigns which were stamped at different times as guarantees of the coins being pure silver are also found frequently on plated coins and we are forced to admit that if these now shew themselves to be plated it is because they have been wasted in course of time for they must have presented an appearance of genuineness when they were countersigned in accordance with the edict of the prætor M. Marius Gracidianus (84 B.C.).

As a general rule one may therefore hold that all the silver money of the Republic (denarii, quinarii, sestertii, victoriati and half victoriati), are either of pure silver or are plated, but any debasement of the metal whether private or public (with the exception of the legionary denarii of M. Antony which are debased) never occurred during the Republic, though we see both the use and abuse of such a system during the Empire. All coins therefore of the Republic which prove to be made of silver debased in

any degree whatever should without any doubt be at once held to be modern falsifications.

160. THE VICTORIATUS (nummus victoriatus).

The Victoriati form a distinct class of coinage collateral with the denarii, having been issued principally from the Roman mint for foreign commerce.

They bore on the Obverse the head of Jupiter and on the Reverse a figure of Victory crowning a trophy, from which type the name is derived.

The Victoriatus sometimes bears on the Reverse, between the Victory and the trophy, a symbol such as an altar, a key, a star, a cornucopia, &c.

The first issue of the Victoriati took place about the year 526 of Rome (228 B.C.), and we may with probability attribute the origin of this coinage to the development of trade which took place about that time, especially in the northern provinces.



Fig. 24. — VICTORIATUS.

The drachm of Illyricum used in Istria, Liguria, and in Gaul, weighed 3 scruples (gr. 3.41) about two-thirds of the Roman Denarius, and the Victoriatus was originally issued at precisely that weight, a proceeding which might be called the Romanizing of the Illyrian drachm to which moreover the Campanian drachm also corresponded.

The convenient agreement with the denarius (3 : 4) facilitated the use of the Victoriati also in the central provinces, whilst the identity with other foreign drachms and its less intrinsic value in comparison with the other coinage facilitated its diffusion in all the provinces having business relations with Rome.

When the reduction of the denarius from the weight of gr. 3.90 took place in the year 537 of Rome (217 B.C.), the Victoriatus was also reduced to gr. 2.92 ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  scruples) in order to maintain between the two coins the proportion of 3 to 4.

One hundred and thirteen years later (104 B.C.) the Victoriatus lost its own characteristic value and weight and was coined with the weight of half a denarius, being made a substitute for the quinarius which was no longer issued, and so from this time the Victoriatus bore as the mark of value the letter Q (quinarius).

161. DOUBLE VICTORIATUS. Double victoriati seem to have been issued with the same type, but in very small quantities, since only one specimen remains to our day, preserved in the Museum at Paris.



Fig. 25. — DOUBLE VICTORIATUS.

162. HALF VICTORIATUS. Was such a coin as the half Victoriatus issued? Numismatists have hitherto recognized and described half-victoriati similar to the Victoriatus with the head of Jove on the Obverse and a figure of Victory crowning a trophy on the Reverse, or with a head of Apollo on the Obverse.

But these coins are considered by some to be quinarii (see what is said on this subject above . (160), other numismatists hold the opinion that the only coins which should be considered half-victoriati are those bearing the monogram VB.



Fig. 26. -- HALF VICTORIATUS.

The question is indeed still *sub judice*. Let us hope that the question may soon be solved by the studies of specialists.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE WEIGHTS AND VALUES OF THE SILVER COINAGE DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS OF THE REPUBLIC

*The Denarius with the types of Minerva (or Roma) and Dioscuri.*

(268 B.C.)

					Legal weight.
DENARIUS	$\frac{1}{72}$	of a pound	= 10	triental Asses. . .	grammes 4.550
QUINARIUS	$\frac{1}{144}$	—	5	—	— 2.275
SESTERTIUS	$\frac{1}{288}$	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 1.137
DOUBLE VICTORIATUS	$\frac{1}{576}$	—	15	—	— 7.785
VICTORIATUS	$\frac{1}{1152}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—	— 3.442
HALF VICTORIATUS	$\frac{1}{2304}$	—	$3\frac{1}{4}$	—	— 1.721



*Denarii with the type of Diana or of Victoria in a biga (bigati)  
or of Jupiter in a quadriga (quadrigati)*

(217 B.C.)

					Legal weight.
DENARIUS	= $\frac{1}{84}$	of a pound = 10	Uncial Asses...	grammes	3.900
QUINARIUS	= $\frac{1}{168}$	— = 5	—	—	1.950
SESTERTIUS	= $\frac{1}{336}$	— = $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	0.973
DOUBLE VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{56}$	— = 15	—	—	5.839
VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{112}$	— = $7\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2.920
HALF VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{224}$	— = $3\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	1.460

*Denarii with various types.*

(144 B.C.)

					Legal weight.
DENARIUS	= $\frac{1}{84}$	of a pound = 16	Uncial Asses...	grammes	3.900
QUINARIUS	= $\frac{1}{168}$	— = 8	—	—	1.950
SESTERTIUS	= $\frac{1}{336}$	— = 4	—	—	0.973
DOUBLE VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{56}$	— = 24	—	—	5.839
VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{112}$	— = 12	—	—	2.920
HALF VICTORIATUS	= $\frac{1}{224}$	— = 6	—	—	1.460

## CHAPTER XV

### THE GOLD COINAGE

164. Gold was used for business transactions by the Romans contemporaneously with the large series of libral Asses, and therefore before the introduction of silver.

We know moreover that a great part of the reserve metal in the public treasury was of gold.

This however was not coined, but was certainly chiefly in bars, a small proportion only being in foreign coin.

It was given and received as merchandise by weight varying in its proportionate value to silver from about 1 to 11 to 1 to 9. The practical Romans thus avoided the rock of bimetallism.

165. The first gold coins were, according to Pliny, struck in the year 537 of Rome (217 B.C.), at the period of the reform wrought by the Lex Flaminia. These first gold coins present one single type with three different values: on the Obverse is the head of Mars and the sign of value (LX, XXXX, and XX, that is 60, 40, and 20 sestertii), on the Reverse an eagle on a fulmen and the legend ROMA.

They were coined by the generals who fought against the Carthaginians.



Fig. 27. — THE FIRST GOLD COINS.

These three issues of gold coins are the only ones in all the Roman series bearing an inscription indicating their value.

The weight of the coin equal to 60 sestertii was grammes	3. 40
—	40
—	20
	2. 20
	1. 10

The other gold coins presenting on the Obverse the head of Janus Bifrons, and on the Reverse two warriors swearing an oath over a sacrifice belong to the Campanian series (see the following Chapter).

166. These coins however made only a very brief appearance on the scene of Roman commerce, for the real series of gold coins (aurei) did not appear until near the end of the Republic, when Sulla in 87 B.C., Pompey in 81 B.C., and Julius Caesar in 46 B.C. issued a military gold coinage. These military Commanders, taking advantage of their power, coined the gold in the public treasury at an arbitrary weight varying from  $\frac{1}{10}$ <sup>th</sup> to  $\frac{1}{30}$ <sup>th</sup> of a pound, and thus were enabled to pay their armies.



Fig. 28. — AUREUS OF POMPEY.

The regular coining of gold in the city of Rome commenced under Julius Cæsar who authorized the Prefectus Urbanus Munatius Plancus to strike and issue aurei; in fact all the gold coins issued before this date are extremely rare.

168. **RELATIVE VALUE OF THE METALS.** Gold was relatively rare in comparison with silver at the time of its introduction, and stood in the proportion of 1 to 17. The discovery of the gold mines in Noricia in the year 150 B.C. lowered the proportion one third bringing it to 1 to 11.91.

It descended again to 1 to 11 and for a time even to 1 to 8.93 under Julius Cæsar, in consequence of the conquest of Gaul and the importation of gold. The pound of gold which in the year 150 B.C. was worth 4.000 sesterii, was only worth 3.000 under Julius Cæsar.

As a general rule however we may consider that gold stood to silver in the proportion of 1 to 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The relative value of silver to bronze was as 1 to 250.

## CHAPTER XVI

### CAMPANIAN AND OTHER COINS STRUCK OUTSIDE ROME

169. **CAMPANIA.** The coins issued in Campania form a special series usually considered as related to the Republican; they exist in gold, electrum, silver, and bronze, and bear types of the purest Greek art with legends which look out of harmony, the older coins bearing the word ROMANO, ROMANOM, or ROMANON (three archaic forms of the genitive plural ROMANORUM), and the more recent the legend ROMA.



Fig. 29. — CAMPANIAN GOLD COINS.

The striking of these coins has been attributed to the cities of Apulia, Samnium and Campania, especially Capua the principal city of Campania.

The first issue probably took place when the Romans first established themselves in those provinces, about the year 412 of Rome (342 B.C.), and they ceased to be issued about the year 486 of Rome (268 B.C.), when the coining of silver money was introduced in Rome.

Some of the silver coins with different types are commonly

called Denarii or double Denarii but they should certainly be called Drachms or Didrachms; the former were coined 96 to the pound of gr. 377 (gr. 3.405), the latter 48 to the pound (gr. 6.81).

The gold coinage consisted of the Aureus worth twelve Didrachms, and the Half Aureus worth twelve Drachms.

The Aureus therefore corresponded to 24 drachms and four Aurei were equivalent to a pound of silver.

The artistic treatment of types of the Romano-Campanian coinage shews clearly its Greek origin and gives reason for the supposition that Greek artists were employed in the mint workshops.



Fig. 30. — CAMPANIAN SILVER COIN.

170. ON CERTAIN OTHER COINS STRUCK OUTSIDE ROME. Various cities possessed the right to coin money.

They did not however issue coins but only the fragmentary pieces of metal used as money on the side of which was the name ROMA with the addition of a letter or monogram, sometimes in Greek, indicating the name of the city.

This right of issuing coinage outside Rome was withdrawn about the time of the war with Hannibal.

All the military coinage on which we read the names of the commanders was struck outside of Rome.

These officers sometimes issued money in their own name as dictators, consuls, prætors, proconsuls, or with the generic title of IMPERATOR; sometimes the quæstor or proquæstor caused one issue of coinage to be made for the whole of the territory under their jurisdiction.

All these coins were based upon the Roman system, never on that of the conquered provinces; although the right to continue the issue of their own bronze coinage was often granted, and sometimes silver also, but under the supervision of the Roman governor.

## CHAPTER XVII

### THE OFFICERS OF THE MINT

171. We know very little positively of the organization of the mint in the early ages during the period in which the Romans used only bronze coinage.

It seems that the money was coined in the name of, and by the decrees of the people, and that the oversight of the mint workshops did not then involve a special career or office, but was for the time entrusted to some magistrates of high rank under the superintendence of the Senate. The issue of coinage was not regular, but was made according to the convenience of the public treasury, or of private commerce; indeed they coined small issues of whatever money was needed according to the decision of the people gathered in their comitia.

172. A State mint was established, at the time of the introduction of silver money (268 B.C.), on the Capitoline hill near to the public treasury, in the precincts of the temple of Juno Moneta.

From this temple the officers presiding over the mint instituted on that occasion or more probably in the year before, took their title; from that time their office became one of the steps in the "Cursus honorum" from which they were able to ascend to the higher offices of the state.

These officers, usually three in number, remained in office two years, and were called Tresviri (or Triumviri) monetales IIIVIRI AAA FF = Triumviri auro, argento, aere flando feriundo (that is the three officers appointed for the casting and striking of gold, silver, and brass coinage).

173. It is known that the public treasury of Rome, even in the days when only bronze was coined, consisted for the greatest part of gold and silver in foreign coinage or in bullion. The coinage of some countries was held in such esteem that it was possible to pass them at their full value, the coinage of other lands on the other hand, not being valued in the same way were accepted *loco mercis*, and were passed as equal to their weight of metal.

The mint officers had the direction and superintendence not only of the coining of the money, but also of the melting of the gold and silver bullion, and therefore were responsible for the purity of the metal.

The letters F(lando) F(eriundo) so often seen on coins and inscriptions refer to this duty.

According to the testimony of certain ancient writers and inscrip-

tions such officers had formerly the title *Triumviri monetales aeris, argenti, auri flatores* (that is experts in the melting only of the metals) a fact which makes it appear certain that their institution was anterior to the time of the issue of silver money; at a time, that is, when casting only was the custom whether for coins of bronze, or for gold and silver bullion.

At any rate the title *IIIVIRI* does not appear on the coins until about the year 700 of Rome (54 B.C.); before that time their title was indicated by other letters.

174. The names of the three officers do not appear regularly on all the coins. Some bear only one name, others two, others all three.

Moreover coins in all three metals are known of some officers, while of others coins in two or one metal only, and the names of other officers, known by the testimony of authors or inscriptions, are not found on any coins. It is not difficult to understand such apparent anomalies by the very obvious supposition that the three officers sometimes worked together, and that others on the other hand divided between them the duties connected with the public treasury; one was for example appointed to superintend the melting of gold bullion, a second the coining of the silver and the third that of bronze.

It may also have happened that during the career of an officer there was no need to coin money in the metal over which he was appointed to preside.

175. The names of the officers were not always placed upon the coins in the same manner. From the first years in which silver coins were issued the officers placed on the coins a symbol as a sign by which they might be known, then an initial letter or a monogram and afterwards their full name, (as we shall see more fully in chapter XIX), modifying the types little by little, and at last completely changing them from those used at first.

176. Although the *Triumviri monetales* were the officers appointed for the coining of money this does not mean that the office was not sometimes conferred exceptionally on others even in Rome itself; and thus we have coins signed by the Plebeian *Ædiles* and by the *Curule Ædiles*.

177. Among the coins struck outside the city of Rome the military coinage (*nummi castrensēs*) takes the first place. The military commander undertook the office of mint master, receiving the gold and silver from Rome, and according to his needs or circumstances coined the metal placing upon the coins his name with the title *dictator consul, prætor*, or the generic title of *imperator* or sometimes he caused it to be coined by his *quæstor* or *proquæstor*, and such coins served for all the territory under his jurisdiction.

Here is a list of all the different titles appearing upon the coins of the Roman Republic.

178. TRIUMVIR (IIIVIR) confer what is said concerning this title in numbers 172, 173, and 174.

179. QUATUORVIR (IIIVIR) confer number 188.

180. AEDILIS PLEBIS (AED PL). The office of the Plebeian *Ædiles* was instituted about the year 495 B.C. at the same time as that of the Tribune of the People. The Plebeian *ædiles* were chosen from the plebeian party, and their official duties were originally connected with the care of the buildings (*aedes*, hence their name) in which the people assembled for the purpose of voting.

As assistants to the Tribunes, they were entrusted with the care of the public archives, and were sometimes also appointed to superintend the *Annona* (State stores for the year); they thus probably had the direction of the public games, and also assumed from time to time the office of moneyer as we may see from the coins of the families Calpurnia, Critonia, Fannia.

181. AEDILIS CURULIS (AED CUR). The curule *ædiles* instituted in the year 367 B.C. were chosen from among the Patricians, and bore the insignia of a higher rank than that of the Plebeian *ædile*.

They wore the *toga prætexta*, and were enthroned on the *sella curulis* while the Plebeian *ædiles* were only allowed a *subsellium* as their official seat. Their official duties were very nearly the same as those of the Plebeian *ædiles*, but were exercised on more important or solemn occasions. When during their time of office they acted as mint officers they placed on the coins a curule throne as their symbol, examples of which are common among the coins of the following families, Cæcilia, Considia, Cestia, Turia, Vettia, Plætoria, Pompeia, Livineia, Valeria, Norbana.

182. CONSUL (COS). The title signifies a colleague, one of two *consules* appointed to work and consult together. The original institution of the office of Consuls or united presidents seems to have been intimately connected with the earliest beginnings of the Roman political system and was inaugurated immediately after the expulsion of the kings.

The Consuls possessed royal powers and honours symbolized by the ebony sceptre, the curule throne, and the fasces, and were in fact the real rulers of the State.

In the year 452 B.C. their office was suspended to make room for the Decemviri, but was re-established in the year 444 B.C.

During the Republic the Consuls were elected by the people; then under the Empire by the Senate.

Very often they were nominated before entering upon the office and in the interval between nomination and office were called *designati* (consul designatus).

The number, originally two, was in the course of time augmented but in order to manage this without altering the original number of men in office, the extra Consuls were elected for only one part of the year. At length in the time of the later empire the office of Consul became simply honorary, and hence we have the following titles which however do not appear on any coins ;

*Consules ordinarii*, those which followed the ancient institutions, and being nominated on the Kalends of May gave their name to the year ;

*Consules suffecti* or as it were supplementary officers were those nominated by the Emperor for the rest of the year, in case of the death of one of the ordinary Consuls ;

*Consules honorarii* those who having no real authority simply held the title *honoris causa*.

After the division of the Empire one consul was nominated for Rome and another for Constantinople and thus there was the *Consul occidentalis* and the *Consul orientalis*.

183. DICTATOR (DIC). This title was given to a Consul whenever through extraordinary circumstances the fullest powers were assigned to him.

The Dictatorship was usually of a temporary nature but under Julius Cæsar became perpetual (Dictator perpetuus).

184. CENSOR (CENS and sometimes CENS POT, censoria potestate) : this officer was originally instituted in the year 442 to assist the Consul in certain of his duties. The Censors were two in number and their special duties were the superintendence of the registration of the people, the collection of the revenue, and the public expenditure.

185. PRAETOR (PRAET). The Prætors were first elected in the year 365 B.C. to assist the Consuls in their judicial functions ; sometimes they were assisted by *Proprætores*.

186. IMPERATOR (IMP). This title may be seen in its primitive sense of Commander-in-chief of the army on the coins of Sulla, Marcus Antonius, Lepidus, &c.

188. In the year 44 B.C. Julius Cæsar increased the number of mint officers to four and their official title was therefore the *quatuorviri* (IIII VIRI), which we may read on the coins of L. Flaminius Chilo and of L. Æmilius Buca. In the year 27 B.C. the number of these officers was again changed back to three, all mention however of the *triumviri* on the coinage ceased in the year 5 B.C. ; but their office still existed under the supervision of the Senate charged with the striking of the Bronze coinage which they invariably marked with the letters S. C. (*Senatus consulto*).

The coinage of gold and silver, from that time passed into the direct jurisdiction of the Emperors as we shall see later in chapter XXIII.



Lucius Titurius Sabinus placed on the Obverse of his denarii the head of Titus Tatius the king of the Sabines from whom he claimed descent, and on the Reverse the rape of the Sabines.

The Horatii placed on their coins the name COCLES and the head of Cloelia, the Calpurnii the head of Numa Pompilius from whom they boasted their descent. In a similar way Quintus Marcius Philippus represented on his denarii the head of Philip of Macedonia; Julius Cæsar in order to record the descent of Æneas from Venus struck a denarius with the head of Venus on the Obverse and the scene of Æneas carrying his aged father Anchises on the Reverse. Such examples might be multiplied considerably but those above cited are sufficient to prove how symbols, historical personages and scenes, generally referred to far off or extremely remote legends or myths, such as tended always to display the vanity of the moneyer whose name was engraved upon the coins.

194. Among these varied types exception must be made in regard to the coins issued not by the triumviri monetales but by officers not usually charged with coining.

The head of Saturn for example forms the constant type of the denarii issued by the Quaestors, because they were the custodians of the Public Treasury, situated in the precincts of the temple of Saturn.

The Curule Ædiles placed on their coins a curule throne as emblem of their office, the plebeian ædiles placed on theirs instead the head of Ceres.

195. Later, during the century which preceded the common era, contemporaneous events, triumphs and victories &c. began to be represented on the coinage, and at length Julius Cæsar dared to place thereon his own portrait, an example which was soon followed by his generals, M. Antony, Lepidus, Labienus, Pompey and others, and finally Augustus claimed this as his own prerogative and that of certain of the members of the Imperial family.

## CHAPTER XX

### THE LEGENDS

196. It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give any general rules concerning the legends of the Republican coinage. Very often the Obverse is anepigraphic (that is to say without legend), especially when the coin bears the head of a deity. In such cases the name of the officer is inscribed on the Reverse together with the titles and offices with which he was invested and sometimes with other information, as for example, the authorization of the Senate and so forth. Moreover as these notices as well indeed as the names,

cognomens or prenomens (see number 191) are nearly always abbreviated, another list will be found necessary in order to decipher the legends, to which are added the few other abbreviations which are met with on some of the coins of the Republic.

LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS

- A — Augur (Coelia).  
AAA FF — Gold, Silver, Brass, melting, and striking (Aurom Argentom Aeri Flando Feriundo).  
A C — Absolvo, Condemno (Cassia).  
AED CVR — Aedilis Curulis (Aemilia, Furia, Plautia, Sulpicia).  
AED PL or PLEB. — Aedilis Plebis (Critonia, Cupiennia).  
AN XV PR H O C S — Annis quindecim progressus hostes occidit, cives servavit (Aemilia).  
A P — Argento Publico (Fannia, Critonia).  
A P F — Ad pecuniam feriendam.  
A P V — Argentum publicum (Tituria).  
AV. AVG — Augur.  
CAEL — Caelius.  
CEST — Cestianus.  
COS — Consul.  
COS ITER — Consul iterum.  
COS ITER ET TER — Consul iterum et tertio.  
COS QVAR — Consul Quartum.  
COS QVINC — Consul Quincies.  
CVR \* FL — Curator denariis Flandis (Cornelia).  
DIC or DICT — Dictator.  
DIC ITER — Dictator Iterum.  
DIC PER — Dictator Perpetuo.  
DIC TER — Dictator Tertio.  
D P P — Dei Penates (Sulpicia).  
D S S — Dedit sumptibus suis.  
EID MAR — Idus Martii (Iunia).  
EP. EPV or EPVL — Epulo (Coelia).  
ERVC — Erycinæ (Considia).  
EX AP — Ex argento Publico (Fonteia).  
EX A PV — Ex argento Publico (Fabia).  
EX S C — Ex Senatus consulto.  
F — Filius.  
FF — Flando Feriundo.  
FL C — Flandum Curavit.  
F P R — Fortuna Populi Romani (Arria).  
G P R — Genius Populi Romani (Cornelia).  
G T A — Genius Tutelaræ Africæ (Caecilia).  
H S — Sextertius.

- I, IM, IMP, IMPE, IMPER** — Imperat or.  
**IMP ITE** or **ITER** — Imperator Iterum.  
**I S M R** — Iuno Sospita Magna Regina (Thoria).  
**ITER** — Iterum.  
**L D** — Libero Damno (Coelia).  
**LEG** — Legatus.  
**LEG PROPR** — Legatus propraetore.  
**LEG F C** — Legatus Flandum Curavit.  
**L P D A P** — Lege Papiria De argento Publico.  
**LVPF** — Ludos Votivos (or Victoriae) Publicos (or Primum) Fecit.  
(Nonia.)  
**MAR** — Marcia (aqua).  
**N** — Nepos.  
**O C S** — Ob Cives Servatos (Aquillia).  
**P** — Publice (Publicia, Servilia).  
**PESC** — Publice E Senatus Consulto.  
**P P** — Penates (Fonteia).  
**P R** — Praetor.  
**PRAEF CLASS ET OR MARIT** — Praefectus Classis et Orae Maritimae (Pompeia).  
**PRAEF VRB** — Praefectus Urbis (or Vrbanus).  
**PRI FLA** — Primus Flavus (Flaminia).  
**PROC** or **PROCOS** — Proconsul.  
**PROP** — Propraetor.  
**PROQ** — Proquaestor.  
**PV** — Publice (Lucilia).  
**Q** — Quaestor, or Quintus.  
**Q D** or **Q DESIGN** — Quaestor designatus.  
**Q P** — Quaestor Provincialis.  
**Q PRO COS** — Quaestor Pro Consule.  
**Q S C** — Quaestor Senatus Consulto (Cornelia).  
**Q VRB** — Quaestor Vrbanus.  
**R P C** — Reipublicae Constituendae.  
**SARD PATER** — Sardus Pater (Atia).  
**SC** — Senatus Consulto.  
**S C D T** — Senatus Consulto de Thesauro.  
**SCIP ASIAG** — Scipio Asiagenes (Cornelia).  
**SIGN RECE** — Signis Receptis (Durmia, Iulia).  
**SF** — Sacris Faciundis (Mescinia).  
**TR POT** or **TRIB POTEST** — Tribunicia Potestate.  
**TVSCVL** — Tusculum (Sulpicia).  
**IIIVIR** — Triumvir.  
**IIIVIR R P C** — Triumvir reipublicae Constituendae.  
**IIIIIVIR** — Quatuorvir.  
**IIIIIVIR Q D** or **DESIGN** — Quatuorvir Quæstor Designatus.

VIL PVB — Villam Publicam (Fonteia).  
VNI — Unimanus (Claudia).  
X. — Decemvir (Coelia).

## CHAPTER XXI

### CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE REPUBLICAN COINAGE

197. It should here be noted that many of the dates, especially the more recent, given in the following list, may be considered accurate but the greater number of the more ancient dates can only be considered as approximate.

From the Foundation of Rome to the year 268 B.C.

*Aes rude, aes signatum.*

From 342-211 B.C.

*The Romano Campanian coinage, gold, silver and bronze.*

From 338-268 B.C.

*Aes grave-libral.*

From 268-217 B.C.

The reduced As and its progressive diminutions.  
The silver money struck in Rome with the type of the Dioscuri, afterwards with the biga and quadriga and then with the Moneyers' symbols and monograms.

From 217-204 B.C.

*Denarii bearing the names of the Triumviri Monetales.*

217 B.C..

Q. Lutatius Catulus  
C. Allius  
C. Terentius Varo  
P. Maenius  
L. Mamilius.

214.

C. Decimius Flavius  
L. Furius Purpureo  
A. Spurilius  
C. Plutius  
C. Terentius Lucanus  
Papirius Turdus.

209.

C. Valerius C. f. Flaccus  
P. Allius Paetus  
... Opeimius  
M. Titinius  
L. Pomponius  
L. Furius.

204.

L. Itius  
C. Iunius C. f.  
C. Scribonius Curio.

200.

S. Afranius

- P. Cornelius Sula 154.  
... Pinarius Nata  
L. Saufeius.  
M. Aurelius Cota  
C. Renius.  
197. 149.
- T. Quinctius Flaminius, imperator.  
Cn. Gellius  
Q. Minucius Rufus  
C. Porcius Cato  
M. Fannius C. f.  
194. 144.
- ... Atilius Saranus  
C. Iuventius Talna  
C. Maianus.  
M. Baebius Q. f. Tampilus  
C. Curiatius f. Trigeminus  
Q. Fabius Labeo.  
189. 139.
- A. Caecilius  
C. Cluvius Saxula  
S. Furius.  
P. Cornelius Blasio.  
... Aurelius Rufus  
M. Papirius Carbo  
L. Trebanus.  
179. 136.
- Cn. Calpurnius Piso  
L. Coilius.  
Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus  
Sex. Quinctilius.  
L. Atilius Nomentanus  
C. Titinius Gadaeus  
I. Iulius Caesar  
M. Aufidius Rusticus.  
174. 135.
- C. Antestius Labeo  
M. Iunius Silanus  
M. Atilius Saranus  
C. Marcus Libo  
L. Sempronius Pitio.  
P. Matienus  
Q. Plaetorius  
Cn. Cornelius Sisenna  
A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia  
M. Tullius.  
164. 134.
- L. Cupiennius  
Cn. Lucretius Trio.  
Sex. Iulius Caesar  
L. Opeimius  
M. Opeimius  
Man(ius) Acilius Balbus  
C. Caecilius Metellus Caprarius.  
L. Postumius Albinus  
T. Quinctius Flaminius(us).  
159.
- L. Cornelius Cina  
L. Hostilius Tubulus  
... Licinius Murena  
Q. Marius.

129.

M. Aburius M. f. Geminus  
C. Aburius Geminus  
M. Porcius Laeca  
M. Acilius M. f.  
Q. Caecilius Metellus  
M. Vargunteius  
C. Minucius Augurinus  
Sex. Pompeius Fostlus  
Ti(berius) Veturius.

124.

L. Antestius Gragulus  
C. Serveilius M. F. Augur  
M. Caecilius Metellus Q. f.  
Q. Fabius Maximus Eburnus  
C. Serveilius.

119.

Q. Marcius Pilipus  
T. Cloulius  
Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus  
M. Marcius Man(ii) f.

114.

Q. Curtius  
Cn. Ahenobarbus  
M. Iunius Silanus  
T. Minucius Augurinus  
C. Numitorius.

112.

Man(ius) Aemilius Lepidus  
T. Deidius  
L. Marcius Philippus  
C. Fonteius.

110.

P. Licinius Nerva  
P. Porcius Laeca  
N(umerius) Fabius Pictor  
C. Cassius Longinus  
M. Maenius Antiaticus.

108.

C. Fabius  
Q. Marcius  
L. Roscius (or Rustius)  
Q. Caecilius Metellus  
M. Calidius  
Cn. Fulvius.

} Collegues.

106.

Q. Calpurnius Lanarius  
L. Minucius Thermus  
P. Cornelius Cethegus  
C. Claudius Pulcher  
L. Iulius Caesar.

104.

L. Valerius Flaccus  
Man(ius) Fonteius  
L. Caesius  
M. Fourius L. f. Philus  
Q. Lutatius Cerco, quaestor  
M. Sergius Silus, quaestor  
L. Manlius Torquatus  
T. Quinctius Trogus.

101.

M. Porcius Cato  
C. Fundanius, quaestor  
T. Cloulius  
C. Egnatuleius C. f.  
P. Vettius Sabinus  
L. Cassius Caccianus.

100.

Q. Servilius Caepio, quaestor  
L. Calpurnius Piso, Caeso-  
nius, quaestor.

} Collegues.

99.

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius  
Cn. Cornelius Blasio Cn. f.  
M. Herennius

Ap. Claudius Pulcher, quaes-  
tor urbanus  
T. Mallius, quaestor urb.

} Collegues.

L. Sentius C. f.  
M. Lucilius Rufus  
P. Corn. Lentulus Marcellinus  
P. Servilius M. f. Rullus  
Man(ius) Fonteius C. f.  
L. Iulius Bursio  
M. Volteius M. f.  
M. Fannius { aediles plebei  
L. Critonius {  
L. Caecilius Metellus  
C. Poblicius Malleolus } Collegues.  
A. Postumius Albinus S. f. }

94.

Man(ius) Aquillius  
L. Flaminius Cilo  
L. Memmius  
M. Cypius C. f.  
M. Serveilius C. f.  
T. Thorius Balbus  
L. Appuleius Saturninus  
C. Coilius Calvus  
L. Pomponius Molo  
C. Sulpicius C. f.

87.

L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, impe-  
rator iterum.

92.

L. Licinius, censor  
Cn. Domitius, censor  
M. Aurelius Scaurus } Collegues.  
L. Cosconius  
C. Poblicius Malleolus  
L. Pomponius  
L. Porcius Licin[i]us.

84.

C. Marius C. f. Capito  
Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. F.  
Marcellinus  
C. Marcus Censorinus  
Ti(herius) Claudius T. f. Ap. n.  
Nero  
C. Norbanus  
M. Fabrinus  
P. Crepusius  
M. Marcus Censorinus } Collegues.  
C. Mamilius Limeta-  
nus  
L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, impe-  
rator.

90.

L. Aurelius Cota  
L. Cornelius Scipio Asiagenes  
C. Allius Bala  
L. Iulius L. f. Caesar  
Q. Titius  
C. Vibius C. f. Pansa  
Q. Minucius Thermus.

83.

C. Cassius Longinus Va-  
rus } Collegues.  
L. Iulius Salinator  
P. Fourius Crassipes, aedilis cu-  
rulis  
L. Rubrius Dossenus.

89.

Anonymous bronze coins with the  
legend L. D. A. P. (*lege Papiria de  
argento publico*).

... Claudius Unimanus.  
L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi  
D. Iunius Silanus L. f.  
C. Fabius C. f. Buteo  
L. Titurius L. f. Sabinus

82-81.

L. Cornelius Sylla, Felix, impe-  
rator

*With*

L. Manlius, proquaestor  
A. Manlius, quaestor  
Cn. Pompeius Magnus, procon-  
sul

C. Valerius Flaccus, imp.  
Q. Antonius Balbus, praetor

Q. Fufius Calenus }  
... Mucius Cordus } Collegues.

C. Licinius L. F. Macer  
L. Farsuleius Mensor.

C. Annius Luscus, proc. }  
C. Tarquinius, quaestor }  
L. Fabius L. f. Hispaniensis, quaestor } collegues.

L. Memmius L. F. Galeria  
C. Memmius Galeria

... Garcilius }  
... Ogulnius } Collegues.  
... Vergilius. }

79.

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius, im-  
perator

L. Procilius f(i)lius

L. Cassius Q. F.

L. Papius

C. Pobliscus Q. f.

L. Rutilius Flaccus.

74.

Cn. Cornelius Lentulus P. f.  
Marcellinus, quaestor

P. Cornelius Lentulus P. f.  
L. n. Spinther, quaestor

L. Lucretius Trio

L. Plaetorius L. F., quaestor

C. Naevius Balbus

A. Postumius A f. Sp. n. Albi-  
nus.

P. Satrienus.

71.

Q. Pomponius Rufus

L. Rustius.

M. Calpurnius Piso M. f. Frugi

C. Egnatius Cn. f. Cn. n.  
Maxsumus.

69.

M. Plaetorius Cestianus, }  
aedilis curulis } Collegues.

P. Sulpicius Galba, aedi- }  
lis curulis } Collegues.

L. Axsius L. f. Naso

T. Vettius Sabinus.

64.

Cornelius Sulla Faustus

Q. Pomponius Musa

C. Postumius At... (or.. Ta)

L. Roscius Fabatus

C. Serveilius C. f.

Ser. Sulpicius Galba

C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi.

60.

C. Considius Nonianus

M. Nonius Sufenas

M. Aemilius Lepidus

Q. Cassius Longinus

... Marcius Philippus

C. Memmius C. f.

L. Volteius L. f. Strabo.

59.

M. Atius Balbus, praetor.

58.

M. Aemilius Scaurus, ae- }  
dilis curulis } Collegues.

P. Plautius Hypsaecus, ae- }  
diis curulis } Collegues.

P. Licinius Crassus Dives,  
quaestor

Q. Iunius Caepio Brutus



Q. Pompeius Rufus (*with consul Sylla*)  
L. Vinicius.

57.

Canidius Crassus, proquaestor.

54.

C. Iulius Caesar  
Man(*ius*) Acilius Glabrio, triumvir

L. Cassius Longinus, triumvir  
C. Coelius Caldus, triumvir  
P. Fonteius P. f. Capito, triumvir

L. Furius Cn. f. Brocchus, triumvir

L. Manlius Torquatus, triumvir

Man(*ius*) Aquilius Man. f. Man. n., triumvir

C. Hosidius C. f. Geta  
Paullus Aemilius Lepidus

L. Scribonius Libo  
Cn. Plancius, aedilis curulis  
A. Plautius —

L. Cossutius C. f. Sabula  
Q. Crepereius M. f. Rocus.

53.

... Faustus Cornelius Sylla, quaestor  
... Valerius Messalla.

49.

... Cornelius Lentulus Crus, consul  
C. Claudius Marcellus, consul  
Cn. Nerius, quaestor urbanus  
Cn. Pompeius Magnus, proconsul

*Roman Coins.*

Cn. Calpurnius Piso, proquaestor  
... Terentius Varro, proquaestor

C. Coponius, praetor } Associated.  
Q. Sicinius, triumvir }  
C. Considius Paetus.

Man(*ius*) Cordius Rufus, triumvir

C. Antius C. f. Restio  
T. Carisius, triumvir  
A. Licinius Nerva, triumvir.

49-45.

C. Iulius Caesar, imperator.

48-46.

Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, imperator

P. Licinius Crassus Iunianus, legatus pro praetore

M. Æppius, legatus  
M. Porcius Cato, propraetor.

47.

C. Iulius Caesar, imp., cons. iterum

A. Allienus, proconsul.

46.

C. Iulius Caesar, consul tertio, dictator iterum

A. Hirtius, praetor

Cn. Pompeius Magnus(son), imperator

M. Pobjicius, legatus pro praetore

M. Minatius Sabinus, proquaestor.

46-45.

C. Iulius Caesar, dictator tertio

L. Munatius Plancus, praefectus  
urbis  
C. Clovius, praefectus  
Q. Oppius, praefectus  
M. Eppius, legatus  
L. Hostilius Saserna  
M. Lollius M. f. Palicanus  
L. Papius Celsus, triumvir  
L. Plautius Plancus  
L. Valerius Acisculus  
P. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus.

44<sup>1</sup>.

C. Norbanus Flaccus, praetor  
L. Cestius, praetor  
M. Mettius  
L. Aemilius Buca, quatuorvir  
C. Cossutius Maridianus  
L. Flaminius Chilo  
P. Sepullius Macer  
P. Clodius M. f.  
L. Livineius Regulus  
L. Mussidius Longus  
Sex. Pompeius Magnus, imperator  
M. Eppius, legatus.

44-43.

L. Livineius Regulus, quatuorvir  
L. Mussidius T. f. Longus, quatuorvir  
P. Clodius M. f., quatuorvir  
C. Vibius Varus  
M. Arrius Secundus  
C. Clodius C. f. Pulcher  
C. Numonius Vaala

L. Servius Sulpicius Rufus  
P. Accoleius Lariscolus  
... Petillius Capitolinus  
D. Postumius Albinus Bruti f.  
C. Vibius C. f. C. n. Pansa.

44-42.

M. Iunius Brutus, proconsul  
imperator  
P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, propraetor  
C. Flavius Hemicillus, legatus pro praetore  
Pedanius Costa, legatus  
L. Plaetorius Cestianus  
C. Servilius Casca Longus  
M. Servilius, legatus  
L. Sestius, proquaestor  
C. Cassius Longinus, proconsul  
imperator  
M. Caecilius Aquinus  
P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, proquaestor  
M. Servilius, legatus  
Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, imperator  
Q. Cornuficius Augur, imp.  
... Staius Murcus  
C. Antonius M. f. pontifex, proconsul.

41.

M. Barbatius Philippus, quaestor provincialis  
L. Gellius Publicola, quaestor provincialis  
M. Cocceius Nerva, proquaestor provincialis

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1. From this date the portrait of the dictator or triumvir is often reproduced on the coins. Thus we have denarii of Sepul. Macro, Maridianus, Livineius Regulus, Mussidius Longus, &c., with the heads of J. Caesar, M. Antony, Octavius, Lepidus, &c.

L. Cornelius Balbus, propraetor  
Q. Salvidienus Salvius Rufus,  
imperator, cons. designatus.

40.

Q. Atius Labienus Parthicus,  
imperator

Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, im-  
perator

L. Munatius Plancus, imp. ite-  
rum or proconsul

L. Sempronius Atratinus, au-  
gur.

38-36.

P. Ventidius Bassus, pontifex,  
imperator

C. Sosius, quaestor

M. Vipsanius Agrippa, consul  
designatus

Q. Voconius Vitulus, quaestor  
designatus

Ti. Sempronius Graccus, trium-  
vir, quaestor designatus

Q. Nasidius

L. Proculius L. f.

36.

L. Sempronius Atratinus, augur,  
praefectus classi, consul desi-  
gnatus.

L. Calpurnius Bibulus, praefec-  
tus classi or praetor designatus.

M. Oppius Capito, praefectus  
classi or praetor designatus

C. Fonteius Capito, propraetor.

34.

M. Anonius M. f. f. Antyllus

Cleopatra

C. Sosius, imperator.

33-32:

M. Iunius Silanus, augur,  
quaestor, proconsul.

31.

L. Pinarius Scarpus, imp.

D. Turillius.

27.

L. Pinarius Scarpa, imperator

M. Vipsanius L. f. Agrippa,  
consul tertio.

25-23.

P. Carisius, legatus propraetore,  
legatus Augusti.

20.

L. Aquillius Florus, triumvir

L. Caninius Gallus —

M. Durmius —

P. Petronius Turpilianus, trium-  
vir.

19.

Q. Rustius.

18.

Cossus Cornelius Cn. f. Lentu-  
lus

C. Sulpicius Platorinus, trium-  
vir

C. Antistius Reginus, triumvir.

17.

P. Licinius Stolo, triumvir.

C. Marius C. f. Tromentina,  
triumvir.

M. Sanquinius, triumvir

L. Cornelius Lentulus, flamen  
martialis.

16.	C. Antistius Vetus, triumvir L. Mescinius Rufus — L. Vicinius L. f.	12.	P. Lurius Agrippa, triumvir M. Maecilius Tullus — M. Salvius Otho — A. Licinius Nerva Silianus, triumvir C. Marcus L. f. Censorinus, triumvir Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, triumvir ... Maianius Gallus, triumvir ... Apronius — Cornelius Sisenna — Volusus Valerius Messalla ... Galus, triumvir.
15.	Q. Aelius Lamia, triumvir } ... Annius — } Associated. C. Silius — } C. Asinius C. f. Gallus, trium- vir C. Cassius C. f. Celer, triumvir C. Gallius C. f. Lupercus, triumvir Cn. Calpurnius Cn. f. Piso, triumvir L. Naevius Surdinus, triumvir C. Plotius Rufus — T. Quinctius Crispinus Sulpi- cianus, triumvir T. Sempronius Graccus, trium- vir.	9-4.	... Clodius Pulcher, trium. } T. Statilius Taurus — } Associated. L. Livineius Regulus — } P. Betilienus Bassus — } C. Naevius Capella — } C. Rubellius Blandus — } C. Valerius Catullus — }

## CHAPTER XXII

### ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE FAMILIES WITH NOTES OF THE PRICES OF THE COINS

198. The most rational classification of the coins no doubt would be the chronological, but the Republican series, on account of the very great number of names, some of which are frequently repeated, and partly on account of the uncertainty of the dates of some coins, offers so many difficulties in the way of a chronological arrangement that all writers have up to the present time confined themselves to the old alphabetical system.

Although that system may not be the most reasonable since it includes under one family names belonging to periods differing widely in time and which are thus found to be placed together by mere accident, yet the system has the immense advantage of giving the greatest facility for research.

For this reason, although I have decided to give in this second edition a Chronological list of the Republican coinage (confer the preceding chapter), I would explain that I have not added it in order to induce any collectors, just beginning, to follow that classification in their own collections, because I do not consider it right to propose or counsel in an elementary treatise an innovation which no one has dared to put forward in much larger works; but only because that list may be consulted with advantage by all, and may aid research into the history of the Roman coinage.

199. I admit without reserve that collectors who are just beginning had better classify their coins in the alphabetical system, and so return to that system in giving a list of the prices of the coins.

I know very well that purists in the science would wish this part to have been omitted as unscientific (who holds it as such?); but even from a scientific point of view one must give a proper place to practice, and in order to study the coins it is necessary to commence by understanding them. Hence I do not think the following list of prices will be out of place or distasteful to my readers as it will prove to be a most useful *vade mecum* in buying or exchanging coins.

The families therefore are placed in this list in alphabetical order, yet under each family will be found grouped the diverse names of the Monetales, and I have marked at the side of each officer's name the lowest price of the respective coins in each metal.

It should be understood that only the coins in that metal or those metals the prices of which are marked on the line belonging to each name are known, and consequently the blank spaces signify that coins of that given name in that particular metal are unknown. Let us take Maria as an example.

There were three mint officers, Q. Marius (150 B.C.) who issued only bronze coins which to day are valued at at least 15 francs. C. Marius C. f. Capito (84 B.C.) who issued only silver money now usually valued at 2 francs; C. Marius Tromentina (17 B.C.) who issued gold coins now extremely rare, valued at least at 2000 francs, and among his silver coins are some which on the other hand are valued at only 15 francs.

The prices indicated in this list are those of the most common coins and one must not infer that there are not other coins, both rare and most rare, belonging to some of the names mentioned. Thus for instance among the coins of C. Marius Tromentina above cited one may buy a denarius for 15 francs, but others, very rare indeed may be purchased, valued at 300 francs at least.

The prices moreover should be understood to be those of specimens in fine condition. Specimens in mint condition are worth

much more than the prices indicated, and specimens in poor condition are valued at less.

The list indeed has been made in such a manner that it may serve as a comparative guide for purchasers or those exchanging coins when such exchange is made with coins in an equal state of preservation.

LIST OF PRICES IN SHILLINGS FOR THE COINS OF THE REPUBLIC

A. — COINS WITHOUT FAMILY NAMES

Up to about 200 B.C.

	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
Fragments of <i>aes rude</i> of divers weights.	»	»	2
Ass libral.	»	»	10
Semis —	»	»	20
Triens —	»	»	15
Quadrans —	»	»	10
Sextans —	»	»	5
Uncia.	»	»	2
Romano Campani an Coins.	60	3	1
Decussis.	»	»	2000
Tripodium.	»	»	600
Dupondium.	»	»	300
Quadrilateral pieces.	»	»	1500
Fractions of Quadrilateral Pieces.	»	»	50
Ass reduced.	»	»	1
Semis. —	»	»	1
Quincunx —	»	»	30
Triens —	»	»	1
Quadrans —	»	»	1
Sextans —	»	»	1
Uncia —	»	»	1
Denarius.	»	2	»
Quinarius.	»	2	»
Sextertius.	»	3	»
Victoriatus.	»	2	»
Double Victoriatus.	»	800	»
Half Victoriatus.	»	20	»

B. — COINS BEARING FAMILY NAMES

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
I. ABURIA.				
1. C. Aburius Geminus.	129	»	2	1
2. M. Aburius Geminus.	129	»	2	1

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>II. ACCOLEIA.</b>				
P. Accoleius Larsicolus.	43	»	3	»
<b>III. ACILIA.</b>				
1. Man. Acilius Balbus.	134	»	4	1
2. M. Acilius M. f.	129	»	2	6
3. Man. Acilius Glabrio.	54	»	2	2
<b>IV. AELIA or ALLIA.</b>				
1. Allius.	224	»	40	»
2. C. Allius.	217	»	30	»
3. P. Aelius Paetus.	209	»	2	»
4. C. Allius Bala.	90	»	2	40
5. Q. Aelius Lamia.	15	»	»	1
<b>V. AEMILIA.</b>				
1. L. Aemilius Paullus.	234	»	»	1
2. Man. Aem. Lepidus.	112	»	2	»
3. M. Aem. Scaurus.	58	»	2	»
4. P. Aem. Lepidus.	54	»	2	»
5. L. Aem. Buca.	44	»	10	»
6. M. Aem. Lepidus.	60-36	1500	3	»
<b>VI. AFRANIA.</b>				
Sp. Afranius.	200	»	2	1
<b>VII. ALLIENA.</b>				
A. Allienus.	47	»	80	»
<b>VIII. ANNIA.</b>				
1. C. Annius Luscus.	82-87	»	3	»
2. Annius.	15	»	»	1
<b>IX. ANTESTIA.</b>				
1. C. Antestius Labeo.	174	»	2	2
2. L. Antestius Gragulus.	124	»	2	15
3. L. Antestius Reginus.	18	2000	10	»
4. C. Antestius Vetus.	16	2000	20	»
<b>X. ANTIA.</b>				
Antius Restio.	49-45	»	10	»
<b>XI. ANTONIA.</b>				
1. Q. Ant. Balbus.	82	»	2	»
2. M. Antonius.	44-31	200	2	30
3. C. Antonius.	44-43	»	300	»
<b>XII. APPULEIA.</b>				
L. App. Saturninus	104-94	»	2	15
<b>XIII. APRONIA.</b>				
Apronius.	12	»	»	1

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>XIV. AQUILLIA.</b>				
1. Man Aquillius.	94	»	3	»
2. Man. Aquil. M. f. M. n.	54	»	2	»
3. L. Aquillius Florus.	20	800	25	»
<b>XV. ARRIA.</b>				
M. Arrius Secundus.	43	1000	120	»
<b>XVI. ASINIA.</b>				
C. Asinius Gallus.	15	»	»	2
<b>XVII. ATIA.</b>				
1. M. Atius Balbus.	59	»	»	15
2. Q. Atius Labienus.	40	3000	700	»
<b>XVIII. ATILIA.</b>				
1. Atilius Saranus.	194	»	2	3
2. M. Atilius Saranus.	174	»	2	1
3. L. Atil Nomentanus.	136	»	50	»
<b>XIX. AUFIDIA.</b>				
M. Aufidius.	136	»	80	8
<b>XX. AURELIA.</b>				
1. Aurelius?	244	»	3	3
2. Aurelius.	234	»	25	2
3. M. Aur. Cotta.	154	»	6	15
4. Aur. Rufus.	139	»	2	»
5. M. Aur. Scaurus.	92	»	2	»
6. L. Aur. Cotta.	90	»	3	»
<b>XXI. AUTRONIA.</b>				
Autronius.	234	»	80	15
<b>XXII. AXIA.</b>				
L. Axius L. f. Naso.	69	»	30	3
<b>XXIII. BAEBIA.</b>				
1. Cn. Baebius Tampilus.	217	»	10	12
2. M. Baeb. Q. f. Tampilus.	144	»	2	»
3. Q. Baebius (?)	(?)	»	»	10
<b>XXIV. BARBATIA.</b>				
M. Barbatius Philippus.	41	250	3	»
<b>XXV. BETILIENA.</b>				
P. Betilienus Bassus.	9	»	»	1
<b>XXVI. CAECILIA.</b>				
1. Caecilius Metellus.	217	»	4	2
2. A. Caecilius.	189	»	»	1
3. Caec. Met. Caprarius.	134	»	3	2



	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
4. Q. Caec. Metellus.	129	»	2	I
5. M. Caec. Metellus.	122	»	2	I
6. Q. Caec. Metellus.	108	»	2	»
7. Q. Caec. Metellus Pius.	99	»	2	I
8. L. Caec. Metellus.	89	»	2	»
9. Q. Caec. M. Pius Scipio.	48-46	»	6	»
<b>XXVII. CAESIA.</b>				
L. Caesius.	104	»	3	»
<b>XXVIII. CALIDIA.</b>				
M. Calidius.	108	»	2	»
<b>XXIX. CALPURNIA.</b>				
1. Cn. Calpurnius Piso.	179	»	5	»
2. P. Calp. Lanarius.	106	»	3	3
3. L. Calp. Piso Caesonius.	100	»	3	»
4. L. Calp. Piso Frugi.	89	»	2	I
5. M. Calp. Piso Frugi.	69	»	25	»
6. C. Calp. Piso Frugi.	64	»	2	»
7. Cn. Calpurnius Piso.	49	»	15	»
8. L. Calp. Bibulus.	39	»	»	30
9. Cn. Calpurnius Piso.	15	»	»	I
<b>XXX. CANIDIA.</b>				
M. Canidius Crassus.	57	»	»	15
<b>XXXI. CANINIA.</b>				
L. Caninius Gallus.	20	2000	15	»
<b>XXXII. CARISIA.</b>				
1. T. Carisius.	48	»	2	»
2. P. Carisius.	25	»	2	20
<b>XXXIII. CASSIA.</b>				
1. C. Cassius Longinus.	109	»	2	6
2. L. Cassius Caecianus.	90	»	2	»
3. C. Cassius Long. Varus.	83	»	»	6
4. L. Cassius Q. f.	79	»	3	»
5. Q. Cassius Longinus.	60	»	3	»
6. L. Cassius Longinus.	54	»	2	»
7. C. Cassius Longinus.	42	200	4	»
8. C. Cassius Celer.	15	»	»	2
<b>XXXIV. CESTIA.</b>				
L. Cestius.	44	200	»	»
<b>XXXV. CIPIA.</b>				
M. Cippius.	94	»	2	20
<b>XXXVI. CLAUDIA.</b>				
1. C. Claudius Pulcher.	106	»	2	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
2. Ap. Claud. Pulcher.	99	»	2	»
3. Claudius Unimanus?	89	»	40	»
4. Ti Claudius Nero.	84	»	2	»
5. C. Claud. Marcellus.	49	»	4	»
6. P. Corn. P. f. Lent. Marcellinus.	45	»	10	»
7. C. Clodius C. f. Pulcher.	43	250	6	»
8. P. Clodius Turrinus M. f.	43	200	3	»
9. Clodius Pulcher.	9-4	»	»	1
<b>XXXVII. CLOULIA.</b>				
1. T. Cloulius.	119	»	2	»
2. T. Cloulius.	101	»	2	»
<b>XXXVIII. CLOVIA.</b>				
1. C. Clovius Saxula.	189	»	»	1
2. C. Clovius.	46-45	»	»	4
<b>XXXIX. COCCEIA.</b>				
M. Cocceius Nerva.	41	2000	40	»
<b>XL. COELIA or COILIA.</b>				
1. L. Coilius.	179	»	6	»
2. C. Coilius Calvus.	94	»	2	»
4. C. Coelius Calvus.	54	»	6	»
<b>XLI. CONSIDIA.</b>				
1. C. Cons. Nonianus.	60	»	6	»
2. Considius Paetus.	49	»	2	»
<b>XLII. COPONIA.</b>				
C. Coponius.	49	»	3	»
<b>XLIII. CORDIA.</b>				
Manius Cordius Rufus.	49	»	3	»
<b>XLIV. CORNELIA.</b>				
1. P. Cornelius Sula.	200	»	3	1
2. P. Corn. Blasio.	189	»	»	1
3. L. Corn. Cina.	159	»	»	1
4. Cn. Corn. L. f. Sisenna.	135	»	10	»
5. P. Corn Cetegus.	104	»	500	»
6. Cn. Corn. Blasio.	99	»	3	20
7. L. C. Scipio Asiagenus.	90	»	2	»
8. P. C. Lent. Marcellin.	89	»	2	20
9. L. Corn. Sylla Felix.	88-81	450	2	4
10. C. C. L. P. f. Marcellin.	74	1000	2	2
11. P. Cor. Lent. Spinther.	74	»	40	»
12. Faustus Corn. Sylla.	53	»	4	»
13. L. Corn. Lent. Crus.	49	»	4	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
14. P. C. Lent. Marcellin.	45	»	10	»
15. P. Corn. Lent. Spinth.	43-42	200	4	»
16. L. Corn. Balbus.	41	400	10	»
17. Cossus C. L. Gaetulic.	18	»	40	»
18. L. Corn. Lentulus.	17	»	50	»
19. Cornelius Sisenna.	12	»	»	1
XLV. CORNUFICIA.				
Q. Cornuficius.	46	»	500	»
XLVI. COSCONIA.				
L. Cosconius.	92	»	3	»
XLVII. COSSUTIA.				
1. L. Coss. C. f. Sabula.	55	»	10	»
2. C. Coss. Maridianus.	44	»	20	»
XLVIII. CREPEREIA.				
Q. Crepereius Rocus.	64-56	»	50	»
XLIX. CREPUSIA.				
P. Crepusius.	84	»	2	»
L. CRITONIA.				
L. Critonius.	89	»	10	»
LI. CUPIENNA.				
L. Cupiennius.	164	»	3	»
LII. CURIATIA.				
C. Curiatius Trigemius.	144	»	3	1
LIII. CURTIA.				
Q. Curtius.	114	»	2	8
LIV. DECIA.				
P. Decius Mus.	268	»	60	»
LV. DECIMIA.				
C. Decimius Flavs.	254	»	3	»
LVI. DIDIA or DEIDA.				
1. T. Deidius	112	»	5	»
2. T. Didius.	54	»	5	»
LVII. DOMITIA.				
1. Cn. Dom. Ahenobarbus.	179	»	6	1
2. Cn. Dom. Ahenobarbus.	114	»	2	8
3. Cn. Dom. Ahenobarbus.	119-92	»	2	»
4. Cn. Dom. Ahenobarbus.	42-36	800	20	»
LVIII. DURMIA.				
M. Durmius.	20	500	12	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
LIX. EGNATIA.				
C. Egnatius Maxumus.	69	»	6	»
IX. EGNATULEIA.				
C. Egnatuleius.	101	»	2	»
LXI. EPPIA.				
M. Eppius.	48-44	»	15	15
LXII. FABIA.				
1. Q. Fabius Labeo.	144	»	2	20
2. Fab. Max. Eburnus.	123	»	2	2
3. N. Fabius Pictor.	110	»	3	»
4. C. Fabius.	108	»	2	»
5. C. Fabius C. f. Buteo.	89	»	2	20
6. L. Fabius Hispaniens	81	»	3	»
LXIII. FABRINIA.				
M. Fabrinus.	84	»	»	1
LXIV. FANNIA.				
1. M. Fannius C. f.	149	»	2	15
2. M. Fannius.	89	»	10	»
LXV. FARSULEIA.				
L. Farsuleius Mensor.	82	»	2	»
LXVI. FLAMINIA.				
1. L. Flaminius Cilo	94	»	2	»
2. L. Flaminius Chilo.	44	»	15	»
LXVII. FLAVIA.				
C. Flavius Hemicillus.	44-42	»	80	»
LXVIII. FONTEIA.				
1. C. Fonteius.	112	»	2	12
2. Man. Fonteius.	104	»	2	»
3. Man. Fonteius C. f.	88	»	2	15
4. P. Fonteius P. f. Capito.	54	»	4	»
5. C. Fonteius Capito.	39-38	»	»	50
LXIX. FUFIA.				
Q. Fufius Calenus.	82	»	3	»
LXX. FULVIA.				
Cn. Fulvius.	108	»	2	»
LXXI. FUNDANIA.				
C. Fundanius.	101	»	2	»
LXXII. FURIA.				
1. L. Furius Philus.	217	»	»	5
2. Furius Purpureo.	217	»	40	10

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
3. L. Fur. Purpureo.	214	»	3	»
4. L. Furius.	209	»	»	3
5. Sp. Furius.	189	»	»	10
6. M. Furius L. f. Philus.	104	»	2	»
7. P. Fur. Crassipes.	83	»	3	25
9. L. Fur. Cn. f. Brocchus.	53	»	3	»
<b>LXXIII. GALLIA.</b>				
C. Gallius Lupercus.	15	»	»	2
<b>LXXIV. GARCILIA.</b>				
Garcilius.	81	»	50	5
<b>LXXV. GELLIA.</b>				
1. Cn. Gellius.	149	»	2	15
2. L. Gellius Publicola.	41	300	20	»
<b>LXXVI. HERENNIA.</b>				
M. Herennius.	99	»	2	15
<b>LXXVII. HIRTIA.</b>				
A. Hirtius.	46	40	»	20
<b>LXXVIII. HORATIA.</b>				
Horatius Cocles.	264 (?)	»	20	»
<b>LXXIX. HOSIDIA.</b>				
C. Hosidius Geta.	54	»	2	»
<b>LXXX. HOSTILIA.</b>				
1. L. Hostilius Tubulus.	159	»	»	30
2. L. Hostilius Saserna.	46	»	3	»
<b>LXXXI. ITIA.</b>				
Itius.	204	»	30	»
<b>LXXXII. IULIA.</b>				
1. L. Iulius Caesar.	136	»	2	»
2. Sex. Iulius Caesar.	134	»	3	»
3. L. Iulius Caesar.	106	»	2	»
4. L. Iulius L. f. Caesar.	90	»	2	»
5. L. Iulius Bursio.	88	»	2	»
6. L. Iulius Salinator.	83	»	»	6
7. C. Iulius Caesar.	63-44	40	2	4
8. Iul. C. Octavian. Aug.	43-4	50	4	1
<b>LXXXIII. IUNIA.</b>				
1. C. Junius C. f.	204	»	2	1
2. M. Junius Silanus.	174	»	2	»
3. M. Junius Silanus.	114	»	2	8
4. D. Junius Silanus L. f.	89	»	2	2

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
5. D. Post. Albin. Bruti f.	43	»	4	»
6. Q. Caepio Brutus.	58 (?)	600	2	»
7. M. Junius Silanus.	33	»	6	»
<b>LXXXIV. JUVENTIA.</b>				
1. T. Juventius Talna.	209	»	20	4
2. C. Juventius Talna.	194	»	3	»
<b>LXXXV. LICINIA.</b>				
1. Licinius Murena.	159	»	»	2
2. P. Licinius Nerva.	110	»	3	5
3. L. Licinius Crassus.	92	»	2	»
4. C. Licin. L. f. Macer.	82	»	2	20
5. P. Lic. Crassus Dives.	58	»	4	»
6. P. L. Crass. Junianus.	48-46	800	30	»
7. A. Licinius Nerva.	49-45	»	6	»
8. P. Licinius Stolo.	17	»	50	2
9. A. Lic. Nerva Silianus.	12	»	»	6
<b>LXXXVI. LIVINEIA.</b>				
1. L. Livineius Regulus.	43-42	1000	5	»
2. L. Livineius Regulus.	9-4	»	»	1
<b>LXXXVII. LOLLIA.</b>				
M. Lollius M. f.	45	»	8	»
<b>LXXXVIII. LUCILIA.</b>				
M. Lucilius Rufus.	89	»	2	»
<b>LXXXIX. LUCRETIA.</b>				
1. Cn. Lucretius Trio.	164	»	2	»
2. L. Lucretius Trio.	74	»	2	»
<b>XC. LURIA.</b>				
P. Lurius Agrippa.	12	»	»	1
<b>XCI. LUTATIA.</b>				
1. Q. Lutatius Catulus.	217	»	40	»
2. Q. Lutatius Cerco.	104	»	2	15
<b>XCII. MÆCILIA.</b>				
1. T. Maecilius Croto.	268 (?)	»	60	»
2. M. Maecilius Tullus.	12	»	»	2
<b>XCIII. MAENIA.</b>				
1. P. Maenius.	217	»	2	3
2. Maenius Antiaticus.	110	»	2	1
<b>XCIV. MAIANIA.</b>				
1. C. Maianus.	194	»	3	1
2. Maianus Gallus.	12	»	»	20

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>XCV. MALLIA.</b>				
Titus Mallius.	99	»	2	»
<b>XCVI. MAMILIA.</b>				
1. L. Mamilius.	217	»	»	25
2. C. Mamil. Limetanus.	84	»	2	»
<b>XCVII. MANLIA.</b>				
1. A. Manlius Q. f. Sergia.	135	»	12	»
2. L. Manlius Torquatus.	104	»	4	»
3. L. Manlius.	81	400	2	»
4. A. Manlius A. f.	81	500	»	»
5. L. Manlius Torquatus.	54	»	4	»
<b>XCVIII. MARCIA.</b>				
1. Q. Marcius Libo.	174	»	2	1
2. M. Marcius M. f.	119	»	2	1
3. Q. Marcius Pilipus.	119	»	2	»
4. L. Marcius Philippus.	112	»	2	4
5. Q. Marcius.	110	»	2	»
6. C. Marcius Censorinus.	84	»	2	6
7. L. Marcius Censorinus.	84	»	2	»
8. Marcius Philippus.	60	»	2	»
9. C. Marcius Censorinus.	12	»	»	5
<b>XCIX. MARIA.</b>				
1. Q. Marius.	159	»	»	15
2. C. Marius C. f. Capito.	84	»	2	»
3. C. M. C. f. Tromentina.	17	2000	15	»
<b>C. MATIENA.</b>				
1. Matienus.	234	»	10	1
2. P. Matienus.	135	»	»	15
<b>CI. MEMMIA.</b>				
1. L. Memmius.	94	»	2	»
2. L. Memm. L. f. Galeria.	82	»	2	12
3. L. Memmius L. f. & C. Memmius L. f.	82(?)	»	2	»
4. C. Memmius C. f.	60	»	3	»
<b>CII. MESCINIA.</b>				
L. Mescinius Rufus.	16 or 15	2000	20	»
<b>CIII. METTIA.</b>				
M. Mettius.	44	»	15	»
<b>CIV. MINATIA.</b>				
M. Minatius Sabinus.	46-45	»	250	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Braas.
<b>CV. MINUCIA.</b>				
1. Q. Minucius Rufus.	149	»	2	4
2. C. Minucius Augurinus.	129	»	2	3
3. T. Minucius Augurinus.	114	»	2	3
4. L. Minucius Thermus.	106	»	2	4
5. Q. Minucius Thermus.	90	»	2	»
<b>CVI. MUCIA.</b>				
Kalenus e Cordus.	82	»	3	»
<b>CVII. MUNATIA.</b>				
L. Munatius Plancus.	46-45	60	50	»
<b>CVIII. MUSSIDIA.</b>				
L. Mussidius Longus.	43-42	300	3	»
<b>CXI. NÆVIA.</b>				
1. Nævius Balbus.	218	»	»	2
2. C. Nævius Balbus.	74	»	2	»
3. L. Nævius Surdinus.	15	»	»	2
C. Nævius Capella.	9-4	»	»	1
<b>CX. NASIDIA.</b>				
Q. Nasidius.	38-36	»	25	»
<b>CXI. NERIA.</b>				
Cn. Nerius.	49	»	4	»
<b>CXII. NONIA.</b>				
1. M. Nonius Sufenas.	60	»	3	»
2. Sex. Nom. Quintilianus.	12	»	»	2
<b>CXIII. NORBANA.</b>				
1. C. Norbanus.	84	»	2	»
2. C. Norbanus Flaccus.	44-43	200	»	»
<b>CXIV. NUMITORIA.</b>				
C. Numitorius.	114	»	800	2
<b>CXV. NUMONIA.</b>				
C. Numonius Vahala.	43	700	150	»
<b>CXVI. OGULNIA.</b>				
Ogulnius.	81	»	50	5
<b>CXVII. OPEIMIA.</b>				
1. Opeimius.	224	»	»	2
2. Opeimius.	209	»	»	2
3. L. Opeimius.	134	»	2	15
4. M. Opeimius.	134	»	2	»
<b>LXVIII. OPPIA.</b>				
1. Q. Oppius.	46 45	»	»	0
3. M. Oppius Capito.	36	»	»	46



	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>CXIX. PAPIA.</b>				
1. L. Papius.	79	»	2	»
2. L. Papius Celsus.	45	»	6	»
<b>CXX. PAPIRIA.</b>				
1. Papirius Turdus.	214	»	»	2
2. M. Papirius Carbo.	139	»	2	6
<b>CXXI. PEDANIA.</b>				
Pedanius Costa.	44-42	3000	20	»
<b>CXXII. PETILLIA.</b>				
Petillius Capitolinus.	43	»	6	»
<b>CXXIII. PETRONIA.</b>				
P. Petronius Turpilianus.	20	400	5	»
<b>CXXIV. PINARIA.</b>				
1. Pinarius Nata.	200	»	2	2
2. L. Pinarius Scarpus.	31-27	»	12	»
<b>CXXV. PLAETORIA.</b>				
1. L. Plaet. L. f. Cestianus.	74	»	30	»
2. M. Plaet. Cestianus.	69	»	2	»
3. L. Plaet. Cestianus.	44-42	800	20	»
<b>CXXVI. PLANCIA.</b>				
Cn. Plancius.	54	»	3	»
<b>CXXVII. PLAUTIA or PLOTIA.</b>				
1. L. Plautius Hypsaeus.	218	»	5	10
2. P. Plautius Hypsaeus.	58	»	2	»
3. A. Plautius.	54	»	2	»
4. L. Plautius Plancus.	45	400	2	»
5. C. Plotius Rufus.	15	»	»	2
<b>CXXVIII. PLUTIA.</b>				
Caius Plutius.	214	»	5	»
<b>CXXIX. POBLICIA.</b>				
1. C. Pob. Malleol. C. f.	92	»	2	»
2. C. Poblcius Malleol.	89	»	2	»
3. C. Poblcius Q. f.	79	»	2	»
4. M. Poblcius.	46-45	»	4	»
<b>CXXX. POMPEIA.</b>				
1. Sex. Pomp. Fostulus.	129	»	2	8
2. Q. Pompeius Rufus.	58	»	3	»
3. Cn. Pompeius Magnus	81-49	2000	12	»
4. Cn. Pomp. Magnus fil.	46-45	»	4	20
5. Sex. Pomp. Magnus.	38	600	15	6

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>CXXXI. POMPONIA.</b>				
1. L. Pomponius.	209	»	»	3
2. L. Pomponius Molo.	94	»	5	»
3. L. Pomponius Cn. f.	92	»	2	»
4. Pomponius Rufus.	71	»	50	»
5. Q. Pomponius Musa.	64	»	5	»
<b>CXXXII. PORCIA.</b>				
1. C. Porcius Cato.	149	»	2	15
2. M. Porcius Laeca	129	»	2	»
3. P. Porcius Laeca.	110	»	6	»
4. M. Porcius Cato.	101	»	2	»
5. L. Porcius Licinus.	92	»	2	»
6. M. Porcius Cato.	48-46	»	2	»
<b>CXXXIII. POSTUMIA.</b>				
1. L. Postumius Albinus	134	»	2	»
2. A. Post. Albinus Sp. f.	89	»	4	»
3. A. Post. A. f. Sp. n. Alb.	74	»	3	»
4. C. Postum At. (or Ta).	64	»	2	»
5. Post. Albinus Bruti f.	44-43	»	4	»
<b>CXXXIV. PROCILIA.</b>				
Procilius	79	»	2	»
<b>CXXXV. PROCULEIA.</b>				
Proculeius Luci f.	30	»	»	40
<b>CXXXVI. QUINCTIA.</b>				
1. T. Quinctius Flamin.	197	2000	»	»
2. T. Quinctius Flamin.	134	»	3	20
3. T. Quinctius Trogus.	104	»	5	»
4. T. Quinctius T. f. Crispinus Sulpicianus.	15	»	»	2
<b>CXXXVII. QUINCTILIA.</b>				
Quinctilius.	179	»	20	»
<b>CXXXVIII. RENIA.</b>				
C. Renius.	154	»	2	20
<b>CXXXIX. ROSCIA.</b>				
1. Roscius.	108	»	2	»
2. L. Roscius Fabatus	64	»	3	»
<b>CXL. RUBELLIA.</b>				
L. Rubellius Blandus.	9-4	»	»	1
<b>CXLI. RUBRIA.</b>				
L. Rubrius Dossenus	83	»	2	3

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
<b>CXLII. RUSTIA.</b>				
1. L. Rustius.	71	»	2	»
2. Q. Rustius.	19	1500	10	»
<b>CXLIII. RUTILIA.</b>				
L. Rutilius	79	»	2	»
<b>CXLIV. SALVIA.</b>				
1. Q. Salvidienus Salvius Rufus.	41	»	5	»
2. M. Salvius Otho.	12	»	»	2
<b>CXLV. SANQUINIA.</b>				
M. Sanquinius.	17	2000	30	3
<b>CXLVI. SATRIENA.</b>				
P. Satrienus.	74	»	3	»
<b>CXLVII. SAUFEIA.</b>				
L. Saufeius.	200	»	2	3
<b>CXLVIII. SCRIBONIA.</b>				
1. C. Scribonius Curio.	204	»	2	2
2. L. Scribonius Libo.	54	»	2	»
<b>CIL. SEMPRONIA.</b>				
1. T. Sempron. Gracchus.	217	»	15	»
2. L. Sempronius Pitio.	174	»	2	2
3. T. Sempron. Gracchus.	38-36	800	12	»
4. L. Sempron. Atratinus.	39-35	»	»	50
5. T. Sempron. Gracchus.	15	»	»	3
<b>CL. SENTIA.</b>				
L. Sentius C. f.	89	»	2	15
<b>CLI. SEPULIA.</b>				
P. Sepullius Macer.	44	»	8	20
<b>CLII. SERGIA.</b>				
M. Sergius Silus.	104	»	2	»
<b>CLIII. SERVILIA.</b>				
1. C. Serv. M. f. Augur	124	»	2	10
2. C. Serveilius.	123	»	2	20
3. Q. Servilius Caepio.	100	»	3	»
4. M. Servilius C. f.	94	»	2	»
5. P. Serv. M. f. Rullus.	89	»	3	»
6. C. Serveilius C. f.	64	»	3	»
7. Q. Serv. Caepio Brutus.	43-42	600	3	»
8. Servil. Casca Longus.	43-42	3000	25	»
9. M. Servilius.	43-42	200	50	»
<b>CLIV. SESTIA.</b>				
L. Sestius	44-42	800	25	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
CLV. SICINIA. Q. Sicinius.	49	»	3	»
CLVI. SILIA. C. Silius P. f. P.	15	»	»	1
CLVII. SOSIA. C. Sosius.	39-38	»	»	150
CLVIII. SPURILIA. Aulus Spurilius.	214	»	3	»
CLIX. STATIA. L. Staius Murcus.	43	»	350 (?)	100
CLX. STATILIA. T. Statilius Taurus.	9-4	»	»	1
CLXI. SULPICIA. 1. C. Sulpicius C. f.	94	»	2	12
2. P. Sulpicius Galba.	69	»	3	»
3. Ser. Sulpicius Galba.	64	»	25	»
4. L. Servius Sulp. Rufus.	44-43	800	60	»
5. C. Sulp. Platorinus.	18	2500	30	»
CLXII. TARQUITIA. Caius Tarquitiu P. f.	81	»	20	»
CLXIII. TERENTIA. 1. C. Terentiu Varro.	217	»	6	2
2. C. Terentiu Lucanu.	214	»	2	2
3. M. Terentiu Varro.	49	»	12	»
4. P. Terentiu (?)	(?)	»	»	10
CLXIV. THORIA. L. Thoriu Balbu.	94	»	2	»
CLXV. TITIA. Q. Titiu.	90	»	2	2
CLXVI. TITINIA. 1. M. Titiniu.	209	»	»	2
2. C. Titiniu Gadaeu.	136	»	6	6
CLXVII. TITURIA. L. Tituriu L. f. Sabinu.	57-54	»	2	2
CLXVIII. TREBANIA. L. Trebaniu.	139	»	2	2
CLXIX. TULLIA. M. Tulliu.	135	»	2	»

	Year.	Gold.	Silver.	Brass.
CLXX. TURILLIA.				
1. L. Turillius.	87	»	»	20
2. D. Turillius.	31	»	60	»
CLXXI. VALERIA.				
1. Valerius.	227	»	»	2
2. C. Valer. C. f. Flaccus.	209	»	2	15
3. L. Valerius Flaccus.	104	»	3	»
4. C. Valerius Flaccus.	81	»	2	»
5. Valerius Messalla.	53	»	80	»
6. L. Valerius Acisculus.	46-45	»	3	»
7. Volusus Val. Messalla.	12	»	»	1
8. L. Valerius Catullus.	9-4	»	»	1
CLXXII. VARGUNTEIA.				
M. Vargunteius.	129	»	2	1
CLXXIII. VENTIDIA.				
P. Ventidius Bassus.	38	»	800	1
CLXXIV. VERGILIA.				
Vergilius.	81	»	50	6
CLXXV. VETTIA.				
1. P. Vettius Sabinus.	101	»	2	»
2. T. Vettius Sabinus.	69	»	12	»
CLXXVI. VETURIA.				
T. Veturius.	129	»	3	20
CLXXVII. VIBIA.				
1. C. Vibius C. f. Pansa.	90	»	2	2
2. C. Vib. C. f. C. n. Pansa.	43	»	2	»
3. C. Vibius Varus.	43-42	100	2	»
CLXXVIII. VINICIA.				
1. L. Vinicius.	58	»	20	»
2. L. Vinicius L. f.	16	»	30	»
CLXXIX. VIPSANIA.				
M. Agrippa.	38-23	500	20	2
CLXXX. VOCONIA.				
Q. Voconius Vitulus.	36-35	500	12	»
CLXXXI. VOLTEIA.				
1. M. Volteius M. f.	88	»	2	»
2. L. Volteius Strabo.	60	»	30	»

THIRD PART  
THE EMPIRE

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CHAPTER XXIII

THE GOLD COINS

200. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. Augustus while claiming for himself the right to coin the gold and silver, left to the Senate the bronze (739 AVC. 15 B.C.) or to be more exact entrusted to the Senate under his own supervision the coining of the mass of bronze reserving however to himself the right to coin money even of this metal when he so desired.

This will explain the fact that on nearly all the Roman bronze coins issued under the Empire we find the letters S.C. (Senatus Consulto), the symbols of Senatorial authority, and it is only as exceptions to the rule that we find specimens of bronze coins without them wanting these letters, these being coins from among the small number issued by the direct authority of the Roman Emperor. The Imperial Roman coinage in fact comes to us from two sources, the gold and silver and a small part of the bronze from the Emperors, while from the Senate we have the greater mass of the bronze coinage, and only exceptionally a small number of coins of the nobler metals, issued on special occasions. This coinage may therefore be divided into two great divisions, the Imperial and the Senatorial.

It is necessary that these divisions should be clearly grasped (at any rate for the period during which the Senate issued money up to about the time of Gallienus), because it is upon that basis that many questions may be solved, among them those concerning the nature of the so-called medallions which have caused so many doubts and discussions among the learned (see chapter XXVI).

201. THE GOLD COINAGE. During the first three centuries the gold coinage always consisted of the Denarius [of gold or the Aureus, and the Quinarius or Half Aureus.

Augustus began to issue the Aureus at the ratio of 40 to the

pound, but this ratio decreased by degrees until at last as many as 45 were issued to the pound under Nero (54-68 A.D.), 50 under Caracalla (211-217), from 50 to 70 under Diocletian (284-305), 72 under Constantine (306-337).



Fig. 34. — Aureus of Hadrian.

The period which elapsed between the reigns of Caracalla and Diocletian (211-284) is that of the greatest variation in weight of the Aureus which was sometimes above and sometimes below the



Fig. 35. — Aureus of Pertinax.

legal weight. Under Valerian (253-260) the Triens or Tremissus was introduced ( $\frac{1}{3}$  of an Aureus); in the reign of Gallienus (253-268) we arrive at the acme of the confusion in regard to the gold coinage



Fig. 36. — Gold Quinarius of Antoninus Pius.

which oscillated between one and seven grammes, so much so in fact that we are obliged to consider gold as then given and received only by weight.

From the time of Constantine (after the year 306 A.D.), the Aureus preserved its regular weight of  $\frac{1}{72}$  of a pound (and sometimes it bore the figures LXXII) even during the Byzantine Empire when it received the name of *Solidus*.

202. At the time of the division of the Empire (395 A.D.) the legal type for the gold coinage was copied from the gold pieces of the East, where dwelt the Emperor, and this same type was servilely copied in the West by the new rulers.

The Goths living in Italy were obliged to strike gold money bearing the Imperial effigy in order that they might be received in trade and in business contracts. In the course of time the coinage



Fig. 37. — Aureus of Constantine.

grew ever more and more barbarous and rough. About the middle of the seventh century the coinage called *globular* appeared in the East, that is a coinage of the greatest thickness and smallest diameter; and in the eleventh century always in the East we see a spe-



Fig. 38. — Concave Solidus of Constantine XII.

cial coinage, thin and concave in form like little bowls or saucers, hence their name in Italian *scodellate*. These represent the depth of the decadence and they were displaced by the coinage of the new conquerors.

The Roman coinage disappeared at the time of the ruin of the Empire, giving place to the numerous Communal gold pieces



(Zecchi) which marked the commencement of the period so glorious in the history and art of Italy.

203. The successive weights of the aureus.

The Aureus of 40 to the pound weighed gr.	8.175
— 45	7.266
— 50	6.540
— 60	5.450
— 72	4.541
The Triens of 216	1.513

204. The Imperial Roman gold coinage presents us with a continuous series from the time of Julius Cæsar till the fall of the Eastern Empire, with the exception of a few slight interruptions in certain ephemeral reigns. All the gold coins of Roman mintage during this very long period and even in the times of the greater decadence (see chapter XXV), are in regard to alloy more pure than the means then known would lead us to expect, their composition containing constantly about 96% of the fine metal.

One only exception being found after the year 1000 when Alexius Comnenus struck gold coins with an alloy of copper.

## CHAPTER XXIV

### SILVER COINAGE

205. The silver coinage always consisted of the *Denarius* and the *Half-denarius*.



Fig. 39. — Denarius of Trajan.

But the Silver Sestertius ( $\frac{1}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> of the Denarius  $\frac{1}{100}$ <sup>th</sup> of the Aureus) which disappeared at the close of the Republic nevertheless always remained as the unit of account, and its place was taken by the bronze Sestertius as we shall see in the following pages.

The Denarius originally corresponded to  $\frac{1}{84}$ <sup>th</sup> of a pound (gr. 3.90); but suffered a diminution as early as the time of Nero (51-68 A.D.) when it did not represent more than  $\frac{1}{96}$ <sup>th</sup> of a

pound (gr. 3.41); a little later other slight diminutions of weight were made.

Worse than this fall in weight was the fact that the metal which was quite pure at the beginning of the Empire, as it had always been during the Republic (except in the case of the legionary denarii of Marc Antony), contained alloy from 5 to 10 % as early as the time of Nero, and this amount was increased to 15 to 18 % under Trajan (98-117 A.D.), to 20 under Hadrian (117-138 A.D.), to 25 % under Marcus Aurelius (161-180 A.D.), to 30 % under Commodus (180-192), until it reached 50 % or even 60 % under Septimius Severus (192-211 A.D.).

211/



Fig. 40. — Half-denarius or Silver Quinarius of Gordianus Pius.

206. During the reign of Caracalla (211-217 A.D.) a new silver coin appeared, the Double Denarius or Argenteus Antoninianus, weighing about gr. 5.45, and containing not more than 20 % of silver.

Its distinctive type is the radiated crown with which the Imperial head on the Obv. is decorated, or the crescent moon under the bust of the Empress.

But the Antoninianus very soon gradually degenerated until it did not contain more than 5 % of silver and at last was hardly to



Fig. 41. — Antoninianus of Caracalla.

be distinguished from bronze; its only distinction from this being a wash or facing of white metal, which moreover was not of silver but of tin.

The discredit into which this silver coinage had fallen was the result of the greed and indeed we may say of the dishonesty of the State which issued these valueless coins but refused to accept them

and as early as the reign of Elagabalus (208-222 A.D.) issued a decree that the public payments of taxes should be made in gold.

207. Diocletian (284-305) was the first who faced the great enterprise of reforming the coinage by the reissue of a good silver Denarius with which the Neronian Denarius of 96 to the pound was revived together with the bronze coins. These Denarii received the name of *Miliarenses* to indicate that 1000 were worth a pound of gold. In fact under the system adopted by Diocletian in the year 301 A.D. one pound of gold was equivalent to 50 Aurei, 1000 *Miliarenses*, 50,000 bronze Denarii.

208. During the Byzantine Empire the issue of silver coinage was extremely rare, and besides the *Miliarenses* the smaller coins called *siliqua* ( $\frac{1}{1728}$  of a pound) were struck, then the half *siliqua* and afterwards the  $\frac{1}{4}$  *siliqua*.



Fig. 42. — Silver siliqua.

## CHAPTER XXV

### THE BRONZE COINAGE

209. The Imperial bronze coins have always been distinguished, at least in treatises which aspire to be called scientific, under the



Fig. 43. — Sestertius of Vespasian.

three classes of Great, Middle and Small Brass, or in other words Bronze of the 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> size according to the three different sizes.

But such an empirical classification lacks all scientific basis, for the Imperial coinage of bronze is only to be derived from that of the Republic, and its basis is really the As, and its natural division is that of the Sestertius (4 Asses), Dupondius (2 Asses), and the As.

The coin which is commonly called Great Brass or  $\text{Æ } 1$ , is the Sestertius, while the Dupondius and the As were confounded under the denomination of Middle Brass or  $\text{Æ } 2$ , on account of the similitude of their weight and size; and all the smaller coins or subdivisions of the As, the Semisses and Quadrantes, are known as Small Brass or  $\text{Æ } 3$ .



Fig. 44. — Sestertius of Plotina.

210. It will be well to note first of all how an initial un-observance of fact took place in the name Bronze, given to this coinage.



Fig. 45. — Dupondius of Trajan.

The coins which come under this name (which however we must adopt to distinguish them from those of gold or silver) are not really of bronze (that is to say of a metal composed of copper mixed with tin or lead as were those of the Republic) but they are either made of orichalcum (*ἑρείχαλκος*) ( $\frac{4}{5}$  of copper and  $\frac{1}{5}$  of zinc) commonly called latten or yellow brass or of pure copper.

This confusion of the metals brought about the confusion of the Dupondius and the As; for the first on account of its being made



Fig. 46. — As of Trajan.

of a metal of greater value was worth double that of the second which bore a similar appearance.

211. We must therefore remember that from the period of Augustus (15 B.C.) the Sestertii (of the value of 4 Asses) and the



Fig. 47. — Imperial Sestertius (without S. C.) of Trajan.

Dupondii (of the value of 2 asses) are of orichalcum while the Asses only are of copper.



Fig. 48. — Imperial Dupondius (without S. C.) of Alexander Severus.

This is the theory, but in the practical application thereof difficulties arise because the Dupondii have almost the very same diameter and the same weight as the Asses.

There are however two means by which we may distinguish the one from the other.



Fig. 49. — Semis of Nero.

In the first place the metal of the first is one may say yellow (orichalcum) that of the second red (copper); but if the distinction was very easy when the coins issued from the mint it is considera-



Fig. 50. — Follis of Diocletian.

bly less easy to-day through oxidation or the patina with which they are covered and which very often renders the distinction most difficult or even almost impossible.



Fig. 51. — Small bronze of Constantine.

We must then have recourse to the second means of distinction, that is to say to the crown which adorns the Imperial head, since

beginning at the reign of Nero, who reorganized all the coinage of bronze, the Imperial head was radiated on the Dupondii whilst on the Asses it was either bare or laureated.

But even this rule cannot be given as absolute.

The exceptions are many and hence many are the cases in which our judgment must remain uncertain in distinguishing between the As and the Dupondius, and it was on this account that the empirical division came to be commonly adopted for that of large and Middle brass as much more convenient, and it will probably be a long time before we shall see the scientific division definitely adopted in books and catalogues.

212. The small coins which pass under the general term Small brass represent the subdivisions of the As, that is to say the Semisses and the Quadrantes. They are always rare or as it were exceptional in the beginning of the Imperial Period but less so in the reign of Nero; they cease with the reign of Caracalla (211-217 A.D.) and do not reappear until that of Trajanus Decius (249-251 A.D.).

213. Specimens of larger dimension than usual are multiples of the common Asses, Dupondii or Sestertii, and are usually called (improperly) *Medallions*, information concerning which will be given hereafter (see chap XXVI).

214. WEIGHT. The legal weight of the Imperial As is still lower than that of the Semiuncial As that is to say instead of gr. 13.50, it weighs only 12 grammes. As a rule this weight was sufficiently nearly maintained throughout the period of Senatorial Bronze coinage, that is from Augustus to Gallienus (15 B.C.—253 A.D.), except for the oscillation natural to the period and for the alteration in the metal, for the orichalcum was soon changed by the dishonesty of the State and the officers of the mint.

215. On the basis of 12 grammes for the As of copper the following table shows the theoretical weights of the Imperial bronze coinage.

Sestertius	(4 Asses)	gr. 48.
Dupondius	(2 Asses)	» 24.
As		» 12.
Semis	( $\frac{1}{2}$ As)	» 6.
Quadrans	( $\frac{1}{4}$ As)	» 3.

Taking into account that the Sestertii and Dupondii are not of copper but of orichalcum (a metal as has been explained of greater value) and that Asses, Semisses and Quadrantes were sometimes exceptionally made of this metal (as happened during the reign of Nero) we have the following theoretical table of weights for the coins of orichalcum.

Sestertius	gr.	28	—
Dupondius	»	14	—
As	»	7	—
Semis	»	3	50.
Quadrans	»	1	75.

The proportional value of the two metals stands at 7 to 12, that is the orichalcum is worth about double the copper.

But by practical experience we find, putting aside the usual diminution of weight in the coins of higher value, that we have the following weights or thereabout :

Sestertius	{ orichalcum }	gr.	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Dupondius	{ orichalcum }	»	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
As	{ copper }	»	12 { orichalcum } gr. 7.
Semis	{ copper }	»	6 { orichalcum } » 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
Quadrans	{ copper }	»	3 { orichalcum } » 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

216. ALLOY OF BRONZE. The alterations in the alloy of the bronze coinage follow the increasing debasement which has been pointed out in regard to the silver coinage. Zinc little by little was withdrawn and lead and tin took its place.

217. The Sestertius continued in use all the time that the Senatorial coinage was issued, not appearing again afterwards unless exceptionally, and ceasing to appear at the same time as the Dupondius during the reign of Diocletian and his colleagues (between the years 295-391) when a radical change took place in the bronze at the same time as the reform in the silver coinage.

218. In place of the Sestertius and Dupondius Diocletian issued (284-305 A.D.) two new bronze coins which have been generally known under the improper names of "Middle and Small Brass" and are only now beginning to be called perhaps more properly *Follis* and *Centenialis*; I say perhaps because the question of such names as also of their relative values is still a matter of enquiry among the learned.

On the first mentioned coin the head of the Emperor is always laureated whilst on the second it is radiated:

Very frequently these bronze coins, especially the small ones, are silvered or tinned over in such a way as to give them the appearance of a transitional coinage between silver and bronze, hence these specimens are classified by some numismatists among the silver and by others among the bronze coins.

The evidence of the silver coating on the smaller coins is sufficiently obvious since they are held to be derived from the Antoniniani or to be a degenerate form of those coins, but the explanation



of any similar idea seems more difficult in the case of the Follis or "Middle Brass".

219. The coins of the third module only never have the silver coating and the Imperial head on these is always laureated; they are known as Brass Quinarii or by the Latin name *Minutuli* for half centenionali.

220. THE LOWER EMPIRE. At the partition of the Empire into the Western and Eastern divisions the coinage preserved the same character for some time at both Rome and Constantinople; but about the year 500 A.D. two distinct coinages arose both failing to resist the influence of the barbarians, that of Constantinople assuming a Byzantine, and that of Rome a Gothic character.

Under the Emperors Anastasius, Justinus and Justinianus I (491-566) the large bronze coins (follis) which had for so long disappeared from circulation were reintroduced, while in the Western Empire the new rulers caused but little money to be issued and that in very small coins.



Fig. 52. — Follis of Justinianus.

The bronze then followed the decadence of the silver and gold coinage, for even these became utterly rude, and degenerated to such a degree as to have no clear type, ceasing to be legible or easy even to distinguish, and ending in a state of most deplorable baseness.

221. ON THE GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE METALS. The general comparative relation of the metals which has been tabulated by Mommsen is the following.

Gold	Silver	Yellow Brass	Copper
1	11.91	333.33	666.66
	1	28.—	56.—
		1	2

222. THE RELATIVE VALUE OF THE COINS IN THE DIVERSE EPOCHS. A chronological review of the values of the diverse coins in the three metals during the Empire would be most interesting. But in this as indeed on several other points we are obliged to confess that the question is still *sub judice*, and the points in dispute are many and grave. It is therefore not possible to give a definite and complete view of the subject during the Imperial period; all we can do will be to give the table which the relative values present to us during the early period of the Empire as that which is most dependable although not undisputed, and at any rate very interesting.

Bronze			Silver		Gold	
Asses	Dupondii	Sestertii	Quinarii	Denarii	Semissi	Aurei
2	1					
4	2	1				
8	4	2	1			
16	8	4	2	1		
200	100	50	25	12½	1	
400	200	100	50	25	2	1

## CHAPTER XXVI

### MEDALLIONS

223. One of the questions which has been longest the subject of debate is certainly that concerning Medallions.



Fig. 53. — Senatorial Bronze Medallion (S.C.) of Domitian.

These pieces of greater size than ordinary coins, more beautiful in style, and more carefully executed, nearly always lacking the

initial letters S.C., for a long time presented a problem upon which the acuteness of numismatists was exercised. Some considered them to be simply commemorative medals, some as experiments or proofs of the engravers, some as imperial gifts; others thought they were destined for military insignia, and so forth.



Fig. 54. — Bronze Medallion of the Emperor Hadrian.

Now however the problem may be considered as solved by the explanation that the Medallions are nothing else than *multiples* of coins, and that they were themselves coins, whatever the metal may be, whether gold, silver, or bronze. For the gold and silver



Fig. 55. — Bronze Medallion of the Emperor M. Aurelius.

there would not be much difficulty in admitting such a theory as it is easy to verify from the weight that they are always multiples of a coin. But it may not be so readily admitted in regard to the bronze because it is much more difficult to verify the weight since

it is always more or less inexact in the multiples just as it is also in the ordinary coinage.

Different hypotheses and errors concerning the differentia of the Medallions arose from the fact that some writers only took the appearance into consideration; they attributed, that is to say, the greatest importance to the form, and passed over the substance.

For that reason they would not recognize as Medallions of bronze any pieces except from the time of Hadrian when they were distinguished from ordinary coins by their superior art; such writers always remained in doubt concerning the few specimens which bore the initial letters S.C., laying it down as a law that one of the characteristics of the medallions was the decided absence of such initials.

All the difficulties vanish and the subject appears wonderfully simple when we remember the distinction enunciated in chapter XXIII (§ 200) concerning the coinage of bronze.

In that chapter it was explained that the Imperial bronze coinage should be divided into two great classes, the bronze coined by the Senate and signed always with the initial letters S.C. the mark of the Senate's authority, and parallel with these, the bronze coinage issued by the Emperors on their own authority, lacking the initial letters S.C. Thus it happens that we have the ordinary coinage (I AE, II AE, and III AE), in these two series, and moreover we



Fig. 56. — Bronze Imperial Medallion of the Emperors M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

have also their multiples or medallions both in the Senatorial series bearing the initials S C, and in the Imperial series without those letters.

224. It will be well to notice that while the Senatorial series supplies us abundantly with the ordinary coinage it contains very few multiples or Medallions except for the reign of Trajanus Decius

(249-251); the Imperial series gives us very few of the ordinary coins but an abundance relatively of the multiples or Medallions. Thus it happened that those of the Senatorial series were altogether



Fig. 57. — Bronze Medallion of Hadrian with raised circle.

ignored while the attention of collectors was almost exclusively drawn to the Imperial series of medallions, the ordinary coinage of this series being neglected on account of their scarceness.

225. Medallions, whether Senatorial or Imperial, were the result of the Emperor's orders; but while those coined by the Senate always preserved the style and fabric of the ordinary coinage and



Fig. 58. — Imperial Bronze Medallion of Philip I.



Fig. 59. — *R.* of Senatorial Bronze Medallion of Julia Domna.



Fig. 60. — *R.* of Senatorial Bronze Medallion of Trajan Decius.

on this account can only be distinguished by their greater weight and size, those coined by the Emperors are distinct pieces, and although the Imperial coinage (that is the ordinary coins and their multiples) was at first similar to that issued by the Senate, it assumed a special form and character from the time of Hadrian.

From that time the workmanship was always more accurate and much superior to that of the Senatorial Bronze; the size of the multiples was increased, art was especially apparent, the artists putting forth all their powers.

226. Medallions formed of two metals (chap. XII, 112) and encircled Medallions (chap. XII, 113) are found in both series, but



Fig. 61. — Silver Medallion of Gallienus.

are always more numerous and richly wrought in the Imperial series.



Fig. 62. — Silver Medallion of Gallienus,

Hence all facts go to prove that the Roman Medallion, admitting indeed that it owed its origin to some special circumstance, and thence had when first issued some special office, was nothing else

than a multiple of the ordinary coinage; and as a logical consequence was put into circulation exactly like ordinary coinage. In fact the medium state of preservation of the Medallions is not very different from that of the common money.

Very few indeed are the Medallions which have been found in a perfect state of preservation, only a few are even well preserved, whilst the greater number are in a worn or even very badly worn condition, a sure indication of their having been a long time in circulation precisely as the mass of bronze coins of other money.

227. Medallions are always rare pieces.

Those of gold are exceedingly rare in the first century.



Fig. 63. — Gold Medallion of Augustus s.

The most ancient known is that of Augustus (fig. 63), weighing four Aurei, preserved in the Museum at Naples.



Fig. 64. — Gold Medallion of Gallienus.

Those of the succeeding Emperors up to Gallienus are also very rare.



Only the memory of some of these remains, for they were unique, the originals having been melted after the execrable theft which took place in the year 1831 from the Parisian Cabinet.

Only about the third Century did the medallions in gold become a little more common. Elagabalus (218-222) caused a large number of pieces of 2, 3, 4, 10, and up to 100 aurei to be coined, and the fact that very few of these have come down to our day is owing to their having been withdrawn from circulation by Alexander Severus (222-235) Gallienus however (253-268) coined pieces as multiples of the Aureus (Biniones, Terniones and even larger multiples) several of which are preserved in our Museums.

The Constantines and their successors also coined many gold Medallions in the fourth century and later as is proved by the splendid series in the Imperial Museum at Vienna.



Fig. 65. — Gold Medallion of Magnentius.



Fig. 66. — Gold Medallion of Leo I.

The series of gold Medallions is closed with the great medallion of Justinianus (527-566) (of a diameter of 850 mm.) discovered in

the year 1751 near Cæsarea in Cappadocia, and lost from the Cabinet at Paris through the theft in the year 1831<sup>1</sup> spoken of above; among those that still exist the series is closed with the unique medallion of the Gothic King Theodoric (fig. 67) of the weight of a Ternion or three aurei, coined apparently about the year 500, which was discovered in the year 1894 in the neighbourhood of Sinigallia and immediately placed in the cabinet of the author where it remains as the most valuable gem of the Collection<sup>2</sup>.



Fig. 67. — Gold Medallion of Theodoric .

228. Gold medallions were often adapted by the ancients for use as personal ornaments and converted into pendants, pinheads or clasps, and this is the reason why some have come down to us furnished with a hook (fig. 64) or mounted in an ornamental circlet of gold plate or of filigree work (fig. 66); and some others appear under the fashion of a brooch or buckle, two appendages having been made *ab antiquo* which were evidently destined to hold the tongue or pin. On one side there is a little ring into which the tongue was secured, on the other the covering piece into which the point was meant to enter (fig. 67).

229. The bronze medallions on the other hand followed a very different course. Those coined by the Senate (with the letters S.C.) are with very rare exceptions those of the reign of Trajanus Decius; those issued by the Emperors attained their greatest beauty in the time of Hadrian.

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1. E. Babelon, *Deux Médailles disparus de Domitien et de Justinien*, in "Revue Numismatique", 1899, p. 1, seq.

2. F. Gnechi, *Medaglione d'oro di Teodorico* in "Riv. ital. di Num.", 1895, p. 149, seq.

230. Increasing in number under the Antonines (138-180) they reached their highest development as to numbers and size under Commodus (180-192).



Fig. 68. — Silver Medallion of Mark Antony and Octavia.

After this declining in style, beauty and size with the general decline of the coinage they vanished with the gold and silver coinage at the end of the western Empire (476 A.D.).

## CHAPTER XXVII

### ART AND DESIGN

231. OBVERSE TYPES. During the Empire the Obverse of the coins always bore the portrait of the Emperor, Empress or other member of the Imperial family and a legend indicating the name and titles: there are a few exceptions to this rule especially among the small brass coinage. We have seen in treating of the Republican coinage, that the Dictator Julius Caesar was the first to obtain the Senate's authority to engrave upon the coinage his own portrait; and that this example was imitated by Pompey and his sons and by Brutus also (tu quoque!) who poignarded Caesar in the name of liberty and the republican leaders. Naturally the Triumviri Augustus, M. Antony, and Lepidus also placed their portraits on their coinage and from their example this developed into a right not only for all those who obtained the sovereignty but gradually also for any relations of the Imperial family. Tiberius placed on the coinage the portraits of his son Drusus and of his adopted son Germanicus and in short this divine right was also accorded to the ladies of the Imperial family.

The portraits of Livia, the daughter of Augustus, appeared tentatively under the forms of Diana, Pietas, Iustitia, and Salus. But M. Antony placed on the coins the portrait of the elder Octavia, his daughter Antonia and also Cleopatra; Caligula did the same for his mother and Claudius for his wife, and so also did Nero. Then we

see the portraits of Vespasian's wife, Domitilla, and of his daughter Domitilla; and of Julia, daughter of Titus, of Domitia, the wife of Domitian; then of Plotina, Marciana, and Matidia, the wife, sister and niece of Trajan, and so on; after this indeed the custom of representing the Imperial ladies was generally adopted by almost all the Emperors. And that which was done in Rome was done even more generally in the Greek cities in the Colonies, where already in the time of Augustus they began to represent the members of the Imperial family on the coinage until at last they reached the point of representing Antinoüs, the favourite of Hadrian, whose portrait never appears on any coins issued from the Roman mint.

232. Thus the Imperial coinage presents us with a complete series of the Imperial portraits. Realism and consistency of type is a characteristic of the Roman coinage and to this we owe the fact that the natural features of the Roman Emperors, as for example of Cæsar, Octavius, Nero, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius and others are generally far better known than those of the princes or sovereigns of the middle ages and even of more modern times. They are singularly popular and remain as it were engraved upon our memories so that any one who has even a moderate acquaintance with Roman numismatics has no need to read the legends when seeking to recognise them. Such an assertion however is not applicable to the whole period of the Empire because Art like everything else had its beginning, its period of perfection, and then its decline.

Art had been already cultivated in the last days of the Republic and it presents itself to us already solidly established and excellently practised in Rome at the beginning of the Empire.

Although Art was originally imported from Greece, which in this respect had conquered its conquerors, as Horace said : —

*Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit et artes  
Intulit agresti Latio.....*

(*Epis., Lib II, 1, 156.*)

“When conquered Greece brought in her captive Arts she triumphed o'er her savage conquerors' hearts,” it had already abandoned servile imitation and had made itself thoroughly Roman.

The period of the Flavian Emperors was eminently favourable to Art which reached its highest perfection in the reigns of the great Emperors Trajan and Hadrian, among whose coins are a few which are very little if at all inferior to those of the best period of Greek art.

And indeed if perhaps they are somewhat inferior in ideality they are superior in respect of reality.

But we begin to notice the first symptoms of decadence already in the days of the Antonines, it went on gradually increasing, and the decline was continual without any break until at length the complete debasement was reached in the third century when the breaking up of the Empire commenced.

The wonderful series of portraits which forms one of the great attractions of the Imperial coinage became gradually valueless and insignificant about the period of Constantine, and after that date went on losing all art value until at last when we draw near to the fall of the Western Empire we may say that Art ceased entirely to be applied to the coinage just as it passed away from the spirit and life of the Roman people.

The very great interest which the Imperial Roman Portraits possesses for all has suggested to me the idea of giving the series of portraits in the twenty-five plates which accompany this Manual.

It has just been said that many of the Imperial heads are both well-known and popular, but there are however some which, on account of their rarity, have become rather less familiar, many that few collectors can hope to possess in their own collections, and may even rarely have the opportunity of seeing in the Public Museums. And moreover this book is not intended for experts, but for beginners who may thus have an opportunity of knowing the rarer heads here illustrated from original coins chosen from the best specimens known.

The series begins with the earliest portraits and is carried on to the sixth century, after which period the decadent art no longer presents any interest in regard to portraiture.

The Emperors' heads are sometimes bare, sometimes, on the other hand, they are crowned or veiled, according to circumstances, which however are not always such as to give an easy explanation for the reasons which suggested one ornament rather than another.

For example, though we can easily understand why the veil was reserved for the Empresses, and sometimes also for some of the Emperors when deceased and deified, and why the radiated crown should be used on the Dupondii to distinguish them from the Asses in the first century of the Empire, and in the following period to distinguish the Antoniniani from the Denarii, it is not obvious on the other hand why, on the other coins, the Emperor should be sometimes represented bare-headed, at others crowned with olive or oak wreaths. It may be said that if there was originally a reason it has escaped us now, and one may even admit that much depended on the mere whim of the engravers.

In the later Empire, that is to say, in the Byzantine and Christian period, the Imperial heads no longer bear the wreaths of laurel nor the radiated crowns but merely a diadem or a plumed helmet.

235. **THE REVERSE TYPES.** If the Obverse types of the coins are very interesting on account of the incomparable series of portraits the Reverse types are not less so for they may be looked upon as an open book or a true mirror of the contemporaneous events.

During the Republic the Reverse types present us with a series of myths or ancient deeds; in the Imperial period instead there is unrolled before us the history of the times in all its phases, and that not only on the gold and silver coinage, but also on the bronze.

During the Republic and up to the first few years of the Empire the bronze coins bore constantly uniform types and of a much less interesting nature than those of the gold and silver coins, but early in the Imperial period the bronze coins began to assume the same importance as those of the nobler metals and sometimes even to surpass them, because the bronze coins offered a larger field for the development of Art. Religion, political and military life, civil and social life, court life, are all faithfully and continuously recorded on the coins of all three metals (always understanding that the Byzantine period is excluded) thus constituting such a series of commemorative pieces that we never feel the need of medallions, the very name of which is wanting in the Latin language.

236. **RELIGIOUS TYPES.** Religion was always held in high estimation by the Roman State which cultivated it with all care among the people, and made use of it as one of its principal powers in its policy. During the Republic the portraits of the gods always occupied the principal side of the coinage, and even when towards the end of the Republican era and in the dawn of the Imperial the portraits of those who represented the chief power were substituted, the religious type was preserved, if not always, yet generally on the Reverse with representations or legends relative to the rites, sacrifices, the Gods, or Demigods or other personifications which were intimately connected with religion.

Jupiter with his diverse epithets of Optimus, Maximus, Conservator, Pater, Custos, Fulgurator, Propugnator, Stator, Sospitator, Tonans, Victor; Mars, now as a warrior, as the bringer of peace, Propugnator, Victor, &c.; Juno, Regina; Venus, Genetrix, or Victrix; Minerva, the warlike or the healing; Apollo the Healer, Salvator, Palatinus; Diana, Felix, or Lucifera; Ceres, Frugifera; Mercurius, Vulcanus, Neptunus, Serapis, and descending to the demigods Hercules with his very numerous epithets, his labours and emblems; Luna, Romulus, Roma, &c.

At a given epoch we see the Christian emblem introduced, as it were furtively, together with the Gods of Olympus. The figures of Victory hold the cross instead of the palm or a trophy.

The Pagan military standard and the legionary eagles are changed for the labarum, the monogram of Christ is substituted for the emblems of the heathen; and when the new Religion was finally adopted the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the cross were represented on the coinage, occupying the whole space of the Reverse.

237. ALLEGORICAL PERSONIFICATIONS. Allegorical personifications are another characteristic of the Roman coinage; they were the personifications of those abstract deities who, though they had no position on Olympus, had nevertheless temples and altars at Rome and in the cities of the Empire. Abundantia, Annona, Equitas, Felicitas, Concordia, Fides, Moneta, Tranquillitas, Pax, Honor, Pudor, Fecunditas, Salus, Providentia, Valor, and other similar personifications supplied a large number of types for the reverses of the Imperial coins and may all be classed among the religious designs for the coinage.

238. HISTORICAL TYPES. Augustus inaugurated this series on his coins celebrating his deeds and triumphs, his victory at Actium, the conquest of Egypt, the submission of Armenia and Parthia.

His successors imitated his example, the most splendid series on this subject is that of the great Emperors Trajan and Hadrian; and especially on the coins of the latter on which we find memorials of his voyages in all the provinces of the Empire.

239. TYPES CONCERNING CIVIL AND SOCIAL LIFE. The principal events of interest to Rome and the Empire come under this class, the postal reforms of Nero, the fiscal reforms of Galba, the civil reform of Vespasian, the triumphal arches, the Colosseum, the basilicæ, the Forum, the public monuments, the aqueducts, bridges, streets.

240. TYPES CONCERNING THE COURT LIFE. Under this heading we may place the victories, triumphs, games, congiarii (distributions of grain), the military allocutions, the legions (chap. XXXIII) the departures from Rome (profectio) of military expeditions, the returns of the triumphant Emperor (adventus), the sacrifices, domestic solemnities, the vote (ch. XXXIV), the thanksgivings for the restoration to health of the Emperor, and his consecration (chap. XXXI).

241. What has hitherto been said is only to be understood as referring to the first three centuries of the Empire. In the period which followed art grew worse, and our interest in the types on the coins issued during the Byzantine Empire diminishes considerably, for the portraits were made ever less recognizable; to such a

degree was this the case that were it not for the continuation of the good old custom of engraving the names in the legends the coins could not possibly be classified, so monotonous had the representations become and so utterly had they lost all relation to contemporary history.

The gold solidi became stereotyped in regard to the Reverse types, which had been at first a figure of Victory, but then had no longer any art value, a little later we see on the Reverses a figure of Christ, the Virgin or a Saint, designs truly ironical in such sad times.

The Silver coinage almost disappeared, and on the bronze coins we no longer find anything except letters or numbers as indications of value or of the mints, and the date of the reign, so that all the interest to be found in them is reduced to the dry matter of chronology.

## CHAPTER XXVIII

### THE LEGENDS

242. The inscriptions or legends found upon coins constitute one of the most important elements of the study of numismatics seeing that we derive from them the greatest number of facts and the greatest aid to that research which is the object of this science.

243. The legends on the Obverse side of the coins generally bear the name and titles of the ruler thereon represented, and it is only to this happy custom adopted by the Roman Mint-masters that we are indebted for the perfect knowledge we have of the Imperial portraits. However a large number of these, not quite all, have been preserved to us also by numerous busts and by many statues which Roman munificence has handed down to us, but we owe to the coins the undoubted knowledge of each individual because on the coins themselves the portraits have been handed down to us with the names.

Without the coins all those antique pieces of sculpture which lack inscriptions with few exceptions would have represented to us only unknown personages, as is still the case with many statues which appear on our museums with the inscription *head of unknown*.

It is certain that these busts and statues represent persons who were illustrious and celebrated in their own day but who had not the good fortune to be represented on the coinage.

Moreover in the later times when it was desired to reproduce in bronze or marble the portrait of a person famed in antiquity,



since there existed coins which represented the portrait, it was not difficult to execute the design, but when coins were lacking they had no other means of resort but invention. With what result we may see in the case of the bronze statue of Theodoric in the Imperial Chapel at Innsbruck which the Artist designed according to his imagination and decorated with Hungarian whiskers. Nor should we impute it as a fault since in the seventeenth century the medallion of Theodoric with his true portrait had not yet seen the light.

244. It is indeed to the legends that we owe a great part of our knowledge of the chronology, history, religion, and customs of the ancients.

We should naturally expect that the legends would give us also the value of each coin, but alas! this happy custom of the Republic was given up in the Imperial period, during which, with some few insignificant exceptions, the value was never inscribed on the coins; hence the many disputes on this subject, and the many unsolved problems still existing.

245. Latin, owing to its conciseness is the epigraphic language *par excellence*, and lends itself admirably to the condensation of ideas and the expression in few words of the Roman greatness.

In no other language are the legends so brief and at the same time so finely expressive and high sounding. The expression of a grand idea or an important action is engraved in two or three words, as for example in the following legends:

RECTOR ORBIS  
RESTITVTORI GALLIAE  
REX ARMENIS DATVS  
REX PARTHVS  
LOCVPLETATORI ORBIS TERRARVM  
SECVRITAS ORBIS  
SAECVLI FELICITAS  
ADVENTVS AVG.  
PROFECTIO AVG.  
ROMAE AETERNAE  
TRIVMPHVS

246. The Obverse legends are dedicated, as has been said in the preceding chapter, to the names and titles of the Emperors, Empresses, or Cæsars represented on the coins, whilst the Reverse legends refer to the very varied illustrations of events to which reference has been made.

247. The name on the Obverse is written generally in the nominative case (HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, IMP. PROBVS

AVG.&c.) except in a few cases in which the dative is used (IMP. NERVAE TRAIANO, &c.) it is the grammatical case used instead of the nominative on the Consecration coins (DIVO PIO, DIVO CARO).

On the Reverses of the coins however a much greater variety of cases was in vogue. For the Deities, the nominative, the dative and sometimes also the accusative was used (IVPITER, IOVI, MARS, MARTI, IVNO, IVNONI, IVNONEM, later on DN. XS. REX REGNANTVM.); for the Emperors and Empresses the nominative, or the dative (RECTOR ORBIS, RESTITVTORI ORBIS TERRARVM, MATER AVGG., MATRI CASTRORVM.); for the allegorical personifications the nominative, the dative, and sometimes the ablative (PAX, FELICITATI, PERPETVITATE). Historical events were commemorated with the nominative, and with the ablative absolute (FELIX PROCESSVS CONS — ADLOCVTIO, or we may take VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA — PLEBEI VRBANAЕ FRVMENTO CONSTITVIO). The ceremony of Consecration is always expressed in the nominative (CONSECRATIO). The prayers for the Emperor called Voti are expressed in the nominative or the ablative (VOTA, VOTIS).

248. Coins without legends are very rare in the Imperial Roman series. Some rather rare coins have only the Obverse, without legend, others have only the Reverse, and these last are the more common, especially if we count those bearing only the initial letters S.C. without any other legend. Reverses without legends are proportionately more common among the medallions in bronze.

249. LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE LEGENDS ARE WRITTEN. The Imperial legends are in Latin on all the coins issued during the period of the Western Empire; during the prosperous times they were very correctly expressed, but afterwards they gradually deteriorated.

As early however as the first years of the Eastern Empire the Greek alphabet began to be introduced, at first under Anastasius only to indicate the year of his reign, but afterwards for more important information.

After that reign the Greek language was gradually introduced disguised in Latin letters and the words BASILEOS or DESPOTES in the eighth century supplanted those of AVGVSTVS or DOMINVS. Then we see the Latin letters shaped often like the Greek and at length in the eleventh century the Greek language definitely triumphed over the Latin.

250. As a general rule the legends commence on the left and follow the rim, the whole being written with the letters arranged so as to be read from the centre of the coin; rarely they commence

on the right, and are to be read by turning the coin round, the base of each letter being next the rim.

251. Dates are never directly expressed on Roman coins unless in very rare and exceptional cases, which may be only three in number, a coin of Hadrian known in gold and bronze on which we read ANN.DCCCLXXIII NAT VRB. P. CIR. CON. that is anno 874 Nat(alis) urb(is) p(rimum) cir(cences) con(stitui); another coin of Philip I with the legend MILIARIVM SAECVLVM, which was intended to commemorate the thousandth year of Rome, and a third of Pacatianus with the legend AN.MILL.ET PRIMO.

But we are able to discover indirectly though not directly the date of a very great number of the coins, if not the greater number, by several means.

In the first period of the Empire we find the number of the Consulate, and more often the year of the Tribunitial power telling the date, and later, that is, in the sixth century, commencing in the reign of Justinianus, the years of the reign are marked on the coins.

The office of the Tribunate was given annually and was renewed up to the time of Antoninus Pius on the day of the year in which it was conferred for the first time, and from Antoninus Pius to the time of Gallienus on the first day of January.

The Consulate was neither conferred nor renewed regularly; but for all that we know precisely the list of the Consuls during the whole period of the Empire.

Hence it is natural that from the notice of these two offices in the legends, the Tribunates and the Consulships, it will not be very difficult to assign dates to the coins on which they are recorded.

Let us take as an example a coin of M. Aurelius with the legend: M.AVR.ANTONINVS AVG. TR.P.XV.COS.III. Knowing that M. Aurelius was instituted for the first time to the Tribunitial power in the year 147 A.D. the coin will have been issued fifteen years later, that is in 161, the year which corresponds exactly with the assumption of his third Consulate.

252. The two following lists will be found useful in determining the dates of coins; in the first are noted the years in which each Emperor was given the Tribunitial power for the first time, and in the second all the Consulates from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Great.

### TRIBUNATES

WITH NOTES OF THE FIRST YEAR IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFERRED

Augustus.....	year	23 B.C.
Tiberius.....	»	6 »
Caligula.....	»	36 A.D.

Claudius . . . . .	»	41	A.D.
Nero . . . . .	»	54	A.D.
Galba . . . . .	reigned only	7	months
Vespasianus . . . . .	year	69	A.D.
Titus . . . . .	»	71	»
Domitianus . . . . .	»	80	»
Nerva . . . . .	reigned	16	months
Trajanus . . . . .	year	97	A.D.
Hadrianus. His coins scarcely ever indicate the Tribunitial power . . . . .	»	117	»
Antoninus . . . . .	»	137	»
M. Aurelius . . . . .	year	147	B. C.
L. Verus . . . . .	»	161	»
Commodus . . . . .	»	176	»
Septimus Severus . . . . .	»	193	»
Caracalla . . . . .	»	198	»
Geta . . . . .	»	210	»
Macrinus . . . . .	»	217	»
Elagabalus . . . . .	»	218	»
Sev. Alexander . . . . .	»	221	»
Maximinus . . . . .	»	235	»
Gordianus III. . . . .	»	237	»
Philippus I. . . . .	»	243	»
Philippus II. . . . .	»	243	»
Trajanus Decius . . . . .	»	250	»
Valerianus . . . . .	»	253	»
Gallienus . . . . .	»	253	»

### CONSULATES

Year B.C.		Year B.C.	
44	J. Caesar	V	26 Augustus VIII
43	M. Antonius	I	25 — IX
43	Augustus	I	25 — X
42	Lepidus	II	23 — XI
37	Agrippa	I	13 Tiberius I
34	M. Antonius	II	7 — II
33	Augustus	II	5 Augustus XII
31	—	III	2 — XIII
30	—	IV	
29	—	V	12 Germanicus I
28	—	VI	15 Drusus I
27	Agrippa	II	18 Tiberius III
27	Augustus	VII	18 Germanicus II
27	Agrippa	III	21 Tiberius IV

Year A.D.			Year A.D.		
	Drusus	II	82	Domitianus	VIII
31	Tiberius	V	83	—	IX
33	Galba	I	84	—	X
37	Caligula	I	85	—	XI
37	Claudius	I	86	—	XII
39	Caligula	II	87	—	XIII
40	—	III	88	—	XIV
41	—	IV	90	—	XV
42	Claudius	II	90	Nerva	II
43	—	III	91	Trajanus	I
47	—	IV	92	Domitianus	XVI
52	—	V	95	—	XVII
52	Vespasianus	I	97	Nerva	III
55	Nero	I	98	—	IV
57	—	II	98	Trajanus	II
58	—	III	100	—	III
60	—	IV	101	—	IV
68	--	V	103	—	V
69	Galba	II	108	Hadrianus	I
69	Otho	I	112	Trajanus	VI
70	Vespasianus	II	118	Hadrianus	II
70	Titus	I	119	—	III
71	Vespasianus	III	120	Antoninus Pius	I
71	Domitianus	I	136	Æelius	I
71	Nerva	I	137	—	II
72	Vespasianus	IV	139	Antoninus Pius	II
	Titus	III	140	—	III
73	Domitianus	II	141	M. Aurelius	I
74	Vespasianus	V	145	Antoninus Pius	IV
74	Titus	III	144	M. Aurelius	II
74	Domitianus	III	154	L. Verus	I
75	Vespasianus	VI	161	M. Aurelius	III
75	Titus	IV	161	L. Verus	II
75	Domitianus	IV	162	—	III
76	Vespasianus	VII	175	Albinus	I
76	Titus	V	177	Commodus	I
76	Domitianus	V	179	—	II
77	Vespasianus	VIII	181	—	III
77	Titus	VI	183	—	IV
77	Domitianus	VI	186	—	V
79	Vespasianus	IX	190	—	VI
79	Titus	VII	192	—	VII
80	--	VIII	193	Pertinax	II
80	Domitianus	VII	193	Sep. Severus	I

Year A.D.		Year A.D.		
193	Albinus	II	274 Aurelianus	II
194	Sep. Severus	II	275 —	III
164	Albinus	III	276 Tacitus	II
202	Sep. Severus	III	277 Probus	I
202	Caracalla	I	278 —	II
205	Caracalla	II	279 —	III
205	Geta	I	281 —	IV
208	Caracalla	III	282 —	V
208	Geta	II	283 Carus	I
217	Macrinus	I	283 Carinus	I
218	Macrinus	II	284 Carinus	II
218	Elagabalus	I	284 Numerianus	I
219	—	II	284 Diocletianus	I
220	—	III	285 Carinus	III
222	—	IV	285 Diocletianus	II
222	Alexander Sev.	I	287 Maximianus Herc.	I
226	—	II	287 Diocletianus	III
229	—	III	288 Maximianus Herc.	II
236	Maximinus	I	290 Diocletianus	IV
239	Gordianus III	I	290 Maximianus Herc.	III
241	—	II	293 Diocletianus	V
245	Philippus I	I	293 Maximianus Herc.	IV
247	—	II	294 Constantius Chlorus	I
247	Philippus II	I	294 Gal. Maximianus	I
248	— I	III	296 Diocletianus.	VI
248	— II	II	296 Constantius Chlorus	II
249	Trajanus Decius	I	297 Maximianus Herc	V
250	—	II	297 Gal. Maximianus	II
252	Treb. Gallus	I	299 Diocletianus	VII
252	Volusianus	I	299 Maximianus Herc.	VI
253	—	II	300 Constantius Chlorus	III
254	Valerianus	II	300 Gal. Maximianus	III
254	Gallienus	I	302 Constantius Chlorus	IV
255	Valerianus	III	302 Gal. Maximianus	IV
255	Gallienus	II	303 Diocletianus	VIII
257	Valerianus	IV	303 Maximianus Herc.	VII
257	Gallienus	III	304 Diocletian	IX
261	—	IV	304 Maximianus Herc.	VIII
262	—	V	305 Constantius Chlorus	V
264	—	VI	305 Gal. Maximianus	V
265	Valerianus jun.	I	306 Constantinus Chlorus	VI
266	Gallienus	VII	306 Gal. Maximianus	VI
269	Claudius II	I	307 Maximianus Herc.	IX
271	Aurelianus	I	307 Constantinus Magnus	I
273	Tacitus	I		

253. The titles and offices especially in so far as they refer to the Consulate or the Tribunitial power sometimes follow the name of the Emperor in the legend on the Obverse of the coins, at other times on the contrary they form part of the legend or constitute the legend of the Reverse.

Sometimes again they are found partly on the Obverse and partly on the Reverse and on this latter often occupying the space of the exergue.

No indication of date is ever found on the coins of the Empresses.

254. ABBREVIATIONS. The legends on Roman coins and also on those of the ancients generally are written with the letters all close together without any stops or spaces between the words, not even when some of these are abbreviated, which happened very frequently.

Let us take as an example a most common legend on the coins of Trajan which is very often found round the head of that Emperor. IMP. CAESNER VATRAIANAVGGERPARTHDACPMTRPCOSVPP.

It may be thus spaced out: IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GER PARTH DAC PM TR P COS V PP, and thus filled in, Imperator Cæsar Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Parthicus Dacicus Pontifex Maximus Tribunitia Potestati Consul quiniques Pater Patriæ.

A certain amount of practice is needful for the correct reading of these legends, and since the abbreviations are numerous on the Imperial coinage in regard to the offices, titles and other notices it will be well to give as complete a list as possible, with explanations, similar to that given for the coinage of the Republic.

#### LIST OF THE ABBREVIATIONS ON THE IMPERIAL COINAGE

- A. AVL — Aulus (*Vitellius*).
- A, AN — Annius.
- ACT — Actium; Actiaticus (*Augustus*).
- AD, ADI — Adjutrix (*Legio*).
- ADIAB — Adiabeniacus (*Sep. Severus*).
- ADQ — confer ARAB ADQ.
- ADV — ADVENTVS.
- AED — Aedes (*Antoninus Pius and Faustina*).
- AEL — Aelius.
- AET — Aeternitas, aeternitati-Aeterna (VICTORIA).
- AFR — Africanus (*Gordianus I and II*).
- ALB — Albinus.
- ALEX — *Alexander*.

- ALIM ITAL — Alimenta Italiae (*Trajanus*).  
A N F F — Annum novum faustum felicein (*Hadrianus and Antoninus Pius*).  
AN DCCCLXXIIII NAT VRB P CIR CON — Anno 874 natali urbis populo (or primum) circenses constituit (*Hadrianus*).  
ANT — Antonius, Antoninus.  
APOL — Apollo.  
A POP FRVG AC — A populo fruges accepit (*Domitianus*).  
ARAB — Arabicus (*Sep. Severus*).  
ARAB ADQ — Arabia Adquisita (*Trajanus*).  
ARM — Armeniacus (*M. Aurelius or Lucius Verus*).  
AV, AVG — Augustus, Augusta.  
AVGG — Augusti, Augustorum (two Augusti).  
AVGGG — — (three Augusti).  
AVR — Aurelius.  
AVSPIC FEL — Auspicia felicia.  
BRIT — Britannicus, Britannica (VICTORIA).  
B R P NAT — Bono reipublicae natus (*Constantinus Magnus*).  
C — Caius, Caesar.  
CAEL — Caelius (*Balbinus*).  
CAE CAES — Caesar.  
CAESS — Caesares, Caesarum.  
CAP — Capta.  
CARP — Carpicus (*Philippus I and II*).  
CASS — Cassianus (*Postumus*).  
CC — Confer CAESS.  
CEN, CENS — Censor.  
CENS P, (PER) — Censor perpetuus.  
CENS POT — Censoria potestate.  
CER QVINQ ROM CON — Certamen quinquennale Romae constitutum (*Nero*).  
C E S — Cum exercitu suo (?) (*Gallienus*).  
CIR CON — Circenses constituit (*Hadrianus*).  
CIVIB ET SIGN MILIT A PART RECVP — Civitatibus et signis militaribus a Parthis recuperatis (*Augustus*).  
C. CLAV, CLAVD — Claudius, Claudia (LEGIO).  
C L — Caius Lucius (*Augustus*).  
CL V — Clypeus votivus (*Augustus*).  
CLE, CLEM — Clementia.  
CL, CLO — Clodius (*Albinus*).  
CN — Cneus (*Pompeius*).  
COH — Cohors, Cohortium.  
COGN — Cognatus (*Constantius Chlorus*).  
COM — Commodus, Comes.  
COM ASI — Communitas Asiae.



- COM BIT** — *Communitas Bytinae (Hadrianus)*.  
**CONC** — *Concordia*.  
**CONG** — *Congiarium*.  
**CONG DAT POP** — *Congiarium datum populo*.  
**CONG P R DAT** — *Congiarium Populo Romano datum*.  
**CONL** — *Conlegia. Confer SACERD*.  
**CONS VRB SVAE** — *Conservator urbis suae*.  
**COS** — *Consul*.  
**COSS** — *Consules, Consulibus*.  
**C V AF GAL VEND** — *Caius Vibius Afinius Gallus Vendemnianus (Volusianus)*.  
**D** — *Decimus (Albinus), Domitianus*.  
**DA CAP** — *Dacia capta (Trajanus)*.  
**DAC** — *Dacicus (Trajanus)*.  
**DE BRIT** — *De Britannis*.  
**DEC** — *Decius, Decemnalialia (VOTA)*.  
**DE GERM** — *De Germanis*.  
**DEOR** — *Deorum*.  
**DES. DESIGN** — *Designatus*.  
**DE SARM** — *De Sarmatis*.  
**DIC** — *Dictator*.  
» **ITER** — *Dictator secundus*.  
» **TER** — *Dictator tertius*.  
» **QVART** — *Dictator quartus*.  
» **PERP** — *Dictator perpetuus*.  
**DID** — *Didius (Julianus)*.  
**D N** — *Dominus noster*.  
**DD NN** — *Domini nostri, dominorum nostrorum*.  
**DOM** — *Domitianus*.  
**EID MAR** — *Idibus Martiis (Brutus)*.  
**EQV ORDIN** — *Equestris ordinis (Nero)*.  
**EXER** — *Exercitus, Exercituum*.  
**EXPED** — *Expeditio*.  
**EXP VENI** — *Expectate, veni (Carausius)*.  
**EX S C** — *Ex Senatus Consulto*.  
**F, FEL** — *Felix, Felicitas, Felicitati*.  
**F, FIL** — *Filius, Filia*.  
**FL** — *Flavius, Flavia, Flavia (LEGIO)*.  
**F R. F RV** — *Fulvius Rufus? (Jotapianus)*.  
**FRET** — *Fretensis (LEGIO)*.  
**FORT** — *Fortissimus (Maximianus Herculeus)*.  
**FORT** — *Fortuna, Fortunae*.  
**FORT RED** — *Fortuna redux, Fortunae reduci*.  
**G, GAL** — *Galerius*.  
**GALL** — *Gallica (LEGIO, VICTORIA)*.

- P — Pius, Pia, Publius, Pia (LEGIO).  
PAC — Paci.  
PAR, PARTH — Parthicus, Parthica (LEGIO, VICTORIA).  
P CONS AVG — Patri conservatori Augusto (*Gallienus*).  
PER, PERP — Perpetuus.  
PERS — Persicus (*Carus*).  
PERT — Pertinax (*Sep. Severus*).  
PESC — Pescennius.  
P F — Pius Felix, Pia Fidelis (LEGIO).  
PI, PIAV — Piavvoni (Vittorinus).  
PLA, PLAC — Placidius (*Valentinianus III*).  
P M — Pontifex maximus.  
PON MA —  
PONT MAX —  
POP — Popilius (*Nepotianus*).  
POT — Potestate.  
P P D D — Permissu Proconsulis, Decurionum Decreto (colonial coins).  
P R — Populi Romani.  
PRIMIG — Primigenia (LEGIO).  
PRIN IVV — Princeps (or principi) iuventutis.  
PROCOS — Proconsul.  
PROF — Profectio.  
PRON — Pronepos.  
PROP, PROPR — Propraetor.  
PROQ — Proquaestor.  
PRO, PROV — Providentia.  
PVB, PVBL — Publica.  
RED — Redux.  
RED, REDV, REDVC — Reduci.  
REI, REIP — Reipublicae.  
REQVIES OPT MER — Requies optimorum meritorum (*Cladius Gothicus*).  
RELIG — Religio (*M. Aurelius*).  
REN — Renovavit (*Hadrianus*).  
REP — Reparatio.  
RES, REST — Restituit.  
RESTIT — Restitutor.  
ROM ET AVG — Romae et Augusto (*Augustus*).  
ROM S P AVG — Romae Senatui Populo Augustus? (*Hadrianus*).  
S (SAC) M (MON) VRB — Sacra moneta urbi (or urbica).  
SACERD COOP IN OMN CONL SVpra NVM — Sacerdos cooptatus in omnia conlegia supra numerum (*Nero*).  
SACR FAC — Sacris faciundis (*Vitellius*).  
SAEC AVR — Saeculo aureo.

- SAEC FEL — Saeculo felici.  
SAEC FRVG — Saeculo frugifero.  
SAL — Salus, Saluti.  
SAL GEN HVM — Salus generis humani.  
SALL — Sallustia (*Orbiana*).  
SARM — Sarmaticus (*M. Aurelius Commodus*).  
S C — Senatus Consulto.  
SEC ORB — Securitas, Securitati orbis.  
SEN — Seniore (*Gal. Maximianus*).  
SEP, SEPT — Septimius.  
SER — Servius (*Galba*).  
SEV — Severus.  
SEX — Sextus.  
SIGN RECEP — Signis receptis.  
S P Q R — Senatus populusque Romanus.  
SVL, SVLP — Sulpicius (*Galba, Uranius*).  
T — Titus.  
TI — Tiberius.  
TEM, TEMP — Temporum.  
TER, TERT — Tertius.  
TREB — Trebonianus.  
TR P — Tribunicia potestate.  
TR POT — —  
TRIB POT — —  
VAL — Valerius, Valeria, Valens (LEGIO).  
VESP — Vespasianus.  
VIB — Vibius (*Trebonianus Gallus*).  
VIC, VICT — Victoria, Victoriae.  
V, VLP — Ulpia (LEGIO).  
V C R I M D R — Vir consularis Rex Imperator Dux Romanorum (*Vaballatus*).  
VN MR (VEN MEM) — Venerandae memoriae (*Constantinus Magnus*).  
VOT — Vota, votis.  
VOT OPT — Vota, optata.  
VOT PVB — Vota publica.  
VOT SOL — Vota soluta.  
VOT SVSC — Vota suscepta.  
VOT V — Vota quinquennialia.  
VOT X — Vota decennialia.  
VOT XX — Vota vicennialia.  
VOT X ET XX — Votis decennialibus (solutis) et vicennialibus (susceptis).  
VOT X MVLX XX — Votis decennialibus (solutis) multis vicennialibus (susceptis) or : Votis decennialibus multiplicatis vicennialibus.

VOT XX SIC XXX — *Votis vicennialibus feliciter solutis, sic tricennialia solventur.*

VOTIS MVLTVS — *Votis multis susceptis solutisque.*

V V — *Valeria victrix (LEGIO).*

XV VIR SAC FAC — *Quindecemviri sacris faciundis (Vitellius).*

XXXX — *Quadragesima (Galba)*<sup>1</sup>.

255. NUMERAL LETTERS. The following letters taken from the Greek alphabet may form a concluding list of abbreviations. These letters are found on some of the Byzantine coins, and are generally used to indicate the year of the reign of the various rulers on the coins minted in Alexandria.

A	—	1		Z	—	7		M	—	40
B	—	2		II	—	8		N	—	50
Γ	—	3		Θ	—	9		Ξ	—	60
Δ	—	4		I	—	10		O	—	70
E	—	5		K	—	20		II	—	80
S	—	6		Λ	—	30		P	—	90

## CHAPTER XXIX

### POSTHUMOUS COINS

256. The head represented on an Imperial coin, and the name in the legend surrounding it, do not always indicate that the coin should be attributed to that Emperor.

In other words, certain coins were struck with the head and name of a deceased Emperor on one side, in the reign of another Emperor, whose name only appears on the other side.

The obstructive policy of the Senate, jealous of its own authority to impress on the coins placed under its own jurisdiction the portrait of the reigning Emperor, was the first cause of the issue of these coins. And in fact the first posthumous coins are of bronze seeing they were issued by the Senate.

Already during a considerable period the dictators, triumvirs and prefects of the fleet and the commanders of the army (imperatores) had stamped their portraits upon the coins struck directly under their authority, that is the say on gold and silver; but this did not quite content the Senate.

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1. The abbreviations relative to the Mints are noticed in chapter XXXV.

Therefore as soon as its own coinage began to be issued in Rome (that is to say in the reign of Tiberius, for we have no bronze coinage issued in Rome either by M. Antony, Pompey or Augustus), the Senate placed only the name of Tiberius on one side and on the other the head of Augustus; a considerable time elapsed before they resolved to place that of the reigning Emperor on the coins.

Such was the origin of the posthumous coinage which on this account presents us with the anomaly of the Obverse and Reverse types as it were reversed.

The side which bears the head, (generally devoted to the Obverse), is really the Reverse, whilst the true Obverse is that side which bears the name of him who caused the money to be struck, or of him who was Emperor at the time at which it was struck.

257. Posthumous coins are not therefore generally placed under the name of the Emperor whose portrait they bear, but under that of whoever issued them.

But we shall return to this subject in the following chapters since the posthumous coins are not limited to those of which we have just treated, and which may be defined as mere memorials, but embrace also two other group of coins, those known as *Restitution* and those as *Consecration* coins.

## CHAPTER XXX

### RESTITUTION COINS

258. Restitution coins are those which, after a more or less considerable interval after their first issue, were restruck by another Emperor who, reproducing more or less faithfully the prototype, added to it his own name followed by the abbreviation REST, or more rarely the whole word RESTITVIT.

259. BRONZE. The restitution of the Bronze Senatorial coinage was commenced in the reign of Titus, when restored coins of Augustus, Livia, Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus, Germanicus, Agrippina I and Galba were issued.

Domitian, (or to speak more accurately the Senate in the reign of that Emperor), restored coins of Augustus, Agrippa, Tiberius, Drusus, Germanicus, Claudius, and Julia daughter of Titus.

Finally Nerva (always understanding the Senate under him) restored coins of Augustus and of Agrippina I.

And with these the brief series of restored bronze coins is completed.



Fig. 69. — Bronze of Augustus restored by Titus.



Fig. 70. — Bronze of Augustus restored by Titus.



Fig. 71. — Bronze of Galba restored by Titus.

260. GOLD AND SILVER. Nerva was the first who restored a denarius of Augustus, and it appears that very few of these restoration coins were issued, since only one specimen is known to us.

It is to the Emperor Trajan that the most splendid series belongs, or more accurately the only series of restitution coins in both gold and silver.

He issued, in gold, restitution coins of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Galba, Vespasian, and Titus, and in Silver, denarii of the families Æmilia, Cæcilia, Carisia, Cassia, Claudia, Cornelia, Cornucifia, Didia, Horatia, Junia, Livineia, Lucretia,



Fig. 72. — Aureus of Claudius restored by Trajan.

Mamilia, Marcia, Maria, Memmia, Minucia, Norbana, Numonia, Pompeia, Rubria, Scribonia, Sulpicia, Titia, Tullia, Valeria, and Vipsania.



Fig. 73. — Denarius of the Cornelia gens restored by Trajan.

The epoch of the restitution of silver coins was closed under Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who issued restored coins of LEG. VI of Marc Antony.

261. It is difficult to say with confidence what may have been the motive of the Roman Senate, and afterwards of some Emperors for restriking certain of the ancient coins. One might argue that it was the intention to keep alive the memory of their predecessors among the reigning families; but if that were so, there then arises the difficulty of explaining the choice of the names restored.

One can well understand for example that under Tiberius and Claudius it might be desired that the name of Augustus should be recorded; but why should the names of Tiberius and Claudius have been recorded under the reign of the good Emperor Titus?

These are questions to which probably we may never be able to give a precise answer, neither can we explain each individual case, but rather only give a general explanation sufficiently satisfactory, considering that such issues may have been suggested by the special

recurrences of anniversaries to which the ancient Romans paid much attention.

Hence the choice of names may not have always been free or spontaneous, but often required by special circumstances by the opportuneness of the times, or from other causes which we who live in these far-off times must always find it impossible to discover.

This supposition also explains sufficiently the recalling of names which it would have been better to forget.

262. More likely to be true and more exhaustive is the explanation which may be given concerning the series of the Republican Restitution coins struck by Trajan. The coins of the Republic which still remained in circulation were already worn by long usage, but although much worn possessed nevertheless an intrinsic value far higher than that of the Imperial Denarii whose silver contained 15 % of alloy.

A reform of the coinage was demanded by the general administrative rearrangement of the Empire, and still more probably by the evident advantage which the public treasury would derive from a general melting and restriking of the silver coinage, and this was debated and carried into execution by Trajan during the years 103 to 107 A.D. The legionary denarii of M. Antony only were excluded, seeing that they, being of base metal, were of no use to the treasury, but would rather have proved a loss.

The Emperor moreover being sorry to see the coins which had been known and valued for so long disappearing determined to re-strike a certain number in order to preserve them from being forgotten, this he did, keeping exactly the old types, but adding to them the legend commemorating their being restruck, with the words IMP. CAES. TRAIAN AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST.

Much discussion has arisen concerning the leading ideas which guided the choice of the denarii to be restruck and of the families whose memory was to be thus preserved. Some have thought that there may have been some favouritism towards individuals descended from these old families in the choice of the coins or intrigues among the families; in regard to this idea we should enquire how it happened that we have preserved among the restitution coins the names of Plebeian families but little known to us whilst there are none among them from the more noble and illustrious families.

For my part I am inclined to believe that there was no choosing at all, and that they restored without distinction all the denarii which were found in circulation. Some coins on account of their rarity had already disappeared from commerce, and perhaps great care was spent in procuring them.



And if indeed some of the restored types have not been preserved to our day, that ought to be ascribed to the smallness of the number restruck.

In fact several of the types which have been preserved to us are only known to us by one single specimen.

What wonder therefore that no specimen of others should have been preserved.

263. The Restitution coins in Bronze are rare in regard to some Emperors and Empresses, but generally they may be considered as common coins. Those in gold and silver on the other hand are always rare, (with one exception, viz, that of the silver coin of LEG VI of M. Antony restruck by M. Aurelius and L. Verus), and some of them are very rare being valued at from £ 10 to £ 25.

Restored Medallions are unknown.

264. It will not be out of place to give here the remarks promised in the preceding chapter concerning the arrangement or classification of the Restitution or Posthumous coins as they may be called from a more general point of view. Usually and from old custom these coins are placed under the name and reign of the ruler they commemorate and whose portrait they bear, whereas it would be more reasonable to place them under the name and reign of the ruler who commemorated them and ordered the striking of the coins in question.

For example, in all catalogues we see registered immediately following the coins of Augustus not only those struck during the reign of Tiberius in simple memory of the deceased Emperor but also the coins of Augustus restored by the Emperors Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian.

But these are not really coins of Augustus but rather coins of Tiberius, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian, and it is to the several reigns of these Emperors that the coins should logically be ascribed.

Hence in fact the entire series of the Restitution coins of Trajan should be assigned to his reign and not to the individual names, whether Imperial or Republican, which were restored.

The old way of ascribing them constitutes just such an historical anachronism as would be made by attributing to Numa Pompilius the denarii of the Calpurnian gens or to Titus Tatius those of L. Titurius Sabinus because the heads of those Kings are represented on their coins.

But this bad habit has become too inveterate to be easily abandoned and considerable time will be needed to enable us to correct it.

## CHAPTER XXXI

### CONSECRATION COINS

265. Human pride has always been excessive but it reached its highest point when men desired to be considered divine. The rulers of the Roman world after having enjoyed the highest human honours soon desired to take unto themselves also these last and claimed their own deification, an honour which was decreed to Romulus by a people who in the earlier ages, though but little given to adulation, through excessive enthusiasm spoke of him exceptionally as the divine founder of the city : DIVO ROMVLO CONDITORI.

266. At the death of Julius Cæsar the popular exaltation and the execration of the detested assassination urged the people and the Senate to decree divine honours for him. Moreover the times were already changed and the republican severity was already influenced and made more lax by Greek customs; so much was this the case that Augustus was able a little later to claim the title DIVI FILIVS while he was yet living, and thus from the very beginning of the Empire to initiate the series of Deified Rulers.

This highest honour ought to have been reserved for the best of their rulers, but by degrees politics, convenience, party interests, and intrigues caused these divine honours to be decreed to rulers of far less worth and even to the very worst of Emperors.

Consecration was decreed by the Senate as we may see from the coins of certain Empresses on whose coins we read EX S.C. (Ex Senatus Consulto).



Fig. 74. — Consecration Sestertius.

267. On the coins the ceremony of consecration is recorded by the simple word CONSECRATIO.

When the designer had to represent an Emperor or a Cæsar gathered among the gods he represented on the coins a rogos or funeral pile; often ornamented with statues, and the triumphal quadriga with which the pile was crowned, or a quadriga, or a chariot drawn by four elephants, or an eagle with wings outspread resting on a sceptre or a globe, or sometimes an eagle flying, or lastly a closed temple.

When on the other hand the apotheosis to be celebrated was that of an Empress a peacock took the place of the eagle or the type represented. Piety sacrificing at a tripod, or the Carpentum, the funeral car drawn by two mules, or the lectisternium, the seat of Juno, or the Empress herself being carried to heaven by an eagle.

268. The head of the deified person is generally represented bare, rarely veiled (Jul. Cæsar, Claudius Gothicus, and certain of his



Fig. 75. — Consecration denarius.

successors), it is sometimes accompanied by a star, as for instance in the case of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.

The Empresses are generally veiled, except Livia, who is crowned with ears of corn after the model of Ceres. The legends are always in the dative case in the case of the Emperors (DIVO ANTONINO PIO); but the legends of the Empresses though often in the dative, are also sometimes in the nominative (DIVAE MARIANAE, DIVA FAVSTINA)

269. From History we learn that as many as forty-seven personages among the Emperors, Cæsars and Empresses had the honour of being admitted to the number of the gods after their death. The list begins with Julius Cæsar and ends with Constantine the Great, but we possess true consecration coins of only thirty Emperors, as we may see in the following list, from which it will appear that the Consecration coins begin at the time of Hadrian with those of Marciana and Matidia, and we shall see how much more commonly the Consecration coins were of silver, those of bronze coming next and, lastly, those of gold; all are fairly abundant except the medallions, which are extremely rare and all in Bronze, and these few, numbering only five in all, are each known by only one example.

LIST OF THOSE WHO WERE DEIFIED AFTER THEIR DEATH

	CONSECRATION COINS			
	A	R	Æ	Æ
Julius Cæsar.....	..	..	..	..
Augustus.....	..	..	..	..
Julia, daughter of Augustus.....	.	..	..	..
Claudius.....	.	..	..	..
Poppea, wife of Nero.....	..	..	..	..
Claudia, daughter of Nero.....	..	..	..	..
Vespasian.....	..	..	..	..
Domitilla, mother of Vespasian.....	..	..	..	..
Titus.....	..	..	..	..
Julia, daughter of Titus.....	..	..	..	..
The son of Domitian.....	..	..	..	..
Nerva.....	..	..	..	..
Trajan, the father of the Emperor Trajan..	..	..	..	..
Trajan.....	..	..	..	..
Plotina, wife of Trajan.....	..	..	..	..
Marciana, sister of Trajan.....	*	*	*	..
Matidia, niece of Trajan.....	*	*	..	..
Hadrian.....	*	*	..	..
Sabina, wife of Hadrian.....	*	*	*	..
Antoninus Pius.....	*	*	*	*
Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.....	*	*	*	*
Marcus Aurelius.....	*	*	*	..
Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius.....	..	*	*	..
Lucius Verus.....	..	*	*	..
Commodus.....	..	*	..	..
Pertinax.....	*	*	*	..
Septimius Severus.....	*	*	*	..
Julia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus....	..	*	*	*
Caracalla.....	..	*	*	..
Julia Mæsa, grandmother of Elagabalus....	..	*	..	..
Alexander Severus.....	..	..	..	..
Paulina, wife of Maximinus.....	..	*	*	..
Marinus.....	..	..	..	..
Mariniana, wife of Valerian.....	..	*	*	..
Gallienus.....	..	..	..	..
Saloninus.....	..	*	..	*
Victorinus.....	..	*	..	..
Tetricus (father).....	..	*	..	..
Tetricus (son).....	..	*	..	..
Claudius Gothicus.....	..	*	..	..

	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>Æ</i>
Carus.....	..	*	..	..
Numerianus.....	..	*	..	..
Nigrinianus.....	..	*	..	..
Maximianus Hercules.....	..	..	*	..
Constantius Chlorus.....	*	..	*	*
Galerius Maximianus.....	..	..	*	..
Romulus son of Maxentius..	*	*	*	..
Constantine the Great.....	..	..	*	..

270. It would not however be exactly true to say that those only are consecration coins which bear the types and legend CON-  
SECRATIO.

There are many other coins which whilst they bear on the  
Obverse the head of the Emperor or Empress with the epithet  
DIVO or DIVA bear on the Reverse the Symbol of Consecration  
either without any legend (as for instance the Aureus of Trajan



Fig. 76. — Bronze Posthumous Medallion of Faustina the Elder.

with the Phœnix or the Bronze Medallion of Faustina the mother,  
illustrated in fig. 76) or with some legend which refers to the apo-  
theosis, as for example AETERNITATI--SIDERIBVS RECEPTA.  
(Faustina, the mother) AETERNAE MEMORIAE (Constantius  
Chlorus) and others.

All such coins may be held to be quite equivalent or almost simi-  
lar to the Consecration Coins and if we take these into account  
the series of such coins extends to a much earlier period, even  
almost to that in which the ceremony was first introduced.

271. We have moreover a special series of Consecration Coins in  
base silver and of uniform type in honour of the Emperors Augus-  
tus, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius,

M. Aurelius, Commodus, Septimius Severus, and Severus Alexander, bearing on the Obverse the radiate head of the Emperor with the usual legend DIVO, and on the Reverse the altar, or an eagle with the legend CONSECRACTIO.

The uniformity of type of all these coins proves that they were not struck at different periods, that is to say at the consecration of each of the Emperors named above; but that they were the product of one single issue: a similar occasion can only be found at the time of the Restitution series of Trajan, and thus they may be looked upon as a special series of Consecration or Restitution money issued at one time.

Judging by the types they should belong to the period which elapsed between the reigns of Philip and Gallienus. Some desire to attribute them to the reign of this latter Emperor; but for my part I should rather attribute them to the former reign, in the first place because they are more like the coinage of Philip in style and fabric than that of Gallienus, and in the second place because we can give a better explanation of such an issue in the reign of Philip if we consider them to have been struck to commemorate the festival of the Millenarium of Rome which was then being celebrated.

272. What has been said concerning the coins of Restitution applies also to those of Consecration, *Viz*, that they ought strictly speaking to be arranged under the reign of whoever caused them to be struck, and never under that of the name they bear. In regard to some of the Consecration coins however we might make an exception, or we might as it were wrest chronology a little by regarding the consecration coins as a secondary or complemental coinage of the deified Emperor; or they may be looked upon as a commemoration of the last episode in the biography of the deceased Emperor.

It should be moreover observed that the Consecration coins never bear a date, nor the name of him who caused them to be struck, seeing that it was quite evident they were issued soon after the death of an Emperor by his immediate successor.

## CHAPTER XXXII

### THE OFFICES AND TITLES FOUND ON THE IMPERIAL COINS

273. IMPERATOR. — The head of the military forces in the primitive period of Rome was called Imperator and as a title of honour it was conferred by the Senate on any general who had obtained a brilliant military success, and with this meaning the title is found

on the coinage of the Republic. From the reign of Augustus however the title of Imperator was used to signify the highest authority, and hence it came to mean that which we in modern times signify by its use. In fact the legends of almost all the Imperial coins, from Augustus to Postumus, commence with the word IMP. The title *Imperator* could be conferred more than once, many instances are found on the coins in the legends of which we read IMP. ITERUM, IMP. III, (TER), IMP X, IMP. XX &c.

In the later period the value of this title was depreciated and was only used to indicate the number of the years of a reign. For instance a gold solidus of Theodosius II bears IMP. XXXII.

274. CAESAR. Originally this was a cognomen of the Julian gens and was afterwards assumed by any member of the same and also by those who entered the gens by adoption.

When the Julian gens became extinct the Claudian gens took the name. It was found expedient to claim as near relationship as possible to the Julian gens in order that its prestige and popularity might be enjoyed, hence the cognomen CAESAR was assumed and gradually came to be the title indicating a claim to the inheritance of the imperial purple and was afterwards conferred with that significance. On coins it was expressed by the letters C, CAE., CAES., or fully CAESAR, and in the plural CAESS.

In later times it was found necessary to add to this title the epithet NOBILISSIMUS, and the legends N.C., NOB.CAES., NOBIL CAES. are very common.

275. AUGUSTUS. — When Octavius had gathered all authority into his own hands he wished the Senate to pass a decree giving him a new name which should indicate in itself the chief source of authority and be for himself and his successors synonymous with Imperator.

The name which he had eagerly desired by preference was that of Romulus intending thus to proclaim himself as the second founder of Rome; but after due thought fearing that that name might awake some slumbering democratic opposition he chose that of Augustus and from that time called himself Caius Cæsar Augustus.

The name was passed on to all his successors related or not, and thenceforth the title Augustus, enduring not only throughout ancient, but also through mediaeval and modern times, ever preserved the meaning attributed to it by Octavius and expressed in one word the sovereign power.

All the Imperial coins bore the title *Augustus* generally expressed by the first letters AVG (in the plural AVGG), and moreover all the ladies who had the honour to be represented on the coinage had the title AUGUSTA added to their names.

The allegorical personifications figuring on the reverses of the Imperial coinage such as Pax, Salus &c. had this title also added to their names *Pax Augusta, Salus Augusta* &c.

In the days of the Antonines there were added to the title Augustus the epithets PIVS FELIX (P.F., P.FEL), for which PERPETVVS (P, PER, PERP AVG) was substituted in the later days of the Empire.

276. REX. — This title appears for the first time at the end of the fourth century on the small brass coins of Hannibalianus, King of Pontus.

The title of *Rex* was in fact retained by the Romans as a suitable expression for the rank of the head ruler of a barbarous people. Thus we have the legends REX ARMENIS, REX QUADIS DATVS and also REX PARTHVS; still later this title was adopted by the Gothic Kings on both their silver and bronze coins.

The gold medallion of Theodoric is perhaps the only gold coin on which the title REX appears.

277. PRINCEPS. — This title does not signify any special dignity but is a generic title very common under Trajan in the legends SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Later on it was only used exceptionally.

278. PONTIFEX MAXIMVS (P.M., PO.MA., PON.MA., PONT. MAX.) — The priests instituted by Numa sometimes used to elect a chief or Pontifex Maximus from among their number and at other times received one appointed by the people or by the Senate. By assuming this title Augustus claimed for himself the rights of the Senate as well as of the People and the Priestly college itself. Up to the time of Alexander Severus the Pontificate was always held by one individual even when there were more Emperors than one; but afterwards beginning with Balbinus and Pupienus the associated Emperors each assumed the High Priesthood.

Gratian appears to have been the first to renounce such a title because it had become incompatible with the new faith.

279. DOMINVS NOSTER (D. N.). — This title which implied the same difference between the Emperor and his subjects as between the Lord and his slaves certainly could never have been tolerated by the Romans of the early period of the Empire; in fact it was rejected by Augustus, and was only timidly adopted by Aurelian and then generally by all the Emperors who followed during the decadence of the Empire.

280. BASILEVS (REX), DESPOTES (IMPERATOR) OF AVTOCRATES, are titles indifferently adopted during the Byzantine period instead of the former *Dominus noster*.

281. DIVVS or DEVS. — The title DIVVS appeared for the first time on the posthumous coins of Julius Caesar, but was continually



used through all the series of Consecration coins. Hence it was a title only conferred upon a deceased ruler, but there came a time when an Emperor dared, although exceptionally, to attribute to himself the title *DEVVS*, as equivalent to *DIVVS*, though perhaps not as containing in itself the full force of the word. We know of an aureus of Carus bearing the legend *DEO ET DOMINO CARO AVG* and an antoninianus of Aurelian with the legend *DEO ET DOMINO NATO AVRELIANO AVG*.

282. *CONSUL*. — This office and title continued in use after the times of the Republic throughout the period of the Empire (see what has been said thereon in chapter XVII. 182).

283. *CENSOR*. — This office and title also existed during the Imperial period (see chapter XVII. 184).

284. *TRIBVNICIA POTESTATE* (with *functus* understood). The Tribunes of the People were instituted in the year 262 of Rome to protect the people from the Patricians. The office was therefore essentially plebeian and it was only by a sort of contradiction that it was ever accorded to a patrician such as the Emperor was, at least such as he came to be considered whatever may have been his origin.

However this may have been, so great and important were the powers annexed to this office, it was only too natural that the Emperors desired to retain them in their own hands.

The tribunitial powers were decreed for life to Cæsar by the acclamation of the people; and to Augustus, by the Senate, for ever; but none of the Emperors assumed the title of Tribune, a title which would have appeared too inconsistent with those of Imperator or Augustus, and they therefore adopted instead, a circumlocution expressing the reality by the letters *TR.P.*, or *TR.POT.*, abbreviations for *TRIBVNITIA POTESTATE* (*functus*) either in the form of the ablative absolute, or as an indication of date by adding a numeral indicating how many times this power had been conferred (See in chapter XXVIII an account of the Tribunes).

285. *PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS*. — This title is synonymous with that of the Captain of the knights (*Magister equitum*). *Juventus* is not to be taken in this case in its literal sense of youth, but rather in the military sense in which the Romans were accustomed to use this generic word, as meaning the military youth.

The order of knights was chosen from among the higher classes of the citizens (*ex primoribus civitatis*) and formed in itself a civil order distinct from the People and the Senate, and had its own leader or head who was entitled *Princeps Juventutis*.

The Cæsar, however, designated to be the successor to the Imperial throne was given this title, which we find upon coins up to the time of Gratian.

The legend PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS is always accompanied with the figure of the Cæsar on foot in military attire holding a globe and sceptre or with the bâton of a commander.

286. OTHER TITLES. — Numerous other titles are found of a less important nature than those we have hitherto examined on coins bearing titles decreed to Emperors or Empresses, sometimes for civil merit or special goodness, sometimes and rather more often for military achievements, in consequence of which a surname was accorded to the Emperors recording the conquest of a nation. From the former the following may be cited.

*Pater Patriæ* (P.P.), which was first conferred by the Senate upon Augustus, and in later times was given to most of the Emperors.

*Mater Patriæ* was a title given to Livia and to Julia Domna.

*Pater Senatus*, this title was given to Commodus, Balbinus, and Pupienus.

*Mater Senatus*, Julia Domna had this title conferred upon her.

*Mater Castrorum*, this title was given to Faustina the younger, Julia Domna and Julia Mamaea.

*Pius*, was used from the reign of Antoninus.

*Felix*, was used from the reign of Commodus, after which the two words *Pius* and *Felix* (P.F.) were generally used together.

*Nobilissimus Cæsar* was used from the time of Caracalla.

*Vir Consularis* was adopted by Vaballathus.

*Invictus*, was used by Carausius, and others afterwards.

*Victor*, was used by Postumus, and others afterwards.

*Felissimus* and *Beatissimus* were used by Diocletian and Maximianus Herculeus.

*Fortissimus*, by Decentius, and Constantius Chlorus.

*Servus Christi* was used by Michael II, Basil I, and Justinian II.

The ladies generally bore the title *Augusta*.

But Fausta the wife of Constantine and her daughter Helena bore upon their coins the title *Nobilissima Fæmina* (N.F.).

Among the titles recording special victories over barbarous nations, the following may be cited :

*Adiabeniacus* which was conceded to Sept. Severus.

*Arabicus*, to the same Emperor.

*Armeniacus*, to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

*Britannicus*, to Claudius, Commodus, Sept. Severus, Caracalla and Geta.

*Carpicus*, to Philip I and his son.

*Dacicus*, to Trajan, and Hadrian.

*Germanicus*, to Drusus, Claudius, Nero, Vitellius, Domitianus, Nerva, Trajanus, Hadrianus, M. Aurelius, Commodus, Caracalla, Maximinus, Maximus, Philippus I, and Philippus II, Valerianus, Gallienus, Claudius II.

*Gothicus*, to Claudius II.  
*Medicus*, to M. Aurelius.  
*Parthicus*, to Trajanus, Hadrianus, M. Aurelius, L. Verus, Severus, Caracalla and Carus.  
*Persicus*, to Carus.  
*Sarmaticus*, to M. Aurelius and Commodus.

## CHAPTER XXXIII

### LEGIONARY COINS

287. With the view of flattering the self-esteem of his troops Marcus Antonius inaugurated the system of issuing a special coinage bearing as type the legionary eagle between two military ensigns, and as legend the number of the legion.

His example was followed by Clodius Macer, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus, and Carausius; some of these added to the number the titles and symbol of the respective legions, as for example a pegasus, a capricorn, a bull, an eagle, a lioness, Neptune and so forth. Legionary coins were all issued in either gold or silver.

288. A list is here given of the legions with their surnames, and the names of the Emperors who recorded them on their coins.

LEG. I. — *Macriana, Adjutrix, Augustus, Italica, Minervia* :

M. Antonius, Clod. Macer, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carausius.

LEG. II. — *Adjutrix, Italica, Parthica, Trajana, Augusta* :

M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Victorinus, Carausius.



Fig. 77. — Legionary Denarius of M. Antonius.

LEG. III. — *Libera, Augusta, Italica, Gallica, Parthica* :

M. Antonius, Clod. Macer, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Carausius.

LEG. IV. — *Flavia* :

M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carausius.

- LEG. V. — *Macedonica* :  
M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus.
- LEG. VI. — *Macedonica* :  
M. Antonius, Gallienus.
- LEG. VII. — *Claudia* :  
M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Carausius.
- LEG. VIII. — *Augusta* :  
M. Antonius, Pinarius Scarpus, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Carausius.
- LEG. IX. — *Augusta, Gemina* :  
M. Antonius, Gallienus, Carausius.
- LEG. X. — *Gemina, Fretensis* :  
M. Antonius, Gallienus, Victorinus.
- LEG. XI. — *Claudia* :  
M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus.
- LEG. XII. — *Antiqua* :  
M. Antonius.
- LEG. XIII. — *Gemina* :  
M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus.



Fig. 78. — Legionary Antoninianus of Gallienus.

- LEG. XIV. — *Gemina, Victrix* :  
M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus.
- LEG. XV. — . . . . .  
M. Antonius, Augustus.
- LEG. XVI. — . . . . .  
M. Antonius, Augustus.
- LEG. XVII. — *Classica* :  
M. Antonius.
- LEG. XVIII. — *Libyca* :  
M. Antonius, Gallienus.

LEG. XIX. — . . . . .

M. Antonius.

LEG. XX. — *Valeria, Victrix.*

M. Antonius, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carausius.

LEG. XXI. — . . . . .

M. Antonius, Gallienus, Carausius.

LEG. XXII. — *Primigenia :*

M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus.

LEG. XXIII. — . . . . .

M. Antonius.

LEG. XXIV. — . . . . .

M. Antonius.

LEG. XXV. — . . . . .

M. Antonius, Carausius.

LEG. XXVI. — . . . . .

?

LEG. XXVII. — . . . . .

M. Antonius.

LEG. XXVIII. — . . . . .

?

LEG. XXIX. — . . . . .

M. Antonius.

LEG. XXX. — *Ulpia, Victrix :*

M. Antonius, Sept. Severus, Gallienus, Victorinus, Carausius.

To the above-mentioned surnames of the legions the titles PIA, FIDELIS are nearly always added, generally expressed by the letters P. F.

289. Legionary coins in gold are always rare (from £ 20 or more).

On the other hand those in silver are generally common, but among them there are some very rare, as for example the first among the legionary coins of M. Antonius, and those higher in number than the twenty-fourth.

290. The Cohorts also are sometimes recorded on the coins; we may note the *Cohors speculatorum* (M. Antonius) and the *Cohors prætorianorum* (Gallienus and Carausius).

## CHAPTER XXXIV

### THE PUBLIC VOWS (VOTA) MENTIONED ON THE COINS

291. During the Republican period the Public Vows appeared for the first and only time on a denarius of the Nonia gens, but during the Empire they were very frequently commemorated on the coins.

In the Imperial period it was the custom at Rome to offer the Public Vows for the prosperity of the Empire on the kalends of January when the consuls were elected, and other vows were offered two days before the nones of the same month for the health of the Emperor. Besides these, on special occasions other vows were frequently made.

292. The decennial vows date from the reign of Augustus who assumed command of the provinces in the year of Rome 727 (27 B.C.) and promised that in ten years all the world would be at peace.

When those ten years were ended another five years' government was given and then another like period, in B.C. 8 another ten years, and in A.D. 4 another ten. His successors, without receiving any such authority from the people or from the Senate kept up the custom of celebrating the decennial public vows, then the vows for five years (*quinquennali*) and afterwards celebrated special vows for twenty and thirty years, &c. for the past and also for the future, hence the distinction expressed by the words *VOTA SOLVTA* (vows accomplished) and *VOTA SVSCEPTA* (vows promised).



Fig. 79. — Bronze Votive Medallion of Commodus.

293. In the earlier period and up to the reign of Commodus the type representing the vows on the coins was a representation

of the Emperor sacrificing, sometimes alone, at other times accompanied by priests and assistants, musicians and others : afterwards they were accustomed merely to write the legend in a crown, or above a shield borne by a figure of Victory, or in the later days by two female figures representing Rome and Constantinople.

The legends most generally used are :

VOTA PVBLICA, VOTA SVSCEPTA, VOTA SOLVTA.

VOTA V [vota quinquennalis].

VOTA X [vota decennalis].

VOT. X ET. XX [votis decennalis (solutis) et vicennialibus (susceptis)].

VOT XV MVLT XXX [votis quindecennialibus (solutis) multis tricesimalibus (susceptis)].

VOT XX sic XXX [votis vicennialibus (feliciter solutis) sic tricesimalia (solventur)].

VOTIS MVLTIS. [votis multis (susceptis solutisque)].



Fig. 80. — Gold votive medallion of Constantine.

294. If the memorials of the votes may present a certain basis for determining the dates of the coins recording them during the earlier period of the Empire, such a basis is altogether wanting in the later period, during which, in order to give occasion for a greater number of festivals, the stated periods were abbreviated, and the vows celebrated were greatly in excess of the number of years in the reign.

## CHAPTER XXXV

### THE IMPERIAL MINTS

295. In the latter days of the Republic, coins (nummi castrenses) were issued in all the three metals, gold, silver and bronze, struck in mints far from Rome, by the commanders of the army. As soon

as the insufficiency of the Mint in the city of Rome to maintain the circulation of the coinage necessary in the vast territories of the Empire was felt, supplementary mints were established in various provinces.

As early as the first years of the Empire a mint was established at Antioch, and we also have denarii of Vespasian and Domitian struck at Ephesus.

From the time of Augustus to the reign of Titus, money was coined in Spain in great abundance, and the same happened in the provinces of Gaul.

Besides these regular issues of money we have those irregular issues made by order of the Tyrants, usurpers, or pretenders in various provinces, which were not authorized by the state.

296. Gallienus forbade the coining of the local coinage in the Greek cities and established instead imperial mints which were increased in number by Diocletian and attained their greatest development under Constantine. After that reign they were gradually diminished in number as the Empire itself became reduced in extent and importance, until at last the Paleologoi were reduced to using for their limited commerce the money issued from the only mint which remained to them.

Claudius Gothicus had seven mints in active service, Aurelian eight, Diocletian eleven, Maxentius eight, Constantine the Great seventeen, Valentinian III two, Anastasius I seven, Justinianus I eleven, Heraclius fourteen, Leo III three.

297. MINT MARKS. The mint officers began in the reign of Gallienus to place on the coins a mark indicating the mint from which they were issued, and the custom came into general use in the time of Diocletian. These mint marks usually occupy the exergue of the reverse side of the coins.

The principal abbreviations of the names of the mints found upon the coins are the following.

**A, AL, ALE** — Alexandria (Egypt).

**AMB, AMBI** — (Ambianum (Amiens, Gaul).

**AN, ANT** — Antioch (Syria).

**AQ, AQVIL** — Aquileia.

**AR** — Ariminum (Rimini).

**AR, ARL** — Arelatum (Arles, Gaul).

**C, CL** — Camulodunum (Colchester, Britannia).

**CAR** — Carthago (Carthagina).

**CAT** — Catana (Catania).

**CON, CONS, CONST, KONST** — Constantinopolis.

**CYZ, CYZICA, CVZ** — Cyzicus (Propontis).

**H, HER, HRACLA, HT, HTR** — Heraclea (Thracia).



**K, KA, KAR, KART** — Carthago (Carthagina).  
**K, KY, KVZ** — Cyzicus (Propontis).  
**L, LL, LN, LON** — Londinum (London),  
**L, LD, LG, LVG, LVGD** — Lugdunum (Lyons).  
**MD, MED** — Mediolanum (Milan).  
**N, NAR** — Narbo (Narbon).  
**N, NIC, NIK, NICO** — Nicomedia (Bithynia).  
**OST** — Ostia.  
**RV, RAV** — Ravenna.  
**R, RM, ROM, VRB** — Roma.  
**SD, SER, SERD** — Serdica (Dacia).  
**SIR, SIRM, SM** — Sirmium (Pannonia).  
**S, SIS, SISC** — Siscia (Pannonia).  
**T** — Tarraco (Tarragona, Spain).  
**TE, TS, TES** — Thessalonica (Macedonia).  
**TR, TRE** — Augusta Trevirorum (Treves, Germany).

298. These abbreviations of the names of the Mints are often followed by other initial letters, either Greek or Latin or some numeral cypher, which indicated the different offices or workshops of the Mints. Thus the marks **CONA, CONB, CONG, CONA,** or **MDP, MDS, MDT,** should be read as **CONSTANTINOPOLIS officina PRIMA, SECYVDA, TERTIA, QVARTA,** and **MEDIOLANI officina PRIMA, SECYVDA, TERTIA.**

The mint marks are frequently preceded by the letters **SM** meaning **SACRA MONETA.**

Thus the marks **SMAQ, SMALT,** signify **SACRA MONETA AQVILEIAE officina QVARTA,** and **SACRA MONETA ALEXANDRIAE officina TERTIA.**

299. About the end of the third century the initial letters of the western mints were placed in the field of the coins whilst the ancient mint-mark of Constantinople **CONOB,** converted into **COMOB,** (confer § 300 and 301), remained always in the exergue as a mere mark of guarantee that the coin was of gold.

We therefore find on the field of the gold coins and sometimes also in those of silver the following initials.

<b>AQ</b> Aquileia.	<b>ND</b> Nicomedia.
<b>AR</b> Arelatum.	<b>RA</b> or <b>RV</b> Ravenna.
<b>LD</b> Lugdunum.	<b>RM</b> Roma (sometimes in mon.).
<b>MD</b> Mediolanum.	<b>SM</b> Sirmium.
<b>NB</b> Narbo.	<b>TR</b> Treviri.

300. The mark **CONOB** seen on the exergues of many gold coins has given rise to much discussion among numismatists, who have given several different interpretations of its meaning. Pinder and Friedländer, dividing the mark into two parts **CON** and **OB**

saw in the first syllable the abbreviation of Constantinople and took the second as a numerical symbol corresponding to 72 (see chapter XXVIII, § 255) and thus read Constantinopolitanæ (libræ) septuagesima secunda (pars) meaning that it thus indicated the solidus, which was in fact according to the laws of Valentinian I the seventy-second part of a pound.

Another hypothesis is that we should rather divide the mark into two parts CON and OB and read CON(STANTINOPOLIS) OB(RYVISION) meaning *fine gold of Constantinopolis* and this interpretation is the one now preferred and more generally accepted because it is supported by the fact that the letters CONOB used as the mark of gold in Constantinople were sometimes though not frequently used with the mint-mark of some other mints as for example ANOB (for Antioch). TESOB (for Thessalonica) TROB (for Treves). There was also a corresponding mark for the silver in the sign PS (or rarely PV) a mark which should be read as *argentum posulatum* or *postulatum* meaning *argento puro*. This mark was used on the silver coinage of many mints; for instance we have AQPS, LVGPS, MDPS, SISPS, TRPS, ARPS, RVPS, RMPS, on the silver coins of Aquileia, Lyons, Milan, Siscia, Treves, Arles, Ravenna; and Rome; besides LDPV, MDPV for the silver of London and Milan under Constantine III.

Another reason which may be urged in favour of this second hypothesis is the fact that the Arabs who came into power after the fall of the Byzantine Empire translated the mark CONOB by words which in their language signified fine or pure gold.

301. After a certain time the sign CONOB was changed into COMOB, the most probable explanation of which keeps the same meaning of OB and the changed letters signify *Comite Obryzii* which means; *with the guarantee of the magistrate appointed to oversee the coinage of gold*; these magistrates were in fact called *Comes* in various Imperial rescripts of Valentinian I and Valens.

## CHAPTER XXXVI

### COINS OF THE COLONIES, CITIES AND PROVINCES

302. The Coins of the Colonies, Cities, and Provinces follow and are complementary to the coinage properly called Roman, that is, the money struck in Rome or in the official mints of the Empire under the direct authority of the Emperor or the Senate, and having currency throughout the whole Empire.

This complementary coinage was to a certain extent autonomous and, as the names under which it is classed indicate, was issued by the Colonies, the Cities, or Provinces.

303. COLONIAL COINS. The Latin Colonies as their very name indicates were founded by Rome and inasmuch as they were autonomous states they enjoyed the right of coining money. These Colonies were thirty-nine in number and were founded from the 259<sup>th</sup> year of Rome up to the 573<sup>rd</sup> year, in Etruria, Campania, Samnium, in Magna Græcia, in Gaul, &c.

The issues of *aes grave* in the Latin Colonies have many analogies with those of the *aes grave* of Rome, nevertheless we meet with



Fig. 81. — Italic libral As with the head of Apollo.

differences sometimes not only in the types but also in the weights. Some of the series bear a name inscribed, or at least some initial letters, and from these are easily classified; others, however, bear only symbols, and their attribution is in consequence often uncertain.

Some Colonies issued also silver coins before silver had been adopted in Rome, a fact which shows how thoroughly were these colonies autonomous in origin, and independent of the mother city. However, Rome, ever jealous of the right to coin money, gradually restricted this liberty of action once conceded to the Colonies.

In the year of Rome 486 (268 B.C.) Rome prohibited their striking silver coins, and a little later placed restrictions also on

their issue of bronze; pretending that the Colonial coins were lighter than those of Rome, and hence their circulation was limited to the territories of the Colonies, whilst the Roman money was accepted throughout all the dominions of the Republic.

The Colonial mints in the West were closed at the beginning of the Empire. In Sicily the issue was closed under Augustus, in



Fig. 82. — Italic libral As with the head of Mercury.

Africa and Numidia under Liborius, in Spain under Caligula, in Gaul soon after Nero's reign.

On the other hand, in the East the Colonial mints continued to issue money up to the reign of Aurelian.

The language used in the legends was generally Latin with a very few exceptions, in which cases Greek was employed.

304. CITY AND PROVINCIAL COINS. While conquering the world, Rome earnestly desired to introduce its own coinage everywhere, but in this reform as in all others, with her usual political skill, she quietly and wisely proceeded so as to avoid offending the different susceptibilities and always knew how to attain her own end, using the means most suitable to the different centres over which she exercised her influence.

Among the barbarian or semibarbarian countries of the West, whenever it was not necessary to use extreme measures, Rome introduced her own coinage to the exclusion of others, by putting out of circulation that of the locality.

In the East, however, where the Roman civilization was gradually becoming predominant over another which had been established for ages, Rome acted with greater circumspection, apparently at least, and thus with wise policy left all the appearances of liberty to the people honoured by her with the title of allies, or to those protected by her, but holding them in reality dependent as subjected people. In these cases she did not dare to abolish the existing coinage too precipitately, but cleverly applied in these cases a war of tariff which sooner or later brought about the wished-for result. While allowing the old coinage to continue in circulation within its circumscribed bounds, they at the same time introduced the Roman denarius with a legal relation so unfavourable to the ancient coinage that it was gradually forced to disappear, being consigned to the crucible, thus leaving the field free to the powerful invader.

305. The City Coinage was always issued by permission of the State, (often bearing the legend P.P.D.D. *Permissu Proconsulis Decurionum Decreto*), it was always limited to silver and bronze, and generally consisted of bronze rather than silver. The coinage of Gold was absolutely reserved to the Roman Mint as an Imperial privilege.



Fig. 83. — Alexandrian Bronze Coin.

The permission to issue silver was gradually limited, and made difficult to acquire, but the issues of bronze were on the other hand very abundant, perhaps, because the Romans thus found means to humour the patriotism of the different cities without incurring any economical or political danger, or perhaps because it might have proved inconvenient to provide bronze by means of the mints at Rome and Antioch under the Senate for circulation throughout.

In fact it is for these reasons that we possess the immense series of the *Imperial Greek bronze coins*, which, however, is thus rather inaccurately named, simply because the coins bear the portraits of the Emperors, and the legends in the Greek language, seeing that they constitute an essentially civic or municipal series.

When the liberty of coining was given, the different cities issued their coinage on their own account, and inscribed thereon their name in the genitive case, signifying their own property, whilst the name of the Emperor figured on the coins in the nominative, or the accusative case, as a title of honour, or, sometimes in the Dative case, as if in dedication to them.

For these reasons this series should be arranged according to the order of the cities from which they were issued rather than according to the names of the Emperors, and should be named *Civic or Municipal coins*, rather than according to the common usage *Imperial Greek coinage*.

306. The very numerous and abundant series of Civic coins (in bronze) was issued up to the reign of Gordianus Pius (238-244 A.D.); after which time it becomes scarce, and then ceased entirely during the reign of Aurelian (270-275 A.D.) if we make an exception of the mint in Alexandria which closed only under the reign of Diocletian (284-305 A.D.).

307. The continual deterioration of the fabric of the coins of the Roman mint no longer permitted the provincial mints to obtain any profit from their coinage, and therefore they were obliged to cease coining. And if the mint of Alexandria was allowed to continue working rather longer than the others it was owing alto-



Fig. 84. — Alexandrian Coin in base Silver.

gether to the fact of their having known how to follow the deteriorating movement of the Roman Mint in the decline of the value of the metal.

308. All that has been said so far applies to the cities of the East, for in the West, the Civic coinage lasted but a very little time beyond the period of the Republic.

In the provinces of Spain, Gaul and Africa, special mints were created, which issued bronze coinage, and sometimes, exceptionally, silver; but always of the same standard as the Roman, although adopting in some cases the language of the locality.

## CHAPTER XXXVII

### THE TESSERÆ

309. In the Roman series, we have, besides the true coins, certain small bronze medallions which possess some characteristics excluding them from the series of true coins, but their use and object not having yet been well defined, they are added to this series. Their dimensions may be described as between the middle and small bronze, and judging from their style and fabric they must have been issued during the early years of the Empire.

310. The greater number of these bear on the one side (which we will call the Obverse), the head of one of the early Emperors



Fig. 85. — Tessera of Bronze.

or of a member of the Imperial family, and more rarely some other portrait, and on the Reverse in the midst of a circle, a number, (which however is very exceptionally higher than XVI), and sometimes also the letters AVG. The portraits found on these pieces are those of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, Caligula and Nero.

These tesserae were certainly struck during the reigns of the Emperors represented thereon, or very shortly after.



Fig. 86. — Tessera of Bronze.

There are also other tesserae which bear instead of an Imperial portrait, a representation of some mythological, historical, or allegorical subject; and others called sphintria, or spinthria, bearing on the

Obverse a licentious design, and on the other side a number which is generally from I to XVI.

311. What may have been the use of the tesseræ, which different numismatists have felt obliged to classify in various ways, is still a question much discussed.

It is generally considered that they served as tickets of admission to the various games or shows, and the numbers represented on the pieces being so small are thought to indicate the seats or places in which the spectator was placed.

According to my opinion I confess that such an explanation appears not very satisfactory, and I should be inclined rather to consider them as game-counters for the reasons which I shall presently give in dealing with the Contorniates.

312. A separate series is also formed with the tesseræ made of lead, very varied examples of which exist of all dates, but possessing little interest, the rough types found upon them being very difficult to decipher.

In fact these are probably the only pieces to which the name tessera should be properly applied, if by tesseræ we understand a counter representing money, they are the only pieces we should have the right to give a place, however secondary, in a Manual of Numismatics.

The former have been treated of according to custom; remember however that in all treatises they are considered as false coins; but practically I should wish to exclude them from purely numismatic treatises.

There are leaden tesseræ of all shapes (square, round, oblong, triangular, &c.) and of most varied dimensions. For the most part they bear a number or some letters on the one side and a rough design on the other, as a human figure, an animal, a branch, a flower, and so forth.

## CHAPTER XXXVIII

### CONTORNIATES

313. The name Contorniate is given to certain pieces which present some distant likeness to Medallions, so that by some collectors they are called contorniate medallions; but they possess certain characteristics which distinguish them completely from the medallions, and also from all other coins, and which indicate how different their use was to that of the coins.



For this reason, just as in the case of the Tesseræ, the Contorniate ought to be excluded from any Numismatic treatise. But now seeing that they were introduced so long ago, at any rate in the guise of an appendix, on account of their external appearance, and seeing that they have been for so long a period objects of a discussion among Numismatists, and again because their very varied types offer a certain amount of interest in regard to the customs of the times, it seems worth while to spend a few words upon them.

314. In diameter they are nearly the same as the medallions, varying from 1 inch to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (25-40 mill); in relief and in weight, they are considerably less, and in regard to art, they are rather inferior.



Fig. 87. — Contorniate.

The edge is turned and therefore is perfectly circular (this is never the case in regard to either coins or medallions), and an



Fig. 88. — Contorniate.

incised trench is formed all round the piece near the edge on both sides, forming a frame to the type.

It is from this frame (called in Italian Contorno) that they are called Contorniates by all nations.

315. Generally, a head or a bust is represented on one side, most often that of a Roman Emperor, frequently of Nero or Trajan; sometimes the head is that of a divinity, or of some celebrated personage; Alexander the Great, Hercules, Roma, Minerva, Homer, Horace, Virgil, or similar heroes. On the Reverses are found varied scenes taken from mythology, history, or from the real life of the games and the circus, quadrigas, horsemen, charioteers, sometimes accompanied by a name as STEFANVS... or by an augury, IOANNES VINCAS... &c.

The greater number of the Contorniates are cast, and only a few struck, and they vary as to type, fabric, and artistic value according to the period and the circumstances in which they were issued.

316. In regard to the date of their issue we must not consider them contemporaneous with the Emperors whose portraits they bear. Judging from their style, the errors in orthography, or history, from the base Latin found in the legends, and also from several of the portraits, we must assign to them a date during the third and fourth centuries, or from the reign of Constantine the Great and onwards. All are now agreed on this point.

317. The point indeed on which the learned have not yet been able to agree is the destination and use of these medallions.



Fig. 89. — Incuse Contorniate.

The fact that the Emperors most famous for their games are figured on them in preference to others, the many designs on the Reverses relative to the games and the fact that all the mythological subjects can also be easily referred to the theatre, have caused some to adopt the general idea that the Contorniates served some purpose relative to the games, and, going into detail, some think they were admission tickets; others that they were thrown to the

victors; others, that they were amulets or charms carried for good luck.

But all these guesses are far from convincing, because, as tesseræ or entrance tickets to the games, the Contorniates were in intrinsic value far above the price which the people paid when they did not enter without payment at all; they could not have been prizes for the victors because it would have been against the rules which were in vogue concerning the charioteers, athletes and actors at that time. They can hardly have been talismans or amulets because they were not adapted in shape or dimensions to be worn as such. And moreover whatever we may think of the three guesses above noted, how shall we explain the devices on the reverses? What should be the signification of the different heads?

318. Hence when we abandon the three hypotheses put before us and admit that the Contorniates must have been issued for some object, we must have recourse to a new hypothesis, and I think it may be found quite naturally in considering that they were simply medals for some playing games.



Fig. 90. — A Contorniate incised by hand.

For our own modern games we use cards, the ancients instead used the medallions. Every point may easily be explained by this hypothesis, and all the difficulties vanish as by enchantment with all the objections which present themselves in face of all the other hypotheses.

We have no longer any need to study why certain heads were chosen and others rejected, nor what may have been the hidden meaning of the numerous designs of the reverses.

A game is fantastic in its nature and does not demand any reasoning in the explanation of one device being chosen rather than another. If any one gave himself the task of finding a reason for the designs on our playing cards he would certainly waste his time.

319. There are among the Contorniates some with the reverse

smooth and polished without any device or inscription; a fact which has never been sufficiently explained.

But this also is almost explained by the new hypothesis supposing that there were some of these medallions equivalent in a certain sense to zero or a blank.

If any one were to ask then what sort of game it was for which these Contorniates served, I should certainly be unable to reply; but would only observe that we have lost the memory of far more recent games.

At any rate the hypothesis that these were game tokens appears to me to be supported by far more valid reasons than are the preceding guesses.

A small number of Contorniates exist upon which the designs are incuse instead of being in relief, and these look as if they were of the nature of a matrix or die.

The incisions on these were evidently made by hand alone.

They are moreover very rare, and each specimen is unique.

There are also others; but fewer in number, executed by hand, but in relief.

320. From a commercial point of view, the Contorniates may be valued at from 25 shillings to £4, according to their preservation, their style, or the interest of their designs. In exceptional cases, they sometimes fetch higher prices. As to the heads, which are represented upon them, those of Alexander the Great, of Nero, and of Trajan are the most common.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

### THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMPERIAL COINAGE

321. Some of the observations made concerning the classification of the Republican coinage are naturally applicable though in different degrees to the coins of the Empire.

Here the chronological order of the Emperors is undoubtedly imposed upon us, but the question arises concerning details of the classification of the coins of each Emperor.

Ought we to arrange them in the chronological order of the years of the reign, or in any other system?

Eckhel tried to introduce, and in fact adopted in his work *Doctrina*, the chronological order, at least as far as was possible, for all the coins do not give the information necessary to assign them to one year rather than another in a given reign. For we find in every

reign, after we have classified all the coins which by the consulate, or the tribunate, or by some special fact, give to us a precise indication of the year in which they were struck, certain coins to which it is impossible to attribute a date more exact than the period of the reign; Eckhel therefore arranged these under the title of coins of uncertain date (*nummi vagi*).

322. Though this system may be applied in great museums as more rational and scientific, it does not appear to be in practice advisable for private collectors, partly because of the vast knowledge of varied details which it presupposes, partly because of the difficulties involved in readily finding a coin in a collection. Hence the alphabetical order of the Reverses is preferable, although altogether empirical, and is the order generally adopted, as it very greatly assists those seeking to identify any single coin.

323. Another important question concerning the classification of this series is, where are the Greek and Colonial coins to be placed? Should they be arranged with those struck in the Roman mint, or should they form a series by themselves?

Most collectors get over the difficulty by limiting themselves to the collection of coins from the Roman mint; that is to say of coins struck not only in Rome itself, but also in the other Imperial mints.

And indeed this series is so vast in itself that it may well suffice for any private collector however he may be provided with will and means.

324. Those who desire to dedicate their attention to the whole series of the Imperial coinage must choose between two plans. Either arrange the series under the heads of the Emperors, and in that case make subdivisions under each name for the coins of the Roman and foreign mints, with Latin or Greek legends; or arrange the collection according to the Mints, and in that case the division will be geographical, the coins being arranged according to the nations, cities, or rulers; some classes will be of autonomous coins, others of coins bearing the symbol of Roman rule.

The choice between these two systems can only be made by determining on what special studies the collector wishes to engage and which system will best aid therein.

## CHAPTER XL

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE

POMPEY THE GREAT. — Cnæus Pompeius Magnus. 48-45 B.C.  
CNÆUS POMPEY. — Cnæus Pompeius. 48-35 B.C.

JULIUS CÆSAR. — Caius Iulius Caesar.	48-44 B.C.
BRUTUS. — Marcus Iunius Brutus.	44-42 B.C.
CASSIUS. — Caius Cassius Longinus.	44-42 B.C.
DOMITIUS. — Cnæus Domitius Ahenobarbus.	40 B.C.
LABIENUS. — Quintus Labienus.	44 B.C.
SEXTUS POMPEY. — Sextus Pompeius Magnus Pius.	38-35 B.C.
LEPIDUS. — Marcus Aemilius Lepidus.	43-36 B.C.
MARCUS ANTONIUS. — Marcus Antonius.	43-31 B.C.
FULVIA, wife of M. Antony. — Fulvia.	43-40 B.C.
OCTAVIA, wife of M. Antony. — Octavia.	died. 11 or 10 B.C.
CLEOPATRA, mistress, afterwards wife of M. A. — Cleopatra.	d. 32 B.C.
ANTYLLUS, son of M. Antonius and Fulvia. — Marcus Antonius.	35 or 34 B.C.
CAIUS ANTONIUS, brother of M. Antonius. — Caius Antonius.	44 B.C.
LUCIUS ANTONIUS, brother of M. Antonius. — Lucius Antonius.	41 B.C.
OCTAVIUS AUGUSTUS. — Caius Octavius Cæpius.	43 B.C.-14 B.C.
LIVIA, wife of Augustus. — Livia Iulia Drusilla.	d. 29 B.C.
AGRIPPA, adopted son of Augustus. — Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa.	39-27 B.C.
JULIA, daughter of Augustus. — Iulia.	17-13 B.C.
CAIUS CÆSAR, son of Agrippa and Iulia. — Caius Cæsar.	d. 4 B.C.
LUCIUS CÆSAR, brother of Caius. — Lucius Cæsar.	4 B.C.
TIBERIUS. — Tiberius Claudius Nero.	10 B.C. 37 A.D.
NERO DRUSUS (senior), br. of Tib. — Nero Claudius Drusus.	38 B.C.-9 A.D.
DRUSUS (junior), son of Tiberius. — Drusus.	11-23 A.D.
ANTONIA, daughter of M. Antonius. — Antonia.	d. 39.
GERMANICUS, son of Nero Drusus. — Germanicus.	19 A.D.
AGRIPPINA (Mother), wife of Germanicus. — Agrip- pina.	d. 33
NERO and DRUSUS, sons of Germanicus. — Nero and Drusus.	d. 31 & 33
CALIGULA, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. — Caius.	37-41
CÆSONIA, wife of Caligula. — Caesonia.	
DRUSILLA, sister of Caligula. — Iulia Drusilla.	
LIVILLA, sister of Caligula. — Iulia Livilla or Livia.	born in. 18
CLAUDIUS I, son of Nero Drusus and of Antonia. — Tiberius Claudius Drusus.	41-54
MESSALINA, wife of Claudius I. — Valeria Messalina.	d. 48
BRITANNICUS, son of Claudius and of Messalina. — Tiberius Claudius Britannicus.	d. 55

AGRIPPINA, daughter, sister of Caligula. — Iulia Agrippina.	d. 59
NERO, nephew of Caligula. — Nero Claudius.	A.D. 54-68
OCTAVIA, sister of Britannicus. — Octavia.	d. 62
POPPEA, wife of Nero. — Poppaea Sabina.	d. 65
CLAUDIA, daughter of Nero and of Poppea. — Claudia.	d. 63
MESSALINA, wife of Nero. — Statilia Messalina.	
CLODIUS MACER, usurper in Africa. — Clodius Macer.	68
GALBA. — Servius Sulpicius Galba.	68-69
OTHO. — Marcus Salvius Otho.	69
VITELLIUS. — Aulus Vitellius.	69
GERMANICUS, son of Vitellius. — Germanicus.	
VITELLIA, daughter of Vitellius.	
VITELLIUS, father of Aulus Vitellius. — Lucius Vitellius.	d. 48 or 49
VESPASIAN. — Flavius Vespasianus.	69-79
DOMITILLA, wife of Vespasianus. — Flavia Domitilla.	
DOMITILLA (junior), daughter of Vespasianus. — Flavia Domitilla.	
TITUS, son of Vespasianus. — Titus Flavius Vespasianus.	72-81
JULIA, daughter of Titus. — Iulia.	
DOMITIAN, son of Vespasianus. — Domitianus.	72-96
DOMITIA, wife of Domitian. — Domitia Longina.	
VESPASIAN (junior). — Flavius Vespasianus.	
NERVA. — Marcus Cocceius Nerva.	96-98
TRAJAN. — Marcus Ulpius Nerva Traianus Crinitus.	98-117
PLOTINA, wife of Trajan. — Pompeia Plotina.	d. 129
MARCIANA, sister of Trajan. — Marciana.	d. 114
MATIDIA daughter of Marciana. — Matidia.	
TRAJAN, father of Trajan. — Traianus.	d. before the year 100
HADRIAN. — Publius Aelius Nerva Traianus Hadrianus.	117-138
SABINA, wife of Hadrian. — Iulia Sabina.	d. circa 136
AELIUS, adopted son of Hadrian. — Lucius Aelius Aurelius Verus.	d. 137
ANTINONUS, favourite of Hadrian. — Antinous.	d. c. 132
ANTONINUS PIUS. — Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius.	138-161
FAUSTINA, wife of Antoninus Pius. — Annia Galeria Faustina Pia.	d. 141
GALERIUS ANTONINUS, son of Antoninus Pius. — Galerius Antoninus.	
LUCILLA, mother of M. Aurelius. — Domitia Lucilla.	

MARCUS AURELIUS. — Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.	140-180
FAUSTINA II, wife of Marcus Aurelius. — Annia Faustina.	d. 175
ANNIUS VERUS, son of Marcus Aurelius. — Annius Verus.	d. 170
LUCIUS VERUS, adopted brother of Marcus Aurelius. — Lucius Aurelius Verus.	161-169
LUCILLA, wife of Lucius Verus. — Annia Lucilla.	d. about 183
COMMODUS. — Marcus Lucius Aurelius Aelius Commodus Antoninus.	175-192
CRISPINA, wife of Commodus. — Crispina.	d. 183
PERTINAX. — Publius Helvius Pertinax.	193
PERTINAX II, son of Pertinax. — Pertinax.	
TITIANA, wife of Pertinax. — Flavia Titiana.	
DIDIUS JULIANUS. — Marcus Didius Severus Julianus.	193
MANLIA SCANTILIA, wife of Didius Julianus. — Manlia Scantilla.	
DIDIA CLARA, daughter of Julianus. — Didia Clara.	
PESCENNIUS NIGER. — Pescennius Niger Iustus.	193-194
ALBINUS. — Decimus Clodius Septimius Albinus.	193-197
SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS. — Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Pius.	193-211
JULIA DOMNA, wife of Septimius Severus. — Iulia Domna.	d. 217
CARACALLA. — Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.	196-217
PLAUTILLA, wife of Caracalla. — Fulvia Plautilla.	d. 211
GETA, brother of Caracalla. — Lucius or Publius (?) Septimius Geta.	198-211
MACRINUS. — Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus.	217-218
DIADUMENIANUS, son of Macrinus. — Marcus Opelius Diadumenianus.	217-218
ELAGABALUS. — Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.	218-222
JULIA PAULA, first wife of Elagabalus. — Iulia Cornelia Paula.	
AQUILIA SEVERA, second wife of Elagabalus. — Iulia Aquilia Severa.	
ANNIA FAUSTINA, third wife of Elagabalus. — Annia Faustina.	
JULIA SOEMIAS, mother of Elagabalus. — Iulia Soemias.	d. 232
JULIA MÆSA, grandmother of Elagabalus. — Iulia Mæsa.	d. 223
SEVERUS ALEXANDER. — Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander.	222-235



ORBIANA, wife of Severus Alexander. — Sallustia Barbia Orbiana.	
JULIA MAMMÆA, mother of Alexander. — Iulia Mam-mæa.	d. 235
URANIUS ANTONINUS, tyrant. — Lucius Aurelius Iulius Sulpicius Uranius Antoninus.	
MAXIMIANUS, tyrant. — Maximianus.	
MAXIMINUS I. — Caius Iulius Verus Maximinus.	235-238
PAULINA, wife of Maximinus. — Paulina.	
MAXIMUS, son of Maximinus. — Caius Iulius Verus Maximus.	235-238
GORDIANUS AFRICANUS, father. — Marcus Antonius Gordianus Africanus.	238
GORDIANUS AFRICANUS, son. — Marcus Antonius Gor-dianus Africanus.	238
BALBINUS. — Decimus Caelius Balbinus.	238
PUPIENUS. — Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus.	238
GORDIANUS III. or PIUS. — Marcus Antonius Gordia-nus Pius.	238-244
TRANQUILLINA, wife of Gordianus Pius. — Furia Sabinia Tranquillina.	
PHILIPPUS, father. — Marcus Iulius Philippus.	244-249
OTACILIA, wife of Philippus. — Marcia Otacilla Severa.	
PHILIPPUS, son. — Marcus Iulius Severus Philippus.	244-249
MARINUS, tyrant. — Marinus.	
PACATIANUS, tyrant. — Tiberius Claudius Marius (?) Pacatianus.	
JOTAPIANUS, tyrant. — Marcus Fulvius Rufus (?) Iota-pianus.	d. 249
TRAJANUS DECIUS. — Caius Messius Quintus Traianus Decius.	249-251
ETRUSCILLA, wife of Trajanus Decius. — Herennia Annia Cupressenia Etruscilla.	
HERENNIUS, son of Trajanus Decius. — Quintus Herennius Etruscus.	249-251
HOSTILIANUS, son of Trajanus Decius. — Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus.	249-251
TREBONIANUS GALLUS. — Caius Vibius Trebonianus Gallus.	252-254
VOLUSIANUS, son of Trebonianus Gallus. — Caius Vibius Volusianus.	251-254
AEMILIANUS. — Caius Iulius Marcus Aemilius Aemi-lianus.	253-254
CORNELIA SUPERA, wife of Aemilianus. — Cornelia Supera.	

VALERIANUS, father. — Publius Licinius Valerianus.	254-260
MARINIANA, wife of Valerianus. — Mariniana.	
GALLIENUS. — Publius Licinius Egnatius Valerianus Gallienus.	254-268
SALONINA, wife of Gallienus. — Cornelia Salonina.	
SALONINUS, son of Gallienus. — Publius Licinius Cornelius Valerianus Saloninus.	253-259
VALERIANUS (junior). — Valerianus.	d. 268
MACRIANUS. — M. Fulvius T. Iunius Macrianus.	260-262
QUIETUS, tyrant, brother of Macrianus. — M. Fulvius T. Iunius Quietus.	260-262
REGALIANUS, tyrant. — Publius C. (?) Regalianus.	d. 263
DRYANTILLA, wife of Regalianus. — Sulpicia Dryantilla.	
POSTUMUS, tyrant. — Marcus Cassianus Latinius Postumus.	259-267
LÆLIANUS, tyrant. — Ulpianus Cornelius Lælianus.	
VICTORINUS, tyrant. — M. Piauvonius Victorinus.	265
MARIUS, tyrant. — Marcus Aurelius Marius.	267
TETRICUS, father. — Caius Pius Esuvius Tetricus.	267-273
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CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS. — Marcus Aurelius Valerius Claudius	269-270
QUINTILLUS, brother of Claudius Gothicus. — Marcus Aurelius Claudius Quintillus.	270
AURELIANUS. — Lucius Domitius Aurelianus.	270-275
SEVERINA, wife of Aurelianus. — Ulpia Severina.	270-275
VABALLATHUS, tyrant, Prince of Palmyra. — Vaballathus.	272
ZENOBIA, mother of Vaballathus. — Septimia Zenobia.	
TACITUS. — Marcus Claudius Tacitus.	275-276
FLORIANUS. — Marcus Annius Florianus.	276
PROBUS. — Marcus Aurelius Probus.	277-282
SATURNINUS, tyrant. — Iulius Saturninus.	280
BONOSUS, tyrant. — Bonosus.	
CARUS. — Marcus Aurelius Carus.	282-283
NUMERIANUS, son of Carus. — Marcus Aurelius Numerianus.	282-284
CARINUS, brother of Numerianus. — Marcus Aurelius Carinus.	282-284
MAGNIA URBICA, wife of Carinus. — Magnia Urbica.	
NIGRINIANUS, son of Carinus. — Nigrinianus.	
JULIANUS, tyrant. — Marcus Aurelius Iulianus.	284
DIOCLETIANUS. — Caius Valerius Diocletianus.	284-305
MAXIMIANUS HERCULEUS. — Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus.	286-305

CARAUSIUS, usurper. — Marcus Aurelius Mausaius Carausius.	287-293
ALLECTUS, usurper. — Allectus.	293-296
DOMITIUS DOMITIANUS, usurper. — Lucius Domitius Domitianus.	292
CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS. — Flavius Valerius Constantius.	292-304
HELENA, wife of Constantius Chlorus and mother of Constantine the Great. — Flavia Iulia Helena.	d. 328
THEODORA, second wife of Constantius Chlorus. — Flavia Maximiana Theodora.	
GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS. — Galerius Valerius Maximianus.	292-305
VALERIA, wife of Galerius Maximianus. — Galeria Valeria.	d. 305
SEVERUS II. — Flavius Valerius Severus.	305-306
MAXIMINUS II DAZA. — Caius Galerius Valerius Maximinus.	305-313
MAXENTIUS, son of Maximianus Hercules. — Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maxentius.	306-312
ROMULUS, son of Maxentius. — Romulus.	d. 309
ALEXANDER, tyrant. — Alexander.	311
LICINIUS father. — Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius.	307-323
CONSTANTIA, wife of Licinius. — Flavia Constantia.	d. 330
LICINIUS son. — Flavius Valerius Licinianus Licinius.	317-323
VALERIUS, tyrant. — Aurelius Valerius Valens.	314
MARTINIANUS. — Marcus Martinianus.	circ. 323
CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS, son of Constantius Chlorus and of Helena. — Flavius Valerius Constantinus Maximus.	306-337
FAUSTA, wife of Constantinus I. — Flavia Maxima Fausta.	d. 326
HELENA II, daughter of Constantinus M. — Helena.	
CONSTANTIA, sister of Constantinus M. — Constantia.	
CRISPUS, son of Constantinus. — Flavius Iulius Crispus.	317-326
DELMATIUS, nephew of Constantinus. — Flavius Iulius Delmatius.	335-337
HANNIBALLIANUS, brother of Delmatius. — Flavius Hanniballianus.	335-337
CONSTANTINUS II, son of Constantinus Magnus. — Flavius Claudius Iulius Constantinus.	317-337
CONSTANS I, son of Constantinus Magnus. — Flavius Iulius Constans.	333-350

CONSTANTIUS II. — Flavius Iulius Valerius Constantius.	
NEPOTIANUS, nephew of Constantinus Magnus. — Flavius Iulius Popilius Nepotianus Constantinus.	350
MAGNENTIUS. — Flavius Magnus Magnentius.	350
VETRANION, tyrant. — Vetrano.	350
DECENTIUS, brother of Magnentius, — Magnus Decentius.	351
CONSTANTIUS GALLUS. — Flavius Claudius Iulius Constantius Gallus.	351-354
JULIANUS II THE PHILOSOPHER. — Flavius Claudius Iulianus.	335-363
HELENA, wife of Julian. — Flavia Iulia Helena.	d. 360
JOVIANUS. — Flavius Iovianus.	363-364
VALENTINIANUS I. — Flavius Valentinianus.	364-375
VALENS. — Flavius Valens.	364-378
PROCOPIUS, tyrant. — Procopius.	365-366
GRATIANUS, son of Valentinianus. — Flavius Gratianus.	367-383
VALENTINIANUS II. — Flavius Valentinianus.	375-392

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THEODOSIUS I. — Flavius Theodosius.	A.D. 379-395
FLACCILLA, wife of Theodosius. — Aelia Flaccilla.	388
MAGNUS MAXIMUS. — Magnus Maximus.	383-388
FLAVIUS VICTOR, son of Magnus Maximus. — Flavius Victor.	d. 388
EUGENIUS, tyrant. — Eugenius.	392-394
HONORIUS. — Honorius.	395-423
CONSTANTIUS III. — Constantius.	421
GALLA PLACIDIA, sister of Honorius. — Aelia Galla Placidia.	450
CONSTANTINUS III, tyrant. — Flavius Claudius Constantinus.	407-411
CONSTANS, tyrant. — Constans.	411
MAXIMUS, tyrant. — Maximus.	409-411
JOVINUS. — Iovinus.	411-413
SEBASTIANUS, brother of Jovinus. — Sebastianus.	413
ATTALUS, tyrant. — Priscus Attalus.	409-413
IOHANNES, tyrant. — Iohannes.	423-425
VALENTINIANUS III, son of Constantius III. — Placidius Valentinianus.	425-455

EUDOXIA, wife of Valentinianus III. — Licinia Eudoxia.	
HONORIA, sister of Valentinianus III. — Iusta Grata Honoria.	d. after 454
PETRONIUS MAXIMUS. — Petronius Maximus.	455
AVITUS. — Marcus Maecilius Avitus.	455-456
MAJORIANUS. — Iulius Maiorianus.	457-461
SEVERUS III. — Libius Severus.	461-465
ANTHEMIUS. — Procopius Anthemius.	467-472
EUPHEMIA, wife of Anthemius. — Aelia Marcia Euphemia.	
OLYBRIUS. — Anicius Olybrius.	472
GLYCERIUS. — Glycerius.	473-474
JULIUS NEPOS. — Flavius Iulius Nepos.	474
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b) *Gothic Kings in Italy.*

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THEODAHATUS.	534-536
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MATASUNDA, sister of Athalaric.	540
THEODEBALD.	540-541
ERRARIC.	541
BADVILA.	541-552
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c) *Kings of the Longobards.*

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ARIBERT II.	701-712
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EUDOXIA, wife of Theodosius II.	d. 455
MARCIAN.	450-457
PULCHERIA, wife of Marcian.	d. 453
LEO I.	457-474
ÆLIA VERINA, wife of Leo I.	d. 484
LEO II., the younger.	474
ZENO (ISAURUS).	474-476
BASILISCUS, brother of Verina.	476-477
ZENONIDA, wife of Basiliscus.	477
MARCUS, son of Basiliscus.	476-477
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VITALIANUS, tyrant.	514
JUSTINUS I.	518-527
EUPHEMIA, wife of Justinus.	d. 523
JUSTINIANUS I, nephew of Justinus I.	527-566
JUSTINUS II., nephew of Justinianus I.	565-578
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ANASTASIA, wife of Tiberius II. Constantinus.	
MAURICIUS TIBERIUS.	582-602
CONSTANTINA, wife of Mauricius Tiberius.	
THEODOSIUS, son of Mauricius Tiberius.	
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HERACLIUS I.	610-641
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HERACLIUS II. CONSTANTINUS, son of Heraclius.	641
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CONSTANS II., surnamed <i>Constantinus</i> .	641-668
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ARTEMIUS ANASTASIUS II.	713-716

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LEO III. ISAURICUS.	717-741
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THEOPHILUS, son of Michael II.	829-842
MICHAEL III., son of Theophilus.	842-865
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THECLA, sister of Michael III.	
MICHAEL III. and BASIL I.	866-867
BASIL IUS I. THE MACEDONIAN.	867-886
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ALEXANDER, brother of Leo VI.	912-913
CONSTANTINUS X. PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Leo VI.	913-959
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BASIL II. & CONSTANTINUS XI. PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Romanus II.	976-1025
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ROMANUS II. ARGYRUS.	1028-1034
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MICHAEL V. CALAPHATES.	1041-1042
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CONSTANTINUS XII. MONOMACHUS.	1042-1055
THEODORA.	1055-1056
MICHAEL VI. STRATONICUS.	1056-1057
ISAAC I. COMNENUS.	1057-1059
COSTANTINUS XIII. DUCAS.	1059-1067
ROMANUS IV. DIOGENES.	1068-1070
EUDOXIA DELASSENA, mother of Constantine XIII.	1059-1071

MICHAEL VII. DUCA, son of Constantine XIII.	1071-1078
MARIA, wife of Michael VII.	
NICEPHORUS III. BOTANIATES.	1078-1081
ALEXIUS I. COMNENUS.	1081-1118
JOHANNES II. COMNENUS PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Alexius I.	1118-1144
MANUEL I. COMNENUS, son of Johannes II.	1143-1180
ALEXIUS II. COMNENUS, son of Emanuel I.	1180-1183
ANDRONICUS I. COMNENUS, nephew of Emanuel I.	1182-1185
ISAAC II. ANGELUS.	1185-1195
ALEXIUS III. ANGELUS COMNENUS, brother of Isaac II.	1195-1203
ISAAC II. & ALEXIUS IV.	1203-1204
NICHOLAS KANABÉ.	1204
ALEXIUS V. DUCA MOURZOUFLE.	1204
BALDWIN I. OF FLANDERS.	1204-1205
HENRY OF FLANDERS.	1205-1216
PETER OF COURTENAY.	1217-1219
ROBERT OF COURTENAY.	1219-1221
BALDWIN II. OF COURTENAY.	1228-1261
MICHAEL VIII. PALAEOLOGUS.	1261-1282
ANDRONICUS II. PALAEOLOGUS, called the Elder, son of MICHAEL III.	1282-1328
IRENE, wife of Andronicus II.	
MICHAEL IX. PALAEOLOGUS, son of Andronicus II.	1295-1320
ANDRONICUS III. PALAEOLOGUS younger, son of Michael IX.	1328-1341
JOHANNES V. PALAEOLOGUS, son of Andronicus III.	1341-1391
ANDRONICUS IV. PALAEOLOGUS, son of Johannes V.	1371-1373
EMANUEL II. PALAEOLOGUS, son of Johannes V.	1373-1425
JOHANNES PALAEOLOGUS.	
IRENE.	
JOHANNES VIII. PALAEOLOGUS PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Emanuel II.	1423-1448

NICEAN EMPIRE

THEODORUS I. DUCA LASCARIS.	1205-1222
JOHANNES III. VATACES DUCA LASCARIS.	1222-1225
THEODORUS III. VATACES LASCARIS, son of Johannes III.	1255-1259

THESSALONIAN EMPIRE

THEODORUS II. ANGELUS COMNENUS.	1223-1230
EMANUEL ANGELUS.	1230-1232
JOHANNES ANGELUS COMNENUS, son of Theodorus II.	1232-1234



EMPIRE OF TREBIZOND

ALEXIUS I. COMNENUS.	1204-1222
ANDRONICUS I. COMNENUS, surnamed <i>Gidon</i> .	1222-1233
JOHANNES I. COMNENUS, surnamed <i>Axouchos</i> .	1235-1238
EMANUEL I. COMNENUS, brother of Johannes I.	1238-1263
ANDRONICUS II. COMNENUS, son of Emanuel I.	1263-1266
GEORGIUS COMNENUS, brother of Andronicus II.	1266-1280
JOHANNES II. COMNENUS, son of Emanuel I.	1280-1297
ALEXIUS, son of Johannes II.	
THEODORA COMNENA, daughter of Emanuel I.	1285?
ALEXIUS II. COMNENUS, son of Johannes II.	1297-1330
ANDRONICUS III. COMNENUS, son of Alexius II.	1330-1333
EMANUEL II. COMNENUS.	1332-1333
BASIL COMNENUS.	1333-1340
IRENE, wife of Basil.	1340-1342
JOHANNES III. COMNENUS.	1342-1344
MICHAEL COMNENUS.	1344-1349
ALEXIUS III. COMNENUS, son of Basil.	1349-1390
EMANUEL III. COMNENUS, son of Alexius III.	1390-1417
ALEXIUS IV. COMNENUS, son of Emanuel III.	1417-1447
JOHANNES IV. COMNENUS, son of Alexius IV.	1447-1458
DAVID COMNENUS, brother of Johannes IV., usurper.	1458-1471

CHAPTER XLI

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF IMPERIAL NAMES, WITH APPROXIMATE  
PRICES OF COINS

326. I now add a list of the current prices of the Imperial coins, similar to that given for the Republican, and for the convenience of those who may use it, I have placed the names in alphabetical order.

Considering this is an elementary manual, I have thought it best to note only the prices of coins, passing over the medallions, because the collector who has reached the point of aspiring to possess these luxuries must necessarily be provided with Cohen's work in which he will find all the information needed, not only on the subject in general, but also concerning each specimen.

The general rules given concerning the coins of the Republic (chap. XXII), may also serve for those of the Empire, but to make the matter more clear I will add the following notes.

i. There are coins of very base fabric from the times of Gallienus to Diocletian which some (as Arneth in his catalogue of the Museum

at Vienna) classify as silver, whilst others (as Cohen) place them under the list of small brass. In the following list they are placed among the silver.

II. In regard to the bronze coins, as we are obliged to place the coins of all the periods under one column; for the sake of simplicity I have thought it best to keep to the old nomenclature of 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, and 3<sup>rd</sup> brass.

III. When coins exist belonging to one reign both with and without the head, I have followed the plan of citing those of the least value. Thus for example a gold coin of Julius Cæsar valued at 40 francs, a denarius of Cl. Macer valued at 400 francs, and an Ær. of Tiberius valued at 10 francs are to be understood as being without the head, for with the head these coins would be worth respectively 500, 1.500 and 150 francs.

IV. For the same reason in regard to certain heads which sometimes are represented alone upon the coins and at others are found on the Reverse with another head on the Obverse, in this list the coins of lower value are cited. For example a coin of Vaballathus is valued at 12 francs, which means that the head appears on the Reverse of a coin of Aurelian, but if it were found alone on the coin it would be worth 200 francs.

V. For the greater facility of search, some names are found in two places, that is to say both under the name and the prænomen, as for example Marcus Antoninus will be found in the letter M and also in the letter A, Manlia Scantilla under the letter M and also under the letter S, &c.

VI. When only Greek or Colonial Coins belong to any given reign, no prices are indicated, but only : gr. or col.

VII. All coins having a lower value than one franc are noted as common, signified by the letter C.

## APPROXIMATE LIST OF PRICES (IN FRANCS)

### OF THE IMPERIAL COINS

A	A.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Ælius Cesar . . . . .	200	12	12	8	50
Æmilianus . . . . .	2000	6	100	60	—
Agrippa . . . . .	2000	150	—	2	—
Agrippa Cæsar (son of Agrippa).	—	—	—	—	col.
Agrippina mother . . . . .	200	30	8	—	col.

	N.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Agrippina younger. . . . .	120	20	1000	—	col.
Albinus . . . . .	2500	10	30	15	—
Alexander Severus . . . . .	80	1	2	2	10
Alexander (tyrant) . . . . .	2500	1000	—	200	—
Alexander (son of Basil I) . . . . .	150	—	—	5	20
Alexius Comnenus . . . . .	30	75	—	5	3
Alexius III. Angelus Comnenus	—	100	—	8	3
Alexius V. Duca . . . . .	—	—	—	—	25
Alexius I. Comnenus (Emp. of Trebizond) . . . . .	—	—	—	30	25
Alexius II. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	15
Alexius III. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	—	—	10	6
Alexius IV. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	10	—	—	10
Allectus . . . . .	1500	—	—	—	10
Anastasia (wife of Tib. Const.)	—	—	—	10	—
Anastasius I . . . . .	18	8	5	3	1
Anastasius II. (Artemius) . . . . .	100	—	—	—	—
Andronicus I. Comnenus . . . . .	?	50	—	6	5
Andronicus II. Palaeologus . . . . .	40	—	—	10	—
Andronicus III. Palaeologus . . . . .	—	30	—	10	—
Andronicus IV. Palaeologus . . . . .	200	50	—	25	15
Annia Faustina . . . . .	—	2000	1000	col.	col.
Annius Verus . . . . .	—	—	1500	—	—
Anthemius . . . . .	15	200	—	—	50
Antyllus (son of M. Antonius). . . . .	2000	—	—	—	—
Antinous . . . . .	—	gr.	gr.	gr.	gr.
Antonia (wife of Ner. Drusus). . . . .	150	60	—	4	—
Antonia (daughter of Claudius). . . . .	—	gr.	—	col.	—
Antoninus Pius. . . . .	40	2	4	2	5
Antoninus (Uranus, tyrant) . . . . .	2000	—	gr.	gr.	—
Antonius (Marcus). . . . .	200	2	100	20	20
Antonius (Marcus, son of M. Antonius). . . . .	2000	—	—	—	—
Antonius (Caius, brother of M. Antonius). . . . .	—	300	—	—	—
Antonius (Lucius, son of M. Antonius). . . . .	2000	40	—	—	—
Aquila Severa . . . . .	?	20	120	30	—
Arcadius . . . . .	18	8	100	c	c
Ariadne . . . . .	1500	—	—	—	—
Artavasdes . . . . .	200	—	—	—	—
Athalaric (King of the Goths). . . . .	—	5	—	4	10
Athenodorus. . . . .	—	—	—	gr.	—

	A.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Attalus (Priscus) . . . . .	200	100	—	—	40
Augustus Octavius . . . . .	50	2	20	2	3
Avitus . . . . .	150	250	—	—	05
Aurelius (Marcus) . . . . .	40	2	4	2	—
Aurelianus . . . . .	120	c	100	5	2
<b>B</b>					
Baduela (King of the Goths). . . . .	—	100	—	30	4
Balbinus . . . . .	?	10	12	70	—
Basilius I. Macedon . . . . .	30	—	—	6	10
Basilius II. . . . .	40	25	—	—	50
Basilius Comnenus (Emp. of Trebizond) . . . . .	—	10	—	—	5
Basiliscus . . . . .	60	—	—	?	—
Bonosus (?) (tyrant) . . . . .	—	?	—	—	—
Britannicus . . . . .	—	—	2500	gr.	gr.
Brutus . . . . .	2500	350	—	—	—
<b>C</b>					
Caius Antonius . . . . .	—	300	—	—	—
Caius Cesar . . . . .	2500	30	—	col.	gr.
Caligula . . . . .	200	12	8	2	1
Caracalla . . . . .	150	1	8	3	—
Carausius . . . . .	2500	250	—	—	10
Carinus . . . . .	150	c	120	60	10
Carus . . . . .	150	c	120	100	10
Cassius . . . . .	300	4	—	—	—
Caesar (Julius) . . . . .	40	10	8	3	—
Caesar (Caius) . . . . .	2500	30	—	col.	gr.
Caesar (Lucius) . . . . .	—	—	—	col.	gr.
Caesonia (wife of Caligula) . . . . .	—	—	—	col.	col.
Clara (Didia) . . . . .	1200	300	50	300	—
Claudia (daugh. of Nero) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	col.
Claudius I. . . . .	45	10	4	2	1
Claudius II. Gothicus . . . . .	800	c	150	60	3
Cleopatra (Queen of Egypt) . . . . .	—	40	gr.	gr.	—
Clodius Macer . . . . .	—	400	—	—	—
Commodus . . . . .	130	2	4	2	10
Cornelia Supera . . . . .	—	400	—	—	—
Constans I. . . . .	40	25	—	c	c

	N.	A.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Constans II. . . . .	25	10	—	2	2
Constans (tyrant) . . . . .	—	250	—	—	—
Constantina (wife of Mauritius)	—	—	—	10	10
Constantinus I. the Great . . . . .	50	40	—	C	C
Constantinus II. . . . .	180	60	150	—	C
Constantinus III. (tyrant) . . . . .	60	20	—	—	50
Constantinus IV. Pogonatus . . . . .	25	—	10	3	I
Constantinus V. Copronymus . . . . .	30	40	—	15	—
Constantinus VI. . . . .	200	100	—	—	30
Constantinus VII. . . . .	50	50	—	2	3
Constantinus VIII. . . . .	60	—	10	—	—
Constantinus IX. . . . .	30	—	—	—	10
Constantinus X. Porphyrogeni- tus . . . . .	200	—	—	3	—
Constantinus XI. . . . .	30	50	—	10	—
Constantinus XII. Monomachus.	35	100	—	—	—
Constantinus XIII. Ducas. . . . .	35	150	5	—	—
Constantia (wife of Licinius) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	600
Constantius I. Chlorus . . . . .	120	10	200	C	C
Constantius II. . . . .	25	3	30	C	C
Constantius Gallus . . . . .	150	35	—	C	C
Constantius III. . . . .	400	250	—	—	—
Crispina (wife of Commodus) . . . . .	500	2	6	3	—
Crispus . . . . .	300	—	—	—	C
Christophorus . . . . .	300	50	—	—	—

D

David Comnenus (Emp. of Treb- izond). . . . .	—	25	—	—	—
Decentius . . . . .	300	250	6	C	3
Decius (Trajanus) . . . . .	150	I	2	2	I
Delmatius . . . . .	1500	400	—	—	4
Diadumenianus. . . . .	2500	15	80	15	—
Didia Clara . . . . .	1200	300	50	300	—
Didius Julianus. . . . .	800	100	30	80	—
Diocletianus. . . . .	80	8	100	C	C
Domitilla (wife of Vespasianus)	1500	400	150	—	—
Domitilla (daughter (?) of Ves- pasianus) . . . . .	—	—	15	—	—
Domitia (wife of Domitianus). . . . .	400	100	1500	400	25
Domitianus . . . . .	40	2	4	2	I

	N.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Domitianus (tyrant) . . . . .	—	—	—	gr.	—
Domitius Domitianus . . . . .	—	—	—	100	—
Domna (Julia) . . . . .	200	1	8	3	—
Dryantilla (wife of Regalianus)	—	500	—	—	—
Drusilla (sister of Caligula) . .	—	—	—	col.	gr.
Drusus . . . . .	—	250	10	3	col.
Drusus (Nero) . . . . .	80	30	10	—	—
<b>E</b>					
Elagabalus . . . . .	150	1	10	3	—
Etruscilla . . . . .	300	1	3	2	—
Eudoxia (of Arcadius) . . . . .	150	—	—	—	5
Eudoxia (of Heraclius) . . . . .	—	20	—	—	—
Eudoxia (of Basilius I) . . . . .	800	—	—	—	—
Eudoxia (of Const. Duca) . . . .	100	—	100	5	—
Eudoxia (Ælia) (of Theodosius II)	45	80	—	—	10
Eudoxia (Licinia) (of Valentinianus III)	1000	—	—	—	—
Euphemia (of Anthemius) . . . .	1000	400	—	—	—
Euphemia (of Justinus I) . . . .	—	—	—	—	60
Eugenius (tyrant) . . . . .	80	20	—	—	40
<b>F</b>					
Fausta . . . . .	800	80	—	—	2
Faustina sen. . . . .	45	2	4	2	—
Faustina jun. . . . .	40	2	3	2	—
Faustina (Annia) . . . . .	—	2000	1000	col.	col.
Flaccilla (wife of Theodosius I)	300	300	—	6	8
Florianus . . . . .	2000	1	120	50	10
<b>G</b>					
Galba . . . . .	100	5	6	2	—
Galeria Valeria . . . . .	1000	—	—	8	—
Galerius Antoninus . . . . .	—	—	gr.	gr.	—
Galerius Maximianus . . . . .	120	10	200	c	c
Gallienus . . . . .	100	c	6	4	—
Gallus (Trebonianus) . . . . .	400	1	3	2	—
Gelamirus (King of the Vandals)	—	150	—	—	25

	A.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Germanicus . . . . .	200	25	1500	3	—
Geta . . . . .	400	1	15	5	—
Glycerius . . . . .	200	250	—	—	80
Gordianus Africanus I . . . . .	3000	120	70	—	—
Gordianus Africanus II . . . . .	—	120	70	—	—
Gordianus III (Pius) . . . . .	80	1	2	3	—
Gratianus . . . . .	20	4	80	C	C
Guntamund (King of the Vandals) . . . . .	—	100	—	—	—

H

Hadrianus . . . . .	40	2	4	2	2
Hannibalianus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	40
Helena (wife of Const. Chlorus) . . . . .	1000	—	—	—	2
Helena (wife of Julianus II) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	10
Heracleonas . . . . .	20	15	—	3	2
Heraclius I . . . . .	18	5	—	2	1
Heraclius II. Constantinus . . . . .	18	20	—	2	2
Herennius Etruscus . . . . .	700	1	15	8	—
Herraric (King of the Goths) . . . . .	—	30	—	—	40
Hilderic (King of the Vandals) . . . . .	—	100	—	—	20
Honorina (sister of Valentinianus III) . . . . .	300	—	—	—	—
Honorius . . . . .	20	4	—	C	C
Hostilianus . . . . .	700	1	15	8	—
Huneric (King of the Vandals) . . . . .	—	150	—	—	—

I

Iohannes (tyrant) . . . . .	120	200	—	—	50
Iohannes I. Zimisces . . . . .	30	25	2	2	30
Iohannes II. Comnenus . . . . .	25	80	—	5	5
Iohannes III. Ducas Vatatses (Emp. of Nicea) . . . . .	60	80	75	5	—
Iohannes IV. Lascari . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Iohannes V. Palaeologus . . . . .	—	—	—	40	—
Iohannes VI. Cantacuzenus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—
Iohannes VII. Palaeologus . . . . .	—	—	—	—	100
Iohannes VIII. Palaeologus . . . . .	—	75	—	50	—
Iohannes Angelus Comnenus (Emp. of Thessalonica) . . . . .	60	—	50	—	10

	<i>A.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>
Iohannes I. Comnenus (Emp. of Trebizond) . . . . .	—	10	—	15	—
Iohannes II. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	6	—	10	—
Iohannes III. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	6	—	10	6
Iohannes IV. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	5	—	—	10
Irene (wife of Constantinus VI) . . . . .	200	150	—	—	50
Irene (wife of Andronicus II) . . . . .	—	—	—	100	—
Isaac I. Comnenus . . . . .	40	—	—	—	—
Isaac II. The Angel. . . . .	35	50	—	10	2
Isaac Ducas. Comnenus (ruler of Cyprus) . . . . .	—	—	—	100	—

**J**

Jovianus . . . . .	80	6	8	—	c
Jovinus . . . . .	200	20	—	—	—
Julia (daughter of Augustus) . . . . .	—	150	—	—	—
Julia (sister of Caligula) . . . . .	—	—	—	col.	gr.
Julia (daughter of Titus) . . . . .	1500	30	15	8	—
Julia Domna . . . . .	200	1	8	3	—
Julia Mammea . . . . .	1500	1	3	2	—
Julia Maesa . . . . .	1500	1	6	3	—
Julia Soæmias . . . . .	1500	2	20	5	—
Julianus I (Didius) . . . . .	800	100	30	80	—
Julianus (tyrant) . . . . .	700	—	—	—	150
Julianus II . . . . .	40	3	2	40	c
Justinianus I . . . . .	18	6	5	2	1
Justinianus II . . . . .	20	150	—	3	3
Justinus I . . . . .	18	5	2	2	2
Justinus II . . . . .	20	50	60	10	5
Jotapianus . . . . .	—	1000	—	—	—

**L**

Lælianus (tyrant) . . . . .	1500	15	—	—	—
Leo I . . . . .	18	12	—	20	6
Leo II. the younger . . . . .	60	—	—	—	—
Leo III. Isauricanus . . . . .	30	50	—	20	3
Leo IV Chazarus . . . . .	60	50	—	5	5
Leo V Armenianus . . . . .	50	50	—	2	3
Leo VI . . . . .	200	50	—	3	—
Leontia (wife of Phocas) . . . . .	—	—	—	4	6



	A.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Leontius I . . . . .	350	—	—	—	—
Leontius II . . . . .	?	—	—	—	—
Lepidus . . . . .	2000	40	—	—	—
Libius Severus . . . . .	20	25	—	—	50
Licinius (father). . . . .	150	3	300	c	c
Licinius (son) . . . . .	300	—	—	c	c
Livia (wife of Augustus) . . . . .	—	—	15	6	—
Lucilla (wife of Ælius). . . . .	—	—	gr.	—	—
Lucilla (wife of Verus). . . . .	100	2	5	3	10
Lucius Antonius . . . . .	2000	40	—	—	—
Lucius Caesar . . . . .	—	—	—	col.	gr.
Lucius Verus . . . . .	45	2	5	2	—

M

Macer (Clodius). . . . .	—	400	—	—	—
Macrianus (tyrant) . . . . .	2000	30	—	—	—
Macrinus . . . . .	500	8	30	12	25
Maesa Julia . . . . .	1000	1	6	3	—
Majorianus . . . . .	30	100	—	—	—
Magna Urbica . . . . .	700	10	—	—	2
Magnentius . . . . .	35	50	6	c	c
Magnus Maximus . . . . .	30	10	—	c	—
Mammæa (Julia) . . . . .	1500	1	3	2	—
Manlia Scantilla . . . . .	1000	300	50	200	2
Manuel I. Comnenus . . . . .	25	50	5	5	—
Manuel II. Palaeologus. . . . .	250	25	—	—	—
Manuel The Angel (Emp. of Trebizond) . . . . .	150	—	—	30	—
Manuel I. Comnenus (id.). . . . .	—	6	—	15	15
Manuel II. Comnenus (id.). . . . .	—	—	—	—	10
Manuel III. Comnenus (id.) . . . . .	—	10	—	—	—
Mahomet II. . . . .	—	—	500	400	—
Marciana. . . . .	300	100	350	—	6.
Marcianus . . . . .	25	—	—	—	—
Marcus (with Basiliscus) . . . . .	10	—	—	—	20
Marcus Antonius . . . . .	200	2	100	20	—
Marcus Antonius filius. . . . .	2000	—	—	—	—
Marcus Aurelius. . . . .	400	2	4	2	—
Maria (of Michael VII). . . . .	150	40	—	—	—
Mariniana . . . . .	1500	8	30	20	—
Marinus (tyrant) . . . . .	—	—	—	gr.	—

	A.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
Marius (tyrant).	1500	10	—	—	—
Martina (wife of Heraclius I.).	—	—	—	25	200
Martinianus (tyrant)	—	—	—	—	C
Maxentius	500	200	—	C	C
Maximianus Herculeus.	80	8	100	C	C
Maximianus (Galerius).	120	10	200	C	—
Maximianus (tyrant)	—	1000	—	—	—
Maximinus I.	1000	1	3	2	C
Maximinus II Daza.	200	10	250	C	—
Maximus	?	20	5	5	C
Maximus (Magnus).	30	10	—	C	—
Maximus (tyrant)	—	300	—	—	—
Matasunda	—	20	—	—	—
Matidia	250	100	300	—	I
Mauritius Tiberius.	18	50	2	1	—
Messalina (Valeria).	—	—	gr.	col.	gr.
Messalina (Statilia).	—	—	—	—	gr.
Michael I Rhangabe.	200	—	—	15	—
Michael II Balbus	40	50	6	3	2
Michael III Ubriaconus.	52	100	—	—	5
Michael IV. Paphlagonicus.	150	—	—	—	—
Michael VI. Stratoticus.	100	—	—	—	—
Michael VII. Ducas.	25	80	—	10	—
Michael VIII. Palaeologus.	40	—	—	15	—
Michael IX. Palaeologus	40	30	—	10	—
Michael Comnenus (Emp. of Trebizond)	—	—	—	8	8

N

Nepos (Julius)	40	200	—	—	50
Nepotianus (tyrant).	2500	—	4	120	—
Nero.	40	3	—	2	1
Nero Drusus	—	—	6	6	—
Nerva	80	2	—	2	2
Nicephorus (f. of Artavasde).	400	—	—	—	—
Nicephorus I. Logothetus.	100	—	—	6	25
Nicephorus II. Phocas.	50	50	—	15	—
Nicephorus III. Botaniates	50	75	—	5	—
Nicephorus Melissene	—	400	—	—	—
Nigrinianus.	2500	—	—	—	50
Numerianus.	200	C	150	100	10

	N.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
<b>O</b>					
Octavia (wife of M. Ant.) . . . . .	2500	—	100	50	40
Octavia (wife of Nero). . . . .	—	—	—	col.	gr.
Odoacer (King of the Goths). . . . .	—	200	—	—	—
Olybrius. . . . .	250	300	—	—	—
Orbiana (wife of Sev. Alex.) . . . . .	2000	20	40	15	—
Otacilla (wife of Philip, sen.). . . . .	500	1	2	3	—
Otho. . . . .	250	12	col.	col.	—

	N.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
<b>P</b>					
Pacatianus (tyrant). . . . .	—	500	—	—	—
Paula (Julia) . . . . .	1500	6	120	20	—
Paulina . . . . .	—	50	30	—	—
Pertinax . . . . .	300	50	200	80	—
Pescennius . . . . .	3000	200	—	—	—
Petronius Maximus. . . . .	400	—	—	—	—
Philipicus Bardanes. . . . .	200	—	—	100	—
Philippus (father) . . . . .	400	1	2	3	—
Philippus (son). . . . .	500	1	2	3	—
Phocas . . . . .	18	10	—	3	2
Placidia (Galla). . . . .	100	200	—	—	50
Plautiana . . . . .	—	—	—	gr.	—
Plautilla . . . . .	1000	4	1200	50	—
Plotina . . . . .	250	100	300	—	—
Pompeius (Cneus) father . . . . .	—	15	5	—	—
Pompeius (Sextus) . . . . .	600	12	—	—	—
Poppæa . . . . .	—	gr.	—	gr.	gr.
Postumus . . . . .	200	c	4	3	—
Probus . . . . .	120	c	100	40	10
Procopius (tyrant) . . . . .	1500	150	200	100	30
Pulcheria (of Marcianus) . . . . .	100	150	—	—	20
Pupienus . . . . .	3000	10	12	70	—

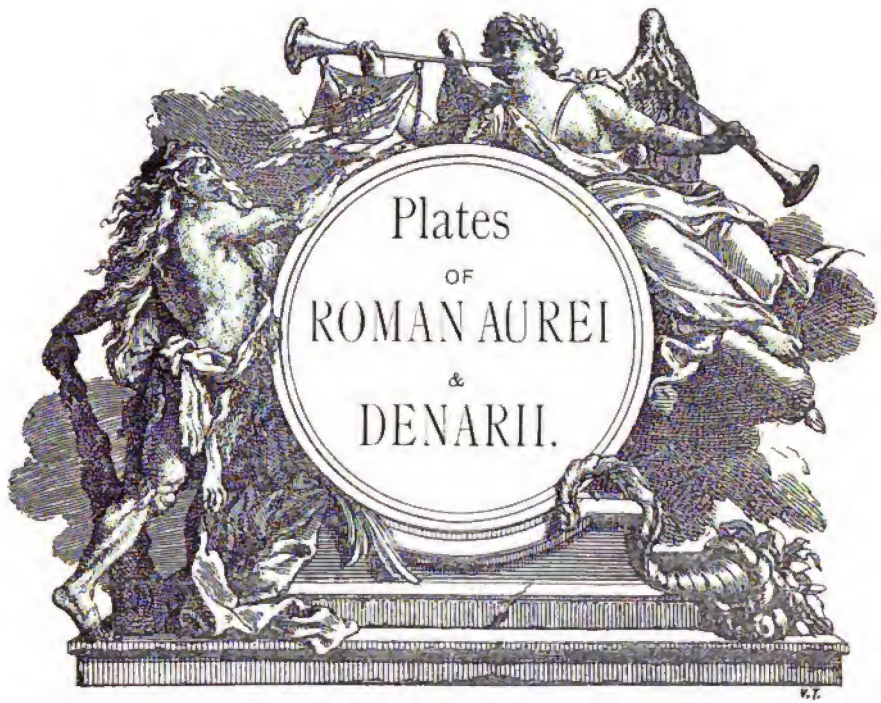
	N.	R.	Æ.	Æ.	Æ.
<b>Q</b>					
Quietus (tyrant) . . . . .	?	30	—	200	—
Quintillus . . . . .	?	c	—	—	—

	<i>N.</i>	<i>AR.</i>	<i>Æs.</i>	<i>Æs.</i>	<i>Æs.</i>
<b>R</b>					
Regalianus (tyrant). . . . .	—	600	—	—	—
Romanus I. Lacapenus. . . . .	25	50	—	10	5
Romanus II. . . . .	25	25	—	5	10
Romanus III. Argyrus. . . . .	25	—	—	—	—
Romanus IV. Diogenes. . . . .	300	100	100	10	—
Romulus Augustulus . . . . .	250	300	—	—	80
Romulus (son of Maxentius). . . . .	—	—	—	10	5
<b>S</b>					
Sabina . . . . .	120	3	10	5	—
Salonina. . . . .	800	c	12	6	—
Saloninus . . . . .	800	c	50	15	—
Saturninus (tyrant). . . . .	3000	—	—	—	—
Scantilla (Manlia) . . . . .	1000	300	50	200	—
Sebastianus (tyrant). . . . .	—	600	—	—	—
Sëverina. . . . .	1500	c	—	3	2
#Severus Alexander . . . . .	80	1	2	2	10
Severus (Septimius) . . . . .	150	1	8	3	—
Severus II . . . . .	300	—	—	2	10
Severus III . . . . .	20	25	—	—	50
Soæmias (Julia) . . . . .	1500	2	20	5	—
Sophia (wife of Justinus II) . . . . .	—	100	—	3	2
Statilia Messalina . . . . .	?	—	—	—	gr.
Stauracius . . . . .	80	—	—	12	—
Stephanus . . . . .	—	60	—	—	40
Supera (Cornelia) . . . . .	—	400	—	—	—
<b>T</b>					
Tacitus . . . . .	150	c	150	50	10
Theia (King of the Goths) . . . . .	—	50	—	—	—
Thecla (sister of Michael III) . . . . .	800	200	—	—	—
Theodahatus (King of the Goths) . . . . .	—	15	—	10	5
Theodebaldus (King of the Goths) . . . . .	—	150	—	—	—
Theodora (d. of Const. Chlorus) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	2
Theodora Despuna. . . . .	300	—	—	—	—
Theodora (daughter of Constant. XI) . . . . .	150	—	—	—	—

	N.	Æ.	Æ¹.	Æ².	Æ³.
Theodora Comnena (Emp. of Trebizond) . . . . .	—	40	—	—	—
Theodoric (King of the Goths) .	100	3	—	—	25
Theodorus I. Lazcaris (Emp. of Nicea) .	100	—	—	—	—
Theodorus II. the Angel (Comnenus)	—	—	—	50	—
Theodorus III. Vataces Lascaris (Emp. of Nicea) . . . . .	100	75	50	20	—
Theodosius I . . . . .	20	3	100	c	c
Theodosius II . . . . .	20	100	—	—	5
Theodosius (son of Mauritius) .	—	50	—	—	—
Theodosius III . . . . .	100	—	—	—	—
Theophanos . . . . .	—	—	—	200	—
Theophilactus . . . . .	500	100	—	30	—
Theophylactus . . . . .	15	100	—	3	—
Tetricus (father) . . . . .	700	c	—	100	—
Tetricus (son) . . . . .	1000	c	—	—	—
Tiberius I . . . . .	40	2	2	2	2
Tiberius II. Constantinus . . .	30	50	4	2	1
Tiberius III. . . . .	30	50	10	3	1
Tiberius IV. . . . .	100	100	—	15	20
Tiberius V Abismarus . . . . .	35	50	—	5	—
Titiana (wife of Pertinax) . . .	—	—	4	gr.	—
Titus . . . . .	45	2	4	2	2
Trajanus . . . . .	45	2	—	2	2
Trajanus (father) . . . . .	300	—	—	—	—
Trajanus Decius . . . . .	150	1	2	2	1
Tranquillina . . . . .	—	800	2000	400	—
Thrasamund (King of the Vandals) . . . . .	—	80	—	—	—
Trebonianus Gallus . . . . .	400	1	3	2	—
<b>U</b>					
Uranius Antoninus (tyrant) . . .	2000	—	—	—	—
Urbica (Magnia) . . . . .	700	10	—	—	—
<b>V</b>					
Vaballathus (Pr. of Palmyra) . .	—	12	—	—	—
Valens (tyrant) . . . . .	—	—	—	—	600
Valens . . . . .	20	3	80	60	c

	<i>A.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>	<i>Æ.</i>
Valentinianus I. . . . .	20	6	40	80	c
Valentinianus II. . . . .	20	4	100	c	c
Valentinianus III . . . . .	25	20	—	—	30
Valeria (Galeria) . . . . .	1000	—	—	8	—
Valeria Messalina . . . . .	—	—	gr.	col.	gr.
Valerianus (father). . . . .	350	c	4	3	—
Valerianus (son) . . . . .	800	2	—	—	—
Verina . . . . .	600	—	—	80	—
Verus (Lucius). . . . .	45	2	5	2	—
Vespasianus. . . . .	45	2	4	2	2
Vespasianus (younger). . . . .	—	—	—	—	gr.
Vetranion . . . . .	1500	300	—	25	40
Victor (tyrant). . . . .	1000	15	—	—	6
Victorinus (tyrant). . . . .	600	c	—	—	—
Vitellius. . . . .	120	3	80	15	—
Vitellius (Lucius) . . . . .	1500	300	—	—	—
Vitiges (King of the Goths) . . . . .	—	25	—	—	2
Volusianus . . . . .	400	1	4	3	—
<b>Z</b>					
Zeno. . . . .	18	10	—	50	20
Zenobia (Queen of Palmyra) . . . . .	—	800	—	—	—
Zoe (wife of Leo VI) . . . . .	200	—	—	3	—

THE END



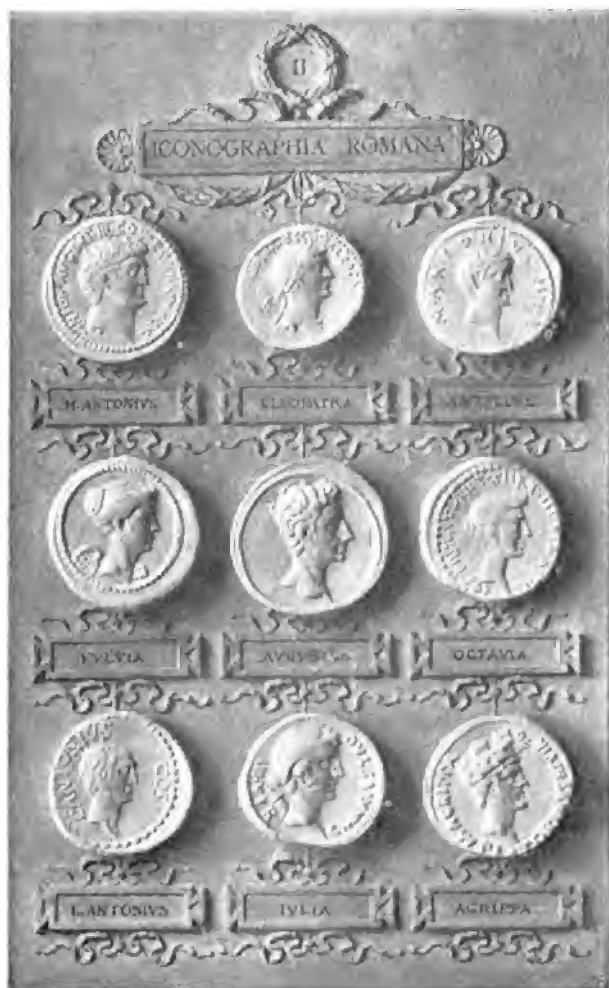
Plates  
OF  
ROMAN AUREI  
&  
DENARIJ.













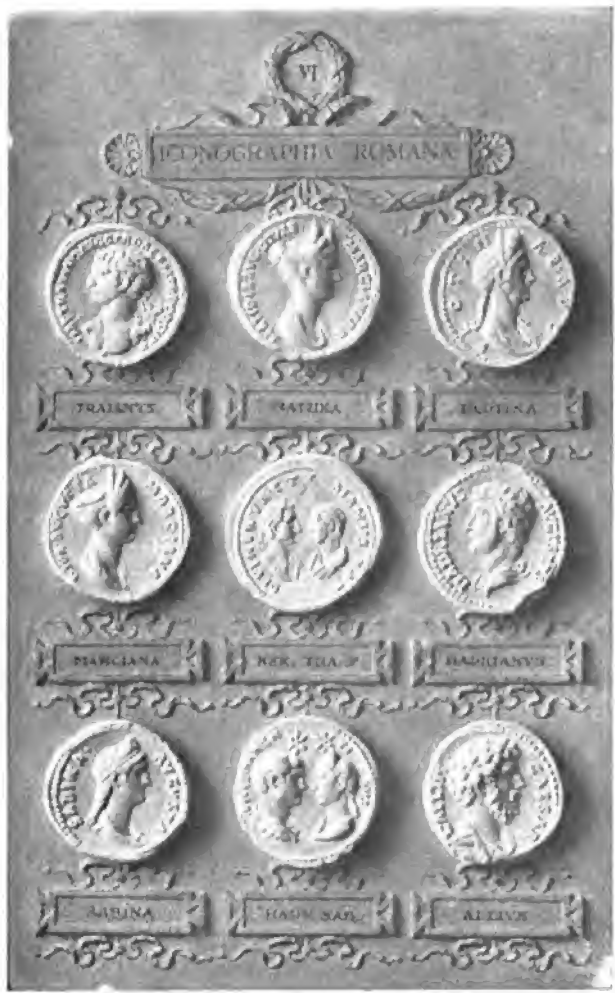
































XI

ICONOGRAPHIA ROMANA



MAXIMINVS

PAVLINA

MAXIMVS



GORDIANVS

GORDIANVS

GORDIANVS



GORDIANVS

GORDIANVS

GORDIANVS



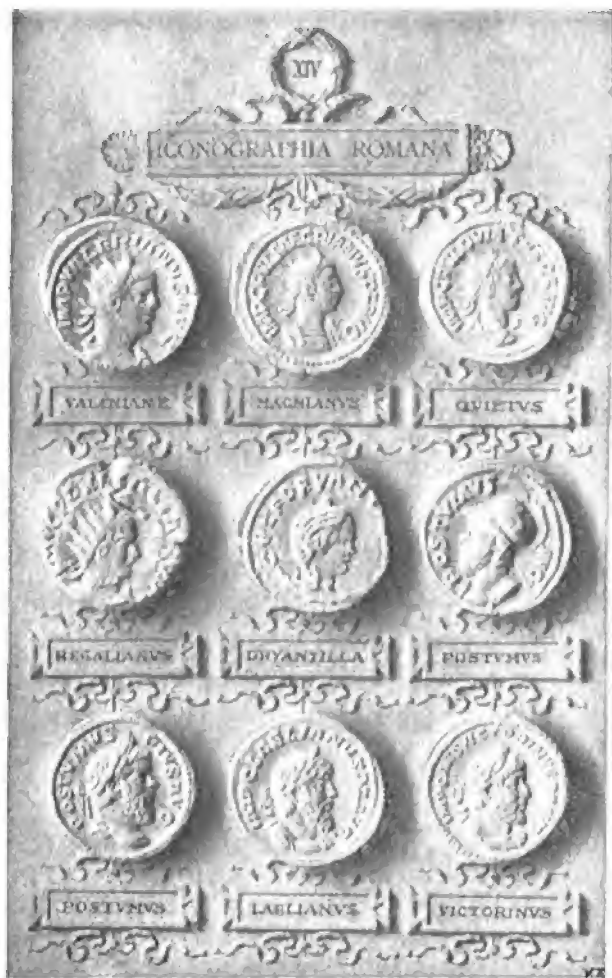
















ICONOGRAPHIA ROMANA



NERVA



TRAIANVS P.



TRAIANVS R.



CLAVDIVS II.



QVINTILLVS



AVRELIANVS



SEVERINA



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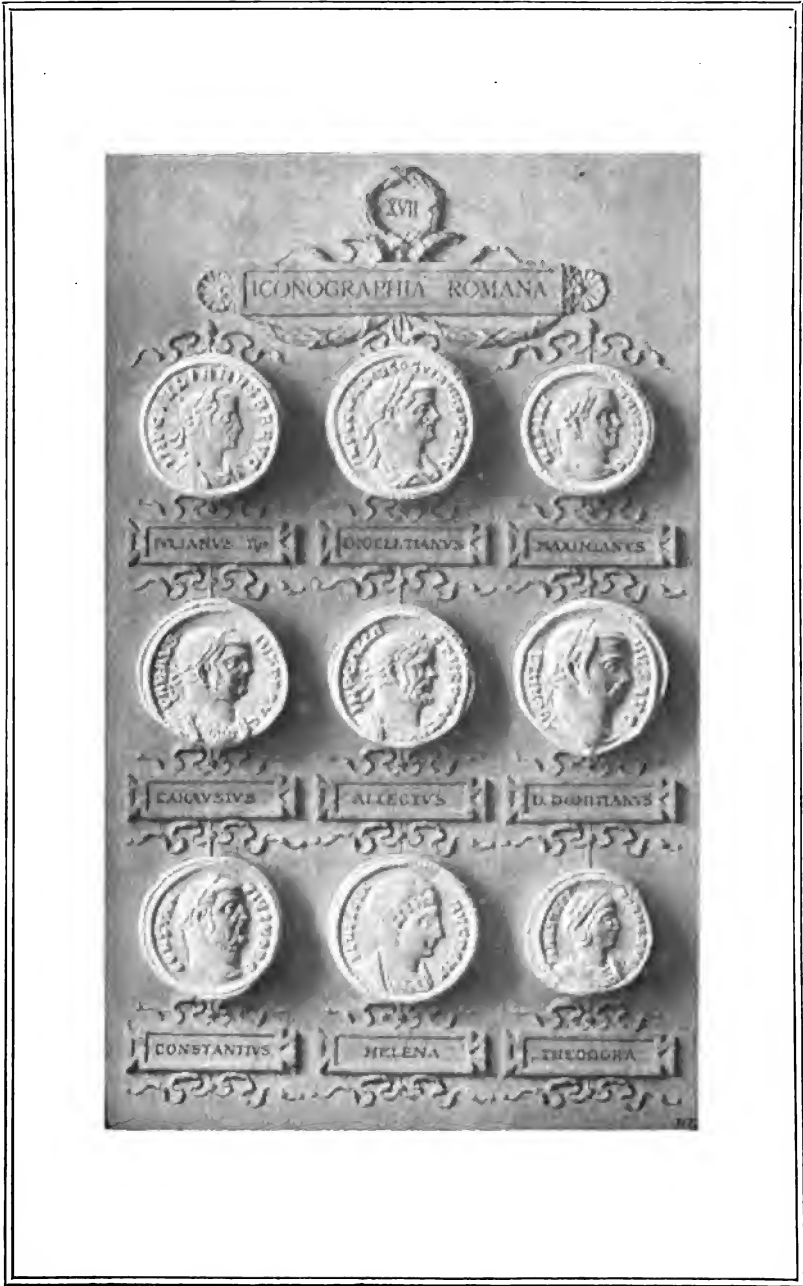


VABALATHVS







































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MARCIANVS



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LEO



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ZENO



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ANASTASIVS



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