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St. John's College, Cambridge



NUMISMATA HELLENICA:

A

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS.

With appendix Suppl<sup>t</sup> out of print -  
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~~HN 217~~  
~~1856~~

NUMISMATA HELLENICA:

A

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS,

COLLECTED BY

WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S.

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE;

WITH

NOTES, A MAP, AND INDEX.

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LONDON:  
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1856.



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TO MY WIFE,

ELIZABETH WRAY *NÉE* WILKINS,

TO WHOSE ZEAL AND PERSEVERANCE I AM MAINLY INDEBTED FOR

THE COMPLETION OF THE PRESENT CATALOGUE,

AND WHOSE SKILL

IN THE MOST DELICATE PROCESSES OF ELECTROTYPE,

HAS ENRICHED THE COLLECTION

WITH BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX HUNDRED COPIES OF THE RAREST COINS,

THIS WORK

IS JUSTLY, GRATEFULLY, AFFECTIONATELY,

INSCRIBED.



## P R E F A C E.

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THE geographical knowledge which, in late years, has been acquired of the countries occupied by the civilized nations of antiquity, together with the monumental discoveries which have simultaneously been made in them, has opened to the present generation a view of ancient history, much more correct and comprehensive than the learned of the last century had the means of giving to the public ; these sources of historical truth are far from being exhausted.

Of Egypt and Assyria we know scarcely any thing, but from their monuments. The kingdom of the Pharaohs was not open to the historical researches of the Greeks until after it had been subdued by the Babylonians and Persians ; in the time of the Ptolemies, nothing of its history was left but its monuments, and two or three conflicting catalogues of royal names, with a single date resting on a scientific basis. In Assyria, the Old Testament alone can be relied on for the interpretation of the monuments. Nor have geographical knowledge and monumental evidence been less useful in enlarging, correcting, and improving the history of Greece ; not so much in its annals, as in the far more important and instructive part of the history of a great nation ; its manners and institutions ; its proficiency in art and science ; and particularly in proving the vast extent of the influence of those qualities, which rendered the Greeks superior to every other ancient race. So great, however, has been the destruction of Greek literature by triumphant barbarism, ignorance, and bigotry, that of the immense number of Greek writings, anciently collected in the libraries of Egypt, Greece, and Italy, those which have been saved of a date cotemporary, or nearly cotemporary with the events related, is extremely small ; the remainder requiring the severest criticism to separate the trustworthy parts from the fabulous or doubtful, and all, without exception, standing in need of the light afforded by geography and the monuments. It is by no means surprising, therefore, that when the hydrographical outline of the ancient countries was very partially known ; when the interior was almost a blank in the map ; when scarcely any of the ancient sites of celebrated cities had been explored ; the most diligent study of the printed authorities, produced little more than a

history of Athens, with a common opinion, that the glory of Greece was of short duration. We may admit, perhaps, without any injustice to the Greeks, that, excepting the two Persian wars, there is little in their annals more edifying than in mediæval, or modern history. But the real glory of Greece is to be measured by the extent and duration of its language. A collection of coins is alone sufficient to show, that the customs or institutions, which were at once the cause and consequence of Greek civilization, lasted for more than a thousand years, and extended from Spain to India; proving, at the same time, that the Greeks never lost that innate habit of their race, which is the foundation of all national freedom; namely, the system of separate communities, each managing its own internal concerns, whether as an independent state, or as member of a federation under a dominant republic; or as forming part of the dominions of a Macedonian king, or of a Roman emperor. Nor have the Greeks lost the benefit of this ancient system, even under the Turkish yoke.

Had the erudite Germans, of the last century, possessed our present information on the geography and monuments of Greece, some of their most extravagant theories would probably never have been promulgated, or, at least, would never have been adopted (and in one instance exceeded) by the generally more rational learned of England. It seems hardly possible for any impartial reader of the *Iliad*, who is not seeking for arguments in favour of a preconceived theory; who visits the scenes of the poem; and who, when making himself acquainted with the *Dramatis Personæ* in the second book, identifies the sites of their cities, and thus finds the accuracy of Homer confirmed by existing evidence,—to believe that no such city as Troy ever existed, and that the Trojan war is a mere poetic invention; this, too, in defiance of the traditions of all antiquity, and the belief of intelligent historians, who lived more than two thousand years nearer the event than ourselves. The *Iliad* differs not from any other poetical history or historical romance, unless it be in the great length of time which appears to have elapsed between the events and the poem; but which time was employed by an intelligent people in improving and perfecting their language and poetry, in committing by the latter past occurrences to memory, and the principal subjects of which, therefore, could not have been any other than religious and historical.

As there exists hardly a Greek coin which does not bear the impress of the national genius, either in design or execution, and more frequently in both; as duplicates, in the strict sense of the word, seldom occur; and as ancient money still continues to be found abundantly in the countries which were occupied by the Greeks, there are no conceivable bounds to a collection of Hellenic coins. Mionnet, in his elaborate work, has described those of about 300 kings, and of more than 1000 Greek cities, of some of which there are hundreds of varieties. In forming the present very limited collection, the chief

object has been to make these monuments of ancient Greece as conducive as possible to the illustration of its geography, art, mythology, and history. With this view, it embraces, as far as I have found practicable, the productions of all the countries over which the monetary art of Greece extended, and of every age, from the earliest extant specimens, to the reign of Gallienus, a space of 800 years. A design so extensive in its aim, could never have been attempted without the aid of Electrotype, which enables the collector, when aided by the liberality of the guardians of royal or national museums, or by the kindness of private individuals, to obtain perfect copies of the rarest specimens, and to render them as useful to art and literature as the originals themselves.

In the course of this undertaking, I have constantly derived every possible assistance from Mr. Thomas Burgon, of the British Museum, whose unrivalled knowledge and experience in Greek Numismatics, will, it is hoped, be employed in reducing into order the treasures of our medal-room, for these can never be made adequately useful to art and literature without arrangement and a catalogue; the latter being the more necessary, as coins are beyond all comparison the most numerous of Greek monuments. Augmented as our National Collection has been by the bequest of Mr. Payne Knight, by the purchase of the Burgon Collection, and by similar acquisitions on the dispersion of the Devonshire, Thomas, and Pembroke cabinets, it now rivals most of those on the Continent. With the addition of the Hunterian at Glasgow, which the Trustees of the British Museum have now, at the end of eighty or ninety years, once more the opportunity of acquiring, with the assistance of Government, it would be the richest in Europe.

W. M. L.

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### DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

The Monograms of the Kings and Dynasts to follow that Division of the Work; those of Asiatic Greece to be at the End of that Division; the Third Plate, which contains the Monograms of European and Insular Greece, to be before the Index; the Map after the Index.

# KINGS AND DYNASTS OF EUROPE.

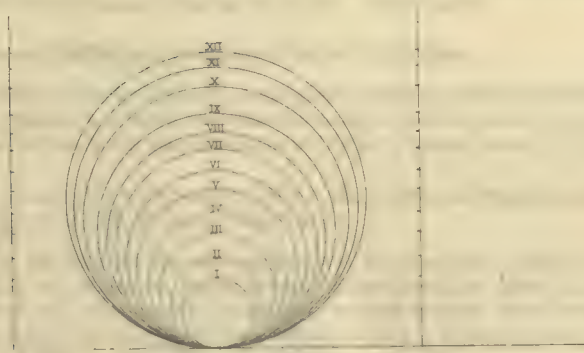
## KINGS OF MACEDONIA.

### ALEXANDRUS I.

*Son of Amyntas I., began to reign about 500 B.C.*

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.
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SCALE OF SIZES



### ARCHELAUS,

*who began to reign 413 B.C.*

Æ	6	192.8	Horseman to <i>r.</i> wearing chlamys and causia, in left hand two spears, horse walking; all in linear circle. <i>R.</i> Fore-half of a goat couchant to <i>r.</i> , head turned to <i>l.</i> , in linear square.
Æ	6	153.3	Another similar; within the square, APXE(Λ)AO.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The half-goat with reverted head in the act of lying down, alludes to the mythus of Caranus, founder of the Macedonian kingdom, who, in conformity with an oracle, fixed his seat of government at Edessa upon being conducted to it by a flock of goats. We may suppose the leader of the flock to be lying down and looking back to the king, as a sign that he was there to fix his abode. In honour of the goats, the name of Edessa was changed to Ægæ, and here, doubtless, the money of all the earlier kings of Macedonia was struck. Ægæ continued also to be the place of royal sepulture, even after the removal of the seat of government to Pella by Philip II.—Diodor. 18, et Excerpt. 267; Pausan. Attic. 6; Athen. 4, 41.

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# KINGS AND DYNASTS OF EUROPE.

## KINGS OF MACEDONIA.

### ALEXANDRUS I.

*Son of Amyntas I., began to reign about 500 B.C.*

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	9	442	A figure (Alexandrus I.?) naked, with the exception of a short chlamys on his shoulders, and a hat or helmet bound with a diadem; bearing two spears and standing to <i>r.</i> , on the sinister side of a bridled horse which steps to <i>r.</i> ; all within a dotted circle. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ on the slightly sunken border of a square, divided into four equal parts.— <i>Electrotype from a coin in the British Museum.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —The <i>καυσία διαδημαρνήφορος</i> and the <i>χλαμύς</i> were a part of the ordinary dress of Alexander the Great and his successors (Plutarch, Anton. 54. Athen. 12, 9).
Æ	8½	448	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —A deep cut on the left side of this coin, extending from near the centre of the obverse to its edge, is probably a Persian countermark, made at the time of the invasion of Xerxes. The proofs of this conjecture will appear on coins of Cilicia, of Athens, the Bisaltæ, and others.
Æ	8	408	Horseman to <i>r.</i> , bearing two spears; below the horse, a frog or toad. R. as before.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —This also has the Persian countermark, but along the margin; in striking it, a piece has been broken off; hence the lighter weight. These three coins serve to illustrate the statement of Herodotus (5, 17), who says that Alexander I. received from his mines a talent of silver <i>per diem</i> . Extensive vestiges of the working of these mines are still to be seen in the Chalcidic peninsula on the mountain of Nizvoro.— <i>Vide Travels in N. Greece</i> , iii. p. 164.
Æ	3+	62·4	Same types and legend as on Æ 9.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3	28·3	Horse walking to <i>r.</i> , in linear circle. R. Macedonian indented square as before.— <i>Conf. Mionnet, Sup. iii. p. 177, No. 17.</i>
Æ	2	15·9	Another, but horse standing to <i>r.</i> in a dotted circle.

ALEXANDER I. was succeeded by his son PERDICCAS II., whose reign began about 454 B.C. He was succeeded by his son

### ARCHELAUS,

*who began to reign 413 B.C.*

Æ	6	192·8	Horseman to <i>r.</i> wearing chlamys and causia, in left hand two spears, horse walking; all in linear circle. R. Fore-half of a goat couchant to <i>r.</i> , head turned to <i>l.</i> , in linear square.
Æ	6	153·3	Another similar; within the square, ΑΡΧΕ(Α)ΑΟ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The half-goat with reverted head in the act of lying down, alludes to the mythus of Caranus, founder of the Macedonian kingdom, who, in conformity with an oracle, fixed his seat of government at Edessa upon being conducted to it by a flock of goats. We may suppose the leader of the flock to be lying down and looking back to the king, as a sign that he was there to fix his abode. In honour of the goats, the name of Edessa was changed to Ægæ, and here, doubtless, the money of all the earlier kings of Macedonia was struck. Ægæ continued also to be the place of royal sepulture, even after the removal of the seat of government to Pella by Philip II.—Diodor. 18, et Excerpt. 267; Pausan. Attic. 6; Athen. 4, 41.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3	32·3	Same type, but circle dotted. R. Fore-part of a lion to <i>r.</i> , above it a caduceus, within a slightly-indented square.— <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, i. p. 507, No. 13.
Æ	3	34·1	Another similar.
Æ	2½	30·7	Horse, walking to <i>r.</i> , within a circle. R. Crested helmet to <i>r.</i> with cheek pieces and open front, in linear square.— <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, p. 507, No. 13.
Æ	2½		Four similar, average weight 28 grains. R
Æ	3	29·5	Horse, of rude style, trotting on dotted line, in dotted circle. Helmet as before, but having a covering for the eyes and nose. A
ORESTES, son of ARCHELAUS, began to reign 399 B.C. with his guardian (uncle?)			
AËROPUS II.			
Æ	2		Young head, covered with the causia. R. ΑΕΡΟΠΟ. Half lion to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2		Same type; behind it, a globule. R. ΑΕΡΟΠ. Half lion gnawing a bone.— <i>Electrotype from B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —These coins show that there was a copper coinage in Macedonia about 400 B.C. It was a few years before that date, that an unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce it at Athens.			
PAUSANIAS,			
<i>Son of Aëropus, reigned 394 B.C.</i>			
Æ	4	108·7	Youthful head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with short hair and narrow fillet. R. ΠΑΥΞ . . . .
Æ	3-2		Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , within a linear square. Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΥΞ. Fore-part of lion running to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from B. M.</i>
AMYNTAS II.			
<i>Fourth in descent from Alexandrus I. Began to reign 393 B.C.</i>			
Æ	5	160·1	Horseman wearing causia, chlamys, and boots, galloping to <i>r.</i> , with javelin in uplifted right hand,—in dotted circle. R. ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Lion, standing to <i>l.</i> , in his jaws is a fragment of a javelin, the head of which sticks in his right fore-foot.— <i>Electrotype from B. M.</i>
Æ	5½	136·3	Head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , bearded and covered with the scalp of the Nemean lion,—in dotted circle. R. ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , in linear square.
Æ	4½	146·3	Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Pan with horns to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Fore-part of a wolf gnawing a bone to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with lion's scalp, in dotted circle. R. ΑΜΥΝΤΑ. Eagle to <i>r.</i> , devouring a serpent.
Æ	3		Another
AMYNTAS II. was followed by three sons in succession. ALEXANDER II., who reigned in the years 369, 368 B.C., and was succeeded by			
PERDICCAS III., who began to reign 367 B.C.			
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with lion's scalp, in linear circle. R. ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ.
Æ	4		Lion, walking to <i>r.</i> , with spear in mouth. Another.
<i>Note.</i> —It seems unimportant to take any further notice of the linear or dotted circles which occur so frequently on Greek coins, except in particular cases.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PHILIPPUS II.,</b> <i>Son of Amyntas II. began to reign 359 B.C.</i>			
Α	4	132·8	Youthful laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in exergue. Biga to <i>r.</i> , horses galloping, charioteer standing up and holding forward a long wand; in the field to <i>r.</i> , fulmen.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Eckhel describes the head on these coins as "caput Apollinis laureatum," but on this didrachmon and the next the features are evidently those of a young Hercules; the two following bear more an appearance of Apollo than of Hercules, but they were, doubtless, all intended for the latter deity. The resemblance to Apollo may perhaps have had some relation to that identification of Hercules and the Sun which prevailed in Asia at a later time, and possibly as early as that of Philip II. The biga refers to the victories of Philip at Olympia: Φίλιππος . . . τὰς ἐν τῇ Ὀλυμπίᾳ νίκας ἀρμάτων ἐγχαράττων τοῖς νομίμασιν.—Plutarch. Alexand. 4.</p>			
Α	3½	132·2	Another similar; under the horses, ?.
Α	4	132·9	Another; under the horses, trident.
Α	3½	132·3	Another; in field above, ?
Α	6½	219·9	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse, walking to <i>r.</i> , mounted by a small human figure bearing a palm branch? under the horse, fulmen placed horizontally; between the fore legs, N.
Α	6	217·2	Another similar; under the horse, fulmen placed vertically.
Α	6+	219·9	Another; the prow of a galley between the fore legs of the horse; ends of a diadem floating behind head of rider.
Α	6	222·8	Another; on the body of the horse an ill-defined countermark, and under it, human head.
Α	6+	220·0	Another; under the horse, cantharus or cup of Bacchus.
Α	6	213·2	Another; on the body of the horse, countermark as before, and under it, bucranium.
Α	6	222·2	Another; under the horse, Δ above a torch, and between the fore legs, the monogram I.
Α	4½	110·5	Youthful head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Diminutive horseman to <i>r.</i> ; horse standing; under it, fulmen horizontally.
Α	2½	42·3	Youthful head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with narrow diadem and spike or thorn in front. <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horse, galloping to <i>r.</i> , with diminutive rider; under the horse, fulmen horizontally.
Α	3	36·5	Youthful head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with narrow diadem. <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Full-sized horseman with helmet and beard, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; under the horse, club.
Α	3		Five similar; average weight, 35 grains.
Α	2½	40·9	Another, with ear of corn under the horse placed perpendicularly.
Α	3	39·5	Another; under the horse, Δ, in a wreath.
Α	2+	34·7	Another, with spike in front of the narrow diadem. Under the horse, Δ in a circle.
Α	2½	40·7	Another similar.
Α	3	38·7	Another; under the horse, mons. 2 (AP) and 3.
Α	2½		Three others; under the horse, mon. 4 (PA); average weight, 38·1 grains.
Α	2½		Two without spike, and under the horse, acrostolium; medium weight, 34·5.
Α	3	36·6	Laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> Same legend and type; under the horse, tripod.
Α	2½		Two others; medium weight, 32·2.
Α	5		Youthful head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with narrow fillet, and spike in front. <b>Ρ.</b> ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Diminutive horseman to <i>r.</i>

*Note*—Some numismatists have confined the coins of Philip II. and Alexander III. to gold and silver, ascribing all those in copper, with legends of Philip and Alexander, to later kings of the same name. They seem, therefore, to have supposed that there was no Macedonian copper coinage during the thirty-five years of the reigns of Philip II. and Alexander the Great. But we have seen that there was already a copper coinage in the reigns of Aëropus II. and his son Pausanias; and had none existed, there would assuredly have been silver of lower weight than the half-drachma, as in all the cities of Greece, prior to the introduction of copper money. It must be confessed that,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			with regard to some of the coins, both in silver and copper, inscribed with the names of Philip or Alexander, there may be some doubt as to which of the kings of that name the coins belonged. But in general, by attending to the resemblance of types, symbols or monograms in the gold or silver and copper coins of the same reign, and to the custom, not unusual in all mints, of making some uniform alteration of type on the accession of a new sovereign, the attribution of the several coins may in general be made with at least a great degree of probability.
Æ	4-		Another similar; under the horse, fulmen perpendicularly.
Æ	4-		Another; under the horse, prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Another; under the horse, grapes.
Æ	4		Another; under the horse, club.
Æ	4		Another; under horse, mon. 5 (AN).
Æ	3½		Another; horseman to <i>l.</i> ; same mon.
Æ	4		Another; horseman to <i>r.</i> ; under the horse, Δ.
Æ	4		Another; under the horse, E.
Æ	4-		Another; under the horse, Ξ.
Æ	4		Another; under the horse, •Ξ.
Æ	4		Another; behind the head, A; under the horse, Γ.
Æ	4-		Another; horseman to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, Γ.
Æ	3½		Another; horseman to <i>r.</i> , rider wearing causia; below, K.
Æ	4		Another; under horse, mon. 6 (Λο).
Æ	4		Another similar, but head laureate and to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, ΔΥ, and fore-half of lion to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Another similar, but head with thorny diadem and horseman to <i>l.</i> ; under horse, cortina?
Æ	4		Another similar, with prow of galley under horse.
Æ	4		Another similar, but horseman to <i>r.</i> ; under horse, fulmen.
Æ	5		Another; behind the head, A; under the horse, E.

ALEXANDRUS III. (*Magnus.*)

*Son of Philip II., began to reign B.C. 336.*

*Note.*—Abundant as the extant money in gold and silver is, which Philip II. coined from his mines in Macedonia and Thrace, that of Alexander III. is much more so. A large portion of these appear, from the letters or symbols on them, to have been struck in various cities of Asia, and many of them long after the death of Alexander. This may perhaps account for the great rarity of silver coins of the Asiatic cities, which flourished prior to the time of Alexander; it is not unlikely that they may have been converted in great numbers into coins of Alexander, when these, like the Athenian tetradrachma, became the most accredited media of commerce. It was customary to designate all the gold didrachma of Macedonia by the name of Philippeia, as appears from Horace (Ep. II. 1, v. 232); this accounts for the immense number of these coins (183, 256) which were brought in triumph to Rome by Titus Quinctius, Scipio Asiaticus, M. Fulvius, and Cn. Manlius, besides 20,000 made into a crown, which was presented to Rome by the legates of Pamphylia (Liv. 34, 52; 37, 59; 39, 5; 39, 7; 44, 14).

A	5	264.6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on the helmet a serpent. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Winged Victory standing to <i>l.</i> , a wreath in her extended right hand, and in her left a <i>ceaxillum</i> ; at her feet mon. 6; in field to <i>l.</i> , fulmen.
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*Note.*—The introduction by Alexander of the head of Minerva as an obverse of the royal money of Macedonia, agrees with the removal of the Macedonian capital from Æge to Pella by Philip II., who founded probably the temple of Minerva in the latter city; this Minerva received the epithet Alcides, from having been the protectress and counsellor of Hercules, the reputed ancestor of the royal family. After the battle of the Granicus, Alexander sacrificed to Minerva at Ilium, and intended to build temples to her, both there and at Cyrrhus in Macedonia. Before the battle of Issus, he propitiated Jupiter, Pallas, and Victory. On the Orontes, where Antiocheia was afterwards built, he raised an altar to Jupiter Nicephorus or Bottieus, who had a temple in Pella. On other occasions we find him honouring Jupiter, Hercules, Minerva, and Victory, the same deities, in short, which appear on his coins either figured or alluded to by symbols. On the coins Jupiter is either

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Nicephorus or Aëtrophorus, i. e. bearing in his hand either a small figure of Victory, or an eagle. In Macedonia he had the epithets also of Soter and Apobaterius.
Α	3½	132·3	Same type. R. [ΑΛΕ]ΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Same type; in field to l., at the feet of Victory, Η, and to r., the mon. 7 (ΜΥΡ), in a wreath.
Α	4	131·6	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ]. Same type; in field to l., at the feet of Victory, a globule and a human head; to r., monogram as on the preceding coin.
Α	3¼	132·5	Same type, but with M behind the head of Pallas. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Same type; at the foot of Victory on l., ΑΥ.
Α	4	130·9	Same type, without any letter behind the head. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ] [ΞΩ]ΦΑΙΣΑΒ. Same type; in field l., a lighted torch in a saucer with a foot or handle (as on coins of Amphipolis), and in field r., mon. 8.
Α	4¼	132·7	Same type, but with griffon on helmet. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ]. Same type; in field below to r., Ara(dus) 26, in Phœnician characters.
Α	4	131·5	Same type. Serpent on helmet. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. To the left of Victory, rudder and mon. 9 (ΡΕ); to the right, mon. 10 (ΔΗΜΗΤΡ . . .).
Α	2+	54·6	Same type. Griffin on helmet. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Victory as before, but to r.; in field to r., wheel and Δ.
Α	1½	32·5	Same type, but with serpent on helmet. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ Fulmen, bow, and club.
Α	1½	32·8	Same type. R. ΛΟΔ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ Diota, bow, and club.
Α	1½	33·1	Same types and legend.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (656).
Α	10-	637·2	Head of young Hercules, covered with the scalp of the Nemean lion, to r. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter seated to l. on a throne with a back, the lower part only of his body draped; on his extended right hand, an eagle; his left supported by a long sceptre; under the throne, mon. 11; below which is M.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin was procured by Major Rawlinson, at Hilla, on the site of Babylon, and was found, as he informs me, in the year 1849, together with many other decadrachma of Alexander, in the ruins called the temple of Belus; the greater part were melted at Bagdad; a few were carried to India. There can be little doubt that they were struck at Babylon.
Α	8	261·1	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter seated to l. on a throne without a back. In field l., the mon. 12 (ΥΡ).
Α	7	263·3	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in the field l., a Macedonian helmet, with apex, crest, and cheek-pieces; under the throne, mons. 13 and 14. (Struck in Macedonia?)
Α	7½	264·6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in the field l., mon. 15 (ΑΡ). (In Greece Proper?)
Α	7	266·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l., a lighted torch, as before; above it, Δ; under the throne, diota. (At Amphipolis?)
			<i>Note.</i> —Cousinery, who, from his long residence in Macedonia, was well qualified to judge, remarked that the thicker and smaller tetradrachma of Alexander III. were those most commonly found in Macedonia.
Α	8	256·2	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but the throne has a back and footstool. In the field l., a naked male figure to r., with arms raised up so as nearly to hide the head; under the throne, NO. (ΒΑ)ΣΙΛΕΩΣ in the exergue. (At Sicyon?)
Α	7	254·7	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type, but the throne without back or footstool. In field l., an amphora with pointed bottom. (At Chios or Myrina?)
			<i>Note.</i> —The throne of Jupiter on the obverses of the coins of Alexander III. has sometimes a back, sometimes a footstool, and sometimes neither the one nor the other. It has not been thought necessary to notice any further these slight variations of type.

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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10	251.6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , IA (year 11) or KA (21).
Æ	9	255.4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 16 (MI). (At Miletus?)
Æ	9-	251.6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 17, trident, and [Π?]PI. (At Priene?)
Æ	9	260.0	Same type. R. Same legend and type; legs of throne in the form of sphinxes; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 18; under it, a sphinx to <i>r.</i> (At Chios?)
Æ	9	252.2	Same type. R. Same legend and type; throne supported by half-length figures of Victory presenting wreaths; in field <i>l.</i> , a winged horse to <i>l.</i> ; under the throne, E. (At Corinth?)
Æ	8	264.1	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field on <i>l.</i> , mon. 19 (KA); under throne, φ.
Æ	7	265.4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; under throne, mon. 20; under it, M.
Æ	7+	263.9	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , a minute M; under throne, mon. 11, as on the decadrachmon found at Babylon.
Æ	7	262.8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 21 (MYPT), in a wreath; under throne, MI.
Æ	7½	262.6	Another similar.
Æ	7	260.7	Same type. R. Same type. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ written continuously under and behind the Jupiter. In the field <i>l.</i> , mon. 22 (BAN); under throne, mon. 23.
Æ	6+	257.5	Same type. R. [A]ΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; under throne, mon. 24.
Æ	7	264.2	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 25; under it an uncertain object; and under throne, mon. 23.
Æ	7	262.7	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 26; under throne, bipennis. (In Caria or Lydia?)
Æ	7	255.3	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , five dots in a wreath; under throne, mon. 27.
Æ	6	259	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , female to <i>l.</i> with torch in each hand; under throne, mon. 28 (ΔΙΟ).
Æ	7	262	Another similar.
Æ	6½	263.5	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , a flower. (At Tarsus?)
Æ	6	258.5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , X; under it, ?; under throne, ΔΑ. (Struck in Cilicia, as well as many of those which follow?)
Æ	6+	263.7	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , a cock.
Æ	6½	253.5	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , the fore half of a ram; under throne, <sup>A</sup> ΔΑ
Æ	6½	264.2	Another; in the field <i>l.</i> , a helmet.
Æ	6½	263.8	Another; in the field <i>l.</i> , a Janiform head with polos.
Æ	6½	261.5	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , a bunch of grapes.
Æ	7	233.7	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑ[ΝΔΡΟΥ]. Same type; in field on <i>l.</i> , a marine animal; under throne, X. (In Phœnice?)
Æ	6½	265.4	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , Phrygian cap.
Æ	6½	271.8	Another; in the field <i>l.</i> , mon. 29.
Æ	6½	255.7	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , a branch of bay; under throne, Γ.
Æ	6½	258.7	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , tripod.
Æ	8	260.1	Another; in field <i>l.</i> , a plough.
Æ	7½	264.7	Same type. R. Same legend (faint) and type. In field <i>l.</i> , a small Victory flying to <i>r.</i> , with a wreath in her extended hands; below, a caduceus. Under throne, Γ; below which is ⊙
Æ	8½	259.6	Another similar; under throne, mon. 30 (ANT).
Æ	6½	263	Same type. R. [ΑΛΕΞ]ΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , Pallas standing to <i>r.</i> ; a fulmen in her right hand and her shield on her left arm.
Æ	6½	266	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , a cornucopiæ.
Æ	7+	262.7	Same type. R. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , a caduceus; under throne, A above Γ. (At Aradus?)
Æ	7-	265.3	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field on <i>l.</i> , a caduceus; under throne, A above P. (At Aradus.)
Æ	7	261.3	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , Ar. 29, in Phœnician characters; under the throne, Phœnician A. (At Aradus?)

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	7½	259·2	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field on l., mon. 21 (MYPT), in a wreath of bay. (In Syria?)
AR	7	263·1	Same type. R. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ?] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΥ]. Same type; in field l. rudder and Ω in Δ; under throne mon. 31 (NIK).
AR	7½	261·3	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ and Phœnician letters. Same type; in field palm-tree; under throne A.
AR	8½	258	Same type. R. same legend and type; in field on l. prow of galley; under throne B. (Byzantium?)
AR	9	240·6	Same type; the lion's hair expressed by dots. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; in field l. helmet and ΔΑ; under throne ΗΡΑ. (In Thrace?)
AR	9-	250·7	Same type, but lion's scalp as usual, and countermarked with an anchor. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field l. <sup>ΑΣ</sup> ΚΔ, i. e. struck at Ascalon in the year 24 (B.C. 80). Under throne eagle to l.
AR	8½	235·6	Another, but under ΑΣ is ΚΓ (23), and no countermark or eagle.
AR	8½	250·7	Same types and legend, ΚΗ (28), but no ΑΣ. (At Ascalon?)
AR	8	252·9	Head of Hercules? to r., nearly worn smooth. R. ΔΙΟΠΗΠΗ ΠΗΠΗ behind a seated figure, intended for Jupiter Aëtrophorus; in field l., mon. 32; under throne Ι, and below ΠΠΠΠ . . .
AR	8	239	Head of Hercules to r., as on coins of Alexander III. R. Seated figure to l. (Jupiter Aëtrophorus), and faint traces of a barbarous inscription.
<i>Note.</i> —This and the preceding coin are barbarous imitations.			
AR	4½	129·1	Head of young Hercules with lion's scalp to r. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ(ΟΥ). Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated l.; in field to l. μ; under throne mon. 33 (ΦΙΔ).
AR	3½	63·2	Same type. R. [Α]ΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Same type; in the field on l. a torch as before; under throne A. (Struck at Amphipolis?)
AR	3½	64·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. crescent, below it a lion's head to l.; under throne Π.
AR	3½	63·5	Another; in field l. lion's head to l., below it a crescent; under throne a pentagon formed by five dots joined by four lines.
AR	4-	63·3	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. fore half of lion to l., below it a crescent; under throne pentagon as before.
AR	4-	60·3	Another; in field l., lion's head to l., below it Φ; under throne uncertain object.
AR	4	67·5	Another; in field l. mon. 19 (ΚΑ); under throne, crescent.
AR	3½		Another, broken.
AR	4	62·8	Another; in field l. mon. 19; under throne Φ.
AR	4	63·5	Another similar.
AR	4-	65·8	Another; in field l. Φ; under throne Π.
AR	3½	67·3	Another similar.
AR	3½	59·6	Another; in field l., ΚΙ; under throne mon. 34 (ΝΟ).
AR	4	64·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. fore part of a hippocampus with curled wings; under throne mon. 35.
AR	3½	65·9	Another similar; under throne doubtful.
AR	4	64·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. a lion standing to r. and looking back; under throne ivy leaf.
AR	4-	64·4	Another; in field l. mon. 35 (ΜΥ); under throne Ι.
AR	4	64·5	Another; in field l. mon. 36; under throne bipennis.
AR	4	64·4	Another similar.
AR	3+	64	Another; in field on l. mon. 37 (ΧΩ); under throne ΕΥ.
AR	3+		Another similar; under throne ΚΗ. Broken.
AR	4	64·6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. veiled female figure adverse. (At Perga, in Pamphylia?)
AR	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field l. mon. 38 (ΑΙΙ). Worn.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	3½	63.7	Another; in field <i>l.</i> shield?
AR	3½	63.9	Another; in field <i>l.</i> a figure, adv. with a long torch in each hand; under throne mon. 28.
AR	3½	61.5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; between the throne and the sceptre a thyrsus placed perpendicularly.
AR	4	65	Another; in field <i>l.</i> a star; outside the legend a spear-head perpendicularly.
AR	3½	62.7	Another; not so well preserved.
AR	4	61.6	Another; but outside the legend a club placed perpendicularly.
AR	4	61.9	Another; in field <i>l.</i> fulmen; under throne mon. 39.
AR	4-	62	Another similar.
AR	3	66.6	Another similar.
AR	4	66.1	Another similar. <i>From the Thomas collection (1133).</i>
AR	4	61.8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> a yoke and an upright uncertain object; under throne mon. 40 (ME).
AR	3½	66.3	Another; in field <i>l.</i> Hermes to <i>l.</i> ; under throne mon. 41.
AR	3½	66.2	Another similar.
AR	3+	61.8	Another, but in field <i>l.</i> mon. 42, and under throne a flower?
AR	3+	63.1	Another similar.
AR	3+	63.8	Another; in field <i>l.</i> trident, below ΠΠΙ ΠΠ. (Struck at Priene?)
AR	3½	63.2	Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 43 (IIA).
AR	3½	65	Same legend and types; below throne torch in saucer as before.
AR	4	71	Same legend and types; in field <i>l.</i> K.
AR	4-	65.3	Another, in field <i>l.</i> ?
AR	3½	65	Another, in field <i>l.</i> crescent.
<i>Note.</i> —The three preceding coins were found in an excavation made in the island of Khilidromia ( <i>Peperethus</i> ) by Capt. Brock, R.N., and have been blackened by fire, which seems also to have increased their weight.			
AR	2½	31.2	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> anchor and mon. 44 (EΠ); under throne mon. 45.
AR	2½	30.6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; under throne mon.?
AR	2½	30.1	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> M; under throne ΔΥ.
Æ	4+		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. [A]ΑΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]; a bow in its case above the legend, and under it a club.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. A club above the legend, and under it, a bow in its case.
Æ	4+		Another similar; under bow-case dolphin.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. A quiver lying upon a bow, above the legend, and below it club; in field above the quiver, Δ; below the club a tripod?
Æ	4		Same legend and types; quiver ornamented; below club Φ.
Æ	4		Same legend and types; quiver plain; in field above, Δ; below, a star.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ]. Club above the legend; below it a bow with a bow-case upon it; in field above, ΣΑ; below, Α.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Legend and types as before; quiver ornamented; in field above, Δ.
Æ	4		Same legend and types; in field above, Γ.
Æ	4+		Same legend and types; in field above, grain of barley? in wreath.
Æ	4		Same legend and types; in field above, mon. 14.
Æ	4-		Another similar.
Æ	4		Another; in field above, fulmen.
Æ	4		Same legend and types; quiver ornamented and club with handle twisted; in field above, fulmen; below, Δ.
Æ	4		Another; the Δ not visible.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Club between the two lines of the legend, below it a quiver lying upon a bow.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Same type. R. B.A. between a quiver lying upon a bow and a club; in field below, a wreath.
Æ	4		Another; in field below, trident to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Another; in field below, trident to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Another; in field below, mouse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-		Another similar.
Æ	4-		Another; in field below, fulmen.

PHILIPPUS III. (*Aridæus*),

*Son of Philippus II., began to reign* B.C. 323.

Α	4½	132·6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> with long hair and necklace, wearing a triple crested helmet, on which is a serpent. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in her extended right hand a wreath, in her left a vexillum. In field at her feet on <i>l.</i> ΑΥ, on <i>r.</i> Μ.  <i>Note.</i> —It has been argued that the coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ may be of Philip II., son of Amyntas, because Demosthenes, in the letters of Philip, which he cites in his oration on the Crown, proves that Philip then entitled himself Βασιλεύς; but there was a great difference between the assumption of this dignity in addressing a foreign power, and the act of inscribing it on the Macedonian money, which might not have been agreeable to his own nobles or people. All the coins therefore inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ are of the third, fourth, or fifth Philip. It does not follow, however, that all those without the title of king are of Philip son of Amyntas.
Α	3¾	132·4	Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Same type; under wreath mon. 46; in field <i>l.</i> below, a torch in saucer as before. (Struck at Amphipolis?)
Α	1¾	32·8	Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with lion's scalp. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Bow and club above the legend; in field below it trident.
Α	1¾	32·6	Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Club and bow below the legend, in field above, fulmen.
Α	5/8	16·5	Same type. R. ΠΟΥ. Trident between the lines of the legend.
Α	7	264·5	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; an eagle in his extended right hand, and a long sceptre in his left; the throne with back and footstool; in field on <i>l.</i> a radiated bust adv.; under throne ΚΥ.
Α	7	264·3	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> Μ; under throne Β.
Α	7-	263·2	Another.
Α	7	264	Another, but under throne ΑΥ in place of Β.
Α	7	260·6	Same types and legend, but ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ is off the coin; in field to <i>l.</i> acrostolium?
Α	3½	65·2	Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 42; in exergue a hook?
Α	3½	64·4	Another; under throne mon. 47.
Α	4	64·5	Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 48.
Α	4-	65·1	Another; in field <i>l.</i> lyre of elongated form; beyond the legend a club, or thyrsus?
Α	4-	64	Same legend and types; in field <i>l.</i> torch in saucer; under throne uncertain monogram.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules with diadem to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, bipennis, below, mon. 49.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with lion's scalp. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Club between the lines of the legend; in field above, grapes; below, Α.
Æ	2		Another; but the field above is off the coin.
Æ	2		Another; but club to <i>r.</i> ; in field below, mon. 50 (HP).
Æ	1½		Same type, but head of Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Fulmen between the lines of legend.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>CASSANDRUS,</b> <i>Son of Antipatrus, began to reign B.C. 315.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —No coins of Cassander are extant of any other metal than copper. The immense quantity of gold and silver which had been extracted from the mines of Macedonia and Thrace in the reigns of Philip II. and Alexander III., may have caused a suspension of the working of them.
Æ	3½		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. (K)ΑΞΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Lion couchant to <i>r.</i> ; before it mon. 50.
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin and the two following were struck between the accession of Cassander and the year B.C. 306, the date of the naval battle of Cyprus, after which Cassander imitated Antigonus and his son Demetrius, in assuming the title of Βασίλευς.
Æ	3½		Same legend and types; in front of lion Φ.
Æ	4		Same legend and types; in front traces of another coin.
Æ	4		Same type. R. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ] ΚΑΞΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Diminutive horseman to <i>r.</i> ; his right hand extended as if crowning the horse which is walking; below it Φ, in front a star, behind the horseman T.
Æ	4½		Same legend and types; under horse mon. 33; in front a star, behind horseman T.
Æ	4½		Another; without the T.
Æ	4+		Another; but having T between the forelegs of the horse.
Æ	5-		Another; under horse mon. 19, in front ΔΙ.
Æ	4+		Another; under horse mon. 51, in front mon. 52 (AN).
Æ	4½		Another; under horse fulmen, in front Λ.
Æ	4½		Another; under horse fulmen, in front uncertain object; no Λ visible.
Æ	4½		Another; behind horseman T, below horse ΔΙ, before it star.
Æ	4½		Another; under horse crescent, in front grapes.
Æ	4		Another; under horse Λ, between the forelegs of horse an uncertain object.
Æ	4½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , laureate and with short hair. R. [ΒΑΣΙ]ΙΛΕΩΞ [Κ]ΑΞΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Tripod; in field on left mon. 19.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 53.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 54.
Æ	4+		Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 55 (ΔΕ), on <i>r.</i> mon. 56.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. ? on <i>r.</i> star.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>l.</i> ? on <i>r.</i> lighted torch in saucer.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>l.</i> ? on <i>r.</i> Caduceus.
Æ	4		Another; in field <i>r.</i> Λ, on <i>l.</i> Δ.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. Same legend; lion walking to <i>l.</i> , in his mouth?
			<b>PHILIPPUS IV.,</b> <i>Son of Cassandrus, reigned B.C. 296.</i>
Æ	3		Head of young Hercules to <i>l.</i> covered with lion's scalp. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> bow case.
			<i>Note.</i> —The only reason for attributing this coin to Philip IV. is that its types are not found united either on the coins of Philip II. or of Philip III. That the coins of Philip IV. should be rare is not surprising, as he reigned no longer than a few months.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## ALEXANDRUS IV.,

*Son of Cassandrus, began to reign* B.C. 296.

Æ	3		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> with narrow fillet. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Horse to <i>r.</i> galloping; below it a fulmen.
Æ	3½		Another; under horse Bœotian buckler.
Æ	2½		Another; under horse grapes.
Æ	3		Another; under horse torch in saucer.
Æ	3		Another; under horse A.

DEMETRIUS I. (*Poliorcetes*),*Son of Antigonus (king of Asia), began to reign* B.C. 294.

Α	4	132·8	Diademed head of Demetrius to <i>r.</i> with a horn in front. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i> ; on his head the <i>causia</i> ; in his right hand a long spear; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 57; below horse mon. 58. <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.</i>
Α	7	260·3	Prow of galley to <i>l.</i> , on which a draped and winged figure is standing to <i>l.</i> blowing a trumpet; in her left hand a vexillum? R. [ΒΑ]ΣΙΛΕΩ[Ξ] ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Neptune naked, standing to <i>l.</i> about to hurl his trident; his <i>pallium</i> wound round his extended left arm; the forked ends pendent; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 59, on <i>r.</i> a star.

*Note.*—Eckhel (ii. p. 119) says “*sinistrâ scipionem*,” but it is more probably a banner (vexillum): he shows very clearly that the figure is Fame (Φήμη). All the types of this coin, as well as the Neptune on those of Antigonus and of other coins of Demetrius, have reference to the naval victory which they gained over Ptolemæus Soter at Cyprus in the year B.C. 306; after which Antigonus and Demetrius, as well as Ptolemy and Lysimachus, assumed the regal title. The symbols and monograms on the coins of Demetrius being found on those of some of the preceding kings of Macedonia, seem to show that they were struck in that country.

Α	2	30·8	Same type, but the Fame is without vexillum. R. Same legend and type; in field on <i>l.</i> Α, on <i>r.</i> mon. 5 in a circle.
Α	7½	256·6	Head of Demetrius to <i>r.</i> with diadem and horn in front. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Neptune naked, standing to <i>l.</i> his right foot on a rock, a trident in his left hand; in field on <i>l.</i> mon. 14.
Α	8	262·2	Same type. R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Neptune seated on a rock to <i>l.</i> , the lower part of his body draped, in his extended right hand an acrostolium, in his left a trident; in field on left mon. 60, below it Ξ; on <i>r.</i> mon. 61 (ΕΥ).

## PYRRHUS,

*Son of Æacides, reigned seven months in Macedonia* B.C. 287.

(See Kings of Epirus.)

## LYSIMACHUS,

*Son of Agathocles, of Crannon in Thessaly, and one of the δορυφόροι of Alexander the Great, assumed the title of Βασιλεὺς in 306 B.C., and began to reign in Macedonia* B.C. 286.

Α	4½	127·2	Rude portrait of Alexander the Great to <i>r.</i> , with diadem and ram's horn. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , her spear by her side in a diagonal position; her shield, on which is a star, is behind the throne, and supports her left arm; under her right arm ΘΕΟ; on the throne ΤΟ, below it a trident horizontally to <i>l.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Α	4½		Another; but behind the head a globule, and on R. ΘΕΜ below the right arm, and a dolphin on either side of the trident. <i>Electrotype.</i>
Α	4½	129·6	Another similar to the last, but below the right arm of Pallas ΝΙ.
Α	7	256·2	Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field on <i>l.</i> the fore half of a lion to <i>l.</i> , under which mon. 7; under throne mon. 62; the word ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ is reversed, and placed under the throne.
Α	4	65	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ is behind the throne, and written as usual; in field on <i>l.</i> a seated griffon to <i>l.</i> with fore paw uplifted, under which is an ill-defined monogram.
Α	9-	260	Portrait of Alexander the Great, with diadem and ram's horn to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; attributes as before, but on the shield a lion's head; the Victory crowns the name of Lysimachus; in field below the Victory, mon. 63, in exergue crescent.
Α	7	261	Another similar; under the Victory mon. 50.
Α	7½	256·2	Another without the crescent.
Α	8½	254·4	Another; under the Victory mon. 64; in field on <i>r.</i> mon. 65.
Α	8	261·4	Another with the same types, legend, and monograms.
Α	9	250·3	Another; under the Victory mons. 40 and 66; in field on <i>l.</i> mon. 33, in exergue a club.
Α	8	259·8	Another; under the Victory mon. 67; in exergue mon. 68.
Α	9½	241·5	Same type, rude work. R. Same legend and type, except that on the shield of Pallas is a lion's head surrounded with rays; under the Victory mon. 69; on the throne ΒΥ (Byzantium?); in exergue a trident to <i>l.</i> , with a dolphin on each side of it.
Α	11½	258·2	Another; under the Victory mon. 70.
Α	8	262·2	Same legend and types; under the Victory mon. 71; in the exergue an ear of corn to <i>l.</i> and ΚΑΑ (Callatia).
<i>Note.</i> —An ear of corn similarly disposed occurs on the coins of Callatia.			
Α	4		Same legend and types; under the Victory the barb of an arrow placed perpendicularly; on the throne Α; no spear by the side of Pallas. Broken coin.
Æ	4½		Helmeted male head to <i>r.</i> (Alexander the Great?) R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Α]ΥΞΙΜΑΧΟ[Υ]. Lion running to <i>r.</i> , under it Μ, below which is Ο, and spear head placed horizontally.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	3½		Another; but above the lion ΔΙ, and below it mon. 40.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	5		Young male head to <i>r.</i> wearing a helmet with a pointed top, like a Phrygian cap. R. ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Trophy formed of helmet, spear, and shield, and below, of greaves?
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Another, with the addition of a sword to the trophy; in field <i>r.</i> Κ.
Æ	3½		Head of young Hercules covered with the lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΥΞΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Winged female figure <i>adv.</i> ; in field on <i>l.</i> mon. 51 and ?

*Note.*—Lysimachus, having been beaten and slain at Corus in Phrygia in the year B.C. 281, Seleucus I., the victor, proceeded to take possession of Macedonia, but near Lysimachia was assassinated by his comrade in the victory, Ptolemæus, surnamed Ceraunus (son of Ptolemy the First), who was himself in the same year (280 B.C.) beaten and slain by the Gauls on the northern frontier of Macedonia. Meleager for two months, Antipater for something less, and Sosthenes for two years, then governed Macedonia, but without having assumed the title of king.

ANTIGONUS I. (*Gonatas*),*Son of Demetrius I., began to reign B.C. 277.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8½	259·7	The entire field of the obverse represents a round Macedonian shield, on which seven crescents, each containing a star, surround a head of Pan to <i>l.</i> ; two short horns in front of the head, and a pedom, or shepherd's club, behind. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Pallas in long drapery and armed, hurls a fulmen with her right hand; on her shield appears the Gorgo or head of Medusa and the ægis; from her arms hang pendent the forked ends of the pallium; in field on <i>l.</i> a pointed helmet with cheek-pieces and double crest; on <i>r.</i> mon. 72.  <i>Note.</i> —To Pan was attributed the terror so fatal to the Gauls at Delphi in 279 B.C., and which was followed by their retreat from Greece and the recovery of the kingdom by Antigonus. It is with an allusion to the same events that Pan is represented in the act of erecting a trophy on many of the coins of Antigonus.
Æ	4	57·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type as the preceding coin; in field on <i>l.</i> helmet with apex and a double crest; on <i>r.</i> ΠΙ.
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑ (Βασιλέως); Pan naked, with short tail and two horns, to <i>r.</i> , erecting a trophy; between his feet mon. 30 ΑΝΤΙ(γόνου); in field on <i>l.</i> a pointed helmet as before.
Æ	4½		Another; in addition, pedom in field on <i>r.</i> at the foot of trophy.
Æ	4		Another; instead of crest to helmet are two branches of laurel; pedom not visible.
Æ	4½		Same type; same type and letters, but in field on <i>l.</i> mon. 73.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Another; but in field on <i>l.</i> Φ.
Æ	4		Same type; serpent on helmet of Pallas. R. Same letters and type; but in field on <i>l.</i> Κ.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Same type. Same legend and type, but in field <i>l.</i> helmet with branches of laurel.
Æ	4+		Same type. A male head as a countermark on the cheek of Pallas. R. Same type, but behind Pan ΒΑ, a pointed Macedonian helmet, and ΚΑ; trophy surmounted by a pointed helmet with two horns; a large shield is seen in profile to <i>r.</i> of trophy; the usual monogram 30 not visible.
Æ	3		Same type not countermarked. R. Same type, but ΒΑ not visible; between the feet of Pan mon. 30; in field on <i>l.</i> mon. 74 (ΑΠ).
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΒΑ. Same type, but the shield placed diagonally across the trophy; in field on <i>r.</i> Τ.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same type, but mon. 30 behind Pan. Α in field on <i>r.</i> ; a wreath in the left hand of Pan.
Æ	4		Same type; a trident as countermark at the back of the head of Pallas. R. Same type; trident between the feet of Pan.  <i>Note.</i> —This coin, with many others of Antigonus in copper, was found in an excavation at Khilodrómia, by Capt. Brock, R.N.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΒΑ. Same group of Pan and the trophy, but Pan is crowning the trophy with a wreath. At foot of trophy on <i>l.</i> a syrinx.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Β. Α.; fore part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; below it mon. 15; in field on <i>r.</i> bipennis.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	2½		Another.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; horse walking; below it a pointed helmet without crest or cheek-pieces.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+		Same type. R. BA. Same type; under the horse mon. 30; between fore legs of horse mon. 56.
Æ	4		Another; an uncertain object in front of horse.
Æ	3½		Another; with star in front of horse.
Æ	3½		Another; with mon. 24 in front of horse.
Æ	3½		Another; O between fore legs of horse.
Æ	4		Round Macedonian shield, on which six crescents surround the monogram 30 (ΑΥΤΙ-γόνου). R. ΒΑΣΙ; a pointed helmet, with double crest and cheek-pieces; in field on l. mon. 31; on r. mon. 75.
Æ	3+		Another; in field on l. Caduceus; on r. mon. 31.
Æ	4-		Same type. R. ΚΑΘ. Same type; in field on l. mon. 76; on r. mon. 77 or 75.
Æ	1½+		Macedonian shield covering the obverse; in centre bipennis. R. B. A.; pointed helmet as before; in field to r. K.

## DEMETRIUS II.,

*Son of Antigonus Gonatas, began to reign B.C. 239.*

Æ	3½		Macedonian shield, on which six crescents surround the mon. 78 (ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ). R. ΒΑΣΙ; a pointed helmet, with double crest and cheek-pieces.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	3½		Another; a torch in saucer, between the crest and helmet, on l.
Æ	3		Another; a globule between the crest and helmet, on l.
Æ	3		Another; a bipennis between the crest and helmet on l.

*Note.*—The resemblance of these coins to those of Antigonus Gonatas, with the difference of the monogram of Demetrius in the centre of the shield, leave no doubt of their belonging to the son and successor of Antigonus.

ANTIGONUS II. (*Doson*),

*Son of Antigonus Gonatas, began to reign B.C. 229.*

Æ	3+		Macedonian shield, on which five crescents surround a male head (Pan?) to r. R. [B. A.], pointed helmet with crest and cheek-pieces; in field on l. mon. 79; on r. Caduceus.
Æ	3+		Same type of shield, but, in centre, head of Medusa <i>adv.</i> R. Same letters and type; in field on l. Caduceus; on r. mon. 31.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Same letters and type; in field on l. Caduceus; on r. mon. 14.
Æ	4+		Same type of shield, but in centre fulmen. R. Same letters and type, but the helmet without cheek-pieces, and ornamented with a wreath; in field below, fulmen.
Æ	3+		Another similar.

*Note.*—The reason for attributing these five coins to Antigonus II. in preference to Antigonus I., is but slight. It is simply because they have not the monogram of Antigonus, but other symbols in the centre of the shield. That those with ANT in monogram belong to Antigonus I., may be presumed from their being much more common than those with other symbols; and they accord with the much greater length of the reign of Gonatas than that of Doson.

Metal Size Weight

## PHILIPPUS V.,

*Son of Demetrius II., began to reign B.C. 220.*

Æ	8½	243·6	Diademate bearded head of Philip V. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Minerva Promachus, as on the tetradrachmon of Antigonos Gonatas, hurls a fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field on <i>r.</i> mon. 80. Broken, and a portion wanting. <i>Electrotype from General Fox's Collection.</i>
Æ	5+	123·1	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Knotted club, mons. 81, 82, 83; all in a wreath of oak. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	9	265·1	Macedonian shield; upon which seven crescents inclosing stars surround the portrait of Philip to <i>l.</i> as the hero Perseus, i. e. with a helmet terminating above in the head of an eagle, two of its claws in front, and a wing over the ear. Behind the neck appears the <i>harpe</i> . R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. A club, thick and knotty, between the words of the legend; all within a wreath of oak.
Æ	8		Another, with the same types and legend; the portrait of Philip is better shown, but the eagle's claws are not apparent in front of the helmet. R. Above ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ the mon. 81; below, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, mons, 82, 83. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—Philip V., unable to prove his descent from the royal family of Macedonia, which was extinguished by Cassander, assumed a descent from the hero Perseus, on no other ground than that his ancestor Antigonos, king of Asia, was descended from one of the old families of Argos, who colonized Macedonia in the days of Caranus. When Philip was at Argos, the people gave him the management of the Heraean and Nemean games, quia Macedonum reges ex eâ civitate oriundos referunt (Liv. 27, 20). This was sufficient encouragement to Philip to place the head of Perseus on his coins, and even to identify himself in a certain degree with that ancient hero, whose attributes are thus described by Nonnus (Dionys. 25, v. 55):—

καὶ κυνέην Ἀίδαο φέρων καὶ Παλλάδος ἄρπην  
καὶ πτερόν Ἑρμῶνος ἔχων καὶ Ζῆνα τοκῆα.

In the British Museum are drachmæ and hemidrachma of Philip V. with his portrait; the heaviest of the former weigh 61·3 of the latter 29·2 grains Troy.

Æ	4½-		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Harpe placed horizontally within a wreath of oak. In field above mon. 82.
Æ	5-		Another similar.
Æ	5+		Another; harpe broader, and in addition below mon. 84.
Æ	3		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑ. Φ. and harpe within a wreath of oak.
Æ	4½		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑ. ΦΙ. Eagle standing on a plough to <i>l.</i> , wings open, and looking back; in field below mon. 82.
Æ	5		Another similar, but plough not apparent, nor monogram.
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind bow and quiver. R. ΒΑ. ΦΙ. Eagle as before; in in field <i>l.</i> mon. 82. The whole within a wreath of oak.
Æ	6+		Radiated head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Winged fulmen placed horizontally; in field above mon. 82, below mons. 85, 86; all within a wreath of oak.
Æ	6		Another, but the monograms below are 87, and another uncertain.
Æ	7-5		Another, but above the fulmen ΙΔ, and below no monogram.
Æ	4½		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with lion's scalp. R. ΒΑ. Φ. Two goats side by side to <i>r.</i> couchant. In field at bottom on <i>r.</i> an ear of wheat.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5		Another; in addition to the ear of wheat a fulmen.
Æ	5		Another; below to the left of Φ is mon. 81, to the right a trident.
Æ	3+		Macedonian shield covering obverse. In centre, head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Pointed helmet with cheek-pieces, and surmounted with a star.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		Another, but star on helmet not visible.
Æ	2		Macedonian shield with the umbo in the centre. R. B. A. Φ. disposed around a Corinthian helmet to r. with crest and cheek-pieces.
Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to r. R. BA. Φ. Pallas fulminating to l.; her extended left arm supporting a shield, and the forked ends of drapery pendent from each arm. In field r. below mon. 88 (ΠΤ).
Æ	5		Same type. R. [BA]ΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Naked figure walking to l., in either hand? <i>Note.</i> —Mionnet describes (i. p. 585) a silver coin of Philip, with his portrait, and on the reverse Hercules naked, having in his right hand a cornucopie, in his left the club and lion's skin.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter r. R. BA. Φ. Pallas habited as before hurling a spear to r.
Æ	4-		Another; in field r. below mon. 14?
Æ	3		Head of Neptune to r. R. BA. Φ. The two former letters above, the last below the prow of a galley to r.
Æ	2+		Two others, with appearances of a monogram near the Φ.
Æ	6		Head of bearded Hercules with lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. A sword between the two words; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	3		Head of the hero Perseus to r. R. BA. Φ. Harpe; all in a wreath of oak.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Free horse at full speed to r.

## PERSEUS,

*Son of Philip V., began to reign* B.C. 178.

Æ	9	233·4	Portrait of Perseus to r. with diadem and cropped beard. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΕΡΣΕΩΣ. Eagle with legs and wings extended standing on a fulmen to r.; above the eagle's head mon. 89; in field on r. mon. 90; between eagle's legs Ω in Λ; the whole within a wreath of oak; below the wreath a plough. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (1268).
Æ	9	215·8	Another, but above the eagle mon. 91, between its legs mon. 5; in field to r. mon. 90.
Æ	7	156·6	Fragment of another, but above the eagle mon. 92.
Æ	9	259·6	Another similar, but with a more perfect portrait, and the name of the artist Zoilus below the neck. R. to r. of eagle mons. 93, 94. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		Head of the hero Perseus to r.; in front of the head the harpe. R. BA. mon. 80 (ΠΕ. Ρ.). (Βασιλέως Περσέως.) An eagle standing to l. on fulmen, with wings and legs extended, and looking back; in exergue ΣΗ.
Æ	4		Another; in exergue mon. 5 and?; in field to l. mon. 80.
Æ	5-		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Another; in exergue Λ Η.
Æ	4½		Another; in exergue Τ Η.
Æ	4		Another; mon. 80.
Æ	4½		Another; in field on r. mon. 95.
Æ	5+		Same type, but the harpe is behind the head. R. Same letters and type; in field on r. mon. 95.
Æ	4+		Same types, but on the R. the four letters Β Α Π Ε are separately on the field; in exergue?
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Hercules to r. covered with the lion's scalp. R. BA. mon. 80. Horseman to r.; horse walking; under horse mons. 81, 82.

Metal Size Weight

## KINGS OF EPIRUS.

## ALEXANDRUS I.,

*Son of Neoptolemus, succeeded his uncle Arymbas B.C. 342; went to Tarentum about B.C. 335; was killed at Pandosia B.C. 325.*

Α	4		Head of Jupiter Dodonæus, with diadem of oak leaves to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟ in two lines; between them a fulmen, above which is a spear-head. Struck at Tarentum. <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Æ	4-3		Eagle standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field on <i>l.</i> tripod, on <i>r.</i> ? R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΝ ΛΟΛ Between the lines, fulmen; all within a wreath of bay.

## PYRRHUS,

*Son of Æacides, succeeded his uncle Alcetas B.C. 312; went into Italy B.C. 280; arrived in Sicily B.C. 278; returned to Greece B.C. 274; was killed at Argos B.C. 272.*

Α	3	65.7	Head of Artemis (Diana) to <i>r.</i> with ear-ring and necklace; quiver behind neck. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Victory, with extended wings, going to <i>l.</i> ; wreath in extended right hand; left bearing trophy; in field on <i>l.</i> a crescent above, and a fulmen below; on <i>r.</i> under the wing Γ. Struck at Syracuse. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	8½	258.2	Head of Jupiter Dodonæus crowned with oak to <i>l.</i> ; under the neck ⊙ and mon. 96. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Juno seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; sceptre in right hand; left hand raising her veil; in exergue Α. Struck at Syracuse. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	5-	86.3	Head of Cora (Proserpina) to <i>r.</i> wearing a wreath of corn, and with long hair covering the back of the neck; ear-rings and necklace; behind the head, grapes. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Pallas Promachus, clothed and armed as on Α 8½ of Antigonus I., hurling a spear to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> fulmen, below which Α; in field <i>r.</i> cornucopiæ. Struck at Syracuse. <i>From the Thomas Collection (1377).</i>
Α	6	130.2	Young male helmeted head to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, griffin; in field below Ω. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Veiled female in long drapery seated to <i>l.</i> on a sea-horse moving to <i>r.</i> ; in female's right hand a shield with the head of Gorgo in the centre. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The resemblance of this coin in its types and style to a coin of the Bruttii concurs with the history of Pyrrhus in leading to the belief that it was struck at Consentia, now Cosenza, the capital of the Bruttii (*Strabo*, p. 256).

Æ	4-3		Laureate head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Fulmen.
Æ	7-6		Head of Jupiter Dodonæus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Π]ΥΡΡ[ΟΥ]. Fulmen; the whole within a wreath of oak leaves and acorns. Struck in Epirus.
Æ	6		ΦΘΙΑΣ. Veiled head of Phthia, mother of Pyrrhus, to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Winged fulmen. Struck at Syracuse. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (626).</i>
Æ	6		Head of Proserpina as before to <i>r.</i> ; behind it a diota. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Ceres seated on a throne to <i>l.</i> ; an ear of corn in right hand, sceptre in left; under throne Ι. Struck at Syracuse.
Æ	6-5		Same types, legend, and symbol, but Ceres seated to <i>l.</i> , and above the throne Α. Struck at Syracuse.
Æ	6-4½		Another similar, but with an uncertain symbol behind the head, and under the throne Ζ. Struck at Syracuse.
Æ	4-3		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ. Ear of corn; the whole within a wreath of oak.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ALEXANDRUS II. (of Epirus),</b> <i>Succeeded his father Pyrrhus B.C. 272.</i>			
Æ	8	213·4	Youthful head to <i>r.</i> covered with the skin of an elephant's head; a horn and a diadem are visible in front of the forehead. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ]. Pallas draped and armed as usual, stepping to <i>r.</i> and hurling a spear; in front is an eagle to <i>r.</i> standing on a fulmen; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 97; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 98.  <i>Note.</i> —The letters of the legend are dotted at the extremities, as on many of the coins of the Seleucidæ of the same age.
Æ	7½	225·1	Same type. R. Same legend, type, and monograms.
Æ	6½	218·6	Another, ill preserved.
Æ	7½	241·1	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field <i>r.</i> mons. 99, 100. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	52·0	Same types and legend; but in field to the <i>r.</i> of Pallas, mon. 32.
Æ	1¾	21·2	Same type. R. Same legend, type, and monogram.  <i>Note.</i> —The attribution of these coins to Alexander II., of Epirus, is founded upon the reverse, the type of which, being similar to that of a great majority of the coins of the Thessalian community, seems evidently intended for a figure of Minerva Itonia, the principal deity of Thessaly, whose temple stood on the road from Larissa to Pheræ. The same reverse is found on some of the coins of Pyrrhus, father of Alexander II., who appears to have adopted it after the victory which he gained in <i>a.c.</i> 274 over Antigonus Gonatas at a pass in Upper Macedonia (Plutarch, Pyrr. 26), and which gave him possession of Macedonia and all Thessaly. In the temple of Minerva Itonia Pyrrhus dedicated the shields of the Gallic mercenaries of Antigonus, who were slain or taken on that occasion, and at Dodona those of the Macedonians. Plutarch has preserved one, and Pausanias ( <i>Attic. c.</i> 13) both of the epigrams which were attached to these dedications. It was natural that Alexander II. should cherish the memory of this event, especially as to the same auspicious protection of Pallas Itonia he ascribed probably his own victory over Antigonus at Derdia in Elimeia ( <i>Euseb. i. p.</i> 340, <i>Armen.</i> ), by which he also became for a short time master of Thessaly and Macedonia. We may say that the occurrence of this type on the reverses of the coins of Demetrius I. ( <i>Eckhel ii. p.</i> 119) and Pyrrhus, as well as on those of Antigonus and Alexander II., agrees perfectly with the alternate possession of Thessaly by these kings of Macedonia and Epirus. The obverse of these tetradrachma is evidently an imitation of that common type of the successors of Alexander the Great, his head in the character of Hercules; it may have been recommended to Alexander II. of Epirus, merely because he bore the same name as his great predecessor of Macedonia, and possibly because, of all the successors of Alexander, Pyrrhus was acknowledged to bear the greatest resemblance to him ( <i>ὁδὴν φόντρο καὶ τάχος τοικίαι καὶ κίνημα τοῖς Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ τῆς φορᾶς ἐκείνου καὶ βίας παρὰ τοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐν τούτῳ σκιάς τινὰς ὄρασθαι καὶ μιμήματα.</i> Plutarch, Pyrr. <i>c.</i> 8). The substitution of the elephant's scalp for that of the Nemean lion was well suited to Alexander the Great, as conqueror of India, but there seems little reason for its being adopted by a king of Epirus, unless perhaps with some allusion to the numerous elephants captured by Pyrrhus in his victory over Antigonus Gonatas. In like manner, although it is not necessary to consider the eagle on the reverse in any other light than as a symbol of Jupiter, who was generally a <i>συνναδὸς θεὸς</i> in temples of Minerva, it is not impossible that this symbol may also have a reference to Pyrrhus, whom Plutarch tells us that the Epirotes saluted with the title of Eagle, when he returned home after his victory over Pantauchus, the general of Demetrius; and when he replied to the Epirotes, "If I am an eagle, you are my wings." ... <i>Ἄετός ὑπὸ τῶν Ἠπειρώτων προσαγορευόμενος. Δι' ἡμᾶς ἔλεγεν ἄετός εἰμι· πῶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλω τοῖς ὑμετέροις ὄπλοις, ὥσπερ ὠκυπτεροῖς, ἐπαυρόμενος;</i> ( <i>c.</i> 10.)
Æ	3½		Head of young Hercules, covered with the lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Eagle standing on a fulmen to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in field above, crescent.
Æ	3+		Same types and legend, but above the eagle an ivy-leaf.
Æ	3+		Another.
Æ	4-		Head of Alexander the Great to <i>r.</i> , with long hair, diadem, and cornu Ammonis. R. . . . . ΑΝΔ . . Eagle with open wings on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field?
Æ	1+		Same types; but in place of the name, mon. 101 (ΑΛΕ).

Metal Size Weight

## GETAS,

*King of the Edoni, reigned about 520, B.C.*

*Note.*—The name Edonis was sometimes given to the whole country, extending from Mygdonia westward to the Hebrus eastward; but the kingdom of the Edoni to which these coins belonged, occupied Mount Pangæum and the adjacent valley of the Strymon, to the left bank of which it was confined by some of the early kings of Macedonia. Adjoining to Edonis, on the Macedonian side of the Strymon, was Bisaltia (see *Travels in N. Greece*, pp. 171, 228), the coins of which resemble those of Edonis, except that in place of the horse, as on the coins of Archelaus, there is a pair of oxen—a type which occurs also on the coins of the Orescii. Such is the similarity in the money of the Bisalti, Edoni, and Orescii in magnitude, style, metal, and types, that we cannot but conclude that prior to the time of Philip II. they shared between them the whole argentiferous region, from lake Bolbe and the western extremity of Bisaltia, to that part of the maritime ridges eastward which belonged to the Thasii. From the mythus of Lycurgus, son of Dryas, alluded to by Homer (II. 7, 130), it would seem that the kingdom of Edonis was at least as ancient as that of Macedonia. From Thucydides (4, 107) we learn that as late as the Peloponnesian war it was still a kingdom; but, with the exception of Pittacus, who was then reigning, we meet with the name of no other king of the Edoni in history than that which these coins have preserved. Getas is a proper name, which seems to have been adopted, from the unknown reason, from the GETAI, a people of Thrace, but who dwelt in a very distant part of this country. The Edoni were not among the tribes mentioned by Herodotus as having been subdued by Megabazus, the general of Darius, son of Hystaspes; though the influence of Darius in Edonis is sufficiently shown by his having given Myrcinus, an Edonian city, to Histieus of Miletus, whose object was to found a colony and city at the position near Myrcinus, where Amphipolis afterwards stood. At the time of the expedition of Xerxes, all this part of Edonis, as well as Macedonia, was occupied by the Persians; and to this people we may ascribe the deep incision which has been made in the larger of the two subjoined coins of the Edoni, and which resembles that occurring on the octodrachmon of Alexander I., and on other Greek coins, belonging to places where the Persians bore sway; it is, in short, a Persian countermark. From the use of  $\Omega$  and a later form of  $N$  on the second coin, it would seem to be the less ancient of the two; but neither on this ground, nor any other, would it be easy, in our present ignorance of the history of the Edoni, to account for the difference of dialect shown by the terminations  $\text{H}\Delta\text{O}\text{N}\text{E}\text{O}\text{N}$  and  $\text{H}\Delta\text{O}\text{N}\text{AN}$ . The letters of the first coin, compared with those of Alexander I., indicate a higher antiquity than his reign, especially in the forms of the  $\Delta$  and  $N$ , but the difference of time is probably not very great.

.R	9½	417·6	Two oxen stepping to <i>r.</i> Beyond them a naked conductor with the causia on his head; the whole in a dotted circle. R. GETAΞ HΔOΓ'EOΓ' BAΞIAEYΞ on the four sides of a quadratum incusum surrounding a quadripartite square.
.R	9+	427·6	Same type. R. GETA BAΞIAEΩΞ HΔΩNAN, similarly disposed. <i>Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

## DYNASTS OF PÆONIA AND UPPER MACEDONIA.

## PATRAUS (of Pæonia),

*Contemporary of Amyntas II.*

.R	6½	190·7	Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Armed helmeted horseman to <i>r.</i> , spearing a fallen enemy, who holds up a Macedonian shield. This coin is struck on an older type, but which is not distinguishable.
.R	5½	193·4	Same type. R. PATPAO[Y]. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 75. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (882).
.R	6½	190·4	Same type. R. [Π]ATPAOY. Same type; in field <i>l.</i> uncertain monogram.

*Note.*—The Macedonian shield of the fallen warrior on these coins, indicating an advantage in war gained by Patraus over the Macedonians, shows Patraus to have been contemporary with, or earlier than, Philip II.; for Philip was victorious over the Pæonians on two occasions, and his son Alexander reduced them to submission in the year B.C. 335.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>AUDOLEON.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Audoleon, son of Patraus, succeeded Agis (his elder brother, or uncle) B.C. 359, and was still reigning in B.C. 310, when Cassander assisted him in removing the Autariatæ to Mount Orbelus. About 286 B.C. Lysimachus escorted Ariston, son of Audoleon (who had served under Alexander in Asia) into Pæonia, to assume the vacant throne, but betrayed him, and seized his kingdom.			
Æ	6-	195·2	Female head, seen in front, with triple crested helmet, ear-rings, necklace, and long hair. Pallas? R. ΑΥΔΩΛΕ·ΝΤ·Σ. Free horse trotting to r.; below it, mon. 102. <i>From the Thomas Collection (879).</i>
Æ	2½	45·0	Same type. R. Same legend and type; without monogram.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend and type; but a halter hanging from mouth of horse, and mon. 102 under it. <i>Cast from silver?</i>
<b>EUPOLEMUS.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Eupolemus was probably a dynast of a part of Upper Macedonia, about the time of Patraus and Audoleon. A general of Cassander was named Eupolemus, but this person was of later date than the former, perhaps a grandson, as it was not uncommon among the Greeks to repeat the name in the second generation.			
Æ	4		Three Macedonian shields, thrown together and seen in perspective; the episemon on each being a spear head. R. ΕΥΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ. Sword and belt; in field l., bipennis. <i>From the Devonshire Collection.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The bipennis alluded to the common origin of some of the Macedonian tribes, and those of Asia; it may here refer to the Brygæ (Βρύγοι), the Macedonian form of the word Φρύγες.			
<b>ADÆUS.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —This person seems to have been another of the dynasts of Upper Macedonia. Three times the name occurs in history as that of a Macedonian ( <i>Polyb.</i> 15, 27—28, 8. <i>Arrian, Exp. Alex.</i> 1, 22), nor can there be a doubt from the tenor of his epigrams that the poet Adæus was also a Macedonian.			
Æ	4½		Head of Apollo to r. R. ΑΔΑΙΟΥ. Tripod; in field to l. mon. 50 and Σ.
<i>Note.</i> —Mionnet describes two other coins of Adæus, with the head of Hercules on the obverse and his club on the reverse, common Macedonian types.			
<b>CAVARUS.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Cavarus was the last king of the Gauls, who, after the defeat of Brennus at Delphi, in B.C. 279, overran Thrace and settled in the country to the northward of Byzantium, from which city, during many years, they exacted a tribute. By the mediation of Cavarus peace was made in the year 219 B.C., between the Byzantines and the Rhodii, who were in alliance with Prusias I., king of Bithynia.			
Æ	4½		Head of Apollo to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Κ]ΑΥΑΡΟΥ. Victory to l., crowning the name of the king; in field, mon. 103.
<b>KINGS OF THE ODRYSÆ.</b>			
<b>SEUTHES.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —This Seuthes was the fourth king of that name mentioned in history: he led the Odrysæ against Cavarus, who fell in the action, after which the Gauls who survived retired entirely out of Thrace.			
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to r., bearded and laureate. R. ΣΕΥΘΟΥ. Horseman to r.; horse galloping.

Metal Size Weight

## RHŒMETALCES I.

*Note.*—Rhœmetalces, about the year 11 B.C., was restored to his kingdom by order of Augustus, and his territories were so much enlarged that Tacitus (2, 64) describes him as king of all Thrace.

Æ	6¼	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ. Diademate head of Rhœmetalces with that of his Queen to r. R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Augustus to r. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (848).
Æ	6-	Another. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (626).
Æ	4	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΛΚΟΥ. Diademate head of Rhœmetalces to r. R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Augustus to r. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (626).
Æ	4	Two others similar.

## ASIATIC KINGS AND DYNASTS

## KING OF ASIA.

## ANTIGONUS,

*Son of Philippos of Elimeia, one of the generals of Alexander the Great.*

*Note.*—Antigonus was acknowledged king of Asia at the treaty of peace which he made with Seleucus I., Ptolemæus I., Cassandrus, and Lysimachus, in the year B.C. 311. In 306 B.C. he assumed the title of Βασιλεύς.

Æ	9	261	Head of Neptune to r., bearded and crowned with a wreath formed of the water-lily. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ inscribed on the prow of a galley turned to l., and on which Apollo is seated to l., naked, with long hair, and holding a bow in his extended right hand; below, mon. 104. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (1142).
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## KINGS OF SYRIA.

SELEUCUS I. (*Nicator*),

*Son of Antiochus and Laodice,—an officer of the ἐραῖροι of Alexander the Great.*

*Note.*—The commencement of the reign of Seleucus I., and of the era of the Seleucidæ, was in the autumn of 312 B.C., being the year of the victory of Ptolemæus I. and Seleucus over Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, at Gaza; Seleucus then proceeded to retake possession of Babylon, from which, as Satrap, he had been expelled by Antigonus in 316 B.C. In 306 B.C. he assumed the title of Βασιλεύς.

Æ	4	131·7	Head of Seleucus I. in an advanced age, wearing a diadem with the horn of a bull over the ear (Ταυρόκεραυς). R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΞΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Head and neck of a bridled horse with the horns of a bull in the place of ears. Between the horns, fire; in field on r. mon. 105; in exergue mon. 106, in a circle. <i>Electrotype from the Devonshire Collection</i> (588), now in the B. M.
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*Note.*—The title of king on this coin shows it to have been struck after the year 306 B.C. Appian accounts for the horns which artists added to the portrait of Seleucus by his extraordinary strength of body, which gave him the power of arresting a bull, an explanation well suited to the Greeks, by whom this faculty was often attributed to their ancient heroes, as may be observed on Thessalian and other coins. In truth, however, the horns on the heads of Seleucus seem to have been nothing more than an imitation of the ram's horns of Alexander, Seleucus having adopted for this

Metal	Size	Weight	
			purpose the horns of the bull of Assyria, as having become the master of all that country. The bull was a symbol of the sun, and Seleucus thus identified himself with divinity, not less than Alexander in styling himself the Son of Ammon. The horse's head with bull's horns is a mixed Greek and Assyrian type, the horse in Greece having been sacrificed to the sun and its figure employed as a symbol of the sun. This, and most of the other coins of Seleucus I., were probably struck in his new city of Seleucia, on the Tigris.
AR	7	260·2	Head of Seleucus I.? covered with a close helmet, having cheek-pieces, the whole formed of the hairy skin of a bull's head, with its ears and horns, and having apparently a metallic front. Round the neck is a lion's skin, tied by the paws. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΞΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Victory crowning a trophy, consisting of a helmet, cuirass, and shield, suspended on the trunk of a tree, of which two little branches, with their leaves, remain. In field below on $\zeta$ , E; on $\lambda$ , ΔΙ. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	1	10	Same types, but without legend, and in place of the letters of the preceding coin are Γ and mon. 107. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	7	264·6	Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Ξ] [Ξ]ΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field $\lambda$ . mon. 108 (ΣΥΡΑ); under throne KP.
AR	6+	253·6	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΞΕΛΕΥ]ΚΟΥ. Pallas standing in a quadriga of elephants to <i>r.</i> hurls a short javelin with the right hand; her shield on left arm; in field above, anchor.  <i>Note.</i> —An anchor was the signet of Seleucus I., as we learn from Appian. de Rebus Syriac. 56.
AR	7	252·4	The same legend and types, but of semi-barbarous fabric.
Æ	5		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. Pallas standing to <i>r.</i> ; short javelin in right hand; shield on left arm; in field before her, anchor.
Æ	5-		Same type and legend, without the anchor.
Æ	5-		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; the hair disposed in front like that of a female. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Σ]ΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. Bull with a hump on the shoulder, and one knee on the ground to <i>l.</i> ; in field to $\lambda$ . mon. 109. In exergue ΕΥ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The Indian bull is another of the types which belong to Seleucus I., and to his coins in preference generally to those of any of his successors of the same name.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚ[ΟΥ]. Victory to <i>l.</i> crowning the name of Seleucus with a wreath; in her left hand, a palm branch; in field before her, an anchor.
Æ	4		Two others similar.
Æ	4		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; left hand resting on a round shield on which is an anchor; in field to $\lambda$ . mon. 119.
Æ	5		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Bull with hump, one knee on the ground to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue $\mathfrak{E}$ .
Æ	4		Three others.
Æ	3-		Another smaller.
Æ	3		Head of Hercules with lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. No legend; prow of galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, anchor.  <i>Note.</i> —The galley refers, perhaps, to the success of Seleucus when commanding the fleet of Ptolemæus I. on the coasts of Syria, Cyprus, and the Ægean; for that was the only occasion on which he distinguished himself at sea.
Æ	6		Busts of the Dioscuri to <i>l.</i> ; their caps laureate; one head seen in profile; the other two-thirds adverse; the points of their spears are seen above their caps, on each side of which is a star in the field. R. [BA]ΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Victory

Metal	Size	Weight	
			standing to <i>l.</i> crowning a trophy; in left hand palm branch; in field, head of a bull or horned horse to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 21.
			<i>Note.</i> —The reverse of this coin resembles so exactly the first <i>Æ</i> 7 of the preceding page, that there can be little doubt of its being a coin of Nicator, and not of any other Seleucus. To Nicator also the bull's or horse's head more particularly belongs.
Æ	4		Diademate youthful male bust, adv. a little to left; the horn of an ox above each ear. <i>R.</i> [B]ΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟ[Υ]. Horseman to <i>r.</i> spearing a prostrate enemy, whose shield lies beside him; in the field two doubtful monograms. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1160).
Æ	3		Similar bust, but the horns not visible. <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> ; in his right hand an arrow.

ANTIOCHUS I. (*Soter*),*Son of Seleucus I., began to reign* B.C. 280.*Note.*—He was surnamed Soter from his victories over the Gauls who had invaded Asia Minor, but he fell in an action with them after a reign of eighteen years.

Æ	8	265.2	Diademate head of Antiochus I. to <i>r.</i> , of an advanced age, but beardless, like the Seleucidæ in general. <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> on the cortina; his right hand holds an arrow, his left hand leans on a bow; in field <i>l.</i> AP in mon.; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 110. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2433).
			<i>Note.</i> —After Seleucus I. all the coins of the Seleucidæ have dots at the extremities of the letters.
Æ	7½	260.3	Same legend and types; but Apollo holds three arrows, and at his feet is seen the fore part of a horse as if drinking; in field above the horse, mon. 111; and above the arrows, mon. 112. <i>From the Revil Collection, sold at Paris in 1845.</i> (368.)
Æ	5		Macedonian shield bordered by six crescents surrounding an anchor. <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Elephant walking to <i>r.</i> ; under it O or Θ; in exergue mon. 27.
Æ	4½		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; above ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ club; above the elephant an anchor as a countermark.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> [ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Trophy; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 5 (AN) within a circle.
Æ	3		Head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Galley to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Diademate portrait of Antiochus I. to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Apollo seated on the cortina to <i>l.</i> ; arrow in right hand; left leaning on bow; in field <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> uncertain monograms.
Æ	3		Three others similar.

ANTIOCHUS II. (*Theos*),*Son of Antiochus I., began to reign* B.C. 261.*Note.*—Antiochus II. received his divine appellation from the people of Miletus, for having relieved them of their tyrant Timarchus. He engaged in war with Ptolemæus Philadelphus, during which Bactria and Parthia revolted. He was poisoned by Laodice, whom he had divorced to marry Berenice, daughter of Ptolemy, but whom he had recalled after the death of Ptolemy.

Æ	8	250.0	Diademate portrait of Antiochus II. to <i>r.</i> ; a wing on the diadem. <i>R.</i> ΒΑΣΙΑΕΥΣ [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ]. Apollo, as on <i>Æ</i> 8 of Antiochus I.; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 113, and under it K; in exergue, horse drinking to <i>l.</i>
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*Note.*—A very early example of this form of the omega.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> with long hair. R. [B]ΑΣΙΑΔΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXO[Y]. Tripod; below it an anchor; in field <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> uncertain monograms.
Æ	3+		Another similar.
Æ	3		Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 39; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 114; anchor under tripod, not visible.

SELEUCUS II. (*Callinicus*),

*Son of Antiochus II. and Laodice, began to reign* B.C. 246.

*Note.*—Like many of the epithets or surnames of the Egyptian and Syrian monarchs, that of Callinicus was the reverse of that which Seleucus II. deserved. He lost all Syria to Ptolemæus Euergetes; was unable to expel his brother Antiochus Hierax from the western parts of Asia Minor; was defeated by him in union with Mithridates of Pontus and the Gauls at Ancyra; and again by Arsaces, who detained him as a prisoner nine years in Parthia. It was in the reign of Callinicus also that Attalus obtained possession, at the expense of the Seleucidæ, of some of the central parts of Asia Minor, which thenceforth became a portion of the Pergamenian kingdom.

Æ	8	263·1	Diadematè portrait of Seleucus II. to <i>r.</i> , beardless, but with a whisker. R. ΒΑΣΙΔΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> , with an arrow in his right hand, and leaning on a tripod; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 99; in field <i>r.</i> $\frac{\Gamma}{O}$ .
			<i>Note.</i> — $\frac{\Gamma}{O}$ may be read HO, and these letters may indicate either the 77th or 78th year of the æra of the Seleucidæ, corresponding to the second or third year of the reign of Seleucus II.
Æ	8	262·3	Same portrait. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 115.
Æ	5		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , with long platted hair on the neck; behind, an uncertain monogram. R. ΒΑΣΙΑΔΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> , leaning on tripod; in right hand arrow; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 116 and 117.—Serrated coin.
Æ	5		Another; with mon. behind the head. R. In field <i>l.</i> a mon.—Serrated coin.
Æ	5		Another similar.—Serrated coin.
Æ	5		Another. R. In field <i>l.</i> mon. 118.—Serrated coin.
Æ	4		Bust of Diana. R. ΒΑΣΙΑΔΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Prow of galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, AN.—Serrated coin.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΑΔΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo to <i>l.</i> , leaning on bow; in right hand, an arrow.
Æ	3		Diadematè portrait of Seleucus II. to <i>r.</i> , as on Æ 8. R. [ΒΑΣΙΑΔΕΩΣ] [ΣΕ]ΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Horse walking to <i>l.</i> ; under it a round shield, on which is an anchor.
Æ	3		Diadematè bearded head of Seleucus II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΑΔΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Pegasus at full speed to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Another. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).

*Note.*—The long beard on these portraits are accounted for by Polybius (2, 71), from whom we learn that Seleucus II. was surnamed Pogon, evidently from his custom of wearing a beard. Seleucus II. and Demetrius II. are alone among the Seleucidæ represented with long beards, and doubtless for the same reason; namely, that they had acquired the custom during the large portion of their nominal reigns, which they had been constrained to pass in Parthia.

SELEUCUS III. (*Soter, Ceraunus*),

*Son of Seleucus II., began to reign* B.C. 226.

*Note.*—The original name of Seleucus III. was Alexandrus, but he preferred the former, and added to it the title of Soter, as appears from an inscription copied by Pococke, at Seleucia, on the Orontes. On crossing the Taurus against Attalus, he was complimented by his army with the surname Ceraunus, but he met with little success, and was assassinated by conspirators in the third year of his reign.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	8	262·0	Diademate portrait of Seleucus III. to <i>r.</i> , beardless, but with a whisker. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo seated on the cortina to <i>l.</i> , arrow in right hand, left resting on bow; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 120; in field, <i>r.</i> $\overline{\text{P}}$ . <i>From the Revil Collection</i> (375).
AR	3½	57·4	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type, but Apollo is seated on a stool, which covers the apex of the cortina; in field two monograms.
Æ	3		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and same type of Apollo seated; in field to <i>l.</i> €; in exergue ©E.
Æ	3		Three others similar.

ANTIOCHUS III. (*Magnus*),

*Son of Seleucus II. and Laodice, began to reign B.C. 223.*

*Note.*—It serves to illustrate the portraits on the following coins of Antiochus III., to observe that he succeeded his father in the fifteenth year of his age, and reigned thirty-six years. The epithet Μέγας was derived from his endeavour to recover the eastern provinces of the empire of Alexander, which had been lost under his father Callinicus. Upon this expedition, he was absent seven years; he was said to have penetrated into India, and he brought back with him a great number of elephants, which he employed with great advantage in his wars of Asia Minor and Greece, but the only other result seems to have been his acknowledgment of the independence of Bactria and Parthia. His unjust and ambitious attempt to convert the infancy of Ptolemæus Epiphanes to his own benefit, led to his wars with the Romans, which were terminated by his defeat at Thermopylæ, and again at Magnesia ad Sipylum, and, finally, by a ruinous treaty of peace. In consequence of these disasters Armenia renounced his authority. He lost his life in an insurrection in Elymais in the fifty-second year of his age. There are three copper coins of Antiochus III., bearing on the obverse his portrait and on the reverse a ship (showing they were struck in one of the maritime cities of Syria), with the dates 112, 115, 117, or B.C. 200, 197, 195. These are the earliest coins of the Seleucidæ bearing a date, except that which I have noticed on the first coin of Seleucus II.

AY	8-7	525	Diademate head of Antiochus III. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ANTIOXOY. Apollo seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> , in extended right hand arrow, left hand resting on bow; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 121. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (1143).
AR	6½	255·0	Very youthful diademate head of Antiochus III. to <i>r.</i> R. Legend and type as before; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 122. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2535).
AR	8	262·7	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> , rather older and with whisker. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 123 (Tyrus) on the smaller end of a club; in field <i>r.</i> ΔP; in exergue, A. <i>From the Revil Collection</i> (377).
AR	8½	243·6	Same portrait still older to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 124; in exergue, N; a covering with three legs or pendants on the apex of the cortina.
AR	7½	263·6	Same portrait in advanced age to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field, in front of head of Apollo, mon. 125; behind head, mon. 126; a cushion on the apex of the cortina.

*Note.*—The portrait on some coins in the British Museum and other collections resembling this coin and the one preceding, has been supposed to represent Antiochus Hierax, the brother of Callinicus, but it is probably nothing more than one among a great variety of portraits of Antiochus III., at different ages and by artists of various degrees of merit. The same nose and general profile are evident in all. I doubt whether any coins of Antiochus Hierax are extant. He assumed, indeed, the title of king, while master of the western part of Asia Minor, as we learn from a Carian inscription published by Chishull (*Antiq. Asiat.*), but in which the title is given to him in conjunction with his brother Callinicus; and it seems more likely that Smyrna, Ephesus, and other great cities under his authority supplied him with tetradrachma of Alexander the Great, the coinage of which continued extensively in Asia long after the death of Alexander.

AR	4	63·8	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXOY. Elephant walking to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 23. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1144).
Æ	6		Diademate portrait of Antiochus III. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑ[ΣΙ]ΛΕΩΣ [Α]NTIOX[OY]. Seated Apollo, as usual, to <i>l.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7-6		Same legend and types, but the head laureate; and on reverse in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 120, and below it $\Gamma$ .
Æ	4		Same portrait to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . Same legend; Apollo? standing to <i>l.</i> ; his right foot placed on the cortina; an arrow in his extended right hand; in field on <i>l.</i> uncertain monogram.
Æ	2		Same portrait to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . Same legend; Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> ; arrow in right hand, his left hand leaning on bow.
Æ	5½		The Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> , on horses galloping; spears held perpendicularly. $\mathcal{R}$ . Same legend; Pallas armed, standing to <i>r.</i> ; short javelin in raised right hand; shield on extended left arm.

## ACHÆUS,

*Brother of Laodice, who was mother of Antiochus III.*

*Note.*—Achæus was at first in alliance with his nephew, but afterwards asserted his independence, and, after a two years' siege in Sardeis, was taken and put to death by Antiochus, B.C. 214.

Æ	3½		Diademate portrait of Achæus to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΧΑΙΟΥ. Apollo naked, standing to <i>l.</i> , holding up an arrow? in his right hand. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1160).
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SELEUCUS IV. (*Philopator*),

*Son of Antiochus III., began to reign B.C. 187.*

*Note.*—Seleucus IV. was actively employed during his father's reign as his lieutenant in Asia Minor, where he was chiefly engaged against the Pergamenians, and in Thrace, where he improved the capital Lysimachia. His own reign of twelve years was tranquilly passed in avoiding the enmity of the Romans, in which he succeeded notwithstanding his alliance with Perseus. He sent his son Demetrius to Rome as a hostage in exchange for Antiochus, his own brother, who succeeded him on the Syrian throne.

AR	8	263·8	Diademate portrait of Seleucus IV. to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Apollo naked, seated to <i>l.</i> , with arrow and bow as usual; in field <i>l.</i> wreath and palm branch; in exergue, mon. 73. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2535).
Æ	4		Diademate portrait of Seleucus IV. to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Lyre; in field <i>l.</i> $\Sigma\Delta\text{P}$ (year 136, B.C. 176). <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1160).
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. Tripod, mon. 119.
Æ	5		Another; but with EY in place of mon.

ANTIOCHUS IV. (*Epiphanes*),

*Son of Antiochus III., began to reign B.C. 175.*

*Note.*—The reign of Antiochus Epiphanes was chiefly employed in a successful war with Egypt, to which the young Ptolemæus VI. (Philometor) had been excited by his guardians. Epiphanes occupied Memphis, and was about to besiege Alexandria when the Romans interfered. He is chiefly known in history as connected with that of the Jews. Twice he took and cruelly treated Jerusalem, but at length, while absent in the East, his forces, under Lycias, were defeated by Judas Maccabæus.

AR	8½	259·3	Diademate portrait of Antiochus IV. to <i>r.</i> $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; the Victory presents her wreath to Jupiter; in exergue mon. 73. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2540).
AR	9	255·2	Same portrait. $\mathcal{R}$ . ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Jupiter seated as before, but the Victory crowns the word <i>ἐπιφανοῦς</i> . A letter or mon. partly off the coin.
AR	10-9		Laureate head to <i>r.</i> , with beard thick and pointed. $\mathcal{R}$ . Same legend. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , Victory offering him her crown. <i>Electrototype.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> , with a narrow wreath, ending in a spike, as on heads of Jupiter Ammon. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Eagle to <i>r.</i> , standing on a fulmen.
Æ	6		Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair hanging in tresses, as on coins of the Ptolemies; in front of the diadem a disc between horns (Isis). R. The same as on the preceding coin.
Æ	7		Another similar.
Æ	7		Another; but with wreath of corn in place of diadem.
Æ	5		Head of Antiochus IV. to <i>r.</i> , with diadem and rays. R. as before.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, mon. 54.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Jupiter, half-draped, standing to <i>l.</i> ; fulmen in right hand, long sceptre in left; at his feet, in front, an eagle to <i>l.</i> looking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Another, with $\text{I}$ in field in front.
Æ	3½		Another; but with the fulmen held perpendicularly, and the word ΘΕΟΥ below it.
Æ	3		Same head. R. Same legend. Jupiter naked standing to <i>r.</i> , right hand hurling fulmen, left arm extended.
Æ	6		Same head; behind it $\frac{\Delta}{\text{X}}$ . R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ]. Turreted female figure seated to <i>l.</i> , holding a Victory in her extended <i>r.</i> hand; bird (stork?) at her feet in front.
Æ	5		Same head; behind it $\frac{\text{B}}{\text{X}}$ . R. Same as the last.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The <math>\frac{\Delta}{\text{X}}</math> on the former of these coins indicates probably that its value is four chalci, the <math>\frac{\text{B}}{\text{X}}</math> on the latter that its value is two chalci.</p>			
Æ	2½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Apollo naked standing to <i>l.</i> ; arrow in extended right hand, left resting on bow; in field <i>l.</i> IE.
<p><i>Note.</i>—It has been supposed that the letters IE, which are found also on coins of Alexander Balas and of Antiochus VIII., are indications of value; but this cannot be, as there is a great difference of magnitude in some of these coins. They are rather the initial letters of some name of which the element is <i>ιερός</i>.</p>			
<p>ANTIOCHUS V. (<i>Eupator</i>),  <i>Son of Antiochus IV., began to reign</i> B.C. 164.</p>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—He succeeded his father in the fourteenth year of his age, and had not reigned two years when he was put to death, together with Lysias his minister, by the party who declared in favour of his cousin Demetrius I.</p>			
Æ	8+	239·6	Diademate portrait of Antiochus V. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> E. Victory crowns the name of Antiochus.
Æ	8+	232·3	Another; but in field to <i>l.</i> $\text{m}$ .
<p>DEMETRIUS I. (<i>Soter</i>),  <i>Son of Seleucus IV., began to reign</i> 162 B.C.</p>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Demetrius derived his title of Soter from the Babylonians, whose tyrannical satrap Hecleides he expelled. By his hostilities with Cappadocia and with the Jews, he provoked the enmity of the Romans, who supported Alexander Balas against him, and caused Balas to receive also the assistance of Attalus of Pergamus and of Philometor of Egypt. In a battle with these allies Demetrius was defeated and slain B.C. 150.</p>			
Æ	8	256·1	Diademate portrait of Demetrius I. to <i>r.</i> within a wreath. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Female seated to <i>l.</i> , a short wand in her extended right hand, a cornucopie in her left; the throne is supported by a winged figure; in field on <i>l.</i> E.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	8-7	257.2	Portrait of the same king in a more advanced age to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Same type, more perfectly defined; in exergue, date ΑΞΡ (161, B.C. 151). <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2553).
AR	3½	43.1	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Apollo naked, with the exception of chlamys twisted round the right thigh, seated <i>l.</i> on the cortina; in right hand an arrow; his left hand resting on a bow.
Æ	6		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver behind. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Tripod; in field on <i>l.</i> E, as on AR 8.—Serrated coin.
Æ	7		Another; but without E, the tripod slightly varied in form.—Serrated coin.
Æ	6½		Another; serrated coin.
Æ	5		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Bow and quiver.—Serrated coin.
Æ	5		Two others.
Æ	3		Horse's head to <i>l.</i> , with bridle. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] [Δ]ΗΜΗΤ[ΡΙΟΥ]. Elephant's head to <i>r.</i> —Serrated coin.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	6½		Lion's head to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] [Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ [ΣΩ]ΤΗ[ΡΟΣ]. Boar's head to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 126.
Æ	6½		Another.
ALEXANDER I. ( <i>Balas</i> ), <i>Natural son of Antiochus IV., began to reign B.C. 150.</i>			
AR	8	259	Diademate portrait of Alexander I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , the Victory presenting to him a wreath; in exergue mon. 127.
AR	8	253	The same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in exergue, date ΓΞΡ (year 163, B.C. 149), and mon. 128; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2564).
AR	7	210.2	Diademate bust of Alexander I. to <i>r.</i> , with chlamys over the neck. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> on the prow of a galley; under its right wing a palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> symbol and monogram of Tyrus, as before; in field <i>r.</i> , date ΙΞΡ (year 167, B.C. 145), and mon. 129. Struck at Tyre.
AR	3½	63.5	Diademate head of Alexander I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> on the cortina; in right hand, arrow, left hand leaning on bow; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 130.
AR	3½	58.4	The same head. R. Same legend and type; in exergue mon. 128.
AR	3+	63.2	Another.
AR	3+	61.4	Another, but in exergue of R. Δ.
AR	2	27.8	Same head, with rays. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Apollo, naked, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; left hand leaning on bow; in exergue?
Æ	4½		Head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> covered with the lion's scalp. R. Legend and type as the last; in field <i>l.</i> palm branch; in field <i>r.</i> IE.
Æ	4½		Another, but IE not visible.
Æ	4¼		Another, with trident in field <i>l.</i> , and mon. 117 (ΠΑ) in exergue.
Æ	4+		Helmeted head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; her extended right hand crowning the name with a wreath; in left hand palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> ear of wheat, and mon. 90 (ΑΥ).
Æ	4½		Two others.
Æ	4+		Another, with B in field <i>l.</i> , and N in exergue.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> of feminine character, crowned with ivy leaves and berries. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Elephant walking to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> mon. ? in exergue Δ or Δ.
Æ	3		Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 90, below it B.

ANTIOCHUS VI. (*Dionysus*),

*Son of Alexander Balas, and Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemæus Philometor, began to reign B.C. 145.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	9½	254·7	Head of Antiochus VI. to <i>r.</i> , with a diadem and rays. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ. The Dioscuri galloping to <i>l.</i> , armed with spears, and having stars over their helmets; in field <i>r.</i> ΤΡΥ (Τρύφων); below which the mon. 119; and lower, ΣΤΑ; under the horses, date ΟΡ (year 170, B.C. 152); the whole within a wreath formed of olive? roses, and corn. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2655).
AR	4-	59·5	Same head. R. Same legend; Apollo naked, seated to <i>l.</i> on the cortina; in his right hand an arrow, his left leaning on bow; in field between his feet same mon.; in exergue uncertain letters.
AR	4-	63·2	Another, but the mon. 130 (ΑΡΧ or ΧΑΡ); in exergue ΟΞ ΣΤΑ.
AR	4½-3½	58·9	Another, with the same mon.; in exergue ΟΡ (year 170) and ΣΤΑ.
AR	3½	60·8	Same head. R. Same legend; pointed Macedonian helmet to <i>r.</i> with cheek-pieces, and large horn of the Syrian ibex in front; in field above, ΤΡΥ (Tryphon); below, mon. 130.
AR	3	30·9	Same head. R. Same legend; panther going to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue mon. 131.
Æ	5		Same head. R. Same legend; tall diota, of the form usually consecrated to Bacchus; in field <i>l.</i> below mon. 5; to <i>r.</i> palm branch; all within a wreath.
Æ	4½		Another.
Æ	4		Another; the vase ornamented.
Æ	4½		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> with long hair, and crowned with ivy. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Thyrsus, with fillets; in field <i>r.</i> ΒΞΡ (year 162, B.C. 150); above it mon.? the whole within a wreath of ivy. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1160).
Æ	5		Radiate head of Antiochus VI. to <i>r.</i> bound with ivy and berries. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ. Elephant walking to <i>l.</i> holding up with his trunk a wreath, on which is a torch; in field to <i>r.</i> ΣΤΑ, and cornucopiæ?—Serrated coin.
Æ	5		Another. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1160).
Æ	5		Another; in field to <i>r.</i> ΣΤΑ and below it, star.
Æ	4½		Head of Antiochus VI. as before to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> leaning on tripod; an arrow in extended right hand; in field to <i>l.</i> a mon.
DIODOTUS OF APAMEIA ( <i>Tryphon</i> ),			
<i>Began to reign 142 B.C.</i>			
AR	9	257	Diademate portrait of Tryphon to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΡΥΦΩΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Macedonian helmet to <i>l.</i> ; an ibex horn projects in front; behind hang the ends of a fillet; on the body of the helmet are seen an eagle and a winged lion, each within a small circular compartment; the apex of the helmet terminates in a spike shaped like a fulmen; on the rim of the helmet are sprigs of bay in front and of ivy behind; on each cheek-piece is a fulmen; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 5 (ΑΝ) within a circle; the whole within a wreath of oak. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (1149).
AR	8-7		The same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and same helmet, but without the ornaments on the rim; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 130. <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Æ	4		Same head. R. Same legend and same helmet; in field to <i>l.</i> ΑΣΚ.
Æ	4		Three others similar.
Æ	4		Another; the fulmen visible on cheek-piece of helmet.
Æ	4		Another; in field to <i>l.</i> caps of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4		Three others similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>DEMETRIUS II. (<i>Nicator</i>),</b> <i>Son of Demetrius I., began to reign B.C. 146.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —This commencement of the reign of Demetrius Nicator is taken from the date of his victory over Antiochus VI., son of Alexander Balas, near Antioch. In the year 141 B.C. he marched into Parthia, where he was defeated, and remained more than nine years a captive. In the meantime Antiochus VI., the infant son of Balas, had been set up by Diodotus of Apameia, surnamed Tryphon, and had been murdered by the same after a reign of three or four years, and Antiochus Sidetes, brother of Demetrius II., had entered Syria to claim the throne. In B.C. 138, Tryphon was defeated by Sidetes and slain.			
AR	7½	256·8	Diademate portrait of Demetrius II. in early youth to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> on the cortina, the apex of which has a covering with three pendent extremities; in his right hand an arrow, his left leaning on bow; in field <i>l.</i> a palm branch, and mon. 117; in exergue $\Gamma\Xi\text{P}$ (year 167, B.C. 145), and mon. 59. <i>From the Rollin Collection.</i>
AR	7-	246	The same head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it M. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Female figure in long drapery <i>adv.</i> ; on her head three elevations (perhaps a mural crown); on either side of the head a globule; on either side of the neck a star; in right hand thyrsus, in left hand?; from the waist downwards on either side a support resembling those of Juno Samia and Diana Ephesia. <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —In Duane, plate xiv., the obverse of a similar coin has MAA in place of M, shewing that these coins were struck at Mallus, and that the reverse represents probably a statue of Astarte, in that city.			
AR	6½	209·4	Diademate bust of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> , a chlamys covering the shoulders. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Eagle with palm branch under right wing standing to <i>l.</i> ; all below off the coin; in field <i>r.</i> ΣΙΔΩ and acrostolium, in field <i>l.</i> ΗΞΡ (year 168, B.C. 144) and mon. 132. Struck at Sidon.
AR	7	211·2	The same bust. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>r.</i> ΘΞΡ (year 169, B.C. 143), and mon. 133; in field <i>l.</i> symbol of Tyrus. Struck at Tyre.
Æ	3+		Diademate portrait of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Anchor.
Æ	4½		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , with long hair in plaits. R. Same legend. Tripod with pendent fillets, and tassels at the ends.
Æ	4½		Another.
Æ	4		Same types and legend; in exergue of R. M and mon. ?
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in exergue $\Upsilon\Xi\text{P}$ (year 166, B.C. 146).
Æ	4¼		Another; but with a different form of tripod; in field <i>l.</i> mon. ?; in exergue uncertain date.
Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , with narrow diadem. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ [ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ]. Figure standing to <i>l.</i> holding long torch or thyrsus in right hand; in exergue uncertain date.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> , the Victory crowning her; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 134. (Aradus?)
<i>Note.</i> —A similar coin in Haym (i. p. 68) has the date 168.			
Æ	5½		Another; with mon. 51 (ΠΥ).

ANTIOCHUS VII. (*Euergetes, Sidetes*),

*Son of Demetrius I., began to reign B.C. 138.*

*Note.*—Antiochus VII., surnamed on his coins Euergetes, was vulgarly called Sidetes, as having been educated at Side. At the beginning of his reign he was about twenty-six years of age. He was chiefly known in history by his war with the Jews, and his siege of Jerusalem, which lasted ten or eleven months, and was followed by a treaty of peace in B.C. 133. In the year B.C. 129 he made war on Parthia, and was at first successful, having occupied the Babylonia, which induced Phraates the king to release Demetrius, who, as the elder brother of Sidetes, would be likely to effect a diversion in Syria favourable to Phraates. In the winter of 129—128, Sidetes was defeated and killed in one of the passes leading into Parthia.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9	255	Diademate portrait of Antiochus VII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; her left hand holds a spear, and rests on a shield, standing at her feet; Victory holds out her wreath to the left; in field to <i>l.</i> below the Victory mon. 73, and under it A; the whole within a wreath of bay. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2659).
Æ	8-7	244	Another similar; but on the reverse, below the Victory, ΔΕ, under which is mon. 135. In exergue ⊙OP (year 179, B.C. 133).
Æ	7½	249.2	Another; but on the reverse, below the Victory, the mon. 136, and under it Δ. In exergue ΓΠΡ (year 183, B.C. 129).
Æ	7	218.5	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> on the prow of a galley; under the eagle's right wing a palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> $\frac{A}{PE}$ ( <i>iepa</i> ), and the symbol of Tyrus; in field <i>r.</i> A and mon. 137 ( <i>ασυλος</i> ); below it, ⊕OP (year 177, B.C. 135). Between the eagle's legs mon. 138; the whole in a wreath of bay. Struck at Tyre. <i>From the Rollin Collection.</i>
Æ	7½	216.7	Another; with the date ΒΠΡ (year 182, B.C. 130).
Æ	4	62.2	Same portrait. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; wreath in extended right hand; in field <i>l.</i> M or Σ; below, EOP (year 175, B.C. 137).
Æ	5		Ornamented prow of galley to <i>r.</i> ; above which are the caps of the Dioscuri, each surmounted with a star. R. Same legend; trident between two of the lines; in field <i>l.</i> M or Σ; below, EOP (year 175, B.C. 137).
Æ	4		Winged bust of Eros? to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Ægyptian symbol, i. e. the solar disc between two horns, and surmounted by two feathers; the whole placed on two ears of corn, below which is a crescent, and under it a palm branch; below, EOP (year 175).
Æ	4		Another; same date, without palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 73.
Æ	4		Another; date ⊖OP (year 176), with palm branch.
Æ	4		Another; date ⊕OP (year 177).
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Another; date ΗOP (year 178), with palm branch.
Æ	4		Another; date ...OP (year 17 ...).
Æ	4		Another; date ΠΡ (year 180), without palm branch.
Æ	4		Another; date ΑΠΡ (year 181), with mon. 139.
Æ	4		Another; date ΒΠΡ (year 182, B.C. 130); in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 73; below it palm branch.
Æ	3+		Radiate head of Antiochus VII. to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, but the third line effaced by a double striking. Apollo drawing an arrow from his quiver with right hand; in left hand, bow; date ⊖OP (year 176).

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>DEMETRIUS II. (Nicator),</b> <i>Returned from captivity</i> B.C. 129.			
AR	8	210.7	Diademate bust of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> , with chlamys, and without beard. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> on prow of galley; under the eagle's right wing a palm branch; in field to <i>l.</i> symbol of Tyrus; above it $\frac{\Lambda}{\text{PE}}$ ( <i>ιερά</i> ); in field to <i>r.</i> A and mon. 137 ( <i>ἄστυλος</i> ); below, date ΓΠΡ (year 183, B.C. 129); between legs of eagle, mon. 133. Struck at Tyre.
AR	7	216.5	Another; date ΔΠΡ (year 184).
AR	7½	254.4	Diademate portrait of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> , with a long beard. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; under throne N, below which is Δ; in exergue, ΔΠΡ (year 184). <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2571).
AR	8	243.9	Another; but under throne, Λ above Π; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 39; and in exergue, date ΞΠΡ (year 187, B.C. 125), the last of his reign.
AR	4	60	Same bearded portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and date, but without monogram or letter.
Æ	4		Diademate portrait of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> , with long beard as before. R. Same legend; Apollo naked, standing to <i>l.</i> , in right hand arrow, left leaning on bow; in exergue, ΔΠΡ (year 184).
Æ	2½		Eagle to <i>l.</i> , with one wing spread open; above it? R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ [ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ]. Fulmen.
Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand wreath, in left hand palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> Ξ.
Æ	3½		Two others similar.
<b>ALEXANDRUS II.</b> <i>(Zaβινᾶς or Zebina), son of Protarchus.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —He was set up by Ptolemy Physcon in B.C. 128. In B.C. 125 he defeated Demetrius II., who fled to Tyre and was there killed; but soon afterwards Physcon, reversing his policy, favoured the cause of Antiochus, the young son of Demetrius. Antiochus defeated Zebina, who fled, was taken and was put to death in B.C. 122.			
AR	8½	256.4	Diademate portrait of Alexandrus II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , the Victory holding out her chaplet to <i>l.</i> ; below the throne a star, under which Δ; in field on <i>l.</i> ΙΞΙ. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2665).
Æ	4		The same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Bacchus clothed and standing to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand a vase, held as if pouring out; in left hand Thyrsus; in field ΔΠΡ (year 184, B.C. 128), and an uncertain monogram.
Æ	4		Another; same date; in field <i>l.</i> ΙΞΙ, below which is a wine jar.
Æ	4		Another; same date; in field <i>l.</i> ?
Æ	4		Another; date Ε[ΠΡ] (year 185); field <i>l.</i> off the coin.
Æ	4		Another; same date; in field <i>l.</i> ?
Æ	4		Another; date ΞΠΡ (year 187); in field <i>l.</i> ?
Æ	5-		Portrait of Alexander II. to <i>r.</i> , diademate and radiate. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 61, under which a star.
Æ	5		Another; under the monogram an ear of corn?
Æ	5		Same head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Double cornucopiæ, with a pendent fillet; in field <i>l.</i> , Α, below which is an ear of corn; in field <i>r.</i> , Π.
Æ	5		Another; same letters in field; below the Α, an uncertain symbol.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Same head to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Two cornucopiæ crossed, each with a pendent fillet; in field to <i>l.</i> Σ; to <i>r.</i> Α.
Æ	5		Portrait of Alexander II. to <i>r.</i> , covered with the lion's scalp, as Hercules, or Alexander the Great. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand wreath; in left hand palm branch; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 10; below which is an acrostolium.
Æ	4		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> , bound with ivy, and with berries in front. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Winged female standing to <i>l.</i> , in her right hand a rudder, her left resting on a twisted column, and holding a cornucopiæ, from which springs a tree; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 73.—(Serrated coin).

## CLEOPATRA.

*Daughter of Ptolemy VI. (Philometor); wife of Alexander Balas, of Demetrius II., and of Antiochus VII.; reigned alone in the year B.C. 125.*

AR	9	257.5	Portrait of Cleopatra to <i>r.</i> , the hair hanging in formal ringlets before, and formed into a knot behind, which is covered by the veil. Between the forehead and the veil a diadem, sphenone, and ear of corn. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΕΥΕΤΗΡΙΑΣ. Double cornucopiæ full of fruits, and with pendent fillets; below, ΞΠΡ (year 187). ( <i>Electrotype from Lord Northwick's Collection.</i> )
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*Note.*—The head-dress of Cleopatra combines the royal symbols with those of Isis or the Egyptian Demeter, to which character the epithet *εβερνία* and the cornucopiæ (the usual type of the Egyptian queens) also refer. Cleopatra was given in marriage by her father Ptolemæus VI. (Philometor) to Alexander Balas, when Philometor supported the cause of that usurper. After the attempt made by Balas to assassinate Philometor at Acca, she was transferred as a wife to his rival Demetrius II. Philometor then marched through Syria, took Antioch, and defeated Balas on the borders of Syria and Cilicia—an event which put an end to the reign of Balas, and caused his death, but was fatal also to Ptolemy, who died in consequence of a fall from his horse in the battle. Cleopatra remained the wife of Demetrius Nicator until, during his captivity in Parthia, he married Rhodogune, the king's daughter. She then espoused Antiochus VII., Sidetes, the brother of Demetrius. After the death of Sidetes in Parthia, Demetrius retained possession of the kingdom of Syria for about three years, when he was defeated by Alexander Zabinas, the usurper whom Ptolemæus VII. (Euergetes or Physcon) had set up on the death of Sidetes: Cleopatra refused to admit the fugitive Demetrius into Acca, and thus at least (if not more directly as Appian and Livy assert) was the cause of his being put to death immediately afterwards at Tyre. From this year, 125 B.C., commenced the renewed autonomy of Tyre, and an æra, the years of which are numbered on the coins of that city. The next exploit of Cleopatra was to murder Seleucus, the elder of her two sons by Demetrius, by shooting him with an arrow, because he pretended to govern alone. She then assumed the sole authority, as we learn from the present coin, but it lasted only for a few months, as appears by the date 187, found as well upon this coin as upon another which presents the united portraits of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. (Grypus), her younger son by Demetrius Nicator, who was then about eighteen years of age. The same date 187 occurs upon coins of Demetrius and of Alexander Zabinas. Ptolemy VII. (Euergetes or Physcon) found himself under the necessity of acting the same part towards Antiochus VIII., as his predecessor Philometor had done towards Demetrius II. Physcon had set up Zabinas against Demetrius, because the latter had taken the part of Cleopatra, sister of Physcon, against him; but afterwards becoming disgusted with Zabinas, he changed his policy, supported Grypus, and gave him his daughter Tryphæna in marriage. By the aid of this alliance Grypus recovered all Syria from Zabinas, and gained a victory over him near Antioch, in the year B.C. 122, which led to his capture and execution. Coins are extant with the united heads of Cleopatra and Grypus of the years 188, 189, 190, and 191. The year 190 or that of his victory over Zabinas, was the first in which Grypus struck coins in his own name singly, and it seems to have been in the following year that Cleopatra became so jealous of his authority, that she determined to murder him. But Grypus had some intimation of her intention, and, when she presented him with a poisoned cup on his return from exercise, forced her to drink it herself. Such was the end of this wife of three kings and mother of four—this goddess of beneficence and abundance, as she is entitled on the reverse of her medal.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CLEOPATRA AND ANTIOCHUS VIII.</b>			
<i>Her younger son by Demetrius II.</i>			
Æ	8	255·5	Portraits of Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> , the former as before, the latter diademate. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΘΕΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 138 (ΣΥ); in exergue, date ΘΠΡ (year 189, or B.C. 123). <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1153).
Æ	5		Same portraits to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Victory moving to <i>l.</i> , with wreath in extended right hand; to <i>r.</i> of Victory Η; to <i>l.</i> mon. 50 (ΗΡ); in field beyond the legend? <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).
Æ	4½		Another; not so well preserved.
Æ	4		Portrait of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> , diademate and radiate. R. Same legend; owl on amphora to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 141 below, date ςΡ (year 190, B.C. 122), and an ear of corn.
Æ	4		Another; below, same date, with caps of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4		Another; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΙΕ? below, same date, with an acrostolium.
Æ	4		Two others, with same date, and indistinct symbols.
Æ	4		Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Egyptian symbol, consisting of the solar disc between ram's horns, surmounted by two feathers; the whole placed on a crescent, having an ear of corn on each side of it; in field to <i>r.</i> Σ.
<b>ANTIOCHUS VIII. (<i>Epiphanes, Grypus</i>),</b>			
<i>Son of Demetrius II. and Cleopatra, began to reign alone, B.C. 121.</i>			
Æ	8½	252·8	Diademate portrait of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Figure resembling Jupiter standing to <i>l.</i> half draped; above his head a crescent; in his extended right hand a star; in his left a long sceptre; in field <i>l.</i> ΙΕ, below which is Α; under the feet of Jupiter, ΑΙ; the whole within a wreath of bay.  <i>Note.</i> —On the subject of this type, see Eckhel, <i>Doct. num. vet.</i> iii. p. 240; Visconti <i>Iconographie Grecque</i> , ii. p. 480. By Visconti the figure was supposed to be intended for Dios, the first month of the Macedonian year. But we find that the reverses of the coins of the Seleucidæ bear almost invariably figures of the great gods, Apollo, Minerva, and Jupiter, or his emblem the eagle. More probably, therefore, the figure on the coins of Grypus represents Jupiter in his capacity of lord of the seasons, and as regulating the movements of the heavenly bodies. The star in his hand we may suppose to be the sun.
Æ	7½	253·0	Another; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 142, and below it mon. 10; in exergue . ςΡ (year 19). <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2674).
Æ	7½	252·2	Another, but Jupiter naked; in field to <i>l.</i> ΣΙ ΙΕΡ ( <i>Σίδωνος ιερᾶς</i> ), below which is Α, and mon. 138 ( <i>ἀσύλου</i> ), and lower, mon. 143; in exergue, ΓϲΡ or ΕϲΡ (year 193, or 196). Struck at Sidon.
Æ	8+	250·6	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Edifice supposed to represent the tomb of Sardanapalus, at Tarsus; on a high base ornamented with three festoons, is raised a pyramid, surmounted by an eagle with extended wings, standing on a cylindrical base; on the triangular face of the pyramid are represented a figure standing to <i>r.</i> on a quadruped with horns; in the angles of the triangle are three globules; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 121 (ΦΥΛ); below which is mon. 60 (ΑΡΤ). Struck at Tarsus.
Æ	8½		Same head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> ΑΘ, below which is mon. 144; the whole within a wreath of bay. <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —This and the two preceding coins formed part of a hoard found at Tarsus in 1849.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-	101·7	Diademate bust of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> with chlamys on the shoulder. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ]. Eagle, with palm branch under the right wing, standing to <i>l.</i> on the prow of a galley; in field <i>l.</i> the monogram of Tyrus on the smaller end of a club; above it, <sup>A</sup> PE ( <i>ιερά</i> ); in field to <i>r.</i> , A and mon. 141 ( <i>ἀσυλος</i> ): below which is the date ΙΠΡ (year 187); between eagle's legs, mon. 134. Struck at Tyre.  <i>Note.</i> —Hence it appears that in the same year in which Cleopatra claimed the sole, or at least the superior sovereignty, the Tyrians acknowledged the son only.
Æ	4		Portrait of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> , diademate and radiate. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> with a sceptre under his right wing; in field to <i>l.</i> IE; below the eagle, date ΒΡΡ (year 192), and an uncertain symbol.
Æ	4		Another, with the date ΓΡΡ or ΕΡΡ (year 193 or 195), and an uncertain symbol.
Æ	4		Three others similar.
Æ	2½		Bust of Artemis to <i>r.</i> , quiver and bow behind the shoulder. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> ; arrow in right hand; left leaning on bow; in exergue date ΒΡΡ (year 192); and an uncertain symbol.
Æ	3-		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> (Cleopatra?). R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Elephant's head to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> tripod. Serrated coin. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).
Æ	3		Another similar.

ANTIOCHUS IX. (*Philopator, Cyzicenus*),

*Son of Antiochus VII. and Cleopatra, began to reign* B.C. 113; *alone* B.C. 96.

*Note.*—Antiochus IX. was surnamed Cyzicenus, as having been educated at Cyzicus, in the same manner as his father Antiochus VII. was named Sidetes from Side. He appeared in Syria as a rival to his half-brother Grypus in the year B.C. 113. The earliest date on his coins is of that year, 199 of the Seleucidæ. Cyzicenus was at first very successful over Grypus; but in consequence of a change of fortune an agreement between them ensued, by which Cyzicenus had Coele-Syria and Phœnicia, and Grypus the remainder. In B.C. 96, Grypus was assassinated, and in the next year Cyzicenus was slain in battle with Seleucus, the eldest son of Grypus, who succeeded to the throne as Seleucus VI.

Æ	7½	245·0	Diademate and slightly bearded portrait of Antiochus IX. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; the Victory bending forwards to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 145; under which, A; in field <i>r.</i> close to the legend, A; the whole within a wreath of bay.
Æ	4	58·9	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; male figure to <i>r.</i> standing on a horse with horns, and extending his arms; in his left hand a bow, on the left shoulder a quiver; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 146; and below it mon. 40 (ME).  <i>Note.</i> —This figure, the same as that on the tetradrachmon Æ 84 of Antiochus VIII., occurs frequently on the money of Tarsus, and appears to represent some noted statue of Apollo at Tarsus. The horned horse we have already seen on a coin of Seleucus Nicator.
Æ	4		Bearded laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> mon. 73; and below, palm branch.
Æ	4		Another; palm branch off the coin.
Æ	4		Diademate portrait of Antiochus IX. to <i>r.</i> without beard. R. Same legend; Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> Victory presents her wreath to him.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same portrait, with short beard. R. Same legend; winged fulmen; between which and legend, date ΘQP (year 199); in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Another; date Σ (year 200); in field <i>l.</i> mon. 147, under which an ear of corn.
Æ	4		Another; same mon., but date and symbol off the coin.
Æ	4		Another; date Σ (year 200), mon., and symbol off the coin.
Æ	4		Another; same date and mon., under which acrostolium?
Æ	5½		Diademate portrait of Antiochus IX. to <i>r.</i> , with short beard; on the diadem a palm branch as countermark. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> , in his extended right hand a cup, in his left hand, thyrsus; in field to <i>l.</i> above the cup Ξ; below it, Σ (year 207?).
Æ	4		Winged bust of Eros? to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Victory to <i>l.</i> presenting wreath; in field to <i>l.</i> two monograms.
Æ	4		Another; with date Σ (year 200) at the feet of Victory, and mon. 73 in field to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Another; date and mon. indistinct.
Æ	4		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ [ΦΙΛ]ΟΠΑΤΟΡ[ΟΣ]. Prow to <i>r.</i>

### SELEUCUS VI. (*Epiphanes, Nicator*),

*Eldest son of Antiochus VIII., reigned B.C. 95.*

*Note.*—It was not long before Seleucus VI. was opposed by Antiochus, son of Antiochus IX. Cyzicenus, and in less than a year his reign was terminated by his defeat in a general action with Antiochus, followed by the occupation of Antioch by the latter. Seleucus retreated to Mopsuestia in Cilicia, where he perished soon afterwards in a sedition caused by his own exactions.

Æ	8	238.5	Diademate portrait of Seleucus VI. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; the Victory to <i>r.</i> presenting her with a wreath; in front of Pallas ΑΛΕΔΙΦ; in field <i>l.</i> a sprig or branch; the letters ill-formed, and resembling those upon the Parthian coins.
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### ANTIOCHUS X. (*Eusebes, Philopator*),

*Son of Antiochus IX., began to reign B.C. 95.*

Æ	7½	230.9	Diademate youthful portrait of Antiochus X. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟ[ΥΣ] [ΦΙΛ]ΟΠΙΑ[ΤΟΡΟΣ]. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , the Victory to <i>r.</i> , and presenting her chaplet to him; the whole within a wreath, partially visible. <i>From the Rollin Collection.</i>
Æ	5½		Same diademate portrait to <i>r.</i> , with slight beard. R. Same legend; caps of the Dioscuri, with stars above and pendent fillets; in field <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	4½		Another. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).
Æ	4½		Another; not so well preserved.

### ANTIOCHUS XI. (*Epiphanes, Philadelphus*),

*Second son of Antiochus VIII., reigned B.C. 95.*

*Note.*—He was defeated by Antiochus X., and drowned in the Orontes in the year of his accession.

Æ	7	246.6	Diademate portrait of Antiochus XI. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , Victory to <i>r.</i> presenting to him her wreath; in field <i>l.</i> the letters P, E, A placed vertically. The whole within a wreath of bay. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2684).
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Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	4-	59	Same head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> PEA as before. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Double cornucopiæ, filled with fruits, and having a pendent fillet; in field to <i>l.</i> star.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Another similar; in field to <i>l.</i> a monogram.
Æ	5-4		Diadematè portrait of Antiochus XI. to <i>r.</i> , with slight beard. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; Victory stretching out her chaplet to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 148, below which grapes. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).

PHILIPPUS (*Epiphanes, Philadelphus*),

*Son of Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra, and twin brother of Antiochus XI., began to reign 95 or 94 B.C.*

AR	7+	244·6	Diadematè portrait of Philippus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> , the Victory to <i>r.</i> crowning him; the whole within a wreath of bay.
AR	6½	243·2	Another; exergue and monogram off the coin.
AR	7+	218·3	Another, in exergue AN; in field to <i>l.</i> mons. 149 and 150 (ANΘ).
AR	6½	219·3	Another, in exergue ΘΙ (year 19); and in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 151.
AR	7	221·7	Another, in exergue ΚΔ (year 24).
Æ	6½	213·4	Another, in exergue ΘΚ (year 29).

*Note.*—These numbers are apparently years of the Seleucid æra, omitting the initial Σ or 200; the year 229 or 83 B.C. was that in which Philip's reign was terminated by the accession of Tigranes, who, encouraged by the dissensions among the successors of Grypus, and by a party favourable to him in Syria, easily conquered the whole country as well as Cilicia.

DEMETRIUS III. (*Eucærus, Philopator, Soter*),

*Fourth son of Antiochus VIII., began to reign B.C. 95 or 94.*

*Note.*—Demetrius III. reigned in conjunction with his brother Philip, until, a war occurring between them, Demetrius was taken, in the year 88 or 87 B.C., in his camp, near Berrhœa, by the Parthians, who were in alliance with Philip, and was carried prisoner into Parthia, where he died.

AR	6½	231·9	Portrait of Demetrius to <i>r.</i> ; diadematè and bearded. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Figure like Diana Ephesia <i>adv.</i> , with veil to the ground; on either side of the head?; in left hand three ears of corn? in field <i>l.</i> N, below which is mon. 152; in exergue, ΕΚΞ (225), and mon. 39. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (1158).
Æ	4		Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Naked male figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; in his extended right hand a palm branch, in his left a caduceus; in exergue, ΞΙΕ (year 217); in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 153; and above it another, ill defined.

ANTIOCHUS XII. (*Dionysus, Epiphanes, Philopator, Callinicus*),

*Youngest son of Antiochus VIII., reigned B.C. 86.*

*Note.*—He seized upon Cœle-Syria, and assumed the title of king after having defeated and captured his brother Demetrius III., but was himself soon afterwards killed by the Arabs, on the borders of Cœle-Syria.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Diademate bust of Antiochus XII. to <i>r.</i> with short beard and chlamys. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ. Jupiter Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; Victory to <i>r.</i> crowning him with a garland. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1161).
<p><b>TIGRANES</b> (<i>King of Armenia</i>),  <i>Began to reign in Syria</i> B.C. 83.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Tigranes was deprived of his Syrian dominions by Lucullus in B.C. 69.</p>			
Æ	7	246.1	Bust of Tigranes to <i>r.</i> wearing the Armenian tiara, on which is a star between two eagles, looking towards the star; a Greek diadem encircles the forehead and the tiara, with fillets pendent behind the latter; a chlamys covers the shoulders. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. A female figure ( <i>Antiocheia</i> ), turreted, and in ample drapery, seated on a rock to <i>r.</i> , holds a palm branch; her right foot is on the shoulder of the upper half of a naked male figure, with arms extended ( <i>river Orontes</i> in a swimming attitude); in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 86; the whole within a wreath of bay. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2689).
Æ	5		Same bust and portrait to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ. Turreted female figure seated to <i>l.</i> on a rock; right arm extended; in left hand a cornucopiæ; at her feet the emblem of a river as before; in field to <i>l.</i> IL, and below it OY.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5		Same bust to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Victory to <i>l.</i> presenting a wreath; in field to <i>l.</i> Δ, below which is M.

#### ANTIOCHUS XIII. (*Asiaticus*),

*Reigned from 69 to 65 B.C., and assumed the same titular names as Antiochus XII., except that of Dionysus.*

*Note.*—Antiochus XIII. was sent to govern Syria by Lucullus, when he defeated Tigranes in Armenia, in B.C. 69. In 65 B.C. Pompeius deposed Antiochus, and reduced Syria to a Roman province.

Æ	4		Diademate portrait of Antiochus XIII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΙΚΟΥ. Apollo standing to <i>l.</i> ; in his right hand an arrow; his left leaning on a tall tripod.
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#### KINGS OF COMMAGENE.

##### ANTIOCHUS I.

*Note.*—In 64 B.C. Antiochus made peace with Pompeius, who added a part of Mesopotamia, including Seleuceia, on the Tigris, to his dominions. He died about B.C. 32. Of his successors, Mithridates I., Antiochus II., Mithridates II., and Antiochus III., no coins are known.

Æ	5		Head of Antiochus I. to <i>r.</i> with Armenian tiara, as on the coins of Tigranes. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Lion standing to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—The fabric, as well as the type, shew this coin to have been struck in Samosata, the capital of Commagene, of which city the coins are common.

ANTIOCHUS IV. (*Magnus*.)

*Note.*—In the year A.D. 38, Antiochus IV. was placed in his paternal dominions by Caligula, and reigned thirty-four years, when he was obliged by Vespasian to resign and return to Rome with his two sons. A son of the elder of these was the Philopappus whose monument is still extant at Athens. Vide Topography of Athens, 2nd edit. pp. 166. 494.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕ(γας) ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙ(φανης). Diademate bust of Antiochus IV., with chlamys on the shoulders to <i>r.</i> R. KOMMATHNQN. Scorpion within a linear circle, outside of which is a garland of bay; in front a jewel.
Æ	8		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙΦΑ. Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. KOMMATHNQN. Same type.
Æ	5		ΒΑΣΙ. ΜΕΓ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ ΕΠΙ. Same bust to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Capricornus to <i>r.</i> ; above it star, below it anchor; all within a circle and wreath as before. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1164).
Æ	4½		ΒΑΣΙ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ. Same bust to <i>r.</i> R. KOMMATHNQN, in four lines. Two cornucopiæ crossed within a dotted circle. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1164).
Æ	4½		Two horsemen moving to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΥΙΟΙ. R. KOMMATHNQN. Capricornus, with star, anchor, circle, and wreath as before. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1164).
			<i>Note.</i> —The two horsemen are Epiphanes and Callinicus, the sons of Antiochus IV.
Æ	4½		Another similar.

## KING OF A TERRITORY BORDERING ON COMMAGENE.

Æ	3+		Crab within a dotted circle. R. B. ΑΜΕΜΤ□Υ, in two lines; below the second line Μ.
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*Note.*—The first letter of this legend is singularly formed; but a specimen in the British Museum shows it to be a B for Βασιλείωσ. In ascribing the coin to the king of a petty state unknown to history between the Euphrates and Cilicia, I am guided merely by a resemblance of style in the crab compared with the scorpion of Commagene, and by the consideration that both of them, as well as the Capricorn on some of the coins of Commagene, are zodiacal signs, and indicate a similarity of religious worship. Sestini, who ascribed the coin to an imaginary Amyntas, King of Cibra, read the name ΑΜΕΙΝΤΟΥ, but the present specimen, confirmed by one in the British Museum, leaves no doubt that the name was Amemtus, a word totally different in etymology from Amyntas, the one meaning "unblamed," the other "defender."

KINGS OF EDESSA (*now Orfa*).

## ABGARUS,

*Contemporary of M. Aurelius.*

Æ	6		ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. Bust of Abgarus to <i>r.</i> bearded and draped; head covered with a radiated mitre bound with a diadem; sceptre in front of bust. R. CYTO AYQ . . . . . ΟΕΒ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> , bearded and laureate,
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## ABGARUS,

*Contemporary of Septimius Severus.*

Æ	5+		ΑΒΓΑΡΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ . . . . . Similar type. R. . . . . ΓΕΟΥΗΡ . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5+		ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΑΛΕΟ. Similar type. R. ΑΥΤΟΚ. CΕΘΛΗϞο. Similar head of Severus.
Æ	4		BAC . . . . . Π. ΑΒΓΑΡΟC. Same type, but no sceptre in front of bust. R. . . . . CΕΟΥΗΡ . . . . . Same head of Severus as before.
Æ	4		O.CΕΠ.ΑΒΓΑΡΟ.ΒΑ. Same type. R. CΕΠ . . . . . ΒΕΡΟC. Similar head of Severus.
ΑΒΓΑΡUΣ, <i>Contemporary of Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	3-		CΕΟΥ. [ΑΒΓΑ]ΡΟC. Bust of Abgarus to r. R. ΑΝΤΩΝΥ. Laureate head of Caracalla to r.
Æ	3		[C]ΕΟΥΗ ΑΒΓΑΡΟ . . . . (retrograde). Youthful bust of Abgarus to r. R. . . . . ΝΤΩΝ . . . . (retrograde). Laureate head of Caracalla to r.
ΑΒΓΑΡUΣ, <i>Contemporary of Gordianus Pius.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΒΓΑΡΟC ΒΑCΙΑΛΥC. Bust of Abgarus to r., with mitre, beard, and drapery as before; a diadem round the mitre, pearls round the upper margin of the dress, and down the front. R. ΑΥΤΟΚ.ΚΑΙ.ΑΝΤ.ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Naked bust of Gordianus Pius to r., head laureate; star and end of sceptre in front.
Æ	4½		Similar type and legend. R. . . ΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝ . . . . Same type.
PRINCES OF JUDÆA.			
JONATHAN MACCABÆUΣ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Jonathan was in alliance with Alexander Balas, and there are coins bearing the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on one side, and "King Jonathan," in Samaritan, on the other: the following coin was probably struck after the death of Balas, when Jonathan espoused the cause first of Demetrius Nicator, and afterwards of Antiochus Dionysus. Jonathan was put to death by Tryphon in B.C. 143.</p>			
Æ	2½		Poppy-head between two cornucopiæ, placed crosswise, but united into one at the lower end. R. "Jonathan high priest" in Samaritan characters, in five lines within a wreath.
HERODES ( <i>Antipas</i> ), <i>Became Tetrarch of Galilæa and Perœa on the death of his father Herodes (the Great) in A.D. 1.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑΡΧΟΥ. Palm branch placed perpendicularly; in field, the date L. ΑΖ (year 37). ΤΙΒΕΡΙΑC in two lines, within a wreath of bay. The date is probably that of his reign, and the same therefore as that of the Christian æra.
HERODES ΑGRIPPA II., <i>Son of Agrippa I., began to reign A.D. 52.</i>			
Æ	4		ΒΑCΙΑΛΕΩ[C ΑΓΡΙΠΠΑ], an uncertain object, usually called " <i>Tabernaculum</i> ." R. Three ears of wheat proceeding from one calix; in the field, the date L. Ϟ. (year 6).

## KINGS OF BITHYNIA.

*Note.*—The Bithynian dynasty is remarkable for its continuance in direct succession from father to son for about 360 years, during which there were no more than ten sovereigns. Little more is known of their history, and that little is not much to the glory of any but Ziptetes, and his son the first Nicomedes. The arts, however, seem to have flourished under their rule not less than under the other Asiatic kings of the same ages, if we may judge by their coins, and by a fact mentioned by Pliny (7, 39, and 36, 4, § 2), that one of the kings named Nicomedes offered to pay off all the public debt of the people of Cnidus, in exchange for their celebrated statue of Venus—an offer which the Cnidii refused.

## NICOMEDES I.,

*Son of Ziptetes, reigned from about B.C. 278 to 250.*

*Note.*—Eckhel (ii. p. 439) has described a tetradrachmon of this king in the Imperial collection of Vienna as follows:—"Caput diadematum imberbe. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Diana altè succincta trunco insidens, dextrâ duas hastas, sinistrâ quid parazonio simile, pro pedibus scutum prelegans; retrò arbor decisis ramis, in aréâ Victoriola et monogramma."

## PRUSIAS I.,

*Son of Zeilas, reigned from about 229 to about 181 B.C.*

*Note.*—As the reverses of the tetradrachma of the first and second Prusias relate constantly to the worship of Jupiter, and the legend upon them all being simply ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, the portraits upon the obverses furnish the only means of distinguishing the coins of one sovereign from those of the other. But the extreme rarity of the silver of Prusias I. makes the comparison very difficult: the short beard furnishes no distinction; it seems to have been a royal fashion of those times, as we find it on the coins of their contemporaries, Philip V. and Perseus. The wing attached to the diadem over the ear of Prusias II. is therefore the best criterion; this wing having reference probably to the hero Perseus, from whom Prusias II. might claim a descent through his mother Apameia, daughter of Antigonus Gonatas and sister of Philip V., who manifested his claim to a descent from the Argive hero in the same manner. The rarity of the coins of Prusias II., the still greater rarity of those of Prusias I., and the total absence of those of Zeilas, though all these kings enjoyed long reigns, may be accounted for by the great quantity of regal Macedonian silver then in circulation, particularly the silver of Alexander the Great, and which continued to be struck in his name long after his death in many of the cities of Europe and Asia, and probably in those of Bithynia among others. Of the copper coins with the legend ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, those alone which have a portrait with a wing over the ear as on the tetradrachma of Prusias II. can be distinguished as coins of that sovereign. As to all the others in copper there must remain, without some new discovery, a doubt whether they belong to the first or second Prusias. Under Nicomedes II. and III., the copper money of Bithynia seems to have been entirely supplied by the cities of their dominions, Prusa, Prusias ad mare, Prusias ad Hypium, and particularly by Nicomedia and Nicæa.

## PRUSIAS II.,

*Son of Prusias I., began to reign about 181 B.C.*

Metal	Size	Weight	Description
AR	10	250.6	Diademate portrait of Prusias II. to r., with a short beard and a wing on the diadem. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Jupiter, half draped, standing to l., crowning the name of Prusias with a wreath; in left hand a sceptre; before him a small eagle to l. standing on fulmen, and below it mon. 154. <i>From the Rollin Collection.</i>
Æ	4		Diademate portrait of Prusias II. to r.; a wing on the diadem. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Hercules naked, standing to l., his right hand leaning on the club, his left holding the lion's skin; in field r. mon. 75.
Æ	4		Another, with mon. 51.
Æ	4-		Two others, without any monogram.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9-		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Victory moving to <i>r.</i> , and carrying a trophy on the left shoulder; in field <i>r.</i> mon. 77.
Æ	5		Head of youthful Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; head bound with ivy-leaves having berries in front; hair long, with tresses behind. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Centaur to <i>r.</i> ; in hand lyre; chlamys floating behind; in field <i>r.</i> , same mon.
Æ	5		Another, with mon. 155.
Æ	5+		Another, without monogram.
Æ	7½		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> , with long hair; countermarked with a tripod on the head and a lyre behind the head. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ, in two lines: between them Victory, draped, winged, and helmeted ( <i>Νίκη Ἀθηνᾶ</i> ), standing to <i>l.</i> crowning the name of Prusias with a wreath, her left hand supported by a shield which stands at her feet; in field to <i>l.</i> a mon.
Æ	7½		Another, countermarked with lyre only. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> a mon. and A.
Æ	7		Another, without countermark or monogram.
Æ	4		Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Bow, and quiver with belt.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Winged fulmen; all within a wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; lyre.
Æ	4½		Eagle with expanded wings standing to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; fulmen; all within a wreath.
Æ	1½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; figure of Pallas on a base <i>adv.</i> , in her right hand a spear.

NICOMEDES II. (*Epiphanes*),*Son of Prusias II., began to reign B.C. 149.*

Æ	9½	258.1	Diademate portrait of Nicomedes II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ. Jupiter half-draped standing to <i>l.</i> , holding a wreath of bay over the name of Nicomedes; in left hand a long sceptre; in field before him, eagle to <i>l.</i> standing on a fulmen, below which is the mon. 156, and still lower the date ΒϞΡ, year 192 (B.C.). <i>From the Revil Collection (357).</i>
Æ	9	260.5	Same diademate portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; but with mon. 157, and date ΕΞ (year 205). <i>From the Devonshire Collection (569).</i>

NICOMEDES III. (*Epiphanes, Philopator*),*Son of Nicomedes II., began to reign 91 B.C.*

Æ	9½	259.3	Diademate portrait of Nicomedes III. to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; but with mon. 158, and date ΖΞ (year 207). <i>From the Thomas Collection (1865).</i>
Æ	9-8	249.6	Same diademate portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; but with mon. 159, and date ΒΙΞ (year 212).

*Note.*—On comparing the date B.C. of the accession of Nicomedes III. with the year 205 on the last coin of Nicomedes II. and the 207 on the first coin of Nicomedes III., it seems evident that the Bithynian æra was the same as that of Pontus, which is found on coins of Mithridates the Great of Pontus, and his son Pharnaces, and on those of the kings of Bosphorus as late as the time of Constantine the Great. It commenced 297 B.C., but from what event in the history of Pontus there would be difficulty in deciding. In Bithynia its introduction seems to have been the act of Nicomedes II., and connected probably with his ambitious designs upon Pontus; for 150, the earliest date found on the Bithynian coins, corresponds to the second year of his reign.

Metal Size Weight

## KING OF PAPHLAGONIA.

## PYLÆMENES.

Æ 5+

Head of Hercules to *r.*, with crisped hair; end of club projecting behind neck. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΛΑΙΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Victory to *l.*, crowning the king's name with a wreath in her extended right hand; in left hand, a palm branch.

*Note.*—Nicomedes II. of Bithynia placed one of his sons on the throne of Paphlagonia, and in place of his real name gave him the Homeric appellation Pylæmenes. This person was so soon ejected by Mithridates the Great, that the present coin is rather to be attributed to one of his sons, who was restored to his father's kingdom by Pompeius after the fall of Mithridates. The reverse resembles that of the coins of Nicomedes, as well in the attitude and act of the Victory crowning the name, as in the disposition and style of the legend.

## KINGS OF PERGAMUS.

*Note.*—The eunuch Philetærus of Tium (Τίσιον, Strabo, p. 542) was keeper of the treasure of Lysimachus in the citadel of Pergamus; on the death of Lysimachus in B.C. 281, and of Seleucus Nicator in the following year, he became by means of this possession the independent sovereign of Pergamus and its territory, which he held to his death in 203 B.C., and left to his nephew Eumenes, thus founding a dynasty which continued under five successors for 150 years, to the death in 131 B.C. of Attalus III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.

## ATTALUS I.,

*Son of Attalus (the third and youngest brother of Philetærus), succeeded Eumenes I., son of Eumenes, second brother of Philetærus, in B.C. 241.*

Æ 8½ 263·3

Head of Philetærus to *r.*, wearing a narrow diadem resembling a cord. R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Pallas seated to *l.* on a throne on which A is inscribed; her extended right hand on a shield standing on its end before her; in left hand, a spear in a sloping position, point downwards; in field, under the right arm, an ivy leaf; behind the legend, a bow.—*From the Thomas Collection* (2001).

Æ 7½ 263·6

Same portrait to *r.*, crowned with a wreath of bay, round which the diadem is entwined. R. Same legend, letter, type, and symbols.—*From the Thomas Collection* (2006).

## EUMENES II.,

*Eldest son of Attalus I., succeeded his father in B.C. 197.*

Æ 7½

Same portrait as before to *r.*, crowned with a wreath of bay. R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Pallas seated to *l.*; her extended right hand crowns the name, her left elbow rests on a shield, which stands on its end behind the throne; in field to *r.*, bow; below the arm, mon. 160 (ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ); to left of name, a palm branch.—*Electrotype.*

*Note.*—This coin is attributed to a Eumenes upon the ground of the monogram; and it is given to the second Eumenes in preference to the first, on account of the much longer duration of his reign, and the great similarity of style observable in this coin and those of Attalus I., the father and predecessor of Eumenes II. The slight variation of type, moreover, is precisely such as an immediate successor would be likely to make.

Metal	Size	Weight
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UNCERTAIN KINGS OF PERGAMUS.

Æ	8	262·4	Beardless male head of an advanced age to <i>r.</i> , with a cord-like diadem. <i>R.</i> Legend, type, and symbols, as on coins of Attalus I., but without the $\Lambda$ on the throne. — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —This is the only tetradrachmon inscribed $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon$ , which has a portrait differing essentially from that of Philetærus; one of the dynasty seems therefore, contrary to the others, to have substituted his own portrait for that of his avuncular ancestor. The coin, however, is very rare compared with those bearing the portrait of Philetærus.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon$ . Male figure (Asclepius?), draped only in the lower part of his body, and seated on a throne, like that of Pallas on the tetradrachma, holds out a patera in his right hand, from which a serpent rising from the ground is feeding; in field above it, a branch?
Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon$ $\tau\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon$ Bow between the two lines; in field on <i>r.</i> , a bee.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on her helmet, a gryphon. <i>R.</i> $\Phi\Lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon$ . Serpent erect, looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	2		Three others of smaller size.

KING OF GALATIA.

AMYNTAS,

*King of Galatia, Lycaonia, and Pamphylia.*

*Note.*—There seems no reason to doubt that the King Amyntas of the following coins is the same contemporary of Strabo (p. 569), who possessed Lycaonia, and who, together with Deiotarus II. (son and successor of the friend of Cicero), deserted from Antonius to Octavius during the battle of Actium. By Roman favour, Amyntas succeeded to the kingdom of Galatia on the death of Deiotarus II. (*Dion. Cass.* 49, 32; *Plutarch, Anton.* 63); and we learn from Strabo that he possessed parts of Pisidia and Mount Taurus. These coins, however, shew that which we do not find in history, namely, that Amyntas was at one time so completely master of Pamphylia, that he coined money of gold and silver in Side, as seems evident from the exact similarity of the present coins with the autonomous tetradrachma of Side in every thing but the legend. A hoard of coins of Amyntas was found not many years ago, before which time none but copper coins of Amyntas were known, and those very different in type.

Α	$1\frac{1}{2}$	22	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕ}[\Omega\Sigma]$ $[Α]ΜΥΝΤΟΥ$ . Victory moving to <i>l.</i> , her head covered with the skin of an elephant's head, the proboscis projecting from above; in her extended right hand, a spiral sceptre, having a tænia or ribbon tied upon it in a bow.
Æ	8	245·2	Same type; mon. 162 behind the head. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type, but without the elephant's scalp; in field before the Victory, date IB (year 12).
Æ	8	245·3	Same type, without monogram. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type, but Victory has a quiver in her hand in place of a sceptre.

Metal Size Weight

## KINGS OF CAPPADOCIA.

*Note.*—The kingdom of Cappadocia, like that of Pergamus, may date its beginning from the death of Lysimachus in 281 B.C., and of Seleucus in 280. Before that time the rulers of Cappadocia were at most satraps. As they derived their descent, like those of Pontus, from one of the seven Persians who slew the Magi (B.C. 521), their names are of Persian origin, though in a Greek form. The first king, Ariamnes II., was succeeded by his son Ariarathes III., and he by his son Ariarathes IV., who was a child at the time of his accession.

ARIARATHES IV. (*Eusebes*),

*Began to reign* B.C. 220.

Æ	4½	62·9	Diademate portrait of Ariarathes IV. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒ·ΥΣ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> , a spear in the left hand, which rests on a shield standing on its end at her feet; Victory crowns the name of Ariarathes; under the Victory, mon. 163; in field, on either side, another mon.; in exergue, ΑΛ (year 31).
			<i>Note.</i> —The numbers on the coins of the Cappadocian kings relate apparently to the years of their reigns.
Æ	4	63·3	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, type, and monogram; in field, on either side, another mon.; in exergue, ΓΛ (year 33).
Æ	4+	62·0	Another similar, but in exergue, ΓΛ (same year).
Æ	4	63·6	Another similar.
Æ	4	64·1	Another similar,—the date off the coin.

ARIARATHES V. (*Eusebes, Philopator*),

*Son of Ariarathes IV., began to reign* B.C. 162.

*Note.*—Although the three coins which follow have portraits bearing little resemblance to one another, their similarity of style, and their inferiority in this respect to the five preceding coins of Ariarathes IV., on all which the portrait is well defined, sufficiently prove them to belong to a different sovereign. In all the coins of Ariarathes V. cited by Mionnet, who calls him Ariarathes VI., we find, as in these three, a date in low numbers, the highest being 12, whereas on most of the extant coins of Ariarathes IV. the numbers are much higher. A rare tetradrachmon of Ariarathes V. (VI.) is inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, shewing that this prince styled himself both Philopator and Eusebes, though he seems most commonly to have employed the latter epithet alone.

Æ	4	55·8	Diademate portrait of Ariarathes V. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> , with attributes as before, but Victory extending the wreath towards the goddess; in field under Victory, T; in exergue, B (year 2).
Æ	4	62·9	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. Same type; in field, same letter; in exergue, Γ (year 6).
Æ	4	62·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field under Victory, a mon.; in exergue, Δ (year 4).

ARIARATHES VI. (*Epiphanes*),

*Son of Ariarathes V., began to reign* B.C. 130.

Æ	4	60·2	Diademate portrait of Ariarathes VI. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝ·ΥΣ. Pallas, standing to <i>l.</i> , crowning the name of Ariarathes; her left hand holds
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			a long palm branch, and rests upon a shield standing at her feet ; in field, two monograms ; in exergue, B (year 2).
Æ	4	63·2	Same type, but as a portrait, differing from the preceding. R. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> Victory, crowning the name of the king ; same legend and type ; in middle field, a mon. ; in field to <i>r.</i> , A ; in exergue, Δ ?
Æ	4	62·0	Same portrait to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type ; in field, two monograms ; in exergue, Π (year 13).
<p>ARIARATHES VII. (<i>Philometor</i>),  <i>Son of Ariarathes VI., reigned about B.C. 105.</i></p>			
Æ	4	61·1	Diademate portrait of Ariarathes VII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΥ Π·Σ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> , Victory presenting the crown to her ; under Victory, a mon. ; in exergue, Δ (year 4).
Æ	4	61·5	Another ; in field to <i>l.</i> of Pallas, O ; under which, ΜΥ in mon. ; behind Pallas, Λ, date in exergue, Θ (year 9).
<p>ARIOBARZANES I. (<i>Philoromæus</i>),  <i>Began to reign about B.C. 93.</i></p>			
Æ	4	62	Diademate portrait of Ariobarzanes I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛ·ΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> ; Victory, presenting the crown to her ; in field, to <i>l.</i> , Θ ; above, Μ ; to <i>r.</i> , Ε ; in exergue, Β (year 2).
Æ	4	70	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ. Same type, but Victory crowning the king's name ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ united ; in exergue, ΙΓ (year 13).
Æ	4-3	58·7	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but Victory presents the crown to Pallas ; in field, two mons. ; in exergue, ΙΔ (year 14).
Æ	4	66·3	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛ·ΡΩΜΑΙΟΥ ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 170 ; in exergue, ΚΒ (22).
Æ	3	53·2	Another similar,—letters ill-defined.
<p>ARIOBARZANES II. (<i>Philopator</i>),  <i>Son of Ariobarzanes I., began to reign B.C. 63.</i></p>			
Æ	4	57·7	Diademate portrait of Ariobarzanes II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΟΒΑΡΖΑΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΥ Π·Σ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>r.</i> ; Victory presenting crown to her ; in exergue, Η (year 8).
Æ	3	62·4	Another similar, but letters ill-formed ; in exergue, same date.
<p>ARIARATHES VIII. (<i>Eusebes, Philadelphus</i>),  <i>Began to reign about B.C. 42.</i></p>			
Æ	3	59·9	Diademate portrait of Ariarathes VIII. to <i>r.</i> with a short beard. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΑΔ . . . . . Same type as the preceding ; in field below the Victory, a trophy ; behind Pallas, mon. 171 ; below which, Ε.
Æ	3½	62·5	Same portrait, with short beard, to <i>r.</i> R. Same as the last, but ΦΙΛΑΔΕΥΛΦ . .

Metal Size Weight

## ARCHELAUS,

*Grandson of the Mithradates Eupator, of Pontus, began to reign 36 B.C., and reigned 50 years.*

Æ 5-- 59.5 Diademate portrait of Archelaus to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΤΟΥ, in a circle round a club; to the r. of which, K (year 20).

## KINGS OF PONTUS AND BOSPORUS.

*Note.*—Like the kings of Cappadocia those of Pontus were descended from one of the seven Persians who slew the Magi, in B.C. 521. Hence the greater part of them had Persian names with a Greek termination. Coins are extant of Paracesades, Leucon, Spartacus, Mithradates III., of Mithradates Eupator (called the Great), of Pharnaces II., Asandrus, Polemon I., who was contemporary of Augustus, of Pythodoris, the wife of Polemon, and of Polemon II. Almost all the coins of this series are of rare occurrence. Some of those of Paracesades, Mithradates Eupator, and Pharnaces II. are of gold.

## MITHRADATES III.,

*Son of Mithradates II., began to reign B.C. 302.*

Æ 8 260.4 Diademate portrait of Mithradates III. to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus, seated to l.; below the eagle, a star above a crescent; under them, mon. 172.—*Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.*

*Note.*—Visconti has given sufficient reasons for attributing this coin to Mithradates III. (Icon. Grecque, II. p. 171.) To some event in his reign is to be ascribed the beginning of the Pontic æra, in B.C. 297.

## MITHRADATES VI. (Eupator.)

Æ 5 130.5 Diademate portrait of Mithradates VI. to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, in three lines; stag, feeding to l.; in field to l., star above crescent; to r., Δ; below which, mon. 173; in exergue, mon. 174; all within a wreath formed of ivy leaves and berries alternately.

Æ 10.9 259.3 Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to l., star above crescent; below which, mon. 175; to r., ΒΚΞ (year 222, B.C. 75); below which, mon. 176; in exergue, Θ; all in wreath as before.—*This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.*

Æ 8½ 258.9 Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to r., ΗΙΞ (year 218, B.C. 71); below which, mon. 177; all in wreath as before.—*Electrotype.*

Æ 10 255.6 Same type. R. Same legend; Pegasus to l., drinking; in field to l., star above crescent; to r., mon. 178; all in wreath as before.

## ASANDRUS,

*Brother-in-law of Pharnaces II., and successor to him in the kingdom.*

Æ 4½ 123.5 Diademate head of Asandrus to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Victory on prow to l.; in uplifted right hand, crown; below which, ΘΚ (29); in left hand, palm branch.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—This is the latest date found on coins of Asandrus, who died in B.C. 14 (Dio. 54, 24). He was king, therefore, as early as B.C. 43. While regent, during the absence of Pharnaces in Asia Minor, he styled himself Archon, and gold coins resembling the preceding are extant, with the legend ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΟΣΠΟΡΟΥ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>POLEMON II.,</b> <i>Son of Polemon I. and Pythodoris, was founder of Polemonium on the coast of the Euxine. About the year 62 he abdicated the throne, and Pontus was reduced to a Roman province.</i>
Æ	4	56·1	BACIAEWC ΠOΛEMONOC. Laureate portrait of Polemon II. to r. R. ETOYE HI (year 18). Laureate head of Nero to r.
			<b>SAUROMATES,</b> <i>A contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius, in honour of the latter of whom he assumed the name of Tiberius Julius.</i>
Æ	7½		TIBEPIO[E IOYAIOT BACIAE]YI CAYPOMATHE. Sauromates, with long hair and beard, togate and seated to r. on curule chair; in left hand, long sceptre, terminating above in a small head of the Roman emperor in profile to r. R. TEIMAI. BACIAEWI. ΓAYPOMATOY. In the centre, round shield; behind which, lance; above shield, helmeted head and horse's head; to l. of shield, a sword and belt; to r. an axe; below, MH (48). <i>Note.</i> —The numerals are indicative of the value of the coin, as appears from other specimens, in which are IB (12) and KA (24).
Æ	7		T. IOYAIOTY BA[CIAEW]C CAYPOMATOY. Curule chair; upon which, wreath or crown; to l. round shield, and behind it spear; to r., sceptre. R. MH (48) within a wreath.
Æ	7		..... UC CAYPOM ... T .... Same types. R. Victory, stepping to l.; in extended right hand, crown; in left, palm branch; in field, MH (48).
Æ	7		..... OY BACIAEWC CAYPOMA ..... Diademate bust of Sauromates to r., with long hair, and chlamys on the shoulder. R. MH (48).
			<b>RHESCUPORIS,</b> <i>Contemporary of Caligula.</i>
Æ	5½		Diademate portrait of Rhescuporis to r.; behind, mon. 179 (Βασιλέως Ῥησκουπόριδος); in front, IB (12) worn off. R. ΓΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣ ΑΡΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ[ΚΟΥ]. Head of Caligula to r.; behind, a mon.
			<b>KINGS OF BOSPORUS.</b>
			<b>GEPÆPYRIS,</b> <i>Widow of the Mithradates, whom the Emperor Claudius made king of Bosphorus, when he separated that province from Pontus, and gave Polemon II. in lieu of it a part of Cilicia. About A.D. 45, Claudius opposed Mithradates; the following coin was probably struck after that event.</i>
Æ	5½		[BACIAIGC]HC ΓΗΗΑΙΝΥΡΕΩC. Her diademate bust to r. R. Veiled bust of Astarte to r., with modius on the head; behind, IB (12).
Æ	6		..... HC ΓΗΠ ..... Same type. R. Same type and date.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## COTYS,

*Contemporary of Claudius and Agrippina.*

Æ	6	..... KAIΛΑΡΟΛ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> laureate. R. IOYΔΙΑΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΗ ..... Head of Agrippina to <i>l.</i> ; in front mon. 180 (Βασιλέωσ Κώρυος).
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*Note.*—Gold coins of this king, with the heads of Claudius and Nero, and the same monogram, are not uncommon.

## SAUROMATES,

*Contemporary of Domitian.*

Æ	8-6½	..... ΙΑΘΥΟ. CAYP..... Diademate bust of Sauromates to <i>r.</i> with long hair and chlamys. R. Laureate head of Domitianus to <i>r.</i> ; under neck, on the shoulders, MH (48).
Æ	7	BACIAΘΥΟ. CAYPOMATOY. Diademate bust of Sauromates to <i>r.</i> as before. R. MH (48) within a wreath of oak, with a jewel above, and ties below.
Æ	6½	Another.
Æ	7	Same legend and portrait. R. Female figure stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, wreath; in left, palm branch; in field, MH (48).

## COTYS,

*Contemporary of Hadrian.*

*Note.*—*Vide* Mionnet for several coins of this prince, in gold, with the head of Hadrian on the reverse, and the date in years of the Pontic æra.

Æ	6	BACIAΘΥΟ ΚΟΤΥΟΟ. Diademate bust of Cotys to <i>r.</i> , with long hair, and chlamys; behind the head, a club. R. MH (48) within a wreath of oak, with jewel above, and ties below.
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## RHŒMETALCES.

*Note.*—The only king of Bosphorus of this name was a contemporary of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius. His money in gold is not rare; it bears on the obverse the head of Rhœmetalces, and on the reverse that of the reigning emperor with the year of the Pontic æra.

Æ	6½	BACIAΘΥΟ ΡΟΙΜΗΤΑΑΚΟY. Curule chair, on which is a half wreath as before; in field on <i>l.</i> a round shield, with a spear behind it; on <i>r.</i> sceptre, surmounted by a small bust. R. In the centre a round shield, with a spear behind it; on <i>l.</i> , a horse's head? and an axe; below each an uncertain symbol; on <i>r.</i> helmet and sword in scabbard, with belt; below all MH (48).
Æ	6	Same legend and type. R. MH (48) within a wreath of oak, with a large round jewel above, and ties below.
Æ	6	Same legend. Diademate bust of Rhœmetalces to <i>r.</i> , with beard, long hair, and chlamys; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident. R. Same as before.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>EUPATOR.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The coins of Eupator are common in gold. On the reverse they present the head of Antoninus Pius or those of M. Aurelius and L. Verus opposed, with the date of the Pontic æra.			
Æ	6½		[BACIAEΩ]C EYΠATOPOC. Diademate bust of Eupator to <i>r.</i> , bearded, with long hair and chlamys. R. MH (48) within a wreath as before.
<b>SAUROMATES.</b>			
<i>Contemporary of M. Aurelius, Commodus, and Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	7+		BACIAEΩC CAYPOMATOY. Diademate portrait of Sauromates to <i>r.</i> , with beard, long hair, and chlamys. R. Figure seated to <i>l.</i> In extended right hand a small head of Severus; in field to <i>r.</i> a star; behind the throne, B, in an oval countermark. <i>Note.</i> —Confer Mionnet, Supp. vol. iv. p. 523, No. 211.
Æ	6		Same legend (letters indistinct) and same head. R. Eagle, with open wings standing to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in its beak a wreath; in field to <i>r.</i> the letters PMΔ. <i>Note.</i> —On a similar coin described by Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 525. No. 221, the P is separated from the MΔ. A date seems intended, but of what æra is uncertain.
<b>RHESCUPORIS.</b>			
<i>Contemporary of Caracalla.</i>			
Electrum	4½	118·1	BACIAEΩC PHCKOYΠOPIDOC. Bust of Rhescuporis to <i>r.</i> , diademate and radiate, with long hair and chlamys. R. Laureate head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> ; in field on <i>r.</i> a star; under the head, AIF (year 511, A.D. 214).
<b>RHESCUPORIS.</b>			
<i>Contemporary of Trajanus Decius.</i>			
Potin	4+	109·6	BACIAEΩC PHCKOYΠOPΔ. Bust of Rhescuporis to <i>r.</i> , diademate and radiate, with long hair, and clothed about the chest. R. Rude bust of Trajanus Decius to <i>r.</i> ; in field on <i>r.</i> a star; under the head, CMΦ (year 546, A.D. 249).
<b>RHESCUPORIS.</b>			
<i>Contemporary of Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	3	36·6	BACIAEΩC PHCKOYΠOPI. Barbarous draped bust to <i>r.</i> , with long hair; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident. R. Rude draped and radiate busts of Gallienus and Odenatus opposed; between them a globule; below EΦ (year 560, A.D. 263).
Æ	4½	92·6	Same legend, types, and date. <i>Note.</i> —This coin is an ancient falsification, being of copper thickly plated with silver, which has become much oxidized.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## THOTHORSES.

*Contemporary of Diocletian.*

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Æ | 4  | . . . . . ΘΘΘΡΚΟΥ . . . Draped bust of Thothorses to <i>r.</i> R. Rude radiate bust to <i>r.</i> of Diocletian; in front a monogram; below ΓϞΦ (year 593).                               |
| Æ | 4+ | BACIAGWC ΘΘΘΡΚΟΥ. Diademate and radiate bust of Thothorses to <i>r.</i> R. Rude laureate bust of Diocletian to <i>r.</i> ; in front same mon.; under the bust, ϜϞΦ (year 596, A.D. 299). |

## RHADAMSADES.

*Contemporary of Constantine the Great.*

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 4+ | BACIAGWC PΑΔAMΣA. Bust of Rhadamsades to <i>r.</i> R. Rude bust of Constantine the Great to <i>r.</i> ; below AIX (year 611, A.D. 314). |
|---|----|---|

## RHESCUPORIS.

*Contemporary of Constantine the Great.*

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 4+ | . . . . . IAGWC PHCKOY . . . Bust of Rhescuporis with long hair to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident. R. Bust of Constantine the Great to <i>r.</i> , laureate and radiate; in field to <i>r.</i> , caduceus; below ϜIX (year 616, A.D. 319). |
| Æ | 4½ | B . . . . . ΓWC PHCKOYΠOP. Bust of Rhescuporis to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> , trident. R. Bust of Constantine to <i>r.</i> , opposed to a large eagle, with a wreath in its beak; under the bust, ΘIX (year 619, A.D. 322).                        |
| Æ | 4  | . . . . . ΔEOC PICKOY. Bust of Rhescuporis to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> wreath. R. Radiate bust of Constantine to <i>r.</i> ; date KX across the field (year 620, A.D. 323).  |
| Æ | 4+ | BACIAGYC PICKOY. Same type. R. Same type; in field on <i>l.</i> AK, on <i>r.</i> X (year 621, A.D. 324).  |
| Æ | 4  | . . . . . PICK . . . . . Same type. R. Bust of Constantine to <i>r.</i> opposed to a Victory without wings, with a crown in each hand, with that in the left hand she crowns the bust; below ΓKX (year 623, A.D. 326).                                  |
| Æ | 4½ | . . . . . EYC PICKOY . . . . . Same type. R. Bust of Constantine to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> a large star, below ϜKX? (year 626, A.D. 329).   |

## RHESCUPORIS

*of uncertain date.*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Æ | 5 | BACIAGUE ΠHEKOYΠOPIAOC. Bust of the king to <i>r.</i> , facing a turreted bust to <i>l.</i> R. Female seated to <i>l.</i> on a throne, the back of which terminates above in a small bust; behind the throne a large star. |
|---|---|--|

## KING OF COLCHIS.

## ARISTARCHUS.

*Note.*—Aristarchus was made king of Colchis by Pompeius at the close of the Mithridatic war *Appian de bello Mithr.* 114. *Eutrop.* 6, 14.

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Æ | 4½ | Radiate portrait of Aristarchus to <i>r.</i> R. (AP)IΣTAPXOY (B)AΣIEΩΣ KOAXΔOC (sic). In ex. BI (12). Female in full drapery seated to <i>r.</i> <i>Electrotype.</i> |
|---|----|--|

Metal	Size	Weight
Α	3-2	128·1
Α	3	83·3
Α	3-	83·7
Α	4-2½	82·7
Α	3-2	83·2
Α	3-2	82·8
Α	4-2½	84·6
Α	4-3	84·3
Α	6	235·7

## KINGS OF PERSIA.

## DAREIUS,

*Son of Hystaspes, and his successors.*

*Note.*—The *Δαρικὸς στατήρ*, so called from Dareius, son of Hystaspes, by whom it was first struck, was an imitation of the gold stater of Lydia, known commonly to the Greeks as the stater of Croesus (*Κροίσειος στατήρ*). The Lydians, according to Herodotus, were the inventors of the monetary art; though, like many other great discoveries when society is prepared for them, it may have occurred almost simultaneously in Ægina, where the silver mines of that island and of Attica furnished the material not less conveniently than did the superficial gold of Asia Minor, and particularly the native gold or electrum of the Pactolus. The abundance of gold in the countries conquered and governed by Dareius and his successors, enabled them to issue a coinage of such vast extent, that, recommended as the Darics were by their accuracy of weight and purity of metal, they obtained a greater circulation in Greece than the money in gold of any Greek city. But, plentiful as they must anciently have been, they are now rare, which may in great measure, perhaps, be attributed to their having been converted, after the Macedonian conquest, into staters and double staters of Alexander the Great.

*Daric.*

A man in long drapery, with long beard and bushy hair, crowned with an upright cap, surmounted by four points. He kneels on his right knee; his right hand holds obliquely a short spear, having a ball above and a broad spear-head below; in left hand a bow. R. an oblong-square indented with a shapeless impression.

*Aryandics.*

*Note.*—This silver imitation of the Daric was first struck, according to Herodotus (4, 166), by Aryandes, whom Cambyses, on his departure from Egypt, had left there as governor. It rivalled its golden prototype in metallic purity, so that Aryandic silver was still renowned in the time of Herodotus, a century after its issue. But the measure was fatal to Aryandes himself, who was supposed by Dareius to wish to rival him in one of the chief glories of his reign. On some pretext, therefore, he ordered Aryandes to be put to death. This silver coinage was, nevertheless, adopted in Persia, and had an extensive circulation among the Greeks. Even now Aryandics are not uncommonly met with in Greece and Asia Minor, particularly in the latter country, where their countermarks prove their ancient currency.

Same types.

Another similar.

Another.

A figure of the same description kneeling and drawing his bow; attached to his back appears a quiver. R. quad. incus. as before.

A similar figure standing upright; in right hand arrow; in left hand bow. R. quad. incus. as before.

A similar figure standing upright; in right hand spear; in left hand bow held up. Three countermarks, one of which is the calf's head, as on coins of Cyzicus. R. quad. incus. with two countermarks.

A similar figure kneeling to r., with three countermarks on the obverse, one of which is the same quadruped seen as a countermark on some coins of Pamphylia. R. quad. incus. with two countermarks, one a quadrifid leaf, the other symbol or mon. 181.

Figure as on the Daric. R. Same shapeless quad. incus. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

Metal | Size | Weight

## ARTAXERXES I.?

Æ	5	236.2	Aged head to <i>r.</i> densely bearded, and covered with a cap, full at the top, but closer below, where it is divided into two flaps, one covering the neck behind, the other extending under the beard. The hair is seen in front, above which a diadem encircles the cap. $\overset{\text{A}}{\text{R. B}} \xi$ surrounding a lyre of seven strings. $\underset{\text{A I}}{\text{A}}$ Struck at Colophon? <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—In some observations on the great bilingual monument of Xanthus (*Trans. of R. S. of Literature*, Second Series, p. 258), I gave the following reasons for attributing this coin to Artaxerxes I. The head-dress is of the same kind as that of Darius in the Mosaic of Pompeii. The lyre was peculiarly the symbol of Colophon, with reference to the worship of the Clarian Apollo, and is found on all its earlier coins. *Κολοφών μιν γὰρ ἔχει τὴν λύραν* is an observation of the sophist Himerius (*Orat.* 21, 8). In the Peloponnesian war, or precisely the time to which the style of this beautiful medal points, Colophon was in possession of the Persians (*Thucyd.* 3, 34): the prince reigning at that time was Artaxerxes the First. It is evident from the Greek historians, that 'the king,' or 'the great king,' was the ordinary appellation given to the Persian monarchs by the Greeks during the ages when the former were masters of Asia Minor. ΒΑΣΙΛΑ., therefore, is for Βασιλεύς.

## KINGS OF PARTHIA.

## ARSACES II., or TIRIDATES,

*Younger brother of Arsaces I., founder of the Parthian dynasty, began to reign about B.C. 248. By him Seleucus Callinicus was defeated and made prisoner.*

Æ	5	63.4	Head of Tiridates to <i>l.</i> in a close cap with a pointed top, covering the back of the neck and a part of the face, and tied under the chin. $\text{R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ}$ . The king on a conical seat to <i>r.</i> with the same head-dress, and a short cloak (candys) hanging from his shoulders. <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—This head-dress resembles that of the king of Persia in the great Mosaic of Pompeii, as well as on the tetradrachmon in the British Museum inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΑ.; which I suppose to have been struck at Colophon.

ARSACES V., or PHRAHATES I. (*of Visconti and Mionnet*),

*Contemporary of Antiochus IV., Epiphanes.*

Æ	2+		Clothed bust of the king to <i>l.</i> ; the head bearded, and covered with a low diademate tiara. $\text{R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ (ΑΡΣ)ΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥ}$ . Bow in its case; behind it?
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ARSACES XV., or PHRAHATES IV. (*of Visconti and Mionnet*),

*Contemporary of M. Antonius, whom he defeated.*

Æ	5-4	55.5	Bearded head and naked neck of the king to <i>l.</i> , with tiara and diadem, the ends of which hang behind the head; in field to <i>r.</i> crescent and star, to <i>l.</i> star. $\text{R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΙΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΤΕΤΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΟΥ . . . ΙΦΑΝΣΓ ΦΛΕΛΔΗΝ}$ . The king seated to <i>r.</i> on a high-backed chair, holding a bow in his <i>r.</i> hand over an altar. Behind the chair a symbol.
Æ	4	52	Same type. $\text{R.}$ Same type and same legend more correctly spelled.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8-7	219	Bust of the same king to <i>l.</i> , with broad diadem and low tiara; hair in four formal horizontal tiers, and beard pointed; vest buttoned close to the throat, and candys over the shoulders; a wart over the left eye. . . ΓΙΑΕ . . . ΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΥΡΓΕΤΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟ . . . . . The king seated on a throne to <i>r.</i> ; a long-robed female standing before him bears a palm-branch in her left hand, and stretches forward her right, holding a wreath with long ribbons.

ONONES (ARSACES XVIII. of *Visconti and Mionnet*),

*Contemporary of Tiberius.*

Æ	5	60.8	□ΑCΙΑΕΥC ONUNHC. Head and neck of Onones to <i>l.</i> wearing a tiara bound with a broad diadem, terminating behind in a round tie and long ends. These, as well as the beard and hair, are expressed by parallel lines. R. □ΑCΙΑΕΥC ONUNHC ΝΕΙΚΗCΑC ΑΡΤΑΒΑΝΟΝ. Victory holding a palm-branch in right hand and wreath in left hand over an altar. <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—The Victory here recorded was speedily reversed, Artabanus was the conqueror, and Onones lost his crown.

ARIANES (*the same apparently as the Gotarzes or Arsaces XXI. of Visconti and Mionnet*), *contemporary of Claudius.*

Æ	5-4½	57.6	Bust of Arianes to <i>l.</i> , with tiara, diadem, and bushy hair, with tie and long ends behind; all of the same hard style as the preceding. R. □ΑCΙΑΕΩC □ΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΑΡΙΑΝ□▷ ΕΥΡΓΕΤ□▷ ΔΙΧΑΙ□Υ ΕΠΙΦΑΝ□ΥC ΦΙΛΕΛΑΗ. □. The king seated to <i>r.</i> as before, holding a bow in his right hand over an altar.
Æ	5-4½	56.4	Another similar.

SAPOR OR SHAHPUR I.,

*Son of Ardeshir or Artaxerxes, founder of the Sassanian dynasty,—reigned from A.D. 240 to A.D. 271.*

*Note.*—Sapor I. conquered Armenia and Syria, and made the Roman Emperor Valerian his prisoner.

Æ	7	66	<i>Adorer of Ormuzd, the Excellent Shahrpûr, King of Kings of Iraan, Celestial Offspring of the Gods.</i> (in Arianian or Persic letters). Bust of Sapor I. to <i>r.</i> clothed up to the neck, wearing a short beard, and a wide turret-shaped tiara, surmounted by a globe. R. <i>The divine Shahrpûr.</i> A high altar with fire on it. On either side, a Persian of the same height as the altar, and dressed like the king, but without the globe. One has a spear in his right hand, and looks to <i>l.</i> , the other has spear in left hand, and looks to <i>r.</i>
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GREEK KINGS OF BACTRIA, PAROPAMISUS, ARIANA, AND INDIA.

*Note.*—Alexander the Great, on his departure, in the year *b.c.* 327, from Bactra (Balkh) for the Indus, left Artabazus, a Persian, as governor of Bactria, who was succeeded by a Greek, Amyntas, son of Nicolaus. During the ten years of contention among the successors of Alexander, the rulers of Bactria were scarcely under Macedonian control, and this was probably one of the leading causes of the eastern expedition of Seleucus I., soon after the re-establishment of his authority in Babylon in the year 312 *b.c.* He then marched as far as the Ganges, and made an alliance with Sandracottus (Chandra-gupta, or moon-protected). It was after his return from the upper Satrapies that he assumed the title of βασιλεύς in 306 *b.c.* The supremacy of the Seleucidæ over Bactria lasted until the reign of Antiochus II., the invasion of whose dominions by Ptolemæus II. was the signal and beginning of the revolt and permanent independence both of Parthia and of Bactria. About *b.c.* 255, Diodotus assumed the title of king of Bactria. His successor, Diodotus II., was succeeded or expelled by Euthydemus. This prince was defeated in an action with Antiochus III.,

Metal Size Weight

but was left in a state of independence on the return of Antiochus to Mesopotamia. He was succeeded by his son Demetrius, who appears to have been supplanted in Bactria and afterwards in Ariana by Eucratides. Coins of all these princes are extant in gold, silver, or copper, unless perhaps one of the Diodoti may be excepted.

EUTHYDEMUS *of Magnesia,*  
*Contemporary of Antiochus III.*

.R 7 248·9 Diademate head of Euthydemus to *r.* with bare neck. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ. Naked Hercules to *l.* on a seat covered with the lion's skin; in right hand club, which rests on his right thigh; in field within the legend κ. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

DEMETRIUS,  
*Son of Euthydemus.*

.R 9 235·4 Diademate head of Demetrius to *r.* covered with the elephant's scalp; a chlamys clothing the shoulder and part of the neck. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Naked Hercules standing *adv.* crowning himself with his right hand; in left hand club and lion's skin; in field to *r.* mon. 182, to *l.* mon. 183. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

EUCRATIDES,

*A contemporary of Mithradates, the sixth of the Arsacidae, who reigned about 150 B.C.*

.R 9½ 258·1 Diademate portrait of Eucratides to *r.*, with chlamys and low crested helmet, on the upper part of which is represented a bull's horn and ear. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. The Dioscuri on horseback to *r.*, each clothed with chlamys, wearing a cap surmounted by a star, carrying horizontally a long spear, and a branch of palm across the shoulder; horses galloping; under the horses' feet, in front, mon. 184. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

.E 5 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Same type as on the preceding coin. R. Maharajasa Eucratidasa in Arianian letters. (*Wilson's Ariana*, p. 249.) Same type as on the preceding; in field to *l.* mon. 166. (A square coin.) *Electrotype from the B. M.*

.R 8½ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΗΣ. Head of Eucratides as before to *r.* R. ΗΛΙΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΣ. Heads of Heliocles and Laodice to *r.*; in field to *l.* mon. 39. *Electrotype from the Museum of the India House.*

MENANDRUS.

*Note.*—From the coins of this prince, the places where they were found, and the Arianian characters of the reverses, it appears that he reigned over the Paropamisus and an extensive country to the south-eastward of the Indian Caucasus. Menander is mentioned by Strabo, Arrian, Plutarch, and Trogus Pompeius, all of whom describe him as a king of Bactria. His coins, however, differ from those of the kings of Bactria Proper, in having Arianian characters on the reverses. Strabo attributes to Demetrius, son of Euthydemus, a part of the glory of having conquered the countries which were subject to Menander. Comparing this circumstance with the coins of Menander and Demetrius, it would seem that the latter made his conquests in Ariana or India, in the time of his father, after whose death he remained king of Bactria, while Menander consolidated the conquests of Demetrius and himself, and reigned separately over Ariana and a part of India.

.R 3½ 38·1 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Diademate bust of Menander seen from behind; head turned to *l.*; left shoulder covered with armour or decorated chlamys; in right hand a spear held horizontally. R. Maharajasa Tadarasa Minandasa in Arianian letters. Pallas seen from behind, stepping towards the *l.*, and hurling a fulmen with right hand; the left arm covered with a shield, on which is the head of Medusa seen in profile; in field behind mon. 185. *From the Revil Collection (419).*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ [Σ]ΩΤΗ[ΡΟΣ] [ΜΕΝΑ]ΝΔΡ[ΟΥ]. Head of an elephant to <i>r.</i> with a bell pendent from the neck. <i>R.</i> The same Arianian inscription; club; above it mon. 186. (Square coin.) <i>From the Revil Collection</i> (448).
<p>APOLLODOTUS, <i>A son of Menandrus?</i></p>			
Æ	5		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ. Apollo naked standing to <i>l.</i> ; the head inclined to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand an arrow; the left hand leaning on a bow, which touches the ground. <i>R.</i> Maharājasa Tadarasa Apaladātasa in Arianian letters; tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> uncertain object. (Square coin.) <i>From the Revil Collection</i> (449).
HERMÆUS.			
Æ	6		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ. Diadematè bust of Hermæus to <i>r.</i> with chlamys covering the neck and breast; behind the head? <i>R.</i> Maharājasa Tadarasa Ermáyasa in Arianian characters; Jupiter Aëtophorus to <i>l.</i> on a throne with high back; under his right arm a monogram and two uncertain objects; behind the throne an Arianian letter? <i>From the Revil Collection</i> (450).
LYSIAS.			
Æ	4-		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΛΥΣΙΟΥ. Head of Lysias to <i>r.</i> covered with the elephant's scalp. <i>R.</i> Maharājasa Apitahálasa Lisíasa in Arianian letters; Hercules <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> crowning himself with his right hand; in left hand, club, palm branch, and lion's skin; in field to <i>r.</i> Σ; to <i>l.</i> mon. 187. <i>Electrotype from the Museum of the India House.</i>
PHILOXENUS.			
Æ	3		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΙΚΗΤΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ. Head of Philoxenus to <i>r.</i> with diadem and chlamys. <i>R.</i> Maharājasa Apatilátasa Pelashínasa in Arianian letters; helmeted horseman to <i>r.</i> galloping; below, Σ and a mon. (Square coin.) <i>Electrotype from the Museum of the India House.</i>
ARCHEBIUS.			
Æ	4		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΑΡΧΕΒΙΟΥ. Bust of Archebius seen from behind, the head turned to <i>l.</i> ; armour or decorated chlamys on the left shoulder; the right hand holding a spear horizontally. <i>R.</i> Maharājasa Dhamíkasa Jayadhárasa Akhalíyasa; in field to <i>l.</i> KP in monogram; to <i>r.</i> a mon. <i>Electrotype from the Museum of the India House.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—It is impossible to assign dates to any of the latter princes; but the resemblance of their coins to those of Menander leaves little doubt of their having been his successors; none of them probably were later than 100 B.C. We may hope that monumental discoveries, combined with the study of the Arianian language, will give further insight into the history of the countries where that language was cultivated.</p>			
<p>NAMELESS KING (<i>of uncertain date</i>), <i>Styling himself King of Kings and Great Saviour.</i></p>			
Æ	5		Diadematè and radiatè bust of the king to <i>r.</i> ; on the breast a cuirass; in the ear a round ear-ring (indicating an Indian origin); in right hand a short sceptre, or

Metal	Size	Weight
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end of lance, from which hangs a ribbon; in field to *l.*, mon. or symbol 188. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΓ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΩΝ ΚΥΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΛ. The king on horseback to *r.*; the ends of his diadem floating behind his head; on his extended right hand, ?; in front of horse same symbol as on obverse.

Æ	5		Same type, without any pendent to the sceptre or lance; same symbol. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
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Æ	2½		Another similar.
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*Note.*—The coins of this prince have been found in great numbers in the *topes* of Kaabul, as well as in the Punjaab, and as far east as Benares. The centre of dominion was probably in the Punjaab, perhaps at Manikyála. The types, although Greek in their general style, and thus in agreement with the legends, which are almost exclusively Greek, indicate that the Soter Megas was not of very late date; for the use of the Greek language in the Bactro-Ariano-Indian series diminishes by a regular gradation from its sole use under the Greeks of Bactria, to the total extinction of its characters, about the fourth century of the Christian æra. On the other hand, a comparison of style in the coins of Soter Megas, and those of Menander and his successors, shows him to have been considerably posterior to the latter dynasty, and not less the forms of the Greek letters, Ε, Λ, and Ψ, which resemble those of the Asiatic Greeks and Arsacidæ in the first and second centuries of the Christian æra. Professor Wilson gives reason for supposing that the predecessor of the Soter Megas was Azes, who, like the Soter, styles himself King of Kings, and whose coins bear a symbol resembling that on the coins of the Soter. It seems probable that during the century which preceded, and that which followed the Christian æra, the following kings reigned in the countries to the south of the Indian Caucasus, namely, Manes, Palisirus, Spalyrius, Azilises, and Azes, of all whom coins are extant. It is evident they were all of barbarous origin, though they imitated their Greek predecessors in the forms of their names, as well as in the Greek types and Greco-Arianian legends on their coins.

## KADPHISES.

Α	6	244	ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΟΟΗΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΧΣ. The king, seated <i>adv.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i> , on a low bench with a footstool, dressed in a Tartar cap with diadem, and in a long Tartar coat and boots; in his right hand, a branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , a club; to <i>r.</i> , mon. or symbol 189. R. The titles and name of Kadphises in Arianian characters. Figure, standing <i>adv.</i> before an Indian bull, holding in his right hand a trident, his left resting on the bull's shoulder; in field to <i>l.</i> , symbol or mon. 190.— <i>Electrotype from the Museum of the India House.</i>
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Æ	8½		ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ (ΚΥΤΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΛ ΟΟΗ)ΜΟ ΚΑΔΦΙΧΣ (the letters between brackets are obliterated by nine Arianian letters, belonging to the reverse of a similar coin). The king standing <i>adv.</i> , but turned to <i>l.</i> , dressed as before; his right hand held, with fingers downwards, over an altar; his left hand resting on his hip; in field to <i>l.</i> , trident (and below it the tail of a bull, belonging to the reverse of another coin); in field to <i>r.</i> , symbol 189; below it, ?. R. Arianian inscription as before, beyond which appear the Greek letters ΔΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩ . . . belonging to an obverse. Androgynous figure in transparent drapery, holding, as before, a trident in right hand, and leaning with his left on the hump of the Indian bull; in field to <i>l.</i> , symbol 190.
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*Note.*—The dress of this sovereign is a clear proof of his having been a Tartar or Scythian. While the Greek letters on his coins tend to demonstrate that a previous conquest of Bactria had been made by the Scythians, the Arianian characters of the reverse equally prove that the Scythians had afterwards established their authority over the countries to the southward of the Indian Caucasus. The altar on the obverse, and the figures of Siva and the Indian bull on the reverse, lead to the belief that Kadphises encouraged the religion both of Persia and India, and that he succeeded to the possession of the same countries which had been governed by the Soter Megas.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>KANERKI, or KANERKU,</b>			
<i>Reigned not long after Kadphises.</i>			
Æ	4½		BACIAEYC BACIAEWN KANHPKOY. The king dressed as Kadphises, and standing <i>adv.</i> , but turned towards the <i>l.</i> , with his right hand over an altar; in left hand a long sceptre, a bow hanging behind his back. R. ΗΛΙΟC. A draped figure standing to <i>l.</i> , the head encircled by a nimbus, the ends of a diadem floating behind; in the raised right hand, ?; the left resting on the hip; in field to <i>l.</i> , the symbol 189.  <i>Note.</i> —The name ΗΛΙΟC and the altar show that these Scythian kings had adopted the Persian worship of the sun and fire.
<b>KINGS OF EGYPT.</b>			
<b>PTOLEMÆUS I. (Soter),</b>			
<i>Son of Lagus (or of Philip II.) by Arsinoë—Somatophylax of Alexander the Great—satrap of Egypt B.C. 323—Βασιλεύς 306.—In 304 received the title of Σωτήρ from the Rhodians for having saved them from Demetrius Poliorcetes—in 295 took Salamis, and thus added all Cyprus to his kingdom—in 285 resigned his authority to his son—died in 283.</i>			
Α	5½	275·7	Diademate portrait of Ptolemæus I. to <i>r.</i> , with an ægis or decorated chlamys round the shoulders tied by serpents before and behind. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ. Eagle, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , oval shield; above it, mon. 191.
Α	1+	27·4	Same type. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ). Eagle, with open wings, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.
Α	1½	24·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 192.
Α	7	212·6	Same type. R. Eagle, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , P; below which, Ξ.
Α	9		Same type. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΞ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π, within a circle; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 89.—Partially oxydized and imperfect, but preserving a fine portrait of Soter.
Α	7+	219·7	Same type. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΞΩΤΗΡΟΞ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΠΙ retrograde (ΠΠ in mon.); below which, ΓΑ, in mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ; under it, Θ.
Α	6½	219·2	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , club, surmounted with the monogram of Tyrus; in field to <i>r.</i> , Ω, ξ.—Struck at Tyre.
Α	7	219	Same type. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ; same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , L.KH (year 28); to <i>r.</i> , ξΑ.—Struck at Salamis, in Cyprus.
<i>Note.</i> —The year 28 corresponds to B.C. 295, the year in which Salamis was taken by Soter.			
Α	7	214·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but under the eagle's left wing a sceptre; in field to <i>l.</i> , L.ΔC (year 36); to <i>r.</i> , ξΑ.—Struck at Salamis.
Α	4½	103·7	Same type. R. Same legend; eagle to <i>l.</i> ; no monogram or letter.
Æ	5		Head of Ptolemæus I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ. Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> , with narrow diadem, and hair in curls over the temples and neck (Berenice); in field before the neck, small cornucopiæ.
Æ	3+		Same types and legend, but reverse defective to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; behind the head, cornucopiæ.
Æ	3		Head of Ptolemæus I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ (ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ). Anterior part of a winged sea-horse to <i>l.</i> ; below it, mon. 193 (ΜΑΓΑC).—Struck at Cyrene, of which Magas was dynast.

*Note.*—The difficulty in arranging the coins of the Ptolemaic dynasty, arising from the generally unvarying legend, is increased as to the first and second of the race by the resemblance of their features, by the son having reigned two years before the father's death, and by his having dated his money by the years of his father's reign, and placed upon it his father's deified head, not only in those two years, but long afterwards, as we perceive from the numbers 49 and 54 on coins of Philadelphus, these numbers indicating the ninth and fourteenth years of his own reign, reckoning from his father's death. An examination of a great number of Ptolemies in the British Museum, leads to the belief, that the coins of Soter were for the most part struck in Phœnicia, and those of Philadelphus in Cyprus. It was only in the latter part of the reign of Soter, after the capture of Salamis, that some of his money appears to have been coined in that city.

## BERENICE,

*Daughter of Lagus, by Antigone, thus half-sister as well as wife of Ptolemæus I.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+	105	Diadematè head of Berenice to <i>r.</i> ; the hair in tresses over the forehead, and tied in a knot behind. <i>R.</i> ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ in two lines, between which a knotted club; below it, M and ΑΓ united (Magas); in field to <i>r.</i> , trident; to <i>l.</i> , a letter or monogram; all in wreath of ivy.—Struck in Cyrene, of which Magas, son of Berenice by a former marriage, was king.

PTOLEMÆUS II. (*Philadelphus*),

*Son of Ptolemæus I. and Berenice, began to reign, with his father, B.C. 285; alone, B.C. 283.*

Æ	6	213	Head of Ptolemæus I. ? to <i>r.</i> bound with a narrow strophium, like a double cord. <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ. (Λυκάβαντος) Β. (year 2 of the king's reign); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.—Struck at Paphus, in Cyprus.
Æ	6	217	Same head, with strophium of a single cord ending in a spike over the forehead. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ. Δ. (year 4); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.

*Note.*—This kind of diadem is peculiar to heads of Jupiter Ammon, but occurs also on heads of Hercules in the Macedonian series. It seems intended to represent some thorny shrub. On coins of Philadelphus, it indicates probably that the obverse is the deified head of Soter.

Æ	6	155	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; under the eagle's right wing, palm branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.Θ. (year 9); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	6	211·1	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΙΑ (year 11); below which, Η; to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	6	203·6	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; under the eagle's right wing, palm branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΙΕ (year 15); below which, Egyptian symbol; to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	6	205·8	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΙΣ (year 17); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	5½	209·4	Another similar.
Æ	5½	187	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΙΗ (year 18); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	6	196	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΙΘ (year 19); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Æ	6-5	209	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend; in field to <i>l.</i> , Λ.ΚΒ (year 22); to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.
Α	7-	427·8	ΘΕΩΝ. Diadematè heads of Ptolemæus I. with chlamys, and of Berenice with veil, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Diadematè heads to <i>r.</i> of Ptolemæus II. with chlamys, and of Arsinoë with veil; behind the head of the former, an oval shield.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—Soter and Berenice, after their deaths, were deified and entitled Θεοὶ Σωτῆρες, as appears from the inscription of Adulis (Chishull, *Antiq. Asiatic*, p. 76), in which Ptolemæus III. is described as υἱὸς βασιλέως Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσης Ἀρσινόης θεῶν ἀδελφῶν, τῶν βασιλέων Πτολεμαίου καὶ βασίλισσης Βερενίκης θεῶν σωτῆρων ἀπόγονος.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		Female head to <i>r.</i> , with diadem of corn leaves, and an ear of corn in front; hair in long tresses over the temples and neck (Isis or Arsinoe in the character of Isis, the Egyptian Ceres). <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑ in mon.
Æ	7		Same types and legend, without the monogram.
Æ	3		Head of Arsinoe, with sphenone and veil, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, with open wings, to <i>l.</i> ; between its legs, ?; in exergue, Λ (year 30!).

## ARSINOE,

*Sister and wife of Ptolemæus II.*

Α	7	428.5	Head of Arsinoe to <i>r.</i> , wearing the diadem, sphenone, and veil; at the top of the head, a small flower; behind the head, Θ. <i>R.</i> ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ. Two cornucopiæ, each having a pendent fillet, and containing grapes, a pomegranate, and an ear of corn, their lower extremities in a single receptacle.
Α	10	538	Same type; behind the neck, ΕΕ. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

PTOLEMÆUS III. (*Euergetes*),*Son of Ptolemæus II. and his sister Arsinoe, began to reign B.C. 247.*

Α	6½	428.5	Bust of Ptolemæus III. to <i>r.</i> , with radiated diadem; an ægis, or jewelled chlamys, covers the chest and back of the neck, and is fastened on the shoulder and in front with serpents; a trident above the left shoulder. <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Cornucopiæ, with pendent fillets and a semicircle of rays at the top; in field below, ΔΙ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—The trident, which has a lotus flower on the middle prong, may be supposed to allude to the success of this king's fleet in reducing many of the maritime cities of Asia Minor and Thrace, or to his victory over Antigonus Gonatas at Andrus (Trog. Pomp. Prol. 27).

Æ	4+		Same bust, diademate, but not radiate, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend; eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cornucopiæ.
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## BERENICE II.,

*Wife of Ptolemæus III., and daughter of Magas, King of Cyrene, who was half-brother of Ptolemæus II.*

Α	7-6	428	Diademate head of Berenice to <i>r.</i> ; hair in a knot behind, upon which hangs the veil. <i>R.</i> ΒΕΡΕΝΙΚΗΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Cornucopiæ with fruit above, grapes hanging out on either side, and with pendent fillets; in field to <i>l.</i> , a bee.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	2+	32.8	Veiled bust of Berenice to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; in field on either side of it, a star.

*Note.*—Eckhel ascribes the former of these coins to Berenice, wife of Soter; the latter to Berenice, daughter of Ptolemæus VIII., who reigned in her own right for about six months. The coins of the wife of Soter present, however, a very different and much more aged countenance than either of these, and the two stars on the latter coin accord well with the two bonnets of the Dioscuri on some of the coins of Ptolemæus III. They may both therefore be ascribed to the Berenice of the latter king.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PTOLEMÆUS IV. (<i>Philopator</i>.)</b>			
Æ	6	220·2	Diademate youthful head of Ptolemæus IV. to <i>r.</i> , with plain chlamys. <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Eagle, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ξ, and immediately above it, Ω; to <i>l.</i> , the symbol and monogram of Tyrus; between the eagle's legs, mon. 194.—Struck at Tyre.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>ARSINOË (<i>Philopator</i>),</b> <i>Sister and wife of Ptolemæus IV.</i>			
Α	7		Head of Arsinoë to <i>r.</i> , with sphenone, flower on the top of the head, and hair rolled up behind. <i>R.</i> ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Cornucopiæ, with double fillet; above it, star.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>PTOLEMÆUS V. (<i>Epiphanes</i>),</b> <i>Son of Ptolemæus IV. and his sister Arsinoë, began to reign B.C. 205.</i>			
Α	8-7	428·7	Youthful bust of Ptolemæus V. to <i>r.</i> , with radiate diadem, and wearing a plain chlamys; the head of a spear appears over the left shoulder. <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Cornucopiæ, with a semicircle of rays above it, and on each side a pendent fillet and a star; in field below, mon. 195.
Α	7½	428	Similar bust of Ptolemæus V. to <i>r.</i> , but without the rays, and without the spear head. <i>R.</i> Same legend. Eagle, standing on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Θ; between the eagle's legs, ΝΙ.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7+	205·8	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α; between the eagle's legs, ΝΙ.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1287).</i>
<b>PTOLEMÆUS VI. (<i>Philometor</i>),</b> <i>Son of Ptolemæus V. and Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus III., began to reign 181 B.C.</i>			
Æ	7		Diademate head of Ptolemæus VI. to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΘΕΟΥ ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΤΟΡΟΣ. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; a palm branch under its right wing; in field to <i>r.</i> of eagle, mon. 131; between its legs, ΙΔ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>PTOLEMÆUS VII. (<i>Physcon</i>),</b> <i>Brother of Ptolemæus VI., began to reign B.C. 146.</i>			
<b>PTOLEMÆUS VIII. (<i>Lathyrus</i>),</b> <i>Son of Ptolemæus VII. and Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemæus VI., began to reign, jointly with his mother, B.C. 117.</i>			
<b>PTOLEMÆUS IX. (<i>Alexandrus</i>),</b> <i>Brother of Ptolemæus VIII., began to reign jointly with his mother Cleopatra B.C. 107.</i>			
Æ	5+		Youthful head covered with the elephant's scalp, terminating round the neck in an ornamented chlamys like those of Soter and Euergetes. <i>R.</i> ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, on fulmen with open wings, standing to <i>l.</i> ; between the legs, Θ.

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R

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Another similar ; but in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΥ in mon.
Æ	5		Another similar ; in field to <i>l.</i> , AX in mon.
			<i>Note.</i> —The only reason for placing these coins to Ptolemy Alexander is, that in general the Macedonian kings of that name delighted in assimilating themselves to Alexander the Great by an obverse like that of his coins, or by an elephant's scalp, appropriate to Alexander as conqueror of India.
			<b>PTOLEMÆUS X.,</b> <i>Son of Ptolemæus IX.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —He was sent from Rome by Sylla, in B.C. 80, to marry Berenice, daughter of Ptolemæus VIII., whom the Alexandrians had declared queen on the death of Ptolemy Alexander. Nineteen days after the marriage he murdered her, for which the Alexandrians forthwith put him to death. In these cousins the legitimate Ptolemæan family was extinct.
			<b>PTOLEMÆUS XI. (Auletes),</b> <i>Illegitimate son of Ptolemæus VIII., began to reign B.C. 80.</i>
			<b>PTOLEMÆUS XII. (Dionysus),</b> <i>Son of Ptolemæus XI., began to reign with his sister Cleopatra B.C. 51.</i>
Æ	4+	101.5	Head of Ptolemæus XII. to <i>r.</i> , crowned with ivy ; a plain chlamys on the shoulders, and behind the head, thyrsus. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , thyrsus. — <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1289).
			<b>PTOLEMÆUS XIII.,</b> <i>Younger brother of Ptolemæus XII., began to reign with his sister Cleopatra B.C. 47.</i>
			<b>CLEOPATRA,</b> <i>Daughter of Ptolemæus XI., began to reign B.C. 51.</i>
Æ	7		Head of Cleopatra to <i>r.</i> , with broad diadem, and the hair behind in a knot. R. ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Π ; to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	7	235.7	ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑ ΘΕΑ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΑ. Bust of Cleopatra to <i>r.</i> , her hair, divided into formal tresses, ends in a knot behind the head, and is bound with a broad diadem ; two globules (pearls ?) on the forehead ; in the ear a drop-earring ; a string of jewels unites the upper angles of the dress at the neck, and a double row of jewels falls from the same point down the bosom. R. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥ Α[ΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ]Ρ ΤΡΙΤΟΝ ΤΡΙΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΩΝ. Bare head and neck of Antonius to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The assimilation of the Egyptian queens to Isis or the moon, was a custom prevalent long before the time of Cleopatra, as shown by some of the preceding coins. Dio relates (50, 5) that Cleopatra declared herself to be Luna and Isis ; and Plutarch (Anton. 54) that she appeared in public in the character of the new Isis. This explains the θεὴ νεωτέρα on the obverse. The legend on the reverse is a translation of Antonius Imperator III., Triumvir. Hence it appears that the coin was struck in the year 35 B.C., when Cleopatra was in her thirty-fourth year, and Antonius about fifty-three years of age.
Æ	4	61	REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM CLEOPATRAE. Diademate bust of Cleo-

patra to *r.*; below which, prow. R. ANTONI . ARMENIA DEVICTA. Head of Antonius as before to *r.*; behind the head, an Armenian tiara.—*Electrotype.*

*Note.*—These legends prove that the coin was struck after the return of Antonius from Armenia, in 34 B.C., when he and Cleopatra publicly invested one of their sons with the attributes of king of Armenia and Media, and the other with those of king of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (Plutarch, l. c.). The prow seems to allude to the 200 Egyptian ships furnished by Cleopatra to the fleet of Antonius, which was assembled at Ephesus in 33 B.C.

## UNCERTAIN PTOLEMÆI.

*Note.*—When it is considered that the two first Ptolemies reigned seventy-six years, and that these were the most prosperous reigns of the dynasty, it becomes likely that the greater part of the uncertain Ptolemæi were of the one or other of those two princes.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	12½	1072	Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> , bound with a narrow strophium, terminating to <i>r.</i> in a spike; a ram's horn over the ear. R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle standing on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ, with pendent fillet ending in three balls; between the eagle's legs, mon. or letters.
Æ	12	1006	Another similar.
Æ	11	708	Same types, legend, and symbol; but eagle's head turned to <i>r.</i> , and cornucopiæ close to its beak.
Æ	9	469	Same type. R. Same legend. Eagle to <i>l.</i> ; between its legs, two letters; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	7		Laureate head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, type, and symbol; between eagle's legs, Δ.
Æ	7		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> an oval shield.
Æ	7-		Another similar; over the oval shield, ε.
Æ	5		Same types and legend; in field to <i>l.</i> of eagle, flower; between its legs, ΒΙΑ.
Æ	6½		Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; head turned to <i>r.</i> ; under its right wing, obliquely, caduceus.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , flower.
Æ	2		Same types and legend, without the flower.
Æ	8½		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> , with narrow strophium, and spike in front. Same legend. R. Two eagles on fulmen standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , acrostolium?
Æ	4		Another similar.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The eagle of Jupiter on the Ptolemaic coins may be considered symbolical of the regal power, as the cornucopiæ is of its accompanying abundance and prosperity. The double eagle and the double cornucopiæ alludes to the ἀδελφότης of the king and queen, and may equally apply to Ptolemæus I. and his half sister Berenice, or to Ptolemæus II. and his sister Arsinoë. There are coins of Cleopatra and her husband Ptolemæus VII. with two eagles (<i>Mionnet</i>, vi. p. 26), and of Cleopatra the Great with two cornucopiæ, where the second alludes to M. Antonius, as appears from a Cupid on the obverse (<i>Mionnet</i>, vi. p. 33).</p>			
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ [ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ]. Eagle with open wings standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field before it, ?.
Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΤ•ΑΕΜΑΙ•Υ. Globe between horns surmounted by two feathers; below, on each side, an ear of corn.

# ADDENDA.

## KINGS AND DYNASTS.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
<b>ARTAXERXES I. of Persia?</b>			
Æ	5	230·3	Head of Persian king to <i>r.</i> , covered with diademate Phrygian cap, having the anterior flaps tied under the chin. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΞ. Persian archer to <i>r.</i> , right knee bent; in right hand, javelin with ball at upper end; in left, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , galley to <i>l.</i> , with rowers.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —The galley is commonly found on coins of maritime cities of Cilicia when under the power of Persia.
<b>ALEXANDRUS I. Epiri.</b>			
Æ	1-	10·5	Radiate head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞ. Fulmen.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>ALEXANDRUS III. Macedoniæ.</b>			
Æ	9	263·6	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , club and bow in case; below which, mon. 197.
Æ	7½	249·2	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΑΕΞΑΝΔΡ . ., in two lines; between, same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , helmet; below, ΔΑ; under the throne, Δ.
Æ	8	264·4	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 198; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.
Æ	7+	264·6	Same type; on each summit of the back of the throne of Jupiter, a small Victory, holding out crown to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Pallas, standing to <i>l.</i> , with spear and shield; under the throne, ΘΕ.
Æ	7	262·7	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , naked figure, holding above his head a long chain or fillet, which hangs behind his back, as on an obverse of Sicyon (European Greece, p. 97, coin 9, Æ 2½).—Struck at Sicyon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>LYSIMACHUS Thraciæ.</b>			
Æ	4	131·1	Head of Alexander III. with cornu Ammonis round the ear, to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, in two lines; between, Pallas Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; Victory to <i>l.</i> , crowning the king's name; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 117 in circle; to <i>r.</i> , torch, with cup and handle.
Æ	4	61·4	Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ; to <i>l.</i> , half lion to <i>l.</i> , and crescent; under the throne, ☉; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

Metal | Size | Weight

## PÆRISADES Bospori.

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|---|----|--|--|
| Ν | 4- |  | Diademate head of the king to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΠΑΙΡΙΣΑΔ[ΟΥ], in two lines; between, Pallas Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; Victory, presenting crown to her; spear resting obliquely on the right side of Pallas; her left elbow on shield standing on its edge behind the throne; on the side of the throne, a mon.; below, trident, with dolphin on each side.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i> |
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*Note.*—The exact resemblance between this coin and those of Lysimachus of inferior style, leaves no doubt that it is a money of the Pærisades, who was a cotemporary of Lysimachus.—*Vide Visconti Iconographie Grecque, II. p. 163.*

## SELEUCUS I. Nicator.

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|---|---|----|--|
| Α | 3 | 57 | Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas, in quadriga of elephants, launching javelin to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΒΑΣ[ΙΛΕΩΣ]; below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. |
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## SELEUCUS II. Callinicus.

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|---|---|-----|---|
| Α | 4 | 104 | Diademate head of Seleucus II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, in two lines; between, Apollo, naked, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; left leaning on bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑΡ in mon.— <i>Electrotype.</i> |
|---|---|-----|---|

## MOLON Mediae.

*Note.*—The history of Molon is given by Polybius, 5, 40, et seq. Antiochus III., soon after his accession in B.C. 223, appointed Molon to be satrap of Media, and his brother Alexander to be satrap of Persis. Taking advantage of the king's youth, they joined in a revolt. Molon was so successful over the generals of Antiochus as to make himself master of Babylon, Seleuceia, and a great part of Mesopotamia. But in 220 Antiochus, who had wintered at Antiocheia Mygdoniæ (Nesibi), crossed the Tigris (apparently about Mosul), and advanced to Apollonia, to the southward of which city he was met by Molon moving from Babylonia, and completely defeated him. Molon and all his family destroyed themselves. With the assistance of this narrative of Polybius, the position of Apollonia, which was the capital of an extensive district to the east of the Tigris, may hereafter be determined. From these coins alone we learn that Molon assumed the title of king.


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| Æ | 5 |  | Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ, in two lines; between, Apollo Citharædus to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, . . P. |
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*Note.*—These three letters must have been the Seleucid date, 189, 190, 191, or 192 (B.C. 223, &c.), these being the only years Molon could have been Βασιλεύς.

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| Æ | 4 |  | Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair in bunch behind, and falling on the neck (Diana?). R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΟΛΩΝΟΣ, in two lines; between, Victory to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended, crowning name; in <i>l.</i> , palm-branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , M.— <i>These two coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i> |
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## PHILIPPUS V. Macedoniæ.

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|---|---|-------|---|
| Α | 9 | 260·1 | Head of the hero Perseus to <i>l.</i> , in middle of Macedonian shield. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in two lines; between, club; all in wreath of oak. |
| Α | 3 | 31    | Diademate portrait of Philip V. to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; above, ΑΡ, in mon.; below, ΠΟ, ΩΩ in mon.; all in wreath of oak.          |

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>EUCRATIDES Bactriæ.</b>			
Æ	9	257·7	Helmeted portrait of Eucratides to <i>r.</i> ; on side of helmet, bull's horn, as on coins of Seleucus I. R. Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> on prancing horses, and bearing spears and palm-branches; above, in curved line, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ; below, ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ; under one of the horses, mon. 199.
Æ	1+	9·9	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ in two lines; between, bonnets of Dioscuri, with stars and two palm branches; below, AM or MA in mon.
<b>EUMENES II. Pergami.</b>			
Æ	8	262·4	Laureate head of Philetærus to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas, seated to <i>l.</i> , crowning the name ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ; under her arm, mon. 160 (ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ); in field to <i>r.</i> , bow; to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
<b>ARISTONICUS Pergami.</b>			
Æ	8	263·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; under the arm of Pallas, mon. 200 (ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΟΥ); in field to <i>r.</i> , bow.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The monogram on this coin being in the same position as that on the similar coin of Eumenes, is evidently the name of the reigning prince; and although not so clearly soluble as the monogram of Eumenes, is sufficiently so to leave little doubt that it is the monogram of Aristonicus. This prince was a natural son of Eumenes II., and reigned between two and three years after the death of the successor of Eumenes, Attalus III., who dying in 133 B.C. had bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans. In 131, Aristonicus defeated and made prisoner the Roman consul, Crassus Mucianus, but was himself defeated and taken in the following year by Perpenna, the successor of Crassus in the consulate, and was put to death at Rome, after having adorned the triumph of M. Aquilius, who in 129 had completed the conquest of the Pergamenian kingdom.</p>			
<b>CAPNASCIRES Bactriæ.</b>			
<i>Capnascires and Anzaze.</i>			
Æ	8	230·5	Heads of the king and queen to <i>l.</i> , that of the king covered with a diademate turban; beard long and pointed,—decorated garment close to the chin; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 201; below which,  R. Jupiter Nicephorus, seated to <i>l.</i> , Victory presenting to him the crown; his left hand resting on hasta; around, in four lines, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΠΝΑΣΚΙΡΟΥ[Υ] ΚΑΙ ΒΑΣΙΛΙCCHC ANZAZHC.
Æ	7½	229·3	Another similar, but the third side of the legend illegible, and the fourth obliterated.— <i>These two coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The resemblance of these coins to those of the Greek dynasty of Bactria, which ended with Heliocles about 127 B.C. (Wilson's <i>Ariana</i>, p. 266), leads to the belief that Capnascires was a Scythian prince, who became possessed about that time of the western part of Bactria, and who shaped his barbarous name to a Greek form. Lucian, in the <i>Macrobii</i> (16), mentions a Mnascires, king of the Parthians, who lived to the age of ninety-six. It seems not unlikely that his words <i>καὶ Μνασκίρης</i> may be a textual error for <i>Καπνασκίρης</i>, the <i>καὶ</i> moreover having there some appearance of being an intrusive word. The coins, however, bear little or no resemblance to those of the Arsacidæ. The turban of Capnascires is very unlike the Parthian tiara. The Arsacidæ are generally represented sitting on a throne with a bow in their hands, and they almost invariably styled themselves "Great King" or "King of Kings."</p>			
<b>APODACUS Characenes.</b>			
Æ	8	241·7	Diademate head of King Apodacus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΠΟΔΑΚΟΥ, in two lines; between which, Hercules, naked, seated to <i>l.</i> on rock; in extended right hand,

Metal: Size Weight

club; left resting on rock; in field to *l.*, ΔΙ united; below, ΓΣ (203 of the Seleucidæ, B.C. 109, which makes Apodacus a cotemporary of Antiochus IX. (Philopator).—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—Charax was founded by Alexander the Great on an artificial height, very near the head of the Persian gulf, where the Eulæus, now called Karún, approached within a distance of three miles of the Tigris, which then entered the sea separately from the Euphrates. Charax, having received great damage from the two rivers, between which it was built, was restored about 120 years after its foundation by Antiochus III., and a third time by a neighbouring Arabian, Spasines, or Hyspasines, son of Sogdonacus, the termination of which latter name leads to the conjecture that Apodacus may have been one of the successors of Spasines, of whom, according to Lucian (Macrobii, 16), there were, at least, ten. It is very difficult to form any opinion as to the position of Charax, situated as it was in the midst of the alluvion of great rivers, continually changing their courses, and accumulating fresh land towards the sea. According to the learned king of Mauritania, Juba the Second, Charax, in his time, or about 350 years from its foundation, was fifty miles distant from the sea (Plin. H. N. 6, 27).

## HERMÆUS Bactriæ, sive Arianæ.

*Hermæus and Calliope.*

Æ 3 ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΟΠΗΣ. Diademate heads of the king and queen to *r.* R. Horseman (king?) galloping to *l.*; below, a mon.; around, legend in Arianian letters.—Vide Wilson's Ariania, p. 293.—*Electrotype from the India House.*


## AMYNTAS Galatiæ.

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. [B]ΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ [A]ΜΥΝΤΟΥ, in two lines, above and below; between them, lion to *r.*

## BITOVIUS Galatiæ.

Æ 6 Head of the king? to *r.*; on the left shoulder, club? R. Lion running to *r.*; under it, in two lines, ΒΙΤΟΥΙΟC ΒΑCΙΑΕΥC.

## CORRIGENDA TO KINGS AND DYNASTS.

Page	Coin	
7	14	<i>For "four lines" read "five lines;" the figure is this</i> 
7	24	<i>For "mon. 35" read "mon. 34."</i>
15	11	<i>For "eagle as before" read "eagle on fulmen."</i>
18	5	<i>For "mon. 32" read "ΔI."</i>
18	6	<i>For "monogram" read "letters."</i>
24	4	<i>For "mon. 99" read "mon. 109."</i>
25	9	<i>For "mon. 126" read "mon. 16."</i>
26	8	<i>For "mon. 119" read "mon. 120."</i>
30	3	<i>For "mon. 132" read "mon. 125."</i>
31	4	<i>For "mon. 138" read "mon. 133."</i>
34	1	<i>For "mon. 138" read "mon. 137."</i>
35	1	<i>For "year 187" read "year 137."</i>
35	1	<i>For "mon. 134" read "mon. 133."</i>
41	2	<i>For "mon. 75" read "mon. 77."</i>
52	1	<i>After "spear-head below" add "in left hand, bow."</i>
55		<i>Note to Eucratides, for "160 B.C." read "170 B.C."</i>

# KINGS AND DYNASTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	42	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	133
134	135	136	137	138	142	143	144	145	146	147	148
149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
162	163	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179
180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
192	193	194	196	197	198	199	200	201			



## ASIATIC GREECE.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
<b>ABBAITÆ Mysiæ.</b>			
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΣΩΝ ΑΒΒΑΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between, fulmen; below, mon. 1; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥ(ΣΩΝ) ΑΒΒΑ in two lines; between, bipennis; below, same mon.; all in wreath of oak.
<p><i>Note.</i>—A comparison of Strabo in pp. 567 and 576 leads to the belief that not far from the Abasitis, as he calls the country of the Abbaiteæ, there was a common frontier of Lydia, Phrygia, and Mysia. The same geographer informs us, that Ancyra, usually called Ancyra Phrygiæ, to distinguish it from Ancyra Galatiæ, was in Abasitis, and near the sources of the Macestus. As the money of the Abbaiteæ shows that they considered themselves Mysians, it would seem that a part of Abasitis was in Phrygia and a part in Mysia; and that, as Ancyra was at the sources of the Macestus, the city of the Abbaiteæ was in a situation lower down that river. On the country adjacent to the upper course of the Macestus, see <i>Researches in Asia Minor</i>, by W. J. Hamilton, ii. p. 124, et seq.</p>			
<b>ABYDUS Troadis.</b>			
Æ	1½	48·1	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Quad. incus., with irregular divisions.
Æ	3-2	49·9	Head of Gorgo, with serpents around it, <i>adv.</i> R. Anchor; in field to <i>l.</i> , cray-fish; to <i>r.</i> , Α.
Æ	2½	49·2	Another similar.
<p><i>Note.</i>—There can be little doubt that the hideous face with a protruded tongue, which has often been described by numismatists as a masque, was always intended for the Gorgo or head of Medusa. The serpents are here represented as on the Ægis of Minerva, but on many coins they were omitted. The hanging out of the tongue, which added so much to the horrid appearance of the Gorgo, and its fabled effects, was the natural consequence of decapitation.</p>			
Æ	9+	252·4	Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> , with quiver on her shoulder, within a dotted circle. R. ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ ΦΙΛΑΔΟΥ in two lines; between, eagle, standing with expanded wings to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , star and radiated head of Apollo; the whole in wreath.
Æ	4		Apollo, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; in left hand, bow. R. (Θ)ΥΚΥΔΗΣ. Anchor; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α; to <i>r.</i> , cray-fish.
Æ	2		Male head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α; to <i>r.</i> , star. R. ΑΒ. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	2-		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΒΥ. Eagle, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΒΥ. Eagle, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , head of Juno? to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Augustus.</i></p> <p>.. BAC . . . . Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. <math>\begin{matrix} \Delta[Y] \\ B[\Delta] \end{matrix}</math> Lyre.</p>
			<p>ACALISSUS Lyciæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The situation of Acalissus was ascertained by the late Mr. Daniell and Capt. Spratt, R.N., by means of an inscription containing the name of the place. Acalissus stood on a height rising from the right bank, and about fifteen miles from the mouth of a large river in the south-eastern part of Lycia, which is now called Allighyr, but of which the ancient name is uncertain. Though now a mere ruin, Acalissus was still a bishoprick in the ninth century.</p>
Æ	8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gordianus Senior.</i></p> <p>AY. K. MAP. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑ. Bust of Gordianus to <i>r.</i>, laureate and paludate. R. ΑΚΑΛΙCCEΥΝ. Armed horseman, galloping to <i>r.</i>—<i>Electrotype.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The imperial coins of the Asiatic cities so commonly represent the emperors as laureate and clothed with the <i>paludamentum</i>, that it will not generally be necessary to notice these distinctions.</p>
			<p>ACCILLEIUM Ionizæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—There can be little doubt that this is the same place as the 'Αχιλλεῖον mentioned on two occasions by Xenophon (Hellen. 3, 2—4, 8). It appears clearly to have been situated in or near the valley of the Mæander, not far from Magnesia and Priene.</p>
Æ	5+		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gordianus Junior.</i></p> <p>AYT. K. MAP. ANTΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΚΙΔΛΕΩΝ. Victory, stepping to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, garland; in left, palm branch.</p>
			<p>ACMONIA Phrygiæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Acmonia, according to the Tabular Itinerary, was thirty-five miles from Cotyaeium on the road to Philadelpheia. Its exact position therefore might probably be determined by following the modern route from Kutáya to Aláshshéhér.</p>
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. [A]KMONEΩΝ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟ[Σ] ΙΕΡΟΝΥ[ΜΟΥ] in three lines; between the two former, Asclepius, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5		ΔΗΜΟC. Male bust to <i>r.</i> (People of Acmonia.) R. ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Eagle, standing with open wings, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	9		ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC. Youthful diademate head to <i>r.</i> (Populus Romanus.) R. Same legend. Jupiter, standing <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, sceptre.
			<p><i>Agrippina Junior.</i></p>
Æ	3		[ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΗΝ] ΓΕΒΑΓ[ΤΗΝ]. Head of Agrippina to <i>r.</i> ; before the neck, ?. R. (ΕΠΙ) ΓΕΡΟΥΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟC ΓΕΟΥΗΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑC ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Diana to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 2. (ΕΠΙ); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΧΑ in mon., P, and under them, lyre.
Æ	3+		Another; the obverse double-struck, and the legend partly covered with ΠΟΠΗΑΙΑ ΓΕΒ.
			<p><i>Marcus Aurelius.</i></p>
Æ	4+		AY. ΚΑΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΓΙΝΟC CΕ. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. ΤΥΝΔΑΝΙΟΥ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Asclepius to <i>r.</i>
			<p><i>Gordianus Junior.</i></p>
Æ	6		AYT. K. M. AN. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Radiate bust of Gordianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Jupiter, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.

Metal Size Weight

## ACRASUS Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Acrasus, the coins of which show it to have flourished from the time of its autonomy to that of Gordian, continued to be one of the cities of Lydia in the seventh century, and was still a bishoprick in the ninth. Its name occurs in Hierocles between those of Hermocapelia and Apollonos Hieron. From one of its coins in the Bibliothèque Nationale (Mionnet, Sup. VII. p. 312) it appears to have been situated on a river named Lycus, which was probably a tributary of the Caicus.

- Æ 3½ Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. Victory, stepping to *r.*; in right hand, crown; in left, palm branch; around, ΑΚΡΑΣΙΩΤΩΝ.
- Æ 2½ Bust of Pallas to *r.* R. Same legend. Telesphorus, *adv.*
- Æ 2+ Bearded head of Hercules to *r.* R. Same legend and type.
- Æ 6 (ΙΕΡ)Α ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled female head to *r.* R. Female, crowned with modius, standing *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ (Fortune); around, ΑΚΡΑΣΙΩΤΩΝ.

*Septimius Severus.*

- Æ 4 ΑΥ. ΚΑ. Δ. C. CΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. Asclepius, *adv.*; around, ΑΚΡΑΣΙΩΤΩΝ.

*Gordianus Senior.*

- Æ 8 ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Gordianus to *r.* R. Hercules naked, *adv.*; in double line around, ΕΠΙ. CΕΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΕΝΚΑΗΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΙΜΟΥ ΑΚΡΑΣΙΩΤΩΝ.

## ADRAMYTTIUM Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Aristotle (ap. Stephan. in 'Αδραμύρριον) derives the name of this city from Adramyttus, son of Halyattes I., brother of Croesus. The place still preserves its ancient name.

- Æ 2+ Head of Pallas to *r.* R. (ΑΔΡΑΜΥ)ΤΗΝΩΝ. Owl, with extended wings, on fulmen; in field to *r.*, mon. 3.

*Note.*—These types recall to mind that Adramyttium was a colony of Athens (Strabo, p. 606).

- Æ 3 Diademate head of Adramytus, with beard and long hair, to *l.* R. Same legend; horseman to *r.*; above, star.
- Æ 6½ ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ. Bust of Pallas to *l.* R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ . . ΛΟΥΚΙΟΥ ΒΑΡΑΡΑΝ. Pallas, standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left hand on shield.—*From the Pembroke Collection* (867).

*Severus Alexandrus.*

- Æ 6½ ΑΥΤ. ΚΡ. CΕΒ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Head of Severus Alexandrus to *r.* R. ΘΗΒΗ ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ. Turreted female head to *r.*

*Note.*—This reverse personifies the Thebe Hypoplacia of Homer, which was destroyed by Achilles. In the time of this coin Thebe was a deserted site in the Adramyttene territory, as well as Chrysa the port of Thebe. They occupied the plain at the foot of the peak of Ida to the south, at a distance of eight or nine miles from Adramyttium.

## ÆΓÆ Æolidis.

*Note.*—In our copies of Xenophon and Strabo, the name of this city is *Αίγαι*: in those of Herodotus, *Αίγαιαι*. The coins vary the form of the gentile; from the most ancient we may infer that it was then *Αίγαιεῖς*, at a later date it was *Αίγαιεῖς*. I am not aware that the position of the city has been ascertained. From Strabo it would appear to have been situated between Temnus and Cyme, perhaps at the modern Ghiuzélhissár, which is exactly in that line.

- Æ 2½ 40·5 ΑΙCΙ. Half-goat, couchant to *r.* R. . . . ON. Head of bearded Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to *r.*
- Æ 4 Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΑΙΓÆ. Head and neck of goat to *r.*
- Æ 1 Same type. R. No legend; same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Helmeted male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ. Naked figure, with radiated head (Jupiter?) towards <i>r.</i> ; in extended right hand, eagle?; left resting on hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , mons. 4, 5, 6.
Æ	1		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΑΕ. Head of goat to <i>r.</i>
ÆGÆÆ Ciliciæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —In the autonomous times of this city, the name of its people was written <i>Αίγαιος</i> . Under the Roman empire we find three different forms in use, and at length the name of the city was shortened to <i>Αίγαι</i> , as appears by the present <i>Αιάς</i> , i. e. <i>Αίγαι</i> in the usual Romaic form of the third case.			
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , EP.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in four lines; goat, lying to <i>l.</i> ; in field, mon. 7.
Æ	4½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. Head and neck of horse to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 8.
Æ	2½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΜ . . . ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ. Bow in case, club.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓ . . . . . Fortune to <i>l.</i>
<i>Diadumenianus.</i>			
Æ	7		Μ. ΟΠ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΚΑΙ. CΕ. Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟΥ Π. ΑΙΓΕΩΝ . . . . . Head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i>
<i>Severus Alexander.</i>			
Æ	4		. . . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Κ. CΕ. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ. Victory, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm branch.
<i>Valerianus.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Radiate head of Valerianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΕΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟ. ΝΑΥ. ΕΤ. Τ. (300.) Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , standing on arrow; in beak, a garland.
<i>Note.</i> —The æra of Ægeæ commenced in the year B.C. 47, when Julius Cæsar, marching from Egypt through Syria against Pharnaces, settled the affairs of the Cilician and other cities in this part of Asia. The year 300 therefore was A.D. 253, the first year of Valerian.			
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6		. . . . . ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC CΕΒ. Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ. ΝΑΥΑΡ(χιδος). Two men naked, each with club in one hand; the other arms entwined.
ÆZANIA Phrygiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —The coins of Æzania, in their copiousness, style, and date, accord with the extensive ruins of this city as described by Major Keppel (Earl of Albemarle), ii. p. 204, et seq.			
Æ	3		Head of Serapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Eagle, <i>adv.</i> , with wings expanded, looking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΖΕΑΝΙΤΩΝ. Hermes, naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, caduceus.
Æ	7		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young diademate head to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus.) R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Female, <i>adv.</i> , right hand extended; left hand holding up dress.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Fortune, standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8		ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC. Youthful laureate head to <i>r.</i> (Populus Romanus.) R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Eagle, with wings expanded, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4-3		ΘΕΟΝ. C . . . ΔΗΤΟΝ. Youthful male head to <i>r.</i> (Senatum Romanum honorant Æzanitæ.) R. ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		<i>Augustus.</i> ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ . . . . . ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus half-draped, standing <i>adv.</i> towards the <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	3½		<i>Germanicus and Agrippina Senior.</i> ... ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ. Head of Germanicus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΜΗΔΗΟΥ. Head of Agrippina senior to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		<i>Claudius.</i> ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΑΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΚΟΣ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus as before.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	8		Legend effaced. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ . . . . . Same type.
Æ	5		<i>Domitianus.</i> ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus to <i>l.</i>

AGRIPPIAS Palestinæ.

Æ	5		Veiled female head, with apex, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΩΝ Λ. ΙΗ (year 18). Prow to <i>l.</i>
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*Note.*—Anthedon, on the coast of Palestine, having been ruined by the wars, and re-established by Herodes I., received from him the name Agrippias, in honour of the minister of Augustus. The year is probably dated from this event. Mionnet describes a coin of Caracalla with the legend ΑΝΘΗΔΟΝΙΩΝ, and a date between 130 and 140. There seems, therefore, to have been a restoration of the old name of the city, and a new æra of date, not many years after the conquest of Judæa by Titus.

ALABANDA Carizæ.

*Note.*—Apollonius compared Alabanda to a pack-saddle laden with scorpions (ap. Strabon. p. 660). The pack-saddle was formed by two heights and an interjacent ridge. Mylasa and Alabanda were noted for abounding in scorpions. In my geographical remarks on Asia Minor (Journal, &c., p. 233), I have shown reasons for believing Alabanda to have been situated at Arab-hissâr, and not at Karpusli, as Pococke and Chandler had supposed. Alabandus, son of Car, was said to have been the founder of this city, and in the time of Cicero was worshipped there among the great deities. *Cicer. de Nat. Deorum*, 15 and 19.

Æ	4		Tree or branch; below it, fruit. R. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Eagle, with wings expanded, standing to <i>r.</i> and looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8		<i>Septimius Severus.</i> ΑΥ. Κ. Α. Σ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ. Bust of Sep. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Pallas <i>adv.</i> turning to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta; at her feet, shield.
Æ	6½		<i>Caracalla.</i> ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Lyre with five strings.

ALEXANDREIA Troadis.

*Note.*—Alexandreia, situated on the coast of Troas, to the southward of Sigeium, was founded by Antigonus, King of Asia, and from him called Antigoneia, which name was changed by Lysimachus into Alexandreia, in honour of Alexander the Great. It was colonized in the time of Augustus by the Romans, whose hero Æneas reigned in this part of the Troas.

Æ	9+	254.3	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΪΜΙΘΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. P.M.A. (year 141.) Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, bow and arrow; behind the shoulder, quiver; in field <i>l.</i> , mons. 9, 10.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9	255·8	Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΪΜΙΘΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ ΠΕΙΣΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΣΔ. (year 230.) Same type; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 11. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (892).  <i>Note.</i> —A rat or mouse, in the dialect of Æolis and Troas, was Σμίνθος. Apollo was said to have slain the rats or mice with his arrows, because they destroyed the fruits of the earth. There are other explanations of the type, but this agrees best with the coins. The termination of the word ΪΜΙΘΕΩΣ accords with the Homeric Σμινθεῦ from Σμινθεός, and shews Σμίνθιος to be incorrect. Ϊ for Σ is like ΪΜΥΠΝΑ for Σμίρνα, and the omission of Ν is immaterial as to sound. The style of the former of these two tetradrachma accords perfectly with the supposition, that the æra commenced in the year B.C. 300, or that following the fall of Antigonus; and that its date, therefore, is 159 B.C. The inferiority of style in the latter coin accords perfectly with the great difference of date between them. The Sminthium, or temple of Apollo, was situated in the territory of Alexandria, at a place named Chrysa, on a rocky height rising from the sea-shore to the southward of the city. But this was not the Homeric Chrysa, which was near Adramyttium and Antandrus. <i>Strabo</i> , p. 613.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑ. Apollo Smintheus, as before, to <i>r.</i> ; at his feet, to <i>r.</i> , a rat.  <i>Note.</i> —Strabo, describing the statue of Apollo at Chrysa, says, ὁ μῦς ὑπόκειται τῷ ποδὶ τοῦ θεοῦ.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. A lyre of six strings; ΠΗ (year 180, B.C. 120); all in a wreath.
Æ	5		Another similar; but no date apparent.
Æ	5		Another, but the letters differently disposed.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. Horse feeding to <i>l.</i> ; below, a monogram; in exergue, fulmen.  <i>Note.</i> —The horse was sometimes sacrificed as a victim to the sun ( <i>Pausan. Lacon.</i> 20).
			<i>Alexandria Colonia.</i>
Æ	5½		ΑΛΕΧ. ΤΡΟ. Turreted female bust to <i>r.</i> ; behind, vexillum. R. COL. ΑΛΕΧ. AVG. Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> ; holding in the right hand a patera over a tripod with fire.
Æ	4½		CO. ALEX. ΤΡΟ. Same type. R. COL. AVG. ΤΡΟΑ. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		AL. CO. ΤΡΟ. Same type. R. COL. AVG. ΤΡΟΑΔΕ. Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> , as before, but no tripod.
			<i>Marcus Aurelius.</i>
Æ	5½		Legend effaced. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVG. ΤΡΟΑ. Statue of Apollo Smintheus on a column, or high basis, to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	2		..... ΟΕ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AV. ΤΡΟ. Tripod. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1005).
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6		ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. CO. ALEXAN. AVG. Statue of Apollo Smintheus, on a base, to <i>r.</i> ; before it, a tripod with fire.
Æ	6		ANTONINVS PIVS A. Same type. R. COL. ALEXA. AVG. Same type.
Æ	5½		M. AVREL. ANTONINVS ΠΙ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVG. ΤΡΟΑΔ. Same type without the tripod.
Æ	6		ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Hercules strangling Antæus, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6		M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. Same type. R. COL. ALEXA. AVG. Hermes (?) to <i>l.</i> , right foot on pedestal; in right hand, caduceus (?); left hand on hip.
Æ	5½		M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Same type. R. Same legend. Caracalla galloping to <i>l.</i> , with right hand held up; statue of Apollo Smintheus on basis to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Legend effaced. Bust of Caracalla, with shield, to <i>l.</i> R. COL. AVG. TROA. Horse to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, a tree.
Æ	5½		AV. M. AV. ANTONIN. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. ALEX. AVG. Wolf to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> , suckling the twins.
Æ	6		M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVG. TROAD. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. Same type. R. COL. AVG. TROA. Same type. <i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	5½		M. AV. S. ALEXANDRV. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. COL. ALEX. TRO. Wolf standing to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , and suckling the twins.
Æ	6		IM. S. ALEXANDRVS. Same type. R. COL. ALE. AV. TRO. Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> ; before him, tripod with fire.
Æ	6		IMP. M. AV. S. ALEXANDRVS. Same type. R. COL. ALE. TRO. Statue of Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> , in a temple seen in perspective; in field to <i>r.</i> , crescent.
Æ	5½		ALEXANDRVS. Same type. R. COL. AL. AVG. TROAS. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i> <i>Maximinus.</i>
Æ	7		IMP. MAXIMINVS PIVS AV. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVG. TRO. Eagle flying to <i>r.</i> ; in its claws, an ox's head.  <i>Note.</i> —This type refers to the tradition, that when the founder, undetermined as to the site of his intended city, was sacrificing to some deity, an eagle carried away the head of the victim, and deposited it on the future site. A similar story is told of the foundation of the Syrian Antioch by Seleucus I., and of Nicomedia by Nicomedes I. Hence the type of an eagle with a serpent in his talons on coins of the latter city, and that of an eagle with the leg of a quadruped on some coins of Antioch.
			<i>Maximus.</i>
Æ	4½		C. IVL. VE. MAXIMVS. CAE. Bust of Maximus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i> <i>Valerianus Senior.</i>
Æ	4½		IM. D. LIC. . . . . Bust of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5½		IMP. LIC. VALERIANVS A. Same type. R. Same legend. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Another similar.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	6½		IMP. C. LIC. GAL. . . . Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. TROAS. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Alexandria); behind, vexillum, on which AV. . .
Æ	4½		IMP. LIC. GALLIENV. A. Same type. R. COL. AVG. TRO. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		. . . . . GALLIENV. Same type. R. COL. AVG. ALE. TROAD. Wolf standing to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , and suckling the twins.
Æ	5		IMP. LIC. GA. . . . . Same type. R. COL. AVG. TROA. Silenus standing to <i>r.</i> ; on his shoulder, a wine bag. <i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	4½		AVR. CORN. SALONINA. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. COL. TRO. Horse under a tree, feeding, to <i>r.</i>
			ALIA Phrygiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The city ΑΑΙΟΙ follows Acmonia in the enumeration by Hierocles of the cities of Phrygia Pacatiana. Gaius, bishop πόλιως Ἀλιανῶν, subscribed to the Council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, and the place was still a bishopric in the ninth century.
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΑΙΗΝΩΝ. Half-draped Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; in left hand, hasta; at his feet, panther.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2		ALINDA Carizæ. Beardless head of Hercules, covered with a lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΓΙΝ.—(letters indistinct.) Thyrsus and club.
			AMASIA Ponti. <i>Note.</i> —Amasia, a strong position in the valley of the Iris, preserves its ancient <i>Amazonian</i> name, and a few remains of walls and subterraneous works, sufficient to prove its ancient importance. It was the native place of Strabo, who has left us a description of it. For its present state, see Hamilton's Asia Minor, i. p. 366.
Æ	4½		<i>Domitianus.</i> ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ. CΕ. . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΑCCEΙΑ. ΕΤΟΥC. ΕϞ. (year 95, A.D. 88, seventh year of Domitian). Turreted female bust to <i>l.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The Amasian æra commenced in the year 7 B.C., when Augustus reduced Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and a part of Pontus into a single province. (Eckhel, ii. p. 346.)
Æ	6		<i>Antoninus Pius.</i> . . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΤΗC ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC Ε. ΠΝΕ (year 155, A.D. 148). A funeral pile.
Æ	8		<i>Sept. Severus.</i> . . . . . CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡ. CΕ. ΑΝΤ. (ΑΜΑCΙΑC . . . .) ΕΤ. CΗ. (year 208, A.D. 201). Funeral pile of two tiers burning; to <i>l.</i> a tree.
Æ	8		. . . . . Α. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΡΟC ΠΕΡ . . . Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΥ. ΑΝΤ. ΑΜΑCΙ. ΜΗ. ΝΕ. ΠΡ. ΕΤ. CΗ. [Ἀδριανῆς Σευηρῆς Ἀντρονείνης Ἀμασίας Μητροπόλεως Νεωκόρου Πρώτης. ἜροC CΗ (year 208)]. Fortune, with modius, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
Æ	8		<i>Caracalla.</i> . . . . . ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC . . . . . Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. (ΑΔΡ. CΕΥ). ΑΝΤ. ΑΜΑCΙΑC . . . . ΕΤ. CΗ. (year 208). Fortune, as before, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7½		. . . . . ΑΥΡ . . . . . Same type. R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΥ. . . . ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΜΗ. ΝΕ. ΕΤ. CΘ. (year 209). Same type.
Æ	8		. . . . . ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝ(ΤΩΝΙΝΟC). Same type. R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΥ. . . . . ΜΗ. ΝΕ. ΠΡ. Π. ΕΤ. CΘ. (year 209). A star. Same type.
Æ	8½		<i>Geta.</i> Π. CΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΕCΑ . . . Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΟΥ. ΑΝ. ΑΜΑCΙΑC ΜΗ. . . . . Funeral pile, on which is a spread eagle, and above it the quadriga of the sun, <i>adv.</i> ; close to the left side of the pile, a tree.
Æ	8½		ΠΟ. CΕΠΤΙΜΙ. Γ. . . . . Same type. R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΥΙ. ΑΝΤ. . . . . ΕΤ. CΗ. (year 208). Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	10		<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i> . . . Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡ. CΕΥ. ΑΑ. Ξ. (ΑΜΑCΙΑC) ΜΗ. ΝΕ. ΠΡ. ΠΟ. ΕΤ. CΚΗ. (year 228, first year of the reign of Severus). Funeral pile, with the eagle, quadriga of the sun, <i>adv.</i> , and tree as before. <i>Note.</i> —The abbreviations ΜΗ, ΝΕ, ΠΡ, in the above legends are siglæ; that is to say, the two letters are united as a monogram. This form became common about the time of the striking of these coins, and will seldom require to be noticed.

Metal Size Weight

AMASTRIS Paphlagoniæ.

*Note.*—Amastris, now Amâsera, was said to have derived its name from a daughter of Oxyathres, brother of Darius Codomannus. It stood on the site of the Homeric Sesamum (Il. β. 853); and on its renewal by the Persians was enlarged by the population of the equally ancient, but then ruinous cities, Cytorum and Cromna.

- Æ 5½ Youthful head to *r.* wearing a Phrygian bonnet, a wreath of laurel, and a star. R. AMAΣTPIEΩN. Amastris seated to *l.*; in right hand, Victory; in left hand, sceptre; before her, Rhodian flower.
- Æ 5½ Ægis of Minerva, *adv.* R. AMAΣTPEΩΣ. Victory, bearing palm, stepping to *r.*; in field, ΔK.
- Æ 4½ Same type. R. Same legend and type; but in field, AA united.

*Note.*—The types of these two coins, both of the obverse and of the reverse, are found on coins of Amisus, Chabacta, Cabeira, Comana, Laodiceia Ponti, and Sinope.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

- Æ 3½ M. AYΦAIOC. . . . . OC. KAICAP. Head of Marcus Aurelius to *r.* R. AMAC-TPIANΩN. Harpocrates, *adv.*; right hand to lips; on left arm, conucopiæ.

AMISUS (or Samisus) Ponti.

*Note.*—Amisus, now Samsún, was one of the Milesian colonies on this coast. Some Athenian settlers afterwards gave it the name of Peiræus or Peira, hence the owl and the legend ΠEIPAIΩN. On the second coin we find the same type, with A for Amisus. Eckhel describes a coin bearing the same types on both sides, with AMIΣOY at full length.

- Æ 4 82·2 Head of Juno to *l.* R. ΠEIPAIΩN. Owl, with expanded wings, *adv.*, standing on a rounded base; in field *l.* ΦI.; in field *r.* a grain of barley and a stele.
- Æ 1½ 25·3 Head of Juno to *r.* R. A. Owl, with wings expanded, *adv.*
- Æ 8 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. AMIΣOY. Perseus, *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in right hand, harpa; in left hand, head of Medusa; at his feet, her body; in field *l.*, mon. 12; in field *r.*, Σ.

*Note.*—These types, both on obverse and on reverse, are found also on coins of Amastris, Cabeira, Chabacta, Comana, and Sinope. The frequent allusions to the hero Perseus on the coins of Pontus and of Paphlagonia is the more remarkable, as no part of the adventures of that Argive hero are placed by tradition in these countries, nor are any of the coins which record his worship of a very early date. Probably, therefore, the worship was introduced by the kings of Pontus, who were of Persian name and extraction, and favoured the notion which, however absurd, is supported by Herodotus (7, 50), and Plato (in Alcibiad. i. 120), that the Persians derived their name from the hero.

- Æ 5½ Head of Perseus to *r.* R. AMIΣOY. Winged horse, feeding, to *l.*; below, mon. 13, 14.
- Æ 4½ Juvenile helmeted head to *r.* R. AMIΣOY. Quiver, with thong.

*Note.*—These types on both sides are to be seen on coins of Amasia, Chabacta, Gaziura, Laodiceia Ponti, Pimolisa, and Sinope. The juvenile helmeted head on the obverse has been generally taken for that of Pallas, but on a coin of Pimolisa, published by Pellerin, it is bearded. It is meant probably for some hero peculiar to Pontus.

- Æ 4½ Another similar.
- Æ 4 Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field *l.*, mon. 15; in field *r.*, mon. 16.
- Æ 4½ Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. Same legend. A Thyrsus, bound with ribands, behind a mystic cista; in field *l.*, mon. 17; in field *r.*, a monogram.
- Æ 4½ Another similar, without any monogram.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Eagle, with expanded wings, standing on fulmen to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 17. <i>Note.</i> —These types on both sides are found on coins of Amasia, Amastris, Gaziura, and Sinope.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 18.
Æ	4½		Ægis, with the head of Medusa in the centre, <i>adv.</i> R. Same legend. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i> , holding palm over her shoulder with both hands; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 5; in field <i>r.</i> , mon. 12.
Æ	4½		Two others similar.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΣΑΜΙΣΟΥ. Same type. <i>Note.</i> —The initial aspirate was easily convertible into Σ, as in the instances of Axus and Saxus, of Egesta and Segesta. The form Samisus seems to have prevailed in later times, if we may judge from the modern name Samsún, whence we might suppose also that ΣΑΜΙΣΟΥΣ ΣΑΜΙΣΟΥΝΤΟΣ had been the ancient form, but the coins do not confirm it.
Æ	3½		Youthful head, with wing (Perseus) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΙΣΟΥ. Cornucopiæ between the bonnets of the Dioscuri. <i>Note.</i> —These types on both sides are seen also on coins of Amasia and Sinope.
Æ	2½		Laureate female head, or Apollo, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΙΣΟΥ. Tripod.
Æ	5		⊙E. KAICAP CE.... TOS. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. AMI.... Female, holding her veil in both hands, seated on a bull running to <i>r.</i> <i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	4	44·7	AYT. KAI. TPA. AΔPIANOC CEB. ΠΠ. ΥΠ. Γ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. AMICOU EΛEYΘEPAC ETOYC ΠIT (year 163). Pallas Nicephorus, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> <i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	4	38·8	Another similar.
Æ	4	41·9	Same legend and type. R. AMICOU EΛEYΘEPAC ETOYC ΠIT (year 164). Capricornus to <i>r.</i> ; between his feet, a globule; above, a cornucopiæ. <i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	9½		AY. KAI. M. AYP. ANTΩNINOC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. AMICOU ΓAΛEYΘEPAC. The emperor on horseback galloping to <i>r.</i> , in raised right hand, a spear; below, a lion (?).
<b>AMORIUM Phrygiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —In my Asia Minor (p. 86), I remarked that Amorium "chiefly flourished under the Byzantine empire, that it was the metropolitan see of the Second Galatia, and was taken and plundered by the caleph Motasem in the year 837. Under the Saracens it rose to be the chief town of the surrounding part of Asia Minor, and continued to be so in the eleventh century, when Idrisi wrote his geographical work." According to Strabo, Amorium was in Phrygia, and to the southward of Pessinus, the ruins of which are at Bala-hissár (Bala, corruption of Palea and Hissar, castle). According to the Tabular Itinerary, there was a distance of forty-seven Roman miles between Pessinus and Amorium by Abrostola, but the same authority gives reason to believe that Abrostola was not in the direct road, but to the eastward of it. At Hergán Kaleh, twenty-three geographical miles from Bala-hissár to the S.S.W., Mr. W. J. Hamilton found ruins, which being chiefly of Byzantine times, are thus in agreement with what might be expected of the remains of Amorium (Asia Minor, i. p. 449).			
Æ	6½		AMOPIANΩN. Beardless head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in knots behind and above (Apollo?); before it, a lyre. R. EΠI CEPTOPOC ANTΩNIΟΥ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1246).</i>

Metal | Size | Weight

Æ 4½ Head of Hercules? to r. R. . MOPI . . . . Eagle to r.; behind it a caduceus.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 7 ANTΩNEINOC AYTO. Head of Caracalla to r. R. AMOPIANΩN. The Roman aquila between two other military standards.

ANAZARBUS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—The position of Anazarbus on the river Pyramus, about thirty miles above Missis, the ancient Mopsuestia, is known by the modern name Ain Zarba, or the Springs of Zarba. It is not unlikely that this form of name is older than the Greek, and that here, as in many other instances in Syria and Asia Minor, the local name has been adopted by the Greeks, and fashioned to their language. Resena (Ras el Ain), in Mesopotamia, is an example closely resembling it. Anazarbus, on recovering favour from Augustus, took the name of Cæsarea ad Anazarbum, and coins are found as well with the legend *Ἀναζαρβίων*, as with that of *Καίσαρτων τῶν πρὸς τῷ Ἀναζαρβῳ*.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 7½ AYT. K. M. A. C. AΛEΞANΔPOC. Bust of Severus Alexander to r. R. ANAZ. MHTPO. Victory in a biga to r.; in field, Γ.

*Gordianus Junior.*

Æ 7½ AYT. K. M. AN. ΓOPΔIANOC CEB. Head of Gordianus to r. R. ANAZAPBOY MHTPOΠOΛEΩC. Apollo, *adv.*, looking to l., the legs crossed, holding a branch in the right hand; left arm leaning on a lyre which stands on a cippus; in field, CNZ (year 257, A.D. 238).

*Note.*—The æra commenced the year after the residence of Augustus in Cilicia, B.C. 19. This coin, therefore, was struck in A.D. 228, the first year of Gordianus Junior.

*Etruscilla.*

Æ 7½ EPENNIA M. (Messia?) ETPOYCKIΔAA CE. Head of Etruscilla on a crescent to r.; on her head, apex. R. ANAZAPBOY MHTPOH. ET. IEPOY OAYMIH. ΘΞC (year 269, A.D. 250). Bacchus lying to l., on a recumbent panther to r., looking to l.

*Valerianus Senior.*

Æ 8½ AYT. K. H. AIK. OYAAEP . . . . . E . . . Head of Valerian to r., with apex. R. ANAZAPBOY ENΔOΞ . . . . . A. M. K. ΓΓ. ET. BOC. (year 272, the first year of Valerianus). Six vases arranged in two rows; in the centre vase of the upper row, a palm branch. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1255).

ANCYRA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—This city was on the extreme frontier of Phrygia, towards Mysia, as seems evident from Strabo, who places it in Abasitis, of which district one portion at least of the people designated themselves on their coins as Mysians (v. Abbaitæ). Ancyra was a bishoprick in the ninth century, as well as its neighbour Synaus, now Simaul.

*Sabina.*

Æ 3 ΘEA PΩMH. Female head, with modius, to r. R. ANKYPANΩN. Draped Bacchus standing to l.; in right hand, monota, in left hand, hasta.

Æ 4½ CABEINA CEBACTH. Bust of Sabina to r. R. ANKYPANΩN. Diana Ephesia, *adv.*; at her feet, on each side, a stag.

Æ 4½ Another similar.

*Plotina.*

Æ 4½ CEBACTH ΠAOYTEINA. Bust of Plotina to r. R. Same legend and type.

*Lucius Verus.*

Æ 7 AYT. A. AYPH. OYHPOC CEB. Bust of Lucius Verus to r. R. MHTPOH. ANKYPA. Asclepius, *adv.*, looking to l.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		<i>Otacilia.</i> ΩΤΑ. ΣΕΒΗΡΑ. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ . . . . . ANKYPANΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7		<i>Valerian.</i> Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟ- ΠΟ . . . . B. N. ANKYΡΑC. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> From the Pembroke Collection (1255).
Æ	8		ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ. B. N. ANKYΡΑC. Hermes to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; on left arm, caduceus and chlamys.

## ANTANDRUS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Antandrus, situated near the northern shore of the gulf of Adramyttium, at the foot of Mount Ida, preserves some remains of antiquity above the modern Papúsi.

Æ	1½		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ANTANΔΡΙΩΝ. Stag to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1		Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair in reticulum. R. ANTAN. Head of a lion to <i>r.</i>

## ANTIOCHEIA Syriæ.

*Note.*—It is scarcely possible that so fine a position as that of Antioch should not have been occupied before the time of the Macedonian conquest, though its name is unknown. In 307 B.C., Antigonus, king of Asia, founded a city near the lake to the eastward of Antioch (Strabo, p. 750; Johan. Malal. Antiochensis Chronogr. p. 86), and gave it the name of Antigoneia. Seleucus, when he had established his authority in the east, having chosen a different position, removed thither the inhabitants of Antigoneia, and called the new town Antiocheia, in honour of his father Antiochus. To Seleucus is to be attributed the commencement of the magnificent walls, the ruins of which still encircle the site, and which were enlarged by Seleucus Callinicus and Antiochus Epiphanes. Antioch is supposed by numismatists to have had four æras:—1. That of the Seleucidæ, 312 B.C. 2. That of its autonomy, 64 B.C. Eckhel (iii. p. 268) cites Porphyrius as proving this æra by his statement that Pompeius, having conquered Tigranes, λαβὼν παρ' Ἀντιοχείων χρήματα, ἀυτόνομον τὴν πόλιν εἶσε. 3. That of the victory gained by Julius Cæsar over Pompeius at Pharsalus, which æra began at Antioch (as Eckhel and others have shown) not in 48 B.C., the real date of the battle, but in the preceding year 49. 4. The æra Actiaca, or year of the battle of Actium, 31 B.C. But there is no evidence of the first of these æras having ever served as a date upon the coins of Antioch. In fact, the autonomy of Antioch had commenced and had been recorded on its coins before the visit of Pompeius to Antioch, as appears from a coin with the legend Ἀντιοχείων μητροπόλεως ἀυτόνομον, and the date ΨΑΣ (236) of the Seleucid æra, or B.C. 76, which was twelve years before the visit of Pompeius. Evidently, therefore, all that he did for the people of Antioch, was to take their property and leave them (εἶσε) their autonomy, which probably they had assumed as soon as the Seleucid kings had been too weak to prevent them. The Seleucid æra is found on the same class of coins as that to which I have just referred—those, namely, inscribed with some or all the titles, Μητρόπολις, ἱερά, ἄστυς, ἀυτόνομος—as late as the year 272, or B.C. 40. As this was just eight years after the battle of Pharsalia, and as we find upon the same class of coins, not less numerous than those with the Seleucid æras, a succession of dates from 3 to 89 (Mionnet, v. p. 152, seq.), there can be little doubt that about this time the Seleucid æra ceased to be employed on the money of Antioch, and that the Cæsarian came into use; for, with the exception of thirty or forty years in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, when, in deference to Augustus, the Actiac æra was substituted for or united with the Cæsarian, the latter was the only æra employed at Antioch in Roman times.

*Antiochus IV.*

Æ	5		Radiated head of Antiochus IV. to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΔΑΦΝΗΙ. Half-draped figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , his right hand holding a garland with pendent ribands; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 24; in field <i>r.</i> , ΑΦ.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field <i>l.</i> , a tripod.

*Note.*—Daphne is described by Strabo (p. 750) as situated at a distance of forty stades from Antioch, and as consisting of a thickly planted grove, eighty stades in circumference, in the midst of which was the ἄστυς ῥίμνος, containing the temple of Apollo and Diana. Daphne was held in such

Meta| Size | Weight

high estimation, that the people of Antioch were described as *Ἀντιοχείς πρὸς Δάφνην*, or *ἐπὶ Δάφνην*, as a distinction from those of other existing cities of the same name. They pretended that the conversion of Daphne into a bay-tree, held by the Greeks in general to have occurred on the banks of the Arcadian Ladon, really took place at Daphne. Hence the head of Apollo, the lyre, the branch of bay, the tripod, so frequent on coins of Antioch. The position of Daphne is recognized at a distance of five miles to the south-west of Antioch, in a place abounding with fountains, bay-trees, and cypresses. When Daphne ceased to be a place of Pagan worship, the emperor Theodosius converted the old buildings into a palace (Itin. Hierasol. Wessel. p. 581. Liban. Orat. 13, p. 418), from which is derived probably the present name of the place, Beit el Ma (house of waters).

*Alexander Balas.*

Æ 5 Head of Alexander Balas to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN Σ. ΓΞΡ (year 163, B.C. 149). Half-draped figure to *r.*, looking to *l.*, and extending right arm to *l.*, with garland and ribands.

*Autonomous without dates.*

Æ 6½-5½ Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN THΣ MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus, seated to *l.*; below, fulmen; before him, a cornucopiæ; the whole in a wreath.

*Note.*—According to Libanius (in Antioch. vol. ii. p. 241), the worship of Jupiter was first established, and his temple built on the site of Antioch by the Argives when in search of Io. Here Alexander erected an altar in honour of Jupiter Bottiæus, the chief deity of his own native city Pella. A comparison, however, of the coins of Alexander with those of Antioch and the Seleucidæ, leave little doubt that the statues of the two temples differed; that of the Pellæan temple having been an Aëtrophorus, that of Antioch a Nicephorus. And this is confirmed as to the latter by Justin (39, 2), who relates, that when Alexander Zebina was straitened for money to pay his troops, he attempted to rob the statue of Jupiter of its golden Victory.

Æ 5 Same type. R. Same legend. Jupiter Nicephorus, seated to *l.*, between the bonnets of the Dioscuri.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. Same legend and types; but before the Jupiter a trident.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ AYTONOMOY. Same type; in exergue, fulmen.

Æ 5½ Same type, but behind, fulmen. R. ANTIOXEΩN THΣ MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ AYTONOMOY. Same type.

Æ 5½ Head of Jupiter to *r.*; head to *r.* as countermark. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ IEPAΣ KAI AΣYAOY KAI AYTONOMOY. Same type; in exergue, ?

Æ 7 Same type, same countermark. R. Same legend and type; above, fulmen (?); double struck.

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ AYTONOMOY. Tripod; in field, caduceus?

Æ 5½-4½ Same type as the last. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ. Ram running to *r.*, looking to *l.* at star; in field, mon. 19.

*Autonomous with dates.*

Æ 3½ [ANTIO]XEΩN THΣ MHT. Veiled and turreted female head (Antiocheia) to *r.* R. Ram, running to *r.*, looking to *l.* at star and crescent; in field, H, and below, ΕΤ. ΔΥΡ (year 194, 118 B.C.).

*Note.*—The ram belongs to the oriental worship of the sun, moon, and of some of the stars, among which were the signs of the zodiac; this worship was adopted by the Macedonian Greeks in Egypt and Asia. On gems and coins the ram is generally represented, as in the present instance, looking back at a star or crescent. The same type occurs on coins of Cyrrhus; and it is with the same allusion we find *Cancer* on the coins of king Amementus; *Leo* looking back at a star on the coins of Miletus; *Libra* on those of Palmyra, and of Pythodoris, queen of Pontus; *Scorpio* on those of Commagene; *Sagittarius* on those of Rhæsæna and Singara; *Capricornus* on some of the coins of Augustus, chiefly on those struck in the east, and the same sign upon the coins of Zeugma and Commagene.

Æ 4 MHTPO. ANTIOX. Same type. R. ΕΤΟ. ΖΚ. (year 207, or 105 B.C.). Eagle on an altar, with open wings, *adv.*, looking to *l.*

Æ 5½ Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN THΣ MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to *l.*; in field, mon. 20; in exergue, ΓΚΛ (year 223, or 89 B.C.).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in exergue, EKL (year 225, or 87 B.C.).
Æ	3		Head of Antiocheia to r. R. ANTIOXEΩN THΣ MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ. Tripod. EKE (year 225, or 87 B.C.); in field, A, and below it, M.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field, Z, below which H, and in exergue ZKΣ (year 227, or 85 B.C.).
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to r. R. Same legend. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to l.; in exergue, ϘΛΣ (year 236, or 77 B.C.).
Æ	4		Two others, with the same legend, types, and date.
Æ	2		Head of Apollo to r. R. ΣΝΔ (year 254, or 58 B.C.). Lyre, over which A.
Æ	3½		Head of Antiocheia to r. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ AYTONOMOY. Tripod; EK (year 25).
			<i>Note.</i> —Agreeably to the observations in the first note, it is uncertain whether this date is of the Cæsarian or of the Actiac æra.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to r. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ BM (year 42). Ram running to r., looking to l. at star.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —The style and types of these two coins of the year 42 exactly resemble others under the government of Silanus in the reign of Tiberius of the years 43 and 44 of the Actiac æra. There can be no doubt, therefore, that these coins are of the same æra.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to r. R. ANTIOXEΩN ΔP. (year 104 of the Cæsarian æra, A.D. 55). A branch of bay.
			<i>Note.</i> —The proof of this date being of the Cæsarian æra, is found in a comparison of the coins of Tiberius and Nero hereafter described.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to r. R. ANTIOXE . . . ET. HP. (year 108, or A.D. 59). Lyre, made of the cranium of an ox.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3½		ANTIOXEΩN. Head of Antiocheia to r. R. ET. HP. (year 108, or A.D. 59). A decorated altar.
			<i>Note.</i> —This altar records apparently the dedication of the altar of Jupiter Botticeus by Alexander the Great.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to r. R. ANTIOXE. . ET. ΔIP. (year 114, or A.D. 65). Lyre as before.
Æ	4		ANTIOXEΩN. Turreted female head to r. R. ET. ΔIP. (year 114, or A.D. 65). A decorated altar as before.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to r. R. ANTIOX. ET. EIP. (year 115, or A.D. 66). A branch of bay.
Æ	4		ANTIOXEΩN. Head of Jupiter to r. R. € TO. EIP. (year 115, or A.D. 66). Female, seated to l., dropping a ball into a vase.
			<i>Note.</i> —This is the earliest date at which we find the curved C and € on coins of Antioch. This cursive form of the two Greek letters, although occurring in Egypt in lapidary inscriptions of Ptolemaic times, was not common in Asia until the latter part of the first century of the Christian æra; hence we might infer without any other proof that the æra of the coins on which they are found is Cæsarian. We find the same transition from the square to the curved form of the two letters in coins of Antioch under Nero; and it is remarkable, that the coin on which the first example of the curved letters occurs is of the same year, 115 of the Cæsarian æra. Of the type, which represents a female dropping a ball into an urn, Eckhel (iii. p. 284) remarks, "Similem typum habemus in nummis Anazarbi et Tarsi Ciliciæ, urbium quem explicat addita horum nonnullis vox KOINOBOY-AION, commune consilium." The female therefore is the BOYAH personified.
Æ	4		Two others similar.
Æ	4½		ANTIOXEΩN. Head of Antiocheia to r. R. ET. ϘKP. (year 126, or A.D. 77). A decorated altar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		Same legend. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΤΟΥC. ΟΡ. (year 170, or A.D. 121). B. Seven-stringed lyre, made of tortoise.
Æ	4		ANTIOXEΩN THC MHTPOΠOΛ . . . . . Head of Antiocheia to <i>r.</i> R. ET. ZOP. (year 177, A.D. 128). A decorated altar.
			<i>Marcus Antonius.</i>
Æ	4		Head of M. Antonius to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩC. Head of Antiocheia to <i>r.</i> <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN EΠI OYAPOY ΞK (year 26). Veiled and turreted female (Antiocheia), seated on rock, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, palm-branch; below, river-god (Orontes) swimming to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Another similar, but EΠI OYAPOY, and date ZK (year 27).
Æ	4½		Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —P. Quinctilius Varus is best known by his command of the German legions, ending in his defeat by Arminius, and death in A.D. 10. As legate in Syria, he had succeeded Saturninus, whose name also is found on coins of Antioch. Velleius says of Varus, "ingenio mitis, moribus quietus, pecunie vero quam non contemptor, Syria cui præfuerat declaravit, quam pauper divitem ingressus, dives pauperem reliquit" (ii. 117). The dates are of the Actiac æra, and correspond to A.D. 5 and 6.
Æ	8½-6½		APXIEPEI KAIΣAPI ΣEBACTΩ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. APXIEPATIKON ANTIOXEIC ZK. (year 27, of the Actiac æra, B.C. 4). The whole in four lines within a crown ( <i>στέφανος</i> ), i. e. the Antiochenses dedicate an archieratic crown to Cæsar Augustus as high-priest.
Æ	6		Two others similar.
Æ	7½		Another similar, but date HK (year 28, B.C. 3).
Æ	7	214·4	KAIΣAPOC ΣEBACTOY. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTP. . . . . Antiocheia, seated on a rock, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, palm-branch; at her feet, Orontes swimming to <i>r.</i> ; in field, ΞA (year 36); ΔN (year 54); mon. 19.
			<i>Note.</i> —Here it is evident, from the interval of eighteen years, that the former æra is that of Actium, the latter of Pharsalia, and that the date of the coin is the year 5 of the Christian æra. Before the death of Tiberius, the Cæsarian æra had again become the only one employed on the money of An- tioch, as appears from a coin of Tiberius struck at Antioch under Flaccus (EΠI ΦΛAKKOY) in the year 82 (Eckhel iii. p. 279), which could not have been of the Actiac æra, as Flaccus died governor of Syria in A.D. 33 (Tacit. Ann. vi. 27), corresponding to 51 of the Actiac æra.
Æ	7½		IMP· AVGVST· TR· POT· Same type. R. S.C. in a wreath.
Æ	7½		Another similar.
Æ	4		Legend effaced. Same type. R. Same letters and type.
			<i>Tiberius.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN EΠI ΣIΔANOY ΓM. (year 43). Ram running to <i>r.</i> , and looking to <i>l.</i> at star.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ANTIOXEΩN EΠI ΣIΔANOY ΔM. (year 44). Same type.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	7½		[ΣE]BACTOC ΣEBACTOY. Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. A. EΠI ΣIΔANOY AN- TIOXEΩN EM. (year 45), in six lines, within a wreath.
			<i>Note.</i> —Cæcilius Metellus Creticus Silanus was consul in A.D. 7, and four years afterwards was sent by Augustus to govern Syria. In the year 17 he was removed by Tiberius. The three dates are of the Actiac æra, and correspond to A.D. 12, 13, and 14.
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	4½		Legend effaced. Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> R. TI. KΛAYΔIOY K . . . . . ΠΠINH (re- trograde). Head of Agrippina to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½		. . AV. GER. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. S.C. in wreath of bay. <i>Note.</i> —An eagle in silver impressed on the obverse as a countermark, is modern, and implies that this coin belonged to the Modena Collection.
			<i>Nero.</i>
Æ	4		ANTIOXEΩN. Turreted female head (Antiocheia) to <i>r.</i> R. EΠI KOYADPATOY ET ΔP. (year 104). Ram running to <i>r.</i> , and looking to <i>l.</i> at crescent and star.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type, but below, ET. EP. (year 105.) <i>Note.</i> —C. Ummidius Durmius Quadratus was sent into Syria as præfect by Claudius, and, dying in A.D. 60, was succeeded by Corbulo (Tacit. Annal. 12, 45, and 54, 14, 26). The years are of the Cæsarian æra, and correspond to A.D. 55 and 56, the second and third years of Nero.
Æ	6	220·3	NEPΩN KAICAP CEBACTOC. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ETOYΣ AIP (year 111). Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , globule and palm branch.
Æ	7	225·3	Same legend and type. R. ETOYΣ BIP (year 112). Same type and symbols.
Æ	8½		IM. NER. CLAV. CAESAR. Same type; before it, lituus. R. EΠI. ΓAIOC KEC-TIOY ANTIOXE. ETO. EIP (year 115) in five lines in a wreath, within a dotted circle. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1256). <i>Note.</i> —The years on these coins are of the Cæsarian æra, and correspond to A.D. 62, 63, and 66, the eighth, ninth, and twelfth years of Nero. We learn from Tacitus (Ann. 15, 25; <i>confer</i> Joseph. de B. Jud. 2, 14), that Nero took away the prefecture of Syria from Corbulo, and gave it to Caius Cestius Gallus, who had been consul in the reign of Tiberius, A.D. 35.
			<i>Vespasianus.</i>
Æ	6	174·3	AYTOKPATΩP OYΘEΠACIANOC KAI. Head of Vespasian to <i>l.</i> R. ETOYΣ NEOY IEPOY ©. Draped Jupiter standing <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, a patera; in left hand, a hasta, surmounted by an eagle with expanded wings, to <i>l.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The Annus novus sacer was nothing more than the year of accession of the reigning emperor. See Eckhel, iv. p. 413. This coin, therefore, was struck in the ninth year of Vespasian, A.D. 78.
Æ	6		IMP CAESAR VESP. AVG. Head of Vespasian to <i>l.</i> R. S.C. in a wreath.
			<i>Titus.</i>
Æ	8-7		. . . . R. IMP. PON . . . . . Head of Titus to <i>r.</i> R. EΠI TPAINOY ANTIOXEΩN ET. EKP (year 125) in five lines, in a wreath. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1256). <i>Note.</i> —M. Ulpius Trajanus, father of the Emperor Trajan, was proprætor of Syria, and afterwards proconsul of Asia. See Eckhel, vi. p. 434, where he cites the evidence of this identical coin in the Pembroke Collection.
Æ	4½		T. CAES. IMP. TR. POT. Same type. R. ANTIOCHIA. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	7-6	221·5	. . . . . KAICAP CEB . . . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ETOYΣ NEOY IEPOY. A (year 1, A.D. 81). Eagle, with open wings, standing to <i>l.</i> , on club; in beak, a crown.
Æ	7	228·1	AYTO. KAICAP ΔOMITIANOΣ CEB. ΓEPM. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> , wearing the ægis, as appears by the head of Gorgo in front; on the edge of the obverse to <i>l.</i> , a club. R. ENΔEKATOY ETOYΣ NEOY IEPOY. Year 11, A.D. 92. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> , and holding in his beak a crown; in its right claw, a palm branch.
Æ	4½	108·2	AYT. KAI. ΔOMITIANOOC CEBACTOC ΓEPM. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, helmet; in left hand, hasta; in field, ETO. IΓ. (year 13, A.D. 94).

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ . . . . . Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. (Tribunitia potestate Cos. II., A.D. 98) in two lines in a wreath.
Æ	5		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Winged Caduceus.
Α	6½	219·4	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> ; on left shoulder, palm branch; below, eagle; in field to <i>r.</i> , club. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. (A.D. 98.) Laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with lion's skin about the neck.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The club, symbolical of the worship of Hercules at Antioch, occurs on several of the preceding coins of this city. But under Trajan his worship becomes more conspicuous, and the head resembles so much that of the Greco-Phœnician Hercules on the coins of Tyre, that one cannot but suspect some new honours to have been given to the demi-god at Antioch in this reign. His more ancient worship is evinced by the tradition that he had planted the groves of Daphne, and that the place was originally named Heracleia or Heraclis (Malal. Chronog. p. 86).</p>			
Α	6½	228·3	Same legend and type. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Γ. (A.D. 100.) Same type.
Α	6	217·8	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> ; below it, an eagle and club. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΙΕ. ΥΠΑΤ. Ε. (A.D. 103.) Antiocheia seated on a rock to <i>r.</i> ; in her right hand, palm branch; at her feet, Orontes swimming to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ. CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. . . . . Head of Trajan, with radiated diadem, to <i>r.</i> R. S.C. in large letters, below which, A; the whole in wreath.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Α	6½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΘΕ. ΤΡΑ. ΠΑΡ. ΥΙ. ΘΕ. Ν(ΕΡ. ΥΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔ)ΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. (Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ, Θεοῦ Τραϊανοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱός, Θεοῦ Νέρβα υἱωνός, Τραϊανός Ἀδριανός Σεβαστός.) Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> , slightly bearded. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. (A.D. 118.) Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in its talons, the leg of a quadruped.
<p><i>Note.</i>—This type alludes apparently to the omen which determined Seleucus to found the new city, which he named Antiocheia, at the place where Alexander had erected an altar to Jupiter Bottiaeus. According to Libanius (in Orat. Antioch. I. p. 299, Reiske), when Seleucus was sacrificing a bull at Antigoneia, forty stades from Antioch, an eagle snatched a leg of the victim from amidst the burning coals, and the son of Seleucus, having followed the bird on horseback, found its prey deposited on the altar of Jupiter Bottiaeus.</p>			
Æ	7-6		Same legend and type. R. S.C. in large letters, below which, is ΓΔ.; the whole in a wreath.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	7½-6½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ. ΕΥCΕΒ. Bearded head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. S.C.; below, B; the whole in a wreath.
Æ	4-3		. . . . ΑΔΡ. Α . . . ΝΕΙΝΟC. Same type. R. S.C.; above, H; all in a wreath.
Æ	3½		. . . . . ΝΕΙΝΟC. Same type. R. S.C.; above, Δ; below, eagle with open wings; the whole in wreath.
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Α	7	204·3	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC CΕ. Bearded head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟC ΤΟ. Γ. Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in its beak, a garland; between the legs, a star.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC C. Youthful head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. S.C. above, ΔΕ; below, eagle, with open wings; all within a wreath.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The meaning of the letters ΔΕ cannot be readily explained. On one of the preceding coins we have seen ΓΔ. in conjunction with S.C.; on others, the single letters, A, B, Δ, H.</p>			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½	210·7	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Geta.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΓΕΤΑΚ. Slightly bearded head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟ. B. Eagle with open wings, <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>r.</i>; in its beak, a crown; in its talons, the leg of a quadruped.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—The second consulship of Geta was in A.D. 208.</p>
Potin	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Macrinus.</i></p> <p>[ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ.] ΟΠ. CΕ. ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟΚ CΕΒ. Bearded bust of Macrinus to <i>r.</i>, R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. CΙ. ΥΠΑΤΟΚ Π. Π. Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i>; in beak, a crown; between the legs, the beetle and globe of Egypt? in field <i>r.</i>, a palm branch.</p>
Æ	4		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Diadumenianus.</i></p> <p>ΚΑΙ. Ο. ΔΙΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΚ. Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. S.C.; above it, in smaller characters, ΔΕ; below, eagle with open wings looking to <i>l.</i>; the whole within a wreath.</p>
Æ	4		ΚΑΙ. Μ. Ο. Δ. ΑΝ[ΤΩΝΙΝΟΚ]. Same type to <i>r.</i> , but in field, S.C. R. S.C.; above, Δ; below, Ε; the whole in a wreath.
Æ	4		ΚΑΙ. Μ. Ο. ΔΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΚ. Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same letters and type.
Æ	5		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Elagabalus.</i></p> <p>ΙΜΡ. C. Μ. ΑΥ. Κ. ΑΝΤΟΝΙΝΥΣ ΑΥΓ. Head of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΕ. in large characters; below which, a star; the whole within a wreath.</p>
Æ	8½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Severus Alexandrus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. CΕ. ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔ[ΡΟΚ. CΕΒ]. Bust of Severus Alexandrus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟ. S.H.C. Antiocheia seated to <i>r.</i> on a rock, between Fortune and a military figure, which crowns her; at her feet, Orontes swimming.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—Antioch became a Roman colony in the reign of Caracalla. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟ., therefore, is for Μητροπολίτων Κολώνων. S. H. C. is perhaps S. N. C., Senatus Nobilissimi Consulato.</p>
Potin	6½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philippus Senior.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΚ CΕΒ. Bust of Philippus senior to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΟΥΧΙΑΚ ΥΠΑΤΟ. Α. In smaller letters, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑ, S. C. Eagle with open wings, to <i>l.</i>; in beak, a crown.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—The first consulship of Philippus was in A.D. 245.</p>
Potin	7		Same legend; same type, but to <i>r.</i> R. Same legends and type.
Æ	6½		Same legend and types, but eagle to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΛΩΝ. In field, Δ. Ε. S. C. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Antiocheia); above the turret, a ram running to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2519).
Æ	8		Another.
Æ	8		Another similar, but with radiated diadem. R. Same legends and types.
Æ	7½		Same legend. Busts of the Philippi senior and junior, opposed. R. Same legends and types.
Æ	7½		Another.
Æ	6+		Same legend. Bust of Philippus senior to <i>r.</i> , with radiated diadem. R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΛΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; modius on head; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ; in field, Δ. Ε. S. C.
Potin	6½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Otacilia.</i></p> <p>ΜΑΡ. ΟΤΑΚΙΑ. CΕΟΥΗΠΑΝ CΕΒ. Bust of Otacilia to <i>r.</i>; on head, apex; above the shoulders appear the horns of a crescent. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞΟΥ-</p>

Metal Size Weight

CIAC YΠATO. Γ. Eagle with open wings to *r.*; in its beak, a crown; below, ANTIOXIA S. C.

*Philippus Junior.*

Æ 4½ ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΑΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB. Radiate head of Philippus Junior to *r.* R. S. C.; above which, ΔΓ; below, an eagle, with open wings, looking to *r.*; all in a wreath.

*Trajanus Decius.*

Æ 9 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΜΕ. ΚΥ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΔΕΚΙΟC CEB. Head of Trajanus Decius to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΛΩ. Antiocheia, with river-god at her feet, seated in a tetrastyle temple; above the summit of the temple, ram running to *r.*, looking to *l.*; in field above, ΔΕ; below, S. C.

*Note.*—Κ. Γ. ΜΕ. ΚΥ. stand for ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΓΑΙΟC ΜΕCCIΟC ΚΥΙΝΤΟC.

*Trebonianus Gallus.*

Æ 7½ ΑΥΤΟΚ. Μ. Γ. ΟΥΙΒ(ΙΟC) ΤΡΕΒ. ΓΑΛΛΟC CEB. Bust of Trebonianus Gallus to *r.* R. Same legend, type, and letters. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1255).  
Æ 8 Another similar.

Antiocheia Syriae,

*in conjunction with Seleuceia, Laodiceia, and Apameia.*

Æ 5 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ΑΔΕΛΦΩN ΔΗΜΩN ΔΞΡ (year 164). Fulmen; in field to *l.*, mon. 21; below, mon. 22, and another illegible.

Æ 3½ Head of Diana to *r.*; behind, quiver; all in dotted circle. R. ΑΔΕΛΦΩN ΔΗΜΩN ΔΞΡ (year 164). Tripod; in field to *l.* mon. 22; in field to *r.*, mons. 23, 5; all in a wreath.

Æ 3½ Same type. R. Same legend and type; but date, ΕΞΡ (year 165), and in field to *r.*, mon. 23.

*Note.*—Strabo has left us a lucid explanation of these coins. Speaking of Syria, which he divides into five portions, namely, Commagene, Seleucis, Coele-Syria, Phœnice, Judæa, he adds, 'Η δὲ Σελευκίς ἀρίστη μὲν ἐστὶ τῶν λεχθειῶν μεριδῶν, καλεῖται δὲ Τετράπολις, καὶ ἐστὶ, κατὰ τὰς ἐξεχούσας ἐν αὐτῇ πόλεις, ἐπεὶ πλείους γέ εἰσι; μέγισται δὲ τέτταρες, Ἀντιόχεια ἢ ἐπὶ Δάφνῃ, καὶ Σελεύκεια ἢ ἐν Πιερίᾳ καὶ Ἀπάμεια καὶ Λαοδικεῖα, αἵτε καὶ ἰλέγοντο ἀλλήλων ἀδελφοὶ διὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν, Σελεύκου τοῦ Νικάτορος κτίσματα. Ἡ μὲν οὖν μέγιστη, τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ ὁμώνυμος ἢ δ' ἑρμηνολογία αὐτοῦ· αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι, ἢ μὲν Ἀπάμεια τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ Ἀπάμας, ἢ δὲ Λαοδικεῖα τῆς μητρὸς (p. 749). The dates on these coins are of the Seleucid æra, and shew that they were struck in the reign of Demetrius II.

ANTIOCHEIA Cariae.

*Note.*—The remains of this city are found just above the junction of the Mosynus, which flows from Aphrodisias, with the Mæander, in the middle region of the great Mæandrian valley; it was noted for its fertile soil, and a fig called *ισχάς τριφυλλός* (Strabo, p. 630).

Æ 4½ Head of Apollo to *r.*; below, Ε. R. Head of ram to *r.*

Æ 4½ Head of Apollo to *r.*; countermark, owl, *adv.* R. ANTIOXEΩN. Head of ram to *r.*

Æ 2 Diademate youthful head (one of the Seleucidæ?) to *r.* R. ANTIOXE. Two owls with one head, *adv.*; in exergue, ear of corn.

Æ 4 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ANTIOXEΩN. Eagle with open wings, on fulmen, *adv.*, looking to *r.*, and having a crown in its beak.

Æ 5 ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΔΗ. Female head to *r.* R. Same legend. Pallas, *adv.*, towards *l.*, in a tetrastyle temple.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5½		ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ. Youthful laureate bust to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend. Pallas to <i>l.</i> , her right arm resting on spear; in left hand, shield.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> Same legend. Statue in tetrastyle temple; above the head, ?
Æ	5½		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΣ. Male laureate bust to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend and type. Female figure, with modius on the head, holding in right hand a patera; in left hand, a cornucopiæ; at her feet, ?
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> Same legend. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> ; at her feet, on each side, a stag.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> [ANTI]ΟΧΕΩΝ [ΜΑΙΑ]ΝΔΡΟΣ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		ΔΗΜΟΣ. Young male bust to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ANTIOΧΕΩΝ. ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Same legend. Laureate youthful bust to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legends and type.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	9+		ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Armed bust of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> ΕΠ. ΑΡΧ. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ. Upon a bridge of six arches the personified Mæander is recumbent to <i>l.</i> On the bridge, to the left of this figure, are arches with a square superstructure; to the <i>r.</i> , a man walking to <i>l.</i> with a staff in his right hand. The river flows rapidly towards the left through the arches of the bridge; below are fishes.
Æ	9+		Another similar, but the legend on <i>R.</i> is ΕΠ. ΑΡΧ. ΑΦ. [ΑΝΤΙ]ΟΧΕΩΝ, and the river flows to the <i>r.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The bridge of the Mæander at Antiocheia is mentioned by Strabo, p. 630. "At this bridge the great eastern road from Ephesus to Mazaca, which passed through Magnesia, Tralles, and Nysa, crossed the river, leading afterwards from Antiocheia along the left bank to Carura, and to Laodicea ad Lycum" (Leake's Asia Minor, p. 249). From thence it led to Apameia Cibotus, Apollonia, Antiocheia Pisidiæ, and to Philomelium, now Ak-shehër, on the great road from Constantinople and Brusa to Ioonium.</p>			
ANTIOCHEIA Pisidiæ (Colonia).			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Antiocheia of Pisidia was founded by a colony from Magnesia on the Mæander, under the auspices of Antiochus III., from whom its name was derived. At the peace of a.c. 188, between Antiochus and the Romans, when the latter enlarged the territories of Eumenes, Antiocheia became autonomous, but was afterwards brought under the power of Amyntas, king of Lycaonia and Galatia, and on his death reverted to the Romans, who sent thither a colony (Strabo, p. 377). None but its colonial coins are extant; the earliest are of Tiberius. In the reign of Claudius it was visited by St. Paul. Considerable remains of Antiocheia are still extant near Yalobatah (Arundel's Asia Minor, i. p. 269; Hamilton's Asia Minor, i. p. 472).</p>			
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	9½		IMP. CAES. L. SEVERVS. PER. AVG. Bearded head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> COL. CAES. ANTIOCH. Lunus, or Men Arcæus <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; his left arm leaning on a column; his right on hasta; in left hand, Victory on a globe; his left foot on prow; near his right foot, a cock; in field, S.R.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Strabo mentions the worship of Men Arcæus, the power of its priesthood, the great estates and numerous servants attached to the temple, all which were abolished at the time of the Roman colony. The worship of Lunus or Men, however, was continued, as appears from the coins.</p>			
Æ	5		IMP. CAES. L. SEP. SEV. PER. Bearded Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> . . . . . ANTIOCHIA. Female, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , in right hand, branch; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	9½		IMP. (CAES. M. AVR.) ANTONINVS. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> GENIVS. COL.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			ANTIOCH. Female crowned with modius, <i>adv.</i> , in right hand, branch; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field, S. R.
Æ	5½		IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTONINV. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. GEN. COL. C. ANTIOCH. Female figure as before.
Æ	5		IMP. C. M. AVR. ANT. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. FOPTVNA. COL. ANTIOCH. Same type.
Æ	5		IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. GENI. COL. CAS. ANTIOCH. Same type.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	3½		SEP. GE . . . . CAES. Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOCH. COLO. Eagle with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	9½		IMP. CAES. P. SEP. GETA . . . . Same type. R. COL. CAES. (ANTIOCHIA.) Lunus, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; crescent behind his shoulders; right hand resting on hasta; in extended left, ? at his feet, a cock; in field to <i>l.</i> , S.
			<i>Elagabalus.</i>
Æ	5		IMP. C. M. ANTONI . . . Bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. CAES. ANTIOCHENS . . . . Same type. (In some coins described by Mionnet, the object in the left hand of Lunus is a Victory standing on a globe).
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	9½		IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. CAES. ANTIOCH. COL. Two Victories opposed, fixing a shield on a palm tree; at the foot of which are two slaves; on shield, S. R.; in exergue, S. R.
Æ	9½		IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANOVS AVG. Same type. R. Same legend. Wolf standing to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , suckling the twins under a tree; in exergue, S. R.
Æ	9½		Another similar.
Æ	9		IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG. Same type. R. ANTIOCHIA. Emperor crowned by Victory, in quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; in his right hand, branch; in left hand, flag; before him, a military figure to <i>r.</i> , presenting crown (?); in exergue, S. R.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. FORTVNA COL. CAES. ANTIOCHE. Female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, military standard; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field, R. S. retrograde.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	7		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS . . . . . Radiate bust of Philippus senior to <i>r.</i> R. CAES. ANTIOCH. COL. Roman aquila between two other standards; in field between them, S. R.
Æ	6		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AV. Same type. R. CAESAR. ANTI. COLON. Same type; in field, as before, S. R.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. CAES. ANTIOCH; in exergue, I. COL., <del>retrograde</del> . Same type; S. R.
Æ	7		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS P. F. AVG. P. M. Same type. R. Same legends. Female, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, staff, resting on globe; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	6		IMP. M. IVL. FILIPPVS P. FEL. A. Radiate bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ANTHOS; in exergue, ANTIOCHI. COL. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; in left hand, which rests on an overturned urn, a cornucopiæ. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1133).</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Hence it appears that there was a river at Antioch of Pisidia named Anthos.
Æ	7		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS P. F. AVG. P. M. Same type. R. CAES. ANTIOCH. COL. Emperor in a quadriga, to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, S. R.
			<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>
Æ	6		IMP. CAES. G. MESS. Q. DECIO. TRAI. Radiate bust of Trajanus Decius to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<p>Ῥ. ANTIOCHI. COL. A. Three standards; on the middle one, S. R.; in exergue, S. R.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Volusianus.</i></p> <p>Æ 5 IMP. CAERAS. LLOVNAIIIIB. Radiate bust of Volusianus to r. Ῥ. ANTIOCHIO. C. Same type; in exergue, S. R. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1133).</i></p> <p>Æ 5 Another similar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gallienus.</i></p> <p>Æ 7½ IMP . . . . . Radiate bust of Gallienus to r. Ῥ. ANTIOCH. COLONIA. Wolf to r., looking to l., suckling the twins under a tree; in exergue, S. R.</p>
<p>ANTIOCHEIA Decapoleos or Ad Hippum.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Trajan.</i></p> <p>Æ 5 AYT. NEP. TPAL. KAI. CE. ΓEP. ΔAK. Head of Trajan to r. Ῥ. ANTIOXEWN IIPOΣ IIII. Roma Nicephora seated on armour to l.; countermark, tree?</p> <p>Æ 5 Another similar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commodus.</i></p> <p>Æ 6-5 AY. AN . . . . . Head of Commodus to r. Ῥ. ANTIOX. IIΠ. [II. IEP.] ACYA. In exergue, HMC. (year 245.) Turreted female, <i>adv.</i>, standing before a horse; in left hand, cornucopiæ, the right hand holding the horse by a bridle.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The benefits conferred upon Syria by Pompeius, after his victory over Tigranes, in B.C. 64, caused several of the Syrian cities, particularly in the Decapolis, to assume that year as the commencement of an æra; 248 therefore corresponds to A.D. 184, the fifth year of the reign of Commodus.</p>			
<p>APAMEIA (Cibotus) Phrygiæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Celaenæ was the ancient capital of monarchical Phrygia (<i>αι Κελαιναι, πατρις, αρχαία πόλις, Μίδου γέροντος</i>, Sosib. ap. Sch. Theocr. Id. 10, v. 41), and it was the residence of the Satraps of Phrygia under the Persians. When Antiochus restored, or repaired, and repopled this place, to which, in honour of his mother Apama, the Persian wife of Seleucus I., he gave the name of Apameia, he made, in conformity with religious prejudice, some slight change in the position of the town. Anciently, the sources of the Marsyas were in the agora of Celaenæ. Apameia stood immediately below the ancient site. For the topography, ancient and modern, of Apameia Cibotus, see my <i>Asia Minor</i>, p. 158; Arundel, i. p. 183; Hamilton, i. p. 498.</p>			
Æ	7	180·4	<p>Serpent escaping from cistus, half open to l.; the whole within a wreath formed of leaves and berries of ivy. Ῥ. ΑΠΑ. ΜΑΝΤΙ. ΔΙΟΔΟ. Two serpents, one on either side of a decorated quiver, their heads raised and opposed, their other extremities coiled together below the quiver.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This is one of the class of coins called Cistophori, from the figure of a cylindrical box or basket impressed upon them. Though not very common now, they were so numerous in the second century before the Christian æra, that more than 939 thousands of them were exhibited at Rome, in the course of three years, in the triumphs of four of the Roman generals employed against Antiochus III. They were struck in at least seven cities of the Pergamenian kingdom—Apameia, Atarna, Ephesus, Pergamus, Sardes, Tralles, and Laodiceia. After Asia had become a Roman province, they continued to be inscribed with mixed Greek and Roman legends, as late as the time of Augustus. The Cistophori originated in a worship of Bacchus, which was common to the cities in which they were struck; all their types relate to this worship, its ceremonies, or mysteries. The symbols and legends refer to the city in which the particular Cistophorus was struck; those of a later period were mixed with Roman types. Like the tetradrachma of Athens and Alexander the Great, the didrachma of Corinth, and other ancient monies extant in great numbers, the Cistophori owed their multiplication to their purity of silver, uniformity of weight, and the great credit attached to them in the commerce of Asia Minor and of Greece in general.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜ(ΕΩΝ) ΗΡΑΚΛΕ... Juno Pronuba, or in the character of a bride, <i>adv.</i> ; her veil, reaching from head to foot, is thrown back, and discovers a female in ample long drapery, with modius on the head, and the two extended hands resting on supports like the figures of Diana Ephesia.  <i>Note.</i> —The statue of Juno in her temple at Samus, which was her reputed place of birth and marriage, was in this form. An imitation of it in bronze, nine inches high, was found on the site of the temple by the Dilettanti mission of 1812. It resembled the figures on these coins, but without the supports.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜΕ. ΜΑΝΤΙ. ΔΙΟΔΟ. Same type.
Æ	6-4½		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΟΝ[ΙΚΟΥ] ΑΛΚΙ[ΟΥ]. Same type.
Æ	4-3½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Apameia.) R. ΑΠΑΜΕ. ΑΕΤΑ. Marsyas on the symbol of the Mæander, stepping to <i>r.</i> , and playing on the double flute.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜ... ΠΑΝ... ΖΗ. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΑΠΑ... ΤΙΜΟ... ΣΟΔΩ. Same type.
Æ	4-3		Same type. R. ΑΠΑ... ΑΝΤΡ. Same type.
Æ	3		ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑ. Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Female figure, <i>adv.</i> , raising the ends of her veil with both hands.
Br.	6½-5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ ΑΛΚΙΟΥ. Eagle with expanded wings to <i>r.</i> ; below it, the symbol of the Mæander, on either side of which is one of the bonnets of the Dioscuri, surmounted by a star; above the eagle, another star. Brass.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ (ΒΙΑΝΟΡΟΣ.) Same types.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	6-5		Same type. R. (ΑΠ)ΑΜΕΩΝ ΦΑΙΝΙΠΠΟΥ ΔΡΑΚΟΝΤΟΣ. Same types.
Æ	5+		Same type. R. . . . . ΑΝΤΙΦΩ . . . . . Same types.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> ; before it, lituus. R. ΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Diana Lucifera to <i>r.</i> , between two cippi.
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	10		Π. ΑΥΤ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠΤ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜ... ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Pallas, seated to <i>l.</i> on a rock, against which rests her shield, is looking to <i>r.</i> , and playing on the double flute over water, in which her face is reflected; above, to <i>l.</i> , is seen Marsyas, <i>adv.</i> , behind a rock with arms extended. <i>Electrotype from the British Museum.</i>
ΑΠΑΜΕΙΑ Syriae.			
<i>Note.</i> —This city, one of the <i>fratres populi</i> , founded by Seleucus I., occupied a position in the midst of the extensive valley now called El Ghab, on the extremity of a mountain, distant four or five miles from the right bank of the Orontes (Macedonicè Axios). A fortress of the middle ages stands on the site called Kalaat el Medyk. ( <i>Burckhardt's Syria</i> , p. 138.)			
<i>Alexander Balas.</i>			
Æ	4½		Head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Jupiter standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, helmet, in left hand, hasta; in field, mon. 25, ΓΞΡ (year 163, B.C. 149).
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Elephant stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, ΜΑ (year 41)?; in field to <i>r.</i> , Η (year 8)?
Æ	5		Two others similar; but in exergue, ΜΗ (year 28)?
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, gar-

Metal	Size	Weight	
			land, with ribbons pendent; in left hand, palm-branch; in field, ΓϞΣ (year 293 of the Seleucidæ, B.C. 19); in exergue, ΔΙ . . .
Æ	4½		Another, but with the date nearly defaced, and the exergue off the coin.
Æ	5		Bust of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> , thyrsus. R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Apameia). R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , . ΟΣ (year 17.); below, ΔΙ . . .
<b>APHRODISIAS Cariaë.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For a description of Aphrodisias, its history, and of the extant antiquities, see the chapter on Aphrodisias by W. M. L., in the <i>Ionian Antiquities</i> by the Society of Dilettanti, vol. iii. p. 45. I take this opportunity to correct what now appears to me an error in p. 55 of that volume, where I supposed the Aphrodisiensis to have had a governing body called a <i>σύνκλητος</i> . This word seems to have been reserved by the Asiatic Greeks of Roman times for the senate of Rome. The government of Aphrodisias consisted of a <i>βουλή</i> , <i>γερονσία</i> , and <i>δήμος</i> .			
Æ	4½		ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled female bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΩΝ. Young male winged figure, with apex on the head <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , holding a torch with both hands to <i>r.</i> (Cupid or Hymen).
<i>Note.</i> —The <i>βουλή</i> of Aphrodisias is styled <i>ιερά</i> and <i>ιερωάτη</i> in the inscriptions of this place.			
Æ	4		Another similar; but Hymen to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Half-draped figure of Jupiter standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Hermes, naked, standing towards <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, chlamys and caduceus; in left hand, purse.
Æ	9-7		ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Laureate and beardless bust to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus). R. ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΩΝ. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i> , with a spear in his raised right hand.
Æ	6		ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Diademate beardless head to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus.) R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΩΝ. Three branches of coral (?) on a square base.
Æ	6		Another; but on the obverse, countermark B.
Æ	6		Another with same countermark, but the branches of coral? are on a base with raised sides.
Æ	4½		ΔΗΜΟΣ. Laureate head with long hair to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Female, riding on ram, to <i>r.</i> ; ram looking <i>l.</i> ; her right hand holds her veil; her left, ears of corn.
Æ	6		ΔΗΜΟΣ. Laureate head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΩΝ ΖΗΝΩ . . . River-god, recumbent, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in exergue, ΤΙΜ(ΕΛΗC).
<i>Note.</i> —The <i>Timeles</i> flowed through Aphrodisias, and was a tributary of the <i>Mosynus</i> , which joined the <i>Mæander</i> at <i>Antiocheia</i> .			
Æ	2½		ΑΦΡΩ . . . Bipennis, with ribbons tied upon it. R. Bull, with a hump, standing to <i>r.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The bipennis is a type of Jupiter of Labranda. The <i>taurus gibbosus</i> is described by Aristotle as if it were peculiar to Syria ( <i>ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ οἱ βόες ὡσπερ οἱ κάμηλοι καμπὰς ἔχουσι ἐπὶ τῶν ἀκρωτίων</i> , <i>Hist. Anim.</i> 8, 33); but, according to Pliny, they were also natives of Caria; and we find this type on the coins of two other Carian cities, <i>Antiocheia</i> and <i>Tralles</i> . They were introduced into Syria perhaps by the Seleucidæ, and from thence may have spread into <i>Asia Minor</i> . The type is found also on coins of <i>Ion</i> and <i>Lydia</i> , particularly the two <i>Magnesiaë</i> .			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		<i>Augustus.</i> CEBACTOC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Bipennis, with pendent ribbons.
Æ	3½		Same legend and type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ CΩCΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC ΥΙΟC ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Veiled female statue, <i>adv.</i> , on a basis, with modius on head, and arms extended (Venus); near her head on one side, star; on the other, crescent.
Æ	4		CEBACTOI . . . . . Heads of Augustus and Livia to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Another similar. <i>Note.</i> —This Apollonius was probably the same as the author of the <i>Καρκά</i> , in not less than eighteen books, and other works. <i>V. Antiq. of Ionia</i> , Part 3, p. 52.
Æ	3		<i>Caius, son of Agrippa and Julia.</i> . ΑΙΟ . ΚΑΙ . . . Head of Caius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙ . . . . . Head of Venus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7		<i>Faustina Senior.</i> ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Faustina senior to <i>r.</i> R. Τ . Κ . ΖΗ . . . . . ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ . . ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Draped female to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, (?); in left hand, hasta.
Æ	9		<i>Crispina, daughter of Bruttius Præsens, wife of Commodus.</i> ΚΡΙCΠΙΝΑ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΑ. Head of Crispina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. The Graces, standing on a decorated basis; the two outer <i>adv.</i> , the middle <i>rev.</i> , their arms entwined, and the two outer holding each a branch in one hand.
Æ	8		<i>Julia Domna.</i> ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΓΟΥCΤΑ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ . ΑΡΧ . . . . . ΠΕ . ΜΕΝΕCΘΕ . ΑΙCΟΒΟΥΝΟΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Same type, but without the basis.
Æ	7		<i>Gallienus.</i> . . . . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiate bust of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Statue resembling that of Diana Ephesia, crowned with ? standing to <i>r.</i> in a tetrastyle temple. <i>Note.</i> —From this coin and another of Augustus, we may infer that the worship of Venus at Lelegopolis or Ninoe, afterwards Aphrodisias, was very ancient; and probably, like that of Diana at Ephesus and of Juno at Samus, of Phœnician origin. There is a great resemblance between the three statues.
Æ	8		ΑΥ . ΚΑΙ . ΠΟ . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ . ΚΑ . ΠΟ . ΛΙ . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend, but differently disposed. A table, on which are two prize-vases, with legends defaced; in each a palm-branch.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Same type, but without the palms; legends on the vases defaced; but on the edge of the table, ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝΙΚΟC.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙΑΙΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	5½		<i>Salonina.</i> ΠΟ . ΛΙ . ΚΟΡ . CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Bust of Salonina on a crescent to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Statue resembling the Diana Ephesia, as before, to <i>r.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> of head, crescent; to <i>l.</i> , star; at her feet, to <i>l.</i> , Cupid seated; to <i>r.</i> , a vase of flowers.
Æ	5½		ΚΟΡΝ . CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	6		ΙΟΥ . ΚΟΡΝ . CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Same type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	5½		ΠΟ . ΛΙ . ΚΟΡ . CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ C. Same type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Fortune, with modius on head, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6		ΙΟΥ . ΚΟΡΝ . CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Same type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5½		IOY. KOPN. . . . . Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΩΝ. Hermes naked, but with chlamys on his shoulders; in left hand, caduceus, with right hand dragging a ram by the horns to <i>r.</i>
APOLLONIA Ioniz.			
Æ	4-3		ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Beardless laureate male bust to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus). R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑC. Female bust to <i>r.</i> (Apollonia).
<p><i>Note.</i>—The cities of this name were so numerous, that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish their coins. Eckhel (ii. p. 509) has described, on the authority of Vaillant, a coin of Severus Alexander with the legend ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ; and another, on the authority of Arigoni, with ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΩΝ without the ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ, but which, the form of the gentile being the same, is probably of the same Apollonia. That coin differs only from the present in having ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΩΝ in the place of ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑC, the types being the same. The only author who mentions an Apollonia of Ionia is Stephanus, who describes it as <i>κατὰ Θυάριρα καὶ Ἐφεσον</i>, places which are about 100 miles asunder, so that little can be known of its exact position.</p>			
APOLLONIA Mysiz, or Ad Rhyndacum.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This Apollonia preserves its ancient name, its Greek bishoprick, and a few remains of antiquity on the northern side of a lake through which the Rhyndacus flows in its way to the Propontis, distant about twenty miles from Apollonia.</p>			
<i>Domitian.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ. ΠΥΝ. Lyre.
APOLLONIS Lydiz.			
Æ	2½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΝΙΔΕΩ. Lion stepping to <i>r.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1119).
Æ	2½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, quiver. R. ΑΠΟΛΩΝΙΔΕΩΝ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i>
APOLLONOS Hieron Lydiz.			
Æ	5½		ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Beardless male bust to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus). R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Draped male figure to <i>l.</i> looking back; modius on the head; right hand extended; in left hand, long sceptre and drapery?; at feet, to <i>l.</i> ? <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1119).
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	4		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΛΑΡ ΛΕΒΑΥΤΟC. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Apollo, in female dress, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, lyre.
Æ	3		Another similar.
ARADUS Phœniciz.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This city occupied the island now called Ruad, situated at little more than a mile from the nearest point of the mainland. Strabo says twenty stades, but this, to be correct, must be measured to Tartús, which place I take to be, not Orthosia, as commonly supposed, but Carnus or Antaradus, the <i>ἐπινησιον</i> of Aradus. This city seems to have avoided by submission the fate of Tyre, and thus to have preserved its autonomy after the Macedonian conquest. This was probably acknowledged by treaty in the reigns of Ptolemæus II. and Antiochus II., as in those reigns commenced an æra, the years of which are found on the coins of Aradus to a late period of the Roman empire. It began B.C. 259.</p>			
Æ	8½	228·8	Veiled and turreted female bust to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium; in left hand, palm branch; in field,

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	58.3	<p>ΓΚΡ (year 123); below which a Phœnician letter, and still lower, ΔC; the whole in a wreath of bay. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2816).                      Bee; in field to <i>l.</i>, mon. 26; in field to <i>r.</i>, mon. 27; the whole in dotted circle.                      R. Same legend. Stag standing to <i>r.</i>; behind it, a palm tree.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This coin, which indicates some alliance between Ephesus and Aradus, has every appearance of having been struck at Ephesus; the style, types, weight, and size so exactly resembling the most numerous denomination of the Ephesian silver. It is not unlikely that Ephesus was among the early settlements of the Phœnicians on the coast of Greece long anterior to the Athenian colony. This would account for the palm-tree on the Ephesian money, for which Eckhel confesses that he could not find a reason.</p>
Æ	2+	36.6	<p>Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Phœnician inscription; prow to <i>l.</i>; above, MC; in exergue, Λ.</p>
Æ	2½		<p>Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Prow to <i>l.</i>; above it, AP in mon. between two Phœnician letters; below, a Phœnician inscription.</p>
Æ	3¼-3		<p>Same type. R. Same type, above which bonnets of Dioscuri; in field to <i>r.</i> L.K (year 20); to <i>l.</i>, A.</p>
Æ	4½		<p>Veiled female head with sphendone in front to <i>r.</i> R. Gibbous bull running to <i>l.</i>; in field, mons. 28, 29, POA (year 171, B.C. 88), M, and a Phœnician letter.</p>
Æ	4½		<p>Same type. R. Same type; in field, KN. ΠC. ΠOΕ (year 175), M, and the same Phœnician letter.</p>
Æ	4½		<p>Head of Hercules to <i>r.</i>, bearded and laureate. R. EOT (year 375), and one Phœnician letter (Aleph?). Double cornucopiæ, decorated with ribbons, with a bunch of grapes hanging from either side.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This date shews that the coin was struck in A.D. 116, the year before the death of Trajan, who was then in Syria.</p>
<i>Caligula.</i>			
Æ	5+		<p>Head of Agrippina senior, as Ceres, to <i>r.</i>; before it, a small head of her son Caligula to <i>r.</i>; above which, another small head as countermark. R. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ; ξqZ (year 297, A.D. 38). Gibbous bull running to <i>l.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This date is five years later than the death of Agrippina; but coins of Caligula are extant which bear the emperor's head on one side, and that of his deceased mother on the reverse.</p>
<i>Trajan.</i>			
Æ	5		<p>Female head with long hair to <i>r.</i>; before it, a small head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. EOT (year 375). Same type.</p>
Æ	6		<p>Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i>, inscription defaced. R. Same legend and date. Female, seated on rudder, to <i>l.</i>; right hand on rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i>, ?</p>
<i>M. Aurelius and L. Verus.</i>			
Æ	5½		<p>..... ΩΝΙΝΟC ..... Heads of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus opposed. R. Same legend. AKY (year 421, A.D. 162). Gibbous bull running to <i>l.</i></p>
ARYCANDA Lyciæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—The ruins of Arycanda are, according to Capt. Spratt (i. p. 155), at Arouf, towards the sources of the Arycandus, which enters the sea at Fînika.</p>			
Æ	4½		<p>ΑΥ(κίων). Head of Ceres? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡ(υκανδέων). Female head to <i>r.</i> with narrow diadem, and hair hanging over the neck in formal tresses.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
ASCALON Phœnicizæ.			
Æ	3		Female bust, with apex, to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΣ. Dove standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛ. ϜOP (year 176, A.D. 72). Galley to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΔΣ. ΠP (year 180, A.D. 70). Same type.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4		ΣE. Head of Augustus to <i>l.</i> ; before the neck, ? R. ΔΣ. Roman soldier, <i>ado.</i> ; in raised right hand, sword; in left hand, shield and palm branch.
<i>Domitianus.</i>			
Æ	4		CEBA. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. AC. Η9P (year 198). Same type.
<p><i>Note.</i>—This date proves that Eusebius (in Chron.) is correct in placing the year 380 of the sera of Ascalon in the first year of the 264th Olympiad, or second year of the emperor Probus. Hence it appears that in the year B.C. 104, in the reign of Antiochus VIII., the Ascalonitæ asserted their autonomy and their independence of both Syria and Egypt.</p>			
ASPENDUS Pamphylizæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Aspendus was situated on the Eurymedon, at six or eight miles from its mouth (see my Asia Minor, p. 194). The Argive colony, which settled here, gave to the local name the Greek form ΑΣΠΕΝΔΟΣ. The preservation of the Pamphylian form on the Aspendian coins shews that the Pamphylians, like the Lycians and Phrygians, had a language of their own, to which they applied the Greek alphabet, though probably not so extensively as the Lycians, no inscribed monuments having been found in Pamphylia similar to those of Lycia. As none of the non-Hellenic characters, representing Lycian sounds, so numerous in that language, occur in the Pamphylian name of Aspendus, in which all the letters are Greek of the sixth century B.C., there is a presumption that the Pamphylian tongue was different from the Lycian. According to Strabo (p. 631), the Lycian, Pisidian, and Lydian languages were all spoken in his time. The Pamphylian was probably the same as the Pisidian, and the Lydian the same as the Phrygian. Of the latter there are some well-preserved specimens still extant on monuments of the Gordian dynasty in the centre of Phrygia, not far from Nacoleia (Asia Minor, p. 21). From these specimens it seems evident that the Greek letters were applied to the Phrygian language at a much earlier time than to the Lycian and Pamphylian—a natural consequence of the easier communication of Lydia and Phrygia with the western coast, where the Phœnician letters were first introduced, and where they were naturalized and applied to their own language by the earliest Greek or Pelasgic colonies.</p>			
AR	4	167	Warrior, with sword and shield, to <i>r.</i> ; between his legs, a globule. R. EΞT. Triquetra, or figure formed of three human legs, joined at the thighs in a triangular form; behind the lower part of the triquetra, a lion to <i>l.</i> ; all in quadrato incuso.
AR	4½		Another, but no globule, and lion to <i>r.</i> <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	5	169·5	Two wrestlers engaged. R. .ΞTFEΔIIVΞ. Slinger to <i>r.</i> , clothed in a shirt without sleeves, and adjusting his sling; in field to <i>r.</i> , triquetra; all in dotted square, within a quad. inc.
AR	6	168·1	Same type; in field, ΠO; all in a finely dotted circle, upon which, as a small countermark, is an owl standing to <i>r.</i> R. Similar, but countermark indistinct.
AR	6-5	163·5	Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbol, but with four countermarks: 1, helmeted head; 2, ?; 3, head of Hercules; 4, quadruped lying down, and looking back; all in dotted square, within quad. inc.
AR	4½		Same type. R. EΞTFEΔIIVΞ. Same type and same symbol; in field to <i>r.</i> , four countermarks: 1, uncertain; 2, ox standing to <i>r.</i> ; 3, quadruped to <i>r.</i> , looking back; 4, quadruped running to <i>r.</i> , over it a crescent. <i>Electrotype.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	6	148.6	Two wrestlers engaged; between them, E; all within a dotted circle double struck. R. . CTFEΔII . . Same type, but behind, in field to r., below the triquetra, a club, and between the slinger's legs, O. <i>From the Duke of Devonshire's Collection</i> (754).
Æ	3½		Horse running to r.; above it, III. R. ΑΣ. Slinger adjusting his sling to r.
Æ	3		Half-horse, bridled, to r. R. ΑΠΕΝΔΙΩΝ. Uncertain object. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3½		Similar type, but countermarked. R. ΔΜ. (ΑΣ?) Same type.

## Augustus.

Æ	4½		Head of Augustus to r. R. ΑΣ. Two statues resembling the Diana of Perga, <i>adv.</i> , on a square base.
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## ASSUS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—At Assus, now Kamáres, on the coast opposite to Methymna in Lesbos, are considerable ruins of walls and temples, with inscriptions and relievi on granite. In the time of Strabo, Assus and Adramyrium were the two chief towns in the maritime country, which lies on the southern side of Mount Ida.

AR	2½	42	Head of Pallas to l. R. ΑΣΣΙΟΝ. Head of an ox, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	1½		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΑΣΣΙ. Same type; above it, diota (Hunter, T. 7, f. 21).
Æ	1		Another similar, but without diota.
Æ	1-		Another.
Æ	4½		Similar type. R. ΑΣΣΙ. Gryffon couchant to l.
Æ	3½		Similar type. R. Same legend and type, but below, a bunch of grapes.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> ; countermark, ? R. (ΑΣΣΙ.) Gryffon stepping to l.; below, helmet?
Æ	3		Head of Pallas, with wreath on the helmet, to r. R. ΑΣΣΙ. Gryffon couchant to l., with right foot raised.

*Note.*—The ox's head on these coins alludes to agriculture. The wheat of Assus was renowned; the kings of Persia sent for it to make their bread (Strabo, p. 735). The diota on the second, and the bunch of grapes on the fifth coin, are symbols of Bacchus, and indicate also that wine was produced on the Assian territory. The gryffon was a type of Apollo; Assus was also called Apollonia (Plin. H. N. 5, 32).

## Plotina, wife of Trajanus.

Æ	5		CEBAC. ΠΑΟΤΕΙΝ. Bust of Plotina to r. R. ΑCΙΩΝ. Veiled female figure, <i>adv.</i>
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## ATARNA Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Atarna, or Atarneus, stood on the Æolic coast, opposite to Mytilene, which city, having possession of a great part of the same coast, caused the Atarnenses to make alliance with Chius, the rival of Mytilene, and even to become subject to that island. The position of Atarna is now occupied by Dikeli.

AR	6	187.1	Serpent escaping to l. from half-opened cista; the whole in a wreath of ivy. R. Two serpents twisted round a quiver; above, mon. 31 (ATAP); in field to r., a torch.
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*Note.*—Eckhel was ignorant of the existence of this Cistophorus, and has consequently named no more than six cities as striking cistophorous coins.

Æ	3+		Head of Apollo to r. R. ATAP. Half horse to r.; behind, serpent; before, IH.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to r., AB in mon.
Æ	1½		Two with same legend and type, but without serpent.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	2	
Æ	4	
Æ	4	
Æ	4½	
Æ	3½	
Æ	3½	
Æ	3	
Æ	4½	
Æ	5	
Æ	6	

### ATTALEIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Attaleia, being placed by Hierocles in the province of Lydia, together with Thyateira, Sardes, Philadelphia, Mæonia, and Tripolis, all positions known with certainty, it becomes probable that Attaleia was situated at or near the modern Adala, though no ancient remains have yet been observed there.

- Bearded head of Hercules, with lion's skin about his neck, to *r.* R. ATTAAGATΩN. Telesphorus, *adv.* *From the Pembroke Collection* (1119).
- Bust of Pallas to *r.*; on her breast, the ægis, from which proceed serpents. R. Same legend. Fortune, crowned with modius, standing to *l.* *From the Pembroke Collection* (1119).
- Another similar, broken.
- Bust of Pallas to *r.*; on breast, ægis, with serpents as before; on left shoulder, spear. R. Same legend and type.
- Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ATTAΔEA . . . Victory stepping to *l.*; in field to *l.*, Δ.
- Head of Pallas to *r.*, double struck. R. ATTA. Same type.

### ATTALEIA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—'Αττάλεια, which preserves its ancient name unchanged either in sound or writing, was founded by Attalus II. Philadelphus, at a harbour near a cape and small town named Corycus. The correctness of his judgment in selecting this position is proved by the fact, that Attalia is now the only considerable town on the southern shore of Asia Minor. The identity of site has indeed been disputed (see my Asia Minor, p. 19), but since the discovery by Captain Spratt of the ruins of Olbia (*Travels in Lycia, &c.*, i. p. 216), there seems no longer any room for doubting that Attaleia occupies precisely the site of Corycus.

- Bust of Neptune to *r.*; before it, dolphin twisted round trident. R. ATTAΔEΩN. Mercury seated on a rock to *l.*; in his extended right hand, a purse? in left hand, a caduceus; his elbow resting on a column. *Conf.* Mionnet, sup. vii. p. 31, No. 26.

### ATTÆA Phrygia.

- ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Youthful male bust (Senate of Rome) to *r.* R. ATTAITΩN. Naked female figure standing to *r.*, left foot on rock, her hands crossed upon the left knee. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1246).

*Note.*—Attæa is very distinctly shewn by Strabo to have been upon the coast, opposite to Lesbos, to the northward of Atarna, and between that city and the 'Ακρη Μιτυληναίων, in which were Coryphantis and Heracleia. Hence it seems not unlikely that the Attalia, which the Tabular Itinerary places on the road from Elæa to Adramyttium, is an error for Attæa.

### ATTUDA Phrygia.

*Note.*—From Hierocles and the Notitiæ, we learn that Attuda was a town and bishoprick in the ninth century. If the Aludda of the Table is an error, as I believe, for Attuda, this city stood on the left bank of the Hermus, on the road from Philadelphia (Allâshshêr) to Cotyacium (Kutâia). See my remarks in Keppel's Travels, ii. p. 371.

- ΙΕΡΑ BOYAH. Veiled female head to *r.* R. ATTOYΔEΩN. Tree; at its foot, ? *From the Pembroke Collection* (1246).
- ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Diademate head representing the Roman Senate to *r.*; countermark, small head, to *r.* R. Same legend. Jupiter Aëtophorus, fulminating, to *r.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		ΑΤΤΟΥΔΑ. Turreted female head (Attuda) to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΙΑ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟΥ. Draped female figure, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand raised; in left hand, ?.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	7½		ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΕ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΥ. Radiate bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ. Female figure <i>adv.</i> , with modius on head, standing between two lions, her hands hanging over their heads.
			AUGUSTA Ciliciæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Augusta would seem from Pliny (5, 27), and from Ptolemy (5, 8), to have stood in the inland part of Cilicia, behind Tarsus and Anazarbus, perhaps at the modern Sis.
Æ	4½		Female head to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΑΥΦΟΥΛΤΑΝΩΝ ΕΤΟΥ . . . Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , with ægis, from which serpents are rising.
			BAGÆ Lydiae.
			<i>Note.</i> —Bagæ was situated on the right bank of the Hermus, opposite to the modern Sirghie. For the determination of this and some other ancient positions in the valley of the Hermus, we are indebted to the Earl of Albemarle (Keppel's Travels, ii. p. 367). Some of the coins of Bagæ bear on the reverse a river-god, with the legend ΕΡΜΟΣ.
Æ	4		ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΥΡΟΥ. CT. Pallas seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on a shield behind the seat. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1120).
			<i>Crispina.</i>
Æ	8		ΚΡΙΣΠΕΙΝΑ ΓΕΒΑΧΘΗ. Bust of Crispina to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΩ. CΤΕΦ (ανηφόρον) ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; in left hand, thyrsus; drapery hanging from left arm.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ ΓΕΒΑ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Β. ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius, with his attributes, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>κ</i> , at a female figure (Hygieia). <span style="float: right;"><i>l.</i></span>
			BARGASA Cariae.
			<i>Plautilla.</i>
Æ	8		ΦΟΥΔΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ ΓΕΒΑΧΘΗ. Bust of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. CΤΡΑ(τηγοῦ) ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΒΑΡΓΑΧΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius and Hygieia, with their attributes, <i>adv.</i> , looking towards each other.
			<i>Note.</i> —Capt. Graves, R.N., has determined the position of Ceramus still preserving its ancient name, as well as that of Bargasa, which stood at the extremity of the Ceramic Gulf. Vide <i>Admiralty Survey</i> , Pl. 1604.
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	5½-6		ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Bust of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΓΑΧΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i> , with his attributes.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>BERRHOEA Syriae.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Haleb (Italicè Aleppo) is one of the ancient sites of Asia to which a Macedonian name was attached at, or soon after, the time of Alexander; though, even prior to that period, Haleb had become sufficiently Greek to be known by the name of Chalybon.
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟΚ. [ΚΑΙC ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙ]ΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ. CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. [ΔΑΚ. ΠΑΡΘ.] Head of Trajan to r. R. ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ Α. in three lines, within a wreath.
Æ	6½		Another similar.
Æ	5½-4½		Legend effaced. Same type. R. ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ. Γ. in three lines, within a wreath.
Æ	5		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ. CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. ΠΑΡΘ. Head of Trajan to r. R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	2+		ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΒΕΡΟΙΑΙΩΝ. Branch of bay.
			<b>BERYTUS Phœniciā.</b>
Æ	5-		Diademate head of Neptune to r.; behind the neck, trident. R. ΒΗΡΥΤ(ΙΩΝ). Λ.Γ(N) (year 53). Neptune to l., seated in a car drawn by four hippocampi.
			<i>Note.</i> —The æra of this date is uncertain, no date being found on any of the imperial coins of Berytus. This city was sacred to Neptune and the Cabiri. ( <i>Sanchoniatho ap. Euseb. in Præp. Evangel. i. p. 38. Paris.</i> )
Æ	5-4		Turreted female head to r. R. ΒΗΡ. ΑΑΦ. Neptune to l., standing in a car drawn by four hippocampi; in extended right hand, ?; at his feet, a small figure seated on one of the horses.
Æ	5-4		Veiled and turreted female head to r. R. ΒΗΡΥΤΙΩΝ. Dolphin twisted round trident, between the bonnets of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend, differently placed and in smaller letters. Victory, standing on a prow, to r.; in right hand, garland; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	1½		COL. Silenus to l., with a wine-skin on his shoulder. R. ΒΕ. Prow to r.
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	6½-5½		.....ΑΝΤΟ..... Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. COL. ΒΕΡ. Neptune, standing to l., with his right foot on a rock; in right hand, dolphin; in left hand, trident.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	5		IMP. COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG. Head of Commodus to r. R. COL. ΒΕΡ. between two legionary aquilæ, in a wreath, on the outside of which, SEC. SAEC. ( <i>securitas Sæculi</i> ).
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5½		ΙΥΛΙ. AVG. ΠΙΑ. FELIC. Head of Julia Domna to r. R. COL. ΙΥΛ. AVG. FEL. ΒΕΡ. A tetrastyle temple, approached by steps, in which stands Astarte <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; her left hand raising her drapery; crowned by Victory standing to l. on a column.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Sept. Severus and Caracalla.</i></p> <p>IMPP. CAESS. SEVER. ANT. AVGG. Busts of Sept. Severus and of Caracalla opposed. R. DECENNALES ANTONINI. COS. III. COL. BER. Same type.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The third consulship of Caracalla, and the tenth year from that in which he was declared Emperor by his father Severus, was A.D. 208, the year of the departure of Severus for Britain, where he died in A.D. 211.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p>
Æ	6		<p>IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. Neptune, standing to <i>l.</i>, in a tetrastyle temple, approached by steps; in his right hand, a dolphin; in left hand, trident; his right foot on rock.</p>
Æ	6		<p>IMP. M. AVR. SEV. ANTONINVS. Same type. R. Same legend. Astarte in her temple, as before.</p>
Æ	4		<p>IMP. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. Same type. R. COL. BER. between two aquilæ, within a wreath.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Macrinus.</i></p>
Æ	8½		<p>IMP. CAES. MACRI[NVS AVG.] Bust of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. Tetrastyle temple, approached by steps; upon its acroteria are statues; within, Astarte is crowned by Victory, as before; besides which, on either side, is a winged Genius on a cippus; below the temple, two Cupids on dolphins, armed with tridents, and two vases.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—For a description of this coin in a better state of preservation, see Mionnet, Sup. viii. p. 247.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Diadumenianus.</i></p>
Æ	7½		<p>M. OP. DIADVMENIANVS [CAES.] Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and same types.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Elagabalus.</i></p>
Æ	8		<p>[IMP.] CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and types.</p>
Æ	7½		<p>Same legend and type. R. COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. Silenus, standing on a base to <i>r.</i>, and bearing a wine-skin on his shoulder, in a tetrastyle temple, above which is a figure riding on a lion or panther. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1255).</p>
Æ	9		<p>IMP. CAES. M. AVΓ. ANTONINVS [AVG.] Same type. R. COL. IVL. . . . . EL. BER. Astarte in a tetrastyle temple, as before, but the modius on her head is better seen than on the preceding coins, and there are no types above or below the temple.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gordianus Junior.</i></p>
Æ	4½		<p>IMP. GORDIANVS AVG. . . . Radiate bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. Bacchus, naked, standing between two vines, right hand on his head, left arm embracing a young fawn; at his feet, a panther.</p>
Æ	3		<p>Same type, legend defaced. R. COL. BER. between two aquilæ.</p>
Æ	7		<p>IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. Same type. R. COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. Bust of Astarte, <i>adv.</i>, between two aquilæ and two cornuacopiæ, in a tetrastyle temple approached by steps; below which, a lion to <i>r.</i> On the apex of the pediment, Neptune seizing the nymph Beroe with right hand; in left hand, trident. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1255).</p>

## BIRYTUS Troadis.

*Note.*—Stephanus names a ΒΕΡΥΤΙΣ and a ΒΗΡΙΘΡΟΣ both in the Troas. They were probably one and the same. From the coins, it appears that the real name was Birytus, or possibly Birytis, or Birythus. Nothing is known of its situation; from Stephanus alone we learn that it was in the Troas, but this is confirmed by the coins having generally been found in that part of Asia Minor.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Male head, <sup>l.</sup> with bushy hair behind, and covered with a conical cap, between two stars (Vulcan or Ulysses). R. ΒΙΡΥ. in two lines; club placed perpendicularly between the letters; all within a wreath.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	1½		Same types and legend.

## BITHYNIÆ Commune.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CEB. Laureate head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΒΓΙΘΥΝΙΑC. Octostyle temple, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	9½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. A distyle temple, <i>adv.</i> , in which stands the emperor draped, with hasta in right hand; crowned to his <i>r.</i> by a male figure with similar attributes, to his <i>l.</i> by a helmeted female with cornucopiæ in left hand.—This and the preceding coin are of brass.
Æ	9½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Octostyle temple, <i>adv.</i> , in the pediment of which is a figure to <i>l.</i> , sacrificing at an altar; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	9½		Another similar, but in the pediment a crown between two?
Æ	5		Same legends and types.

## BLAUNDUS Lydiae.

*Note.*—The copper coins of Blaundus found by Mr. W. J. Hamilton at Gobék, leave little doubt that the ruins at the neighbouring Sulimanli are those of Blaundus. The city stood on one of the tributaries of the Upper Mæander, which from one of the following coins appears to have been named Hippurius. The legend, ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, on another coin, renders it probable that a colony from Macedonia settled here in the time of the successors of Alexander. The extant remains are of a style which accords with this supposition. Blaundus was about midway between Philadelpheia and Eumeneia, both towns of Phrygia Pacatiana, in the enumeration of Hierocles. Hence it is likely that ΔΟΥΝΔΑ in that document is an error for Blaundus or Mlaundus.

Æ	6		ΔΗΜΟC. ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Laureate youthful head to <i>r.</i> R. CΤΡΑΤ(ηγού) ΚΛ. ΜΙΑΗΤΟΥ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; in left hand, cornucopiæ, below which is an urn with water flowing from it; in exergue, ΠΗΠΟΥΡΙΟC. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1120).
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Hermes standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, caduceus; the whole within a wreath of bay. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, iv. p. 20, No. 98.
Æ	3½		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ, in three lines, in a wreath.
Æ	7-		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Head of Roman senate to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Naked Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, fulmen. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Nero.*

Æ	4		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Youthful bust of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΙ. ΦΛΑΥ. ΚΑΛΔΙΓΕΝΗC ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Apollo Musagetes to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Two others similar.

## BRIANA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Briana was another town of Phrygia Pacatiana. No more than two of its coins are known; the other is of Julia Domna, *ἐπι στρατηγού Ἀπολλωνίου*. But it was a place of some fame, if the emendation of Brianæus for Tyaneus in Ovid's description of the metamorphosis of Philemon and Baucis into an oak and a lime-tree (*Metam.* 8, v. 719), is to be accepted; for the scene is laid by the poet "collibus in Phrygiis," which is inapplicable to Tyana. According to this story, there was a lake near Briana, which might assist in determining the site.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Isis standing; in right hand, sistrum; in left hand, vase. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1246).</i>

## BRUZUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Bruzus is another Phrygian city, of which nothing is known but from its coins; these show that it flourished from the time of the Antonines to that of the Gordians. Hierocles associates it with the known positions of Dorylæum, Synnada, Polybotus, and Nacoleia, whence it appears to have stood in the eastern part of Phrygia, between the Sangarius and the sources of the Mæander.

*Gordianus Junior.*

Æ	6		AYT. K. M. AN. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. Diana Lucifera, <i>adv.</i> , holding in each hand a torch.
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Æ	6½		AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> in a tetrastyle temple; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.
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## BOSTRA Arabiæ.

*Note.*—Bostra preserves its ancient name, with many inscriptions and remains of ancient buildings.—V. Burckhardt's Travels in Syria, p. 226.

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	4½		ANNIA FAVSTINA AVG. Head of Faustina junior to <i>r.</i> R. COLONIA. BOSTRA. Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i>
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*Severus Alexander.*

Æ	9		IMP. CAES. M. AVB. SEV. ALEXANDER AVG. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. Ν(οvæ). ΤΡ(αιανæ). ΑΛΕΧΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΑΕ COL. ΒΟΣΤΡ. . . Two gibbous oxen to <i>r.</i> , followed by a draped figure holding up his right hand; above, a building; its upper story, on which are three vases, is approached by a ladder. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, v. p. 583, No. 26.
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*Note.*—It appears from these and other coins, that Bostra, styled *νέα Τραιανή Βόστρα* under Antoninus Pius, was a Roman colony under M. Aurelius, and received a new colony under Severus Alexander.

*Philippus Junior.*

Æ	7		MARC. IVL. PHILIPPOS CESAR. Radiate head of Philip junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΙΑ ΔΟΥΚΑΡΙΑ. in a wreath of laurel; round it, COL. METROPOLIS BOSTRA.
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*Note.*—The Dusaria were games in honour of Dusares, which was the name of Bacchus among the Arabians adjacent to Syria (Tertullian Apolog. c. 24; Stephan. et Hesych. in *Δουσαρή*).

## BYBLUS Phœnicîæ.

*Note.*—Byblus occupied the site of the modern Ghebaïl, about one-third of the distance from Tripoli to Beyrut.

*Caracalla.*

Æ	6		AY. K. M. AYP. ΚΕΥΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑC ΒΥΒΛΟΥ. In an arched tetrastyle temple is Astarte, or the Assyrian Venus, to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory to <i>l.</i> , standing on a column; in right hand of Astarte a long staff; her left hand raising her drapery; her left foot upon a prow.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Macrinus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΜΑΚΡΕΝΟC CΕΒ. Bearded bust of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΑC ΒΥΒΑΟΥ. Octastyle temple, surmounted by an acute pyramid, behind which is a quadrangular inclosure or portico (Temple of Venus and Mausoleum of Adonis); to the left of these, a distyle temple, in which is an altar with offerings on a tripod (Temple of Isis). Both temples are entered by steps. <i>From the Thomas Collection (2519).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—For the worship of the Assyrian Venus and the names here assigned to the buildings, see Lucian, de Syriâ deâ; Plutarch, de Is. et Osir., and Nonnus, Dionys. 3, v. 109.</p>
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Diadumenianus.</i></p> <p>Μ. ΟΠ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕ[ΝΙ]ΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ. Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Astarte as before, but in an arched distyle temple.</p>
Æ	7-6		Another similar.
Æ	6½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Elagabalus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩ . . . . . Bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Astarte as before, but without the Victory, and the tetrastyle temple has a superstructure over the columns on either side of the arch.</p>
Æ	5½		<p>ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Radiate bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Astarte standing to <i>l.</i> in a tetrastyle temple, arched, and with a pediment above the arch; her right foot on a prow; in her raised right hand, a flower? in left hand, rudder.</p>
Æ	5½		Two others similar.
			<b>CABEIRA, or CABERA, Ponti.</b>
			<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—Strabo, whose authority on this part of Asia Minor is the best of any, describes Cabeira as situated 150 stades to the southward of the junction of the rivers Iris and Lycus, a part of the country which is still a blank on our maps.</p>
Æ	5		<p>Ægis, <i>adv.</i>, with the head of Medusa in the centre. R. ΚΑΒΗΡΩΝ. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i>; right hand extended, in left hand, palm. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (862).</i></p>
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	7		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Perseus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, harpa; in left hand, head of Medusa, whose body is at his feet.
			<b>CADI Phrygiæ.</b>
			<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—In proof of the identity of Cadi and the modern Ghiediz, see Keppel's Travels, ii. p. 244. It has been argued against that opinion that the Hermus is figured on some of the coins of Cadi, and that the river of Ghiediz is the smaller branch of the Hermus. It was sufficient, however, that the larger branch flowed through the Cadoene territory. The occurrence of an inscription at Ghiediz, in which "the Mysi Abbaitæ honour their ancestor Chromius," seems to offer a stronger objection to Ghiediz as the site of Cadi, but if the people who struck these coins dwelt on the river Mæcæstus (<i>vide</i> under Mysi Abbaitæ), we may infer from the inscription, not that Ghiediz stands on the site of the city of the Abbaitæ, but that Chromius, to whom they erected a statue at Cadi, was a native of this place; also that the Abbasitis of Strabo extended so far eastward as to include the Cadoene.</p>
Æ	8		<p>ΓΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC. Head of Roman people to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i>; below, ΕΡΜΟC ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i></p>
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	3½		<p>ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΜΕΛΙΤΩΝΟ[Σ ΑΣΚΛ]ΗΠΙΑ. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus to <i>l.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Note.</i>—V. Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 526 for other coins of Claudius with the name Asclepiades. The same name was found by Major Keppel in an inscription at Ghiediz.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. €ΠΙ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΑΡΙΤΕΜ . . . . ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 32.
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	8		ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕ . . . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΟΣ ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣ ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. The Demi of the Cadoeni and Æzanitæ standing opposed, and joining hands. <i>Note.</i> —The two people were separated by the ridges of Mount Dindymene ( <i>vide</i> the description of the Roman road from Æzani to Cadi, in Keppel, ii. p. 236).
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	6		. . . . ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ . . . . . Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ €ΠΙ ΔΙΟ[ΚΑ]ΗΟΥ ΑΡΧ(αυτοϋ). Jupiter Aëtophorus to <i>l.</i> <i>Note.</i> —We find the same name ΔΙΟΚΑΗΟΥΣ in an inscription copied by Major Keppel between Æzani and Cadi.
			<i>Sabina.</i>
Æ	4½		ΚΑΒΕΙΝΑ ΓΕΒΑΧΘ. Head of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Statue, <i>adv.</i> , resembling the Diana of Ephesus, but behind the head a lunar crescent, above which an ox's head (Dindymene?)
			CÆSAREIA Cappadociæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The indigenous name of the modern Kesaria was Mazaca, which was changed to Eusebeia by Ariarathes Eusebes. Under this name, many coins of it are extant. That of Cæsareia came into use in the time of Tiberius (Eutrop. ap. Suid. in Τιβέριος).
Æ	3½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ. Cornucopiæ with pendent fillet.
			<i>Tiberius.</i>
Æ	4-3	53·3	. . . ΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ. . Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ. Mount Argæus, with a statue on the summit, holding in right hand Victory on a globe; in left hand, hasta. In the middle of the mountain appears a great cavern, below which is a round object, which on well-preserved specimens is covered with globules.
			<i>Claudius and Nero.</i>
Æ	4½	110·3	. . . CLAVD. VGVST. GERMAN . . . . . Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. NERO CLAVD. DIVI. CLAVD . . . . . Head of Nero to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Vespasianus.</i>
Æ	5-4	100·3	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΕC[ΠΙΑCΙΑΝΟC ΓΕΒ]ΑΧΘΟC. Head of Vespasian to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΗ ΓΕΒΑΧΘ. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, wreath; in left hand, palm-branch.
			<i>Titus.</i>
Æ	4½	86·7	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΤΙΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Titus to <i>l.</i> R. €ΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ. Ι€ ΡΟΥ. © (9). Jupiter standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta. <i>Note.</i> —This is the ninth year of Vespasian, A.D. 78. Titus became Emperor in A.D. 71.
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	5	83·3	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΓΕΒΑΧΘΟC ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. €ΤΟ. ΙΓ (year 13, A.D. 94). Statue upon Mount Argæus, as before.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Nerva.</i>
Α	5	99·3	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΝΕΡΟΥΑΚ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΚ. ΥΠ . . . . . Head of Nerva to r. R. ΠΡΟΝ(ΟΙΑ). ΣΤΡΑΤ(ΙΑΣ). Two right hands joined; behind them, a legionary eagle fixed upon a prow.
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Α	4½	95·1	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΚ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to r. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. Draped bust, including the arms, of a beardless turbaned figure to l. <i>Note.</i> —The second consulship of Trajan was A.D. 98, the first year of his reign.
Α	5	107·5	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΝΕΡΟΥΑΚ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΚ ΣΕΒΑΚ. ΓΕΡΜ. Same type. R. ΥΠΑΤ. ΔΕΥΤ. Statue on Mount Argæus, as before. <i>Note.</i> —The rays on the head of the statue, better seen on some other specimens, shew that it was an Apollo. This is confirmed by the star, or by the Egyptian symbol of the globe and serpents, which are sometimes substituted for the statue on the summit of the mountain.
Α	7-6	162·3	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΚ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. Same type. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟ. ς. Three military ensigns. <i>Note.</i> —The sixth consulship of Trajan was in A.D. 112.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Α	4½	84·2	ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΚ. Head of Antoninus Pius to r. R. . . . . ΠΑΤ. ΠΑΤΡ. Statue on Mount Argæus. <i>Note.</i> —On this, and some of the coins which follow, the round dotted object before mentioned occupies the place of the cavern.
Α	4	39·3	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΚ. Same type. R. ΥΠΑΤΟΚ Β. Same type. <i>Note.</i> —The second consulship of Antoninus Pius was in A.D. 139.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΥΝ Τ(ων) Π(ρὸς) ΑΡΓΑΙ(φ) . . . . . Same type.
			<i>Marcus Aurelius.</i>
Æ	7½		. . . . . ΑΝ . . . . . ΝΟ. Bust of Marcus Aurelius to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ. ΚΑΙ-ΚΑΡΕΙΑΚ. Mount Argæus on a square altar, on the face of which is ΕΤ. ΓΙ (year 13).
			<i>Verus.</i>
Α	5	104·8	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟΚ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΚ. Bust of Lucius Verus to r. R. ΥΠΑΤΟΚ Β. (A. D. 161.) Statue on Mount Argæus; on the sides of which there is an appearance of trees.
Α	5	102·3	Another similar.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Α	4½	66·7	ΑΥΤΟ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟΚ ΑΝ(τωνίνος Σεβαστός). Head of Commodus to r. R. ΥΠΑΤΟΚ Γ. (A.D. 181) ΠΑΤ. ΠΑ. Same type; in exergue, a star.
Α	4½	67·5	ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΟ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΚ. Same type. R. ΥΠΑΤΟΚ Δ. ΠΑΤ. ΠΑΤΡΙ. Victory, standing on a globe, to r.
Æ	7½		. . . . . ΚΟΜΟ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ. . Bust of Commodus to r. R. . . ΤΡΟΠΟ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΚ. Mount Argæus upon a square altar, on the front of which is ΕΤ. ΙΑ (year 11, A.D. 191).
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Α	4	38·3	ΑΥ. Δ. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΚ. Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ. Mount Argæus; on its summit, a star; in exergue, ΕΤ. Β (year 2, A.D. 194).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½	29·4	ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΚΕΠ. ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΑΙC. Same type; in exergue, ΕΤ. ΙΑ (year 14, A.D. 207). <i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	3½	30·5	ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ Α. Bust of Julia Domna to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑ. Mount Argæus, with star on the summit; in exergue, ΕΤ. ΙΓ (year 13).
Æ	4	35·6	ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΓ. Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΟ(κορον). Same type; in exergue, ΕΤ. ΙC (year 16). <i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	3½	29·1	ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝ . . . . Head of Caracalla to r. R. . ΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ. Mount Argæus, having a star on its summit.
Æ	7		Legend effaced. Bust of Caracalla to r.; countermark, radiate head to r. R. . . . . ... ΚΑΙC . . . . . ΝΕΩΚ. Mount Argæus upon an altar; on the front of which is ΕΤ. Β (year 2, A.D. 212).
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. . . . . ΟΠΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ. Same type, but with ΕΤ. Γ (year 3) in front of altar.
Æ	7-6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ . . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ . . Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ. Mount Argæus upon an altar; on the front of which is ΕΤ. Ε (year 5).
Æ	6	94·1	ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ . . Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ. ΝΕΩΚ. Mount Argæus, with a statue on the summit, as before; in exergue, ΕΤ. ΙΖ (year 17, A.D. 217).

*Note.*—Vide Eckhel iii. p. 189, for the reason why these numbers appear sometimes to exceed the length of the reigns.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ	7		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΚΕΟΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Bust of Severus Alexandrus to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑ. Mount Argæus upon a square altar; on the front of which is ΕΤ. Α (year 1, A.D. 222).
Æ	5½		ΑΥ. Κ. ΚΕΟΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ. Head of Severus Alexandrus to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑ. ΕΤ. Δ (year 4). Three ears of corn tied together.
Æ	7		... . . . ΚΕΟΥΗΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑ . . . Bust of Severus Alexandrus to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΠΙ. Eagle, with open wings, upon Mount Argæus, between two military standards; in exergue, ΕΤ. C (year 6).
Æ	7		... . . . ΚΕΟΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ . . . . Same type. R. . . . . ΚΑΙC . . . . A crown on the summit of Mount Argæus; in exergue, ΕΤ. Ζ (year 7, A.D. 229).
Æ	5		ΑΥ. ΚΕΟΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ. Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC ΕΤ. . . . in five lines.

CAESAREIA Paneias.

*Note.*—This city was founded by the tetrarch Philippus, son of Herod the Great, and was named Caesareia in honour of Tiberius. The epithet Paneias was derived from Mount Paneium, at the foot of which Caesareia stood; here was a grotto sacred to Pan, concerning which, and the remains of antiquity there, see Burckhardt's Syria, p. 38.

*M. Aurelius.*

Æ	6½		... . . . Μ. ΑΥΡ. . . . . ΑΝΤ. Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΚΑΙC. ΚΕΒ. ΙΕΡ. ΚΑΙ ΑCΥ. ΥΠ. ΠΑΝΕΙΩ. Figure, <i>adv.</i> , with crossed legs, leaning against a rock; in extended right hand, patera; in left hand, chlamys and ?; in field, ΠΟΒ (year 172).
Æ	5½		... . . . Κ. ΑΥ. . . . ΑΝΤΩ . . . . . Same type. R. ΚΑΙCΑ . . . . . ΠΑΝ. ΑCΥ. ΥΠ. . . . . Pan, <i>adv.</i> , with crossed legs; his head turned to l., and playing on the flute; behind him, a column, and on it a tripod? ΠCΑ (year 191).

*Note.*—This date will not agree with Eckhel's supposition that the æra commenced B.C. 3. As M. Aurelius reigned nineteen years, and nineteen is the interval of years between the dates of these two coins, it would seem that the 172nd year of the æra was the first year of the reign of M. Aurelius, and this having begun in A.D. 162, that the æra commenced about 10 B.C.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CÆSAREIA GERMANICEIA Commagenes.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —From Constantine Porphyrogennetus (de Vita Basil.) and Stephanus (in voce) we learn that Germanicia stood near a rocky pass in Mount Amanus, on the borders of the valley of the Euphrates. This agrees very well with the modern Kermania or Marash.			
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	5		Bust of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. KAICAPĒ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚĒ. ΚΟΜ. Α. in four lines in a wreath of bay.
<b>CALCHEDON Bithyniæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Calchedon was a colony of Megara; in both cities the temple of Apollo was the principal sacred building. Lucian (Pseudomant. 10) speaks of that of Calchedon as remarkable for its antiquity; it was founded probably at the time of the colonization. The most numerous class of coins in the two cities bear a great resemblance to each other, as well in style as in types, which are the head of Apollo or his symbols the tripod and lyre. The similarity of the bull above the ear of corn on the coins of Calchedon, and of the bull above the tunny on those of Byzantium, is not less remarkable, and is accounted for by the tradition that Byzas, who gave name to the latter city, conducted thither a colony from Megara not long after the foundation of Calchedon. Herodot. 4, 144.			
AR	4	81·6	ΚΑΑΧ. Bull standing to <i>l.</i> ; below, ear of corn. R. Four triangular incuses, slightly dotted, and united in a centre.
AR	2	34·2	Same legend and type. R. Similar type.
AR	2	30·9	Beardless male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛ. and a leaf of ivy between four spokes of a wheel.
AR	$\frac{3}{4}$	7·7	Wheel with twelve spokes and a globe in the centre. R. Four triangular incuses.
AR	1	10·7	Beardless head to <i>r.</i> ; hair bound with a string of beads, and full behind. R. Wheel with four spokes.
Æ	$7\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛΧΑΔΟΝΙΩΝ in two lines; between them a tripod.
Æ	$6\frac{1}{2}$		Heads of Apollo and Diana to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend with lyre; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 33.
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend with tripod.
<b>CARRHÆ Mesopotamiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Carrhæ, now Haran, was situated twenty-five miles to the E.S.E. of Edessa (Orfa), towards the sources of a tributary of the Euphrates, now called Beylik, and which corresponds to the Basileius of Strabo. Haran was an Arabic principality as late as the twelfth century, and the extant ruins are chiefly of that time.			
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3		ΚΑΙ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Star and crescent.
Æ	3		Another.
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	6		ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛ. ΑΥΦΗΑΙΑ ΚΑ. Three statues in a tetrastyle temple.
<i>Septimius Severus and Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		.....ΩΝΙΝΟΣ C. Busts of Sept. Severus and Caracalla opposed. R. .... KAPP. .... Star and crescent.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		....ANTONIN. .... Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. MET. ANTONINIANA. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i>

Metal Size Weight

*Gordianus Junior.*

- Æ 8-9 AYTOK. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΘB. Radiate head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΛ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ. Veiled and turreted female head to *l.*; above the turret, a crescent; to *l.*, a column, on which is a small statue holding in right hand a hammer? (Cabirus.)
- Æ 8 AYTOK. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡ . . . . . Laureate head of Gordian to *r.* R. Same legend and types.

## CELENDERIS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Celenderis and the neighbouring Nagidus were colonies of Samus, and among the earliest Greek settlements on the coast of Cilicia. Some of the coins of both places are of the fifth or sixth centuries B.C. For the present state of Celenderis, which preserves its ancient name, see my Asia Minor, p. 115.

- Æ 5½ 137·2 Horseman to *r.* sitting sideways; in right hand, whip. R. ΚΕ. Goat to *l.*, looking to *r.*, with the left fore knee on the ground.

## CHABACTA Ponti.

- Æ 5 Ægis, with head of Medusa, in the centre. R. [X]ΑΒΑΚΤΑ. Victory stepping to *r.*, holding a palm branch in both hands; in field to *r.*, a mon.
- Æ 4½ Youthful helmeted head to *r.* R. ΧΑΒΑΚΤ. Quiver, crescent, and star; in field, mon. 34.

*Note.*—According to Strabo, the only author who mentions Chabacta, it was a maritime city in the district of Side, or Polemonium (see Kings and Dynasts, p. 48). The river Sidenus is known by its still bearing the name Puleman-tehai.

## CHALCIS Syriæ.

*Note.*—Chalcis, according to the Antonine Itinerary, was on the road from Beroæ (Aleppo) to Epiphaneia (Hama), at eighteen Roman miles from the former. The distance and direction combine to place Chalcis near the lake in which the Kôik, or river of Aleppo, terminates, but its exact position has not been ascertained.

- Æ 3½ Bearded male head to *r.* R. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. Pyramidal symbol of Astarte in a shrine.

*Trajan.*

- Æ 6 . . . ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ. CΘB. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. ΠΑΡΘ. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΦΛ. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. A. in three lines within a wreath.
- Æ 6½ Another.

## CIBYRA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—The Cibyratis bordered immediately on the northern extremity of Lycia, three cities of which province, Cenoanda, Balbura, and Bubon, were united with Cibyra, and formed a tetrapolis, of which Cibyra was the head. Its population had been augmented also from Lydia and Pisidia, and hence, in the time of Strabo, the languages of Lycia, Lydia, and Pisidia were all spoken at Cibyra, as well as Hellenic. The ruins of the city in this its most flourishing period are described by Captain Spratt, R.N., vol. i. p. 256.

- Æ 3 52 Youthful helmeted head to *r.* in dotted circle. R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Warrior galloping to *r.*, spear held horizontally.
- Æ 1 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤ[ΩΝ]. Gibbous bull kneeling on one knee to *r.*; all in quad. incus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Lunus sacrificing at an altar to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Hermes standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, caduceus; in left hand, chlamys; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΚ. (year 24.)
Æ	4		Heads of the Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Victory erecting a trophy to <i>l.</i> ; in field, ΕΚ. (year 25); countermark, head, to <i>r.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1246).
			<i>Note.</i> —The æra of Cibyra commenced in A.D. 23, when three years' tribute was remitted by Tiberius in consequence of the damage which Cibyra had suffered from an earthquake.
			<i>Diadumenianus.</i>
Æ	6½		Μ. ΟΠ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC . . . Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
			CIDRAMUS Cariatæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Cidramus has been supposed to be the same place as the Κίδραρα of Herodotus (7, 30), on the confines of Lydia and Phrygia, but Cidramus or Cidrama was probably a different place, and one unnoticed in ancient history. It was a bishopric in the ninth century, and in the Notitiæ the bishop is styled ὁ Κινδράμων. In that document the name occurs together with those of Ceramus, Cnidus, and Halicarnassus. Probably, therefore, its situation was not far from the Gulf of Cos.
Æ	4		ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC ΒΗΡΟC ΚΑΙ. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙ(α) CΕΛΕΥΚΟ(υ) ΠΟΛΕΜΩ(υC) ΚΙΔΡΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Δια, with the name of the magistrate, is found also on coins of Attuda and of Laodiceia of Phrygia.
			CILBIANI Lydiæ.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	5½		Α. CΕ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ. Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΙΚΑΕΩΝ ΚΙΛΒΙ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The Cilbiani occupied the plains and valleys of the upper Caystrus, and had two cities, τῶν ἄνω and τῶν κάτω Κιλβιανῶν. The present specimen indicates an alliance with the people of Nicæa; others prove a similar alliance with Pergamus.
			CIUS Bithyniæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Cius was a colony of Miletus (Plin. H. N. 5, 40), but boasted of having had Hercules for its founder (κτίστηC). Having been taken by Philip, son of Demetrius, it was given by him to Prusias I., by whom it was called Prusa on the Sea to distinguish it from Prusa on Olympus and Prusa on the Hypius, both which were places founded or restored by him. There are coins of Cius, both autonomous and imperial, inscribed ΠΡΟΥCΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΘΑΛΑCΧΗ, but in the reign of Domitian the old name reappears on the money of Cius, and is found as late as Salonina.
Æ	2+	38·8	ΚΙ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟC in two lines; between them, prow to <i>l.</i> ; on prow, star.
Æ	2+		Two others lighter.
Æ	2½	38·8	Same legend and type. R. ΜΙΑΗΤΟC. Same type.
Æ	2	34·5	Same legend and type. R. [ΕΥΜ]ΕΝΗC. Same type.
Æ	2	37·7	Same legend and type. R. ΑΘΗΝΟΔΩΡΟC. Same type.
Æ	3		Beardless head (Apollo?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙ. Diota, from which hang two bunches of grapes; all in a wreath formed of two ears of corn.
Æ	3+		Beardless head to <i>r.</i> , with long hair and a Phrygian cap. R. ΚΙΑΝ[ΩΝ]. Club: in field, two monograms.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2		Similar type, but the Phrygian cap more clearly expressed. R. KIA. Diota, from which hang two bunches of grapes; all in a wreath formed of two ears of corn. <i>Note.</i> —The person in the Phrygian cap is perhaps Hylas, who, having been sent to fetch water for Hercules, when he was here on his way to Colchis, was carried off by the nymphs. Hence the Prusienses celebrated a festival, in which they pretended to seek for Hylas, and called out his name. Or possibly the type may have been intended for Cius, another companion of Hercules, who is said to have remained here on his return from Colchis, and to have given name to the city (Strabo, p. 564).
			<i>Macrinus.</i>
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΟΙΕΑ. ΚΕΟΥΗ. ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤ. . Bust of Macrinus to r. R. ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Hercules strangling the lion? <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet ii. p. 495, No. 459.
			CLAZOMENÆ Ionîæ.
Æ	1	14·7	Winged boar or sow to r. R. A square formed of four triangular indentations; in one of them, K. <i>Note.</i> —Ælian (Hist. Anim. 12, 38) relates <i>σὺν γενέσθαι πτηνὸν, ἤπερ οὖν ἐλυμναιετο τὴν χώραν τοῖς Κλαζομενίοις</i> . He adds, on the authority of Artemon, that this <i>ὄς περωτῆς</i> was celebrated in song, and gave name to a place in the Clazomenian territory, which the monster was said to have infested. It would seem that to a mischievous wild sow of uncommon swiftness of foot, poetry had added wings; possibly the oracle was consulted, and declared the sow to be an emissary of Apollo or some other deity, who was to be appeased by sacrifices. To adopt the monster as a monetary type was a natural consequence.
Æ	2-1	49·5	Same type. R. Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> , in square within quad. inc.
Æ	2+		Two similar, of lighter weight.
Æ	3-2	53·7	Same types, but the winged boar to l.
Æ	3-2		Another, but lighter.
Α	3	87·8	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards r. R. ΚΛΑΙΟ. ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣ. Swan with raised wings to r.; behind it, flying boar to r. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Swans were the ministers of Apollo (Socrates ap. Plat. in Phæd.; Lucian in Elect.), and the god himself was said to have assumed that form (Nonn. Dionys. 2, v. 218).
Æ	6½	262·5	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards l.; in field, ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ. R. . . . . ΠΥΘΕΟΣ . . . . . Swan standing to l., with raised wings. <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.</i>
Æ	7	263·3	Same type; in field, . ΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΟΕΙ. R. [ΚΑ]ΑΙΟ. ΜΑΝΔΡΩΝΑΞ. <i>Electrotype from the Collection of the Duc de Luynes.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. R. . . ΑΙ. ΠΑΡΜΙΣ. Swan with raised wings, standing to l. <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2	28·7	Same type. R. ΚΛΕΑΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΚΛΑ. Same type.
Æ	4+		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> , towards r. R. [ΚΑ]ΑΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ ΙΠΠΟΚΛΟΣ. Fore-part of ram running to r.; before it, a branch.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΚΛΑΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. Ram stepping to r.; before it, fulmen.
Æ	4-		Same type. R. Same legend, same type; before the ram, grapes.
Æ	2		Same type. R. . . . ΜΕΝΙΩΝ. Same type; before the ram, ?
Æ	4½		Bust of Pallas to r. R. ΚΛΑΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. Ram couchant to r., looking <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. Same legend. Ram couchant to r.; before it, diota.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; before the ram, garland.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΗΡΑΚΩΝ. Head of ram to r.
Æ	2-		Head of Pallas to l. R. . . . . Ν. Ram on one knee to l.
Æ	4		ΚΛΑΙΟΜΕΝΗ. Turreted female bust to r. (Clazomene.) R. ΚΛΑΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ. Half-draped figure to r. (Anaxagoras?); in right hand, rod; in extended left hand, a globe.
Æ	4		Another. <i>Note.</i> —On some other coins the turreted female heads are accompanied by the legend ΘΕΑ ΚΑΑΖΟΜΕΝΗ. Probably, therefore, Clazomene was one of the Amazons, and the reputed founder of the city, like Myrrhina, Smyrna, Cyme, Temnus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Sabina.</i>
Æ	5		CEBACTH CABEINA. Head of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΛΑ. ΕΠ. CTP. ΚΛ. ΘΕΜΙC-TOK(λίοντ). Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i>
			CNIDUS Cariaë.
			<i>Note.</i> —The worship of Venus at Cnidus and the convenience of its harbours in one of the most important maritime positions of Greece, are strong presumptions in favour of the supposition that it was originally a Phœnician settlement, though Homer makes no allusion to the place, and the Doric colonization from Europe is the first event connected with it which history has authentically noticed. The ruins of Cnidus are so extensive as to give a better idea of a Greek city than any others in existence. They are described in the first chapter of the Third Part of the Antiquities of Ionia, by the Society of Dilettanti. A remark which I there made as to the commerce of Cnidus and the celebrity of its wine, has been curiously illustrated by the discovery at Alexandria and Athens of a great number of inscribed manubria of Cnidian vases, shewing the extent of the export commerce of Cnidus.—See Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, 8vo., III. and IV.
AR	2+	52·6	Head of Venus to <i>r.</i> in quad. incus. R. Head and fore-leg of lion to <i>r.</i>
AR	2-	27·3	[K]N. Same type. R. Same type to <i>l.</i>
AR	6	220·8	Same type. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> <i>From the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire (748).</i>
AR	3½	47	Same type; behind the neck, dove. R. KNI. ΘΕΥΜΕΛΩΝ. Same type.
AR	3½		Another lighter.
AR	3	62·4	Head of Venus to <i>r.</i> , her hair behind forming a knot; behind the neck, mon. 35. R. KNI. ΤΕΛΕΑΣ. Same type.
AR	3		Two others lighter.
AR	2-	24·2	Same type. R. Legend off the coin. Same type.
AR	2-	16·7	Same type. R. (KNI). ANTIΠATPOΣ. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i>
Æ	7+		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΚΑΤΑΙΟΣ ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ in four lines. Two bunches of grapes hanging from stem.
Æ	4		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΠΟΛΙΣ in three lines. A bunch of grapes and stem.
Æ	4½		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> ; behind, bow? R. ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ[λίον] in two lines; between them, a tripod; all in a circle of large dots.
Æ	3		Turreted female head to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ. Head and fore-leg of lion to <i>l.</i>
			COLOPHON Ioniaë.
			<i>Note.</i> —The position of Colophon, its port Notium, and its temple of Apollo at Clarus, have not yet been satisfactorily identified. It seems to be on the authority of Chandler alone that the ruins on the sea-coast at Zila have been called those of Clarus; but, as they consist of remains of a theatre and other public buildings, they are rather the ruins of Colophon after the time of Lysimachus, who destroyed the city, and removed many of the people to Ephesus. It seems clear from the account given by Livy (37, 26) of the siege of Notium by Antiochus III., that the Colophonii then occupied the κάτω πόλις of Thucydides (3, 34). Probably, therefore, they had then abandoned the άνω πόλις which more anciently had been united to Notium by long walls two miles in length, that they never reoccupied the upper site, and that the extant ruins at Zila are of the later Colophon, as well as all the copper money and the less ancient silver. The exact site of Upper Colophon and of Clarus are yet to be described.
AR	3½	85·2	Beardless laureate head (Apollo Clarius) to <i>r.</i> R. . ΟΛΟΦ . . ΙΩΝ. Lyre; all in quad. incus.
AR	3	52·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΟΛΟΦΩ. ΑΡΙΣΤΕΙΔΗΞ. Lyre.
Æ	5		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛΑ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		ΠΥΘΕΟΣ. Homer seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to his chin; in left hand, volume. R. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙ[ΩΝ]. Apollo, in long drapery, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum; in left hand, lyre (Musagetes). <i>Note.</i> —Colophon was one of the places that claimed the honour of having given birth to Homer.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4		ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ. Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΙΠΕΣΙΟΣ ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙ . . . Tripod.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛ. ΕΠΙΓΟΝΟ . . Half-horse running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΚΟΛ. ΗΓΗΣΙΑΝΑΣ. Helmeted horseman, armed with a spear, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; behind him, lyre.

*Maximus.*

Æ	8		Γ. Ι. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ. Head of Maximus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Apollo, half-draped, seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum? in left hand, lyre.
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COLOSSÆ Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Colossæ was in a flourishing state in the time of Xerxes. It continued to coin money under the Roman empire. The latest coinage is of Gordian. After this time a new city, Chonæ, which still preserves its name, was built at a short distance from the site of Colossæ to the south.

*Commodus.*

Æ	7		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑ . . . . ΔΟC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩ . . . . ΑΡΧ, ΚΟΛΟCCHΝΩΝ. Diana stepping to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.
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COMANA Ponti.

*Note.*—Comana, now Gumenek, is not far from Tokát, towards the sources of the river Iris. It was noted for the worship of Ma, the Latin Bellona, whose high priest was invested with great privileges. The goddess is represented on a coin of Septimius Severus with her right hand resting on a shield, which stands on the ground, and holding a club in her left.

Æ	5½		Ægis, with Medusa's head in the centre, <i>adv.</i> R. . . ΜΑΝΩ . . Victory stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, palm branch; in extended left hand, garland; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 12.
Æ	5½		Same type. R. ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ. Same type and monograms.
Æ	7½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΜΑΝΩΝ. Perseus, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, harpa; in left hand, head of Medusa; at his feet, her body; in field, mon. 36.

COMMAGENE.

Æ	3½		Capricorn to <i>r.</i> ; above, star. R. ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Armenian tiara?
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CONANE Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—Conane being named by Ptolemy (5, 5) together with Lysinœ and Cormasa, seems to have stood in the country about Isbarta and Burdur, probably to the south-eastward of those modern towns, as we find the same three ancient names above-mentioned among those of the Pamphylian province in the ninth century (Hierocl. p. 680).

*Plautilla.*

Æ	4		ΦΟΥΑ. ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΑ. Bust of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΝΑΝΕΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	9+	
Æ	5	
Æ	5-4	
Æ	7	
Æ	6-	
Æ	4-	
Æ	5-4	

## CORACESIUM Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Coracesium, a peninsular promontory at the eastern entrance of the Attaleian Gulf, is now occupied by the fortress and town of Alaiia.

*Salonina.*

ΚΟΡΝΗΑΙΑ C . . . . . ΙΝΑ CΕΒ. Bust of Salonina to *r.*; in field, ΙΑ. (year 12.)  
 R. ΚΟΡΑΚΗCΙΩΝ. Jupiter, *adv.*; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.

*Note.*—Gallienus and Salonina were Augusti from A.D. 253 to A.D. 268. Their twelfth year, therefore, was A.D. 265.

## CORYCUS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Corycus was one of the most flourishing of the maritime towns of Cilicia Tracheia, and probably not less ancient than Nagidus, Celenderis, or Holmi, as we find the fables of Typhos and his abode the Corycian cavern celebrated by Pindar and Æschylus. Corycus appears from its coins to have been favoured by the Roman emperors, and to have preserved its titles of *αὐτόνομος* and *ναυαρχίς* to the time of Valerian.

Turreted female head to *r.*; behind, ΔΤ. (year 304?) R. ΚΩΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ. Hermes standing to *l.*; on head, petasus; in right hand, patera; in left hand, caduceus.

*Note.*—'Ερμῆ Κωρυκίων ναίων πόλιν, ὧ ἄνα, χαίροις

'Ερμῆ, καὶ λιγὴ προσγελάσαις ὄσιον.—*Archæol. Ep. Brunck*, ii. p. 97.

Κλυθὶ μὲν, 'Ερμεία, Διδὸς ἀγγελε, Μαιάδος νιέ,

Κωρυκίῳτα.—*Orph. Hymn*. 27.

Similar head to *r.* R. Female seated on prow to *l.*; in right hand, acrostolium? in left hand, hasta?

*Note.*—*Confer* Mionnet iii. p. 574, No. 185. The figure is probably Corycus personified. On other coins she has the head of a cow, is standing, holds the same attributes in her hands, and has at her feet a prow.

## COTIAEIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—*Koridiuon* preserves its ancient name. Its Turkish substitute, Kutáys, is the modern capital of Phrygia. On the advantageous situation of this place, which has preserved its ancient importance, see my *Asia Minor*, p. 140.

ΔΗΜΟC ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Diademate male head to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙΛ. ΔΗ[ΜΗΤ]ΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΙΠΠΙ. ΑΡΧ. Radiate Apollo in a quadriga, *adv.*; in exergue, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.

[ΔΗΜΟC] ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Same type. R. ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to *l.*

ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ ΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ. Beardless laureate head (Roman Senate) to *r.* R. [ΕΠΙ Κ]ΑΠΥΛΟΥ. Cybele seated to *l.*; on head, modius; in right hand, patera; left hand on tympanum; at her feet, on either side, a lion.

*Claudius.*

. . . . . ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ. Head of Claudius to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ Υ[ΙΟΥ ΠΟ- ΔΕΩΣ]. Jupiter? standing to *l.*; in right hand raised,? in left hand pendent,?

Metal Size Weight

*Vespasianus.*

Æ 7-6 ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ [ΚΟΤΙΑ]ΕΙΣ. Head of Vespasian to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΓΕΚΟΥΝΔΟΥ. Half-draped Bacchus standing to *l.*; in right hand, diota; in left hand, which rests on a twisted or vine-covered stele, a sceptre; at his feet, panther to *l.*

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 8-7 [M. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ] ΑΔΕΧΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Severus Alexander to *l.*; right hand raised; in left hand, hasta. R. ΕΠΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟ[ΙΝΤΟΥ Κ]ΥΙΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩ. . Asclepius with his usual attributes, and Hygieia feeding the serpent, opposed; between them, Telesphorus.

*Maximus.*

Æ 7 Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ Κ(αίσαρ). Bust of Maximus to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙ. ΕΡ-ΜΑΦΙΔΟΥ. Α. ΑΡΧ. Β. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Radiate naked figure (Apollo), *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in raised right hand, torch? in left hand, globe.

*Philippus Senior.*

Æ 6½ Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Radiate bust of Philip senior to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥ. ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ. Asclepius and Hygieia opposed; between them, Telesphorus; in exergue, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.

Æ 3 Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΥ. Bust of Philip senior to *r.* R. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Two right hands joined.

*Valerianus.*

Æ 6 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΛΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Radiate bust of Valerian to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΥ Π. ΑΡΧ. Cybele to *l.* in a biga drawn by lions; in exergue, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.

Æ 6 Another similar.

CRAGUS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—Cragus is better known as a great mountain of Lycia than as a Lycian city. This province has been diligently explored of late, and many of its cities have been identified. But not Cragus, though its coins prove it to have been a place of some importance. In the 12th volume of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, I have given some reasons for believing that Cragus was the same place as Sidyma, which name is not found on coins, but is known from inscriptions in the ruins of a city on one of the summits of Mount Cragus. The latter name seems to have been in use up to the first century of our æra, Sidyma at a later date.

Æ 3 26.9 Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΚΡ. Lyre; in field to *l.*, eagle standing on a helmet; all in quad. incus.

Æ 3 Same type. R. ΚΡ. Lyre; in quad. incus. *Electrotype.*

Æ 3 25.2 Similar type. R. ΔΥΚΙΩΝ ΚΡΑ. Lyre; all in quad. incus.

Æ 3-2 Head of Diana to *r.* R. ΔΥ. ΚΡ. Quiver; all in quad. incus.

Æ 2 Female head to *r.*; with apex above the forehead. R. Κ with PA in mon. Quiver.

CROMNA Paphlagoniæ.

*Note.*—Cromna was a maritime city of Paphlagonia, situated 120 stades to the eastward of Amastris, and 90 west from Cyturus (Arrian. Perip. Eux. 14). Amastris and Cyturus preserve their ancient names. The female head on the coins of Cromna resembles that on the coins of Amisus, which I have described as a head of Juno, because it bears the kind of crown which commonly distinguishes that goddess. More probably, however, the female heads on the coins both of Cromna and of Amisus are intended for the Amazon *κρίστρα*, from whom the places were supposed to have derived their names; and that the coins which bear them are more ancient than the introduction of the worship of Perseus by the kings of Pontus. *Vide* Amisus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	54.6	Laureate head, with beard, and long hair behind (Jupiter?), to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΡΩΜΝΑ. Female head to <i>l.</i> crowned like Juno (Cromna?); above, mon. 37; below, another monogram; behind the head, K.
Æ	3	52.8	Similar head; but behind, ©. R. Same legend and type, but behind the neck, A, and before it, N.

## CYBISTRA Cappadociæ.

*Note.*—Cybistra was the head quarters of Cicero when protecting Cilicia against the Parthians and Armenians. It is placed by the Tabular Itinerary at sixty-four miles from Tyana (Kiz-hissâr), towards Kesarîa, but it was situated probably to the eastward of that line, travellers having recognised Nora nearly where the route in the Itinerary, if it were direct, would place Cybistra.

Æ	2½		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. K. Harpa, in a wreath of olive. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, iv. p. 437, No. 216.
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## CYME Æolidis.

*Note.*—There is no part of the coast of Asia Minor, and few portions of the interior, which have been less successfully explored for the purpose of determining the ancient sites, than the maritime country of Æolis, between the Gulf of Smyrna and the Strait of Mytilene. The position of Phocæa alone is known. Neither of Temnus, or Ægæ, or Larissa, or Cyme, or Myrina, or Gryniun, or Gambrium, have the sites been explored, though of all these, except Gryniun, coins are extant; and Strabo has left us valuable data to assist in determining their positions. Eckhel remarks (ii. p. 492) that the constant types of the money of Cyme are—a horse, a monota, or single-handled cup, of a form not seen on any other coins, and, more rarely, an eagle; but that he could find no reason for any of them. They are probably types respectively of Apollo, Bacchus, and Jupiter.

Æ	9	258.4	Female head, with narrow diadem (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Horse with bridle to <i>r.</i> ; its left fore foot raised, under which is a small monota; below, ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ; all in a wreath of bay.
Æ	4½		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥ. Bridled horse to <i>r.</i> , with left fore foot raised.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Horse to <i>r.</i> , as before; under the left fore foot, monota; in exergue, ΠΥΘΑΣ.
Æ	3		Same type, with a bow behind the shoulder. R. ΚΥ. Α[ΠΑ]ΤΟΥΡΙ[ΟΣ]. Monota between two branches.
Æ	3		Same type, without the bow. R. ΚΥ. . . . ΛΕΙΔΗΣ. Half-horse to <i>r.</i> , with both fore feet raised; behind, monota.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΚΥ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΑΧΟΣ. Same types.
Æ	2½		Another.
Æ	3+		Monota. R. ΚΥ. ΑΝΔΡΟΤΕΛΗΣ. Half-horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Monota; in field to <i>l.</i> , a monogram. R. ΚΥ. ΕΥΒΙΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	3+		ΚΥ. Monota. R. ΛΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ. Eagle, with closed wings, standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3+		Same letters and type. R. ΠΟΛΥΕΝΩ[N]. Same type.
Æ	4-3		Same letters and type. R. ΙΚΕΡΤ. . . Same type.
Æ	2		Same letters and type. R. Name illegible. Same type.
Æ	1		Same letters and type. R. Same type.
Æ	2		ΚΥ. Fore-part of bridled horse, with both feet raised, to <i>r.</i> R. ΞΩΙΑΟΣ. Quiver.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Eagle to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		ΚΥΜΗ. Turreted female bust (the Amazon Cyme) to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Turreted draped male figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, globe; in left hand, trident.
Æ	4		Same legend. Same type. R. Same legend. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Warrior and charioteer in quadriga to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥ. Diana and a military figure joining right hands; in her left hand, a torch; in his, hasta.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	5		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Laureate beardless bust (Senate of Rome) to <i>r.</i> R. Ε. ΑΥ. ΕΛΠΙΑ . . . . ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Turreted male figure in a short tunic, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, globe; in left hand, trident.
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. R. ΕΠ. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙ[Ω]Ν. Female on galley to <i>r.</i> holding its sail.
Æ	6+		Same legend and type. R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΕΡΜΟC. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. . . ΑΙΑ. ΕΡ . . . ΗCΙ . . ΚΥΜΑΙ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ΞΑΝΘΟC.
			<i>Note.</i> —From this and the preceding coin, we may infer that the river Xanthus was at or very near Cyme, and that the Hermus flowed through a part of its territory.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΕΠ. CΤ. ΦΛ. ΜΗΝΟ(ΦΑΝΤ)ΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	5		Α. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , holding a horse to <i>r.</i> , of which the fore-part only is seen.
Æ	5		Another similar.
<b>CYRRHUS Syriae.</b>			
			<i>Note.</i> —The Κυρρῆστρον, or district of Cyrrhus, lay between Commagene and the Antiochia (Strabo, p. 751). Remains of the town of Cyrrhus have been recognized at Coros, situated in the country to the westward of Aintab. Aintab itself, with its remarkable rock, serving as a citadel, seems equally to correspond with Gindarus, which Strabo describes as the acropolis of the Cyrrhæstia.
			<i>Alexander Balas.</i>
Æ	4½		Diademate head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΡΡΗΤΩΝ. Jupiter, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; in field, ΔΞΡ (year 164) and mon. 39; below, an owl.
Æ	4½		Another.
			<i>Trajan.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΡΙCΤ. CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟC ΚΑΤΑΙΒΑΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΡΗΤΩΝ. Jupiter Catæbates seated on a rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta; in exergue, Β.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6		. . . ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΙΤ. Α. . . . . Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟC ΚΑΤΑΙΒΑΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΡΗΤΩΝ Β. Same type, but at the feet of Jupiter an eagle looking up to him, and in his right hand, fulmen.
Æ	6-5		Another similar.
			<i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	5¼		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Λ. ΑΥΡ. . . . . Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. [ΔΙΟC ΚΑΤ]ΕΒΑΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΡΗΤΩΝ. Same type.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CΕΒ. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟC ΚΑΤΕΒΑΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΡΗΤΩΝ. Jupiter Catæbates seated to <i>l.</i> in a hexastyle temple; above the pediment, a ram running to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7½		Same legend and types, but the ram running to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Elec- trum	4½-3	245.5	Bull stepping to <i>r.</i> ; below it, a tunny-fish. <i>R.</i> Quad. incus. divided into four parts of unequal depth. <i>Electrotype from the British Museum.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Cyzicene staters, bearing the figure of a bull, though now of rare occurrence, which may partly be attributed to their antiquity being greater than that of Cyzicene staters with other types, appear to have given rise to the proverbial saying of the Athenians on purchased silence, <i>βοῦς ἐνὶ γλώσσῃ βέβηκεν</i> , and which must have been ancient when it was introduced by Æschylus into his Agamemnon (v. 36). Athens had no gold coinage until a comparatively late period; nor was this ever very abundant, as appears by the present rarity of Athenian gold. The Macedonian gold of Philip and his successors, and Asiatic gold at an earlier time, were the substitutes; and, of the latter, none was so much employed as the Cyzicene stater. Demosthenes, speaking of this money, informs us that its current value was twenty-eight Attic drachmæ. The weight of the Cyzicene stater is uniformly about 248 grains. As the Attic and Macedonian stater, which weighed 133 grains, were equivalent to twenty Attic drachmæ, while the Cyzicene, weighing 248 grains, passed for no more than twenty-eight, it is evident that the silver alloy of the electrum of which these pieces are made was deducted, and considered of no value, not being in fact worth the cost of extraction. Mr. Burgon estimates the alloy of ancient electrum at about a fourth part. Then as 133 is to 20, so is ¾ of 248, or 186 : 28, exactly the equivalent in drachmæ of the Cyzicene stater as given by Demosthenes. The present specimen is below the average of eight in the Thomas Collection; the majority weigh 248 grains, minus three or four tenths of a grain; 248 therefore may be taken as the ancient standard.
El.	1½	40.6	Sow to <i>l.</i> ; below it, tunny-fish. <i>R.</i> Quad. incus. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
El.	2	72.8	Lion's head, with open mouth, to <i>r.</i> Two countermarks on the <i>obv.</i> and six on the edge. <i>R.</i> Oblong quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —On a similar coin (Mionnet, ii. p. 528, No. 84) is the legend KIZYKE in very ancient letters.
El.	2	73	Another, with one countermark on the edge.
El.	1½	39.9	Similar type. <i>R.</i> Head of a calf, incuse, to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, a small quad. incus.
El.	1½	39.9	Another, but without the small quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —On a similar coin (Mionnet, sup. v. p. 305, No. 130) are the letters KYZ.
Æ	6	223.6	ΣΩΤΕ(Ι)ΡΑ. Head of Proserpina to <i>l.</i> crowned with ears of corn; the hair in a reticulum. <i>R.</i> KYI. Lion's head, with open mouth and protruded tongue, to <i>l.</i> ; behind, a vase with one handle; below, a tunny-fish. <i>Note.</i> —Cyzicus was said to have been given by Jupiter to Proserpine as her dowry.
Æ	4-		Similar head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend. Tripod, below which a tunny-fish; in field to <i>l.</i> , bunch of grapes; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 40.
Æ	4-		Similar head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend and type, but in field to <i>l.</i> mon. 41.
Æ	7½		Similar head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	6		Youthful laureate head to <i>r.</i> within a wreath. <i>R.</i> KYI. A torch.
Æ	6		Gibbous bull to <i>r.</i> , one knee on the ground. <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN. Same type.
Æ	2		Head and shoulders of ox to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> KYI, mon. 42; all in a wreath of oak.
Æ	4-		Diademate female head, with necklace, to <i>r.</i> KYI KHNQN NEOKOPQN. Dolphin, its tail twisted round a trident.
Æ	9+		KYI KOC. Diademate youthful head (Cyzicus) to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN NEOKOPQN. Two serpents twined round torches; between them an altar, on which is fire. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The bull, the torch, and the serpents, were all symbolical of Proserpine, who was the same as Hecate.
Æ	6+		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN NEOKOP. Same type.
Æ	8		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN NEOKOPQN in five lines within a wreath of oak. <i>Note.</i> —Cyzicus was the reputed <i>κρίστης</i> of this city: he was said to have been slain by Jason or by Hercules, when the Argonautæ touched here on their way to Colchis.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	7		AY. KAI. A. AYPH . . . . . Bust of Commodus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> KYI KHNQN NEO-

KOPQN. Altar surmounted by three statues; on either side of it, a serpent entwined round a torch; in the altar, the appearance of a door.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 6 . . . . . CEΟΥΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤ . . . Bust of Sept. Severus to r. R. KYIKHQNΩN NEOKOP. Galley with rowers and oars to r.

*Maximinus.*

Æ 7 AY. K. Γ. IOY. OYHPOC MAΞIMINOC. Head of Maximinus to r. R. KYIKHQNΩN NEOKOPQN. Pallas Nicephorus to r.; in right hand, spear; at her feet, shield.

Æ 6 AYT. K. Γ. IOY. OYH(POC) MAΞIMINOC. Bust of Maximinus to r. R. KYIKHQNΩN NEOKOPQN. Octostyle temple.

*Gordianus Senior.*

Æ 5 A. K. M. AN. ΓOPΔIANOC. Head of Gordian to r. R. KYIKHQNΩN NEOKOPQN. R. Torch standing on a base, with a serpent twined round it.

DALDIS Lydiæ.

*Note.*—This city is not named in history except by Ptolemy and in the Notitiæ Episcopatum; nor can its situation ever be known but by the discovery of inscriptions; but this may be hoped for, as other coins of Daldis are extant, as well autonomous, as imperial from Augustus to Gallienus. Artemidorus of Ephesus, whose work upon dreams (styled 'Ονειροκριτικά) is extant, was called the Daldian, either as a native of this city, or as born of a Daldian mother. He informs us that Apollo Mystes was venerated at Daldis. An autonomous coin, described by Mionnet, represents the Roman people on one side, and Apollo, seated on a rock, on the other.

Æ 6 ΔΗΜΟC. Beardless male head to r. R. ΔΑΛΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Fortune to l. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1120).

DAMASCUS Cœle-Syriæ.

Æ 4½ Helmeted female head to r., with wing at shoulder (Νίκη 'Αθηνα). R. ΔΑΜΑΣΚΗΝΩΝ. Hermes, with talaria on his feet, standing to l.; in his extended right hand, ?; in left hand, caduceus and drapery; in field to l., Λ ΠΣ (year 280 of the Seleucidæ, B.C. 32); and below, palm branch or acrostolium (?); all within a wreath. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1252), cited by Mionnet, Sup. viii. p. 194.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 5½ AYT. KAI. ANTONΕINOC. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. ΔΑΜΑΣΚΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Turreted female bust to l.; behind, cornucopiæ.

*Trebonianus Gallus.*

Æ 5½ IMP. C. VIB. TREB. GALLO. AVG. Head of Trebonianus Gallus to r. R. COL. ΔΑΜΑΣ. ΜΕΤΡΟ. . Prize vase, on which are the words ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ CΕΒΑCΜΙΑ; below, ram's head to r.

*Note.*—The earliest colonial coins of Damascus are of Philippus Senior.

DARDANUS Troadis.

Y 1¼ 40·4 Two cocks opposed. R. Quad. incus. in four parts. *Electrotype from the B. M.*  
 Æ 2½ Horseman bearing a lance, and moving to r. R. ΔΑΡΔΑ. Cock in a pugnacious attitude, standing on an ear of corn to r.  
 Æ 3+ Horseman to r., with right hand held up. R. ΔΑΡΔΑ. Cock standing to r.; before it, a small figure of Pallas throwing a javelin.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Another similar. <i>Note.</i> —It would seem from the Onomasticon of Julius Pollux (9, § 84), that the Dardanii were noted for their fighting cocks in the same manner as the Aspendii for their wrestlers, and that hence the representations on the coins of the two people.
			<b>DIA Bithyniæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —This town stood on the coast of Bithynia, sixty stades to the eastward of the mouth of the Hypius (Anon. Perip. § 5). The types of the present specimen are analogous to the name; but other coins of Dia bear types of Bacchus.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΑΣ. Eagle on fulmen, with open wings to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , a monogram.
			<b>DIOSHIERON Ioniæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Stephanus places Dioshieron between Lebedus and Colophon, which agrees with Thucydides 8, 19. The occurrence on one of its coins of Caystrus as a river-god, suggests the probability that a part of its territory extended to that river, although on the sea-shore Colophon lay between it and the mouth of the Caystrus.
Æ	5		ΕΠΙ ΣΕΡΥΕΙΝΙΟΥ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, capricorn. R. ΔΙΟΚΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Eagle on fulmen, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , and looking upwards. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1121); cited by Mionnet, iv. p. 35.
Æ	4½		ΕΠΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ. ΔΙΟΚΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Youthful head to <i>r.</i> ; same countermark. R. ΚΑΥΣΤΡΟΣ. River-god (Caystrus) recumbent to <i>l.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1121); cited by Mionnet, <i>ibid.</i>
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	10-9		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤ . . . ΟΥ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΚΙΕΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter (?) in a tetrastyle temple.
			<b>DIOSCURIAS Colchidis.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Dioscurias, a colony of Miletus, was afterwards named Sebastopolis, but like many other places which had new appellations under the Macedonians or Romans, still preserves its more ancient name in the form of Iskúria.
Æ	3		Star between bonnets of the Dioscuri (?). R. ΔΙΟΣΚΟΥΡΙΑΔΟΣ. Thyrsus or Pharos? <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, ii. p. 334, sup. iv. p. 418.
			<b>DIONYSOPOLIS Phrygiæ.</b>
Æ	6		ΖΕΥΣ ΠΟΤΗΟΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥΝΤΟΣ [CΩ]ΣΤΡΑΤΟΥ Β. ΜΕΑΝΔΡΟΣ. River-god (Mæandrus) reclining to <i>l.</i> <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —From this coin it appears that Dionysopolis stood in the valley of the Mæander. It was founded by one of the Pergamenian kings (Steph. in <i>v.</i> ), was still a place of importance in the time of Cicero, and in the following century was a member of the Apamene <i>Conventus</i> (Plin. H. N. 5, 29); from all which it appears to have occupied a position near the upper Mæander, to the westward of Apameia (now Dinaire), probably in or near the Baklân Ovasi.
			<b>DOCIMIUM Phrygiæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Docimium derived its name from Docimus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, who subsequently attached himself to the party of Antigonus, under whom he governed Synnada. From the coins of Docimium, it seems evident that Docimus established a Macedonian colony in the Synnadic district, at a place which became famous under the Roman empire for a kind of marble much esteemed at Rome, and there called Synnadic marble, though the quarries were at Docimium. (Strabo, p. 577.) They have been recognized by travellers at a distance of ten geographical miles to the north-eastward of Afium Kara-hissár.

Metal Size Weight

*Faustina.*

Æ 7 ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ. Head of Faustina to r. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ. Hexastyle temple.

*Note.*—This coin is an evidence of the Macedonian colony. On others the obverse is a heroic head, with the legend ΔΟΚΙΜΟΣ; showing that Docimus was honoured as the founder of Docimium.

DOLICHE Commagenes.

*Note.*—Doliche stood on the road from Germanicia (Marash) to Zeugma (Rum-kaleh), about sixteen miles westward of the right bank of the Euphrates (Anton. Itin. p. 184, seq.).

*M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus.*

Æ 5 Legend effaced. Heads of M. Aurelius and of L. Verus opposed. R. ΔΟΛΙΧΑΙΩΝ in two lines; below, A; all in wreath.

*Commodus.*

Æ 5 ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ Κ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝ. ΣΑΡΜΑ. Head of Commodus to r. R. Same legend and type.

EDESSA Mesopotamiæ.

*Note.*—This city furnishes one among numerous instances of a preservation of the indigenous appellation through all the ages of Greek and Roman domination. To the Ur of the Sacred Writings, now Urfa or Orfa, the Macedonians attached the name of their own ancient capital Edessa. In the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, it was called Antiocheia ad Callirhoen, as appears from the following coin compared with Pliny, who describes the city as "Edessam, quæ quondam Antiochia dicebatur, Callirhoen a fonte nominatam." In the enumeration of the several Antiocheie by Stephanus, the eighth is ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς Καλλιρῶς λίμνης. Possibly the source formed a small lake, which was one of the sources of the river Scyrtus.

*Antiochus IV.*

Æ 4 Radiate head of Antiochus IV. to r. R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΑΛΛΙΡΟΗΙ. Jupiter Aëtophorus, standing to l.; in field to l., a monogram.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 6½ [ΑΥΤ. Κ.] Μ. Α. ΣΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ [ΣΕΒ.] Bust of Severus Alexander to r. R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. ΕΔΕΚΧΝΩΝ. Veiled and turreted female, seated on rock to l., between two stars; in right hand, ears of corn; before her, altar; below, river-god, swimming to r.

Æ 8 ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΣΕ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ[ΟΣ ΣΕΒ.] Same type. R. ΜΗ. ΚΟ. ΕΔΕΚ-  
ΧΝΩΝ. Same types.

Æ 6½ Legend the same or nearly. Same type. R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. Ε[ΔΕΚΚ]ΗΝΩΝ. Same types.

Æ 6 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. Α. Σ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. C. Bust of Severus Alexander to l., a shield covering his left shoulder. R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟ. ΕΔΕΚΧΝΩΝ. Same types.

Æ 6 Legend the same or nearly. Same type. R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΛ. ΕΔΕΚΧΝΩΝ. Same types, and in field, two stars.

Æ 6- Another similar, but head of emperor radiate; reverse without stars, and river-god not apparent.

*Severus Alexandrus and Mamæa.*

Æ 8-7 ..... ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑ C. ΑΥ. Busts of Severus Alexander and Julia Mamæa opposed. R. Same legend and types, but in field four stars.

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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6-5		<i>Philippus Senior.</i> ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Philippus to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. . . . . ΚΟΛ. ΕΔΕCCHNΩΝ. Syrian goddess seated, <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple.
Æ	4-		<i>Trajanus Decius.</i> ΑΥΤ. ΔΕΚΙΚ ΣΕΒ. Radiate bust of Trajanus Decius to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΚΟΛ. ΕΔΕCCA. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>l.</i> (Edessa.)
Æ	4		Same legend. Laureate head of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. Same legend and type; before the head, a small altar.
<i>ELÆA Æolidis.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —Elæa, the port of Pergamum, having been distant from that city 120 stades, and twelve stades to the left of the river Caicus (Strabo, p. 615), is thus placed in the bay, which is midway between Sandarlik ( <i>Pitane</i> ) and Ghyzni (probably <i>Myrina</i> ).— <i>Vide</i> Admiralty Survey, No. 1665.			
Ῥ	2½	38·3	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙ. in wreath of olive.
Æ	4½		Similar head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, star. Ῥ. Poppy; across the field, in two lines, ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ; all within wreath of corn.
Æ	4½		Another similar, countermarked on <i>obv.</i> with a head of Pallas to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2+		Similar head to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. Torch, with cup and handle; across the field, ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ; all within wreath of corn.
Æ	3½		Prow to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙ. in wreath of olive.
Æ	3		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ. Vase, in which are three poppies and two ears of corn.
Æ	2½		Same type. Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ. Telesphorus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛ. Grain of barley; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	6+		ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Helmeted bust of Rome to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. ΑΥΡ. ΔΟΡΥΛΑΟΥ ΕΛΛΙΤ. Ceres towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, torch; in left hand, ear of corn and poppy; at her feet, vase with fruit.
Æ	4+		Bust of Ceres to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ. Pallas, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, owl; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	4½		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Laureate beardless bust to <i>r.</i> (Senate of Rome.) Ῥ. ΕΛΛΕΙ- ΤΩΝ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, staff, with serpent.
<i>Lucius Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΔΟΥΚΙΟΣ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Lucius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ. Vase, in which head of poppy; on either side, two ears of corn.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	3-		. . . . . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. Same legend. Vase, in which four ears of corn and two poppies.
<i>Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	8-		ΦΟΥΡΙΑ CΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ CΕ. Bust of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΛΛΑ[ΙΤ]ΩΝ. Fortune, standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>EMISA Syriæ.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —Emisa (τὰ Ἐμισα, or the city τῶν Ἐμισσηνῶν) is the modern Hems or Homs, which is probably the original name.			
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	6		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΕΜΙCΩΝ ΚΟΛΩΝΙ. Βα-

silica ornamented with columns and six arches in two stories, having in each of them a statue; in exergue, ΖΚΦ (year 527 of the Seleucidæ, the fifth year of Caracalla).

*Note.*—Julia Domna was a daughter of Bassianus, priest of the Sun at Emisa. Her sister Maesa was mother of Soëmias, who was the mother of Elagabalus; Mamaea the sister of Soëmias, was mother of Severus Alexander. Of all these persons effigies occur on coins, and most of them were, including Julia Domna herself, natives of Emisa.

EPHESUS Ioniae.

*Note.*—Ephesus was a colony of Athens (Plato in Ion. sub fin.; Strabo, p. 632), which the Muses, in the guise of bees, were said to have led to the Ephesian shore (Philostrat. Imag. 2, 8). According to Pausanias (Achaic. 2), Ephesus was the son of Caystrus; in confirmation of which an Ephesian coin of Antoninus represents two bearded heroes joining hands, with the legends ΚΥΖΙΚΟΣ ΕΦΕΣΟΣ, but, at a later time the local tradition seems to have made Ephesus one of the Amazons; for on coins of Trajan Decius, Valerian, and Gallienus, two Amazons are joining hands, with the legend ΕΦΕ. ΣΜΥΡ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-2	50.5	ΕΦ[E]ΞΙΟΝ. Bee. R. Quad. incus. divided into four squares.
Æ	3-2		Another similar, but lighter, and with legend less distinct.
Æ	6	232.7	ΕΦ. Bee in dotted circle. R. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΛΟΧΟΣ. Fore-part of a stag couchant to r., and looking back; behind it, a palm tree.
Æ	4	57.6	Same letters and type. R. ΝΙΚΟΛΟΧΟΣ. Stag standing to r.; behind it, a palm tree.
Æ	4	64.4	Same letters and type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	5½	172.7	ΕΦ. ΠΕ. Bee: all in dotted circle. R. ΞΥΝ. Infant Hercules kneeling to r., and strangling the serpents. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The same reverse is found on a similar coin of Samus, with the same letters ΞΥΝ, which may stand for <i>συνφωνία</i> or <i>συνμαχία</i>, and indicate an alliance between the cities. The same reverse occurs on a similar coin of Rhodes, but without the ΞΥΝ: nevertheless Rhodes was probably included in the alliance. The coins are little, if at all, later than the year 400 B.C.</p>			
Æ	4½	101.1	Head of Diana to r.; behind, quiver. R. ΕΦ. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΑ[Σ]. Fore-part of a stag couchant to r. and looking to l.; in field to r., bee.
Æ	6	195.8	Serpent escaping from a cistus open to l.; all in a wreath of ivy. R. Ε+Ε. ΝΓ (53). Two serpents twisted around a quiver; between the heads of the serpents, a small quiver; in field to r., torch, having a cup and handle.
Æ	8-7	192.5	Same type. R. ΕΦΕ. Β. Same type, with torch as before, but between the serpents' heads, a bee.
Æ	6		ΕΦ. Diana stepping to r., her right hand taking an arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog. R. ΙΑΣΩΝ. Cock to r.; under its left wing, a palm branch, from which hangs a crown; all within a wreath.
Æ	3½		Head of Diana to r. R. Bee.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ. ΚΩΚΟΣ ΣΩΠΑΤΡΟΣ. Two stags opposed; between them, a torch; between their legs, ΕΦ.
Æ	3-		ΕΦ. and bee in a wreath. R. ΕΥΠΟΛΟΣ. Stag feeding to r.; above, quiver.
Æ	2+		Bee. R. Stag couchant to l., and looking back; in field to r., ?
Æ	1½		Similar types, but with half stag only.
Æ	4		. Φ. and bee in a wreath. R. Stag standing to r.; behind it, a palm tree.
Æ	3½		ΕΦ. and bee in wreath. R. [Δ]ΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ. . Same types, but in field to r., mon. 5.
Æ	3		Veiled female head to r. R. Stag couchant to l., and looking back.
Æ	3		Heads of the Triumviri (Lepidus, M. Antonius, and Octavianus) to r. R. ΕΦΕ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1127).</i>
<p><i>M. Antonius.</i></p>			
Æ	7	178.5	M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. Head of M. Antonius, surmounted by a star, to r.; all in a wreath of ivy. R. III. VIR. R. P. C. Cistus;

Metal	Size	Weight	
			above which, head of Octavia to <i>r.</i> ; on either side, a serpent, their tails entwined.
Æ	7	185·6	Another similar. <i>M. Antonius and Octavia.</i>
Æ	6½	185·9	M. ANTONIVS IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. Heads of M. Antonius and Octavia to <i>r.</i> R. III. VIR. R. P. C. Draped Bacchus; in right hand, cantharus; in left hand, hasta, standing to <i>l.</i> on cista between serpents. <i>Augustus and Livia.</i>
Æ	4½		Heads of Augustus and of Livia to <i>r.</i> R. APXIEP. AΣ. EΦE. ΠΑΡΑΛΕ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> <i>Drusus and Antonia.</i>
Æ	4		Heads of Drusus and Antonia to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΥΣΙΝΙΟΣ ΕΦΕ. . Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 45; to <i>r.</i> , another mon.
Æ	3½		Another similar. <i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	7	163·2	TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> R. DIAN. EPHE. . Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle Ionic temple; in the pediment, two female figures, each holding up a torch. <i>Nero.</i>
Pot.	4	108·3	ΝΕΡΩΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥ. Bust of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΑΔΡΑΧΜΟΝ. Siphonium and lituus. <i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	7		ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ... Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΑΙCΕΝ. ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕ. ΖΜΥΡ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Struck on the occasion of an alliance of Ephesus and Smyrna, under the Proconsul Cæsennius Pætus. <i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	9-8	153·5	HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. DIANA EPHESIA. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , in tetrastyle temple.
Æ	10		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Same type. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , in octostyle temple; in the pediment, two male figures, <i>adv.</i> , each raising an arm. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1128). <i>Note.</i> —The reverse of this coin has a coating of silver.
Æ	6-4		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ . . . . . Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Stag standing to <i>l.</i> <i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	10		. . . . . ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> , double-struck. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , in octostyle temple. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1128). <i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	3½		ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙ. Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Β. ΝΕΟΚΟΡ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> <i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	3		. . . Κ. Α. CΕ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Boar, pierced with arrow, running to <i>r.</i> <i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ [ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑC]ΤΗ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ . . . . .

Metal	Size	Weight	
			ΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Carpentum, or arched chariot, of the empress, drawn by two horses, to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Δ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ, under a table, on which are two prize-vases, each containing a palm-branch.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	8+		CΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑC ΑΥΤ. Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC. ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana, <i>adv.</i> , holding in either hand a burning torch.
			<i>Julia Soæmias.</i>
Æ	8-		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΥΑΙΜΙΑ. CΕΒΑC. Head of Julia Soæmias to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Δ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana Venatrix stepping to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog starting forward to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Aquilia Severa.</i>
Æ	4		CΕΥΗΡΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Bust of Aquilia Severa to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Bee.
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	6		. . . . . ΑΥΡ. CΕΒ. ΑΛ . . . . . Bust of Severus Alexandrus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple.
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝ . . Bust of Gordianus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ. Fortune recumbent to <i>l.</i>
Æ	9½		Same legend and type; but countermarked Δ. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC. Emperor on horseback, hunting boar, to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Philip Junior.</i>
Æ	5½		Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Bust of Philip Junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΤΥΧΗ. Fortune, <i>adv.</i> , holding in right hand patera over altar.
			<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>
Æ	5-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΔΕΚΙΟC. Head of Trajanus Decius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC [ΕΦ]ΕCΙΩΝ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana Venatrix as before.
Æ	7		Same legend. Same bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Α. (πρώτων) ΑΕΙΑC. Diana towards <i>r.</i> , holding a great torch with both hands in a transverse direction; behind her shoulders, crescent.
Æ	4		. . . . . ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟ . Same type. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC. River-god (Caystrus) reclining to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΒΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Same type. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Α. ΑCΙΑC. Diana, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; her right hand above her head; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog to <i>l.</i> , looking up; behind her, trees.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana striding to <i>r.</i> ; her right hand taking an arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog starting forward to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. . . . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Bust of Gallienus, armed with shield, to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΦΕ-

Metal	Size	Weight	
			ΕΙΩΝ Δ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana and her dog, as in the preceding, but with both hands to her bow.
Æ	4+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ (ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ). Diana to <i>r.</i> , with her left knee on the hinder part of a stag, and holding its horns with both hands.
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana Venatrix to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7-		ΑΥΤ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟ . . . Figure (Diana?) stepping to <i>r.</i> ; on left shoulder, javelin, on which hangs the skin of a boar; in right hand, bow; behind, a tree.
Æ	8-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΕΠ. Σ. ΣΕΙΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Diana Ephesia and Asclepius, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Δ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Female figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; on head, modius; in right hand, statue of Diana Ephesia; in left hand, cornucopiae.
Æ	7		Another similar.
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	7		ΣΑΛΩΝ. ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΗ ΣΕΒΑ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> ; behind shoulders, crescent. R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣ ΕΦΕΣΙΑ. Diana, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in either hand, a burning torch; at her feet, dog looking up.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana seated to <i>l.</i> on a rock; in right hand, garland; in left hand, bow; in exergue, star between two dots.
Æ	7+		Another.
			<b>EPICTETUS Phrygiæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Phrygia Epictetus is described by Strabo (p. 576) as containing the cities Azani, Nacoleia, Cotiaium, Midacium, Dorylæum, and Cadi. As he applies to the country the term ἡ Ἐπικτηρος (Φρυγία scil.), and to the people that of οἱ Ἐπικτηροὶ (Φρύγες scil.) [pp. 563, 575], it seems evident that the Ἐπικτητεῖς (the legend on some of the coins is ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΕΩΝ, Mionnet, sup. vii. p. 559) were the people of a city Epictetus, situated in the country bordering upon the Bithynian Olympus to the south. By means of coins or inscriptions the exact position of it may some day be ascertained.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, Η? R. ΕΠΙΚΤΗ. Horse moving to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, a palm-branch; in field, mons. 46, 47.
			<b>EPIPHANEIA Syriae.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Antiochus Epiphanes gave the new name Epiphaneia to two cities in opposite directions from his capital Antioch; one at Hama, on the Upper Orontes, which still preserves its more ancient name; the other, Eniandus, was on the road from Anazarba to the passes of Issus, but nearer to the latter (Itin. Tab.; Cicero, Ep. 15, 4); its exact site has not been ascertained.
Æ	2		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. ΙΕΡΑΣ in two lines; palm-tree, with two bunches of fruit.
			<b>ERYTHRÆ Ioniæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Erythræ was noted for its ancient temple of Hercules, with a statue in the Egyptian style, which had been brought from Tyre (Pausan. Achaic. 5).
Æ	3	70.5	Naked male figure holding in a horse to <i>l.</i> on an ornamented base. R. [EP]VΘ. Full-blown flower, <i>adv.</i> , in the center of a quad. incus.; in the angles are the four letters of the legend.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Α	3	72·7	Similar type without base. R. [E]PVΘ. Same type.
Α	3-2	70·6	Similar type; behind, an ant. R. EPYΘ. Same type, with fewer petals.
Α	3	69·4	Similar type; behind, an ear of corn. R. Same legend and type, with no more than eight petals.
Α	1+	15·9	Similar type. R. Same types, without letters.
Α	3	56·3	Beardless head of Hercules, covered with lion's scalp, to r. R. EPY. ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΗΣ. Club, bow in bow-case, and small owl.
Α	3	55·9	Same type. R. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ ΔΗΜΑΔ. EPY., the last inverted. Same types.
Α	3	55·7	Same type. R. EPY. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ. Same types, with a small diota.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The owl is in honour of Minerva, who is generally represented either in person or by this symbol as present at the labours of Hercules. The temple of Athene Polias at Erythræ is noticed by Pausanias. The statue was of wood, colossal, and had a distaff in each hand, and the πόλος on the head. It was the work of Endæus. The diota is in honour of Bacchus, whose head is on some of the coins of Erythræ, but no temple of this deity is mentioned by Pausanias.</p>			
Α	2½		Three others similar and lighter.
Α	2½	54·6	Same type. R. EPY. ΦΑΝΘΟΘΕΜΙΣ. Club, bow in its case, and owl.
Α	3	56·1	Same type. R. EPY. ΧΑΡΜΗΣ. Same types.
Α	51		Same type. R. EPY. ΠΕΛΟΠΙΔΗΣ. Same types.
Α	3½	62·1	Same type. R. EPY. ΑΒΡΩΝ. Bow in its case; club.
Α	3	49·2	Same type. R. EPY. ΜΟΛΙΩΝ. Bow in its case; club; owl; in field, mon. 48.
Α	2	26·2	Same type to l. R. EPY. Bow in its case; club.
Æ	5		Same type to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ EPY. Bow in its case; club; in field, mon. 49.
Æ	6½		Same type with two countermarks; <i>i. e.</i> head of Pallas to r., partly covered by a radiated head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΠ . . . ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ . . EPY. Same types.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΥΣ. Club; bow in case; quiver.
Æ	2		Same type. R. EPY. ΕΥΘΕΡΜΟΣ. Club; bow in case.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΣΙΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΓΕΝΟΥ[Σ] EPY. Bow in case, club, ear of corn, and small head of Hercules, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΑΡΑΤΟΣ ΕΥΠΟΛΙΔΟΣ EPY. Same types, without ear of corn.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΗΡΘΘΕΜΙΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ EPY. . Same types.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΣΤΥΝΟΥΣ ΕΥΘΥΝΟΥ EPY. . Same types, with a pileus.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΕΥΓΟΛΙΣ ΘΕΡΣΙΠΡΟΥ EPY. Same types, without pileus.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΜΥΣΧΗΣ ΥΦΙΚΛΕΙΟΥΣ EPY. Same types.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΦΙΔΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ] ΕΥΡΟΛΙΔΟΣ EPY. Same types.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΓΡΑΞΙΠΠΟΣ ΕΝΥΟΥ EPY. . Same types.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΚΑΛΛΙΩΝ EPY. ΦΥΛΑΡΧΟΥ. Same types.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΣ ΘΕΡΣΙΩΝΟ[Σ] EPY. Bow in case, club, bee.
Æ	3½		Bearded head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r. R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΟΥΡΟΥ EPY. . Same types.
Æ	3		Two others similar.
Æ	3½		Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r. R. EPY. ΑΓΑΣΙΚΑΗΣ ΑΝΤΙ-ΠΑΤΡΟΥ in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΒΑΤΑΚΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΜΟΝΟΥ EPY. in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. EPY. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ in five lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. EPY. ΓΝΩΤΟΣ ΕΚΑΤΩΝΥΜΟΥ in four lines.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		Same type. R. EPY. ΔΑΜΑΛΗΣ ΑΡΧΕΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. EPY. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. EPY. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in five lines.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΑΣ ΔΑΜΑΛΟΥ EPY. in three lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΟΛΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΚΡΙΤΟΥ EPY. in five lines.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΦΙΛΩΝ ΗΡΟΣΩΝΤΟΣ in four lines.
Æ	3-		Another.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΕΡΜΩΝ ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΥ ΕΡΥ. in five lines.
Æ	1½		Radiate head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΒΑΤΑΚΟΣ ΕΡΥ. in three lines.
Æ	3		Beardless head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , crowned with ivy, and with ringlets hanging over the neck. R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΓΑΣΙΚΛΗ[Σ] ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ in four lines. Grapes.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in five lines. Same type.
Æ	3-2		Same type. R. ΒΑΤΑΚΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΝΟΜΟΥ ΕΡΥ. in four lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΑΣ ΔΑΜΑΛΟΥ ΕΡΥ. in three lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΟΛΥΚΡΙΤΟΣ ΠΟΛΥΚΡΙΤΟΥ ΕΡΥ. in five lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΓΝΩΤΟΣ ΕΚΑΤΩΝΥΜΟΥ in four lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΑΜΑΛΗΣ ΑΡΧΕΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ in four lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΠΑΤΡΟΚΛΗΟΥΣ in four lines. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΕΡΜΩΝ ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ in four lines. Same type.
Æ	2-		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in five lines.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣ ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΥ in five lines.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ[ΟΣ] ΠΑΤΡΟΚ[ΛΗΟΥΣ] in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΦΙΛΩΝ ΗΡΟΣΩΝΤΟΣ in four lines.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΝΙΚΙΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΙΟΥ in four lines.
Æ	2½		Club. R. ΕΡΥ.
Æ	4½		ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙ. Turreted female bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. Beacon fire.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4		Obverse defaced. R. ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. Closed cistus, round which a serpent is coiled.

*Note.*—According to Eckhel, ii. p. 523, the name on the obverse of these coins is sometimes ΕΡΥΘΡΑ, which seems to shew that the head is intended for an Amazon founder of the city.

#### Augustus.

Æ 3 ΕΡΥ. Head of Augustus to *r.*; before it, lituus; behind, ΕΡΥ. R. ΜΗΤΡΩΝΑΞ ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ in four lines.

#### Otacilia Severa.

Æ 4½ Μ. ΩΤΑΚΙΑ. ΘΕΟΥΗΡΑ. Head of Otacilia Severa to *r.* R. ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing to *l.*

#### ETENNA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—Etenna, according to Polybius (5, 73), stood in the mountainous part of Pisidia, above Side.

#### Elagabalus.

Æ 6 ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Bust of Elagabalus to *r.*; behind, cornucopiae. R. ΕΤΕΝΝΕΩΝ. Fortune standing to *l.*

#### EUCARPIA Phrygia.

*Note.*—The position of Eucarpia has not yet been determined, but the data are such that an exploring traveller could hardly fail to discover it on considering that it was on the road from Nacoleia, which Mr. J. R. Stewart determined by inscriptions to have stood at Sidi Ghazi, and Eumeneia, which is fixed by similar evidence at Ishekli. The interval between them is 75 geographical miles direct, which distance is thus divided in the Tabular Itinerary. From Nacoleia to Conni, 40 m.p.; to Eucarpia, 32 m.p.; to Eumeneia, 30 m.p.; total, 102 m.p. of road distance. As the totals are not out of proportion to each other, the details seem worthy of a degree of confidence such as cannot generally be given to this ancient document.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 4-3 *Augustus.*  
[Σ]ΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ]. Head of Augustus to *r.*; before, lituus. R. ΕΥΚΑΡΠ. ΤΙ. ΚΟ.  
ΑΥΚΙΔΑΣ. Nemesis, *adv.*

Æ 2 *Antinous.*  
ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΩΝ. Youthful male head to *r.*; behind, caduceus. R. ΕΠΙ Γ. ΚΑ.  
ΦΛΑΚΚΟΥ. Crescent inclosing a star; above, another star; below, ox's  
head, *adv.*  
Æ 2 Another similar.

*Note.*—Eckhel conjectures that the head with the type of Hermes on these coins is intended for some Cæsar or for Antinous, and remarks that a similar head with the same type of Hermes is found on a coin of the neighbouring Docimium.

EUMENEIA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Attalus II. gave a proof of the propriety of his epithet Philadelphus, by this name Eumeneia, which he gave to the place in honour of his brother and predecessor, Eumenes II. Eumeneia was determined, by means of an inscription, to have stood at Ishekli more than a century ago by Pococke.

Æ 6-5 Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. ΕΥΜΕ . . . ΜΕΝΕΚΡ . . . . ΑΣΚ . . . . Tripod; in  
field, three stars, a palm branch with knotted pendants, and an uncertain object.  
Æ 4 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ. Victory stepping to *l.*; in right hand,  
garland; in left hand, palm branch.  
Æ 3 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ in two lines in wreath of oak.  
Æ 3 Another similar.

GABALA Syriae.

*Note.*—Gabala stood between Laodiceia of Syria, now Latakia, and Antarakus, now Tartus, and, according to the Antonine Itinerary, at about one-fourth of the distance from the former to the latter.

Caracalla.

Æ 7 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ . . . . . Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. For-  
tune seated to *l.*

GAMBRIUM Ioniæ.

*Note.*—The name of Gambrium occurs only in the Hellenics of Xenophon (3, 1, § 4) and in Stephanus. From the historian, Gambrium appears to have been at no great distance from Myrhina, in the lower valley or plain of the Caicus. When this region has been better explored, and the sites of some of its chief cities have been determined, the abundance of the copper coins of Gambrium may lead to a knowledge of its position, as Greek copper coins, unlike those of silver, are seldom found at any great distance from the place where they were struck.

Æ 3½ Head of Apollo to *r.* R. Star of twelve points, between the rays ΓΑΜ.  
Æ 3 Two others.  
Æ 1½ Three, with same legend and types.  
Æ 3 Head of Apollo to *l.* R. Gibbous bull butting to *l.*; above, star; below, ΓΑΜ.  
Æ 3½ Another.  
Æ 1+ Head of Apollo to *r.* R. Same type.  
Æ 1 Head of Apollo to *l.* R. Fore-part of gibbous bull butting to *r.*  
Æ 1 Another.  
Æ 1 Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΓΑΜ. Tripod.  
Æ 1 Two others similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>GAZA</b> Palestinæ.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	7½		..... CEYH ..... CEB. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΑΖΑ. Female standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, cornucopiæ; at her feet, heifer to <i>l.</i> ; in field, ΗΙC (year 268).
			<i>Note.</i> —The epoch of Gaza commenced B.C. 61 ( <i>vide</i> Eckhel iii. p. 452). The year 268, therefore, corresponds to A.D. 207, the thirteenth year of the reign of Severus.
			<b>GAZIURA</b> Ponti.
			<i>Note.</i> —Strabo, a native of the neighbouring Amasia, describes Gaziura as situated where the Iris, after a western course, turns to the north. This agrees with the remarkable position of Turkhal, of which Mr. W. J. Hamilton has given a lithograph in his <i>Asia Minor</i> , i. p. 358. The observation of Strabo that Gaziura was in his time a ruin, tends to the belief not only that all the extant coins of this place are prior to the Roman empire, but that all those of the Pontic cities, of similar style and of <i>Persic</i> types, are of a similar degree of antiquity.
Æ	4½		Youthful helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΑΖΙΟΥΡΩΝ. Quiver.
Æ	4½		Another.
			<b>GERGITHA</b> Mysiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The ancient Gergitha mentioned by Herodotus was at or near the head of the valley of the Rhodius, which joins the Hellespont at the upper Castle of the Dardanelles, but these coins are probably of New Gergitha, founded by Attalus near the sources of the Caius (Strabo, p. 616).
Æ	2		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΓΕΡ. Sphinx, with curled wings, seated to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1		Similar legend and type. R. Similar legend and type, but wings not curled.
			<b>GERME</b> Mysiæ.
Æ	5		ΤΥΧΗ ΠΟΛΕΩC. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, spear and shield.
Æ	5		ΙΕΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΗ. Similar type. R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Note.</i> —There were no less than three cities of the name of Germe in Asia Minor, but the legend of the present coin shews that it belongs to the Hiera Germe of Ptolemy (5, 2), who concurs with Stephanus in placing this city not far from Cyzicus and the Troas. D'Anville was probably right in fixing its position at Ghermasli, a town on the Rhyndacus, about ten miles above the discharge of that river into the Lake of Apollonia, as well as in supposing the modern name to be a corruption of the ancient.
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	3+		ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; before it, branch of bay.
Æ	3		Another.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	6		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΓΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟC ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.
			<i>Gordianus Senior.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>

Metal Size Weight  
Æ 6

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Radiate bust of Gordianus to *l.*; Δ in countermark.  
Ρ. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to *l.*

GORDUS Lydiæ (Julio-Gordus).

*Note.*—The site of Julio-Gordus has not yet been ascertained; the presumption in favour of the modern Ghiurdiz has been stated in Keppel's Narrative, &c., ii. p. 273.

Æ 2½ Head of bearded Hercules to *r.*, with lion's skin about his neck. Ρ. ΙΟΥΛΙΕ(ων) ΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ. Telesphorus, *adv.*

Æ 3 ΙΟΥΛΙΟΓΟΡΔΟΣ. Turreted female head (Julio-Gordus) to *r.* Ρ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΓΟΡΔΗΝΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, *adv.*

*Sabina.*

Æ 3 ΚΑΒΕΪΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Sabina to *r.* Ρ. Same legend and type, but at the base of the statue, on either side, a stag.

HADRIANI Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—Hadriani preserves its ancient name in the usual Romanic form of the third case, 'Αδρια-νοῦς, or vulgarly Edrenús. It was situated on the left bank of the Rhyndacus, about twenty-five miles direct above Germe. On some of its coins the town has the epithet πρὸς Ὀλυμπον, or πρὸς Ὀλύμπω, or ἐν Ὀλύμπω. As it was on the opposite side of the river to Mount Olympus, the Ὀλυμπήγη must have extended beyond the Rhyndacus.

Æ 4 ΙΕΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ. Laureate youthful head to *r.* Ρ. (Α)ΔΡΙΑΝΕΩΝ. Draped figure (Diana Lucifera?) stepping to *r.*, looking to *l.*, with a torch in either hand?

*Note.*—Thus it appears that the people named themselves 'Αδριανεῖς.

HALICARNASSUS Caria.

*Note.*—Halicarnassus was a colony of Trœzen, hence the emblems of Pallas and Neptune are common to both cities.

Α 1+ 13·8 Head of the Gorgo, *adv.* Ρ. Head of Pallas to *r.*; behind, spear-head and ?.  
Α 1 Another lighter.  
Æ 4 Head of Neptune to *r.* Ρ. ΑΛΙΚ. ΛΑΜ. Trident, between the forks of which are two dolphins.  
Æ 3+ Same type. Ρ. ΑΛΙΚ. ΧΑΡΜΥ. Same type.  
Æ 4-3 Another similar.  
Æ 3 Same type. Ρ. ΑΛΙΚΑ. ΕΣΤΙ. Same type.  
Æ 3½ Another similar.  
Æ 3 Same type. Ρ. ΑΛΙΚ. ΙΑΚΩΝ. Same type.  
Æ 2 Male head to *r.* Ρ. ΑΛ. Bow.

*Satrap of Halicarnassus and Caria.*

*Note.*—Hecatomnos, tyrant of Halicarnassus, who was satrap of Caria under the Persian monarch, had three sons, Maussollus, or Mausolus, Idrieus, and Pixodarus, and two daughters, Artemisia, married to Mausolus, and Ada, married to Idrieus. Mausolus succeeded his father in 377 B.C., and, dying in 353, was succeeded by Artemisia, who died in 351, and was succeeded by Idrieus. To Idrieus, at his death in B.C. 344, succeeded Ada, who at the end of three years was expelled by Pixodarus. This satrap of Caria died in 335 B.C., and was succeeded by Othontopates, who had married his daughter. It was from this Persian that Alexander took Halicarnassus, and then

Metal	Size	Weight	
			restored the sovereignty to Ada. A tetradrachmon of Othontopates is extant, bearing the usual types and the legend ΟΘΟΝΤΟΠΙΑΤΟ, which serves to correct the name Orontobates in our copies of Arrian. That "Satrap" is the proper title of these princes is shown by inscriptions of the time of Mausolus ( <i>Vide</i> Boeckh. C. Ins. Gr. No. 2691).
			<i>Mausolus.</i>
Æ	6-5	230·7	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΜΑΥΣΣΩΛΛΟ. Jupiter Labrandeus to r.; in his right hand, the λάβρυξ, or bipennis, or double axe; in left hand, sceptre.
Æ	2½	55·5	Same types and legend.
			<i>Idriens.</i>
Æ	5	232·4	Same type. R. ΙΔΡΙΩΣ. Same type. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Pixodarus.</i>
Æ	4+	107·6	Same type. R. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ. Same type.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ. Same type. <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin shows the exact time when, at Halicarnassus, ΟΥ superseded Ο in the second case of nouns in ΟΣ, the legend on the coins of Mausolus being without the final Υ.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	3		..... ANOC KAICAP. Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΑΔΙΚΑΡΝΑΚΚΕΩΝ ΤΕΛΑΜΙΣΕΥΣ. Draped male figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to l.; in right hand, branch; right shoulder bare; left hand within the drapery.
			<i>Note.</i> —Telmissus was one of the six towns placed under the jurisdiction of Halicarnassus by Alexander the Great (Plin. H. N. 5, 29). This was the Telmissus, and not that of Lycia, which was noted for its priests of Apollo, unrivalled in the interpretation of omens and dreams. The most famous of these prophets was Ἀρίστανδρος ὁ Τελμισιεύς, whose sepulchral monument was an altar in the temple of Apollo at Telmissus. For this person I take the priestly figure on this coin with the branch (of bay) in his hand, and the legend ΤΕΛΑΜΙΣΕΥΣ to be intended. Herodot. 1, 78; Cicero de Divin. 1, 40; Clem. Alexand. i. pp. 40, 361, 400, Potter.
			<i>Sept. Severus.</i>
Æ	3		ΑΥ. Κ..... ΒΗΡΟΝ. Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. (ΑΔΙΚΑΡ)ΝΑΚΚΕΩΝ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i>
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ..... ΚΟΜ..... Head of Commodus to r. R. ΑΔΙΚΑΡΝΑΚΚΕΩΝ. Radiate and draped figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in its hands, ?; standing between two trees, on each of which is a bird.
			HARPASA Cariæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —This place, situated about three miles from the junction of the river Harpasus with the Mæander, still preserves its ancient name.
Æ	2½		Bust of Pallas to r. R. ΑΡΙΑΣΗΝΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i>
			HELIOPOLIS Cœle-Syriæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Although no autonomous coins of this city are known, the antiquity of the name which it still bears, and of which Heliopolis is the Greek interpretation, concur with some parts of the great ruins at Baalbek in attesting the importance of the city prior to the Roman colony. The legend, COL. IVL. AVG., found on some of its coins, show that the colonization dates as far back as Augustus, but Nerva is the earliest emperor of whom coins are extant.

Metal Size Weight

*Caracalla.*

- Æ 5 ANTONI . . . . . Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. COL. HEL. Veiled and turreted female head to *l.*; on shoulder, palm branch and cornucopiæ.  
 Æ 5 . . . . . AN . . . . . Bust of Caracalla to *r.* R. COL. HEL. between two legionary eagles in a wreath.

*Geta.*

- Æ 5½ GETA CAESAR. Bust of Geta to *r.* R. COL. HEL. Veiled and turreted female head to *l.*; behind, palm branch and cornucopiæ.  
 Æ 4½ S. GETA . . . . . Head of Geta to *r.* R. COL. HEL. between two legionary eagles in a wreath.

HERACLEIA Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—This city preserves its ancient name and more than its ancient importance relatively to the other principal sites on the southern shore of the Euxine. It was a colony of Megara and Tanagra, whence the Doric ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ on some of the coins, and ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΣ for ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΑΣ as late as Geta. The tyrants of Heracleia were, 1, Clearchus, who began to reign *a.c.* 364; 2, Satyrus; 3, the brothers Timotheus and Dionysius, sons of Clearchus, jointly; 4, Dionysius alone; 5, his widow, Amastria, niece of Darius Codomannus. Of the three last dynasts coins are extant.

- Æ 5+ Head of Bacchus to *l.*; behind it, thyrsus. R. ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ. Hercules to *l.*, raising trophy. *Electrotype.*

*Geta.*

- Æ 4½ Π. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΣ Κ. Head of Geta to *r.* R. ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΣ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Naked male figure, *adv.*; in right hand, patera; in left hand, ears of corn.

HERACLEIA Caria.

- Æ 5 ΔΗΜΟΣ. Beardless head to *r.* R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ ΤΙΜΕΛΗΣ. River-god recumbent to *l.*  
 Æ 5 Another.

*Note.*—The Timeles proves these coins to have been of the Carian Heracleia, the same river having flowed through Aphrodisias (Ionian Antiquities, iii. c. 2). The coins may lead perhaps to a knowledge of the exact site of this Heracleia.

HERACLEIA Ionia.

*Note.*—Ruins of this city, more anciently called Latmus, still exist at the foot of the mountain of that name, and on the eastern side of the lake which was formerly the *Λάτμικος Κόλπος*, but has been separated from the sea by the new land formed by the alluvion of the *Mæander*. Chandler has described these ruins, which he mistook for those of Myus. *Vide* also Ionian Antiquities, i. pl. 33. The tetradrachmon of this city, coeval with similar coins of Smyrna, Cyme, Myrina, is alone sufficient to prove its importance about the fourth century *a.c.* See the engraving, Mionnet, *sup. vi.* p. 224.

- Æ 3 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ. Bow in its case; club; all in wreath of olive.

*Augustus.*

- Æ 5 ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus to *r.* R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ. Hercules naked, standing to *l.*; right hand extended; in left hand, club.

HERMOCAPELIA Lydiæ.

- Æ 3 ΘΕΟΝ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ. Youthful head (Senate of Rome) to *r.* R. ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΑΙΩΝ. Female head with modius to *r.*; in field to *r.*, mon. 50.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΣ. Similar type. R. ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΙΤΩΝ. Similar type and same mon.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. ΘΕΑ ΡΩ. ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΙΤΩΝ. Same type. <i>Note.</i> —Some position on the river Hermus favourable to commerce seems to have grown from a place of low traffic into a city, which we learn from its coins and its bishopric to have existed during many centuries, though its exact situation is not yet known.
<b>HIEROCÆSAREIA Lydiæ.</b>			
Æ	3		ΠΕΡΣΙΚΗ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , on the shoulder, quiver. R. ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. Gibbous bull standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Same legend and type. R. ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. Altar with fire.
Æ	3		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; no quiver. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½		ΙΕΡΟΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Naked figure, bearded, <i>adv.</i> , with arms extended. R. ΠΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ. Diana stepping to <i>r.</i> , drawing arrow from quiver; at her feet, dog. <i>Note.</i> —Diana Persice was particularly worshipped in the cities of Hierocæsareia and <i>Ἡυρæρα</i> , and derived that epithet from the Persici, a sub-division of the Lydians, who occupied the southern side of Mount Tmolus. Compare Strabo, p. 627; Pausan. 5, 27; Ovid. <i>Metam.</i> xi. v. 150. <i>Πρόπολις</i> is an epithet analogous to the <i>πρόμαχος</i> , <i>πολιούχος</i> , &c., of Minerva.
<b>HIERAPOLIS Phrygiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The ruins and natural peculiarities of Hierapolis at Pambuk kale have been described by many travellers, the earliest of whom were Smith and Pococke. Although sometimes distinguished from other cities of the same name by the epithet <i>πρὸς Μαίανδρον</i> , it stood at scarcely less than eight miles from that river, and nearer to the right bank of the tributary Lycus. The numerous temples for which it was noted are in conformity with its coins, on which we find heads of Jupiter, Sarapis, Apollo, Bacchus, Hercules, and Æsculapius, with types or symbols allusive of other divinities.			
Æ	5-4		Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟ[ΛΕ]ΙΤΩΝ. Draped figure (Jupiter?) standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, sceptre.
Æ	5		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Isis standing to <i>l.</i> ; on head, lotus; in right hand, sistrum; in left hand, vase; all in a dotted circle.
Æ	7		ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΠΟΣΙΑ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6		Head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; behind, club. R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Asclepius and Hygieia opposed.
Æ	4		Youthful radiate head to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. Same legend. Winged female standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		ΛΑΙΡΒΗΝΟΣ. Radiate youthful bust with long hair (Apollo) to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Two hands joined.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Κ. ΚΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Same type. <i>Note.</i> — <i>Λαιρβηνός</i> is probably an epithet of Apollo in the Phrygian language.
Æ	5½		ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ. Female bust to <i>r.</i> , laureate and veiled. R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Amazon on horseback moving to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, bipennis.
<i>Faustina.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Ætrophorus standing to <i>l.</i>

Metal Size Weight

*Elagabalus.*

Æ 6- AYT. K. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Bust of Elagabalus to *r.* R. IEPAΠOΛEITΩN NEOKOPΩN. Lunus standing to *l.*; in right hand, ?; in left hand, hasta; right foot on head of an ox.

*Otacilia.*

Æ 5 M. ΩT. CEYHPA. Bust of Otacilia Severa to *r.* R. IEPAΠOΛEITΩN, surrounding a wreath, within which is ΠYΘIA in two lines.

Æ 7 MAPK. ΩTAK . . . . CEΒHPA CEΒ. Head of Otacilia to *r.*, countermarked with a draped figure to *r.* having a modius on the head. R. IEPAΠOΛEITΩN. Prize-vase, containing two palm-branches, standing on a table.

HIEROPOLIS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Eckhel supposes Hieropolis of Cilicia to have been the same place as Megarsa; some of their coins having the same types, and differing only in the legend, which in both instances has the epithet τῶν πρὸς τῇ Πυράμῳ. Megarsa was noted for the worship of Minerva, who was called ἡ θεὸς Μαγάρσις. Some remains are still extant of Megarsa or Magarsa, near the old mouth of the Pyramus, which river now joins the sea twenty miles to the north-eastward of the site of Magarsa.

Æ 5 Veiled and turreted female head to *r.* R. IEPOΠOΛITΩN TΩN ΠPOC TΩ ΠYPAΜΩ. River-god swimming to *r.*; in field to *l.*, a bird.

*Antiochus IV.*

Æ 5 Radiate head of Antiochus IV. to *r.* R. IEPOΠOΛITΩN. Draped male figure, *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in his extended right hand, garland; below, altar; in field, mons. 51, 52.

*Augustus.*

Æ 5-4 ΣEBACTOC. Head of Augustus to *r.* R. AΠ . . . . . AΠEΛAIIA . . . . . IEPOΠOΛEITΩN. Tripod, in which is a branch with fruit.

HIEROPOLIS Cyrrhesticæ.

*Note.*—Hieropolis of Cyrrhastica preserves its more ancient name Bambyce in the corrupted form of Membidj, and is still a considerable place, situated about fifty miles north-eastward of Aleppo, and about twenty from the right bank of the Euphrates.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 7-6 AYTOKP. KAIC. NEP. TPAINOC APIC. CE[B. ΓEPM.] ΔAK. ΠAPO. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΘEAC CYPIAC IEPOΠOΛE. in two lines, below which a letter or monogram; all inclosed in a wreath.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 6-5 . . . KAI. TI. AIA. AΔPI. ANTΩNGINOC CEΒ. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. ΘEAC CYPIAC IEPOΠO. B. in three lines, within a wreath.

Æ 5½ AYT. KAI. TIT. AIA. AΔPI. ANTU[NEINOC CEΒ.] Same type. R. ΘEAC CYPIAC IEPOΠ. Γ. in three lines, in a wreath.

Æ 5-4 Similar legend and type. R. ΘEAC CYPIAC IEPOΠO. Z. in three lines, in a wreath.

Æ 6 Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6-5		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Marcus Aurelius.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ . . . . . Radiate head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i>; below, branch. R. ΘΕΑC CYPIAC IEPONO. in two lines; above, star; all in a wreath.</p>
Æ	5-		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lucius Verus.</i></p> <p>. . . . . ΟΥΗΡΟC . . . . . Radiate head of L. Verus to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕΑC CYPIAC IEPONO. in two lines; below, Γ.; above, dot; all in a wreath.</p>
Æ	7		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤΟ . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕ[ΑC CYPIAC IEPONO]- ΛΙΤΩΝ. . . Female (<i>θεὰ Συρία</i>) <i>adv.</i>, seated on a lion stepping to <i>r.</i>; in her right hand, sceptre.</p>
Æ	7		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philippus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CΕΒ. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.</p>
Æ	7		Another.
<b>HOLMI Ciliciæ.</b>			
Æ	1+	9	<p>Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. ΟΑΜ. Female head to <i>r.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—From this coin we may infer that Holmi was one of the chief Greek settlements on the coast of Cilicia Tracheia at an early age. We have similar evidence as to Nagidus and Celenderis. In my <i>Asia Minor</i>, p. 204, I have given reasons for placing Holmi in the bay on the western side of Cape Sarpedonia, now called Aghalimán,—a position which explains the transference of its inhabitants to Seleuceia when that city was founded by Seleucus I. on the banks of the Calycadnus; the distance from the head of that bay to the reach of the river, where stood Seleuceia, which still preserves its ancient name, being not more than six miles.</p>
<b>HYDRELA Cariæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Hydrela, according to Strabo, received its name from Hydrelus, a Lacedæmonian, who, with his brothers Athymbrus and Athymbradus, founded cities in the valley of the Mæander. Nysa stood on the site of the city of Athymbrus, and in process of time absorbed the inhabitants of the city of Athymbradus, but Hydrela was still a place of importance in Roman times, and a bishoprick of the Byzantine empire (Liv. 37, 56. Not. Episcopatum). Its exact position, however, has not been determined.</p>			
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	8+		<p>ΑΥΤΟ . . . . . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. (ΥΔ)ΦΗΛΕΙ(ΤΩΝ). Laureate head of the Indian Bacchus, with beard and long hair, to <i>r.</i></p>
<b>HYPÆPA Lydiæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This city stood on the southern side of the Tmolus, probably near the river Caystrus. <i>Vide</i> Hierocæsareia.</p>			
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	3		<p>ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠΑ. ΙΟΥ. ΗΓΗΛΙΠ. ΓΡ. (Υπαίπνων, 'Ιουλίου Ἡγησίππου γραμματέοντος.) Naked figure standing to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, bipennis.</p>

Metal Size Weight

*Julia Domna.*

Æ 5 IOΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ. ΣΤΡ. ΣΑΡΑΠΗΥΝΟC  
ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. Statue of Juno Pronuba, *adv.*, in a tetrastyle temple.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 8 ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΝΤΩ[ΝΕΙΝΟC]. Bust of Caracalla to *r.*, countermarked with Δ.  
R. ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. Emperor sacrificing at an altar to *l.*, and crowned by a  
Victory, standing behind him.

## HYRCANIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—The Hyrcanian plain was near the river Hyllus or north-eastern branch of the Hermus, and was so named from a Persian colony (Strabo, p. 629). The city Hyrcania, in which the following coins were struck, appears from the legend ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ on one of them, to have been a Macedonian colony, which agrees with Tacitus (Ann. 2, 47) and with Pliny (H. N. 5, 29).

Æ 3 ΥΡΚΑΝΙC. Turreted female bust to *r.* R. ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to *l.*  
*From the Pembroke Collection (1123).*

Æ 4 ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ. Same type. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Same type.

Æ 3 Bearded head of Hercules to *r.*, with lion's skin about the neck. R. ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ.  
Telesphorus, *adv.*

## HYRGALIA Phrygiæ.

Æ 5 ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled female bust to *r.* R. ΥΡΓΑΛΕΩΝ. River-god recumbent  
to *l.*; in field to *l.*, star; in exergue, ΤΞΕ (year 365). *From the Pembroke  
Collection (1247), cited by Eckhel, iii. p. 158.*

*Note.*—Nothing is known of this city, nor upon what river it was situated, the name of the river not occurring on its coins, nor the name of the place in any ancient authority. From their style it may be presumed that they are of Phrygia. Imperial coins of Hyrgalia are extant, of Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Severus Alexandrus.

## ICONIUM Lycaoniæ.

*Nero.*

Æ 8-6 [ΝΕΡΩΝ Κ]ΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC. Head of Nero to *r.* R. ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ  
ΚΛΑΥΔΕΙΚΟΝΙΕΩΝ. Poppæa seated to *l.*; in right hand, a flower; in left  
hand, hasta.

*Note.*—The Iconienses regarded Perseus as their founder; his symbols are frequent on their coins, and the name of the place was said to have been derived from his *εἰκων*, or portrait statue, which was the Palladium of Iconium. It was conveyed by Constantine to his new capital, and set up in his baths (Anon. de Antiq. Constantinop. ap. Banduri). The superiority of Iconium over the other Lycaonian cities, which made it the capital of the Seljukian Turks, appears from the present coin to have existed as early as the reign of Claudius, for though there is no evidence in the Acts of the Apostles that Derbe or Lystra were then in a declining state, the absence of all coins of those Lycaonian cities, and the numismatic poverty of Lycaonia in general, in which province Coropissus and Savatra are the only places besides Iconium of which coins are extant, are a sufficient confirmation of the superiority of Iconium. Claudius showed favour at the same time to Seleuceia in the neighbouring part of Cilicia Tracheia, and established his colony of Claudiopolis between that place and Iconium.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>IDYMA Cariaë.</b>
Æ	3-2	57.9	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. (I)ΔΥΜΙΟΝ. Fig-leaf in quad. incus. <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (2281).  <i>Note.</i> —This city appears from Ptolemy and Stephanus to have been written ὁ Ἰδύμος, or ἡ Ἰδύμη, or ῥά Ἰδύμα, and this is all we learn from history concerning it, unless it be that, according to Stephanus, there was a river Idymus. The Rhodian style of this coin, however, its peculiar head of Apollo, and the fig-leaf of the reverse, resembling that of Cameirus, leave little doubt that Idyma was one of the early colonies of the Rhodii, on the opposite shore of Caria.
			<b>ILIUM Troadis.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —After the fall of Troy, Sigeium became the chief town of the Trojan district; but the temple of Minerva Ilias, whose worship survived Troy, was at new Ilium. After the visit of Alexander to this place, in his way into Asia, and particularly after his victory at the Granicus, in which he acknowledged the aid of the goddess, and thenceforth caused her armour to be carried before him in his battles, Ilium became the capital of this angle of Asia Minor, until it had a rival in Alexandria Troas, founded by Antigonus.
Æ	8	256	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗΝΑΕ ΙΑΙΑΔΟΣ ΜΕΝΕΦΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΦΟΝΟΣ. Pallas Ilias to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, distaff; on left shoulder, spear; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 53; in field to <i>r.</i> , Pegasus to <i>l.</i> , drinking. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (893).
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΙΑΙ. Pallas Ilias crowned with ? to <i>l.</i> ; on right shoulder, spear.
Æ	4		Another similar, but in field to <i>l.</i> , monogram and altar ?
			<i>Vespasianus.</i>
Æ	5+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟC [ΟΥΕΧΙΑΚΙΑΝΟC]. Head of Vespasian to <i>r.</i> R. [ΤΙΤΟC] ΚΑΙΚΑΡ [ΔΟ]ΜΙΤΙΑΝ. [ΚΑΙΚΑΡ]. Pallas Ilias, <i>adv.</i> , standing on a base between the heads of Titus and of Domitian, opposed; in her right hand, spear; her left hand resting on upright shield; below, ΙΑΙ. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, ii. p. 661, No. 212.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΚΤΩΡ ΙΑΙΕΩΝ. Hector combating to <i>r.</i> ; in field, two galleys. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1009).
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	5+		Π. ΣΕΠ. ΑΔΡ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟ. River-god (Scamander) recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ΙΑΙΕΩΝ. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1009).
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	4		..... Bust of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΚΤΩΡ ΙΑΙΕΩΝ. Hector, <i>adv.</i> , naked, with Phrygian cap or helmet; in right hand, torch; in left hand, ?
			<b>ISINDA Pamphyliaë.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Isinda was a city of Pamphylia near the Pisidian frontier, as appears from its having been engaged in war with the Termessii, who had taken the town and were besieging the Acropolis, when the consul Manlius came to the assistance of Isinda, and raised the siege. <i>Vide</i> my Asia Minor, p. 152. Now that the positions of some of the principal ancient places in this quarter of Asia Minor, such as Termessus, Selge, Sagalassus, and Cremna, have been fixed, and their sites visited, it will be more easy to ascertain that of Isinda, of which the existence was prolonged to a late period of the Byzantine empire, as appears from the catalogue of Pamphylian bishops.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ICIN. Armed horseman galloping to *r.*; in raised right hand, javelin; below the horse, a serpent; to right, tree; in field to *l.*, I.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 6-5 AYT. KAI. . . . ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. ICINΔEYWN. Fortune standing towards *l.*; in field to *l.*, B.

*Volusianus.*

Æ 6 AY. K. Γ. OY . . . . OYOAOCIANOC. Head of Volusianus to *r.* R. ICINΔ . . N. Fortune, *adv.*

JUDÆA.

*Note.*—The following coins have been attributed by numismatists to Judæa from their similarity to other coins of that country in fabric, in style, in the employment of a date, and in the absence (in conformity with Jewish customs) of any kind of animal representation. They are extant only from Augustus to Nero.

*Augustus.*

Æ 3 KAICAPOC. An ear of corn. R. Palm tree with two fruits depending; in field, L. ΔΘ (year 39).

Æ 3 Another similar.

*Tiberius.*

Æ 3 . . . . . KAICAPOC. Acrostolium. R. L. IZ (year 17) in a wreath.

*Claudius.*

Æ 3½ ΚΑΑΥΔΙΟC KAICA. ΓΕΡΜ. L. ΙΑ (year 14). Two palm branches crossed. R. IOYAIΑ AΠPIHINΑ in a wreath.

*Nero.*

Æ 3 NEΠYH in two lines in a wreath. R. KAICAPOC. L. E. retrograde (year 5); palm branch.

Æ 3 Another.

*Note.*—The years are those of the reigning emperor.

JULIOPOLIS Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—Juliopolis, so named by the freebooter Cleon in honour of J. Cæsar, was the same place as the Phrygian Gordium renowned in the history of Alexander. The latter name shows that the Phrygian kingdom comprehended a great part of the course of the Sangarius, while the distance of about 200 miles between Gordium and Celsene (Apameia Cibotus), which was the capital of Midas, proves the great extent of the dominions of the Gordian dynasty.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 3½ ANTON. KAICAP CEB. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. IOYAIΟΠO . . . . River-god reclining to *l.* In exergue, CAΓA(ρις). *Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—On a coin of Juliopolis of Sept. Severus, described by Eckhel (ii. p. 422), there are two river-gods on the reverse, with the legend CANΓAPIOC CKOIIAC, Sangarius with an oar, and Scopas with a reed in his hand, showing that the former alone is navigable. Hence we may infer that Juliopolis stood not far from the junction of the Sangarius and Scopas. From the Antonine and Tabular Itineraries we learn also that it was on the Roman road from Nicæa to Ancyra, at three-fifths of the distance from the former. With such data, it is wonderful that the site of Juliopolis has not yet been determined, especially as Pessinus, which occupied the country immediately to the south of Juliopolis, has been identified. But the course of the Sagaris, or Sangarius, one of the chief rivers of Asia Minor, is still unexplored, or at least all those four-fifths of it which lie below the Pessinuntine district, so that nothing better can be offered for the purpose of assisting in this inquiry than the

Metal	Size	Weight	
			remarks in my Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with the accompanying Essay of a Map. We cannot have a stronger proof how much is still wanting to the geography of Asia Minor, both ancient and modern, than the large blank spaces on the map of the latest and one of the largest contributors to its geography, Mr. W. J. Hamilton, nor can any thing better demonstrate the slow progress of this branch of science in the present <i>Gothic</i> age, than that I should be under the necessity at the end of thirty years of referring to my own first approximation towards the construction of a map of the Peninsula.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	5		[A.] ΚΑ. Δ. ΑΥ. ΚΟ. ΗΡΑΚΙΩ[N]. Head of Commodus to r. R. ΙΟΥΔΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ. Veiled female head (Juliopolis) to r. <i>Note.</i> —The legend is <i>Αὐτοκράτωρ Καίσαρ Λούκιος Αὐρήλιος Κόμμοδος</i> . 'Ηρακίων is the name of a magistrate.
			LACANATÆ Commagenes.
			<i>Note.</i> —Lacanatis was a mountainous district on the north-eastern side of Cilicia Campestris, between Commagene Proper and Cappadocia. It has been too little explored by travellers to admit of any conjecture as to the position of the city where the coins inscribed <i>Λακανατῶν</i> were struck.
			<i>Antiochus IV.</i>
Æ	6½		[ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓ]ΑΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ. Diademate head of Antiochus IV. of Commagene, to r. R. ΛΑΚΑΝΑΤΩΝ. Scorpion; all within a wreath. Another.
			LAMP SACUS Mysiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Lampsacus, which preserves its ancient name, near the north-eastern entrance of the Hellespont, was colonized from Phocæa; like several other maritime cities of Asia, it was said to have derived its name from a heroine, Lampsace, to whom sacrifices were offered in the time of Plutarch ( <i>de virt. mulierum</i> ). The coins of Lampsacus show that the principal deities here worshipped were Neptune, Bacchus, and Priapus. The last of these was such a favourite in this quarter that he gave name to a maritime city, some remains of which are extant at Karabóá, about twenty-five miles eastward of Lampsacus.
Α	3½	128·9	Bearded head of Neptune to l., with flowing hair, and a pointed cap girt with a wreath of bay. R. Anterior part of horse to r., with curled wings, and ending behind in an appearance of wing or fin. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The winged half-horse is a symbol of Neptune. Plato (in <i>Critia</i> ) describes Neptune as <i>ἔξ ὑποπτέρων ἵππων ἡμίονον</i> .
Α	3	129·8	Head of Bacchus, with ear-rings, to l. R. Sea-horse as before, in quad. incus. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (880).</i>
Α	7¼	253·2	Head of Bacchus, bearded and crowned with ivy, to r. R. ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ. Apollo, in long drapery, standing to r.; in right hand, plectrum; in left hand, lyre of four chords; below, ΚΥΚΡΑΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΟΥ. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	3	38·7	Head of Pallas to r.; above it, ΛΑ, and between the two letters, a star. R. Janiform female heads (Hecate? the third head being understood).
Α	3	36	Head of Pallas to r. R. ΛΑΜ, Sea-horse to r.; below, ear of corn.
Α	2	18·6	ΛΑΜΨ. Head of Pallas to r. R. Janiform female heads; under the necks, a dolphin to r.
Α	2	20·4	Another, with dolphin to l.
Α	2	23	Another, without the dolphin.
Æ	1½		Helmet; below it, ΛΑΜ. R. Sea-horse to r.
Æ	5-		Bearded head of Bacchus to r. R. ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Neptune? to r. R. Legend defaced. Same type.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΛΑΜΨΑ. Sea-horse to r.; below it, a dolphin.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΛΑΜ. Same types.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗ in a wreath.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΛΑΜΨΑ in a wreath.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3		CEBACTOC. Head of Augustus to r. R. ΛΑΜΨΑΚ. Priapus standing to l.; right hand raised.
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	3½		ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. CEBACTH. Head of Julia Domna to r. R. . . ΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ. Sea-horse to r.

## LAODICEIA Phrygiæ, sive ad Lycum.

*Note*—According to Stephanus, Laodiceia ad Lycum was not one of the cities founded or restored by Seleucus I., and named in honour of his mother Laodice, but by Antiochus II. in honour of his sister and wife, and that he was moved to favour the city by Jupiter Laodiceus, whose figure is represented on its coins. From a coin of Caracalla, on the reverse of which Laodiceia, represented as a turreted female, is seated between two standing females, inscribed ΦΡΥΓΙΑ, ΚΑΡΙΑ, it would appear that the boundary line of Caria and Phrygia passed through the city. Its extensive ruins have been described by Chandler, and in the *Ionian Antiquities of the Society of Dilettanti*.

AR	6½	189·7	Serpent escaping from half-opened cista to l.; all in a wreath of ivy. R. ΛΑΟ. ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ Β. Two serpents on either side of a decorated bow-case; their tails entwined; in field to r., caduceus.
Æ	4¼		Head of Jupiter Sarapis to r. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Cornucopiæ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend. Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to r.
Æ	3½		ΛΑΟΔΙΚΗΑ. Turreted female head to r. R. ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΖΗΝΩΝΙΣ. Female in long drapery standing to r.; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, apple.
Æ	3½		[Κ]ΛΑ[ΥΔΙΑ ΖΗΝΩ]ΝΙΣ. Bust of Pallas to r. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Cornucopiæ.
Æ	3		ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Head of Lunus to r., with Phrygian cap. R. ΚΡΟΔΙΝΗ ΑΣΙ. Eagle on fulmen, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to l.— <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 580, No. 421.
Æ	3		ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Wolf standing to r. R. ΕΤΚ. in mon. (year 325?) Boar standing to l.
<i>Note.</i> —The two beasts on this coin allude to the rivers Λύκος (Wolf) and Κάπρος (Boar), which united their waters near Laodiceia.			

*Augustus.*

Æ	4		ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ]. Head of Augustus to r.; behind it, a countermark. R. ΠΥΘΗΣ ΠΥΘΟΥ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Jupiter Laodiceus standing to l.; in extended right hand, eagle; in left hand, hasta; all between the two bonnets of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. ΠΥΘΗΣ ΠΥΘΟΥ ΤΟ ΔΕΥΤΕΡ[ΟΝ] ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Same types, but in field to l. the bonnets of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ΖΕΥΞΙΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Jupiter Laodiceus to l.; in field to l., mon. 55.

*Caius Cæsar.*

Æ	3		ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Caius Cæsar to r. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Small eagle, <i>adv.</i> , looking up, between mon. 56 (ΠΟΛέμων) and mon. 57 (ΑΠΟ . . . . .).
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*Claudius.*

Æ	4-		ΚΛΑΥ[ΔΙΟΣ] ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Claudius to r. R. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝΟΣ ΥΙΟΥ ΖΗΝΩΝΟΣ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Jupiter Laodiceus, as before; in field to r., mon. 58.
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*Note.*—Zeno of Laodiceia was a celebrated rhetorician in the time of the Triumviri. His son Polemo was the same person whom M. Antonius made king of Cilicia, and afterwards of Pontus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		<i>Nero.</i> ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΣΤΟΜΟΥ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , B in a garland.
Æ	7	168.5	<i>Hadrianus.</i> HADRIANVS A[VGVS]T[VS] P. P. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. COS . . . . . Same type.
Æ	8-		<i>Julia Domna.</i> ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, an emperor's head, with C. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Female with modius on head, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, Jupiter Laodiceus; at her feet, to <i>l.</i> , wolf; to <i>r.</i> , boar. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —A personification of Laodiceia between the rivers Lycus and Caprus.
Æ	8+		<i>Caracalla.</i> ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ[ΩΝΕΙΝΟC]. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ. Two hands joined.
Æ	7-		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Radiate bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΤΠΗ (year 388?). Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5+		<i>Otacilia Severa.</i> ΩΤΑ. CΕΥΗΡΑ CΕ. Bust of Otacilia Severa to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. Winged female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, scales; in left hand, bow (?); at her feet, quadruped.
Æ	6		ΩΤΑ. CΕΥΗΡΑ CΕ. Same type. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ. Bearded half-draped figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; right hand on the head of a stag, which looks up to him; on left arm, a child.
<b>LAODICEIA Syria, sive ad Mare.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Laodiceia of Syria still retains the name which it received from Seleucus I. in honour of his mother, and some share at least of its ancient importance. It was distinguished by the epithet <i>πρὸς Θαλάσσην</i> from another Syrian Laodiceia <i>πρὸς Λιβάνη</i> or <i>ἐν τῇ Λιβάνη</i> , of which none but imperial coins are extant, nor any prior to Antoninus Pius. Julius Cæsar, when in Syria in the year after the battle of Pharsalia, conferred favours upon Laodiceia, which induced the people to style themselves <i>Ἰουλιεῖς</i> , and to institute an æra which commenced in the autumn of the Pharsalian year (48 B.C.). Eusebius informs us that the second year of the emperor Probus was the 324th year of Laodiceia.			
Æ	3½		<i>Antiochus IV.</i> ΒΑ. Diademate head of Antiochus IV. to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ [ΠΡ]ΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣ[ΣΗ]. Half-draped figure (Neptune?) standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; in left hand, ?
Æ	4+		<i>Alexander Balas.</i> Diademate head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, a star. R. [Λ]ΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ [ΠΡΟ]Σ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΗ. Neptune seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, dolphin; in left hand, hasta; in field, ΙΣ.
Æ	5		<i>Antiochus VI.</i> Radiate head of Antiochus VI. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ, and a Phœnician legend. Neptune standing, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΑ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΦΘ in mon.
<i>Note.</i> —From this coin we may infer that before the Macedonian conquest Laodiceia was one of the Phœnician cities.			
Æ	5-		<i>Antiochus VIII.</i> Radiate beardless head of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Diana standing, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, ?; in exergue, ΚΑ or ΚΔ (year 21 or 24?).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-		<i>Autonomous.</i> Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. . . ΔΙΕΩ . ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩ . Tripod; in field, ΚΠ?; in exergue, ΔΜ[Σ] (year 241 or 244).
Æ	5½		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥΔΙΕΩ . ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩ . Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field, . Ο.; in exergue, ΖΜΣ (year 247, A.D. 199).
Æ	5		Same type. R. . ΟΥΔΙΕΩ . ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ . ΛΟΔΙΚΕ . . Fortune with her attributes standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field, ΓΟ.; in exergue, ΣΜϙ (year 246, or A.D. 198).
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕ . . ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΘΑΛΑΣΣ . Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in raised right hand, garland; in left hand, palm-branch.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	6½		ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΩ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΩ ΔΟΜΗΤΙΑΝΩ. Head of Domitian to <i>l.</i> R. ΙΟΥΔΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field, ΧΑΕ. and ΠΑ in monogram.
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*Trajanus.*

Æ	7		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. [ΝΕΡ. ΤΡ]ΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΓΕΡ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; no mon.
Æ	7		Another.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	7		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕ. ΕΥΒ. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΞΠΡ (year 187 of the Pharsalian æra, or second year of Antoninus); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΘΕ.
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Antoninus to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and similar type, but with a gate in front of the towers; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΘ; in field <i>r.</i> , ΞΠΡ (year 187).
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕ . . . . . Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΥΟΑ (year 471); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΓΡ.

*Note.*—This date is of the Seleucidæ, and corresponds to the twenty-first year of Antoninus.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΑΝΤ]ΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> ; before, ΙΟΥ. R. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΛΑ. Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i>
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LARISSA Æolidis.

*Note.*—On comparing Xenophon (Hellen. 3, 15. Cyrop. 7, 21) with Strabo, pp. 621, 622, it seems probable that this Larissa, surnamed Phriconis, occupied the harbour now called Fokiés or New Phocæa; but until some of the other more important places in this vicinity are determined, it is impossible to arrive at any certainty on this question. Larissa was the chief town of the Pelasgi, who aided Priam in the Trojan war. It was a ruin in the time of Strabo; none but autonomous coins, therefore, are to be expected of Larissa, and two varieties only are known in addition to the present specimen (Mionnet, iii. p. 21). The other two bear types of Diana and Apollo, with the legend ΛΑ or ΛΑΡΙΣΑΟΝ, and all of them having been procured at Smyrna, or in its vicinity, there can be little doubt that the attribution of them to this Larissa is correct.

Æ	4		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; above, monogram.
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LARISSA Syriae.

*Note.*—Larissa of Syria was so named by the Macedonians; it stood midway between two other Macedonian cities, Apameia and Epiphaneia. Its position at the modern Kalat Seidjar has been described by Burkhart (Travels in Syria, p. 144).

Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. Throne, under which a mon., and below it, M; in exergue, ΣΚ. (year between 220 and 230). <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1252).
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*Note.*—On a coin of this place with other types, described by Mionnet, is the date ΙΚΣ (year 227 of the Seleucidæ). The date of the present coin is between B.C. 92 and 82.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>LEBEDUS Ioniae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Lebedus, although already in the time of Horace "Gabiis desertior atque Fidenis vicus," still retains vestiges sufficient to identify it at Xingi, about midway between Teos and Colophon. See Admiralty Chart, No. 1893.			
AR	8	251	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ. Owl standing, <i>adv.</i> , on a club, between two cornucopiae; all in a wreath of olive. <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.</i>
AR	8	245	Same type. R. ΛΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ ΞΗΝΩΝ. Same types. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (909).</i>
Æ	3		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΕ . . . ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟ. Owl standing to <i>r.</i> and looking <i>adv.</i>
<b>LEUCAS Syriae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Pliny alone has made mention of the Leucadii of Syria, but too negligently to afford any certainty as to their position. There is good reason, however, for believing that this Leucas was the same place as the Abila which occupied a valley in the Antilibanus, on the road from Baalbek (Helipolis) to Damascus (Anton. It. pp. 198, 199). The present autonomous coin furnishes argument for this conclusion. 1. The river which flows through that valley descends to Damascus, and the name of Chrysorrhoeas occurs as that of a river on coins of Damascus, as well as on this of Leucas. 2. Abila was the chief town of the Abilene tetrarchy under Lysanias, who was put to death by M. Antonius, to gratify Cleopatra, in the year B.C. 36 (Dion 49, 32. Joseph. Ant. Jud. 15, 4), and one of his descendants held the same principality about fifty years afterwards (S. Luc. 3, 1). At his death the tetrarchy was given by the emperor Claudius to Herodes Agrippa II. to be a part of his kingdom. Joseph. <i>ibid.</i> 19, 5—20, 7. Hence the ΑΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΑΙΩΝ, which resembles the ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΙΟΥΔΑΙΩΝ of Laodiceia Syriae. Vide <i>supra</i> .			
Æ	3		ΑΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΑΛΥ[ΔΙΑΙΩΝ ΧΡΥΚΟΡΟ]ΑΚ. Head and upper part of the body of a river-god, with extended arms, <i>adv.</i> <i>Conf.</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 337. Mionnet, v. p. 308, No. 151.
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Gordianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ. Apollo in a quadriga, <i>adv.</i> , his arms extended; in right hand, ?; in left hand, globe, on which is a Victory crowning him?; in exergue, date defaced.
<b>LYCIA in genere.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Coins of the province of Lycia are extant of the emperors Augustus, Domitian, and Nerva, having on the obverse the letters ΛΥ, which, as well as the lyre, are common on coins of the Lycian cities. There can be no doubt, therefore, as to the attribution of the two following. They were struck probably at Patara, the ruins of which show that it flourished in that age. <i>Antiq. of Ionia</i> , iii. c. 3.			
It was about the time of Augustus that the Lycian language ceased to be employed in writing. Some monumental inscriptions of an earlier date being bilingual, tend to show that the language was already not generally spoken or understood. On the later coins of all the Lycian cities, the predominant type is the lyre, in honour of the Apollo of Patara, which city from the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus became the leading one in Lycia, though Xanthus was still the greatest in the time of Strabo (p. 666). In an earlier age, many of the cities of Lycia impressed their coins with local types and Lycian legends; and until, by the discovery of bilingual inscriptions, a further insight into the language is obtained, some of those coins will remain of uncertain attribution, the Lycian names differing sometimes considerably from the corresponding Greek. The most complete collection of this class of coins is in the Lycia of Sir Charles Fellows.			
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
AR	4	50	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Β. Two tetrachordal lyres made of a cranium; above, owl.
AR	4		Another similar, but lighter.

Metal Size Weight

## LYSIAS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Lysias continued to exist to a late time, and was one of the towns of Phrygia Salutaris under the lower empire. Strabo associates it with Pelte, Tabæ, and Eucarpia; and we learn from a coin of Apollonia Pisiðæ (Oloburlu) that it was in alliance with that city (Eckhel, ii. p. 578). Eucarpia having been about 30 M.P. to the N.N.E. of Eumeneia (Ishekli), we have thus an approximation to the site of Lysias.

*Gordianus Senior.*

Æ 5½ AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔ . . . . Head of Gordian to r. R. ΛΥΚΙΑΔΕΩΝ. Fortune standing to l.

## MÆONIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Mæonia preserves its ancient name at a distance of about fifteen miles to the north of Philadelphia (Alâh-shehër). Keppel, ii. p. 354. Hamilton, ii. p. 140.

Æ 7 ΖΕΥΣ ΟΔΥΜΠΙΟΣ. Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΕΠΙ ΑΙ. ΑΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Roma, seated on armour, to l.; in her right hand, is a Victory presenting to her a crown; her left holds the parazonium, and leans on the shield.

Æ 5½ Same type to l. Same legend. R. ΣΤ(πατηγούνητος) ΠΟΤΑΜΙΑΝΟΥ [ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ]. Cybele seated to l.; in right hand, patera; left resting on tympanum.

Æ 5 ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Bust of Pallas to r. R. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Ceres in long drapery standing to l.; in right hand, poppy; in left hand, hasta.

*Etruscilla.*

Æ 8 ΕΡΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΙΑΔΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Etruscilla to r. R. ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΑΡ. Α. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ. Jupiter standing to l.; in right hand, eagle; in left hand, hasta.

## MAGNESIA Ionizæ sive ad Mæandrum.

*Note.*—The reasons for placing Magnesia ad Mæandrum at Inekbazâr, are stated at length in my Asia Minor, p. 242. They were founded on the discovery by Mr. W. R. Hamilton of the ruins of the temple of Diana Leucophrys at the above-mentioned place, the situation of which is found to agree with the evidence of Strabo, who informs us (p. 647), that Magnesia stood on a branch of the Mæander named Lethæus, and intimates that it was not very near the Mæander. For the position of, and remains at, Inekbazâr, see A. M. p. 244.

Æ 8 Head of Diana to r.; behind her shoulder, bow and quiver. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ. Diademate naked figure of Apollo to l. standing on the symbol of the Mæander; in right hand, garland with knotted pendants; left elbow resting on tripod, upon which stands a cista. *Electrotype.*

Æ 9 254.1 Another similar, but the magistrate's name is ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

Æ 2- 25.8 Horseman to r. bearing a spear horizontally in his right hand. R. ΜΑΓΝ. [Α]ΠΟΛΛΟΑ . . . Gibbous bull, butting, to l.; behind, ear of corn.

*Note.*—The horseman is a type of Thessalia, from whence came the colonists of Magnesia.

Æ 1 10.5 Head of Pallas to r. R. ΜΑ. Trident; the whole in a circle formed of the symbol of the Mæander.

Æ 4 Horseman to r., bearing a spear as before. R. ΜΑΓΝ. ΚΥΔΡΟΚΛΗΣ. Gibbous bull, butting, to l., in a circle formed of the symbol of the Mæander.

*Note.*—The gibbous bull has here the same reference to a river as the ordinary bull on coins of Italy, Sicily, and other parts of Europe.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. ΜΑΓΝ. ΜΟΞΙΩΝ. Same types.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΜΑΓΝ. . . . . Gibbous bull to l.
Æ	2½		Same type to l. R. Same type to r.; above, ?; in exergue, . . . ΠΑ . . . .
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΜΑΓ. . . . . ΕΥΚΛΗ[Σ] ΚΡΑΤΙΝ[ΟΥ]. Helmeted horseman bearing spear, and galloping to r.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to r. R. ΜΑ. Stag standing to r.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	5		Head of Diana to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ [Μ]ΗΤΡΟΔΩΡ[ΟΥ]. Stag feeding to r., and standing on the symbol of the Mæander.
Æ	3		ΜΑΓΝΗ . . . Radiate head of Diana to r. R. ΕΥΚΛΗΣ [ΣΩ]ΦΡΟΝΟΣ. Statue of Diana Leucophryne, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Diana to l. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Neptune standing to l.; in right hand, dolphin; in left hand, trident.
Æ	4+		Male laureate head to l. R. ΜΑΓ. ΚΥΔΗ. Fore part of a bull, terminating behind in lines forming a labyrinth (the whole a symbol of the Mæander).
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3½		Head of Augustus to r., crowned by Victory to l. R. [Μ]ΑΓΝΗΤΩ[Ν] ΕΥΦΗΜΟΣ. Diana to r. in a short garment, from the lower part of which proceed serpents; her right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.
<i>Tiberius.</i>			
Æ	4		TΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Tiberius to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Victory standing on a globe to l.; in right hand, garland; in left hand, palm branch; in field, ΧΡ in mon.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; figure in long drapery, seated to r.; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, branch.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝ . . . . Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥC ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Diana Leucophryne standing <i>adv.</i> ; on either side of her head, a Victory crowning her; on either side of her feet, a bird.
<p><i>Note.</i>—This and a preceding coin prove that the original Diana Leucophrys resembled the Diana Ephesia, nor does either of them differ much from the Samian Juno. The same general resemblance is observable in a statue at Mallus, represented on a coin of Demetrius II. of Syria (<i>vide</i> Kings, p. 30). The probability is, that they were all originally figures of the Syrian goddess, whose worship was introduced into Samus and Ephesus by the Phœnicians. The identity of Juno and Diana is proved by that of their names in the Latin and in the Æolic Greek of Dodona, where the Ionic or Hellenic ΗΡΗ was called ΔΙΩΝΗ (Strabo, p. 329).</p>			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Same types.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend, with stars between the letters, in a circle round a crescent, inclosing a star.
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to r. R. ΕΠΙ ΓΡ(αμματέως) ΑΥΡ. ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥC Β. ΜΑΓΝΙΤΩΝ. Diana Leucophrys, <i>adv.</i> ; Fortune standing to l., towards the statue.
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. [ΕΠΙ ΓΡ.] ΗΑΜΜΕΝΟΥC ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Female standing to l.; her right hand pendent over the head of a lion, to l.; her left hand raised; a small female figure to r., holding up a crown.

Metal Size Weight

*Otacilia Severa.*

Æ 7½ M. ΩΤΑΚΙ. ΓΕΥΗΡΑ. ΓΕ. Bust of Otacilia to r. R. ΕΠΙ. ΓΡ. ΠΕΡΙΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Man, in short tunic, stepping to l., and bearing a tree on his shoulder.

MAGNESIA *Lydiæ sive ad Sipylum.*

*Note.*—The Lydian Magnesia is situated at the northern foot of Mount Sipylus, at the distance of a few miles from the left bank of the Hermus, and preserves its ancient name.

Æ 4+ ΣΗΨΥΛΟΟ. Bearded head to r. (Sipylus). R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤ[ΩΝ]. Fortune standing to l.; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

*Note.*—The legend, the flowing hair, and the large lock in front of this obverse, such as is commonly observable on heads of Neptune, favour the opinion, when connected with one of the following reverses, which represents a river-god, with the legend ΣΗΨΥΛΟΥ, that the small tributary of the Mæander which flows by Magnesia, bore the same name as the mountain, and that the river, rather than the mountain, is alluded to on these coins.

Æ 4 Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Asclepius, *adv.*, looking to l.

Æ 2½ Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Tripod.

Æ 3 ΜΑΓΝΗΚΙΑ. Turreted female bust to r. (Magnesia.) R. ΣΗΨΥΛΟΥ. River-god recumbent to l.

Æ 5½ ΓΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΟ. Youthful male bust to r. R. ΕΠ. ΚΤ. ΑΥ. ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΣΗΨΥ. Fortune to l. in a tetrastyle temple.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

Æ 3 ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΟ ΚΑΙ[ΚΑΡ]. Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΣΗΨΥΛΟΥ. Hercules? standing to l.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 4½ . . . ΣΕ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΟ Π. Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Naked youthful figure to l.; in right hand, ?; left arm leaning on a column.

*Julia Mamæa.*

Æ 8 ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Julia Mamæa to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΤ(παρηγοῦ) ΑΝΑΞΑΓΟΡΑ. Jupiter Sarapis seated to l., holding his right hand over an animal at his feet; in left hand, hasta.

*Philippus Senior.*

Æ 10 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΑ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΟ. Bust of Philip senior to r. R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΚΟΛΠΟΙ. Four nymphs, representing four valleys of Sipylus; two of them have urns, from which water flows.

*Otacilia Severa.*

Æ 6 Μ. ΩΤΑ. ΣΕΥΗΡΑ Σ. Bust of Otacilia Severa to r. R. ΕΠΙ. ΑΙΝΙΟΥ ΜΑΓΝ. ΣΗΨΥΛΟ. Cybele seated to l.; in right hand, patera; at her feet, lion to l.; below left arm, tympanum; in field to r., ?.

MAGYDUS *Pamphylia.*

*Note.*—Magydus was a maritime city of Pamphylia, situated a few miles to the eastward of Attaleia (*vide* my Asia Minor, p. 193, and the accompanying Map). Sir F. Beaufort, in the course of

Metal	Size	Weight
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his survey of the southern coast of Asia Minor, observed here the remains of an artificial port, and of some aqueducts. The latter, being works of Roman times, accord with the coins of Magydus, which are chiefly imperial, and range from Augustus to Commodus.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	7	
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ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ Α. ΓΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. ΜΑΓΥΔΕΩΝ. River-god recumbent to *l.*

*Note.*—This river can be no other than the Catarrhactes, so called because its discharge into the sea is by falling over the cliffs in numerous places between the site of Magydus (now Laara) and Attaleia.

MALLUS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—The exact position of Mallus has not been ascertained by any remains of antiquity; but I have shown in my Asia Minor, p. 216, that it stood on a height on the eastern or left bank of the Pyramus. In ascending that river no such height occurs (as appears from Plate 1 of Colonel Chesney's Maps) until we arrive at Jeb-Mensís, which hill is eighteen geographical miles from the site of Megarsus at Karadash, twelve geographical miles westward of Ægæ at Ayás, and ten geographical miles south-westward of Mopsuestia at Mensís. Probably this is the position of Mallus.

Æ	5½	160·3
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Bearded Persian, with a crown on his head, striding to *r.*; in right hand spear with a knob at the upper end, as on the Darics; in left hand, bow; behind, grain of barley; in field, on either side, countermarks; to *l.*, eagle and trident; to *r.*, ox. R. ΜΑΑ. Hercules naked, *adv.*, turning to *r.* and strangling a lion; in field to *l.* club. *From the Pembroke Collection (1015), cited by Eckhel, iii. p. 59, and Mionnet, iii. p. 591.*

Æ	5½	161
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Same Persian type as before, countermarked below with an ox. R. Persian figure, as on obverse, but instead of spear, his right hand to quiver; countermarked below with a quadruped. *From the Pembroke Collection (1016).*

Æ	5-4½	153·1
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ΜΑΑΑ. Male head to *r.* covered with a cap embracing the chin, covering the neck, and bound with a narrow diadem. R. Female head to *r.*, with ear-rings and necklace; the hair bound with a sphenode in front, and a broader receptacle behind.

*Note.*—These coins of Mallus are strong indications that it was the principal sea-port of the Persian government in Cilicia prior to the time of Alexander. The male head covered with a Persian or Phrygian bonnet (for they seem to have been nearly the same) represents probably the Persian prince who governed Cilicia at that time, one of the numerous brothers or sons perhaps of the reigning sovereign.

MARATHUS Phœniciaæ.

*Note.*—Strabo (p. 753) describes Marathus as an ancient city of the Phœnicians, which agrees with the legends of its coins; and as he adds that it was ruined in his time, and its territory occupied by the Aradii, the coins with Phœnician legends must be of earlier date. The coast of Syria not having been surveyed by the British Admiralty, the exact situation of the places between Seleuceia and Laodiceia, and between Laodiceia and Tripolis, cannot yet be determined, with the exception of Tortús, which answers sufficiently to the Antaradus of Strabo. Orthosia, according to his data, must be sought for on the banks of the Eleutherus, now the Nahr-el-Berd, and Marathus was probably near the Nahr-el-Kebír, which flows about midway between the Berd and Tortús. Its name Strabo has not given. *Vide* Burekhardt's Syria, p. 161.

Æ	5	
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Veiled female head to *r.* in dotted circle. R. A name in Phœnician characters

Metal	Size	Weight	
			(Mara). Togated figure, with right shoulder bare, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium; left elbow on column; in field to <i>l.</i> , a Phœnician legend; all in dotted circle.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Mara in Phœnician characters. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Phœnician legend.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		MA. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. Phœnician legend in four lines. Rudder.
Æ	3		Same type; behind it, palm-branch. R. Mara in Phœnician characters. Togated figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium; left arm leaning on column; in field to <i>l.</i> , a Phœnician legend.

MASSICYTUS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—Massicytus, like Cragus, is better known as a mountain than as a city, but the coins show that there were cities as well as mountains of those names. There can be no doubt that Mount Massicytus was some part of that great mass of summits which rises from the valley of the Xanthus, on the eastern side, and occupies all the centre of Lycia; but in what part of these heights the city stood, can only be ascertained by that best evidence which has determined the sites of so many towns in this and the adjoining provinces of Asia Minor, the discovery of inscriptions or coins.

Æ	3-	28	Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , hair hanging in formal ringlets. R. . . . MA. Lyre of four strings; in field to <i>r.</i> , branch; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	26.3	ΔΥ. Same type. R. MA. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	30.3	ΔΥ. Same type, but with hair not in ringlets. R. MA. Same type; above it, star; in quad. incus.
Æ	2+	28	[Δ]Υ. Same type. R. MA. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , owl; in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	26.2	Similar head to <i>r.</i> , but with cord-like fillet in place of bay-wreath; behind the neck, bow or quiver? (Diana?)

*Augustus.*

Æ	4½		ΔΥ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. MA. Two lyres of three strings; in field to <i>l.</i> , acrostolium.
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MASTAURA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Mastaura still preserves its name, and some ruins a few miles to the northward of Nasli, in a valley of Mount Messogis, which is watered by a small tributary of the Mæander, anciently called Chrysorrhœas (Stephan. in *Mάστραυρα*). The ruins are described as of Roman times, which accords with the coins of Mastaura, extending from the reign of Tiberius to that of Valerian. Mastaura derived its name from Ma, the same goddess called Rhea, or Cybele, by the Greeks.

Æ	4		ΜΑΤΑΥΡΑ. Female bust (Mastaura) to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Cypress-tree. Altar with fire. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1123), cited by Eckhel, iii. p. 108, and Mionnet, iv. p. 83.
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*Gordianus.*

Æ	8½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΚΑ . . . . . ΙΑΝΟΥ [ΜΑ]ΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta; behind her shoulders, bow.
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METROPOLIS Ioniæ.

*Note.*—Metropolis, according to Strabo, stood on the road from Ephesus to Smyrna, at two-fifths of the distance from the former, which answers nearly to the position of some Hellenic remains on a height in the plain of Turbalı, that name, moreover, being a Turkish corruption of Μητρόπολις.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	10½	
Æ	10	
Æ	8½	
Æ	7	
Æ	4	
Æ	6	
Æ	7	

*Septimius Severus.*

AY. K. A. CΘΠ. CCOY . . . . . Head of Septimius Severus to *r.* R. ΜΗΤΡΟ-ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΙΩΝΙΑ. Three military figures, each with a hasta.

AY. K. A. CΘ. CCOYHPOC II. Same type. R. Same legend. Mars, *adv.*, looking to *r.*, in a tetrastyle temple; in right hand, spear; left hand on shield, which rests on the ground.

## METROPOLIS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—A good approximation to the position of Metropolis of Phrygia has been given by Strabo (p. 663), from whom it appears to have stood on the great road from Ephesus to Mazaca, between Apameia (Dinaire) and Philomelium (Ak-shehér). As this road did not pass through Apollonia (Oloburlu) and Antiocheia of Pisidia (Yalobatch), which is the more direct line, it seems evidently to have diverged from that line to the north, for the sake of turning the northern end of the great ridge of Phrygia Paroreius (Sultan-dagh), where stood Holmi. The Metropolitanus campus, therefore, which Manlius crossed in his way from the fountains of the Obrimas, eastward of Apameia, to Synnada (*vide* my Asia Minor, p. 152), appears to have been somewhere between Sandukli and Yalobatch, where in Mr. Hamilton's Map occurs a blank space still greatly in want of exploration.

*Gordianus Junior.*

AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥC ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Cybele seated to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left arm on tympanum; at her feet, lion.

*Otacilia Severa.*

. . . . . CΕΥΗΡΑ. Head of Otacilia Severa to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. Α . . . . . (ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ)ΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Similar type.

## MIDAEIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Midaïum (Μιδάειον) derived its name from one of the ancient kings of the Gordian dynasty, and, as appears from its coins (Mionnet, iv. p. 342; Sup. vii. p. 600), honoured him as its *κτίστης*. It stood on the road from Dorylaeum to Pessinus, at about a third of the distance from the former, and near the junction of the Thymbres and Sangarius, as two of the following coins prove.

*Augustus.*

Æ 4 ΤΕΒΑΙΤΟC. Head of Augustus to *r.* R. ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ. Youthful head to *r.*

*Trajanus.*

Æ 6 ΔΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ. CΘ. ΓΕ. ΔΑ. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ ΤΕ. ΒΡΠΙC. River-god recumbent to *l.*; in right hand, reed. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—The lower parts of the letters alone are seen on this specimen; but Mr. W. H. Waddington possesses a coin of Midaïum on which ΤΕΜΒΡΠΙC is perfectly legible. It is the local form of Thymbres, or Thymbrius, or Tiberis, a Pelagic word, which migrated into Italy.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 7 Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΓΕΥ. ΑΔΕΥΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΑΥ. Bust of Severus Alexander to *r.* R. ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ ΓΑΓΑΡΙC. River-god to *l.*, with a shrub in his right hand, sitting more upright than usual, and looking to *r.*

*Note.*—Hence we perceive that the local form of Sangarius was Sagaris. The reverted head alludes probably to the windings of the Sangarius, which are remarkable; it resembles a similar action in the bulls, which are symbols of rivers on many of the coins of Magna Græcia.

Metal Size Weight

MILETOPOLIS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—The exact situation of Miletopolis has not been ascertained, but it stood, undoubtedly, not far from the lake of Maniyas; for this is evidently the *Μιλητοπολιτικὴ λίμνη* mentioned by Strabo, p. 575, and which is situated at about the distance (20 m.p.) from Apollonia ad Rhyndacum, at which the Tabular Itinerary places Miletopolis from that city. *Vide supra*, in Apollonia.

Æ 4 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΜΙΑΗΤΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Two owls opposed.

*Note.*—These Athenian types may be accounted for by Miletopolis having been a colony of Cyzicus, which was a colony of Athens. The Miletopolitæ may have only been the more inclined to assume these types of their ultimate origin from the absence of them on the coins both of Cyzicus and Miletus.

*Gordianus Junior.*

Æ 8 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Gordian to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΡΜΟΥ ΜΕΛΙΑΗΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Diana Venatrix, habited as usual, stepping to *r.*; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog starting forward to *r.*

MILETUS Ioniæ.

*Note.*—The types and symbols of Apollo on the coins of Miletus are accounted for by the celebrity of the temple of Apollo Didymeus at Didyma or Branchidæ in its territory, and which almost rivalled that of Diana at Ephesus. Didyma was said to have derived its name from the temple having been sacred to Jupiter as well as to Apollo (Callim. Fragm. 36. Stephan. in *Δίδυμα*), but may also have had an allusion to the twins Apollo and Diana. The ruins of Didyma have been described in the *Ionian Antiquities of the Society of Dilettanti.*

El. 2-1½ 72·8 Head of a lion with open mouth to *r.*; above a star. R. Oblong shapeless quad. incus.

AR 5½ 163·5 Laureate head of Apollo to *l.* R. Lion standing to *l.*, and looking to *r.* at star; in exergue, ΣΑΜΙΟΣ.

AR 5 96·9 Same type. R. ΜΙ. in mon (*Μίλητος*); in exergue, ΕΡΓΙΝΟΣ. Same type.

AR 4 79·3 Same type. R. ΜΙ. in mon. ΚΤΗΣΙΑΣ. Same type.

AR 3 54·4 Same type. R. ΜΙ. in mon. ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ. Same type.

AR 2 23·5 Same type. R. ΜΙ. in mon. ΝΓΙΑΝΑ. Same type.

Æ 4 Apollo, naked, standing to *r.*; in right hand, bow; in left hand, small stag. R. ΜΙ-ΛΗΤΙΩΝ. Lion couchant to *r.*, looking to *l.* at star.

Æ 3½ Another similar.

Æ 2½ Lion stepping to *l.* and looking back at star. R. ΜΕΛΩΝ, the letters between the rays of a star of eight points.

Æ 1½ Laureate head of Apollo to *r.* R. Lion stepping to *r.* and looking to *l.* at star.

Æ 1½ Another; below the lion, ΕΗΙΜ . . .

*Nero.*

Æ 5 ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΣ. Head of Nero to *r.* R. ΜΙΛΗΤΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΔΑΜΑ. Apollo in female attire (*Musagetes*) to *r.*; in right hand, patera; in left hand, bow; at his feet, stag to *r.*, looking up.

*Septimius Severus and Caracalla.*

Æ 9 ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ. ΑΥ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Heads of Severus and Caracalla opposed. R. . . . . ΜΙΛΗΤΙΩΝ. Apollo naked, and Diana in a long garment and Phrygian bonnet; both *adv.*

*Note.*—According to Clemens of Alexandria, the Milesii on some sacred occasions sang as follows, *Μέλπετε ὡ παῖδες Ἐκάεργον καὶ Ἐκάεργαν*, which agrees with the union of the two deities on this coin.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>MINOA (urbs ignota).</b>
			<i>Julia Mæsa.</i>
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΪΚΑ ΚΕ ΒΑ. Head of Julia Mæsa to r. R. ΕΠΙ. ΑΡΧ. Τ. ΦΛ. ΕΡΓΙΝΟΥ ΜΙΝΟΗΤΩΝ. Draped male figure standing to r.; in right hand, ? in left hand, lyre. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The fabric, style, and legends of this coin leave no doubt of its being Asiatic, though no mention of the name occurs in ancient history.
			<b>MOPSIUM sive MOPSUESTIA Ciliciæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —The name Mopsuestia was corrupted into Mampsista or Mansista, at an early time of the Byzantine empire, as appears from the Jerusalem Itinerary, which places Mansista at 18 m.p. to the eastward of Adana. By the Turks it has been further changed to Mensis, which is nearly at that distance from the modern Adana, and on the Pyramus, as Mopsium is described to have been.
Æ	5		Veiled and turreted female head to r. R. ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ [Κ]ΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝ[ΟΜΟΥ]. Half draped figure of Apollo standing to l.; in right hand, branch; left arm resting on a tripod.
Æ	6-5		Head of Jupiter to r. R. Same legend. Altar, with fire; below, two monograms.
			<i>Note.</i> —This altar is probably the <i>Μόψου ἱερία</i> , or altar of Mopsus, son of Teiresias, whose principal oracle, however, in the time of Strabo, was at Mallus, of which city he was the reputed founder, in conjunction with Amphilocheus.
			<b>MOSTENE Lydiæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —The situation of Mostene, though not its exact site, is known from its having been in the district called Hyrcania. Like the city of that name, it had received a colony of Macedonians (Tacit. Annal. 2, 47; Plin. H. N. 5, 29).
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to r.; countermarked with a head to r. R. ΜΟΧΘΗΝΩΝ ΑΥΔΩΝ. Amazon on horseback, to r.; on left shoulder, bipennis; before the horse, a cypress-tree.
			<b>MYLASA Caria.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Mylasa, which preserves its ancient name, has been described by Pococke and Chandler. It was the chief city of Caria, and the residence of its dynasts until they acquired the Doric Halicarnassus, a much more advantageous situation. Near Mylasa was the hieron of the Carian Jupiter, surnamed Labrandeus (Λάβρανδος on a marble found near Mylasa), from λάβρυς, a double-headed axe, in the Carian language. This bipennis, according to Plutarch, had belonged to the Amazon Hippolyta, was presented by Hercules to Omphale, queen of Lydia, and taken from the Lydians by the Carians, who presented it to their Jupiter, and placed it in his hand (Quæst. Græc. 45).
Æ	3½		Horse trotting to r. R. Bipennis ending in trident; in field, four dolphins.
Æ	2+		Eagle, with expanded wings, standing to r. R. ΜΥΛΑΣΕΩΝ. Crab, from which rises a trident.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	7½	166.7	..... AVGVSTVS P. P. Head of Hadrian to r. R. COS. III. Statue of Jupiter Labrandeus, <i>adv.</i> , with supports, and holding in right hand the bipennis; in left hand, spear. (Struck upon a former coin, of which portions on both sides are visible.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑ[ΣΕΩΝ]. Bust of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. Σ. ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΥ. Bust of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑΣΕΩΝ in three lines. Bipennis rising from a crab; all within a wreath.
Æ	4		Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑΣ[ΕΩΝ]. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; beard in ringlets; thyrsus behind the neck. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1133), cited, but very imperfectly described, by Mionnet, Sup. vi. p. 509.</i>
<b>MYNDUS Cariaë.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The walls, theatre, and other remains of Myndus, are found at a harbour on the western coast of Caria, between the gulfs of Cos and Iasus, ten geographical miles north-westward of Halicarnassus. By the Turks the harbour is called Gumishli.			
Æ	3	51.1	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ. Globe between horns, surmounted by two feathers; below, two ears of corn; still lower, to <i>l.</i> , helmet? <i>Note.</i> —The principal type is Egyptian, and is found, together with the head of Isis, on coins of the neighbouring Iasus.
Æ	3		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ. Winged fulmen.
<b>MYRA Lyciaë.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Myra, which retains its ancient name, was one of the six chief towns of Lycia, as enumerated by Artemidorus (ap. Strabon. p. 665); under the Byzantine empire it became the metropolis of that province. On its situation, and the great remains of antiquity still extant at Myra, <i>vide my Asia Minor</i> , p. 183.			
<i>Gordianus.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΕΩΝ. Two men armed with bipennes, on either side of a tree, appear prepared to cut it down, when each of them is opposed by a serpent; in the middle of the tree stands a figure of Juno Pronuba. <i>Note.</i> —Juno Pronuba, as represented on coins of Samus, Apameia, Hypæra, Mæonia, is a common type also on the coins of Myra.
<b>MYRHINA Æolidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Myrhina, according to Strabo, was one of the cities of this coast named from the Amazones; the others were Cyme, Smyrna, and Ephesus. The position of Myrhina has not been exactly ascertained, though it has been clearly described by Strabo.			
Æ	9	251.7	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo, half-draped, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, branch, with pendent vittæ; below, diota and cortina; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 59; all within a wreath of bay. <i>From the Collection of the Duke of Devonshire.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The types of this coin relate undoubtedly to the Apollo of Gryniun, which was a hierum and small town in the territory of Myrhina, forty stades distant from it (Strabo, p. 622).
Æ	10.9	236.3	Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols; but in field to <i>l.</i> , mons. 60, 61, 62; all within a wreath as before.
Æ	2½	29	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥ. Female head with necklace (Myrhina?), <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , spear-head; to <i>l.</i> , quiver.
Æ	1½	14.1	Same type. R. Head of Apollo? <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΜΥΠΙ. Diota.
Æ	1+		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΥ. Diota.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΠΙ. Diota, lyre.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	4		ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑ. Turreted female bust (Myrhina) to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>

## MYRLEIA Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—Myrleia was said to have been a colony of Colophon, named from its leader Myrllus. Having been taken by Philip, son of Demetrius, of Macedonia, it was given by him to Prusias, King of Bithynia, who changed the name to Apameia, in honour of his wife, who was nearly related to Philip (Strabo, p. 563; Stephan. in v.). Eckhel describes coins of this town with the head of Apollo on the obverse; reverse, lyre, with the legend ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΜΥΡΑΕΑΝΩΝ, and the dates 235, 237 of the Pontic æra. The coin with the former date has ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΟΥΙΒΙΟΥ ΠΑΝΣΑ. This is twenty-three years later than the latest date on the coins of Nicomedes III.

Æ	2		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΑΕΑ. Tetrachord lyre; below, a monogram. <i>Note.</i> —The lyre is the commonest type also on coins of Colophon.
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## NACOLEIA Phrygiæ.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕ. ΓΕΡ. ΔΑΚΙ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΚΥΛΛΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ. Female figure, representing the city? seated to <i>l.</i> ; on head, modius or tutulus; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ. The emperor on a horse, without movement, to <i>l.</i> ; his right hand extended (as pacificator).
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*Note.*—At Seid-el-Ghazi, the late Mr. J. R. Stuart saw more than one ancient marble inscribed with the name of the people of Nacoleia, as he informed me at Naples, and has confirmed in his "Ancient Monuments of Lydia and Phrygia," page 14, though the inscriptions have never been published. This position of Nacoleia is important, as it verifies that of Eski-Shehër as Dorylæum, while it corrects the line from Dorylæum to Apameia, and the direction of the line from Nacoleia to Eumeneia (Ishekli). At about twelve miles, therefore, to the south-south-west of Nacoleia, and twenty-five to the south-east of Cotyæum, was situated that remarkable valley concealed in the midst of a forest of pines, and rugged with high protruding rocks, which one or more of the Phrygian kings chose for their place of sepulture, as we learn from inscriptions on a perpendicular escarpment of one of the rocks, which I there copied and afterwards published (*vide* Asia Minor, plate facing p. 21). The valley of Doganlú, as it is now called, is not more remarkable for its natural peculiarities and its ancient monuments, than for its position very nearly in the centre of the Gordian kingdom, about midway between the northern capital Gordium and the southern Celæna, as well as between the eastern and western limits of Phrygia. To the Phrygian epigraphs which I copied, Mr. Stuart added those on another monumental rock, apparently royal, and observed some other monuments of minor note, one of which was purely Greek. Although the Phrygian inscriptions of Doganlú are the only known documents in that language, they are sufficient to show that, about the eighth century *b.c.*, it had some Greek forms and even words, and that it was written in characters borrowed from the Greeks of the western coast, where those letters had been introduced long before by the Phœnicians. The forms of the Phrygian letters not only prove this historical fact, but, compared with the Lycian, they show that the Greek alphabet was applied to the Lycian at a much later time. Mr. Mure, in adverting to these Phrygian inscriptions in his work on "the Language and Literature of Greece" (p. 63), speaks of them as "first observed by Leake, and recently transcribed and published by Stuart," as if Stuart alone had copied any of them—an unfair representation of the fact, but which would not have been worth noticing, had it not appeared in a work which is secure of a lasting reputation, and which opportunely overthrows one of the most offensive of those German theories which, however armed with erudition, tend to obstruct the course of historical truth and rational inquiry.

Metal Size Weight

## NACRASA Lydiae.

*Note.*—The position of Nacrasa, at Bakır, at about one-fourth of the distance between Thyateira and Pergamum, was determined by Chishull (*Antiq. Asiat.* p. 146), who there found an inscription beginning Η ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΑΚΡΑΣΕΙΤΩΝ ΒΟΥΛΗ. Hence it appears also that Nacrasa was one of the Macedonian colonies, like Blaundus, Docimium, Hyrcania, Mostene, and Peltæ.

Æ	3	ΕΠΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΜΑΡ. ΙΟΥΝΙΑΝΟΥ. Bearded head of Hercules to r. R. ΝΑΚΡΑ- ΓΕΙΤΩΝ. Serpent coiled round cortina, with head erect.
Æ	3	ΕΠΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟΥ. Same type. R. ΝΑΚΡ[ΑΓΓ]ΙΤΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	5	ΘΕΟΝ ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΩΝ. Beardless male head to r. (Senate of Rome). R. ΝΑΚΡΑ- CΙΤΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> ; at her feet, on each side, a stag.
Æ	5+	Another similar.
Æ	3	Same legend and similar type. R. ΝΑΚΡΑ . . . . . Turreted female head to r.; in field, a mon.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	6	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΝΑΚΡΑCΙΤΩΝ. Diana Venatrix, with dog, to r.
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## NEANDRIA Troadis.

*Note.*—In Asia Minor, p. 274, I have given reasons for believing that Neandria stood at or near the modern Ene or Ene-de, on the upper Menderes, the ancient Simoeis.

Æ	4½	Head of Apollo to r. R. ΝΕΑΝ. Horse feeding to r.; in exergue, grain of barley. <i>Note.</i> —The feeding horse is a common type on the coins of the neighbouring Alexandria; it was a symbol of Apollo.
Æ	2-	Same type. R. ΝΕΑΝ. in two lines; between which, a grain of barley.

## NEAPOLIS Palestinæ sive Samariæ.

*Note.*—Sichem at Mount Garizim, the chief town of Samaria, was restored by the favour of Titus after the fall of Jerusalem, and assumed the Greek name Neapolis, which it still retains.

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	8-7	ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒ. ΕΥCΕ. CΕΒΑ. Θ( <i>υγάτηρ</i> ). Head of Faustina to r. R. ΦΛ( <i>αοβίας</i> ) ΝΕΑCΠ[ΟΛΕΩC CΥ]ΡΙΑC ΠΑ[ΛΕCΤΙ.] ΕΤ. ΠΗ. (year 88). Astarte, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, ? <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, <i>Sup.</i> viii., p. 348, No. 66.
Æ	4+	ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑΝ CΕΒΑCΤΗΝ. Same type. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> ; at her feet, on each side, a stag. R. ΦΛ. ΝΕΑCΠΟΛΕ. CΥΡΙΑC ΠΑΛΕCΤΙ. ΕΤ. ΠΘ (year 89).

*Note.*—The æra of these coins commenced A.D. 72, the third year of Vespasian, and their dates correspond to A.D. 160, the last year of Antoninus Pius, and 161, the first year of M. Aurelius.

*Caracalla.*

Æ	5½	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ . . . . . Head of Caracalla to r. R. ΦΛ. ΝΕΑCΠ . . . CΥΡ. ΠΑΛ. Mount Garizim, on the summit of which is a temple; on its sides, woods; at its foot, a portico; a flight of steps up the mountain.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Volusianus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. Γ. ΟΥΙ. ΤΡΕΒ. ΟΥΟΑ . . . . . Head of Volusian to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΔ, ΝΕΑΠΙ . . . . . Mount Garizim, with temple and portico nearly as before; below, an eagle, <i>adv.</i> , with expanded wings.
			<b>NESIBI Mesopotamiæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —The north-western part of Mesopotamia received from its Greek conquerors the Macedonian name Mygdonia. Here, near the sources of one of the branches of the Khabûr, <i>Greece</i> Chaboras, stands Nesibi, about fifty geographical miles to the n.w. of Mosul, on the road from thence to Mardin and Diarbêkr. Nesibi was colonized by one of the Seleucidæ, who gave it the name of Antiocheia of Mygdonia. A coin of Seleucus IV. is extant, bearing on one side his portrait; on the other Victory, with the date 130, and the legend ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΙ(ΡΟΣ) ΜΥΓΔΟΝΙΑΙ. The ancient name Nesibi, however, was never obsolete, as we find no other on the coins of the colony established here by Septimius Severus. This colony seems from the legends of the coins to have been chiefly, if not entirely, Greek.
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	8-7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΑΡ. Α. ΣΕ. ΑΔΓΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Radiate head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΠ. ΚΟΑ. ΝΕΣΙΒΙ. ΜΗΤ. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ram running to <i>r.</i> ; before it, star.
Æ	7		Similar legend and similar type, but without rays. R. Same legend. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; above, ram running to <i>r.</i> and looking <i>l.</i> at star; before, another star and an ear of corn.
			<i>Gordianus, Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	9		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝ . . . Busts of Gordian and Tranquillina opposed. R. . . . ΚΟΑΟ. ΝΕΣΙΒΙ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. Veiled and turreted female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; on her head, ram running to <i>l.</i> ; at her feet, river-god (Mygdonius) swimming to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	7-		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Radiate bust of Philip Senior to <i>l.</i> ; the point of a spear appearing before the neck. R. ΙΟΥ. ΣΕΠ. ΚΟΑΩ. ΝΕΣΙΒΙ ΜΗΤ. Veiled female figure seated, <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple; on her head, ram running to <i>r.</i> and looking to <i>l.</i> ; at her feet, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7		Another similar.
			<i>Otacilia Severa.</i>
Æ	6		ΜΑΡ. ΩΤΑΚΙΑ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑΝ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Otacilia Severa to <i>r.</i> ; behind the shoulders, a crescent. R. Same legend and type as on the coins of Philip.
Æ	7-6		Another similar.
			<b>NICÆA Bithyniæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —According to Stephanus, Nicæa, before the Macedonian conquest, was called <i>Ἀγκύρα</i> , another form, perhaps, of Ancyra, which name, being found both in Phrygia and Galatia, is probably of indigenous, and not of Greek, origin.
			In the time of Antigonus, king of Asia, Nicæa received a colony from Bottiæis, and the name Antigoneia, which lasted, however, not longer than the Antigoneia of Troas, having been replaced by that of Nicæa, who was daughter of Antipatrus and wife of Lysimachus. Strabo, p. 565.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚ . . . . . Hygieia feeding serpent to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , III.
Æ	5½		ΝΙΚΑΙ[ΕΩΝ]. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; before, ΠΑ in mon. R. ΕΠΙ ΓΑΙΟΥ

Metal	Size	Weight	
			ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΡΒΩΝΟΣ. Roma Nicephorus seated on armour to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΡΩΜΗ.
Æ	5		Another similar.
			<i>Germanicus.</i>
Æ	7		[ΓΕΡΜΑ]ΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ]. Head of Germanicus to <i>l.</i> R. Γ. ΚΑΔΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ ΑΝΘ . . . . . Building of two stories, each of six columns, and standing upon a basis, in which is an arched entrance; in exergue, N . . . . .
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕ. ΓΕ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΣ. Altar of Jupiter. <i>Conf.</i> Eckhel, ii. p. 424.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	4		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙΕ ΤΟΝ ΩΤΙΡΑ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Λ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑ. Bust of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΑ ΔΗΜΗΤΗΡ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Ceres holding a torch with both hands, and standing in a chariot to <i>r.</i> drawn by two winged serpents.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Δ. ΣΕΠΤ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ Π. . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Hexastyle temple.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	3		Π. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑΣ ΚΑΙ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Serpent rising from a cista open to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Macrinus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΟΠΕΛ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Half-draped Bacchus, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; in left hand, thyrsus; at his feet, panther.
			<i>Note.</i> —The cup, as usual in figures of Bacchus, is held horizontally, or rather turned downwards, as if to express emptiness.
			<i>Severus Alexander.</i>
Æ	7		Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Female with modius, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	5-		Same legend. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, the letters separated by three military standards.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
			<i>Julia Mamaea.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Julia Mamaea to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Three military standards.
			<i>Etruscilla.</i>
Æ	3½		ΕΠΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥΚΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Etruscilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Bacchus, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; with attributes as before.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		..... ΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ ΛΕΒ. Busts of Valerianus and of Gallienus opposed. R. ΟΜΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Homer seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised.
			<i>Valerianus, Gallienus, and Valerianus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΟΥΑΛΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ. ΛΕΒΒ. Radiate heads of Valerianus and of Gallienus opposed; between them, head of Valerianus Junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΩΝ [ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ] ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Three prize-vases with two palm-branches in each.
Æ	6		Another similar.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	6½		ΠΟΥΒ. ΔΙΚ. ΕΓΝΑ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Fortune, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	6½		ΚΟΡΝ. ΣΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Two radiate military figures, each with a hasta in his left hand, joining their right hands; to the <i>r.</i> , a female figure extending her right hand and holding up her long drapery with the left.
			<i>Macrianus.</i>
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤ. ΦΟΥΛ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΚΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Radiate head of Macrianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕ[ΩΝ]. Walls of the city, showing two opposite gates and eight towers.
			<i>Quietus.</i>
Æ	6-5		ΤΙ. ΦΟΥΛΙ. ΚΥΗΤΟΣ ΛΕΒ. Radiate head of Quietus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			NICOMEDEIA Bithyniæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Astacus, at the head of the Astacene Gulf, received the name of Nicomedeia from Nicomedes I., and under that dynasty became one of the greatest cities of Asia Minor. Relatively it still enjoys the same distinction, but retains very few vestiges of ancient works.
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	7+		..... ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡ..... Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> R. .... ΟΝ ΠΟ. ΠΑΣΙΔΙΗΝΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ; below, mon. 63 (ΝΙΚΑΙΕ).
			<i>Antinous.</i>
Æ	5		Η[ΡΩC] ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΣ. Head of Antinous to <i>r.</i> R. [ΜΗΤΡΟ]ΠΟΛΙC ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΙΑ. Youthful naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised to the face; in left hand, chlamys.
			<i>Note.</i> —Antinous was a native of Bithynium, afterwards Claudiopolis, situated not far from Nicomedia, to the eastward.
			<i>M. Aurelius and L. Verus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ..... Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Λ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΜ. Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i>

Metal Size Weight

*Commodus.*

- Æ 9 AYT. K. M. AYP. KOMMOΔOC ANTΩNINOC. Bust of Commodus to *r.* R. NIKO-MH . . . . . Female, with modius on head, seated to *l.*, with an octastyle temple in each hand.
- Æ 5+ Δ. AYPHAIOC KOMOΔOC K. Bust of Commodus to *r.* R. . . . . NEΩKOP. NEIKOMH. Ceres standing to *r.* in a tetrastyle temple; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, ears of corn.

*Julia Domna.*

- Æ 6 IOYΔIA CEBACTH. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* R. NIKOMHΔEΩN ΔIC NEΩ-KOPΩN. Pallas, *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in left hand, spear and shield; in right hand, patera, over an altar with fire.

## NICOPOLIS Judææ sive Palæstinæ.

*Note.*—Emmaus, which was situated on the road from Yaffa to Jerusalem, at the ascent of the mountains, where some remains of antiquity are still to be seen, received the name of Nicopolis from Vespasian, after the capture of Jerusalem. It was not the same place as the Ammaus which, by the same emperor's command, was occupied by 800 Roman Emeriti. This place was no more than sixty stades from Jerusalem (Joseph. de B. Jud. 7, 27). Emmaus, or Nicopolis, was distant from thence, according to the Jerusalem Itinerary, twenty-two *m. p.* Eckhel, who supposed the two places to have been one and the same, is at a loss to account for the coins of Nicopolis having no appearance of being colonial. There is no reason to believe that Emmaus ever was a Roman colony.

*Trajanus.*

- Æ 5½ AYT. K. (NCP. TPA)IANOC CEB. ΓEPM. Δ(AK). Head of Trajan to *r.*; countermark, LXV. R. NEIKOΠOΛ(ΕΥC ΕΤO)ΥC MB (year 42). Victory stepping to *r.* with palm-branch and wreath. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1256), cited by Eckhel, iii. p. 474, and Mionnet, v. p. 550, No. 185, but who mistakes in describing it as of size 9.

*Note.*—The commencement of the æra of this Nicopolis being A.D. 71, this coin was struck in A.D. 113, the fifteenth year of Trajan.

## NICOPOLIS Seleucidis Syriae.

*Note.*—According to Stephanus and Eustathius (in Dionys. Perieg.), there was a Nicopolis on or near the site of Issus, and so named from the victory of Alexander over Darius. But Strabo distinguishes Nicopolis from Issus, though he names the former among the cities of the Issic Gulf (p. 676). There may be, perhaps, some textual fault, as the geographer seems to include among the same names that of Mopsuestia, which stood on the river Pyramus, fifteen or twenty miles from the shore of the Issic Gulf. There is little prospect, therefore, of determining the position of Nicopolis of Seleucis until it is known where its coins are generally found.

*Commodus.*

- Æ 7½ . . . MAP. AYPH. KOMOΔOC AN. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. CEΛEYKIDOC THC IEPA C surrounding a wreath, within which is NEIKOΠOΛAITΩN in four lines.

## NYSA Cariae.

*Note.*—The remains of Nysa, as they existed more than eighty years since, are described by Chandler (Asia Minor, c. 63).

*Augustus.*

- Æ 4+ Head of Augustus to *r.* R. NYΣAEΩN. Tripod, within a wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+		<i>Nero.</i> ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΥCΑCΩΝ. Bust of the god Lunus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8½		<i>Antoninus Pius.</i> ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΜΑΡΕΙΘΗC ΝΥCΑCΩΝ. The god Μήν, or Lunus, with Phrygian bonnet, crescent behind the shoulders, in full tunic, and with arms and legs draped, towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta. <i>Note.</i> —Καμαρτίρης is evidently derived from Kamár, 'moon,' in Phœnician, as well as in modern Arabic.
Æ	4		<i>Julia Domna.</i> ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑ CΕΒΑCΘΗ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΥCΑCΩΝ. Bacchus seated to <i>l.</i> on the top of a cornucopiæ, from which depend fruits; in his extended right hand, grapes.
OPHRYNIUM Troadis.			
<i>Note.</i> —Ophrynum stood on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, between Dardanus and Rhœteium,			
Æ	2		Helmeted bearded head, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i> , with the ears of an ox, and wings above them. R. ΟΦΡΥ. Naked figure kneeling to <i>r.</i> , and holding a bunch of grapes.
ORTHOSIA Cariaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —The situation of Orthosia is yet to be determined. In examining the question as to that of the neighbouring Alabanda (Asia Minor, p. 231), I suggested the probability that Orthosia was at the modern Karpusli.			
Æ	3½		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, bow and quiver. R. ΟΡΘΩCΙΕΩΝ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΙΔ and ?
Æ	2		Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, trophy. R. Decorated thyrsus; ΗΡ in mon.; all in wreath of ivy. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, iii. p. 373, Sup. vi. p. 529.
ORTHOSIA Phœniciaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —The situation of this Orthosia is known from Strabo, p. 753, to have been on or near the river Eleutherus, now the Nahr-el-Berd; but for its precise position, as well as for that of all the other places mentioned by the geographer between Seleuceia and Tripolis, with the exception of Laodiceia and Antaratadus, we must wait probably until our Admiralty Surveys are extended to the coast of Syria.			
Æ	5		<i>Caracalla.</i> .....ΑΝΤΩΝΙ. .... Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΡΘΩ ..... Astarte, <i>adv.</i> (crowned by Victory on a column), in a tetrastyle temple, with steps, an arch in the centre, and a pediment covering the whole.

Metal Size Weight

## PARIUM Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Parium, according to Pausanias (Bœot. 27), was a colony of Erythræ; according to Strabo (p. 487), a colony of Miletus and Parus, to which names, Eustathius (in Dionys. Pereg. v. 517) adds that of Thasus, which was itself a colony of Parus. The gentile of the island was Παρίσιος, that of Parium was Παριανός, but as the legend on the coins of both places is generally ΠΑ, or ΠΑΡΙ, there is some difficulty in distinguishing them. All those here described are similar to a great number shown by Sestini to have been found in his time at Kamáres, the site of Parium, and which were placed in the collection of Sir Robert Ainslie.

AR	2+	37.4	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ. Cow standing to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i>
AR	2+	36.6	Another similar.
AR	3-2		Another lighter.
AR	3-	36.8	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Same legend and type; immediately below the feet of the cow, an ear of corn.
AR	2	37.2	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but below the cow an ivy leaf.
AR	2+	35.7	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but below the cow a branch.
AR	2	36.2	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but below the cow a scallop-shell and an ear of corn.
AR	8-7	196.2	Serpent escaping from cista, open to <i>l.</i> ; within a wreath of ivy. R. Two serpents twined round a decorated bow-case, and raising their heads above it; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑ in mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , Ξ.

*Note.*—Numismatists have generally described the object between the serpents on the Cistophori as a *pharetra* or quiver; on the present coin there can be no doubt that a bow-case was intended, the end of a bow, though very small in proportion to the case, being visible to the left. On many of the Cistophori, the object between the serpents is very indistinct, but it was probably always intended for a bow-case.

Æ	2		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ. Altar with fire.
Æ	1½		Similar type. R. Same legend and similar type.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ. Cow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2-		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ. Bunch of grapes.
Æ	1		Cow to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ. Altar with fire.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle on fulmen, standing to <i>r.</i> , and looking to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΙ in mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑΡ in mon.
Æ	4-		Same type. R. Eagle on fulmen standing to <i>r.</i> , in field to <i>l.</i> , Θ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑΡ in mon.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑΡ in mon.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	3+		..... ADRIANVS . . Head of Hadrian to <i>l.</i> R. C. G. I. H. P. (Colonia Gemella Julia Hadriana Parium.) Male figure standing to <i>r.</i> , driving two oxen.
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*Note.*—Prior to Hadrian the letters are C. G. I. P.

*Valerianus.*

Æ	5		IMP. VALERIANVS PI. AVG. Radiate head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. C. G. IVL. H. PAR. Hercules naked, standing to <i>r.</i> , and leaning on his club.
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*Gallienus.*

Æ	7½		IMP. LICINVS GALIENVS. Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. C. G. I. H. PARI. PI. Hercules naked, <i>adv.</i> , leaning to <i>r.</i> on his club.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8-7		IMP . . . . . P. LICIN . . . Same type. R. C. G. I. H. [P.] Meleager stepping to r., and spearing a boar issuing from reeds.
<b>PARLAIS Lycaoniæ (Colonia).</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—From Ptolemy, the only author who names Parlais, we may infer that it stood not very far from Iconium, to the east or south-east, its name occurring in his catalogue next to that of Iconium, and between it and Barathra, now Karabunár; and as we also learn from him that Parlais was not in the district called in his time Antiochiana, which contained Derbe, Laranda, and Olbasa, that is to say, the region adjacent to, and comprehending part of, the Taurus, at the farther extremity of the plains of Konieh. According to the extant coins of Parlais, this Roman colony flourished in the two first centuries of the empire, after which time we find, from the same numismatic evidence, a Roman colony established in the Greek city of Iconium, possibly in consequence of the decline of that of Parlais.</p>			
Æ	7		<i>Annia Faustina.</i>
Æ	7		ANNIA FAVSTINA AVG. Head of Annia Faustina to r. R. IVL. AVG. COL. PARLAIS. Draped female figure, <i>adv.</i> , towards l.; in right hand, palm branch, resting on the ground; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
<b>PELTÆ Phrygiæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Peltæ (if we may thus correct the Pella of the Tabular Itinerary) lay to the southward of Eumeneia, now Ishekli, and, according to Xenophon, was at the distance of a day's march from Celæne (afterwards Apameia, now Dinaire). This day's march could not have been in the direction of Eumeneia, as it would place Peltæ too near to that city. Probably, therefore, Peltæ lay west of Apameia, which would agree with the Table, inasmuch as this Itinerary represents Pella as having been on or near the road from Tralles to Apameia. But to settle this question will require monumental proofs.</p>			
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΠΕΑΘΝΩΝ. Lion seated to l.; in field to r., star; in exergue, ANTIO . . .
Æ	4		Another less perfect.
Æ	5+		ΒΟΥΑΗ ΠΕΑΘΝΩΝ. Veiled female head to r. R. ΠΕΑΘΝΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Winged female (Nemesis) standing to l.; her right hand holding her tunic at the shoulder; in left hand, whip?; at her feet, a wheel. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (1248) cited by Eckhel, iii. p. 169, and Mionnet, iv. p. 349.</i>
<b>PERGA Pamphylia.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Perga was situated at Mortana, near the right bank of the river Cestrus, ten or twelve miles above its discharge into the Pamphylian Gulf. Considerable remains of ancient buildings still exist here, among which Sir C. Fellows mentions a theatre and a stadium.</p>			
Æ	8	257.6	Head of Diana to r.; behind the shoulder, a quiver. R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. Diana, in a short vest, standing to l.; in right hand, garland; in left hand, hasta, represented by a succession of dots; at her feet, stag standing to l. and looking up; above it, sphinx seated to r. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2+	28.7	Same types and legend.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and similar type, but without the sphinx.
Æ	3		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Veiled statue? with modius on head (Diana Pergæa), seated, <i>adv.</i> , in a shrine, or on a throne, in a distyle Ionic temple, with fluted columns; in the pediment, an eagle, <i>adv.</i> , with wings expanded, looking to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ in two lines; between which, quiver and bow, <i>en sautoir.</i>
Æ	4-3		Another similar, but bow alongside of quiver.
Æ	4		Same type; on the base of the shrine or throne are three small figures to <i>l.</i> , in relief. R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. Diana, in long drapery, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, torch; in left, bow.  <i>Note.</i> —Here the goddess is represented in her two different characters on the same coin. The Diana of Perga seems to have differed little from that of Ephesus and Magnesia, or from the Samian Juno, except in being seated. They were all derived, probably, from the same Phœnician original.
Æ	2½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΤΕΜ. ΠΕΡΓΑ. in two lines; between which, sphinx, with curled wings, seated to <i>r.</i>  <i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	6-	149·6	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤΟΣ. Bust of Diana of Perga, <i>adv.</i> , in a distyle temple; below, ?.  <i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	2-		ΚΑΙΣ. ΑΔΡΙΑ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑ. Stag, standing to <i>l.</i> ; above, crescent.
Æ	2+		Same legend and type. R. [ΑΡ]ΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. Diana, in long drapery, standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand, bow.  <i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Bust of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Diana, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, bow; in left, arrow.  <i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	4		..... ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Fortune, standing to <i>l.</i>  <i>Julia Paula.</i>
Æ	6+		ΙΟΥ. [ΚΟ]Ρ. ΠΑΥ[ΔΑ ΣΕΒ.] Bust of Julia Paula to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Statue or symbol of Diana of Perga, in distyle temple; on either side of symbol a cippus; above the cippi, on one side, a crescent; on the other, a star.  <i>Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	7		ΚΑΒΕΙ. ΤΡΑ[ΝΚΥΔΔ]ΕΙΝ[ΑΝ ΣΕΒ]. Bust of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> ; behind her shoulders, the two horns of a crescent. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΣΙΑΔΗΤΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Military figure, and female in long drapery, joining hands; in her right hand, bow?; in his left hand, hasta. (Alliance of Perga and Side.)  <i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΕΥ. ΣΕΒ. Bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Female, in long drapery, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; left hand holding drapery.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΥΓΑΟΥ. Symbol of Diana of Perga in Ionic distyle temple; to the <i>l.</i> of symbol, star; to the <i>r.</i> , crescent.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Aurelianus.</i>
Æ	7½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Α. ΔΟΜ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Aurelian to r. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΗCΩ-ΚΟΡΩΗ. Similar type.
			PERGAMUM Mysiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Pergamum continued to enjoy under the Romans that superiority over the cities of the interior of Asia Minor which it had acquired under the successors of Philetærus. It retains its ancient name in the plural form, τὰ Πέργαμα, and preserves many remains of its former magnificence. Choiseul Gouffier ( <i>Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce</i> , ii. c. 13) has described ruins of the theatre, stadium, amphitheatre, and of a large temple, which he supposed to be the Asclepeium.
Æ	1½	19	Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to r. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜ. Pallas, <i>adv.</i> , with modius on head; in right hand, spear; in left, shield.
Æ	1+	15.4	Another similar.
Æ	7	195	Serpent, issuing from cista, open to l., within a wreath of ivy. R. Two serpents entwined round a bow-case, and raising their heads above it; end of bow appearing at the left-hand corner of the case; between their heads, ΕΥ, and below it mon. 64; in field to l., mon. 65 (ΠΕΡΓ.); in field to r., serpent twined round thyrsus.
Æ	7	194.2	Same type. R. Same type; between serpents' heads, same mon.; above it, ΚΤ; in field to l., same mon. as on the preceding; to r., same symbol.
Æ	7	194.1	Same type. R. Same type; but above the mon. 64, ΔΙ; in field to l., same mon. as before; to r., same symbol.
Æ	6	193.6	Same type. R. Same type; but above the mon. 64, ΒΑ; in field to l., same mon. as before; to r., same symbol.
Æ	7-6		ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC. Laureate bearded head to r. R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ] CΩΚΡΑΤΟΥC. Pallas, standing to l.; in right hand, patera; left resting on shield at her feet; behind shield, spear.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin shows that at Pergamum, as in many other places in latter times, an heroic origin was given to the name of the place.
Æ	1		Head of Apollo to r. R. [Π]ΕΡΓΑ. Two heads of ox opposed; between them, Α.
Æ	1		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, torch, with cup and handle.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to r. R. [ΑΕΚ]ΔΗΠΠΟΥ [ΣΩ]ΤΗΡΟC in two lines; between them, serpent coiled round the cortina, and raising its head to r.
Æ	4		Another, countermarked on <i>obv.</i> , with head to r.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΑΕΚΔΗΠΠ[ΟΥ] ΣΩΤΗΡΟC. Serpent coiled round staff (the usual emblem in the right hand of Asclepius).
Æ	3		Two others similar.
Æ	3-		Same type; under it, ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		Same type; under it, ΕΠΙ ΠΕΡΓΑ[ΜΟΥ]. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4½		Same type and legend. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ in three lines. Eagle, with open wings, standing on fulmen, <i>adv.</i> , looking to r.
Æ	2½		Bearded head of Hercules to r. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Serpent coiled round branch.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r.; on her helmet, star; below, ΕΠΙ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΥ. R. Victory, stepping to r., and crowning the word ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
Æ	5½		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΑΘΗΝΑC ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ in two lines; between, trophy; in field, mon. 68.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝΑC ΝΙΚΗ + Π•Υ. Owl, <i>adv.</i> , with spread wings, standing on a palm branch; in field to l., Σ ΕΡ; in field to r., ΑΡ.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field to l., Α; to r., ΑΡ.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field to l., Κ; to r., Σ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 67; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 68.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas, with plain helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ. Owl, <i>adv.</i> ; below, mon. 65 (ΠΕΡΓ); all in a wreath.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; her helmet surrounded with a wreath. R. ΠΕΡΓΑ. Two ox-heads opposed; below them, fulmen.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type, but the fulmen above.
Æ	1		Same type. R. ΠΕΡΓ. Same type, without fulmen.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΕΡΓΑ. Head of an ox to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, owl to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, A.
Æ	3		ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , arms extended.
Æ	3		ΘΕΟΝ ΣΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Deum Senatum Romæ, Deam Romam honorant Pergameni.			
Æ	3		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Radiate female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field, a mon.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	2½	26·1	CAESAR IMP. VII. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ASIA RECEPTA. Victory rising from the cista, between two serpents.
Æ	2½		Another similar, but lighter.
Æ	2½		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ . . . . Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ. Female bust to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝ. Augustus in military habit, <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple; in right hand, hasta. R. ΣΙΑΒΑΝΟΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗ[ΝΟΙ]. A togated figure, with patera in right hand (Silvanus), crowned by a military figure.
<i>Note.</i> —This may be M. A. Plautius Silvanus, who was Consul B.C. 2, and Proconsul in Greece, as appears from a Latin coin of Augustus, struck in Cyprus.— <i>Vide</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 84.			
<i>Augustus and Livia.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙ ΕΠΙ ΠΕΤΡ(ΩΝΙΟΥ). Bust of Augustus and of Livia opposed. R. ΘΕΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΟΙ. Emperor in a military dress, standing <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple; in right hand, hasta.
<i>Julia and Livia.</i>			
Æ	4		ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΝ. Head of Julia to <i>r.</i> R. (ΛΙΒΙ)ΑΝ ΗΡΑΝ ΧΑΡΙΝΟC. Head of Livia to <i>r.</i>
<i>Caius and Lucius Cæsares.</i>			
Æ	3		ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Head of Caius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΕΥΚΙΟΝ. Head of Lucius Cæsar <i>tor.</i> From the <i>Pembroke Collection</i> (1007).
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	5-4		ΑΥ. ΚΑ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΓΕΡ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. ΑΝ. ΑΥ. ΚΟΥΑΔΡΑΤΟΥ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed and cornucopiæ; left hand supporting his head; below, ΚΑΙΚΟC. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —C. Antius Aulus Julius Quadratus was consul in A.D. 105, the seventh year of the reign of Trajan. From this coin we may infer, therefore, that in the same reign he was proconsul of Asia, and, from the mention of the Caicus, that Pergamum was his seat of government.			
<i>Sabina.</i>			
Æ	4		ΣΑΒΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Bust of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΠΟΛΛΙΩΝΟC ΚΟΡΩΝΙC ΠΕΡΓΑ. Veiled female in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand to left shoulder.
Æ	4		Another.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Antoninus Pius.</i></p> <p>..... ANTON[NEINOC]. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΚΟΥΑΡΤΟΥ [ΠΕΡ]ΓΑΜΗ[ΝΩΝ]. Hercules recumbent to <i>l.</i>; right hand resting on club; in left hand, cup (?).</p>
Æ	3½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Faustina Junior.</i></p> <p>ΝΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ. Head of Faustina Junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Female in long drapery, <i>adv.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cista.</p>
Æ	8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commodus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚ. Α. ΑΥ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ. Bust of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius seated to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta, with serpent entwined.</p>
Æ	9		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΓΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i>; two countermarks, (1) H; (2) a head to <i>r.</i>, before which, CE. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΤΟ in mon. ΠΗ. Jupiter Laodiceus to <i>r.</i>; Asclepius, <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i></p>
<p>PERPERENE Mysiæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The position of Perperene is marked approximately in my map of Asia Minor. It is placed by Strabo (p. 607) inland from Cisthene, a city (ruined in his time) with a harbour, a little on the outside of Cape Pyrrha, which with Gargara, a town situated on an opposite promontory, 120 stades distant, formed the entrance of the bay of Adramyttium. There were copper mines near Perperene. With these several data, and the assistance of Perperenian coins, which are both autonomous and imperial, and extend from Nero to Gordian, the exploring traveller could hardly fail to discover the exact site of the city.</p>			
Æ	5+		<p>ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Helmeted female head to <i>r.</i>, with hasta on the left shoulder. R. ΠΕΡΠΕΡΗΝΙΩΝ. Female in long drapery, with modius on the head, standing to <i>l.</i>; right hand holding a patera over an altar with fire; in left hand, torch ?</p>
<p>PESSINUS Galatiæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The remains of this city, so important a point for the progress of geography in Asia Minor, have at length been visited by M. Texier and Mr. Hamilton. They are called Balahissâr, and are situated about ten miles to the southward of Sevrhissâr.—<i>Vide</i> Hamilton, i. p. 436.</p>			
Æ	4+		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Antoninus Pius.</i></p> <p>ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΕΥ. CE. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΑΛ. ΤΟ. ΠΕCCIN. (Γαλατῶν Τολισσοβωγίων Πεσσινουντίων). River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This river may be a tributary of the Sangarius, near the sources of which Pëssinus stood, or it may be the Sangarius itself, which flows at a distance of ten or twelve miles to the south of Pëssinus, and probably within the Pëssinuntine territory.</p>
Æ	4+		<p>Another.</p>
Æ	8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Lucius Verus.</i></p> <p>Α. Κ. Α. ΟΥ. CΕΒΑCΤΟC. Head of Lucius Verus to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΕCCΙΝΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Female towards <i>l.</i>, with modius on head; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.</p>

Metal Size Weight

PHANAGORIA Bospori.

*Note.*—The chief city on the Asiatic side of the Cimmerian Strait. Its remains at Taman have been described by Clarke (Travels in Russia, &c.).

- |   |    |  |  |
|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 5½ |  | Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, bow and quiver. R. ΦΑΝΑΓ. Stag lying to <i>l.</i> |
| Æ | 2  |  | Head of Pan to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΑ. Bow and arrow.   |
| Æ | 2  |  | Another similar.   |

PHASELIS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—The remains of Phaselis at Tekrova, on the eastern coast of Lycia, have been described by Beaufort (Karamania, p. 59).

- |   |   |      |   |
|---|---|------|---|
| R | 3 | 39·6 | Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; two long ringlets hanging over the neck; behind which are the ends of a bow and quiver. R. ΦΑΣΗΛΙ. Lyre between a fulmen and a torch with cup and handle; all in quad. incus. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (919), <i>cited by</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 6. |
|---|---|------|---|

PHILADELPHIEIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Philadelpheia (by the Turks called Allâh Shehêr) preserves among the Greeks its earlier, though, probably, not its most ancient, appellation. The present name it received from Attalus II., who was surnamed Philadelphus from his constant affection towards his brother and predecessor Eumenes. Eumeneia, as we have already seen, furnishes another example of that characteristic of Attalus II., which is indicated by his surname.

- |   |    |  |  |
|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 5+ |  | ΔΗΜ[ΟΣ]. Diademate beardless head to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Half-draped figure recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on right knee; left hand pouring water from a vase; below, ΠΗΓΗ. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1123), <i>cited by</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 111, and Mionnet, iv. p. 100. |
|---|----|--|--|

*Note.*—Although this coin is somewhat worn, a comparison of the head and neck of the recumbent figure, with the bearded and masculine types of rivers in general, leaves little doubt that it was intended for the nymph who presided over a certain Πήγη, or spring of water, held in peculiar honour by the people of Philadelpheia, perhaps for some wonderful virtues which were attributed to it. The figure differs, moreover, from the usual types of rivers, in having no symbol in the right hand. This fountain could not have been one of the sources of the river Cogamus, which are in a distant part of Mount Tmolus. May it not then have been the source which Chandler describes in the following words, "Going a little up the Cogamus, between the mountains, in the bank on the right hand is a spring of a purgative quality, much esteemed and resorted to in the hot months. It tasted like ink, is clear, and tinges the earth with the colour of ochre" (Travels in Asia Minor, 8vo, p. 249).

- |   |    |  |  |
|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 3  |  | ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, quiver. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Radiate figure of Apollo naked, standing to <i>r.</i> , in the act of discharging an arrow. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>                    |
| Æ | 4- |  | Same type; below it, a sprig of ivy. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΕΡΜΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ. Apollo in long drapery; in right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre (Musagetes). <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>                                      |
| Æ | 4+ |  | ΖΕΥΣ ΚΟΡΥΦΑ[ΙΟΣ]. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. (ΕΠΙ Α. ΠΟΛΛΙΑ)ΝΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 398.  |
| Æ | 3+ |  | Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Lyre with three strings; above, ΠΑ in mon.; below, bipennis; all in a wreath of bay.  |
| Æ | 7  |  | ΔΗΜΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ. Diademate beardless head to <i>r.</i> R. Κ(α) ΤΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ; left arm on tympanum; at her feet, lion. |

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		<i>Domitia.</i> ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ [ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑ]. Bust of Domitia to r. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ in three lines within a wreath.
Æ	5		<i>Vespasianus.</i> ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΥΙΣΑΡ. Head of Vespasianus to r. R. ΕΠΙ . . . ΠΟΠΛ. ΕΡΜΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΗΡΩΔΟΥ ΦΛΑΒΙ(ΟΥ) ΦΙΛΑΔΕ(λφίων). Jupiter Aëtrophorus standing to l.; before him, altar with fire.
Æ	6		<i>Plotina.</i> ΠΛΩΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Radiate head of Plotina to r. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ Δ. in four lines, in a wreath.
Æ	8		<i>Gordianus Senior.</i> ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Gordian to r. R. ΦΛ. ΦΙΛ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΚΑΙ (in mon.) ΣΜΥΡ. Γ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΟΜΟ. ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚ. ΑΡ. Α. ΤΟ (in mon.) Β. (Φλαουτίων Φιλαδελφίων Νεωκόρων και Σμυρναίων τρις Νεωκόρων όμόνοια' επί Μάρκου άρχοντος πρώτου τὸ δεύτερον. Fortune standing to l.
PHILIPPOLIS Arabiæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Philippopolis was founded by the emperor from whom its name was derived, and who was a native of the neighbouring Bostra, the chief town of the Hauran or Auranitis. The site of Philippopolis is fixed at Oerman, about twelve miles east of Bostra, by means of inscriptions copied there by Burckhardt. <i>Vide</i> my Preface to Burckhardt's Syria, p. xii., and the Journal, p. 98.</p>			
Æ	7		<i>Philippus Senior.</i> ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Philip Senior to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠ-ΠΟΠΟΔ[ΙΤΩΝ] ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑΣ. Rome seated on armour to l.; on right hand, eagle, on which are two small figures; in left hand, hasta; in field, S. C.
PHILOMELIUM Phrygiæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—The indubitable evidence given by Arundel (i. pp. 236, 268) as to the position of Apollonia of Pisidia at Oloburlu, and of Antiocheia of Pisidia at Yalobatch, combined with the remark of Strabo, that Philomelium stood on the northern side of the same mountains on the southern side of which was Antiocheia, leaves little or no question as to Philomelium, which seems clearly to have occupied not the site of Ilgún, as from the imperfect information accessible in 1822 I had supposed, but that of Ak-Shehé.</p>			
Æ	8		<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i> ..... ΣΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Head of Severus Alexander to r. R. ΦΙΛΟΜΗ-ΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑ[ΝΟΥ]. Horseman riding to r.; in right hand, spear. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, iv. p. 350.
PHOCÆA Ioniæ.			
El.	1½	39·8	Ram's head to l.; below, seal (phoca). R. Irregular quad. incus.
El.	1		Lion's head to l.; above, phoca. R. Same type. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		ΦΩΚΕΑ. Turreted female bust to r. R. ΦΩΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Wolf or dog to r., seizing a dolphin.
Æ	4		Two others similar.
Æ	3-		Same legend and type. R. Gryffon (γρύψ) standing to l., the right fore paw raised.
Æ	4½		Head of Mercury to l. R. ΒΟΙΩΤΙΟΣ. Gryffon running to l.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 4  
 Æ 3½  
 Æ 6½

Same type. R. Half gryffon to *l.*; legend defaced.  
 Bearded head to *r.* R. Fore-part of gryffon to *r.*; before it, trident.  
 ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Diademate beardless bust to *r.* R. ΕΠ. C(τρατηγού) Μ. ΑΥΡ.  
 ΘΕΟΔΟCΙΑΝΟΥ ΦΩΚ. Pallas standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera; in left  
 hand, spear and shield.

*Note.*—The temple of Minerva at Phocæa was among the most ancient in Greece (Pausan. Corinth. 31). In the sixth century B.C. it was burnt by Harpagus the Mede. M. Aur. Theodosianus was Prætor of Phocæa in the reign of Severus Alexander (see the coins in Mionnet iii. p. 183, Sup. vi. p. 293).

PITANE Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Pitane is described by Strabo (p. 614) as a town with a double harbour, as watered by a river named Evenus, and as situated at a distance of thirty stades from the right bank of the Caicus. In all these particulars it agrees with Sandarlik, which now gives name to the gulf formerly named the Eleatic. *Vide* Admiralty Chart, No. 1665.

Æ 1½  
 Æ 1½  
 Æ 2

Head of Jupiter Ammon to *r.* R. Pentagon, or figure of five points, joined by six  
 lines; between the angles, the letters ΠΙΤΑΝ.  
 Another similar, but without letters.  
 Head of Jupiter Ammon, *adv.* R. ΠΙΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Serpent twined round cortina,  
 and raising its head to *r.*; in field, pentagon.

*Note.*—The head of Jupiter Ammon on the coins of Pitane leads to the suspicion that it may have been one of the cities on the Æolic coast called Egyptian, though Xenophon has named only Cyllene and Larissa. We have seen that on the coast of Caria there were two cities, Myndus and Iasus, which had Egyptian types (*vide supra* under Larissa and Myndus). The pentagon was a symbol of the worship of Æsculapius. Lucian (de lapsu inter salutem) calls the pentagon a πεντάγραμμον, describes it as a τριπλοῦν τρίγωνον, and adds that among the Pythagoreans it was named Ὑγίεια. It is probably with reference to Pythagorean doctrines that it is found on coins of Nola and Nuceria. In later times it became an amulet of the Gnostics.

PLARASA Cariæ.

*Note.*—Plarasa, by its plural termination in *sa*, like Mylasa, Bargasa, and other places in the south-western quarter of Asia Minor, is thus associated with the ancient cities of Caria, and was probably for ages an independent state, though it has not left us any coins when in that condition. In the second century prior to the Christian æra, Plarasa had declined so much, as well as its neighbour Aphrodisias, that they agreed to form one community under the name of that of the Πλαρασεῖς and Ἀφροδιουσεῖς, of which joint community many coins are now extant. Probably the site of Plarasa was then abandoned, for it is evident that the joint people dwelt at Aphrodisias. Ruins of the temple of Venus, which in an edict of M. Antonius, of the year 34 B.C., confirmed by a decree of the Senate three years afterwards (ap. Chishull, Antiq. Asiat. p. 152), is styled “the temple of Venus in the city of the Plaraseis and Aphrodisieis,” are still in existence, and have been described in the Ionian Antiquities of the Society of Dilettanti, ii. c. 2, together with many other proofs, fully confirmed by the coins of Aphrodisias, of the great importance of this city during the whole course of the Roman empire. About the reign of Augustus, the name of Plarasa became obsolete, and is never found on coins or inscriptions after his time.

AR 3½ 53·4  
 Æ 2  
 Æ 4  
 Æ 4  
 Æ 1½

Veiled female head to *r.* R. ΗΡΑΙΟΣ ΗΡΑΙΟΥ [ΠΛΑΡΑΣΕ]ΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΦΡ[ΟΔΙ-  
 ΣΙΕΩΝ]. Eagle on fulmen to *l.*  
 A cuirass, within a linear circle. R. ΠΛΑΡΑ, ΑΦΡΟ. Bipennis.  
 Head of Venus? to *r.* R. ΠΛΑΡ. ΑΦΡΟΔΙ. Eagle on fulmen to *r.*  
 Same type countermarked with a bunch of grapes. R. Same legend and type.  
 ΠΛΑ. Bipennis. [ΑΦΡΟ]. R. Cuirass in quad. incus.

PRENASSUS Cariæ.

*Note.*—This name, written Prinassus in a fragment of the sixteenth book of Polybius (c. 11), appears to have stood on the coast of Caria, between Miletus and Iassus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2		Sphinx, with curled wings, and crowned with modius, seated to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΔΡΩΝ ΠΡΕΝ. Warrior, in a short tunic, standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	2		Another similar. <i>Note.</i> —In bearing an Egyptian type, the coins of Prenassus resemble those of the neighbouring cities Myndus and Iasus.
<b>PRIAPUS Mysiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The advantageous position of this place on a harbour of the Mysian coast, at about a third of the distance from Parium to Cyzicus, accounts for its having flourished, according to the evidence of its coins, both autonomous and imperial, during a long course of years. The deities worshipped here, were Ceres, Apollo, Diana, and Bacchus.			
Æ	5		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> , in wreath of corn. R. ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cista enveloped by a serpent. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Lobster or shrimp to <i>r.</i> ; below, ? <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>PRIENE Ioniæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The ruins of Priene at Samsún-Kálesi have been visited by two missions of the Society of Dilettanti, and described in their works. <i>Vide</i> Chandler, Travels in Asia Minor, c. 48, and the Ionian Antiquities. The principal building was the temple of Minerva Polias, burnt by Xerxes and restored by Alexander the Great, whose inscription recording the fact is still in existence among the ruins. The Ephesians, we know, refused him this honour. Pausanias mentions the statue of Minerva in her temple at Priene as among the most remarkable objects in Ionia. The pre-eminence given to this goddess, as well in the buildings as on the coins of Priene, was due to its having been a colony from Athens under a son of one of its kings, and, as at Athens, Neptune there received honours second only to those of Pallas. Subsequently Priene was colonized from Thebes, and hence coins are extant with the name Cadme, but still with Athenian types.			
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΗ. ΔΙΟΝΥ. in a wreath symbolical of the windings of the Mæander. <i>From the Pembroke Collection (994) cited by Eckhel, ii. p. 536.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΠ. ΑΜΥΝ. in similar wreath.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΠΡΗ. ΑΥΣΑΓΟ(ΡΑΕ) in similar wreath.
Æ	2		Old standing to <i>l.</i> R. . . . ΕΠΑΙ. Trident in similar wreath.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΗ. ΑΧΙΛΛΕΙΔΗΣ in three lines; owl, <i>adv.</i> , standing on a diota lying on its side; above, in field to <i>l.</i> , star; to <i>r.</i> , ?; all in a wreath of olive.
<b>PRUSA Bithyniæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Prusa πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ or ἀπὸ Ὀλύμπου still preserves its ancient name, which is probably indigenous or earlier than the advent of the Greeks into this country. The name of Prusias I. was derived from it. The same king of Bithynia, on receiving Cius, an ancient settlement of the Milesians on the neighbouring coast, from Philip, son of Demetrius, who had besieged and taken it, changed its name to Prusias; and he, or his son Prusias II., named a second Prusias on the river Hypius. The people of the three cities were distinguished as ΠΡΟΥΣΑΒΙΣ: ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΙΣ πρὸς θαλάσσοι, or ἀπὸ θαλάσσης, and ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΙΣ πρὸς Ὑπίῳ, or ἀπὸ Ὑπίου.			
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΥ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΥΣΑΕΩΝ. Hexastyle temple, <i>adv.</i>
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	6		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΥΣΑΕΩΝ. Neptune standing to <i>r.</i> ; left foot on rock; in right hand, trident; in left hand, dolphin.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 6

*Caracalla.*

ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CЄB. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΠΡΟΥΛΑΘΩΝ. Ajax kneeling on right knee to *l.*, and piercing himself with his sword; below, shield. Same legend and type. R. Same legend, but the final N in exergue. Same type.

Æ 6

## PRYMNESSUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—The site of Prymnessus has not been determined; but, as the Prymnessii appear from the following coins to have honoured Midas as their founder, there is a presumption that Prymnessus stood in or near that central part of Phrygia which was watered by the Thymbres, and that the river alluded to on one of these coins is the Thymbres. We have, indeed, in the Corpus Inscriptionum of Boeckh, No. 3818, a marble, copied by a Russian traveller at Seid-el-Ghazi, on which the name of the Πρυμνησσιῆς occurs; but as the evidence of Steuart is supported by the Tabular Itinerary, in showing Seid-el-Ghazi to have been the site of Nacoleia, we can only regard the Prymnessian marble as having been brought thither with other building materials, from the site of Prymnessus, which stood probably in that part of the valley of the Pursek (Thymbres) which is nearest to Seid-el-Ghazi.

Æ 3½

ΜΙΔΑC. Head of Midas in Phrygian bonnet, to *r.* R. ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCEΩΝ. River-god reclining to *l.* *Electrotype from the B. M.*

Æ 5

ΜΙΔΑC ΒΑCΙΑΛΕΥC. Same type. R. ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCEIC. Female with modius on head, in long drapery, towards *l.*; in right hand, scales; in left hand, a poppy-head and ears of corn. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—This Prymnessian goddess seems analogous to the Nemesis of some other cities, her attributes inculcating that justice and prosperity are allied.

*Augustus.*

Æ 4+

ΣΕΒΑCΤΟC. Head of Augustus to *r.* R. ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟC ΠΑΟΚΑΜΟC. Male figure to *r.*; in right hand, scales; in left, two ears of corn; below, in two lines, ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCEΩΝ.

*Nero.*

Æ 4

ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCEIC [ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ]. Head of Nero to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΜΙΘΡΙΑΔΑΤΟΥ. Beardless figure in long drapery, wearing a round helmet or cap; in right hand, balance; in left hand, two ears of corn.

## PTOLEMAIS Phœniciaæ.

*Antiochus VIII. and his mother Cleopatra.*

Æ 3-

Heads of Antiochus and Cleopatra to *r.* R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΝ ΠΤΟΛΕΜ[ΑΙΔΙ]. Cornucopiaæ.

*Note.*—Akka is one among many places in Egypt and Syria which have preserved their indigenous names from the earliest ages to the present time, although during centuries better known by their Greek names. Akka, the most influential point on the Syrian coast, has always been an object of ambition to the government of Egypt. Ptolemy Philadelphus, when in possession of it, gave it the name Ptolemais. After it had been recovered by the Seleucidæ, Antiochus IV. planted a colony in it, whom he called 'Αντιοχεῖς ἐν τῇ Πτολεμαίδι. Coins of this people with the head of Antiochus IV. are extant, as well as with those of Antiochus VIII. and Cleopatra; one of the latter has the date 189 (of the Seleucidæ), which was two years after she had shut the gates of Ptolemais against her husband Demetrius II., and thus caused his death at Tyre.

## PYRNUS sive GYRNUS Cariaæ.

Æ 4

Radiate head of Apollo, *adv.* R. ΓΥΡΝΗΩΝ. Bivalve shell, similar to that of the Italian Cumæ. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—The radiate adverse head of Apollo agrees with the testimony of Pliny and Stephanus, from whom we learn that Pyrnus was in the Rhodian Perææ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>RHESAINA Mesopotamiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —It is not known at what time this town, which, like Nesibi, is situated at one of the sources of the Chaboras, now Khabur, became Greek, and hellenized the Arabic name which it still bears, Ras-Ain, the fountain-head, into PHEAINA. The earliest coins extant are of Caracalla; his successor, Severus Alexander, added to its population a Roman colony of the third legion.			
<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>			
Æ	6½		..... CEY ..... OC CEB. Head of Severus Alexander to r. R. CEΠ. KOA. PHCAINHCIYUN L. III. P. (Legio Tertia Parthica). Draped figure driving two oxen to r.; above, eagle with spread wings; below, river-god swimming to r.
<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>			
Æ	6½		AYT. K. Γ. ME. KY. ΔEKIOC TPAINOC CEB. Radiate head of Trajanus Decius to r. R. CEΠ. KOA. PHCAINHCIYUN L. III. P. Draped figure to r., in left hand, hasta, driving two oxen to r.; above, eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> ; in beak, garland; in exergue, river-god swimming to r.
Æ	6½		AYT. KAI. ΓAI. ME. KY. TPA. ΔEKIOC CEB. Same type. R. CEΠ. PHCAINHCIYUN L. III. P. Distyle temple with five columns in the flank; in the portico, an owl; below, river-god swimming to r., with a branch in each hand.
Æ	6½		AYT. K. Γ. ME. KY. ΔEKIOC TPA. . . . . Same type. R. CEΠ. KOA. PHCAINHCIYUN L. III. P. Female, with modius, standing to l.; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in right hand, patera, held over an altar with fire; above, eagle, standing to r. with open wings; in field, palm-branch.
Æ	7		AYT. KAI. ΓAI. ME. KY. TPA. ΔEKIOC CEB. Radiate head of Trajanus Decius to l. R. Same legend. Two females, veiled and turreted, opposed, and joining right hands over an altar with fire; between them, above, eagle on fulmen, with open wings, looking to l.; in field to l., small statue on column; in field to r., Sagittarius; in exergue, river-god swimming to r.
<i>Etruscilla.</i>			
Æ	6½		EPENNIA ETPOYCKIAAA CEB. Diademate bust of Etruscilla to r.; behind the shoulders, crescent. R. CEΠ. KOA. PHCAINHCIYUN L. III. P. Same types as the last.
<b>RHODIA sive RHODIAPOLIS Lyciæ.</b>			
AR	2	31	Head of Apollo to r. R. AYKIΩN PO. Lyre; all in quad. incus. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —This silver coin resembles those of Araxa, Cragus, Massicytus, Myra, Patara, Podalia, Tlos, Xanthus, Trabala, Limyra, in weight, fabric, and legend; they are illustrative of the Lycian confederacy, as described by Strabo. The remains of Rhodiapolis are described by Spratt, i. p. 182; ii. p. 278.
<b>SAGALASSUS Pisidiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The great ruins of Sagalassus, near the sources of the Cestrus, have been described by Arundell, ii. p. 33, and by Hamilton, i. p. 487. Imperial coins of Sagalassus are extant, on one of which a river-god is represented, with the name ΚΕΤΡΟC; on another, a hero is seizing the horns of a bull, between the legs of which is ΚΕΤΡΟC.			
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to r.; behind, ? R. ΣΑ. Victory to r.; in right hand, wreath; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΣΑΓΑΑΣΣΕ. Similar type.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	3-2		KAIC. AΔPI. Head of Hadrian to r. R. CAΓAΛ. Beardless head in Phrygian cap to r.; behind the shoulders, crescent (Lunus).

Metal Size Weight

*Diadumenianus.*

Æ 7½ KAI. M. ΘΠΕΑ. ANTΩNINOC ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝOC. Bust of Diadumenianus to *r.*  
 R. ΔΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΩΝ. ΣΑΓΑΛΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ. Emperor, in military dress, standing to  
*l.*; in right hand, patera; in left hand, hasta; crowned by a female, having  
 in left hand cornucopiæ and palm-branch. *From the Pembroke Collection*  
 (1133).

*Note.*—The connexion between Sparta and Sagalassus, indicated by this coin, warrants the conjecture that Isbarta, a Turkish town a few miles to the northward of the ruins of Sagalassus, derived its name from the Laconian capital.

*Claudius Gothicus.*

Æ 9 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ. Bust of Claudius Gothicus to *r.*; countermark, eagle.  
 R. ΣΑΓΑΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ. Apollo seated to *l.*; left hand resting on lyre, which  
 stands upon a cippus.

SAITTÆ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Saittæ may be said to preserve its ancient name, the Turkish Sidás (Kálesi), being nothing else than Saittæ in the usual Romaic form of the third case (Hamilton, Asia Minor, ii. p. 143). It was situated between the Hermus and the Hyllus, and its territory extended probably to both those rivers, as both their names occur on the coins of Saittæ.

Æ 5 [ΙΕΡΑ CYN]ΚΑΗΤOC. Beardless male head to *r.* R. CAITTHNΩN. Draped figure  
 standing to *l.*; in right hand, branch; in left hand, ?

*Otacilia.*

Æ 5 Μ. ΩΤΑΚ. ΣΕΒΗΡΑ. ΣΕ. Bust of Otacilia to *r.* R. CAITTHNΩN ΥΛΛOC. River-  
 god (Hyllus) seated on the ground to *l.*; in right hand, reed; in left hand,  
 cornucopiæ, resting on a vase from which water flows.

*Philippus Junior.*

Æ 6 Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠOC Κ. Bust of Philip Junior to *r.* R. CAITTHNΩN. Pallas  
 standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera; the left hand resting on shield, near  
 which is a spear.

SALA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Sala is named only by Ptolemy, from whom it would appear to have stood in the country (almost blank in our maps) which lies to the eastward of the Cibyratis, and not far from Themisonium, another town of which imperial coins are extant, and of which we learn from the Tabular Itinerary that it stood in the road from Perga to Laodiceia ad Lycum.

Æ 4+ CAΛΗΝΩN. Bust of Pallas to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ Γ. Ο[ΥΑΛ. ΑΝΔ]ΡΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ. Cybele seated  
 to *l.*; in right hand, globe; left arm resting on tympanum.

*Note.*—C. Valerius Androneicus was governor of Sala in the reign of Hadrian. *Vide* Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 613.

Æ 10 CAΛΗΝΩN ΔΗΜOC. Laureate beardless head to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ ΑΡ-  
 ΧΟΝΤOC ΤΟ Γ. Paludate figure on horseback moving to *r.*

*Antinous.*

Æ 5 ΗΡΩC ΑΝΤΙΝΟOC. Head of Antinous to *r.* R. CAΛΗΝΩN [ΕΠΙ ΔΑ]ΜΑ. ΑΡΧ.  
 Bacchus half-draped, with his legs crossed, leaning on a column, to *r.*; in right  
 hand, bunch of grapes; in left hand, diota.

SAMOSATA Commagenes.

*Note.*—Samosata, the capital of Commagene, situated on the Euphrates, twenty geographical miles north of Orfa (Edessa), preserves its ancient name, and comparatively its ancient importance.

Æ 4-3 Bearded head to *r.* R. ΓΑΜΟΕΑΤΩ. . . Lion stepping to *r.*

Æ 4½ Similar type. R. ΓΑΜΟΕΑΤΩΝ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4-		Lion stepping to <i>r.</i> R. . . ΝΟΓΥ . ΟΥΕΥΓ. Turreted female, seated on a rock, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, branch. <i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΛΑ. CAMO. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜ. in four lines, in a wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Another similar. <i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΔ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΕΥΣΣ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. Φ. CAMOC. ΙΕΡ. ΑΥ. ΑΥΤΟΝΟ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΜ. (Φλωονίας Σαμοσατέων <i>ιερᾶς ἀσύλου αὐτονόμου μητροπόλεως Κομμαγῆνης</i> ). Turreted female, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; in left hand, palm-branch; below, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i> (Euphrates.) <i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	6+		Α. Κ. Λ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Lucius Verus to <i>l.</i> R. Φ. CAM. ΙΕΡ. ΑΥ. ΑΥ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΜ. Similar type. <i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6		..... ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗ ..... Head of Septimius Severus to <i>l.</i> R. .... ΕΥΝ ΤΗΣ ΜΗ ..... Two veiled and turreted female busts opposed.
Æ	6		Legend effaced. Same type. R. .... ΟΠΟ. ΦΛΑ. CAMO. Same type. <i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	9		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Laureate bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΛ. CAMOCATEΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΚΟΜ. Veiled and turreted female seated to <i>l.</i> on rocks; on right hand, eagle with open wings; below, Pegasus running to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8½		Same legend and type. R. ΦΛ. CAMOCATEΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΚΟΜ. Same type.
Æ	7½		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ. ΣΕΒ. Radiate bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΛ. CAMOCATEΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΜ. Veiled and turreted female seated on rocks to <i>l.</i> ; on her right hand, in which are ears of corn, stands an eagle with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; below, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7½		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Laureate bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. CAMOCATEΩΝ. Similar type, but without the eagle, and instead of river, Pegasus running to <i>l.</i>
<b>SANDALIUM</b> <i>Pisidiæ.</i>			
<i>Note.</i> —Sandalium having been described by Strabo as a fortified place situated between Cremna and Sagalassus, both ascertained points, will probably be recognised hereafter by its remains.			
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΑΜΔΑΔΙ. Three crescents, in which and in the intervals between them are six of these letters; the Δ added in the margin. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The only coin of Sandalium known to Mionnet (iii. p. 517) differs only from this in being of the fourth size, and in having four crescents instead of three—with the letters ΣΑΜΔΑΔΙ.

**SARDES** *Lydiæ.*

*Note.*—Sardes preserves its ancient name, and has been described by a succession of travellers, from whom may be gathered the degree of destruction which the monuments of a civilized age suffer from barbarians in the course of a century, though Sardes, being surrounded by a most depopulated country, may be said to be favourably situated in this respect. The temple of *Κυβήβη*, on account of the value of its materials, has chiefly suffered. Six columns and a part of the cella were standing in 1750, now only two columns, but happily no considerable excavations have yet been made by the masons, such as have carried away even the foundations of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia; and the temple of Sardes, having been erected in a low situation, where the alluvium has accumulated to near half the height of the columns, we may still hope to discover many interesting particulars of this unique specimen of the Ionic architecture of the sixth or seventh century *b.c.* For a description of the ruin, by Mr. Cockerell, see my *Asia Minor*, p. 342.

Metal	Size	Weight	
El.	1½	39·8	Head of Omphale covered with the lion's scalp; behind the shoulder, club. R. Irregular quad. incus.
El.	1½	39·7	Another similar. <i>Note.</i> —Omphale was said to have been daughter of the Heracleid king of Lydia, Jardanus, whose capital was Sardes. Omphale, by the influence of Eros, wore the club and lion's skin of Hercules while he handled the distaff. Eckhel thus describes a coin of the Vienna Cabinet; Æ 3: Caput Herculis nudum. Rev. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Omphale gradiens cum Herculis omni cultu.
Æ	7	192·8	Serpent emerging from a cista half open to l., within a wreath of ivy leaves and berries. R. ΣΑΡ. Two serpents with tails entwined round a decorated bow-case, and rising on each side of it; in field to r., statue of Jupiter on a base; in his right hand, branch; between the serpents' heads, mon. 70.
Æ	5		ΓΜΩΛΟC. Head of Tmolus crowned with vine leaves to r. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Bacchus seated to l.; in right hand, vase; left hand to head. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (1124).</i>
Æ	6-5		Head of Diana to r.; behind the neck, bow and quiver. R. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΔΡΟ . . . . . ΔΙΟΜ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to l.; in left hand, shield and spear.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΞΕΝΟ . . . . . Same type.
Æ	3		Head of Hercules, with lion's skin about the neck, to r. R. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Apollo naked, standing to l.; in right hand, eagle; in left hand, branch; all within a wreath.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field to l., mon. 71.
Æ	3		Another, but in field to l., mon. 72.
Æ	3		Another, but in field to l., ΔΥ . . . ΜΗ.
Æ	4-		Female head to r. R. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Fore-part of lion lying to r.; behind, mon. 73.
Æ	2½		Similar type. R. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Club; mon. 55; within a wreath.
Æ	3		Another similar, monogram indistinct.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	4		CΑΡΔΙC. Veiled and turreted female head to r. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ . . Seated statue, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in field to r., ear of corn; to left, poppy.
Æ	4		ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Helmeted bust of Rome, with right breast bare, to r. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Naked bearded figure seated on rock to l., with drapery across his lap; right hand on vine; left arm resting on knotted curved club. <i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	4		. ΕΒΑΣ . . Head of Augustus to r. R. ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΕΡΜΟΦΙΛΟ. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Laureate bearded figure in long drapery to l.; in right hand, ?. <i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	3		ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ. Head of Claudius to l. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Bearded head of Hercules to l. <i>Marcus Aurelius.</i>
Æ	4½		Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ . . . Beardless head of Marcus Aurelius, with paludamentum, to r. R. ΕΠΙ ΝΕΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΥ CΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Caduceus with small wings. <i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to r. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Fortune standing <i>adv.</i> , towards l. <i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to r. R. Same legend. Draped figure of Jupiter Nicephorus seated to l.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Pallas Nicephorus standing to r.; at feet, shield.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	7		ΣΑΛΩΝ. ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΗ C. Bust of Salonina to r. R. ΕΠ. ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΑCΙΑΡ(ΧΟΥ) CΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Symbol of Proserpine on a table.
Æ	7		Another similar.
			SCEPSIS Troadis.
			<i>Note.</i> —The site of Scepsis has not been determined, although it is the most interesting point in the Troas, as having been the capital of a Dardanian kingdom during several of the centuries intervening between the destruction of Troy and the time of Alexander, and not less interesting from its connexion with a part of the literary history of Greece as related by Strabo (p. 608). According to the geographer, Palæscepsis stood in the upper region of Ida, below Polichna and above Cebren, at a distance of thirty stades from the Æsepus, consequently on the eastern side of Ida. The Scepsis of his time was sixty stades below the ancient position.
AR	4	58·5	ΣΚΗΨΙΟΝ. Seahorse to r., as on coins of Lampsacus. R. Palm tree; below it, on either side, a stem with grapes; all within a linear and a dotted square, and in quad. incus. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4	58·7	Same legend and type. R. Same type, but in field to l., N, and no vines. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4-3		Same type to l. R. The letters ΣΚ below the branches of a tree in a rectangle; in field to l., thyrsus with ribbons; in field to r., H, in line with ΣΚ.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	9½		... KAI. M. ΑΥΡΗΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to r. Juno half draped, with sceptre in right hand; Venus naked, with legs crossed; Pallas helmeted and in long drapery; all to r., opposed to Cupid standing on a rock, and holding torch? in right hand; above him, Paris on the top of a tree; above, ΔΑΡ(δάρτωρ). In exergue, ΣΚΗΨΙΩΝ . . . . . <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin, which shows that the Scepsians placed the scene of the judgment of Paris in their territory, accords with the position of Scepsis towards the sources of the Æsepus, as indicated by Strabo, for that river originates on the eastern side of the same summit of Ida from which the Mendere, or ancient Simoeis, flows in a north-westerly direction. This highest point of Ida rises, as the geographer remarks, immediately above the site of Antandrus; and he adds, that it was called Alexandria, because it was said to have been the scene of the judgment of Paris (p. 606). On the reverse of an Imperial coin (Mionnet, Sup. v. p. 580) is the word ΙΔΗ; the reverse of another in the B. M. represents Jupiter Ætrophorus, with the legend ΖΕΥC ΙΔΑΙΟC; all tending to show that Scepsis was near the summit of Ida.
			SEBASTE Phrygiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The position of this Sebaste, known only as a town of the Phrygia Pacatiana of the lower empire, has been fixed at Sidjekler, fifteen geographical miles to the northward of Eumeneia (Ishékli), by Mr. W. I. Hamilton (Asia Minor, i. p. 121).
Æ	5-4		Head of Bacchus to r., crowned with ivy, and with chlamys round the neck. R. [CΕ]-BACTHΝΩΝ. Veiled female in long drapery (Ceres?) standing to l.; in right hand, three ears of corn or poppies?; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	4		Head of Lunus to r., with Phrygian bonnet, and crescent behind the shoulders. R. CEBACTHΝΩΝ. Helmeted female in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , looking to l.; in left hand, patera, containing two globules; in right hand, serpent, feeding from the patera (Nemesis? <i>vide</i> Eckhel ii. p. 553). <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7-6		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Diademate beardless head to r. (Roman Senate.) R. CEBACTHΝΩΝ. Jupiter seated to l.; in right hand, patera; in left hand, sceptre.
			<i>Note.</i> —These coins are here attributed to Sebaste of Phrygia, as well from their style, as because they have not, like the coins of Sebaste of Galatia, and of Sebaste of Paphlagonia, any legend distinctive of those provinces. <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, iv. p. 397, Sup. iv. p. 570, where, as well as in Sup. vii. pp. 294, 649, all the coins with the simple legend CEBACTHΝΩΝ belong, probably, to Sebaste of Phrygia.

Metal | Size | Weight

SEBASTE Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—The remains of Sebaste of Cilicia at Ayash have been described by Sir F. Beaufort (Karamania, p. 249). This city was founded or augmented by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, when in possession of the opposite island Elæusa (Strabo, p. 671), which is now a promontory. Hence Archelaus styles himself on his coins, ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ (*vide* Kings and Dynasts, p. 47). The name Sebaste was in honour of Augustus, who had added all Cilicia Tracheia, except Seleuceia, to the kingdom of Archelaus.

*Diadumenianus.*

Æ 8 . . . . M. ΟΠ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥ . . . . . Head of Diadumenianus to *r.*  
 R. ΣΕΒΑΣ. (ΑΥΤΟΝ.) ΝΑΥΑΡΧ. ΕΔΕΥΘ. Victory stepping to *l.*

SEBASTOPOLIS Ponti.

*Note.*—Until Paphlagonia, Galatia, and Pontus are more thoroughly known, there will be great difficulty in fixing the site of Sebastopolis. It seems not to have been known to Strabo, though it appears, from a route in the Antonine Itinerary, to have stood at a distance of not more than fifty miles from his native city Amasia, on the road from Tavium (Boghaz Kini) to Sebastia (Sivas), nearer to the latter. Sebastopolis, therefore, if it existed in the time of Strabo, had then some other name.

Æ 4 Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Serpent issuing from cista to *r.*

SELEUCEIA Syriae sive in Pieria.

*Note.*—According to Appian (Syr. 57) there were nine Seleuceia. The names of most, if not all of them, may be collected from history or coins. They were, 1, ad Orontem; 2, ad Pyramum; 3, ad Calycadnum; 4, ad Euphratem; 5, ad Tigrim; 6, ad Hedyphontem; 7, ad Belum; 8, Seleuceia of Pisidia, which was colonized by Claudius, and thenceforth called Κλαυδαιοσελεύκεια (Strabo, p. 744, 749; Plin. H. N. 6, 27; Stephan. in Σελεύκεια; Ptolem. 5, 5; Hierocl. p. 673). Pliny (5, 4) names also a Seleuceia in Galatia.

Seleuceia ad Orontem, the port of Antioch, now Moghiâr, near Suedfeh, retains many vestiges of its ancient importance. In particular, the harbour itself, although now separated from the sea by the effects of alluvion and maritime currents, preserves its ancient works, connected with which is a channel cut through the rocks, apparently for the purpose of diverting from the ancient town and port those torrents from Mount Casius, which, left to nature, have had the effect of converting the harbour into a marsh.

AR 7½ 215·3 Veiled and turreted female head to *r.* R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in four lines. Fulmen placed horizontally on an ornamented table; below which, BI (year 12); the whole in a wreath.

*Note.*—The date relates probably to the autonomy of Seleuceia. The fulmen was worshipped as having guided Seleucus to the site when he founded the city. Φασί δὲ αὐτῷ τὰς Σελευκίας οἰκίζοντι, τὴν μὲν ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάσῃ δισημίαν ἠγάσασθαι κεραυνοῦ· καὶ διὰ τοῦτο θεὸν αὐτοῖς κεραυνὸν ἔθετο· καὶ θρησκέουσι καὶ ὕμνοισι καὶ νῦν κεραυνόν (Appian. Syr. 58).

AR 8 227·4 Another similar.

AR 2½ 25·2 Same type. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in three lines. Victory stepping to *l.*; all within a wreath.

Æ 6–5 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ. Winged fulmen; in field to *l.*, mon. 74 in a circle.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ in three lines. Winged fulmen; in field above, mon. 75 and bonnets of the Dioscuri; in field below, B. and mon. 76; all within a wreath.

Æ 5 Another similar.

Æ 4 Another similar.

Æ 4 Another similar, but in field below, mon. 21 and ΣΞΡ (year 166).

*Note.*—The year 166 of the Seleucidæ, is B.C. 146, or that in which Alexander Balas was defeated by Demetrius II.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		<i>Alexander Balas.</i> Radiate head of Alexander Balas to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ Half-draped figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; right arm extended; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon. and I.; to <i>r.</i> , II.
Æ	6		<i>Tiberius.</i> ... ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. . . ΕΠΙ ΣΙΛΑΝΟΥ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ in five lines in a wreath.
Æ	5		<i>Trajanus.</i> ..... ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΡΙΟΤ. ΓΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. [ΔΑΚ]. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ. A mountain, with a cavern near the summit (symbol of Jupiter Casius), in a tetrastyle temple, on the apex of which stands an eagle with open wings; below, ΣΕΥΚ ΚΑΚΙΟC.
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	6½		Another similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , Θ (year 9 of the year of Trajan?).
Æ	6-5		<i>Septimius Severus.</i> ΑΥ. Κ. ΣΕΠΤΙΜ. ΣΕΟΥΗ. ΠΕΡΤ. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Fulmen upon a table; above, ΣΕΥΚ ΚΕΡΑΥΝΙΟC; below, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ.
Æ	5		Similar legend and type. R. ΣΕΥΚ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ. Winged fulmen on table.
<b>SELEUCEIA ad Pyramum.</b>			
Æ	3		Diademate head of one of the Seleucidæ to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, ? R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩΙ ΠΥΡΑΜΩΙ. Diana Venatrix, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ANY in mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , AP in mon.
<i>Note.</i> —From this coin alone, as far as I have been able to discover, is the existence of a Seleuceia on the Pyramus known. Its position, by means of its coins, may hereafter, perhaps, be ascertained.			
<b>SELEUCEIA Mesopotamiæ sive ad Tigrim.</b>			
Æ	4-		Youthful head, with hair in ringlets over the neck, to <i>r.</i> ; behind, a monogram. R. [ΣΕΛΕ]ΥΚΕΙΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΙ[ΓΡΕΙ]. Female seated on rocks to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, palm branch; below, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i> ; in field, □Γ. (year 270.)
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	8-7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Radiate bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗ. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕ . . Roma Nicephorus seated on armour to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, hasta; in exergue, three letters.
<i>Note.</i> —Among the thirteen cities of the east to which the name of Septimius Severus is known to have been attached ( <i>vide</i> Eckhel, iv. p. 329), there is no Seleuceia. This coin, therefore, adds one more to the thirteen. But to which of the nine Seleuceiæ is it to be attributed? It could not have belonged to any of those of which coins are extant, except Seleuceia ad Pyramum or Seleuceia ad Tigrim, because we have coins of the others later than Septimius Severus, without the addition of his name. It could not well have been a coin of Seleuceia on the Euphrates, that city having stood nearly opposite to Zeugma, of which place coins are numerous, nor Seleuceia on the Belus, the gentile of that city having been Ση- λευκοβλήτης (Stephan. in v.). We may strongly doubt whether Seleucus ever penetrated so far to the eastward as Seleuceia on the Hedyphon, which was in Elymais, beyond the Tigris. To the name of			

Metal | Size | Weight

Seleuceia on the Tigris, on the other hand, there was great propriety in prefixing that of Severus, as he took Ctesiphon from the Parthians, a natural consequence of which would be the restoration of Seleuceia, which stood on the opposite bank of the Tigris. The date is probably of the Seleucidæ; the right-hand letter has some appearance of a Φ, which, on that supposition, it would be.

SELEUCEIA Ciliciæ sive ad Calycadnum.

*Note.*—Seleuceia, on the Calycadnus, surnamed also Tracheia, as having been the chief town of that division of Cilicia, preserves its ancient name and considerable remains of its ancient buildings on the left bank of the river, at a distance of ten miles from its mouth (Beaufort's Karamania, p. 223).

Æ 4+ Head of Diana to *r.*; behind, monogram. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚ . . . . . ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝ.  
Half-horse to *r.*

*Gordianus Junior.*

Æ 8 ANTΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒΑC. Bust of Gordian to *r.*; countermark, Δ; within it, Ο. R. CΕΛΕΥΚ . . Ν ΤΩ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥ. Legend irregular. Two winged female figures opposed, holding over a tripod a wreath, within which is written ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC. *Conf.* Mionnet, iii. p. 604, No. 312.

Æ 9+ ΜΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Bust of Gordian to *r.*; countermarks, Κ. and Δ. inclosing Ο. R. CΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC ΚΑΛΥ. Mercury advancing to *r.*, and extending his right hand towards Diana, who is retiring; below her, turreted female in long drapery, recumbent to *l.*

*Philippus Senior.*

Æ 10 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CΕΒ. Radiate bust of Philip Senior to *r.* R. CΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡ. . . Two busts opposed; that looking to *r.* is radiate, has a modius on the head, and cornucopiæ behind the shoulder; the other is laureate, and has a palm branch in front.

*Gallienus.*

Æ 9½ . . . . ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙ . . . . Radiate bust of Gallienus to *r.* R. CΕΛ . . ΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ. Victory standing to *l.*, with her foot on a globe.

SELEUCEIA Pisidiæ sive CLAUDIOSELEUCEIA.

*Note.*—This city was one of three so much favoured by the emperor Claudius as to have adopted his name. The other two were Iconium and Claudiopolis. In the fifth century, the epithet of this Seleuceia was πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω (Theodoret. H. E. 5, 27); at a later time it was called ἡ σιδῆρα (Hieracl. p. 673). From Ptolemy we may infer that it was not far from Antiocheia of Pisidia and from the frontiers of Phrygia; probably somewhere near a line drawn from Iconium to Antiocheia, both known positions.

Æ 2+ ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟCΕΛΕΥΚ[ΕΙΑ]. Turreted female bust to *r.* R. Ram standing to *r.*, looking back (sign Aries?). *Electrotype from the B. M.*

SELGE Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—Selge, a colony of Lacedæmon (Polyb. v. 72; Strabo, p. 570), or of Amyclæ, according to Dionysius Periegetes (v. 860), preserves its ancient name. It is fully described by Strabo, and a description of its present ruins, by the Rev. E. T. Daniell, is found in Spratt's Lycia, ii. p. 24. The position of the city resembled that of Sagalassus, the former standing among the mountains near the sources of the Eurymedon, the latter near those of the adjacent Cestrus. Sagalassus, as we learn from

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Strabo, was also called Selgessus. Considering, therefore, the vicinity and similarity of situation of these two cities, the connexion between Lacedæmon and Sagalassus, shown by one of its coins, as already remarked, and the name of Sparta (Turciè Isbarta) found in a town near the ruins of Sagalassus, it seems highly probable that the latter was a colony of Selge, and that its original appellation was Selge, with the addition of ΑΣΣΟΣ or ΗΣΣΟΣ, a Pelasgic word found in many parts of European and Asiatic Greece, either simply or in composition, and having probably the meaning of town or fortress.
Æ	6	194.4	Two wrestlers engaged; between them, Κ.; all in dotted circle. R. ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Slinger standing to r., adjusting his sling; in field, triquetra, cornucopiæ, and club; all in a dotted circle. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6	111.9	Same type and letter. R. Legend effaced. Same type and symbols; in field to l., Β.
Æ	1½		Radiate head, <i>adv.</i> R. ΣΕΛ. Fore-part of stag lying to r., looking to l.
Æ	2		Head of Hercules to r.; behind it, club. R. ΣΕ. Fulmen; bow.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΓΕ. Fulmen; quiver; bow.
Æ	1½		Same type; in field to r., C. R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Fulmen.
Æ	4		[ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚ]ΑΗΤΟC. Beardless male head to r. (Roman Senate.) R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Fulmen and bow.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Hadrian to r. R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Club tied with ribbons.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝ. . . . Head of Antoninus to r. R. ΓΕ. Club; triquetra.
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to r. R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Two objects, resembling fir-trees with their branches lopped, standing upon bases of unequal height, which have a common base; on either side, a smaller object of the same kind.
<i>Julia Donna.</i>			
Æ	1½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ [ΔΟΜ]ΝΑ ΓΕ. Imperial female head to r. R. ΓΕΛ . . . . . Draped figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to l., dropping a ball with right hand into a vase; in left hand, hasta; below, shield.
<i>Elagabalus.</i>			
Æ	2		. . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝ. Head of Elagabalus to r. R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Symbol of Diana of Perga between a star and a crescent, in a distyle temple.
<i>Severus Alexander.</i>			
Æ	2		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to r. R. ΓΕΛΓΕΩΝ between bow and club.
SEPPHORIS Galileæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Once the chief town of Galilee, and afterwards known by the name of Diocæsarea; it still exists under the name of Sefurieh, and is situated to the west of Tiberias, and not far to the north of Nazareth.</p>			
Æ	6-5		Ι(ουλιου)C ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΕΔΩΚΕΝ. Head of Julius Cæsar to r. R. ΣΕΠΦΩΡΗΝΩΝ in two lines under a palm-tree with fruit. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

Metal Size Weight

## SIBIDONDA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—It is only upon the presumption that this is the same place as the Σιβιδος of the Notitiæ Episcopatum that I suppose it to have been in Phrygia, that place having been a bishopric under the metropolitan of Synnada.

Æ 6 IOΥΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕ. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* R. CΙΒΙΔΟΥΝΔΕΩΝ. Bacchus standing to *l.*, naked, except the legs; in right hand, empty cup, below which, panther; in left hand, thyrsus. *Electrotype from the B. M.*

## SIBLIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Siblium was situated near the sources of the Mæander (Cinnam. p. 174). It was fortified by Manuel Comnenus, but afterwards dismantled (Nicet. Ann. pp. 115, 124), and it was a bishopric under the metropolitan of Laodiceia. Having flourished at so late a time, some remains of it probably still exist.

Æ 6 ΠΟ. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ. Bust of Septimius Geta to *r.* R. CΕΙΒΑΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked figure, *adv.*, towards *r.*; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, ? *Electrotype from the B. M.*

## SIDE Pamphyliaæ.

*Note.*—Arrian relates (i. 27) that at the time of the march of Alexander through Asia Minor, "the Sidetæ, who were a colony from Cyme in Æolis, had forgot their mother tongue, and spoke a barbarous language, which differed even from that of the neighbouring barbarians." The beautiful silver coins of Side, as well as those of its nearest neighbour, Aspendus, prove that the word *βάρβαρος* could only be applicable to either people as speaking a non-Hellenic language. That in this sense they were barbarians may indeed be inferred from the legends of their coins. But it is very remarkable, with regard to the difference in the Sidetan and Pamphylian tongues, alluded to by Arrian, that the legends on the coins of Aspendus and Side differ in their alphabet. On the former, the Pamphylian name is represented in Hellenic letters; on coins of the latter city, the legends are in letters, some of which appear to be Phœnician and others Greek. The Duke de Luynes supposes them to be Palmyrenian (Numism. des Satrapies, p. 23).

The extensive remains of Side, on a desert promontory, thirty-five miles east of Attaleia, and known to the Turks by the name of Esky-Adália (Old Attaleia), have been described by Sir Francis Beaufort in his Karamania, p. 147.

Æ 5 164·7 Pallas Nicephorus standing to *l.*; in field to *l.*, pomegranate (*σιδην*); in field to *r.*, three Phœnician letters; all within a circle. R. Nine Sidetan letters. *Vide* Mionnet, pl. xxii. Male figure naked, with the exception of a pallium over his shoulders, standing to *l.*, with a patera in right hand over an altar; in left hand, a long staff with leaves sprouting from it. *Electrotype.*

Æ 4 164 Same type and symbol, without letters. R. Same legend. Same type, but behind the left leg of figure, eagle, and between his hand and the altar, two letters. *Electrotype.*

Æ 8+ 260·2 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. Victory stepping to *l.*; in right hand, garland; left hand holding up drapery; in field to *l.*, pomegranate; below which, ΔΙ.

Æ 7 243·5 Same type. R. ΚΑΕΥΧ. Similar type and same symbol.

Æ 4 59·7 Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.

Æ 3½ ΣΙΑΗΤ(ης). Head of Pallas (of Side) to *r.*, with a countermark on it. R. ΣΙΑΗΤΩ[N]. Victory to *r.*, with pomegranate in field to *l.* as before.

Æ 3 Same type with countermark, but without legend. R. Same type and symbol; same legend, but parallel to the figure.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Another similar, without countermark.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Legend almost effaced. Pomegranate.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟ ΟΕΒ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> , countermark; below, eagle with open wings. R. ΚΙΑΗΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Vulcan, with conical cap, seated to <i>r.</i> on rock; in right hand, hammer; in left hand, shield resting on his knee, having on it the face of Gorgo.
SIDON Phœniciaë.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Sidon in the most ancient times had so much the pre-eminence over the other Phœnician cities, that Homer mentions no other. Tyre colonized Libya and Iberia (Strabo, p. 756), but from Sidon went forth the earlier Phœnicians, who carried letters to the coasts of Greece, and the worship of that ΘΕΑ ΣΥΡΙΑ, which became the Venus of Cythera, the Juno of Samos, and the Diana of Ephesus. In the time of Strabo both Sidon and Tyre flourished, and the geographer speaks with commendation of the harbour of the former city. In every respect the modern towns present a contrast to their ancient condition.</p>			
Α	7	211·4	Turreted and veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Eagle on a rudder to <i>l.</i> , with palm branch under right wing; in field, ΛΑΠ (year 81); below which, Π above Α. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6		Similar head to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> , a star. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ. Symbol of Astarte in a covered chariot.
Æ	3		Same type; behind it, ΑΡ in mon. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ. Europa seated on a bull galloping to <i>l.</i> , and holding one of its horns with her right hand; her left holds up her veil, which is filled by the wind; in field, Λ.Ν. (year 20); below, Phœnician letters.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Lucian (de deâ Syriâ) thus alludes to this coin of Sidon, τὸ νόμισμα τῶ Σιδώνιοι χρέονται τὴν Εὐρώπην ἐφεζομένην ἔχει τῷ ταύρω τῷ Δι.</p>			
Æ	4½		Same head to <i>r.</i> , with profile of a bearded head beyond it; in field <i>l.</i> , mon. 77. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ. Galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, Λ. ΕΞ (year 65).
Æ	2+		Same head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> ; below, six Phœnician letters.
Æ	3+		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Α, below which, ς. R. Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> , with boar's head on prow; above, ΕΝΡ (year 155); below, four Phœnician letters.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΗΠΡ (year 188); below, two Phœnician letters.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ. Europa on bull, as before; below the legend, Phœnician letters?
Æ	6		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , with beard in ringlets. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ ΜΗΤΡ. ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> , ΓΑ (year 33); in field <i>r.</i> , three Phœnician letters.
Æ	4½		Beardless head of Bacchus crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡ[ΑΣ] ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛ[ΟΥ]. Thyrsus tied with ribbons; in field, ΔΤ (year 304).
<p><i>Note.</i>—From the pure form and execution of the letters, this date appears to be of the Seleucidæ, i. e. 3 B.C.</p>			
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ. Cista; above which, three letters (date); all in wreath of ivy.
Æ	4		Same head to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type; above, ΕΞΡ (year 165).
Æ	5-		Tetrastyle temple, upon a base with steps in the middle; on either side of the temple, a column. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙΩΝ. Europa on the bull, as before; below, date uncertain.
Æ	4½		Another.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 4- . . . . OXON . . . . Radiate head of Antiochus IV. ? to *r.* R. ΣΙΔΩΝΙ . .  
Phœnician letters. Europa on bull, as before.

*Antiochus IV. ?*

Æ 5 Head of Augustus to *l.*, in a wreath. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. Same type; in field to *r.*, a mon.

*Augustus.*

Æ 6½ AYTO. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑ . . . Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙΔΟΣ.  
Half-draped figure, on the prow of a galley, stepping to *l.*, and extending right hand; in field to *l.*, ΖΚΣ (year 227).

*Trajanus.*

Æ 5½ Another similar.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ 5½ AYTO. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ . . . . Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ. Same type; in field to *l.* L. ΣΚΣ (year 227).

*Note.*—The year of this coin being the same as that of the two preceding, shows that they were all struck in the year of the death of Trajan, A.D. 117; the commencement of the *æra*, therefore, was B.C. 110, at which time Antiochus VIII. and Antiochus IX., after a long contest, divided Syria between them, and gave the Sidonians a good opportunity to assert their autonomy.

*Elagabalus.*

Æ 7+ IM. C. M. AV. ANTONIN. . . . Bust of Elagabalus to *r.* R. [COL. A]VR. ΠΙΑ  
METR. SID. Symbol of Astarte, with a small figure on either side, in a covered chariot.

Æ 6 IM. C. M. A. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Elagabalus to *r.* R. A. P. SID. CO. METR.  
Europa on bull, as before, to *r.*; in field, A. P.

Æ 6 Another.

*Julia Paula.*

Æ 8 IVLIA PAVLA AVG. Bust of Julia Paula to *r.* R. COL. AVR. ΠΙΑ. METRO. SID.  
Symbol of Astarte in a covered chariot.

SIGEIUM Troadis.

*Note.*—That the coins of Sigeium should have Athenian types, is in agreement with the fact, that Sigeium was, for a great length of time, a dependency of Athens. In the time of Strabo it was in ruins, having been destroyed by the Ilienses, whose autonomous tetradrachma, resembling those of Alexandria Troas, show that these two cities divided the supremacy of the Troas between them in the third century B.C.; for to this time by their style they appear to belong. From one of the inscriptions of Sigeium, we learn that it possessed a temple of Minerva, as ancient probably as that at Ilium. Chishull, *Antiq. Asiat.*, p. 49; Strabo, p. 595.

Æ 4 Head of Pallas, *adv.*, towards *r.* R. ΣΙΓΕ. Owl standing to *r.*, looking *adv.*; behind, crescent.

Æ 4 Another.

Æ 2- Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.

Æ 2- Another; the crescent not visible.

Æ 2 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. Same legend and type.

SILANDUS Lydiæ.

*Note.*—This city is known only from its coins, which are both autonomous and imperial, and from its having been a Greek bishoprick under the metropolitan of Sardes. At Selenti, a village situated on a tributary of the Hermus, in the eastern part of Lydia, Mr. W. J. Hamilton found no remains of antiquity. Silandus, nevertheless, may be in that vicinity, the name perhaps having moved with the people,—a process of which there are many examples in Greece.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4-		ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ. Female head crowned with modius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΑΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, branch. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>SILLYUM Pamphyliae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The Rev. E. T. Daniell has left us (ap. Spratt, ii. p. 18) an account of the ruins of a well fortified ancient city on the heights which overlook the left bank of the Cestrus, and in sight from the ruins of Perga at Mortana, from whence they are six geographical miles distant. This place he supposed to be Sillyum; but this cannot be considered certain until some of the other ancient sites in the unexplored country between the rivers Calycadnus and Cestrus are fixed.			
Æ	2		Bearded helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΑΑ(υέων). Male figure, in short tunic, to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; in left hand, ?.
<b>SINGARA Mesopotamiae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The three cities of Upper Mesopotamia, Rhessaina, Nesibi, and Singara (now Sinjar) resembled each other: 1. In having been Greek colonies, established by Roman emperors. 2. In having had names differing only by their Greek terminations from the indigenous names which are still in use. 3. In having been situated near the sources of rivers flowing from the two former places into the Euphrates, from Singara into the Tigris.			
<i>Gordianus Junior and Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΒ(υα) ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ ΚΕΒ. Heads of Gordianus and Tranquillina opposed. R. ΑΥΡ. ΚΕΠ. ΚΟΑ. ΚΙΝΓΑΡΑ. Veiled and turreted female figure seated to <i>l.</i> ; on head, Sagittarius, shooting to <i>l.</i> ; in her right hand, ears of corn; in left hand, ?; at her feet, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8		Another similar.
<i>Note.</i> —From these coins, it appears that Singara was colonized by M. Aurelius or L. Verus, and that it was among the numerous cities of the East grateful for the favours of Septimius Severus.			
<b>SINOPE Paphlagoniae, sive Ponti.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Sinope, a name still known to the Greeks, and slightly corrupted by the Turks, was said to have been founded by the Argonautæ, and named from Sinope, daughter of the Bœotian river Asopus. It was afterwards occupied and colonized by the Milesii, and finally received a Roman colony (Strabo, p. 546. Apollon. 2, v. 948. Val. Flac. 5, v. 110). This occurred, as appears by the coins of Sinope, in the time of Julius Cæsar.			
Α	4+	92·4	Head of the nymph Sinope to <i>l.</i> , with ear-rings and necklace; in field to <i>l.</i> , acrostolium. R. ΣΙΝΩ. ΘΕΟΤ. Eagle, with open wings, standing on tunny-fish to <i>l.</i>
Α	4	90·3	Head of Sinope to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΙΝ . . ΔΙΟ. . Same type.
Α	3½	74·1	Head of Sinope to <i>l.</i> , with ear-rings. R. ΣΙΝΩ. ΚΑΡ. . Same type.
Α	2+	26·2	Turreted female head to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΙΝΩ. Eagle with expanded wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes; to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
Α	1½	22·7	Head of Sinope, <i>adv.</i> , with ear-rings and necklace. R. Same legend and type, without symbol or mon.
Æ	4½		Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> , in centre of Ægis. R. . ΙΝΩΠΗΣ. Victory standing to <i>r.</i> ; on left shoulder, palm-branch held by both hands.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Eagle, with wings expanded, standing on fulmen, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 78.
Æ	4		Another; monogram indistinct.
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. . . ΝΩΠΗΣ. Quiver.

SMYRNA Ioniae.

Metal	Size	Weight	
El.	1½	39.3	Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Cybele.) <i>R.</i> Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> , in linear square, within quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —A similar hecta ( <i>vide</i> Mionnet, iii. p. 189) has in place of the head of Cybele her symbol the lion.
Æ	4+	130.8	Same type. <i>R.</i> [ΙΜ]ΥΡΝΑΙ[ΩΝ] ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΙΣ(ἀνέθηκαν) in two lines; between them, female, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; on her head, modius and veil; her left breast bare; right hand hid in her drapery; left elbow resting on column, the hand holding a Victory, which presents a crown to her (a statue of Nemesis, dedicated by the Prytanes).— <i>Electrotype from the Bibl. Nat., Paris.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The most ancient worship in Asia Minor was that of the Father (BABA, or BA, or ΠΑ, the Jupiter Papias of later times), and of MA, or the Mother, who was the same as the Rhea of Crete, and in Asia Minor had various names,—Agdistis, Cybele; and some which were epithets derived from mountains, as Dindymene, Ideæ, and Sipylene (Strabo, p. 469). At Smyrna she was entitled ἡ μήτηρ θεῶν Σιτυλήνη, and was the chief female deity of that city. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the obverse of this and the following coins is intended for Cybele, and not, as some numismatists have supposed, for the Amazon Smyrna, identified with the city—a type which is common on coins of Smyrna of a later date, but always accompanied by the legend CMYPNA, or by some characteristic of the Amazon.
Æ	9½	259.3	Same type. <i>R.</i> Lion to <i>r.</i> , left fore-leg raised; above, ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; below, ΜΟΞΧΟΣ; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	9	253.6	Same type. <i>R.</i> ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ in two lines; below which, mon. 79 (ΑΥΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΣ); all within wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The lion, or some other great feline, was not uncommon on the mountains sacred to Cybele, and is still a native of the Taurus.
Æ	3½		ΚΙΠΥΔΗΝΗ. Same type. <i>R.</i> Nemesis or Fortune, with polos or modius on her head, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ; around ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —A marble in Gruter (i. p. 80) is inscribed, “Deæ Nemesæi, sive Fortunæ.” Bupalus (says Pausanias) was the first who, in a statue of Fortune for the Smyrncæi, represented her with the πόλος, and placed in one of her hands the horn of Amaltheia (Messen. 30).
Æ	3½		Same type. <i>R.</i> . ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ in two lines; between, Nemesis, standing to <i>r.</i> ; her left foot on base of a stele, or short column; in her left hand, Victory, holding up a crown towards her; to her <i>l.</i> , hasta; in field, Δ.
Æ	3		Same type. <i>R.</i> ΜΟΞΧΟΣ ΙΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Same type, without hasta.
Æ	4		Same type, in wreath of oak. <i>R.</i> . ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ [ΕΙ]ΚΑΔΙΟΣ. Same figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; left elbow resting on stele; in left hand, Victory; in field, bird to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. <i>R.</i> . ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΚΥΝΔΑΛΑΣ ΦΑΝΗΣ in three lines. Same type and symbol.
Æ	4		Same type. <i>R.</i> [ΖΜΥΡ]ΝΑΙ[ΩΝ] [Α]ΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟΣ. Same type and symbol.
Æ	4		CMYPNA. Turreted female bust, to <i>l.</i> ; on right shoulder, bipennis (Amazon Smyrna) <i>R.</i> CMYPNAIΩΝ. Prow to <i>r.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The prow, a common type and symbol on the coins of Smyrna, alluded to a naval victory of the people of Smyrna over those of Chius, as a memorial of which a trireme was paraded through the Agora at the vernal Dionysiac festival, in imitation perhaps of the procession of the peplus at Athens, from whence the earliest colony of Smyrna is said to have come.—Aristid. Orat. 15 et 22. Philostrat. in Polemon.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> Same legend. Gryphon, standing to <i>r.</i> ; left fore-paw on wheel. <i>Note.</i> —In the description of Nemesis by Nonnus (Dionys. 48, v. 375), her winged messenger the gryphon (γρόψ πετέρις), the wheel (τροχός), and the bridle (χαλινός), are all mentioned as her accessories.
Æ	5		Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, bipennis. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend. Lion to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		ZEYC AKPAIOC. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Gryphon and wheel as before.
Æ	3½		Same legend and type. R. [ZM]YΠNAIΩN TYXH. Fortune, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. CMYΠNAIΩN. Turreted female figure (Amazon Smyrna), in short tunic, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, bipennis, and pelta or crescent-shaped shield, and chlamys; at her feet, prow to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. ZMYP. ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΟC. Nemesis, standing <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; in left hand, bridle; at her feet, prow to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias, in his description of the statue of Nemesis at Rhamnus (Attic. c. 33), describes it as having a branch of ash ( <i>μηλιάς</i> ) in the left hand, and a vase ( <i>φιάλη</i> ) in the right. Eckhel has shown (ii. p. 550), that the object in the left hand of Nemesis, which has sometimes been taken for a sistrum, and the figure, consequently, for an Isis, is a bridle ( <i>χαλιβάς</i> ).
Æ	4+		Same legend and type. R. CMYΠNAIΩN. Eagle, on fulmen, with open wings, standing <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in beak, garland.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		CTPA. Bearded head, crowned with polos, to <i>r.</i> (Jupiter Stratius?) R. Same legend and type; below, dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3-		CMYΠNAIΩN. Same type. R. CMYΠNAIΩN. Prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΑΠΑΤΟΥΡΙΟC in two lines; between, Homer, seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised to neck; in left hand, volume; before him in field, star of eight points.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠNAIΩ . ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΟC ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ in three lines. Same type, without the star; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAI . . ΑΡΧΙΑC. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 80.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟC. Same type.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗC ΑΕΤΟΥ. Same type; below, to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΘΑΡΣΥΝΩN . . . . . Same type.
Æ	5		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠNAIΩN [Κ]ΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟC. Same type.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAI . . ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤ[ΗC]. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mons. 81, 82.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟC ΠΑΣΙΚΡΑΤΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΠΟΛΛΙC . . . . . Same type.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠNAIΩN ΘΕΟΤΙΜΟC. Same type.
			<i>Note.</i> —These are the coins which the Smyrnæi called 'Ομήρεια: "Ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ βιβλιοθήκη καὶ τὸ 'Ομήρειον, στοὰ τετράγωνος, ἔχουσα νεῶν 'Ομήρου καὶ ἔβανον . . . . . καὶ δὴ καὶ νόμισμά τι χαλκοῦν παρ' αὐτοῖς 'Ομήρειον λέγεται.—Strabo, p. 646.
Æ	4½		Same type, in wreath. R. . . ΥΠNAIΩN. Homer? seated to <i>l.</i> , and holding a hasta obliquely.
Æ	3		Same type, not in wreath. R. . . ΥΠ . ΑΙΩ . [ΚΟΥΑ]ΡΤΟC in two lines; between, tripod.
Æ	2		Same type. R. . . ΠΝΑΙ . . ΠΥΘΟΔΩΡ . . Same type.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠ. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΑΠΟΛ. Lyre, formed of the cranium of an ox.
Æ	2		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠNAI . . ΠΑΡΑΜΟ . Hand, armed with the cestus; to <i>r.</i> , a palm branch.
			<i>Note.</i> —The union of the cestus and the palm branch may be intended to commemorate some victory in boxing, or may be a symbol of Hercules, as presiding over gymnastic exercises.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠ . ΜΕΝΕΚ(ράτης). Same type.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. . ΜΥΠNAIΩ . . ΟΛΛΩΝ[ΙΟC]. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΞΜΥΠNAIΩN ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑC. Same type.
Æ	2		ΞΜΥΠ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΒΙΩΝΟC. Poppy-head, between two ears of corn.
Æ	3		CMYΠNAIΩN. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΛΗC. River-god, seated on ground,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; left elbow resting on inverted vase, from which water flows. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΝΘΥ(πάτου) ΦΡΟΝΤΕΙΝΟΥ. Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΜΥΡΤΟΥ ΡΗΓΕΙΝΟC ΖΜΥΡ. River-god, with the same attributes, recumbent to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	3		ΠΡΟΦΥΛΑΞ. Same type. R. [CΜΥΡΝ . . .]. Same type.
Æ	3		ΟΠΛΟΦΥΛΑΞ. Same type, with lion's skin about the neck. R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Note.</i> —'Οπλοφύλαξ, as an epithet of Hercules, is found on the Oxford Marble, No. 20, which is a dedication of Gessius Flaccus, στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, 'Ηράκλει ὀπλοφύλακι (Chandler, Marm. Oxon. p. 13).
Æ	3		Same legend and type. R. CΜΥΡ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Youthful male head to <i>r.</i> (Roman Senate.) R. CΜΥΡ-ΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. The two Nemeses opposed; the former with a bridle in her left hand; the latter with a cornucopiæ in left hand, and wheel at her feet; both raising right hands to face.
			<i>Note.</i> —In the time of Pausanias, the double capacity of Nemesis, as both giving good fortune, and curbing human pride and imprudence, was represented by two statues; her temple was called, τὸ ἱερόν τῶν Νεμεσίων. In an inscription of imperial times, a priestess τῆς μητρὸς θεῶν Σιπυλῆνης raises a statue to her husband's father, who was στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῶν ὅπλων, and νεώκορος τῶν μεγάλων θεῶν Νεμεσίων (Oxford Marble, 38; Chandler, Marm. Oxon. p. 73).
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. CΜΥΡ. Γ. ΝΕ. ΕΠ. ΠΩΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	7+		Same legend and type. R. [CΜΥΡ.] ΓΑ. ΚΑ. ΒΙΩΝΟC ΤΑΜΙΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> in a tetrastyle temple.
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. CΜΥΡ. Γ. ΝΕΩ. ΕΠ. C. ΦΙΛΗΤΟΥ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. CΤΡ(αηγοῦντος) ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, spear; at her feet, shield.
Æ	3½		ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΝ. Same type. R. ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	4½		ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ. Nemesis standing to <i>r.</i> , with curled wings; right hand to mouth; in left hand, bridle. R. CΤΡΑ. ΤΙ. ΚΛΑ. [CΩCΑ]ΝΔΡΟΥ ΖΜΥΡ. River-god recumbent to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias states that the most holy wooden statues of Nemesis at Smyrna had wings, and adds, Νεμέσει πτερὰ ὤσπερ Ἐρωτι ποιούσι (Attic. 33).
Æ	4½		ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΩ(ΝΥΜΟΥ). Nemesis standing to <i>r.</i> , with drooping wings; right hand to mouth; in left hand, bridle. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟCΤΡΑΤΟΥ. Nemesis standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to mouth. R. ΙΜΥΡ. CΤΡΑ. CΗΙΟC. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i> , carrying a trophy on her left shoulder, and holding it also with right hand.
Æ	4-3		[ΕΠΙ] ΜΥΡΤΟΥ. Gibbous bull standing to <i>r.</i> R. CΜΥΡ. ΡΗΓΕΙΝΟC. Same type.
Æ	6½		CΤΡΑ. ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ CΩCΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΙΜΥΡΝ[ΑΙΩΝ]. Bearded and draped figure (Homer?) seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta, held obliquely. R. ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ in five lines in a wreath of oak.
Æ	4½		ΟΜΗΡΟC. Homer seated to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, ?. R. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ in three lines in a wreath of oak.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		<i>Augustus.</i> [ΣΕΒΑΣΤ]ΟΣ ΖΜΥ[ΡΝΑΙΩΝ]. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΝΥΣ[ΙΟ]Σ ΚΟΛ- ΔΥΒΑ[Σ]. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, palm- branch.
Æ	4½		<i>Augustus and Livia.</i> Σ Σ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙ ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙ. Heads of Augustus and Livia to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΕΟΝΤΙΪΚΟΪ ΠΗΘΟΜΕΔΟΝΤΟΣ. Nemesis, with polos on her head, standing <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, sceptre; in left hand, Victory crowning her; below which, a stele; and in field, a bird to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	3½		<i>Tiberius.</i> ΤΙΒΕΡ[ΙΟ]Σ Κ[Ε]ΒΑΚΤΟΚ. Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΚ. Altar with fire.
Æ	5		<i>Caligula, Germanicus, and Agrippina.</i> ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΟΥΙΟΔΑ. Head of Caligula to <i>r.</i> R. [ΓΕΡ- ΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΓΡΙ]ΠΠΕΙΝΑΝ ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ (Μ)ΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΚ. Heads of Ger- manicus and Agrippina (the deceased parents of Caligula) opposed.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		<i>Claudius and Agrippina Junior.</i> [ΤΙ] ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ] ΑΓΡΙΠ[ΠΙ]ΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ. Heads of Claudius and Agrippina opposed. R. ΓΕΣΣΙΟΪ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΪΣ [ΖΜΥΡ]. Nemesis, with droop- ing wings, standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand raised to mouth; in left hand, bridle; at her feet, serpent.
Æ	4		<i>Nero.</i> [ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ]. Youthful head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥ ΕΙΚΑ- ΔΙΟΪ. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		<i>Vespasianus Junior.</i> ΟΥΕΨΑΚΙΑΝΟΚ ΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΚ. Youthful head of Vespasian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		<i>Julia Titi.</i> ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Julia Titi to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΦΛΩΡ[ΟΥ] . . . [ΖΜΥΡΝΑ]- ΙΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left arm on tympanum; at her feet, lion or leopard to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7-6		<i>Domitianus and Domitia.</i> ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΚ ΚΑΙ ΚΕ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΚ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ . . . . . Heads of Domitian and Domitia opposed. R. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΪΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΚ ΧΗΟΚ ΖΜΥΡ. Hercules naked, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; in left hand, club and chlamys.
Æ	4½		<i>Domitia.</i> [ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΚΕ]ΒΑΚ[ΤΗ]. Head of Domitia to <i>r.</i> R. [ΑΝΘΥ. ΚΑΙΣΕΝ(νίου).] ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΕΦΕ. ΞΜΥΡ. Two Nemeses standing opposite.
Æ	5		<i>Sabina.</i> ΚΑΒΕΙΝΑ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. River-god, seated on the ground, to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΕΡΜΟΚ.

*Note.*—Some part of the lower course of the Hermus was probably within the Smyrnan territory.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		<p>Same legend and type. R. ΚΑΛΕΩΝ. River-god as before; in exergue, ΞΜΥΡ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The Caleon was probably one of the smaller streams near Smyrna; the name of which occurs, I believe, no where but on this coin.</p>
Æ	5		<p>Same legend and type. R. ΠΟΛΕΜ[ΩΝ ΑΝΘΗΚΕ] ΜΥΡ. Prow to r.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The Zenons and Polemons of Laodiceia on the Lycus were celebrated as sophists during several generations. One of the latter name was made king of Pontus by M. Antonius and founded Polemonium.</p> <p>The Polemon of this coin seems to have become a resident of Smyrna, and in the reign of Hadrian dedicated this money to the people of Smyrna; that is to say, he coined it at his own expense, and presented it to the people.</p>
Æ	5		<p>Another.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Antinous.</i></p>
Æ	11		<p>ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΣ ΗΡΩΣ. Head of Antinous to l. R. ΠΟΛΕΜΩΝ ΑΝΘΗΚΕ ΜΥΡ-ΝΑΙΟΙΣ. Ox to r.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Faustina Senior.</i></p>
Æ	4½		<p>ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ [ΣΕΒΑΧΤΗ]. Head of Faustina to r. R. [ΜΥΡΝΑΙ]ΩΝ. Turreted female (Smyrna) seated to l.; in right hand, patera; under left arm, Amazonian shield.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Marcus Aurelius.</i></p>
Æ	9		<p>ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of M. Aurelius Cæsar to l. R. ΘΕΥΔΑΝΙΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΗ. ΑΝΘΗΚΕ ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΟΙΣ. Male figure lying under a tree; two females with hands held up (Nemeses) standing beside him. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Pausanias (Achaic. 5) explains this scene: Alexander the Great, he says, was founder of the present Smyrna. When hunting on Mount Pagus, Alexander came to a plane-tree and fountain near a temple of the Nemeses, and fell asleep under the tree, when the two Nemeses appeared to him, and desired him to remove the Smyrnæi, from the place which they then occupied, to Mount Pagus.</p>
Æ	10		<p>ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣ ΣΟΦΙΣΤΗΣ (ἀνέθηκε) ΤΑΙΣ ΠΑΤΡΙΣΙ ΜΥΡ. ΛΑΟ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to l.; before him, Jupiter Laodiceus standing to r.; in right hand, eagle; in left hand, hasta, held obliquely.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Attalus was son of the Polemon aforesaid, and grandfather of the sophist Hermocrates (Philostat. Vit. Sophist. 2, 25). His two πατριδες may have been Laodiceia through his father, and Smyrna by birth, or he may have been a Laodiceian by birth and a Smyrnan by adoption.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Crispina.</i></p>
Æ	6		<p>ΣΕΒΑΧΤΗ ΚΡΙΣΠΙΝΑ. Head of Crispina to r. R. ΣΤΡΑ. Μ. ΣΕΛΛΙΟΥ ΟΜΟ. ΜΥΡ. ΝΕΙΚΟΜ. Στρατηγούντος Μάρκου Σελλίου, ὁμόνοια Σμυρναίων, Νεικομηδέων. Nemesis standing to r. and feeding the serpent. <i>Vide</i> Eckhel, ii. p. 553.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Septimius Severus.</i></p>
Æ	10		<p>ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ Π. Head of Septimius Severus to r. R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. ΚΑ. ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ ΣΟΦΙ(σπου) ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Cybele, turreted, seated to l. on throne with back; in right hand, patera; in left hand, sceptre; at feet, lion to l.</p>
Æ	10		<p>Another. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i></p>
Æ	9½		<p>ΑΥΤ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠΤ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Same type. R. ΕΠ. ΣΤΡ. ΚΑ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑ-ΝΟΥΣ ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Amazon Smyrna, turreted, seated on a pedestal to l.; in</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2 h</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			right hand, patera; left elbow resting on pelta or Amazonian shield. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —With the exception of the preceding coin of Faustina Senior, this is the earliest on which we find such honours conferred upon the Amazon Smyrna. All the prior imperial reverses relate to the worship of Cybele, Nemesis, Jupiter, Hercules, Homer, and all the autonomous coins bearing the head of the Amazon identified with the city, are of later date. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the turreted female head on the earlier coins of Smyrna is intended for that of Cybele, or Sipyrene as she was commonly called at Smyrna and Magnesia.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5½		CEBACTH IOYΛIA. Head of Julia Domna to r. R. ΕΠ. CT. Κ. ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ CMYPNAIΩN. Hercules, naked, standing to l.; in right hand, cup; in left hand, club and lion's skin.
Æ	5+		Another similar.
Æ	8		CEBACTH IOY. ΔΟΜΝΑ. Same type. R. ΠΡΩ. ΑCΙΑC Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ CMYP. Rome, seated on armour, to l.; in right hand, temple; in left hand, hasta.
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΘΟΥ. ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to r. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. The two Nemeses opposed.
			<i>Julia Mamæa.</i>
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ Μ. . . ΓΑ CEBACTH. Head of Julia Mamæa to r. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΕΠ. CΤΡ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Turreted female figure, in short tunic, standing to l.; in right hand, tetrastyle temple; in left hand, bipennis, pelta, and chlamys; at feet, prow to l. (Amazon Smyrna).
Æ	5		ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΜΕΑ CEBACTH. Same type. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Hercules standing to l., as before.
			<i>Maximinus and Maximus.</i>
Æ	5		Α. Κ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC Κ. ΜΑΞΙΜΟC ΚΑΙ(σαρεc). Head of Maximinus and of Maximus opposed. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Same type.
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian Junior to r. R. CMYPNAI. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙ. ΕΠ. ΜΕΝΕΚΛΕΟΥC. Amazon Smyrna standing to r.; at her feet, prow; on left shoulder, bipennis; joining right hand with a draped and turreted female figure (Perinthus) standing to l.; in left hand, rudder; at her feet, prow; in field to r., H.
Æ	8		Another, without the H.
Æ	6		Α. ΚΑ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡ . . . ΝΟC. Same type. R. CMYPNAIΩN . . . ΚΟΡΩΝ. Fortune standing to l. in tetrastyle temple.
Æ	9½		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian Junior to r. R. CMYPNAIΩN ΕΠ. ΤΕΡΤΙΟΥ ΑCΙΑΡΧΟΥ. Alexander the Great sleeping under a tree; the two Nemeses standing beside him. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	5+		ΦΟΥΡΙ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ C. Head of Tranquillina to r. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Hercules to l. as before.
Æ	5		ΦΟΥΡ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ C. Same type. R. Similar legend and type, but in left hand, lion's skin instead of chlamys.

Metal Size Weight

*Gallienus.*

Æ	7½	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to r. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΕΠ. C. CΕΞCΤΟΥ. Cybele seated to l. as before.
Æ	7	ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Same type. R. CMYPNAIΩN Γ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΕΠ. CH. CΕΞCΤΟΥ. Same type.

SOLI Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Soli was one of the early Greek settlements on the Pamphilo-Cilician coast, the flourishing state of which in times prior to the Macedonian conquest is proved from its coins. The other cities, of which similar evidence is extant, are Side, Holmi, Nagidus, and Celenderis. The founders of Soli were Achæans and Rhodians of Lindus (Strabo, p. 671); this is confirmed by a coin inscribed ΣΟΛΕΩΝ, bearing as types a radiate head of Apollo and the Rhodian flower (Mionnet, iii. p. 612). Soli was restored by Pompeius after his conquest of the pirates, and then assumed the name, first of Solopolis, and then of Pompeiopolis, under which latter there is a long series of imperial coins. The ruins of this city, which have been described by Sir F. Beaufort (Karamania, c. 12), are interesting as well for their extent as from the certainty of their date.

Æ	5	153·2	Head of Pallas to r., with gryphon to r. on helmet. R. ΞΟΛΙΟΥC. Vine-branch with grapes between two leaves; in field to r., a crescent. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (1018).
Æ	5	155·2	Same type. R. ΞΟΛΙΚΟΝ surrounding a quad. incus., in which is a bunch of grapes and TIM.
Æ	4	141·6	Same type. R. ΣΟΛΙΚ. Bunch of grapes between vine-leaf and tendril. <i>Plated coin.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. Bacchus, <i>adv.</i> , in pointed cap and long drapery; in right hand, cantharus, below which, ΜΕ in mon.; in left hand, hasta; in field to l., mon. 83.
Æ	4		Female head, with sphenone, to r. R. ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. Cornucopiæ containing fruits; in field to l., Θ.
Æ	4		Veiled and turreted female head to r. R. ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. Bonnets of the Dioscuri; below, ΔΙ.
Æ	5		Head of Cn. Pompeius to r.; behind it, ΝΥ. R. [ΠΟΜΠ]ΗΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Victory stepping to r.; in field, a mon. and ΙΙΙ.

STECTORIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Stectorium, of which there are autonomous coins, as well as imperial as late as the Philips, was noted for a monument of Corcebus, son of Mygdon (Pausan. Phocic., 27). In Ptolemy the name occurs between those of Blaundus and Philomelium, Silbium alone intervening. From this location, compared with Hierocles, who places this city in Phrygia Salutaris, and the cotemporary episcopal catalogue, in which Stectorium occurs as a bishopric under the metropolitan of Synnada, we may deduce that it stood in that insufficiently explored country which lies to the west and south-west of the Sultan dagh.

Æ	6	ΔΗΜΟC CΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. Laureate youthful male head to r. R. ΑΙΤ. ΦΑ. CΗCΤΙΑΔΙΑΝΟΥ. Fortune standing to l. <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1248).
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STRATONICEIA Cariæ.

*Note.*—Stratoniceia was founded by Antiochus I., and named in honour of his wife Stratonice. One of its earlier names was Chrysaoris, from Chrysaor, who, together with Pegasus, was said to have arisen from the blood of Medusa when beheaded by Perseus. Hence the Pegasus on the coins of Stratoniceia. From Chrysaor the Jupiter of Stratoniceia was surnamed Chrysaoreus. Idrias appears to have been the appellation of the city until the time of Antiochus, and Idreus, son of Mausolus, to have derived his name from it, having perhaps been born here.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-	21·8	CKΛ . . ΔΙΟC. CWCANΔPOY. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , surmounted by a crescent. R. CTPATONIKEΩN. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in her uplifted right hand, crown; in left hand, on shoulder, palm-branch. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2	21·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΓΝΗΤΟC. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; before it, cornucopiæ; in field, on either side of eagle, ΣΓ. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5-		CTPATONEIKEΩN. Altar with fire, between two lighted torches. R. Pegasus with curled wings, running to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΒΕΛ in large letters.
Æ	3		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , with crescent as before. R. CTPATONIKEΩN. Pegasus with upright wings, running to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1½		Same type to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. Same legend in two lines, between which, torch with cup and handle; all in quad. incus.

*Note.*—The altar with fire on one, and the torches on two of these coins, refer to the worship of Hecate, who had a celebrated temple at Lagena, in the district of Stratoniceia, where games were celebrated called the Hecatesia. On the other coins, the Diva Triformis appears in the character of Diana, identified with the moon.

#### Trajanus.

Æ	4		AY. ΝΕΡΒΑΝ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ CΕ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΝΔΕΙ(ων) CTPATONΓI(κίων). Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—The epithet here attached to Stratoniceia, is evidently for the purpose of distinguishing it from Stratoniceia πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω καλουμένη (Strabo, p. 660), but the origin of the epithet I have not been able to discover. Neither the sources nor any part of the course of the river Indus (now called Dolomon) was near Stratoniceia.

#### Septimius Severus and Julia Domna.

Æ	11		AY. Κ. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΙΟΥ . . Α . . . . Α. Heads of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna opposed; countermark, female bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥ(τανέως) ΔΕΟΝΤΟC . . . . . ΟΥ CTPATONIKE. Hecate in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, torch.
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#### SYNAUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—From an inscription (No. 330) copied by Mr. W. J. Hamilton at Simaúl, recording that the monument was erected by Stephanus, bishop of Synaus, there can be little doubt that Simaúl, which stands on the highlands separating the sources of the Macestus from those of the Hermus, is on or near the site of Synaus.

Æ	3+		[PΩ]MH. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. CYNÆITΩN. Asclepius standing, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand in drapery; left hand resting on staff with serpent.
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#### SYNNADA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—I have before adverted to the importance of Synnada with reference to the geography of the surrounding country (Asia Minor, pp. 54, 164), and remarked that the quarries which I observed on the road from Kosru Khan to Bulwudún were probably those of the Docimite marble, which, having also been called Synnadic from the chief city of the district in which Docimium stood, was a proof that Synnada could not have been very far distant from those quarries. From Strabo (p. 577) it would appear that the distance was not much greater than sixty stades. It is now ascertained that some of the quarries are about ten geographical miles in direct distance from Afion Kara-hissár, to the northward. With this modern town, therefore, I am now disposed to identify Synnada. The natural advantages of the situation, the fact of Synnada having been the chief place of a conventus juridicus under the Roman emperors, and a metropolitan bishoprick under the Byzantine, favour the belief that its comparative superiority over the other places in this part of Asia Minor may have continued from those times to the present.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΥΝΝΑΔ. ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡ. Jupiter standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; in left hand, hasta. <i>Note.</i> —Although the sources of a branch of the Mæander were very near to Synnada, there can be no doubt that the name Mæandrus or Mæandrius is here that of a magistrate. <i>Vide</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 173.
Æ	4		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , small naked figure to <i>l.</i> R. CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, (?); in left hand, hasta; at her feet, shield.
Æ	6+		ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled and laureate female head to <i>r.</i> R. CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Draped female figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; on head, modius; in right hand, scales; in left hand, cornucopiæ and drapery (Nemesis).
Æ	6-		CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ. Symbol of Deity (Cybele?) in a distyle temple; having a circular pediment, in which is a star. <i>Note.</i> —From this coin we learn that a portion of the people of Synnada were of Doric, the remainder of Ionic descent. From a coin of Macrinus, it appears that the deity held in peculiar honour by the former was Mars, bearing Minerva in his hand; and by the Ionic portion, Nemesis or Fortune bearing Sarapis and having a prow at her feet. The deities common to both portions were Jupiter Pandemus, Cybele, Pallas, Nemesis, Lunus, Asclepius. <i>Vide</i> Mionnet, iv. p. 364; Sup. vii. p. 620.
Æ	6+		ΒΟΥΛΗ. Veiled and laureate female head to <i>r.</i> R. CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ ΔΩΡΙΕΩΝ. Helmeted figure, in short tunic, to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, palladium; in left hand, hasta. <i>Note.</i> —This coin confirms the interpretation just given of the two figures with the legends respectively attached to them on the coin of Macrinus.
Æ	6		ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Helmeted female head to <i>r.</i> R. CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Two hands joined. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —This reverse has reference not to the double origin of the people, but to their alliance with the Romans. There are similar records of a <i>συνμαχία</i> between the two people on coins of Sagalassus of a still later date than the present coin of Synnada. Mionnet, iii. p. 516. Sup. vii. p. 729.

## SYRIA in genere.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	3½		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ CΥΡΙΑΣ. Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—The style of this coin, and the similarity of the reverse to the heads of Antiocheia on the coins of that city about the time of Trajan, leave little doubt that it was struck at Antioch, which was the residence of the Roman prefect of Syria.

## TABÆ Cariae sive Phrygiae.

*Note.*—In Asia Minor (p. 173) I suggested that Dombai Ovasi, a valley to the north-eastward of Apameia Cibotus, was the Tabenus Campus of Strabo. The similarity of the ancient and modern names favoured this opinion, as well as that on two occasions Strabo mentions Tabæ in conjunction with Peltæ, which was not far from Apameia to the northward. There is reason to believe, however, that Dombai is not a Greek corruption, but a word of Turcoman origin (Hamilton's Asia Minor, p. 142). After all, therefore, D'Anville was probably right in placing Tabæ at Davas, which name, in fact, is nothing else than Tabæ in the usual Romaic form of the third case, with the modern pronunciation of B and of the initial T. Tabæ appears, from the vague or incidental mention of it in Strabo and other writers, to have been not far from the frontiers of Caria, of Phrygia, and of Pisidia, and to have been beyond Aphrodisias with reference to Laodiceia; in the Tabular Itinerary we may

Metal	Size	Weight	
			infer that it was not on the road from Perga to Laodiceia. Davas is described by Corancez (p. 432) as a large town commanding a view of an extensive plain, the <i>Ταβηνὸν πεδίου</i> . The silver coins of Tabæ are evidences of its comparative importance, and these, with its extensive plain, are in agreement with the large contribution in money and grain which the consul Manlius exacted from it. Livy, however, who relates these events, must have incorrectly interpreted his Greek authorities, when he described Tabæ as situated "in finibus Pisidarum in eâ parte quâ vergit in Pamphylium mare." Neither Dombai nor Davas are less than 100 miles distant from the nearest point of the Pamphylian sea.
Æ	4½	41.3	Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. ΑΠΤΕΜΩΝ ΠΑΠΙΟΥ ΑΡ(ΧΩΝ) ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star; in field to <i>r.</i> , crescent.
Æ	3½		Head of bearded Bacchus, with hair in ringlets and crown of ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Bonnets of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars; in field, ΚΟ.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field, ΜΙ.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	3		ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Female bust, with modius on head, to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΑ ΟΡ. ΙΕ. (ΟΡΘΡΟΙΟΥ ΙΕΡΩΝΟC). Bonnets of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, on an altar.
			<i>Note.</i> —The name of Orthrius Hieron is found at length on coins of Tabæ of the reigns of Domitianus and Domitia. Mionnet, Sup. vi. p. 547.
Æ	5½		ΙΕΡΟC ΔΗΜΟC. Beardless male head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 84. R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	5½		. . . Α. CΕΠ. CΕ . . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> , half-draped; right hand resting on hip; left arm supported by staff with serpent; in field to <i>l.</i> , garland.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	8½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΠΟ. CΕΠΤ. ΓΕΤΑC. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΧ. CΤ. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΙΑΤΡΟΚΛΕΟΥC ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Half-draped Bacchus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; in left hand, thyrsus; at his feet, panther looking up; in field, CΤ.
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	5½		ΙΟΥΑ. ΚΟΡΝ. CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½		ΙΟΥΑΙ. ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Bust of Salonina, on either side of which appears the horn of a crescent; behind the neck, mon. 84. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	5½		Another.
			<i>TABALA Lydiæ.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Nothing is known of this city but from its coins. From some of these, which represent a river-god with the legend ΕΡΜΟC, we learn that Tabala was situated in the great valley of the Hermus, where the sites of several other cities which coined money require to be ascertained, as well as that of Tabala.
Æ	4		ΛΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Youthful head to <i>r.</i> (Senate of Tabala.) R. ΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. River-god, seated on the ground, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; in left hand, cornucopiæ and vase; below, ΕΡΜΟC. <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

Metal | Size | Weight

## TARSUS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Tarsus preserves its original name, and is still the largest town in Cilicia, though deprived of its ancient harbour by the alluvion of the Cydnus, which had already in the time of Strabo converted it into a lagoon, and has now placed the town at twice its former distance from the sea. Tarsus was a Phœnician city of remote antiquity. After the conquest of Cilicia and Syria by the Assyrians, in the eighth century before Christ, it became the capital of a dependent principality of the Assyrian monarchs until the overthrow of that empire, when its allegiance was transferred to Persia, and so continued until the Macedonian conquest. At the time of the expedition of Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, Tarsus was the residence of a prince of Cilicia, whom the Greeks called Syennesis. It was one of the few Phœnician cities which preserved the use of the Phœnician language on its coins as late as the Seleucid dynasty, though the Greek colony which it received from Argos long before the Assyrian conquest was never extinct, nor the usual memorials of their descent obsolete. The Tarsian coins of Roman times present frequent allusions to the Argive heroes Hercules and Perseus.

AR 6 168·3 Six Phœnician letters (Baal-Tars). Half-draped and bearded male figure (Jupiter Tarsius) seated to *l.* on a throne with a back ending in bird's head; in right hand, hasta, on summit of which, eagle with spread wings; in field to *l.*, ear of corn and vine with grapes; below throne, a Phœnician M. R. Nineteen Phœnician letters. Lion to *l.*, seizing with fore-paws by the back of the neck a bull kneeling to *r.*; below these a line of walls with four towers, and under it another similar line. *From the Pembroke Collection* (1201).

*Note.*—These nineteen Phœnician letters compose, according to the Duke de Luynes (Satrapies et Provinces, p. 30), six words, expressing that "this leonine money was struck by Absohar, prince of Cilicia Campestris." The present specimen is proved to have had currency under the Persian government by an incision through it extending to the centre, such as is found in many instances on the Greek money of places where the Persians governed. A similar incision or impression is often found on old Mahometan Persian money, and is still known in the East as the Shroff's mark. As might be expected, it is common on Cilician silver of Persian times. In the plates of those coins, in the above-named work of the Duke de Luynes, there are no less than fifteen with this barbarous Persian countermark.

AR 5 166·2 Similar type, but throne without back, and in the right hand of Jupiter, ear of corn, and grapes, upon which stands eagle to *r.*; in field below,  $\eta$ ; under throne, Phœnician M as before. R. Phœnician legend almost defaced. Lion seizing bull as before, but bull prostrate, and lion as well as bull to *l.*

AR 5½ 157·9 Head of Pallas, *adv.*, towards *l.* R. Jupiter Tarsius seated to *l.*; in right hand, sceptre; before him, grapes and ear of corn; in field to *r.*, B; below throne, Greek M.

AR 5 156·3 Another similar.

AR 5½ 260·9 Jupiter Tarsius, seated on throne without back to *l.*, nothing in field. R. Lion stepping to *l.*; above, mon. 85.

AR 5 162·4 ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ. Female head to *l.*, with decorated crown, ear-rings, and necklace. R. Hercules, one knee on the ground, strangling the lion. *Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.*

*Note.*—Τερσικόν (*scil. νόμισμα*). This form is instanced also in the neighbouring cities of Soli and Nagidus, and seems to be an imitation of the Ἀρκαδικόν of the Peloponnesus, from whence came the colonies. The female head, intended probably for Juno of Argos, resembles exactly in style that of Venus as represented on coins of Paphus (*vide* Borrell, Médailles des Rois de Cypré; Mionnet, Sup. vii. Pl. p. 310), the date of one of which is known by the name of Nicoeles, who governed Paphus soon after the time of Alexander. Thence we may infer that the coin inscribed Τερσικόν was struck not long after Persian domination had ceased at Tarsus.

AR 8 263·2 Turreted female head to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩ[N]. Letters indistinct. Apollo, seated on covered cortina, to *r.*; in left hand, lyre; in right hand, plectrum; in field to *r.*, Δ. M. and AP (in mon.), one above the other. *Electrotype from the same Collection.*

Æ 4½ Turreted female head to *r.*; at the back of it, countermark. R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Jupiter Tarsius seated to *l.*; behind, letters effaced.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Naked human figure standing to <i>r.</i> on the back of a horned horse; right hand held up; in left hand, ?; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΟ, (in mon.) M.
Æ	3		Similar type. R. Similar figure bearded, with modius on the head, standing on the back of a monster, having the head of a lion with horns, the wings of a bird, the body and tail of a lion; right hand of the human figure held up; in left hand, bipennis; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ε, below which, ΔΗ (in mon.). <i>Note.</i> —From Hunter, Mionnet, and specimens in the B. M., it appears, that a crown often accompanies the bipennis in the left hand of this figure.
Æ	4½		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. A figure standing to <i>r.</i> on a horned horse within a triangle on a lofty basis adorned with festoons; in each of the lower angles of the triangle, an altar; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ. ΑΡ. ΔΙ. Θ. On the apex of the triangle an eagle with expanded wings on a basis. <i>Note.</i> —This appears to be nothing more than the type of the preceding Reverse in a shrine or small pyramidal temple. It has generally been supposed to represent the monument of Sardanapalus, upon which stood the statue of a man snapping his fingers, with a well-known inscription in Assyrian (cuneiform) letters, which boasted that Tarsus as well as Anchiale had been built in one day by Sardanapalus. The story, however, rests solely on the authority of Aristobulus of Cassandria, who wrote his history in extreme old age, and whose only claim to confidence rests on his having been son of an Aristobulus who accompanied Alexander. Strabo takes care to state that he only repeats Aristobulus, and introduces his mention of the inscription with an ἐπιτοί φασι; nor does Arrian treat the building of Anchiale by Sardanapalus as any thing more than a λόγος. From Amyntas, cited by Athenæus, it seems probable that, if ever there was such a monument, it was not at Anchiale, but at Nineveh. No one states it to have been at Tarsus, and even had the people of that city claimed Sardanapalus for their κτίστης, as the monument is said to have boasted, they would hardly have placed his sepulchral monument on their money as a memorial of the fact, which, at most, was a restoration or revival, Tarsus having been a Phœnician city long before the time of Sardanapalus, and which, after the fall of the Assyrian empire, cannot have had any motive for preserving the memory of its subjection to that empire. Even of the long domination of the Persians in Asia Minor, there remain few memorials on its money, and not a single legend in the Assyrian character, which was then in use in Persia.
Æ	4½		Another similar, but on the summit of pyramid, eagle with open wings to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , letters not quite the same, but disposed the one above the other as before.
Æ	4½		Another similar, but monograms defaced.
Æ	4½		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and similar type, but in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΑ (in mon.), ΗΡ (in mon.).
Æ	6		Same legend and similar types; but the pyramid has a higher basis, on which there is a representation of four nymphs joining hands and dancing; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ in mon., ΑΝΚ in mon., and mon. 86, one above the other. <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (1003). <i>Note.</i> —The beast in this and the preceding specimen has more the appearance of a lion than a horse, which agrees with Hunter, Tab. 56, figures 20, 21, 22, in all which the animal appears to be a lion with the horns of a goat. In every example, the right hand of the human figure is held up, and has nothing in it, the attitude being the same as that of the deified emperors in their so-called character of pacificators; in the left hand, the objects vary, a patera, a bipennis, javelins, or a crown. <i>Vide</i> Mionnet, iii. p. 621. I have already remarked (under Seleucus I.) that the horse with the horns of a bull was a mixed Greek and Assyrian symbol of solar worship. The lion and the gryphon were equally types of the sun. The figure standing on the back of the horned quadruped therefore may be considered as Mithras, of whose worship there are other proofs on Tarsian coins of a late date, or it may be called an Apollo Tarsius; that is to say, Baal Tars in a different capacity from that in which he appears on the silver coins of Tarsus, where the figure of Jupiter is accompanied by symbols of Bacchus and Ceres.
Æ	3½		ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> R. Club bound with ribbons in a wreath of oak; in field on either side, monograms.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type. In field to <i>l.</i> , Η above M; to <i>r.</i> , ΤΡ, (in mon.) Ο.
Æ	7		ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; Victory presenting to

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		him a crown. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ in two lines. Veiled and turreted female (Tarsus) seated to r.; in right hand, ears of corn; at feet, river-god (Cydnus) swimming to r.; the whole in a wreath. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗC ΤΑΡΧΟΥ. Bearded and laureate head of Hercules to r.; on left shoulder, club. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Perseus standing to l.; in extended right hand, a small statue on a globe or base; in left hand, harpa; round neck, chlamys.
			<i>Commodus and Antoninus, Twin sons of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina Junior.</i>
Æ	4		[ΚΟΡΟΙ] CΕΒΑCΤΟΥ. Puerile busts of Commodus and Antoninus Geminus opposed; between them, a star; below which, caduceus and club crossed. R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Decastyle temple, <i>adv.</i> ; on the frize, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΙΛΙ.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΘΕΥ. ΤΡΑ. ΠΑΡ. ΥΙ. ΘΕΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΥΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΓΕ. ( <i>Ἀυτοκράτορoς Καίσαρoς Θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ Παρθικοῦ υἱός, Θεοῦ Νέρβα υἱωνός, Τραιανός Ἀδριανός Σεβαστός.</i> ) Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΤΑΡΧΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Male figure to r., crowned with tiara and in Persian dress, with quiver and sword behind his left shoulder, extending his right hand, holding a bipennis and crown in his left, and standing upon the back of a horned lion. <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This reverse proves the Oriental origin of the Tarsian deity represented on so many of its coins, and may justify us in identifying it with Mithras, who is represented in the same attitude on some of the Assyrian or Babylonian cylinders.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	9½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΥΘΗΡΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ. Π. Π. Head of Caracalla to l. R. [ΑΝΤΩ]ΝΙΝΙΑΝΗC CΕΥΗ. ΑΔΡ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ. Hercules raising Antæus from the earth, holding him by the middle, and by the same action confining his hands; both figures to l.; behind Hercules, club; in field, Θ. Δ., and below, Υ.
			<i>Macrinus.</i>
Æ	10-		[ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ.] Μ. ΟΠΕ. CΕΥ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Macrinus to r. R. [CΕΥΗ.] ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΙΑΝΗC ΜΗ . . . . . Apollo standing to l.; in right hand, branch (?); on left arm, chlamys; on left shoulder, quiver; in field to l., Α. Μ. Κ. ( <i>Ἀρίστης Μεγίστης Κιλικίας</i> ); in field to r., Γ. Β. ( <i>Γράμματι Βουλῆς</i> ).
			<i>Julia Mamæa.</i>
Æ	9+		ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΜΕ. ΓΕΒΑ. Head of Julia Mamæa to r. R. . . . . ΓΕΥ. ΜΕΤΡΟ. . . Μ. ΤΑΡΧΕΩΝ. Pallas seated to l., and with right hand dropping a ballot into a vase; with left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to l., [ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΝ] ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΝ; in field to r., Γ. Β.
			<i>Maximinus.</i>
Æ	10½		[ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΙΟΥ.] ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜ[ΕΙΝΟC CΕΒ. Π. Π.] Head of Maximinus to r. R. ΤΑΡΧΟ . . . . . ΜΗ . . . . . Hercules naked, <i>adv.</i> , looking to r.; left arm on club; in field to l., Α. Μ. Κ.; in field to r., Γ. [Β.]
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Π. Π. Radiate bust of Gordian to r. R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Mithras to r., head radiate, wearing a cuirass; chlamys flying behind him; kneeling with left knee on the back of a bull prostrate to r.; with left hand holds the bull's muzzle; and in extended right hand, a knife; in field to l., Α. Μ. Κ.; to r., Γ. Β.
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Π. Π. Radiate head of Gordian to r. R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Lion seizing prostrate bull by back of neck; both to r.; in field, Α. Μ. Κ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC Π. Π. Same type. R. Same legend. Perseus standing to <i>r.</i> , in loose drapery, and with wings to his feet; in right hand, harpa; in raised left hand, small figure; opposed to him stands a male figure in short tunic, holding by both hands, obliquely, a rod; at the upper end of which hangs a basket, at the lower, two fishes; between the two figures, Γ. Β.
Æ	10		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. The Emperor togated and Tranquillina joining right hands; the former to <i>r.</i> ; between them, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.
Æ	10+		Another similar.
Æ	10		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Hercules standing to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α. Μ. Κ.; in field to <i>r.</i> , Γ. Β.; in exergue, club.
<i>Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	7+		[CABE]NAN TPANKYΛΛAΓI[NAN CEB.] Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. An acute triangular shrine upon two steps, contains a human figure standing on a quadruped to <i>l.</i> , and is covered by a semicircular roof or arch supported at either side by a column, or a human figure; on apex of triangle, eagle with open wings; in field within the arch, to <i>l.</i> , Α. Μ. Κ.; to <i>r.</i> , Γ. Β.
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	9		[ΩΤΑΚΙΑ.] CΕΥΗΡΑΝ ΕΥΤ. ΕΥC. CEB. Bust of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; left hand on shield; in field on either side, the same five letters.
<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>			
Æ	9½		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Γ. ΜΕC. ΚΥΙΝ. ΔΕΚΙΟC ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC Π. Π. Bust of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. The three Graces, with arms entwined; in the right hand of the first, flower; in left hand of the third, grapes; above the figures, Γ. Β.; in exergue, Α. Μ. Κ.
<i>Herennius Etruscus.</i>			
Æ	7½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΚΥΙΝ. ΕΡΕΝΝΙΟ. ΕΤΡΟΥC. ΔΕΚΙΟΝ CΕ. Bust of Herennius Etruscus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕC. A triangular shrine on a basis, contains a figure standing on a quadruped to <i>l.</i> ; on either side of the shrine, a human figure, <i>adv.</i> ; these stand upon the ends of a lower basis, and look towards each other, and each with one hand holds up the end of a garland, which forms an arch over the shrine; in field to <i>l.</i> , within the arch, Α. Μ. Κ.; to <i>r.</i> , Γ. Β.
<i>Note.</i> —On a similar coin of M. Aurelius in the B. M., the two human figures have wings, and support, like columns, the ends of an arch of masonry.			
<i>Trebonianus Gallus.</i>			
Æ	10		..... ΒΩΝΙΑ ..... Π. Π. Radiate bust of Trebonianus Gallus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Diana standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver on shoulder; in left hand, bow; in field, the same five letters disposed as before.
<i>Cornelia Supera.</i>			
Æ	7½		ΚΟΡΝΗΑΙΑΝ C ..... Bust of Cornelia Supera to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, a crescent. R. Same legend; female figure in long drapery, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; right hand extended; in field, . Μ. Κ. Γ. .
<i>Valerianus.</i>			
Æ	9½		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Π. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΕΥ(ΤΟΥΧΗΝ) ΕΥCΕ(ΒΗΝ) Π. Π. Radiate bust of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in field, the same five letters disposed as before.
Æ	9-		Same legend and type. R. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛ. Α. Μ. Κ. In field, Γ. Β.; Diana standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver on shoulder; in left hand, bow.

Metal	Size	Weight
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TEMENOTHYRÆ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—We learn from Pausanias (Attic. 35) that Temenothyra was a small city of Upper Lydia (*ἄνω Λυδίας*), by which we may suppose him to have meant, especially as he was himself a resident of Magnesia ad Sipylum, the country watered by the tributaries of the Hermus beyond Sardes. All else we know of Temenothyra is that the people claimed a Temenus for their founder (Mionnet, iv. p. 147), that it was a bishopric as early as the Council of Chalcedon in the fifth century, but that its name is not found in the catalogue of the bishoprics between the times of Leo Sapiens and Andronicus Palæologus. The discovery at Temenothyra, mentioned by Pausanias, of gigantic fossil bones, mistaken for human, may possibly interest geologists to assist in fixing the site.

*Valerianus.*

Æ	6	K. ΠΟΥ. ΟΥΑΛΓΡΙΑΝΟC (double struck). Bust of Valerian to r. R. ΚΛΕΟ-ΒΟΥΛΟC ( <i>ἀνέθηκε</i> ) ΘΗΜΕΝΟΨΡΕΥCΙΝ. Naked Hercules standing, <i>adv.</i> , looking to l.; in right hand, club resting on the ground; on left arm, lion's skin.
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TEMNUS sive TAMNE Æolidis.

*Note.*—It appears from the Tabular Itinerary that Temnus was on the road from Smyrna to Cyme, and from Pausanias (Eliae. pr. c. 13), the best authority for this part of Asia Minor, that it was to the right of the Hermus, but its exact situation, like that of most of the cities of Æolis, has not yet been determined.

Æ	3	Head of Apollo to r. R. ΤΑ[M]ΝΑΙΩΝ. Draped figure, with modius on head, standing to r.; in extended left hand, quadruped to r.; in field to r., II.
Æ	2-	Head of Bacchus to r. R. ΤΑ. Grapes, with stem and tendril.
Æ	3½	ΑΓΝΟC ΑCΙΝΙΟC ΓΑΛΛΟC. Head of Augustus to r. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΑC ΦΑΙΝΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΝΙΤΑΝ. Head of Bacchus to r.

*Note.*—Caius Asinius Gallus was Consul in the year 8 B.C., and afterwards Proconsul in Asia, as appears from this and other coins of Temnus of the reign of Augustus (Mionnet, iii. p. 28; Sup. vi. p. 41). On the present specimen the Temnitæ seem to have substituted the complimentary epithet ΑΓΝΟC for the prænomen ΓΑΙΟC.

Æ	6	ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Youthful male head (Roman Senate) to r. R. ΕΠ. CΤ( <i>παρηγοῦ</i> ) Τ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΥ ΘΗΜΝΕΙΤ. Two Nemeses opposed.
Æ	6	ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. Laureate female head to r. (Sacred Council of Temnus.) R. ΘΗΜΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Cybele seated to l.; in right hand, patera; left elbow on tympanum; at feet, lion to l.
Æ	4-1	ΘΗΜΝΟC. Turreted female bust to r. R. ΘΗΜΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune standing to l.
Æ	4-	Two others similar.

TEOS Ionizæ.

*Note.*—Teos, or Teus (Τῆος, Ionicè Τέως), was among the places visited by the first mission of the Society of Dilettanti in 1764; its remains, as existing at that time, have been described by Chandler (c. 27), and in the first volume of the Ionian Antiquities published by the Society; the principal building was the hexastyle temple of Bacchus, one of the most renowned specimens of the Ionic order, built by Hermogenes of Alabanda, who wrote a treatise upon it, mentioned by Vitruvius (3, 2, Præf. i. 7).

Α	4½	183·1 Gryphon with curled wings, open mouth, and tongue protruded, seated to r.; left fore paw raised; in field to r., grapes upon a vine-branch. R. Quad. incus. divided by cross bars into four squares.
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*Note.*—The gryphon was a type of the Sun or Apollo, but as Apollo was sometimes identified with Bacchus, and in Asia Minor has generally the same feminine countenance, with long hair in ringlets,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			and distinguished only by the garland of ivy instead of bay, it is not surprising to find the gryphon on the coins of a city where Bacchus was held in the highest honour. The Indian, or bearded Bacchus, is of a different character, and is not found on the coins of Teos.
Æ	3	56·2	Gryphon with common wings, seated to <i>r.</i> as before, but mouth not so widely opened, nor is tongue protruded. R. Quad. incus. divided as before, the four compartments granulated; on one of the bars of separation, ΑΓΝΩΝ; on the other, ΘΙΩΝ.
Æ	3½	54·9	Same type. R. ΘΙ. ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. Diota.
Æ	2	21·5	Same type. R. ΘΙ. ΔΗΜΟ. Diota.
Æ	1½	17·5	Same type. R. ΘΙ. ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΗΣ. Lyre of one chord.
Æ	1		Beardless male head (Bacchus?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕ. Lyre.
Æ	1		Gryphon seated to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΙΩ . . Diota.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΠΥΘΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΘΙ . . Lyre of three chords.
Æ	3½		Gryphon walking to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΙΩΝ in two lines in a wreath of ivy.
Æ	4½		Gryphon running to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΙΩΝ[Ο]ΝΗΣΙΜΟΣ. Lyre of three chords, each side terminating in the head of a swan.
<i>Octavia.</i>			
Æ	2½		ΟΚΤΑΒΙΑ. Head of Octavia to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΙΩΝ. Half-draped Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; in left hand, thyrsus.
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	10½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΣΕ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ. CΤ. ΤΙ. ΚΑ. ΠΕΙCΩΝΕΙΚΟΥ ΘΙΩΝ. Half-draped Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus, held as usual as if to express a pouring out of wine or oblation; in left hand, hasta; at his feet, gryphon to <i>l.</i> looking up and with fore paw raised.
<i>Note.</i> —Here we find the gryphon an attendant of Bacchus.			
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	8+		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> ; in front of the neck, a countermark. R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ. Γ. ΜΗ . . . ΟΥ ΘΙΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8		. . . . . Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> ; countermark in same place. R. . . . . Cybele (?) seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ΘΙΩΝ.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. CΤ. ΣΕΞ. ΔΟΥΚΙΟΥ ΘΙΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>Salonina.</i>			
Æ	7-		ΚΟΡΝΗ. ΣΑΛΩΝΕΙΝΑ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.

## TERMESSUS Pisidia.

*Note.*—*Teressus* means a city or fortress at a boundary or in a pass. There were two towns of this name in Pisidia, and the positions of both are ascertained by their ruins. One was situated on a summit of Mount Solyma, 4000 feet above the sea; its people styled themselves the greater *Teressians*, and apparently not without reason, for its ruins are some of the most remarkable in Asia Minor. The other *Teressus* stood at the entrance of the pass which leads from the Pamphylian plains into Pisidia. As this was exactly in the direction of Alexander's route into Phrygia, it was evidently by the pass of the lesser *Teressus* that Alexander forced his way into that province, and the place from whence he marched to Sagalassus (Arrian, i. 27). The pass of the greater *Teressus*, if pass it can be called, led only into some of the elevated valleys on the northern side of Lycia, and it is even questionable whether the

Metal	Size	Weight
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town existed in the time of Alexander, for all the ruins, coins, and inscriptions of Termessus are of Roman date. From Strabo (pp. 630, 631) and from the extant ruins of Termessus and Cibyra, we may infer that in his time those two states were in the height of their prosperity, and that the territory of Termessus bordered upon that of Cibyra, though the two cities were fifty miles apart. Strabo describes Termessus very correctly as situated on the heights of Mount Solymus, immediately below the summit. He adds that the people were called Solymi; accordingly we find ΖΕΥΣ ΚΟΛΥΜΕΥΣ noticed on the coins and in the inscriptions of Termessus, and the hero ΚΟΛΥΜΟC represented on some of its coins (Mionnet, Sup. vii. pp. 138, 139). The only easy mode of accounting for the existence of two Greek towns of the same name within twenty geographical miles of each other, is to suppose that the greater was a colony of the less, which in dangerous times retired from an exposed to a more secure situation, and by means of that security arrived at a much greater splendour and magnitude than the mother city. If any coins of Termessus of an early style of art should occur, they ought probably to be attributed to Termessus Minor.

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| Æ | 3+ | Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΡ. Fore-part of bridled horse galloping to <i>l.</i> ; behind, winged fulmen; in field, ΚΟ (29).  |
| Æ | 3½ | Same type. R. ΤΕΡ. Free horse galloping to <i>l.</i> ; in field, Α.   |
| Æ | 4  | Another similar, but in field, Θ.   |
| Æ | 4  | Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> in dotted circle. R. ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ. Free horse galloping to <i>r.</i>   |
| Æ | 2½ | Head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; on shoulder, club; in dotted circle. R. ΤΕΡΜΗΚΕΩΝ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>   |
| Æ | 7+ | ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; below, Θ. R. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Θ.   |
| Æ | 4  | ΤΕΡΜΗΚΕΩΝ. Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ. Half-draped figure of Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; in left hand, hasta.                                 |
| Æ | 7½ | ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; below, Θ. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field, to <i>r.</i> , Θ.   |
| Æ | 10 | Same legend and type. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. Asclepius as usual, and Hygeia feeding serpent, looking towards each other; between them, Telesphorus; in exergue, ?.                                |
| Æ | 6  | ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ. Bust of Hermes to <i>l.</i> ; behind the neck, caduceus. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. R. Nemesis, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised to her neck; in left hand, bridle. |

*Claudius.*

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| Æ | 5½ | ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ ΤΕΡΜΗ . . . . Female figure, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i> ; both arms extended; in the hands, ? |
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THEBE Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Thebe (the Homeric Θήβη Ὑποπλάκια) stood about midway between Adramyttium and Antandrus, not far from the sea-shore at Chrysa, famous for its temple of Apollo Smintheus, and for having given birth to Chryseis. In the time of Strabo, Thebe was deserted, and Chrysa, with its temple of Apollo, was transferred to the western coast of the Troas, not far to the southward of Alexandria. The present coin of Thebe, therefore, is of earlier date than the geographer; hence also on the coins of Adramyttium we find no honour given to Apollo Smintheus, the types recording chiefly its colonization from Athens. But the Adramytteni seem to have been proud of possessing the site of Thebe, and personified her on their coins. *Vide* Adramyttium.

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| Æ | 4½ | ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; on the neck, mon. in quad. incus. as countermark. R. ΕΠΙ Τ(ρατηγού) . . . . . ΙΔΟΥ. Apollo Smintheus or Cillæus standing to <i>r.</i> |
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THEMISONIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Themisonium appears from the Tabular Itinerary to have been in the road from Laodiceia ad Lycum to Perga, which sufficiently agrees with Strabo (p. 577), from whom we may infer that it lay to the southward or eastward of Laodiceia, as well as with Pausanias (Phocic. c. 32), who describes it as ὑπὲρ Λαοδικείας, and both of whom ascribe it to Phrygia. The number of M. P. between Laodiceia and Themisonium is omitted in the Table; but the latter must have stood near the confines of Pisidia, as we find it in the ninth century among the cities of that province, and a bishoprick under the metropolian of Antiocheia.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΜΙΩΝΕΩΝ. Isis, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; behind her shoulders, crescent; in raised right hand, sistrum; in pendent left hand, vase.
<b>THYATEIRA Lydiae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Thyateira, situated on the ancient road from Pergamus to Laodiceia, and on the modern route from Smyrna to Constantinople, has been visited and described, and its inscriptions copied by a long succession of travellers, beginning with Smith, in 1671.			
Æ	3		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Bipennis.
Æ	3		Same type; behind the neck, bow. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on breast, ægis with serpents; behind her neck, obliquely, spear. R. Same legend. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend. Fortune standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend in two lines. Bipennis.
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	4½		ΒΟΡΕΙΤΗΝΗ. Bust of Diana to <i>l.</i> ; on one side of her neck, bow; on the other, quiver. R. Same legend, encircling an eagle with open wings, standing <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Boreitene is a local epithet of Diana, derived perhaps from a mountain.			
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. ΘΥΑΤ. Κ. ΜΥΡ. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. (alliance of Smyrna and Thyateira.) Neptune naked, standing to <i>r.</i> ; right foot on prow; in right hand, dolphin; in left hand, trident; all in dotted circle.
Æ	5½		ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΑ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Eagle, with open wings, standing <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	3½		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΥΔ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend in two lines.
Æ	3		Bipennis. Another similar.
<i>Domitia.</i>			
Æ	3		ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Domitia to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Tripod.
Æ	3		Another similar.
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	7		... ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. . . . . Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera?; in left hand, spear and shield.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Pallas (or Roma) Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7		Another similar.
<b>TIBERIOPOLIS Phrygiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Sebaste, Tiberiopolis, and Trajanopolis, were three cities of the central part of Phrygia, built in the time of the Roman empire, probably on three more ancient sites, the names of which it would be difficult to discover. The positions of Trajanopolis and Sebaste have been ascertained by Mr. W. J. Hamilton (i. pp. 116. 121). The name Tiberiopolis occurs in Ptolemy between those of Eumeneia and Blaundus; and the site might be sought for within the triangle included by Ishekli (Eumeneia), Sulimanli (near Blaundus), and Sidjeklér (Sebaste), with the greater prospect of success, as Tiberiopolis appears from its coins to have flourished as late as Caracalla, is mentioned by Soerates in the Ecclesiastical History (l. 7, c. 46), and was a town and bishoprick of Phrygia Pacatiana as late as the thirteenth century.			
Æ	4		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Youthful male head to <i>r.</i> R. (ΤΙ)ΒΕΡΙΟΠΟ(ΛΙΤΩΝ). Hecate <i>adv.</i> ; below, two stags.

Metal Size Weight

*Sabina.*

Æ 4½ CE BAC. GABEINA. Head of Sabina to *r.* R. TIBEPIONHOAITΩN. Diana, in short tunic, standing to *r.*; in left hand, bow; right hand to quiver; at feet, stag to *r.*

TIUM Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—Tium was one of the numerous colonies of Miletus on the southern shore of the Euxine; it stood on the river Billæus, on the confines of Paphlagonia, and near another river, Sardo, as appears from coins cited by Eckhel, ii, p. 439. The name of the town was said to have been derived from Teius, a priest of Miletus, who led the colony (Stephan. in v.). On some of the imperial coins of Tium, however, is the legend ΔΙΟΝΥΣΕΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ.

Æ 5 TEIOC. Diademate youthful head of Tius to *r.* R. TIANΩN. Caduceus between two cornuacopiæ.

*Hostilianus.*

Æ 5 Γ. ΟΥ. ΟΙ. ΜΕΓ. ΚΥΙΝΤΟΙ (Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus). Bust of Hostilianus to *r.*; countermark, Δ. R. TIANΩN. Nemesis standing to *l.*; right hand raised; in left hand, bridle?; at her feet, wheel.

TRALLES Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Tralles (αἱ Τράλλεις) was colonized from Argos; its original name is not certain. This colony having been joined by some of the Treres, a Thracian people, who, μετὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ, invaded Asia Minor, forced the Dardanian princes to retire into the recesses of Ida, and having founded Trarium, near Perperene; and another Trarium, also called Trallium, in the Gulf of Astacus, penetrated at length to the Mæander and occupied a part of that fertile valley. Here, according to Strabo, they prospered for a long time. They drove out the Magnetes, who were restored by the Milesii, but appear to have effected an amicable union with the Argive colony of Tralles (Strabo, pp. 573. 607. 647. Ptolem. 5. 1. Stephan. in Τράλλιον). The worship of the Argive Jupiter Larissæus, or Λαράσιος according to the Trallian form, continued to prevail; but the power of the Thracians was recorded in the name of the city, which is evidently derived from Τρηῆρες or Τρᾶρες by the easy and natural conversion of P into ΛΑ. The place was in the height of its later prosperity in the time of Strabo, when the Tralliani added to their name that of ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΣ, in consequence, probably, of assistance given to them by Augustus after one of the earthquakes to which the valley of the Mæander was particularly subject.

Æ 6½ Half-opened cistus, from which a serpent escapes, to *l.*; all in a wreath of ivy. R. TPAA. Two serpents twined round a quiver, above which, rise their heads opposed; between these, ΔΙΟΝ.; in field to *r.*, lyre.

Æ 5 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN. Eagle, with open wings, standing to *r.* on fulmen; in field to *r.*, star; countermark, head of an ox, *adv.*

Æ 2 Same type. R. TPAA . . . ΩN. Gibbous bull walking to *l.*; before it, star.

Æ 2½ Another similar.

Æ 2+ Same type. R. TPA . . . . Tripod; within a wreath.

Æ 3 Bearded head of Hercules to *r.* R. TPAAΛΙΑΝON. Telesphorus with horns, *adv.*

Æ 4½-3½ Head of Apollo to *r.* R. . PAAΛΙΑ . . . Tripod; in field, mon.; all in wreath.

Æ 4½ ZEYC AΠACIOC. Bust of Jupiter to *l.* R. TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN. Bacchus naked, *adv.*, looking to *l.*; in right hand, raised to face, grapes; in left hand, cantharus.

Æ 3½ TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN. Eagle on yoke of plough. R. KAICAPEΩN. Victory to *l.*; in extended right hand, crown.

Æ 3½ Same types, but on *obv.* KAICAPEΩN; on R. TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN.

Æ 6 TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN ΔΗΜOC. Laureate male head to *r.* R. ZEYC AΠACIOC KAICAPEΩN. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to *l.*—This and the three preceding are *Electrotypes from the B. M.*

Æ 4½ ICPOC ΔΗΜOC. Youthful male head (Roman People) to *r.* R. TPAAΛΙΑΝΩN. Lion standing to *l.*; in its right fore-paw, prey.

Æ 8 Same legend and type. R. TYXH TPAAΛEΩN. Fortune standing to *l.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> (Roman Senate.) R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΟC. Table, on which are, to <i>r.</i> , a decorated barrel-shaped vase inscribed ΠΥΘΙΑ, to <i>l.</i> , ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑ in a garland; below the table, a vase. <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	11		Same legend and type. R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Radiate half-draped figure in a quadriga, right hand held out; in left hand, ?; below the horses, ΕΠΙ (the ΠΙ in mon.), ΓΡ in mon. ( <i>γραμματίος</i> ) Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΕΥΝΟΟΥ.  <i>Note.</i> —The extended right hand in this figure of Apollo or the Sun, in his quadriga, is the same as that of Mithras on the coins of Tarsus. <i>Domitia.</i>
Æ	4		ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Domitia to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Female figure, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , with extended arms, and something in each hand.  <i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	8+		ΓΙΤΟC ΑΙΔΙΟC ΚΑΙC. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥ ΓΡΑ( <i>μματίος</i> ) ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Two females in long drapery opposed; between them, altar with fire, on which the right-hand figure pours a libation; in left hand of each, a sceptre.  <i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	4		ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i>  <i>Geta.</i>
Æ	3		... ΓΕΤΑC ... Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Vase containing four ears of corn, and in the middle a poppy-head.

#### TRAPEZOPOLIS Cariae.

*Note.*—By Pliny and Ptolemy, Trapezopolis is assigned to Caria, and by the latter is associated with Antiocheia Cariae. The Byzantine authorities (Socrates, 7, 36; Hierocles, p. 665) place it in Phrygia Pacatiana, which included Laodiceia and Hierapolis among its most south-westerly cities. Probably therefore Trapezopolis occupied some position in the adjacent part of Caria, between Laodiceia and Antiocheia Cariae.

Æ	3		ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΑ ΠΟΛΙ( <i>άρχου</i> ?) ΑΔΡΑCΤΟΥ. Gibbous bull butting, to <i>r.</i>
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#### TRAPEZUS Ponti.

*Note.*—Trapezus was a colony of Sinope, which was afterwards joined by all the remaining inhabitants of Trapezus in Arcadia. Although a flourishing city when it was visited by Xenophon and the Ten Thousand, and again under the Byzantine empire, it seems to have declined, if we may judge numismatically, in some of the intervening ages, as no coins of Trapezus are extant earlier than those of Trajan. Its ancient name is preserved in the usual Romanic form *Τραπεζούβρα*.

Æ	8-7		... ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. .... Bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΥΝΤ(ΙΩΝ). Nemesis, in long drapery, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised to face; in left hand, bridle; in field, ΕΤ. . . (date defaced).
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#### TRIPOLIS Cariae.

*Note.*—Tripolis, according to the Antonine and Tabular Itineraries, stood on the road from Hierapolis to Philadelphia, at 12 m.p. from the former, and 33 or 34 m.p. from the latter,—data which are found to be unusually accurate for these authorities when applied to ruins of a considerable city still extant near Kosh-Yenidjé, about four miles distant from the right bank of the Meander. They were visited by Smith in 1671, and again by Mr. W. J. Hamilton in 1836; both of whom mention a

large theatre which was seen at a distance by Chandler in 1765, as the principal object of interest. Tripolis answers so exactly in situation to the Callatebus of Herodotus (7, 31), that they are probably one and the same place; a colonization from three neighbouring towns having perhaps restored Callatebus under a new name when it had fallen into decrepitude.

Æ 4 Bust of Pallas to r. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune standing to l.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 4½ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΑ. Bust of Pallas to r., the ægis and its serpents appearing in front. R. ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Trajan, in military habit, crowning a trophy; in left hand, hasta.

Æ 7-6 ΔΗΜΟΣ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Youthful male head to r. R. ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Trajan, in military habit, standing to l.; in right hand, small figure of Victory to l.; in left hand, hasta.

*Faustina.*

Æ 8- ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Faustina to r. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. River-god, with usual attributes, seated on the ground to l.; below, ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟC.

Æ 8 Another similar.

TRIPOLIS Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—Tripolis derived its name from having received a colony from each of the three Phœnician cities, Aradus, Sidon, and Tyre, at a time comparatively late, and when the population of these cities had become in great part Greek. None of the coins of Tripolis have Phœnician legends, nor are there any earlier than the time of the Seleucidæ. But the triple colony must have been founded before the time of Alexander, being mentioned by Scylax, who asserts that each of the three populations had a separate wall (Perip. p. 41). In the time of Strabo, this strong distinction of origin had probably fallen into neglect, as he remarks only that Tripolis had been founded by the three Phœnician cities (p. 754).

*M. Antonius and Cleopatra.*

Æ 7½ 192-4 Male and female laureate heads to r.; above each, a star (M. Antonius and Cleopatra in the character of the Dioscuri). R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in three lines. Turreted female, in long drapery, standing to l.; in right hand, staff with crook; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to l., ΘΕΟ; at her feet, ΝΙ; below, ΑΑ (year 31); all within a wreath of olive.

*Note.*—The Tripolitans dated their autonomy from the victory of Pompey over Tigranes, B.C. 64, followed by the liberation of all Syria. They were in particular indebted to the conqueror for having relieved them from their tyrant Dionysius, whom he beheaded. Under Augustus they resumed the Seleucid æra. The date of this coin, being of the Pompeian æra, is B.C. 33, two years before the battle of Actium, just about the time when Antony and Cleopatra were exhibiting themselves to the people of Alexandria in the characters of Osiris and Isis. The Tripolitans, in assimilating them to their favourite deities the Dioscuri, were under the necessity of softening the strong features of Antony, but the intention of the obverse cannot be doubtful.

Æ 5½ Turreted female head to r. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Diana Venatrix to r.

Æ 7-5 Heads of the Dioscuri to r. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Λ. ΤΚΕ (year 325). Victory, standing on prow, to r.; above prow, ΜΔ (year 44).

*Note.*—The former date is of the Seleucid æra, beginning 312 B.C., the latter that of the battle of Actium (alluded to by the Victory on the prow), 31 B.C.; both giving A.D. 13, or the year before the death of Augustus, for the date of the coin.

Æ 2½ Busts of Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, to r. R. . ΡΙΠΟΛΑ. Female, in long drapery, standing to l.; in right hand, ?; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to l., ΑΞΣ (year 261); in field to r., two letters.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		<i>Hadrianus.</i> ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟ- ΔΕΙΤΩΝ. Heads of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, to <i>r.</i> ΗΚΥ (year 428 of the Seleucidæ, or A.D. 116-117, the year of the death of Trajan).
Æ	6		Another.
Æ	7-6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and date. Astarte, in long drapery and mural crown, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, staff, surmounted with cross; left hand raising drapery from left leg; left foot on prow, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7-6		Another.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ . . . . . Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . ΔΕΙΤΩ. Heads of the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, to <i>r.</i> ; behind them, ΘΝΥ (year 459 Sel., or A.D. 147, the ninth year of Antoninus).
Æ	5		. . . . . Same type. R. ΤΡΙΠΟ . . . . . Same type; date off the coin.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΣΕ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. ΣΕΒΑ. Bust of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Astarte; in right hand, hasta; left hand raising drapery; left foot on prow, —standing to <i>r.</i> between the Dioscuri, surmounted by stars, and standing op- posed; each holding a hasta in one hand and grapes in the other; in exergue, ΤΡΙΠΟΛΑ.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΣΕΒΑ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; in exergue, ΤΡΙΠΟ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Γ. Κ. Φ. one above the other (year 523 Sel., A.D. 211, first year of Caracalla).
Æ	5½		. . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΣΕΒΑ. Same type. R. The Dioscuri opposed; each holding a horse by the bridle; in their other hands, hastæ; above them, bust of Astarte, in a small distyle temple; below the horse's feet, ΓΚΦ (same date).
Æ	6		Two others similar.
Æ	7		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΝ ΣΕΒΑ. Same type. R. ΔΙΟΚ ΑΓΙΟΥ [ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.] Two tetrastyle temples; that to the <i>l.</i> , which has steps in the middle and a bat- tlemented roof, contains an altar between two figures to <i>l.</i> holding up their right hands; the one radiate, the other crowned with crescent (statues of Sun and Moon); in pediment, a bust of Astarte. The temple to the <i>r.</i> has three doors, and in pediment two Victories holding a wreath; below, Γ (or ς) ΚΦ (year 523 or 526).
			<i>Note.</i> —The legend on this coin is imperfect, but is confirmed by two specimens in the B. M.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> in dotted circle. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple, having steps to it in the middle, and containing a symbol of Astarte between statues as before of Sun and Moon; below, ΖΚΦ (year 527 Sel., A.D. 215, the fifth year of the reign of Caracalla).
			<i>Note.</i> —From this coin it is evident that the temple to the left on the preceding coin is that of Astarte; and from the legend on that coin, that the temple to the right is that of Jupiter Agius.
			<i>Diadumenianus Cæsar.</i>
Æ	6		Μ. ΟΗ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ. Bare head of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙ. ΝΑΥΑΡΧ(ιδος). Ship sailing to <i>l.</i> ; above, bonnets of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars; below, ΘΚΦ (year 529 Sel., A.D. 217, year of the death of Caracalla, and of the accession of Macrinus, father of Diadumenianus).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The DioscURI, naked, standing opposed, surmounted by stars; each holding an inverted spear in one hand, and grapes in the other; in exergue, ΘΚΦ (same date).
			<i>Elagabalus.</i>
Æ	5½		[AYT.] K. ΜΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩ[NINOC]. Bust of Elagabalus to r. R. Same legend and type; below, ΑΛΦ (year 531 Sel., A.D. 219, second year of Elagabalus).
Æ	5		AY. K. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend and type. Date, . ΛΦ (53, between A.D. 218 and 222, the year of the death of Elagabalus).
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙ. ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙ. Ship sailing to l.; above, bonnets of the DioscURI, with stars; below, ΑΛΦ (year 531).
Æ	8-7		AYT. K. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. [ΤΡΙΠΟ]ΛΙΤΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple approached in the middle by steps; in it, a lighted altar between statues of Sun and Moon, or Apollo radiate and Diana crescented, both to l., with right hands raised, Diana in left hand holding long torch; in pediment, a radiate bust; in exergue, . . Φ (date).
Æ	6-5		AY. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. [ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC]. Same type; countermark on the neck. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Astarte standing in a shrine or distyle temple, on either side of which is a tetrastyle portico, all under a common pediment and walls.

## TYANA Cappadociæ.

*Note.*—Tyana (τὰ Τύανα) commanded the entrance of the principal pass which leads from Cappadocia to Tarsus and the Cilician coast. Next to Mazaca it was the chief city in Cappadocia, and received from one of the kings the name Eusebeia πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω, Mazaca at the same time having been called Eusebeia πρὸς τῷ Ἀργαίῳ (Strabo, p. 557). But in neither instance was the name very lasting. Under the Roman empire, Mazaca became Cæsareia, and at Tyana the old name prevailed, nor are any of its coins extant under that of Eusebeia, as occurs in the instance of Mazaca. In Asia Minor (p. 61) I have given reasons for placing Tyana at Kilis Hissâr, near Bor. This has been fully confirmed by Mr. W. J. Hamilton (ii. p. 300), especially by his discovery of the lake Asma-bæus, exactly corresponding to the ancient accounts of it by Ammianus (23, 6) and by Philostratus in his life of Apollonius of Tyana (1, 6).

*Caracalla.*

Æ	8		M. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to r. R. ΑΝΤ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙ. ΤΥΑΝΩΝ (Ἀντωνιανῆς Κολωνίας Τυανῶν). Victory stepping to r.; in right hand raised, crown; in left hand, palm-branch, on shoulder; below, 6Τ. Ι5 (year 16 of the titular imperial dignity of Caracalla, or A.D. 214.)
Æ	8		AYT. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend. Veiled and turreted female head to r.

## TYRUS Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—Prior to the Macedonian conquest, Cilicia, as well as the greater part of Northern Syria, including the Phœnician cities, was divided into principalities, subject to the court of Persepolis; these coined money with Phœnician legends and with Phœnician, and sometimes Persian, types, but in the execution of which Greek art was generally employed. Among them were coins of the princes of Tyre (Duc de Luynes, Satrapies et la Phénicie, p. 67). Under the Seleucidæ, Tyre struck money with the king's head on the obverse, but there are no earlier examples extant than of the reign of Antiochus IV. From the year 126 B.C., when Demetrius II., beaten by Alexander Zebina, and shut out of Acca by his wife Cleopatra, fled to Tyre and was there put to death, the Tyrians dated their autonomy, which seems thenceforth to have been interfered with neither by the Seleucidæ nor the Romans, until Septimius Severus established a Roman colony in Tyre, which coined money as late as the reign of Gallienus. The latest date on the autonomous Greek coins of Tyre is 324 (Mionnet, Sup. viii. p. 303), or A.D. 198, when Severus was already in the East. Phœnician legends are found on the coins of Tyre, together with Greek, almost as late as that time.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7+	213·8	Beardless laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ [ΚΑΙ] ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> ; under the right wing, a palm-branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , LZ (year 7 of the autonomy of Tyre, B.C. 119), below which, club; in field to <i>r.</i> , MY in mon.; between eagle's legs, Phœnician aleph; below which, ?.
Æ	8-7	214·2	Same type. R. ΤΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Same type. In field to <i>l.</i> , ΓΞ (year 63, B.C. 63) and club; in field to <i>r.</i> , HP in mon.; between eagle's legs, aleph; below which, prow.
<i>Antiochus IV.</i>			
Æ	4½		Radiate head of Antiochus IV. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΤΥΡΙΩΝ in three lines. Galley to <i>r.</i> ; below, nine Phœnician letters.
<i>Demetrius I.</i>			
Æ	4+		Diademate head of Demetrius I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ Λ. ΔΝΡ in three lines, above the fore-part of a galley, to <i>r.</i> , below, ΤΥΡΙΩΝ and four Phœnician letters.
Æ	4½		Another, but with date HNP, and the Phœnician letters off the coin. <i>Note.</i> —ΔΝΡ (year 154) and HNP (year 158) of the Seleucidæ correspond to B.C. 158 and 154.
<i>Demetrius II.</i>			
Æ	4		Diademate head of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Λ. ΗΞΡ (year 168, B.C. 144) in three lines above the fore-part of a galley to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΤΥΡΙΩΝ.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but date Λ. Θ . . ( . . 9).
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΥΡΟΥ (in mon.) ΙΕΡ. Α with ΣΥ (in mon.) ( <i>ιεράς ασύλου</i> ) in three lines within a semicircle of dots; in angle to <i>r.</i> , palm-tree?.
<i>Autonomous.</i>			
Æ	4		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, ΣΙΑ. R. Astarte standing on a galley to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, staff surmounted with crook; in left hand, hasta surmounted with cross; in field <i>l.</i> , ΖΚ (year 27 of the Tyrian autonomy, B.C. 99).
Æ	6		Beardless head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Club, terminating above in monogram of Tyre; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΣ (year 220 of the Seleucidæ, B.C. 92); in field to <i>r.</i> , two Phœnician letters; all in a wreath of oak enclosed in dotted circle.
Æ	6		Another similar, but on the neck of obverse the purpura, or porphyretic murex, as countermark.
Æ	4½		Veiled and turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, palm-branch. R. ΤΥΡΟΥ (in mon.), ΙΕΡΑΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ in three lines, above which, in a fourth, .ΜΣ (year between 240 and 250 of the Seleucidæ).
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΖΜΚ (year 247, B.C. 65) Μ(ητροπόλεως) ΤΥΡΟΥ (in mon). Astarte standing to <i>l.</i> on a galley; in right hand, crown; in left hand, sceptre; below, Phœnician characters.
Æ	3		Same type. R. . . ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ . . . . . Palm-tree with fruit; in field, ϜΝΣ (year 256, B.C. 56).
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	7-6		IMP. M. AVP. ANTONINVS. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. SEP. TVRVS METRO. COLONI. ACTIA ERACLIA. Two vases on a square table; on either side of table, palm-branch; below it, murex.
<i>Elagabalus.</i>			
Æ	7		. . . . . M. AV. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. TVRIORVM.

Metal	Size	Weight
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Tree between two rounded conical objects; on that to *l.*, AMBROCIE in two lines; on that to *r.*, ΠΕΤΡΕ in two lines; below, wolf (?) and murex (?). *Conf.* Eckhel, iii. p. 389; Mionnet, v. p. 436, No. 667.

*Note.*—This reverse represents an olive-tree between two rocks, and is explained by the following lines of Nonnus (Dionys. 40, p. 472), where Hercules is supposed to be directing the founders of Tyre to the situation of the future city:—

Εἰσόκε χῶρον ἴκοισθε μεμορμένον, ὀππῶθι δισσαὶ  
 Ἄσταθίεσ πλώουσιν ἀλήμονες εἰν ἀλί Πέτραι,  
 Ἄς φύσις Ἀμβροσίας ἐπεφήμισεν, αἶς ἐνι θάλλει  
 Ἥλικος ἀτόρριζον ὀμόζυγον ἔρνος Ἐλαίης.

The false spelling on the coin of ἀμβροσίε πέτρε for ἀμβροσίαι πέτραι shows that in the beginning of the third century there was already no distinction of sound between *αι* and *ε*.

### ZEUGMA Commagenes.

*Note.*—Zeugma, which had derived its name from being situated at a bridge of the Euphrates, became in the time of the Roman empire the most frequented passage of that river from the north-westward into Mesopotamia. The city founded by Seleucus I. on the opposite side of the river, and which seems to have been called sometimes Apameia, and at others Seleuceia, declined probably as Zeugma rose into importance. No coins of it are known; those of Zeugma, on the contrary, from the time of Hadrian downward, are abundant.

There can be little doubt that Zeugma is now represented by Rum-kaleh (Castle of Rome), the name alone leading to the belief that Zeugma, the Roman town, stood on this bank of the Euphrates, and the Seleucid city on the opposite side, a question which history has not left us any other means of determining. Although the distances in the Antonine Itinerary relating to Zeugma are below the truth, that document suffices to show that Zeugma stood midway on the road from Germanicia, now Marash, to Edessa, now Urfa, which exactly agrees with the position of Rum-kaleh. In the transverse direction also, namely, from Samosata, by Zeugma, to Hierapolis, now Membidj, we find that the 72 m.p. of Pliny (5, 24) and the 64 m.p. of the Tabular Itinerary are not far removed from the truth, when compared with the real distances from Samosata to Rum-kaleh, and from Rum-kaleh to Membidj, allowance being made for the circuitous nature of the roads, the former as partaking in some measure of the windings of the Euphrates, the latter as having made a circuit by Ceciliana.

#### Antoninus Pius.

Æ	5	..... ANTONINOC CEB. CYC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΕΥΓ- MATEWN. Tetrastyle temple on the summit of a mountain, which stands on a basis, and has on either side steps to the summit; below the basis, Π; all in a wreath of oak.
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#### Marcus Aurelius.

Æ	5½	ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙC. Μ. . . . ANTONINOC . . . . Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type? below the basis, ?.
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#### Philippus Senior.

Æ	7½	ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB. Head of Philip Senior to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΥΓ- MATEΩN. Tetrastyle temple on the summit of a mountain, standing on an artificial basis, and ascended on either side by steps; under an arch in the temple, a seated divinity; in right hand, ?; in left hand, sceptre; below the basis, Capricornus to <i>l.</i>
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Æ	7½	Two others similar, but Capricornus to <i>r.</i>
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# ADDENDA.

## ASIATIC GREECE.

### ABYDUS Troadis.

*Note.*—The variety of the coins of Abydus, and their dates extending over seven centuries, are proofs of the importance of this city, due to its situation on that promontory of the Hellespont now called Nágara, which forms, with a point of the opposite shore near Sestus, the narrowest part of the Hellespont. At Abydus accordingly Xerxes commenced his bridge.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	3	92.4	Head of eagle to <i>l.</i> ; below, dolphin. <i>R.</i> Three-fourths of a quadripartite incuse square; in two adjacent angles, globules; under one of them, A.
			<i>Note.</i> —This reverse resembles those of the coins of Cherronesus, the chief city of the Thracian Chersonese, and perhaps the only one which struck money at the early time of this coin.
Æ	2	9.5	Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cantharus; to <i>l.</i> , ABY. <i>R.</i> Head of Gorgo, surrounded with serpents, in quad. incus.

### ACHÆIUM Troadis.

*Note.*—Achæium ('Αχαιῶν) in the time of Strabo (pp. 596, 604) was the chief town of the Peræa, or continental territory, of Tenedus. It stood on the coast between Sigeium and Alexandria, and possessed probably the plain which lies immediately opposite to Tenedus, bordering on the bay, which in the Admiralty chart is named Youkyeri. On one of the heights bordering this plain remains of Achæium will probably be discovered. The present specimen was found in the Troad.

Æ	1		Helmet to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Α (ΑΧ).
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### ACMONIA Phrygiæ.

*Nero.*

Æ	4		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΕΠΙ ΔΕΥΚ[ΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΟ]ΥΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , above, wreath; below, owl.
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### ACRASUS Lydiæ.

*Germanicus.*

Æ	4		..... ΓΕΡΜΑΝ..... Head of Germanicus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΑΚΡΑΣΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch.
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### ÆGÆ Æolidis.

Æ	9½	247	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, bow and quiver. <i>R.</i> ΑΙΤΑΙΕΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus, naked to <i>l.</i> ; left hand resting on hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 8; all in wreath of oak.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ALABANDA Cariaë.</b>			
Æ	10-9	253·4	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under the horse, lyre; above, ΑΛΑΒΑΝ-ΔΕΩΝ; below, ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ.
Æ	10½	240	Same type. R. Same type; under the horse, fulmen; above, same legend; below, ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
<b>ALEXANDREIA Troadis.</b>			
Æ	5-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ in two lines; between, horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
<b>ALINDA Cariaë.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The remains of Alinda are found on the eastern side of Mount Latmus, at a distance of six miles to the s.w. of Alabanda, now Arab-hissâr. The entire circuit of the walls are traced, together with a theatre, stadium, and many other buildings.			
Æ	3		Head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΣ in two lines; between, club,—all in wreath of oak.
<b>ANTANDRUS Mysiaë.</b>			
Æ	2+	39·9	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair in bunch behind, and tied round twice with cord (Diana). R. ANT Goat to <i>r.</i> ; left fore foot raised against tree,—all in A N quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (879).</i>
<b>ANTIOCHEIA Syriaë.</b>			
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΟΥΡΟΥ. Female, with mural crown (Antioch), seated on rock to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, palm-branch; right foot on shoulder of river god (Orontes), swimming to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , EK (year 25 of the Actiac æra, B.C. 6).
<b>ANTIOCHEIA Cariaë.</b>			
Æ	8	255·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ; below, ΤΙΜΟΚΛΗΣ.
Æ	4-3	61·8	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Gibbous ox, couchant to <i>l.</i> , on symbol of river Mæandrus; above, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ; below, ΜΕΝΕΦΩΝ; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ; all in wreath.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3+		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ.
<b>ANTIOCHEIA Pisidiaë, Colonia.</b>			
<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>			
Æ	9		IMP. CAES. SEVER. ALEXANDR. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. COL. CAES. ANTIOCH. She wolf to <i>r.</i> ; under it, the twins; to <i>l.</i> , tree bending to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, S. R.
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	10		IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANOVS. Radiate head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. CAE. ANTIOCH. Two oxen to <i>r.</i> , followed by draped male figure; above, two military standards; in exergue, S. R.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>APAMEIA Phrygiæ.</b>			
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ; on either side of legend, a bonnet and star of Dioscuri,—all in wreath of bay or olive.
<b>APHRODISIAS Cariæ.</b>			
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΔΑΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ C[ΕΒ]ΑΧΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΙ. Κ. ΞΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΙ. ΑΡΧΙΝΕ. ΑΝΘΗΚΕ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> , crowned with modius; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.  <i>Note.</i> —Zenon was an illustrious name at Aphrodisias, as may be seen by the inscriptions of that city in Boeckh's C. Ins. Gr., and in the Transactions of the R. S. of Literature, 8vo. vol. i. It appears from this coin that Tiberius Claudius Zenon held the offices of ἀρχιερέδς and ἀρχιεπόποιος of the temple of Venus ( <i>vide</i> the Dilettanti Antiquities of Ionia, III.), and that he issued this money at his own expense, of which custom we find examples in the coins of Smyrna and some other places.— <i>Vide</i> p. 121.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. ΚΑ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Bust of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. Two vases on a table; in each a palm-branch; on that to the left, ΑΤΤΑΛΑΕ; on that to the right, ΠΥΘΙΑ; on the edge of the table, ΟΙΚΟΥΜΕΝ . . ; under it, in three lines, ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙ(έων).
<b>APOLLONIA Lyciæ.</b>			
Æ	1		Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΠ. Bow and quiver crossed.
<b>ASPENDUS Pamphylia.</b>			
Α	4+	168 3	Warrior stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, short sword; in left, shield, in the hollow of which four Pamphylian letters. R. ΕΞ. Eagle flying to <i>r.</i> , covered by triscelium,—all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Α	5	167·5	Two wrestlers opposed. R. ΕΞΤΦΕΔΙΙΥ[Ξ]. Slinger, in short chlamys, discharging sling to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , triscelium; below which, Φ, and in countermark, wild goat, like the Cretan, to <i>l.</i> , all in dotted square.
Α	5+	166	Same type; between the wrestlers, ΦΑ. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
<b>ΑΤΤΑΛΕΙΑ Pamphylia.</b>			
Æ	4½		Two helmeted heads to <i>r.</i> (Dioscuri.) R. ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown with pendent ribbon; in left, palm-branch.
<b>BAGÆ Lydiæ.</b>			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	5		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΒΑΘΗΝΩΝ. Bacchus naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; in left, thyrsus; at his feet, panther?
<b>BLAUNDUS Lydiæ.</b>			
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle with open wings to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> , palm-branch; to <i>l.</i> , caduceus; above, [ΒΑΑ]ΥΝΔΕ[ΩΝ]; below, in two lines, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ. ΘΕΟΓΕΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>BCEONUS Lydiae.</b>			
Æ	1		Female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in bunch behind (Diana). <b>R.</b> ΒΟΙΩΝΙΩΝ, in two lines, above and below; between, ox standing to <i>r.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —From the place where this coin was found, as well as from its resemblance to those of the Æolic Larissa, it is probable that Bceonus stood in or near the lower valley of the Hermus.
<b>CAESAREIA Cappadociae.</b>			
<i>Macrinus and Diadumenianus.</i>			
Æ	11		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. Ο. CΕΟΥ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝ. . . . . ΔΙΑΔΟΥ. . . . . Heads of Macrinus and young Diadumenianus opposed. <b>R.</b> ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ . . . . ΚΑΙCΑΡΙΑC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ ΕΤ. Β. (A.D. 218.) Pentastyle temple, between two prize vases; above them, Mount Argæus.
<b>CALCHEDON Bithyniae.</b>			
Æ	1½		Helmeted male head to <i>l.</i> <b>R.</b> Lyre; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΑΛ.
Æ	1½		Same type. <b>R.</b> Same type; below, ΚΑΛΧ.
<b>CELENDERIS Ciliciae Tracheiae.</b>			
AR	4-3	159.6	Female seated <i>adv.</i> on horse galloping to <i>l.</i> ; in her left hand,?; under the horse, A. <b>R.</b> ΚΕΛΕΝ. Goat couchant to <i>l.</i> , with head turned to <i>r.</i> ; in its mouth?, in field to <i>r.</i> , sprig of ivy.
<b>CIBYRA Phrygiae.</b>			
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Hercules naked to <i>r.</i> ; under left arm, lion's skin and club; above, in field to <i>l.</i> , ΖΙΓ (217, Tacit. Ann. 4, 13), A.D. 240, third year of the reign of Gordianus Junior.
<b>CLAZOMENÆ Ioniae.</b>			
AR	3-2½	63.2	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> <b>R.</b> Swan to <i>l.</i> , with head to <i>r.</i> Above, ΔΕΟ-ΚΑΙ[οΣ]; below, ΚΑΛ.
<b>CNIDUS Cariae.</b>			
Æ	4		Laureate head, with hair hanging in formal curls, to <i>r.</i> (Apollo.) Neck of ox to <i>l.</i> , head, <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΠΑΝΤΑΛ(έου) ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ.
<b>COLOPHON Ioniae.</b>			
AR	2	23.6	Laureate female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair in bunch behind; neck bare (Diana). <b>R.</b> [Κ]ΟΝΝΙΩΝ [Κ]ΟΛΟΦΩΝ. in two lines; between, tripod.
AR	2	23.4	Another similar.
AR	2	23	Same type. <b>R.</b> ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝ. [ΔΕ]ΩΔΑΜΑΣ, in two lines; between, same type.
Æ	4+		Horseman, with spear in right hand, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, a quadruped, running to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Apollo, in long drapery, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera over tripod; in left, lyre.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Philippus Junior.</i></p> <p>Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΚΑΙ. Bust of Philippus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Female figure, crowned with modius, seated to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta; at her feet, lion, with open mouth, to <i>l.</i></p>
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;">COTIAEIUM Phrygiæ.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Valerianus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Radiate head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙΔ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΠΠΗΡΧ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Cybele, astride on lion, to <i>r.</i></p>
Æ	9½		<p style="text-align: center;">CREMNA Pisidiæ, Colonia.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Septimius Severus.</i></p> <p>IMP . . . . . SEVER. . PER. . . . . Bust of Sep. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . POLLO. COL. CREM. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i></p>
Æ	2½		<p style="text-align: center;">CYME Æolidis.</p> <p>Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Prow to <i>r.</i></p>
Æ	9½		<p style="text-align: center;">CYZICUS Mysiæ.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Septimius Severus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Δ. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. . . . . Bust of Sep. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΡ(α-τηγοῦντος) ΔΑΛΦ. ΜοΔΕ[ΣΤ]ΟΥ ΚΥΪΚ̄. ; in exergue, ΑΙΧΗΡΟΣ. River god, Æsepus, reclining to <i>r.</i>; beyond, trophy, which the emperor, stepping to <i>l.</i>, crowns with his right hand; in his left, sword or wand and chlamys.—<i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This coin seems to refer to a victory of the emperor on the banks of the Æsepus, which occurred perhaps previously to his capture of Byzantium in A. D. 196.</p>
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Severus Alexander.</i></p> <p>Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔ. . . Head of Sev. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΪΚΗΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Altar, with fire, between two long torches entwined with serpents.</p>
Æ	2½		<p style="text-align: center;">DARDANUS Troadis.</p> <p>Horseman to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΑΡ. Cock to <i>r.</i>; in field to <i>l.</i>, ?.</p>
Æ	4½		<p style="text-align: center;">DOCIMIUM Phrygiæ.</p> <p>ΔΟΚΙΜΟΣ. Laureate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i></p>
Æ	3		<p>Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i>; in field to <i>r.</i>, caduceus. R. River god, reclining to <i>l.</i>; around, ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ.</p>
Æ	2-		<p style="text-align: center;">ELÆA Æolidis.</p> <p>Prow to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΑ, in wreath of olive.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight
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EPHESUS *Ioniæ*.

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|---|-----|---|
| Æ | 3   | EΦ. Bee. R. XAPMINOΣ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, quiver.  |
| Æ | 1   | E[Φ]. Bee. R. Stag on one knee to <i>l.</i> , looking back; in field to <i>r.</i> , astragalus?   |
| Æ | 4-3 | Heads of the Triumviri (Lepidus, Octavius, and Antonius) to <i>r.</i> R. Statue of Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> ; [AP]XIE[PEYΣ Γ]PA[M. Γ]ΛAYKΩN EΦE. [EY]ΘYKP(ά- <i>ρη</i> ) in five lines, across the field. |

*Domitianus.*

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|---|---|--|
| Æ | 6 | ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i><br>R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΜΑΡΝΑC. River god (Marnas) reclining to <i>l.</i> |
|---|---|--|

*Antoninus Pius.*

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 9+ | T. ΑΙΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. Statue of Diana Ephesia on basis, <i>adv.</i> ; to its right, bearded river god, seated to <i>r.</i> on ground; above it, ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC; to its left, similar figure, without beard; above, [ΚΕΝΧΡΕΙΟ]C; in exergue, in two lines, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ[N].— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i> |
|---|----|---|

*Septimius Severus.*

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|---|-----|--|
| Æ | 10+ | ΑΥ. Κ. Α. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΡΟC Π. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Statue of Diana Ephesia, <i>adv.</i> , with an altar on each side; to its <i>r.</i> Emperor in long drapery; in left hand, wand; to its <i>l.</i> , Caracalla; in right hand, patera over altar; in left, hasta. |
|---|-----|--|

*Severus Alexandrus.*

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|---|---|---|
| Æ | 5 | ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΒ. ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΚΕΝΧΡΕΙΟC. River god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
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ERYTHRÆ *Ioniæ*.

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|---|----|--|
| Æ | 3  | 50·2 Head of youthful Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΠΕΛΛΑΣ. Small owl, club, bow in case. |
| Æ | 2  | 21 Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΑΠΡΕΠΗΣ. Same types, but owl not visible. ΠΑΥ in mon.                     |
| Æ | 2  | Bow in case. R. Club; above, ΕΡΥ; below, in two lines, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΗΣ.   |
| Æ | 1½ | Radiate head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΕΡΥ. ΗΡΑΚΛΕ[Ι]ΟC Γ. in three lines.                                   |
| Æ | 1- | Club, in dotted circle. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΕΙΝΟΓΕΝΗ. in three lines.   |

GERME *Mysiæ*.

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|---|----|---|
| Æ | 3+ | ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Young diademate male head to <i>r.</i> (Senate of Rome.) R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Figure in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, lyre (Apollo Citharædus). |
|---|----|---|

HALICARNASSUS *Cariæ*.

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 4- | 56·3 Head of Medusa, <i>adv.</i> R. Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑC.; to <i>r.</i> , ΜΟΞΧΟC.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
| Æ | 2  | Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙ. ΑΝΔΡ. Owl, <i>adv.</i>  |
| Æ | 4+ | Youthful head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙ. Thyrsus, club,—all in wreath of oak?   |

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Idrieus.</i>			
Æ	4½	103.3	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΙΑΠΙΕΩΣ. Jupiter Labrandeus to <i>r.</i>
HERACLEIA Ioniae.			
Æ	9-	249.8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on the decorated helmet, Pegasus to <i>r.</i> , and over the forehead the fore parts of five horses. R. Club; above, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ; below, small Victory to <i>l.</i> , holding up crown, between mons. 87, 88,—all in wreath of oak.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
HIERAPOLIS Phrygiae.			
Æ	3-		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female, in long drapery, to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up towards face; in left, bridle (Nemesis).
HIEROPOLIS Cyrrhesticæ.			
Æ	6		[ΑΥΤΟΚΡ]ΑΤΩΡ Κ[ΑΙ]CΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ[ΝΟC], from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> Head of Caracalla to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕΑC CYPIAC ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, in three lines, in wreath.
HYPÆPA Lydiæ.			
Æ	4½		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. River god, seated on ground, to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ; below, ΚΑΥCΤΡΟC.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
LAMP SACUS Troadis.			
Α	3	130.2	Bearded head, in Phrygian cap, bound with diadem, to <i>l.</i> (Persian king or satrap?) R. Anterior half of winged sea-horse to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
LAODICEIA Phrygiae.			
Æ	3+		ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> , in Phrygian cap, bound with diadem of bay—crescent at the shoulders (Lunus). R. Eagle, with open wings, to <i>r.</i> ; head turned to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.; below, ΔΙΟCΚΟΥΡΙΑΗC.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The Phrygian cap with pendant flaps, as here represented on a head of the god Lunus, is precisely of the same kind as on the preceding coin of Lampsacus. It is the same cap which we find, but with the anterior flaps tied together under the chin, on the coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΑ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC, and which represent Persian kings when they were masters of Asia Minor. It is the same also as that worn by the Persian monarch in the great mosaic of Pompeii. But it is totally different from the Persian tiara. It would seem, therefore, to have been assumed by the kings of Persia, as being a sacred Greek head-dress, which thus placed them in the rank of Greek deities.</p>			
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Jupiter, covered entirely with long drapery (Laodicensus), standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, female figure to <i>r.</i> , having cornucopiae in right hand, and crown in left, which she presents to Jupiter; left arm of Jupiter resting on sceptre; at his feet, eagle, with open wings, to <i>l.</i>

Laodiceia Phrygiæ, and Tripolis Carizæ.

*Philippus Senior.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. ΑΥΓ. Bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙ. Κ. ΛΑΟΔΙΚ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Latona to <i>l.</i> , bearing an infant on each arm (Apollo and Diana), turns her head towards Jupiter Laodiceus, having eagle in right hand, and hasta in left.

*Note.*—Probably Latona and her children were the chief objects of worship at Tripolis.

LARISSA Æolidis.

Æ	5-4		Male head, with short beard, to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΡΙΞΑΙ. Diota, grain of barley.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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MÆONIA Lydiæ.

Æ	4		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, Omphale to <i>r.</i> ; in her right hand, ?; on left shoulder, club of Hercules.
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MAGNESIA Ioniæ.

Æ	2	20.6	Armed horseman, with spear held horizontally, galloping to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝ. Gibbous bull, butting to <i>l.</i> , on symbol of river Mæandrus; in exergue . . KY.
Æ	2		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; above, ΜΑΓΝΗ.; below ΠΥΡΡ.

MAGYDUS Pamphylizæ.

*Nero.*

Æ	5-4		ΝΕΡΩΝ . . . . . Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΓΥΔΕΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
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MASTAURA Lydiæ.

*Otacilia Severa.*

Æ	6+		ΩΤΑ. ΟΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΕΡΑ. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> , with crescent at the shoulders. R. ΜΑΣΤΑΥΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Venus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand small globe, under which Cupid to <i>r.</i> , looking up; behind Venus, dolphin.
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MILETUS Ioniæ.

Æ	4-		Naked statue to <i>r.</i> ; hair hanging on the neck in plaits; in right hand, anterior part of stag, with head reverted; in left, bow (Apollo Didymus); in field below, ΜΙ in mon. R. Lion couchant to <i>r.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i> towards star; below, ΑΙΣΧΥΑΙΣ.
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MYLASA Carizæ.

Æ	2		Horse stepping to <i>r.</i> R. Μ[Υ]. Head of trident.
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MYREINA Æolidis.

Æ	2+		Female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , branch. R. ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Lyre.
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NAGIDUS Cilicizæ.

*Note.*—Nagidus, a colony of the Samii, and one of the earliest Greek settlements on the Cilician coast, is described by Strabo as the first city occurring eastward of Anemurium; of which place the name and ruins still subsist; some other remains, therefore, which occupy a height, rising from the left bank of the Arymagdus at its mouth, indicate probably the site of Nagidus.—*Vide* Beaufort's Caramania, p. 198, and his Survey, Chart IV.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6	160·3	ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ (νόμισμα). Bearded Bacchus, in long drapery, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes with leaf and tendril; left resting on hasta; above, ΙΩ in mon.; below, ΠΟΔΥ. R. Venus, crowned like Juno, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , winged figure to <i>r.</i> , crowning Venus; below, branch with flower, and two buds; under the throne, bivalve shell.
Æ	4+	145·5	Head of bearded Bacchus? to <i>r.</i> , on margin to <i>l.</i> , the Persian countermark. R. ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩ[N]. Head of Venus to <i>r.</i> — <i>These two coins are Electrotypes from the B.M.</i>
NICÆA Bithyniæ.			
Æ	9+		[TIBE]ΡΙΟΣ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> ; P in countermark. R. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΠΑΤΗΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ. Diana, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> , with torch in each hand; at her feet, stag looking up.
PARIUM Mysiæ.			
Æ	7-6	210	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ and mon. 89; to <i>r.</i> , ear of corn.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
PATARA Lyciæ			
Æ	3+	43·3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΚΙΩΝ; ΠΑ; lyre; all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the B.M.</i>
PERGA Pamphylæ.			
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	8-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Radiate bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , small column. R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Bell-shaped symbol of Diana Pergæa, between star and crescent, in distyle temple; on the pediment, Α.
Æ	10		Busts of Gallienus and Salonina opposed,—the former radiate; between them, small column; around, ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΑΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ; below, in three lines, ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ ΣΕ. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Prize vase on table; on the vase, ΠΥΘΙΑ; on edge of table, ΑΣΥΛΙΑ; under it, ΙΕΡΑ.
PERGAMUM.			
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4		[ΣΕΒΑΣΤ]ΩΙ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΒΟ[ΥΛΑΙΩΙ]. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Large cup upon a high stem; around, Α. ΦΟΥΡΙΟΣ [ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙ]ΑΡΧΩΝ; in two lines across the field, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ.
<i>Livia, Julia.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΙΒΙΑΝ ΗΡΑΝ ΧΑΡΙΝΟΣ. Head of Livia to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ [Α]ΦΡΟΔΙ[ΤΗΝ]. Head of Julia to <i>r.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —On a coin of Augustus the name Charinus occurs as that of the scribe (γραμματέων) of Pergamum.			
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΑΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΓΕΡ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑ. Augustus, in military dress, in tetrastyle temple to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , staff entwined with serpent; below, a mon.

Metal Size Weight

Æ 11½

*L. Verus.*

ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ ΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Bust of Verus to *r.* Ρ. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. Α. ΤΥΛ. ΚΡΑΤΙΠΠΟΥ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ ΔΙΣ ΝΕΟΚΟΡ. Asclepius and Hygieia standing opposite.—*Electrotype.*

PHARNACIA Ponti.

*Note.*—Pharnaces II. changed the name of this maritime city from Cerasus to Pharnacia. The more ancient name, however, as in many similar instances, still subsists. There was another Cerasus on the same coast to the eastward, to which Xenophon marched in three days from Trapezus (Anab. 5, 3); and here also the ancient name is preserved in that of a river.

Æ 3½  
Æ 4½

Head of Jupiter to *r.* Ρ. ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕΩΝ, in two lines; between, gibbous bull to *r.*  
Same type. Ρ. Eagle on fulmen to *l.*; below, ΦΑΡΝΑΚΕ . . ; in field to *l.*, a mon.—  
*These two coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.*

PHASELIS Lyciæ.

Æ 5-3

Boar's head and leg? crowned with three globules. Ρ. ΦΑΞ. Prow to *r.*—*Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.*

PHILADELPHÉIA Cœlosyriæ.

Æ 9

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of M. Aurelius to *r.* Ρ. ΦΙΛ(αδελφείων) ΚΟ(ιλῆς) ΣΥΡ(ίας) ΗΡΑΚΛΑΓΙΟΝ ΑΡΜΑ. Tetrastyle temple with dome, on a car, drawn by four horses to *r.*

PHYGELA Ioniæ.

Æ 2½

Female head, with crown, *adv.* (Juno.) Ρ. Bull butting to *l.*; in field to *l.*, palm-tree; above, ΦΥΓ.; below, ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ.

PIMOLISA Ponti.

Æ 4

Helmeted male head to *r.* Ρ. Quiver; across the field, [Π]ΙΜΩΛΙ . . .—*This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.*

ΡΩΜΑΝΕΝΙ Mysiæ.

Æ 4½

Head of Jupiter to *r.* Ρ. ΡΟΙΜΑΝΗΝΩΝ in two lines; between, fulmen; below, ΒΙ.

*Note.*—Mr. W. J. Hamilton places Ρωμανεني at Maniás, about ten miles south of the lake of Miletopolis. He there copied an inscription (No. 320) naming the deified Tiberius. Coins of Ρωμανεني are extant of the reign of Trajan.

PRIAPUS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Considerable remains of Priapus are found at Karaboa, at the entrance of the Propontis, ten miles east of Kamáres, the ancient Parium.

Æ 4  
Æ 1½

Head of Apollo to *r.* Ρ. ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝ[ΩΝ]. Lobster, or prawn, to *r.*; below, garland.  
Head of Apollo, *adv.* Ρ. ΠΡΙ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PRIENE Ionizæ.</b>			
Æ	4	67·8	Head of Pallas, with decorated helmet, to <i>l.</i> R. Head of trident to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΓΡΗΗ.; below, ΣΩΣΗΡ . . ., —all within circular symbol of the river Mæandrus.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΗΗ. ΑΝΑΞΙΑΑ., in two lines, in similar circle.
<b>PROSTANNA Pisidiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Prostama ( <i>lege</i> Prostanna) is a name found only in Ptolemy, according to whom it was a Pisidian city. Its site may hereafter perhaps be determined by the finding of its coins.			
Æ	4½		ΠΟΛΙΣ. Turreted female bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΟΥ[ΑΝ]ΝΕΩΝ. Draped figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small globe; left resting on hasta.
<b>PRUSA ad Hypium.</b>			
Æ	7		Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΥΓΙΕΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΥΠΙΩ. Hygieia to <i>l.</i> , feeding serpent.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<b>PRYMNESSUS Phrygiæ.</b>			
<i>Salonina.</i>			
Æ	7		ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ CΕ. Bust of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΥΜΝΗCCEΩΝ. Female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, scales; in raised left hand, poppy-head and two ears of corn.
<b>SAGALASSUS Pisidiæ.</b>			
<i>Claudius Gothicus.</i>			
Æ	9+		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ. Bust of Claudius Gothicus to <i>r.</i> ; below, countermark. R. Two hands joined; above, ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ; below, in curved line, CΑΤΑΛΛΑCCEΩΝ; in field above, prow; to <i>r.</i> , I.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>SAITTÆ Lydiæ.</b>			
Æ	4½		ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. CΑΙΤΗΝΩΝ. Bacchus naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; left resting on thyrsus.
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	3½		. . . . CΕΥΗΡΟC. Head of Sep. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Hercules, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , leaning with right hand on club; in left, lion's skin.
<b>SARDES Lydiæ.</b>			
<i>Drusus Junior and Germanicus.</i>			
Æ	8		[ΔΡΟΥCΩC] ΚΑΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΕC ΝΕΟΙ ΘΕΟΙ Φ[ΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΙ]. Drusus and Germanicus seated to <i>l.</i> R. [ΓΑΙΩ] ΑCΙΝΙΩ [ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΙ] ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ. Wreath of oak, in which Κ[ΟΙΝΟΥ] Α[CΙΑC].
<i>Note.</i> —On some similar coins, instead of the first legend, there occurs on the reverse ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞ-ΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Caius Asinius Pollio was grandson of the celebrated orator and historian of the same name, and was consul in A. D. 23. The date of the present coin is probably A. D. 18, when Germanicus was in Asia, on his way into Syria.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. CG. Fulmen; star.
Æ	2		Same type, <i>adv.</i> R. ΓΕΛ. Anterior part of couchant stag, looking back.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΣΕΛ. Couchant stag, looking back.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΣΕΛ. Anterior part of stag, with large horns, looking back; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch.

## SIDE Pamphylia.

Æ	4½	172.2	Archaic female head to <i>r.</i> , with large ear and eye, crowned with wreath (Pallas), in quad. incus. R. Pomegranate, crossed with branch.
Æ	6-4	168.5	Archaic helmeted head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , in quad. incus. R. Pomegranate; below, dolphin.
Æ	4-3	169.2	Pomegranate, surrounded by wreath partly covering it. R. Dolphin; below, eye,—in quad. incus.
Æ	4-3	168.7	Pomegranate, surrounded by wreath. R. Two dolphins, in opposite directions; below, pomegranate bud,—in quad. incus.— <i>This and the three preceding are Electrotypes from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Æ	7	246.7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, crown; in field to <i>l.</i> , pomegranate; below, ΚΑΕΥΧ.

*Gordianus Junior.*

Æ	9+		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑ[NOC], the three last letters obliterated by countermark. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> , a spike on the top. R. ΚΙΑΗΤΩΝ. Military figure (the emperor) to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.
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## SIGEIUM Troadis.

Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΓΕ. Owl, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i>
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## SINOPE.

Æ	2	37.5	Female head with mural crown to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΙΝΩ. Prow to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch, and Ε.
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## STRATONICEIA Caria.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	11		ΑΥ. ΚΑ . . . . . ΚΕΠ. ΚΕΥΗΡΟΚ ΙΟΥ . . . . . Α. Busts of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna opposed; below, male bust to <i>r.</i> in countermark. R. ΕΠΙ ΠΡΥ(ράνου) ΛΕΟΝΤΟΚ . . . . . ΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Female in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera, held over altar; in left, torch.
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## TABÆ Caria.

Æ	3		ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . Altar; above which, bonnets of Dioscuri.
Æ	6+		ΙΕΡΟΚ ΔΗΜΟΚ. Laureate young male bust to <i>r.</i> (Populus Romanus); in field to <i>r.</i> , Β. R. ΤΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Pan stepping to <i>l.</i> , right hand held up; in left, pedum.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>TEMNUS Æolidis.</b>			
Æ	6		ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC. Young male head with horns? and pallium to <i>r.</i> (Senatus Romanus.) R. THMNEITΩN. The two Nemeseis opposed.
<b>TEOS Ioniz.</b>			
Æ	2	23·7	Gryphon, flying to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; above, THΙ; below, ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ.
Æ	3		Gryphon, seated to <i>r.</i> ; left foot raised. R. THΙΩN, above which, wreath of ivy containing mon. 90, and below it, torch.
<b>TEREIA Troadis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —This city appears from Strabo (p. 565) to have stood at the north-eastern extremity of the Idaeian heights, near the left bank of the Æsepus.			
Æ	½+	6	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Sprig of olive in linear square, in the angles of which $\begin{matrix} P \\ I \\ T \\ H \end{matrix}$ .
<b>TERMESSUS Pisidiz.</b>			
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩN in two lines; between, lyre.
Æ	6-		ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩN. Laureate male head to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, caduceus. R. ΤΩN ΜΕΙCΩNΩN. Helmeted draped female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.
<b>TEUTHRANIA Mysiz.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Teuthrania occupied a part of the valley of the Lower Caicus; its position is described with great precision by Strabo, as having been about 70 stades distant from each of the four cities, Pergamum, Elzea, Pitane, and Atarneus; this accords with the distance of Pergamum from the sea-coast, where the three other cities stood, namely, about 15 g. μ. The two following coins were found in that part of the country.			
Æ	½	3·7	Radiate head, with hair hanging on the shoulders, <i>adv.</i> R. Ε, in quad. incus.
Æ	½-	4·6	Head of Bacchus crowned with ivy? to <i>r.</i> R. Ε; to <i>l.</i> , two globules.
<b>THYATEIRA Lydiz.</b>			
<i>Salonina.</i>			
Æ	7½		KOP. CAAΩNINA CEB. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ C. OKT. APTEMIΔOPOY ΘVATEIPHNΩN. Ceres, standing, <i>adv.</i> , veiled, and in long drapery; in right hand, long torch; in left, two poppies.
Æ	2½		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΘVATEIPHNΩ. in two lines, between. Lion to <i>r.</i>
<b>TRALLES.</b>			
Æ	8-7	187	Serpent issuing from open cista to <i>l.</i> , in wreath of ivy. R. Quiver, round which are entwined two serpents; between their opposed heads, fulmen; in field to <i>l.</i> , TPAA; to <i>r.</i> , eagle to <i>r.</i> ; on the lower part of the quiver, mon. 86.
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. TPAAAIANΩN. Eagle on fulmen? with open wings to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , star.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	4+	
Æ	4½	

TRIPOLIS Cariae.

Bust of Pallas to *l.* R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter in long drapery (Laodiceus) to *l.*; in right hand, eagle? in left, hasta.

TYRUS Phœniciae.

Turreted [female head to *r.*; behind, branch. R. ΓΕΡΑΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ, in three lines; below, galley to *l.*; lower, the name Tyre in three Phœnician letters.

CORRIGENDA TO ASIATIC GREECE.

Page	Coin
16	5 After the date AIP (year 111 of the Cæsarian æra) add Θ (year 9 of the reign of Nero).
16	6 After BIP (year 112 of the Cæsarian æra) add I (year 10 of Nero).
24	1 The legend is ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ, not ΑΣΥΛΟΥ.
25	9 Add "R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> "
69	7 It was not Seleuceia of Tracheia that Claudius favoured, but Seleuceia ἢ Σιδηρά of Pisidia.
72	5 Add at the end "in field to <i>r.</i> , palm branch; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 54."
74	10 ΛΑ, ΦΟ on this coin are explained by Appian, who describes this Laodiceia as ἐν τῇ Φοινίκῃ (Syr. 57).
81	9 Add "R. Same type; above, ΑΥΚΙΩΝ in two lines; across the field, ΜΑΣΙ."
82	7 For ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ read ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, showing this to be a coin of Nicæa, not of Midaëium.
84	1 This "Minoa (urbs ignota)" is probably the ΜΙΝΤΑ of Stephanus, which he describes as τῆς Φρυγίας ἐν τοῖς ὀπίοις Λυδίας.
90	8 This coin has been given by numismatists to Nicomedia, from its resemblance to others of that city, but the monogram proves that it ought to be placed to Nicæa.
101	4 For "six lines" read "five lines;" in the note for "salutem" read "salutandum."
103	5 For "male figure" read "female figure."



ASIATIC GREECE .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
𐌆	𐌇	𐌈	𐌉	𐌊	𐌋	𐌌	𐌍	𐌎	𐌏	𐌐	𐌑
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
𐌒	𐌓	𐌔	𐌕	𐌖	𐌗	𐌘	𐌙	𐌚	𐌛	𐌜	𐌝
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
𐌞	𐌟	𐌠	𐌡	𐌢	𐌣	𐌤	𐌥	𐌦	𐌧	𐌨	𐌩
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
𐌪	𐌫	𐌬	𐌭	𐌮	𐌯	𐌰	𐌱	𐌲	𐌳	𐌴	𐌵
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
𐌶	𐌷	𐌸	𐌹	𐌺	𐌻	𐌼	𐌽	𐌾	𐌿	𐍀	𐍁
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
𐍂	𐍃	𐍄	𐍅	𐍆	𐍇	𐍈	𐍉	𐍊	𐍋	𐍌	𐍍
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84
𐍎	𐍏	𐍐	𐍑	𐍒	𐍓	𐍔	𐍕	𐍖	𐍗	𐍘	𐍙
85	86	87	88	89	90						
𐍚											



# EUROPEAN GREECE.

## SECTION I.

### ABDERA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Abdera (in Greek, ἡ Ἀβδηρα) was an indigenous Thracian name. The first Greek colony was settled here in the middle of the seventh century, B. C., and consisted of Clazomenii under Time-sius. These having been expelled by the Thracians, the place was again occupied, in B. C. 544, by the entire people of Teos, led by Anacreon (Strabo, p. 644), when they fled from Harpagus and the Per-sians (Herodot. i. 168). A portion of these afterwards returned home; the remainder rose to great power and opulence at Abdera. Hence the Ionic dialect, and the gryphon on the coins of this city, the constant occurrence of which type on the coins, both of Teos and of Abdera, makes it sometimes difficult to distinguish them, when there is no legend. Those most archaic in style belong generally to Teos. No remains, indicative of the exact situation of Abdera, have yet been discovered; but on comparing Herodotus (vii. 109), Scylax (p. 26), and Ælian (H. Anim., 15, 25), with the Admiralty Survey, No. 1653, there appears the greatest probability that some vestiges of Abdera would be found on the maritime height, situated about midway between lake Bistonis and the Nestus, to the right of the river anciently called Cossinetus or Cusatus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7	231	ΚΑΛΛΙΔΑΜΑΞ. Gryphon seated to <i>l.</i> ; right foot raised. R. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ, inscribed between the four sides of a quad. incus., and a small square divided into four.
Æ	7	230·8	Same type, and below the right foot, a diota. No legend. R. ΕΠΙ ΕΜΟΡΔΟΤΟΡ-ΜΟ ΚΑΛ.—inscribed as in the preceding.
			<i>Note.</i> —The diota is a Teian symbol, and connects the gryphon with Bacchus. Smordotormus is a Thracian name, but ΚΑΛ implies a Greek father, perhaps Callidamas.
Æ	5½	155·6	ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ. Gryphon couchant to <i>r.</i> ; left foot raised.
Æ	2½	38·9	[ΕΠΙ] . . . ΦΑΝΤΟΥ, surrounding a linear square, within which, head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΒΔ . . ΙΤΕΩΝ. Same type, but to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3	40	[ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤ]ΕΩΝ, within which, head of Apollo in linear square as before. R. Gry-phon couchant to <i>l.</i> ; above it ΕΠΙ; below, legend off the coin.
Æ	3	38·5	[ΕΠΙ Ι]ΠΠΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ, within which, similar square and same type. R. ΑΒΔΗ. Same type.
Æ	3	36·6	ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΑΔΟΣ, within which, similar square, and same type. R. ΑΒΔΗ[ΡΙ]ΤΕΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	3		ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΕΩΝ, surrounding head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , in linear square. R. ΕΠΙ ΕΡΜΩ. Gryphon couchant to <i>r.</i> , on a club; above, star; in field to <i>r.</i> Φ.
Æ	4-3		Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΒΔΗΡΙΤΩΝ. Gryphon couchant to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1½		Gryphon seated to <i>l.</i> , with right foot raised. R. ΕΠΙ ΕΡΜΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ in quad. incus. surrounding a square divided into four parts, in each of which a dot.

### ACANTHUS Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—Two of the most ancient Greek settlements in the Great Western Chersonese of Thrace were Stageira and Acanthus, both colonized from Andrus. The advantageous situation of Acanthus, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Athos, having a territory on the Singitic, as well as on the Strymonic

Metal	Size	Weight	
			gulf, assured to it an importance which is sufficiently apparent in history, but the abundance of its silver money was, in great measure, the consequence of its vicinity to the argentiferous district of Chalcidice. Some remains of Acanthus are still to be seen on the shore of the Strymonic Gulf; for a description of which, <i>vide</i> Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 147.
Æ	3	40·3	Half ox, kneeling to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> bucranium? R. Macedonian quad. incus.
Æ	3½	36	Same type, above it, branch of bay. R. Same type.
Æ	2½	33·3	Same types, but above the ox, A.
Æ	4	63·5	Ox kneeling to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; above, dolphin. R. Wheel with four spokes, in quad. incus.
Æ	1	9·8	Wheel with four spokes, each spoke having two supports. R. Wheel, in quad. incus.
Æ	1—	10·2	Same type. R. Irregular incuse.
Æ	¾	7·5	Same type. R. Three triangular indentations.
Æ	¾		Another less perfect.
<i>Note.</i> —Some of these coins without legends were procured by me on the site of Acanthus.			
Æ	7	244·7	Lion to <i>r.</i> , mounted on an ox, which kneels on one knee to <i>l.</i> , and seizing it by the rump; in exergue, tunny fish to <i>l.</i> R. AKANΘION, in quad. incus., surrounding a square, divided into four parts.
Æ	6	217·1	Same type, in exergue, ΑΛΕΞΙΣ. R. Same legend, similarly placed, but the four divisions of the interior square are in relief.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. AKAN, within the four spokes of a wheel.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. AKAN, in the divisions of a square divided into four.
Æ	1½		Another similar.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. AKAN, within the four spokes of a wheel.
ACARNANIA.			
Æ	3	65·6	Beardless human head to <i>r.</i> , with neck, ear, and horns of a bull (Achelus); behind, AP (in mon.). R. AKAPNANΩN. Apollo (of Actium) seated to <i>l.</i> on a throne without a back; in right hand bow; below, plough?— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7	153·6	Same type; behind, ΑΥΚΟΥΠΤΟΣ. R. Same legend and type, in field to <i>l.</i> AP (in mon.).
<i>Note.</i> —It is remarkable that on the coins of Æniadæ, which is situated on the bank of the Achelus, the human head has, together with the neck, ears, and horns of a bull, a long beard; thus according with the description of Achelus by Dejanira in the Trachinize, v. 9, seq. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt that the head on the present coin was intended for the deified Achelus; and it is observable, that on the coins of some of the Sicilian cities the rivers are personified as young men. The name Lyeurgus must be that of a magistrate; as, on other silver coins of the Acarnanians, we find different names, similarly placed.			
Æ	6	153·3	Another.
Æ	4	78	Another similar
Æ	5—4	67	Another, but on side of throne, ΠΑΡ (in mon.).
ACHAÏAN League.			
Æ	3	42·9	Head of Jupiter Homagyrus to <i>r.</i> R. Large monogram of Achaia (AX) in a wreath of bay ( <i>vide</i> Plate of Monograms, No. 1).

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Ægium.</i>
Æ	3	34·2	ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same monogram; in field in three lines, ΑΡΙCTOΔΑΜOC, all within a wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —The weight of the heaviest silver coin only of each city is here noted.
Æ	4½		[AP]XIN[ΠOC.] Jupiter Nicephorus naked, standing to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Juno seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, sceptre.
			<i>Ægeira.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; above it, half goat to <i>r.</i> ; in field, in two lines, ΓΛΑΥ, all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, half goat to <i>r.</i> ; in field, ΑΛΚΙ, in two lines; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3½	37·3	Another similar, but ΑΛΚΙ in one line.
			<i>Antigoneia (Mantineia).</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Mantineia for a short time bore the name of Antigoneia, in honour of Antigonus II. (Dodon) king of Macedonia (Pausan. Arcad. 8).
Æ	2½	38	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; in field, to <i>r.</i> of it, Α, to <i>l.</i> Ν; below, a mon., all in wreath of bay.
Æ	2½		Another similar; but below, CΩ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same monogram; in field to <i>r.</i> of it, Ε, to <i>l.</i> , Υ, below, ΑΝ; all in wreath of bay.
			<i>Argos.</i>
Æ	2½	38·6	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; in field above it, mon. 2; below, wolf's head to <i>r.</i> , all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Another similar, but head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		..... Jupiter Nicephorus as before to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, Juno seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, sceptre.
			<i>Dyme.</i>
Æ	3	39·2	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; above, ΔΥ; below, round-bodied fish; to <i>r.</i> ΑΛ, to <i>l.</i> ΕΥ (in mon.), all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, ΔΥ (in mon.); below, fish; to <i>r.</i> Φ, to <i>l.</i> mon. 3; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		Another similar, but to <i>r.</i> of monogram of Achaia, ΑΡ (in mon.); to <i>l.</i> Τ.
			<i>Elis.</i>
Æ	3-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; in field to <i>l.</i> Α, to <i>r.</i> Υ; below, FA, all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, Φ; below, fulmen; to <i>l.</i> F, to <i>r.</i> Α.
Æ	3	36	Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, ΣΩ (in mon.); to <i>l.</i> F, to <i>r.</i> Α; below, Α and fulmen.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, ΚΟΡ (in mon.); below, fulmen; to <i>r.</i> ΧΕ (in mon.), to <i>l.</i> FA.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Above, ΘΕ (in mon.); to <i>r.</i> Η, to <i>l.</i> FA. In all the wreath of bay.
			<i>Lacedæmon.</i>
Æ	3-	36	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; above it, mon. 4; below, ΕΥ; to <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , bonnets of the Dioscuri, all in wreath of bay.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Megalopolis.</i>			
Æ	3	38·6	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, Π; to <i>r.</i> , Α; below, Μ; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it ΧΡ (in mon.); below, Μ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, Ζ; to <i>l.</i> Κ, to <i>r.</i> Ι; below, syrinx.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same monogram; above it, Μ; to <i>l.</i> Ε, to <i>r.</i> Α; below, syrinx. In all the wreath of bay.
Æ	4½		Jupiter Nicephorus naked, standing to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Juno seated to <i>l.</i> , in extended right hand, crown.
<i>Megara.</i>			
Æ	3	38	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, ΦΙ; to <i>r.</i> ΔΟ; above, lyre; below, Ζ; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		Another similar, but to <i>l.</i> of monogram of Achaia, Η; to <i>r.</i> Ρ, below, Α.
Æ	3		Another similar; to <i>l.</i> of mon. of Achaia, Η; to <i>r.</i> ΡΟ; below, no letter.
Æ	3		Another similar; to <i>l.</i> of mon. of Achaia, ΔΩ, to <i>r.</i> ΡΟ. In all the lyre.
<i>Messene.</i>			
Æ	3	38·4	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, Κ; to <i>r.</i> , Α; above, ΞΒ; below, Μ, under which a fulmen; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Another similar, but to <i>l.</i> ΚΑ (in mon.); to <i>r.</i> , Α; below, ΜΕ (in mon.), under which, fulmen.
Æ	2½		Another similar, but above, to <i>l.</i> and to <i>r.</i> , characters indistinct; below, ΜΕ (in mon.); no fulmen.
Æ	4½		ΔΕΞΙΑΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus naked, standing to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Juno seated to <i>l.</i>
<i>Pagæ.</i>			
Æ	3½		ΧΑΡΜΙΔΑΣ. Same type. R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ. Same type.
<i>Pallantium.</i>			
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia. To <i>l.</i> of it, Π; above, Α; to <i>r.</i> Α; below, trident and ΑΝ (in mon.); all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3	35·2	Another similar, but below, ΕΥ (in mon.) with trident.
Æ	3		Two others similar.
<i>Patræ.</i>			
Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; above it, ΕΥ, to <i>l.</i> Α, to <i>r.</i> ΠΑ; below, dolphin.
Æ	3		Two others similar; but above, ΑΡ (in mon.), to <i>l.</i> ΖΕ (in mon.), to <i>r.</i> ΠΑ, as before.
Æ	3	37·2	Another similar; above, ΔΧ; to <i>l.</i> Α; to <i>r.</i> ΠΑ.
Æ	3		Another similar; above, ΣΩ, to <i>l.</i> ΖΕ (in mon.), to <i>r.</i> ΠΑ. In all, the dolphin.
<i>Pellena.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΘΑΝΙΠΠΟΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus, naked, standing to <i>l.</i> R. [ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΠΕΛΛΑ]-ΑΝΕΩΝ. Juno seated to <i>l.</i> , in extended right hand (crown), in left hand sceptre.
<i>Phigaleia.</i>			
Æ	5		.... ΛΕΟΔ .... Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> a mon. R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΙΓ ..... Same type.
<i>Phlius.</i>			
Æ	4		ΠΑΣΩΝ. Same type. R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΦΛΕΙΑΣΙΩΝ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Sicyon.</i>
Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, E, to <i>r.</i> Υ, below, ΣΙ, all in wreath of bay.
Æ	3+	36	Another similar. R. Above, ME (in mon.); to <i>l.</i> of it N., to <i>r.</i> Ι; below, dove-flying to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Tegea.</i>
Æ	2½	35·7	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, T, to <i>r.</i> E; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	2½		Another.
			<i>Troezen.</i>
Æ	4-3	37·8	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Monogram of Achaia; to <i>l.</i> of it, mon. 5 (KA⊙); to <i>r.</i> of it, mon. 6 (LAN), below, trident; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	2½		Another similar. R. Above, mon. 7 (MA); to <i>l.</i> Δ, to <i>r.</i> Ι; below, trident as before.
Æ	3		Another, but nothing above the monogram of Achaia.
			ÆGIUM Achaiaë.
			<i>Note.</i> —Now Vostitza; <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Morea, iii. p. 185.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6+		[Α. ΣΕΠΤ.] ΣΕ. ΠΕΡΤΙ. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΙΕ . . Jupiter naked, fulminating to <i>r.</i>
			ÆGEIRA Achaiaë.
			<i>Note.</i> —For the position and remains of Ægeira, <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Morea, iii. p. 387.
Æ	2		ΑΙΓΙΡΑΤΑΝ. Half goat to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΛΕ in wreath of olive.
			ÆGOSPOTAMI Thraciaë.
Æ	4½		Female head to <i>l.</i> , with low crown or cap, decorated and wreathed (Juno?). R. ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ. Goat standing to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The goat alludes to the ancient name of a river, which joins the northern shore of the Hellespont, opposite to Lampsáki (Lampsacus). I searched unsuccessfully on its banks for any remains of the city, Ægospotami, which these coins prove to have existed. According to the Ethnic given by Stephanus, the legend is an abridgment of <i>Αιγασποταμίωv</i> . It is scarcely necessary to observe that the place was celebrated for the victory obtained by Lysander over the Athenians (B. C. 405), the closing event of the Peloponnesian war.
Æ	4½		Another.
			ÆNEIA Macedoniaë.
Æ	3	39	Helmeted head with hair in ringlets and pointed beard in Eginetan style to <i>r.</i> (Æneas.) R. Quadripartite square with four partial indentations.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	34·8	Helmeted head with short beard to <i>l.</i> (Æneas.) R. ΑΙΝΕΑΞ within quad. incus., and surrounding a quadripartite Macedonian square.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Cape Æneium, called by the Turks Karáburnu, upon or very near to which Æneia stood, is at a distance of 10 geographical miles from Thessalonica, and opposite to the mouth of the Axios. No vestiges of Æneia have yet been observed. On the proofs of its situation, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, iii. p. 451.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ÆNIANES Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Plutarch (Qu. Græc. 13 and 26) speaks of the Ænians as a people who had often changed their abode. At the time of these coins they occupied the country bordering on the Malienses, westward, and their capital was Hypata, now Neópatra.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, ii. p. 18.			
AR	4-3	42	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Naked warrior stepping to <i>l.</i> , in left hand shield and chlamys; right hand launching a javelin to right.
AR	3		Another similar.
AR	5	112	Head of Pallas with decorated helmet to <i>r.</i> R. [ΑΙ]ΝΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ]. Slinger, <i>adv.</i> , stepping to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> and adjusting his sling; behind him, two javelins.
<i>Note.</i> —Both the warriors on these coins appear to be fighting in retreat.			
<b>ÆENUS Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Æenus retains its ancient name, and, comparatively, its ancient importance, the consequence of its advantageous position at the mouth of the Hebrus, where it commands a navigable communication with the great Thracian plains, watered by that river. In the article ΑΙΝΟΣ in Stephanus, the remark occurs, that the Hebrus had a double discharge into the sea. Æenus stood on a rocky height to the left of the eastern branch. Changes have taken place at the mouth of this river, such as are observable in all the great rivers of Greece. Here the new alluvium has almost abolished the eastern branch, and there is now a large lagoon between the two.			
A	1½	32·5	Head of Hermes in a close cap to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Hermaic statue standing on a throne; in field to <i>l.</i> , caduceus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	6	232·1	Head of Hermes, as before, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Goat standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , wine-jar; below the goat, astragalus?
<i>Note.</i> —The goat was sacred to Hermes as the god of shepherds, and guardian of flocks and herds (Pausan. Corinth. 3).			
AR	6-5		Head of Hermes, as before, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝ. Goat standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , hermaic statue on a throne; all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	3+	60·1	Head of Hermes in a hat <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Hermaic statue standing on a throne; in field to <i>l.</i> , diota.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (502).</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The statue and throne on this and the two preceding coins has been taken for a wine-press. Eckhel describes it as 'sedile ut videtur;' and so far he is right. In fact, it represents a throne, upon which stands one of those statues called Hermaic, which were columnar in the lower part. The whole type exactly resembles the description which Pausanias has given of the statues of Apollo standing on thrones, at Amyclæ and Thornax in Laconia (Pausan. Lacon. 10, 12). There was probably a similar statue at Æenus.			
Æ	4½		Head of Hermes to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> , in right hand, ? in left, hasta.
Æ	6-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΩΝ. Hermes naked, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus and chlamys; below, altar with fire.
Æ	6		Another similar.
<i>Trajan.</i>			
Æ	4+		NEPBA TPA . . . . Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΝ. Male head to <i>r.</i>
<b>ÆTOLIA.</b>			
A	2½	66	Bearded laureate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , with lion's skin and paws round the throat. R. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Androgynous figure, wearing a hat and half-boots, seated to <i>r.</i> on a pile of shields; a short sword, with knob at the end, at his left side, right hand resting on hasta, in extended left hand, a Victory, turned to <i>r.</i> , and holding out a crown. In field to <i>r.</i> ΔΕ (in mon.), below which Ω.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	8	259.4	Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, $\Delta$ . R. Same legend and similar type, but the staff knotted; the right shoulder bare; the sword tied with ribbons, and held in left hand, which rests on knee; drapery twisted round the arm. In field to <i>r.</i> AYT (in mon), below which, $\Sigma E$ ; in field to <i>l.</i> , $\Delta$ .
AR	6	158.2	Beardless laureate head to <i>r.</i> (Apollo?); below, $\Phi I$ . R. AITΩΛΩN. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> , right foot raised on rock; left hand and chlamys on right knee; in right hand, staff; on left side, sword, as before; hat suspended behind the shoulders.
AR	4½	82.8	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver appearing behind the neck; below, $\Phi I$ . Same androgynous figure seated upon shields to <i>r.</i> looking <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on knotted staff; twisted drapery round the left arm; the left hand resting on the sword. In field to <i>r.</i> , a trophy; above it, $\Delta$ .— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Millingen (Réueil de Médailles Grecques, p. 40) supposes the seated figure on these reverses to have been a female, and to have represented the statue of Ætolia, which was dedicated at Delphi after the expulsion of the Gauls from Greece, in b. c. 278, when the Ætolians twice defeated the Gauls near Thermopylæ in their advance towards Delphi, and in their retreat destroyed great numbers of them. The figure, however, is not female, but of that androgynous character often given to Apollo, to Bacchus, and to juvenile heroes. The hat and boots connect it with the Calydonian hunt, so constantly alluded to in the types of Ætolian coins. As Meleager was, next to Hercules, the leader in this exploit, for him probably the figure was intended, and he may have afforded some fabulous aid to the Ætolians in the battle, which the figure of Victory, the trophy, and the armour, upon which the hero is seated, are evidently intended to commemorate. Had they referred to the Gallic invasion, some Gallic symbol would probably have been seen. The shields, on the contrary, on which the figure is seated, are not Gallic, which were quadrangular <i>geræ</i>, but Greek, and one of those on the tetradrachmon is conspicuously shown to be Macedonian. The only great advantage gained in the field by the Ætolians over the Macedonians was at Cynoscephalæ in b. c. 197, when they were in alliance with the Romans, and when the Ætolian cavalry contributed greatly to the success of Flamininus. It is remarkable, that the short sword, decorated with ribbons, in the hand of the seated figure, resembles the Roman parazonium.</p>			
AR	3-	34.3	Youthful head, covered with hat to <i>r.</i> R. AITΩΛΩN. Boar running to <i>r.</i> , below it, $\Phi$ . In exergue, $\Lambda$ , and spear-head to <i>r.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Perhaps the head on the obverse is that of Atalante, the boar referring evidently to the Calydonian chase. The spear-head, as well as, on other coins, the jaw-bone, have a similar allusion.</p>			
AR	3-	38.2	Another similar, but below the boar, K.
Æ	4-		Similar head with ear-ring to <i>r.</i> R. AITΩ . . . Boar to <i>r.</i> ; above, spear-head to <i>r.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The ear-ring on the obverse of this coin tends to confirm the supposition of the head being that of Atalante.</p>			
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. AITΩΛΩN. Spear-head and jaw-bone of boar; between them, KA; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes.
Æ	5-4		Another similar, but in field, between spear-head and jaw-bone, mon. 8.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. AITΩΛΩN. Trophy.
Æ	3-		Same type. <i>l.</i> R. AITΩ . . . Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> ?
Æ	5½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Spear-head and jaw-bone of boar to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. AITΩ. Hercules standing <i>adv.</i> looking <i>r.</i> , right hand resting on club; over left arm, lion's skin.
Æ	3		Same type. R. AITΩΛΩN. Same type; under his right arm, N, below which, $\Gamma$ .
<p><i>Note.</i>—Hercules having partaken in the chase of the Calydonian boar, and having married Dejanira, daughter of Æneus, king of Calydon, his head or figure became naturally a type on the coins of Ætolia.</p>			

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	4	
Æ	2	
Æ	2+	
AR	5	130.2
AR	5	130.6
AR	5	130.9
Æ	4	

## ALOPECONNESUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Alopeconnesus stood on the northern shore of the Thracian Chersonese, between the Isthmus of Cardia and Araplus (Scylax, p. 28). Next to Araplus, southward, stood Elæus, situated at the southern extremity of the Chersonese. The two latter names so closely resemble the modern Aropos and Helles of the Admiralty Survey, that we can hardly doubt of the identity of the places. Alopeconnesus, having been one of the chief towns of the Chersonese (Demosth. de Cor. p. 256, et adv. Aristocr. ; Liv. 31, 16), has probably left some vestiges of its position, although none seem to have been observed by the officers of the Survey.

Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. ΑΛΩ. Cantharus, or cup of Bacchus.  
 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΑΛΩΠΕΚΟΝ. Fox to *r.*; in field *r.*, ear of corn.  
 Cantharus between two stars. R. ΑΛΩΠ. Cantharus.

## ALYZIA Acarnaniæ.

*Note.*—Alyzia was one of the Acarnanian colonies of Corinth; the others in that province were Leucas, Anactorium, Thyrrheium, and Metropolis: in the Ambracian gulf were Ambracia and Argos of Amphiloehia. All these, as well as the great Corinthian colonies, Coreyra, Dyr-rhachium, Leontium, and Syracuse, were in the habit of striking didrachma in imitation of those of Corinth. From the most ancient of these coins we may infer, that the custom began about B.C. 440, when Corinth, dreading the naval power of Athens, formed a stricter alliance with her colonies of the West, who, on their part, were alive to the commercial advantages of issuing money, which enjoyed abroad the high credit of the πῶλος, or pullus (the little horse), as the Corinthian didrachmon was familiarly called (J. Poll. 9, 76), a credit derived from its pure silver and accurate weight, and which caused it to rival, as a favourite medium of commerce, even the silver money of Athens, or that of Philip and Alexander, or the Asiatic cistophori. Such being the causes which multiplied the colonial didrachma, these coins naturally became still more numerous after the time of Alexander, when the Macedonian conquest of Asia and Egypt had greatly enlarged the bounds of Grecian trade. To this time, in fact, the greater part of the colonial didrachma evidently belong. We find also that the same considerations, which led the Athenians never but once to make any variation in the types and outward appearance of their silver money, induced the Corinthian colonies to adhere closely to Corinthian forms, seldom inscribing their names at length, and substituting only for the Corinthian koph under the Pegasus, a single letter or small monogram. In some cases the koph was retained, and the monogram or initials of the city were placed in a different situation. The colonial coinage of Ambracia, Amphiloehia, and Acarnania, ceased probably after the capture and plunder of Ambracia, by the Consul Fulvius, in the year B.C. 189, or no more than forty-three years before the destruction of Corinth itself by Mummus. When Augustus founded Nicopolis, soon after the battle of Actium, all the once flourishing cities near the Ambracian gulf had fallen into decay, as appears from an epigram of the cotemporary poet Antipatrus, who names Leucas, Ambracia, Thyrrheium, Anactorium, and Argos of Amphiloehia, as having contributed their inhabitants, or a large portion, at least, of their diminished numbers, to people Nicopolis. For the situation of Alyzia, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, iv. p. 14, and the Map.

AR 5 130.2 (A)ΑΥΙΑΩΝ. Head of Pallas to *r.*; in field behind it, quiver? R. Pegasus flying to *r.*  
 AR 5 130.6 Head of Pallas to *l.*, below it, ΑΛ; behind the head, Bœotian shield? R. Pegasus flying to *l.*  
 AR 5 130.9 ΑΑΥΙΑΩΝ. Same Corinthian types; but behind the head, bow.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*  
 Æ 4 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΑΑΥ. Head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to *r.*; behind, club.

## AMANTIA Epiri.

*Note.*—Amantia was situated on the Polyantes, a branch of the Aous, 30 geographical miles from Apollonia (30 M. P. in the Tabular Itinerary). The site is now occupied by Nivitza (*vide* Tr. in N. Greece, i. p. 375, and the Map).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΘΟΙ, to <i>r.</i> ΑΙ. R. AMANTΩΝ in two lines; between them, fulmen; below, ÆE; all within a garland of oak.
<b>AMBRACIA Epiri.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Ambracia (now Arta), the greatest of the Corinthian colonies established near the Ambracian Gulf, stood on the left bank of the river Arachthus, nine geographical miles above its discharge into the gulf, in the midst of an extensive and fertile, but now marshy plain. For a description of the extant remains of Ambracia, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 204, seq.			
Α	5		ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in field <i>r.</i> , mon. 14 (AN). R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
Α	5-	127·7	[ΑΜΠ]ΡΑΚΙΩΤΑ[N]. Same Corinthian type. R. Same Corinthian type; below it, A.
Α	5-4	127·5	A. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; before it, obelisk. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; below it, A.
Α	5	128	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on the top of the helmet, bull to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , A. R. Pegasus with curled wing flying to <i>l.</i> ; below it, tortoise on serpent; near the horse's neck, A.
<i>Note.</i> —The bull is typical probably of the river Arachthus.			
Α	6-5	129	Same type, with crest of hair to the helmet. R. Same type, with strait wing; below, A.
Α	4½	131·2	Same type, without crest; behind it, shield. R. Same type; below, A.
Α	5	118·5	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; before it a slender quadruped running to <i>l.</i> ; behind, A; all in quad. incus. R. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i>
Α	6-5	130·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; before it, a bee; on the helmet, A. R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i>
Α	5+	121·9	Same type; before it, naked figure raising right foot on rock, left elbow on left knee; behind, the head of Pallas, A. R. Same type.
Α	3	50·3	Female head, laureate and veiled to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΜ. Obelisk, with fillets hanging from the top; all in a wreath.
Æ	4		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ, and obelisk, in a wreath.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4+		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΜ. Jupiter (Ætrophorus?) naked, and fulminating to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ, and obelisk, in a wreath.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	5-		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ. Apollo naked, stepping to <i>r.</i> , bow in his extended left hand, his right hand drawing an arrow from quiver.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ. ΑΞΙΟΧΟΣ. Gryphon walking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same type. ΑΜΒΡ. ΔΑΜΙΟΣ.
Æ	4		Bearded head of andromorphous bull (Arachthus) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡΑ. Crab; above, mon. 9.
Æ	4		Head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ. Apollo seated on throne without back to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bow.

**AMPHAXII Macedoniæ.**

*Note.*—From a comparison of Polybius, Strabo, and Ptolemy, it appears that Amphaxitis comprehended all that portion of the great plain at the head of the Thermaic Gulf, which lies to the left of the Axios, together with a portion of the country eastward of Thessalonica, as far as the Strymonic Gulf. The towns ascribed to Amphaxitis by Ptolemy are Thessalonica, Stageira, and Arethusa. A tetradrachmon, inscribed ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ, published by Millingen, closely resembles in size, weight, and style, those inscribed ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ and ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ, which were certainly coined, the former at Amphipolis, the latter at Thessalonica. The obverses

Metal	Size	Weight	
			differ only in that the Amphaxian has a simple Macedonian shield, with an ornament in the centre; whereas, on those of the first and second Macedonia, there is a head of Diana in the centre of the shield in place of the ornament. Whether the coins of the Amphaxii were struck at Thessalonica, or whether there was a city Amphaxus, is doubtful.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 451; Millingen, <i>Sylloge of Ancient Coins</i> , p. 50.
Æ	5½		Head of youthful Hercules, with lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, club; above, ΕΠ (in mon), all in a wreath of oak.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AMPHIPOLIS Thraciæ sive Macedoniæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Concerning the topography, remarkable position, and extant remains of Amphipolis, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 181, seq.			
Æ	6	217·4	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ; written on the sloping side of a square frame, within which is a flaming torch inclosed in a cylinder of wire, and standing in a cup, having a vertical handle; in field to <i>l.</i> a bee; the whole in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Amphipolis, having been colonized from Athens, adopted the old Attic or Ionic dialect; hence the form ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ. The same is found, together with other forms of the old dialect, in an inscription of the time of Demosthenes which I copied at Amphipolis (Tr. in N. Greece, III. Pl. xxvi., No. 125), affording an example, among many others, of the preservation of ancient forms in colonies, after they had fallen into disuse in the metropolis.			
Æ	2	25·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type, but no bee.
Æ	1-	6·9	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜ; fish to <i>r.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The fish alludes, probably, to the abundant fisheries of the Strymon, and of its lake near Amphipolis.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 184.			
Æ	1	6·9	Same type. R. $\frac{AM}{I \Phi}$ ; the same kind of fish placed diagonally in a square, formed by a fine line.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. $\frac{AM}{\Phi I}$ ; torch as before, in a linear square.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	1½		Same types, but legend as on the last silver coin.
Æ	1½		Two others similar.
Æ	1		Same legend and same types.
Æ	1½		Same types and legend, but head of Apollo to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½		Head of Medusa, <i>adv.</i> , with a small wing above the temple. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The head of Medusa is a Macedonian symbol derived from Argos. Eckhel (ii. p. 66) describes a coin of Amphipolis, the obverse of which is a winged head of Perseus, another common Macedonian type of the same origin. Mention of the temple of Minerva, in Amphipolis, occurs in the description by Thucydides (5, 6, seq.) of the transactions, in which he was himself engaged, in the tenth year of the Peloponnesian war. Brasidas being in possession of the city, the historian relates that Cleon, from his position on Mount Cerdylum, saw Brasidas sacrificing at the temple of Minerva.—Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 192.			
Æ	5½		Another.
Æ	5		Same types, but the legend ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ . . ΤΩΝ, in two lines; between them, prow to <i>r.</i> , in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΟΥ (in mon.); below which, ΜΥΕ (in mon.).
Æ	5		Same types and legend; to <i>l.</i> of prow, ΔΟΥ (in mon.), ΠΟ (in mon.).
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines, between which, club above, mon. 10, and mon. 11 (ΠΡΩ); below, mon. 12, all in wreath of oak.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Another similar, but below the legend, mon. 13 and another mon.
Æ	5		Another similar, but in field above the legend, mon. 12 and $\Gamma$ , and below, ANT (in mon.).
Æ	4		(ΑΜΦΙΠΟ)ΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Horse or ox feeding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Ceres? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, in two lines; between which, ear of corn.
Æ	4		Another similar; in field above and below, monograms.
Æ	6-5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver behind the neck. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Two goats on their hind-legs opposed, and fighting.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to $\lambda$ , ΕΠ (in mon.).
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver behind the neck. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ. Diana <i>adv.</i> seated on a bull, galloping to <i>r.</i> , and holding her veil with both hands.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The female on the bull is Diana Tauropolus, or Taurica, or Brauronia, whose worship was imported into Amphipolis by the Athenian colony. There was a statue of Diana Brauronia in the Acropolis of Athens; but the original figure, said to have been brought from Tauroscythia, by Iphigenia, was at Halæ Araphenides, in the district of Brauron, whence the epithet Brauronia. No part of the Athenian mythus, however, accounts for the bull, which seems to be nothing more than an allusion to the epithet Taurica, and to have originated in Roman times, and was an imitation perhaps of the Sidonian or Cretan mythus of Europa; for the type on the coins of Amphipolis differs in nothing from that on the coins of Sidon, except that on the latter the female employs one hand in holding one of the bull's horns. A temple of Diana Tauropolus, at Amphipolis, was one of six in Greece and Macedonia, which Alexander the Great ordered to be built, at an expense of 1500 talents for each; but his death put an end to the execution of this and his other great designs (Diodor. 18, 4). From the following Epigram of Antipatrus of Thessalonica, it appears, that in the time of Augustus, the temple of Diana, as well as the rest of Amphipolis, was in a ruinous state. Nevertheless, the city continued to coin money two centuries later:—</p>			
<p>Στρομόνι καὶ μεγάλῳ πεπολισμένῃ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, Ἦρίον Ἠδωνῆς Φυλλίδος, Ἀμφίπολι, Λοιπά (Λεπτὰ) τοὶ Αἰθιοπίης Βραυρωνίδος ἶχνια νηοῦ Μίμνει, καὶ ποταμοῦ τ' ἀμφιμάχῃτον ὕδωρ Τὴν δὲ ποτ' Αἰγείδαις μεγάλῃν ἔριν, ὡς ἄλιανθῆς Τρυχός, ἐπ' ἀμφοτέραις δερκόμεθ' ἠϊόσαι.</p>			
<p>For Φυλλίδος (<i>vide</i> Herodot. 7, 114), for Αἰθιοπίης (Sappho, Epigr. 1).</p>			
Æ	4+		Same type. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤ. ( <i>sic.</i> ) Diana on bull galloping to $\lambda$ .
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΜΦΙ . . ΔΙΤΩ. Bull bounding to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Goat standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend; goat galloping to $\lambda$ .
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, sceptre. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> looking to $\lambda$ .
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4-		Head of Jupiter to $\lambda$ . R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas (or Rome) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Same type, but eagle to $\lambda$ looking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter (or Neptune) to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; free horse trotting to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, AP (in mon.); to <i>r.</i> , ANT (in mon.).
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠ. Horse stepping to <i>r.</i> , below, $\Theta$ , or shield?
Æ	4-		Another similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\Xi$ .
Æ	4		ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤ . . . Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas Nicephorus to $\lambda$ .
Æ	4		Another similar.
<p><i>Augustus.</i></p>			
Æ	5		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Augustus armed, standing to $\lambda$ .; in right hand, hasta; in left, parazonium. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ . . . ΩΝ. Diana Tauropolus <i>adv.</i> , seated on bull galloping to <i>r.</i> , holding up her veil with both hands.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ . . . . . Augustus togated and bare-headed to <i>l.</i> standing on a basis, holding up right hand; in left hand, staff surmounted with eagle. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Diana on the bull to <i>r.</i> as before.
Æ	5		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ . . . . . Augustus with legs crossed, right hand extended, in left, chlamys and staff. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ. Same type, but bull to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΜΦΙΠΟ . . . . . Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Augustus as before, but with left hand on parazonium, and crowned by a togated figure standing behind him.
Æ	6		Another.
Æ	5½		ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Diana Tauro-polus on bull to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Augustus armed, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta, in left, parazonium. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6		Another.
			<i>Julia.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Julia, veiled, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Diana Tauro-polus <i>adv.</i> , on bull galloping to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Tiberius.</i>
Æ	5		ΤΙ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	5		Τ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ . . . . . Claudius, paludate, standing to <i>l.</i> ; right arm extended, in left hand, ? R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Tur-reted female standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, sceptre, with triple head; in left, bridle (Nemesis).
Æ	5		Another.
			<i>Domitia.</i>
Æ	6+		. . . ΙΤΙΑ . . . . . Bust of Domitia, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Turreted female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera, in left, ?
			<i>Vespasianus.</i>
Æ	7-5		. . ΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ . . . . . Vespasian, with right foot on step; in right hand, hasta; in left, parazonium. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΣ. Young female seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera ?
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	4½		. . . . . ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Trajan, paludate, standing on a basis to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised; in left, staff surmounted by eagle. R. . . . . Ν. Diana Tauro-polus to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	4-3		. . . . . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ . . Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female in long drapery, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; left hand resting on shield.
			<i>M. Aurelius Cæsar.</i>
Æ	4+		ΡΑΪΙΑΧ . . . . . ΗΓΥΑ. Head of M. Aurelius Cæsar to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Nemesis standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta with triple head; in left, bridle.
			<i>Faustina Junior.</i>
Æ	4		ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Diana on

Metal	Size	Weight	
			the bull, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in her left hand, bow; right hand drawing an arrow from quiver.
Æ	4		Another.
			<i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Δ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΟΥΗΡ. Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Turreted female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera, in left, ?
Æ	6		Another.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Δ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΔΟC. ( <i>sic</i> ) ΑΝΤΩΝ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female with apex on the head, seated to <i>l.</i> on throne with high back; in right hand, patera; in left, ?
Æ	6		Another.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	5		..... CΘΥΙΡΟC. Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ . . . . Same type.
			<i>Macrinus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥ. Μ. ΟΡ . . . . ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟC. Bust of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Same type.
			<i>Elagabalus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΕΥ. Head of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; below the throne, fish.
			<i>Julia Mæsa.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥ . . . ΜΑΙCΑ. ΑΥ . . . Head of J. Mæsa to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and types.
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	5+		ΑΥ. Κ. ΑΥΡ. CΘΥ. ΑΔ . . . . . Head of Sev. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and types.
Æ	5		Another.
			AMPHISSA Phocidis.
			<i>Note.</i> —On the remains of Amphissa at the modern Sálona, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 588.
Æ	4-3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΣΣΕΩΝ. Spear-head and jaw-bone of boar to <i>r.</i> ; between them, star and AP; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The obverse, as well as the Ætolian types on the reverse of this coin, are explained by the mythus of Amphissus, the reputed son of Apollo, and of Dryope, who was descended from Oxylyus and Calydon.
			ANACTORIUM Acarnaniæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the position and remains of Anactorium, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 493.
Æ	5-4	125·4	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in field <i>l.</i> , owl. R. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i> ; under it, mon. 14 (AN).
Æ	4½	129	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , same mon., and a leaf. R. Same type and mon.
Æ	5+	131	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , tripod, in a wreath, and standing on a basis, on which are the letters, ANA. R. Same type and mon.
Æ	5	130·8	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 14, and tripod without wreath or basis. R. Same type and mon.
Æ	4+	121·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , shrimp? R. Same type; below it, mon. 15 (AN retrograde).
Æ	5	131·4	Same type <i>l.</i> in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 14, and cortina? R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; below it, mon. 14.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5	132·8	Another similar.
AR	4½	124·3	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , same mon. and ξ, in a wreath. R. Same type; below it, mon. 15.
AR	5	128	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΩ, and torch? R. Same type and mon.
AR	5	129·7	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , API; to <i>r.</i> , ΔΩ, and altar with fire. R. Same type and mon.
AR	5	125	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 14, and tripod. R. Same type; below it, AN.
AR	5	130	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , NAY; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 14, and candelabrum. R. Same type, below it mon. 14.
AR	5	132·1	Same type; in field above, AYΣI; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 14, and same symbol. R. Same type and mon.
AR	5	123·6	Another similar.
AR	6-5	131·5	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΑΕ; to <i>r.</i> , same mon., and cranium of ox, with pendent fillets. R. Same type and mon.
AR	5	125·8	Same type, with a wreath round the upper part of the helmet; in field to <i>r.</i> , bivalve shell. R. Same type and mon.
AR	5+	126·8	Same type, similarly bound with wreath; in field to <i>r.</i> , lyre. R. Same type; below it, mon. 16 (ANA).
AR	3		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. Same type; below it, mon. 14.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	2-		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Half Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i> ; below it, mon. 15.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	5	129·6	ΑΝΑΚΤΟΠΙΕΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , leaf. R. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i> ; below it, mon. 14.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	5	128·5	ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΙΩΝ. Same type to <i>l.</i> , with crest of hair to helmet, and behind it, tripod. R. Same type; below it, indistinct mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	5		ΑΚΤΙΟ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , lyre. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; below it, ANA.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , AYΣI. R. ΑΝΑΚΤΟΠΙ . . . Lyre.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The promontory Actium, upon which stood a celebrated temple of Apollo, was in the territory of Anactorium.

#### ANCHIALUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Anchialus, which preserves its ancient name in the Turkish form of Ankhieldjü, was situated on a promontory of the Gulf of Burgas (Πόργος), so called from a Turkish town in the centre of the gulf. Anchialus stood on the northern side of the bay, ten miles to the south-west of Mesembria, at the foot of the range of Hæmus, where it terminates in the Euxine Sea.

Æ	4		ΑΝΧΙΑΑΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. Asclepius standing <i>adv.</i> , ΑΝΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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#### *Sabina.*

Æ	5		. . . . CABEINA AYΓ. (in mon.) Head of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Female standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
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#### *Gordianus Pius and Tranquillina.*

Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΥΓ. CEB. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ. Heads of Gordianus and Tranquillina opposed. R. ΟΥΔΙΠΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Sarapis standing <i>adv.</i> , right hand extended, hasta in left.
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#### APHYTÆ Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—Aphytæ, now 'Athyto, stood on the eastern shore of the peninsula of Pallene, about ten miles south-east of the Isthmus of Potidæa.

Æ	5		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΥΤΑΙ. Eagle standing to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—Eckhel (II. p. 66) cites this coin of the Pembroke collection (620). Jupiter Ammon was honoured by the Aphytaei, because he was said to have persuaded Lysander to raise the siege of Aphytae (Pausan. Lacon., 18; Plutarch, Lysand., 20).

## APOLLONIA Illyrici.

*Note.*—For the situation and remains of this celebrated city, see Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 368. Its most flourishing time was in the century before the Christian era, when some of the most illustrious of the Roman youth went thither for education, and among them Octavianus, afterwards Augustus. The greater part of the extant silver coins of Apollonia are of that and the following century. On most of them two magistrates are named; one name being in the nominative, the other in the genitive case, where ΕΠΙ is to be understood. This was probably the Archon Eponymus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	6-	162.5	Cow standing to <i>r.</i> ; her head turned to <i>l.</i> to a calf, which she is suckling; in field above, A. R. A linear circle containing a square, divided vertically into two equal parts; in the middle of each, three dots, with rays proceeding from them above and below (gardens of Alcinous?). In field, between square and circle, Π <sup>Ο</sup> <sub>Α</sub> Λ.
			<i>Note.</i> —These types are the same as on the early coins of Corcyra, of which Apollonia was a colony.
AR	3	29.3	ΑΝΔΡΩΝΟΣ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, in two lines; between them, obelisk. In field, above and below, ΤΙΜΗΝ.
AR	4	50.7	ΝΙΚΩΝ. Cow and calf as before, but cow to <i>l.</i> ; below, caduceus? R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΑΡΙΣΤΙΠΠΟΥ. Square as before, but with sides curved inwards.
AR	4+	50.1	ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a torch; below, a wreath. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΨΥΛΛΟΥ. Same type.
AR	4	46.5	ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ. Same type; below, ? R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΥ. Same type, but sides of square not curved.
AR	4	48	ΣΩΤΕΛΗΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΞΕΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ. Same type, with curved sides.
AR	4	40	ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ. Same type; below, a grain of barley. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΝΙΚΙΑ. Same type.— <i>Gilded coin.</i>
AR	3½	50.4	ΑΙΒΑΤΙΟΣ. Same type; below, ear of corn. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΧΑΙΡΗΝΟΣ. Fire issuing from the earth; below it, pedum.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The fire represented on this reverse is that of the Nymphæum, near Apollonia, described by Strabo (p. 316), Plutarch (in Sylla, 27), and Dion Cassius (41, 195); the place was sacred to Pan and the Nymphs, whence the pedum on the coins. For a modern description of it, see Dr. Holland's Travels, 4to. p. 518.
AR	4	61	ΦΙΛΟΔΑΜΟΣ. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ. Three nymphs dancing, between the two to the <i>r.</i> , a hillock, from which fire issues; the two outer nymphs hold a torch in one hand, and a hand of the middle nymph by the other.
AR	4	52.5	ΔΕΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΑΡΙΣΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΙΠΟ . . . Same type.
AR	5	59.3	ΛΥΣΩΝ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΔΩΡΟΣ. Same type.
AR	5	59.3	ΑΡΧΗΝ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΘΕΟΦ . . . Same type.
AR	4+	59.1	ΔΩΡΙΩΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΔΕΙΝΩΝ. Same type, but the burning hillock is between the two nymphs to the left.
AR	4+	59	Another.
AR	4	50.5	ΔΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΦΙΛΟΚΛ(ΗΣ) ΓΕ. Same type.
AR	5	58.1	ΔΩΡΙΩΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΑΝΔΡΟΜΑΧΟΣ. Same type.
AR	5	61.2	ΑΝΔΡΩΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΤΙΜΗΝ ΑΝΔΡΟ. Same type.
AR	5	62.2	ΑΓΩΝΙΠΠΟΥ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΔΙΝΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΕΡΙΜΝΑΣΤΟΥ. Same type.
AR	4½	62.1	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½	56·3	ΑΜΦΙΑΣ ΣΩΠΟΛΙΟ. Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΖΩΠΥΡΟΣ ΔΙΝΩΝΟΣ. Same type, but nymphs without torches.
Æ	4+	59	ΦΙΛΩΝ ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΦΟΝΔΑΝΙΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4+		ΦΙΛΩΝ, mon. 17 (ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ). Same type. R. Same legend and type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4½	61·8	ΦΙΛΩΝ ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ. Same type. R. ΑΠΟΛ. ΒΙΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	4½		ΦΙΛΩΝ, mon. 17 (ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ). Same type. R. Same legend and type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> ; behind the neck, a mon. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, in two lines; between them, tripod; all within wreath of bay.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	5		ΛΥΣΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; before the neck, ? R. Same legend in two lines; between them, obelisk; all within wreath.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. Same type, but legend at right angles to obelisk, and at its base, ☉☉; all within wreath.
Æ	3½		Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, obelisk, and wreath.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠ, and obelisk within a wreath.
Æ	5½		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΞΕ, and a mon. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, in two lines, between which, cornucopia.
Æ	5½		Another.
Æ	3		..... ΦΟ ..... Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend in two lines, between which, lyre.
Æ	3		..... ΥΟΝΑ ..... Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		..... ΟΝΟΣ ... Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. . ΠΟΛΛΩ . ΙΑΤΑΝ in two lines; between which, fulmen.

#### Caracalla.

Æ	7		.... ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ .... Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΑΥ ..... Tripod.
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#### APOLLONIA Mygdoniæ.

Æ	2		Lion's head <i>adv.</i> R. $\begin{matrix} \text{V} & \text{O} \\ \text{A} & \text{II} \end{matrix}$ (ΑΠΟΛ), in the four squares of a Macedonian quadratum incusum.
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*Note.*—The Macedonian square on the reverse of this coin, and the resemblance of its legend to that of the coins of Acanthus, leave no room for hesitation in ascribing it to one of the two cities named Apollonia, which stood in the Thracio-Macedonian Chersonese. I attribute it to the Apollonia of Mygdonia rather than to that of Chalcidice; because at the latter I believe the beautiful coins with the legend, ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ, to have been struck; *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 457. Apollonia of Mygdonia stood about midway between Thessalonica and Amphipolis, between the Lake Bolbe and the northern extremity of the great argentiferous mountain of Nízvoro, which accounts for its having a silver coinage. Apollonia still preserves its name, and some vestiges of its monuments. A deep indentation on a part of the obverse of the present specimen may be a Persian countermark, similar to those on the coins of Alexander I., and of Getas, king of the Edoni (*vide* Kings and Dynasts, pp. 1, 19). Apollonia lay exactly in the line of march of the Persians.

#### ARCADIA.

*Note.*—The female head on the coins of Arcadia is probably that of Despœna, whose sanctuary, near Lycosura, is described at length by Pausanias (Arcad. 37), and who agrees with the coins in showing that Pan and Jupiter were the two other chief deities of the Arcadians. He tells us, that as Persephone, daughter of Jupiter and Ceres, was named Cora (the maid), in like manner, the daughter of Neptune and Ceres was named Despœna (the mistress), but that her real name he dared not reveal to the uninitiated.

Æ	4-3	41·7	ARK . . . ♀ ON, in archaic letters ( <i>vide</i> Plate), surrounding a female head, with hair in a bunch behind; earring round, necklace a plain ring, all in quad. incus.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			R. Jupiter Aetophorus seated on a throne with back ending in swan's head; the eagle flying to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin is remarkable for its legend, which contains both the K and the Koph (ϙ, the Latin Q). In Greece this letter is found only preceding an O, as in the names of Corinth, of Coresia, and of Coroneia, but in Italy it occurs before PO on coins of Croton.
AR	2½	44.6	ARKADI. in archaic letters, in boustrophedon beginning from the left ( <i>vide</i> Plate, legend 2), surrounding a female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair hanging over the shoulders, and tied in a knot at the end; necklace of beads, but no earrings; all in quad. incus. R. Same type.
AR	3	45.6	ARKA . IKO . . in similar letters, surrounding the same type, in boustrophedon beginning from right ( <i>vide</i> Plate, legend 3). R. Same type.
AR	3-2	43.5	Same type. Same legend from left to right. R. Same type, but the eagle with open wings, resting on the arm of Jupiter.
AR	3	42.6	No legend. Same type, but hair turned up behind; in field to <i>r.</i> , spear-head? R. Same type?
AR	3	42.6	. . . . . Oϙ. Same type, but hair in bunch behind, and confined by numerous bands. R. Same type.
AR	3	34.4	ARKADIK, in boustrophedon beginning from the right. Similar head and head-dress, but face to <i>r.</i> , half <i>adv.</i> R. Same type to <i>r.</i>
AR	3+	34.4	ARK . . . KON from left to right. Same type. R. Same type.
AR	3-	31.5	. . . . DIKON. Similar head to <i>l.</i> , but hair hanging straight, and tied in knot. R. Same type to <i>l.</i>
AR	3	34.8	Similar head to <i>l.</i> ; hair in a roll round the head. In the two upper corners of the quad. incus., AR; in the two lower, AK. R. Same type, the eagle flying.
AR	1½	21.3	Similar head to <i>l.</i> , but hair in a net. R. Same type.— <i>Fragment.</i>
AR	1+	13.3	AR retrograde in the upper angles of quad. incus. Similar head, but hair hanging down and tied. R. Same type.
AR	6	183.7	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Pan seated on the Arcadian Olympus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, pedum; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 18 (APK); in small letters on the rock, OAYM.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (754).</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias (Arcad. c. 38) informs us, that Mount Lycæum, on which were temples of Jupiter Lycæus and Pan, was also named by the Arcadians, "Olympus, and the sacred summit" (καλοῦσι δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ Ὀλυμπον καὶ ἱεράν γε ἕτεροι τῶν Ἀρκάδων κορυφήν). The temple of Pan was near the Hippodrome and Stadium, of which some vestiges are still extant. This fine coin was struck, probably, at Megalopolis, soon after the foundation of that city. All the later coinage of Arcadia, both of silver and copper, we may presume to have proceeded from the same mint. That of the earlier silver may have been at Lycosura.
AR	4	42.4	Same type. R. Pan, horned and radiate, seated to <i>l.</i> on a rock; right hand raised; in left pedum; at the foot of rock, his syrinx. In field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 18; to <i>r.</i> , I.
AR	3½	42	Another similar.
AR	3	41.3	Same types and mon., but M in the place of I.
AR	3	37.7	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , eagle flying to <i>l.</i> , and below it, A; to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
AR	2½		Two others similar, average weight 36.6.
AR	3	33.2	Same type. R. Same types. In field below to <i>l.</i> , mon. 18; to <i>r.</i> , Δ, and under it, Δ.
AR	2-	13.6	Head of Pan to <i>l.</i> R. Mon. 18 (APK), covering the field; below, syrinx; in field to <i>l.</i> , M.
AR	2	12.4	Same type. R. Same monogram and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ϙ.
AR	2-	13.7	Same type. R. Same monogram and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , I.
AR	2-	12.3	Another.
AR	1½	13.6	Same type. R. Same monogram and type; below, AΠ.
AR	1½	11.1	Same type. R. Same monogram and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 19.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Mon. 18 (APK); below it, syrinx; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same monogram, covering the field; within it, syrinx; below which, fulmen.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same monogram and symbols.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Pan to <i>r.</i> R. Same monogram; below which, syrinx.
Æ	4		Another.

## ARGOS Amphiloehiæ.

AR	5	130·8	APTEI. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , helmet. R. Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, A.
AR	5	130·8	Another.
AR	5-4	131·9	Another similar.
AR	5	108·8	Another similar.— <i>Plated?</i>
AR	5	118·8	Same type, without legend; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔI, and oval shield. R. Same type; below it, AP.
AR	5+	124·4	AP. Same type and symbol. R. Same type; below it, A.
AR	5		Same type and symbol; between them, AP. R. Same type and letter.— <i>Broken coin.</i>
AR	4½	126·6	AMΦ. Same type; behind it, ABP. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	129·8	AMΦI. Same type; behind it, ABP, and spear. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	124·7	Another similar.
AR	1½	12·9	Pegasus, with curled wing, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; below, AP. R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, ?
AR	2-	14·8	AP. Female head to <i>l.</i> ; her hair in a bunch behind. R. Half Pegasus, with curled wing, flying to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Beardless head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, hat. R. Dog or wolf, couchant to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; below, AMΦI?
Æ	4-3		Similar type, without the hat. R. APTEIQN. Wolf or dog at bay to <i>r.</i> ; below, E.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. APTEIQN? Dog or wolf, couchant to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>

*Note.*—These three copper coins were procured by me from the peasants who cultivated the fields of Vlikha and Neokhóri, two small villages at the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Arta, where remains of the walls of Argos are still extant, at the distance of about a mile from the head of a small bay, called that of Armyró.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 242.

## ARGOS Argolidis.

AR	7-6	188·4	Head of Juno to <i>r.</i> , having a low crown, encircled with an Ionic ornament, and surmounted by five points; hair hanging over the neck; necklace of large beads. R. APTEIQN. Two dolphins; one turned to <i>r.</i> , the other to <i>l.</i> ; between them, a wolf's head to <i>l.</i> — <i>From the Thomas Collection</i> (1620).
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*Note.*—The florid ornament here represented on the crown of Juno seems to show that the head was intended for Juno Antheia, whose temple was in the city Argos, and not for the Juno of the Heræum, at the foot of Mount Eubœa; the crown of the latter being described by Pausanias (Corinth. 17), as adorned with figures of the Hours and Graces.

The wolf is the symbol of Apollo Lycius, whose temple was the most conspicuous in Argos. The epithet was derived from the contest between Danaus and Gelanor for the sovereignty, in the midst of which a wolf, fighting with a bull, obtained the superiority, and was construed by the Argives to decide the contest in favour of Danaus.

AR	6	165·6	Same type. R. APT . . . N, retrograde; between the dolphins, a lyre.— <i>Plated coin.</i>
AR	5-	82·6	Same type; ornament of the crown somewhat different; behind the head, ξ. R. APTEIQN. Naked figure of Diomedes, stepping stealthily along to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, sword; in left, palladium; chlamys flying behind him.— <i>Electrotype from the Thomas Collection</i> (1618).

*Note.*—This exploit of Diomedes, one of the leaders of the Argives to Troy, was the subject of a painting in the Propylæa at Athens, the subject of which is described by Pausanias (Attic. c. 22) as Διομήδης τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ἀφαιρούμενος ἐξ Ἴλίου.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2+	23·2	Same type. R. API. Pallas combating to r.
Æ	2+	43·5	Half wolf to l. R. Large A of this form; above which, two oblong deep indentations; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	40·4	Another, but the A thus.
Æ	3-	44·8	Another, with dot below an A of ordinary form.
Æ	3-	43·3	Another, but A thus, and two dots within it.
Æ	3	40·5	Half wolf to r.; above it, ? R. Ordinary A, with the oblong indentations, as before, but no quad. incus.; in field, ?.
Æ	3	29·9	Same type. R. Large A, within which, harpa; in field, ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ, all in quad. incus.
			<i>Note.</i> —The harpa refers to the native hero, Perseus, in honour of whom there were many monuments in Argos, as may be seen in Pausanias. It is almost needless to add, that the club and crescent are symbols of the worship of Hercules and Diana, who had also temples in Argos.
Æ	2½	29·3	Wolf's head to r. R. Large A, within which, trident; in field, ΔΑΜΑΡ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	33·6	Half wolf to r. R. Large A; in field above, ΤΡΥΠΙΣ; below, bonnets of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	32·4	Same type to l. R. Large A; in field, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ. Eagle on fulmen; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-	33·4	Another similar.
Æ	3	38·5	Same type; above it, ©. R. Large A; in field above, ΠΥ; below, eagle on harpa to r.; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	37·5	Same type and letter. R. Same letter and symbols; but in field to r. ΠΥΡ (in mon.).
Æ	2½	40	Same type. R. Large A; below which, crescent; in field above, ΑΡ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	2½	40	Same type. R. Same letter and symbol; in field above, ΝΙ.
Æ	1+	12·7	Wolf's head to r.; above, ξΙ. R. Large A; in field above, ΝΙ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	1+	12·7	Same type to l.; above, ζ. R. Same letter; in field above, ΠΡ; below, club; all in quad. incus.
Æ	1+	13·7	Another similar.
Æ	4-3		Head of Apollo to r., with low crown; on which, ΑΡΓ. R. Pallas combating to l.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Apollo? to l. R. Large A; below it, club.
Æ	1½		Another similar.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo, without crown, to r. R. Wolf at bay to r.; in field above, Α; below, ΠΑ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type; above it, mon. 20 (ΧΑΡ).
Æ	3		Another.
			<i>Note.</i> —Millingen in his Médailles Grecques Inédites, p. 53, has attributed these two coins to Charisiæ of Arcadia. But Charisiæ was never any thing more than one of the numerous small fortified places of that country, none of which ever struck money. On the foundation of Megalopolis, the remaining inhabitants of most of them retired within the walls of that city. Charisiæ stood at a distance of not more than three miles from Megalopolis; and Pausanias (Arcad. 35) says of it, Χαρισίων ὑπομνήματά ἐστιν οὐ πολλά.
Æ	2½		Wolf's head to l. R. A; below, fulmen.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Large A; below, quadrangular theta.
Æ	2		Same type. R. A; below, female head, Isis? adv.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΑΡΓ. Female in long drapery to l.; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Hadrianus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. ΑΔΡΙΑ[ΝΟC. Κ]ΤΙC Τ[ΗC]. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Naked warrior to <i>l.</i>, armed with helmet; in right hand, spear; on left arm, shield.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Among the benefits conferred by Hadrian on the cities of Peloponnesus, Pausanias mentions that of having authorized the Argives, who presided over the Nemean games, to restore the dialus as the length of the horse course. For this they honoured the emperor with the title of κριστης. On the reverse of a coin of Hadrian with this epithet, is the legend ΝΕΜΕΙΑ.—Mionnet, Sup. IV. p. 241.</p>
Æ	5		<p>..... ΙΑΝΟC ΚΤΙCΤΗC. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓ. ΙΩΝ. Hecate Triformis, <i>adv.</i>, with extended arms.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—There was a temple of Hecate in the Agora of Argos, which contained a statue of the goddess in marble, by Scopas, and two others in bronze, by Polycleitus and Naucydes.—Pausan. Corinth. c. 22. Tr. in the Moréa, II. p. 407.</p>
Æ	4½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Antoninus Pius.</i></p> <p>ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΕΥCΕΒΗC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Isis? <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i>, on head, crescent; in right hand, sistrum; in left, garland?</p>
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Septimius Severus.</i></p> <p>[Α. ΚΑΙ. CΕ]ΠΤ CΕΒΗΡΟC. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Perseus naked, <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, head of Medusa; in left, harpa and chlamys.</p>
Æ	6		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Julia Domna.</i></p> <p>ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΑΥΓ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Hercules naked, standing to <i>r.</i>, and strangling the Nemean lion.</p>
Æ	4½		<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΣΙΝΕ Messeniæ.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Julia Domna.</i></p> <p>ΙΟΥΑ. ΔΟΜ ..... Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΑCΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Asclepius standing to <i>r.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This coin must be placed to Asine of Messenia; because, in the time of Pausanias, Asine of Argolis was a ruin, and there was no third Asine, as Eckhel supposed (II. p. 284). The site of the Messenian Asine is now occupied by the fortress and town of Koróni.—<i>Vide</i> Peloponnesiaca, p. 195.</p>
Æ	4½		<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΣΟΠΟC Laconia.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—For the position and remains of Asopus, <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Moréa, I. p. 226, seq.</p>
Æ	4½		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p> <p>Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝ ..... Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑCΩΠΗΙΤΩΝ. Turreted and draped female standing <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopia.</p>
Æ	3½		<p style="text-align: center;">ΑΘΑΜΑΝΕC.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The country of the Athamanes extended from the Ambraciotis in a north-easterly direction, almost as far as the Thessalian plains of Gomphi and Æginium. The central part of it was the valley of the Upper Achelous. Here, probably, was Argithea, the Athamanian capital, and the mint at which the coins of the Athamanes were struck.—<i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 212.</p> <p>Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΑΜΑΝΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, owl; in left, hasta.</p>

Metal Size Weight

## ATHENÆ Atticæ.

*Note.*—The silver money of Athens is an imperishable monument of the civilization of Greece, and one of the most perfect, by the completeness of its monetary scale, the accuracy of its weights, and the great variety of them still extant; and hence this series is more useful than any other now remaining, for purposes of comparison and for the general illustration of Greek numismatics.

If we could trust to the testimony of Plutarch, the Athenians coined money earlier than any people in Greece. He relates, that Theseus caused pieces to be struck which were impressed with the figure of an ox, and weighed two drachmæ, which at that time was the price of an ox. A similar assertion is made by Julius Pollux (9, 60), and by a scholiast of Aristophanes (Av. 1105). Plutarch even imagined the words *ἐκατόμβοιον*, *δεκάβοιον* to refer not to the animals, but to the coins. It seems clear, however, that all these writers were misled by Philochorus, a celebrated Athenian antiquary of the third century B.C., and that the proverb *βοῦς ἐπὶ γλώσση βίβηκεν*, applicable to a bribed orator, from which the mistake seems to have arisen, and the antiquity of which is proved by its having been introduced by Æschylus into the *Agamemnon* (v. 36), may be sufficiently explained by the fact, that the Athenians had no gold coinage of their own, and that the Cyzicene stater, which bore the type of an ox, served, like Byzants and Florins in England in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, as the gold coin most commonly employed by them (*vide Asiatic Greece*, Cyzicus). It is sufficiently clear from the poems of Homer that no coined money existed in his time; nor can there be any difficulty in subscribing to the opinions of the best authorities of antiquity, who believed that the Æginetans were the first coiners of money in Greece, probably about the year 740 B.C. (Clinton, *Fast. Hellen.* iii. p. 247.) The Athenians, having such ample materials in Mount Laurium, were undoubtedly not long behind the people of Ægina in adopting their invention. The resemblance in the two coinages is very remarkable; and probably the weight of the several denominations was the same until the time of Solon, as the proportion in which he is said to have reduced the drachma accords with the difference now observable in the Athenian and Æginetan coins of the same denomination. The Solonian drachma, which continued to be the standard, nominally at least, as long as the Athenians coined silver, weighed, on a comparison of all accessible evidence, monumental or historical, about sixty-seven and a half grains troy. The proofs of this conclusion are stated in my work on Athens and the Demi (i. p. 472), where, however, an error occurs, into which I was led by Brondstedt, who, in his "Voyages dans la Grèce," published as an octodrachmon a coin of the Thomas Collection, which at the sale was found to weigh 664 grains, and was therefore a deca-drachmon. It is doubtful whether any pieces of money of eight drachmæ were ever struck by the Athenians; probably not, as we have now the certainty that the Athenians, like the Syracusans, and apparently at an earlier time than that people, coined pieces of ten Attic drachmæ. These, however, are extremely rare, and no more than three specimens are known to me.

The monetary scale of Athenian silver consisted of multiples of the drachma, and of multiples and fractions of the obolus, which was the sixth part of the drachma. The following are the several denominations, with their weights, as they issued from the mint, supposing the weight of the drachma to have been as above stated:—

1. Δραχμή . . . . .	67.5	grains troy, drachma.
2. Δίδραχμον . . . . .	135.0	2 drachmæ.
3. Τετράδραχμον . . . . .	270.0	4 drachmæ.
4. Δεκάδραχμον . . . . .	675.0	10 drachmæ.
5. Ὀβολός . . . . .	11.25	obolus, or one sixth of the drachma.
6. Τριμισβόλιον . . . . .	16.87	1 and a half obolus.
7. Διώβολον . . . . .	22.5	2 oboli.
8. Τριώβολον . . . . .	33.75	3 oboli.
9. Τετρώβολον . . . . .	45.0	4 oboli.
10. Πεντώβολον . . . . .	56.25	5 oboli.

The fractions of the obolus in silver were,—

11. Τριαρτημόριον or Τριτημόριον . . . . .	8.45	three fourths of the obolus.
12. Ἡμισβόλιον . . . . .	5.62	one half of the obolus.
13. Τεταρτημόριον or Ταρτημόριον . . . . .	2.8	one fourth of the obolus.

The latter was also called *Δίχαλκον*, eight *χαλκοῖ* or coppers having been equal to an obolus. The *χαλκοῦς* was divided into seven *λεπτά*.

Of all these denominations, the only one which had an extensive circulation abroad was the tetradrachmon, and for this purpose immense numbers of them were struck. To this circumstance we

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Metal	Size	Weight
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may attribute the inelegance of design and the coarseness of execution of the Athenian tetradrachmon, compared with many other Greek coins of similar value, as any alteration in its appearance might have damaged its credit. One very remarkable change, however, did take place, when the thick tetradrachmon, in which there had been no difference of form or type since the time of Solon, and the simplicity of which had perhaps rendered it liable to forgery, was spread into a much wider surface, for the sake apparently of giving room for the names, or for initial portions of the names, of two, or more commonly, three magistrates, together with one or more symbols. The drachma and half drachma underwent a similar change, but these pieces are now extremely rare, compared with those of the old mode. This reform in the Athenian coinage took place probably about the same time that a similar change occurred in the Macedonian mint. The great success of Philip, in working the Thracian mines of gold and silver, having made the Macedonian silver money a rival to that of Athens in the commercial world, it became necessary to the Athenians to imitate Alexander the Great in improving the appearance and enlarging the surface of the tetradrachmon. It is observable, that none of the broad Athenian pieces of that denomination have any appearance in their style or letters of an age older than that of Alexander, except in the legend ΑΘΕ, where the Epsilon was preserved until the time of the Roman empire. In enlarging the tetradrachmon, however, the Athenians degraded the Solonian standard of the drachma, although it had been confirmed at the time of the reforms which accompanied or followed the Archonship of Eucleides, B. C. 403. On examining the table of weights in the Hunter Collection, in which there are more than 100 tetradrachma, we may observe, that all the old tetradrachma weigh more than 260 grains, or more than 65 grains to the drachma on an average, and that all the broad or later tetradrachma are below 260. From Strabo we learn that the Attic mines had failed in his time, but that there were still workers who extracted some silver from the old imperfectly smelted scorix. We may infer, therefore, that the silver coinage of Athens, unless for domestic use, and in small quantities, had ceased before the time of Augustus, having lasted more than seven centuries, and six from the time of Solon. No Athenian coins have yet been published of a date earlier than that of Solon, before whose time, the drachma was nearly, if not exactly, of the same weight as the *παχία δραχμή*, or Eginetan drachma, bearing to the Attic the proportion of about ten to seven.

The Athenian gold coinage was very limited, and only one denomination is known—the didrachmon or stater. The striking of this money, if we may judge by its weight, style, and name, commenced likewise in the reign of Alexander. Pericles, in his address to the Athenians, speaks only of gold in bullion, and of that which formed part of the statue by Phidias in the Parthenon; from several passages in Lysias and Demosthenes it is evident that in their time Darics and Cyzicenes were common as the circulating medium in gold, and they make no allusion to any Athenian coin of the same kind.

The time of the introduction of copper money is more uncertain. The first attempt to introduce it was unsuccessful (*conf.* Aristoph. *Ran.* v. 737. *Eccles.* v. 810), which is not surprising, the Athenian copper coins having been, unlike those of Syracuse, mere tokens, worth only a small portion of their nominal value, while the minutest subdivision of the obolus in silver maintained its just weight. But probably the introduction of copper into Athenian circulation occurred not long after the first attempt. It is natural to believe, that after the introduction of a copper coinage, the subdivisions of the obolus, which were inconveniently small, would cease to be struck; and accordingly we may remark, that all the extant examples of those subdivisions are of an archaic character. From some fragments of the comic poet Philemon, who lived about 300 B. C., it is evident that in his time the *χαλκοῦς* of eight to the obolus was in common circulation.

In regard to pieces so small and so nearly of the same weight as were some of the subdivisions of the drachma and obolus, it was evidently convenient to afford the means of distinguishing them from one another by their types as well as their weight; and, accordingly, it is found that while the ordinary types of the old tetradrachmon, didrachmon, and drachma,—namely, the head of Pallas and the owl, both turned to the right,—are preserved on the obolus and half-obolus, the other denominations, namely, the pentobolon, the tetrobolon, the triobolon, the diobolon, the obolus and a half, the three fourths of the obolus, and the one fourth of the obolus, had each its peculiar type, which was almost invariable. Examples occur of a variation of type in the drachma, half-drachma, and quarter-drachma, but they are extremely rare.

A	3+	132·7	Head of Pallas to r. R. Owl to r. looking <i>adv.</i> behind, crescent and two leaves of olive on a stem; in field to r., ΑΘΕ and cista mystica.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	5	272·7	Head of Pallas to r. with a large round earring. Helmet fitting close, and without ornament, but with decorated crest and covering the neck; eye large and round; hair in formal ringlets round the forehead; nose and chin pointed. R. ΑΘΕ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Owl to <i>r.</i> ; behind, sprig of olive with two leaves and a berry; all in quad. incus. (Τεράδραχμον).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin has a notch on the obverse, not so deep or long, but obviously of the same kind, as the Persian countermark seen on coins of Alexander I. of Macedonia, and of Getas king of the Edoni, on one of the decadrachma which follow, and on many coins of Cilicia.
Æ	5	264.3	Another similar, without the Persian countermark.
Æ	6+	264.6	Another similar; the hair on the forehead of Pallas forming a single wavy band. R. The owl larger.
Æ	8-6	261.5	Same type; hair in club, appearing below the helmet. R. $\Xi \oplus \Lambda$ . Owl to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7-6	266.9	Same type; screw-shaped curls round the forehead. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . Owl to <i>r.</i> ; behind, in the angle, sprig of olive, with four leaves and three berries.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	10	666	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> Helmet of the same form, with crest in imitation of hair, the cap adorned with a florid ornament on the side, and with three olive-leaves in front; earring formed of two pearls and a crescent-shaped drop; necklace of pearls or beads; the hair on the forehead in a wavy band; on the neck in tresses, rolled up behind, and appearing below the helmet; the nose and chin pointed; the eye long and narrow, as in Egyptian statues. R. Owl <i>adv.</i> , with wings open and drooping; in angle to <i>l.</i> , a sprig of olive with two leaves and a berry; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\Lambda$ ; between the wings and legs of the owl, $\Xi \odot$ ; all in quad. incus. (Δεκάδραχμον).— <i>Electrotype from a sulphur cast sent to me from Athens.</i>
Æ	9	659.1	Same type, but the earring, below the two pearls, has an oval drop. R. Same type, symbol, and legend.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —A broad incision (the Persian countermark) extends from the edge of this coin to the centre of the obverse, just above the eye, and is so deep as to have cut through a part of the reverse notwithstanding the great thickness of the coin. The features of the Pallas are softer, the work in general better, and the coin apparently of later date than any of the preceding. The Persian countermark gives a minimum date, but they are all probably much older than the Persian invasion; hence, also, it seems evident that the Athenians struck decadrachma earlier than the Syracusans, whose Damaretia were coined in the year 479 B.C.— <i>Vide Notes on Syracuse, in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 355.</i>
Æ	6	265.7	Same type. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . Owl to <i>r.</i> , looking, as usual, <i>adv.</i> ; behind, small crescent and a sprig of olive, having two leaves and a berry.
Æ	6	264.3	Another similar.
Æ	6-	264.5	Another similar.
Æ	5+	260.4	Another, without berry.
Æ	6-5	257.8	Another similar.
Æ	5-4	262.8	Another similar.
Æ	8½	255.7	Head of Pallas, with double crested helmet, to <i>r.</i> ; hair not in formal tresses; the whole in beaded circle. R. Owl <i>adv.</i> , turned a little towards <i>r.</i> , standing on a diota, which lies on its side. Above, $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΤΗΣΙ; below which, ΕΥ. In field to <i>r.</i> , ΕΥΜΑ; below which, Victory to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	9	254.4	Same type. R. Same type, legends, and Victory; below the vase, ΜΕΝΕ.
Æ	9	251.7	Another similar, but in field to <i>l.</i> above the vase, ΜΕ.
Æ	8	255	Another. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . ΠΟΛΥΧΑΡ. ΝΙΚΟ. ΠΡΟΤΙΜ. In field to <i>l.</i> , winged caduceus; on diota, $\Lambda$ ; below it, ΜΕ.
Æ	8	260.5	Another. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . ΔΙΟΓΕ. ΠΟΣΕΙ. ΔΙΟ. On diota, $\Gamma$ ; below it, ΜΕ. In field to <i>l.</i> , military figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in left hand, thyrsus?
Æ	9	253	Another. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . ΝΙΚΙ. ΘΕΟΦΡΑ. In field to <i>r.</i> , quadriga driven by Victory; below diota, ΜΕ.
Æ	7½	259.2	Another. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . ΔΙΟΝΥΣ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ. ΑΝΤΙΦΑ; in field to <i>r.</i> , sun, in quadriga, <i>adv.</i> ; below diota, ΜΕ.
Æ	8	250.4	Another. R. $\Lambda \odot \Xi$ . ΚΑΡΑΙΧ. ΕΡΤΟΚΛΕ. ΔΙΟΜΕ. In field to <i>r.</i> , prow to <i>r.</i> ; below diota, ΜΕ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8	257·5	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΙ. ΑΡΙΑΡΑ. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙ. In field to <i>r.</i> , three Horæ; the one to <i>l.</i> , holding out a fruit; on diota, Θ; below it, ΜΕ.
Æ	8	255·5	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΜΕΝΕΔ. ΕΠΙΓΕΝΟ. ΕΠΙΓΟ. In field to <i>l.</i> , Asclepius to <i>l.</i> ; on diota, Ξ; below it, ΗΡ.
Æ	7½	257·4	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΕΥΜΗΛΟΣ ΘΕΟΓΕΝΙΔΗΣ. In field to <i>r.</i> , naked male figure, leaning on staff, to <i>l.</i> ; below diota, ΑΓ?
Æ	7	253·7	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΕΥΜΗ. ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ. ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ. In field to <i>l.</i> , eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; below diota, ΣΦ.
Æ	8	258·5	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΜΟΣΧΙ. ΕΠΙΓΕΝΗ. ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΣ. In field to <i>l.</i> , eagle as before; on diota, Β; below it, ΣΦ.
Æ	8	248	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟ. ΕΠΙΓΕΝ. ΣΩΣΑΡΧ. In field to <i>l.</i> , eagle as before; below diota, ?
Æ	8	244	Another. ΑΘΕ. ΜΙΚΙΩΝ. ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕ. ΣΩΚΡΑΤΣ ( <i>sic</i> ). In field to <i>r.</i> , two youths standing to <i>l.</i> ; the one to <i>l.</i> , holding out patera; the other, leaning on staff; on diota, Ε; below it, ΣΦ.
Æ	8	246	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΑΡΜΟΞΕΝΟΣ. In field to <i>r.</i> , serpent coiled, and raising its head to <i>r.</i> ; on diota, Δ; below it, ΔΗ.
Æ	9·8	244·5	Same types and legends, but in field to <i>r.</i> of owl, male figure, seated to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on spear; in left, sword; on diota, Α; below it, ΑΠΟ.
Æ	8-	261	Same type. R. Same types. ΑΘΕ. ΛΥΣΑΝ. ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ ΔΑΜΩΝ. In field to <i>l.</i> , bee; on diota, Η; below it, ΣΩ.
Æ	8-	260	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΛΥΣΑΝ. ΓΛΑΥΚΟΣ ΙΕΡΩ. In field to <i>l.</i> , bee; on diota, Α.
Æ	8	258·5	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΔΩΡΟΘΕ. ΔΗΜΙΟΥΔ. ΔΙΟΦ. In field to <i>r.</i> , head, neck, and fore-paws of lion, couchant; below diota, ΣΦ.
Æ	8	252·3	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΑΓΑΘΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΠ. In field to <i>r.</i> , bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri; on diota, Ζ; below it, ΜΗ.
Æ	9·8	252·8	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΑΜΜΩ. ΔΙΟ. ΕΥΡ. In field to <i>r.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	11	258	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΠΑ. (in mon.) ΛΥΣΙΑ. ΔΩ. ΑΝ. In field to <i>r.</i> , symbol or legend, effaced.
Æ	7½	262·7	Another. R. ΑΘΕ. ΝΕΣΤΩΡ ΜΝΑΣΕΑΣ. In field to <i>r.</i> , stag to <i>l.</i> ; on diota, Ε; below it, ΑΠ.
Æ	9+	264·5	Another. R. Same types. ΑΘΕ. ΕΠ. (in mon.), ΑΝΤ (in mon.).
Æ	8	248·3	Same type. R. Same types. In field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 21; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 22.
Æ	8	251	Another similar.
Æ	8	193	Same type. R. Same types. ΑΘΕ. ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΙ+ΑΝΗΣ ΜΙΑΤΙΑΔΗΣ; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes; on diota, Α; below it, ΑΓ.
<i>Note.</i> —If this be a true coin, it is an example of the <i>τριδραχμον</i> ; if a copy, it may be admitted in deference to the name Miltiades, not found on any Athenian coin yet published.			
Æ	4+	129·5	Head of Pallas, old style, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΕ. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; behind, an olive leaf and berry; all in quad. incus. ( <i>Διδραχμον</i> .)
Æ	3	66·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , sprig of olive with two leaves and a berry; all in quad. incus. ( <i>Δραχμή</i> .)
Æ	3-		Seven others; the four most perfect of which give an average of 65 grains.
Æ	4	62	Head of Pallas, of later style, with double-crested helmet to <i>r.</i> , within beaded circle. R. ΑΘΕ. Owl on diota <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , double ear of corn; below diota, ΜΗ; all in a wreath of olive ( <i>Δραχμή</i> .)
Æ	4	61·5	Same type. R. Same type. ΑΘΕ. ΗΡΑ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟ. ΕΧΗ.; in field to <i>l.</i> , club, covering a bow in its case ( <i>Δραχμή</i> .)
Æ	3	62·7	Janiform male and female head. R. Owl <i>adv.</i> , under a half wreath of olive; no legend ( <i>Δραχμή</i> .)
Æ	3	50·3	Head of Pallas, of later style, to <i>r.</i> R. $\frac{A}{E}$ Θ. Owl <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , right wing open, left concealed; in field to <i>r.</i> , diota upright, and small crescent ( <i>Πεντάβολον</i> ).— <i>This and the three preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	2+	40·3	Head of Pallas, of later style, to <i>r.</i> R. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{E} \end{smallmatrix}$ . Two owls opposed (Τετράβολον).
AR	2+	40·2	Another similar.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Although the tetrobolon must anciently have been very common, having been the ordinary pay of an Athenian foot-soldier (whence the verb <i>τετρωβολιζειν</i>), it is now among the rarest of the fractions of the obolus; if we may judge by these two specimens which are deficient of their proper weight by a ninth, they are among the most worn of the Athenian series; which agrees with the words of Julius Pollux, <i>τὸ μὲν τετράβολον καὶ τριώβολον ἐν τῇ χρήτει τέτριπται</i> (9, 63). These two subdivisions of the drachma, particularly the former, had probably a greater circulation beyond the bounds of Attica, than any of the others which resemble the copper money of other Greek cities, in being generally found in the place where they were coined, or in its immediate vicinity.</p>			
AR	2	33	Head of Pallas, of old style, to <i>r.</i> R. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{E} \end{smallmatrix}$ . Owl <i>adv.</i> , no wings apparent; standing under an arch formed by two sprigs of olive (Τριώβολον, or Ἡμιδραχμον).
AR	2		Six others, of which the average weight is 32·3.
AR	2	32·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , in quad. incus. (Τριώβολον).
AR	3-	31	Same type, of later style. R. ΑΘΕ. ΗΡΑ. ΑΡΙΣΤΟ. ΠΟΛ. Owl standing on club; in field to <i>l.</i> , club covering quiver, all in wreath of corn (later Τριώβολον).— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
AR	1½	21·2	Same type. R. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{E} \end{smallmatrix}$ . Two owls, with one head, <i>adv.</i> ; in corner of quad. incus. to <i>l.</i> , two leaves and a berry of olive (Διώβολον).
AR	1½		Three others, the average weight of which is 19·5 grains.
AR	1+	16·7	A⊙E. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , in quad. incus. R. Janiform female heads, hair in ringlets on the forehead (early Τριημισβόλιον).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	1	16·2	Same type. R. $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{E} \end{smallmatrix}$ . Owl, with open wings <i>adv.</i> ; above its head, two leaves of olive (Τριημισβόλιον of later time).
AR	1+		Two others, averaging 13·7 grains.
AR	1	13·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , of the very early style, with large round eye. R. ΑΘΕ. Owl to <i>r.</i> In field to <i>l.</i> , sprig or leaf; all in deep quad. incus.
<p><i>Note.</i>—In the style of the head, the form of the owl, and the depth of the square, this little coin exactly resembles the earliest of the tetradrachma; but it could not have been an obolus of the Solonian scale; possibly, therefore, it was an obolus of the Athenian currency, just before the time of Solon, of which the legitimate weight would have been about 15½ grains.</p>			
AR	1-	11	Head of Pallas, old style, to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , . Θ .; to <i>l.</i> , olive leaf and berry; all in quad. incus. (Ὁβολός).
AR	1-		Fourteen others; average, 10·5 grains.
AR	1-	7·6	Same type. R. Four crescents, the concave side outwards. In field to <i>r.</i> , A; in the centre of the crescents, Θ; in field to <i>l.</i> , E.
AR	1-	8	Same type. R. Three crescents disposed in a circular form; within which, $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{A} \\ \text{E} \end{smallmatrix}$ (Τριταρτημόριον or Τριτημόριον).
AR	1-		Six others; average weight, 7·3 grains.
<p><i>Note.</i>—As three crescents were the type of the piece of three-fourths of an obolus, and one crescent that of the quarter obolus, we can hardly doubt that four crescents marked the obolus, the ordinary types of which are the same as those of the drachma and tetradrachmon. On this supposition, the preceding specimen with four crescents has lost near a third of its weight. In the Hunter collection, and that of the British Museum, there are oboli with four crescents, weighing 9·5 grains.</p>			
AR	½	5·4	Same type. Owl to <i>r.</i> In field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΘΕ; to <i>l.</i> , leaf and berry; all in quad. incus. (Ἡμισβόλιον).
AR	½		Fourteen others; average, 4·9 grains.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	$\frac{1}{3}$	2·3	Same type. R. Crescent; in field to <i>r.</i> , AΘE; all in quad. incus. (Τεταρτημόριον, or Ταρτημόριον, or Δίχαλκον).
Æ	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. AΘE. Cista mystica, as in the field of the Athenian stater of gold.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —This kind of quarter obolus is the older of the two. In the B. M., all those with the same type are heavier than those with the crescent; the present specimen is above weight.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \Theta \text{ E} \end{matrix}$ . Owl to <i>r.</i> , right wing raised, left concealed; in field to <i>r.</i> , diota.
Æ	5		Same type. R. AΘE. Owl standing on diota to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	3		A smaller, slightly differing.
Æ	4		Two similar; but $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \Theta \text{ E} \end{matrix}$ in field to <i>l.</i> of owl.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Two owls opposed; below, AΘE; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	2		Two others similar.
Æ	3		Same types; but AΘ between the owls.
Æ	3-		Another similar; but below AΘ, a broad diota or lamp.
Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Two owls with one head; above them, two olive leaves and $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \Theta \text{ E} \end{matrix}$ ; below, cista.
Æ	1½		Another; but without any object below the double owl.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , A. Θ. E., vertically.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , very thick and short, $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \text{ E} \\ \Theta \end{matrix}$ .
Æ	2+		Same type, in dotted circle. R. Owl <i>adv.</i> , in wreath of olive.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \Theta \\ \text{E} \end{matrix}$ ; in field to <i>r.</i> , sprig of olive.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΤΡΙΑ. R. AΘ. Owl on diota.
Æ	1		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; to <i>r.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \Theta \\ \text{E} \end{matrix}$ .
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}$		Same type. R. Lyre; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \Theta \\ \text{E} \end{matrix}$ .
Æ	2		Veiled female head (Ceres) to <i>r.</i> R. Poppy-head, between two ears of corn; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; to <i>r.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \Theta \\ \text{E} \end{matrix}$ .
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter naked, fulminating to <i>r.</i> In field to <i>l.</i> , A; below it, diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , E; below it, eagle.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \Theta \end{matrix}$ ; to <i>r.</i> , E; below which, a star between two crescents.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> A, and diota upon trunk of tree; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\begin{matrix} \Theta \\ \text{E} \end{matrix}$ .
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type. AΘE across the field; below the legend, bonnets of the Dioscuri.
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	4+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod. AΘE across the field; below to <i>l.</i> , poppy-head; to <i>r.</i> , fulmen.
Æ	4+		Another.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. AΘE. Winged sphinx, with polos on the head, seated to <i>r.</i> ; all in a wreath of olive.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	5		Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> R. Pallas in long drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, spear held obliquely; in left hand, ?; below, across the field, AΘE.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas, in long drapery, fulminating to <i>r.</i> In field to <i>l.</i> A, Θ, and helmet vertically; to <i>r.</i> , E; below which, ?.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Another nearly similar; but in place of the uncertain symbol, serpent.
Æ	5-4		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΕ. Hog very short and thick, with long, up-turned snout.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	1½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Another similar; but with legend, ΑΘΗ.
Æ	3		Dolphin; behind which, trident. R. $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ $\overset{\Theta}{E}$ and brazen lamp, or diota, in a wreath of corn.
Æ	2		Two others similar.
Æ	1		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. [Δ]Θ, and similar vase, in wreath.
Æ	3		Triptolemus in his car, drawn by two serpents; in his extended right hand, ears of corn. R. Ear of corn, crossed by Eleusinian torch; in field, . ΘΕ; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	3-		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΘ. Prow to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1½		Another similar.
Æ	2-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΕ, and two ears of corn, in a wreath.
Æ	½		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Bee, $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ $\overset{\Theta}{E}$ .
Æ	½		Another.
Æ	2		Bee. R. Diota, Α $\overset{\Theta}{E}$ .
Æ	1		Another similar, but legend thus, $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ $\overset{\Theta}{E}$ .
Æ	½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘ. Vase, covering a tripod.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΘΑ. Owl to <i>l.</i> , in wreath of olive.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗ. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two leaves and berry of olive.
Æ	2		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>l.</i> , Α $\overset{\Theta}{H}$ .
Æ	1½		Another, but the position of the letters different.
Æ	1½		Head of Theseus to <i>r.</i> ; behind, club. R. $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ $\overset{\Theta}{H}$ , grapes.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ $\overset{\Theta}{H}$ bucranium.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; a long tress hanging over the back of the neck. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas stepping <i>r.</i> , looking and extending her right hand to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, spear and shield.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Bucranium with pendent fillets, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas to <i>l.</i> , extending her right hand to a tree (planting the olive).
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas, armed, standing <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; at her feet, serpent.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Victory stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, crown; on left shoulder, palm-branch.
Æ	6		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗ. Naked figure to <i>r.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, ?; left arm stretched out towards bull walking to <i>r.</i> (Theseus and the bull of Marathon.)
Æ	5		Same type in wreath of olive. R. Theseus and the Minotaur. To the <i>l.</i> , Theseus, naked, seizes by the horn the taurocephalous human figure, and raises his right to strike him with a sword; the Minotaur armed with a club in his left hand; in field to <i>l.</i> , $\overset{\Delta}{\Theta}$ ; to <i>r.</i> , Η.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Same type. R. . . . ΑΙΩΝ. The contest of Neptune and Minerva. To the <i>l.</i> , Neptune, naked, holds up his right arm; to the <i>r.</i> , Pallas, draped and armed as usual, extends her right hand to the olive-tree between them; a serpent coiled round the lower part of the stem; on the upper branches, an owl.
Æ	7		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗ. Warrior standing on a nine-oared galley to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, crown; on left shoulder, trophy; owl on prow before him.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6		Same type in wreath. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Trapeza, upon which is a bust of Pallas between a crown to <i>l.</i> , and an owl to <i>r.</i> Below the table, diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm branch.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Dionysiac theatre, with one diazoma, <i>adv.</i> ; above it, caverns in the rock; higher up, wall of Acropolis; above which, Parthenon; and to the <i>l.</i> , Propylæa (Παρθενῶν ὑπερκείμενος τῷ Θεάτρῳ, <i>vide</i> Topography of Athens, Second edition, pp. 170, 187).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5½		Same type. R. ΑΘΗΝ. Grotto of Pan in the rock of the Acropolis; above which, the wall; and upon it, the colossal statue of Minerva Promachus, to the left of which, Parthenon; to the <i>r.</i> , Propylæa, with the steps leading up to it ( <i>vide</i> Topography of Athens, Second edition, p. 350).— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
Æ	5		Bust of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; part of the shield seen on the left shoulder. R. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo naked to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, bow; in right hand, arrows.
Lead	2		Helmet with crest and cheek-pieces, <i>adv.</i> R. No type or letter apparent. (Found at Athens.)

## ATRAX Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Some vestiges of Atrax are found on the left bank of the Peneius, ten or twelve miles from Larissa, to the west. *Vide* Travels in Northern Greece, III. p. 368.

AR	3	40·4	Female head to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΤΡΑΓΙΩΝ. Free horse to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
Æ	3½		EYBATA. Male beardless head, with short hair, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΡΑΓΙΩ. Horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΡΑΓΙΩΝ. Horseman to <i>r.</i> , holding up his right hand.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## BŒOTIA.

*Note.*—Some of the following coins have been ascribed to Thebes, and not without apparent reason, from their great resemblance to those of Thebes. Indeed, it is more than probable that the greater part of them, if not all, were struck in that city; and that the magistrate whose name forms the only legend of many of the coins, was the Archon Eponymus of the Bœotarchs of the several cities constituting the Bœotian league, and who was most commonly a Theban. But these coins are distinguishable from those of Thebes by the legend ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ, or by the name, or generally the initial portion of the name, of the Archon Eponymus. The name on the earlier of these coins is in the Bœotic dialect, our knowledge of which is derived from numerous Bœotian inscriptions still extant.—*Vide* Travels in Northern Greece, vol. ii., and Boeckh, Corpus Ins. Gr., I. pars 5.

AR	1-	14·2	Bœotian shield. R. Β in quadrato incuso.
AR	5	188·1	Same type. R. ΑΡΚΑ. Decorated diota.
AR	5	182·7	Same type. R. ΚΑΛΙ. Same type.
AR	5	188	Same type. R. ΚΑΛΛΙ. Same type.
AR	5	181·4	Same type. R. ΚΑΙΩ. Same type.
<i>Note.</i> —On a similar coin in Mionnet, II. p. 102, the legend is ΚΑΙΩΝ, the Bœotic form of ΚΑΕΩΝ.			
AR	5½	186·7	Same type. R. ΦΑΞΤ. Same type, and above it a grain of barley.

Metal Size Weight

*Note.*—The name on this coin was probably some compound of *ἄστυ*, as *Ἀστύνομος* or *Ἀστυμήδων*, both of which were Bœotian names. The grain of barley was a type of Orchomenus, and the Archon Eponymus may have been of that city.

Æ	5-	188·2	Same type. R. ΕΥΡΑΡΑ in two lines; above the diota, club and grapes. <i>Note.</i> —This name in Hellenic was probably <i>Εὐάρης</i> or <i>Εὐάραρος</i> .
Æ	7-	263·2	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Neptune seated to <i>l.</i> on throne without back, on the side of which a Bœotian shield; in his right hand, dolphin; in left, trident held obliquely.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
Æ	4	75·7	Same type. R. Same legend. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 23.
Æ	4+	69·7	Another similar. R. In field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 24; below which, $\Gamma$ .
Æ	3½	60·5	Another similar; but the legend in field to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3	42·3	Bœotian shield. R. ΒΟΙ. Diota; above which, club; in field to <i>r.</i> , crescent.
Æ	3	40·2	Five others, the average weight of which is 38·4 grains.
Æ	3		Another similar; but ΒΟΙΩ, and no crescent.
Æ	2½		Bœotian shield. R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Trident; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin.
Æ	2½		Three others.
Æ	3-2		Same type. R. Same legend; in field to <i>r.</i> , star.
Æ	3-		Bœotian shield. R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, trident.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules covered with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Winged female in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; in left hand, ægis ( <i>Ἄθηνᾶ Νίκη</i> ); in field to <i>r.</i> , $\Pi$ , in wreath; and below it, round shield.
Æ	3-		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Bow, club, arrow; above, ΑΡΙΣ.; below, ΦΕΙΔΟ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΦΕΙΔΟ; club and caduceus.
Æ	2		Same type. R. $\begin{matrix} \Lambda \Upsilon \text{K} \\ \text{N } \Omega \end{matrix}$ , in two lines; between them, club.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΟΤΙ. in two lines; between them, club.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΛΥΜ. Club, caduceus.
Æ	4		Head of Ceres, <i>adv.</i> R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Neptune to <i>l.</i> ; right foot raised upon a rock; right hand resting upon the knee; left hand upon trident.
Æ	3½		Two others similar.
Æ	5-		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ. Trophy.
Æ	4½		Another similar.

BOTTIÆI, Chalcidices Thraciæ.

*Note.*—The Bottiæi occupied originally the coast of the Thermaic Gulf, between the mouths of the Haliacmon and Axios, with a great part of the inland country as far as Pella; but in the sixth or seventh century B.C. they retired before the increasing power of the Macedones into Chalcidice of Thrace (Thucyd. 2, 99). The city which they built or enlarged in that peninsula, and where their coins were struck, stood at no great distance to the northward of Olynthus and Potidæa; for we find the Bottiæi in possession of Olynthus, when Artabazus, in B.C. 479, returning from the Hellespont, whither he had escorted Xerxes, besieged Olynthus, took it, massacred the Bottiæan garrison, and delivered up the city to the Chalcidenses (Herodot. 8, 127). The proximity of the Bottiæi to the Chalcidenses as well as to Olynthus and Potidæa, is still more clearly shown by Thucydides (1, 57; 2, 59, 99), from whose account of the military proceedings of the Athenians, in that country, in the third year of the Peloponnesian war, it seems likely that the Bottiæi, like their neighbours, the Chalcidenses, whose chief town was Apollonia, had no capital of the same name as the people, but that Spartolus was their city.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 456.

Æ	3½		BOTTIAIΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre, similar to that on coins of Chalcis.
Æ	3		Another similar.

BOTTEATÆ Macedoniæ.

Æ	2	25·4	Macedonian shield. R. Anterior portion of a galley; on the side of which [BOT]-TEATΩΝ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		Two others, serving to complete the legend. Average weight, 24·8. <i>Note.</i> —The ornament in the centre of the Macedonian shield, on the obverse of these coins, and which consists of six crescents in the form of a star, resembles that in the centre of the obverse of the coins of the Amphaxii, who were situated probably not far from Bottiæis, to the northward. In similar obverses of the first and second Macedonia, of Amphipolis, and of some of the Macedonian kings, the heads of Diana or Perseus usually occupy the place of that ornament. The termination of the gentile, <i>Borrtárai</i> , seems to have been assumed by this people on settling in the Chalcidic peninsula, in imitation of those of Potidæa, who were called <i>Ποτιδαῖάται</i> (Herodot. 8, 126; Thucyd., ubi supra).
Æ	4+		Head of Pan to <i>r.</i> ; small horn in front; panther's skin round the neck; behind the head, pedum. <i>R.</i> Two goats couchant to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, mon. 25 (BOT); all in a wreath of corn.
Æ	4		Another similar. <i>Note.</i> —Pan and the couchant goats are types found also on the coins of Pella (Mionnet, Sup. III., p. 90).

## BYLLIS Epiri sive Illyrici.

*Note.*—Byllis, or Bullis, stood on the right bank of the Aous, near where it enters the plain of Apollonia. Its position is now occupied by Grádista; at this place Dr. Holland, in 1813, copied a Latin inscription, from which it appeared that M. Valerius Maximus had made a road from the Roman colony of Bullis to some other place, and through certain passes in the mountains. The Byllidensis Colonia is mentioned by Pliny (4, 10). There is reason to believe, that both Byllis and Amantia had maritime dependencies on the Eastern shore of the gulf of Aulon, which has caused them to be mistaken, by some authors, for maritime cities (*vide* Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 36).

Æ	2+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΒΥΛΛΙΟΝΩΝ. Cornucopiæ, round which is coiled a serpent.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (624), cited by Eckhel, II. p. 155, and Mionnet, II. p. 36.
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## BYZANTIUM Thraciæ.

Æ	4	80·6	ΥΡΥ; the two first letters combined (mon. 26). Ox stepping to <i>l.</i> ; under its feet, a fish (tunny); all in quad. incus. <i>R.</i> Quadripartite incuse, like the vanes of a mill.
Æ	2	38·6	Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> Similar type.
Æ	1½	17·1	ΠΥ. Same type, in dotted circle. <i>R.</i> Similar type.
Æ	8-7	215	Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΥΡΥ (ΥΠ in mon., as before). <i>R.</i> Neptune seated on a rock to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, aplustre; on left shoulder, trident. Below, ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΙΣ(ΚΟΥ).— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (506).
Æ	2+		Ox standing to <i>r.</i> , above it, ? <i>R.</i> Grapes with tendrils; in field to <i>r.</i> , two fishes?
Æ	4½		Head of Neptune? to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> ΥΡΥ (ΥΡ, in mon., as before). Fore part of galley to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Similar head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΒΥΪΑΝΤΙΩΝ. Dolphin covering trident.
Æ	5-		Similar head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΠΥ combined (mon. 27). ΕΠΙ [Δ]ΙΟΣΚΟΥ[Ρ] (Διοσκουρίδου), in two lines; between them, trident; on either side of which, a dolphin.

*Note.*—From the preceding coins, and the monogram (26), which is a combination of the letters ΥΠ, we may be justified in inferring that Β had not exactly the same modification of sound at Byzantium as generally in other parts of Greece; it would also appear from two of the coins, that this initial consonant was so nearly represented by Π, that the latter was often used in writing instead of the monogram. It is not unlikely that Β, and the initial Π, had the same force in those distant ages, as they have among the modern Greeks; that is to say, that Β was sounded like our V, and the initial Π as our Β. We may easily conceive, that during the lower empire the example of the capital may have been followed by the Greeks in general, and that hence an ancient peculiarity of Byzantine pronunciation may have been continued to the present time.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. BYZAN. ΕΠΙ ΑΣΩΠΗΟ[Υ] in three lines; Neptune naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory?; in left, trident.
Æ	5-		Bust of youthful Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , thyrsus behind the shoulder. R. BYZANTIΩΝ. Grapes.
Æ	5		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5		Feminine head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4-		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; bow and quiver appearing behind the neck. R. BYZANTIΩΝ. Star and crescent.
Æ	6		BYZAN. Bearded helmeted head to <i>r.</i> (Byzas.) R. Fore-part of galley to <i>l.</i> ; above it, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΤΟ Β.; below, BYZANTIΩΝ.  <i>Note.</i> —Byzas was the reputed founder of Byzantium, and leader of the colony from Megara. On some of the coins he is represented with a diadem, as a king.
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. R. Same type; around it, ΕΠΙ ΑΙ. ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΗΡ., these two letters united.
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type; but upon the galley stands a warrior (Byzas?) with right hand extended; in left hand, hasta.
Æ	5		Galley, with eight oars, sailing to <i>l.</i> ; above, Ε. Θ. ΦΑΥ (ἐπὶ θεᾶς Φαυστινῆς); below, BYZANTIΩΝ.  <i>Note.</i> —The date of the four preceding coins is proved by the legends of the reverses. The name of Marcus occurs, as that of a chief magistrate of Byzantium, on coins of Antoninus Pius and Marcus Aurelius, and ἐπὶ Μάρκου τὸ Ε, on one of Faustina Junior. The names of Trajan and Caracalla occur likewise as chief magistrates of Byzantium; but this, doubtless, was merely a nominal magistracy, and allowed as a favour to the Byzantines. ΕΠΙ ΘΕΑΣ ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΣ is found on the reverses of M. Aurelius, Lucius Verus, Lucilla, and Commodus. Ælius Ponticus was a chief magistrate of Byzantium, under Commodus (Mionnet, Sup. II. p. 248, seq.).
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6		ΠΟ. ΑΙ. ΕΓ. Γ'ΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC CΕ[B]. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. Instrument in the form of two acute cones, joined by their bases; at the upper end, a hook; in the middle, two handles.  <i>Note.</i> —The ΕΓ. in the name of Gallienus, is on some coins of Nicæa, ΕΓΝ; whence it would seem that the complete name of that emperor was Publius Licinius Egnatius Gallienus.
Æ	6		Same legend. R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Two instruments, of the same form, apparently baskets of wicker or iron.  <i>Note.</i> —These instruments served probably in the fisheries, for which Byzantium was renowned.
CALLATIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.			
<i>Note.</i> —Callatis stood on the western shore of the Euxine Sea, to the southward of Tomi. The anonymous Periplus of the Euxine gives the distances of all the places between Odessus, now Varna, and the sacred or southernmost mouth of the Danube; but as the physical change, incidental to all deltas in the course of ages, renders it impossible to determine exactly the ancient situation of the sacred mouth, it is equally so to fix the positions of Istrus, Tomi, or Callatis, of all which cities coins are extant, until one of those sites, at least, is with certainty identified. Callatis was founded by the Heracleotæ of Pontus, but claimed Hercules himself for its founder, as appears from a coin bearing his head and the legend ΚΤΙCΤΗC (Mionnet, I. p. 354).			
Æ	4		Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛΛΑΤΙΑ(νῶν). Above the legend, ear of corn and club; below it, bow in its case.
Æ	4		Another similar; above the ear of corn, mon. 28.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	5½	
Æ	4½	
Æ	4½	
Æ	4	

## CAPHYÆ Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—Caphyæ was one of the cities of Arcadia which survived the foundation of Megalopolis, and still existed in the time of Pausanias. Its name is chiefly known by the victory gained there by the Ætolians over the Achaians, under Aratus, in the year B. C. 220, which has been described by Polybius (4, 6).—*Vide Tr. in the Moræa*, III. p. 122.

*Geta.*

.....ETA..... Head of Geta to *r.* R. ΚΑΦΥΑΤΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.

## CARDIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—According to Herodotus (7, 58), the route of the army of Xerxes, from Sestus to the head of the gulf of Melas, was through the town of Agora, leaving Cardia to the left. It is evident, therefore, that Cardia was not on the narrowest isthmus of the Chersonese, but on the shore of the gulf of Melas, probably at Xerós, which, with an island opposite to it, also called Xerós, now gives name to that gulf. We find a confirmation of this position of Cardia, in the breadth of the isthmus between that town and Pactye on the Hellespont, across which Miltiades, when called in to the assistance of the Thracians of the Chersonese, built a wall against the Apsynthii. This breadth, according to Herodotus (6, 36), was thirty-six stades; according to Scylax (p. 28), forty, or more than double that of the true isthmus of the peninsula, where its limit was marked by an altar of Jupiter, thus leaving the territory of Cardia on the outside of the proper Chersonesus (Demosth. de Halon., p. 86, Reiske). The Thracian Chersonese is so much connected with Athenian history, that it well deserves the attention of the exploring traveller, whose task would now be assisted by the Admiralty Survey, No. 1654, and who would, probably, be successful in finding vestiges of most of the Chersonesan towns. Besides those within the peninsula may be mentioned Pteleum, and Leuce Acte, on the narrow isthmus; and eastward of it, Lysimachia, Cardia, Cobrys, Agora, and Pactye.

Æ 4½ Head of Ceres to *l.* R. ΚΑΡΔΙΑ(ῥῶν). Lion walking to *l.*; in its mouth?; below, grain of barley.

Æ 4½ Two others.

## CASSANDREIA Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—Cassandraia was founded on the isthmus of Pallene, on or very near the site of Potidæa. Its advantageous position attracted the notice of Augustus, as appears from the coins of the Roman colony, styled Julia Augusta Cassandra, which extend from his reign to that of Philip. No coins of the Greek Cassandraia are known.

*Geta.*

Æ 4 SER. GETAS CAE. Bust of Geta to *r.* R. COL. IVLI. AVG. CASS. Head of Jupiter Ammon to *r.*

*Note.*—The head of Ammon occurs also on coins of the neighbouring town of Aphytæ.

## CASSOPE Epiri.

*Note.*—Eckhel (II. p. 163) supposed the ancient geographers to have indicated the existence of two towns of this name in Epirus, besides the Cassope or Cassiope of Coreyra, noted for its temple of Jupiter Casius; in truth, however, there was but one Cassope, that of which I have described the extensive ruins at Kamarina, a lofty inland position, ten geographical miles to the north of Nicopolis.—*Vide Tr. in N. Greece*, I. p. 244. The mistake seems to have arisen from Ptolemy (3, 14), who places a port Cassiope on the shore of Epirus, between Onchesmus and Cape Posidium, or nearly opposite to the Cassiope of Coreyra.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Diademate bearded head to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon. 14. R. ΚΑΞΞΩΠΑΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, diota; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Head of Juno, with her usual crown, to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ΚΑΞΞΩΠΑΙΩΝ. R. Dove flying to <i>l.</i> , in wreath.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same type; same legend in field to <i>r.</i> R. Dove flying to <i>r.</i> , in wreath.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	6		ΚΑΞΞΩΠΑΙΩΝ, in wreath. R. ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ, in wreath.

*Note.*—The Molossi bordered eastward upon the Cassopæi, whose territory separates Molossis from the sea.

## CHALCIS Macedoniae.

*Note.*—On the Chalcidenses of Thracian Macedonia, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, p. 454. I have there offered reasons for believing, that there was no city Chalcis; their chief town, in the earliest times, having been Torone, and afterwards Apollonia, situated near the centre of the great peninsula, which lies northward of the Toronsic and Singitic gulfs. Still later, Olynthus, for which they were indebted to the Persians, became their most important city; but Apollonia was most probably the place where their beautiful money, with the head of Apollo, was struck. The abundance of their silver money is to be ascribed to the mines which bordered Chalcidice, on the north-eastern side; and the rude countermark on one of the following coins, if it be Persian, to the district having been in the line of march of the Persians into Greece.

Æ	6	221	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΧΑΛΚΙΑΔΕΩΝ. Lyre with seven strings.
Æ	6	216·6	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and same type; below which, in small letters, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝΟΣ.
Æ	6	220·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; across the upper part of the lyre, in small letters, ΕΠΙ ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝ. — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2½	36·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type, in an imperfect quad. incus.
Æ	2½		Another similar; behind the head of Apollo, Θ.
Æ	2½		Another, in bad condition; a Persian countermark? across the obverse.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΩΩΔΙ . . . . Lyre of more simple form, and with eight strings; all in a shallow quad. incus.
Æ	¾		Same type. R. ΧΑΛΚΙ. Tripod.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΧΑΛ. Lyre.
Æ	3		Same type. R. . . ΔΚΙΑ . . . . Same type.
Æ	3		Two others.

## CHERRONESUS Thraciae.

*Note.*—From the great antiquity of some of the coins of Cherronesus, and the abundance of those of later date, we may infer, that they were all struck at some city, which from early times had been the capital of the Thracian Chersonese. They are generally found in that Peninsula or its vicinity. From Hecateus, as cited by Stephanus, we learn, that there was a city Cherronesus in his time. In later ages, when several other towns of the peninsula had risen to importance, Cherronesus may have had an individual appellation. This I believe to have been Callipolis, a name first occurring in history, as that of a city of the Chersonese, which was taken by Philip, son of Demetrius, in the year B. C. 200 (Liv. 31, 16). Callipolis still retains its name, and justifies its claim to have been the ancient capital of the peninsula by its superior natural advantages, as well as by its actual importance, compared with any of the places on the European coast between the entrance of the Dardanelles and Ródosto.

Æ	4	181·8	Head and neck of lion, of rude style; the head bent downwards. R. Quadratum incusum, in the style of Thrace and Macedonia, irregularly indented.
Æ	2	3 3	. . . . ON . . . ON. Anterior part of lion, of archaic style, to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted and jaws extended. R. Thracio-Macedonian quad. incus.
Æ	2	38·1	Half lion, of the best times, to <i>r.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i> R. Circle divided into quadrants, of which two of the opposite are on a lower level than the two others.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			On one of the lower quadrants, a globule and mon. 29 (AT) ; on the other, pentagon formed by three lines, joining five points.
AR	2		Two others.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and mon. 29 ; on the opposite quadrant, diota.
AR	2		Another.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and mon. 30 (YE) ; on the opposite quadrant, lizard.
AR	2		Another.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and mon. 30 ; on the opposite quadrant, pentagon and globule.
AR	2		Another.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and mon. 29 ; on the opposite quadrant, torch in cup with vertical handle.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and mon. 29 ; on the opposite quadrant, helmet to l. ?
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and A or Δ ; on the opposite quadrant, bivalve shell.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and E ; on the opposite quadrant, dolphin and globule.
AR	2		Same type. R. Globule and A ; on the opposite quadrant, grapes with tendril.

*Note.*—The average weight of the preceding thirteen coins is 36.3 grains.

Æ	2		Head of lion to l. ; mouth open and tongue protruded. R. XEΠΠO. in two lines ; between them, grain of barley ; in field to r., globule.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—The lion and the grain of barley are types also on coins of Cardia and Crithote. These three cities were all within a radius of eight miles.

#### CHERRONESUS in Tauris.

*Note.*—The Tauric Cherronesus was a colony of the Heracleotæ of Bithynia, and stood at the southern extremity of the Crimea, on a promontory of the gulf in which stands the modern Sevastopol. It was the scene of the *Iphigeneia in Taurois* of Euripides, and the place from whence she was said, by the aid of Pylades and her brother Orestes, to have carried away the statue of Diana to Brauron in Attica. In the time of Strabo, old Cherronesus was in ruins ; but a temple, named Parthenium, still existed on a cape not far from it (p. 308). For a description of the remains of Cherronesus, as they existed in the year 1800, see Clarke's *Travels in Russia, &c.*, II. p. 211. The position of the harbour of Sevastopol, near the centre of the Euxine, which has made it the chief naval station of the Russians in that sea, gave Cherronesus a similar importance in ancient times. Pliny (4, 26) describes it as "Heraclea Cherronesus, libertate a Romanis donata, urbs præcipui nitoris in toto eo tractu, custoditis Græcis moribus, quinque millia passuum ambiente muro."

Æ	2½		Helmeted head to r. R. XEP. Prow to r.
Æ	4		Diana venatrix to l., her right knee on the back of a prostrate stag, and piercing it with a lance ; in her left hand, a bow ; below, XEP. R. Stag standing to l. ( <i>Conf. Mionnet, Sup. II. p. 3, No. 15.</i> )
Æ	5½		ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑC. Female bust to r. (horn on the forehead ?) R. XEΠΠOHHCTOY. Diana stepping to r., drawing arrow from quiver ; in her left hand, bow.

*Note.*—The epithet *ελευθεραc* shows that the female bust represents the city, and is explained by Pliny in the passage above cited.

#### *Uncertain City of Cherronesus Taurica—Theodosia ?*

Æ	6½		Head of Bacchus to r. R. Quiver ; behind which, large bow-case in form of lyre ; behind which, bow ; in field to l., mon. 31.
Æ	6½		Another, with same types ; in field to l., mon. 32.

#### CIERIUM (priùs Arne) Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Arne was a word of Pelasgic origin ; together with many others it was carried by the Pelasgi into Italy, where it gave name to a city on the banks of the river now called Arno. The

Metal	Size	Weight	
			employment of the Æolic dialect by the Thessalians and Bœotians, of which proofs are still extant in both countries, indicates a community of origin. In both there was a city Arne, and as Thessaly was the principal seat of the Pelasgi before their migration, the Arne of Thessaly was probably the more ancient of the two. The Bœotian Arne changed its name to Chæroneia; that of Thessaly became Cierium or Pierium, which stood on a height in the midst of the great plain of Thessalotis; a part of its site is now occupied by the village of Mataranga.— <i>Vide</i> Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, I. p. 161.—Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 497.
Æ	2	18·8	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΕΡΙΕΙΩΝ. Nymph Arne to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>l.</i> ; kneeling on right knee, and stretching out her right arm towards the ground; her left hand resting on the left knee; in field to <i>l.</i> , Φ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Arne is said by Diodorus (4, 67) to have been daughter of Æolus the Second, descendant of Æolus, son of Hellen, from whom the name of Æolis was given to the country, which, after the Trojan war, assumed the name of Thessaly. Arne, according to the same authority, was mother of Bœotus, by Neptune. The kneeling nymph may have been imitated from a statue of Arne at Cierium, which represented her as a young girl playing with astragali or other toys; of these there is an appearance on some of the coins.
Æ	2	21	Another similar, but the Φ in field to <i>r.</i>
Æ	$\frac{3}{4}$	6·1	Laureate head of Neptune to <i>l.</i> ; behind, trident. R. ΚΙ. Head of Arne to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Diademate bearded head to <i>l.</i> R. Nymph Arne kneeling to <i>r.</i> , and stretching out her right arm as before.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. [ΚΙ]ΕΡΙΕΙΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus, naked, fulminating to <i>r.</i> ; at his feet to <i>r.</i> , small figure of Arne, kneeling to <i>r.</i> as before.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of Neptune? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΕΡΙ. Horse running to <i>r.</i> ; under it, a small figure of Arne, as before.
			<i>Note.</i> —All these coins of Cierium were collected by me at Mataranga, and in the adjacent parts of Thessaly or Epirus.

## CLEITOR Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—Κλεῖτωρ was one of the chief cities of Arcadia. According to the mythological history which Pausanias favoured, its name was derived from an ancient king of Arcadia, but more probably the etymon was that very obvious one, κλείω, claudio. The river Cleitor retains its ancient name, and the city some remains of its walls, theatre, and temples (*Vide* Tr. in the Moréa, II. p. 258). One of these latter was dedicated to Æsculapius; and accordingly we find this deity represented on a copper coin of Julia Domna, bearing the legend ΚΑΙΤΟΠΙΩΝ.

Æ	$2\frac{1}{2}$	45·1	ΚΑΕ[Ι]ΤΟ. Youthful horseman galloping to <i>l.</i> , with tight rein and body thrown back. R. Circle divided into sextants, of which three alternate are on a lower level than the others.
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## CLEONÆ Argolidis.

Æ	4	39	Head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> , surrounded with rays. R. Bull butting to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , small centaur; above, ΚΑΗ; below, .ΝΑΙΩ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Μον. 33 (ΚΑΗ).
Æ	3		Head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. $\begin{matrix} \text{Κ} & \text{Λ} \\ \text{Ε} & \text{Ω} \end{matrix}$ , in a wreath.

*Note.*—Cleonæ retains its ancient name slightly changed, and in the usual modern form of the third case. It stood at a direct distance of eight geographical miles from Corinth to the southward.—*Vide* Tr. in the Moréa, III. p. 325. The form ΚΑΗΩΝΑΙ seems to indicate, that here also the etymon of the name was κλείω, Dor. κλήω, originating in the position of the place, near the pass of Tretus, midway between Corinth and Argos. In a later age, the name was derived from Cleone, a reputed daughter of Pelops, or of the neighbouring river Asopus (Pausan. 2, 15).

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CŒLA Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Cœla was a Roman municipium, established by Hadrian in the bay of Madytus, now Maito, on the European side of the strait of Abydus. This important position caused it to flourish during ten or twelve centuries, while the ancient cities of the Chersonese and opposite coast fell to ruin. Its coins are extant from Hadrian to Gallienus, after which time it was a Byzantine bishoprick, and it is mentioned by Anna Comnena in the twelfth century ( <i>Vide</i> Hierocles, p. 634, and the note of Wesseling).			
<i>Philippus Senior.</i>			
Æ	6		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. Bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. AEL. MVNIP. COIL. Silenus naked to <i>r.</i> , carrying a skin of wine on his left shoulder; his right hand raised.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6		IMP. GALLIEN. . . Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. AIL. MVNI. COIL. AN. Male figure to <i>r.</i> , clothed only round the waist; in right hand, statue; in left, cornucopiæ.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —On coins of Trebonianus Gallus and Valerian the same figure occurs as a statue in a tetrastyle temple. AN. or ANT., for Antoninianum, was added to the name in the reign of Caracalla. The other types or coins of Cœla are a prow, a cornucopiæ, a dolphin, Diana Lucifera, Diana Venatrix, Æneas carrying Anchises and leading Iulus.			
<b>COPÆ Bœotiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Copæ, now Topolia, stood on a promontory on the northern side of the lake Cephissis, or Copais, and still preserves some remains of antiquity.			
Æ	1½	11	Bœotian shield. R. ΚΩΠΑΙΩΝ. Half bull kneeling to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>CORINTHUS.</b>			
Æ	6-5	117	Bridled Pegasus, with curled wings, to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀. R. Quad. incus. of peculiar form ( <i>vide</i> Plate, fig. 1).
Æ	6-5	126	Another similar.
Æ	5+	130·5	Pegasus, as before, but unbridled. R. Quad. incus. divided into four squares, in each of which, an oval globule ( <i>vide</i> Plate, fig. 2).
Æ	4	130·4	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; helmet raised above the forehead; hair in a club behind; all in quad. incus. R. Pegasus with curled wing, and bridled, flying to <i>r.</i> ; below, α.
Æ	4	132·8	Another similar; but Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4	127·4	Same type; behind the head, a crescent, and ♀. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; below, ο.
Æ	4	130·4	Same head to <i>l.</i> , in quad. incus. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; below, α.
Æ	3½	130·9	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , in a linear square, within a quad. incus. R. Same type; below which, ♀.
Æ	6	123·8	Same type, in a hollowed circle; helmet low on forehead, with a flap covering the neck, and turned up at the end; below which, the hair appears in curls; in field to <i>l.</i> , naked figure stepping to <i>l.</i> , drawing a bow. R. Pegasus, with curled wings, walking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5·4	131	Same type to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch; to <i>r.</i> , a tall naked figure, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, hasta; in right, ♀. R. Same type; below, ♀.
Æ	6·5	126·8	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two owls, opposed and adjacent. R. Pegasus, with pointed wings, flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀.
<i>Note.</i> —All the didrachma which follow have a similar reverse, that is to say, a Pegasus with pointed wings to left, and below it the letter ♀; except in the seven instances specified below, in which the Pegasus is turned to the right.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6	126·2	Another similar.
Æ	6-5	133	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , N, and term on basis.
Æ	4½	131·2	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , N, and head and neck of a cock to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5+	131·3	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin; to <i>l.</i> , Ionic ornament.
Æ	5	130·2	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , forepart of an arm holding a torch to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bucranium.
Æ	5	130·4	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , N, and bucranium.
Æ	5	130·9	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Chimæra to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; below, ♀.
Æ	4	131·4	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , X, and trident. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , same letter.
Æ	4½	130·4	Same type; in front of visor, EP.; in field to <i>l.</i> , winged female figure to <i>r.</i> , holding candelabrum? R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , letter not apparent.
Æ	4	130·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , naked figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, long staff with hook; in left, short staff with pendent fillet. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , same letter.
Æ	5	129·6	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , augural staff? R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , same letter.
Æ	5-	132·6	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , NI, and a helmet hanging from a hook. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , same letter.
Æ	5	128·6	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , club, and Δ; to <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> , letter not apparent.
Æ	5	129·7	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , fulmen.
Æ	5	129·4	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> , in quad. incus.
Æ	5	132·5	Same type, in hollowed circle; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ; to <i>r.</i> , I, with Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; eagle flying from her right hand; spear in <i>l.</i>
Æ	5	130·4	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, with a draped bearded figure standing to <i>r.</i> , having something in each hand.
Æ	5	132·5	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , I; with draped figure stepping to <i>l.</i> , having a long torch held horizontally with both hands.
Æ	5	132	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ; to <i>r.</i> , I, with a draped figure bearing a long hasta obliquely.
Æ	5	131·9	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , I, with Jupiter seated on throne, launching fulmen with right hand; upon his left hand, eagle.
Æ	5	131	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , N, with naked warrior armed with helmet, spear, and shield, and with right foot raised upon a rock.
Æ	5	131·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ; in field to <i>r.</i> , naked figure stepping to <i>r.</i> , with right arm raised, and holding torch?; left arm extended.
Æ	5	132	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, and trophy.
Æ	5	116·8	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , B; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 33, and term on basis.
Æ	6-5	132	Same type; below the head, AΔ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bearded head, or scenic mask, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5	132·1	Same type; below, Δ; in field to <i>r.</i> , radiate head of the sun, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4½	131·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , K; to <i>r.</i> , helmet, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4+	130·7	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; to <i>r.</i> , helmet of different form.
Æ	5½	129	Same type; below, AΔ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cuirass.
Æ	4½	131·8	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , harpa, and A.
Æ	5	129	Same type; below, A; in field to <i>r.</i> , round shield.
Æ	5	129·7	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , quiver covering bow.
Æ	5	132·7	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , thyrsus, with pendent ribbands tied round it in a bow.
Æ	5	132·4	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Γ; to <i>r.</i> , dove flying to <i>l.</i> , in a wreath.
Æ	5	131·4	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , N, in a wreath of corn.
Æ	5	130·8	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, in a wreath.
Æ	5	132·6	Same type; below, A; in field to <i>r.</i> , a wreath, with leaves and fruits.
Æ	5	131·7	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, and a wreath of ivy.
Æ	5	126·4	Same type; below, ΔI; in field to <i>r.</i> , pine cone.
Æ	5	132·3	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , E, and Rhodian flower.
Æ	5	131	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , E, and pomegranate.
Æ	5	132·8	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , head of gryphon to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5	127·5	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , I; to <i>r.</i> , cock, standing to <i>l.</i> , on club.
Æ	5	132·1	Another similar; the cock larger.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	130	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , I; to <i>r.</i> , owl to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5	133·1	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; to <i>r.</i> , astragalus.
Æ	5-	124·8	Same type; below, two letters indistinct; in field to <i>r.</i> , wheel, seen in perspective.
Æ	5-4	132·4	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , torch.
Æ	6-5	132·7	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Phrygian cap (?).
Æ	5½	132·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , dolphin; to <i>r.</i> , Ionic ornament.
Æ	4½	135·3	Another; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΔ, and three crescents disposed as triquetra.
Æ	5-	132	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , I; to <i>r.</i> , star, with eight points.
Æ	5	132·2	Another similar.
Æ	5	131·5	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A; to <i>r.</i> , uncertain symbol.
Æ	5-	132·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ; to <i>r.</i> , I, and figure running to <i>r.</i> , with lighted torch on his shoulder (a runner in the lampadephoros?).
Æ	5	131·3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ; to <i>r.</i> , I, with military figure to <i>l.</i> ; in whose right hand, torch; in left, two spears.
Æ	5	131·6	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , I; to <i>r.</i> , Victory, holding up a tænia with both hands.
Æ	5	132·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> , with wreath round the upper part of the helmet; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , eagle to <i>l.</i> , looking back.
Æ	6-5	131	Same type; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , Chimæra, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5	133·1	Same type; wreath of larger leaves round the helmet; below, A; in field to <i>r.</i> , wild boar to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5	131·3	Same type; wreath round helmet with a branch; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , ivy-leaf.
Æ	5	133·4	Same type, with similar wreath; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , plough.
Æ	5	131·2	Same type, without branch to wreath; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , ægis, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5	131·5	Same type; below, AP; in field to <i>r.</i> , statue of Minerva Promachus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5-	121·8	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Φ, with a draped figure to <i>l.</i> , holding out with both hands a long irregular staff.
Æ	5+	131·4	Same type, with plain helmet, and without letter or symbol. <i>R.</i> Pegasus, with right forefoot raised, and head down, as if drinking; his bridle trailing on the ground; below, φ.

*Note.*—The great number of Corinthian didrachma, which exceed 130 grains in weight, leave little doubt that the standard was nearly the same as that of Athens, or about 67·5 grains to the drachma.

Æ	3	76·6	Same type to <i>r.</i> , of archaic style, with hair in club. <i>R.</i> Pegasus bridled, with curled wing, to <i>r.</i> ; below, ο-.
Æ	4-3	59·6	Bellerophon on Pegasus, moving to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Chimæra to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3	33·2	Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, φ. <i>R.</i> Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, φ; the whole incuse.

*Note.*—The obverse and reverse of this coin seem to have been formed by one die, unlike some of the similar Italian Greek coins, which have had a different die for each side.

Æ	3	41·8	Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, φ. <i>R.</i> Quad. incus. inclosing figure, for which <i>vide</i> Plate, fig. 1.
Æ	3	38	Another similar; but figure in quad. incus. like the vanes of a mill.
Æ	3	43·4	Diademate female head, with hair turned up behind (Venus?), in quad. incus. <i>R.</i> Pegasus bridled, and with curled wing, to <i>r.</i> ; below, ο-.

*Note.*—The same superiority of weight in the archaic coins over those of later times is observable in the Corinthian series as in the Athenian. The three preceding specimens are pieces of two thirds of a drachma, and those which follow represent the same denomination, but of a standard somewhat degraded. There can be little doubt that the female head, on the third of the three preceding archaic coins, although very different from the elegant profiles on the later specimens, is equally intended for Venus, and as it exactly resembles the head on the nearly coeval coins of Arcadia, we may infer that the Despoina of Arcadia, daughter of Neptune and Ceres, whose real name Pausanias was afraid of mentioning, was no other than Aphrodite. Venus had a celebrated temple on the summit of the Acrocorinthus, which mountain was said to have been presented to her by the Sun (Pausan. Corinth. 4). Hence Euripides terms Corinth Πόλις Ἀφροδίτας (Bellerophon, v. 3).

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	2½		Female head to <i>l.</i> ; round the middle of the hair a broad band;—earring, and necklace; in field to <i>l.</i> , a letter; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 34.
AR	2½		Same type; wearing a cap, close, except at the top, ornamented round the forehead, and encircled with cords; behind the head, star. R. Pegasus, with ordinary wing, to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀.
AR	3-		Same type; hair tied round with two cords crossing, and at the top tied into a tuft; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3		Another.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
AR	3		Same type; hair rolled up behind, and there tied; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, in a wreath. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3		Same type; hair formed into a roll round the head, but leaving tresses hanging over the neck; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm branch. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3		Another.
AR	2½		Same type; hair concealed in a bag ending in a point, from which hangs a tassel; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑ in mon. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3		Same type; hair in bag of the same kind, but more hair apparent on the forehead; in field to <i>r.</i> , same mon. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3		Same type, with similar head-dress, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 35. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3-		Same type, with same head-dress to <i>r.</i> ; earring and necklace as usual; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 36; to <i>r.</i> , star.
AR	3-		Same type to <i>l.</i> ; hair in bag, but without pointed end; tassel pendent from the middle of the bag, and ending in three beads; tresses hanging over the neck; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ; to <i>r.</i> , I. R. Same type and letter.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
AR	3		Same type; hair closely confined in bag, except in the middle behind, where the hair appears; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 37; to <i>r.</i> , branch, or flower. R. Same type and letter.
AR	3+	41	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; hair in a bag, studded with beads, having a tassel in the middle, and tied with cord over the ear; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ. R. Same type and letter.
<p><i>Note</i>.—This coin is the heaviest of all the Corinthian pieces of two thirds of a drachma of the later style in the present collection, and is still two grains and a half below one of the ancient coins of the same denomination. The average of twenty others of the later series is no more than 36·6. They are in general more worn than the didrachma, but even with this allowance they appear to be lighter in proportion than the didrachma. None of either denomination can be later than 146 B. C., the date of the destruction of Corinth by Mummius.</p>			
AR	3		Same type; hair rolled up, and tied in a tuft behind; in field to <i>l.</i> , ∞, and mon. 37. R. Same type and letter.
AR	2½		Similar head, with wreath of corn round the hair, which, behind, is supported by a narrow bag, as on coins of Syracuse (Cora?). R. Same type and letter.
AR	2	19·9	Same type, with wreath of corn only (Cora?); in field to <i>l.</i> , I. R. Half Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀.
AR	2	18·4	Similar head; the hair bound round the middle with cord; tress hanging behind. R. Half Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i>
AR	2	19·6	Same type; hair similarly bound; but at the back, in a net with wide meshes, as on coins of Syracuse. R. Same type and letter.
AR	2	20·7	Same type; hair rolled up, and tied in a tuft at the top; in field to <i>r.</i> , letters indistinct. R. Same type and letter.
<p><i>Note</i>.—The various head-dresses of Venus on the foregoing pieces, of one third, and of two thirds of a drachma, may be considered as representing the most approved decorations of the female head at Corinth, about the time of Lais.</p>			
AR	1	5·5	Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀. R. Mon., or symbol 38, in circular incuse.
AR	½	6·3	Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i> ; below, ♀. R. Quad. incus., with six divisions.
AR	½	5·7	Another.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	2-	13.2	Pegasus, with curled wing, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; below, AP. R. Pegasus, with ordinary wing, flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, ϕ.
AR	1½		Two others similar.
AR	1½	14	Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i> ; in field, ΙΔΩ. R. Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i>
AR	1+	18.6	Radiate head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Half Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, ϕ.
AR	1	6.5	Pegasus to <i>l.</i> R. Trident.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. KOPINΘION, in two lines; between them, trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , ω.
Æ	2½		Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, ϕ. R. Trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , wreath formed of two ears of corn; to <i>r.</i> , N.
Æ	2		Same type and letter. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch.
Æ	2		Same type and letter. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , wreath of corn; to <i>l.</i> , H.
Æ	2		Same type and letter. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , prow.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ivy-leaf; below, A.

## Corinthus Colonia.

Æ	2½		Wreath. R. CORIN. Dolphin to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Pegasus to <i>r.</i> R. Melicertes, alias Palæmon, on the dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; below, COR.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; above, SE; below, COR.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	2		Trident. R. Rudder; below, COR.
Æ	2-		CR . . . Diota. R. CORIN., in two lines, in a wreath.
Æ	6		Female head (Venus?) to <i>r.</i> R. COL. L. IVL. COR. (Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus.) Bellerophon on Pegasus to <i>r.</i> , spearing the Chimæra to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5½		Same type. R. Q. CAECIL. [NIGR.] C. HEIO. P. M. IIV. Pegasus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		CORIN. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. C. SERVILIO C. F. PRIMO M. ANTONIO HIPPARCHO, in a wreath.
Æ	3		CORIN. Head of Neptune to <i>r.</i> R. L. AEBVTIO C. PINNIO IIVIR., in a wreath.
Æ	3		P. S. F. ITER. COR. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> R. P. AEBVTIO S. P. F. C. HEIO PAMPHILO, in a wreath.
Æ	3½		Two others similar.
Æ	5		[S.] P. Q. R. Veiled head to <i>r.</i> (Agrippa.) R. L. CAN. AGRIPPAE IIVIR. COR. Tetrastyle temple, with steps in front; eight columns on the side.

## Augustus.

Æ	5		L. FVRIO. LABEONE. IIVIR. Radiate head of Augustus to <i>l.</i> R. L. ARRIO PEREGRINO IIVIR. COR. Hexastyle temple, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5		. . . . . GRIN . . Head of Augustus to <i>l.</i> R. [L. FVRIO] LABEONE. IIVIR. COR. Hexastyle temple. On the architrave, GEN. IVL.
Æ	4½		CAESAR AVGV. . . . Head of Augustus to <i>l.</i> R. M. BELLIO PROCVLO IIVIR. COR. Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Same legends and types; but head of Augustus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		. . . . . CAES . . . Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. VIPSANIO AGRIPPA IIVIR. COR. Same type.
Æ	4½		Another similar.

## Livia.

Æ	4½		. . . . . Veiled head of Livia to <i>r.</i> R. COR. Hexastyle temple <i>adv.</i>
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## Caius and Lucius.

Æ	3		CAE . . . Heads of Caius and Lucius opposed. R. COR. Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	4		.... CAES . . . . . Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. OCTAVIO LVSCINO ITER. COR. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> on the summit of a mountain.
			<i>Agrippina.</i>
Æ	5		.. AGRIPPINA AVG. CAESARIS . . . Head of Agrippina to <i>l.</i> R. L. PACONIO FLAM. CN. PVLICIO REGVLO IIVIR. NERO BRIT. COR. Nero and Britannicus standing opposed, each with patera in right hand.
			<i>Nero.</i>
Æ	5-		NERO CLA. . CAESAR. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. M. AC. CANDIDO IIVIR. COR. Venus in a car, drawn by two sea-horses to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		NERO CLAVD. CAES. AVG. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. IVLIO POLYAENO IIVIR. COR. Bellerophon holding Pegasus, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		NERO . . . . . Head of Nero to <i>l.</i> R. T. VEN. FRONTONE IIVIR COR. Nero seated to <i>l.</i> , and crowned by Fortune, standing behind him.
			<i>Octavia Neronis.</i>
Æ	5		[OCTAVI]AE NERONIS AVG. Head of Octavia to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . GEN. COL. COR. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. M. A. G. CANDIDO [IIVIR. COR.]. Neptune in car, drawn by two hippocampi, to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Galba.</i>
Æ	4½		SVL. GALBAE. CAE. AVG. IMP. Head of Galba to <i>r.</i> R. L. CAN. AGRIPPAE IIVI. COR. Victory stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left, palm branch.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Tetrastyle temple, with seven columns on the side, and steps in front.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Two hands joined, holding two ears of corn and a poppy.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	5		ANTONIN . . . . . Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Venus to <i>l.</i> , holding before her a mirror, in a tetrastyle temple, on the summit of a rock (Temple of Venus on Acro Corinthus).
Æ	6+		..... Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ISTHIA, in a wreath of wild parsley.
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	7		IM. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Neptune seated to <i>l.</i> , bust unclothed; in right hand, dolphin; his left resting on trident; at his feet an altar.
Æ	6½		IMP. . . . ANTONINVS AVG. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Obelisk surmounted by a statue, and standing in the middle of a circular platform; in field, two horsemen galloping in opposite directions.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. C. L. I. COR. Melicertes to <i>r.</i> , lying on a dolphin at the foot of a tree.
Æ	3½		IMP. M. AVR. . . . . NINVS AVG. Same type. R. . . . COR. Same type.
Æ	4		M. AVR. . . . . Same head to <i>r.</i> R. . . L. IVL. AVG. (COR.) Neptune naked, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, trident; on left, dolphin.
			<i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	7		IMP. L. AVR. VERVS AVG. Bust of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Venus

Metal	Size	Weight	
			standing to <i>l.</i> , holding a mirror before her with both hands; below, Cupid facing her, and stretching out one of his hands; at his feet, an arrow.
			<i>Pertinax.</i>
Æ	3½		P. HELV. PERTIN. Head of Pertinax to <i>r.</i> R. CORIN. Pegasus to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5½		Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> , seated on rock; right hand on head; left, leaning on club.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	5½		[IMP. CAES.] AVREL. ANTONINVS. Bust of Caracalla to <i>l.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Melicertes to <i>r.</i> , lying on a dolphin at the foot of a tree.
Æ	6		M. AVR. . . . . ANTONINUS. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. C. L. I. COR. Naked male figure, <i>adv.</i> ; his right hand holding a branch over an altar; in his left hand, rudder; to the left of the altar, a tree.
Æ	6		. . . . . ANTON . . . . . Same type. R. C. L. I. COR. Pegasus bridled, stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		. . . . . Same type; behind it, a head, as countermark. R. C. L. I. COR. Chimæra standing over a dead body on the abacus of a fluted column.
			<i>Plautilla.</i>
Æ	5½		PLAVTILLAE AVGV. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , head, as countermark. R. C. L. I. COR. Female figure, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; right hand raised; serpent coiled round left arm; at her feet, altar.
Æ	6		PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE. Same type. R. C. L. I. COR. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
			CORONEIA Bœotia.
			<i>Note.</i> —Vestiges of Coroneia, one of the chief cities of Bœotia, and the name of which often occurs in the military history of Greece, are found at the distance of a few miles to the south of Livadhía.— <i>Vide Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 134.</i>
Æ	¾	13·8	Bœotian shield. R. ♀ in quad. incus.
Æ	¾	14·1	Same type. R. ♀ in quad. incus., with dot in centre of circular part.
Æ	2	44·7	Bœotian shield. R. Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> in quad. incus. KORO in the four angles. — <i>These three coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
			COSA Thraciæ.
Α	4+	130·9	ΚΟΣΩΝ. Brutus togated to <i>l.</i> , between two lictors. R. An eagle to <i>l.</i> , holding up in its right claw a garland; its left standing on a sceptre.
			<i>Note.</i> —This specimen was purchased by me in Macedonia, where these gold coins are not uncommon; a proof that they belong to a Thracian Cosa, the same place as the <i>Κοσσία</i> , which Stephanus describes as <i>Θρακῆς πολίχνηον</i> . They were coined probably by order of Marcus Junius Brutus, when he commanded the Roman army in that country, previously to the battle of Philippi. The letters of the word <i>Κοσῶν</i> , with the small O and Ω, resemble those of the best times; while the style of the figures indicates negligence, and an inferior artist as the engraver. We may conclude, that the gold was that of the mines of Mount Pangæum, and that the money was struck in haste for the use of the army.

Metal Size Weight

CRANNON Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—For a description of the site of Crannon, which, although now called old Larissa, is situated ten geographical miles to the south of that city, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 363. The most interesting of the remains of Crannon are its inscriptions in the Thessalic dialect.

Æ 4½

Bust of a young man, wearing a hat and a cloak without sleeves. R. ΚΡΑΝΝΩΝΙΩ[N]. Horseman wearing a hat and galloping to r.; below the horse, a mon.

*Note.*—This coin, from the Pembroke collection (622), is cited by Eckhel, II. p. 135, who remarks, "utriusque faciei typus in Thessaliam et pastoritiam et equestrem invitat." But more probably the head was intended for Hermes. I found on the site of Crannon a monument dedicated to Hermes Chthonius. *Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. Ins. No. 150.

Æ 4

Head of Jupiter or Neptune to r. R. ΚΡ. Same type; below, trident.

Æ 4

Same type. R. ΚΡΑ. Same type.

Æ 3

Same type. R. ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥ. ΕΦΥΡ. A vase on a small car; on each of its wheels a bird.

*Note.*—This reverse is explained by Antigonus Carystius (Hist. Mirab. 15) who says that the παράσημον, or device of this city, was two crows seated on a chariot; that more than two were never seen at Crannon, and that, when there occurred a great drought, it was customary σείειν, to agitate or drive about the chariot in petitioning Jupiter for rain. ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥ for ΚΡΑΝΝΩ is according to the Thessalian dialect; in an inscription which I copied at Crannon, ΤΟΥΝ ΤΑΓΟΥΝ ΓΝΟΥΜΑΣ occurs for ΤΩΝ ΤΑΓΩΝ ΓΝΩΜΑΣ. ΕΦΥΡ. is explained by Strabo (p. 442), who, in reference to the Iliad N, v. 301, identifies the εκ Θρήνης 'Εφύρουσ there named with the Crannonii. This opinion is more likely to have been right than that of Pausanias (Bœot. c. 36), who supposes the Ephyraei intended by the poet to have been those of Ephyra, otherwise Cichyrus, in Thesprotia. It is difficult to conceive that this country could ever have been called Thrace.

Æ 3

Horseman to r. R. ΚΡΑΝΝΟ. Same type, without the birds.

Æ 3

Two others.

Æ 3

Another, with K behind the horseman.

CRITHOTE Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Crithote, one of the cities of the Thracian Chersonese, was situated in that part of the peninsula which lies to the northward of the Strait of Abydos (Scylax, p. 28), at a distance of eighty stades from Cardia (Stephan. in Κριθώρη). If Cardia be placed at Xerós, Crithote must have been not far from Cherronesus, supposing that city to have occupied the site of Gallípoli; and accordingly we find a great resemblance between the coins of Cherronesus and Crithote.

Æ 4

Head of Pallas to l. R. ΚΡΙ. Grain of barley.

*Note.*—This coin differs only from a coin of Cherronesus in the substitution of ΧΕΡ for ΚΡΙ on the reverse of the latter. From another coin in the B. M., it appears that the gentile of Crithote was ΚΡΙΘΟΥΣΙΟΣ, not Κριθώσιος, as Stephanus asserts.

CYPARISSIA Messeniæ.

*Note.*—In Travels in the Moræa, I. p. 225, and in Peloponnesiaca, p. 169, I have shown that Cyparissia and Asopus were contiguous to each other. Nevertheless, both places struck money, and at the same time, as appears on comparing the following coin of Plautilla with that of Asopus, under Caracalla.—*Vide* sup. p. 29.

Æ 5

[ΡΩ]ΜΑ. Head of Rome to r. R. Diana standing *adv.*, looking to l.; in right hand, bow; in left, arrow. In field to l., Κ . . ΑΑΚΕΤΙ.; to r., ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΑ and ΚΑ in mon.; all in a wreath with berries.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —This may possibly be a coin of Asopus; as Diana Venatrix occurs on coins of that town (Mionnet, Sup. IV. p. 228), and <i>Κυπαρισσία</i> may have been her epithet, as it was of a Minerva in the Acropolis of Asopus (Pausan. Lacon. 22).
			<i>Plautilla.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥΑ. ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΔ. CEB. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΠΑΡΙCICΙΕΩΝ. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta.
			DACIA.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	7½		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG. Bust of Philip senior to <i>r.</i> R. PROVINCIA DACIA. Female, with Phrygian bonnet, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, sword; in left, standard; in field to <i>l.</i> , eagle; to <i>r.</i> , lion; in exergue, AN. I.
			DAMASTIUM Illyrici.
Æ	7-6	202·8	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . ΞΤΙΝΩΝ. Tripod.
			<i>Note.</i> —The resemblance of the types of Damastium to those of Zacynthus, renders it probable that the former was a colony of the latter, and the more so, as the examples of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium show that there was a considerable colonization from the western islands of Greece to Illyria. The site of Damastium has not yet been identified, although it is hardly possible that some traces of the silver mines from which its coins proceeded should not still be extant. Damastium was not in the maritime plains between Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, as we may infer from the movements of Cæsar and Pompeius, in the year B. C. 49—48. Nor was it in the Egnatian way, in which the road from Dyrrhachium joined that from Apollonia at Scampæ, now Elbassân, situated on the river Skumbi, an evident corruption of Scampæ. I am disposed to believe, therefore, that Damastium is now represented by Kroya. The situation of this place at about twenty geographical miles to the north-eastward of Durazzo, places it out of the line of the Egnatian way; the strength and singularity of its position, as described by Mr. Lear (p. 111), were likely to recommend it for a colonial settlement, and the adjacent mountains may have contained the ἀργυρεία τὰ ἐν Δαμασίῳ, mentioned by Strabo (p. 326).
			DELIUM Bœotiaë.
Æ	3½	80·8	Bœotian shield. R. ΔΙ. Diota in quad. incus.
Æ	3	39·3	Another similar.
Æ	2½	43·1	Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —These coins seem to indicate that Delium was in earlier times more important than when it was described by Livy (35, 51) as a Templum Apollinis, and by Strabo (p. 403), as τῶν Ταναγραίων πολίχμιον. ΔΙ is the Bœotic form of ΔΕ, and consequently of ΔΗ, the conversion of Ε into Ι having been common in that dialect, as we learn from extant inscriptions ( <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 630), where, among other examples, are ΘΙΟΣ for <i>θείος</i> , ΙΩΣΑΣ for <i>ἰούσης</i> , ΠΙΟΑΙΟΣ for <i>πέλειος</i> . On one of the coins of Bœotia (v. s., p. 28) is found ΚΑΙΩ[Ν] for ΚΑΕΩΝ.
			DELPHI Phocidis.
Æ	2		Head of ram to <i>l.</i> R. Δ. Bearded head of goat <i>adv.</i> between two dolphins,—in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2	16·8	Same type; below it, dolphin to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΕΛ. Similar head of goat; on either side of it, an ivy-leaf and a dolphin.
Æ	2-1	21·2	Head of ram to <i>r.</i> ; below, it, dolphin to <i>r.</i> R. Same type, without the legend or ivy leaves,—in quad. incus.
Æ	1½	17·7	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2	19·2	Same types to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΑΔ. Goat's head <i>adv.</i> between two dolphins, in quad. incus.
Æ	1+	22·8	Same types to <i>r.</i> R. Two goats' heads opposed and touching; above, dolphin to <i>r.</i> , all in quad. incus.
Æ	1-	10·1	Head of a negro to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΔ. Goat's head <i>adv.</i> , in quad. incus.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The ram's head was a type of the sun. The wild goat is supposed, by Eckhel (II. p. 194), to be a Cretan type, brought from thence by the colony of Castalius; the dolphin therefore may be attributed to the fable of Apollo having conducted Castalius to Delphi under the form of a dolphin. The negro is perhaps Æsop, who was a liberated slave, and, according to one tradition, a black. In fact, Δίσωπος and Αἰθίοψ are words of the same import. He was sent to Delphi by Cræsus, where he gave such offence, that the people threw him over one of their bicipital rocks. For this they were visited with calamities, and appeased the gods by making compensation to his late master, Iadmon of Samos. To have placed the head of Æsop on their money is quite in consistency with this story.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	4+	.....	Laureate bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Tripod on basis.
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*Faustina Senior.*

Æ	6-		ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΕΪΝΑ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΥΘΙΑ. A large table, upon which, from left to right, are a wreath, a vase, a pile of spherical objects, and a crow to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple with six columns on the side; in its pronaus, a colossal statue to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i>

DEMETRIAS Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—This city was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes about 290 B. C. It was one of the three cities which Philip, son of Antigonus, called the fetters of Greece (πέδαι Ἑλληνικαί, Polyb. 17, 11); the two others being Chalcis and Corinth. Its remains exist near Volo, on the eastern side of the bay of Pagassæ, which city stood on the opposite side of the same bay. *Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 375.

Æ	3	36·7	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 7.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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DEULTUM Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Develton, or Deultum, was a colony of veterans, established by Vespasian, whence the FL (Flavia), and PAC (Pacensis or Pacifera); the magnificent temple of Peace, built by the same emperor at Rome, is well known. Deultum stood near a lake, at the distance of 24 M. P. from Anchialus, on the road to Constantinople (Antonin. Itin., p. 229; Plin. H. N. 4, 11; Ptolem. 3, 13).

*Maximus.*

Æ	6-		C. IVL. VER. MAXIMVS CAES. Bust of Maximus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. FL. PAC. DEVL. T. Draped figure, crowned with modius, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left, cornucopiæ.
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DIONYSOPOLIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—The original name of Dionysopolis, according to the anonymous periplus of the Euxine, was Cruni, afterwards Matiopolis, and finally, from a statue of Bacchus, said to have been thrown ashore there by the sea, Dionysopolis. According to the same authority, it was 200 stades to the north-eastward of Odessus, now Varna, a position corresponding to the modern Kavarna.

[N]

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Veiled female head (Ceres?) to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , a torch, and as countermark, a hammer? <i>R.</i> ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in four lines, in a wreath formed of ears of corn.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (617); <i>cited by Eckhel</i> , II. p. 14; <i>Mionnet</i> , I. p. 355.
<b>DIUM Macedoniæ (Colonia).</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Dium was colonized by Julius Cæsar and Augustus; hence on some coins it is styled Colonia Julia Augusta Diensis. Considerable remains of Dium still exist at Malathriá in the plain between the foot of Olympus and the shore of the Thermaic Gulf.— <i>Vide Tr. in Northern Greece</i> , III. p. 409.			
<i>Philippus Senior.</i>			
Æ	6		IMP. CAIS. M. IVLI. PHILIPPVS AVG. Radiate head of Philippus senior to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> COL. IVL. DIEN? I? D. D. Jupiter, half draped, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta; at his feet to <i>l.</i> , a serpent.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	5		IMP. GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> COL. IVL. DIENSIS. D. D. Pallas seated to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, spear; in right, patera; serpent as before.
<b>DYME Achaiaæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Some remains of Dyme are still apparent six miles south-eastward of Araxus, the north-western promontory of the Peloponnesus ( <i>vide Tr. in the Moræa</i> , II. p. 160).			
Æ	4		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΔΥ, and uncertain object within wreath of olive.
<b>DYRRHACHIUM Illyriæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Dyrrhachium and Apollonia, having been sister colonies of Corcyra, have a great similarity in their coinage. For the present state and appearance of Dyrrhachium, now Duras, in Italian Durazzo, <i>vide Lear, Journals, &amp;c.</i> , p. 165.			
Æ	6-5	170.6	Cow to <i>r.</i> , with head to <i>l.</i> , touching the calf which she is suckling. <i>R.</i> Δ, Υ, Ρ, and a club in the four segments of a circle, which incloses a square containing the gardens of Alcinoüs?
Æ	4½	162.8	Another similar.
Æ	4½	166	Another, with ME above the cow.
Æ	5-	172	Another, but cow to <i>l.</i> , with head to <i>r.</i> towards the calf.
Æ	3½	52.4	ΔΥ. Same type; cow to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. (ἐπι) ΔΕΙΝΟΚΛΕΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4½	48.1	ΕΥΚΤΗΜΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , cypress? in exergue, grapes. <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. ΔΑΜΗΝΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4-3	38.2	ΣΙΛΑΝΟΣ. Same type; in exergue, fulmen. <i>R.</i> [ΔΥΡ.] ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4-	47.7	ΚΤΗΤΟΣ. Same type; above, female head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> ? <i>R.</i> [ΔΥΡ. ΜΕ] ΝΙΣΚΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	4-	49.2	ΚΛΕΩΝ. Same type; above, star. <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. ΦΑΛΛΑΚΡΙΩΝΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4+	44.1	Another similar.
Æ	4	53.2	ΖΕΝΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> ? <i>R.</i> [ΔΥΡ. Χ] ΑΡΟΠΙΝΟ[Υ]. Same type.
Æ	4	51.3	ΑΛΚΩΝ. Same type; above, tripod. <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΕΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4	51.3	ΑΛΚΩΝ. Same type; in exergue, cornucopiæ. <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. ΓΟΡΓΙΗ[ΠΟΥ]. Same type.
Æ	4	49.7	ΜΕΝΙΣΚΟΣ. Same type; above, eagle flying to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. ΔΙΟ . . . . . Same type.
Æ	½	47.5	ΑΡΧΙΜΗΔΗΣ. Same type. <i>R.</i> ΔΥΡ. . . . . Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	49·4	..... ΟΝΙΚΟΣ. Same type; in exergue, ear of corn and ?. R. ΔΥΡ. ΚΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4	52·7	ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΣ. Same type; in exergue, ear of corn. R. ΔΥΡ. ΦΙΑ[ΙΣ]ΤΟΥ. Same type, the sides of the square curved inwards.
Æ	4	50·8	ΚΕΡΔΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , palm branch. R. ΔΥΡ. ΑΡΙΣΤΗΝΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4	48·6	ΦΙΑΗΜΩΝ. Same type; above, radiate head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cypress? in exergue, quadruped running to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΥΡ. ΘΕΟΓΕΝΕΟΣ. Same type.
Æ	4	42·5	ΕΧΕΦΡΩΝ. Same type; above, radiate head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , owl. R. ΔΥΡ. ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	4-	49·2	ΑΔΚΑΙΟΣ. Same type; in exergue, plough. R. The obverse incuse.
Æ	2½	41·2	Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> ΠΥΔ. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i> ; below the horse, mon. 39 (ΔΕ or ΕΛ).
Æ	2½	40·4	Another similar; below the horse, ΤΑ.
Æ	3-	29·2	Another similar, without mon. or letters below.
Æ	2½	40·3	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3	41	Same type. R. Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3-	36·6	Same type. R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5	128·7	ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΝΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , club, partly covered by gryphon's head in countermark. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> (Corinthian types).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5+	131·8	ΔΥΡ. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , club; to <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Same type; below, Δ.
Æ	5	131·8	Another similar.
Æ	5	133	Another, without legend.
Æ	5	131·2	Another; behind the head, Ε.
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΑΩΤΑ in two lines, between which, tripod; all in wreath.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΔΥΡ. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΑΕΟΣ. Same type.

## EDESSA, sive ÆGÆE Macedoniae.

*Note.*—Ægæe, or Edessa, the Tivoli of Macedonia, and greatly surpassing the Italian town in grandeur and beauty, must, from its commanding position and other advantages, have been an inhabited place from the earliest antiquity. If the name Ægæe, therefore, was derived from the mythus of the goat, which conducted Caranus, the founder of the Macedonian dynasty to this spot, Edessa is the older name of the two, and this seems to be confirmed by its Pelasgic termination. Although the goat is a common type on the Macedonian coins, the name Ægæe never occurs; while that of Edessa is found to a late period of the Roman Empire. The cascades of Edessa are alluded to by Stephanus of Byzantium in the following words relating to Edessa of Mesopotamia (Orfa): "Εδεσσα πόλις Συρίας δια την των υδάτων ρύμην ούτω κληθείσα από της εν Μακεδονία. From this remark it would seem that Ed, the foundation of the name, meant 'water' in the Macedonian language, and that Edessa had the same meaning of 'city of waters,' as its modern representative Vodhená, from the Slavonic Voda.

Æ	7-5	146·1	Goat looking back, in the act of lying down; in field above, mon. 40 (ΔΕ or ΕΔ.). R. Macedonian quad. incus. of the most regular form.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	1	16·1	Same type. R. Irregular quad. incus.
Æ	2	16·6	Same type; in field on either side, a globule. R. Regular Macedonian quad. incus.
Æ	2	16·3	Another similar.
Æ	2	32·2	Goat in the same attitude to <i>l.</i> , and not looking back,—in quad. incus. R. Bridled half horse galloping to <i>r.</i>

*Note.*—All these coins, except the first, were procured by me in Macedonia. They may undoubtedly be designated as of the earlier kings of that country; but as they were all struck at Edessa, and the names of the several kings under whom they were coined cannot be ascertained, they may, pro-

Metal	Size	Weight	
			visionally at least, be placed to Edessa. The monogram on the first of them may be the two first letters of Edessa, read from right to left.
			<i>Diadumenianus.</i>
Æ	6		AY. M. ΟΠΕΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΓΙΝΟC ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Diadumenianus to r. R. ΕΔΕCCEΩΝ. Roma Nicephorus seated to l., crowned by Fortune, standing behind her; at the feet of Roma, a goat to l.
			<i>Note.</i> —The coins of this city may be distinguished from those of the Mesopotamian Edessa by the gentile. That of the former was 'Εδεσσαίης or 'Εδεσσαίος; of the latter, 'Εδεσσαῖοι.
			EION Macedoniae, sive Thraciae.
			<i>Note.</i> —The position of Eion, on the eastern side of the mouth of the Strymon, is now occupied by the ruins of a castle of Byzantine times, among which I observed some remains of Hellenic antiquity. — <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 173.
Α	1	15·9	Aquatic bird standing to r., with head reverted. R. Irregular quad. incus.
Α	1	16·2	Same type; in field to l., two dots. R. Similar type.
Α	2	15	Goose to r., with head reverted; in field above, lizard descending; all in dotted circle. R. Square, partially incuse.
Α	1½	15·8	Same types; goose holding up the left leg. R. Quad. incus., like vanes of a mill.
Α	1	13·8	Another similar.
Α	1+	16·2	Same types. R. Quad. incus. of more regular Macedonian form.
Α	1	15	Another similar.
Α	2	15·5	Same types; below the bird, Η.
Α	2-		Five others, with same types and letter; average weight, 13·7 grains.
			ELEA Thesprotiae.
Æ	4+		Head of Ceres <i>adv.</i> R. Cerberus to l.
Æ	4+		Another.
Æ	4		Same head more towards l.; in field to l., Α. R. ΕΛΕΑΙ. Same type.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; below the Cerberus, Α.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Same type. R. No legend apparent. Same type; below it, ΘΕ. (Θεσπρωτῶν.)
Æ	4-3		Another, in better condition.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —There cannot be any doubt that the preceding coins belong to the Thesprotian Elea, of which the gentile appears to have been 'Ελαῖοι. The types, relating to the fable of the infernal regions, identify the district with that Eleatis which is shown by Thucydides (1, 46) to have comprehended the discharge of the Acherusian lake, and of the rivers Acheron, and Cocytus into the bay named Elea by Scylax (p. 11), at a later time the Glycys Limen, and which is now called Porto Fanári. We may further infer from Thucydides, that Ephyre, afterwards named Cichyrus (Strabo, p. 324), was the chief town of the Eleatis, and the place where the present coins were struck. They are generally found in the maritime part of Epirus, on the geography of which <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 6, seq.
			ELEUSIS Atticæ.
Æ	2½		Triptolemus to l. in a winged car drawn by two serpents; in his extended right hand, ears of corn. R. ΕΛΕΥ, below which, pig standing to r.,—all in wreath of corn.
Æ	2½		Another.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Pig standing on torch; below, ΕΛΕΥΣΙ; all in wreath of corn.
Æ	3-		Same type, but right hand not extended. R. Same legend, types, and wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΑΕΥΣΙ; below which, pig to r., standing on torch; in exergue, bucranium.
Æ	4		Three others similar.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Few of the coins of Eleusis are in sufficient preservation to allow of any certainty as to all the details; but, from a comparison of a great number, it would appear that Triptolemus bears always in his right hand ears of corn. The pig is short and thick, and has the appearance of a young fatted animal prepared for sacrifice. The object upon which it stands is a torch, made of the rough branch of a pine-tree. On an Athenian copper coin, described in page 27, the obverse of which represents, like those of Eleusis, Triptolemus in his car, the same kind of torch is observable, <i>en sautoir</i> with an ear of corn.</p>			
ELIS.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—The situation and vestiges of Elis are described in Tr. in the Moréa, I. p. 4. The legends FA, FAAEION, led Eckhel and Mionnet to attribute all these coins to Faleria in Etruria, although they bear no resemblance in style to any of the coins of middle Italy. It is impossible to be long in the Peloponnesus without being convinced of their true origin; the most interesting confirmation of which was the brazen tablet now in the British Museum, which was found by Sir William Gell near the site of Olympia; it records a treaty of peace between the FAAEIOI and EPFAOIOI (Herseenses), and was suspended in the temple of Jupiter at Olympia.</p>			
Æ	6-4	184.3	Head of Juno to r., with narrow crown or broad diadem adorned with flowers in the Ionic style. R. ΑΓ. Fulmen within a wreath of curled leaves.
Æ	6	171.3	Same type. R. FA. Same type.
Æ	7-5	183.3	Same type; above the crown, HPA. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	7-6	193	Another similar; but HPA on the crown, between the intervals of the Ionic ornament.
Æ	5	181.4	Another similar.
Æ	6	191.1	Same type with earring; in field to l., F; to r., A. R. Eagle to r., looking to l., and standing on the knot of a wreath of curled leaves.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7-6	190.2	FA. Female head to r., with earrings and broad fillet on forehead, spreading into a bag behind. R. Similar type; but eagle to l. looking r.
Æ	5	185.4	Female head to r., with earrings, and hair rolled up from the forehead and neck; above which, a diadem inscribed FAAEION. R. F. Eagle with raised wings, standing on a lamb?—in wreath of curled leaves.
Æ	3+	42.7	Similar head to r., without diadem. R. FA. Eagle, with raised wings, to l., looking r.
Æ	4-3	38	Another similar.
Æ	6	184.4	Head of Jupiter to r. R. FA. Eagle standing to r., opposed to a serpent erect; in field to l., fulmen; in field to r., H.
Æ	6	187.7	Same type. R. FA. Eagle standing to r. on the capital of an Ionic column; in field to r., fulmen.
Æ	6	184.9	Same type. R. FA. Eagle standing to r.; in field to r., wreath; within which, ? in field to l., fulmen and globule; below, API.
Æ	7-6	189.7	FAAEION. Similar type to l. R. Eagle standing to r. on capital of Ionic column.
Æ	7-6	184.5	Female, with expanded wings, running to l.; in right hand, crown; in left, ?; in field to l. above, A; below, Γ. R. Eagle flying to r., with serpent in its beak.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5+	186.1	Eagle standing on lamb, and tearing its throat, the whole filling up the orb of a round shield. R. Winged fulmen; in field to l., F; to r., A; both letters incuse.
Æ	3	39.1	Head of Jupiter to r. R. FA. Eagle, standing to r., on capital of Ionic column; in field to r., serpent.
Æ	3	42	Another similar, without serpent.
Æ	3	42	Another.
Æ	3		Four others, average weight forty-one grains.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-2	34	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. FA, and fulmen, within a wreath.
Æ	3+	40.2	Same types and legend; below the wreath, API.
Æ	3		Two others similar; medium weight, 39.3.
Æ	3	41.6	Similar; but API within the wreath.
Æ	3		Two others similar; medium weight, 40.7.
Æ	3	42.3	Similar; the leaves of wreath curled.
Æ	3	41.4	Another similar.
Æ	3	41.1	Similar, with berries between leaves of wreath.
Æ	3+	53.7	Bearded head with conical cap to <i>r.</i> (Vulcan?) R. [F]A and fulmen; in wreath of (corn?)
Æ	3	40.7	Eagle's head to <i>l.</i> ; below, leaf of (plane?) FA; winged fulmen in similar wreath.
Æ	2	15.9	Same type, without leaf. R. FA; fulmen, no wreath.
Æ	1½	13	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	1½	14.4	Eagle flying to <i>l.</i> , with serpent in beak. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½	45.5	Winged female figure, with arms extended, striding to <i>r.</i> R. FAΛEI. Eagle flying <i>adv.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. FA. Jupiter Aëtophorus naked, fulminating to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , H; to <i>r.</i> , GP in mon. and wreath.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , HP united; in field to <i>r.</i> , M.
Æ	3		Another similar. R. In field to <i>r.</i> , Σ.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. FA. Free horse trotting to <i>r.</i> ; below it, ΠΑΟ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Horse galloping to <i>r.</i> ; above it, FA; below it, A and fulmen.
Æ	4½		Same type in dotted circle. R. FAΛEION in three lines in wreath.
Æ	4½		Two others similar.

## EMPOREIUM Hispaniæ.

*Note.*—Emporium, now Ampurias, in the bay of Rosas, at the north-eastern extremity of Spain, was a colony of the Massaliotæ, and hence sometimes called a colony of Phocæa, which was the metropolis of Massalia. In the time of Livy (34, 9), and Strabo (p. 160), the Emporitæ were an united population of Greeks, Spaniards, and Romans. The copper coin, described below, bears marks of them all. Those in silver are entirely Greek, and are remarkable for the dissimilarity of their types to those of Massalia and Phocæa, instead of which the types are Corinthian or Sicilian. This leads to the belief that, in the ages between the Phocæan and Roman colonies, the commerce of Corinth or of Sicily had produced a preponderating influence at Emporium, accompanied perhaps by a colony from one or other of those places, which has not obtained notice in history.

Æ	4	73.8	Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> ; in field, three dolphins. R. EMHOPITΩN. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4	72	Another similar.
Æ	7+		..... Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. EMHOP. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; the forelegs raised; in field to <i>l.</i> , star or garland?

## EPIDAUROS Argolidis.

*Note.*—Concerning the situation of Epidaurus and the Epidaurian Ἱερόν, *vide* Tr. in the Moréa, II. p. 420, seq.

Æ	4+	64.7	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Asclepius seated to <i>l.</i> ; his right hand on the head of a serpent rising from the ground; his left on hasta; on the side of throne, ΘΕ; under it a dog couchant to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , E.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This reverse represents the statue of Asclepius in his temple at the Hierum, thus described by Pausanias, κάθηται δὲ ἐπὶ θρόνου βακτηρίαν κρατῶν, τὴν δὲ ἑτέραν τῶν χειρῶν ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς ἔχει τοῦ δράκοντος, καὶ οἱ καὶ κύων παρακατακείμενος πεποιήται. Corinth. 27.
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter or of Asclepius to <i>r.</i> R. Dog couchant to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, mon. 41 (EII); below, mon. 42 (AII or ΠA).
Æ	3		Another.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2		Same type. R. E in wreath.
Æ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		Same type. R. IEPAE in two lines, in a wreath.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Mon. 41 (ΕΠ), Hygieia standing to l.; in left hand, patera; above which is seen the head of the serpent; in field to r., pomegranate?
Æ	3		Another.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Antoninus to r. R. ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΣ. Asclepius on a high-backed throne to l.; left hand resting on sceptre; right hand stretched towards a serpent rising before him with head turned to l.

## EPIRUS.

*Note.*—The far greater part of the coins of Epirus and the Epirotic cities in this collection were procured by me in that country; and many of them from those who had found them on the ancient sites. The coins of Epirus *in genere* I conceive to have been struck at Dodona, the chief city; on the situation of which, near Ioannina, see Travels in N. Greece, IV. p. 169, seq. All the principal types of these coins, and most of the symbols, relate to Jupiter Dodonæus, though there are also some having reference to Neptune, Diana, Hercules, and the Dioscuri. Another reason for believing these coins of the Epirotæ to have been struck at Dodona is that there are none of that city known; nor of any other in the interior of Epirus, of which country the district of Ioannina is the central and most important part. All the Epirotic cities of which coins are extant are near the coast; namely, Oricus, Phœnice, Buthrotum, Elæa, Cassope, Nicopolis, and Ambracia.

Æ	9	154.5	Heads of Jupiter Dodonæus and Dione to r.; Jupiter crowned with oak; Dione wearing a veil, and a wreath of bay surmounted by a decorated and turreted crown; in field to l., ME united; all within a dotted circle. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between which, bull butting to r.; all within a garland of oak-leaves and acorns.
<i>Note.</i> —Eckhel says of this bull, 'Typus in aversâ alludit ad taurum, Jovis victimam, sive ad boum in Epiro excellentiam.' The latter indeed was almost proverbial, and there is a fragment of Hesiod, which alludes to the multitudes of sheep and oxen in the pastures of Dodona. Nevertheless, I do not believe the bull on these coins to have had any such allusion. It would not have been in that case a <i>taurus cornupeta</i> , which from numerous examples in Asia and Italy is generally the symbol of a river. The river here intended is probably the Arachthus, which rises in the mountains above Dodona, passes through the Dodonæan territory, and well merits by its impetuosity the symbol of the furious bull. The same type occurs on the coins of Ambracia, which city was half encircled by the Arachthus. Ambracia has also on some of its coins the usual type of the Achelous, as commonly represented on the coins of Acarnania, namely, the head of an andromorphous bull; this, in like manner, is accounted for by the Achelous having passed through a part of the Ambracian territory. One coin of Ambracia has the type of Achelous on one side, and that of Arachthus on the reverse (Mionnet, Sup. III. p. 366, No. 61).			
Æ	8-6	156.1	Same types; in field to l., mon. 43. R. Same legend, type, and wreath; in exergue, trident.
Æ	3	42.4	Same types and mon. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between them, fulmen; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	3+	49.1	Another.
Æ	4	50.1	Same types; below, three monograms. R. Same legend and types.
Æ	5+	78.2	Head of Jupiter Dodonæus to r.; below, BO; behind, AN in mon. R. Same legend in two lines, between which, eagle standing to r. on fulmen; all in a wreath of oak leaves and acorns.
Æ	5-	75.7	Another similar; behind the head, mon. 43.
Æ	5	74.6	Another similar.
Æ	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	78.5	Another similar.
Æ	5	65.5	Another similar; behind the head, ΣΙ.
Æ	5	75.9	Another similar; behind the head, ΣΩ in mon.
Æ	4	77.4	Another similar; behind the head, mon. 44.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+	75·6	Another similar.
Æ	4+		Another ( <i>broken</i> ).
Æ	4½		· ΕΩΝ. Head of Jupiter Dodonæus to <i>r.</i> ; below, a mon. R. Same legend and types ( <i>imperfect</i> ).
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter? to <i>r.</i> crowned with bay, and having long wavy tresses of hair and bushy beard. R. Fulmen; above which, mon. 42 (ΑΠ); all in wreath of oak-leaves and large acorns.
Æ	6		Two others.
Æ	4½		Similar head to <i>l.</i> R. Fulmen; above it, Α; below, Π; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between which, fulmen; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	5-		Two others similar.
Æ	5-		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 45; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 46.
Æ	5		Another similar, but mon. to <i>l.</i> different.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. Same type.
Æ	5-4		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 47; to <i>r.</i> , another mon. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between them, head of spear; all in wreath.
Æ	3		Two others; no monogram apparent.
Æ	4		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between which, tripod; all in wreath of bay.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3		Bull butting to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ. R. Fulmen in wreath.
Æ	2½		Bonnets of Dioscuri; below, mon. 43. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ; the letters in nine intervals between the rays of a star.
Æ	1½		Large Α. R. Club in a wreath.

*Note.*—This is placed to Epirus only as having been found in that country.

#### ERCHOMENUS Bœotia.

*Note.*—Orchomenus, in the Bœotian dialect Erchomenus, held, during a portion of the ages prior to the Trojan war, the same rank in western Bœotia as Thebes in the eastern. Its sovereigns, the Minyæ, were celebrated for their wealth; and the remains of a Pelasgic treasury, resembling those of the Atreidæ in Argolis and Laconia, are still extant to confirm the traditions of history. For a description of Orchomenus, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 144.

Æ	6½-4	183·2	Bœotian shield. R. EPX. Horse galloping to <i>r.</i> , bridle trailing; in field above, ear of corn, below which, ΔΟΡΟ.
Æ	5	187·5	Bœotian shield; on one end of it, ear of corn. R. EPXO. Decorated diota; above it, ΕΥ.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2	39·6	Bœotian shield. R. EPX, in wreath of corn.
Æ	2	39·1	Another similar.
Æ	3	40·3	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. Mon. 48 (EP), in wreath of corn.
Æ	3	35·6	Another similar.
Æ	2	10·9	Same type. R. EP and torch, in wreath of corn.
Æ	1-	18·1	Grain of wheat. R. Quad. incus. irregularly subdivided.
Æ	1-		Four others similar; average weight, 15.
Æ	¾	14·9	ΞΡ; between them, grain of wheat. R. Quinquifid quad. incus. like that of Ægina.
Æ	¾	14·7	Another similar.
Æ	¾	4·8	Half-grain of wheat. R. ϞΟ. Ear of corn.
Æ	2		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. EP; between the letters, torch;—in wreath of corn.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2		Laureate bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. Ξ in wreath.

Metal Size Weight

## EURYDICEIA Macedoniæ.

Æ 3-2

Veiled female head to *r.* (Eurydice?) R. ΕΥΡΥΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Tripod.

*Note.*—This coin of the Pembroke collection (621) is cited by Eckhel (II. p. 269), who was unable to determine its origin. It seems clear, however, from Polyænus (6, 7), though the text in that place is defective, that the name Cassandreia was changed into Eurydiceia, because the city had been enfranchised by a queen Eurydice. This queen was probably the sister of Cassander, wife of Ptolemy Soter, and mother of the Ptolemy surnamed Ceraunus, who reigned for a short time in Macedonia. The change from Cassandreia to Eurydiceia is the more likely to have occurred not long after the foundation of this city, as no coins of Cassandreia with that name are known, except those of the Roman colony. *Vide supra*, p. 32.

## GOMPHI Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Some vestiges of Gomphi are found at a direct distance of seven geographical miles to the S. by W. of Tricca, the modern Trikkala. *Vide Tr.* in N. Greece, IV. p. 520. Its present name, Episkopi, is a memorial of Gomphi having been a bishopric, but of which there are no traces in history later than the sixth century.

Æ 4½

Head of Apollo *adv.* R. ΓΟΜΦΙΤΟΥΝ in two lines; between them, Jupiter seated to *l.*; in right hand, fulmen; in left, sceptre.

*Note.*—ΓΟΜΦΙΤΟΥΝ is, according to the Thessalic dialect, like ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ for Κραννιων.

Æ 4½

Another.

## GYRTON Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—The site of Gyrtion is recognized near the modern village of Tatári, at a distance of about five miles to the north of Larissa, in the midst of the *Pelasgic* plain.—*Vide Tr.* in N. Greece, III. p. 383.

Æ 4

Head of Jupiter to *l.* R. ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ. Horse stepping to *r.*; under the horse, ΔΗ, and grapes.

Æ 5

Another similar.

Æ 4½

Same type. R. ΓΥΡΤ. Horse stepping to *l.*; below, a mon.

Æ 5

Another similar.

## HADRIANOPOLIS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—This city retains its ancient name, and, under the Turkish Sultans, has risen to much greater importance than it ever attained under the Romans.

Æ 5

Bare head of bearded Hercules to *r.* R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Club; quiver with arrows, and bow.

*Note.*—Autonomous coins of Hadrianopolis are very rare. The present specimen is from the Pembroke collection (618), and is cited by Eckhel, II. p. 33.

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ 5

ΦΑΥ[CT]ΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Faustina to *r.* R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Veiled and draped female to *l.*; in right hand, patera, held over altar with fire; in left hand, hasta.*Lucius Verus.*

Æ 4

ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Verus to *r.* R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Diana naked to *r.*; with right hand drawing arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		<i>Caracalla.</i> ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟ. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Emperor galloping and launching javelin to r.
Æ	3		<i>Diadumenianus.</i> ... ΟΠΕΛΑ ΔΙΑΔ... Head of Diadumenianus to r. R. ... ΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Serpent rising from cista, opening to r.
Æ	7-		<i>Gordianus Junior.</i> ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΤ. Head of Gordianus to r. R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Gates of the city.

## HERACLEIA Acarnaniæ.

ΑΡ	4	78.5	Feminine head of Bacchus crowned with ivy to r.; behind, mon. 39. R. Pegasus flying to r.; below, mon. 49. (HPA.)
ΑΡ	4	79	Same type; behind, mon. 50. R. Same type and monogram.
ΑΡ	4	77	Same type; behind, mon. 51. R. Same type and monogram.
ΑΡ	2½	21.7	Female head to r.; hair bound with narrow decorated crown; behind, sceptre and mon. 51. R. Same type and monogram.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—A coin in Hunter, Tab. 29, 8, shows that this head is a personification of the city.

Æ	3		Beardless head of Hercules with lion's scalp to r. R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Lion springing to r.; above it, mon. 52; in exergue, club.
Æ	3½		Bearded head of Hercules to r. R. Same legend; club and arrow.

*Note.*—In Tr. in Greece, IV. p. 23, I was uncertain whether Echinus stood at Vónitza, on the shore of the Ambracic Gulf, and the Acarnanian Heracleia at Aio Vasíli, five geographical miles south-eastward of Vónitza in the interior,—or the reverse; but an examination of the preceding coins, which were found in that part of Greece, compared with others of the Hunter collection, leads me to conclude that Heracleia was the city which stood at Aio Vasíli. These coins accord with the importance of Heracleia, indicated by the extensive walls, of which the foundations are still extant at Aio Vasíli; moreover, the worship of Bacchus, which the coins attest, is confirmed by an inscription which I there copied (No. 164), recording the names of the magistrates of the city, together with those of the officers of an oracular temple, among whom was the ΜΑΓΕΙΠΟΣ, or cook, and the ΑΡΧΟΙΝΟΧΟΥΣ, or chief wine-pourer; the latter an office peculiarly suitable to a temple of Bacchus. In the Hunter Collection, Tab. 29, 6, a silver coin of this city (weight 148.2) represents the head of Hercules on one side and Bacchus seated on the other. The Pegasus implies a Corinthian colony, but which did not, like so many others in its vicinity, strike didrachma exactly resembling the Corinthian.

## HERÆA Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—Heræa stood on a height above the right bank of the Alpheius, in the lower valley of that river, near the frontier of Elis. Some vestiges of it are still observable, chiefly of Roman times; its imperial coins are extant from Antoninus Pius to Caracalla.—*Vide* Tr. in the Moréa, II. p. 91.

ΑΡ	2	45.7	Veiled and diademate female head to l. R. ΑΑΞ; above and below which, a double row of dots separated by a zigzag line.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—In the Eleian tablet, which is more ancient than this coin, the name of the people of Heræa is written ΕΡΡΑΟΙΟΙ; the digamma therefore which is found in that document, both before and after P, had been dropt between the date of the tablet and that of the coin. In the name of the Eleians (ΤΩΝ ΦΑΑΕΙΩΝ), on the contrary, the digamma occurs on the tablet as well as on the coins to a late period of Eleian autonomy.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½	13·1	Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow. R. Large E; in field to <i>l.</i> , ivy leaf and H; to <i>r.</i> , ΑϞ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	1-	6·2	Acorn. R. Large π; below which, in very small letters, ΑϞΗ. <i>Note.</i> —The large E is the earlier initial of Heræa. The Arcadians appear not to have prefixed either aspirate or digamma to the name of Juno, though it was always aspirated in Hellenic.

## HOMOLIUM Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Homole, or Homolium, stood on the northern side of Mount Ossa, between its summit and the mouth of the Peneius. Homole having been a name sometimes employed as a synonym of Ossa, the city stood probably in a lofty situation, such as the modern Karitza, but the exact site has not yet been determined. *Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 402.

Æ	4		Bearded head to <i>l.</i> , with conical helmet and long hair. R. ΟΜΟΛΙΕΩ[N]. Serpent coiled, its head to <i>r.</i> ; in field, Θ, and bunch of grapes.
Æ	5		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; serpent with double coil, and head to <i>r.</i> ; in field, a monogram.

## ISTRUS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—Istrus, or Istropolis, was a colony of Miletus, which Strabo (p. 319), and the anonymous Periplus of the Euxine (p. 12), agree in placing at a distance of 500 stades to the southward of the sacred or southernmost mouth of the Danube, as this mouth could not have been very far from the maritime hills which border the southern extremity of the Danubian delta. Istrus seems to have stood in some part of the Gulf of Sitgiel; but, until some monumental evidence is found, its exact site cannot be determined, nor that of Tomi, or of the other cities on the Thracian coast to the southward, the distances of which are given by the authorities above mentioned.

Æ	4+	107·8	Two young male heads <i>adv.</i> , united, and placed in contrary directions. R. ΙΣΤΡΙΗ. Eagle on fish to <i>l.</i> ; below, P.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (502).
Æ	3+	80·3	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field below, XP in mon. and Δ.

*Note.*—These heads were intended probably for the Dioscuri, who were worshipped in many cities of the Euxine, particularly in the neighbouring Tomi. The position of the heads may refer to the mythus, according to which they dwelt alternately in heaven and in the infernal regions.

Æ	4-3	87·7	Female head, with earrings, to <i>l.</i> R. [ΙΣΤΡΙ]ΗΝΩ[N]. Same type.
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## LACEDÆMON.

Æ	8	205·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Bearded Hercules naked, seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on club; left hand, on rock.
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*Note.*—In the description of Sparta, by Pausanias, will be found ample notice of the several deities which are more particularly honoured on the Lacedæmonian coins; namely, Minerva, Hercules, the Dioscuri, Apollo, and Diana. The most venerated, and one of the most ancient buildings in Sparta, was the temple of Minerva Poliuchus or Chalciceus, in the Acropolis (Pausan. Lacon. 17).

Æ	7	253·4	Diademate beardless portrait to <i>l.</i> R. ΛΑ. Helmeted statue to <i>r.</i> , clothed from shoulders to base with one uniform covering, without any plait or appearance of drapery; in right hand, javelin held horizontally over the head; in left hand, bow; in front of the lower part of the statue appears an <i>aplustre</i> or <i>acroterium</i> , surmounted by a bird, and from behind the statue to <i>r.</i> , the anterior part of a goat; in field to <i>l.</i> , wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.</i>
Æ	6		Another similar.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

*Note.*—The only king who could have placed his portrait, in imitation of the Seleucidæ, on the money of Sparta, was Cleomenes III., after having converted the old system of government into a tyranny. The wreath on the reverse leads to the belief that these coins were struck at the time of the success of Cleomenes over the Achæans in B. C. 225, which obliged the latter to call in the assist-

Metal	Size	Weight	
			ance of Antigonus and the Macedonians. The figure on the reverse is supposed by Visconti (Icon. Gr. II. p. 125) to be Minerva; in which case it must have represented the statue of Minerva Poliuchus in the Acropolis of Sparta; but this statue was made by Gitiadas, who lived about 500 B.C.; whereas the figure on the coin indicates, by its columnar form, a much earlier time. More probably it was the statue of Apollo Amyclæus, which Pausanias describes as having been about forty-five feet high, and much more ancient than Bathycles, who made the works on the basis and throne, and who lived in the sixth century B.C. This statue was of a rude archaic style ( <i>ἀρχαῖον καὶ οὐ σὺν τέχνῃ πεποιημένον</i> ), and resembled a brazen pillar, with the exception of the face, hands, and extremities of the feet; the head was covered with a helmet ( <i>κράνος</i> ), and in the hands were a spear ( <i>λόγχη</i> ) and a bow (Lacon. 19). The acroterium and goat may refer, as Visconti ingeniously conjectures, to the victory of the Lacedæmonians over the Athenians at Ægospotami; but, as Pausanias makes no mention of these adjuncts of the statue, it would seem that they had been added to it after that great naval victory, that they had so remained until the time of Cleomenes, 180 years afterwards, but that they had been removed when Pausanias visited Greece in the second century of the Christian æra.
Æ	4-	32·9	Bearded diademate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Diota, with serpent twisted round it, between the caps of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars; in field below to <i>l.</i> , mon. 53; to <i>r.</i> , KH; all in wreath.  <i>Note.</i> —In this, and all the coins which follow, the Alpha is made of this form, Α.
Æ	3	33·5	Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same types; below to <i>l.</i> , KI; to <i>r.</i> , Π.
Æ	2½	34·6	Another, nearly similar. R. Λ. Same types; below, a mon. and Α.
Æ	3	35·3	Bearded head of Hercules, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Same types; below the caps, ΛΑ; and lower, same mon. and Α; outside of beaded circle, ΜΑΣΑΝΙΣΣΕΟΥ.
Æ	6		ΛΥΚΟΥΡΓΟΣ. Bearded head to <i>r.</i> ; hair behind, in two formal curls. R. ΛΑ. Club, ending above in a Caduceus; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΙ; to <i>r.</i> , Α; all in wreath.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΙ; to <i>r.</i> , Ο, and ΚΑΗ in mon.; all in wreath.
Æ	5		Another similar. R. In field to <i>l.</i> , Τ; to <i>r.</i> , Ι.
Æ	5		Another similar. R. In field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ in mon. Ι; to <i>r.</i> , ΕΥ in mon.
Æ	6		Another similar. R. In field to <i>l.</i> , Α; to <i>r.</i> , Η.
Æ	5		Similar type; no legend. R. ΛΑ. Club; in field, on either side, ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ in three lines (the letters ΑΕ united).
Æ	5		Two others.  <i>Note.</i> —Eurycles was governor of Laconia under Augustus, and erected a gymnasium in the dromus of Sparta. He was succeeded by his son C. J. Lacon, who is stated by Strabo not to have been so much favoured by the Roman emperor as his father, though we find from one of the following coins that he was still governor under Claudius (Strabo, p. 366; Pausan. Lacon., c. 14.—Tr. in the Moræa, I. p. 223, 291; III. p. 239).
Æ	5		Bearded head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ. Two diotas, entwined by serpents.
Æ	7		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Diana venatrix, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; her dog springing forward to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bonnets of the Dioscuri; to <i>r.</i> , ΤΙΜΑΡΙΚΤΟΣ.
Æ	7-		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Diana standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta; at her feet to <i>l.</i> , dog looking up.
Æ	8		ΚΡΟΝΙΩΝ. Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΕ in mon.  <i>Note.</i> —The temple of Apollo, at Amyclæ, three miles from Sparta, was one of the most celebrated in Greece; hence the frequent occurrence of the head of Apollo on the Lacedæmonian coins. If <i>Κρονίων</i> be an epithet of Apollo, as seems likely, we may infer, that in the Spartan mythology Apollo was the son of Cronus; in other words, that Time was father of the Sun.
Æ	7½		[C]ΠΑΡΤΗ. Head of Sparta to <i>l.</i> R. Dioscuri galloping to <i>r.</i> Below, ΛΑ. [ΕΠΙ] ΕΥΡΥΚΑ[Ε]ΟΣ].
Æ	6½		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		Heads of Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. ΑΠΙΚΤΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ, in three lines; below which, mon. 54.
Æ	7		Same type. R. ΛΑ; below, two monograms.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Two diotas, each entwined with a serpent; below, ΣΙ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; below, ΑΦΙ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; below, Λ.
<i>Note.</i> —The reverses of this and all the preceding coins of copper, are surrounded with a garland of bay.			
Æ	5		Beardless bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Eagle standing to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΝΙ; both sides in dotted circle.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; below, in field to <i>l.</i> , Φ; to <i>r.</i> , Ι.
Æ	4		Another similar; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α; to <i>r.</i> , ΦΙ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; below mons. 55 and 56.
Æ	6		Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> R. ΛΑ. Winged fulmen.
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	3		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Club; below, ΝΙ; all in wreath.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΛΑ. Same type; below, in field to <i>l.</i> , ΣΙ; all in wreath.
Æ	2½		Laureate head to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , Κ and club; to <i>r.</i> , Β; below which, ΡΑ.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α, Β, and Α, vertically; to <i>r.</i> , club with TH, star, and Ν, vertically.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , club; to <i>r.</i> , Β.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4		ΚΑΙ . . . Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕ. Eagle to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-		Another.
<i>Claudius.</i>			
Æ	7½		ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΥΤΟ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑ. ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟC. Bonnets of Dioscuri, with stars above them.
Æ	7		Another similar.
<i>Note.</i> —This Lacon was undoubtedly Caius Julius Lacon, who succeeded his father Eurycles in the government of Laconia.			
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	6		Legend effaced. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙ[ΜΟΝΙΩΝ]. Dioscuri armed with spears, galloping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		. . . ΤΡΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. Club. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ, in three lines, across the field.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	4		Legend effaced; head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ, in four lines, across the field, on either side of a club, terminated by winged caduceus.
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	4		. . . . . ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΑΥΓ. Bust of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ, in three lines on either side of club.
Æ	4		Two others.
<i>Geta.</i>			
Æ	5		. . . . . ΑΥΓΟΥ. Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΚΕΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΩΝ round the bonnets of the Dioscuri; below, mon. 29 (ΑΓ.).

Metal	Size	Weight
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## LAMIA.

*Note.*—Lamia was the chief town of the Μηλιείς, or Μαλιείς. Λαμιείς and Μαλιείς are the same word; the metathesis having apparently been employed for the purpose of distinguishing the people of the town from those of the country. Some of the silver coins of the two people differ only by the legend; in one ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ, in the other ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ: they were both probably, as well as the copper coins of the Malienses, struck at Lamia, now Zitáni.

AR	3	38·8	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , small monota; between them, caduceus.
AR	3	42·1	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ. Same type; above the diota, an ivy-leaf; monota as before, but no caduceus.
AR	3		Four others similar; average weight, 40·6 grains.
AR	1½	14·2	Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols.
AR	1½		Two others; medium weight, 12·7 grains.

## LARISA, sive LARISSA Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Many of the following coins relate to the celebrity of Thessaly for its horses, and for the skill of the Thessalians in taming the horse. The fable of the Centaurs was supposed to have arisen from the Thessalian youths having reduced the raging bulls which ravaged the country in the time of Ixion (ὄτι τοὺς ταύρους κατεκιντοῦν, Palæphatus de Incred. 1). From Euripides we learn, that they were renowned not only for catching the bulls, but as butchers in cutting them up for sacrifice:

Ἐκ τῶν καλῶν κομποῦσι τοῖσι Θετταλοῖς  
 εἶναι τόδ', ὅστις ταῦρον ἀρταμεί καλῶς  
 Ἴππους τ' ὀχμάζει.—Elect. v. 815.

AR	4	90·2	Diademate head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> , turned a little to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΠΙ. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i>
AR	4-3	93·7	Another similar.
AR	4	85·9	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙΞ. Same type.
AR	4-3	88·3	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙ. Same type; below, . ΑΙΩΝ
AR	4	93·8	Same type, turned towards <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΩΝ. Horse feeding to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΛΑΠ . .
AR	4		Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙ. Horse feeding to <i>l.</i> — <i>Plated coin.</i>
AR	4	87·5	Same type. R. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΛΑΠΙ.
AR	4	94	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙ. Same type.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection (633).</i>
AR	4+	82·6	Same type. R. Same type; below, ΑΙΩΝ.
AR	3	32·8	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙ. Same type; left forefoot raised; below, . ΑΙΩΝ.
AR	1½	13·2	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙΞ. Horse feeding to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΑΙΩΝ.
AR	4	89·6	Same type. R. ΑΙΩΝ. Mare, with her foal, standing to <i>r.</i> ; below, legend effaced.
AR	2	16·3	Same type. R. ΛΑΠΙΞΑΙΩΝ. Horseman to <i>r.</i> , wearing hat, his chlamys flying behind him.
AR	2	16·8	Another similar.

*Note.*—This hat, the *κασία* of Macedonia, and which is observable also on some of the horsemen on the frieze of the Parthenon, is described by Sophocles as the sun-excluding hat of Thessaly (ἡλιοσπέρης κυνή Θεσσαλίας, Œdip. Col. v. 318).

AR	4	90·8	Female head, in beaded circle, to <i>l.</i> R. ΛΑΠΙΞΑΙΑ; the two last letters from right to left; horse with halter hanging down, leaping to <i>r.</i>
AR	4	96·6	Similar head, with earring, and hair behind in a bag. R. Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i>
AR	4	95·7	Similar head to <i>r.</i> , without earring. R. Δ[ΑΠΙ]ΞΑΙΑ. Horse to <i>r.</i> ; on its left side, a man on foot, wearing a hat and a shirt without sleeves, and holding in the horse with the halter; all in quad. incus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5-4	93.4	ΔΑΡΙΞΑΙΑ. Horse, with a halter knotted at the end of its mane, leaping to <i>r.</i> ,—in quad. incus. R. Bull leaping to <i>l.</i> , seized by the horns, on its left side, by a man on foot, with chlamys and hat flying behind him; all in dotted circle.
AR	4	93.4	ΔΑΡΙΞΑ; the four last letters from right to left. Same type. R. Same type; before and under the bull, plants; below, TO.
AR	4	90.8	ΔΑΡΙΞ; the three last letters from right to left; same type in quad. incus. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; man on right side of bull.
AR	4+	88.4	ΔΑΡΙΞΑΙΑ. Same type, halter trailing on the ground,—in quad. incus. R. Same type.
AR	+—	92.5	ΑΔΕΥ. Head of Aleuas <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> , wearing a decorated conical helmet with cheek-pieces; in field to <i>r.</i> , bipennis. R. ΔΑΡΙΞΑΙΑ ΕΛΛΑ. Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Aleuas was ancestor of the Aleuadæ of Larissa as well as of the Scopadæ of Crannon, who became the two most powerful families of Thessaly.
AR	2	29.3	Beardless head to <i>l.</i> , covered with hat, in dotted circle. R. LAR[I]ΣΑΙΟΝ, beginning from below and continued above a sandal with its ligatures; all within shallow quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —The sandal may be allusive to the mythus of Jason, the loss of whose sandal, in crossing the river Anaurus, led to the Argonautic expedition.
AR	3½	86.8	Horse to <i>l.</i> , with head touching right leg; above, tettix. R. ΛΑ . . ΣΑΕΟΝ. Same type.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The diphthong AE is the Æolic form, which became constant in Latin, but in Greek was changed to AI. Other examples are found in Bœotia ( <i>Vide Tr.</i> in N. Greece, II. plate 15).
AR	2	21.6	Horseman with spear to <i>r.</i> , his hat hanging behind him. R. ΛΑΡΙ. Bearded figure, seated to <i>r.</i> on chair, having a back terminating in swan's head; in right hand, patera?; left hand held up; all in shallow quad. incus.
AR	2½	23.3	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	1½	12.5	Horse leaping to <i>l.</i> R. . . ΡΙΞΑΟ. R. Female, in long transparent shirt to <i>r.</i> , filling vase at fountain flowing from lion's mouth,—in quad. incus. (Andromache at the fountain Messeis? Il. Z. v. 456.)
AR	1½	14.5	Horse walking to <i>r.</i> ; above, lion's head with open jaws. R. [ΛΑ]ΡΙ. Female habited as before, lifting full vase of water towards her head; behind her, fountain flowing from lion's mouth.
AR	1½	14	Another similar.
AR	1½	13	ΣΟ. Same type. R. ΛΑ . ΙΣΑ, from right to left; half draped female, seated on vase with large orifice, as on coins of Terina, and throwing up a ball (Nymph of the fountain Messeis).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	1½	14	Another similar.
AR	2	13.6	Same type; above the horse, O. R. Λ . ΡΙΞ. Female, habited as before, lifting up her veil; before her, large monota. <i>Note.</i> —On this and the two preceding, the legend begins on the reverse and ends on the obverse, and appears to be Λαρισάιος, sc. ἄργυρος or νοῦμμος.
AR	2	14.3	Same type. R. Female, in long transparent drapery, holding up left leg, with both arms stretched forward, as if about to adjust her sandal; before her, large monota; in the four angles of quad. incus., $\frac{\Lambda \text{ A}}{\text{I} \text{ q}}$ .— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> R. ΔΑΡΙΞΑΙΟΝ; the last four letters retrograde. Horse trotting to <i>r.</i> , head bridled up; below, ear of corn.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. ΛΑ . . . ΑΙΟΝ. Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, long spear.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Another similar; under the horse, a monogram.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. . . . . ΑΙΩΝ. Horseman galloping to r.; right arm lifted above his head.
Æ	3		Female head to r.; behind, a mon. R. ΔΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, horseman galloping to r.; in right hand, long spear.
Æ	3½		Same type, with hair rolled up. R. ΔΑΠΙ . . . . . Horse feeding to r.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΑΙΩΝ above horse; its left forefoot raised; letters in exergue defaced.
Æ	3½		Similar head to l. R. Same type to l.; below, ΔΑΠΙ.
Æ	3½		Same type to r. R. Same type; above, ΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΔΑΡΙΞΑΙΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	2		Another similar.
Æ	2		Female head to l.; hair drawn back and fastened in a knot behind (Diana?). R. Same legend; same type to r.
Æ	2		Female head to l. R. ΔΑΠΙ; above which, harpa to r.; all in wreath.

*Note.*—The harpa refers to the Argive hero Perseus, and to the connexion between Larissa and Argos.

#### LAS Laconicæ.

*Note.*—Las was one of the most ancient cities of Laconia; the Dioscuri were named the Lapersæ, as having besieged and taken Las (Sophocl. ap. Strab., p. 364). It was still inhabited in the time of Pausanias. The position is now occupied by a fortress named Passava, which preserves among its ruins some of the Hellenic walls of Las.—*Vide Tr. in the Moræa*, I. p. 226.

#### *Sept. Severus.*

Æ	5		ΑΟΥ. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Severus to r. R. ΔΑΥΝ. Diana standing to r., drawing an arrow from her quiver with right hand; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog and hare springing forward in opposite directions.
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*Note.*—On the sea side, near Las, stood a temple of Diana Dictynna.—Pausan. Lacon. 24.

#### LETE Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—There is no reason to question the correctness of the reading LETAION on some specimens described by Mionnet (Sup. III. p. 81) of the first of the coins which follow, the archaic letters agreeing with the style of the work. The doubts of numismatists have arisen chiefly from the improbability of a town so obscure in history having issued so rich a coinage in silver. But Lete, as I have shown in *Travels in Northern Greece* (iii. p. 461), was situated among the argentiferous mountains of Macedonian Thrace, and possessed probably a portion of them. I was misinformed (*Tr. in N. Greece*, III. note, p. 213) in supposing the first letter of the legend of these coins to have been a gamma; there was no such people as the Getsæi.

Æ	5	156·8	Bearded and long-haired Satyr, seizing with his right hand the right hand of a female turned to right, but looking towards him, and clothed in a jacket (of leather?) without sleeves; below which, a full light drapery reaches to her feet; the Satyr's left hand under her chin. In field to r., to l., and above, three globules. R. Macedonian quadratum incusum containing four squares.
Æ	5	147·7	Satyr, as before, kneeling on his right knee, and bearing a woman in his arms; her right hand held up; her left hanging down. R. Quad. incus. as before, but the inclosed squares only partially indented.
Æ	6-5	143	Another similar.

*Note.*—The same type is found on coins of Thasus of nearly the same size, some of which are inscribed ΘΑ or Θ; and hence all the coins bearing this type have been taken for Thasian, but, I believe, erroneously. Thasus was civilized from Phœnicia, and adopted from them the worship of

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Hercules and the bearded Bacchus. It was not until their own rich mines began to be exhausted, that the Thasii acquired others on the opposite coast; and it was then probably that they adopted the symbols and customs of the Thracian Bacchus, and added them to their own worship, which came from Asia; this is confirmed by the much later style of art, and by the lighter weight of the Thasian coins, compared with those of Lete, with the same types. The Thasian are no more than didrachma.
AR	2-	15·8	Faun, with beard, long plaited hair, and long tail, seated on his heels to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, rhyton or horn-shaped vase; in field, on either side, a globule. R. Quad. incus. divided into four, diagonally.
AR	2-		Two others; medium weight, 14·7 grains.
AR	$\frac{3}{4}$	18·1	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , two globules; to <i>r.</i> , one globule. R. Quad. incus. deeper and irregular.
AR	2-	17·5	Faun, as before, kneeling on right knee, to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on the ground. R. Quad. incus. divided into four, partially incuse.
AR	2-		Six others; average weight, 14·8 grains.
			<i>Note.</i> —Of none of these coins, except the first, is the attribution supported by a legend (Mionnet, Sup. III. p. 81); nevertheless the subject, the manners, indicated by them, the forms of the figures, the style of art, and the globules, all point to their having been productions of the same mint. They all refer to the worship of Bacchus, which originated in the country of the Satræ or Satyrs, inhabiting the Pangæan range of which the Letæi occupied a part, and from whence that worship spread over European Greece. In these coins the distinction is very marked between the Satyrs and Fauns, the latter alone having tails.
LEUCAS Acarnaniæ.			
			<i>Note.</i> —Extensive remains of the walls of Leucas are found on the eastern side of Amaxfki, the modern capital of the island of Lefkâdha. <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, iii. p. 11.
AR	6	117·3	Statue of Diana, in long drapery, on a pedestal to <i>r.</i> ; in her right hand, a plustre; at her feet, stag to <i>r.</i> ; behind her, sceptre, to the <i>l.</i> of which eagle; all within a wreath. R. ΔΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΔΕΩΝ. Anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; in field above prow, mon. 57; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 58.
AR	5	110·1	Diana and stag as before; behind her, bird on the top of a sceptre; in field <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , monograms indistinct. R. ΔΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΒΑΘΥΟΣ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 58.
AR	5+	119	Same types, but with an owl on the arm of Diana, and on her head a crescent. R. ΔΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΔΑΜΥΛΟΣ. Same type; below, AP in mon.
AR	6	120·4	Same types without the owl. R. ΔΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΦΙΛΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Same type, with grapes hanging from the prow; in field above, mon. 58.
AR	5-4	127·2	ΔΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, Δ (Corinthian types).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4½	111·5	Another similar.
AR	6-5	124·8	ΔΕΥ. Same type; behind, ivy-leaf. R. Same type.
AR	6-5	128·6	ΔΕΥ. Same type; behind, Sepia? R. Same type; below, Δ; in field to <i>r.</i> , E.
AR	6-5	128·8	ΔΕ. Same type; behind, cantharus. R. Same type; below, Δ.
AR	4	126·1	Same type; behind, grapes. R. Same type and letter.
AR	4½	126·6	Same type; behind, bow. R. Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>l.</i> ; below it, ΔΕΥ.
AR	6-5	132·9	Same type; behind, dolphin. R. Same type; below, Δ.
AR	5+	121·5	ΔΕΥ. Same type; behind, Ionic ornament. R. Pegasus, with ordinary wing, to <i>l.</i> ; below, Δ.
AR	6-5	130·4	ΔΕ. Same type; behind, grain of barley. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	131·4	Same type; behind, Δ and antenna? R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	130	Same type; behind, T and helmet with crest above and ligaments below. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5½	133·7	ΕΥ. Same type; behind, univalve shell (murex). R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	130·9	Same type; behind, API. and anchor. R. Same type and letter.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5	126·7	Same type; behind, Δ and caduceus. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5-	127·4	Same type; behind, crescent. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	131·4	Same type; behind, Δ and head of gryphon to r. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5-	129·9	Same type; behind, Δ and tall diota, to r. of which vine with grapes. R. Same type to r., same letter.
AR	5	128·7	Same type to r.; behind, Hermes, with hat and caduceus, adjusting his sandal. R. Same type to l., same letter.
AR	5-4	125·6	Same type; behind, pentagon. R. Same type to r. Same letter.
AR	5	129·9	Same type; behind, priapic term. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5+	132·3	Same type; behind, lion's head with open mouth to r. R. Same type and letter.
AR	4½	132·8	Same type; behind, Δ and anterior part of lion to r. R. Same type and letter.
AR	5	131·5	Same type; behind, Δ, diota, and vine-branch with grapes. R. Same type; below it, ΔEY in small characters.
AR	5	129·4	Same type; behind, Δ and ram's head to r. R. Same type; below, Δ.
AR	4½	128·2	Same type, with a garland round the upper part of the helmet; behind, caduceus. R. Same type and letter.
AR	2½	24·3	Female head to r. without cap; hair hanging on the neck. R. Pegasus to r.; under it, letter and something indistinct. (Found at Leucas.)
AR	1½	10·6	Pegasus, with curled wing, walking to l. R. Pegasus, with ordinary wing, flying to l.; under it, Δ.
AR	2-	11·9	Same type flying to l. R. Same type; under it, Δ.
AR	2-	17·2	Female head to l.; hair concealed in cap, except over the forehead; below, ΔΔ? R. Half Pegasus flying to l.; under it, Δ.
AR	1½	13·5	ΔΙΩ. Pegasus, with curled wings, rearing, <i>adv.</i> R. Pegasus, with curled wing, flying to r.; under it, Δ.
AR	3		Head of Apollo? <i>adv.</i> , with diadem, necklace, and radiating hair. R. Pegasus to r.; below it, Δ. (Found at Leucas.)— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	2		Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Pegasus, with curled wing, to l.; below it, Δ. (Found at Leucas.)— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3½		Statue of Diana, in long drapery, on a pedestal to r.; in right hand, a plume; behind, bird on column. R. ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Anterior part of galley to r.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. . YKAΔI . . . IAKPIT. Same type.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to l.; behind, ⚡. R. Prow to l.; above, ΔEY; below, ⚡.
Æ	3½		Two others.
Æ	4		Bellerophon on Pegasus combating to r. R. Chimæra to r.; in field to r., ΔΓ in mon.; in exergue, ΔEY.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; no monogram; in exergue, ΔEYKA.
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; in exergue, . . . ΔΔE.
Æ	3½		Same type; below the horse, round shield. R. Same type; below, E.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; above the chimæra, diotā; in exergue, ΔEYKA.
Æ	4		Same type to l.; under the horse, . EY. R. Same type; in exergue, ΔEY.
Æ	2		Same type to r. R. ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ. Trident.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo? to r. R. ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ ΣΩΤΙΩΝ. Lyre.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	4-3		Altar with fire. R. ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ ΛΑΚΡΑΤΗΣ. Dove; all within a wreath.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. . . . AKPATEΣ ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	4		Beardless head of Hercules to r., the lion's paws round his neck. R. Club; above it, ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ; below, mon. and ΔΙΩΝ; all within a wreath.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r. R. Club; above it, ΔEYKAΔΙΩΝ; below, ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ; all within a wreath.
Æ	4		Same type and legend; below the club, ΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ.
Æ	4		Another.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Same types and legend; below the club, ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ.
Æ	4		Same types and legend; below the club, ΜΑΡΑΙΟΣ.
Æ	4+		Same types and legend; below the club, ΦΙΛΗΜΩΝ; and lower, mon. 59.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field above, ear of corn; below the club, ΔΗΜΑΡΕΤΟΣ.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field above, Egyptian symbol of the sun; below the club, ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field above, three ears of corn; below the club, ΔΑΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ.
Æ	4		Same types and legend; below the club, ΔΑΜΥΛΟΣ within a wreath, like the preceding, but the wreath is of oak leaves.
Æ	3½		Same types and legend; below the club, ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ—in wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΑΡΕΤΟΣ round a lyre; in field to r., mon. 60.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. Prow to r.; above it, ΛΕΥ; below, [Α]ΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣ; all within a wreath.
Æ	1½		Stag standing to r. R. ΛΕΥΚΑΔΙΩΝ. Crescent and star.

LOCRI.

*Note.*—The coins with Corinthian types inscribed ΛΟΚΡΩΝ have generally been given to the Italian Locris, but without any apparent reason. These Locri were not a colony of Corinth, but of the Locri of Opus and Mount Cnemis, who were not of Corinthian origin; nor have the undoubted coins of the Italian Locri any resemblance to those of Corinth either in type or fabric. I am inclined to believe, therefore, that the didrachma of the Locri with Corinthian types were struck at Naupactus, the most important position in the country of the Locri Hesperii, or Ozolæ. Though history has not left us any information as to the origin of the Naupactii, nothing is more likely than that among the positions colonized by Corinth on the sea-coast, then inhabited by barbarous tribes, which extends from Epirus to Phocis, Naupactus, the most important of all, should have been one. There is a slight confirmation of this conjecture in the existence of a temple of Jupiter of Nemeia, not far to the eastward of Naupactus (Thucyd. 3, 94). It is also remarkable, with a view to this question, that no silver coin which can with certainty be attributed to Naupactus has yet been published. A Corintho-colonial didrachmon, bearing ΝΑΥ on the obverse, has indeed been given to Naupactus (Mionnet, iii. p. 483), those three letters occurring in the same position,—namely, in front of the head of Pallas, where we find the names of the places or their abbreviations on the colonial coins of Argos of Amphiloehia, Ambracia, Alyzia, Anactorium, and Leucas. In all these cases, however, a confirmation of the attribution is found in a letter or monogram on the reverse in the place occupied by the Κοφ on didrachma of Corinth bearing the same types. On didrachma of Anactorium so confirmed, we find not only ΝΑΥ, but ΑΥΣΙ, ΚΑΕ, and ΑΠΙ. ΑΥΣΙ, indeed, may stand for Lysimachia prius Hyrie, an important city of Ætolia; but neither ΚΑΕ nor ΑΠΙ can be adapted to any known place. Until, therefore, some further discoveries are made in the Corintho-colonial series, I am not disposed to disturb the arrangement in page 14, which gives the didrachmon inscribed ΝΑΥ to Anactorium.

Æ	5	132·6	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Head of Pallas to r. R. Pegasus to l. (Corinthian types.)
Æ	5	133·2	Same type without legend. R. Same type; under the horse, ΛΟ.
Æ	4½	132·3	Another similar.
Æ	5	129·9	ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Same type to l. R. Same type; under the horse, fulmen.
Æ	3—	40·5	Head of Ceres, to r. R. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Naked warrior (Patroclus?) with helmet, shield, and sword, combating to r.; below, mon. 61 (ΟΠΟΥ).
Æ	3		Two others similar. Medium weight, 36·2 grains.
Æ	3	38·4	Another; in front of warrior, trophy.

*Note.*—The monogram on these coins, being the same in all, seems to show that they were struck at Opus. In fact, with the exception of the legend ΛΟΚΡΩΝ in place of ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ, they resemble precisely those of Opus in types, size, and weight.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	37·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Warrior stepping to <i>r.</i> as before; device within his shield, Neptune drawn by hippocampi; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident.
Æ	3	39·7	Another similar; device within the shield, bird.
Æ	1½	9·7	ΔΟΚΡ. Vase, from the mouth of which hangs on either side an ivy-leaf. R. Star with sixteen rays.
Æ	1½		Two others similar; medium weight, 9·2 grains.
Æ	6		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, AP in mon., and lower, ΔΟΚΡ[ΩΝ].
Æ	3		Same type. R. Vine and tendril, from which hang grapes; in field to <i>l.</i> , O; to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΔΟ. Same type.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ivy-leaf.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	3-		Three others.

## Locri Epicnemidii.

Æ	2		Same type. R. ΔΟΚΡ. ΕΠΙΚΝΑ. Same type.
Æ	2		Two others.

## LYSIMACHIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Lysimachia was founded by Lysimachus king of Thrace on the isthmus of the Thracian Chersonese, near the site of Cardia, or not improbably on a part of that site itself. (Λυσιμάχεια ἢ πρότερον Καρδία, Stephan. in voce.) On the position of Cardia vide supra, p. 32.

Æ	5-		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ; below which, grain of barley; all in wreath of corn.
Æ	5-		Another.
Æ	2½		Lion's head to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΥΣΙ. Ear of corn.
Æ	2½		Another.

*Note.*—The lion's head and grain of barley are types common to Lysimachia, Cardia, Crithote, and Cherronesus, all neighbouring cities.

## MACEDONIA.

Α	10½	330·6	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on the helmet, a serpent. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Alexander galloping to <i>r.</i> , with spear held vertically, a lion proceeding at the same pace and looking up.
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*Note.*—This remarkable medallion was purchased by me at Serres, the ancient Sirrhæ, now the chief city of the interior of Thracian Macedonia. The legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ shows that the reverse represents Alexander on horseback, about to spear a lion. This reputed exploit of Alexander, as well as other heroic actions of his, such as spearing a serpent and taming Bucephalus, form types on the reverses of Macedonian copper coins with the legend Κοινὸν Μακεδόνων, both the autonomous with the head of Alexander, and the imperial with the head of the reigning emperor. On the arch of Constantine at Rome, there is an equestrian figure of Trajan hunting the bear, where the bear is exactly in the same attitude as the lion on this medallion. Its style and the form of its letters indicate a date not earlier than A.D. 200. In defect of better evidence, therefore, I am disposed to believe it to have been struck in Macedonia to gratify Caracalla, whose insane veneration of Alexander, and ridiculous imitation of him, is attested by Dion, Herodian, Spartian, and Aurelius Victor. It was in the height of this humour, that Caracalla, in the year 214, passed, in his way from the Danube into Asia, through the part of Thracian Macedonia in which Sirrhæ is situated, as appears from the following words of Herodian (4, 8): ἐπεὶ δὲ τὰ παρὰ τῷ Ἰστροῦ στρατόπεδα διέκρησε, κατήλθι τε εἰς Θράκην Μακεδόσι γεννηῶσαν ἐθὺς Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν. (Conf. Aur. Victor. p. 378.) According to another authority he then assumed the name of Alexander, ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Μακεδονίαν ἀφίκετο, Ἀλέξανδρον ἑαυτὸν φνόμασεν. Suidas in Ἀντωνίνος.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9	264.2	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , occupying the centre of a Macedonian shield which covers the whole obverse. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ. Club; in field above, mon. 62 (ΣΩΠ), all in wreath of oak; below the knot of wreath, fulmen.
Æ	8	257.7	Same type. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ. Same types; in field above, mon. 63; below, mon. 64.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Lucius Æmilius Paullus, after having conquered Macedonia, divided it into four regions: the chief town of the first was Amphipolis; of the second, Thessalonica; of the third, Pella; of the fourth, Pelagonia. The former therefore of the two preceding tetradrachma was struck at Amphipolis; the latter at Thessalonica. No other coins, distinguished by the number of the region, have yet been published, except one in copper of the fourth. It cannot be expected that they should be very common, as the Macedonian cities continued to strike money in their own names, and as the division of Macedonia into four regions lasted scarcely twenty years. It then became a Roman province, of which time are the bilingual tetradrachma, having ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ on one side, and AESILLAS Q(UÆSTOR) on the other; and those also on which the Quæstor is still a Roman, though his name and office are written in Greek. Of these <i>Ταμίαι</i>, were Caius Publilius and Lucius Fulcinus. The cista, on the coins of Æsillas, relates to the worship of Bacchus; the club to that of Hercules; the table to the office of Quæstor. The coins, both silver and copper, with the legend MAKE, or ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, belong to the time intervening between the cessation of the four provinces and the reign of Claudius, whose name is the earliest occurring on the imperial coins of Macedonia. The legend is generally ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, or ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, until the time of Caracalla, when begin those with ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.</p>			
Æ	9-7	258.5	Youthful male head with flowing hair to <i>r.</i> (Alexander?); below the neck, ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ; behind the head, Θ. R. AESILLAS Δ(Q). Cista, club, and square table—all within a wreath, formed of leaves in triplets, with berries between each triplet.
Æ	7	255.5	Another similar.
Æ	2½	39.9	MAKE in two lines, between which, club; all in centre of Macedonian shield. R. Conical helmet with cheek pieces in profile; on either side a mon.; in field below, ΙΩ in mon. and star.
Æ	3-	33.8	Macedonian shield; in the centre, four crescents forming a star. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, star.
Æ	2½	32.5	Same type, with six crescents in the centre. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
Æ	3	35.2	Female head to <i>r.</i> , with necklace and earring, crowned with ivy; below, the hair rolled up; above, standing upright. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2	30.8	Another similar.
Æ	2	33.2	Another similar; R. under the prow, P.
Æ	2+		Another similar. R. A star in field above.— <i>Broken.</i>
Æ	2	33.7	Same type. R. Same legend and type; legend in two lines above the prow.
Æ	2+	31.6	Another similar.
Æ	4+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Dioscuri, armed with spears, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, Μ(ακεδόνων) [Τ]ΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—From the Roman edict establishing the four divisions of Macedonia (<i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 480), we may infer that this coin was struck at Pelagonia, now Bitólia.</p>			
Æ	6		Youthful head covered with a helmet having a wing at the side, and an eagle's head above (Perseus). R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΑΙΔΙΟΥ in three lines, within a wreath of oak.
Æ	6		Another.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΑΙΔΙΟΥ in two lines, in wreath of oak.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΔΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΦΟΑΚΙΝΙΟΥ in four lines, in wreath of oak.
Æ	2+		Star in centre of Macedonian shield. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in two lines, between which, mon. 65, and mon. 66; all in wreath.
Æ	3½		Similar type. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, conical helmet with cheek piece; below, mon. 25 (BOT).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Mon. 67 (MAKE), in centre of Macedonian shield. R. Conical helmet as before ; in field, four monograms.
Æ	5½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; between them, lyre ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow ; to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	5		Same type. R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; between them, tripod ; in field to <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , four monograms.
Æ	4		Two others similar.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. MAKE. Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon. 25.
Æ	4		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. MAK[E]ΔONΩ. in two lines ; between them, goat standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		Bearded head of Silenus crowned with ivy, <i>adv.</i> R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; above, D ; all in a wreath of ivy.
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	5+		Female head, crowned with corn leaves (Ceres?), to <i>r.</i> R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; between them, trident ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two mons. (ΠΡΩ, ΣΩ.)
Æ	6-5		Head of Jupiter or Neptune to <i>r.</i> R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; between them, club ; below, a mon. ; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	6-5		Another.
Æ	4+		Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. MAKEΔONΩN in two lines ; between them, winged fulmen.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. Same legend and type ; mons. above and below.
Æ	6½		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Head of Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN NE. . Pallas seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory ?
Æ	6½		Same legend and type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN B . . . Pallas seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera ; behind the throne, shield.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. . . . ON MAKEΔONΩN . . . Serpent issuing from cista, half open to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8-7		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Same type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN NEΩ. Same type.
Æ	7		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Head of Alexander covered with the lion's scalp. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN NEΩKOP. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear held obliquely ; in left hand, palm branch ?
Æ	6½		Same legend and type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN . . . Same type ; but spear held perpendicularly, chlamys flying behind, and under the horse, a star.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN B. NEΩ. Same type, but horseman directing his spear against a serpent below the horse.
Æ	6½		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Helmeted head of Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN B. NEΩKO. Horseman galloping, and launching spear to <i>r.</i> ; in field, below the horse, ΕΟC (275).
<p><i>Note.</i>—This date, reckoned from the battle of Actium, was A. D. 244—5, the year of the accession of Philip senior, when his son-in-law, Severianus, was made governor of Macedonia and Mœsia. The same reverse and date occurs on a coin of Philip (Mionnet, sup. III. p. 14). The earliest imperial coin of the Macedonian community with the head of Alexander is of Marcus Aurelius.</p>			
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN B. NEΩ. Horseman as before, but spear held more horizontally.
Æ	6		. . . . . Head of Alexander with flowing hair to <i>r.</i> . . . . . ΔONΩN. Horseman as before to <i>r.</i> , spearing a lion which looks up to <i>l.</i> — <i>Broken.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ. Same type, with diadem. R. KOINON MAKE . . . . . Alexander taming Bucephalus. Alexander naked, with flying chlamys, to <i>r.</i> holds the two forelegs of the horse, which stands upright on its hind legs to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Alexander to <i>r.</i> , hair less disturbed, and diadem more apparent. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN ΔIC NEΩKOPΩN. Horseman galloping and launching spear to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Same type. R. KOINON MAKEΔONΩN B. N. Horseman walking to <i>r.</i> , and holding up his right hand.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Head of Alexander, in decorated helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Same type.
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	5½		ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ] ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, surrounding a Macedonian shield.
Æ	6		Another similar.
			<i>Vitellius.</i>
Æ	6		[ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ]Ρ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΟΥΙ . . . . . Head of Vitellius to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, surrounding a Macedonian shield.
Æ	6-5		ΟΥΙΤΕΛΛΙΟΣ [ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ] . . . . . Head of Vitellius to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	5		. . . . . ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ [ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝ]ΩΝ, surrounding the same type.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	5		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian, with short beard, to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin exemplifies the words of Dion Cassius (68, 15), 'Αδριανός γάρ πρῶτος γένειαν κερίδειξε. The heads of Trajan, and generally of his predecessors, are beardless.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6-		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, surrounding a winged fulmen.
Æ	6		Another, with smaller fulmen.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕ; the two last letters united (Pertinax). Bust of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. Jupiter naked to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; in left, hasta; on his left arm, chlamys; at his feet, eagle.

MAGNESIA Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Eckhel and Mionnet were more than doubtful as to the attribution of any of the following coins to Magnesia of Thessaly. But there can be no question that it is a proper attribution.—1. One of the following, in silver, and most of those in copper, were found by me in that country. 2. There is a remarkable similarity between the coin of Demetrias (*vide supra*, p. 45) and that which follows, representing Diana seated on the anterior part of a ship. This ship is the Argo, to which Ovid gives the epithet Magnetis. 3. The Jupiter of the silver coin bears the greatest resemblance in style to the Jupiter on the earliest and best specimens of the Thessalian Κοινόν, which date from the battle of Cynosephale, fought about 100 years after the foundation of Demetrias. From all which we may infer, that the people of Demetrias, after the liberation of Thessaly, preferred their ancient name of Magnetes to that which reminded them of their subjection to Macedonia; and hence the great scarcity of coins τῶν Δημητριάων, compared with those τῶν Μαγνήτων. It is to be observed, with reference to this question, that there never was any city Magnesia, and that Demetrias was peopled from the small or declining towns of the Magnesian peninsula, in the same manner as many other new cities were created by the successors of Alexander.

Æ	4	63·8	Head of Jupiter, crowned with diadem of oak leaves, to <i>r.</i> ; behind, a mon. R. ΜΑΓΝΗ . . . Female, in long drapery, to <i>l.</i> , seated to <i>l.</i> on anterior part of galley; in right hand, bow; in field to <i>r.</i> , E; and below it, mon. 68 (EYT or TEY).
Æ	4		Fragment of another.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Another.
Æ	4		Another similar; but head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; and on the prow, a palm branch.
Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩ. Bearded centaur to <i>r.</i> ; right arm extended; on left shoulder, a tree or large branch; under the horse, ?.
Æ	4½		Another similar, but head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same type; under the horse, diota.
Æ	5-		Another.
<i>Note.</i> —In these coins, the tree alludes to the abode of the centaurs in Mount Pelion; the vase, to their connexion with the worship of Bacchus.			
Æ	4½		Veiled female head to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝΗ. Warrior stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, sword; in left, large shield; behind him, prow of galley (Jason landing from the ship Argo?); in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	5+		..... ANO. Head of Hadrian? to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Galley with rowers to <i>r.</i>
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	4		M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΓΩ ΜΑ[ΓΝΗ]ΤΩΝ. Galley with rowers to <i>r.</i>
MALIENSES Thessaliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —The Μαλιεῖς occupied the country surrounding the head of the gulf called from them the Maliae. According to Thucydides (3, 92), they consisted of three tribes, the Τραχίνοι whose capital was Heracleia; the Ἴερεῖς, so called from their sacred town to which the Hyperborean offerings were brought from Delphi in their way to Delus; and the Παράλιι, who occupied Lamia, Anticyra, Phalara, and Echinus. Lamia, from its superior advantages of site, must always have been the chief city of the Maliae district; and hence the Λαμειεῖς employed a metathesis, of a kind common in the Greek language, to distinguish themselves from the Μαλιεῖς in <i>genere</i> .			
Æ	3	40	Head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ. Diota; above which, ivy leaf; in field to <i>r.</i> , monota.
<i>Note.</i> —This coin resembles those of the Lamieis in size, weight, types, symbols, and legend.			
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ. Hercules, naked, to <i>r.</i> drawing a bow, a bird falling; at his feet, club (Hercules shooting the Stymphalian birds).
Æ	2		Two others similar.
MANTINEIA Arcadiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the Mantinice, and the remains of Mantinea, <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Moréa, I. p. 103; III. p. 45.—It is difficult to account for the numismatic poverty of the two great towns of the central plain, Tegea and Mantinea, compared with the other chief ancient cities of the Peloponnesus; namely, Argos, Sparta, and Elis. In regard to Mantinea, it may be partly a consequence of the capture of the city by the Achæans and Macedonians under Aratus and Antigonus Doson, in the year B.C. 222, when the inhabitants were removed or sold for slaves, a new population was introduced, and the name of the place was changed to Antigoneia, under which name no coins of this city are known, except those of the Achæan league ( <i>vide supra</i> , p. 3). In the reign of Hadrian the old name was restored (Pausan. Arcad. 8), but the imperial coins of Mantinea are almost entirely confined, like those of the other Arcadian cities, to the reigns of Septimius Severus and his successors of the same family.			
Æ	2	37·6	Bear walking to <i>l.</i> R. Three acorns arranged in a triangular form; in the three intervals, M, A, and a branch of fir?; all in a triangular incuse.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —The bear represents Callisto, daughter of Lycaon, changed into a bear by the jealous Juno, and by her instigation slain by the arrows of Artemis (i. e. Callisto died in bringing forth Arcas). Jupiter sent Mercury to save his son's life, and transferred Callisto to the skies, where she became the Ursa Major. The tomb of Callisto was in the road from Megalopolis to Methydrium, but she was particularly honoured at Mantinea, because the bones of Arcas had been transferred thither from Mænalus, by command of the Delphic oracle, and placed in the temple of Juno (Pausan. Arcad. 3, 9, 35. 36).
Æ	2	42	Another similar; but the bear walking to <i>r.</i> — <i>This and the former are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2½		Bear to <i>l.</i> R. Trident, between two small square indentations, resembling those on the coins of Argos, all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	¾	12.9	Head of bear to <i>l.</i> R. MA. Acorn.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. M, in dotted circle.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	1	16	Acorn, globule. R. M.
Æ	1	12.2	Acorn. R. M <sup>MAN</sup> — <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2+		Figure, with bushy hair, wearing a conical cap, clothed in cuirass or short jacket; in right hand, ?; in left, hasta. R. MAN. Altar.
Æ	2+		Same type; but with two javelins in right hand, and a spear held obliquely in the left. R. M[A]N. Altar; above which, helmet?— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —In the agora of Mantinea stood the Heroum of Podares, who distinguished himself at the battle of Mantinea beyond all other combatants, except Gryllus, son of Xenophon, and Cephisodorus, commander of the Athenian cavalry. The armour, however, of the hero on this coin does not accord with the time of Epaminondas, and the figure is meant, perhaps, for some local hero of an earlier age, or possibly for Arcas himself.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. MAN. Neptune, hurling trident to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. MAN. Trident.
			<i>Note.</i> —One of the most sacred buildings at Mantinea was that of Neptune, situated about half a mile from one of the southern gates of the city.
<b>MARCIANOPOLIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.</b>			
			<i>Note.</i> —Marcianopolis derived its name from a sister of Trajan. From a comparison of the Antonine and Tabular itineraries, it appears to have been situated 18 Roman miles to the west of Odessus, now Varna, on the road which led in a direction nearly due north from Anchialus, in the bay of Mesambria, to Durostorus on the Danube, both known positions. The intersection of these lines gives its exact situation. Marcianopolis is described by Zosimus as the greatest city in Thrace, a province which in his time comprehended Mœsia; and, as it coined money as late as the time of Philip, some vestiges of the city probably still remain.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΦΗΛ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠ. ΙΣΑ. ΑΝΤ. CΕΛΕΥΚΗ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Winged female fig. to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left, palm-branch.
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΦ . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. ΥΠ. ΙΟΥΑ. ΑΝΤ. CΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female fig. to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; below which, altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
Æ	7		Another similar, but without the altar.
<i>Severus Alexander.</i>			
Æ	6½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΦ. CΕΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΙΟΥ[ΔΙΑ ΜΑΙCΑ ΑΥΤ.]. Heads of Severus Alexander and of Mæsa opposed. R. ΥΠ. ΤΙ. ΙΟΥΑ. ΦΗCΤΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Female fig. to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, scales; in left, cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i> , E.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. [ΥΠ]-ΦΙΡ. ΦΙΛΟΠΑΠΠΟΥ. ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ[N]. Female fig. to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta.
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. ΣΣ., round the busts of Gordianus and of Tranquillina opposed; below, ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ in two lines. R. ΥΠ. ΤΕΡΥΔ-ΛΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Sarapis seated to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, patera?; left, resting on hasta; at his feet, a bird, with three heads of other animals; to <i>l.</i> , in field, E.
<i>Note.</i> —The figure at the feet of Sarapis is probably a symbol of one of the Egyptian triads.			
MARONEIA Thraciæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Maroneia was situated on the northern shore of the Ægean, about midway between the rivers Hebrus and Nestus. The name Ismarus was common to the city and the mountain, at the foot of which it stood, until the former received that of Maroneia from Maron, son of Evantheus. In the <i>Odyssey</i> , where Ulysses relates how he intoxicated Polyphemus, he says:			
<p style="text-align: center;">αἶγεον ἀσκὸν ἔχον μέλανος οἴνοιο,  'Ἡδέος, ὃν μοι ἔδωκε Μάρων, Εὐάνθεος υἱός,  'Ιρεὺς Ἀπόλλωνος, ὃς Ἴσμαρον ἀμφιβέβηκει.—(IX. 197.)</p>			
These lines are alone sufficient to explain the types and symbols of Bacchus on the coins of Maroneia as well as the head of Apollo on some of them. The name and some remains of Maroneia are still extant at the western end of Mount Ismarus.			
Æ	4+	180.9	Head, neck, and forelegs of a horse to <i>r.</i> , as if leaping. R. Flower or star of sixteen points, in quad. incus., and on one side of it, similar smaller quad. incus.
Æ	3	91.9	Same type. <i>l.</i> R. Same type, singly.
Æ	3	49.6	ΜΑΡΩ. Same type. R. Same type.
Æ	3+	47.4	ΜΑΡ. Half horse, of later style, in the same attitude, to <i>l.</i> ; in field above the horse, a globule; below, another. R. Head of ram to <i>l.</i> , in dotted square.
Æ	6	215	ΜΑΡΩΝ. Horse galloping to <i>l.</i> ; above, cantharus. R. ΔΕΟΝΥΞ on the three sides of a linear square; within which, vine, with five bunches of grapes.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	119.3	Head, neck, and foreleg of horse, with three flowers within a linear circle. R. Star of sixteen rays as before.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibl. Nationale, Paris.</i>
Æ	3	42.2	Half horse to <i>l.</i> R. Vine branch with grapes, in dotted square, within quad. incus.
Æ	3		ΕΥΠ. Same type. R. ΜΑ. Same type.—( <i>Broken coin.</i> )
Æ	3	37.5	ΜΗΤ. Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ivy-leaf.
Æ	6	229.8	Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ ΕΠ[Ι . . . Α . . . Υ] surrounding a linear square, which contains a vine, with four bunches of grapes. The whole in quad. incus.; between the final Υ and initial Μ of the legend, a tortoise.
Æ	9	242.2	Head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙ-ΤΩΝ. Bacchus naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; in left hand, two javelins; chlamys round left arm; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 69; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 70.
Æ	9	257.5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 71; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 72.
Æ	4		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Bacchus, naked, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; in left hand, two javelins; chlamys round left arm.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 73.
Æ	7-6		Same type. R. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 74.
Æ	6½		Same type. R. Same legend and type, but in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 75.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	3-		Horse galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon. 76. R. ΜΑΡΩΝΙΤΩΝ surrounding three sides of a square, which contains a vine with four bunches of grapes; on the fourth side, EY in mon.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Another similar.
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	4		NEPΩ(N) KAIGAP. Radiate head of Nero to <i>l.</i> R. [ΜΑΡΩ]ΝΕΙΤΥΝ. Bust of Bacchus to <i>r.</i>

## MASSALIA Galliaë.

*Note.*—The principal types of the following coins are explained by Strabo, who relates (p. 179) that the worship of Diana Ephesia was brought to Massalia by the Phocæan founders, and that the chief sacred buildings in the Acropolis of Massalia were the Ephesium and temple of Apollo Delphinus.

Æ	3½	39	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; bow and quiver appearing behind the neck; necklace and earrings; hair rolled up behind, and across the head; in field to <i>r.</i> , TK (in mon.). R. ΜΑΣΣΑ. Lion walking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ; in exergue, XHH (1200?).
Æ	3+	33·5	Same type; hair in knot behind, with a single twisted tress hanging down the neck; in front, sphendone; in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , K; in exergue, EAK.
Æ	3	39·3	Same type; hair between sphendone and ear in large curls, with single pendent tress; chlamys without sleeves; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 77. R. Same legend; lion standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> A; in exergue, KH.
Æ	3-	41·3	Same type; hair rolled up and covered above with sprigs of bay?. R. Same legend and type; below, ΔΔ.
Æ	3	39·6	Same type; hair in knot above and behind. R. ΜΑΣΣΑ[Δ]ΙΗΤΩΝ in two lines; between which, lion walking to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ΟΘ.
Æ	2	11·6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, B. R. ΜΑΣΣΑ. Eagle, with open wings, standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1½	9·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. . . . . ΤΩΝ. Bull standing to <i>l.</i> —( <i>Broken.</i> )
Æ	1	10·5	Same type. R. Circle divided into quadrants, in two of which, ΜΑ.
Æ	1		Two others similar; medium weight, 8·3 grains.
Æ	1	14·5	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and legend.

*Note.*—These coins were often given to other Greek cities having names beginning with MA, until they were finally determined to belong to Massalia, by the discovery of an entry in the archives of Provence, which recorded the finding of an immense number of these coins in the year 1366 (Eckhel, I. p. 68).

Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind, diota. R. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; above, diota; below, [Μ]ΑΣΣΑΑΙΗΤ[ΩΝ].
Æ	6		Another.
Æ	3		Same type; behind, ΠΑ, in mon. R. ΜΑΣΣΑΑΙΗΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, bull butting to <i>r.</i>

*Note.*—This *taurus cornupeta* has been supposed to allude to Tauroeis, now Tarente, a harbour and maritime town situated about twenty miles to the eastward of Marseilles; but Tauroeis was not a colony of Massalia; it was a cotemporary Phocæan colony, and received its name from the ensign of a ship (τὸ ἐπίσημον τῆς νεώς), which, having been separated from the others in the voyage from Phocæa, found refuge in Tarente (Stephan. in Ταυρόεις). This ensign happened to be a bull. The *taurus cornupeta*, on the three preceding coins, is more probably a type of the river Rhône. The *taurus stans* on another may be a symbol of agriculture, or of the deity to whom the bull was sacrificed.

Æ	1½		ΜΑΞ. Male head to <i>r.</i> R. Figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, spear?; in left, large round shield.
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Metal	Size	Weight
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## MEGALOPOLIS Arcadiae.

*Note.*—It is not surprising that the numismatic series of Megalopolis is of no great extent. Founded as late as the year 370 B.C., it was already in a declining state about 180, as its native citizen Polybius testifies (9, 21). Before the time of Strabo, the "great city" had become a great desert (*ἔρημια μεγάλη*). Its theatre, described by Pausanias as the greatest in Greece, still exists in the form of an almost shapeless mound (Tr. in the Moréa, II. p. 22). Its silver coins resemble, in style, type, and weight, the later Arcadian, which were struck at Megalopolis. During the Achæan league, it was one of the cities which contributed to the coinage of the league. Its imperial coins, like those of most of the cities of Peloponnesus, are confined to Septimius Severus and his family.

AR	3-	36.2	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. MEF. Pan, seated on a rock, to <i>l.</i> ; right arm extended; in left hand, pedum; in field to <i>l.</i> , an eagle with open wings; in field below, Δ.
AR	3	35.4	Another similar.
AR	4-3	37.7	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π.
AR	3+	35.9	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	5		Similar type. R. Pan, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, pedum resting on the ground; in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united; below which, ΔE and a mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , Γ; below which, $\Phi$ ; the whole in a wreath.
Æ	5		Another.

## MEGARA.

AR	5	119.6	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΡΕ, in two lines; between which, lyre with seven chords.  <i>Note.</i> —According to the Megarean mythus, Apollo assisted Alcaethous in raising the walls of Megara; in proof of which, says Pausanias (Attic. 42), a rock, upon which Apollo laid his lyre ( <i>κιθάρα</i> ), gave out a musical sound, upon being struck. It resembled the sound, he adds, which he heard at Egyptian Thebes, proceeding from the statue of Memnon Phamenoph, with the difference, that the latter sound resembled that of a broken chord.
Æ	5-4		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, lyre.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	4½		ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre with six chords.
Æ	3+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod.
Æ	3+		Two others.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ME. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , K.
Æ	3+		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ME. Tripod, with pendent fillets, terminating in three balls.
Æ	3		Same type. R. MEF, in wreath.
Æ	3-		Two others similar
Æ	3		Anterior part of galley to <i>l.</i> ; above it, trident and tripod. R. ΜΕΓ., between two dolphins, in dotted circle.
Æ	2½		Two others similar.
Æ	3		ΜΕΓΑ. Anterior part of galley to <i>l.</i> R. Tripod, between two dolphins, in dotted circle.
Æ	2		Another similar.
Æ	3		Same legend and type. R. Obelisk, between two dolphins, in dotted circle.
Æ	2		Another similar.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ. Diana stepping to <i>r.</i> , with a torch in each hand.
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Metal | Size | Weight

## MENDE Pallenes.

*Note.*—On the situation of Mende, *vide* Tr. in Northern Greece, III. p. 156. The celebrity of its wine is attested by the poets cited by Athenæus (1, 19, and 23—8, 17). An Athenian supper, described by Alciphron (3, Ep. 2), comprised *στάμνια τοῦ Μενδησίου, νέκταρος εἴποι τις ἄν, πεπληρωμένα*. *Μὰ Δία τὸν Μενδαῖον*, meaning Bacchus, was a drinker's oath.

Æ 7 Silenus reclining to *l.*, on the back of an ass standing to *r.*; in right hand, cup; left resting on shoulder of ass; in field to *r.*, crow, amidst branches. R. ΜΕΝΔΑΙΟΝ, surrounding a linear square, in which is a vine with four bunches of grapes, all in shallow quad. incus.—*Electrotype*.

## MESAMBRIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—There were two cities of this name in Thrace; one on the northern coast of the Ægean, eastward of Maroneia, towards the Hebrus; the other, on the shore of the Euxine, in the gulf now called that of Burgas; the latter was a colony of Megara and Calchedon. Originally, according to Strabo, it was called Menebria, from the name of its founder Mena, 'bria' being the Thracian word for city. The following coins may all be attributed to the Euxine Mesambria; for Herodotus, although he qualifies the western Mesambria as a πόλις, also describes it as one of the Σαμοθρηκία τείχεα (7, 108), or continental fortresses, dependent upon Samothrace, whence it would seem not to have been of much importance. Nor is it noticed by any other author. Mesambria on the Euxine, on the contrary, mentioned by authors of different ages, appears from its coins to have flourished as late as Philip, and is still a town, preserving its ancient name.

Æ 1 Helmet, *adv.* R. Circle divided into quadrants, in which are the four letters META.  
 Æ 4 Diadematè female head to *r.* R. ΜΕΤΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pallas to *l.*; in right hand, shield; with left hand launching javelin to *l.*  
 Æ 4 Another.  
 Æ 5 Same type. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Same type; in field to *l.*, helmet.

*Gordianus Junior and Tranquillina.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. (united) ΣΕΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΑΙΝ. Heads of Gordian and Tranquillina opposed. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Two male figures *adv.*, draped and booted; in their right hands, short swords; their left holding shields over their heads (Corybantes).

*Philippus Junior.*

Æ 7- ΜΑΡ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ (Κ)ΑΙΣΑ(Ρ). Heads of Philip Junior and Serapis, opposed. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Female to *l.*; in right hand, patera; in left, staff; at feet, wheel.  
 Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΥΓ. (united) Μ. ΨΤΑΚΙΑ. ΣΕΒΗΡΑ ΣΕΒ. Heads of Philip Junior and Otacilia opposed. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Female seated to *l.*; in right hand, patera; below it, altar; on the side of the chair, a quadruped, looking up.  
 Æ 6½ ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ Μ. ΨΤ. ΣΕΒΗΡΑ ΣΕΒ. Heads of Philip Junior and Otacilia opposed. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Hygieia, standing to *l.*; serpent coiled round right arm, and feeding out of patera in left.

## MESSENE Peloponnesi.

*Note.*—The ruins of Messene are described in Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 367.

Æ 5½ 188 Head of Ceres to *l.* R. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus, naked, fulminating to *r.*—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½	239·8	Similar type to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΘΩΜ. ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod; below which, Φ; in field, on either side of the figure, ΔΙΟΝ.; below, Α.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of W. R. Hamilton, Esq.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —The temple of Ceres, in Messene, is described by Pausanias (Messen. 31) as an <i>ἱερὸν ἄγιον</i> , or temple of peculiar sanctity, for which reason probably the statues of the Dioscuri were placed in it, whom the Messenians, in opposition to the Lacedæmonians, claimed as native heroes. The Jupiter of these coins we may suppose to have been copied from the statue of Jupiter Ithomates, made by Ageladas for the Messenii of Naupactus; from whence it appears to have been brought at the time of the foundation of Messene, but never to have been conveyed to the summit of Mount Ithome, where the temple stood, for Pausanias relates (Messen. 33), that it was kept in the priests' house in the lower city. In style, size, and weight, the former of these two coins bears a remarkable similarity to that of the Arcadians ( <i>v. supra</i> , p. 17), which was coined undoubtedly at Megalopolis. They were both struck probably not many years after the foundation of the two cities.
Æ	3	37·9	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ME united, Σ. Tripod; on both sides of which, in three lines, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΔΑΣ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. Jupiter Aëtophorus, fulminating to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united; below which, tripod; to <i>r.</i> , garland and ΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	4½		Another.
Æ	4+		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΙΩΝ; below which, ME united, in wreath; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united; below which, ΔΙ in wreath; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod.
Æ	5-		Another similar.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united; below which, ΔΕΞΙΑΣ; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same type; but in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united; below which, ΑΑ; in field to <i>r.</i> , wreath; below which, tripod.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Θ; below which, star; in field to <i>r.</i> , ME united; below which, tripod.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	4		MECCHNIΩΝ. Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> , wearing decorated crown, on the top of which are three spikes. R. Æsculapius <i>adv.</i> ; legend effaced.  <i>Note.</i> —This obverse may represent Messene, daughter of Triopas, and wife of Polycæon, who received the highest heroic honours from the Messenii, and had a temple in Messene.—Pausan. Messen. 1, 3, 27, 31. The temple of Asclepius, at Messene, contained a remarkable collection of statues by the native artist Damophon. The Messenians having continued to preserve the use of the Doric dialect as late as the time of Pausanias, the present coin was of later date.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Jupiter Aëtophorus, naked, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , garland.
Æ	2½		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. ME. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ME, and tripod, within a wreath.
Æ	2		Two others.
<b>METHANA Argolidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Methana, written ἡ Μεθώνη by Thucydides, and Μέθανα by Strabo, preserves remains of its ancient capital, besides other Hellenic vestiges in various parts of the peninsula. The head of Vulcan is explained by the hot baths mentioned by Strabo and Pausanias, as well as by other volcanic appearances, still observable in the peninsula. ( <i>Vide Peloponnesiaca</i> , p. 278.)			
Æ	2½		Head of Vulcan to <i>r.</i> R. ME united; below which, Θ—in wreath of corn.
Æ	2		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## METROPOLIS Acarnaniæ.

- |   |     |       |  |
|---|-----|-------|--|
| Æ | 5-4 | 127.4 | Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , old style; behind, sprig of ivy. R. M. Pegasus with curled wings, flying to <i>r.</i>  |
| Æ | 5   | 129.4 | Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, MA in mon., and shield. R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; under it, MA, in mon. |

*Note.*—The Corinthian types and the weights show that these are didrachma of one of the Corinthian colonies of Acarnania; the MA in monogram fixes them to Metropolis, written ΜΑΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ on an inscription which I copied at Actium.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. Ins., No. 168.

## METROPOLIS Thessaliotidis.

*Note.*—There were two cities named Metropolis in Thessaly; one in Thessaliotis, mentioned by Cæsar in his march from Gomphi to Pharsalus, the other (now Túrnavo) in Pelasgiotis, noticed by Livy, in describing the incursion of Antiochus into Thessaly in the year 191 B. C.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 371.

Some interesting remains of the former are found on the southern border of the great plain of Thessaliotis, below the Agrafiote village Blazdhu.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 506. I found on this site a basso relievo, illustrative of the worship of Venus Castnetis at Metropolis, as noticed by Callimachus and Strabo (p. 437). One of the following coins relates to the same worship.

- |   |    |      |   |
|---|----|------|---|
| Æ | 2  | 18.5 | Female head, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Apollo, in long drapery, to <i>r.</i> , playing on the lyre and singing.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
| Æ | 4½ |      | Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. [ΜΗΤΡ]ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Fore part of an ox to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΙΩ, in mon.  |

*Note.*—Mionnet, Sup. III. p. 297, has described this coin from a specimen, which was apparently in better condition than the present. The type of the reverse refers to the river, which flowed through the city, or possibly to the Peneius; for, as the territory of Metropolis comprehended Ithome (Strabo, *ibid.*), it may have extended a few miles farther, in the same direction, as far as the right bank of the Peneius. The *bos respiciens* is found on many of the Greek coins of Italy as the type of a river.

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Æ | 4 |  | Same type. R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤ[ΩΝ]. Venus, half draped, standing to <i>l.</i> ; on her right hand, a bird; her left, holding up her drapery; before her, a winged Cupid to <i>l.</i> , holding up both hands towards the bird; in field above, ΙΩ, in mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
|---|---|--|---|

## MOLOSSIS Epiri.

- |   |    |  |   |
|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 3½ |  | Fulmen on shield; around it, ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ. R. Fulmen, in a wreath.  |
| Æ | 4  |  | Another similar.  |
| Æ | 4  |  | Head of Pallas, with griffin on helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΟΛΟΣΣΩΝ. Eagle, standing to <i>l.</i> , on a fulmen; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π, in wreath. |
| Æ | 4  |  | Two others.   |

*Note.*—There is sufficient proof that the division of Epirus, inhabited by the Molossi, lay to the eastward of Thesprotia, and extended from the Dodonæa southward to the district of Cassope (*vide supra*, p. 32, and Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 178). In this country several ancient sites are recognized, and the ruins of small fortified towns, but none that bears any character of having been the capital of Molossis. Possibly the ruined walls at Dhramisiús, which protected a temple, and the great theatre of the Molossi, may have contained also the Molossic mint.

## MYCALESSUS Bœotiæ.

*Note.*—The Pelasgic termination 'assus,' or 'essus,' is generally found attached to cities on strong heights, and such is the character of Mycalessus, of which the walls are still extant or traceable on an eminence of the Bœotian coast, nearly opposite to Chalcis of Eubœa.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1	12·7	Bœotian shield. R. MY. Fulmen.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
NEOPOLIS Macedoniæ, prius DATUS Thraciæ.			
Æ	4+	146·2	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Four indentations, in a square form.
Æ	4+	131·1	Another similar.
Æ	4-	129·9	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Four indentations in quad. incus., divided diagonally.
Æ	5	262·6	Same type. R. Head and paws of panther, <i>adv.</i> , in quad. incus.
Æ	4-	131·6	Same type. R. Quad. incus., divided into four diagonally; in three of them, indentations; in the fourth, panther's head, <i>adv.</i> — <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	57·9	Same type. R. Four indentations in a square form.
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}+$	9·9	Same type. R. Four indentations in quad. incus., divided diagonally.
<p><i>Note.</i>—In Travels in N. Greece, III. pp. 180, 223, I have given reasons for believing, that Neopolis occupied the site of the more ancient Datus, and that they are both now represented by Kavála. On this supposition, the following coins are all easily explained, the more ancient, and which are without legend, being of Datus, and the inscribed and later alone being of Neopolis. Datus was noted for its harbour and fertile territory, which extended over a part of the plain of Philippi, as well as for its mines (Strabo, p. 331). Situated, as it was, in the midst of the argentiferous region, from which the Orescii, Edoni, and Bisaltæ derived their silver currency, it is impossible to conceive that Datus was not similarly provided. The head of Medusa had reference to the Macedonian worship of the hero Perseus; the panther to that of Bacchus, the seat of which was in the neighbouring mountains. Neopolis was said to have been a colony of Athens (Scylax, p. 27); but, to judge by the head on the reverse of its coins, which exactly resembles the Venus on those of Corinth, the colony would rather appear to have been from the latter city. When this colony was established, Datus had probably declined, partly perhaps in consequence of the prosperity of Amphipolis, but owing chiefly to the increasing influence of Macedonia in Thrace by land, and of the decreasing naval power of the southern states of Greece. The diminished size of the coins of Neopolis, compared with those of Datus, shew that in the time of the colony, Philip, or his successors, were in possession of the best mines, so that the proverb Δάρος ἀγαθόν, was no longer applicable in every, or perhaps, in any respect.</p>			
Æ	$2\frac{1}{2}$	26	Same type. R. $\begin{matrix} N & E \\ P & O \end{matrix}$ . Diademate female head, with hair rolled up and confined by cords (Venus?).—( <i>Gilt.</i> )
Æ	3-	28·3	Another similar.
Æ	$2\frac{1}{2}$		Two others similar; medium weight, 26·3.
Æ	3-	30·2	Same type. R. NEOII. Similar type.
NICOPOLIS Epiri.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Nicopolis was founded by Augustus after his victory over Antonius and Cleopatra at the neighbouring Actium. It was peopled at first from five surrounding cities, then in a declining state, namely, Leucas, Ambracia, Tyrrheium, Anactorium, and Argos Amphilocheicum (Antipatrus ap. Analect. II. p. 117). For a description of Nicopolis, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 185.</p>			
Æ	5		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> , a wing appearing at the shoulder (Nicopolis). R. Female, seated on high backed throne, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, a vase, containing flowers?; left resting on sprouting hasta; legend on both sides broken off.
Æ	6		ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛ. Winged female bust to <i>r.</i> (Victory). R. KT . . . . Augustus, seated to <i>l.</i> ; receiving, in his right hand, a crown from a small Victory, standing on a base before him.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (625), cited by Mionnet, Sup. III. p. 371.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	2	23·9	. . . . ΠΟΛΙ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Victory, standing on prow, to <i>l.</i> (Found at Nicopolis.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΤΙΣΤΗΣ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Victory standing to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, garland.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	6		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΚΤΙΣΜΑ. Same type. R. ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΙΕΡΑ. Winged and turreted female bust to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ Κ . . . . . Same legend. R. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟ . . . . . Dolphin twisted round trident.
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΤΡ[ΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΩΤ]ΗΡ ΠΟΛΕΥΣ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Α ("Ακτια), in a wreath.
<i>Note.</i> —The date of this coin is probably A.D. 106, when Trajan may have attended the Actian games in his way to Athens, and from thence into the East.			
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	5		. . . . . ΑΥΤ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ . . . . . Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. Α, in a wreath.
Æ	3½		. . . ΙΑΝΟΣ . . . . . Same type. R. Α, in a wreath.
Æ	3½		ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ. Head of a boar to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6-5		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6		. . . . . Same type. R. [ΙΕ]ΡΑΣ ΝΙΚΟΠΟ[ΛΕΥΣ]. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left hand, palm-branch.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	3-	22.8	ΑΥΤ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΕΥΣ. ΥΠ. Γ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΤΙΑ, in a wreath.
<i>Note.</i> —The third Consulship of Trajan was A.D. 100.			
<i>Faustina Senior.</i>			
Æ	2½	20.1	ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ. Head of Faustina Senior to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΤΙΑ, in a wreath.
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	11		. . . . ΑΙΣΑΡ ΜΑΡ. ΑΥ . . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Similar type. R. ΝΙΚΟ . . . . . Female seated to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, patera; left hand resting on hasta.—( <i>Broken.</i> )
Æ	3		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ. Galley with rowers, to <i>l.</i>
<i>Faustina Junior.</i>			
Æ	3		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ. Head of Faustina Junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΤΙΑ, in a wreath.
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	3½		. . . . . Head of Commodus to <i>l.</i> R. ΝΙΚΟΠΟ. ΙΕΡΑ. Dolphin, twisted round a trident.
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	5		Α. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΒΗΡ. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ. Emperor, on horseback, riding to <i>r.</i> ; right hand held up.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	5		Α. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ. Emperor, on horseback, to <i>r.</i> ; right hand held up.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. R. ΙΕΡΑ ΝΙΚΟΠΟ(ΛΙΣ). Winged and turreted female bust to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		A. K. M. A. ANTΩNEINOC B. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. IEPA C NEIKOΠOΛEΩC. Turreted female, standing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand extended, and resting on long staff, ending below in a ball; in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Victory stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left, palm-branch.
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	9		ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΔΑ CEBACTH. Bust of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; turreted female, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; tripod, with serpent twined round it.
<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>			
Æ	5		AY. K. MA. AN. ΓOPΔIANOC CEB. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. NEIKOΠ . . . . . Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, wreath; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	5		. . . . . Same type. R. IEPA C. NEIKOΠOΛEΩC. Tripod, with serpent round it.
<i>Philippus Senior.</i>			
Æ	5		AYT. M. IOY. ΦIΛIΠΠOC. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. IEPA C. NEI . . . . . Victory, as before, stepping to <i>l.</i>
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	5		(MAP)T. OTAK. CEBHPA C(EB). Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. IEPA . . . . . OΠO-ΔEYC. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i>
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	5		. . ΔIK. ΓAΛΛIHN . . . . . Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. IEPA C NEIKOΠOΛ . . . . . Victory, standing on prow, to <i>r.</i>
NICOPOLIS ad Istrum.			
<i>Note.</i> —Nicompolis, situated at the confluence of the Iatrus and Istrus, or Danube, was founded by Trajan, and named in memory of his Dacian conquest. It retains its Greek name.			
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	4		AY. CE. CEBH . . . . . Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. NIKOΠOΛI. ΠPOC. IC. Draped fig. to <i>l.</i> ; in lowered right hand, bridle?; in left hand, knotted staff, terminating above in head of?
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	3		AY. K. M. AY. [ANTΩ]NINOC. Beardless head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. NIKOΠOΛI-TΩN ΠPOC [IC]. Eagle on fulmen, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking <i>r.</i> , and holding in its beak a wreath.
<i>Geta.</i>			
Æ	7		AYT. K. Π. CEΠ. ΓETAC AY. Bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. Y. ΦA. OYΔHIAN. ( <i>ὑπὸ</i> Φλαυίου Οὐλπιανοῦ) NIKOΠOΛI(των) ΠPOC I(στρον). Winged female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bridle; in left, hasta; arm resting on column.
<i>Macrinus.</i>			
Æ	7		AYT. K. M. OΠEAA. CEY. MAKPIHOC. Bust of Macrinus, in armour, to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<p>Ῥ. ΥΠ . . . . . ΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΣΤΡΟΝ. Ceres, standing to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, three ears of corn; in left hand, hasta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Diadumenianus.</i></p> <p>Æ 3 K. Μ. ΟΠΠΕΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Staff of Asclepius, with serpent twined round it.</p> <p>Æ 4 K. Μ. ΟΠΠΕΑ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟΣ. Same type. Ῥ. ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΓ. Same type.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gordianus Junior.</i></p> <p>Æ 7½ ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΤ. (in mon.) Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΥΠ. ΣΑΒ. ΜΟΔΕΣΤΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΣΤΡΟΝ. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">ODESSUS Thraciæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Odessus is shewn by the geographical evidence of Strabo, Scylax, and the anonymous Periplus, to have stood at the modern Varna.</p> <p>Æ 9 254 Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΘΕΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΚΥΡΣΑ ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ. Figure, in long drapery, with right shoulder bare, standing to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ (Sarapis?).—<i>Electrotype from the Bibl. Nationale.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Harduin resolves ΚΥΡΣΑ into ΚΥΡ(ΙΟΥ) ΣΑ(ΡΑΠΙΔΟΣ), a conjecture supported by the head of Sarapis on the coin of Gordian which follows.</p> <p>Æ 4½ Similar type to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. Horseman to <i>r.</i>; below, ΟΔΗΣΙΤ.</p> <p>Æ 3½ Female diadematè head to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. River god, recumbent to <i>l.</i>, on a narrow basis, on which is inscribed, ΟΔΗΣΙΤΩΝ; in left hand, cornucopiæ; vase reversed, pouring on his right hand; below, a mon.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This probably was a type of the river Panysus, now the Kamtjik, which joins the sea between Odessus and Mesambria.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p> <p>Æ 6½ ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> Ῥ. ΟΔΗΓΕΙΤΩΝ. Figure, in long drapery, crowned with modius <i>adv.</i>, looking to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ (Sarapis?).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gordianus.</i></p> <p>Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΤ. (in mon.) Busts of Gordian and Sarapis opposed. Ῥ. ΟΔΗΓΕΙΤΩΝ. Hygieia, standing to <i>r.</i>, and feeding serpent from patera in left hand; in field to <i>l.</i>, Ε.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CENIADÆ Acarnaniæ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Remains of Ceniadæ, comprehending the entire circuit of its walls, now called Trikardhókastro, are situated between the lake anciently named Melite, and the right bank of the Achelous, ten or twelve miles above the mouth of that river.—<i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 556. The following specimens contain all the varieties I could discover among about 800, which were found at Trikardhó.</p> <p>Æ 5 Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i>; below, ΑΡ, in mon. Ῥ. [ΟΙ]ΝΙΑΔΑΝ. Bearded human head, with neck, ear, and horns of a bull (Achelous).</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This type represents the head of one of the forms under which Achelous appeared to Dejanira (Sophoc. Trachin., v. 9) :—</p>

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Meta!	Size	Weight	
			<p>Μνηστήρ γὰρ ἦν μοι ποταμὸς, Ἀχελῶν λέγω,  Ὅς μ' ἐν τρισὶν μορφαῖσιν ἐξέτε πατρός,  Φοιτῶν ἰναργῆς ταῦρος· ἄλλοτ' αἰόλος  Δράκων ἐλικτός· ἄλλοτ' ἀνδρείφ τύπη  Βούκρανος· ἐκ δὲ δασκίου γενειάδος  Κρουνοὶ διεβραίνοντο κρηναίου ποτοῦ.</p>
Æ	5½		Same type; behind, fulmen; below, ΠΠΙ. R. Same legend and type; in field to l., (APK) in mon.
Æ	5½		Another.
Æ	5½		Same type, legend, and symbol. R. Same type and monogram, but in place of legend, trident.
Æ	5½		Same type; below the head, API; behind it, eagle. R. Same type; above it, trident; behind, APK in mon.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5		Same type; behind it, eagle; below, A. R. Same type; behind the head, ΟΙΝΙΑΔΑΝ.
Æ	5½		Beardless helmeted head to l. R. Head of Achelous to l.; above, trident—in linear circle.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Chimæra, standing to l., in dotted circle. R. Head of Achelous to r.; behind, APK in mon.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type to l.
Æ	4½		Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to r. R. Head of Achelous to r.; behind, APK in mon.; above, trident.

### ÆTÆI.

*Note.*—Herodotus and Thucydides distinguish the Ætæi from the Trachinii; the latter were a portion of the Malienses, and their new city Heracleia, founded by the Lacedæmonians in the year 426 B.C., stood in a part of the Maliac plain, at the foot of the rocky site of the ancient Trachis, which became their citadel. The city Æta, where the coins of the Ætæi were struck, was said to have been founded by Amphissus, who nominally derived his descent from Calydon, and his father Ætolus, but was the reputed son of Apollo, by Dryope. Hence the head of Apollo, as well as the symbols in reference to the Calydonian boar, which are common to the coins of Ætolia, of Amphissa, and of Æta. The exact site of the city Æta has not yet been determined. On this question, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 19.

Æ	3+	42·8	Lion's head to l., with spear-head in the mouth. R. ΗΩΑΤΙΟ. Naked Hercules, <i>adv.</i> , with radiated head, and club held horizontally.
			<i>Note.</i> —This type seems to have reference to the death and deification of Hercules on Mount Æta.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΟΙΤΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between, Hercules as before.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΟΙΤΑ. Bow and quiver.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to r. R. ΟΙΤΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, spear-head, jaw-bone, bunch of grapes, and a mon.
Æ	3½		Another.

### OLBIA, sive OLBIOPOLIS Sarmatiæ.

*Note.*—Strabo (p. 306) describes Olbia as a great emporium, and as having been founded by the Milesii. Remains of it are found at the junction of the Bog and Dnieper (Boristhenes and Hypanis), twelve miles below Nikola. Cf. Clarke's Tr. in Russia, &c., II. p. 352.

Æ	5½		Head of Pan to l. R. ΟΑΒΙΟ. Hatchet; bow in bow-case, and upon it, quiver; in field above, ΙΩ, in mon.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5+		Same type. R. Same legend and types; in field, XI.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΟΑΒΙΟΠΟΛΑΕΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between which, eagle, with open wings, standing to l.; before it, Z; below which, ΠΑ, in mon.
Æ	2		Head of Pan to l. R. ΟΑΒΙΟ. Archer to l., kneeling on right knee, and discharging an arrow; in field to l., ΑΡ in mon.

## OPUS Locridis.

*Note.*—Some remains of Opus are found at the distance of four miles to the south-eastward of Tálanda, and at less than half that distance from the shore of a capacious bay in the Locrian shore, which was anciently called the Sinus Opuntius.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 174.

Æ	5½	187·8	Head of Ceres to l. R. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Naked armed warrior (Patroclus?) stepping to r.; on left arm, shield, in the interior of which is a lion springing to r., and an Ionic ornament; in the hero's right hand, short sword; at his feet, a javelin and a helmet.— <i>From the Duke of Devonshire's Collection</i> , No. 215.
Æ	6	192	Same type to r. R. Same legend and type; in the shield, gryphon to r.; at the hero's feet, a javelin.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	41·8	Another similar; in the shield, a lion to r.
Æ	3	41·2	Another similar; in the shield, serpent; between the feet, helmet.
Æ	3-	41·6	Another similar.
Æ	3	35·6	Same type to l. R. Same legend and type; in the shield, a lion; at the feet, javelin.
Æ	1½	11·6	Circle containing globule, from which emanate sixteen rays. R. ΟΠΟΝ. Diota, with an ivy-leaf, hanging from the mouth on either side.
Æ	1½		Two others.
Æ	2-		Seven dots, in circular form, from which emanate sixteen rays. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	1½		Another similar; average weight of these four coins 9·7 grains.
Æ	3		Female head to r. R. ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ. Warrior, stepping to r., as before.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ in two lines; between which, grapes, with stem and tendril.

## ORESCII Thraciæ.

*Note.*—No notice of this people is to be found, I believe, in history. The termination of the name is Thracian, as exemplified in Doriscus, Drabescus, Bromiscus, Bertiscus; and Millingen justly observes, that Orescii has the same meaning (that of "mountaineers") as Orestæ, of which name the termination is Macedonian, as Stephanus remarks (in *Δίων*), and as we find instanced in Lyncestæ, Tauristæ, Diastæ. With these premises it is surprising, that Millingen should have supposed the Orestæ and Orescii to have been the same people. The Orestæ were situated at the western extremity of Macedonia, not less than 100 miles from the nearest part of Thrace, and were originally an Epirote people, a *Μολοσσικὸν ἔθνος*, according to Hecatæus (ap. Stephan. in *Ορέσται*). In *Travels in N. Greece* (III. p. 213), I have endeavoured to shew that the Orescii were the same people as the Satræ or Satyrs, who inhabited the mountains to the northward and eastward of the Edoni. In the time of Herodotus they had never been subdued, and were the principal workers of the silver mines of the Pangæan range of mountains (Herod. 7, 110, and seq.). Connected with them were the Bessi, who extended eastward to the Nestus (Plin. H. N. 4, 11). In the midst of these mountains stood the oracular temple of Bacchus, the priests of which were Bessi. Here probably the coins of the Orescii were struck, and from hence emanated that worship of the mountain Bacchus, which spread over Greece, and the symbols of which are represented on the second of the following specimens, as well as on the coins of Lete and Thasus. The vicinity of the Edoni and Orescii is strongly marked by the resemblance of their coins (*conf.* Kings, p. 19); the same resemblance is found on those of the Bisaltæ, who bordered westward on the Edoni, in the same argentiferous range of mountains. This similarity is not only observable in style, type, and antiquity of letters, but likewise in weight and magnitude, in which

[Y]

Metal	Size	Weight	
			they exceed all the silver coins of Greece, except the decadrachma of Athens. In Macedonia they were equalled only by a coin of Alexander I. ( <i>vide</i> Kings, p. 1), which is exactly of the same style, and was struck undoubtedly soon after Alexander had obtained possession of a portion of the mines, from which proceeded the money of the Orescii, Edoni, Bisaltæ, and Letæi. Among the numerous epithets of Bacchus in the Hymn (ap. Anthol. II. p. 517), there are three which seem to point particularly to the Bacchus of the Satræ, Orescii, and Bessi—namely, <i>Θρήϊκα</i> , <i>Ὀπίσκων</i> , <i>Σάρυρον</i> .
AR	8½	434.1	OPPHΞΙ IOH. Bearded figure to <i>r.</i> , naked, but wearing hat, on the further side of two oxen to <i>r.</i> ; in his right hand, two spears. R. Shallow quad. incus., divided into four squares.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4+	157.7	ΩPH Ϛ ΚΙΩΝ, written from right to left; bearded centaur to <i>r.</i> , kneeling on his right fore-leg and bearing a woman in his arms, who holds up her right hand; both figures with long plaited hair. R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This latter coin resembles one of Lete, described by Mionnet (Sup. III. p. 81), but on the reverse of which is a helmet; on that coin the legend <i>Λεταίων</i> occurs on both sides, and on both is written from right to left.
<b>ORTHAGOREIA</b> <i>Macedoniæ.</i>			
			<i>Note.</i> —Eckhel cites the following fragment from the fourth volume of the <i>Geographi Græci Minores</i> , in proof of the identity of Orthagoreia and Stageirus: <i>Ὀρθαγορία καὶ Στάγειρα ἢ νῦν Μάκρη</i> . This proof would have been more clear had the <i>ἢ</i> immediately followed the <i>Ὀρθαγορία</i> ; but that the author's meaning was that inferred by Eckhel, is confirmed by two other authorities, one anonymous, published at the end of Codinus (p. 209, ap. Hist. Byz. xxi.); the other, a remark of Nicetas (Annal. p. 289, Paris). The former says <i>Ὀρθαγορία ἢ νῦν Μάκρη</i> ; the latter, <i>Στάγειρα, ἢ Μάκρη λέγεται νῦν</i> . But after all this amounts only to an opinion of the learned of the twelfth or fifteenth century, that Orthagoreia and Stageirus were the same place, and the numerous errors in ancient geography, committed by the Greeks of those days, renders such an opinion of little value. On the other hand, the modern name <i>Σταῦρος</i> , an easy corruption of <i>Στάγειρος</i> , accords with ancient evidence in proving the position of Stageirus ( <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 167); while the name Makri, if it ever existed, is no longer found in that part of the country. It must be confessed difficult to account for the non-existence of coins of Stageirus, standing as it did near the silver mines; but we know that it declined at an early period, and its revival in the time of Aristotle may not have been permanent. I am strongly inclined to place Orthagoreia at the modern Nizvoro; the position of this place, backed by its mountain, and defended on either side by ravines, together with its remains of Hellenic walls, prove it to be an ancient site. Its lofty, central and commanding situation accords not less with the name Orthagoreia (high market), than the silver coinage of this city with the mines of Nizvoro.
AR	6-	154.4	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΡΘΑΓΟΡΕΩΝ. Pointed Macedonian helmet, <i>adv.</i> , with pendent cheek pieces, and two uprights, supporting a star on the top of the helmet.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. Similar legend and type.— <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (621).
			<i>Note.</i> —The great resemblance of this Apollo to that of the Chalcidenses, is a strong presumption that Orthagoreia was in the Chalcidic peninsula, and probably not very far from its capital Apollonia. This will sufficiently apply to Nizvoro.
<b>OSSA</b> <i>Macedoniæ.</i>			
			<i>Note.</i> —In <i>Travels in N. Greece</i> , III. p. 230, I have offered some reasons for believing that Ossa stood at Sokhó, a central and elevated position on the ridge which extends westward from the pass of Amphipolis towards the Axios, and was anciently occupied by the Bisaltæ.
AR	2½	54.9	A horse stepping to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, a man, having on his head the causia, and holding two spears. R. ΟΣΣΕΩΝ, surrounding quadripartite square,—in quad. incus.
AR	3	48.5	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , helmet. R. Same legend and type.

*Note.*—These coins differ only from those of Alexander I. in the magnitude and legend, the types on both sides, as well as the position of the legend, being the same. They differ only from those of the Bisaltæ, inscribed Βισαλτικόν, in magnitude and in position of the legend, which is on the obverse of the latter, and they have the appearance of a later date. The final M instead of N occurs on coins of Tylissus in Crete, and on those of several Italo-Greek people or cities.

## PANTICAPÆUM Tauricæ.

*Note.*—Panticapæum was one of the numerous colonies which Miletus founded in and near the Euxine. It stood at Kertshi, on the western side of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, or strait communicating from the Palus Mæotis into the Euxine. The site and remains of Panticapæum have been described by Dr. Clarke, *Travels in Russia, &c.*, II. p. 109.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Α	4	140·7	Head of Pan, bearded and crowned with ivy, to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΝ. Horned gryphon, stepping to <i>l.</i> , on ear of corn; in mouth, a spear.
Α	2½	40·2	Head of Pan, <i>adv.</i> R. Lion to <i>l.</i> , with spear in mouth; right fore-paw on spear; in exergue, ΠΑΝΤΙ.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6		Head of Pan to <i>l.</i> R. Bow and arrow; below, ΠΑΝΤΙ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΠΑΝ. Head of lion to <i>l.</i> ; below, fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Pan to <i>l.</i> , half covered by a star of twelve rays, as countermark. R. Same legend and same type, half covered by bow case and ?; below, fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Pan to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΝ. Forepart of gryphon to <i>l.</i> ; below, fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Beardless head, crowned with ivy, to <i>l.</i> R. Bow and arrow; below, ΠΑΝ.
Æ	3½		Head of Pan to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΝΤΙ. Cornucopiæ, between the bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri.
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΠΑΝ. Horned gryphon stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in mouth, a javelin; below, ear of corn.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. [ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ]ΠΑΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, prow to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Tripod. [ΠΑ]ΝΤΙΚ[ΑΠ]ΑΙΤΩ., in two lines, across the field.

## PATRÆ Achaïæ.

*Note.*—The position of Patræ has preserved the town in a state of comparative importance through all the revolutions of Greece, but the continued succession of new buildings, which are a consequence of such a state, is not favorable to the preservation of ancient remains. The vestiges of the ancient city are described in Tr. in the Moræa, II. p. 131.

Α	3	33·6	Female head (Venus?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΑΜΑCΙΑC in two lines; below which, mon. 77 (ΠΑΤΡ.); all in a wreath.
Æ	5		Diademate bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΠΡΟΔΑΥΡΟC ΜΕΝΕΚΛΑΘΟC ΠΑΤΡΕΥΝ. Pallas, with spear-head held horizontally, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 77 (ΠΑΤΡ.); in field to <i>r.</i> , owl.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΡΧΙΚΡΑΤΗC ΔΙΚΑΙΑΡΧΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΕΥΝ. Pallas stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 78 (ΠΑΤΡΕ.)
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΝΙΚΟCΤΡΑΤΟC ΚΑΛΛΙCΤΡΑΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΕΥΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch? to <i>r.</i> , mon. 77.
Æ	5		Two others.
Æ	5		Same type. R. . . . ΑΙΩΝ ΛΥCΙΑ ΠΑΤΡΕΥΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 77.
Æ	4		ΠΑΤΡΕΥΝ; above which, a rough object of conical form, standing on a basis having two round projections; all in wreath of ivy. R. ΑΠΙCΤΑΡΧΟC ΔΑΜΥΝΟC. Bacchus, in short tunic, standing <i>adv.</i> ; in extended right hand, ?; in left hand, thyrsus; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 77; to <i>r.</i> , caduceus.

Metal	Size	Weight
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*Note.*—The object on this obverse bears exactly the form of a sepulchral monument of early times; and may have been intended for the tomb of Patreus, which stood in the Agora of Patræ (Pausan. Achaic. 20).

Æ	2	
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..... Owl, *adv.* R. Trident, and ΠΑ; in wreath.

Patræ Colonia.

*Augustus.*

Æ	8-6	
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DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER. Radiate head of Augustus to *l.* R. COL. A. A. PATRENS. (Colonia Augusta Aroë Patrensis.) Priest, standing to *l.*; in left hand, a standard; with right hand holding a plough, drawn by two oxen, to *l.*

*Note.*—Aroë was an ancient Achaian town, which occupied probably the site of the Acropolis of Patræ, and having been enlarged by Patreus, was thenceforth known by the latter name.

*Claudius.*

Æ	7	
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TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. GERM. Head of Claudius to *l.* R. COL. A. A. PATRE. Eagle, with raised wings, to *r.*, on the top of a standard, between two standards complete; below, XXII.

*Note.*—The veterans of the twenty-second legion were settled in Patræ by Augustus.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	6	
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IMP. CAES. DOM. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. V. C. P.—(Imperator Cæsar Domitianus Germanicus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitiâ Potestate V., Censor Perpetuus). Head of Domitian to *r.* R. COL. A. A. PATRENS. Priest, with standard, two oxen and plough, as before.

Æ	6	
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Another.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	5-	
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HADRIANI ..... Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. COL. A. A. PATRENS. Pallas, standing to *r.*; in right hand, spear raised obliquely; in left hand, shield.

*Commodus*

Æ	4+	
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IMP. COΛΛHODO. ANTO. AV. GE. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. COL. A. A. PATR. Female to *l.*; right hand holding patera over altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

PAUTALIA Pæoniæ sive Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Eckhel describes an autonomous coin of this town, according to which the name was Pautalia; but on the imperial it is constantly ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑ, or the city τῶν Πανταλιῶν, and after the reign of Antoninus Pius generally Ὀυλία Πανταλία. On the specimen described by Eckhel, the legend is ΠΑΝΤΑΛΙΩΝ. ΕΝ ΠΑΙΩ, i. e. in Pæonia; the reverse of a Pautalia of the reign of Caracalla, represents a river god, with the legend ΣΤΡΥΜΩΝ. Taking these evidences as to the situation of Pautalia, together with that of the Tabular Itinerary, which places it on the road from Philippopolis to Stobi, by Astibon, now Istib, it becomes highly probable that Pautalia is now represented by Ghiustendil, which occupies a plain near the sources of the Strymon. On the geography and positions of Pæonia, and the adjacent part of Thrace, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 468, and seq.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

Æ	8½	
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ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝ ..... Head of Marcus Aurelius to *r.* R. ΗΡΕ (μονεύοντος) Μ. ΤΟΥ ΔΑΔΙΟΥ ΜΑΪΜΟΥ ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ. Tetrastyle temple; within which Asclepius, standing to *r.*, and a worshipper to *l.*

Metal Size Weight

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Δ. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. ΟΥΔΗΠΙΑΣ ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑΣ. Jupiter Nicephorus, seated to *l.*; in left hand, hasta.

*Julia Domna.*

Æ 5 ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Julia Domna to *r.* R. ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*; on her head, modius; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.

Æ 6 ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Same type. R. ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΩΤΩΝ. Female figure to *l.*; in right hand, pair of scales; at her feet, wheel; in left hand, sceptre.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 5 ΑΥ. . ΚΑΙ (in mon.) C. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Bust of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΟΥΔΗΠΙΑΣ ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑΣ. Serpent, with head to *l.*, coiled round cista, upon an altar.

## PELINNÆUM Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—The entire circuit of the walls of Pelinnæum are still extant in ruins at Gardhki, a few miles eastward of Trikkala.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 288.

Æ 4 Horseman, moving to *l.* R. ΠΕΑΙΝΝΑΙΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, draped female, standing to *r.*, holding up in both hands, ?.

Æ 4½ Head of Pallas to *r.* R. Same legend in two lines; between them, Victory, stepping to *l.*; in field to *l.*, Δ.

Æ 4½ Another similar, but no Δ.

## PELLA Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—The site and extant vestiges of Pella are described in Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 261. Little more seems to have been left of the city in the second century of our æra, than there is at present. Dion Chrysostom says (Orat. 33, p. 402, Morell), νῦν εἰ τις δέρχοιτο Πέλλαν, οὐδὲ σημεῖον ὄψεται πόλεως οὐδὲν, διχα τοῦ πόλιν κέραμον εἶναι συντετριμμένον ἐν τῇ τόπῳ, and this accords with numismatic evidence, a coin of Livia being the only imperial of Pella extant, until the time of Trajan, whose coins, and those of the succeeding emperors, are all colonial. The colony having been entitled Julia Augusta, would seem to have been designated by Augustus, though not effectually established at Pella until the reign of Trajan.

Æ 4½ Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. ΠΕΛΛΗΣ in two lines, above and below; between them, ox, standing to *r.*; under it, ΔΙ, united; in field to *r.*, ΑΡ united, and a star.

*Note.*—The ox, on the coins of Pella, is explained by Stephanus (in v.), who says that Pella was more anciently named Bunomus, that is to say, adapted to the pasture of oxen. In fact, the pasture-land around the lake of Pella, is of great extent, and may have been formerly much greater, when the marshes perhaps were drained into the lake.

Æ 4+ Same type. R. Same legend, type, and monograms, without star; above, a mon.

Æ 4 Same type. R. Same legend and type; under the ox, ΠΩΡ, or ΠΓΩ, in mon.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field, ΖΩ, ΣΩ, both in mon.

Æ 4 Same type. R. Same legend, type, and mons.; above, a mon.

Æ 5- Head of Pallas to *r.* R. Same legend; ox, grazing to *r.*; under it, ΝΚ united; in field to *r.*, a mon.; all in a wreath.

Æ 4 Same type. R. Same legend and type; under the ox, a mon.

Æ 5-4 Bust of Pan to *r.*; behind, pedum. R. Same legend; Pallas, in helmet and ægis, striding to *r.*, and launching javelin; in field to *l.*, ΑΝΚ? (in mon.); to *r.*, ΑΝ, in mon.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —On the regal coins of Macedonia, the head of Pan first occurs on those of Antigonus Gonatas, who honoured Pan for the terror which caused the Gauls to flee from Delphi. The same type is observable on the coins of the Syrian Pella.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 79.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 80.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; tripod.
Æ	3+		Another similar.
Æ	4+		Veiled female head, <i>adv.</i> R. Same legend; ox, feeding to <i>r.</i> ; under it, mon. 81.
Æ	3+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΛΛΗΣ in one line; tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , mons. 82 and 83.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΛΛΗΣ. Lyre; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 83, and Φ.
Æ	4		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; above and below, monograms; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	5-		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Ox, feeding to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ΓΑΙΟΥ; in exergue, ΤΑΜΙΟΥ; under the ox, mon. 25 (BOT).
			<i>Maximinus.</i>
Æ	7-6		IMP. C. C. IVL. VER. MAXIMINVS. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. IVL. AVG. PELLA. Female, crowned with modius, seated on throne with high back; right hand raised to mouth; left hand resting on hip.
Æ	6½		Another.
			<i>Maximus.</i>
Æ	5½		IVL. VERVS MA[XIMVS] CAES. Bust of Maximus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Note.</i> —This figure, although resembling, in the position of the right hand, the Nemesis of many Asiatic coins, may represent perhaps a statue which personified the colonial Pella. An autonomous coin of Pella, described by Eckhel (II. p. 74) from Pellerin, bearing on one side a female head, with the legend ΠΕΛΛΑ, and on the other, ΠΕΛΛΗΣ in a wreath, shews that Pella was sometimes personified on its coins.
			<i>Gordianus.</i>
Æ	6		IMP. C. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	6½		IMP. C. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Pan, seated to <i>l.</i> on rock; right hand raised above his head (attitude of repose); in left hand, pedum; in field to <i>l.</i> , syrinx.
			PELLENE Achaïæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The site and remains of Pellene are described in Travels in the Moréa, III. p. 214.
Æ	3	42.8	Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΛ., in wreath of bay.
			<i>Note.</i> —At Pellene was a temple of Apollo Theoxenus, in whose honour were celebrated the games named Theoxenia (Pausan. Achaïc. 27).
Æ	3	41.6	Another similar.
			PERINTHUS Thraciæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Perinthus, situated on the northern shore of the Propontis, between Rhædestus and Selymbria, both of which preserve their ancient names, was a colony of Samus, said to have been founded by Hercules, who gave to it the name of one of his companions; it was called also from its founder, Ἡράκλεια ἐν Θράκη; all this tradition is illustrated by a copper coin of Perinthus, described by Eckhel (II. p. 39) as follows: "ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΤΗΝ ΙΩΝΩΝ. Caput Herculis. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙΟ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Clava." The coins of Perinthus shew its importance under the empire. About the

Metal	Size	Weight	
			fourth century, this name fell into disuse, and gave place to that of Heracleia, which is still attached to the Turco-Greek town. It still preserves some remains of antiquity, but which are chiefly ecclesiastical, Heracleia having always held an episcopal rank in Thrace, second only to Constantinople.
Æ	4½		Heads of Sarapis and Isis, each crowned with the lotus; the former wearing a diadem of bay; the latter of ears of corn. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. Goat, standing to l.; under it, ?; in field to l., a mon. <i>Note.</i> —The Egyptian deities, Apis and Harpocrates, occur on coins of Perinthus ( <i>vide</i> Hunter, Tab. 42), as well as Sarapis and Isis. The present specimen from the Pembroke collection (618), is cited by Eckhel, and by Mionnet, Sup. II. p. 397.
Æ	3½		ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ in two lines; below, arch or gate; to l. of which, ?. R. Figure standing to r., stretching both hands towards a large round object at his or her feet; behind the figure, legend defaced.
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	9½		ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. [ΓΕΡ]. Head of Domitian to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. Fortune, standing to l.; in right hand, patera; below which, altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	8-		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Octastyle temple, <i>adv.</i>
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Jupiter, seated to l.; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on hasta.
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΤ. Radiate head of Caracalla to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΑΚΤΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. Two prize vases on a square table, each containing a palm-branch; below, diota, and five balls.
Æ	12+		Same legend; armed bust of Caracalla to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Hercules naked (chlamys on his arm), to l., looking r.; right hand drawing arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow; three birds falling to the ground (the Stymphalides).
Æ	12-		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; female, with modius on her head, to l.; in each hand, a temple; at her feet, an altar.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	3½		Α. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤΑΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Bust of Geta to r. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. A vase, containing a palm-branch.
			PERRHÆBIA Thessaliæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Perrhæbia comprehended the western slopes of Mount Olympus, with the valleys watered by the Titaresius, and its branches, which border upon Pelasgiotis of Thessaly, and northward upon Elimeia of Macedonia. In Travels in N. Greece (IV. p. 311), I have offered reasons for believing that the city of the Perrhæbi, mentioned by Livy (42, 53), and at which, we may suppose these coins to have been struck, was the same place as the Homeric Oloosson, which still preserves its ancient name.
Æ	2	13·4	Free horse, running to r.; in dotted circle. R. ΠΕΡΑ. Pallas to r., kneeling on right knee; in left hand, spear held horizontally; in right hand, ægis; the whole in quad. incus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+		Veiled female head, <i>adv.</i> R. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ in two lines; between them, Jupiter, naked, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; left resting on hasta. <i>Note.</i> —This may perhaps be the Jupiter of the Perrhæbian Dodona.
Æ	5+		Another similar.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ, in two lines; between them, figure, seated to <i>r.</i> ; right hand held up; in left hand, ?.
PHALANNA Thessaliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —The ruined walls of Phalanna form a conspicuous object on the northern side of the great Pelasgic or Larissæan plain, where they occupy an extremity of Mount Titarus.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 298.			
Æ	4	84·8	Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙ(ΕΩ)Ν. Horse, trotting to <i>r.</i> ; tail thrown up; head stall and bridle; the latter tied in knot behind the neck.
Æ	3		... ΟΡΙΞ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑ. Female, seated to <i>r.</i> ; left hand extended towards a stork, standing before her to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Young male head as on silver, to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ. Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair in reticulum.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4½		Two others similar.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
PHARÆ Bœotiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —In the time of Strabo, Pharæ was one of four subordinate <i>εἰσμοί</i> of the district of Tanagra. But this silver coin, and the ancient walls still extant at Andritza ( <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 468), attest that Pharæ was once a Bœotian town of greater importance, and render not unlikely the supposition mentioned by Strabo (p. 405), that instead of <i>Νισάν τε Ζαθίην</i> in the Catalogue, we ought to read <i>Φαράς τε Ζαθίας</i> . There is a similar coin of Mycalessus, another of the comæ of the Tanagrice, of which walls are still extant.			
Æ	1½	13·2	Bœotian shield. R. ΦΑ. Diota.
PHARCADON Thessaliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Some remains of Pharcadon are found near Gritziáno, a few miles from the left bank of the Peneius, between Pelinnæum and Atrax ( <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 317).			
Æ	3-	43·8	Naked figure, his chlamys flying behind him, running to <i>r.</i> , and holding the fore-half of a bull by the horns; all in dotted circle. R. $\begin{matrix} \Phi & \Lambda \\ \text{O} & \text{C} \\ \Delta & \Lambda & \Upsilon \end{matrix}$ . Fore-half of a horse to <i>r.</i> ;—in quad. incus.
Æ	3-	39·8	Another similar.
Æ	2	12·9	Horse stepping to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΦΑΡΚΑΔΟ in two lines; between them, Pallas, standing to <i>r.</i> , her ægis and its serpents projecting in front; right hand resting on hip; in left hand, spear held obliquely; shield resting against knee.
Æ	2	11	Another. <i>Note.</i> —This remarkable figure represents probably a statue of Minerva in her temple at Pharcadon.
PHARSALUS Thessaliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —For a description of Pharsalus and its remains, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 448; IV. p. 475, seq.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-	88·8	Youthful helmeted head to <i>r.</i> (Pallas?) R. ϞΑΦ. Horseman, galloping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3-2	52·5	Head of Pallas, of archaic style, to <i>r.</i> R. ⊕AR. Head and neck of horse, to <i>r.</i> ; in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	49·8	Same type. R. ΦAR. Same type.
Æ	3-2		Three others; average weight, 45·5.
Æ	3-	43	Same type, of later date. R. ΦAPΞ. Same type.
Æ	5+		Helmeted head, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> (Pallas?) R. ΦAPΞ. Horseman, galloping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; right hand lifted up to strike a man on foot, in a defensive attitude, before him; behind, another figure (female?).
Æ	4		Diademate and bearded head to <i>r.</i> (Jupiter, or Neptune?) R. ΦAPΣΑΔΙΩΝ (much defaced); female, naked, with flying chlamys, on a ram, running to <i>r.</i> (Helle?)
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Φ . . . . . Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; right arm raised.
Æ	2		Another similar.

## PHENEUS Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—Pheneus occupied one of those Arcadian valleys, which are so surrounded by mountains, that there is no issue for the waters, but through subterraneous channels. By the obstruction of that which carried off the river Olbius, the plain has more than once been inundated, and the Pheneatæ, during many years, have been deprived of several square miles of cultivated land. For the prior, as well as the present condition of the plain, *vide* Tr. in the Moræa, III. p. 151. Peloponnesiaca, p. 385, and Map. Some vestiges of Pheneus are found in the northern part of the valley near the modern Foniá.

Æ	3-	41·8	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. ΦENIKON. Ox, standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3-	32·4	Another.
Æ	5-4	81·7	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΝΞΦ. Hermes, seated to <i>l.</i> , amidst rocks; right hand resting on caduceus; left on rock; naked, except chlamys on shoulders—hat hanging behind the neck.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias informs us, that there was a temple of Ceres Eleusinia at Pheneus, where ceremonies were performed, similar to those of Eleusis; also that there was another temple of Ceres not far from the city, at the foot of Mount Cyllene. Mercury was another deity held in peculiar veneration by the Pheneatæ, as we learn from Cicero (Nat. Deor. 3. 22), and from Pausanias (Arcad. 14). The latter says, Θεῶν δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἑρμῆν φενεῖσθαι μάλιστα καὶ ἀγῶνα ἄγουσιν "Ερμια. The ram relates to the same deity, ὅτι Ἑρμῆς μάλιστα δοκεῖ θεῶν ἰφορᾶν καὶ αὔξειν ποιμένας (Pausan. Corinth. 3). Hermes was often represented bearing a ram, or with a ram standing beside him.
Æ	2-	12·7	Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> ; his hat hanging behind the neck R. Ram, standing to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ΦE; below, AP.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΦE. Ram to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΣΙΜΟΣ. Ram to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3+		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΦE, in large letters; between them, caduceus.

## PHERÆ Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Pheræ, which possessed the south-eastern portion of Pelasgiotis, was, next to Larissa, the greatest city in Thessaly. At the modern Velestino, portions of its ancient walls are still extant, and remains of antiquity are often brought to light. But the most interesting feature of Pheræ is the beautiful fountain Hypereia, mentioned by Homer, and many later writers.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 439.

Æ	4	87·1	Fore-half of horse to <i>l.</i> R. Bud, or calyx, or pericarpium of some plant, opening to <i>l.</i> ; above it, in angle of quad. incus., ⊕; below, E.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2½	45·8	Head, neck, and leg of horse, to <i>r.</i> R. Similar object, opening to <i>r.</i> ; above, ⊕E; below, AT; in quad. incus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+	85.1	Naked figure to <i>r.</i> ; hat hanging behind his head; seizing a bull by both horns. R. ΦΕΡΙ. Horse, running to <i>l.</i> , with bridle trailing on the ground, in quad. incus.; in the upper angle of which to <i>r.</i> , lion's head, with long stream of water flowing from it (Hypercia).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bow. R. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ. Lion's head to <i>r.</i> ; water, flowing from the mouth.
Æ	4½		Head of Ceres? <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , fish?. R. ΦΕΡΑΙΩ[N]. Female, <i>adv.</i> , holding a torch horizontally with both hands, and seated on horse, running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3	37.5	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , symbol, resembling a whip or torch. R. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ. Female figure, in long drapery, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; in field below, ΑΣΤΟ, in two lines, within a wreath.

*Note.*—Φεραίων, Thessalicè for Φεραίων.—*Vide supra*, in Crannon, Gomphi.

#### Alexandrus

(*Whose tyranny at Pheræ commenced B. C. 369.*)

Æ	6	183.2	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards right; in field to <i>l.</i> , same symbol. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝ- [Δ]ΡΟΥ. Horseman, armed with helmet and cuirass, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; under the horse, bipennis.
Æ	4	92.7	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , same symbol. R. ΑΛΕΞΑ[ΝΔΡΟΥ]. Head of lion to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4	85.4	Another similar.— <i>This and the <sup>three</sup> preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The symbol accompanying the head of Apollo on the coins of Pheræ, is probably an emblem of Victory; and intended to represent a palm branch mounted on a handle. It resembles that which the horseman or genius bears on some of the coins of Philip II., where it alluded to his victory at Olympia. Alexander of Pheræ may have attributed his success to the aid of Apollo.

#### PHIALIA Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—That Phigaleia, the greatest of the ancient cities of Arcadia, the walls of which, and its temple at Bassæ, are among the most interesting remains in Greece, should not have left any autonomous money, may perhaps be accounted for by the abundance of the Arcadian series, which was struck probably at the neighbouring Lycosura. With the exception of a coin of the Achæan league, inscribed ΦΙΓΑΛΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ, the only coins of Phigaleia extant are imperial of Septimius Severus and his family, at which time the name had become ΦΙΑΔΙΑ, in consequence of the conversion of Γ into its modern aspirate sound, its subsequent elision in writing, and the iotacism of EI.

#### Julia Domna.

Æ	5		IOY. ΔΟΜΝΑΝ CEB. Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
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#### Geta.

Æ	4½		Legend defaced; bust of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Draped and bearded figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, caduceus; in left hand, ?.
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#### PHILIPPI Macedonia.

*Note.*—Soon after Philip, son of Amyntas, had recovered possession of Amphipolis, the key of the great Strymonian plains, which extend about sixty miles from Meleniko south-eastward as far as the sources of the Angitas, he discovered or obtained near Crenides, so named from its position at one of those sources, a rich gold mine, in a part of the same range of mountains, which, during the two preceding centuries, had supplied the cities, and kings of Thrace and Macedonia, with the material of their currency in silver. The Thasii had derived gold also from the same mountains at Scape Hyle, as appears from Herodotus (6, 46), confirmed by a Thasian gold coin, inscribed ΘΑΣΙΩΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ.

Metal Size Weight

(Mionnet, I. p. 433.) Philip enlarged Crenides, which was a small town in the district of Datus, and gave it the name of Philippi. The same mine, which produced the "regale numisma" in such numbers, gave Philippi the distinction of being almost the only city in European Greece, which struck money in gold.

Α	4	133	Youthful head of Hercules, covered with lion's scalp, to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. Tripod; above it, branch; in field to r., Phrygian cap.
Α	3	47.6	Same type. R. Same legend; same type, without branch; in field to r., bow. — <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Α	2	26.1	Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. Tripod; a fillet pendant from the crater, on each side; in field to r., ?.
Α	3		Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ. Tripod.
Α	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to l., club.
Α	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to l., ear of corn, and a letter or mon.
Α	4-3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to r., ?.
Α	3		Same type to l. R. Same legend and type; in field to l., bow and quiver.

Colonia Philippi.

*Claudius.*

Α	8-7		[TI.] CLAUDIVS CAES . . . . . Head of Claudius to l. R. COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. The emperor to l., extending his right hand, and crowned by a figure behind him, both standing on one base; on either side of which, an altar.
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*Domitianus.*

Α	6		IMP. CAES. DOMIT. [AVG.] GERM. COS. XVII. P. P. Head of Domitian to l. R. COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. Similar type.
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*Note.*—The seventeenth and last consulship of Domitian was in A. D. 95.

PHILIPPOPOLIS Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—There were two cities in Thessaly to which Philip, son of Demetrius, gave the name Philippi or Philippopolis; one of these was Thebæ of Phthia (Polyb. 5, 100; Diodor. 26, 7), the other was Gomphi (Stephan. in ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΙ). The testimony of Stephanus is indeed but slender, as he places Gomphi in Thesprotia; but Gomphi was not less important to Philip as commanding the passes, leading through Athamania to Ambracia (Liv. 32, 14; 38, 2), than Thebæ Phthioticæ by its securing, together with Demetrias, the entrance into Thessaly by the Pagasetic Gulf. The question is decided in favour of Gomphi by the types of the following coin, which are the same on both sides as those of Gomphi.—*Vide supra*, p. 53.

Α	4	89.1	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> towards r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter, seated on rock, to l.; in right hand, hasta; left resting on rock; in field to l., fulmen.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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PHILIPPOPOLIS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—The only autonomous coin of this city, known to Eckhel, had on one side the head of Bacchus, on the other ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ, and a tripod. Bacchus was held in especial veneration in Thrace. Besides his oracular temple, in the country of the Bessi and Orescii (*vide sup.* p. 81), there appears to have been another in Mount Hæmus, not far probably from Philippopolis (Schol. in Eurip. Hec., v. 1267).

*Antoninus Pius.*

Α	4+		ΑΥΤ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ . . Head of Antoninus Pius to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to l.; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8		.... ΑΔΡΙΑ ... ΑΝΤΩΝ ..... Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. The river Hebrus, crowned with modius, seated on the ground to r.; right elbow on rock, from which water flows; left hand on left knee; before him, a turreted female, standing to l.; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta.
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ Μ. ΠΟΝ. ΚΑΒΕΙΝΟΥ. Two river gods, recumbent and opposed; above them, three mountains; on that to l., a temple; in that in the centre, an arch.  <i>Note.</i> —The two rivers are those now called Pasha-tehai and Karlóva, which unite at Filippópoli, and form the Hebrus, now called Maritza. The three mountains are, 1. to the left, Rhodope, with a temple on its summit; 2. the middle height, containing the Porta Trajana, on the road to Serdica; 3. to the right, Mount Hæmus. Philippopolis derived its name from Philip, son of Amyntas, who added the upper valley of the Hebrus to the kingdom of Macedonia. The Roman name Trimontium, which Philippopolis bore in the time of Pliny (4, 11), was not derived from the three mountains represented on the coin, but from three peaks of Sienite, which rise out of the plain, one in the modern town, the others near it to the west.
Æ	6		<i>Marcus Aurelius Cæsar.</i> M. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Marcus Aurelius to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Ceres, standing to l.; in right hand, ears of corn; in left hand, long torch.
Æ	3½		<i>Commodus.</i> ..... ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to r. R. Same legend; lion, walking to r.
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. [ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ.] Bust of Commodus to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Hermes, naked, to l.; in right hand, purse; in left, caduceus, with chlamys round the arm.
Æ	10		<i>Caracalla.</i> ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Radiate bust of Caracalla to r. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ ΦΙ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΡΑΚΩΝ. Prize vase, containing two palm branches, on a square table; below which, a small vase and globules.— <i>Electrotype.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —The games Alexandria, to which the legend and types of the reverse of this coin refer, were doubtless instituted by Caracalla in his passage through Thrace in A.D. 214, when he assumed the character and name of Alexander the Great.— <i>Vide supra</i> , p. 64.
Æ	5-4		<i>Elagabalus.</i> ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩ ..... Bust of Elagabalus to r. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΠΟΡΩΝ. Serpent, twined round the middle of a tripod.
<b>PHLIUS Achaïæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Some remains of Phlius are found at Polyfengo, thirteen geographical miles direct to the south-westward of Corinth.— <i>Vide Tr.</i> in the <i>Moræa</i> , III. p. 340.			
Æ	3	39·7	Bull, butting to l. R. Great Φ; in a wreath of ivy.  <i>Note.</i> —The bull on this coin is a symbol of the river Asopus, which was held in particular honour by the Phliasii, and was said to have received its name from Asopus, who was son of Neptune, and father of Corcyra, Thebe, and Ægina. The fountain Peirene of the Acro Corinthus was fabled to have been the gift of Asopus, and the river itself to have been derived from the Mæander by a subterraneous course, like the Arethusa of Syracuse from the Alpheius (Pausan. Corinth. 5 and 12). The real sources of the Asopus are in the Phlïasia; after watering the plain of Phlius, it makes its way through narrow valleys to Sicyon. The garland of ivy refers perhaps to the festival mentioned by Pausanias (Cor. 13), called the Κισσοτόμοι.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½	37·4	Same type. R. Φ, inclosed in a square of dots; having a globule in each corner of the square; the whole in quad. incus.
Æ	2-	13·8	Fore-half of bull, butting to l. R. Φ; in field, two dots.
Æ	1½	12·2	Same type. R. Φ; between four dots.
Æ	2-	12	Same type; in field, I. R. Same letter and dots.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to r. R. Bull, butting to l.; in field above, Φ.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to r. R. Bull, butting to l.; in field above, Φ; in exergue, spear-head.
Æ	1½		Laureate youthful head to r. R. Bull, butting to r.; legend defaced.
Æ	2		Bull, butting to l. R. Φ, between four dots.
Æ	2		Two others.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Φ; in field to r., one dot.
Æ	2		Another.

## PHOCIS.

Æ	2½	44·6	Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> R. Head of Apollo, of archaic style, to l., in quad. incus.; in the angles of which, ⊙OKI.
Æ	2	45·6	Another similar.
Æ	2½	45·5	Same type. R. Same legend; same type to r.
Æ	2½		Three others, average weight, 41·9.
Æ	3-	44·4	Same type. R. ΦΩ. Head of Apollo, of the best times, to r.; behind it, lyre.
Æ	3-		Two others; medium weight, 42·5 grains.
Æ	2½	42	Same type. R. ΦΩ. Same type; behind the head, branch of bay.
Æ	2½		Another, defective.
Æ	3	42·9	Same type. R. ΦΩ. Same type; behind the head, bow?
Æ	1	16·2	⊙O. Same type. R. Forepart of boar to r.; in quad. incus.
Æ	1		Three others; average weight, 15 grains.
Æ	½	4·7	Same type. R. Uncertain type, in quad. incus.
Æ	4½		Three ox-heads, <i>adv.</i> , with fillets pendent from the horns, as prepared for sacrifice, the noses joining in the centre; in the intervals, ΦΩ, ΚΕ, ΩΝ. R. T, in a wreath of bay.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		ΦΩΚ . . . Head of Apollo to r. R. Head of sacrificial ox, <i>adv.</i> ; above, . ΕΑ.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to r. R. Same type; above, XI.
Æ	3		Head of sacrificial ox, <i>adv.</i> R. ΟΝΥΜΑΡΧΟΥ, in three lines, in a wreath of bay.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΦΩ, in wreath.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. ΦΩ, in wreath.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. ΜΟΝ. 84 (ΦΩ), in wreath.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Φ, in wreath.
Æ	2		Two others.
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΦO. Bucranium—in a wreath.

## PHŒNICE Epiri.

*Note.*—Phœnice of Epirus, still called Finiki, occupied a central position in the fertile valley of Délvino, which is separated only by a narrow ridge from the northern strait of Corcyra. The foundations of its walls remain, and vestiges of its theatre (*vide* Tr. in N. Greece, I. 66). The present coin was found in that vicinity. Eckhel has described (II. p. 167) two autonomous coins of Phœnice, similar to some of those of Epirus *in genere*, with the legend ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΠΕΩΝ, but which is more probably ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. In Livy, Strabo, Ptolemy, and the Tables, the name is Phœnice, as at present; but on some imperial coins of Nero and Trajan, cited by Eckhel, the gentile appears at that time to have been Φοινικαῖος, or Φοινικαῖεῖς or Φοινικεῖς.

Metal	Size	Weight		
Æ	3+		Horse, feeding to <i>r.</i> R. Crescent; within which, star and ΦΟΙΝΙΚ; in exergue, . . . ΠΙΚ . . .	
Æ	5-		Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΟΙΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ, in two lines; between them, fulmen, all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>	
PLATÆÆ Bœotiaë.				
<i>Note.</i> —This celebrated city has left considerable remains of its walls, as well as some vestiges of its public buildings at the modern Kokla, seven geographical miles south of Thebes ( <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 325).				
Æ	2½	37·5	Bœotian shield. R. ΠΛΑ. Head of Juno to <i>r.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The temple of Juno, on the outside of the walls of Platea, is mentioned by Herodotus; in the time of Pausanias it was within the walls, and was one of the greatest and most perfect then remaining in Greece.	
Æ	2½	37·5	Same type. R. ΠΛΑ. Head of Juno, <i>adv.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>	
Æ	1½			Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΛΑ. Ox, walking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5			Bœotian shield. R. ΠΛΑ, in concave field.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
POTIDÆA Macedoniaë.				
<i>Note.</i> —Potidæa (the local form of Potidania or Posidonia, the city of Neptune) occupied the southern side of the isthmus of Pallene, and thus commanded the entrance by land into that peninsula. Its importance is evident from history, but it declined at an early time, and upon being renovated by Cassander, was named Cassandreia. This name, slightly corrupted, is now applied to the whole peninsula, and the isthmus is called the gate of Cassandhra.				
Æ	2	40·8	Horseman to <i>r.</i> , launching trident (Neptune Hippius). R. Macedonian quad. incus., of rude form.	
Æ	2-	40·6	Horseman to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, trident, held obliquely. R. Same type.	
Æ	4-2	41·7	Naked horseman to <i>r.</i> , holding trident in right hand; under the horse, Π; to <i>r.</i> , O. Head of Pallas, of archaic style, covered with helmet, dotted, and ending above in a long spike, all in a linear square, within quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>	
Æ	1½	18·8	Horseman, walking to <i>r.</i> ; behind him, ?. R. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> (old style); on the crown of her helmet, a spike; in quad. incus.	
SCOTUSSA Thessaliaë.				
<i>Note.</i> —The ruined walls of Scotussa with those of its Acropolis, and other ancient buildings, are found midway between Pheræ and Pharsalus, and about ten geographical miles in direct distance from each of them.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 455.				
Æ	3-	43·4	Fore-half of horse, galloping to <i>r.</i> R. ξΚΟ. Bud, or calyx, or pericarpium of some plant, the same as that on coins of Pheræ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>	
Æ	2		Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ξΚΟ. Fore-half of horse, stepping to <i>l.</i> , the head towards the ground.	
SERDICA Thraciaë.				
<i>Note.</i> —Serdica is placed by the Antonine Itinerary midway between Philippopolis and Naissus, now Nish or Nissa. Serdica thus agrees exactly with the modern Sôfia, the direct distance of which from Filippôpoli on the map is 72 G. M. of direct distance, being in due proportion to the 100 M. P. of the ancient Itinerary.				

Metal Size Weight

*Caracalla.*

Æ 8 AYT. K. M. AYPH. CEYH. ANTΩNEINOC. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. OYAPIAC CEPAIKHC. Hermes to l.; in right hand, purse; in left, caduceus and chlamys.

SESTUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Sestus occupied the position of the modern Iólova, the direct distance of which from Abydus, now Cape Nágara, is two geographical miles. Strabo overrates the distance therefore at thirty stades. The length of the bridge of Xerxes, from Apobathra (between Sestus and Madytus) to Abydus, was little more than one geographical mile direct.

Æ 2½ Laureate youthful head (Apollo?) to r., in dotted circle. R. ΣΗ. Lyre.  
 Æ 3½ Head of Apollo to l. R. [ΣΗΣ]ΤΙ. Tripod; below which, bow and arrow; in field to l., Δ.  
 Æ 3 Head of Apollo to l., in dotted circle. R. ΣΗΣΤΙ, in two lines; between them, tripod, all in dotted circle; in field to l., mon. (or figure) 85.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 9-8 AYT. M. AYPH. ANTΩNEINOC. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. CHCTIWN. Leander, swimming to l., across the Hellespont; on left, a tower, upon which stands Hero, to r., holding a lamp; above Leander is Cupid, flying to l., and bearing a torch; all within dotted circle.  
 Æ 5½ AYT. . AY. ANTΩNEINOC. Same type. R. . HCTIWN. Hero, standing to l., in a tower, in her right hand, lamp; Leander swimming to r.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

SICYON Achaia.

*Note.*—The remains of Sicyon are found at a distance of two miles from the sea, and twelve miles westward of Corinth, on a tabular height, naturally fortified by precipices, and by a river on either side (the Asopus and the Elisson).—*Vide Tr. in the Moréa, III. p. 368.*

Æ 4 91·5 ξE. Bird, standing to l., with wing expanded. R. Bird, flying to l.; in a wreath of olive.  
 Æ 4- 93·4 Another similar.

*Note.*—This and the former were the only coins procured by me on the site of Sicyon, and they were sufficient to convince me that all those with the types of the Chimæra and dove, and with the legend ΣE, which numismatists at that time attributed to Seriphus, belong to Sicyon, as well as those with the same types and ΣI, which they gave to Siphnus. It would seem, from a comparison of styles, that the change from ΣEKYQN or ΣEIKYQN to ΣIKYQN, occurred on the coins of Sicyon about the time of Alexander the Great. The bird is probably the wood-pigeon, great numbers of which still inhabit the cliffs which surround the ancient site. They were sacred perhaps to Venus, whose temple was one of the principal edifices of Sicyon, and in which there was a seated statue of the goddess by Canachus, an artist of the highest celebrity (Pausan. Cor. 10).

Æ 3- 85·5 Same type. R. Large Σ, in quad. incus.  
*Note.*—The Sicyonii wore upon their shields, instead of a device of the usual kind, a large sigma (Xenoph. Hell. 4, 4). The sigma of this coin, which is more ancient than Xenophon, is of a peculiar form, not resembling any of the early sigmas, but having the upper and under line parallel, and of an unusual length.—The Chimæra alludes to Bellerophon, a hero not less honoured at Sicyon than at Corinth.  
 Æ 6 186·9 Chimæra, stepping to l.; at the end of the tail, a serpent's head; under the lion, ξE. R. Dove, flying to l.; in wreath of olive.  
 Æ 6 186·8 Same legend and type; in field to r., small wreath. R. Same type; in field to l., I, —in wreath of olive.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	6	187.7	Same legend and type; above, a small head? R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , . A, —in wreath of olive.
AR	5½	188.7	Same type; under the lion, in place of legend, a small beardless head to <i>l.</i> R. Same type; but in field to <i>r.</i> , A.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4½	86.9	Chimæra, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; under the lion, ξE. R. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in wreath of olive.
AR	3½	42.8	Same legend and type. R. Same type, without wreath; in field to <i>r.</i> , ζ.
AR	3	43.8	Same legend and type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , NO.
AR	3	43.1	Same legend and type. R. Similar type; in field to <i>r.</i> , O.
AR	3	42.7	Another.
AR	2	12.7	Dove, standing to <i>r.</i> , with expanded wing; behind, ξ. R. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i> ; behind, E.
AR	½	5.7	Dove, with closed wings, standing to <i>r.</i> R. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in quad. incus.
AR	1	9.3	Apollo, naked to <i>r.</i> ; right leg bent under him; right hand resting on ground; in left hand, bow. R. ξE, in a wreath of olive.
<i>Note.</i> —One of the most ancient temples in Sicily was that of Apollo, in the Agora, said to have been built by Proetus (Pausan. Corinth. 7).			
AR	3	44.3	Chimæra, walking to <i>l.</i> ; under the lion, ΣI. R. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ξ.
AR	3		Two others similar, but R.; in field to <i>r.</i> , NO; medium weight, 43.1 grains.
AR	3		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , NO; medium weight, 43.5 gr.
AR	3	44.4	Another similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔI.
AR	3½		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , NI; medium weight, 42.8 gr.
AR	3½		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , I; medium weight, 42.7 gr.
AR	3		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , dot; medium weight, 43.4 gr.
AR	3		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , two dots; medium weight, 43.2 gr.
AR	3		Two others similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , three dots; medium weight, 42.2 gr.
AR	3	43.2	Another similar; in field to <i>r.</i> , four dots.
AR	2	29.6	Same legend and type. R. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> , in wreath of olive.
AR	2-	13	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΣI.
AR	2-		Four others similar; medium weight, 12.2 gr.
AR	2-	12.2	Same type. R. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , I.
AR	1½	13.5	Dove, standing to <i>r.</i> , with wings open. R. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i>
AR	2-	11.3	Same type. R. ΣI. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i>
AR	3-1½	13	ξI. Dove, standing to <i>l.</i> , with wings open; in field to <i>r.</i> , E. R. Dove, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ξ.
AR	3-	30.4	Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> R. Great Σ; in field to <i>r.</i> , winged caduceus; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 86.
AR	3-2½	33.1	Same type. R. Great Σ; in field, AMEINIAΣ, in three lines.
AR	3	31	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Great Σ; in field, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΑΣ, in three lines.
AR	3	30	Another similar.
Æ	4-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Great ξ, in a wreath of olive.
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΣI. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4-		Another similar.
Æ	3		Dove, flying to <i>r.</i> R. Σ, in a wreath of olive.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same letter and wreath.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΣI, in a wreath of olive.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΦI. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 86. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in field, in two lines, ΞENOTIMOS. R. ΣI, in a wreath of olive.
Æ	3		Same type; in field, ΟΛΥΜΠΙΑΔΑ. R. Same legend and type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		ΣΙ. Dove, feeding to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΔΙ. R. Tripod, in wreath of olive.
Æ	2½		[ΣΙ.] Dove, feeding to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΑΡ (united) Ι. R. Same type.
Æ	3½		ΣΙ. Dove, feeding to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥ, and tripod; in wreath of olive.
Æ	3½		Dove, feeding to <i>r.</i> ; in field, in two lines, ΑΝΔΡΟΤΙΜΟΣ. R. ΣΙ, and tripod; in wreath of olive.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Dove, standing to <i>l.</i> , with wing expanded; in its beak, branch of olive? in field above, ΖΕΝΟ; below, ΣΙ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΣΙ. Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in beak, ?; in field above, ΑΙΝΕΑΣ.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	2½		Naked human figure, standing to <i>r.</i> ; holding up, above his head, a long chain, which hangs behind his back; in field to <i>r.</i> , a dove, flying to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙ, in a wreath.
			<i>Note.</i> —The figure of this obverse occurs also among the symbols on the coins of Corinth and its colonies.
Æ	2		Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> R. Great Σ, with an Ionic ornament attached to the middle angle.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΚΑΕ, in a wreath of olive.
Achæan League.			
Æ	5-4		Jupiter Nicephorus to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 87. R. ΣΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ (ΑΧΑΙΩΝ). Female, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; left resting on hasta.
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	5½		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΚΥΩΝΙΩΝ. Female to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopia.
SOLIUM Acarnaniæ.			
Æ	4	40·5	Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus, flying to <i>r.</i> ; under which, mon. 88 (ΣΩ);—in a wreath.
Æ	4-3	42·2	Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —Solium was one of the Corinthian colonies of the Acarnanian coast, as we learn from Thucydides (2, 30), which agrees with the Pegasus on these coins. Its position appears to have been at Stravo-limióna, a small harbour on the Acarnanian coast, opposite to the island Carnus, now Kálamo.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 18.
STOBI Pelagoniæ.			
			<i>Note.</i> —Stobi stood on the banks of the Erigon, not far above its junction with the Axios, on a great Roman cross-road, which led from Serdica, now Sófia, to Heracleia of Lyncestis, on the Egnatian way. The name of Stobi occurs at several periods of history, as the chief city of the surrounding country. Philip V. intended to have founded a new city here, to be called Perseis. At the Roman conquest it was made the emporium, at which salt was to be sold to the Dardani. About the time of Vespasian, it became a Roman municipium.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 440.
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	6+		[IMP. CAES.] NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. [P. M. T. P.] (Pontifex Maximus Tribunitia Potestate.) Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. [MVNI]CIPI. STOBENSIVM. Asclepius, standing <i>adv.</i> , in a tetrastyle temple.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>STYMPHALUS Arcadiæ.</b>			
Æ	6	185·1	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Hercules, naked to <i>l.</i> , about to strike with club; the lion's skin round his left arm; below, ΣΟ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —Diana was the principal deity of Stymphalus. Her temple is the only one mentioned by Pausanias (Arcad. 22). It was ancient, and contained figures of the birds Stymphalides, the destruction of which was one of the labours of Hercules.— <i>Vide Tr. in the Moræa, III. p. 110.</i>
Æ	3	35·9	Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. [ΣΤΥ]ΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Head of one of the Stymphalides to <i>r.</i> , rising from leaves and flowers.
<b>TANAGRA Bœotiaæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The ruins of Tanagra, consisting of the foundations of its walls, with remains of a theatre and temple, are now called Grimáthra.— <i>Vide Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 454.</i>			
Æ	3	97·3	Bœotian shield, in high relief. R. Square divided into eight parts, of which four are sunk; in two of the opposite of these, the letter T.
Æ	1	5	The half of a Bœotian shield. R. ΤΑ. Horse's head and neck to <i>r.</i>
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}$	14·7	Horse's head, neck, and knee to <i>r.</i> R. Quad. incus., as before, but without letters.
Æ	$2\frac{1}{2}$	34·2	Bœotian shield. R. Anterior part of horse, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , T; to <i>r.</i> , A;—in quad. incus.
Æ	2	42·2	Same type. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; same legend.
Æ	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14·4	Same type. R. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; same legend.
Æ	$1\frac{1}{2}$		Four others; average weight, 13·1 grains.
Æ	1	15	Same type. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, ΤΑ.
Æ	1	9·7	Same type. R. ΤΑ. Prow.
Æ	2		Lyre, in a linear circle. R. Winged caduceus between T and A.
Æ	6		Bœotian shield. R. ΤΑΝ, in large letters, in a concave field.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>TEGEE Arcadiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Tegea was situated at the southern end of the great eastern valley of Arcadia, at a direct distance of four miles from Tripolitza to the south-east. Like Mantinea, at the northern end of the same eastern plain, and like Megalopolis in the western Arcadian valley, it stood entirely detached from the mountains. Little remains above ground but a few inscriptions and monumental fragments, but there is reason to believe that excavations would lead, among other discoveries, to a complete <i>architectural</i> knowledge of one of the finest temples in Greece, that of Minerva Alea.— <i>Vide Tr. in the Moræa, I. p. 89.</i>			
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕΑ[ΤΑΝ]. Pallas, combating to <i>r.</i> ; in field below, ΠΟ.
Æ	4—		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕΑ. Naked warrior, with shield and short sword, combating to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Same type. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , standing upon a basis or altar; across the field, in four lines, ΑΘΑΝΑ ΑΛ[Ε]Α.
Æ	4		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ. Pallas, standing to <i>r.</i> ; to her left, hasta; in right hand (or in both hands), vase; before her, standing to <i>l.</i> , a small female figure, holding up her hands to receive the vase; above, mon. 89; below, mon. 90 (MI).
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Another similar.
Æ	5		ΑΛΕΟΣ. Head of Aleus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; joining right hands; Sterope between them, holding up a vase; above and below, same two monograms.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	5		Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —Aleus, son of Apeidas, was the reputed founder of the first temple of Minerva Alea. His son Cepheus having been requested by Hercules to assist him in an expedition against Sparta, and refusing, lest Tegea should be attacked by the Argives during his absence, the difficulty was removed by Minerva, who consigned to Sterope, daughter of Cepheus, and priestess of the goddess, the hair of Medusa inclosed in a vase; this hair she was instructed to exhibit from the walls in case of attack, when the terrified assailants would retreat. The priestesses of Minerva Alea were required to be very young, which explains the diminutive size of the figure of Sterope on these coins, compared with those of Hercules and Minerva (Apollodorus 2, 7. Pausan. Arcad. 47).
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> R. . ΓΕΑ . . . Telephus, suckled by a hind, which stands to <i>l.</i> , with its head to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Telephus was son of Auge, daughter of Aleus, by Hercules. Aleus ordered the child to be exposed on Mount Parthenium, where he was suckled by a hind. In the time of Pausanias, the <i>τήμιος</i> of Telephus was still shewn on the mountain (Arcad. 54).
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ. Same type, but the hind, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , same two monograms.
THEBÆ Bœotiæ.			
Æ	3	94·4	Bœotian shield, in high relief. R. Square, divided into six triangular parts, three of which are deeply incuse.
Æ	2-	43·9	Same type. R. Four triangular indentations, disposed in form of square.
Æ	½	14	Another similar.
Æ	4-3	185·2	Same type. R. ⊞, similarly placed.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4	189·5	Same type. R. ⊞, in centre of four triangular indentations, disposed in form of square.
Æ	4	186·2	Another similar.
Æ	4	190·2	Another similar.
Æ	2½	92·6	Another similar.
Æ	15		Same type. R. ⊞, in quad. incus.
Æ	6·4		Another similar.
Æ	14·8		Same type. R. ⊙, in quad. incus.
Æ	2-	46·3	Same type. R. Diota; in field to <i>l.</i> , ⊞;—in quad. incus.
Æ	½	15·5	Same type. R. Diota, in quad. incus.
Æ	5+	185·7	Same type. R. ⊞ΕΒ. Hercules, naked, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, club; in left hand, bow; all in quad. incus.
Æ	6	188	Same type. R. ⊞ΕΒΑΙΟΣ. Hercules, naked to <i>r.</i> , kneeling on right knee, bending bow with right hand and left thigh, and about to fix the chord with left hand.
Æ	6	187·1	Same type. R. . ΕΒΑ . . . Infant Hercules on his knees, strangling the serpents, of which that in his right hand is coiled round his body and left thigh and leg.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5	131·2	Same type, in lower relief. R. ΘΕΒ. Diota.
Æ	5-	184	Same type; the greater part off the field. R. Diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes; below, ΘΕ
Æ	5-4	188·6	Same type. R. ΘΕ. Head of bearded Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	42·4	Same type. R. ΘΕΒ. Cantharus; above it, club.
Æ	2		Two others, medium weight, 40·1 grains.
Æ	2½	40·7	Same type. R. ΘΕΒΗ. Same type and symbol.
Æ	2½		Another lighter.
			<i>Note.</i> —ΘΕΒΗ[QN], Bœoticè for ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ. From Bœotian inscriptions it appears also that Θηβαῖος was sometimes Θεῖβῆος.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1+	13·1	Boeotian shield, with a club across one end of it. R. (Θ)Ε. Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r.
Æ	1+		Another lighter.
Æ	1	10·1	Θ, between three half shields. R. The obverse repeated.
Æ	1		Two others similar, medium weight, 7·1 grains.
Æ	2½		Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r. R. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ, between club and thyrsus.
Æ	2		Two others similar.
Æ	1		Another similar.
THEBÆ Phthioticæ.			
Æ	4		Bearded helmeted head to l. R. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ. Free horse, trotting to r.; below, ΑΧ, in mon. <i>Note.</i> —Having found this coin in Thessaly, I have no difficulty in attributing it to the Thessalian Thebæ, the horse confirming this attribution. For a description of the ruins of Phthiotic Thebes, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, IV. p. 360.
THELPUSA Arcadiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —The name of this place is by some ancient authors written Telphussa, but Pausanias agrees with the coins. For its situation and vestiges on the river Ladon, <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Moræa, II. p. 98.			
Æ	4-		Radiated head to r. R. ΘΕΛ, in a wreath.
Æ	3		Another similar.
THESPIÆ Bœotiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —In the time of Strabo (p. 410) the Bœotian cities, Thebes included, were generally in a ruinous state. Tanagra and Thespiæ were the only exceptions. Vestiges of the latter are still extant on the site of a deserted modern village, named Lefka, distant seven geographical miles west by south from Thebes.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 478.			
Æ	1½	14·1	Boeotian shield. R. ΘΕΣ, between the horns of a crescent.
Æ	1½-1		Another lighter.
Æ	5+	181·6	Same type. R. ΘΕΣΠΙΚΟΝ. Female head (Diana?) to r.; in field to r., crescent; under the neck, smaller crescent.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Θεσπικὸν νόμισμα—the κρητικόν, instead of the ἰθνικόν, of which we have other examples in Ἀρκαδικόν, Φενικόν, Σολικόν, Τερσικόν. On the statue of Phryne, at Delphi, was inscribed ΦΡΥΝΗ ΕΠΙΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΘΕΣΠΙΚΗ (Athen. p. 591, Cas.).
Æ	3		Female head, veiled and crowned, to r. R. ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ, in two lines; between which, lyre,—all in wreath.
Æ	3		Three others.
Æ	6		Boeotian shield. R. ΘΕΞ, in large letters.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —This coin is, in every respect, similar to those already described in pages 94, 98, bearing the legends ΠΑΑ, ΤΑΝ; shewing the existence of a monetary league between the Bœotian cities Thespiæ, Platææ, and Tanagra. There seems to have been a similar alliance in Attica, coins existing in the B. M. similar in metal, size, and fabric, and of a good style of art, but differing from the Bœotian, inasmuch as they have a head of Pallas in place of the shield, and various single letters on the reverse. Of these there occur, Γ, Ν, Π, Ψ, Ω. They may possibly be the initials of demi; Ψ and Ω seem intended for Psaphis and Oropus, which were near the Bœotian frontier.
<i>Domitian.</i>			
Æ	3+		ΔΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΣΕ. ΓΕΡ. Head of Domitian to r. R. [Θ]ΕΛΠΙΕΩΝ. Apollo Musagetes, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum; in left hand, lyre. <i>Note.</i> —The grove of the Muses was at the foot of Mount Helicon, in the district of Thespiæ, and six miles direct to the westward of the city.— <i>Vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 493.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		[ΑΥ. ΔΟΜΙ]Τ. CЄ. ΓΕΡ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. [ΘΕΛ]ΠΙΕΥΝ. Draped figure, standing to <i>l.</i> ; right arm extended; in left hand, hasta?

## THESSALIA.

*Note.*—The political condition of Thessaly was that of a confederacy of cities, having a common executive, at the head of which was an eponymous *Ταγός*, but the Thessalians seldom remained for any length of time sufficiently united to admit of a community of influence or action in foreign affairs, and the system was practically in abeyance during the prevalence of Macedonian power. After the battle of Cynoscephalæ, B.C. 197, the cities recovered their freedom; the Thessalian system was renewed under the protection of the Romans, and the cities seem to have continued severally to strike money until near the time of the Roman Empire, none of the coins of the *κοινόν* inscribed *Θεσσαλῶν* having an appearance of being much older. On the earliest of these coins, the name of a single magistrate occurs, afterwards there are two names; one of these was probably the *Tagus*, the other the *Strategus*; for we find both these titles in Thessalian inscriptions of the last century, prior to the Christian era. All the cities of Thessaly ceased to strike money before the time of the empire, there being no imperial coins extant of Thessalian cities. Under the empire the *Strategus* is the only magistrate named.

Æ	4½	55·9	ΠΥΘΩΝΟΣ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ, in two lines; between them, bridled horse, walking to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4	61	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, a mon. R. Same legend, in two lines; between them, Pallas, throwing a spear to <i>r.</i> ; in field below, ΠΟΛΥ, in two lines, across the field.
Æ	3½	60·9	Another similar.
Æ	4	61·9	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field below, ΦΘ.
Æ	5½	95·8	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, mon. 91. R. Same legend and type; in field below, in two lines, ΠΟΛΥ, as before.

*Note.*—This figure of Pallas, so common on the coins of the Thessalian community, and which is found also on those of some of the Macedonian kings, when they were in possession of Thessaly, represents probably the statue of Minerva Itonia in her temple, which stood between Larissa and Pheræ, where Pyrrhus hung up the Gallic armour, taken by him when he defeated Antigonus in Upper Macedonia, in the year B.C. 273. There were two other temples of Pallas Itonia in Thessaly, one at Iton, the other in the *Arnæa*; a fourth, in Bœotia, was the place of assembly of the Bœotic confederacy.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, II. p. 139; IV. p. 501.

Æ	6-5	91·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod; above, ΠΥΘΩΝΟΣ; below, ΚΛΕΟΜΑΧΙΑΔ.
Æ	5	87·3	Another similar.
Æ	6-	89·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝ[ΟΣ]; below, ΕΥΚΟΛΟΣ.
Æ	6-	89·3	Another.
Æ	5+	80·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, [ΠΕ]ΤΡΑΙΟΥ; below, [Π]ΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ.
Æ	6-5	83·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, [ΜΕ]ΝΕΚ[ΡΑΤ]ΟΥ[Σ]; below, ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡ.
Æ	4½	92·5	Same type; behind, . . . . ΕΝΩΝ. R. Same legend and type; in field, in two lines, above and below, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛ.
Æ	5+	94·1	Same type; behind, ΙΤΑΛΟ. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΤΑΛΟΣ; below, in small letters, in two lines, ΔΙΟΚΛΗΣ.
Æ	5	92·7	Same type; behind, Π. R. Same legend and type; above, ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΙΔΗΣ; below, ΔΑΜΟΘΟΙΝΟΣ.
Æ	5	86·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΠΠΟΛΟΧΟΣ; below, . . . ΑΤ. ΕΥ . . .
Æ	5-	77	Same type; behind, ΣΙΜΩΝ? R. Same legend and type; in field below, ΠΟΛ . . .
Æ	4½	85	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΠΠΑΡΧΟ . . .; below, ΠΕΤΡΑΙ . . . .

*Note.*—*Petræus* was a common name in Thessaly. It was a Thessalian epithet of Neptune, and the name of one of the fabulous Centaurs. A *Petræus* favoured the party of Cæsar in his proceedings in Northern Greece against Pompeius (Cæsar, de B. Civ. 3, 35).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5½	101.3	Same type; in field below, ΠΛ. R. Same legend and type; above, ΚΕΦΑΛΟΥ; below, . . . . .— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (631).
Æ	2	28.8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ?; below, ΠΟΥ, in two lines, across the field.
Æ	4½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; above, ΑΛΕΞΑ . . .
Æ	5½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, . . . ΟΡΟΥ.; in field to <i>r.</i> , wing ?.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same legend and type; below, in two lines, across the field, ΤΙΜΑ.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΚΥΛΛΟΥ.; below, ΠΕΤΡΑΙΟ . .
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΠΠΟΛΟ . . .
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, . . . . .; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 92.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, [Γ]ΕΝΝΙΠ[ΠΟ]; below, bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4		ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ. Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΤΑΛΟΥ.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, . . . . .; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend; Pallas, as before, but with shield and javelin held more obliquely.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΗΡ, in mon.
Æ	4½		ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ in two lines; between them, head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ, in two lines; between them, Pallas Nicephorus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΙΤΑΛΟ.; below, ΠΕΤΡΑΙΟ . .
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4-		Same type; above the helmet, in small letters, ΠΥΘΩΝ[ΟΣ]. R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Female figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in both hands, held up, ears of corn.
Æ	4-		Another.
Æ	4-		ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟ . . Same type. R. ΘΕΣ . . ΛΩΝ, in two lines; between them, horse running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		ΝΥΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ, in two lines; same type. R. Same legend; between them, bridled horse, running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3		ΙΠΠΑΡ[ΧΟ]. Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	4		ΓΕΝΝΙΠ . . Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri.
Æ	4-		ΙΣΑΓΟΡ . . Same type. R. Same legend; horseman to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Naked figure, seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to head. R. . . . ΠΙΣΙ . . . Draped figure, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in raised right hand, ?.
Æ	3+		Same legend; bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΑΕ . ΚΑΕΙ. Beardless head to <i>r.</i>
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	5+		ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟΣ ΘΕΣΣ]ΑΛΩΝ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΡΑΤ[ΗΓΟΥ] ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. [ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ] ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΑΗ. Same type.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ΣΩΣΑΝΔ[ΡΟΣ] ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
<i>Livia.</i>			
Æ	6		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΥΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Veiled, laureate head of Livia to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ. Draped figure to <i>l.</i> ; in raised right hand, ?; left hand on hip; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Tiberius.</i>
Æ	5½		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Head of Tiberius to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 93.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Apollo, in long drapery, to <i>r.</i> , playing on the lyre; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 93.
Æ	6		Another.
			<i>Nero.</i>
Æ	5		ΝΕΡΩΝ. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩ[ΝΟC]. Apollo Musagetes as before to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	9		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑ[Ρ Θ]ΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ]. Same type. R. [ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ]ΤΗΓΟΥ ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ. Female figure, leading horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	10-9		Another similar.
			<i>Hadrianus.</i>
Æ	5-		ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΙ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΤΟ Χ. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5-		Two others.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6½-5¼		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Rome, seated to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand, branch. R. [Σ]ΤΡΑ[ΤΗΓΟΥ] ΑΥΚΟΥΤΟΥ. Draped figure, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; left hand resting on knotted hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΟΡ. Ε. (174. 5); 174th year of the Actiac æra, fifth year of the reign of Antoninus Pius, A. D. 143.
			<i>Marcus Aurelius.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Marcus Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕC- CΑΛΩΝ. Pallas, throwing spear, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Another.
			<i>Faustina Junior.</i>
Æ	4+		ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Bust of Faustina junior to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	5		CΕΠΤΙ . . . . CΕΒΗΡΟC. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ. Warrior, armed with sword and shield, stepping to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	7-		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Armed bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕC- CΑΛΩΝ. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5+		A. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. Victory, in quadriga, to <i>r.</i> ; under the horses, Γ; above, ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ; below, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ.
Æ	5		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. Same type and letter; in field above, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ; below, ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ, in two lines.
			<i>Maximinus.</i>
Æ	6		Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ. Female figure, in quadriga, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, garland; below horses, Γ, and star.
Æ	8		..... ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟC. Same type. R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕC[CΑΛ]ΩΝ. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝ . . . . Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		[AY]T. K. ΠΟ. Λ. ΤΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Same type. R. Same legend, type, and letter.
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	6		ΚΟΡΝ. CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Head of Salonina to r.; the horns of a crescent appearing behind the shoulders. R. Same legend, type, and letter.
THESSALONICA Macedoniae.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Therme, the more ancient name of this city, was derived from the hot sources, which issue at a short distance from Salonica, to the eastward and to the southward. That of Thessaloniceia was attached to it by Cassander, in honour of his wife Thessalonice, daughter of Philip II., whose birth was coeval with the victory gained in the year B.C. 352 by Philip over Onomarchus, near the Pagasæan Gulf, by which he became master of Thessaly. Such, at least, seems to be the most rational conclusion as to the origin of the name <i>Θεσσαλονίκη</i> from a comparison of the ancient authorities. At a later age, <i>Θεσσαλονίκη</i> became <i>Θεσσαλονίκη</i>, which remains in use among the Greeks to the present day, but by the Italians has been shortened into Salonica.</p>			
Æ	4½		ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ. Veiled and turreted female head to r. R. ΘΕCΓΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, in four lines, in beaded circle.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΥΝ, in four lines, in wreath; between the ends of which, above, is an eagle with open wings, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend, in four lines, in wreath of larger leaves.
Æ	5-		Another similar.
Æ	5		ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Same type. l. R. ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟC. Cabeirus, standing to l.; in right hand, goat-headed rhyton; in left, mallet; in field to l., crescent.
Æ	6-5		ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ. Same type. r. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	5+		ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΥΝ. Female bust to r. R. ΚΑΒΙΡΟC. Cabirus, as before.
<p><i>Note.</i>—These coins shew that the Phœnician rites of the Cabiri, established at Samothrace, had been adopted at Thessalonica.</p>			
Æ	4+		Head of Bacchus to r. R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC, in two lines; goat, standing to r.; in field above, mon. 94; to r., mon. 91.
Æ	4½		Same type R. Same legend and type; in field above, KE, united.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	6½		Bearded Janiform heads. R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC, in two lines, above and below; between them, the Dioscuri, armed with spears, on horses, springing forward in opposite directions; above, two stars.
Æ	6		Same type. R. Two centaurs, springing forward in opposite directions; in the right hand of each, a club; in exergue, ΘΕCΣΑΛΟ[ΝΙΚΗC], in two lines.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC, in two lines; between them, bridled horse, running to r.; under it, caduceus.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to r. R. Same legend, in three lines; two goats opposed, rearing.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΘΕCΣΑ[ΛΟΝΙΚΗC] in three lines. Bull, running to r.
Æ	5-4		Same type. R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC, in two lines; between them, eagle on fulmen, with open wing to r.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. [ΘΕCΣΑΛΟ]ΝΙΚΕΥΝ. Same type.
Æ	3		Similar head to r. (Neptune?) R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC, in two lines; between them, tripod.
Æ	4		Female head to r.; hair, in curls, hanging over the neck (Diana?). R. ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Quiver; behind which, bow.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		Horse to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΩΝ, in four lines, in wreath.
			<i>M. Antonius.</i>
Æ	9-7		ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑΣ. Female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, E. R. M. ANT. ΑΥΤ. Γ. ΚΑΙ. ΑΥΤ. (Μάρκος Ἀντώνιος Ἀντοκράτωρ Γ, Καίσαρ Ἀντοκράτωρ.) Victory, stepping to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8½-7		Another similar.
Æ	5		[Α]ΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ. Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ANT. ΚΑΙ. (Ἀντώνιος, Καίσαρ), in wreath of bay.
Æ	5+		Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —Pliny (4, 17) describes Thessalonica as 'libera conditionis'; the first of these coins seems to record the granting of that freedom by Antony and Octavianus, after their victory at Philippi. The latter coin alludes to their having conferred upon the city, probably about the same time, the right of regulating certain agonistic celebrations, the names of which are found on other coins. The female head has been taken for that of Octavia, wife of the one, and sister of the other conqueror, but it does not resemble the head of Octavia on their coins, and is more probably a personification, in the former of the <i>ἑλευθερία</i> , in the latter of the <i>ἀγωνοθεσία</i> .
			<i>Octavianus.</i>
Æ	5		ΘΕΟΣ. Laureate head of Julius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, countermark NK (united). R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Head of Octavianus to <i>r.</i> ; below, Δ.
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin appears to have been struck between the death of Julius Cæsar and the assumption of the title of Augustus by Octavianus, when the cause of the latter was triumphant in Greece, and Antony was confined to the east.
			<i>Caius Cæsar.</i>
Æ	5		ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Caius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Nero.</i>
Æ	6-5		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Nero to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ, in three lines; above which, an eagle, with expanded wings; the whole in a wreath of oak.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	6½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type; but Victory to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½		Same legend; head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Cabeirus, standing to <i>l.</i> , in distyle temple; in right hand, rhyton; in left hand, mallet.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small figure of Cabeirus; in left hand, palm branch.
Æ	6		Another similar.
			<i>Gordianus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ . . . ΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Victory, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left, palm branch.
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small figure of Cabeirus; in left, palm branch.
Æ	6-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ . . . . . R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΥΘΙΑ. Tripod, the crater of which contains five balls; below, on either side, small diota.
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Same type. R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝ[ΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩ]ΚΟΡΩΝ. Distyle temple, with five columns on the side.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6+		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ . . . . . ΑΝΟC. Radiate bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΠΥΘΙΑ. Same type.
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ . . . . . ΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚ. Apollo?, naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small figure of Cabeirus; in left, branch.
			<i>Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	6+		CABINIA ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ Α . . Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Cabeirus to <i>l.</i> ; in a distyle temple.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	6+		ΑΥ. Κ. ΜΑ. ΙΟΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. Bust of Philip senior to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩ. ΠΥΘΙΑ ΔΙ.; below, Β; a tetrastyle temple on two steps, with four columns on the side.
Æ	6-		ΑΥ. Κ. ΜΑ. ΙΟΥ . . . . . ΙΠΠΟC. Radiate head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟ. ΠΥΘΙΑ ΔΙ.; below, Β. Same type.
			<i>Note.</i> —The Β (δισ) belongs probably to Νεωκόρων. ΔΙ may stand for Διονύσια. On a coin of Nicæa (Mionnet, II. p. 463) is the legend ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΑ ΠΥΘΙΑ. On another, CΕΥΗΡΕΙΑ ΦΙ, the latter for Φιλαδέφεια (Sup. V. p. 125).
			<i>Philippus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		ΜΑΡ. ΙΟΥΔΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΑΥ. Radiate bust of Philip junior to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. A tripod; the crater containing five balls.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	8½		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΕΓ. ΓΑΛ . . . . . Bust of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΕCΑΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΟΛ. Β. ΝΕ. ΠΥΘΙΑ ΑΚΤ. A table, on which are two urns, and between them other objects.
			<i>Note.</i> —Besides the Pythia and Actia, there were also celebrations at Thessalonica, called Olympia and Cabeiria (Mionnet, Sup. III. p. 159).
			THURIA Messeniæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the position and remains of Thuria, <i>vide</i> Tr. in the Moréa, I. p. 354.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥ. ΝΙΚΩΝΥΜΟC. Pallas, standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on spear; left on shield; in field to <i>r.</i> , wreath of corn.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	5-		Another similar, but the wreath not visible.
			THYRRHEIUM Acarnaniæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Thyrrheium, the chief city of Acarnania, stood near the shore of the great bay, now called that of Zaverdha, as appears from the naval transactions related by Xenophon (Hellen. 6, 2), and Polybius (4, 6, and 25), and still more clearly from Cicero, who touched at Thyrrheium in his passage from Alyzia to Leucas (Ep. ad Fam. 16, 2, and seq.). But the exact position of Thyrrheium has not yet been determined.
Æ	4½	71.4	ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟC. Beardless human head to <i>r.</i> , with neck, ear, and horns of a bull. R. ΘΥΡΡΗΩΝ. Apollo naked, seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 95.
			<i>Note.</i> —From the great resemblance of this coin to those of Acarnania <i>in genere</i> , we may infer that the latter were struck at Thyrrheium.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	128·9	ΘΥ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Bœotian shield. R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ΘΥ. (Corinthian types.)
Æ	5	133·3	Another similar.
Æ	5	121·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Υ; to <i>r.</i> , Δ, and earring. R. Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ΘΥ.
Æ	5	133·8	ΘΥ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , earring. R. Same type; under it, ⊙.
Æ	5	137·7	Same type and symbol, without legend. R. Same type and letter.
Æ	5-	130·6	ΘΥΠΡ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , forehalf of winged lion to <i>l.</i> , and ?. R. Same type and letter.
Æ	5-	139·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , earring. R. Same type and letter.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas, with smaller helmet, to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΥ. Owl to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΘΥ. Owl to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch.

## TOMIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—Tomis, one of the Milesian colonies of the Euxine, was situated on its western coast, between Istrus and Callatis. It is noted for having been the place of exile of Ovid. The gentile, according to the coins, was either TOMEITOC or TOMEITHNOC. The hero Tomus, its reputed founder, is known only from the coins.

Æ	4		TOMOC ΚΤΙΓΤΗC. Diademate youthful head to <i>r.</i> R. TOMEITΩN. Grapes, with footstalk and branch.
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*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ	6½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. [CΕΥΗ.] ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Bust of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟ(πολέως) ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΩC. A square table, on which is a prize-vase, containing two sprigs of palm; under the table, Δ.
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## TOPEIRUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Topeirus appears from the Itineraries, to have stood at a distance of twenty-five Roman miles from Neopolis (Kavála), on the road to Trajanopolis on the Hebrus. As this route passed, not through the maritime cities Abdera and Maroneia, but to the northward of Lake Bistonis, Topeirus probably occupied a position near the Nestus, where that river issues from the mountains into the maritime plains.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Τ. ΑΙΔ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΦΑΒ. ΑΓΡΙΠΠΕΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΠΕΙΡΕΙΤΩΝ. Hercules, naked, seated to <i>l.</i> , on rock; right hand on club.
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## TORONE, sive Terone Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—Torone was the chief town of the Sithonian peninsula, and gave name to the gulf on which it stood. Although constantly written Torone in history, its coins shew that ΤΕΡΩΝΗ was the local form. No imperial coins of Torone are extant, nor does any mention of it occur in Byzantine or subsequent history, except as a place preserving its name and its ruined walls. The harbour adjacent to Torone on the southern side, so called as *deaf* to the storms of the outer sea, still retains also its ancient name in the Romaic form ΚουφόC.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 119.

Æ	3	34	ΤΕ. Monota. R. Shallow Macedonian quad. incus.
Æ	2½	36·8	Naked bearded figure (Satyr?), kneeling on left knee, and looking into a large monota,—in dotted circle. R. ΤΕ. Goat, with long beard, to <i>r.</i> , in shallow quad. incus.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	2½	
Æ	2½	
Æ	6	
AR	1½	
AR	3½	38.5
AR	3	37.9
AR	2	16.6

### TRAGILUS Thraciæ, sive Macedoniæ.

*Note.*—Sestini has generally been followed in his opinion that the coins bearing the legend ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ are of a town of that name (in Latin Trælium), of which he supposes the Triulo of the Tabular Itinerary to be a corruption. But the nominative is scarcely ever met with on coins, nor does the name Trælium occur in any ancient authority. It is more likely, therefore, that ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ is a genitive plural for ΤΡΑΙΛΙΩΝ, or ΤΡΑΓΙΛΙΩΝ, by the elision of the aspirate Γ in speech, and afterwards in writing, in the same manner as ΦΙΓΑΛΕΙΑ became ΦΙΑΛΙΑ. Tragilus was a city of some importance, and gave birth to a noted writer on subjects of tragedy (*τραγυφδόμενα*), named Asclepiades. Stephanus, to whom we are indebted for this information, adds, that Tragilus was *μία τῶν ἐπὶ Θράκῃ πρὸς τῇ Χερρόνησῳ καὶ Μακεδονίᾳ*, a description which it is impossible to understand, the Thracian Chersonese being near 100 miles distant from the eastern limit of Macedonia. Omitting the words *Χερρόνησῳ καὶ*, the description would sufficiently apply to the Triulo of the Tabular Itinerary, which, if we may rely upon that authority, stood at a distance of ten Roman miles from Philippi to the westward.

Head of Hermes to *r.* R. ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟΝ. Flower, like that on coins of Rhodus. Three others similar.

### TRAJANOPOLIS, sive Augusta Trajana Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Trajanopolis stood on the Via Egnatia, or great Roman road from Dyrrhachium to Byzantium, at a distance of about 120 Roman miles to the eastward of Neopolis, now Kavála. As the modern road follows the ancient track, there is great reason to believe that Trajanopolis stood at or near the modern Féreh, a Turkish town near the right bank of the Hebrus, about twelve miles above the mouth of that river,—the 120 m. p. of the Itineraries, being a reasonable proportion to the eighty c. m. of direct distance between Kavála and Féreh. Dr. Clarke observed vestiges of the Roman road not far from Féreh to the westward, as well as some remains of Greek antiquity in that town (*Travels*, VIII. p. 92).

#### *Julia Domna.*

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Julia Domna to *r.* R. ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΗΣ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗΣ. Veiled female figure, standing to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn; in left, hasta.

### TRICCA Thessaliæ.

*Note.*—Tricca, now Tríkka, having been the chief town of Upper Thessaly during the middle and later ages of Greece, has preserved few remains of antiquity, and scarcely any in their original position.—*Vide* Tr. in N. Greece, I. p. 429.

Half-ram, lying to *l.* R. ΤΡ(Τρι), in quad incus.—*Electrotype.*  
 Naked figure, with chlamys, and Thessalian hat, hanging behind the head, seizing half-bull by horns, to *r.* R. ΤΡΙΚΑΙ. Half-horse to *r.*, in quad. incus.  
 Same type. R. [ΤΡΙΚ]ΑΙΟΝ. Same type.  
 Horseman to *r.* R. ΤΡΙΚΚΑ. Asclepius, seated to *r.*, feeding serpent.

*Note.*—Tricca was celebrated for its very ancient temple of Asclepius, to which was attached a college of medical priests, similar to those of Epidaurus and Cos (*Strabo*, p. 374). Asclepius was a native of Tricca, and his sons, Podalirius and Machaon, led the troops of Tricca and Ithome to Troy (*Il. B.* 729).

### TRÆZEN.

*Note.*—The remains of Træzen, as they existed in the year 1766, are described by Chandler, *Tr.* in Greece, c. 50.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½	15·1	Head of Apollo to r. R. TPO. Double trident; below, branch?.

*Note.*—The temple of Apollo Thearius in the Agora of Trœzen, dedicated by Pittheius, was the most ancient of all temples known to Pausanias. The trident is the well-known symbol of Neptune, from whom Trœzen was also called Posidonia (Strabo, p. 373. Pausan. Corinth. c. 30).

#### TYRAS Sarmatiæ.

*Note.*—Tyras was one of the numerous colonies of the Milesii, on or near the Euxine. It stood on the river Tyras, now Dniester, at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles from the mouth (*conf.* Strabo, p. 306. Polyhistor ap. Stephan. in v.).

Æ	4	86	Head of Ceres, veiled, <i>adv.</i> R. TYPANON. Bull, butting to l.; between hind legs, A.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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#### URANOPOLIS Macedonia.

*Note.*—The summit of a rocky height, which rises from the shore of the Strymonic Gulf, and separates the site of Acanthus from the canal of Xerxes, is crowned with the remains of an Acropolis, from which a wall is traceable as far as the shore of the Singitic Gulf, thus completely commanding all access to the peninsula of Athos on the land side. There can be little doubt that these are ruins of Uranopolis, or the city of the Uranidæ, as it is named on the coins; for those which follow were all found, together with others similar, but in inferior condition, at Erissó, and other villages near the canal of Xerxes. Uranopolis was founded by Aristarchus, brother of Cassander (Heraclides ap. Athen. 3, 20), probably because the two neighbouring cities on either side, Sane and Acanthus, were in a state of decline, while the new site commanded the entrance into the isthmus more effectually than Acanthus. It was an operation of the same kind as that of Cassander himself at Potidæa. The coins of Acanthus are a testimony in aid of the foregoing supposition, none of them being apparently of so late a date, as those of Uranopolis. No imperial coins are extant of either city; so that the prosperity of Uranopolis, the name of which occurs only in Pliny and Athenæus, was probably of short duration.

Æ	3½		Star of eight points. R. OYPAΝΙΑΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ, in two lines; between which, female figure, seated on a globe, to l.; in right hand, crook-headed staff; on her head, apex.
Æ	3½		Three others.

*Note.*—These types are those of the Syrian goddess, called Venus Urania by the Greeks; the motives or circumstances which induced Alexarchus to introduce the worship and name into Macedonia, there are no means of knowing.

# EUROPEAN GREECE

## SECTION II.

### ITALY.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.
Æ	5-4	
Æ	5	
Æ	4½	
Æ	4½	
AR	2+	17·1

#### ÆSERNIA Samnii.

*Note.*—Æsernia, though stated by Strabo (pp. 238, 250) to have been destroyed in the Marsic war (B.C. 90), and as little better than a ruin in his own time, is still a town preserving its ancient name in the form Isernia.

VOVCANOM. Beardless head with conical cap (Vulcan) to *l.* R. Jupiter, fulminating in a biga, to *r.*; Victory flying above; in exergue, AISERNIN[O].  
 Another similar.  
 Another similar; behind head of Vulcan, forceps.  
 Head of Apollo to *l.*; behind, oval shield. R. Andromorphous bull to *r.*; above, Victory flying to *r.*; in exergue, AISERNINO.

*Note.*—The legend Volcanom is the Vulcanum of later times, and its interpretation is, that “the people of Æsernia honour Vulcan.” Aisernino, like Romano, Caleno, Paistano, appears to be the same case of the gentile which was so generally employed by the Greeks, namely, the genitive plural, but with the omission of the final Æolic M. Thus we find that the legend on some coins is Romanom, on others, Romano. In later Latin ‘om’ became ‘orum.’ Upon these questions, *vide* Eckhel i. p. 124, whose conclusions, however, are not exactly the same as the preceding. As to the andromorphous bull crowned by Victory, there are so many proofs of the reference of this type to rivers, that it has probably this allusion also on the coins of Æsernia, notwithstanding the arguments of Eckhel, that it is a type of Bacchus. Possibly in the mythology of some cities, it may have had a double signification.

#### ALBA Latii.

*Note.*—Alba preserves its ancient name, with remains of its walls and other buildings, at a distance of four or five miles to the n.w. of the Lago Fucino.

AR 2+ 17·1 Head of Mercury to *r.*; wings on apex of cap. R. AVBA. Winged gryphon running to *r.*

#### ALLIBA Campaniæ.

*Note.*—No mention of this city is found in ancient history, but the Campanian style of its coins and their marine monster resembling that of Cumæ, seem to indicate that Alliba was a maritime town on the shore between Naples and Cumæ. The name tends to confirm this supposition, for Allibas was a river of the infernal regions (Suidas in v.), and these we know the Roman poets placed in that locality.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	1½	12·8	Beardless laureate head to r., on either side a dolphin. R. ΑΛΛΙΒΑΝΩΝ. Scylla to r.; below, a bivalve shell.
AR	1½		Two others similar; medium weight 8·7 grains.
AR	1	8	Obverse indistinct. R. Same types.

## ANCON Piceni.

*Note.*—Ancon (now Ancona) is shown by its name and coins to have been of Greek origin. Its strong position, and its harbour in the midst of an importuous coast, gave it a superiority, which is attested by the history of Rome as well as by monuments of the time of the empire. We may presume that the same advantages had caused it to be one of the earliest settlements of the Greeks on this side of Italy, and that the Syracusan colony mentioned by Strabo (p. 241) was a subsequent addition. According to Pliny, it received also a Roman colony.

Æ	4½		Head of Diana to r.; behind it, mon. 96. R. ΑΓΚΩΝ. An arm to l. holding a palm-branch; in field above, two stars.
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## AQUILONIA Samnii.

*Note.*—Aquilonia was situated on the Appian way, at about two-thirds of the distance, according to the Tabular Itinerary, from Beneventum to Venusia, both of which preserve their ancient names. There can be little doubt, therefore, that Lacedogna is a corruption of Aquilonia, by the Samnites called Acurunia. Aquilonia, according to Livy (10, 39), was the chief town of Samnium, when it was taken, after a victory over the Samnites in the field, by the consul L. Papirius Cursor, in the year B.C. 293.

Æ	5-		ΑΚΥΡΥΝΙΑΡ (Akurunniar). Head of Pallas to r. R. Warrior standing to l., in right hand, ?; in left, spear and shield.
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## AQUINUM Volscorum.

*Note.*—Aquinum, described by Strabo (p. 237) as a great city, preserves its ancient name, and some remains of its walls, in the valley of a branch of the Garigliano or ancient Liris. The types are the same as those on coins of four neighbouring cities, Venafrum, Suessa, Tiana, and Cales.

Æ	4		Head of Pallas to l. R. AQVINO. Cock standing to r.; behind it, star.
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*Note.*—Pausanias, in describing the statue of Minerva by Phidias in the acropolis of Elis, which had a cock on the helmet, intimates that this bird was not less appropriate to the goddess in her capacity of Ἄθηνᾶ Ἐργάνη (by its vigilance) than in that of the goddess of war, by its pugnacious character. El. post. 26.

## ARIMINUM Umbricæ.

*Note.*—Ariminum, now Rimini, was an ancient city of Umbria, which, after the expulsion of the Cisalpine Gauls, the Romans colonized in the year B.C. 269. By the Greek style, the form of the letters, and the termination of the gentile in 'no,' the coins of Ariminum are assimilated to those of Æsernia, Cales, Suesa, and other places which were conquered, and some of them colonized by the Romans in the same century.

Æ	5-3		Bearded helmeted head (Mars) to r. R. APIM . . . Warrior making a long step to l.; in right hand, spear; on left arm, oval pointed shield.
Æ	4		Another similar.

## ARPI Apuliæ.

*Note.*—Arpi was a provincial abbreviation of Argyrippa, like Pæstum from Posidonia. Argyrippa was one among the Greek colonies established on the eastern side of the Italian peninsula,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			and which, though they never became so illustrious as those of the southern and western coast, were earlier in date. Argyrippa was said to have been founded by Diomedes, whence the types of the Calydonian boar and spear-head, as on coins of Ætolia. Arpi preserves its name and some remains of antiquity not far from Foggia, towards Manfredonia.
Æ	4		ΑΡΡΙΑΝΟ . . Horse running to r. R. ΗΥΛΛΟ . . Bull butting to r.; under it, ΗΥΛΛΑ . .
Æ	4½		Laureate head of Jupiter to l.; in field to l., ΔΑΞΟΥ. R. Wild boar running to r.; above, a lance head; in exergue, ΑΡΡΙΑΝΩΝ.
Æ	5		Two others similar; behind head, thunderbolt.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same types; in exergue, ΑΡΡΙΑ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Pyllus and Daxus are names of magistrates. The latter is perhaps the local form of Δάσιος, a name which occurs in Livy (24, 45), and in Silius Italicus (13, 30), as that of a wealthy Argyrippan, who traced his origin to Diomedes, and who, in the second year of the second Punic war, espoused the cause of Hannibal.
			<b>ATELLA Campaniæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Atella was situated, according to the Tabular Itinerary, midway between Neopolis and Capua nine Roman miles from each, consequently not far from the modern Aversa, and probably to the eastward of it.
Æ	9		Head of Jupiter to r.; behind, ●●●● (triens). R. VDEPQN (Aterl). Jupiter in a quadriga to r.; in right hand, fulmen; in left, spear; behind him, Victory holding the reins; in exergue, ●●●●
			<i>Note.</i> —The P, which is equivalent to the Greek Rho in the Samnite character, represents in this Campanian Oscan legend a T.
			<b>AUSCLUM (Asculum) Apuliæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —The gentile of this city appears from the coins to have been Αὔσκληος or Αὔσκληαίος (Sestini Cl. Gen. p. 15). Frontinus is the only writer who names this place Auselum; in all others it is Asculum, and as the modern name is Aseoli, Asculum was probably the intermediate form.
Æ	4		Beardless head of Hercules, covered with lion's scalp, to l. R. ΑΥΣΚΛΑ. Victory standing to r.; in right hand, palm-branch resting on the ground.
Æ	4		Two others.
			<b>AZETIUM Apuliæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —These coins have been attributed to an Attic demus; but none of the demi coined money, nor was there any demus Azetini. They are found in Apulia, and by means of them the exact position of Azetium may some day be ascertained. The resemblance in style and types to those of Crelia and Rubi, leads to the belief that Azetium was one of the numerous Greek towns which struck money in this part of Apulia. Judging from one of the following coins, it seems to have stood on the sea coast.
Æ	5+		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΑΖΙΕΤΙΝΩΝ. Owl to r. on Ionic capital, with olive-branch.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	3-		Cockle-shell. R. ΑΖΙΕΤΙΝΩΝ. Dolphin to r.; above which, trident; in the intermediate field to l., Δ; to r., garland.

Metal Size Weight

## BARIUM Peucetiae.

*Note.*—Barium, now Bari, was probably, from its advantages of position, and its proximity to Greece, one of the earliest of the Greek settlements in the south-eastern extremity of Italy.

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to *r.*; behind it, star. R. BAPINΩN. Cupid, upon the prow of a galley, shooting an arrow to *r.*; below, dolphin.

## BENEVENTUM Samnii.

*Note.*—The last letter of the gentile on the coins of Beneventum, although resembling the Latin D, is equivalent to the Greek Rho, as appears evident from the coins of Larinum, of which the legend is LADINOD (Larinor).

Æ 4 BENVENTOD (Benventor); head of Apollo to *l.* R. Horse, running to *r.*; above, ΠΟΜ and pentagon thus, ☆; below the horse, ΟΥΗ.

Æ 4 Another.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

## BRENTESIUM (Brundisium) Calabriae.

*Note.*—Βρενθήσιον, in Latin Brundisium, or Brundisium, was the chief city and harbour on the eastern side of the Japygian peninsula. Its remote Greek antiquity is shewn by the traditions relating to it. According to one of these, it was founded by a Brentus, son of Hercules; according to another, by Minoian Cretans. In the year *n. c.* 244 it became a Roman colony; hence the coins, although many of them Greek in style, have all the Latin legend BRVN.

Æ 6- Head of Neptune to *r.*; behind it, small Victory, holding up wreath to *r.*; below which, trident; under the neck, S (semis). R. BRVN. Naked male figure (Arion), on a dolphin to *l.*; on his right hand, a Victory, holding up wreath to *r.*; in his left, lyre; in field to *r.*, S (semis).

*Note.*—From this type it would seem that, according to the Brundusians, it was from their city, and not from Tarentum (Herodot. i. 24), that Arion departed on his return to Corinth. The type resembles one on a coin of Methymna, of which city Arion was a native, and it accords with the story, that when obliged by the sailors of his ship, who coveted his wealth, to throw himself into the sea, Arion was saved, after singing a hymn, by a dolphin sent by Neptune, which landed him at Tænarus (Ælian, Nat. Anim. 12, 45).

Æ 4½ Three others similar.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. Naked figure, playing on the lyre, seated on dolphin to *r.*; in field to *l.*, CARB; below, BRVN; in field to *r.*, S.

Æ 7 Same type, with trident, and crowned by Victory as before; below, ● ● (duo asses). R. Same legend and type; below, ● ●.

Æ 3 Same type; below, ● ● ● (quadrans). R. Same legend and type; below, ● ● ●.

## BRETTII.

*Note.*—The Βρέττιοι, or Bruttii, were a semi-barbarous people, occupying the interior of the south-western extremity of Italy, who made themselves independent of the Lucanians about the year *n. c.* 357 (Diodor. 16, 15). In process of time they conquered some of the Greek cities of the western coast, and at length obtained possession of the whole peninsula within the rivers Laus and Crathis, with the exception of Croton, Locri, and Rhegium. The Tarentines obtained the assistance of Alexander, king of Epirus, against the Brettii, who was at first successful, but having lost his life

[G G]

Metal	Size	Weight	
			at Pandosia, the Brettii became more powerful than ever, and so continued until they were finally, together with the Lucanians, subdued by the Romans, under L. Papirius Cursor, in B. C. 274. They had cultivated the language and arts of Greece, as appears from their coins, which rival in style those of the same age in other parts of Magna Græcia. Consentia, now Cosenza, was the chief town of the Bruttii (Strabo, p. 256), and here probably their money was coined.
Α	3½		Head of Neptune to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, trident and dolphin. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Female, seated to <i>l.</i> , on sea-horse to <i>r.</i> ; before her, Cupid shooting arrow to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , univalve shell.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	4½	66·9	Veiled head of Juno to <i>r.</i> ; behind, torch and sceptre. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Neptune, standing to <i>l.</i> , right foot raised upon an altar; in field to <i>l.</i> , a crab.
Α	4	71	Same type; behind, dolphin and sceptre. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Α	4+	74·3	Same type; behind, sceptre and ?. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , eagle on fulmen.
Α	5	70·4	Same type; behind, sceptre and ?. R. Same legend and type, but eagle on garland.
Α	4½	70·8	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; on either side of the neck, the top of a wing (Victory); in field to <i>l.</i> , caput bovis. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , (Bacchus?) crowning himself with right hand; in left, hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , rudder?.
Α	4	75·7	Same type; behind the head, club. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Α	4	69·7	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , pointed helmet with cheek pieces. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Π.
Α	4	74·7	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , monota. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ in mon.
Α	5-	87·4	Heads of the Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> ; behind, cornucopiæ. R. Dioscuri, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; right hands held up; in left, palm branch on shoulder; in field to <i>r.</i> , knotted staff; in exergue, ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ.
Æ	5½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, O. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Same type; behind, ear of corn. R. Same legend and type; in field above, crescent.
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	5-		Same type; behind, harpa. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , anchor.
Æ	5		Same type in wreath of bay. R. Same legend and type; in field above, fulmen; to <i>l.</i> lyre.
Æ	4½		Same type; behind, sceptre. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Eagle to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , plough?.
Æ	7		Bearded helmeted head to <i>l.</i> (Mars); on the helmet, winged gryphon to <i>l.</i> ; under the neck, fulmen. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Pallas, striding to <i>r.</i> , holding shield before her with both hands; spear resting against the left shoulder; below shield, grapes.
Æ	7		Same type; behind the head, ●● (sextans); below neck, ear of corn. R. Same legend; Victory to <i>l.</i> , crowning a trophy; between them, cornucopiæ.
Æ	7		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field above, crescent.
Æ	7		Same type, without the dots; under the neck, harpa. R. Same legend and type; between trophy and Victory, anchor.
Æ	7		Another similar.
Æ	7		Same type; behind the head, ●● R. Same legend and type; in field above, star; between trophy and Victory, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6½		Youthful head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> ; behind, sword. R. ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ. Pallas, striding to <i>r.</i> , holding shield before her with both hands, spear resting against the left shoulder; in field to <i>r.</i> , plough.
Æ	6½		Another.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, fulmen. R. Same legend; warrior, stepping to <i>r.</i> , with spear and shield; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5		Another, but in field to <i>r.</i> , caput bovis.
Æ	4½		NIKA. Female head (Victory) to <i>l.</i> ; below, palm branch. R. Same legend; Jupiter, fulminating to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, sceptre.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Same legend and type; behind, ear of corn. R. Same legend and type; in field to r., cornucopiæ; below, star.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Another similar; but in field to l., torch?
Æ	3½		Same head, without legend, but tips of wings appearing. R. Jupiter, fulminating from a biga, to l.; under horses, torch; in exergue, BPETTIQN.
Æ	4-		Another similar; but under horses, grapes.
Æ	3½		Another similar; but under horses, caput bovis.
Æ	3½		Youthful head, covered with the shell of a crab, to l. R. BPETTIQN in two lines; between them, crab.
Æ	2½		Same type to r. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to l. R. Same legend; owl to r.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

### BYTŪS (Butontum) Calabriae.

*Note.*—*Βυρούς*, in Latin Butontum, preserves its ancient name in the form Bitonto, a town situated midway between Ruvo (anciently Rubi) and Bari (Barium). The distance between Rubi and Butontum, in the Theodosian Table (14 M. P.), is correct.

Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to r. R. Ear of corn; around, BYTONTINQN.
Æ	4½		Another.

### CÆLIA Calabriae.

*Note.*—There are two modern towns named Ceglie; one corresponding to the Celia of Strabo and the Tabular Itinerary, situated above five miles south of Bari, and at no great distance from two or three other ancient sites; the other Ceglie is about equidistant from Brundisium, from Orra (now Oria), and Tarentum. In both places remains of antiquity are found, but coins of Cælia only in the former.

Æ	4-3		Head of Pallas to r.; in field above, • (uncia). R. KA . . . . . Trophy to l.; in field to l., fulmen; below which, star.
Æ	5-		Same type; above it, •• (sextans). R. KAIΔINQN. Same type; in field to l., fulmen; below, on either side of trophy, star.
Æ	4½		Two others similar.
Æ	4½		Same type and globules. R. Same legend; same type, with palm branch across the shoulder; in field to l., club.
Æ	4-		Same type and globules. R. Victory to l., bearing a trophy.
Æ	2+		Same type, without globules. R. Dioscuri, galloping to r.; in exergue, KAIΔI . .
Æ	3-		Head of Jupiter to r. R. . AIA . NUN in two lines; between them, fulmen.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to r. R. Three crescents, in each of which a dot; around, KAIΔINQN.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

### CALES Ausonum.

*Note.*—Cales, now Calvi, situated about ten miles to the north of Capua, was taken from the Ausones by the Romans, and colonized by them in the year B.C. 332. In the second Punic war, B.C. 209, this colony, with eleven others, and among them Cora and Suessa, of which we have coins resembling those of Cales, felt themselves so independent that they refused to assist Rome with men and money against Hannibal (Liv. 27, 9). The prosperity of the Caleni in that century, and until the reign of Augustus, is abundantly attested by the rich series of their silver money of those times, and by the still extant remains of an amphitheatre, and other public buildings, as well as by Strabo, who describes the city τῶν Καληνῶν as among the most considerable in Latium (p. 237).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	109·8	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, cornucopiæ. R. Victory, driving biga to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, CALENO.
Æ	5-	94·5	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; on the helmet, ☆ and a wreath. R. Same type and legend.— (Plated.)
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. CALENO. Cock to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.
Æ	4½		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Æ	5-4		Another similar, with two opposite projecting points.
Æ	4+		Three others, with notches of the same size and shape in all.
Æ	4		Legend defaced; same type; behind the head, A. R. Cock to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, star; in field to <i>r.</i> , A.
Æ	4½		CALENO. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, ear of corn. R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; above it, lyre; in exergue, CALENO.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4½		Same legend, type, and symbol. R. Same type and symbol; in exergue, ΙΣ.
Æ	3+		Same legend and type; behind the head, star. R. Same type and symbol; under the bull, A; in exergue, CALENO.
Æ	4½		Legend defaced; same type. R. Same type, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, CALENO.

*Note.*—The lyre and star on these coins refer probably to the worship of Apollo, or the Sun, the andromorphous bull, &c., to the river of Cales. In every new city, founded in a foreign country, it was natural that the river should be one of the first objects of veneration; the river determined the position of the new settlement, and often gave name to it; the river was a main cause of the fertility of the territory, and of the wealth of the city. Accordingly, from the earliest to the latest times, in Sicily, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor, we find proofs, that the river-god was among the greatest of the local deities; sometimes represented as an andromorphous bull, or simply as a bull, or as a taumorphous man; sometimes as a youthful human figure with horns, or joined to some symbol allusive to water. As an equal degree of importance was due to the source of all Greek mythology, the solar worship, whether expressed by the incarnation of Bacchus, or of Apollo, it was natural, in process of time, that the worship and type of the river should be united and even identified with those objects of veneration. It would seem from Macrobius (i. 18), that in a late age the andromorphous bull, crowned by Victory, so common on the coins of Neopolis, and other Italian Greek cities, was supposed to represent the Sun, or Bacchus Hebon.

### CAPUA Campaniæ.

*Note.*—Capua is one of the many places of which we know not exactly the Greek nominative; but, on comparing the gentile KAMPIANOI with the derivation from a hero, Capys, which it pleased the Greek mythologists to give to Capua, KAMPIH or KAMPIYH was probably the form. Livy and Pliny agreed in believing that the name was derived from Campus (a plain), an indigenous word. The andromorphous bull is a type of the Vulturinus, on which river Capua stood; the stork, as a bird frequenting the banks of rivers in pursuit of fish, confirms this explanation of the type.

Æ	4½	107·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ΟΥΑΤΙΜΑΗ; under it, M and stork.
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*Note.*—On another specimen of this coin in the British Museum, the first letter is still more clearly H. The two sounds are easily convertible, as we find exemplified at the present day in Tuscany, where 'casa' is pronounced 'hasa,' &c. This coin is a proof that Capua was one of the most ancient of the Greek cities of Campania, and that it was probably an offshoot from Cumæ about the same time as Neopolis, some of the coins of which are equally archaic.

Æ	4½	109·9	Same type. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> , without symbol; above it, KAMPIANON.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—In this coin the K of the legend, and its direction from left to right, shew that it is of a later time than the preceding.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, star (uncia). <i>R.</i> Victory to <i>r.</i> , crowning a trophy; in field to <i>r.</i> , star (uncia); in exergue, ΠΠΝΧ.  <i>Note.</i> —The copper coins of Capua being of the ordinary style of Italian coins of the third century B. C., and invariably inscribed with the name in Oscan (Kap, or Kapu, retrograde), seem to show that Capua ceased to be a Greek city about the time of the Punic wars.
Æ	4½		Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Boar, running to <i>r.</i> ; above, ● (uncia); in exergue, same legend.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, two stars (sextans). <i>R.</i> Diana?, driving a biga to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, two stars; in exergue, same legend.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, two stars. <i>R.</i> Two military figures, opposed; in right hand of each, a sword, their left hands holding a pig; in field to <i>l.</i> , two stars; in exergue, ΠΠΝΧ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —A coin of Atella is extant, precisely resembling the preceding, except in the legend of the exergue, which in that coin is ΠΠΝΧ. They record, perhaps, an alliance between the two cities, which were not more than seven miles in direct distance from each other.

## CANUSIUM Apuliæ.

*Note.*—The Greek city Canusium, now Canosa, was situated near the right bank of the Aufidus, about fifteen miles above its mouth, and was one of the greatest in Apulia, as appears by its extensive remains, and the beautiful vases, which its ancient cemeteries have produced. Its foundation was probably not less ancient than that of the other neighbouring cities, Rubi, Arpi, and Salapia.

Æ	5+		Beardless male head to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Horseman, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, lance; below, ΚΑΝΥΣΙΝΩΝ.
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## CAULONIA.

*Note.*—The name of this city was derived from its situation in a hollow or valley, διὰ τὸ μέσθην ἀλλῶνος εἶναι (Hecateus ap. Stephan. in v.),—διὰ τὸν προκείμενον ἀλλῶνα (Strabo, p. 261). The similitude of its coins to those of Croton and Sybaris, as well in style and weight as in the peculiar fabric of the earlier, accords with the facts, that these three cities were all colonies of Achaia, established in the same part of Magna Græcia at the end of the eighth century before the Christian æra; that they adopted the same Achaian laws and customs, and formed a triple alliance, which was recorded in a temple of Jupiter Homorius (the same as the Homagyrus of Ægium) common to the three states (Polyb. 2, 29). Caulonia was taken, and its inhabitants removed to Sicily, by Dionysius the Elder, in B.C. 388; hence the high antiquity apparent generally in its coins. It seems, indeed, to have revived in some degree, as it is stated to have sided with Pyrrhus when he was in Italy, and some small silver coins have been recognized by their style as of that period, but they are extremely rare. Pliny notices only the "vestigia oppidi Caulonis."

Æ	8	122	ΚΑΥΛΑ. Male naked human figure, with hair in long ringlets, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in his uplifted right hand, a branch; on his extended left arm, a small figure running, holding a branch in his right hand, and wearing boots or sandals with curved terminations at the heels; in field to <i>r.</i> , ○, and stag to <i>r.</i> , looking back; the whole surrounded by a raised circle of alternate dots and lines. <i>R.</i> The obverse incuse; but the principal figure and the stag alone apparent.
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*Note.*—This naked figure in the attitude of a Jupiter is evidently a deity; its youth, and its hair in ringlets, show that it is intended for Apollo; the stag refers probably to Diana, as we often find that when one of these deities furnishes the principal type, a symbol of the other records their associated worship. The attitude of Apollo resembles that of Neptune vibrating his trident on the coins of Posidonia, but the Neptune of those coins having nothing in the left hand, the figure resembles still more that of Jupiter Aëtrophorus about to hurl his fulmen. Instead of the latter, Apollo here holds a branch; and instead of the eagle, a small figure in the act of running with long strides. The

[H h]

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>πίδιλα</i> on the heels of this figure favour the opinion that it was intended for Hermes. The lustral branch seems to indicate that the type relates to a <i>καθαρόμος</i> , or purification, and may have been intended to record the cessation of some plague with which the Cauloniatae had been afflicted, and the cure of which they attributed to Apollo.
Æ	8	106·8	ΑΥΑΥ. Same types. R. Figures of obverse incuse to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand of Neptune, branch; in raised left hand, branch; in field, ☉ and ΑΥΑΚ; below, Ξ; the branches and letters raised.
Æ	8	118·3	ΚΑΔΑ. Same types; no O. R. Similar to the preceding.
Æ	7	105·3	ΟΑΥΑΥ. Same types; between the left arm of the principal figure and the stag, stork or crane flying to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΥΑΥ. Same types incuse.
Æ	6-	118·6	Male naked figure to <i>r.</i> ; in raised right hand, branch; left hand extended; below it, stag to <i>r.</i> R. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; round it, ΚΑΥΛΟΝΣΑΤΑΝ.
Æ	4½	103·4	Naked figure with small figure on left arm to <i>r.</i> as before; in field to <i>l.</i> , head of panther? <i>adv.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> , stag, on pedestal, looking back. R. ΚΑΥΛΟΝ. . . Stag to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5	122·8	ΚΑΥΑ. Same types; no symbol. R. ΑΥΑΥ. Stag, standing to <i>r.</i> ; before it, tree or branches.
Æ	4½	119·7	ΚΑΥΑ. Same types. R. Similar to the preceding.
Æ	4+	123·8	Another similar.
Æ	5-4	122·6	ΑΥΑΥ. Same types. R. Same legend and types.
Æ	4	123·6	ΚΑΥ. Same types. R. Stag standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2+	37·2	ΚΑΥ. Same types. R. ΒΑΥ. Stag to <i>r.</i> ; before it, branch.

## CROTON.

*Note.*—Croton, a name of the same import as Corinth, was a colony from Achaia, founded about the year 700 B.C., on a promontory at the mouth of the Æsarus, which river is named and personified on one of the coins of Croton (Millingen, *Ancient Coins*, p. 20). Like the other settlements on the south-eastern coast of Italy, it rose speedily to a degree of wealth, requiring the use of that invention of commercial exchange which in the seventh century B.C. was already employed by all the leading cities of Greece. The earliest coins of Croton, in the peculiarity of their style and fabric, resemble those of Caulonia, Sybaris, and Metapontium, and are among the most ancient specimens of Hellenic money. Some are probably not later than 600 B.C. The series of Croton accords with history in attesting the prolongation of the prosperous existence of that city to the time of the Roman conquest; unlike in this respect to those of Caulonia, Sybaris, and Laus, which cities ceased to be independent at a much earlier time, but rivalled by Taras, Metapontium, and Heracleia. The types of the Crotonian coins relate principally to Apollo, who had the reputation of having determined the site of Croton, by his oracular response to Myscellus the Achaian.

Æ	6	119·4	Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΟΑΦ; to <i>l.</i> , crab; all within dotted circle, raised. R. Tripod incuse; to <i>r.</i> , ΟΑΦ; to <i>l.</i> , lyre.
Æ	7	121·7	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , stork to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , ΦΡΟ. R. Tripod incuse; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΡΟ; to <i>r.</i> , ΤΟΝ.
Æ	5	121·2	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , ΦΡΟ; to <i>l.</i> , stork to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod incuse.
Æ	5	119	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , stork to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , ΦΡΟ. R. Same type.
			<i>Note.</i> —The stork is a symbol perhaps of the river Æsarus.
Æ	4+	122·7	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , ΟΑΦ. R. Expanded eagle incuse; in the centre, a raised globule.
Æ	6	123·8	ΦΡΟ. Tripod. R. Bull, with head reverted, incuse; in exergue, VM (ΣΥ).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —A coin of alliance between Croton and Sybaris.
Æ	2	16·6	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , ear of corn; to <i>l.</i> , ΟΑΦ. R. Sepia.
Æ	2	19·9	Pegasus with curved wing to <i>l.</i> ; under it, Φ. R. ΟΑΦ. Tripod.
Æ	2		Two others similar, medium weight, 17 grains.

*Note.*—These coins testify that Corinth contributed to colonize Croton.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	106·1	Eagle with raised wings standing to <i>l.</i> ; in its claws, a branch. R. Tripod with circular lid; to <i>r.</i> , serpent erect; to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn.
Æ	5	107·2	Eagle with raised wings standing to <i>l.</i> R. Tripod with fillet pendent to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> , ϙPO.
Æ	5	106·2	Eagle on capital of column to <i>l.</i> ; above it, ϙPOT. R. Tripod; to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley; to <i>r.</i> , ϙPOT; below, E.
Æ	5½	115·5	Another similar.
Æ	5-	110·5	Eagle to <i>l.</i> looking to <i>r.</i> ; in its claws, a stag's head. R. Tripod; to <i>l.</i> , leaf; to <i>r.</i> , ϙPO.
Æ	4½	97·7	Another similar.
Æ	4½	122·3	Eagle to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , standing on architrave; to <i>r.</i> , stag's head? R. Tripod; to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley; to <i>r.</i> , ϙPO.
Æ	4	113·3	Another.
Æ	5	98·4	Eagle with raised wings to <i>l.</i> , standing on hare. R. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , stork; to <i>l.</i> , KPO.T.
Æ	4½	116·4	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , branch of bay, with pendent fillets; to <i>l.</i> , KPO.
Æ	5-	108·1	KPOTΩNIATAS (Apollo of Croton). Same type. R. Infant Bacchus seated on a rock?, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; in each hand, a serpent.
Æ	4½	113·5	Another.
Æ	4½	119	Another.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (395).</i>
Æ	5	116·2	Crowned head of Juno Lacinia, <i>adv.</i> R. KPOTΩNIATAS (Hercules of Croton). Hercules, naked, seated on lion's skin on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, vase; in left, club.  <i>Note.</i> —The temple of Juno stood five miles south-west of Croton, on a promontory now called Naú (ροῦ Ναοῦ), anciently Lacinium.
Æ	5-	115·7	Same type. R. KPOT . . . . . Σ. Hercules seated as before; in right hand, vase; below which, tripod; in field above, bow, club, and pointed cap.
Æ	5+	121·2	Tripod; to <i>r.</i> , serpent Python erect; to <i>l.</i> , Apollo shooting at it; in exergue, KPOTON. R. Hercules, seated on lion's skin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, branch above altar; left resting upon hasta or club; behind, bow and quiver; in field to <i>r.</i> , OSKSMTAM; in exergue, two fishes.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —In the later times, indicated by the style of these coins, Hercules was particularly worshipped as presiding over gymnasia, and over the Olympic games, in which the Crotoniatæ often carried off the first prize; hence a mythus was invented which connected him with the naming of the city, and he received the honours of founder ( <i>οἰκιστᾶς</i> ).
Æ	4½		ΔΙΟ . . . . Head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. KPO. Eagle to <i>r.</i> with raised wings devouring serpent.
Æ	2½		ΣΑ. Eagle to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>l.</i> R. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> stork to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. . PΩ. Tripod.

## CUMÆ Campaniæ.

*Note.*—Cumæ was the earliest Greek settlement in Campania. Its colonizers were said to have been from Chalcis; but Cumæ in the same island (Stephan. in Κόμη), which, though little known to history, still preserves its ancient name, must also have contributed to the colony. The female head on the coins of Cumæ has been taken for that of the Cumæan Sibyl, but this was a fable of Italian origin, is not alluded to by any Greek author, and has derived its fame chiefly from Virgil. The type was more probably intended for the Siren Parthenope, who, when driven out of Sicily, was kindly received by those who dwelt on the river Glanis (Lycoph. v. 717). This river, called also Clanius, rises in the mountains above Nola, flows through the territories of Nola and Neopolis, and joins the sea near Cumæ. The andromorphous bull, represented on some of the coins of Cumæ, and the most common type on those of Nola and Neopolis, refers probably to this river. The

Metal	Size	Weight	
			female head on the first of the following coins seems from the legend to be a personification of the city; the others represent probably Parthenope. Most of the other types relate to the maritime position of the city.
AR	5-4	117	KVME. Female head to <i>r.</i> crowned with bay; hair hanging down the neck; profile archaic. R. A mussel-shell; round which, MOIAMVYI within a linear and a dotted circle.
AR	5-4	112.3	Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, ? R. KVMAION. Shell and grain of barley; all in dotted circle.
AR	5-4	101.2	Same type. R. Same legend and type without any circle.
AR	5	114.7	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair turned up and confined by a band. R. Same legend and types.
AR	5	105.3	Same type. R. KVM . . . . Same types.
AR	4½	115.8	Youthful head, with hair in formal curls, to <i>l.</i> R. WOIAMVX. Shell; above which, serpent, with long beak, crest, and forked tail, to <i>l.</i> ; all in dotted circle.
AR	5	117.8	Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> R. MOIAMVX. Monster Scylla to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, lobster ?; below, shell.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
AR	1½		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. KVMEO. Mussel-shell.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

#### CUPELTERIA Samnii.

*Note.*—This city, by Livy written Computeria, was taken by Q. Fabius Maximus in the campaign of the year B.C. 214 against Hannibal. It was situated on the confines of Samnium and Ausonia, between Caiatia (now Caiazzo) and Allifæ (now Allife). Here, near Alvignano, a corruption of the ancient name still exists in that of the church of S. Maria di Covultere. In a Latin inscription the city is called 'respublica Cubulterinorum.'

Æ	5+		ΗΥΠΕΡΝΕΤΡΕΠΝΚ. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind, κ. R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory flying to <i>r.</i> above it.
Æ	3½		Another similar, without κ; below the bull, ΙΣ.

*Note.*—The legend Kupelternum is probably the Oscan form of the Greek ΚΥΠΕΑΤΕΡΝΟΜ and the Latin Cubulterinorum, the termination 'um' being the genitive plural, and analogous to the Æolic ΩΜ.

#### HEIPONIUM (Hipponium).

*Note.*—The name Hipponium, which we find in Scymnus, Strabo, and Diodorus, must have been a corruption, being different in its etymology from the name on the coins, confirmed, as it is, by the Roman Vibon, which never could have been formed from Hipponium. Possibly, like its sister colony Mesma, Heiponium was named from a fountain. From Hipponium the southern portion of the great bay of Santa Eufemia was called Hipponiates Sinus. The city stood at Monteleone, which is situated two or three miles from the shore, and preserves remains of the ancient walls. The settlement was originally a colonial offset from Locri (Strabo, p. 256), which in the year B.C. 193 received a Roman colony (Liv. 35, 40), when the name was latinized into Vibo, the V representing the initial aspirate, which on some coins of Heiponium is preserved in the form of I, a letter found on Cretan coins, as well as in the Etruscan alphabet and in those of middle Italy derived from it. But as usual on Greek monuments of the fourth century B.C., the aspirate is omitted on the coins of Heiponium of that time, and the gentile is ΕΙΠΟΝΙΕΙΣ. Vibo was also called Valentia by the Romans, and this name alone is found on coins of Roman times.

Æ	3-2		LEI. Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Caduceus.
Æ	5		Same type. R. EEI. Eagle devouring serpent to <i>r.</i> — <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—These coins, with others having the same legend, have been improperly given to Siris which dated its foundation from the time of the fall of Troy, worshipped Minerva Ilias (Strabo, p. 264), and was deserted at the time of the Persian invasion of Greece (Herodot. 8, 62), 150 years at least before the date of these coins.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, M. R. ΕΙΡΩΝΙΕΩΝ. Wine jar, or diota with pointed base; to <i>r.</i> , caduceus.
Æ	4		ΔΙΟΣ. Same type. R. Same legend and type; but in field to <i>r.</i> , torch.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		Same type; behind, a mon. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , caduceus with ribbons.
Æ	5½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; above, [ΣΩΤ]ΕΙΡΑ. R. . ΙΡΩΝΙΕΩ . Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, garland.
			<i>Note.</i> —In Carelli, plate 187, the obverse of one of these coins has the legend ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ, the reverse ΝΙΚΑ.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΙΡΩΝΙ . . . (retrograde), [P]ΑΝΔΙ[ΝΑ]; between the two legends, female in long drapery; right hand extended; in left, hasta.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΙΡΩΝΙΕΩ . . . ΝΔΙ . . . Same type.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. [E]ΙΡ . . ΕΩΝ . ΑΝΔΙΝΑ. Same type; finger held up.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The legend ΠΑΝΔΙΝΑ occurs also on a coin of the neighbouring Terina. According to Millingen (Trans. of the R. S. of Lit., 8vo., i. p. 226), Pandina was the same deity as Hecate. She seems to resemble also the Nemesis of many Asiatic cities.
Valentia.			
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, Ι (as). R. VALENTIA. Winged fulmen; in field, shrimp or lobster; above which, — (as).
Æ	6½		Same type and symbol. R. Same legend; same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , lyre; above which, Ι.
Æ	6		Same type and symbol. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Ι and scepter, surmounted with pomegranate (symbol of Juno).
Æ	5+		Same type and symbol. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , star; above which, —.
Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Winged fulmen; in field, three globules (quadrans).
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. . ALENTIA. Owl, <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , star; below which, four globules (triens).
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, S (semis). R. VALENTIA. Double cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i> , S.
Æ	5-		Head of Juno? to <i>r.</i> ; behind, S. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , star; above which, S.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	4		Same type and letter. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin? above which, S.
Æ	3½		Same type and letter. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , scepter as before, and S.
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	3		Head of bearded Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. VALENTIA. Double club with single handle; in field to <i>l.</i> , three globules; below which, wreath.

## HERACLEIA Lucaniæ.

*Note.*—Heracleia replaced the ruined Siris about the same time that Thurium occupied the site of Sybaris. Heracleia was colonized by the Tarentines in B.C. 433 (Diodor. 12, 36); Thurium, from Athens in B.C. 443 (Dionys. Hal. ii. p. 82 in Lys.). Heracleia stood between the rivers Siris (now

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Sinno) and Aciris (now Agri), but much nearer to the latter, about three miles above its mouth, where remains of the ancient city have been recognized at Policoro. Siris became the port of Heracleia, whence we may infer that the former city stood near the mouth of the Sinno.
			The coins of Heracleia resemble so nearly those of its metropolis Taras, that it is difficult to distinguish them but by their legends. On some of the more ancient of Heracleia we find the name expressed by ΕΗ, or ΗΕ; on the later, by Η-Ι, Ι-Η, Ι-ΗΡΑ, Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ, Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Hercules and his <i>συμπαργός</i> Minerva form in general the types in conformity with the name.
ΑΡ	5	123·7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. Hercules naked, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; small Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , and crowning him; his right hand resting on club; in his left hand, bow and arrow; the lion's skin hanging on his arm; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΕΥΦ; to <i>r.</i> , Σ.
ΑΡ	4½	122·6	Ι-ΗΡΑ. Same type. R. . . . . ΙΩΝ. Same type; but in place of Victory, vase; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΘΑ.
ΑΡ	4½	97·5	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm branch; legend indistinct.
ΑΡ	4½	120·4	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ, Κ. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΗΙΩΝ. Hercules, standing to <i>r.</i> , strangling with both hands lion to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , club; between the feet of Hercules, owl.
ΑΡ	5+	94·9	ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, gryphon. R. Hercules, naked, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on club; in left, lion's skin; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΙΛΟ.
ΑΡ	2-	15·4	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΗ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α, bow, and club.
ΑΡ	2-	19	Same type; on helmet, winged sea-horse. R. Same type, attitude of Hercules slightly differing; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow.
ΑΡ	2-1	15·7	Same type to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla. R. Ι-Η. Hercules, naked, to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory to <i>r.</i> , right hand leaning on club; in left, bow, and lion's skin.
ΑΡ	2-	17·3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, winged sea-horse. R. ΗΡΑ . . ΕΙ. Same type.
ΑΡ	2-	18·3	Same type. R. ΗΡΑ. Same type.
ΑΡ	2-	17·1	Same type. R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Hercules, on right knee, to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion with both hands; in field to <i>l.</i> , club.
ΑΡ	2-	17	Same type. R. Ι-Η. Same type.
ΑΡ	1½	16·7	Head of young Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΗ. Lion, stepping to <i>r.</i>
ΑΡ	1½	16·3	Same type, but bearded. R. Ι-Η. Same type.
ΑΡ	1½	16·7	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Η-Ι . . Same type to <i>l.</i>
ΑΡ	1	11·6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Η . Α . . Club.
ΑΕ	3+		Horse, galloping to <i>l.</i> ; above, star. R. Ι-Η. Two crescents, the convex sides touching; above and below, a globule—all in wreath.
ΑΕ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, garland of olive; behind the neck, pelta. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ in two lines; between, Hercules to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, club, and lion's skin; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident?
ΑΕ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Triton to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, sword? in left, shield; above, star; below, Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ.
ΑΕ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; helmet, crowned with bay. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, Hercules, naked, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, club, and lion's skin.
ΑΕ	2½		Another similar.
ΑΕ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. . ΠΑΚΛΕΙΩ . . Sea monster, <i>adv.</i>
ΑΕ	3		Bust of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> ; on the left shoulder, shield. R. Ι-ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΩΝ. Trophy, <i>adv.</i>
ΑΕ	2½		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> ; on her left side, spear. R. Same legend and type
ΑΕ	2+		Another similar.
ΑΕ	2		Half-horse to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑ. Owl on fulmen, to <i>r.</i>
ΑΕ	2		Another.

## HYELE sive Elea (Velia).

*Note.*—Hyele, according to Herodotus, was founded about the year 535 B. C., by the survivors of the Phœcean colony of Alalia in Corsica, after the defeat of their fleet by the Carthaginians and Tyrrhenians. One of the latest of the Greek settlements on the Italian shores, Hyele became one of the most civilized and flourishing, as history informs us, and as we find confirmed by the monumental evidence of its splendid series of silver money. Its position is correctly placed by Strabo 200 stades southward of Præstus, and here remains of its acropolis and artificial harbour are still extant.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	2½	60·6	Anterior part of lion, devouring prey, to r. R. Quad. incus., consisting of four squares, each having a deep triangular indentation.
AR	2		Two others; medium weight 59·9 grains.
<i>Note.</i> —These coins, which were formerly numbered among those of doubtful attribution, have been found in such numbers at Velia, and in that part of the Neapolitan territory, as to leave no doubt of their true origin (Millingen, Num. de l'Italie, p. 92).			
AR	5	117·5	Female head to r.; hair turned up behind, and bound with double narrow cord; below, YEΛH. R. Lion to r., crouching forward, with open mouth; below, owl to r., standing on branch.
AR	4	117·4	Female head to r., with hair in style less archaic; to r., tendril and grapes; above, YEΛH. R. Same type and symbol.
AR	5	113·8	Head of Pallas to r., on helmet gryphon running to r.; in field to r., ΔI. R. Lion, standing to r.; above, Φ ★ I; in exergue, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5-	113·2	Another.
AR	5	116·2	Head of Pallas to r.; on helmet, wreath and wing; behind neck, A-4; before, Φ R. Same type and legend; in field above, ear of corn, ΦI.
AR	4	79·7	Another similar.
AR	4½	116·3	Same type; on helmet, quadriga, above which, ΦIΔICTIΩN, (artist's name) in very small letters; on the part of the helmet covering the neck, gryphon. R. Same type; above, YEΛHTΩN; in exergue, Φ.
AR	5	114·4	Same type; on helmet, gryphon; behind, A. R. Same type; above, dolphin and Φ; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5	111·8	Head of Pallas to l.; on helmet, dolphin; and on the neck-part, Φ. R. Same type; above, trident and ΦI; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5-	110·7	Another similar.
AR	5-	107·5	Same type; on helmet, gryphon; on neck-part, Φ; behind, ΔP, united. R. Same type; above, caduceus; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5	117	Same type, without Φ on helmet; behind, ⊙. R. Same type; under it, ⊙; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5-4	115·2	Same type to r.; on helmet, gryphon. R. Lion <sub>2</sub> seizing prostrate stag by the throat.
AR	6-5	117·1	Same type to l.; behind, T. R. Lion, seizing stag by the shoulder, to r.
AR	5	96·5	Same type; behind, IE, in square countermark. R. Lion, seizing stag, to l.; above, YEΛHTΩN. (Plated.)
AR	5+	112·2	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	5	116·6	Same type; behind, ⊙. R. Lion to r., devouring ram's head; above, cicada, and ΦI; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5-	111·2	Head of Pallas to l.; on helmet, winged bearded centaur. R. Lion to l., devouring something; under it, mon. 13, and Φ; above, Φ; below, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	4½	114·2	Same type; behind, same mon., reversed. R. Same type, legend, and letters.
AR	5-	117·2	Same type and mon. R. Same type; above the lion, A; under it, same mon.; in exergue, YEΛHTΩN.
AR	5	116·7	Another similar.
AR	4+	115·9	Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> ; long hair on both sides; wings to helmet; and in front of it, ΚΛΕΥΔΩΠΟΥ, in small letters. R. Same type, letters, and legend.
AR	4	111·7	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	89.4	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, quadriga, above which, ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΩΝ as before; on the neck-part, gryphon. R. Same type; above, ?; below, . . ΔΗΤΩΝ. (Defective and plated.)
Æ	3	59.9	Female head, with uncovered hair, to <i>r.</i> R. YEΛH. Owl, standing on olive branch, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3	59.6	Head of Pallas, with close helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	1	9.3	Beardless head to <i>l.</i> R. YEΛH. Owl, on olive branch, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Owl, with expanded wings, <i>adv.</i> ; below, YEΛH.
Æ	3		Head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>l.</i> R. Owl, with expanded wings, right wing alone visible <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , YEΛH.
Æ	1½		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , AP united; below, YEΛH.

## HYRIUM, sive HYRINA Dauniae.

*Note.*—The situation of Hyrium as indicated by Dionysius Periegetes (v. 380), leaves no doubt that it was the same city as the Ureium (Ούρειον), which Strabo places on the northern side of Mount Garganus, and from which the bay on that side received the name of Sinus Urias. Strabo describes Ureium as situated in a country πάμφορος και πολύφορος, ἵπποις και προβάταις ἀρίστη, which exactly agrees with the country between Garganus and Larinum (now Larino), and with Pliny, inasmuch as he names the Hyriini next to the Larini. In placing an Uria on the southern side of Mount Garganus, Pliny has perhaps confounded Hyrium with the Uria of Messapia. Hyrium we may presume to have been among the cities said to have been founded by Diomedes, having been surrounded by other cities so reputed,—namely, Luceria, Argyrippa, Sipus, and Salapia, and having had immediately opposite to it the islands named the Diomedean, now the islands of Tremiti. Strabo gives us to understand likewise, that near Ureium Diomedes made a canal from the sea. The difficulty in attributing these coins has arisen from their great resemblance to those of Capua, Nola, and other cities of Campania, while they are unlike those of Apulia; hence they have been given to some city of Campania never mentioned in history (Millingen, *Med. Gr. Ined.* p. 137). The Apulian coins, however, are of a much later age, and almost entirely of copper, whereas some of the silver coins of Hyrium are apparently as early as 500 B.C. Their resemblance to the Campanian coins may be accounted for by the earliest settlements in Apulia having occurred prior to the general use of coined money. An offset from Campania may have formed a second colony in Hyrium, or the use of money may have been introduced into Hyrium from Campania. The following coins tend to the belief that Hyrina was the local form of the name.

Cluverius places Hyrium at Rodi, and probably with correctness. Between this place and S. Nicandro, there is a lake formed by streams from Mount Gargano, and discharged by another river into the sea near Rodi. The andromorphous bull may be a type perhaps of this lake and river, the name of which, from a coin in the Hunter collection, seems to have been ΥΡΙΑΝΟΣ (Pl. 62, No. 18), and from another (No. 19) to have been in an earlier age ΥΡΙΕΘΗΣ, the legend over the bull on the latter coin, which is of archaic style, being VDIETES. On both, the obverse bears the head of Minerva.

Æ	4½	110.4	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, owl and olive-wreath. R. ἈΨΙΔΥ. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ΔΕ united.
Æ	4+	113.4	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ἈΨΙ . . Same type.
Æ	4	113.2	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, ? R. ἈΨΙΔΥ. Same type.
Æ	5+	110.1	Same type; on helmet, owl and olive-wreath. R. ΥΔΙΝΑ. Same type to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5	110.2	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΥΔΙΝΑΙ(ων). Same type.
Æ	4½	114.1	Head of Juno, <i>adv.</i> , wearing crown decorated with an Ionic ornament between half gryphons. R. ΑΨΙΔΥ. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4		OYPINAIO. Beardless head to <i>r.</i> R. . . IA . . . Anterior part of andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i>

## HYRIATINI Apuliae.

Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΡΙΑΤΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between which, rudder and dolphin.
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*Note.*—This legend leads to the belief, that besides the Hyrium or Ureium to the northward of Mount Garganus and the Hyria or Uria of Messapia, there was a Hyria also of Apulia. In type, in style, and in the letters of the legend, this coin resembles so much those of Canusium, Caelium, Butuntum, Rubi, and others, that one can hardly resist the inference that Hyria or Hyriate was one of the many small Greek republics coining money, which in the fourth and fifth centuries B.C. occupied that fertile country now called the Terra di Bari. The rudder and dolphin marking it for maritime, it occupied, perhaps, like Azetium, the site of one of those towns which line the coast between the mouth of the Aufidus and Brentesium, and to none of which, except Bari, has any ancient name been satisfactorily assigned.

## ITALIAN LEAGUE.

*Note.*—The social war commenced in the year B.C. 90. The league consisted of eight peoples,—the Marsi, Picentes, Vestini, Marrucini, Peligni, Frentani, Samnitæ, and Hirpini. In imitation of Rome, two consuls were chosen,—Quintus Pompædus Silo and Caius Papius Mutilus. Both these names appear on the coins of the league. The most eminent of the Roman generals opposed to them were Marius and Sylla. Corfinium, to which they gave the name of Italicum, was their capital, until the Peligni having submitted to Rome, Æsernia became their seat of government. In these two places, we must suppose their money, of which all that is extant consists of denarii, to have been minted. From some of the following specimens it appears, that when four of the peoples had been reduced, the league was renewed by the four remaining, and again by two.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	61·5	VIVETII (Italia). Female head, crowned with corn-leaves, to <i>l.</i> R. Armed and half-draped figure, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on spear; in field to <i>r.</i> , head and breast of an ox.
Æ	4+	62·1	Another similar.
Æ	4	61·1	ITALIA. Same type. R. A male figure, kneeling to <i>r.</i> , holds up a spear (symbol of Mars); beside him, a pig; on either side, four armed figures with swords lowered; in exergue, M.
			<i>Note.</i> —A pig was the customary victim on the occasion of an alliance. “ . . . . . reges Armati Jovis ante aram paterasque tenentes Stabant, et cæsâ jungebant fœdera porcâ.”—Æn. viii. 639.
Æ	4	56·1	. . . . . Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Similar kneeling figure holds up the pig in his hands; two warriors on either side touch it with their swords; in exergue, <ΠΠΠΠΠ> (C. Paapi, C.) Caio Papiro Consule.
Æ	4	62·3	CVTNCBME IITVHI (Mutil. Embratur — Mutilus Imperator) in Samnite letters from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Figure kneeling and holding pig as before; on either side, one warrior touching it with his sword; in exergue, same legend?— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5-4	58·9	Same legend. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Bull to <i>r.</i> , piercing with its horn a prostrate wolf to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, C. Paapi, in Samnite letters.

*Note.*—The ox was the symbol of the Italian league, the wolf of Rome.

## LARINUM Frentanorum.

*Note.*—Larinum, now Larino, was in the time of Cicero a flourishing municipium, and its name occurs in the narrative by Livy of the second Punic war. Its antiquity may be presumed to have been at least equal to the Diomedean foundations nearer the coast, as its etymon Lar (head), the same as that of the Larissæ of European and Asiatic Greece was brought by the Pelasgi into Etruria together with the Greek alphabet, and became an usual word in the language of that country.

Æ	5½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Armed horseman galloping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, spear horizontally; left side covered with large round shield; below, ΛADINOD (Larinor); and in exergue, ●●●●● (quincunx).
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> , covered with lion's scalp. R. Centaur galloping to <i>r.</i> , bearing tree on his shoulder; below, same legend; and in exergue, ••• (quadrans).
Æ	4		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; above, V; below, same legend; under which, •• (sextans).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4-		Another similar, but V not visible.

## LAUS.

*Note.*—Laus was an offset from Sybaris, and appears to have been named from Las in Laconia, from whence some of the Achæans may have come, who, retiring from Laconia before the Heracleidæ, founded Sybaris. The river Laus still preserves its ancient name, and a town standing on its right bank bears that of Laino, the gentile of Laus; but as Strabo describes Laus as situated *μικρόν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάσσης*, and Laus is twelve miles from the nearest point of the coast, it is not unlikely that Laus occupied some situation lower on the river than Laino.

Æ	4	121·4	∟ΑΔ (ΛΑΙΝΩΝ). Andromorphous bull standing to <i>r.</i> R. ∟ΑΔ. Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> , looking back.
Æ	4	125·7	Another similar; in exergue, acorn.
Æ	1½		ΔΑΣ(ΔΑΙ). Acorn. R. Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The acorn was an Arcadian type, and particularly of Mantinea.

Æ	4½		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΙΝΩΝ. Bird (crow?) about to devour a ram's head.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	4-		Youthful head crowned with ivy (Bacchus) to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΑΘΨ. Same type.
Æ	3½		Female head crowned with modius, <i>adv.</i> R. Two birds, of the same kind as before, standing, one to <i>r.</i> , the other to <i>l.</i> , <i>en sautoir</i> .

## LOCRI.

*Note.*—Locri, according to Strabo (p. 259), was a colony of the Locri Hesperii of the Crissean gulf, who settled at first at Cape Zephyrium, but soon moved from thence northward to the situation on the left bank of the river Sant' Ilario, where the walls are still traceable on the height anciently called Esopis, together with other remains, extending from thence to the sea. On the shore near the river stands a modern tower of coast defence, called Torre di Gerace, from a town in a strong position a few miles farther northward, which was anciently a fortress of the Locrenses named Hierax.—*Vide the Duc de Luynes ap. Annali del Inst. Archeol. 1830; p. 3, seq.*

Æ	5	116·3	ΑΟΚΡΩΝ in two lines; between them, fulmen; all in wreath. R. Eagle, standing on hare, with open wings, to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; all in wreath.
Æ	5	112·4	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. Eagle with open wings to <i>l.</i> , devouring a hare.
Æ	5	109·7	ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. Same type. R. Same type; above, fulmen.
Æ	5-	118·6	[ΑΟΚ]ΡΩΝ. Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon.; to <i>l.</i> , fulmen.
Æ	5	109·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; below, NE united. R. Female, seated to <i>r.</i> , right arm resting on shield; on left side, sword; behind, ΡΩΜΑ—crowned by female standing opposite; behind which, ΠΙΣΤΙΣ; in exergue, ΑΟΚΡΩΝ.
Æ	4½	112·1	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. R. Same types and legends.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΟΚΡΩΝ. Half-draped female, seated on throne without back, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, poppy (Proserpine); above, two stars (symbol of the Dioscuri).

*Note.*—This reverse may possibly be an exact representation of the statue of Proserpine in her temple at Locri. The veneration in which she was there held, is shown by the speech of the Locrian deputation to the senate of Rome, when they went thither to complain of the conduct of Pleminius,

who had been left at Locri by P. Scipio, after expelling the enemy from thence in the second Punic war (B.C. 205). The heaviest accusation against Pleminius was that he had plundered the temple of Proserpine. Seven years before, Pyrrhus had committed the same sacrilege; but for this (said the Locrenses) he had been punished by a storm, which wrecked his vessels and threw them back upon the coast, and thus caused him to restore the plunder (Liv. 29, 18).

Metal Size Weight

- Æ 7 Another.  
 Æ 4 Female head crowned with ears of corn to *l.* (Ceres); behind, ear of corn. R. Pallas standing to *l.*; her right hand resting on spear; left on shield; in field to *l.*, ΔΟΚΡΩΝ; to *r.*, star; below which, cornucopiæ.  
 Æ 4 Heads of the Dioscuri to *r.* R. Jupiter seated to *l.*; right hand extended; left resting on hasta; in field to *l.*, ΔΟΚΡΩΝ; to *r.*, cornucopiæ.

*Notes.*—The Dioscuri were held in especial honour at Locri, and were supposed to have fought on the side of the Locrenses in the battle of the Sagra, when, in union with the Rhegini, they gained a victory over an immensely superior force of Crotoniate (Strabo, p. 261).

## LUCANI.

*Notes.*—It is not surprising that the Lucani, who occupied the interior of the south-western extremity of Italy, surrounded as they were by Greek cities, should have adopted the arts and language of Greece, or that the Brettii, who possessed the most compact portion of the Lucanian territory, and that which had the largest proportion of sea coast, should have separated themselves from the Lucani, and should have made a greater use than that people of the numismatic art. But the coins of the two bear the strongest resemblance to each other, and are obviously of the same age, namely, the latter end of the fourth and beginning of the third century B.C. It is not so easy as in the instance of the Brettii to form an opinion as to where the coins of the Lucani were struck. Possibly it was at Potentia, which preserves its ancient name, and where many ruins and inscriptions attest the former importance of the place.

- Æ 7½ Head of Mars to *l.* R. ΔΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ. Pallas, stepping to *r.*, and holding shield with both hands before her; spear resting obliquely against her shoulder (same type as ΒΡΕΤΤΙΩΝ, p. 114, Æ 7).—*Electrotype from the B. M.*  
 Æ 3½ Head of Ceres to *l.*; behind, ear of corn. R. ΔΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ. Jupiter fulminating to *r.*; in left hand, sceptre.  
 Æ 6+ Head of Hercules with lion's scalp to *r.* R. ΔΥΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Pallas, with shield and spear as before, to *r.*; in field to *r.*, head of wolf with open mouth to *r.*  
 Æ 5- Head of Jupiter to *r.*; behind, spear-head. R. ΔΥΚΙΑΝΩΝ. Eagle with open wings to *l.*, looking back.

## LUCERIA Dauniæ.

*Note.*—Luceria, now Lucera, stood at the entrance of the Apulian plains, which extend to the shore of the Adriatic at Sipûs and Salpe. It was one of the cities said to have been founded by Diomedes; hence the Minerva here worshipped was surnamed Ilias, and her temple contained some *παλαιά ἀναθήματα*, illustrative of the origin of the city (Strab. p. 264, 284). The importance of the situation of Luceria, caused it to be an object of contention between the Romans and Samnites; but, at length, in the year B. C. 314, it received a Roman colony.

- Æ 6 Head of Minerva Ilias to *r.*; above, ●●●●● (quincunx). R. Wheel of eight spokes; between them, LOVCERIA.  
 Æ 6 Another.  
 Æ 6½ Another similar.  
 Æ 5½ Head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to *r.*; behind, ●●●● vertically (triens). R. Quiver, club, and bow; between the two latter, LOVCERI.  
 Æ 5 Head of Neptune to *r.*; behind, ●●● vertically (quadrans). R. Dolphin to *r.*; above it, trident; below, LOVCERI.  
 Æ 5 Two others.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Veiled female head, with sphenдоне (Juno?), to <i>r.</i> ; behind, • (sextans). R. Cockle shell; in exergue, . . . . ERI.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind • (uncia). R. LOVCERI in two lines; between them, frog.
Æ	3		Another.

## MESMA, sive Medma.

*Note.*—Hipponium and Mesma, called also Medma and Medama, were colonial offsets from Locri, and stood twelve geographical miles asunder; the former to the northward, the latter to the southward of that great projection from the western side of the southern extremity of Italy, which ends in Cape Tropæa. Mesma was distant 250 stades from the straits of Messina, which identifies its position with that of the river, now called Mesima. The name was derived from a remarkable fountain, probably a principal source of the river, for the town appears to have stood not very near the sea-shore, having had a port named Emporium (Strabo, p. 256).

Æ	5		[ΜΕΣΜΑ]. Female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, monota?. R. Naked figure, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> , right hand held above a large dog, looking up from between his legs; to the <i>r.</i> , [bow].
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*Note.*—For a drawing of this coin, taken from an obverse in better condition, see Millingen, Cities and Kings, Pl. ii. fig. 1.

Æ	5		ΜΕΣΜΑΙΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Female head, <i>adv.</i> , with wreath of corn round the head; in field to <i>l.</i> , monota.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—The vase on this reverse indicates that the head is that of Mesma, the fountain, which gave name to the town; the garland of corn, alluding to the produce of the Mesmæa, seems to make her a nymph in the train of Ceres.

## METAPŪS (Metapontium).

*Note.*—There can be little doubt that the name Metapŭs, or Metapontium, is derived from Metapa, a city which stood on the shore of one of the lakes in the plains of Ætolia, which feed the Achelous (Tr. in N. Greece, i. p. 145). One of the following coins, which represents on one side a tauro-morphous human figure, with the legend ΑΧΕΛΑΙΟ ΑΘΛΩΝ, i. e. ἀγώνος Ἀχελφίου ἀθλων, shews that the coin was part of a prize given in some games, celebrated at Metapontium, in honour of the deified Achelous, and thus connects Metapontium with Ætolia. The remote antiquity, apparent on some of the Metapontine coins, accords with its reputed foundation by the Pylŭi of Nestor, returning from Troy (Strabo, p. 264), as well as with the pretensions of the people, who, according to Justin (20, 2), preserved, in their temple of Minerva, the instruments with which Epeius, their founder, had fabricated the Trojan horse.

The ear of corn, and head of Ceres, which are the most common types on the Metapontine money, are memorials of the fertility of the territory in cereal productions; the importance of the city in the best times of Greece is proved,—historically, by its treasury at Delphi (Pausan. 6, 19), and its dedication there of a χρυσῶν θῆρος, or golden field of corn (Strabo, p. 264),—monumentally, by its rich series of silver money, and by the ruins of a Doric temple, standing on the left bank of the Bradanus (now Bradano), at about four miles from the sea, but anciently much nearer, all the rivers on this coast having caused an increase of soil on the shore. On the situation of the ruins of Metapontium, compare Swinburne, ii. p. 116. Keppel Craven, p. 197.

Æ	8	123·4	$\begin{matrix} \text{A} & \text{T} \\ \text{M} & \text{E} \end{matrix}$ . Ear of bearded corn in high relief, on a field sunk within a dotted border.
Æ	7½	119·3	R. The same, incuse, without legend.
Æ	6	120·8	ΜΕΤ. Same type. R. Same type.
Æ	6	120·5	ΑΤΕΜ. Same type. R. Same type.
Æ	5½	120·5	ΜΕΤΑ. Same type. R. Same type.
Æ	6	119	Same legend and type. R. Same type.
Æ	5	118·8	ΑΤΕΜ. Same type; to the <i>r.</i> , cicada. R. Bearded ear of corn, incuse.
Æ	4	36·2	ΜΕΤ. Bearded ear of corn. R. ΤΕΜ. (letters raised.) Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5	116	ΑΤΕΜ. Same type; to the <i>l.</i> , cicada. R. Bearded, naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , with horns of bull; chlamys, hanging on both arms; in right hand, patera; in left, reed, or branching staff; around, ΝΟΝΘΑ ΔΙΟΛΕΔΑ.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of the Duc de Luynes.</i>
AR	1	7.4	Bearded ear of corn. R. The same, incuse.
AR	2+	19	ΟΠΑΤΞΜ. Same type. R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , incuse.
AR	2+	21.4	Another similar.
AR	2	21.3	ΜΕΤ. Same type, with leaf to <i>l.</i> R. Same type.
AR	1+	11.4	Bearded ear of corn. R. Grain of corn? incuse; O raised.
AR	1-	9.3	Same type. R. Three crescents, with the concave sides outwards, in each a dot; in the center, a fourth dot.
AR	5-	118.3	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair bound by a cord passing four times round it. R. ΜΕΤΑ- PONTION ( <i>Μεταποντίων</i> ). Bearded ear of corn, with leaf to <i>r.</i> , upon which, ?.
AR	4½	121	Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair bound by fillet. R. [ΜΕ]ΤΑ. Same type, with leaf to <i>l.</i>
AR	4½	107.6	Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair behind in bag; behind the neck, KPI. R. ΜΕΤΑΠ. Same type, with leaf to <i>r.</i> , and ΔΥ.
AR	4	121.2	NIKA. Same type, with stars on the bag. R. ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΟ. Bearded ear of wheat; to <i>l.</i> , fruit of pomegranate.
AR	5	115.8	Young male head to <i>r.</i> , with ear of bull?, encircled by large horn; over the forehead, leaves of some plant (river Bradanus?). R. ΜΕΤΑ. Bearded ear of corn, with leaf to <i>l.</i>
AR	5	122.8	Head of Bacchus? to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
AR	4½	116.8	Female head to <i>l.</i> , with hair behind in decorated bag. R. Same legend and type, to <i>l.</i> , univalve shell.
AR	4½	120.7	Female head to <i>l.</i> , crowned with leaves and ears of corn; behind, K. R. Same legend and type; on the end of leaf to <i>r.</i> , ?.
<i>Note.</i> —That these heads, so common on the obverses of the Metapontine coins, are of Ceres, not Proserpine, is shown by one in Carelli, pl. 152, where alongside the head is the legend ΔΑΜΑΤΗΡ.			
AR	4	121	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>l.</i> , small figure, stepping forward to <i>r.</i> , with long torch in both hands; below, ΔΥ.
AR	4	122	Same type. R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>l.</i> , gryphon to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΔΥ.
AR	4	120.5	Another.
AR	4½	121.7	Same type. R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>l.</i> , pyragra or forceps of Vulcan.
AR	4	121.5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>l.</i> , diota.
AR	4½	117.4	Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; above leaf to <i>r.</i> , star.
AR	5-4	121.6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>r.</i> , plough; below, ΜΑ.
AR	4½	121.8	Another.
AR	5	120.2	Another.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4	123.1	Same type. R. Same legend and type; leaf and symbol off the coin to <i>r.</i>
AR	4	121.2	Head of Ceres, <i>adv.</i> R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>r.</i> , head of ox, <i>adv.</i> ; below, ΑΘΑ.
AR	4	121.2	Another.
AR	4+	119	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑΠΟ. Bearded ear of corn, with leaf to <i>r.</i> ; above which, ΚΑ.; and higher, ?.
AR	5-4	120.5	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑ. Same type; leaf to <i>l.</i>
AR	6-4½	122.5	ΔΕΥΚΙΠΠΟΣ. Bearded, helmeted head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow? R. Same legend; same type, with leaf to <i>r.</i> ; above which, bird to <i>r.</i> with raised wing.
AR	5	121.9	Same type, without legend; behind, head of lion to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>l.</i> , ?.

*Note.*—Leucippus was leader of the Achæans, who took possession of Metapontium, when the original colony had fallen into decay (Strabo, p. 265), probably about the time of the Achæan colonization of Croton and Sybaris. On a specimen with the name Leucippus in Carelli, pl. 155, the legend is ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ; which, compared with ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΟΝ, shews that the former was the later form of the gentile.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+	47·2	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; a wing on the helmet. <i>R.</i> No legend; same type; above leaf to <i>r.</i> , club.
Æ	3	44·7	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type and symbol; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΚ united.
Æ	2	17·8	Head of Pallas, with large plain helmet, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΕΤΑ; to <i>r.</i> , leaf, branching from stem of ear; above which, cornucopiæ.
Æ	2		Seven others, average weight 15 grains.
Æ	2	14·2	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; on the leaf to <i>r.</i> , plough?.
Æ	1½	16·4	Young male head, with horn as before. <i>R.</i> ΜΕΤ. Same type.
Æ	2½		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΜΕΤΑ. Same type; on leaf to <i>r.</i> , bee.
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Same legend and type; on leaf to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	2		Radiated head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> <i>R.</i> [ΜΕΤΑ.] Three grains of barley, joined at one end, and forming a triangle.
Æ	3		Pallas, throwing a javelin, to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> ΜΕΤΑ. Owl; in field to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn.
Æ	3		Another.

## NEOPOLIS Campania.

*Note.*—The archaic style of some of the coins of Neopolis, accords with the ancient belief, that it was a colonial offset from Cumæ, not long after the foundation of that city, and that the name *Νεόπολις* (*Κυμναίων*, scil.) referred to this fact. Its position was between the river Sebetus (Sebeto), and the island Megaris (Castel del' Ovo), or in the center of the present site. An aboriginal town, of name unknown, then existed to the east of the Sebetus; this the Greeks called Palæopolis; and it continued to be separated from Neopolis as late as 325 B. C. (Liv. 8, 23). Parthenope, the synonym of Neopolis, was derived from one of the Sirens, expelled from Sicily, who was kindly received by the dwellers on the banks of the Glanis (Lycoph. v. 718), a river which rises above Nola, and flows through the plains of Neopolis and Cumæ. The tomb of Parthenope was still shewn at Neopolis in the time of Strabo, and annual games were celebrated in her honour (p. 246). There can be little question, therefore, that the female head, constant on the coins of Neopolis, is that of Parthenope. The andromorphous bull, equally frequent on the reverses, is probably a type of the river Glanis, though there is reason also to believe, that this worship was, at Neopolis, identified with that of Bacchus, surnamed Hebon, or the Sun (Eckhel i. p. 138).

Æ	5-4	94·4	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΝΕΟΠΟΛ; in exergue, ΣΤΙ ( <i>Νεοπολίτης</i> ).
Æ	4+	114	Female head, <i>adv.</i> (Parthenope?). <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙ; in exergue, ΣΗΤ.
Æ	4+	113·3	Female head, with diadem, earring, and necklace, to <i>r.</i> ; in field, three dolphins. <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; under the bull, ΘΕ; legend on exergue off the coin.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	114·6	Another similar, but without necklace; under the bull, ΟΥΙΑ.; in exergue, [ΝΕ]ΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	5-4	99·4	Same type; behind the head, grapes. <i>R.</i> Same type; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.
Æ	5-	112·9	Same type; behind the neck, bird. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, dolphin; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.
Æ	4½	109·9	Same type; behind the neck, small figure, stepping forward, with long torch in both hands; under the neck, in small letters, ΠΑΡΜΕ. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, ant; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.

*Note.*—The same letters, ΠΑΡΜΕ, similarly placed are found on the obverse of a Syracusan tetradrachmon (Hunter, tab. 52. xvi.), marking it probably to have been, as well as the present coin, the work of an artist named Parmenon or Parmeniscus.

Æ	4-	112	Same type; behind the neck, a mon.? <i>R.</i> Same type; bull, standing on a raised plinth; upon which, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; under the bull, Θ.
Æ	5	97·4	Same type; behind the neck, bell. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, mon. 98; in exergue off the coin.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-4	111·9	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, astragalus; under the neck, ΧΑΡΙΑΑ[OS] (artist's name). R. Same type; under the bull, Κ; exergue off the coin.
Æ	5	111·7	Same type to <i>l.</i> ; behind, diota, with pointed foot. R. Same type, under the bull, ΒΙ; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	4½	111·6	Same type; behind, masque; under the neck, ?. R. Same type; under the bull, ΒΙ; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	5	107·4	Same type; behind the neck, ΕΥΞ; under the neck, ΤΑΡ. R. Same type; under the bull, ΕΠΙ.; on raised exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	4½	113	Same type; behind, half of a winged horse, to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	4½	113·8	Same type; behind, club. R. Same type; exergue off the coin.
Æ	1+	8·1	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; wreath of olive on the helmet. R. ΝΕΟΠΟ. Anterior half of andromorphous bull, stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory; under the bull, ΙΣ.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same type; in exergue, ΙΣ.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		Same legend and type; behind the head, Τ. R. Same type.
Æ	5-		Same type; behind the head, ΑΡ united, and Α. R. Lyre, inclining to <i>r.</i> , on cortina; below, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ; under which, branch.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same type and legend; under the latter, quiver and bow.
Æ	5-4		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Similar type, but lyre upright; on the cortina, serpent; and below the legend, club.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3+		..... ΙΤΩΝ. Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; above it, cuirass; under the bull, ΕΠ.
Æ	3½		..... ΛΙΤΩΝ. Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; above it, star.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Same type; above it, helmet; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤ[ΩΝ].
Æ	4-		Same type. R. Anterior half of andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; on shoulder, star; above, [Ν]ΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; hair turned up behind. R. Same type; above, . . . ΟΛΙΤΗΣ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. Same type.
Æ	1½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , hair hanging over the neck. R. Same type; above, dolphin; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Same type; above, ΦΙ; below, ?.
Æ	2+		ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, ΜΕ. R. Same type; above, dolphin; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΒΙ.
Æ	3		Laureate head of young Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod.
Æ	3		Two others.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Same type; behind the head, cornucopiæ. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2		Another.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, star. R. Horseman galloping to <i>l.</i> , crowned by Victory; under the horse, a mon.; in exergue, ΝΕ·Π·ΛΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	3		Same type and symbol. R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Same type; under the horse, Ρο.
Æ	2½		Another similar; but under the horse, ΦΙ; and under the legend, palm-branch.
Æ	2½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, quiver. R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, cornucopiæ, with pendent grapes above, and wings below.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΝΕΟΠΟ . . . Ν. Same type; in field below, ΑΡ united, Α.

## NOLA Campaniæ.

Æ	4	98·6	Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair behind in ample net. R. Andromorphous bull, standing to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, [Ν]ΩΛΛΙΟΣ. (Plated.)
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-	110·8	Same type. R. Same type; in exergue, ΝΩΛΑΙΟΝ.
Æ	4½	99·2	Same type; the hair bound with two narrow cords. R. Same type; in exergue, ΝΩΛΑΙΟΝ.
Æ	5-4	113	Head of Pallas to r.; on the helmet, owl, standing on olive branch. R. ΝΩΛΑΙΟΝ; below which, andromorphous bull to r.; under it, ΔΕ united.

*Note.*—Nola was one of the earliest Greek settlements in Campania, and, as at Cumæ and Neopolis, the first colonists came chiefly from Eubœa. There was an interval between Greek and Roman domination, when many of the Greek colonies of maritime Italy were subject to some of the Italian peoples of the interior. Nola was occupied by the Samnites, who at the time were formidable even to Rome. From an inscription recorded by Lanzi (p. 612), Nola, in Etruscan letters, appears to have been written NVFLA, the Etruscan alphabet not having an O, but no coins are extant with that legend. The similarity of the coins of Nola and Neopolis, leaves no doubt that the types on both were intended for the same personages. The river Glanis, or Clanius, was common to both territories, and Parthenope was equally revered in either city.

### NUCERIA sive NUCRIA Alphaterna Campaniæ.

*Note.*—This city (now Nocera dei Pagani) was said to have been founded by Pelasgi, from Peloponnesus, who settled on the banks of a Campanian river, named Sarrus, or Sarnus, now Sarno. Virgil alludes to Nuceria, in his lines relating to the conquests of Œbalus, son of Telon, who,

..... patriis non filius arvis  
Contentus, late jam tum ditione premebat  
Sarrastes populos, et quæ rigat æquora Sarnus."—Æn. vii. 736.

From the coins, it appears, that in the third century B. C., the town was in the occupation of a people who derived their alphabet from Etruria.

Æ	5	113·8	ΝΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ ΑΛΦΑΤΕΡΩΝ (Νυκρίνων Ἀλαφάτερων). Youthful male head to l., crowned with bay, having a ram's horn above the ear, and hair hanging over the neck (river Sarnus?). R. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , standing on left side of horse, and holding it by bridle.
Æ	5	109·7	Same type; inscription almost defaced; behind the head, diota. R. Same type.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to l. R. ΝΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ. Dog to r., with nose to the ground.

### NUCRINI in Bruttiiis.

*Note.*—No distinct mention of this people, or of their town, is found in history; but from the exact resemblance of some of their copper coins (size 5) to some of those of Terina, of the same size, and in the same metal (Carelli, pl. 181, Millingen, Ancient Coins, pl. II. fig. 4, 5), there is strong reason to believe, that these Nucrini occupied the modern Nocera, in Calabria Ultra, which is situated at about the same distance from the left bank of the Ocinarus, or Sabbatum (now Savuto), as Terina was from the right bank. Eckhel supposed the coins with the legend ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ to belong to Nuceria Alphaterna (now Nocera dei Pagani), having met with a specimen inscribed ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝ. ΓΑΥΡΟΥ, and supposing Gaurus to have been the name of Mount St. Angelo, which rises above Pagani, but there is no proof of this supposition in ancient history, Gaurus having been the name of a height on the opposite side of Naples, near the Lucrine lake. The coins inscribed ΓΑΥΡΟΥ, therefore, were probably like the similar ones without that legend, equally of Nuceria on the Ocinarus. Gaurus may have been the mountain which rises above the Nocera of Calabria Ultra to the S. E., and may have been added to the name of the people to distinguish them from the Nucrini of Campania.

Æ	5-		Youthful head of Herculean character, crowned with bay, to r. R. ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ.
Æ	5-		Horse, standing to l.; between its legs, ✱.
			Another.

Metal Size Weight

## ORRA (Uria Messapiæ).

*Note.*—Herodotus relates, that about three generations before the Trojan war, a body of Cretans, in returning from an unsuccessful expedition into Sicily, were wrecked near the Iapygian promontory (Capo di Leuca), and that remaining in the country, they founded the city Hyria (Ἰρίην πόλιν), "thus becoming a continental, instead of an insular people, and Iapyges Messapii, instead of Cretans." From Hyria, he adds, these people proceeded to found other cities, and, in process of time, became so powerful, that they defeated the Tarentines, assisted by the Rhegini, in a great battle, with immense slaughter (Herodot. 7, 170). Strabo was in doubt whether the Hyria of Herodotus stood at the Veretum (a Latin name formed from Hyria) of his time, near the promontory, or at Uria (equally formed from Hyria), in the middle of the peninsula between Taras and Brentesium. It is not improbable that the first settlement of the Cretans was at Veretum, that Uria was one of the offsets from thence, and that it afterwards became their chief town, bearing the same original name; for the commanding and central position of the modern Oria points it out as the most likely site for the chief city of a people who became so powerful as the Cretan Messapii. In a later age Uria was the capital of the Salentini, and a palace of one of their kings existed there in the time of Strabo (p. 282). There can be no doubt that the coins inscribed ORRA, belong to Uria, great numbers of them being found about the modern Oria. Orra was the form of the name in the Messapian dialect, concerning which, see Mommsen ap. *Annali del Inst. Archeol.* 1848, p. 59.

Æ	3½	Beardless head to <i>r.</i> , with conical helmet surmounted by a λόφος; behind, ΑΑ. R. ORRA. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3+	Another similar.
Æ	4	Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ●●● (quadrans). R. Winged fulmen; above, ORRA; below, ΓΟΡ, and ●●●.
Æ	4	Laureate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ORRA. Cupid, playing on lyre, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ●●●●● vertically (quincunx).
Æ	3+	Another similar.
Æ	3½	Another, legend confused.

## OXAS (Uxentum Messapiæ).

*Note.*—Ugento, the present form of Uxentum, is a town placed exactly where, in the Theodosian Table, we find Uhintum; namely, on the road from Neretum, now Nardo, to Veretum, which stood very near the Salentine promontory (Capo di Leuca), and at two-thirds of the distance from the former to the latter.

Æ	5	Janiform heads of Pallas. R. ΟΙΑΝ (Ὀξαρτίων). Hercules, standing to <i>l.</i> , and crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on club; in left hand, cornucopiæ and lion's skin.
Æ	4-	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; before it, spear-head. R. ΟΙΑΝ. Hercules, as before; in place of Victory, S (Semis).
Æ	3	Same type. R. Same type; in place of S, ΑΟ(ξαρτίων).
Æ	2½	Another similar.

*Note.*—Oxas appears to have been one of the cities founded by the Cretans in the Messapian peninsula (Herodot. 7, 170), and to have derived its name from Oaxus, in Crete. In Messapia this name was converted by metathesis into Aoxus, or Aoxas. In process of time the A, a sort of initial aspirate, was dropped, and the name became Oxas. The head of Pallas was a type common to most of the Messapian cities, and refers to the worship, of which the principal seat was the temple at Castra Minervæ.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	6½	121·4
Æ	3	33·2
Æ	3	33·8
Æ	2	16·5

## PANDOSIA.

*Note.*—Pandosa and Metapa were names which the Pelasgic Greeks transplanted from Western Greece, to the southern coast of Italy, many years anterior to the Achæan colonization. Eusebius places their foundation in B. C. 774. It was at a much earlier time that other names from the same countries, as Arne, Pisa, and Elatria, found their way into Tyrrhenia. Pandosa was situated on the Aciris (now Acri), a name altered from Acheron, the celebrated river of the Thesprotian Pandosa. The Italian Pandosa was situated at no great distance from Heracleia, near the mouth of the Aciris. This appears as well from the Heracleian Tables as from Plutarch (Pyrr. 15), who describes the battle fought between Pyrrhus and the Romans in B. C. 280, as having occurred between Pandosa and Heracleia.

The names Pandosa and Acheron occurred again at a position in the Brettian mountains, near Consentia (μικρὸν ὑπὲρ, Strabo, p. 256). This Pandosa was obviously an offset from the maritime city; for the earlier colonies from Greece were all near the coast. The Brettian Pandosa was said to have been the capital of the kings of Cenotria, which comprehended Lucania and Brettia; it is noted also in history for having been the scene of the defeat and death of Alexander of Epirus, in the year B. C. 332 (Strabo, p. 256. Liv. 8, 24). But we can hardly expect, that any coins should exist of a town situated so near to the capital of the Brettii.

Æ 6½ 121·4 ♀PO. Tripod. R. Bull to r., with reverted head—in a sunken rectangle; above, ΠΑΜ; below. Ο◄.—*Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.*

*Note.*—In two specimens in the British Museum, slightly differing from the preceding, supposed to be false, but copied probably from true coins, the legend is  $\begin{matrix} \Pi & \Lambda & \text{M} \\ & & \text{O} & \text{◄} \end{matrix}$ , an example of the indifference with which M and N were employed. Pandosa, having been situated at a distance of a few miles only from Siris, naturally apprehended danger from so powerful a neighbour, and sought external support. The present coin is evidence of an alliance between Pandosa and Croton, and, as the latest date that can be given to the destruction of Siris, by the combined forces of Croton, Sybaris, and Metapontium, is 560 B. C. (Millingen, Num. de l'anc. Italie, p. 37), this coin may be as ancient as the year 600 B. C.

Æ 3 33·2 Female head, *adv.*, with modius, crown, and large necklace (Juno Lacinia). R. In field to r., ΠΑΜΔΟΞΙ·Ν; to l., ΝΙΚ. Naked figure (Pan?), seated on rock, to l., right hand extended; left hand on rock; on either side of him a dog, rushing forward; beyond him, the head of a spear appearing.—*Electrotype from the Bibl. Nationale.*

Æ 3 33·8 Same type. R. Same legends and type.  
Æ 2 16·5 Same type. R. ΠΑΝΔΟΞΙΝ ΝΙΚΟ. Similar figure (Pan) seated on rock, to r.; right hand on rock; in left hand, two spears; left knee raised, with foot upon the rock; on rock to l., syrinx.—*This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.*

*Note.*—The beautiful workmanship of these coins assigns them to the fourth century B. C., or during the most flourishing time of Pandosa, that is to say, after the fall of Siris, and before the rise of Heracleia, which was founded in B. C. 326, and which, having speedily attained the highest rank among the states of Magna Græcia, would be likely to reduce Pandosa to insignificance.

## PEITHESA.

*Note.*—This name is not found in history, or in modern Italy. The only conjecture, which can be offered as to its position, arises from the pure Etruscan character of the legend. The Π in particular is not the Pi, found on the Samnite or Oscan varieties of the Etruscan-Greek alphabet. This seems to place Peithesa in Etruria, or near its confines, and accords with the remark of Millingen (Num. de Panc. Italie, p. 170), that the coins are generally found in the country about Todi. They may hereafter lead to a knowledge of the exact site of Peithesa.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Head of Hermes, with winged hat, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΞΘΙΩΝ. Owl to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i> <i>From the Pembroke Collection (398).</i>
PETELIA.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This city seems to have been more anciently called Chone (Millingen, Num. de l'anc. Italie, p. 83). It was said to have been founded by Philoctetes, migrating from Thessaly, after his return from Troy (Strabo, p. 254. Virgil, <i>Æn.</i> iii. 401); its strong position, at about twelve miles to the north of Cotrone, and not far from the left bank of the Neæthus (now Neto), is now occupied by Strongoli. Petelia was one of the earliest conquests of the Brettii, who fortified it, and perhaps gave it the name Petelia, its coins being inscribed with this name only, and being all either of Brettian or Roman times.</p>			
Æ	4½		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΘΑΙΝΩΝ. Jupiter, <i>adv.</i> , fulminating; in left hand, sceptre; in field to <i>l.</i> , star; to <i>r.</i> , Ι.
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ●●● vertically (quadrans). R. Same legend in two lines; between them, Jupiter, striding and fulminating, to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, sceptre; in field to <i>l.</i> , rudder.
Æ	2		Bearded, helmeted head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ● (uncia). R. Same legend; Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field, a mon., below which, P.
PHISTELIA Campaniæ.			
Æ	5	111	Youthful head, with radiating hair (Apollo?), <i>adv.</i> R. ΣΙΣΤΛΙΩΙΣ. Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> ; below, dolphin.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—The resemblance of this didrachmon to those of the principal Greek cities of Campania, and of the following oboli to those of Alliba, leaves no doubt that Phistelia, in Oscan Phistluis, was a Campanian city, founded probably by the Tyrrheni, when they were masters of great part of this country, and of the sea. The symbols indicate a maritime site, and a district fertile in grain; and the andromorphous bull, a river. The town, therefore, was probably situated between Cumæ and the Vulturnus, at the exit of one of the rivers which cross the Campanian plain, and enter the sea in that interval of the sea-shore; either at the Foce di Licola, or the Foce di Patria, or at another foce between the latter and the Voltorno. The course of waters, however, in this plain, has been so often changed by the alternate effects of art and nature, that the exact site of Phistelia can only be determined by tracing the oboli, which are very numerous, to the place where they are generally found.</p>			
Æ	1½	11·9	Youthful head, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , the right ear only appearing—the hair in formal ringlets, not reaching below the forehead. R. ΣΙΒΤΩΝ. Grain of barley, between dolphin and acrostolium.
Æ	1½		Five others; average weight, 10·1 grains.
Æ	1	6·9	[Φ]ΙΣΤΕΛΙΑ. Same type. R. ΣΙΒΤΩΝ. Same type.—( <i>Broken.</i> )
<p><i>Note.</i>—This double legend indicates a mixed population of Greek and Italian origin.</p>			
Æ	1+	7·9	Beardless head, with radiating hair (Apollo), <i>adv.</i> R. Lion, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; his hind quarter transfixed with lance; below, serpent to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1½	10·2	Same type. R. Lion to <i>l.</i> , with right foot raised; below, serpent to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1+		Two others similar, medium weight, 8·9.
Æ	1	8·7	Another similar; but over the lion, star.
Æ	1½	9·7	Another similar; the lion looking back at Phrygian cap or helmet; below, thyrsus with ribbons.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The similarity in style, size, and weight, between these six anepigraph oboli, and those inscribed with the name of the city, leave little doubt, that they all belong to the same place; and this receives the strongest confirmation in the resemblance of the obverses to that of the didrachmon: in all the same harsh features are remarkable.</p>			

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>POPULONIUM Tyrrheniæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Ποπλώνιον, Populonium, in Etruscan Pupluna, although one of the most important of the Tyrrhenian cities, was not included among the twelve; probably because its colonization was posterior in time by many ages to those Pelasgic foundations which introduced Greek letters, and art, and Greek names of places, into Etruria. The Greek colony of Populonium appears to have been an offset from the Phocæan colony of Alalia in Corsica, when the Phocæans, about the year 535 B. C., abandoned that island, and joined their Phocæan kinsmen in Velia and Massalia; a portion of them may then have reinforced the colony in Populonium (Millingen, pp. 89, 163). Remains of the walls of Populonium are extant near the Porto Barretto, a few miles to the northward of Piombino.</p>			
Æ	7½-6		Lion to l., crouching, with head to the ground, tail ending in serpent's head with beard. R. Smooth surface, without type or legend.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4½	131.2	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> ; below, XX (duo denarii). R. Similar.
Æ	4+	115.5	Same type; below, XX. R. X, and three lines, raised above the smooth surface.
Æ	3½	65.2	Head of Apollo to l.; behind, X (denarius). R. No type or legend.
Æ	4	60.7	Another similar.
Æ	3+	56.3	Female head, with large earring, to r.; behind, X. R. No type or legend.
Æ	2½	28.3	Bearded head to r.; behind, V. (quinarius). R. No type or legend.
Æ	2+	30.6	Head of Hermes to r.; behind, V. R. No type or legend.
Æ	2	29.1	Laureate, beardless head to r.; behind, V. R. No type or legend.
Æ	1½	16.5	Same type and symbol; behind, IIS (sestertius). R. No type or legend.
Æ	8		Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp to r., in a sunk circle, half the diameter of the coin; on the margin ∙ (sextans). R. No type or legend.
Æ	6½		Head of Pallas to r.; above, ∙ ∙ ∙ R. Owl to r., standing upon two large globules; above, crescent, between two stars; below, ΑΝΩΩΓΩΓ.
Æ	6		Head of Vulcan to r. R. . . . ΓΩΓ. Forceps and hammer; between them, four globules (triens).
<b>POSIDONIA, postea Pæstum, sive Pæstum.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—The temples and coins of Posidonia constitute one among many examples, which prove how large a portion of the history of the great nations of antiquity is derived from monuments alone; of Egypt and Assyria the history is almost entirely monumental, and even of the states of Greece there is hardly any history recorded in letters, except as connected with the history of Athens. While of Posidonia, we scarcely know any thing, except that in Roman times it was renowned for its roses,—its temples, and its long series of coins attest, that it rivalled the greatest of the cities of Magna Græcia in population, wealth, commerce, and the arts; and that, under the name of Pæstum, it flourished to a later time than almost any of them. Posidonia, as well as Laus and Scidrus, on the same coast of Italy, was a colonial offset from Sybaris, and appears to have derived its name from some Troezenians, who formed a part of the colony, and the more ancient name of whose city was Posidonia. The settlement took place about the middle of the seventh century B. C. About 300 B. C., Posidonia fell into the hands of its Lucanian neighbours, but it was not long before, this people having been subdued by the Romans, Posidonia received a Roman colony, and changed its name to Pæstum.</p>			
Æ	7½	115	ΜΟΡ. Neptune, naked, stepping to r.; chlamys hanging over both arms, holding out his right hand, and about to hurl the trident with his left. R. Same type incuse, to l.; same legend, letters raised.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4+	53.8	ΡΟΜΟΣΔ. Same type. ΜΩΠ raised. Same type, incuse, to l.
Æ	4	124.6	ΣΕΜΟΠ. Same type. R. ΣΕΜΟΠ. Bull, stepping to r.
<p><i>Note.</i>—In this and the following, Neptune appears to be hurling the trident with the right hand, and extending the left; nevertheless the trident is represented as behind the head.</p>			
Æ	4+	121.4	ΡΟΜΕΣ. Same type. R. ΑΔΣΕΜΟΠ. Bull, to l.
Æ	4	123.5	ΡΟΜΕΣΠ. Same type. R. ΠΡΣΕΜΟΠ. Same type.
Æ	5-4	121	ΡΟΜΕΣ. Same type. R. ΗΑΔΣΕΜΟΠ. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	4	121.6	Another similar.
AR	5-4	109.8	..... Same type. R. ΠΟΜΕΣΔΑΝΣ. Same type to r.
AR	5-4	114.7	..... Same type. R. . . . . ΕΜΟ. Same type to l.; under the bull, bivalve shell.
AR	3½	121.6	ΕΜΟΤ. Same type; in field to l., [Λ]ΕΙΛΑ. R. ΕΜΟΤ. Same type, without shell.
<p><i>Note.</i>—ΠΟΣΕΙ . ΣΕΙΛΑ. may stand perhaps for Ποσειδωνιάτων πρὸς τὸν Σειλάριδα, money of the people of Posidonia on the Silaris, to distinguish this city from so many others of the same name. The bull I suppose to be a type of this great river, now called Sele, which joins the sea four miles north of the ruins of Pæstum.</p>			
AR	4-3	118.2	ΕΜΟΤ. Same type; in field to l., A. R. ΠΟΜΕΣΔΑΝ. Bull to r.; in exergue, A.
AR	4+	121.9	ΠΟΜΕΣΔΑΝΣΑΤΑΜ (Neptune of Posidonia) in two lines; between which, same type. R. <ΕΜΟΤ. Same type to l.
AR	4-3	116.8	Same type; in field to r., sea monster's neck and head, with mouth open, and head bent to the ground (Pistrix); to l., water plant? R. ΠΟΣΕΙΔΑΝΙΑ. Same type to l.; in field to l., sprig of bay.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electro-types from the B. M.</i>
AR	1-	17.8	ΠΟΜ. Same type. R. Bull to l.
AR	1	20.8	Same legend and type. R. ΠΟΜ. Bull to r.
AR	2	17.9	Same type. R. . ΔΙΥ. Same type.
AR	2	15.1	..... Same type. R. ΠΟΜΕΣΔ. Same type.
AR	1	18.8	Same type. R. Bull to r., crowned by Victory, flying to r.
AR	½	5.7	Same type. R. Bull to l.
AR	½	4.7	Another.
AR	1+	7.8	Bivalve shell (scallop). R. Dolphin to r.; above which, cornucopiæ; below, ΠΟ.
Æ	4-3		ΑΔΙΞΟΠ. Neptune, hurling trident to r. R. . . . . Bull, butting to l.; below, ?
Æ	3		Π. Same type to l. R. . . . ΔΙ. Bull, butting to r. on waves; below, dolphin.
Æ	2		ΠΟΣΕ. Same type to r. R. Same type; above, caduceus.
Æ	2		Two others.
Æ	2-1		Another similar; bull to l.; no legend.

Pæstum.

Æ	5-		Head of Neptune to r. R. Neptune on dolphin, to l.; in his right hand, Victory, who crowns him; in left, trident; below, ΠΑΙΣΤΑΝΟ.
Æ	4½		Same type; behind the head, dolphin. R. Winged figure on dolphin to l.; in right hand, crown; in left, trident; same legend.
Æ	3		Head of Neptune to r.; behind, three globules (quadrans). R. Dolphin; above, three globules; below, caduceus and ΠΑΙΣ.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	3+		Another similar, but caduceus above dolphin.
Æ	3½		Head of Bacchus to r.; behind, four globules (triens). R. ΠΑΙΣ. Cornucopiæ, with grapes hanging from either side; in field to l., four globules.
Æ	4		Another similar.
Æ	3½		Another similar; between cornucopiæ and globules, branch of maize?
Æ	3½		Another.
Æ	3½		Same type and globules. R. Same legend, type, and globules, but the last to r., and between them and cornucopiæ, QVA, the two last letters united.
Æ	2½		Same type; behind, two globules. R. Boar to r.; above, ΠΑΙΣ; below, QVA and two globules.
Æ	3+		Circular shield; round it, ΠΑΕΣΤ [and four globules]. R. Cornucopiæ and fulmen, <i>en sautoir</i> .
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to l. R. ΠΑΕΣΤΑ . . Head of poppy between two ears of corn; above, five globules (quincunx).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΙΣ. Anterior part of boar to <i>r.</i> ; behind, dolphin; below, two globules.
Æ	3		Same type; behind, • R. Wolf? running to <i>r.</i> ; above, • Σ; below, ΠΑΙΣ.
Æ	2½		Same type; behind, two globules. R. Boar to <i>r.</i> ; below, ear of grain and two globules.
Æ	2½		Same type and globules. R. ΠΑΙΣ. Same type; below, caduceus and two globules.
Æ	3		Same type; behind, four globules. R. ΠΑΙΣ. Cornucopiæ; in field to <i>l.</i> , four globules and crescent.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΠΑΙ[STA]ΝΟ. Cornucopiæ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two globules.
Æ	1½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΙΣ. Ear of corn; to <i>l.</i> , similar ear.
Æ	3-		PAE. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, S. R. Two hands crossed; above, L. FAD, the two last letters united; below, [L. S]TA.
Æ	4-		Altar between two figures, opposed and holding up, ?; above, S. POD . . .; below, S; in field to <i>l.</i> , MIL. R. Pair of scales, with a substance in each; above, . . . . .; below, Γ. Æ.
Æ	3		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> ; round it, . . . . . QV . . . . R. Vase and crooked staff; round them, ΠΑΙΣ . . . . .
Æ	3		Female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, . . . . R. P[Æ]S. S. C. A building of three stories, surmounted by a dome.
Æ	4		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , Π; to <i>r.</i> , Æ. R. P. ASVL. IIIVIR. Ear of corn.
Æ	2+		P. Æ. L. VEN. Anchor. R. . . . . Rudder.

### PYXŪS (Buxentum).

*Note.*—According to Strabo (p. 253) and Diodorus (11, 59), this city was founded in the year 470 B. C. by Micythus, who was governor of Rhegium during the minority of the sons of Anaxilaus, but the following coins prove by their style, that the original Greek colonization of Pyxūs was much more ancient, and consisted perhaps of a portion of the Laconian Achæans, who founded the neighbouring Laus; the coins moreover record an alliance between Pyxūs and Siris, which latter was destroyed almost a century before the time of Anaxilaus. The alliance of these two cities was a very natural occurrence, when Siris was threatened by two such powerful cities as Sybaris and Croton. Pyxūs (Policastro) and Siris (Sinno) were in the same latitude on the opposite coasts of the Brettian peninsula, and their inland territories are likely to have been conterminous.

Æ	8	102·5	Bull, standing to <i>l.</i> , with head reverted; below, ςϱΜ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΟVI, all in a raised border of dots and curves. R. Type of obverse to <i>r.</i> incuse; below, ΠV+, in raised letters; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΟΕΜ.
Æ	8	120·4	Another similar, but on the reverse below, ΠVXO; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΕΜ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—Siris and Pyxūs bore the same names as the rivers on which they stood. ΣΙΡΙΝΟΣ therefore is not the name of the river, but the gentile of ΣΙΡΙΣ; and ἀργυρος or rather νοῦμμος, which was an ancient word in Sicily and Italian Greece, is to be understood. ΠΥΞΟΕΣ is the ΠΥΞΟΥΣ of Strabo and other authors in the uncontracted form of the word, with E for EI as usual in the fifth and sixth centuries B. C. On the coin it must have been, like ΣΙΡΙΝΟΣ, an adjective agreeing with ἀργυρος or νοῦμμος. Possibly the original name of the place was οἱ πύξοι, the box-trees.

### RHEGIUM.

*Note.*—Rhegium was supposed to have derived its name ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥήγνυσθαι, from its having been situated at the point where volcanic action had separated Sicily from the continent. Its earliest occupation, by a Greek colony, was about the year 730 B. C., during the first Messenian war, when a portion of the Messenians, who were desirous of peace with Laconia, migrated, in conjunction with some Chalcidenses, to Rhegium. There are no extant coins of Rhegium, however, earlier than those which, in common with others of Messana, have Samian types on both sides.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<p>There can be little doubt that these were coined during the tyranny of Anaxilaus of Rhegium, who died in 476 B. C. Anaxilaus appears to have caused money to be struck in both cities with these types, in gratitude to a body of Samii, who had arrived upon the neighbouring coast, retiring from the Persians after the capture of Miletus, in B. C. 494, and whom he employed, together with his own Messenians, in obtaining possession of Zancle, the name of which he then changed to Messana. The lion's head <i>adv.</i>, was continued on the Rhegine money until Rhegium was taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, in B. C. 387, when its issue of silver money probably ceased, as no Rhegine silver money of a date, apparently later, is extant.</p>			
AR	3½	86.5	Head of lion, <i>adv.</i> R. ΝΟΙΣΡΙΑ. Head of calf to l. (Samian types.)
AR	3+	80.3	Another similar.
AR	7-6	267.7	ΝΙΟΙΣΡΙΑ. Hare, running to r. R. Charioteer, driving a pair of mules; left knee raised; in exergue, ear of corn? <i>Note.</i> —According to Aristotle (ap. J. Poll. 5, 75), Anaxilaus gained a prize in the chariot race with mules at Olympia, and introduced hares into Sicily, whence these types on the money of Rhegium.
AR	1	10	Hare, running to r. R. ΔΡΑ, in dotted circle.
AR	2	9.4	Lion's head <i>adv.</i> ; in field, two globules. R. RECI, in wreath of olive.
AR	7	264.4	Same type; in field to l., two leaves, and berry of olive. R. ΖΟΝΙΟΣΡΙΑ. Half draped figure, with crossed legs, seated to l.; right hand resting on hasta; left hand on throne (Jupiter?); under the chair, bird; all in wreath of olive.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4-	66.4	Same type. R. RECINON. Same type, without bird; all in wreath of olive.
AR	4-	60.3	Another.
AR	3+	59.3	Same type, of different style. R. Same type; legend defaced.
AR	6	265.7	Same type. R. ΡΗΓΙΟΝ. Head of Apollo to r.; behind the neck, double leaf of olive. <i>Note.</i> —Rhegium was said to have been a colony from Delphi, led by Apollo himself, and a temple to have been dedicated to him at Rhegium by Orestes (Antigon. Car. I. Varro).
AR	5	264.7	Same type. R. ΡΗΓΙ . . . Same type and symbol.
AR	3	64.9	Same type. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΟΝ. Same type and symbol.
AR	3		Two others, medium weight 63.7.
AR	2½	30.1	Same type. R. PH. Sprig of olive, with two leaves and two berries.
AR	2	32	Another similar; before PH, a dot.
AR	1	12.3	Another similar, without dot.
Æ	4½		Lion's head, <i>adv.</i> R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo to r.; behind, leaf.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend; same type to l.; behind, diota, with pointed foot.
Æ	4½		Another similar; behind the head, anterior part of winged lion to r.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Same legend; same type to r.; behind the head, ?.
Æ	6		Two laureate female heads, with earrings and sphenone, janiform and crowned. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Jupiter on throne, <i>adv.</i> , towards l.; right hand leaning on hasta; in field to l., Π; below which, tripod.
Æ	6		Another.
Æ	5½-4½		Head of Apollo to r.; behind, ear of corn?. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between which, tripod.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	5		Another similar; but head of Apollo to l., and behind it, cornucopiæ.
Æ	5		Another similar; behind the head, ?.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to r.; behind it, ?. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Lyre; in field to l., III (quadrans).
Æ	5½		Head of Diana to r.; behind the neck, bow and quiver. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ, in two lines, P, H, Γ united; in field to l., cornucopiæ.
Æ	5½		Another, but letters of legend not united.
Æ	5½		Bearded laureate head to r. R. ΡΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Female figure, in long drapery, to l.; —in right hand patera,—feeding serpent; (Asclepius and Hygieia?) in field to l., III.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , III.
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. PHΓINΩN, in two lines; between them, Jupiter, naked, <i>adv.</i> , on right hand, eagle; left, resting on hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	5-		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, gryphon. R. PHΓINΩN. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory, bearing a trophy; in left, spear; in field to <i>l.</i> , fulmen and Π.
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	7-6		Heads of Apollo and Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, head of spear. R. PHΓINΩN. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , AX in mon., and four globules (triens).
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	7-6		Same type; behind the head, ?. R. PHΓINΩN, in two lines; between them, tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , four globules.
Æ	3		Heads of Jupiter and Juno to <i>r.</i> R. PHΓINΩN. Diana Venatrix <i>adv.</i> , in right hand, spear; in left, bow; at her feet, dog to <i>r.</i> , looking up; in field to <i>r.</i> , ear of corn?; above it, IIII (triens).
Æ	3+		Two others.
Æ	3		Heads of the Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> R. PHΓINΩN. Hermes, naked, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> ; in lowered right hand, branch; in left, caduceus and chlamys; in field to <i>l.</i> , IIII.
Æ	3		Another.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend; female, in long drapery, crowned with modius to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, two ears of corn; in left, hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , crescent; below, IIII.
Æ	3		Heads of the Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> ; behind, spear-head. R. Same legend; naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bird; in left, knotted staff; in field to <i>l.</i> , IIII.
Æ	3-		Another similar.

## ROMA.

*Note.*—We are informed by Pliny, confirmed by Livy, that the Romans began to employ silver money in the year B. C. 269, or a few years before the first Punic war. The earliest coins of this series have every appearance of being of that date; those of a somewhat later style resemble the coins of Aquinum, Cales, Cora, Suessa, and other cities, and the resemblance is increased by the legend, the form of the letters, and the termination in NO. Judging generally from all these coins, it would appear, that in the third century B. C., many of the cities of middle Italy coined silver money in imitation of the Greeks. We can scarcely question, that they still exercised this privilege during a part of the following century, many of the extant coins being apparently productions of that time, and because we find that in the year 209 twelve cities, among which were Cales, Suessa, and Cora, were still so independent of Rome, although they had received Roman colonies, that they refused to contribute soldiers and money to carry on the war against Carthage (Liv. 27, 9).

It has generally been supposed, that the earlier consular coins of Rome were struck in the Greek cities of Campania, for which the only reason given is their style. Campania had indeed been subject to Rome ever since the year 339 B. C., or seventy years prior to the commencement of the silver coinage of Rome, and it is certainly possible, though not very likely, that Campania may have paid contributions to Rome in the form of silver money, bearing the types and name of Rome. It must likewise be admitted that neither Pliny nor Livy assert any thing more than that the Romans began in the year 269 B. C. to make use of silver money. "Populus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est" (Plin. H. N. 33, 13). "Tunc primum populus Romanus argento uti cœpit" (Liv. Epit. lib. xv.). Some other words of Pliny, however ("argentum signatum est anno urbis cccclxxxv, Q. Fabio Consule"), will hardly admit of the supposition that the money was coined any where but at Rome. There seems no reason why the Romans, who had moulded their language and grammar upon that of the Greeks, and had applied to their language the letters of the Greeks of Italy, should not, when they resolved upon imitating the silver money of the Greeks, have borrowed artists from them, as the Etruscans had done at an earlier time in other branches of art. The lateness of the period at which the Romans resorted to the striking of silver money, may be accounted for by the great abundance of the excellent currency of the Greek cities, which had served Rome in commerce, in the same manner as the gold of Asia caused the Athenians to defer coinage in gold until the time of Alexander.

When P. Decius Mus devoted himself to death in the battle of Vesuvius, in which the Latins were

Metal	Size	Weight	
			defeated by the Romans in B.C. 340, the deities invoked by him were Janus, Jupiter, Mars pater, Quirinus, and Bellona (Liv. 8, 9). The heads or symbols of these, therefore, we may expect to find on the earliest silver coins of Rome. The worship of Hercules was of later date.
			In general, throughout the following series, the O is smaller than the other letters, shewing an imitation of the Greek custom of the fourth century B.C.
N	4	105.3	Youthful heads of Janus. R. Figure, on one knee, looking up, and holding a pig, which a military figure on each side touches with a sword held in the right hand; in the left hand of each, a spear; below, ROMA.
A	3	51.7	Bearded head of Mars (Mars pater) to r.; behind, √ X (60 denarii). R. Eagle, with open wings on fulmen, to r.; below, same legend.
N	2	34.4	Same type; behind, XXXX (40 denarii). R. Same type and legend.
N	1	17.3	Same type; behind, XX (20 denarii). R. Same type and legend.— <i>This and the three preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
A	4+	112.5	Same type to l.; behind, sprig of oak? R. Head and neck of horse, with bridle and head-stall to r. on a narrow plinth, upon which is inscribed ROMANO; behind the neck, ear of corn with leaf.
A	4	110.6	Another similar.
A	4	100.7	Beardless helmeted head, with whisker (Quirinus), to r.; on helmet, gryphon to r. R. Same type; below, ROMA; behind the neck, strigil.
A	4	100	Another similar.
A	3	50.5	Another similar, but without gryphon.
A	4	96.6	Youthful male head to r., covered with Phrygian cap or close helmet (Iulus?); behind, grapes. R. ROMANO. Victory to r., hanging with right hand a wreath on a palm branch in her left; in field to r., ☉ ☉.
A	4-	98	Same type; behind the head, cornucopiæ. R. Same legend and type.
A	5-	106.8	Laureate beardless heads of Janus. R. Jupiter, in quadriga, with Victory for charioteer; in his right hand, fulmen; in left, sceptre; the whole on a slightly raised plinth; on which, ROMA, in incuse letters.
A	6	102.7	Another similar.
A	5	104	Same type. R. Same type and legend, letters raised.
			<i>Note.</i> —These were the nummi quadrigati, of which immense numbers were in use in the Second Punic War (Liv. 22, 52 et 54).
A	5-	103.5	Diademate juvenile head of Hercules to r.; on shoulder, club, and lion's skin. R. She-wolf to r., suckling the twins; in exergue, ROMAN[O].
A	5-	110.3	Another similar.
A	4	80	Helmeted female head to r., with wing on the helmet (Bellona); behind, X (denarius). R. Dioscuri, bearing spears horizontally, galloping to r.; in exergue, ROMA.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —There is reason to believe, that the denarius weighed at first about 112 grains Troy (Trans. of the R. S. of Literature, 8vo, III. p. 367). On that supposition, all the preceding silver coins, with the exception of the half denarius, weighing 50.5 grains, are denarii, shewing the decline of the standard until it reached, about B.C. 100, that of the latest Attic drachma, or about 60 grains.
Æ	6	188.5	Youthful helmeted head, with earring (Bellona), to l. R. Anterior part of galley to r.; above, ROMA; below, • (uncia).
Æ	6½	170	Another similar.
Æ	4½	96	Same type to r.; behind, •. R. Same type; above, ROMA, and higher, ear of corn; below, •.
Æ	6+	267	Head of Jupiter to r., behind, S (semis). R. Same type; above, S; below, ROMA.
Æ	5-	67.5	Same type; behind, S (semis). R. Same type; above, ROMA.
Æ	5-	124	Head of young Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r.; behind, three globules (quadrans). R. Same type; above, elephant's head; below, ROMA; in field to r., three globules.

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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½	80	Same type and globules. R. Same type; above, ROMA; below, three globules.
Æ	4	43	Same type and globules. R. Same type; above, cock to r.; below, ROMA.
Æ	4½	58	Head of Mercurius, with petasus, to r.; behind, two globules. R. Same type; above, ROMA; below, two globules; in field to r., AR.
Æ	4½		Same type, without globules. R. Same legend and type; no globules; no letters in field.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to r. R. Bridled horse, galloping to l.; under it, ROMA.
Æ	4-		Head of Minerva to r. R. [R]OMANO. Head of horse, with bridle and headstall, to l.
Æ	4-		ROMANO. Same type. R. ROMANO. Same type.
Æ	3-		Head of Quirinus to r.; behind, club. R. Free horse, galloping to r.; above, club; below, ROMA.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Forepart of galley to r.; above, ROMA.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Head of horse to r.; behind, strigil; below, ROMA.
Æ	4		Beardless head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to r.; on shoulder, club. R. Pegasus, flying to r.; under it, ROMA; above, club.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Forepart of galley to r.; above, ROMA.
Æ	4		Female head, with turreted crown, to r. R. Horseman, with torch in extended right hand, galloping to r.; below, ROMA.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Iulus to r. R. Dog, stepping to r.; below, ROMA.
Æ	2		Two others.
Æ	2½		Beardless radiated head to r. R. Victory to r., crowning a trophy; below, ROMA.

*Note.*—Pliny informs us (33, 13), that in the first Punic war the 'as libralis' was reduced in weight from a pound to two ounces (constitutum ut asses sextantario pondere ferirentur); that, under the dictatorship of Q. Fabius Maximus, the 'as' was made to weigh no more than one ounce (asses unciales facti), and that by the Papirian law, the 'as' was reduced to half an ounce, or twenty-fourth part of the pound (semiunciales asses facti). The weight of the Roman pound was 6144 Paris grains, or 5040 English Troy (Mém. de l'Académie des Inscriptions, &c., xii. p. 294). But the preceding weights of some of the copper coins of Rome, marked as unciae, sextantes, quadrantes, or semisses, will not agree with any of the three reductions mentioned by Pliny; it seems evident, therefore, that besides those he has mentioned, there were several intermediate steps of reduction. The probability seems to be, that soon after the Romans had adopted a silver coinage, similar to that of the Greeks, the government found it both convenient and profitable to imitate likewise their copper money, enhancing its credit by means of mythological types, and an elegant fabric, while they reduced its intrinsic value. For this process, they had a remarkable precedent in Syracuse.

### RUBI Apuliæ.

*Note.*—Rubi, now Ruvo, is scarcely known to history, but as having been the resting-place of Horace, in his way from Canusium to Barium. It seems at that time to have been a place of no great importance; but four or five centuries earlier, it had been one of the most flourishing of the Greek cities of Apulia, as proved by its works of ancient art, now in the Royal Museum of Naples, particularly its vases, some of the finest ceramic monuments in existence. The Greek name of Rubi is not found in any ancient author; but there can scarcely be a question that it was the same as that of Rhyppæ, the Achaian city from whence Myscellus led a colony to Croton. In Pausanias, the form of that name is αἱ Πύρες, which is probably correct, as Stephanus states ΠΥΡ to have been the genitive of Rhyppæ; and this word we find on some of the coins of Rubi.

AR	2	17·2	Head of Pallas to r., with high plain helmet, as on coins of Corinth. R. PY. Ear and leaf of corn; in field to r., cornucopiæ.
AR	2	15·8	Another, with a leaf on both sides of the ear of corn.
AR	2-	13·3	Head of Pallas to r.; on helmet, Scylla, with extended arms. R. PY. Hercules, on his knees, to r., strangling lion with both hands.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, K. R. Eagle, with expanded wings, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΥΨ. <i>Note.</i> — <i>Ψ</i> having been the gentile of Rhyphæ, we may suppose either Ζεύς or ρούμος to be here understood.
Æ	4+		Same type, the K not visible. R. Same type and legend.
Æ	4		Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ⊕; to <i>r.</i> , O. R. Same type and legend; in field to <i>r.</i> , O.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΥΒΑΣΤΕΙΝΩ[N]. Owl to <i>r.</i> , on branch of olive; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΙ.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΠΥΒΑ. Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; in left, palm-branch.

## SALPE, sive Salapia Dauniæ.

*Note.*—Salpe is a name still preserved in that of a village, and large lake or marsh, which extends for twelve miles parallel to the shore, between the rivers Cerebalus and Aufidus. At its eastern extremity are the Reali Salini, the largest saltworks in the Neapolitan dominions, and which are of ancient date, Salini being a station in the Tabular Itinerary, six m. p. to the left of the Aufidus, and at one-third of the distance from Sipontum to Barium. Salpe, or Salapia, is a name not occurring in the Itinerary, but Sipontum is marked by a double tower, shewing that it was then a place of some importance, which accords with some remains still said to exist near Manfredonia (Keppel Craven, p. 67), and with the name Nova Sipontum, which Manfred, son of the Emperor Frederick II., the founder of Manfredonia, placed over the gate of that town. Nevertheless, no coins of Sipontum are extant, while those of Salapia are not very rare. According to Strabo, Salapia was the navale of Arpi; we find, accordingly, on the coins of both places the boar, the horse, and the words ΔΑΞΟΥ, ΠΥΛΛΟΥ, names of magistrates.

Æ	4½		ΓΑΔΡΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between them, horse to <i>r.</i> , lifting up left foreleg; in field, Ω. R. ΔΑΜΑΙΠΕ . . . . ., in two lines; between them, dolphin to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		ΣΑΛΑΠΙΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Free horse, running to <i>r.</i> ; above, trident; below, ΠΥΛΛΟΥ.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5-		Same legend and type. R. Same type; but above the horse, palm-branch; above, legend defaced; under the horse ?.

## SEIGNIA Latii.

*Note.*—Seignia, now Segni, was one of the many towns of Greek origin in middle Italy, which resembled those of Greece by the smallness of their territories, their strong positions, and by those massive Pelasgic walls, of which so many remains in both countries are still extant. Seignia was among the cities which partly by their having been faithful to Roman alliance, and partly by their strength, continued to govern themselves, and strike their own money, to a late period in the progress of Roman power.

Æ	2	9	Head of Mercury, with winged cap, to <i>r.</i> ; before the neck, caduceus. R. Boar's head and foreleg to <i>r.</i> , united to bearded human head to <i>l.</i> ; below, SEIC.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## SUESA.

*Note.*—Suesa was another of those strong positions which preserved their internal government and local mint long after Rome had subdued and even colonized them. Suesa became the chief town of the Aurunci, after their capital had been destroyed by the Sidicini (Liv. 8, 15). Some coins of the earlier city are extant, with the legend in ordinary Greek characters, ΑΡΥΤΙΚΩΝ. The Suesani, on the contrary, employed for their name the letters which the Latins had borrowed from the Greeks of

Metal	Size	Weight	
			the sixth or seventh century B. C., and their coins resemble so exactly in style, letters, and form of the legends, those of other cities of middle Italy, as Tium, Æsernia, Cora, Aquinum, as well as some of the Roman coins, that there can be no hesitation in attributing them all to the second or third century B. C. As the Latin language may almost be described as a dialect of Greek, and as the silver coinage of the Romans was an imitation of the Greek of about 300 B. C., we may presume that the ethnic names on all the above-mentioned coins were, as usual among the Greeks of that time, in the second case plural, and consequently that NO, the termination of the legend of those coins, represents that case, with the omission of the final letter, and is equivalent to the Greek ΝΟΝ, or rather ΝΟΜ, according to the Æolic form. SVESANO, therefore, is for SVESANOM, in Greek, Σουεσανῶμ, or Σουεσανῶν. The examples ROMANOM, ΛΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ, ΠΗΤΙΝΟΜ, adduced by Eckhel, serve to support this opinion, though it does not accord with his own. From the instance of LADINOD (Larinor), it would seem that R was already about the same time employed in some places in the genitive plural, which finally became Orum, when grammatical orthography had become fixed by writers of authority.
Æ	5	110	Head of Apollo to r.; behind, trident. R. Two horses, stepping to l.; on the nearer, naked horseman; on his left shoulder, palm branch, with fillet hanging from it, in exergue, SVESANO.
Æ	5	108	Another similar, but with palm branch on right shoulder.
Æ	4½		Same type to l. R. Andromorphous bull to r., crowned by Victory, flying to r.; in exergue, SVESANO.
Æ	4½		Another.
Æ	4½		Another similar; behind the head, O.—(Broken Coin.)
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to l. R. SVESANO. Cock, standing to r.; above, star.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	4		ΠΗΚΕ[OVM]. Head of Mercury, with winged petasus, to l. R. SVESANO. Hercules, naked, <i>adv.</i> , turning to r., and strangling the lion to l.; between the legs of Hercules, club.
<b>SYBARIS.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Sybaris was colonized from Achaia about the year 720 B. C. It stood between or immediately above the junction of the rivers Sybaris and Crathis. The words of Strabo, πενήκοντα δὲ σταδίων κύκλον συνειπλήρουσι οἰκοῦντες ἐπὶ τῇ Κραθίδι, seem to imply that the city was no more than fifty stades in circumference, which is too small for so celebrated a city, with a reputed population of three hundred thousand. Possibly some words of Strabo, preceding those above-cited, have been lost, and that fifty stades was the length of that side only of Sybaris, which followed the bank of the Crathis, in which case, if the city occupied the fork of the two rivers, having a triangular form, the circuit would have been fifteen or sixteen miles, which is not unlikely.</p> <p>For two centuries Sybaris enjoyed almost unexampled prosperity; but about the year 510 B. C., was subdued by a hostile alliance, headed by Croton, and never recovered from that disaster; its inhabitants retired, for the most part, to its own colonies of the western coast, Posidonia, Laus, and Scidrus; while a small portion of them continued to inhabit Sybaris, until they were expelled or absorbed by the Athenian colony, which 55 years later founded Thurium. The extant coins therefore of Sybaris are of the sixth or seventh century B. C., and some of them are among the most ancient to be found either in Greece or Italy. Sybaris, like Gela in Sicily, was "fluvii cognomine dicta," bearing the indigenous name with a Greek termination of one of the rivers upon which it was built. The other river was named after the Achaian Crathis, the greatest stream on the northern coast of Peloponnesus, as the Italian Crathis is the greatest in the southern extremity of Italy.</p>			
Æ	7½	118	Bull, standing to l., with head reverted, on narrow raised plinth; in field above, VM; all in dotted circle. R. The same type, incuse and reversed, without letters.
<i>Note.</i> —This type is probably symbolical of the river Crathis.			
Æ	7	123·8	Another similar; but the VM under the plinth.
Æ	4	46·1	Same type; under the plinth, VM. R. The obverse, incuse and reversed, without letters.
Æ	4-	39·3	Another similar.
Æ	1	6·9	Bull to l., with head reverted; below, VM. R. Mon. 99. (Σ inclosing V.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½	19·6	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; exergue off the coin. R. Vase, incuse. <i>Confer</i> Carelli Num. Vet. Ital. p. 111.
Æ	2+	35·2	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΞΥΒΑΡΣ. Bull, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head inclined towards the ground; in exergue, long fish.
Æ	2	18·7	Same type, garland of olive on the helmet. R. Bull to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted; on his hind quarter, AT, in mon.; in exergue, ΞΥΒΑ.
Æ	2		Two others; medium weight, 18·5 grains.

*Note.*—These coins, which are later in date than the fall of Sybaris, confirm, by their size as well as their style, the statement of Strabo, that Sybaris still subsisted in a reduced state until the foundation of Thurium.

Æ	2-	18·6	Neptune, throwing trident to <i>r.</i> , as on coins of Posidonia. R. Bull to <i>l.</i> ; above it, ΜV.
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*Note.*—A coin of the later Sybaris with Posidonian types. *Confer* Carelli, plate 165.

### TARAS (Tarentum).

*Note.*—The great abundance and variety of the coins of Taras, particularly in silver, of which more than 500 varieties are extant, as well as the elegance of their designs and execution, are in agreement with the historical testimony of Livy, who informs us (27, 16), that when Tarentum was taken by the Romans, they collected “argenti vis ingens facti signatique, auri octaginta tria millia pondo, signa tabuleque propè ut Syracusarum ornamenta æquaverint.” From Aristotle, ἐν τῇ Ταραντινῶν πολιτείᾳ, as cited by Julius Pollux, we learn that the juvenile figure, seated on a dolphin, which is the most common type on the coins of this city, was intended for Taras, son of Neptune, who gave name to the place (νοῦμμον, ἐφ’ οὗ ἐντετυπῶσθαι Τάραντα τὸν Ποσειδῶνος δελφίνι ἐποχοῦμενον). But the particulars of this mythus have not reached us, and we might have presumed, that the figure on the dolphin was intended for Areion (Herodot. 1, 24), or for Phalanthus, leader of the Spartan colony of Tarentum (Strabo, p. 279. Pausan. 10 et 13), had not Aristotle been a contemporary of the manufacture of a large portion of this beautiful money, and had not the name Taras almost constantly accompanied the figure on the coins. It appears that Pausanias, in describing a magnificent δέκαρτη, dedicated by the Tarentines for a victory over the Peucetii, and on which, among other statues, were those of Phalanthus and Taras, erroneously supposed the figure of a dolphin to have been an adjunct to the former figure instead of the latter. He was misled perhaps by the ἐξηγηταί of Delphi, who may be pardoned for such an error in the explanation of a monument, which was then between six and seven hundred years old.

Most of the other types and symbols of the Tarentine coins relate to the maritime position of Taras, and to Neptune (“sacri custode Tarenti,” Hor. Od. i. 28), to whose especial protection the Tarentines held themselves indebted for their extensive commerce by sea, and the riches derived from it. Though the horse was sacred to the same deity, the horseman alluded probably to the celebrity of the Tarentine cavalry, which we find serving as mercenaries in many parts of Greece in various periods of its history.

Æ	3½	132	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, NK united. R. TAPANTINΩΝ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> ΚΩΣΙ; to <i>l.</i> , AP united.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3½	132·6	Female head, with diadem, veil, earrings, and necklace; behind, A. R. TAP . . Youthful horseman to <i>r.</i> , placing garland on the head of his horse; in field, rudder, univalve shell (murex?), Σ; and below, ΚΥΑΙΞ.
Æ	4	132·8	Youthful head of Hercules, with lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; in charioteer's right hand, trident; above, ΝΙΚΑΡ; below, TAPANTINΩΝ.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	¾	13·9	Same type. R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, diota; in left, trident.
Æ	7	123·2	ΛΑΡΑΤ. Naked figure, seated on dolphin, to <i>r.</i> ; right hand extended; left, resting on dolphin; below, bivalve shell (scallop). R. The obverse incuse, without legend.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	7	111.6	<p>ΖΑΡΑΤ. Naked figure to <i>l.</i>, kneeling on one knee; in right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre. R. The obverse, incuse, without legend.—<i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The legend Ταράς shows that this figure is meant for the same person who rides upon a dolphin, and of whose mythus there is no account in ancient history.</p>
AR	4½	120.7	<p>ΖΑΡΑΤ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>r.</i>, arms extended; in right hand, sepia; all in raised dotted circle. R. Winged sea-horse (hippocampus, or horse of Neptune), to <i>r.</i>; above, ΖΑΡΑΤ; below, bivalve shell (scallop); all in depressed circle of radiating lines.</p>
AR	5	123.1	<p>Same type; legend indistinct. R. ΖΑΡΑΤ. Same type to <i>l.</i>; same symbol.</p>
AR	3½	123.6	<p>ΖΑΡΑΤ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, ?; left resting on dolphin; below, scallop-shell. R. Wheel of four spokes; in one of the intervals, dolphin.</p>
AR	3+	126.4	<p>Taras, on dolphin, to <i>r.</i>; in right hand, sepia; legend indistinct. R. Bridled winged sea-horse to <i>r.</i>; below, ΖΑΡΑΤ, and shell as before.</p>
AR	5	124.9	<p>Female head, of archaic style, to <i>l.</i>, in a plain ring, within circular incuse. R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>, stretching out both arms; below, shell.</p>
AR	5	111.8	<p>Female head, with diadem and earrings, to <i>l.</i>; behind, EY. R. Diminutive naked horseman to <i>r.</i>, crowning his horse; above, TA; under the horse, dolphin.</p>
AR	4½	114.9	<p>Same type. R. TA. Same type; above, crescent; below, dolphin.</p>
AR	5+	122	<p>ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in extended right hand, diota, as before; in left, shield and trident; below, E and waves. R. Same type; under the horse, a naked figure kneeling on one knee, and examining the horse's left forefoot.</p>
AR	5	110	<p>Another similar.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The diota in the hand of Taras, is the κότυλος, Διονυσιακὸν ἔκπωμα (J. Poll. 6, 99), more commonly called the <i>cantharus</i> of Bacchus.</p>
AR	4½	119.6	<p>ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, astride the dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; left foot on waves; right knee on dolphin's back; right hand extended; in left, shield and trident; in field to <i>l.</i>, ΖΟΡ. R. Horseman to <i>l.</i>, with chlamys on left arm, arrested by Victory, who crowns his horse.</p>
AR	5+	121.3	<p>ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, trident, resting horizontally on shoulders; in left, shield, on which, sea-horse to <i>l.</i>; in field to <i>l.</i>, ΦΙ; below, univalve shell. R. Naked horseman to <i>r.</i>; in right hand, spear directed downwards; in left, shield, and two javelins; under the horse, ΔΑΙ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This reverse represents probably the manner in which the Tarentine cavalry were armed, and that in which the Ephēbi were exercised.</p>
AR	5-4	120.7	<p>ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, diota as before; under it, AP united; in left, trident; below, small dolphin. R. Same type; under the horse, letters indistinct.</p>
AR	4	120	<p>Same type; right hand shouldering trident; in left, shield, upon which, sea-horse to <i>l.</i>; in field to <i>l.</i>, ΦΙ; below, univalve shell. R. Same type, but the horseman has a crested helmet; under the horse, ΔΑΙ.</p>
AR	5	120.7	<p>ΤΑΡΑΣ. Same type; in right hand, diota; in left, trident; in field to <i>l.</i>, Ω and Σ; below, small dolphin. R. Same type, without helmet; under the horse, letters indistinct.</p>
AR	5-	119.8	<p>ΤΑΡΑ . . Taras, seated sideways on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, trident, held obliquely; in left, shield; below, A and waves. R. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i>; at its left side, helmeted naked figure <i>adv.</i>; right arm resting on horse; in left, spear and shield; in field to <i>r.</i>, T.</p>
AR	5-4	101.6	<p>Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, grapes; in left, distaff; above, ΑΝΘ; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ. R. Helmeted horseman to <i>l.</i>; in left hand, large round shield and two javelins; in field above, ΙΩ; under the horse, ΙΙ; below, ΠΟΛΛΑ.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5-	100·2	Same type; in right hand of Taras, acrostolium; in left, distaff; in field above, ANΘ; below, TAPAΣ. R. Diminutive horseman to r., crowning himself with right hand; in field to l., ΙΩ; under the horse, ΣΑΛΟ; and lower, capital and portion of an Ionic fluted column.
AR	5	122·3	TAPAΣ. Same type; right hand of Taras extended; in left, distaff; below, prow. R. Naked horseman to r.; in uplifted right hand, spear, directed downwards; in left, shield and two javelins; under the horse, ΣΑ.
AR	5-	122·3	Another similar; in field to l. of Taras, globule.
AR	4½	99·7	Taras, on dolphin, to l., hurling trident with right hand; on left arm, chlamys; in field to r., owl; below, TAPAΣ. R. Diminutive horseman to l., crowning his horse; in field to r., ΣΥ; under the horse, ΔΥΚΙΝ • Σ in two lines.
AR	4½	120·8	Taras, on dolphin, to l., right hand on dolphin's fin; in left hand, distaff; in field to l., ΕΟΙ; to r., trident; below, TAPAΣ. R. Horseman to l., armed with helmet, two javelins, and large round shield, upon which, dolphin to l.; in field, Α, Ι, Δ.
AR	5-	122·6	TAPAΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, tripod; left, resting on dolphin. R. Diminutive horseman, crowning his horse, to r.; above the horse, ΣΩ; below, letters indistinct.
AR	5-4	102·3	Taras, on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, diota; in left, trident; in field, ΘΙ. B.; below [T]ΑΡΑΣ. R. Same type; above, ΕΥ; under the horse, ΑΠΟΛΛΑ; and lower, two diotæ, with pointed ends.
AR	5	96·5	Taras, sitting sideways on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, diota; left, resting on dolphin; in field, on each side, a star; above, ΠΟΛΥ; below, TAPAΣ. R. Same type; behind, ΙΩ; under the horse, ΝΕΥ . . .
AR	4+	115·3	Same type; under the dolphin, TAPAΣ; in field to r., Ο. R. Naked unarmed horseman to r.; under the horse, Ο.
AR	5	120·3	TAPAΣ. Taras, on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, diota; under which, ΚΑ; in left, rudder. R. Naked horseman to r.; in uplifted right hand, spear, directed downwards; in left, shield and two javelins; under the horse, ΑΠΙ.
AR	4	98·4	Similar type, but in left hand of Taras, trident; and in field to r., female head to l.; below, ΤΑ. R. Same type; above, ΔΙ; under the horse, ΑΡΙΣΤ[Ο]ΚΛ.
AR	5+	119·5	Taras, on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, diota; left, resting on dolphin; in field to r., square tablet, to l., Κ; below, TAPAΣ. R. Diminutive horseman to r., crowned by Victory, flying to r.; before the horse, naked figure adjusting the bridle; under the horse, Ι.
AR	5	99·3	Taras, on dolphin, to r.; in right hand, cornucopiæ; in left, trident, obliquely; in field to l., mon. 100; below, TAPAΣ. R. Same type, without the figure in front; under the horse, ΔΑΜΟΚ . . .
AR	4½	122·4	TAPAΣ. Similar type, but in right hand, arrow; in left, bow; under dolphin, ΗΡ in mon. and Ι-ΗΡ. R. Naked horseman to r., armed as before; under the horse, ΣΑ.
AR	5-	99·2	Same legend and type; under the dolphin, elephant to r. R. Diminutive horseman to l.; a naked figure standing before the horse's head and adjusting the harness; to r., ΓΥ; under the horse, ΑΡΙΣΤΙΗ, in three lines.
AR	4	99·5	Another similar.
AR	5	119	Taras, on dolphin, to r.; in right hand, bow? in left, trident on shoulder; under the dolphin, TAPAΣ. R. Helmeted naked horseman, galloping to l., seated sideways on horse, with right leg bent under him; in left hand, small shield; under the horse, Ι; and lower, shield.
AR	5½	124·8	Taras, on dolphin, to l.; in right hand, acrostolium; left, resting on dolphin; under the horse, Α; below, TAPAΣ. R. Naked horseman, galloping to l.; under the horse, Α.
AR	4½	123	[TAPAΣ]. Same type. R. Naked horseman, galloping to r.; under the horse, Α.
AR	5	118·4	[TAPAΣ]. Same type; under the dolphin, lobster or shrimp. R. Half-draped figure, seated on chair with footstool, to l.; in right hand, bird—cat leaping up to seize it.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	108·2	Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ?; in left hand, shield of Boeotian form; under dolphin, shell as before. R. Half-draped figure, seated to <i>l.</i> ; on right hand, bird; in left hand, distaff.
Æ	4½	99·8	Taras, seated sideways on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, diota; in left, trident; in field to <i>r.</i> , AP united; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ. R. Dioscuri, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, [A]ΚΥΛΟΣ.
Æ	4+	57·7	Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory to <i>r.</i> , crowning him; in left hand, cornucopiæ; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ. R. Diminutive horseman to <i>l.</i> , crowning his horse; behind, Ξ; under the horse, ΣΩΓΕΝΗΣ, in two lines.
Æ	4+	59	Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, diota; in left, trident, held by the middle horizontally; behind, eagle, standing on the dolphin; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ. R. Horseman, in helmet and cuirass, to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, palm branch, with tænia; under the horse, ΣΩΚΑΝΝΑΣ.
Æ	3	43·2	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla to <i>r.</i> , with extended arms; in right hand, large stone. R. ΤΑΡ. Owl to <i>r.</i> , standing on branch of olive; in field to <i>r.</i> , H.
Æ	3+	48·6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΞΟΡ.
Æ	3½	44	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΠΙ.
Æ	3	48·4	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , club and ΞΟ.
Æ	3	49·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla to <i>l.</i> R. Owl, <i>adv.</i> , with open wings, standing on fulmen.
Æ	3	40·5	Another.
Æ	3	48·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla to <i>r.</i> , with stone in uplifted right hand. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , on fulmen; above, ΉΤΙΑΡΧΟΣ; below, ΕΥ and grapes.
Æ	3	46·5	Same type. R. Owl, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , standing on serpent; above, ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ.
Æ	4	48	Same type. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , on sprig of olive; above, ΝΕΥΜΗΝΙΟΣ ΠΟΛΥ.
Æ	2	17·4	Same type. R. ΤΑ. Hercules, <i>adv.</i> , turning to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion, with both hands; behind, club and bow; between his feet, Α.
Æ	1½	14·1	Same type. R. Hercules, kneeling to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion with both hands; above, owl to <i>l.</i> , looking down upon him.
Æ	2-	18·2	Same type. R. Hercules to <i>r.</i> , right leg bent under, strangling lion with both hands; behind, club; above, Α.
Æ	2-		Three others, medium weight 16·4 grains.
Æ	2	17	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, sea-horse to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Hercules, <i>adv.</i> , turning to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion with both hands; behind him, club.
Æ	2	16·2	Same type. R. ΤΑ. . . . Same type.
Æ	1½	16·1	Head of Pallas, with plain helmet, to <i>l.</i> R. Hercules to <i>l.</i> , with right knee on lion's back, and with uplifted club in right hand; under the lion, ?.
Æ	2-	11·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, ? R. ΤΑΡΑΝ. Hercules, <i>adv.</i> , turning to <i>r.</i> , and strangling lion with both hands; in field, behind and below, ?.
Æ	1½	6·7	Laureate female head to <i>l.</i> ; behind, sprig; all in dotted circle. R. . . . . ΩΝ. Hercules, kneeling to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion with both hands; behind, club.
Æ	1	7·3	Head of horse to <i>r.</i> R. Head of horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1	7·6	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΑ.
Æ	1	7	Head of horse to <i>l.</i> ; before it, Α. R. Bridled head of horse to <i>l.</i> ; before it, grapes.
Æ	1	7·6	Same type. R. Same type; before it, quadruped to <i>r.</i> , head turned to <i>l.</i>
Æ	½-	6·4	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair bound with single cord, and in bunch behind. R. Shell, as before.
Æ	1	12·4	Another similar.
Æ	1-	11·7	Another similar.
Æ	½	5	Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	½	9·3	Shell. R. Wheel, with four spokes.
Æ	½	4·5	Shell. R. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; below, ΦΙ.
Æ	1½	14·1	Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; below, diota.
Æ	1+		Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; above, owl.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	1½		Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; below, Pallas throwing spear to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
AR	2-		Same type. R. Same type; above, leaf; below, ΣΥ.
AR	1½		Same type. R. Same type; below, quadruped to <i>r.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i>
AR	1		Same type. R. Same type; below, acrostolium, Ξ.
AR	1		Same type. R. Same type; below, anchor.
AR	1½		Same type. R. Same type; below, ægis.
AR	1+		Same type. R. . AP. Same type; below, spear-head.
AR	1½		Same type. R. Same type; below, grapes, ΔΙ.
AR	1+		Same type. R. Same type; below, cicada?
AR	1½		Same type. R. Same type; above, club; below, ΔΑ.
AR	1½		Same type. R. Same type; below, tripod. Average weight of this and the preceding eleven, 10·5 grains.
AR	½+	6·5	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Κ. R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΚΑ, in mon.
AR	½+		Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; under it, globule.
AR	½+		Another similar, without globule.
AR	½		Another similar; below the dolphin, bee.
AR	½		Another similar; below the dolphin, grapes, ΦΙ.
AR	½-		Another similar. Average of this and the preceding four 4·5 grains.
AR	1+	10·2	Diota, as before; above, globule; on either side, a star. R. Diota; two globules and bird to <i>r.</i>
AR	1½		Diota, five globules. R. Diota, two globules visible; to <i>l.</i> , Γ.
AR	1		Diota, three globules visible. R. Diota, one globule; below to <i>l.</i> , ΛΑ.
AR	1		Diota, five globules. R. Diota, one globule; below to <i>r.</i> , cornucopiæ; to <i>l.</i> , ?.
AR	1		Diota, five globules. R. Diota; to <i>l.</i> , Α; to <i>r.</i> , club.
AR	1		Diota, five globules. R. Diota, three globules, ΕΔ?
AR	1		Diota, three globules. R. Diota, ΘΙ.
AR	1		Another. Average weight of this and the preceding six, 8·6 grains.
<i>Note.</i> —The diota on these coins is the same kind of drinking cup as in the hand of Taras.			
AR	1	11·1	Diota, five globules. R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i>
AR	1-	8·6	Diota, five globules. R. Female head to <i>r.</i> , surrounded by serpents?
AR	1	14·6	Monotum; to the <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Four square indentations disposed in square.
AR	½	4·2	Monotum of rounder form. R. Π, in wreath of olive.
AR	½	4·4	Similar monotum, but striated; to the <i>r.</i> , scallop shell? R. Same type.
AR	½	2·6	T. above, and on either side of which, a globule. R. The obverse repeated.
Æ	3		Shell, as before. R. ΤΑΡΑΝ. Taras, on dolphin, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, diota; in left, cornucopiæ; below, Β.
Æ	3		Two others, without the Β.
Æ	1+		Shell. R. Two dolphins; below, ΤΑ.
<i>Note.</i> —A gold coin of Taras (Carelli, pl. 103) represents Taras in a chariot, drawn by two dolphins.			
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Naked figure, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, ?, left hand resting on club; around, ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ.

## TEANUM Sidicinum.

*Note.*—The Sidicini, whose chief town was Teanum or Tianum, now Teano, bordered upon the Aurunci eastward. Teanum is described by Strabo (p. 237) as the greatest of all the cities on the Via Latina. Its earlier coins resemble those of the Greek cities of Campania, but with Oscan legends, the later resemble those of Suessa, Cales, and some other cities, as well in style and type, as in having legends in the characters which the Latins borrowed from the Greek alphabet of the sixth or seventh century B. C. All these places appear to have enjoyed the benefit of a domestic mint, as late as the second Punic war. Such of them as remained steadfast to the Romans during that war, may

Metal	Size	Weight	
			have continued to strike money until the time when the Roman (post Punica bella quietus) began to apply himself assiduously to the cultivation of Greek art and literature, and Rome at length became the greatest school of Greek art in Italy. The suite of Capuan coins furnishes the best standard of comparison, as to style and date, with those of all the cities of middle Italy, including Rome itself. From the coin cited at the bottom of p. 116, it appears that Capua was still a Greek city in the fourth century B. C.; but it had ceased to be Greek before B. C. 342, when oppressed by the Samnites it obtained the protection of Rome. The beautiful suite of Capuan coins with Oscan legends, must be attributed to the most flourishing period of Capua, which may be comprised between the year 319 B. C., when the Romans were hospitably received by the Capuans after their disgrace at the Caudine Forks, and the year 211, when Capua was taken by the Romans after its defection to Hannibal. There is a great resemblance between some of the Capuan and Roman coins of this period.
			From a coin of Teanum, cited by Eckhel, i. p. 117, which presents on one side the head of Apollo with the legend Tianur in Oscan characters, and on the other, the andromorphous bull crowned by Victory, with the legend Taanu in Oscan, it would seem that there was a river Taanu, from which the name of the city was derived. This is the river of which the sources are in and around Teano, and its discharge into the sea, a little northward of the Volturnus.
Æ	5	104·2	Youthful head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> , covered with the lion's scalp; the paws tied in a knot under his chin; behind, cornucopiæ. <i>R.</i> Victory in triga to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue. $\text{PVI}\text{N}\text{I}\text{---}\text{T}$ .
Æ	5-		$\text{PVI}\text{N}\text{I}\text{---}\text{T}$ . Laureate head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind, O. <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; under the bull, $\star$ .
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Another similar.
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Same legend and type; behind the head, fulmen. <i>R.</i> Same type and symbol.
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind, O. <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, $\text{PVI}\text{N}\text{I}\text{---}\text{T}$ .
Æ	5-4		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> TIANO. Cock erect to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.
Æ	4+		Another similar.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		$\text{PVI}\text{N}\text{I}\text{---}\text{T}$ . Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; above, star; in exergue, $\text{MVI}\text{I}\text{X}\text{I}\text{Δ}\text{[I}\text{Z}$ ] ( $\Sigma\text{δικίων}$ ).

## TEATUM, sive TIATUM Marrucinum.

*Note.*—This city, now Chieti, situated on the right bank of the Pescara, not far above its discharge into the sea, is described by Strabo as *Τίταρον, τὴν τῶν Μαβρουκίων μητρόπολιν*, and by Statius as “magnum” and “clarum.” Its extant coins are in copper only; and have little variety of type; but they are numerous, and comprehend all the different fractions of the denarius. Some numismatists have assigned them to a Teatum, or Teate of Apulia. Strabo, however, makes no mention of any such name in Apulia, but only of a *Τίταρον*, well known from other authorities; even if there was an Apulian Teanum, it is more likely that these coins belong to the more important city of the Marrucini.

Æ	5+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> TIATI. Owl, standing on club to <i>r.</i> ; below, ●●● (quadrans).
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## TEMESE.

*Note.*—Temese, mentioned in the Odyssey (A. 182) as a port to which ships went from Greece to exchange iron for copper, is identified with the Temese of Magna Græcia by the Roman poets Ovid and Statius, as well as by Strabo, who states that it had been colonized by the Romans, that in his time it was called Tempesa, and that the mines were still to be seen there (*δείκνυται χαλκορυγία, ἃ νῦν ἐκλείπτει*, p. 256). Temese was still in existence as a city in the time of Pausanias (6, 6). In the Tabular Itinerary, Tempesa is placed 24 M. P. to the northward of Vibo-Valentia, the river Tannus intervening at one mile short of midway from Vibo. The Tannus thus seems to be the same as the modern Angitola, and Temese to have been situated near Santa Eufemia; and this would agree with Strabo, inasmuch as he places Temese near Terina (*ταύτη συνεχῆς Τερίνα*); but it will not agree

with his remark, that Tempsa was the next town in the Brettia to Laus, because Terina, if Temese was at Santa Eufemia, must have intervened. It is to be observed, however, that there was a Tempsa Montana, or elevated plain, still called Campo Temese, which Swinburne (iv. p. 301) traversed in crossing the mountains from the valley of the Sybaris into that of the Laus, and which thus corresponds in situation with the description of Strabo. Here possibly were the mines, from whence came the copper which was shipped at Temese, and Strabo may have confounded the two places. It would not be difficult to ascertain whether any vestiges of mines or traces of copper are to be found in this part of the country, and the question is curious with reference to the history of ancient commerce.

AR 4 121 Helmet to *r.*; below, **TEM.** R. Tripod; on either side of which, leg-armour (*κνημίς*).—*Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.*

*Note.*—Here the tripod, as well as the pieces of armour, seem to allude to the purpose for which the copper of Temese was sent to Greece, at the same time that they were symbolical of the worship of Apollo and Mars. In exchange for the materials of their defensive armour, the Greeks sent iron to make swords, or perhaps the swords themselves. Not less than five centuries had elapsed from that time when the Greek colony of Ætoliens, under Thoas, was settled at Temese (Strabo, p. 255).

## TERINA.

*Note.*—Although the coins of Terina attest, that it yielded to none of the cities of Magna Græcia in refinement and in the arts, which arise from opulence, we know nothing of it from history, except that it flourished in the time of the Peloponnesian war (Thucyd. i. 104), and that it was destroyed by Hannibal (Strabo, p. 256), when he could no longer keep possession of it. It still subsisted however in the first and second centuries of our æra, when it is named by Pliny and Ptolemy, though probably in a very reduced state, as Strabo states that Neopolis, Rhegium, and Taras, were the only Greek cities remaining in his time.

From Lycophron, v. 726, and Stephanus, it appears that Terina stood not far from the Ocinarus, or Sabbatus, now Savato, but nearer to another river Ares, opposite to the mouth of which was the island where the Siren Ligeia, sister of Parthenope, was cast ashore. The epithet *βούκερος*, which Lycophron (v. 730) applies to the Ares, leads to the belief that it was an object of heroic worship; none of the extant coins, however, of Terina, present the symbol of a river in the usual forms of a bull, or a taumorphous man. The island, and the small river opposite to it, are found about midway between Amantea and the mouth of the Savato; at no great distance therefore from this point, the vestiges of Terina might be sought for. The territory of the Terinæi was probably separated from that of the Nucrini (now Nocera) by the Savato. Their vicinity is strongly marked by the exact resemblance of two copper coins of the fourth or fifth size of these two cities, on the obverse of which is the Samian type of the lion's head, *adv.*; and on the reverse the head of Apollo, with the legend **TEPINAION** on the one, and **ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ** on the other. There are similar coins likewise of Rhegium with the legend **PHΓΙΝΩΝ**, which seems to indicate an alliance between these three places (Carelli, pl. 181, 195).

AR 4½ 123·4 **TEPINA.** Diademate female head to *r.*; hair behind, in bunch. R. **ΑΝΣΛ**  
Female, standing *adv.* towards *l.*; in right hand, branch; all in wreath.

AR 5½ 118·2 Female head to *l.*, with necklace,—hair in ridges tied with cords, with a covering in front; all in wreath. R. **TEPINAION.** Winged female, seated to *l.* on vase, lying on its side; in right hand, garland; left, resting on vase.

AR 5 116·7 Same type. R. . . . . **AION.** Same type.

AR 5- 116·1 Same type; the hair behind turned up. R. **TEPI** . . . . . Same type.

AR 5- 118·2 **TEPINAION.** Similar type; hair tied round with single chord, and in bag behind; no wreath apparent. R. Winged female, seated on square pedestal to *l.*; in right hand, garland; upon the same hand, bird to *r.*, with wings raised; in field below, Π.

AR 4½ 113·6 Same legend; similar type to *r.*, with hair in knot above. R. Female, seated on pedestal to *l.*, both wings appearing; in right hand, caduceus; in left, garland.

AR 5- 119·6 Similar type, a diadem decorated in front, the remainder covered by rolled-up hair; behind the neck, **ΟΦ**; all in wreath. R. **TEPINAION.** Winged female, in

Metal	Size	Weight	
			profile, seated on vase to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, caduceus; on left, bird with open wings to <i>l.</i> , water flowing from vase.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4½	114	TEPINAI . . Similar type, hair behind in bag. R. Winged female, seated on square pedestal to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, garland; left, resting on pedestal, at the foot of which, fruit of pomegranate.
Æ	4½	120	. E . . . IΩN. Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same type to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, caduceus, held obliquely; right, resting on pedestal.
Æ	4½	112·5	Same type to <i>r.</i> , in a wreath. R. Winged female on pedestal to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, vase, into which water pours from lion's mouth; left hand hanging down.
<i>Note.</i> —A better specimen of this coin is described in Millingen, Num. de l'anc. It. p. 56.			
Æ	4½	121·1	TEPINAIΩN. Similar type to <i>r.</i> , with earring. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; on right hand, bird, with raised wings to <i>r.</i> ; left hand resting on pedestal.
Æ	4½	117·4	Another similar.
Æ	5	120	TEPINAIΩN. Female head to <i>r.</i> , without earring; hair covered in front, and in bag behind. R. TEPINA. Female without wings, seated on pedestal to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; behind, Victory, flying up with crown, held in both hands.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Here, as on the first coin, we find Terina united to Victory. The nymph of the fountain which gave name to the city, is supposed to be offering sacrifice to the superior deities, which may be the reason of her being represented without wings. The obverses resemble the heads of Parthenope on the coins of Neopolis, and leave little doubt that all, except the first, are intended for the Siren Ligeia, whose monument, according to Lycophron, stood on the bank of the river Ares.			
Æ	3+	32·9	TEPINAIΩN. Female head, with earring and necklace, to <i>r.</i> ; behind, triscelium. R. Winged female, on pedestal to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, caduceus.
Æ	3½	34·5	Same legend, type, and symbol; all within a circle. R. Same type, but on her right hand, bird to <i>r.</i> ; below which, TE united (Τέρινα), and globule.
Æ	4-3		Another similar.—( <i>Broken.</i> )
Æ	3	34·6	Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> ; same symbol. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.
Æ	3		Three others. Average weight 31·5 grains.
Æ	2	18	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair in bag behind; behind the neck, Π. R. Winged female, seated to <i>l.</i> ; ΙΩΝ, in right hand, caduceus.
Æ	2-		Two others similar, but legend not visible. Medium weight, 16 grains.
Æ	4-3		Female head to <i>l.</i> R. Crab; above, crescent; below, TEPI.
Æ	3½		Two others similar.
Æ	2½		ΠΑΝΔΙΝ[Α]. Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Winged female figure, seated on square pedestal, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, cornucopiæ; on left, bird; to <i>r.</i> , TEP.
<i>Note.</i> —On some of the coins of Heiponium (Carelli, pl. 187) Pandina is named and figured as a female holding up her right hand, in a manner which seems to identify her with the Nemesis of European and Asiatic Greece, the avenger of human insolence and injustice. The following line of the Anthologia (Jacobs ii. p. 846) assimilates her also with Fortune, Πανδείνη μεγάλων αγαθῶν δώτειρα βροταΐσιν. At Smyrna, the double capacity of Nemesis was represented by the two Νεμίσεις, one of whom was Fortune, the other the avenging Nemesis.			
Æ	5		Head of lion, <i>adv.</i> R. TEPINAΙΩN. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> — <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Confer Carelli, pl. 181, 195, where the same types will be found on coins of the Nucrini and of Rhegium.			

## THURIUM, sive THURII.

*Note.*—About half a century after the overthrow of Sybaris, a colony of Athenians, during the administration of Pericles, occupied a position near or upon a part of the site of the old city, at a

Metal	Size	Weight	
			remarkable fountain which was named Thuria, probably from the force with which it issued from the earth. The topography has not been sufficiently examined to identify the fountain, if it still exists, or to trace any remains of antiquity, sufficient to fix exactly the position of Thurium. The prosperity of the colony is evinced by its splendid series of silver money, and by its having assisted the Athenians with ships in their Sicilian expedition (Thucyd. 7, 35). But this prosperity was not very lasting. In B.C. 390, the Thurii suffered a severe defeat from the Lucanians (Diodor. 14, 101). About the year 300, their power began to be eclipsed by that of Heracleia, the neighbouring colony of Taras, with which powerful republic the Thurii had been at variance on the subject of the site, afterwards occupied by that colony. In the second Punic war they were obliged to yield alternately to the influence of Hannibal and of Rome, and suffered from both (Liv. 25, 1, and 15—27, 1), and at length oppressed by Tarentum and Heracleia, and greatly reduced in population, they had recourse to Rome, which sent thither, in the year 194 B.C., 3000 infantry and 300 horse; "numerus," adds Livy (35, 9), "exiguus pro copia agri." Each of the former received an allotment of 300 jugera; and each horseman, 600. The name of the place was changed to Copia, coins of which are not uncommon.
			Those of Thurium, as might be expected from its history, are chiefly of the fifth century B.C., and are among the finest specimens extant of the numismatic art.
Æ	5	121	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , wreath of olive round the helmet. R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, stepping to <i>r.</i> , with head depressed; in exergue, long fish.
Æ	4	120·1	Same type. R. Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> ; under the bull, bird, standing with open wings, to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, same type.
			<i>Note.</i> —The head of Pallas marks the Athenian descent of the Thurii; the bull on the reverse was adopted from Sybaris, as appears on comparing its figure and attitude on the two preceding coins, with similar figures on the latest of the coins of Sybaris ( <i>vide supra</i> , p. 145). This bull is in an intermediate state of art between that with reverted head on the earliest coins of Sybaris, and the butting bull of the Thurii. Probably when Sybaris flourished, Greek art had not yet attained the ability to represent strong action, a degree of skill indeed scarcely acquired in perfection before the age of Pericles; notwithstanding the difference of attitude, therefore, the bull on the coins of Thurium, was probably symbolical of the same river as that on the coins of Sybaris, namely, the Crathis, and not of the fountain Thuria, however well adapted the name of the fountain may have been to the action of the animal. Fountains, moreover, were generally, if not always, personified by females; and Millingen (Num. de l'ancienne Italie, p. 64) describes a copper coin with the legend ΘΟΥΡΙΑ, accompanying a female head crowned with water-plants.
Æ	6	231·5	Same type. R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\Gamma$ ; exergue defaced; all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6	237·8	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla, to <i>l.</i> , with right hand raised to head, crowning herself? R. Same legend; bull, butting to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, long fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6	241·6	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla, to <i>r.</i> , with left hand to head; behind the neck, $\Delta I$ . R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> ; same symbol to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5	120·2	Same type; on helmet, Scylla, holding in her right hand torch, pointing downwards with left hand. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Æ	5-	122·2	Another similar.
Æ	6-5	116·6	Same type; in right hand of Scylla, trident; left arm not apparent. R. Same legend, type, and symbol; under the bull, HP united.
Æ	5	112	Same type. R. Same legend and type; over the bull, sprig of olive; in exergue, long fish to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5-	117·5	Same type; left hand of Scylla raised to her head; right arm behind one of the dogs. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Æ	5-	114·8	Same type, but the posture of Scylla somewhat different; behind neck, A. R. Same legend, type, and symbol.
Æ	5-4	121·5	Same type; in right hand of Scylla, spear directed downwards. R. Same legend and type; under the bull, leaf.
Æ	5-	120·7	Same type; in right hand of Scylla, trident. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , owl; above the bull, $\Sigma\Omega$ ; under it, $\Xi E$ ; in exergue, two dolphins opposed.

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[ R r ]

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5-	116·7	Same type, both arms of Scylla extended; in right hand, sepia; on neck of helmet, ΣΩ. R. Same legend and type; above the bull, ΣΩ; under it, ΦΙ; in exergue, globular fish.
Æ	5-	121·8	Same type. R. Same legend and type; behind the bull, star; above it, ΣΩ; in exergue, long fish.
Æ	5-	122·3	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΣΩΓ.; below, winged sea-horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6-	248·6	Same type; in right hand of Scylla, trident; on neck-piece of helmet, ΕΥΘ (artist's name). R. Legend off the coin; same type; above it, ΣΩΓ; under the bull, bird, standing with open wings to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, two slender fishes to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1	16·1	Head of Pallas, with unadorned helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, with head depressed, stepping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	17·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; above, Ξ; in exergue, long slender fish.
Æ	2	18·2	Another similar; above the bull, ξΩ.
Æ	2	16·3	Another similar; above the bull, ΔΑ; in exergue, caduceus.
Æ	2-	18	Another similar; above the bull, ΕΥΦΑ.
Æ	2-1	19·1	Another similar.
Æ	1½	17·3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , with wing on helmet. R. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ.
Æ	2-		Two others similar; medium weight, 15·4.
Æ	2-	12·6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , with unadorned helmet. R. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ; below, legend defaced.
Æ	1½		Head of Pallas, with Corinthian helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ξΙ.—( <i>Broken.</i> )
Æ	5+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Diana, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, torch; in left quiver? at her feet, dog to <i>r.</i> , looking up.
Æ	3½		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ, in two lines; between which, tripod.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Naked figure, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, lyre (Apollo); in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΛΕΩΝ.
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, winged sea-horse. R. ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, fish.
Æ	3-		Another similar.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΘΟΥ . . . . Bull, butting to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΟΥ. Free horse, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon. 101.

## TUDER Umbriæ.

*Note.*—Tuder, now Todi, situated on the left bank of the upper Tiber, was one of the chief cities of Umbria, and a long series of its coins are extant, as well in the *as grave*, as in the reduced *as*.

Æ	5½		Head of Mercury to <i>r.</i> , with hat terminating in the shape of a truncated cone, and tied under the chin. R. ΕΞΕΤΥΤ. Sow to <i>r.</i> ; below, three pigs; two of them sucking.
Æ	4-		Head of Silenus, bound with ivy, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , • (uncia). R. Same legend; eagle, with open wings, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3½		Three others similar.

## VENUSIA Apuliæ.

*Note.*—Venusia, now Venosa, the birth-place of Horace, was situated on the Appian way, about midway between Beneventum and Barium. It was one of the early Roman colonies, and acquired great favour at Rome by its fidelity, when so many others of their colonial cities yielded to Hannibal. Its extant coins are all of a late time.

Æ	7		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; behind, five globules (quincunx). R. VE. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7½		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		VE. Veiled female head to <i>l.</i> ; behind, three globules (quadrans). R. Three crescents, their convex sides nearly touching; in the center, a globule; in each crescent, a star.
Æ	5½		Another similar.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; above, two globules. R. Two dolphins; between them, VE.
Æ	5½		Same type to <i>l.</i> ; above, two globules. R. Owl to <i>l.</i> , standing on olive-branch.

*Note.*—A copper coin of Hyele or Velia bears the same types as this coin; the dolphins of the preceding one may also seem better suited to a maritime city like Velia, than to Venusia; but all the extant coins of Velia have the legend in Greek, and are of a much earlier time than those with VE in monogram, which are all moreover of the same later style.

# ADDENDA.

## EUROPEAN GREECE.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
ABDERA Thraciæ.			
Æ	3-	43.5	Gryphon to <i>l.</i> , the forefeet raised. R. Head of goat to <i>l.</i> , in linear square; around which, [A]NAΞΙΑΙΚΟΣ.
ACHAIAN LEAGUE.			
Æ	3	35.8	Head of Jupiter Homagyrus to <i>r.</i> R. Mon. 1 (AX.) to <i>l.</i> , Θο; to <i>r.</i> , ΚΑ; above, lyre (Megara),—all in wreath of bay or olive.
ÆNEIA Macedoniæ.			
Æ	2½	42.2	Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> , of archaic style, with large eye, pointed beard, and hair hanging in plaits on the neck (Æneas). R. Four squares partially indented, disposed in square form.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
ALLIBA Campaniæ.			
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Triton to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, univalve shell?; in left, obliquely, rudder; below, Α.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
AMPHIPOLIS Thraciæ.			
Æ	6		ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Turreted female, seated on throne, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small globe; in left, bow. R. ΣΤΥΜΜΩΝ. River god, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; head turned to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, rudder? in <i>l.</i> , branch.
ARCADIA.			
Æ	2		Head of Pan to <i>r.</i> R. Mon. 18 (APK); in field to <i>l.</i> , ΘΕ; below, syrinx.
ARGOS Argolidis.			
Æ	4½	89.4	Head of Juno to <i>l.</i> , wearing low crown encircled with an Ionic ornament. R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Diomedes, stepping stealthily to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, short sword; in left, Palladium; in field to <i>l.</i> below, swan to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —Diomed was said to have carried the Palladium of Troy to Argos (Plutarch, Qu. Gr. 48), the swan indicates perhaps that he was supposed to have been conducted by Apollo.
Æ	2	20·8	Same type. R. Pallas, throwing spear to <i>r.</i> ; below, AP.
Æ	3		Peacock to <i>l.</i> , in field to <i>r.</i> , HPH. R. [ΑΡΤΕΙΩΝ.] Apollo, naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. CΕΥΗ. . . . . Bust of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑΙΑ, in two lines; below, palm-branch,—all in wreath of selinum.
			ARPI Apuliæ.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΠΑΝΟΥ. Grapes.
			ATHENÆ Atticæ.
Æ	2½	66	Archaic head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΘΕ; to <i>l.</i> , two leaves and a berry of olive,—all in quad. incus. (δραχμή.)
			BARIUM Peucetiæ.
Æ	2		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΙ. Prow with oars, to <i>r.</i>
			BISALTÆ Thraciæ.
Æ	8½	440·2	Horse stepping to <i>r.</i> ; on the left side of it a figure to <i>r.</i> , naked, but with the <i>causia</i> (Thessalian or Macedonian hat or helmet) on the head; in his right hand, two spears; in field to <i>r.</i> , bearded head to <i>r.</i> ; around, [ΒΙ]ΞΑΝ ΔΙΚ. . . R. Quad. incus. as on coins of Alexander I.
Æ	8	448	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , bird flying to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΒΙΞΑΛΤΙΚΟΝ from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> R. Quad. incus. as before.— <i>These two coins are Electrotypes from the Hunter Collection.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The similarity of these coins and those of Alexander I. in style, size, and weight, leave no doubt that they were all nearly of the same age, and that while Alexander, as Herodotus informs us (5, 17), worked the mines near the lake Prasias or Bolbe, of which the vestiges still exist on the mountain of Nízvoro, the Bisaltæ remained in possession of the argentiferous ridges of the Pangæan range eastward of the pass of Arethusa (Beskia). The second of the preceding coins, which is precisely of the same weight as one of those of Alexander I., resembles it also in having a broad and deep indentation; which I suppose to have been a countermark of the Persians when they were in possession of maritime Thrace and Macedonia.— <i>Vide Kings and Dynasts</i> , p. 1.
			BCEOTIA.
Æ	4-	71·5	ΒΟΙΩ. . . R. Head of Ceres, <i>adv.</i> ; Neptune, naked, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, trident; in left, dolphin; below which, ΔΩ? and Bœotian shield.
			BYZANTIUM Thraciæ.
Æ	7	209·8	Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Neptune, seated on rock, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, aplustre; in left, obliquely, trident; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΥΠΥ, the two first letters in mon. (26); below which, ΣΙ; in exergue, in smaller letters, ΕΠΙ ΞΦΟΔΡΙΑ.

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[R r] 3

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CAPUA Campaniæ,</b>			
Æ	4+	104	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; under it, $\zeta$ ; above, ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟ. — <i>Electrotype from the Bibl. Nationale.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—This coin shews that besides HAMPIANOI and KAMIANOI (<i>vide supra</i>, p. 116) there was a third form of the gentile of Capua, namely, ΚΑΠΠΑΝΟΙ. All these are of the fifth century B.C. The only example of the name with an <math>\Omega</math> in the second case plural is found on an elegant copper coin in the Allier Collection. Obv. KAMPIANON. Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i>; below, helmet (Dumersan, Pl. I., No. 6). About the year 300 B.C., Capua ceased to be a Greek city, like Posidonia and others, which were then subdued and occupied by the semi-barbarous tribes of the interior. The coins of Capua with Oscan legends, which are generally of a good style of art, though inferior to the old colonial Greek, are obviously productions of that flourishing period in the history of Capua which was included between the disaster of the Romans at the Caudine Forks in 319 B.C., when the conduct of Capua produced an intimate alliance with Rome, and the year 211, when Capua was punished by Rome for having joined the cause of Hannibal. The great similarity of the coins of Capua and Rome in the above-mentioned interval of time, is in agreement with that alliance.—<i>Vide Carelli, Nummi Italici</i>, p. 71.</p>			
Æ	3		ΚΗΠΣ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΝΗ, lyre.
<b>CASSOPE Epiri.</b>			
Æ	5-4	78.5	Female head, with necklace, ear-ring, and decorated crown (Juno) to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , $\Delta$ ? to <i>l.</i> , mon. 102 (AY or YA). R. Serpent, entwined round cista, and raising its head to <i>r.</i> ; in two lines, across the field, ΚΑΣΣΩΠΙΑΩΝ; all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>CLEONÆ Argolidis.</b>			
Æ	2	12.3	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Κ[Λ]Η. Horse galloping to <i>r.</i> , loose halter flying behind. — <i>Imperfect.</i>
<b>COPIA Lucaniæ, Colonia.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Copia was a military colony, established by Rome in the year B.C. 194, on or near the same position where stood Sybaris and Thurii. Livy observes (35, 9) that the quantity of land shared by each colonist was very great, because their total number, which he states, was "exiguus pro copiâ agri." The same name was given to the Roman colony which occupied Lugdunum (Lyons) in the year 43 B.C.</p>			
Æ	2½		Beardless head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> ; behind, three globules. R. L. CAIO. COPIA, in two lines; between, cornucopiæ; below, three globules (quadrans).
<b>CORINTHUS, Colonia.</b>			
Æ	3		Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i> ; below, COR. R. Palæmon, on dolphin, to <i>r.</i> ; below, COR.
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	4½		NERO CAESAR. Head of Nero to <i>l.</i> R. TI. CLAV. ANAXILAO IIIVIR. Emperor to <i>l.</i> ; crowned by Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in his right hand, Victory; below, COR.


## CRITHOTE Chersonesi Thraciæ.

Æ 4½ Head of Ceres, *adv.* R. ΚΡΙΘΟΥΞΙΩΝ in two lines, between grain of barley,—all in wreath of corn.

## CROTON.

Æ 6- 121·6 Eagle, with open wings, to *r.*; in its claws, branch with berries. R. Tripod; in field to *l.*, ΚΡΟ; to *r.*, Δ.  
 Æ 3 ΑΙΞ[ΑΡΟΣ]. Beardless head to *r.*, hair behind in flowing locks (river Æsarus). R. ΚΡΟΤΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ, in two lines; between, fulmen.

## DAMASTIUM Illyrici.

Æ 7-6 204·9 Head of Apollo to *l.* R. Tripod on basis; on the latter, ΔΑΜΑΣΤ.; in field to *r.*, ΙΝΩ; to left, ΚΗΦΙ.  
 Æ 6 165·8 Same type. R. Tripod on basis; on the latter, ΚΑΡΟ; around the tripod, ΔΑΜ[ΑΣΤΙ]Ω.  
 Æ 3- 41·2 Female head with hair in net to *l.* (Diana?) R. Figure, in slight relieve, of the annexed form and size, ; around, ΔΑΜΑΣΤ . . . .

## DARDANIA Mœsiæ Superioris.

Æ 3 ROMA. Helmeted head to *r.* R. DARDANICI (metalli). Female in long drapery to *l.*; in extended right hand, ears of corn; left holding drapery.

*Note.*—This is one of the coins named nummi metallorum, which generally bear the heads of Trajan or Hadrian; the present specimen is an exception. At which of the cities of Dardania it was struck, is quite uncertain. The Dardani occupied the country immediately to the north of Pæonia, as appears by their having claimed the western part of Pæonia when Macedonia was divided into four provinces by the Romans in B.C. 167.—*Vide* Tr. in Northern Greece, III., p. 462 et seq.

## DYRRHACHIUM Illyrici.

*Note.*—It was after the departure of Alexander to Asia, that the Illyrians attained their greatest power. When Scodra was the capital of the northern Illyrians under Pleuratus and his successors, the Dardani obtained possession of the maritime country to the southward, bordering upon Epirus. One of their chieftains named Monunius made Dyrrhachium his capital, and styled himself βασιλεύς. Teuta, or Etuta, his daughter, was married to Gentius, the last of the Illyrian kings, who in the year B.C. 167 was led in triumph at Rome.—Liv. 44, 30. Athen. 10, 11.

*Monunius.*

Æ 5 162·3 Cow to *r.*, with head turned towards calf, sucking to *l.*; above, jawbone of boar. R. ΔΥΡ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Μ•Ν•ΥΝΙ•Υ. Gardens of Alcinous.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

## FERENTUM Apuliæ.

Æ 4½ . . . . ΗΕΩΣ. Head of Hermes to *l.* R. Pegasus to *l.*; in exergue, [ΙΞ]ΡΤΗΕΩΣ.

*Note.*—Ferentum, or Forentum (Liv. 9, 16, 29), now Forenza, was taken by C. Junius Bubulcus in the year B.C. 316. It is one of the places named by Horace (Od. 3, 4) as being, together with Bantia (Banzi) and Acherontia (Acerenza), in the vicinity of his native Venusia. The use of the Oscan language in these places at a comparatively late time is exemplified by the bilingual inscription in Latin and Oscan, relating to Bantia, and hence called the Tabula Bantiana, which was found in the year 1790 at the neighbouring Oppido.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>GRAIA (Callipolis) Messapiæ.</b>			
Æ	3-		Bivalve shell (pecten). R. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , star; below, ΓΡΑ.
Æ	3+		Male head to <i>r.</i> , Hermes? R. Two eagles, on a fulmen, to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΓΡΑ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The reasons for ascribing these coins to Callipolis, now Gallipoli, are, 1. Their resemblance to those of the neighbouring Taras, in having a pecten for the obverse. 2. The importance of the position and harbour of Gallipoli, leading to the presumption, that it must have been one of the Greek cities of Messapia, which had autonomous mints. 3. The mention by Pomponius Mela (2, 4) of an "urbs Graia Callipolis," on or near the "Sallentina littora," and not far to the southward of the Tarentine Gulf, for in these words of Mela, Graia is evidently not a poetical adjective synonymous with Græca, but the ancient name of the place, like Graia, the Homeric name of Tanagra, in Bœotia. All Greek names compounded of polis were comparatively of late date. In like manner the Callipolis of the Hellespont, now Gallipoli, was more anciently named Cherroneus.</p>			
<b>HADRIANOPOLIS Thraciæ.</b>			
Æ	4-		ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙCΤΗΝ. Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Hercules, naked, to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, one of the necks of the hydra; in uplifted right hand, club; behind, bow and quiver.
<b>HYELE (Velia).</b>			
Æ	2-		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod; ΥΕΛΗ, in two lines, across the field.
Æ	5-4		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ,—helmet decorated and bound with wreath of olive. R. Half lion to <i>l.</i> , devouring head of ram; below, ΥΕΛ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—This coin confirms the attribution of the anepigraph silver coins of Velia.</p>			
<b>LARISSA Pelasgiotidis.</b>			
Æ	5+	185	Diademate head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> R. ΑΡΙΞ[Α]ΙΩΝ. Bridled horse trotting to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-3	93.3	Same type. R. Same legend; horse to <i>r.</i> ; head towards the ground; left forefoot raised; under the horse, plant.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The plant is typical perhaps of water, and shows that the horse is drinking.</p>			
<b>LARISSA Cremaste Phthiotidis.</b>			
Æ	4-		Youthful male head, with flowing hair hanging over the neck, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , water-plant? (river-god.) R. ΑΡΙ. Female, seated <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> , on sea-horse, with slender neck and head; on her left arm, shield; on which, mon. I(ΑΧ, i. e. Ἀχιλλέως).
Æ	4-		Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
<p><i>Note.</i>—For the position and present state of Larissa Cremaste, at Gardhiki, near the western shore of the Northern Euboic Strait, see Travels in N. Greece, IV. p. 347. Strabo's description of its district, as ἐὺδρος καὶ ἀμπελοφόρος, is still correct. A torrent from Mount Othrys which flows on the western side of the ancient site, and turns the mills which serve to grind the corn of all the adjacent country, is probably the river personified on the former of these two coins. The reverses seem to represent Thetis in her way from the submarine caves of Vulcan to her son at Troy, mounted on a Neptunian sea-monster, and bearing the shield of Achilles, which is marked with a monogram of the two initial letters of his name. Heyne, not being aware of the existence of a Larissa in Phthiotis, was unable to explain the epithet Larisseus, which Virgil gives to Achilles (<i>Æn.</i> 2, 197—11, 404). It alludes to Larissa Cremaste as the birth-place of Achilles.</p>			

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>LETE Macedoniæ.</b>			
Æ	3	55·4	Satyr, on one knee, holding woman in his arms. R. Thraco-Macedonian quad. incus.
<b>LOCRI Epyzephyrii.</b>			
Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to l. R. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. Winged fulmen; in field to l., cornucopiæ.
<b>LUCERIA Apuliæ.</b>			
Æ	2		Head of Diana to r. R. ΛΟΥΚΕΡΙ. Crescent.
<b>MACEDONIA.</b>			
Æ	8	233·6	Head of Diana to r., on Macedonian shield. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ in two lines; between, club; above, mon. 105; below, mons. 106, 107; all in wreath of oak; at the knot, fulmen.
Æ	5½		Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, winged fulmen; below, mon. 25 (ΒΟΡΡΕΑΤΩΝ) and star.
<b>MANTINEIA Arcadiæ.</b>			
Æ	1	10·3	Three acorns disposed triangularly, the stems of the cups touching; between them, ΝΑΜ. R. Three Τ's disposed triangularly.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The acorn on the coins of Mantinea is a symbol of the abundance of oaks in Arcadia, and of the "Ἀρκάδες βαλανηφόροι. Although few of these trees are now to be found near Mantinea, there was a large forest of them, in the time of Pausanias, not far from the city, on the road to Tegea. To the forests of quercus and ilex in the Peloponnesus, may be traced the origin of the Doric order of architecture. This order bears evidence of its invention in wood, for which stone was substituted as skill in architecture improved, and before the order was brought to perfection. At Mantinea their still remained, in the time of Pausanias, the original wooden temple of Neptune, inclosed in another of stone, built by order of Hadrian; at Olympia a wooden column in the temple of Juno was a relic or memorial of the original structure in wood (Peloponnesiaca, p. 23). With this proof, and this natural cause of the origin of the Doric order, the fortuitous resemblance between a fluted Doric column and an excavated pillar in an Egyptian cavern, cannot be allowed to warrant the conclusion that Greek architecture was derived from Egypt. Neither the architecture, nor the sculpture of the Greeks, owed any thing to Egypt, but arose from the rudest beginnings, long after those arts in Egypt had been brought to perfection. Asiatic Greece may have derived something of its early art from Assyria and Phœnicia, but European Greece was separated from Egypt by the sea, and had very little communication with it before the Persian conquest.</p>			
<b>MELIBCEA Thessaliæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Melibœa, the capital of Philoctetes at the time of the Trojan war, was a city of Thessaly, situated twenty-five miles eastward of Larissa, near the shore of that κόλπος, or retreating portion of the coast, which lies between Cape Kíssavo of <i>Ossa</i> and Cape Porf of <i>Pelium</i>.—Strabo, p. 443. T. in N. Greece, IV. p. 412.</p>			
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , towards l., with radiating hair, as on coins of Larissa. R. Two bunches of grapes hanging from stem; around, ΜΕΛΙΒΟΙΕΩΝ.
Æ	3-		Head of Apollo? to r. R. Grapes, with a leaf on each side; in two lines above and below, ΜΕΛΙ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
METAMBRIA, sive MESAMBRIA Thraciæ.			
Æ	4		Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ in two lines; between, Pallas, throwing spear to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ?
METAPUS.			
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑ. ΤΙΜΩΝ, in two lines; between, ear of barley; in field to <i>r.</i> , tripod.
Æ	1½		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Ear of barley; to <i>r.</i> , grapes; to <i>l.</i> , ΜΕΤΑ.
NEOPOLIS Campaniæ.			
Æ	2+		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, in two lines; between, cornucopiæ.
NUCRINI in Bruttiiis.			
Æ	2½		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΝΟΥΚΡΙΝΩΝ. Horse, standing to <i>l.</i> ; under it, star.
ORTHE, sive ORTHIA Thessaliæ.			
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΡΘΙΕΙΩΝ. Anterior part of horse to <i>r.</i> , issuing from a rocky cavern; on the summit of which, two trees; all in wreath of olive or bay.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The Thessalian form of 'Ορθιέτων for 'Ορθιέων proves this to have been a coin of the Orthe which in the catalogue of the Iliad is named among the cities under Polyætetes, whose district lay between the southern extremity of Ossa and the north-western end of Olympus, and contained five cities—Argissa, Gyrtone, Orthe, Elone, and Oloosson (B. 739). The known positions of Argissa, Gyrtone, and Oloosson (Tr. in N. Greece, iii. pp. 345 seq.; iv. pp. 531 seq.), taken in conjunction with the remarks of Strabo on the cities of Polyætetes, leave no doubt that Orthe occupied some position in the country at the foot of Olympus, near Oloosson, now Elassóna, which town is watered by the branches of the Titaresius, and lies to the northward of the great plain of Larissa, a city not in existence in the time of Homer, and then represented by Argissa. The name Orthe indicates a lofty site or position on a steep hill, as already remarked with reference to Orthagoreia in the Chalcidic peninsula; it stood probably on a branch of the Titaresius, between Oloosson and the steep sides of Olympus. In the time of Augustus, Orthe had long ceased to be a city, for Strabo states that antiquaries were at variance as to its position. Some thought that it was the acropolis of Phalanna; but this could not have been the Orthe of the present specimen, hitherto unique, as coins of Phalanna are extant of the same or nearly the same age. The singular type of a horse issuing from a cavern in a forest alludes evidently to the miraculous production of the first horse by a blow of the trident of Neptune Hippius on a Thessalian rock.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">“ Primus ab æquorea percussis cuspidis saxis Thessalicus sonipes bellis feralibus omen Exiit.”—Lucan. Phars. vi. 396.</p> <p>The Orthienses may have pretended that this great event occurred in their territory, and pointed out perhaps to strangers the cavern in the woody Olympus from which the ἰννοσίγαιος caused the animal to issue.</p>			
OTHRYS Phthiotidis.			
Æ	3		Bearded helmeted head to <i>r.</i> (Cæneus?) R. Slinger to <i>r.</i> , adjusting his sling; across the field, ΟΘ ('Οθρυνῶν).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The dress and attitude of the slinger on this coin is the same as on coins of Aspendus in Pamphylia. On a coin of the Ænians the slinger is naked, with the chlamys round his arm, and thus also Mionnet describes the slinger on a coin of Antiocheia Cariæ. These three are the only published coins on which slingers are represented. The present coin proves that there was a town Othrys on the mountain of that name. It stood probably at Gura, which is now the largest town on the mountain, and is situated on the north-western side, at the sources of the Enipeus. The reverse, compared with that of the coin of the Ænians, and considered together with the reputation of the Acarnanians for their skill as slingers (Thucyd. 2, 81), leads to the belief, that the great range of mountains which stretch across Greece, from the Pagasæan to the Ambracic Gulf, was the chief school in European Greece for this kind of Greek light infantry. It was natural that these secluded countries should have been some of the latest to adopt improvements in armour; for with the exception of the stone of the λιθοβόλος, the sling of the σφενδομήτης must have been the earliest of offensive weapons. According to Ovid, Cæneus the Argonaut dwelt in Othrys.

“Cænea Perrhæbum, qui factis inclytus Othryn  
Incoluit” (Metam. 12, v. 173).

## PHARSALUS Phthiotidis.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+	89.2	Head of Pallas to r. R. $\Phi^A$ [q]. Horseman, with causia and chlamys, to r.

## PHENEUS Arcadiæ.

Æ	6	175.2	Head of Ceres to r. R. ΑΡΚΑΣ; in larger letters, ΦΕΝΕ. Hermes, stepping to l.; in right hand, caduceus; on left arm, chlamys, upon which is seated the infant Arcas holding out his hand to Hermes, who turns his head to Arcas.
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*Note.*—The name ΑΡΚΑΣ being placed near the child in the arms of Hermes leaves no doubt as to the subject of this reverse. Arcas was said to have been the son of Jupiter by Callisto, who was converted into a bear by Juno, and slain by the arrows of Diana, when the infant was saved by Jupiter, and conveyed to a place of safety by his minister, Hermes. That this subject should be found on the coins of Pheneus is not surprising, as Hermes was said to have been born in the neighbouring mountain Cyllene, and Pheneus was the capital of Arcadia in the time of its kings, of whom Arcas was the most renowned.—Homer, Od. 8, v. 335, &c. Hymn. in Merc. 1. Pausan. 8, 16.

## PHINTIAS Siciliæ.

Æ	4+		Head of Diana to l. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΑ, in two lines; between, boar to l.
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## PINCUM Mœsiæ Superioris.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	3½		HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P. P. Head of Hadrian to r. R. AELIANA PINCENSIA (metalla), in two lines, in wreath.
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*Note.*—The position of Pincum is no less uncertain than that of the city, where the coins of the Dardanian mines were struck.

## POSIDONIA.

Æ	2	14.9	Neptune, launching trident to r.; in field to r., ΜΟΤ; to l., leaf and berry. R. Bull to l.; above, [M]O[Γ]; below, grain of barley.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΠΟΜΕΙ. . . Bull, butting to l.; below, sepia.

[T t]

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PYXUS (Buxentum).</b>			
Æ	5½	120·8	[ΠV]+OEΣ. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted. R. The same figure to <i>l.</i> , incuse; above, two letters indistinct.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>RHEGIUM.</b>			
Æ	3+		Heads of the Dioscuri, with stars above them to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΗΓΙΝΩΝ. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; on right arm, bird; in right hand, branch, over tripod; left resting on ragged staff; in field to <i>l.</i> , IIII (triens).
Æ	2+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΗΓΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, tripod.
<b>SICYON.</b>			
Æ	3		Dove, flying to <i>l.</i> R. EY in wreath of olive.
Æ	3½		Three others.
<i>Note.</i> —From the perfect resemblance of these coins to some of those of Sicyon, with the exception of EY in the place of Σ or ΣΙ, there can be no doubt that they are money of that city struck under Euphron, who was at the head of the republic when in alliance with Sparta, in the time of Epaminondas, and who after death received heroic honours from his fellow-citizens (Xenoph. Hell. 7, 3).			
<b>STYMPHALUS Arcadiae.</b>			
Æ	6½	165·5	Hercules, naked, on right knee, chlamys on left arm, drawing an arrow to <i>r.</i> R. Bird, with large beak and long claws, flying to <i>l.</i> —in linear square.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibl. Nat., Paris.</i>
<b>TARAS.</b>			
Æ	2		Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. [TA]ΠΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Hercules, standing <i>adv.</i> , strangling lion; between his legs, AP, in mon.
<b>THYREA Argolidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —In the national collections of London and Paris the following coins are attributed to Argos, but they form at least a class capable of separation from the other coins of Argos. Supposing them to be of Thyrea, the Argive types of the head of Juno and the wolf are accounted for by the Thyreatis having been a part of the Argeia (Herodot. 1, 82), and which, although subject to Sparta in the height of its power, was always claimed by Argos, and was finally adjudged to it by the Roman emperors (Pausan. 2, 38). These coins differ from those of Argos in having for their principal type a quiver, the symbol of Diana, and for their subordinate symbols the trident and a prow, accompanied generally by ϩ. That this character was intended for a theta seems to follow from a comparison of the third and fourth of the preceding coins, which are precisely alike, except that where ⊙ occurs on one, we find ϩ in the same place on the other. In like manner on two archaic didrachma of Thebes, there is found on one ⊗ in the center of four triangular indentations, and on another ϩ, similarly placed (European Greece, p. 99). It is true that in Attica the latter character was in the fifth century B.C. employed as the initial aspirate, but on Bœotian coins of the same ages and in Bœoto-Æolic inscriptions, the aspirate has the form Η, as in the kindred Æolic alphabet of Italy. It seems not unlikely, however, that the mint of Thyrea was united to that of Argos, and that in the latter city all the coins which are here arranged under Thyrea were struck.			
Æ	1-	7·2	A; above which, two square indentations. R. ϩ.
Æ	1-	7·9	Another similar.— <i>These two coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	15·9	Wolf, standing to <i>l.</i> ; above, ⊙. R. Helmet to <i>l.</i> ; across the field, ΠΥ.
Æ	3	12·9	Same type; above, ϩ. R. Same type; across the field, AP.
<i>Note.</i> —On specimens of the two latter coins in the Bibl. Nationale, the single letters on the obverses are more clear.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Crowned head of Juno Argeia to <i>r.</i> R. Quiver; in field, to <i>l.</i> , trident-head; to <i>r.</i> , prow; in two lines, above and below, ΠΑΜΦΑΗΣ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Quiver; to <i>r.</i> , ☉; to <i>l.</i> , two leaves and fruit of pomegranate.
Æ	3		Head of wolf to <i>r.</i> , with open mouth showing the teeth. R. Quiver; in field to <i>r.</i> , ☉; below which, mon. 20 (ΑΡΧ or ΧΑΡ); to <i>l.</i> , helmet; below which, head of wolf to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Tripod; to <i>l.</i> , club; to <i>r.</i> , ☉.

## TRŒZEN.

Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Diana, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; at her shoulder, quiver; hands resting on bow; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΤΡΟ.
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*Note.*—In Trœzen there were two temples of Diana of great antiquity. That of Diana Soteira was said to have been founded by Theseus, that of Diana Lyceia by Hippolytus (Pausan. 2, 31).

*Commodus.*

Æ	5		M. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟ . . . . . Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΟΙΖΗΝΙΩΝ. Theseus, naked, to <i>r.</i> , raising the stone, under which were the sword and sandals of Ægeus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5+		M. ΑΥΡ. Κ[ο]ΜΜΟΔΟC ΑΝ(τωνινος). Same type. R. Same legend; naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; left elbow on stump of tree, covered with skin or garment; at his feet, dog, looking up (Hippolytus?).— <i>Electrotype.</i>

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	6		. . . . CΕΠΤ . . . . ΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤΙΝ. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Naked figure to <i>r.</i> , right hand holding dead quadruped by the neck; in left, child? chlamys, hanging down from the arm; around, ΤΡΟΙΖΗΝΙΩΝ.
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*Note.*—This reverse refers perhaps to some exploit of Theseus, which has not been recorded by Plutarch, or any other author, though attributed to the hero by the Trœzenii.

## CORRIGENDA TO EUROPEAN GREECE.

Page	Coin	
3	21	<i>After</i> FA, <i>add</i> "below, fulmen."
9	22	<i>For</i> "Arachthus" <i>read</i> "Achelous."
18	12	ΔI, as on the preceding coin.
29	18	<i>After</i> "club" <i>add</i> "and arrow."
34		Note, line 9, <i>for</i> "Chersonesus" <i>read</i> "Cherroneus."
37		To coins 14, 15, <i>add</i> "R. Same type."
39	20	<i>After</i> "Syracuse" <i>add</i> "in field to l., AA."
40	12	<i>After</i> "dolphin to r." <i>add</i> "above, trident."
45		Note to Demetrias Thessalica, line 2, <i>for</i> "Antigonus" <i>read</i> "Demetrius."
51	6	At the end, <i>add</i> "in exergue, club."
62	7	<i>After</i> "behind" <i>add</i> "caduceus."
83	14	<i>For</i> "spear-head" <i>read</i> "spear."
91	2	<i>For</i> "without branch" <i>read</i> "and branch."
99		Coin 9 ought to precede coin 8.
107	7	<i>After</i> "head of Pallas to r." <i>read</i> "below, ΘΥ."
114	12	<i>After</i> "crescent" <i>add</i> "to l., cornucopiae."
118	2	At the end, <i>add</i> "in exergue, AA."
119	11	<i>For</i> "Bacchus" <i>read</i> "Hercules."
126	11	At the end, <i>add</i> "three globules in high relief."
128		Note to Metapus, line 15, <i>for</i> "left bank" <i>read</i> "right bank," and <i>for</i> "four miles" <i>read</i> "two miles."— <i>Vide</i> the Duc de Luynes, on the remains of Metapontum.
131	17	<i>Add</i> "under the bull, MAP retrograde in mon."
145	10	<i>For</i> "right" <i>read</i> "left," and <i>for</i> "left" <i>read</i> "right."
149	10	<i>For</i> "R. Same type;" <i>read</i> "R. Same type l.;"

# INSULAR GREECE.

## SECTION I.

### ISLANDS OF THE ÆGÆAN SEA WITH CYPRUS.

#### ÆGINA.

*Note.*—It was about the tenth Olympiad (B.C. 740), during the first Messenian war, that Ægina, populous and powerful by its ships and commerce, and at that time the greatest emporium in Greece, although still a part of the kingdom of Argos, began to strike drachmæ of silver in place of the inconvenient *ὀβελίσκοι*, or pins previously employed, a certain number of which it had been customary to consider as a *δραχμή* or handful. As *ὀβολός* was the word, which continued to be used for the sixth part of the new drachma, it is probable that six of the old obelisks was considered a handful. In the new mint, a lump of silver weighing about 95 grains Troy, was placed upon an anvil of iron or copper, which had three or four pyramidal projections, and was then struck with a dye engraved with the figure of a sea-tortoise, the symbol of the island. Pheidon, king of Argos, had the credit of this invention, and is said in memorial of it to have deposited some of the old obelisks as a dedication in the temple of Juno at Argos (Etym. Mag. in *ὀβελίσκος*).

Some of the coins of Ægina, distinguishable by their rudeness of shape and style, combined with fulness of weight, are among the most ancient specimens of money in existence, and may be of the seventh century B.C.; the earliest of Athens cannot be older than the archonship of Solon (594 B.C.), who reduced the drachma to about seven-tenths of its former weight, for no Athenian coins of the earlier standard have yet been found.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	5-4	186.5	Sea tortoise. R. Three deep triangular cavities ( <i>δίδραχμον</i> ).
Æ	4-3	173	Same type. R. Four similar indentations; the fourth imperfect.
Æ	4+	190.6	Same type; head of tortoise turned to r. R. Quad. incus. divided by two parallel and two diagonal lines into eight triangles, irregularly indented.
			<i>Note.</i> —This incuse resembles the generality of those on the coins of Macedonia and Thrace, which agrees with the Argive origin of the Macedonian kings, and the probability that in the numismatic art they were disciples of the Æginetans.
Æ	5	180.3	Same type; head of tortoise turned to l. R. Quad. incus. thus $\boxplus$ .
Æ	3-	91.5	Same type. R. Five triangular indentations in square form ( <i>δραχμή Αἰγιναιή</i> ; by the Athenians called <i>δραχμή παχῆια</i> ).
Æ	3-	76	Another similar ( <i>πεντώβολον</i> ?).
Æ	2	46.6	Same type. R. Five indentations in form of $\boxplus$ ( <i>ἡμιδραχμον</i> , or <i>τριώβολον</i> ).
Æ	2	44.3	Another similar.
Æ	1½	45.6	Another similar.
Æ	4½	186.4	Land tortoise. R. $\boxplus$ ( <i>δίδραχμον</i> ).
Æ	5	191.3	Another similar.
Æ	4½	190.2	Same type. R. Same type, more regularly formed.
Æ	4	84.5	Same type. R. Same type, but in its lower compartment to the l., •.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin, and some of those which follow, seem to prove that the Æginetan standard of the drachma had been lowered to about 86 grains; and that with this change commenced a custom of introducing letters or symbols in the compartments of the incuse. It is evident at the same time from the three preceding coins, that this change of standard was not contemporaneous with that of the land instead of the sea-tortoise on the obverses; for those three are all land-tortoises, and of full weight.
Æ	4	80·2	Same type. R. Similar type, but the two globules are in the upper compartment to the <i>r</i> .
Æ	3	39·8	Same type. R. Type and globules as in the coin preceding the last.
Æ	3	44	Another similar.
Æ	2½	38·1	Another similar.
Æ	4+	86·2	Same type. R. Same type, but in place of globules, dolphin, and in the two upper compartments, ΑΙΓΙ.
Æ	4	88·3	Same type; in field to <i>r</i> . and <i>l</i> ., ΑΙ. R. Same type; in the two compartments above, ΝΙ; in the lower, to <i>l</i> ., dolphin.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
Æ	1-	17·4	Sea-tortoise. R. ☒ (ὀβολὸς Αἰγιναιῶς).
Æ	1-	16·3	Another similar.
			<i>Note.</i> —This obolus gives a drachma of 97·8 grains; the one preceding is much above weight, and would give a drachma of 104½. These are specimens of the ὀβολὸς καλλιχέλωνος of the comic poet Eupolis (ap. J. Poll. 9, 74); the epithet, like παχτία, is allusive to the greater weight of the money of Ægina, without naming that λήμη Πειραιέως, so hateful to the Athenians, as long as Ægina was autonomous.
Æ	1	15·6	Another similar.
Æ	1-		Ten others, the incuses slightly varying, most of them with the sea-tortoise; average weight, 14·1.
Æ	1½	14·2	Land-tortoise; in field to <i>r</i> ., Α. R. ☒; in upper compartment to <i>l</i> ., Φ.
			<i>Note.</i> —This obolus of the reduced standard is in perfect condition, and gives 85·2 grains for the weight of the reduced drachma.
Æ	1+	13	Same type and letter. R. Same type, without the Φ.
Æ	½-	8·5	Land-tortoise. R. Same type (ἡμισόβλιον).
Æ	½		Thirteen others, mostly with sea-tortoise. Average weight, 7·1.
Æ	3+		Prow to <i>r</i> .; above, ΑΙΓΙ. R. Head of ram to <i>r</i> .; below, ΑΓΛΑ; all in dotted circle.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3-		Dolphin to <i>r</i> .; below, ΑΙ, and globule. R. Ram's head, <i>adv</i> .; to <i>l</i> ., Α?
Æ	2		Two dolphins opposed; between them, Α. R. ☒.
Æ	2		Same type and letter. R. Same type; in the two upper compartments, ΔΙ.
Æ	2		Same type and letter. R. Same type; in the upper compartment to <i>r</i> ., <.
<b>ÆGIALE.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Ægiale was one of the three cities of the island Amorgus.			
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r</i> . R. ΑΙΓ̄. Owl to <i>r</i> .
<b>ALLARIA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Allaria, which the following coin shows to have been a place of some importance, is mentioned only by Alexander Polyhistor (ap. Stephan. in Ἀλλώρια), and in an extant inscription (Chishull, Ant. Asiat. p. 137).			
Æ	4½	66·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r</i> . R. ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤΑΝ. Hercules, <i>adv</i> .; his extended right hand resting on his club; on his left, chlamys.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight
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ANAPHE.

*Note.*—Anaphe is near Thera to the eastward (Λακωνίδι γείτονα Θήρα, Callim. ap. Strabon. p. 484), and was said to have been so called, because Apollo here appeared to the Argonauts (ἀρτυζομίνοις ἀνέφηγε, Apoll. Argon. 4, v. 1718), and conducted them to a sheltered port. Hence the worship of Apollo and its temple of Apollo Ægletes (Strabo, *ibid.*), of which there are still some remains.

Æ	3+		Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> R. AN. Diota, a wide open drinking cup; above which, bee.
Æ	3+		Another.

ANDRUS.

Æ	1+	15·2	Monota. R. A. Diota, the usual cantharus of Bacchus.
Æ	4		Head of beardless Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Thyrsus, near which to <i>l.</i> , grapes; around, ANΔΠΙ, beginning from the right.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Amphora; upon which, cantharus, as countermark; in field, in two lines, ANΔΠ.
Æ	3		Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; around, ANΔΠ, beginning from <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Head of beardless Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Thyrsus; in field, in two lines, ANΔΠ.

ANTISSA Lesbi.

*Note.*—Antissa occupied the site of the present Sigrî, on the side of a bay which is protected from the west by a long narrow island. Anciently this island contained a city named Nesiope, of which coins are extant. The Σίγγριον of Strabo, from which the island, as well as the town and harbour, now take their names, was a neighbouring promontory to the south, and the western extremity of the island Lesbos.

Æ	3		Young diadematè head to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIE. Grottesque head, with long pointed beard, hair behind, and no neck (masque?).
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APTARA, sive APTERA Cretæ.

*Note.*—Aptera has been proved by Mr. Pashley, from a comparison of ancient evidence with the topography, to have stood at Paleókastrò, near the southern shore of the Gulf of Sudha, and nearly opposite to the island of that name; and this is confirmed by his remark, that "half the coins found in digging on the spot are coins of Aptera."—Tr. in Crete, I. p. 48.

Æ	6½-5	175	[A]ΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ. Female head to <i>r.</i> , with broad decorated diadem, partly covered by turned up hair; long earring; in field, near the face, in small letters, ΠΥΘΑ (artist's name?). R. ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΚΟΞ, in two lines; between them, warrior with spear and shield in left hand, his right extended over a tree.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
Æ	5	168	ΑΠΤΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Similar type of later time, small earring and necklace. R. ΠΤΟΛΙΟΙΚΟΣ, in one line. Similar figure, his hand touching the tree; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 1 (ΠΑ or ΑΠ).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—Πτολιόικος, a word which occurs nowhere else, is equivalent, not to πολιοῦχος, which is applied only to a deity, but to πόλειος οἰκίστης, and shows that the figure is that of the reputed founder of the city, the Apteras of Eusebius and Parthenius, and the Pteras of Pausanias, according to whom Pteras was a man of Delphi, who had built one of the early temples of Apollo at that sanctuary—ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ τοῦ Πτερᾶ καὶ πόλιν Κρητικὴν προσθήκη γράμματος Ἀπτεραίων φασὶν ὀνομάζεσθαι, Pausan. 10, 5. His action here appears to be that of plucking a branch from the sacred bay.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-		Crowned female head (Juno?), to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΤΑ[P]Α; letters in three lines, on either side of warrior, with spear and shield, stepping to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; legend disposed as before, but in last line, the P to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> , ΑΙ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type and legend; but in last line, PA to <i>l.</i> ; I to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3+		Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; round which, ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠ. Torch, with cup and handle.
Æ	2½		Similar type. R. ΑΠΤΑ. Bee.
Æ	2		Another similar.
Æ	2		Similar type. R. ΑΠ. Lyre.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, warrior, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, spear; in left, shield.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Three torches as before; their handles crossed in the middle.

## ARCADIA Cretæ.

*Note.*—That Arcadia was a Cretan city of some importance, we learn from an inscription in Chishull (*Antiq. Asiat.*, p. 118), from the following coin, and from Polybius, who informs us, that (in the year 221 B. C.) the Arcades detached themselves from their alliance with Cnossus, and united with Lyttus. The site of Arcadia is not yet ascertained, but as the Tabular Itinerary places it at 16 M. P. from Lyttus, and more than 40 (a number manifestly erroneous in excess) from Cnossus, its situation was at least considerably eastward of Lyttus. Its territory was probably that elevated plain in the district of Lasithi, which is watered by streams having no outlet but by *Katarothra*, and thus exactly resembling some of the plains of the Peloponnesian Arcadia, as well as agreeing with the description by Pliny (31, 30), of the Cretan Arcadia.

Æ	4	76.1	Beardless head, with ram's horn round the ear to <i>r.</i> (Bacchus, son of Ammon). R. ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ, in two lines; between them, Pallas, standing to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; left resting on shield at her feet.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## ARSINOË Cretæ.

*Note.*—No mention of this place occurs in history, but as the coins are certainly Cretan, it would seem, that a city Arsinoë was founded, or an old city renovated with this name, probably on some part of the coast of the eastern end of Crete, in the time of the Ptolemies, who had great influence in the maritime cities by means of their navy. This is confirmed by the inscription at the Plu monastery (Pashley, I. p. 290), in which mention occurs of Ptolemy Philometor.

Æ	3½		Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair, in bunch behind (Diana). R. Naked, helmeted figure to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; left hand on shield; to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ; to <i>r.</i> , ΣΙ.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Two dolphins, opposed; to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ united; to <i>r.</i> , ΣΙ.

## ASTYPALÆA.

Æ	3+		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣΤΥ. Head of Medusa, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	1½		Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣΤΥΗΑ. Club.
Æ	1		Diademate female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in bunch behind (Diana). R. ΑΣ[ΤΥ]. Tall decorated diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , monogram of the same form.

Metal	Size	Weight
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AXUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—This city occupied a lofty site on the northern side of the Cretan Ida (now Mount Psilorites), where Mr. Pashley (I. p. 146) found, near the modern village Axos, some remains of the ancient town. \*Αξος is probably the local form of \*Ασσος, one of the most common of archaic names. In Crete it appears, from coins and inscriptions, to have been variously written ΑΞΟΣ, ΦΑΞΟΣ, ΙΑΞΟΣ, ΛΑΞΟΣ, ΟΑΞΟΣ. ΝΑΞΟΣ was the same word with the prefix Ν; a Cretan town so named was famous for its *hones*; hence called Ναξίαι λίθοι (Stephan. et Suid. in Νάξος). It stood on the bay of Spinalonga, is now named Αξιά, and still exports whetstones.

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|---|---|-----|--|
| Α | 2 | 9·9 | Laureate female head (Diana?) to r. R. ΦΑΞΙΩΝ, in two lines; between which, tripod.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
| Æ | 4 |     | Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΑΞ. Winged fulmen.  |
| Æ | 4 |     | Same type. R. ΙΑΞΙΩΝ, in two lines; between, tripod; in field to r., mon. 2; below, mon. 3.                            |
| Æ | 4 |     | Another similar.   |

CALYMNA.

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|---|----|------|--|
| Α | 4  | 96·8 | Youthful head to r., in crested helmet, covering neck and chin. R. Seven-stringed lyre; below, ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ; all in square of dots. |
| Α | 3  | 48   | Same type. R. ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΟΝ, in two lines; between, lyre as before.  |
| Æ | 1½ |      | Same type. R. ΚΑΛΥ. Same type.   |
| Æ | 2  |      | Same type to l. R. Same type; around it, ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙΩΝ.  |
| Æ | 2  |      | Same type to r. R. ΚΑΛΥ. Veiled female head to r.  |
| Æ | 2  |      | Another.   |

CAMEIRUS Rhodi.

*Note.*—Cameirus appears, from Strabo (p. 655), to have stood on the western coast of Rhodes, not far from Mount Atabyris, now Atairo, and accordingly the Admiralty surveyors found, at the distance of about three miles to the north-eastward of the western extremity of the island, the ancient Cape Mylantia (Steph. in v.), a harbour named Kamera, near extensive vestiges of Hellenic antiquity.

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|---|----|-----|---|
| Α | 4½ | 175 | Fig-leaf; in the intervals of the lobes, sprouts of the form of Ψ. R. Quad. incus, divided by a line into two equal parts; in the upper, ΚΑΜΙ; in the lower, ΡΕΩΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
| Α | ½  | 9·8 | Fig-leaf. R. Lion's head, <i>adv.</i> ? in quad. incus.   |

CARTHÆA Cεæ.

*Note.*—The name Carthæa argues a Phœnician origin, as well as the probability, that in remote times this was the only city in the island Ceos or Cea; its ruins now bear the synonymous Greek name, but in a plural form (*σταις πόλεις*). In the heroic ages, Aristæus, a reputed son of Apollo, was said to have conducted to this island a colony from Arcadia; another was said to have been brought from Naupactus by Ceus, from whom the island was named. In process of time Ceos became extremely populous, and had three cities besides Carthæa coining money; namely, Coresus, Iulis, and Pœessa; of all which, coins are still extant. Many of those of Coresus and Carthæa are of a time, when silver alone was employed for money in Greece, and they furnish proofs of the opulence of Cea in the seventh century B. C.; while the copper of all the four cities equally prove, that the island still continued to be populous in the fourth and third centuries B. C. At the beginning of the Christian æra, Iulis and Carthæa were still towns of some importance, as we learn from their ruins and extant inscriptions, but Coresus and Pœessa had ceased to exist (Strabo, p. 486).

The various types of the cities of Cea refer chiefly to the worship of Aristæus, who was said to have introduced into the island the management of cattle and of bees, the cultivation of the olive and vine, and the knowledge of medicinal herbs. When Greece was suffering from plague, his prayers to Jupiter and Sirius were followed by a cessation of the malady by means of the Etesian winds, which usually begin soon after the rising of the dog star. On another occasion, when the island was afflicted with drought, relief was obtained by his intercession with Jupiter Ἰκεμαίος (Pluvius), to

Metal	Size	Weight	
			whom a temple was built on one of the Cean mountains. For engravings of most of the extant coins of the four cities of Cea, see Brondstedt, Voyages et Recherches en Grèce.
Æ	4	185	Amphora. R. Quad. incus.; in which, three deep triangles.
Æ	4	185	Amphora; to the r. of which, dolphin. R. Four incuse triangles, in which are the letters ΚΑΡΙ; the fourth letter seems to have been intended for Θ, theta?— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
Æ	4½	181·9	Amphora. R. Rough quad. incus., with diagonal lines.
Æ	1	14·7	Amphora; to the r., dolphin. R. Four indentations, disposed in square.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	½	8·9	Amphora. R. Rough quad. incus., with diagonal lines.
			<i>Note.</i> —The weight of these coins shows that they are didrachma of the Æginetan standard, or rather, as the Κείοι, or people of Cea, were of Attic origin (ἔθνος Ἴωνικὸν ἀπὸ Ἀθηναίων, Herodot. 8, 46), that they are of the standard of Athens, prior to the archonship of Solon (B. C. 594), when if it was not the same as that of Ægina, it was nearly so. Plutarch (Sol. 15) says, that Solon reduced the weight of the Attic drachma in the proportion of 100 to 73. The proportion of the Æginetan drachma to the Solonian, as well as we can judge from the weight of extant coins, was about 95 to 68, which is in the proportion of 100 to 71·6.
Æ	4	127	Amphora. R. Rough quad. incus., with diagonal lines.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin, and another in the B. M., closely resemble those which precede, except that they are of the Attic not the Æginetan standard, whence it seems likely that the Ceans, being of Attic race, and contiguous to Attica, were not slow in employing the diminished drachma, established by Solon, at Athens. It is not surprising that no specimen of the ante-Solonian drachma of Athens has yet been found to confirm this hypothesis; but we must recollect, that scarcity of money was the motive of Solon in his enactment, and that Peisistratus, about 560 B. C., was the first to strike Athenian silver money in abundance, and that for this purpose he was obliged to send to Thrace for a part of the silver required (Herodot. i. 64). Nor is it unlikely that the reduction of the drachma was accompanied by the calling in of the old currency, and its conversion into the new.
Æ	5	117·8	Head of Jupiter to r. R. Anterior part of dog to r., round its head, rays, in double row; in field to l., AN; below, ΚΑΡΘΑΙ(ίαν).
			<i>Note.</i> —This coin seems to be a didrachmon of the Attic standard of the time, when the drachma and denarius were both reduced to about sixty grains Troy, that is to say, in the first century B. C., which from the style and execution of the present coin appears to be about its date.
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to r. R. Anterior part of dog to l.; above which, rays.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to r.; on which, radiate half dog, as countermark. R. ΚΑΡΘΑ between double row of rays, and fore-half of dog to l.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to r. R. Same legend and type; below the dog, bee.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same rays, legend, type, and symbol; in field to r., ΣΔ.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same type to r., with rays above it; below, ΚΑΡΘΑΙ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Star, with eight rays; in six of the intervals, ΚΑΡΘΑΙ.
<b>CARYSTUS Eubœæ.</b>			
			<i>Note.</i> —On Carystus, still Κάρυστος, see Hawkins in Walpole's Collection, I. p. 85 and seq.
Α	2½	49·4	Bearded head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to r. R. ΚΑΡΥ. Ox to l., lying down; above, trident; below, club.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	56	Same type. R. ΚΑΡΥΣΤΙΩΝ. Same type; below, club.
Æ	5	85	Cow to r., with head turned to l. towards calf to l., sucking. R. Cock to r.—(Broken.)
Æ	3		Veiled female head to r. R. ΚΑΡΥ. Bull, running to r.; in exergue, club.
Æ	4		Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to r. R. ΚΑ. Head of sacrificial ox to r.; in field to r., mon. 4.
Æ	3½		Same type, countermarked with dolphin. R. Same legend and type.

Metal | Size | Weight

*Nero.*

Æ 4 NEPΩN KAICAP. Head of Nero to *r.* R. Head of Neptune to *r.*; in field to *r.*, trident; to *l.*, dolphin; below, KAPY.

CEOS, sive CEA.

*Note.*—It is not very likely that, in a small island containing four towns, each coining money, there should have been a fifth mint for money in the name of the whole island. Probably, therefore, the coins inscribed KE, KEI (Κεῖων), were issued either at a time when three of the cities had ceased to strike money, or when one of them had attained or affected a great superiority over the others. In either case, this must have been Carthæa, the ancient capital of the island, which, from its extant remains and inscriptions, seems, in the reign of Augustus, to have been still the chief town, and in an intermediate age, to have been the only town in Cea which coined money in silver.

Æ 3 Head of bearded Bacchus to *r.* R. KE. ΤΡΙΠΟΡΙΟΣ. Cantharus; to *l.*, thyrsus.  
 Æ 3 Same type. R. KE . . . . . Same type.  
 Æ 3 Head of Jupiter to *r.* R. KEI, in the intervals of rays, surrounding the anterior part of dog to *l.*  
 Æ 2- Same type. R. KEI. Grapes.

CHALCIS Eubœæ.

Æ 3+ 57 Female head to *r.*, with turned-up hair, earrings, and necklace (Venus?). R. XAA. Eagle, with expanded wings, and with snake in beak, *adv.* towards *r.*; in field to *r.*, caduceus.  
 Æ 3+ Another.  
 Æ 3½ Same type. R. AA[X]. Same type; to *r.*, trident-head.  
 Æ 3½ Another.  
 Æ 3½ Same type. R. XAA. Same type; to *r.*, trident-head.  
 Æ 3½ Another.  
 Æ 4- Same type. R. XAA. Same type; to *r.*, trophy.  
 Æ 4- Another.  
 Æ 3½ Same type. R. XAA. Same type; to *r.*, garland, formed of two stems, and ears of corn.  
 Æ 3½ Two others.  
 Æ 3 Same type. R. Same type; to *r.*, grapes.  
 Æ 3½ Same type. R. Same type; to *r.*, AA[X]; to *l.*, mon. 5 (IHT).  
 Æ 3½ Another similar.  
 Æ 3 Same type. R. Same type; to *r.*, AA[X]; to *l.*, IH.

*Note.*—Average weight of this and the preceding thirteen, 55 grains.

Æ 2 25·7 Same type. R. Eagle, as before, but with hare in claws; to *r.*, XA; to *l.*, crescent.  
 Æ 5 Female head to *r.*; hair bound with single cord, and hanging over the neck. R. Eagle, standing upright with open wings, to *r.*; its claws on snake, which raises its head as high as neck of eagle; to *l.*, XAAKI; to *r.*, MENEΔH.—*Electrotype.*  
 Æ 3- 41·3 Female head, *adv.*, with crown and pendent fillets. R. Prow to *r.*; above, XAAKI; below, ΣΩΣΙΜΑ.—*Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.*  
 Æ 5 Head of Apollo to *r.* R. . AA[X]. Lyre; in field to *l.*, ?  
 Æ 3 Female head to *r.*; hair turned up and in bunch behind; above which, crown, formed of one row of beads, and one row of larger globules; two strings of beads pendent on the neck. R. XAAKIΔEΩN, in two lines, on either side of eagle and serpent as before.  
 Æ 3½ XAA. Same head, *adv.* R. Same type; to *l.*, ΦΙΑΙΣ.; to *r.*, . . . . .

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type; in field to r., . . . ΛΑΟ . .
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΧΑΛ. Same type.
<b>CHERSONASUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Chersonasus was the port of Lyttus, and, judging from its coins, a city of not inferior importance. It still preserves its ancient name, and near it there is another village, Episkopiano, the name of which is a record of the no longer existing bishoprick of Chersonasus. One of its bishops sat in the second council of Nicæa (Strabo, p. 479. Hierocl., p. 650. Pashley, Tr. in Crete, i. p. 268).			
Æ	6½	171·5	Laureate female head to r.; hair tied in knot behind, and hanging over the neck; earrings and necklace (Diana). R. ΧΕΡΣΟΝΑΣΙΩΝ. Apollo, naked, to r., seated on the cortina; in right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre; in field, altar with fire? <i>Note.</i> —The obverse represents Diana Britomartis, who had a temple at Chersonasus (Strabo, <i>ibid.</i> ).
Æ	3+		Eagle? flying to l. R. Mon. 6 (ΧΕΡ).
<b>CHIUS.</b>			
El.	1+	39	Anterior portion of lion, with open mouth, to l. R. Winged androsphinx, seated to r., in quad. incus.
Æ	6	235·6	Winged androsphinx, seated to l. R. Quad. incus., with four deep indentations.
Æ	6	235·1	Same type; before it, diota, with pointed end (wine-jar); above which, grapes. R. Quad. incus., with band across the middle, upon which, ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΣ.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2½	58·9	Same types. R. Quad. incus., divided by two bars into four parts.
Æ	2½	59	Another similar.
Æ	2½	53·5	Same types. R. Quad. incus., with six divisions, the four outer of which, rough with dots; a band across the square, on which, ΦΗΣΙΝΟΣ.
Æ	5-4	56·4	Sphinx, as before, seated to l.; to l., grapes; all in dotted circle. R. ΔΕΡΚΥΛΟΣ ΧΙΟΣ, in two lines, between which, wine-jar; in field, cornucopiæ; all in dotted circle.
Æ	4-3	56·4	Another similar.
Æ	4	57·5	Same type and symbol. R. ΑΔΚΙΜΑΧΟΣ ΧΙΟΣ, in two lines, between which, wine-jar; all in wreath of vine.
Æ	4	46·5	Same type and symbol. R. ΡΑΒΙΡΙΟΣ ΧΙΟΣ. Wine-jar; in field, star and crescent.
Æ	2	29·6	Same type to r. R. Head of the Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> , with serpents round it.
Æ	4		Same type; in front, grapes. R. ΑΣΡΑΣΙ. ΧΙΟΣ, in two lines; between, wine jar; below, ear of corn.
Æ	4		Same type; in front, ear of corn. R. ΗΡΟΣΤΡΑ. ΧΙΟΣ; between, wine-jar; in field, grapes.
Æ	4		Another.
Æ	3		Same type; in front, star. R. .ΕΥ. . ΧΙΟΣ, in two lines; between, wine-jar; in field, prow.
Æ	4½		Same type and symbol. R. ΓΝΩΣΙΣ ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type.
Æ	3		Same type; in front, ? R. ΘΕΡΣΗΣ ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type; in field, grapes.
Æ	3		Same type; in front, ? R. ΑΡΙΣΤ. ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type; in field, prow.
Æ	3½		Same type; in front, grapes. R. ΚΥΛΛΑΝ . . . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type; in field, wing and torch.
Æ	4-3		Same type; in front, ear of corn. R. ΠΟΛΙΑΝ . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type.
Æ	2½		Same type; in front, grapes. R. ΕΥΞΕΝΟΣ ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type; all in wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΑΙΣΧΙΝΗ . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type.
Æ	2½		Sphinx, seated to l.; in front, grapes. R. ΚΛΕΙΔΗ . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type; all in wreath.
Æ	2-		Same type and symbol. R. ΠΟΣΕΙΔ . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type.
Æ	2-		Same type; in front, ♀. R. . . . . ΧΙΟΣ; between, same type.
Æ	4-		Same type; in front, acrostolium. R. CMENOC XIOC; between, same type.
Æ	6		Female sphinx to l., with right foot raised; in front, amphora; in exergue, . ΣΣΑΡΙ. R. ΦΑΥΣΤΟΣ ΧΙΟΣ, in two lines; between, wine-jar; below which, cornucopiæ.
Æ	9½		Same type, with left foot raised; in front, prow; around, ACCAPIA ΤΡΙΑ. R. Ε. Ι ΑΡΧ(οτρος) ΠΡΙΜΟΥ ΔΙC, written around a wreath; within which, ΧΙΩΝ, and wine-jar.
Æ	9		Same type to r., right foot raised; in front, prow; around, ACCAPIA ΤΡΙΑ. R. ΧΙΩΝ. Two male half draped figures, adv.; in right hand of each, patera; between them, altar.
Æ	6½		Same type, symbol, and legend. R. Similar type, the figures looking towards each other; no altar; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΡΧ. ΧΡΥΣΟΓΟΝΟΥ ΧΙΩΝ.
Æ	8+		Same type and symbol; around, ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. R. ΧΙΩΝ. Naked figure, adv., Apollo?; at his right foot, helmet; left hand holding chlamys and leaning on staff.
Æ	7+		ΟΒΟΛΟΣ. Same type to l., right foot raised; same symbol. R. Same type.
Æ	5½		Same type to r.; same symbol; around, ACCAPIA ΔΥΟ. R. ΕΠ. ΑΡ. ΑΥ. ΧΡΥ- CΟΓΟΝΟΥ ΧΙΩΝ. Same type; globules round the head; hair hanging in single plait over each shoulder (Apollo).
Æ	5		ΔΗΜΟΣ ΧΙΩΝ. Diademate bearded head to r. R. ΧΙΩΝ ΕΡΥΘΡΑΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Naked figure, stepping to r., both arms extended; in right hand, sword; in left, shield?.

CIMOLUS.

Æ	5-		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΚΙΜΩΔΙ, in three lines, around head of trident; between the forks, two dolphins.
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CNOSUS, sive CNOSSUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—Strabo, who was descended, by the mother's side, from a Cnossian, informs us, that Cnossus after having been for a long time the chief city in Crete, fell below its neighbours, Lyttus and Gortyna, and that in his time it was occupied by a Roman colony (p. 476, seq.). He describes it as thirty stades in circumference, and twenty-five stades distant from the northern coast of the island. Its site has been recognized at Makro Tikho (Long Wall), a remnant of Roman times, which is situated three or four miles inland from Megálo Kastro, the Candia of the Italians. The typical labyrinth on the coins of Cnossus, seems so well to correspond to that very remarkable cavern, partly natural and partly artificial, which still exists near Gortyna, that one cannot but suspect, that there may have been anciently something of the same kind at Cnossus, but still larger, and probably, as having been the reputed work of Dædalus, more artificial, but that alluvion or earthquake, may have destroyed or buried it. Diodorus remarks that no traces of it existed in his time.

Æ	5	163	Female head to r., surrounded by a border resembling labyrinth. R. ΚΝΩΣΙΟΙΝ. Jupiter, seated to l.; in extended right hand, ♀.
Æ	8	226·8	ΠΟΛΧΟΣ (Cretan, or local form of πολιοῦχος). Head of Apollo to l. R. ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ; the letters arranged in three lines round a labyrinth of circular form.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	8	252·8	Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ; letters similarly arranged round a square labyrinth.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
Æ	5	171·3	Female head to l., with decorated crown (Juno?). R. Square labyrinth; in field to l., Α, arrow-head; to r., Ρ, lizard?; below, ΚΝΩΣΙΩ[N].— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	81·5	Same type. R. Square labyrinth; on three sides, ΑΑΒ; below, ΚΝΩΣΙ.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to l. R. ΚΝΩ . . . . Square labyrinth.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle, with open wings, to <i>r.</i> ; around it <i>κιονηδόν</i> , ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ ΜΗ.
Æ	7		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , half fulmen. R. Same type; on either side of it, in three lines, ΚΥΔΑΣ.
			<i>Note.</i> —On a coin with the same types (Hunter, T. 19, iv.), the legend on the obverse is ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ, on the reverse ΜΝΑΣΙΘΕΟΣ, shewing that ΚΥΔΑΣ is a magistrate's name, and that the coin is of Cnossus. Cydas was not an uncommon name in Crete (Cicer. Philip. 5. 5. Liv. 33. 3—44, 24).
Æ	7-6		Another similar.
Æ	3		Bearded laureate radiate head to <i>r.</i> , in circle of dots. R. ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ, on three sides of square labyrinth; on the fourth, two dolphins.
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΩΣΙΩΝ. Quiver and bow crossed.
			<i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	4		Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . Square labyrinth.
CORCYRA.			
Æ	4-	115.4	Cow to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted; under the cow, calf to <i>r.</i> R. Rough quad. incus.
Æ	5	170.6	Cow to <i>l.</i> , her head turned down towards sucking calf to <i>r.</i> R. Quad. incus., divided into two equal parts, in the centre of each, a linear square with globules and rays (Gardens of Alcinous?).
Æ	5+	171	Same type. R. Square, containing similar divisions, dots, and rays, raised and inclosed within a circle; on one side of square, K.
			<i>Note.</i> —The same types occur on coins of Apollonia and Dyrrhachium, colonies of Corcyra, but are not found on coins of Corinth, of which Corcyra itself was a colony. Most of the other types of the Corcyrean money appear to be of Corinthian origin, particularly the various allusions to Neptune.
Æ	4½	131	KOP. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, diota. R. Pegasus, flying to <i>r.</i> (Corinthian types.)— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4-	72	Anterior half of ox, standing to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙ. R. Quadrangle divided into two, each containing a star; in field to <i>r.</i> , cantharus; to <i>l.</i> , grapes; below, ΚΙ.
Æ	4	77.6	Another similar.
Æ	2½	24.3	Female head to <i>l.</i> , with earring and necklace, hair tied round with cords; behind, Α; below which, mon. 7. R. Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i> ; under it, mon. 8 (ΚΡ united) and Ο (ΚΟΡ).
Æ	3	26.1	Another similar, but Pegasus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½	24.6	Same type, letter, and mon. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, Ο and mon. 8 reversed (ΚΟΡ).
Æ	2½	25.7	Same type, but hair bound with one cord; behind, mon. 9. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, trident.
Æ	3	25.7	Another.
Æ	2½	26.7	Same type; behind, ΑΡ. R. Same type; below, caduceus.
Æ	2+	25.4	Same type; to <i>l.</i> of neck, ΣΙ; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 10 (ΚΟΡ). R. Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2½	23	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ΘΕ united, and mon. 8 (ΚΟΡ).
Æ	2+	20.1	Another similar.
Æ	2+	40.6	Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair rolled up behind. R. Star of eight points; in one of the intervals, Κ.
Æ	4+	69.2	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> , with palm branch fixed to its head; above, ΑΡΚ united; below, mon. 8.
Æ	5-	67.8	Same type. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; below, prow, mons. 8 and 11.
Æ	5	70	Another similar.
Æ	3-	34.7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡ and grapes, in wreath of ivy.
Æ	2½	34.2	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2	43·8	Diota. R. Rough circular incuse.
Æ	3	38·9	Diota; in field to <i>l.</i> , ivy-leaf. R. Star of eight rays; in one of the intervals, K.
Æ	2½	34·8	Diota. R. Star of eight rays; in the alternate intervals, KOP and grapes.
Æ	2	25·4	Diota. R. Cantharus; above, K.
Æ	4½		Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Prow to <i>r.</i> ; above, KOPKY-PAIΩN, in two lines; below, ?.
Æ	5		Same type. R. KOPKY. NIKANΩP, in two lines; under which, prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Same type. R. Mon. 8. ΦΙΑΩN; prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Same type. R. Prow; above, KOPKYPAIΩN; below, ΦΑΛΛΑΚΡΟΣ.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. KOPKYPAIΩN, in two lines; under which, prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, MENANΔPOΣ.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. . . . . AIΩN; club; MENANΔPOΣ, all in wreath.
Æ	4		Same type. R. KOPKYPAIΩN, in two lines; under which, prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, APETIAΣ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. . . . KY. AIΩN, in two lines; prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon. 12.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> ; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 8; to <i>l.</i> , hasta, with ribbands.
Æ	6½		Heads of Hercules and of a female, to <i>r.</i> R. KOPKYPAIΩN ΦΙΑΩTΑΣ, in three lines; under which, prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, ?.
Æ	5		Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Mon. 8. ΚΑΛΛΟC ΤΡΑΤΟC, in two lines; below which, prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5½		Head of Neptune to <i>r.</i> ; behind, trident. R. KOPKYPAIΩN ΦΙΑΩNΙΔΑΣ, in two lines; below which, prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Same type and symbol. R. Acrostolium; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 8; to <i>l.</i> , ΗΡΩΔΗ.
Æ	3		Female veiled head to <i>r.</i> R. Acrostolium; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 8; to <i>r.</i> , hasta, with ribbands.
Æ	3		Two others.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Prow to <i>r.</i> ; in front of which, mon. 8.
Æ	2		Another similar.
Æ	3		KOPKYPAIΩN, in two lines; between, acrostolium. R. NIKANΩP.
Æ	2		Rudder; above, star; below, mon. 8. R. Head of trident.
Æ	4		Prow to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; above, grapes; below, KO.
Æ	3		Prow to <i>l.</i> ; above, ? R. Grapes, in wreath of ivy.
Æ	6		Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. KO. Diota.
Æ	4		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Diota; above, grapes; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes, with branch; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 10 (KOP).
Æ	4		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Diota; above, grapes; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 10.
Æ	6		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. KOP. Diota, with wide mouth.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 10; to <i>l.</i> , head of trident.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Diota; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 8.
Æ	3		KO; diota. R. Grapes; below, ΦΑ.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, K.
Æ	4		Prow to <i>r.</i> ; above, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> , KOPKYPA. R. Cantharus; above, grapes.
Æ	4-		Fore-half of ox to <i>r.</i> ; above, KOP. R. Grapes; below, ΣΩ.
Æ	3		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , with fillets pendent from the horns (ox prepared for sacrifice). R. Mon. 10 (KOP), in wreath of ivy.
Æ	3+		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> R. K.
Æ	3-		Helmet to <i>l.</i> R. K.
Æ	4		Eagle, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> R. KOP. Winged female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, ?.
Æ	4½		ZEYC KACIOC, in two lines; between them, Jupiter on throne, to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on sceptre. R. ΑΓΡΕΥC. Draped figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, short staff, with head of dog? left elbow resting on short column.
Æ	5-		Two others similar.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ZEYC ΑΓΡΕΥC, in two lines; between them, similar draped figure between two columns, joined by a circular arch.
Æ	4½		Two others.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —The temple of Jupiter Casius stood at Cassiope, now Cassópo, near the north-western extremity of Corfú. The deity seems, from these coins, to have been worshipped here in two capacities. As Agreus, the protector of pastors and hunters, he had been known from the earliest ages; the title and worship of Casius, of which the first mention is by Pliny (4, 12), probably came from Syria or Egypt in imperial times.
Æ	2½		ΖΕΥΣ [ΚΑCΙΟC], in two lines; between, Jupiter, seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on sceptre. R. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑ. Diota.
Æ	3		.... Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ. Diota.
Æ	4-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> ; above, ΜΟ united; to <i>l.</i> , mon. 8; to <i>r.</i> , Ο (ΚΟΡ); all in wreath.
Æ	4		Another; in place of ΜΟ united, ΑΥ united.
Æ	4		Bacchus on panther, galloping to <i>r.</i> , and hurling his thyrsus. R. Fawn to <i>r.</i> , emptying diota into cantharus.
Æ	4		Two others.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	7		Α. Κ. Α. CΕΠ. CΕΒΗΡΟC ΠΕ. (Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Δούκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεβήρος Περτινάξ). Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ. Pegasus, running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6+		..... ΡΟC ΠΕΡ. CΕ. Same type. R. Same legend; ship, with rowers and oars, sailing to <i>r.</i> ; below, waves and dolphin.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	6½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Pegasus, running to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤ. Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	6½		Another.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6+		ΜΑ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΕΥ. ΑΥ. ΒΠΙ (Αὐγουστος Βριταννικός). Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend. Ship, with rowers and oars, sailing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Α. Κ. Μ. Α. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Same type. R. Half-draped figure, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, staff, entwined with serpent (Asclepius); around, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ.
			<b>CORESUS, sive CORESIA Cεα.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —Coresus stood on the southern side of the harbour, near the north-western end of <i>Ceos</i> , which is now named St. Nicolas, and serves as the port of the town Zia, the ancient Iulis. It was to the possession of this harbour, one of the best in the <i>Ægean</i> , and one of the most important in situation, as modern commerce proves, that Coresus owed that prosperity, which is attested by the variety and magnitude of its silver money. These coins are apparently of the sixth and seventh century B. C., when the <i>sepia</i> of Coresus had no rival, but the <i>tortoise</i> of <i>Ægina</i> . After the Persian war the commercial prosperity of both <i>Ceos</i> and <i>Ægina</i> was speedily eclipsed by that of Athens, and Coresus soon ceased to coin in silver. The great difference of age, between the silver and copper money of Coresus, is shown by the use of the Φ in the former, and the Κ in the latter.
Α	5-4	182·2	Φ[Ο]. Sepia. R. Four deep triangular excavations, arranged in a square form.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Α	4½	187·2	Sepia; to the <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Four incuse triangles, separated by broad bands,
Α	3	89·7	Same type. R. Four incuse squares, disposed in square.
Α	½	7·3	ΦΟ. Dolphin. R. Smooth, without any type.
Α	½	5·4	Same legend and type. R. Four indentations in square form.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	1		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. Κ..... Grapes.
Æ	4-		Head of Bacchus? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΗ. Bee.

Metal	Size	Weight	
COS.			
Æ	6-5	253·7	ΚΟΞ. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , dancing before tripod (of Apollo); legs crossed, arms above the head, beating with left hand on tambourine in right. R. Square, irregularly incuse, and divided diagonally into four; in the centre, crab.
Æ	10-9	256·3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, in two lines; between which, Asclepius to <i>r.</i> , half-draped; legs crossed, leaning on staff, entwined by serpent. — <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Æ	5	100	Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ; below, ΚΛΕΙΝΟΣ; between, crab and club; all in square formed of small curves on the three upper sides, and of dots below.
Æ	3	53·9	Bearded head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ; below, ΑΜΦΙΔΑΜΑΣ; between, crab; all in square of dots.
Æ	3	30·6	Head of Asclepius, with diadem of narrow-leaved plant, to <i>r.</i> R. Serpent coiled, with head erect; to <i>l.</i> , leaf?—surrounded on three sides by ΕΚΑΤΑΙ. ΤΙΜΟΞ. ΚΩΙ., all in quad. incus.; on margin, outside the square, ΩΝ in mon.
Æ	3-	29·4	Same type. R. Same type, surrounded on three sides by ΗΑΙΟΔ. ΕΥΑΡΑ. ΚΩΙ., all in quad. incus.; on margin, same mon.
Æ	2½	31	Another similar.
Æ	3-	31·2	Same type. R. Same type, surrounded on three sides by ΝΙΚΟΜΗ. ΘΕΥΦΑΝΙ. ΚΩΙ., all in square; on margin, ΩΝ, in mon.
Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; on neck, as countermark, mon. 13 (ΚΥΔ). R. ΚΩΙΩΝ ΕΥΚΡΑ, in two lines; between, lyre; all in wreath.
Æ	5		Head of Asclepius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ ΑΓΛΑΟΣ, in two lines; between, serpent round staff; all in dotted circle.
Æ	5		Another.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Coiled serpent, with head erect; around, ΚΩΙΩΝ ΠΥΘΟΚΛΗΣ.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Σ. Serpent around staff; below, ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΣ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Serpent round crooked staff.
Æ	3		Bearded head, <i>adv.</i> , in wreath. R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Club and bow, in its case; below, ONE.
Æ	4		ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝ. Male head, with short beard, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Hygieia to <i>r.</i> ; serpent, coiled round right arm, and feeding from patera in left hand.
<i>Note.</i> —Xenophon was an illustrious physician of Cos, who obtained <i>immunity</i> for his native island from the emperor Claudius.—Tacit. Ann. 12, 61.			
Æ	9		ΔΙΟΦΑΝΤΟΣ ΚΩΙΩΝ, in two lines; between, head of Asclepius to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΔΕΠΙΔΟΣ, in two lines; between, head with short hair and beard, to <i>r.</i> — <i>From the Pembroke Collection.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The legend of the reverse is a modern forgery, and has been altered from ΝΙΚΙΑΣ, who, in the time of Strabo, was tyrant of Cos (p. 658).— <i>Vide</i> Eckhel II. p. 599.			
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ ΠΥΘΟΝΙΚΟΣ. Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Same legend and type. R. ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ; club; ΚΩΙΩΝ; serpent, entwined round staff.
Æ	4½		Same legend and type. R. ΚΩΙΩΝ . . . . . Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4+		Same legend and type. R. Female head to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΕΙΒΗΝΥ ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ . . . ΟΛΕΝΟΛ.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Same type; around, ΕΙΡΑΝΑ ΣΟΦΟΚΛΗΣ . . . . .

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. . . . . ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ . . . Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Three quarter figure of Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, staff with serpent; left elbow resting on short column; around, [ΑΡΧΗΑΣ] ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥ ΚΩΙΩΝ.
CRANII Cephalleniaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —The ruined walls of Κράνιοι are still extant, about two miles to the south-east of Argostóli, in Kefalonía, and afford an excellent specimen of the defensive architecture of the Greeks in a very remote age. The site is still known by the name Kraníá. <i>Argostolium</i> was perhaps the ancient name of the port, or maritime suburb of <i>Cranii</i> .— <i>Vide Travels in N. Greece</i> , III. p. 61.			
Æ	2	42·6	ΚΡΑΝΙ. Ram to <i>l.</i> R. Bow, in quad. incus.
Æ	2	43·7	Same legend and type. R. Same type; in field, globule.
Æ	2	47	Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ?.
Æ	2		Two others, medium weight 40·5 grains.
Æ	3		Ram to <i>r.</i> R. Bow.
Æ	3+		Naked figure to <i>r.</i> ; right hand behind; left, resting on long staff. R. Μον. 14 (ΚΡΑ).
Æ	3		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> R. Κ.
Æ	2		Head of ram to <i>r.</i> R. Κ.
CYDONIA Cretaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —Cydonia, by means of its advantageous position on the northern shore of the western peninsula of Crete, has preserved its relative importance among the Cretan towns; but its ancient name, like that of the two other chief cities of the island, Gortys and Cnossus, has become obsolete. It is now called Khaníá, which the Italians have converted into Canéa.			
Æ	8	230	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver behind the neck; across the field, in three lines, ΠΑΣΙΩΝ. R. Diana, standing <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, long torch; left pendent towards dog, seated; in three lines, across the field, ΚΥΔΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ.
<i>Note.</i> —On Mount Tityrus, in the territory of Cydonia, there was a celebrated temple of Diana Dictynna (Strabo, p. 479).			
Æ	5½-4	66	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. She wolf to <i>l.</i> , with head turned to <i>r.</i> , suckling infant; above, star; below, ΚΥΔΩΝ.
<i>Note.</i> —Miletus, son of Acacallis, daughter of Minos, by Apollo, or, according to another version of the mythus, by Hermes, was exposed by the mother in the woods, and suckled by a wolf sent by the god. Miletus was said to have been the founder of the city of that name in Asia.			
Æ	6+	143	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΔΩΝ. Naked figure to <i>r.</i> , stringing a bow over a torch; under the latter, dog, looking up.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Crete was famous for its bowmen, and particularly the Cydonians (Claudian, <i>Histris</i> , v. 46). The long horns of the Cretan wild-goat were preferred for making the bow, whence the head of that animal on many Cretan coins. When the bow was strung, it was softened by fire (Homer, <i>Od. φ.</i> v. 176).			
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Star, in crescent; above, ΚΥ; below, ΔΩ.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; above, leaf?. R. Grapes, with tendril and leaves?; round the lower end of grapes, ΚΥΔΩ.
Æ	2		Youthful head, with short hair, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΔΩ. Dog, seated to <i>r.</i>

Metal Size Weight

CYPRUS.

*Note.*—In no part of Greece do we find a greater want of information on ancient geography and numismatics than in Cyprus. The Admiralty survey of its sea-coast will throw some light on the former; and will come very opportunely in aid of the discoveries of the Duke de Luynes, on the coins of this island. From his work entitled “Numismatique et Inscriptions Cypriotes,” we may deduce, that the people of Cyprus were bilingual, like the Lycians, Phrygians, and Cilicians; that, under the Persian domination, they made use of the local language in public documents, applying to it an alphabet formed from the Phœnician and Egyptian, with the addition of some letters for their own peculiar sounds, in the same manner as the Lycians added letters to the Greek alphabet. Evagoras, dynast of Salamis, who liberated his country from the Persians, restored Hellenism to Cyprus, but the only purely Hellenic coins of Cyprus yet known, are those of the dynasts of Salamis and Paphus, and autonomous coins of Marium and Paphus.—*Vide* De Luynes. Borrell, Médailles grecques des Rois de Chypre. Kings of Cyprus, Mionnet, sup. vii. p. 310.

*Vespasianus.*

Æ 7-6 197.6 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΘΗΡΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Vespasian to *l.* R. Temple of Astarte, or Venus Urania, containing the conical symbol of the goddess; on either side of the temple, a portico?; around, ΕΤΟΥC ΝΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΥ Η (8).

*Trajanus.*

Æ 9½ ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ ΑΡΙΓΤΩ CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. [ΥΠΑΤΟ. Γ?] Draped figure, *adv.*; in right hand, patera; on left, bird (Venus Pandemus?); below, in smaller letters, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ.

Æ 7 Same legend and type. R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ. Conical symbol of Venus Urania, in a temple of two stories, on one side of which is a portico, and below a semi-circular bason.

*Note.*—The form under which Venus Urania was worshipped in Syria and Cyprus, is described by Tacitus (Hist. 2, 3) as “*continuus orbis, latiore initio tenuem in ambitum metæ modo exurgens.*”—Παφίους ἡ Ἀφροδίτη . . . . . τὸ ἄγαλμα εἰκόσαις πυραμίδι λευκῇ (Max. Tyr. 8, 8). We may presume that the building here represented was the ancient temple at Palæpaphus, to which there was an annual procession from Paphus (Strabo, p. 683).

*Caracalla.*

Æ 9 Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ. Same symbol, in a temple of two stories; in the upper, three windows, and above, crescent and star; on either side of the temple, a portico containing an obelisk surmounted by a ball; upon each portico a dove; below all, a circular paved bason, with opening in front; in it, a fish and two globules (its food?).

CYTHERA.

*Note.*—On the geography and antiquities of this island, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 70. The ruins of the city Cythera, are found on a height at the distance of two or three miles above the harbour of Avlémona, the ancient Phœnicus, at the eastern end of the island.

Æ 3 ΚΥ. Head of Venus to *r.*; on the left side of the head, Cupid. R. Dove, flying to *r.*

CYTHNUS.

*Note.*—Cythnus, the next island to Ceos, in a southerly direction, is the only instance among the larger islands of the Ægæan of a modern name, different from the ancient. The latter, however, is still preserved in that of the town, situated three miles from the hot sources which now give to the island the name Thermia.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. KY. Rhodian flower.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	2		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, K. R. KY. Grapes. <i>Note.</i> —This coin bears a great resemblance to some of those of the neighbouring Ceos.
DELUS.			
Æ	2		Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> R. ΔH. Palm tree; on the summit of which, swan, with open wings, to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —Latona is said to have given birth to Apollo under a palm-tree in Delus. Ulysses, in the <i>Odyssey</i> (Z, 162), compares Nausicaa to a young palm-tree in Delus. In a later age, Nicias dedicated a brazen palm-tree at Delus, which was blown down, and in falling threw down a colossal statue of Apollo ( <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 98). Concerning the swan, as a minister and symbol of Apollo, <i>vide</i> sup. in Clazomenæ, <i>Asiat. Gr.</i> p. 43.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΔH. Lyre.
Æ	3-		Another similar.
Æ	1		Another similar.
Æ	1+		Two others similar, but heads to <i>r.</i>
ELÆUSA Ciliciæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —This island is now a promontory of the Cilician coast, opposite to the N. E. Cape of Cyprus. When an island, it was an important possession of Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, who founded a city on the adjacent shore, which he named Sebaste, in honour of Augustus, who had added all Cilicia Tracheia, except Seleuceia, to the kingdom of Archelaus.— <i>Vide Asiatic Greece</i> , p. 109.			
Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΛΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ. Victory to <i>l.</i> , holding a wreath over a name in oriental characters.
Æ	5-		Anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; <i>tæniæ</i> flying behind from prow. R. ΕΛΛΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ, in two lines; below which, mon. 15; all in wreath.
ELEUTHERNÆ Cretæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Like Axus, Eleuthernæ preserves its ancient name, and is similarly situated on the northern falls of the Cretan Ida (Pashley, i. pp. 145, 310).			
Æ	7-6	171·5	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΕΥΘΕ. Apollo, naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small globe; in left, bow.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3-		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑ . . . Apollo, naked, seated on cortina; in right hand, globe; left, resting on bow.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo, naked, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, globe; left, resting on rock.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
ELYRUS Cretæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Elyrus was situated in a mountainous part of Crete (Pausan. 10, 16), and had a harbour named Syia (Stephan. in <i>Συία</i> ). With these data, assisted by Scylax, and the preservation of the name <i>Súia</i> , Mr. Pashley (ii. p. 105) was enabled to fix the position, and describe the remains of Elyrus, near Kodhováni, a village on the heights above <i>Súia</i> , and eleven geographical miles due east from <i>Criu Metopon</i> , the south-west cape of Crete.			
Æ	5-3	83·5	Bee, in dotted circle. R. Head of Cretan wild-goat to <i>r.</i> ; in field, in two lines, [E]ΛΥ[P]I•N; all in dotted circle.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The goat is explained by Pausanias (*ubi sup.*), who informs us, that at Delphi he saw a brazen goat, dedicated by the Elyrii, and represented as suckling the infants Phylacis and Phylandrus, who were children of Acacallis and Apollo. Acacallis was of Tarrha, whence we may presume that this city was not very distant from Elyrus. Mr. Pashley, on the authority of the Stadiasmus, places it at Aghía Ruméli, six geographical miles east of Elyrus.

## ERESUS Lesbi.

*Note.*—Eresus preserves its ancient name at a village on a height, at the head of a valley two miles from the sea, and six miles to the south-eastward of Cape Sigrum. Strabo or his text, therefore, requires correction, in making the latter distance no more than twenty-eight stades (p. 618); a still greater error occurs (p. 616) in describing Sigrum as the northern, instead of the western promontory of Lesbos.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> , with diadem of corn (Aristæus?). <i>R.</i> EP, between two torches; all in wreath of corn.
Æ	2		Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Three grains of barley, placed triangularly; in the interval, E, P, and caduceus.
Æ	2		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> EP, in a wreath.
Æ	2½		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> , with wings in front of helmet; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch. <i>R.</i> ΕΡΕCΙΥΝ, in two lines; between them, jawbone of boar?

## ERETRIA Eubœæ.

*Note.*—Eretria was situated ten miles east of the Euripus, on a projection of the coast of Eubœa, opposite to the Oropia. Here are still to be seen the entire circuit of the Acropolis, portions of the town walls, a theatre, and other remains.—*Vide Tr.* in N. Greece, II. p. 443.

Æ	6-4	121	Ox to <i>r.</i> , scratching, with the right hind leg, its head turned to <i>l.</i> ; under it, E. <i>R.</i> Polypus, in quad. incus.
Æ	3-2	25·7	Another similar, but ox to <i>l.</i> ; below, Ε.
Æ	2+	19·7	Another similar to the last.
Æ	1½	4·5	Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> <i>R.</i> Polypus, in quad. incus.
Æ	4½	77·3	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, hair in bunch, bow, and quiver. <i>R.</i> ΕΡΕΤΡΙ. ΔΑΜΑΣΙ; between these two words, ox, couchant to <i>r.</i>

*Note.*—Amarynthus, a dependency of Eretria, situated seven stades from the city, was noted for its temple of Diana, surnamed Amarynthia (Strabo, p. 448).

Æ	4	43·9	Female head (Ceres?) to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ ΦΑΝΙΑΣ in two lines; between, branch of vine, with two bunches of grapes.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
Æ	3		Veiled female head (Ceres?) to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Ox, couchant to <i>l.</i> ; above, in two lines, ΑΜΦΙΝΙΚΟΣ; below, ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> EP. Diana, in long drapery, to <i>r.</i> , drawing an arrow; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon. 16.
Æ	2		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> E, in wreath.

## EUBŒA.

*Note.*—As there was no city named Eubœa, it is to be supposed that the coins of Eubœa, *in genere*, were struck in one of the two rival cities, which affected a superiority over all the others in the island, namely, Chalcis and Eretria; it will be seen that the following coins bear a much greater

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Metal	Size	Weight	
			resemblance, both in style and type, to those of Eretria than of Chalcis. Probably, therefore, at Eretria, the coins τῶν Ἐββοίων were minted.
AR	5	81.1	Female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in bunch behind, and large earring (Diana)—in circle of dots. R. Head and neck of ox to <i>r.</i>
AR	4½	84.2	Another similar; the head of archaic style.
AR	3	63.5	Same type, of later time. R. EY. Head and neck of ox to <i>r.</i>
AR	3	36	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , with fillets pendent from horns.
AR	2	27.4	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind, E. R. EY. Head and neck of ox to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. EYBOIEΩN, in two lines; between, bull, butting to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> ; above, club; below, EY. R. Polypus.
Æ	4		Ox, couchant to <i>r.</i> ; above, star; below, ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ. R. EYBOIEΩN. Branch, leaf, and two bunches of grapes.

## GORTYS, sive GORTYNA Cretæ.

*Note.*—Gortyna of Crete was founded by a colony from Gortys of Arcadia (Plato de Leg. 4, 3, p. 708, Steph.), and became the greatest city in Crete; its walls, for which Homer bestows on it the epithet *τειχόεσσα*, were fifty stades in circuit, while those of its rival Cnossus were not more than thirty (Strabo, pp. 476, 478). The remains of Gortyna, near Aghius Dheka (the ten saints), and the remarkable cavern in the mountain, to the westward of that village, have been described by Tournefort and Pococke, and the cavern more recently by Mr. Cockerell (Walpole's Collection, II. p. 402). It is not surprising that the modern Gortynii, with this cavern near them, should claim for their site the honours of the mythus of the Minotaur; but it does not appear from the Gortynian coins, as late as Hadrian (and none later are extant), that their ancestors ever entertained such a claim. The coins of Gortyna refer in general to the abduction of Europa from Phœnicia, by Taurus, king of Gortyna, or, according to the mythus, by Jupiter, in the form of a bull.

AR	4	173.3	Europa, stretching out both arms and seated <i>adv.</i> on bull, to <i>r.</i> ; below, dolphin to <i>r.</i> R. Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> , in linear square; around which, <i>πλειθηδόν</i> , Α Μ Ξ Α Ο Τ Μ Ο Β Ν Τ Α Ο Λ (ΓΟΡΤΥΝΟΣ ΤΟ ΣΑΙΜΑ); all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.</i>
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*Note.*—The lion's head was the *σημα* or *insigne* of the town, analogous to the flags or colours of the present times. Every ship had its *επισημον*, and every city its *παράσημον* (*vide supra* in European Greece, pp. 43, 71). On so small a field as a coin, and one so ancient as the present specimen, it is not surprising to find the more simple word *σημα* employed. The style and letters indicate a production of the sixth century B. C. In the letters the most remarkable forms are Α for gamma; the initial sigma, formed like that of the Roman times, C; the final sigma Μ, like that often occurring on early Italian Greek coins. Of this double form of letter in the same word, we have examples in some of the oriental alphabets, derived from the same source as the Greek; as well as in the cursive Greek in σ and γ. We may remark also that the cursive μ has its prototype in the Μ of this coin. Α Μ Ξ Α Ο is the Hellenic *σημα*, in which the circumflex indicates a contraction, and that the word was once *σήμα* or *σύμα*, in the Cretan dialect *σάμα*. Millingen has described and figured (Sylloge, p. 61. Pl. iii. fig. 34) a coin of the royal collection of Naples with the same types, but of later date, and with the legend ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ. He supposes the lion's head, which was a Samian type, to be a memorial of a Samian colony, settled at Gortys, in the reign of Polycrates, when a colony of Samians is known to have been established by them at Cydonia (Herodot. 3, 59). But there is no record of any similar settlement at Gortys; the present coin is much more ancient than that in the Naples collection, and there is great probability that the lion's head upon it was the *παράσημον* of Gortys, in Arcadia, adopted by the Gortynii of Crete. There is a similar coin in the British Museum, legend imperfect, weight 86.4 grains.

AR	7	176.8	ΒΟΙΩΝΤΥΟΤ. Bull, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head turned to <i>l.</i> (Jupiter.) R. Female, half-draped, seated in a sorrowful attitude on a hollow trunk of tree, from which proceed branches, shading her; her right hand leaning on tree; her left supporting her head; near her right arm, perched on the same branch, a bird to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—This type is explained by Pliny (H. N. 12, 5): “Est Gortynæ in insulâ Cretâ juxta fontem platanus una, . . . . . nunquam folia dimittens, statimque ei Græciæ fabulositas superfuit, Jovem sub eâ cum Europâ concubuisse;” the bird, therefore, is the eagle of Jupiter, and this seems to be confirmed by two coins in the Hunter Collection (Pl. 29, I. II.), the reverses of which represent apparently the sequel of the mythus. Combe indeed describes them as “Figura muliebris avi volanti insidens;” but Eckhel more correctly as “Virgo in commercio cum aquilâ expansis alis.”

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½	176·6	Another similar, without legend.
Æ	5+	166·6	Bull to <i>r.</i> , with head to <i>l.</i> ; above, . . . . . R. Same type, bird not apparent.
Æ	7-	182·2	Bull to <i>r.</i> , with head thrown back, as if stung by a fly. R. Female, seated as before, drawing down veil with left hand; no bird.  <i>Note.</i> —The action of the bull is explained in a specimen of the Hunter Collection, by a fly in the field under the bull.
Æ	5-	101	ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΟΝ, in two lines; between them, bull to <i>l.</i> , with head turned to <i>r.</i> R. Similar type, left arm extended.
Æ	3½	30·2	Head of Apollo? <i>adv.</i> R. O . . . Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> , in a radiated circle.
Æ	5-	75·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> , with two countermarks, one of which is bull butting to <i>r.</i> R. Europa, <i>adv.</i> , with veil in both hands, on bull to <i>r.</i> ; head of Apollo, as countermark; below, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ.
Æ	8-	254·6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, gryphon to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ, in four lines across the field. Owl to <i>r.</i> , standing on amphora; on which, B; in field to <i>r.</i> , bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath of olive.  <i>Note.</i> —This coin has the types and weight of an Athenian tetradrachmon; the legend and symbol only are Gortynian. Eckhel, ii. p. 221, cites this coin, and two others of Hierapytna and Cydonia, as “ad exemplar monetæ Atheniensis signati.” They attest, probably, some alliance between the cities.
Æ	4½	61·6	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Naked figure, striding to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on shield on the ground; in left, spear; all in radiated circle.— <i>This and the two preceding are Electrotypes from the Pembroke Collection (758, 760).</i>
Æ	2		Head of Pallas? to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΟΡ. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i>

## HEPHÆSTIA Lemni.

*Note.*—There were two principal towns in the island of Lemnus,—Myrina and Hephæstia. Myrina stood at the western end, as appears by the ancient belief, that the shadow of Mount Athos fell at certain times upon the Agora of Myrina; but it must have been at the summer, not the winter solstice, as Pliny asserts (4, 12), because the nearest, or north-west cape of Myrina, bears about east-south-east from the summit of Athos. Myrina appears to have been the early capital of the island, the city Lemnus of Thoas to which Juno proceeds when, descending from Olympus to Athos, she passed over Pieria and Emathia, and the summit of the Thracian mountains, without touching them: ‘Ἐξ Ἀθῶν δ’ ἐπὶ πόντον ἐβήσετο κυμαίνοντα, | Λῆμνον δ’ εἰσαφίκανε, πῶλιν θείου ὄδαντος, II. Ξ. 230. But Hephæstia was perhaps the chief town in later times, its coins being not very uncommon, while those of Myrina are extremely rare, if any exist. The worship of Vulcan, indicated by the name and by the torch, and pyragra on the coins of Hephæstia, is well explained by the volcanic nature of the part of Lemnus where it stood.

Æ	4		Diademate beardless male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΦΑ. Ram, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in front, torch, with cup and handle.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΗΦΑ. Ram, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in front, torch.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΦΑ. Owl, <i>adv.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , pyragra, or forceps of Vulcan.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>HIERAPYTNA Cretæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—<i>Πόρνα</i> was a Cretan form of <i>πίτρα</i>, and Hierapytna is now called <i>Ἱεράπιτρα</i>, but more vulgarly <i>Κασσίλι</i>. It was situated on the southern coast of Crete, on the isthmus of its eastern peninsula, where there is a distance of six geographical miles between Hierapytna and the northern shore, exactly equivalent to the sixty stades, which Strabo states to be the distance between Hierapytna and Minoa.</p>			
Æ	5	105·8	Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Palm-tree; to <i>l.</i> of which, eagle, with open wings, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , in two lines, ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ ΠΕΙ., the ΠΕ united; below, ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΙ in two lines; all in a wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (761).
<b>HISTIÆA Eubœæ.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Possession of the most fertile part of the northern extremity of Eubœa, together with a large extent of sea-coast at the entrance of the strait, which conducts from the northern shores and islands of the Ægean to the Euripus, were advantages rivalling those of the two chief Eubœan cities, Chalcis and Eretria, and gave Histiaea a high rank among the cities of Northern Greece. An imprudent resistance to Athens in the height of its power, afforded Pericles a pretext for sending a great number of Athenian cleruchi to occupy its lands, and forced many of the Histiaenses to retire into Macedonia. The name and site of Histiaea were then changed to those of Oreus, one of its demi. Oreus, however, appears to have been nothing more than the maritime quarter of Histiaea itself, and though <i>Ἵρεδς</i> appears, from the writers of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., to have been the name most commonly employed in Greece, it is evident from the Histiaean coins, many of which are of those times, that the Histiaenses themselves never adopted it.</p>			
Æ	3	50·4	Feminine head to <i>r.</i> , with earring, and bound with vine-leaves and grapes (Bacchi "femineum caput"). R. Ox to <i>r.</i> , with face <i>adv.</i> ; beyond it, vine with grapes below, [ΙΣ]ΤΙ.; in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
Æ	3		Two others, medium weight 49 grains.
Æ	3	57·4	Same type. R. Same types and legend; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch, reversed.
Æ	3	54·3	Another similar.
Æ	3-2	35·5	Similar type; hair bound with ivy (Bacchus?); behind the neck, ΠΥ. R. Female, seated on prow, sailing to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on prow; left holding mast, with yard and sail; around, ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ; below, a mon.
Æ	3-	33	Similar type. R. Same legend and type; on side of prow, bird to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΘΕΩ.
Æ	3	34·6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; on prow, star; below, trident.
Æ	3	37·6	Same type. R. ΙΣΤΙ—ΩΞΙΑ. Same type; on prow, bird; below, ΣΙ, and bipennis.
Æ	2½	37·6	Another similar.
Æ	3	37·2	Same type. R. [ΙΣΤΙ]ΑΙΕΩΝ. Same type; on prow, wing; below, mon. 17.
Æ	3	34·2	Another similar.
Æ	3	36·1	Same type. R. Same legend and type; below the prow, AP united, and bipennis.
Æ	3	29·9	Same type; behind the head, T. R. ΙΣΤΙ. Same type.
Æ	2½	37	Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	2½		Two others similar; medium weight, 35·9 grains.
Æ	2½	33	Same type, without symbol on prow; below, ?.
Æ	3½		Feminine head, crowned with grapes, to <i>r.</i> R. Ox to <i>r.</i> , with head turned <i>adv.</i> ; in field, to <i>r.</i> ?; below, ΙΣΤΙ.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Anterior half of ox to <i>r.</i> , with head turned <i>adv.</i> ; above, club; below, ΙΣΤΙ.
Æ	2+		Same type. R. Same type and legend; above the ox, two bunches of grapes, with branch.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2+		Same type. R. Same type and legend ; above ox, caduceus.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Head and neck of ox to <i>r.</i> , with pendent fillets ; above, ITKI.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Same type ; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes ; above, ΙΣΤΙ.

HYRTACUS, sive HYRTACINE Cretæ.

*Note.*—Mr. Pashley (II. p. 111) visited a position two or three miles in a direct line westward of Elyrus, where he found Hellenic ruins, which he supposed, with good reason, to be those of Hyrtacus, after having compared the notices of this place by Ptolemy and Scylax. It stood about ten geographical miles to the east of Criumetopon, the south-eastern promontory of Crete. Mention was made of Hyrtacine by Polybius, in a part of his history which is lost (Stephan. in v.).

Æ	4	85·2	Bee, in circle of dots. R. YPTAKINI. from right to left ; head of Cretan wild goat to <i>r.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , arrow head ; all in circle of dots.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—This legend shows that the gentile was Ὑπρακίνιος, which agrees with the Ὑπρακίνη of Polybius. The types are the same as those on the coins of Elyrus, described in p. 16, and may be considered as a confirmation that both these places have been rightly identified by Mr. Pashley.

IALYSUS Rhodi.

*Note.*—Ialysus stood near the north-western coast of Rhodes, at a distance of eighty stades from the city of that name (Strabo, p. 655), which still continues to be among the most flourishing of the Levant. Ialysus is thus identified with Παλῆα Rodhos, a village situated at the foot of a remarkable tabular height, conspicuous from the vicinity of the modern city, and distant from thence five geographical miles, sufficiently agreeing with the eighty stades of Strabo. It would seem that upon this height the Phœnicians formed a settlement, and gave it a name (probably Akka) which the Greeks converted into Achaia (Diodor. 5, 57. Ergias Rhodius, *ap.* Athen. 8, 16). In the time of Strabo, Ialysus was no more than a κώμη, and the height was named Ochryoma.

Æ	4½	223	Head of eagle to <i>l.</i> ; below, [I]ΑΛΥΞΙΟΝ—in quad. incus. R. Anterior part of winged boar, to <i>l.</i> ; below, ?.— <i>Electrotype from the Hunter Collection.</i>
Æ	1½	31·6	Head of eagle to <i>l.</i> , in quad. incus. ; in the angle, above the beak, symbol, resembling a flower. R. Similar type.
Æ	5	265·6	Head of eagle, with serpent in beak, to <i>r.</i> —in quad. incus. ; in angle, above the beak, same symbol, resembling flower. R. Silphium ; to <i>r.</i> of which, lion's head, with open mouth, to <i>l.</i> ; below, a heart-shaped object with two lobes.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The peculiar form of the eagle's head on these three coins, and the same symbol similarly placed on two of them, leave little doubt that they are all coins of Ialysus. The two former record perhaps an alliance with Clazomenæ, the last with Samus, Cyrene, and a third place of which the heart-shaped object is a type ; this was probably a second African city, as coins bearing this device are not uncommon in Africa, and are found as far westward as Algeria.

ICARIA.

*Note.*—It appears from Strabo (p. 639), that there were two cities in this island, Dracanum near a promontory of that name, opposite to the western Cape of Samus, and Cenoë, on the western side of the island. The best harbour was at Histi (Ἴστοι), near its south-western extremity ; and here perhaps stood that third city, which, according to Pliny (4, 23), once existed in Icaria. The island is little better inhabited now than it was in the time of Strabo, when it served chiefly to feed the flocks of the Samians.

Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. EKKAPPEI, in two lines, beginning below ; between, Diana, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting upon hasta ; in left, ?.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<p><i>Note.</i>—As coins of Enoe, the other Icarian city, are extant, it would seem that the present was struck at Dracenum, in the name of the people of Icaria, who appear to have distinguished themselves from the ΙΚΑΡΙΕΙΣ of Attica, by writing themselves ΕΚΚΑΡΠΕΙΕΙΣ. The form Δράκανον for Δρίπανον, already shows a peculiarity of dialect in the island. The figure of Diana, on the reverse, may represent perhaps her statue in the Tauropolium, or temple of Artemis Tauropolus, mentioned by Strabo (p. 639).</p>
<b>IMBRUS.</b>			
			<p><i>Note.</i>—This island preserves its ancient name unaltered, like the islands of the Ægean in general, although the names of many, and of Imbrus among them, have been disfigured by the Italians.</p>
Æ	5+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΜΒΡΙΩΝ. Figure, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, patera; in left, lyre (Apollo?).
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same legend; veiled female figure, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand uplifted; in <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Same legend; owl, standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΙΜΒΡ;—in wreath of olive.
Æ	2½		Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΜΒΡΟΥ. Naked figure, <i>veretro erecto</i> , to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, branch; in left, caduceus; below which, altar? (Hermes Imbramus.)
Æ	2½		Three others.
Æ	1½		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Cybele.) R. . . . . Same type.
			<p><i>Note.</i>—This reverse represents the Pelasgic Hermes which was introduced by the Pelasgi into Athens, and from thence passed into Greece (Herodot. 2, 51). In Imbrus its worship was connected with that of the Cabeiri, and of Rhea or Cybela. In Caria, this Hermes was named Imbramus (Strabo, p. 470. Stephan. in Ἴμβρος).</p>
<b>ISSA Adriæ.</b>			
			<p><i>Note.</i>—Issa, now Lissa, received a colony from Syracuse, sent thither by Dionysius the Elder, but which was probably not the first Greek settlement in this island. Although one of the smallest in the Adriatic it became one of the most flourishing. Hirtius (de Bell. Alex. 47) describes it as "nobilissimum regionum earum oppidum."</p>
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΣ. Goat, walking to <i>r.</i> ,—in a wreath.
			<p><i>Note.</i>—The islands on the coast of Dalmatia were noted for their breed of goats. Pliny particularly mentions Brattia, now Brattia. Tragurium, now Trau, was a colony of Issa (Strabo, p. 315), and received its name from τράγος, goat, but Strabo was mistaken in describing it as an island.</p>
Æ	3½		Two heads to <i>r.</i> ; one turreted, the other helmeted. R. ΙΣ. Grapes between two vine-leaves, hanging from branch.
<b>ITANUS Cretæ.</b>			
			<p><i>Note.</i>—Itanus stood in the middle of the eastern coast of the eastern peninsula of Crete, where its remains are still to be seen. The ancient name is still preserved at a short distance inland in the form Sitanos, which may have been the local form in the earliest ages, Σ having been a prefix which was, in several instances, dropt in the middle ages of Greece, though it has been locally preserved to the present time.</p>
Æ	5	180·2	Head of Pallas, in decorated helmet without crest, to <i>l.</i> R. ΙΤΑΝΙΟ[N]. Eagle to <i>l.</i> , head turned to <i>r.</i> ,—in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (762).
Æ	6	170	Similar type, with crest. R. ΙΤΑΝΙΩΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Triton to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up; in left, trident, held obliquely.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4	81	Similar type. R. ITANIΩN. Eagle as before; in field to <i>r.</i> , Triton to <i>l.</i> ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3½	80·7	Another similar.
Æ	4	78·2	Same type. R. Same type and symbol, in dotted circle.
Æ	2	11·7	Triton to <i>r.</i> ; right hand uplifted, and striking with trident some object below (fish?); in uplifted left hand, conch shell?—( <i>Conf.</i> Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 324.) R. Star, with eight rays.

## ITHACA.

*Note.*—On the topography of Ithæa, and its vestiges of antiquity, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 33.

Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΘΑΚΩΝ, in two lines; between them, naked male figure, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on hip; left on hasta.
Æ	3+		Another.
Æ	3		Bearded head, in close cap, to <i>r.</i> (Ulysses.) R. ΙΘΑΚΩΝ, in two lines; between, cock to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Two others.
Æ	4-		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΙΘΑ. Head of Ulysses to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Ulysses to <i>r.</i> R. Fulmen, in wreath.
Æ	4		ΙΘΑ. Owl, standing to <i>r.</i> R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

## IULIS Cεε.

*Note.*—Iulis, like many Greek cities, received its name from a fountain (Stephan. in v.) which was so called apparently, from its nature having been the reverse of that of the source which gave name to Thurium in Magna Græcia. The fountain Iulis was one of the sources of the river Elixus, which, though little better than a torrent, is the largest stream in Cεos, and descends through a fertile valley, which extends from Iulis to the harbour where Coresus stood. Iulis preserves some remains of its walls as well as some fragments, indicative of the former existence of more than one temple. It is remarkable also for a colossal lion, not far to the northward of the present town. An inscription shows that Iulis, like Carthæa, was still flourishing at the commencement of the Roman Empire. Standing on an insulated height, at a short distance from the best harbour in the island, Iulis is the natural citadel of Cεos. And hence it may have been more ancient even than the Phœnician colony of Carthæa; for the same reason it has endured to the present day, while its once opulent neighbour Coresus has left scarcely a trace of its former existence. During the ages when Carthæa and Coresus produced a rich silver currency, and copper money was not yet employed in the Ægæan, it can hardly be supposed that Iulis had any mint, nor until after the Persian war, when the island became a part of the Athenian territory, and when the mint of Athens coined silver in such an abundance, as extinguished the silver coinage of Coresus, and for a time, at least, that of Carthæa. The resistance made at Athens, about the year 405 B.C., to the introduction of a currency of copper, leads to the belief, that it was already at that time in use in the Ægæan, as well as in some of the minor states of continental Greece; although, probably, it had not been long employed (compare European Greece, p. 22).

Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥΑΙ. Bee.
Æ	2+		Two others similar.
Æ	1		Another similar, but letters across the field.
Æ	3		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> , with diadem; above which, wreath of bay (Aristæus?). R. ΙΟΥ. Bee.
Æ	1		Head of Indian Bacchus? to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥ. . . Grapes.
Æ	1		Another.
Æ	3		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥΑΙ. Grapes.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΙΟΥ and bee, in wreath.
Æ	1½		Two others.

Metal	Size	Weight	
IUS.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—<i>Ἴος</i> preserves its ancient name. In the time of Pausanias, the <i>Ἴγραι</i> possessed monuments which they called the tombs of Homer, and of his mother Clymene. This accords with some oracular verses inscribed on a statue of Homer at Delphi, which implied that his birth-place would remain unknown, that his mother was a native of Ius, and that in that island he would be buried (Strabo, p. 484. Pausan. 10, 24).</p>			
Æ	2½		OMHPO. Bearded diadematè head to <i>r.</i> , with flowing hair behind. R. Pallas, launching javelin, to <i>r.</i> ; across the field, IHTΩN; in field below, to <i>r.</i> , ?
Æ	3		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. IHT. Palm tree.
Æ	2½		OMHPOΣ. Head of Homer to <i>r.</i> ; on it, as countermark, female radiate head to <i>r.</i> R. [IHTΩN] in a wreath.
Æ	1		Head of Homer? to <i>r.</i> R. IHT. Palm tree.
LAPPA Cretæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—A comparison of Strabo (p. 475) with Scylax (p. 18), and the Tabular Itinerary, shows that the territory of Lappa confined on that of Aptera to the eastward of the latter, and that it extended from the northern shore of the island to the southern, for here stood Phœnice, a dependency of Lappa, which is mentioned by St. Luke (Acts 27, 12). The Lappæa therefore occupied chiefly that isthmus of the western peninsula of Crete, which occurs at about one-third of the whole length of the island from its western end. In this district a site, named Polis, distant about a fourth of the breadth of the isthmus, from its northern shore, indicates by its name the site of the ancient Lappa. Here Mr. Pashley (I. p. 83) found ruins of Roman times, which accords with the fact, that Augustus restored Lappa in consideration of its adherence to his cause against M. Antonius.</p>			
Æ	3	49·2	Laureate female head (Diana) to <i>r.</i> R. Apollo, naked, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre; surrounding the figure, on three sides, ΔΑΠΠΑΙ . ΣΥΔΩΚΟΣ.
LESBUS.			
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	9+		M. ΑΥΡΗ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΕΤΡΑ . . . . . Octastyle temple, <i>adv.</i> ; in exergue, in two lines, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΔΕ[Σ] ΒΙΩΝ.
LYTTUS Cretæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—<i>Λύτρος</i>, in Cretan <i>Λύτρος</i>, occupied a lofty inland situation, twelve geographical miles to the south-eastward of Megálo-Kastro (Italicè Candia), the modern capital of Crete, and six from Chersonesus, which, as well as Lyttus, preserves its ancient name. Mr. Pashley found at Lytto considerable remains of the ancient city, and there copied numerous inscriptions (I. p. 270, note).</p>			
Æ	2+	62·4	Boar's head, of rude style, to <i>r.</i> R. Irregular incuse.
Æ	3-2	39·8	ΥΑ. Boar's head to <i>l.</i> , in dotted quadrangle within quad. incus. R. Eagle to <i>r.</i> , wings expanded, in dotted circle.
Æ	4	77·5	ΑΥΤΤΥ ⊙ Λ. Same type to <i>r.</i> , in dotted square. R. Eagle, flying to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6	174·8	ΑΥΤΤΥ ΛΟ. Same type to <i>l.</i> , in dotted square. R. Eagle, flying to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (763).</i>
Æ	3		ΑΥΤ . . ΩΝ, in two lines; between, same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Same type. R. Eagle, standing to <i>r.</i> , with expanded wings; in field to <i>r.</i> , head of trident.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΤ. Prow to <i>r.</i>

MELUS.

*Note.*—For a description of Melus, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 77.

Æ	$\frac{1}{3}$	4·7	Pomegranate. R. Quad. incus.
Æ	5-4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Pomegranate.
Æ	3		Pomegranate. R. Cantharus, with grapes? hanging from each side; below, MA; all in quad. incus.
Æ	2		Pomegranate, in linear circle. R. Grapes, in linear circle.
Æ	2		Pomegranate. R. Cantharus.
Æ	6		Pomegranate, more rudely formed. R. ΜΗΛΙΩΝ. Pallas, throwing javelin to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		Another similar.
Æ	4		ΜΗΛΙΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, pomegranate. R. ΕΠΙ ΤΙ. ΠΑΝΚΛΕΟΙΣ ΤΟ Γ., in four lines, in wreath.
Æ	4-		Another similar.
Æ	9		. . ΙΑΗΜ. Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΛΙΩΝ, in two lines, within a wreath.
Æ	$7\frac{1}{2}$		Another similar.
Æ	6+		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , within beaded circle. R. ΜΗΛΙΩΝ, in two lines, in wreath (of parsley?).
Æ	6+		Another.
Æ	6-		Another similar, with legend in three lines.

METHYMNA, sive MATHYMNA Lesbi.

*Note.*—Methymna occupied the site of the present Μόλιβο, which is situated on the north-eastern point of Lesbos, at the entrance of the strait between it and the coast of Troas; Strabo (p. 616) states the distance between Methymna and Polymedium, in the territory of Assus, to be sixty stades. This distance exactly accords with that between Μόλιβο and a bay on the opposite shore, where remains of an ancient mole mark the site of Polymedium. The entrance of the strait at Μόλιβο is one mile less (Admiralty Survey, Pl. 1654).

Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$	126	Boar to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΘΥΜΜΑΙΟΞ. Archaic head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in front of helmet, fore-half of winged horse as handle; all in dotted square, in quad. incus.
Potin	$\frac{1}{2}$	8·7	Two heads of boar opposed. R. Μ, in quad. incus.— <i>This and the preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2	49·4	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Cantharus; above, Μ; below, ΘΑ; all in dotted square, within quad. incus.
Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , in circle of dots. R. ΜΑΘΥ, in two lines; Areion, in long drapery, seated <i>adv.</i> , on dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; in extended right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre.

*Note.*—Areion was a native of Methymna, and the most celebrated κithαρῳδός of his time. Like modern professors, he sought to increase his fortune by the exercise of his talents abroad, and after residing some time at the court of Periander of Corinth, proceeded to Sicily and Italy; in returning from whence in a vessel bound for Corinth, he was plundered by the seamen, and was obliged by them to throw himself into the sea, when a dolphin, sent by Neptune, landed him at Tænarus. While the robbers were relating to Periander a fictitious story of having left Areion at Tarentum, he suddenly appeared before them in the dress in which he had sung a hymn before leaping into the sea; this was the same kind of long drapery in which Apollo Citharodus is represented on coins and other monuments.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	¾		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑ. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , ?
Æ	1-		Same type. R. ΜΑ. Cantharus.
MYTILENE Lesbi.			
<i>Note.</i> —Μυτιλήνη preserves its ancient name, and gives it to the whole island, that of Αἰσβοῦς being obsolete.			
El	1+	38·9	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , helmet without crest, round earring. R. Two heads of calves, or oxen without horns, opposed, and almost touching; between the ears, ΔΕ; all in quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
El	1½	39·4	Head of bearded Bacchus, bound with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; between the ears, sprig of olive,—in quad. incus.
El	1½	39·1	Female head, <i>adv.</i> , the hair crossed by bands, and in a bunch behind. R. Head and throat of ox, with small horns, to <i>l.</i> ; in quad. incus.
Æ	6	175·9	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΤΙ, in two lines; lyre, in linear square.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	½	6·8	Female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair and bands as before. R. ΜΥ. Lion's head to <i>r.</i> , with open mouth and protruded tongue.
Æ	2	27·1	Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΤ. Eagle, standing to <i>l.</i> , head turned to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1-½	11·8	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΤΙΑ. Head and neck of calf, or ox without horns, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1	14·9	Head and forelegs of boar to <i>r.</i> R. Same type, without legend.
Potin	5	220·6	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Quad. incus., with irregular surface.
Potin	4½	171	Two heads of oxen, without horns, opposed, but so near as to leave space only for stem of olive tree; branches and fruit between the ears. R. Same type.
<i>Note.</i> —The exact resemblance of these two coins in form, style, and material, as well as in the size and form of their incuse reverses, leaves little doubt that they were struck in the same city.			
Potin	3	83·2	Head of calf to <i>l.</i> R. Quad. incus. as before.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Potin	1	12·4	ΔΕΞ. Head of boar to <i>l.</i> R. Rough quad. incus.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —As there was no city Lesbus distinct from Mytilene, the coins inscribed ΔΕ or ΔΕΞ, may safely be attributed to the latter place, which was always the capital of the island, and in the time of Homer was called Lesbus, as appears from the Δέσβον ἔγκριμένην of the Iliad (i. 128). Numerous coins have been found of late in this island, formed of the mixed metal of the preceding specimens, with various types and legends, and of different sizes. Many are so minute, like those of Athens in silver, as to show that copper was not yet generally employed for money in the Ægean. Some of the types and legends give reason to believe that Methymna, and other Lesbian cities besides Mytilene, struck money in this metal. It is probable that silver was never very plentiful in Lesbus, its silver money of the larger modules being very rare; so that it seems likely, that until the time of Alexander, the currency consisted of gold, electrum, and this mixed metal, besides silver. After Alexander, Mytilene, and perhaps Methymna, may have coined drachmæ and tetradrachma in his name, like so many other cities; and this would continue to account for the present rarity of Lesbian silver money.			
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΤΙ, in two lines on either side of bearded figure, crowned with ivy, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , standing on prow to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes, with branch and leaf.
Æ	4		Two others.
Æ	3½		Two others similar, without grapes.
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , countermarked with head of Diana. R. Lyre of four chords; on its upper end, ΜΥ; across the field, ΤΙ; below, two mons.
Æ	5-4		Another similar.
Æ	2+		Radiate head (Apollo) to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΤΙ. Tripod.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. MY. Head and neck of ox, with horns, to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1-		Another similar.
Æ	3		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> , bow and quiver behind the neck. R. MYTI. Lyre.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. MYTI. Lyre, formed of cranium of ox; in field to <i>l.</i> , head of ox, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. R. MYTI. Lyre.
Æ	2		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 18.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. [M]YTI. Owl, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		ΘΕΟΦΑΝ[HC] ΘΕΟC. Beardless head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΧΕΔΑΜΙC ΘΕΑ. Female head to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		ΗΡΩΙΔΑ ΝΑΥCΙΚΑΑΝ. Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡΑ(τηγοῦ) ΙΕΡΟΙΤΑ ΜΥΤΙΑ. Sappho, half-draped, seated to <i>r.</i> , playing on lyre.
Æ	7		ΙΟΥ. ΠΡΟΚΛΑΑΝ ΗΡΩΙΔΑ. Bust of Julia Procla to <i>r.</i> , with head dress like that of Faustina senior. R. [ΕΠΙ CΤ]ΡΑ. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ. Female, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta.
Æ	5½		ΗΡΩΑ CΕΞCΤΟΝ. Bearded Roman head to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΛΑ. ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΙC ΜΥΤΙΑ. Female head, dressed like that of Faustina junior.

*Note.*—In attesting its gratitude to benefactors, Mytilene seems to have gone beyond most of the other states of Greece. The ordinary custom was to record the names of such persons as *εὐεργῆται* on pillars (*στῆλαι*). At Mytilene they were honoured on its coins as heroes, heroines, and one as a god; as appears from one of the preceding coins. This was Theophanes, the friend of Pompeius Magnus, his companion in the East, the author of memoirs of those expeditions, and as such frequently quoted by Strabo, who styles him πάντων Ἑλλήνων ἐπιφανίστατος (p. 618). Archedamis was probably his wife. Strabo mentions also among the illustrious men of Mytilene, Potamon and Lesbocles; of another, Lesbanax, there existed at Mytilene, when I visited the island, a marble throne in perfect condition, inscribed ΠΟΤΑΜΩΝΟΣ ΤΩ (Æol. pro τοῦ) ΔΕΣΒΩΝΑΚΤΟΣ ΠΡΟ-ΕΔΡΙΑ, which stood probably in the Mytilenæan theatre. One of the copper coins of Mytilene bears the bearded head of this Lesbanax, crowned with vine and ivy, and with the legend ΔΕCΒΩΝΑΞ ΗΡΩC ΝΕΟC. On another he is styled, ΔΕCΒΩΝΑΞ ΦΙΛΟCΟΦΟC (Mionnet, III. pp. 47, 48. Sup. vi. pp. 63, 64). In regard to the ladies on the preceding coins, it would seem that Nausicaa flourished in the time of Lesbanax, the same magistrate, Hierostas, being named on the coins relating to them both. From the fashion of their hair it would seem, that Julia Procla lived in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and Nicomachis and Sextus, in that of Marcus Aurelius.

*Julia Livilla.*

*Note.*—Julia Livilla, daughter of Germanicus, and sister of Caligula, was born in Lesbos.

Æ	4		ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΝΕΑΝ] ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΥ. Head of Julia to <i>l.</i> R. Γ. ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ CΕΒΑCΤΟΝ ΜΥΤΙ. Togated figure of Caligula, <i>adv.</i> ; in extended right hand, patera. — <i>From the Pembroke Collection</i> (1009).
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NAXUS.

Æ	2-		Head of bearded Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Amphora; below, NA.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Cantharus; above, grapes; on either side, ivy-leaf; below, NA.
Æ	1½		Five others.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. Same types and legend; above the grapes, Ξ.

NESIOPE Lesbi.

*Note.*—Nesiope, according to Stephanus, stood on the island which covers the bay of Sigrî on the west (Νησώπη—νησος Δίαβου ἢ τὸν Σίγριον λιμένα ποιοῦσα). Σίγριον, which in the time of Strabo was the name of the promontory on the southern side of the bay, is now applied as well to that promontory as to the island, the bay, and a town on its shore, which stands on the site of Antissa.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			Hence it appears, that between the time of Strabo, who mentions Antissa, and that of Stephanus, the name Antissa had become obsolete, and that city had been replaced by the still existing Sigri. It is curious that Antissa and Nesiopie, standing on the same harbour, should both have struck money. Possibly Nesiopie chiefly flourished after the decline of Antissa. The coins prove that the <i>Νησιώπη</i> of Stephanus is incorrect, and that the name was <i>Νησιώπη</i> , or, in the Lesbian dialect, <i>Νασιώπη</i> .
Æ	4-3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΣΙ. Lyre; in field to <i>r.</i> , branch of vine?
			NISYRUS.
Æ	1½		Female head (Diana?), to <i>r.</i> R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; above, grapes and NICY; below, trident.
Æ	1		Another similar.
			ÆNOE Icariaë.
Æ	4+		Youthful head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Grapes; below, ὈΙΝΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type, countermarked with amphora? same legend.
			<i>Note.</i> —Although Ænoe was a common name in Greece, there can be little hesitation in placing these coins to Ænoe of Icaria, they having been found in that part of the Ægean, and Ænoe having been mentioned by Strabo (p. 639), as a small city ( <i>πολισμάτιον</i> ) in that island.
			OLÛS Cretæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Though little known to history, Olus ( <i>Ὀλοῦς</i> ) appears, from coins and from inscriptions (Chishull, <i>Antiq. Asiat.</i> p. 134), to have been a Cretan city of some importance. It is placed by the Stadiasmus, or anonymous Periplus, on the northern coast of Crete, at a distance of sixty stades to the eastward of Chersonesus, which preserves its ancient name. Nearly in the position thus given, Capt. Spratt, R.N., found some remains between Malia and Milato, which he supposes to be those of Olus. In the Periplus, this name is written <i>Σολοῦς</i> ; in like manner as Eteia, now Sitfa, Itanus, now Sitanos, and Ægilia, now Seghilfa.
AR	6	165	Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> , bound with a fillet and a crown of bay; at her shoulder, quiver. R. ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus, seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The statue of Diana Britomartis, at Olus, was said to have been one of the works of Dædalus (Pausan. <i>Bœot.</i> 40, 3).
			PALE, sive PALEA Cephalleniaë.
			<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the site and vestiges of this city, called Παλις by Strabo, <i>vide</i> Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 64.
AR	3½	38·2	Rudder, between dolphin to <i>r.</i> , and spear-head. R. ΠΑ. Ear of corn.—Struck on the hemidrachmion of a Philip, of which there remains part of a dotted circle on the reverse; and on the obverse, ΦΙΛΙΠΡ.
AR	2+	24·4	Young male head, with horns (Pan), to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΠΑ. R. Naked figure, seated on chlamys spread on rock; right hand resting on rock; in left, hasta; along which, in field to <i>r.</i> , ΚΕΦΑ.
AR	2-	27·5	Same type, but upper part of head off the coin. R. Same type, but hasta held upright between legs; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΕΦΑ.
AR	2	23·1	Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, Γ. R. Same figure to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΚΕΦΑΛΟΞ.
AR	2	31·7	ΚΕΦΑ. Young male head, in conical cap, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , spear-head. R. . . . . Female head, with sphenone, to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (752).

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	2½	
Æ	3	
Æ	2½	
Æ	3-	

Female head to *r.* R. Mon. 19 (ΠΑ).  
 Dolphin to *l.*; below which, ΤΕΓ and waves. R. Π; from the upper bar of which hangs a grain of barley; in field to *r.*, ΠΑ.  
 Same type to *r.*, with waves. R. Same type.  
 Female head, with sphendone?, to *l.* R. Same type; above which, dolphin to *r.*

*Note.*—The coins inscribed ΚΕΦΑ have been commonly given to Cephallenia *in genere*, but one of the preceding proves that ΚΕΦΑ. stands for ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ, and that the seated figure annexed to it is Cephalus, son of Deion, of Athens, who was *οικίστης* of Cephallenia. Cephalus was fabled to have been carried off in his youth by Aurora (Ήμίρα), and hence it is not very unlikely that the recumbent figure in the eastern pediment of the Parthenon (commonly called the Theseus), having been immediately opposed to the rising Sun, was intended for Cephalus, the posture being similar to that of Cephalus on the coins, and the right arm having evidently rested on a hasta.

PAPHUS Cypri.

*Note.*—Paphus, situated at the western extremity of Cyprus, was the first place in Greece, where the Phœnicians introduced the worship of the Assyrian goddess, called by the Greeks Venus Urania. This worship existed at Paphus in the time of Homer (Od. G. 362), and probably some centuries before his time. After the Trojan war, a colony of Arcadians occupied a harbour, situated sixty stades to the north-west of the Phœnician position, and founded a city, which became one of the greatest in the island, and which in a very reduced state still subsists under its ancient name. Pausanias says (8, 5) that the first Phœnician settlement was at Golgi, and distinguishes it from Palæpaphus, but it is more likely that they were one and the same.

Æ 6 164.5 Female head to *l.*, with earring; hair in bunch behind, and crown encircled with an ornament of alternate flowers and circles (Venus?). R. Dove, standing to *r.*; below, ΠΑΦΙ; in field above, astragalus?—*Electrotype from the Bank of England.*

PARUS.

Æ 4½ Female head to *r.*, hair bound with crossing ribbands, and in bunch behind (Diana?). R. ΠΑΠΙ. Goat, butting, right fore-knee on ground.—*Electrotype.*  
 Æ 3 Female head, crowned with ears of corn (Ceres), to *r.* R. ΠΑΠΙ. Goat, standing to *r.*  
 Æ 4-3 Same type. R. Same legend; same type, countermarked with pomegranate.  
 Æ 3+ Veiled female head to *r.* (Ceres). R. ΠΑΠΙ. He-goat, standing to *r.*

*Note.*—The temple of Ceres at Parus is mentioned in a record of *Ἴσπολιτεία*, between Parus and Allaria in Crete (Chishull, *Antiq. Asiat.*, p. 137).

Æ 3½ Laureate and radiate head to *r.* (Apollo?) R. ΠΑΠΙ. She-goat, standing to *r.*; in field to *r.*, star.  
 Æ 3 Another similar.  
 Æ 2 Goat to *r.* R. ΠΑ. Ear of corn.

PEPARETHUS.

*Note.*—Concerning the ancient names of the several islands near the Thessalian coast, called by Strabo τῶν Μαγνήρων νῆσοι, with my reasons for identifying *Peparethus* with the modern Khilidromia, and *Halonesus* with Skópelos, see Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 111. The comparative abundance of *Peparethian* money still extant, as well as the apparent date of that money, accords with the mention of *Peparethus* in history. Philip, son of Amyntas, with a view to raise an interest in the Ægean in opposition to that of the Athenians, bestowed his protection on the *Magnesian* islands (Strabo, p. 437), and thus *Halonesus* and *Peparethus* rose to greater opulence than they had ever before attained. *Peparethus* and the contiguous *Icus* were colonies of the *Cnossii* of Crete, and the former

Metal	Size	Weight	
			contained three cities (Dicearch, v. ult.), though now, for the most part, a miserable waste with a single village, and producing only a little corn and wine. In the year 361 B. C., Peparethus possessed a trireme, if not more than one, for a Peparethian, in company with five Athenian triremes, was captured in that year by Alexander of Pheræ, at Panormus, in the island Sciathus (Diodor. 15, 95). In B. C. 207, Philip V. garrisoned and defended Peparethus against Attalus (Liv. 28, 5), but seven years afterwards destroyed both Peparethus and Sciathus ("Sciathum et Peparethum haud ignobiles urbes, ne classi hostium prædæ ac premio essent," Liv. 31, 28). But Peparethus recovered itself, like most of the cities of which the destruction is recorded in history. Capt. Brock, R.N., while surveying in this part of the Ægean, made excavations on an ancient site in Khilidrómia, where among coins of Peparethus, and of some of the neighbouring islands, he found drachmæ of Alexander the Great, and copper coins of Antigonus; and there are still extant Peparethian coins in copper of the reign of Augustus.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Diota, with tendril and grapes hanging from the mouth of the vase on either side; in field to <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , ΠΕΠΑ, in two lines.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. Cantharus, with grapes on either side, hanging from mouth of the cup; below, ΠΕ.
Æ	2		Similar type. R. Cantharus, with tendril on either side, hanging parallel to handles of cup; below, ΠΕ.
Æ	4-3		Pallas, throwing javelin, to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΠΑ. Owl to <i>l.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Head of ram to <i>r.</i> ; below it, ΠΕ united; all in wreath.
Æ	3		Another similar, but the ΠΕ above the ram's head.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4		ΟΕΒΑΚΤΟC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΠΑ. Bearded head, without neck to <i>r.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Sophocles bestows upon Peparethus the epithet εἰβορρυς (Philoct. v. 555), and its wine is praised by Pliny (14, 17). This accounts for the types of Bacchus on its coins; those of Minerva are not less in agreement with the "nitidæ ferax Peparethus olivæ" of Ovid (Metam. 7, v. 470).</p>			
PHÆSTUS Cretæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Phæstus, situated about the middle of the southern coast of Crete, was said to have been one of three cities founded by Minos; the two others, Cnossus and Cydonia, were on or near the northern shore of the island. Phæstus, according to Strabo (p. 479), was distant sixty stades from Gortyna, twenty from the sea, and forty from its harbour, Metallum, now Matála; but it no longer existed as a city in his time, having been destroyed, and its territory annexed to their own by the Gortynii. The distances, above mentioned, place Phæstus with great precision at the village of St. John, situated two miles to the south-east of the river Lethæus, which flows through the middle of the plain of Mesará, and anciently may have separated the territories of Phæstus and Gortyna.</p>			
Æ	6	184·7	Bull, standing to <i>l.</i> , in wreath. R. Hercules, naked, turned towards <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, club; in left, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , lion's skin; to <i>r.</i> , serpent and tree.
Æ	6	176·8	Bull, standing to <i>l.</i> , its fore-legs and left hind-leg tied with cords; all in wreath. R. Hercules, as before; in field to <i>l.</i> , lion's skin and two globules; to <i>r.</i> , two globules; below, ?.
Æ	6	181	Bull, standing to <i>l.</i> , in circle of dots. R. Hercules, with his back to the spectator; head to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, club; left hand seizing one of the heads of the hydra; lion's skin hanging on his left arm; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΦΑΙΞΤΙΟΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (764).</i>
Æ	4		Winged naked figure, striding to <i>r.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, a ball; left arm stretched forward. R. ΦΑΙΞΤΙΟΝ, in two lines; between, wolf? to <i>r.</i> , with head to the ground.

Metal	Size	Weight
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PHALASARNA Cretæ.

*Note.*—Considerable remains of the Acropolis and walls of Phalasarna, are still extant at Kutrí, on the western coast of Crete, six miles to the south of Grabusa, its north-western promontory.—*Vide Pashley, II. p. 63.*

Æ	5	86·6	Female head to <i>r.</i> R. Head of trident, on either side of which below, sprig of ? ; between the prongs, ΦΑ ; all in dotted circle.
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*Note.*—The obverse of this coin may have been intended for Diana Dictynna, who had a temple at Phalasarna (Dicearch. v. 120).

PHARUS Adriæ.

*Note.*—Pharus, now Liésina, was a colony of Parus, and at first bore that name (Strabo, p. 315) ; hence the type of the goat common to both islands.

Æ	4		Female head (Ceres?) to <i>l.</i> R. Bearded goat, standing to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΦΑ.
Æ	4		Bearded head to <i>l.</i> , with horn in front and hair erect. R. ΦΑ. Cantharus.

POLYRHENIUM Cretæ.

*Note.*—Strabo (p. 479) describes the territory of Polyrhenum as bordering on that of Cydonia, and the city as thirty stades distant from the sea, and sixty from Phalasarna. These data agree perfectly with some remains of a Hellenic acropolis, visited by Mr. Pashley two or three miles inland from Kísamo-Kastéli, a fortified place at the bottom of the gulf of Kísamo, on the site of the ancient Κίσαμος. Cisamus appears from its position to have been the port of Polyrhenum, and ultimately, as would appear from its remains, the most important portion of that republic, though the occurrence of coins of Polyrhenum, as late as the reign of Trajan, and the absence of all coins of Cisamus, concur in showing that Cisamus was never an independent city.

Æ	7-5	174·5	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , with fillets pendent from each horn ; in field, on three sides, ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ ; in field above, and to <i>r.</i> , ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ ; below, head of arrow.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection (768).</i>
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Æ	2½	24·8	Bust of Diana, <i>adv.</i> , with bow and quiver on right shoulder, in a circle of dots. R. ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ, in two lines ; between which, naked figure, with chlamys thrown over right shoulder and left arm ; in extended right hand, ? ; in left, hasta, held obliquely.
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Æ	4-		Head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ, in two lines ; between which, head of spear.
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Æ	4		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ., on three sides of head of ox, <i>adv.</i> , with pendent fillets ; all in circular incuse.
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Æ	3-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΟΛΥ, in two lines, on either side of tripod.
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Æ	2-		Shield, in dotted circle. R. ΠΟΛΥ, in two lines, on either side of spear-head.
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Æ	2		Two others similar.
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POROSELENE Insula ad Æolida.

*Note.*—Pordosilene softened in later times διὰ δυσφημίας ὀνόματος into Poroselene, occupied one of the two principal islands of the cluster near the coast of Æolis, anciently called the Hecatonesi, or islands of Apollo (Ἐκατος γὰρ ὁ Ἀπόλλων, Strabo, p. 618). These islands, according to Timosthenes, were forty in number, but are more correctly reckoned by Strabo at about twenty ; I have little doubt, therefore, that Strabo furnishes a correction to the ordinary text of Herodotus (1, 151), whose Ἐκατὸν Νήσοισι καλομένῃσι ought to be written Ἐκατοννήσοισι κ. These islands are now called the Moskonisia. Mosko, the only town, stands near the eastern end of the largest island,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			immediately opposite to Aivali, on the coast of Æolis, from which the island is separated at either end by a narrow and shallow strait. Poroselene, according to Strabo, did not stand upon this island, but upon a smaller, answering to that now called Pyrgo, from a tower on its highest point. Poroselene still subsisted as a bishoprick in the seventh century (Hierocl. p. 686). The larger island, according to Strabo, had a homonymous city, which was in ruins in his time, with the exception of a temple of Apollo; this was perhaps the one Æolic city in the Hecatonnesi alluded to by Herodotus. But neither of the authors has recorded its name.
Æ	3	61	Young male head to <i>l.</i> , the hair entwined in a narrow diadem. <b>R.</b> ΠΟΡΔΟΣΙΑ. in two lines; between which, lyre with circular body.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	7+		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ Α. ΣΕΠΤ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΝ ΠΕ( <i>privaka</i> ). Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΙΟΥΔΙΟΥ ΚΥΝΦΟΡΟΥ. Hygieia and Asclepius opposed. Hygieia, feeding serpent; Asclepius, leaning with right hand on staff entwined with serpent; below, in two lines, ΠΟΡΟΣΕΛΑΝΗΤΩΝ.
			<b>PRÆSUS</b> Cretæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —The situation of Præsus is well defined by Strabo as having been in the eastern peninsula of Crete, near Mount Dicte, and distant sixty stades from the northern shore between Samonium and Chersonesus. An inscription copied by Mr. Pashley, at the Plu monastery, places its territory with equal correctness between those of Itanus and Hierapytna; and here accordingly are found remains of the ancient city at a place named Presús, accented like Πραισός, on the last syllable. Presús is about six miles distant from the northern shore at Setfa, not far from which are some remains of Eteia. With such a degree of certainty as to the site of Præsus, there can be no question that there is a textual error in p. 478 of Strabo, where he appears to say, that Præsus was situated at 180 stades from Gortys, and that its territory bordered upon that of Leben, places which are more than sixty geographical miles in direct distance from the true position of Præsus. In the time of Strabo Præsus was in ruins, having been destroyed by the Hierapytna.
Æ	7	170.6	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> <b>R.</b> ΠΡΑΙΣΙ. Anterior portion of Cretan wild-goat, recumbent to <i>l.</i> , head turned to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , arrow-head,—all in dotted circle.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
			<b>PRIANSUS</b> Cretæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Although Priansus is scarcely named in ancient history, its coins and inscriptions (Chishull, <i>Antiq. Asiat.</i> pp. 122, 129) show that it was among the leading cities of Crete. Such being the fact, it is inconceivable that Strabo, who was so well acquainted with Crete, and has left us so much information on its ancient geography, should have made no mention of Priansus. We need scarcely hesitate therefore to make the following correction in page 478 of his text: 'Εκ δὲ Λεβήνως ἢν Λευκοκόμας τε καὶ ὁ ἑραστής αὐτοῦ Εὐξύνθετος, οὗς ἱστορεῖ Θεόφραστος ἐν τῷ περὶ Ἐρωτος λόγῳ· εἶναι δὲ τῶν ἀθλων, ἃν ὁ Λευκοκόμας τῷ Εὐξύνθετῳ προσέταξεν ἐνά, φησι, τοῦτον, τὸν ἐν Πραίσῳ (lege Πριάνοσῳ) κῦνα ἀναγαγεῖν αὐτῷ· ὅμοροι δ' εἰσὶν αὐτοῖς οἱ Πραῖσιοι (lege Πριάνοιοι) τῆς μὲν θαλάττης ἐξήκοντα σταδίου, Γορτύνης δὲ δέχοντες ἑκατὸν καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα.
			Εἶρηται δ' ( <i>vide</i> p. 475) ὅτι τῶν Ἐρεοκρήτων ὑπῆρξεν ἡ Πραῖσος καὶ ὅτι ἐνταῦθα τὸ τοῦ Δικταίου Διὸς ἱερόν, καὶ γὰρ ἡ Δίκη πλησίον, οὐχ, ὡς Ἄρατος, "σχιδὸν ὄρεος Ἰδαίου" καὶ γὰρ χιλίους ἡ Δίκη τῆς Ἰδης ἀπέχει, πρὸς ἀνίσχοντα ἦλιον ἀπ' αὐτῆς κειμένη, τοῦ δὲ Σαμωνίου ἑκατόν. Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Σαμωνίου καὶ τῆς Χερρόνησου, ἡ Πραῖσος Ἰδρυτο, ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ἐξήκοντα σταδίου.
			We have seen that the position of Præsus, at Presús, agrees in every thing with the latter paragraph. Doubtless, therefore, the former related not to another ΠΡΑΙΣΟΣ, but to ΠΡΙΑΝΣΟΣ, a word differing little from the former, especially when written ΠΡΙΑΙΣΟΣ, as in Stephanus (in v.), and which a copier, ignorant of the localities, and pretending perhaps to correct the text before him, may easily have altered to ΠΡΑΙΣΟΣ, this name having already occurred in a preceding page (475). A situation of 180 stades eastward of Gortys, and sixty stades from the sea, is perfectly suited to Priansus—1. as entering into a treaty with Hierapytna (Chishull, p. 129), which was

Metal Size Weight

			the next city of any importance eastward ; 2. as bearing on its coins a palm tree, a common type also on those of Hierapytna ; and 3. as recording on other coins its worship of Asclepius, who had a celebrated temple in the neighbouring Leben. The story of the dog applies likewise much more naturally to a town which was near Leben, than to one so distant as Præsus.
Æ	6	174	Neptune, half-draped, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> ; on right hand, dolphin ; in left, trident, held obliquely ; around, ΠΙΙΑΝΣΙΕΩΝ ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Γ. R. Female, seated on throne, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; right hand on serpent, rising up ; to left of throne, palm-tree with fruit ; all in dotted circle.
Æ	4		Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> , in circle of dots. R. ΠΙΙΑΝΚΙΥΝ. Palm-tree, between rudder and dolphin ; all in circle of rays.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3		Similar type. R. . . ΙΑΝ. Palm-tree ; in field to <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , ?.
Æ	2		Similar type. R. ΠΠ. Palm-tree.

PROCONNESUS.

*Note.*—Proconnesus, the largest island in the Propontis, is now called Mármara, a name which transmits the ancient fame of this island for its marble. According to Vitruvius (2, 8), the palace of Mausolus at Halicarnassus was built of Proconnesian marble.

Æ	1½		Laureate female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΟΚΟΝ. Monota.
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PRONI Cephallenizæ.

*Note.*—Remains of Proni are found at Koronús, in Kefalonfa, on a rocky height on the south-eastern side of the Montenero, three miles west of Cape Kapri, and about the same distance from the ruins of a Doric temple at St. George, on the eastern shore of the island.

Æ	3	37·7	Youthful male head to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΡΩΝΝΩΝ, in two lines ; between which, knotted club.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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PYRRHA Lesbi.

*Note.*—In the time of Herodotus (1, 151), there were five cities of Æolic race in the island of Lesbus ; a sixth, Arisba, had been extinguished by Methymna. Coins of Antissa, Eressus, Methymna, and Mytilene, have already been described. The fifth city was Pyrrha, remains of the acropolis of which have been recognized by the officers of the Admiralty Survey on the western shore of the great bay, anciently called Euripus Pyrrhæus, and now Port Kallóni.

Æ	1½		Diademate female head (Diana?) to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΥΡΡ. Goat, standing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1+		Similar type. R. ΠΥΡ. Same type.
Æ	1+		Similar type. R. Same legend and type ; in field to <i>l.</i> , cantharus ?

RHAUCUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—Mr. Pashley (I. p. 234) places Rhaucus at St. Myron, a village in the mountains, eight or ten miles south-west of the site of Cnossus, that village having taken its name from a Cretan bishop and martyr, who was born *ἐν Πανεΐᾳ τῇ πόλει πλησίον Κνωσσοῦ*. But there are no Hellenic remains at St. Myron ; the monetary types of Rhaucus relate almost exclusively to Neptune, and there seems little doubt that for Βαῦκος, which Scylax (p. 19) places on the southern coast, and there couples with Gortys, we ought to read Παῦκος. Polybius (Leg. 3) states that Cnossus and Gortys entered into a league for the destruction of Rhaucus, and this league was probably successful, as no coins of Rhaucus are extant, which have the appearance of being much later than the time alluded to by Polybius (b. c. 166). Possibly the Rhaucii then removed to the position of St. Myron, and that this may be the Rhaucus, to which Stephanus refers in describing Rhaucus as *ἐν τῷ μεσογείῳ τῆς Κρήτης*. The true position of Rhaucus has yet to be determined.

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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6	172·3	Neptune, naked, <i>adv.</i> , standing before horse to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, trident; left holding bridle. R. $\begin{matrix} \text{VA}^{\text{A}} \\ \text{KIOI}\Lambda \end{matrix}$ in two lines; between, head of trident; all in quad. incus.  <i>Note.</i> —A specimen of this coin from the Devonshire Collection, published by Chishull ( <i>Ant. As.</i> p. 146), has the same legend PAYKIOIN. It was a Cretan form of the genitive plural, as appears from a coin of Cnossus ( <i>v. supra</i> ).
Æ	4-		Horse's head to <i>r.</i> ; round it, PAYK[I]ΩN, in dotted circle. R. Trident; dolphin; gh quad. incus. as countermark.

## RHITHYMNA Cretæ.

*Note.*—Rhithymna is now *Ῥίθυμνος*, which the Italians have converted into Retimo; it is one of the chief fortresses of Crete, and of more importance than it appears to have been anciently.

Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. [P]IΘY. between two dolphins, in circle of dots.
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## RHODUS.

*Note.*—In the time of Homer, three cities divided the island of Rhodes between them; namely, Lindus, Ialysus, and Cameirus:

Οἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφεμένοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες,  
Λίνδον, Ἰηλυσσόν τε, καὶ ἀργινόμεντα Κάμιρον.—Il. B. 655.  
Τριχθὰ δὲ ῥήκθην καταφυλάδον.—Ib. 668.

These cities flourished during several centuries, but at length coalesced in founding a new city, which they called the city of the Rhodii, at the northern extremity of the island, one of the most favorable positions in the Mediterranean for commerce and naval influence. Strabo informs us, that the event occurred *κατὰ τὰ Πελοποννησιακά*, but it must have been forty or fifty years earlier, if what he adds is true, that the same architect (Hippodamus of Miletus), who was employed in the construction of Rhodes, built the Peiræus of Athens,—for this event occurred about 475 B.C. The extant coins of this island are perfectly conformable to its history. According to Strabo, the three ancient cities ceased to be autonomous after the foundation of Rhodes, *πρότερον καθ' αὐτοὺς ἐπολιτεύοντο . . . μινὰ ταῦτα συνήλθον ἄπαντες εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον* (p. 654). Coins accordingly of the three cities are of archaic fabric and of extreme rarity; while none of those of Rhodes have the appearance of being earlier than the fifth century B.C.

Æ	2-1½	29·6	Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Flower; above, [ΔΑ]ΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΣ; below, PO; all in circle of dots.
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*Note.*—Whether this flower was meant for the rose, or for the flower of the pomegranate, in Greek *βαλαύσιον*, has been much disputed; the latter seems the more likely—1. Because *ῥόδον* is derived apparently from *ῥοά*, which in the diminutive form *ῥοίδιον*, is still the Greek word for pomegranate. 2. Because the pomegranate was a sacred fruit, as appears from many ancient coins; that the flower partook of this sanctity, we may presume from the blossom having had a name separately from the fruit. In all probability *ῥόδον* was applied in common parlance to any beautiful flower until, in process of time, cultivation had produced roses with sixty petals, and remarkable for their fragrance. Herodotus, who describes them (8, 136), seems clearly to have alluded to our garden-rose. It has been remarked, that the Rhodian type bears no very faithful resemblance to either flower; admitting this, we may easily conceive that on the coins a design, originating in a time of imperfect art, was followed without any change, except that of an improved execution, and became conventional, like the ideal heads of the deities, and of many natural objects which on coins are more elegant and expressive than rigidly truthful.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6-5	229	Beardless head, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , with hair divided into locks, and radiating (Apollo as the Sun). R. Flower, with six petals and a sexifid thorny calyx; a bud branching from below to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> of stalk, A; to <i>r.</i> , human eye to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΠΟΔΙΟΝ.
Æ	5+	234.2	Same type. R. Same type, with bud branching from <i>r.</i> ; above, [P]ΟΔΙ[ΟΝ]; in field to <i>l.</i> , sphinx to <i>l.</i> ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	6-	208.2	Similar type, but hair over the forehead more parted, and surrounded with rays. R. Same type; bud branching from below to <i>r.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , prow; above, ΠΟΔΙΟΝ; below, ΑΜΕΙΝΙΑΣ, all in dotted circle.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	107.2	Same type, without rays. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes; below, Ε; above, ΠΟΔΙΟΝ.
Æ	4	105	Same type. R. Same type and symbol; above, ΠΟΔΙΟΝ; below, ΕΥ.
Æ	5-	102.3	Same type, surrounded with rays. R. Same type; above, ΜΝΑΣΙΜΑΧΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , winged female to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium.
Æ	4+	103.7	Another similar.
Æ	4	103	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , trophy.
Æ	4+	104.5	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΕΡΑΣΙΚΑΗΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ?.
Æ	5	104.9	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΝΑΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , narrow shield.
Æ	4½	99.6	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , figure, stepping to <i>l.</i> , with long torch held by both hands.
Æ	4	102.6	Same type, without rays. R. Same type; above, ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn.
Æ	4	49.4	Same type, surrounded with rays. R. Flower, with six petals, <i>adv.</i> ; round it, ΑΕΩΝ ΠΟ; all within circle of large dots.
Æ	4+	62	Same type. R. ΠΟ. Same type; all in circle of small dots.
Æ	3	46.7	Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Flower, with six petals, and a bud to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝΗΣ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , cauldron, standing on tripod; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-	43.4	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΕΤΙΩΝ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , amphora; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	37.5	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΠΑΗΣ; across the middle, ΠΟ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	40.5	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΓΗΣΙΔΑΜΟΣ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , helmet; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	44	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	48.2	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΜΝΗΜΩΝ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3-	43.8	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ; across the middle, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , globe, between two horns, with feathers above (Egyptian type); all in quad. incus.
Æ	3	41.3	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , with hair as the Sun, but not surrounded with rays. R. Hexapetalous flower, with bud to <i>r.</i> , as before; above, ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ; across the field, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , caduceus; above which, ?.
Æ	3	40.9	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΑΙΝΗΤΩΡ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , flying ant.
Æ	3	39.6	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , club on bow.
Æ	3+	43.1	Another similar.
Æ	3	42.4	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow in case.
Æ	3-	41.3	Same type. R. Same type; above, ΓΟΡΓΟΣ; below, ΠΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , caduceus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2+	32·8	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> ; the right cheek covered by eagle. R. Same type, without legend or symbol.
Æ	1½	24·3	Same type, without eagle. R. Same type; below, PO; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.
Æ	2	18·3	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> , surrounded with rays. R. Flower, with six petals, and a bud on each side; above, ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΣ; below to <i>r.</i> , star; across the middle, PO; all in quad. incus.
Æ	2	20·6	Same type. R. Similar flower, with bud to <i>r.</i> only; above, ΘΡΑΣΥΜΕΝΗΣ; across the middle, PO; in field to <i>l.</i> , crescent, from the convex side of which, rays.
Æ	6-5	175	Flower as before, but without any bud; across the field, PO. R. Infant Hercules, on his knees to <i>r.</i> , strangling serpents.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	10½		Youthful radiate head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, hasta.
Æ	9½		Similar head, without rays, to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, trophy; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΕΠΙ ΑΝΤΙΠΛΑΤΟΥ, in four lines; to <i>r.</i> , . . . ., in two lines.
Æ	10		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, palm branch, resting on shoulder; in right, crown? in field to <i>l.</i> , ΕΠΙ Ε[ΥΔΩΡΟΥ].
Æ	7		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Flower, with bud to <i>l.</i> ; across the middle, PO.
Æ	7		Another similar; in field, to <i>r.</i> of flower, ear of corn.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Flower, with bud to <i>r.</i> ; below, PO.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same type and legend, but above flower, rays.
Æ	2½		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Flower, with branch on each side of stem; across the middle, PO; all in quad. incus.
Æ	4		Same type; before the neck, star. R. Head of Serapis to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ.
Æ	3-		Another similar, but ΡΟΔΙΩΝ on both sides.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Flower, <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , draped figure? to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2+		Beardless male head to <i>r.</i> R. Flower, <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ.
Æ	2½		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ. R. Radiate male head to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm branch; at her feet, prow; around, ΡΟΔΙΥΝ.
Æ	1½		Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. Flower; below, PO.
Æ	1		Flower. R. Flower.
Æ	1		Three others.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	4		ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΟΔΙΩΝ. Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Another similar.

## SALAMIS ins. ad Atticam.

Æ	3		Laureate female head to <i>r.</i> , hair in bunch behind (Diana). R. ΣΑΛΛΑ. Boeotian shield.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΣΑΛΛΑΜ[ΙΝ]. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , sword in scabbard.
Æ	3		Similar type, with hair hanging over the neck (Apollo?). R. ΣΑΛΛΑ. Same type; upon which, sword in scabbard.

*Note.*—From Pausanias (1, 36) it appears, that the temple of Diana was the chief sacred building at Salamis, and accordingly the female head on many of its coins has the usual head-dress of that deity. The Boeotian shield is a memorial of Ajax, whose *σάκος ἑπταβόειον* was made at Hyle in Boeotia (II. H. 220); the sword is that of Achilles, which became the property of Ajax by the result of his contest with Ulysses for the arms of the departed hero.

Metal | Size | Weight

SAME Cephallenia.

*Note.*—This name, in the form Σάμος, was applied by Homer to the whole of Kefalonia, the Cephallenes having occupied Ithaca and some smaller islands, as well as Cephallenia (Od. Δ. 671). The central situation of Same, in the most fertile part of the island, and the name itself, justify the belief that it was the chief city of Cephallenia; although in the time of Strabo it had become a ruin, and was then the only one of the four cities in that condition. For a description of the site of Same, and of its remains of antiquity, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 55. Most of the types on the coins of Same, as on those of Pale, refer to the mythus of Cephalus, or to the maritime situation of the place. The ram was the usual symbol of Hermes, the reputed father of Cephalus. The dog was Lælaps, presented to him by his wife Procris, and which, according to some mythologists, became the Canis Major of the skies. The spear was another present from Procris, and the unfortunate instrument of her death.

Æ	2	38.6	Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. [Ξ]ΑΜΑ. Ram to l.
Æ	3-2	36.7	Another similar.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΞΑΜΑΙΩΝ. Ram to r.
Æ	3		Head of ox, with pendent fillets, <i>adv.</i> R. ΣΑ.
Æ	3-		Another similar.
Æ	3½		Prow to r. R. Mon. 20 (ΣΑΜΑ) in wreath.
Æ	4-		Prow to l. R. The same.
Æ	3-		Beardless diademate head (Cephalus?) to r. R. ΣΑΜΑΙΩΝ. Dog, seated to r., in field to r., head of spear.

SAMOTHRACE.

*Note.*—Σαμοθράκη, in the Iliad Σάμος and Σάμος Θρησίη, still preserves the first of these three names.

Æ	5	125.3	Head of Pallas to r. R. Cybele, seated on throne with high back, to l.; under the throne, lion, seated to l.; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta; in field to r., ΣΑΜΟ; to l., ΜΗΤΡΩΝΑ.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection</i> (510).
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same type, without the lion; in field to r., . . . .; to l., ΣΑΜΟ.
Æ	1		Head of Pallas to r. R. Head of ram to l.; above, ΣΑΜΟ . . . .; below, ΑΚΗΡ.; in field to l., caduceus.

*Note.*—Samo thrace was renowned for its mysteries of the Cabeiri, which were supposed to have been instituted by the Pelasgi when in possession of this island. On none of its extant coins however do the Cabeiri occur as we find them figured on some of those of Asia Minor and Syria; and this agrees with Strabo, so far as he remarks that the Cabeiri were more honoured in Lemnus and Imbrus than in Samothrace. Demetrius of Scepsis went so far as to assert that the name of the Samothracian mysteries was derived, not from the Cabeiri, but from Mount Cabeirus in Berecynthia; and this accords with the preceding coins, their principal type being the Berecynthian goddess, otherwise called Rhea or Cybele; at the same time it is not inconsistent with the worship of the Cabeiri, who may have taken their name from the mountain, and who, like the Curetes and Corybantes, were imaginary beings in the train of Cybele (Strabo, p. 469, seq.). The probability is, that in the time of these coins, and of Strabo and Demetrius, the Samothracian mysteries had ceased, or had been very much reformed; for there can be no doubt, that in the time of Herodotus there were Cabeirian orgies at Samothrace, as he had himself been initiated in them. "Ὅστις δὲ τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια μεμύηται, τὰ Σαμοθρήκικες ἐπιτελεῖουσι, παραλαβόντες παρὰ Πιλασγῶν, οὗτος ὡνήρ σῶδε τὸ λέγω (2, 51). The ram's head and caduceus refer to the worship of Hermes, which was carried from hence to Athens by the Pelasgi.

SAMUS.

Æ	6-5	235	Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> R. Anterior part of bull to r.; right knee bent under; garland round the neck; in field to l., sprig of olive with one berry; above, ΗΓΗ-ΞΙΑΝΑ[Ξ]; below, ΞΑ, and mon. 21.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	200	Same type. R. ξΑΜ. Same type, without garland; to <i>l.</i> , olive branch, with berry.
Æ	5-	202·9	Same type. R. ξΑ. Head and neck of bull to <i>r.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , diota, with pointed end (wine jar).
Æ	6-5	178	Same type; below, ξΑ. R. Infant Hercules, on knees to <i>r.</i> , strangling the serpents; around, ξΥΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The same reverse with the same letters ΣΥΝ, are found on a cotemporary coin of Ephesus ( <i>vide Asiatic Greece</i> , p. 54), and without the ΣΥΝ, on a coin of Rhodes ( <i>vide supra</i> , p. 36). They may be considered as evidences of an alliance between the three cities; that of Rhodes not extending perhaps like the two others, to a <i>συμμαχία</i> .
Æ	4	93·5	Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> R. Anterior half of bull, with right knee bent under, to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΒΑΤΤΟΞ; below, ξΑ.
Æ	3	45·2	Same type, in circle of dots. R. Fore-half of bull to <i>r.</i> ; right knee bent under; above, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ; below, crook; in field to <i>r.</i> , sprig, with leaves and fruit, all in circle of dots.
Æ	3	44·4	Another similar; but in place of crook, trident.
Æ	3	36·9	Another similar; but in place of trident?; in field to <i>l.</i> , vase.
Æ	1½	26·3	Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> R. Anterior part of bull to <i>r.</i> ; right leg bent under; in field to <i>r.</i> , ξΑ; above, ΔΕΠΤΙ . . .
Æ	1	22·5	Head of lion or lioness, <i>adv.</i> , in square of dots. R. Head of ox to <i>l.</i> , in two linear squares; between which, square of dots; all in quad. incus.
Æ	1	18·6	Fore-half of winged boar to <i>r.</i> R. Lion's head, with open mouth, to <i>r.</i> ; two leaves and berry of olive; all in quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —At Samus there was a sanctuary of the gaping Bacchus ( <i>κεχρηνός Διονύσου</i> , <i>Ælian. N. Anim.</i> 7, 48); an Apollo <i>κεχρηνός</i> was worshipped in Elis ( <i>Clem. Alex. Protr.</i> 24). As the lion's head with open mouth was a type or symbol of the Sun, both as Bacchus and Apollo, it is not unlikely that the fables attached to that epithet of the two deities originated in the symbol.
Æ	1	19·5	Same type. R. Same type; in place of olive, ξΑ.
Æ	1		Four others; average weight, 17·3 grains.
Æ	1	18·6	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΞ. Same type.
Æ	1	18·2	Same type; on the shoulder of the boar, Η, or Ι. R. Same type, without any legend, in quad. incus. <i>Note.</i> —These coins with the winged half boar, may possibly have been struck at the time of an alliance with Clazomenæ.
Æ	1	16·6	Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i> R. Prow to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1	20	Head of lioness to <i>r.</i> R. Head of ram to <i>r.</i> , in square of dots, in quad. incus.
Æ	1	15·2	Head of lioness to <i>l.</i> R. Head of ram to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2		Female head, with decorated crown, or sphenone, and broad necklace (Juno) to <i>l.</i> R. Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	3		Same type, with round earring. R. Same type; below, ΕΥΒΟΥΛΑ.
Æ	2+		Similar type to <i>l.</i> R. Lion's scalp, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	1½		Another similar; below the lion's scalp, ξΑ.
Æ	2½		Similar head, <i>adv.</i> (Juno). R. ΣΑ. Prow to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΚΑΥΣΙΟΣ.
Æ	2		Bust of Juno, <i>adv.</i> , with modius on the head, and veil over it. R. Prow to <i>r.</i> , below, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. Same type; below, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ.
Æ	2½		Fore-half of bull, couchant to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. Prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3½		Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Peacock to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, hasta; below, ΣΑΜΙΩΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		KAICAP . . . . . Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Peacock to <i>r.</i> ; above which, hasta, tied with ribbands and CAMIΩN.
			<i>Domitianus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΔΟΜΙΤ . . . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΑΜΙΩΝ. Juno Samia, standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		. . . . . ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝ . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. . ΑΜΙΩΝ. Juno Samia to <i>r.</i> , modius on the head, in long drapery, and holding out both hands, from which are suspended filets.
			<i>Note.</i> —This figure represents the statue of Juno in her temple at Samus, as proved by a small model of it in bronze found on the site. This model, of which I possess a cast, shows the statue to have been of an early time; the drapery is formal and symmetrical, a modius on the head is covered by a veil, as in some of the preceding coins, and the two hands are held out as on some extant archaic statues, to receive the gifts of offerers. On these coins of Domitian, the figure and drapery appear to have been modernized; the objects which look like filets pendent from the hands, were originally supports for the hands of the colossal statue.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	10		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΚΕΗ. ΚΕΟΥΗΡΟΚ ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ. Busts of Septimius Severus and Caracalla opposed. R. Septimius Severus, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, javelin; under the horse, prostrate enemy; around, CAMIΩN.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	7+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΚ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Fortune standing <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> , modius on head; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Plautilla.</i>
Æ	5		ΦΟΛΒΙΑ . . ΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera, held over altar; in left, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Julia Mæsa.</i>
Æ	7		ΙΟΥΑΙΑΝ ΜΑΙΚΑΝ ΚΕΒ. Head of Julia Mæsa to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Severus Alexander.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΚ ΑΥΤΟ. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Statue of Juno Samia, <i>adv.</i> , each hand holding a patera, and resting on dotted support.
			<i>Julia Mamæa.</i>
Æ	7½		ΙΟΥΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑ ΚΕΒ. Head of Julia Mamæa to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i> , modius on head; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Gordianus.</i>
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΚ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Same type as the preceding.
Æ	5+		Same legend and type. R. CAMIΩN. River-god (Imbrasmus) reclining to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, reed; in left, cornucopiæ
Æ	5		Another.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	7½		[ΦΟΥ]ΡΙΑ ΣΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Tranquillina to r. R. CAMIΩΝ. Male figure, to r., naked, except his boots, advancing with spear, held in both hands, against boar issuing from cavern, the head and forelegs only being seen. <i>Note.</i> —This has been described as Meleager and the Calydonian boar, but it relates rather to some local mythus, of which no notice occurs in history.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	10-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. Head of Philip Senior to r. R. CAMIΩΝ. The emperor, in military dress, to l.; in extended right hand, patera; in left, hasta; at his feet, ship to l.
Æ	10		Same legend and type. R. CAMIΩΝ. Statue of Juno Samia, in tetrastyle temple; in either hand, patera.
			<i>Otacilia Severa.</i>
Æ	7½		Μ. ΩΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ ΓΕΟΥΗΡΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Otacilia to r. R. CAMIΩΝ. Statue of Juno Samia, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; naked hero, with spear in both hands, advancing against boar as before.
			<i>Philippus Junior.</i>
Æ	8		Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Philip Junior to r. R. CAMIΩΝ. Juno Samia, in tetrastyle temple, <i>adv.</i> , with patera in each hand.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; figure in military dress to l.; in right hand, crown; in left, palm branch.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; river-god recumbent to l., as before.
			<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>
Æ	10-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ(αίος) ΜΕ(σοίος) ΚΥ(ντρος) ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ. Radiate head of Trajanus Decius to r. R. CAMIΩΝ. Two veiled females, <i>adv.</i> ; the one to the left with extended right hand; the other, holding in left hand small statue, bearing cornucopiæ (the two Nemeses).
Æ	7½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ. Head of Trajanus Decius to r., without rays. R. Same legend; Fortune to l., with modius, rudder, and cornucopiæ.
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Nemesis, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; her right hand under her dress; in her pendent left hand, bridle? at her feet to l., wheel.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; warrior to r., stepping with left foot on prow, turning to l., and extending his right hand; on left arm, shield.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. Same legend; river-god recumbent to l.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Fortune to l.
Æ	5-		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; statue of Juno Samia, in tetrastyle temple, as before.
			<i>Etruscilla.</i>
Æ	8-7		ΕΡΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Etruscilla to r.; horns of a crescent appearing above the shoulders, and a spike on the head. R. CAMIΩΝ. Statue of Juno Samia, in tetrastyle temple.
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. ΠΥΘΑΓΟΡΗΣ ΣΑΜΙΩΝ. Pythagoras, half-draped, seated to l., touching with a short rod in his right hand a globe upon a column; in his left, hasta.—( <i>Cast.</i> )

Metal Size Weight

*Valerianus.*

Æ 6½ AYT. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΝΑΛΟΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Valerian to *r.* R. CAMIΩN. Fortune to *l.*; in right hand, statue of Juno Samia; in left, cornucopiæ.

*Gallienus.*

Æ 9 AYT. Κ. ΠΟ(υβλιος) ΔΙΚΙΝ(υιος) ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to *r.* R. CAMIΩN. Helmeted naked warrior, *adv.*; in right hand, spear; on left arm, shield, with chlamys hanging from it.

Æ 8 AYT. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC ΑΥΓΟ(υστος). Bust of Gallienus in armour with spear and shield, to *l.* R. CAMIΩN. Statue of Juno Samia, in tetrastyle temple.

Æ 5 AYT. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to *r.* R. CAMIΩN. River-god, recumbent to *l.*

*Salonina.*

Æ 8- CAA[ΩN]. ΧΡΥΟΟΓΟΝΗ ΟΕΒ. Head of Salonina to *r.* R. CAMIΩN. Statue of Juno Samia, *adv.*; in each hand, a patera.

## SCIATHUS.

*Note.*—Concerning this island which preserves its ancient name, *vide* Tr. in N. Greece, III. p. 111.

Æ 2 Head of Bacchus? to *r.* R. ΣΚΙΑΘΙ, in two lines; between which, caduceus?—*(Broken.)*

*Note.*—This coin was found by Capt. Brock, R.N., in an excavation which he made in Khilidrómia, the ancient Peparethus.

## SERIPHUS.

*Note.*—According to Pausanias (2, 18), it was at Seriphus that Perseus received the highest heroic honours. Here he was said to have been educated in the temple of Minerva, when, after having been inclosed in a chest together with his mother Danaë, by her father Acrisius, king of Argos, he was brought hither by fishermen. Here also, returning from his labours, and finding that his mother had been ill-treated by Polydectes, he turned the king into stone by means of the head of Medusa, which he had cut off with the harpa.

Æ 3 Head of Perseus, in winged Phrygian bonnet, to *r.* R. ΣΕΡΙ. Harpa.—*Electrotype.*

Æ 2+ Head of Perseus, in winged cap or helmet, without the Phrygian peak. R. Perseus, naked, to *r.*, with winged head dress and talaria; in right hand, harpa; across the field, ΣΕΡΙ.

Æ 3+ Helmeted head of Perseus to *r.*; in front of helmet, bird with open wings; in field to *r.*, harpa. R. ΟΕΡΕΙΦΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, harpa.

## SIPHNUM.

*Note.*—This island was anciently noted for its mines of silver and gold, which were so productive that Siphnum was among the opulent cities which built treasuries at Delphi. That of the Siphnii appears from Herodotus (3, 57) to have been erected about the year 520 B.C., and was seen at Delphi by Pausanias, 700 years afterwards, but empty, as all the other treasuries at Delphi had become long before his time. Considerable traces of the mines of Siphnum are still observable, together with remains of round towers, which had been built for their protection.

Æ 3-2 56·8 Female head, of archaic character, to *r.*; hair bound with narrow cord, and in bunch behind. R. Eagle, flying, to *r.*, in quad. incus; in three of the angles, ΦΙΣ; in the fourth, leaf.

[m]

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}+$	10.5	Similar type, of later time. R. ΣΙΦ. Eagle, flying to l.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΣΙΦ. Same type.
Æ	3		Two others similar.

*Note.*—The apparent age of this coin accords with the evidence of Herodotus, as to the time when Siphnus was most flourishing.

## SYBRITIA Cretæ.

*Note.*—From the magnitude and variety of its coins, this appears to have been among the greater cities of Crete. The Tabular Itinerary places it between Eleuthernæ and Gortys, at eight miles from the former, which agrees with Scylax, inasmuch as he states Eleuthernæ to have been on the northern, and Sybritia on the southern side of the island, the ridge of Ida occurring between those two cities. Sybritia, like Eleuthernæ, still subsisted in the ninth century (Hierocl. p. 650). Its position is now called Thronos, near which are three villages named collectively the Sybrites.

Æ	6	166.4	Bacchus, seated, <i>adv.</i> towards l., on panther, running to l.; in left hand, thyrsus. R. [ΣΥΒ]ΠΙΤΙΩΝ. Hermes to l., naked, but with chlamys hanging on his back; drawing buskin on his right foot, raised on rock; in field to l., caduceus.
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## SYRUS.

Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Radiate bearded head to r. R. Σ[ΥΡ]Ι; the two middle letters covered with cantharus, as countermark; goat, standing to r.; in field to r., ear of corn?
Æ	2		Head of bearded Bacchus? to r. R. ΣΥΡΙ. Goat to l.
Æ	$1\frac{1}{2}$		Beardless laureate head to r. R. Caduceus; across the field, ΣΟ; below, ΣΥΡΙΩΝ.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	5		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC ΔΟΜΙ[TΙΑΝΟC]. Head of Domitian to r. R. Two heads opposed (Vespasian and Titus?); between them, an ear of corn; above, in two lines, CYPI. ΚΑΒΙΡΩΝ.
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*L. Verus Cæsar.*

Æ	5		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Verus to r. R. Two heads opposed; that to r., radiate; the other, laureate; between them, ear of corn; above, in two lines, CYPI. ΚΑΒΙΡΩΝ; below, star and bee.
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*Note.*—In the time of Augustus, the Cabeiri were held in the highest honour in Lemnus and Imbrus (Strabo, p. 460). From the imperial coins of Syrus we may infer, that between that time and the reign of Titus, the principal worship of these deities was transferred to Syrus, and so continued as late as Severus Alexander. It appears, likewise, that instead of heads of the Cabeiri, or Dioseuri, those of two members of the imperial family were substituted.

## TENEDUS.

*Note.*—Τήνεδος is a name not less ancient probably than the names of the other Ægean islands; its reputed derivation from Tennes, son of Cycnus, king of Colonnæ in the Troas, having been an effect of that preference for heroic origins, which characterized the Greeks of later times, but which, in the present instance, finds no confirmation in Homer, and is justly regarded by Strabo (p. 604) as a mythus. The opulence of Tenedus is alluded to by Virgil (*Æn.* 2, v. 21), and appears, from numismatic evidence, to have exceeded that of most of the other small islands of the Ægean; was still its characteristic in the sixth century B.C., and in the fourth or third appears to have rivalled that of the two chief cities of the Troas,—Ilium and Alexandria. In the time of Strabo (pp. 596, 603) Tenedus had still a Peræa, or dependent territory on the continent, containing the town Achæium, of which

Meta: Size Weight

coins are extant; but before the time of Pausanias the island had been obliged by weakness (*ὑπὸ ἀσθενείας*, 10, 14) to form an union with Alexandreia; and accordingly no imperial coins of Tenedus are known.

Æ 2 24 Two janiform heads; that to *l.*, bearded; that to *r.*, beardless. R. Bipennis, in dotted square, within quad. incus.; in field,  $\begin{matrix} \Xi \text{ T} \\ \text{H E} \end{matrix}$ .

Æ 2+ 27.5 Same type. R. Same type; in field,  $\begin{matrix} \Xi \text{ M E T} \\ \text{M O I A} \end{matrix}$ .

Æ 2+ 31.1 Another similar.

Æ 94-84 258.3 Janiform heads; that to the *l.*, with bushy beard and laureate; that to the *r.*, beardless, with sphenone. R. Bipennis; above, TENEΔΙΩΝ; below, in field, to *r.*, owl; to *l.*, grapes and mon. 22; all in wreath.

Æ 8 257.7 Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to *l.*, same symbol and monogram; but in field to *r.*, bonnets of the Dioscuri.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—It is difficult to believe that Aristotle could ever have seen any of these coins, when in his *Τενεδίων πολιτεία* (sp. Steph. in *Τίνεδος*) he referred the double head on one side, and the double axe on the other, to a decree of a king of Tenedus, which enacted that parties convicted of adultery should be beheaded, his own son having been one of the first to suffer. Such subjects were never represented on the money of the Greeks; their types, like their names of men and women, were almost always euphemistic; relating generally to the local mythology and fortunes of the place, with symbols referring to the principal productions, or to the protecting *numina*. It is still more unaccountable that Eckhel (II. p. 489), who had seen the coins, should have taken the heads to have been intended for Tennes and his sister Hemithea, who, according to one of the Tenedian myths, had been inclosed in a chest when children, and thrown into the sea by their father Cyenus, and conveyed to Tenedus by Neptune,—for one of the heads bears precisely the character of a Jupiter, and the other, though of inelegant design, and too masculine, was intended probably for a Juno. We can hardly doubt that the double hatchet was connected with that worship of Jupiter, which, originating in Thrace, made its way to Caria, where we find the bipennis in the hands of Jupiter of Labranda, though the combination was there accounted for, as customary in later times, by a mythus connected with the Amazones, whose double hatchet may have been derived from the same worship, which is recorded on the coins of Tenedus.

TENUS.

*Note.*—The tetradrachma and other silver coins of Tenus (Hunter, Pl. 57. Mionnet, II. p. 329; Sup. IV. p. 410) furnish proof of the superior opulence of this among the southern islands of the Ægean, like the coins of Tenedus among the northern; and these islands are still two of the most flourishing of the Ægean Sea.

Æ 3+ Bearded laureate head to *r.* (Neptune?) R. Trident; on either side of the staff, dolphin; THNI, in two lines across the field; below, ?.

Æ 4+ Same type. R. Same type and legend; in field to *l.*, Rhodian flower.

Æ 2½ Similar type. R. Head of trident, between two dolphins; below, THNI.

Æ 2 Three others similar.

Æ 4+ Young male head to *r.*, laureate, with hair hanging over neck behind, and with horn round the ear. (Bacchus as son of Ammon and Amaltheia, Diodor. 3, 67.) R. THNIΩN. Neptune, half-draped, standing to *l.*; in right hand, dolphin; left, resting on trident; in field to *l.*, Rhodian flower.

Æ 4 Another similar.

Æ 3½ Same type, without hair on neck. R. Grapes; across the field, in two lines, THNI; in field to *l.*, trident.

Æ 3½ Same type. R. Grapes; below, across field, TH.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	5+	
Æ	4	
Æ	8	
Æ	5-	183
Æ	1	9.1
Æ	1	6.8
Æ	5+	236
Æ	3-	58.1
Æ	5	128.9

### THALASSA Cretæ.

*Note.*—Saint Paul, sailing along the southern shore of Crete, came to a harbour called οἱ καλοὶ λιμῆνες, near which was a city named (in the English translation) Lasea (Act. Apost. 27, 8). This reading seems to receive some confirmation from the Tabular Itinerary, which places a Lisia near the southern coast, sixteen Roman miles from Gortyna. But there can be little doubt that the Vulgate is right in its version: "Venimus in locum quendam, qui vocatur Boni Portus, cui juxta erat civitas Thalassa;" for the fair havens still preserve their name in the Romaic form σποὺς καλοὺς λιμῶνας, and coins of Thalassa are not uncommon in that part of Crete. That the city flourished about the time of St. Paul, is evident from its coins. Some remains of Thalassa are probably still in existence, though its duration seems to have been short, as its name does not occur among the bishoprics of the ninth century.

#### Vespasianus.

- ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΟΥΕΣΠ. ΥΠΑ. ΤΟ Η̄ (A. D. 77). Head of Vespasian to *r.* R. Jupiter, seated to *l.*; in right hand, fulmen? left resting upon hasta.
- Same legend and type. R. Diana, stepping to *r.*, and with right hand drawing arrow from quiver; in right hand, bow?

#### Domitianus.

- ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC. Head of Domitian to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΝΕΟΚΥΔΟΥ ΘΑ. Jupiter, seated to *l.*; in right hand, two ears of corn; left resting upon hasta.

*Note.*—In Mionnet (Sup. IV. p. 345) occurs a coin of the same emperor and under the same magistrate, with the addition of ΠΑΛΑCΘΩΝ; a form of the gentile differing from all the three given by Stephanus.

### THASUS.

*Note.*—Among the settlements of the Phœnicians in the Ægean Sea (Thucyd. 1, 18), none was so important to that commercial people as Thasus, blest with a fertile soil, and mountains abounding in silver. The deities held in the highest honour by the Thasii, appear from their coins to have been Bacchus and Hercules, both probably introduced by the Phœnicians, and the latter well suited to an island which was celebrated for its wine. The Phœnicians founded a temple of the Tyrian Hercules in Thasus, and subsequently built a temple of the Thasian Hercules at Tyre. We perceive from the coins, that the Thasii worshipped both the Indian or bearded Bacchus, and the youthful or Grecian. The rites and orgies of the latter we may suppose to have been derived from the opposite mountains of Thrace, where they originated, and from whence they were introduced into Thasus, when the diminishing productiveness of the Thasian mines prompted the Thasii to obtain possession of a portion of those argentiferous mountains, on the sea-coast of which they founded Datus (Herodot. 2, 44—6, 47).

- Æ 5- 183 Dolphin to *l.*; below which, dolphin of smaller size, to *r.* R. Three-fourths of a quad. incus., divided into squares, with diagonal lines across them.
- Æ 1 9.1 Two dolphins, of equal size; the upper to *r.*; the lower to *l.*; around, three globules. R. Quad. incus., divided into four squares.
- Æ 1 6.8 Head of Silenus to *r.* R. ΘΑΞΙ; two dolphins, in opposite directions; all in quad. incus.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*
- Æ 5+ 236 Head of bearded Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to *l.* R. ΘΑΞΙΟΝ, in one line to *l.* Hercules, half-draped, kneeling on right knee, and discharging an arrow to *r.*; in field to *r.*, bee, or cicada; all in linear square.—*Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.*
- Æ 3- 58.1 Same type. R. Same type. ΘΑΞΙΟΝ round the figure; in field to *r.*, lizard, all in linear square, within quad. incus.
- Æ 5 128.9 Bearded and long-haired Satyr, kneeling on right knee, and holding horizontally in his arms a woman with long plaited hair, and in long drapery; her right hand held up, *adv.*; her left hanging down; below, Θ. R. Quad. incus., divided into four squares partially incuse.

Metal Size Weight

*Note.*—In Mionnet (Sup. II. p. 545) is an engraving of a similar coin with the letters ΘΑ. These coins resemble some of those of Lete, but are of a much later and more elegant style, confirming the supposition as to the later introduction of the Thracian worship of Bacchus into Thasus.

Α	3	53·1	Satyr and woman as before, but satyr <i>adv.</i> , and woman's right arm appearing over his shoulder; her left hand resting on the ground. R. Quad. incus., divided into four granulated squares.
Α	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	24·7	Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, in two lines; between which, club; all in wreath.
Α	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	25·8	Another similar.
Α	9-	260·7	Head of beardless Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , crowned with ivy; hair twisted and tied in loop behind, ribband across the forehead. R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ, in two lines; between them, Hercules, naked, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on club; on left, lion's skin; in field to <i>l.</i> , M; below, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ.
Α	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	256·5	Another similar.
Α	9+	251·5	Another similar, but on R., in place of M., mon. 23.
Α	8+	252·2	Another similar, but on R., in place of M., SVR, the two latter letters joined.

*Note.*—These three Latin letters, in place of the letter or monogram which stands for the name of a Greek magistrate on the three preceding coins, are evidently the initial letters of the name of a Roman magistrate, and indicate that the coin was struck when Thasus had become a part of a Roman province.

Α	9 $\frac{1}{3}$	251·1	Barbarous imitation of same types.
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*Note.*—According to Eckhel, great numbers of these barbarous imitations are found in Transylvania, whence he supposes that they were coined in Dacia.

Α	2	13·9	Faun, kneeling on left knee, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus. R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, diota.
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Α	2	13·8	Another similar.
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Α	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	14·4	Janiform head of Silenus. R. Two diotæ, in opposite directions; around them, ΘΑΞΙ.
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Æ	5 $\frac{1}{2}$		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, heads of the Dioscuri to <i>r.</i> ; above which, stars; on either side, a vine-branch with grapes.
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*Note.*—Θάσος, Δημήτερος ἀκρή (Dionys. Perieg. v. 523).

Æ	5-		Head of bearded Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Bow, club; below, ΘΑΞΙΩΝ.
Æ	1		Same type. R. Club, lying upon bow; above, ΘΑΞΙΩΝ; below, ΗΠΕΙΡΟ.

*Note.*—A gold coin, size 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with a similar obverse, and on the reverse the same legend with a tripod, exists in the national collection at Paris. The letters indicate productions of the fifth century B.C., and the legend ΘΑΣΙΩΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΥ, that they were struck in the Thasian territory on the continent of Thrace, of which the chief town was Datus.

Æ	2		Same type. R. $\frac{\Theta \Lambda}{\Gamma[1]}$ . Same type.
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*Note.*—ΘΑΤΙ, for ΘΑΣΙ, may be accounted for by Thasus having been colonized from Parus, which was itself said to have been a colony from Arcadia and Crete (Strabo, p. 487. Stephan. in Πάρος).

Æ	3		Same type. R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ; above, bow; within which, wine-jar; below, quiver; under it, ΑΡ united, and Φ.—(Broken.)
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Æ	3		Same type. R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ; above, bow and wine-jar as before; below, club and mon. 24.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>THERA.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Thera, though scarcely of the second class of Ægean islands in magnitude, enjoys the fertility often attending on a volcanic soil, the whole island being in fact nothing more than the summit of a volcano, and the harbour its crater, in which new islets arose so late as the last century. Thera was colonized from Laconia, and founded Cyrene, and appears in all ages to have been populous and flourishing. Late researches have added greatly to our knowledge of its extant antiquities, inscriptions, and coins. Besides the two described below, and those in Mionnet, there are some other varieties lately discovered which have the head of Apollo on the obverse, but none, I believe, are allusive, as might have been expected, to Vulcan, or the volcanic nature of the island.			
Æ	2+		Veiled female head (Ceres?) to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΗ, in wreath.
Æ	3		Head of bearded Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre of three chords; across the field, ΘΗ.
<b>TYLISSUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The name Τύλισσος is still attached to two villages on the heights, which rise from the western side of the plain of Megalo Kastro. The ancient city occupied the lower position, and its territory probably extended to the sea, which would account for the rudder on the following coin.			
Æ	7-	179·2	Crowned female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair hanging on neck, the crown encircled with floral ornament (Juno?). R. ΤΥΛΙΣΣΙΩΝ, written from right to left; naked figure, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, head of a Cretan wild goat; in pendent left hand, caduceus; in field to <i>l.</i> , rudder.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>ZACYNTHUS.</b>			
Æ	2+	54·7	Tripod; between the legs to <i>l.</i> , globule; to <i>r.</i> , crescent. R. Quad. incus., in six divisions.
Æ	6	180·2	Laureate male head to <i>r.</i> , with hair hanging over the neck (Apollo). R. Tripod; across the field, [IA].— <i>From the Devonshire Collection.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The frequency of the tripod and head of Apollo on the coins of Zacynthus, is in accord with Plutarch (Dion 22), who mentions the temple of this deity at Zacynthus, and adds that Dion, when fitting out his expedition against Dionysius the younger, here offered sacrifice with great magnificence.			
Æ	4-	54·2	Same type. R. Same type; across the field, IA; all in wreath.
Æ	3	44·2	Another similar, without legend.
Æ	5	182·3	Similar head to <i>l.</i> , but with hair rolled up, and neck bare. R. IAKVΛΘΙΩΝ, in two lines; between them, tripod.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	7-6	177·3	Same type R. Tripod; across the field, IA.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6	178·3	Same type to <i>r.</i> , hair hanging on the neck. R. ΔΙΩΝΟΞ, in two lines; between which, tripod; between its legs, IA.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
Æ	4-	35·8	Diota. R. Tripod; between the legs, IA; all within broad wreath.
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}+$	6·7	Diota. R. Tripod, in quad. incus.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> , with hair hanging over the neck. R. Tripod; across the field, A[IA].
Æ	3		Same type. R. [IA]A[K]Y. Tripod.
Æ	3+		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; anterior half of winged horse to <i>r.</i> ; below, IA.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , hair hanging over the neck in formal curls. R. ZA Tripod, —in wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Lyre. R. $\Sigma$ A. Tripod.
Æ	3½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. $\Sigma$ A. Quiver; in field to <i>l.</i> , star; all in wreath.
Æ	3½		Another similar, but star to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3-		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ZA. Quiver, with strap or belt; all in wreath.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. $\Sigma$ A. Quiver—in wreath with berries.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Large $\Sigma$ .
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Large $\Sigma$ , surrounded by four globules.
<i>Note.</i> —The Zeta on these coins is distinguished from Eta by the curvature, or by the unequal length of the upper and lower lines.			
Æ	2+		Another similar, but without the globules.
Æ	2+		Monota. R. ZA, in wreath.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	6-		ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Julius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> R. Half-draped figure to <i>l.</i> , leaning with right hand on staff (Asclepius); around, ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ.
<i>Lucius Verus.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Α. . . . . Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΖΑΚΥΝΘΙΩΝ. Diana Venatrix, <i>adv.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, arrow? in pendent left hand, bow?

# INSULAR GREECE.

## SECTION II.

### SICILY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.

#### ABACÆNUM.

*Note.*—Remains of Abacænum are found near Tripi, four or five miles inland from a bay near the north-eastern extremity of Sicily, on the western point of which are the ruins of Tyndaris, a city founded by Dionysius I., and which deprived Abacænum of a great part of its territory. Hence the coins of Tyndaris are generally of a late time compared with those of Abacænum, a Hellenized town of the Siculi of early date.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	2+	10·7	Bearded laureate head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in bunch behind,—in dotted circle. R. Hog, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , acorn; below, ABA; above, KAINI, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> ; all in linear circle.
Æ	2	10·7	Another similar; in exergue, ABAK; above, AINI, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2	9·5	ABAK. Same type. R. Hog to <i>r.</i> ; above, acorn? in field below, AINI, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1½	11·5	Youthful head, <i>adv.</i> , hair in separate locks, and radiating (Apollo as the Sun?); all in dotted circle. R. Sow, standing to <i>l.</i> ; before her, pig; above, ABA.

#### ACRAGAS (Agrigentum).

*Note.*—From the almost total wreck of Sicilian literature of the ages when Agragas produced its coins and other extant monuments, it was not to be expected that archæologists should have been able to extract the means of giving names to the temples which still adorn the site of this city, with a magnificence rivalled only at Pæstum. The ruins of the Olympium are alone identified with certainty; those of another temple very near it to the eastward, vulgarly called the temple of Hercules, and which, among the sacred edifices of Agragas, was inferior only to the Olympium in magnitude, I believe to have been a Posidonium, because we find that a large proportion of the coins of Agragas have types relating to Jupiter on one side, and to Neptune on the other. The two noble temples which stood on the brow of the cliffs to the east of the supposed Posidonium, were sacred, perhaps, the one to Apollo, the other to Ceres and Proserpine. Apollo would not be omitted among the greater deities honoured by the Agrigentine temples, his head being one of the commonest types on the copper coins of Agrigentum; nor would Proserpine, Pindar having designated Agragas as Περσεφόνας ἕδος (Pyth. 12, v. 3), and the occurrence of a solemn festival in honour of Ceres and Proserpine being mentioned in history (Polyæn. 5, 1). The temple which stood in the middle of the modern town was of Jupiter Polieus; that of Minerva stood on the eastern height; that of Asclepius in the plain near the junction of the two branches of the river Agragas.

Α	1½	20·7	Eagle to <i>r.</i> , seizing serpent. R. Crab; below which, $\xi\text{I}\Lambda\Lambda$ $\lambda\text{O}\vee\Lambda$
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6	265	Eagle, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΚΡΑC; to <i>l.</i> , ΣΟΤΥΛΑ. R. Crab.
Æ	6½	268·7	Same legend and type. R. Crab; under which, dolphin to <i>r.</i> , reversed.
Æ	6	263·4	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΚΡΑC; to <i>r.</i> , ΑΙΤΟΞ. R. Crab; below which, bud of pomegranate?
Æ	5	138·3	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΚΡΑ. R. Crab, in concave field.
Æ	4½	133·8	Same legend and type. R. Same type.
Æ	5	131·2	Eagle, standing to <i>r.</i> ; above it, ΑΚ; below, ΑΥ. R. Same type.
Æ	4	131·4	Same type; above, ΑΚ; below, ΡΑ. R. Same type; below, small bearded head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-	128·9	Same type and legend. R. Same type, without head.
Æ	6-4	125·8	Same type and legend. R. Same type; below which, grain of barley.
Æ	3	60·6	Eagle, on narrow basis, to <i>l.</i> R. Same type; below, ΑΚΡΑ.
Æ	3	31·8	Eagle to <i>r.</i> , bending its head towards hare in its claws; to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley. R. [Α]ΚΡΑ. Crab; below which, Cetus or Pistrix, to <i>l.</i> , with fish in mouth.
Æ	3	27·7	Another similar, but Pistrix to <i>r.</i>

*Note.*—This imaginary animal is named κῆρος in the *Φαινόμενα* of Aratus, and Neptunia Pistrix in the translation, or rather imitation of that poem by Cicero. Its 'cauda spinifera' is particularly noticed, and its resemblance in this respect to Scylla, as Virgil intimates, is exactly confirmed by the coins. The same kind of tail was given to Triton and the Hippocampus. The Pistrix was the sea-monster, which the Nereides prevailed upon Neptune to send against Andromeda, and which was transferred to the skies together with Andromeda, her parents Cepheus and Cassiopeia, and her deliverer Perseus. On modern globes the κῆρος, or Pistrix, has been converted into a whale. The Pistrix appears as an attendant or symbol of Neptune on coins also of Cumæ, Posidonia, and some others of Magna Græcia. Triton, Scylla, the Cetus, the Hippocampus, were all ministers of Neptune, the *Proteus pecus* (Horat. Od. 1, 2), or rather different forms of the ever-varying Proteus himself.

Æ	10	663·4	Two eagles to <i>l.</i> , holding in their claws a hare; the nearer, with head thrown back; the further, bending head towards hare; in field to <i>r.</i> , cicada. R. [Α]ΚΡΑΓΑΞ. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> , with horses in strong action; above the horses, eagle, with serpent coiled round it, flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, crab.— <i>Electrotype from the Bibliothèque Nationale.</i>
Æ	9-7		Two eagles, with hare as before, but to <i>r.</i> ; around, [Α]ΚΡΑΓΑ[Ξ]. R. Scylla to <i>l.</i> ; above which, crab; around, ΑΚΡΑΓΑ[ΝΤΙΝ]ΟΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of Lord Northwick.—A specimen in the B. M. weighs 266·7 grains.</i>

*Note.*—Virgil must have had before him some work similar to this beautiful piece of Agrigentine money, when he thus described the Neptunian monster:

"Prima hominis facies et pulcro pectore virgo  
 Pube tenus; postrema immani corpore pistrix  
 Delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum."—Æn. 3, v. 426.

Æ	7	266·2	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΞΙΛΑ. R. Quadriga, with winged charioteer, to <i>l.</i> ; above, tablet, on which, ΑΚΡΑΓ; in exergue, knotted staff, placed obliquely.
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*Note.*—Agrigentum, at the time of these coins, exceeded all the cities of Sicily in its horses and chariots. Two of the odes of Pindar record two victories of Theron of Agragas; the former of which (in the quadriga) occurred in the year 472 B.C.; Diodorus (13, 82) relates, that in the 92nd Olympiad (B.C. 412), Exænetus of Agragas gained the prize at Olympia, and entered his native city in a chariot, accompanied by 300 bigæ, drawn by white horses.

Æ	5	103·6	Youthful diadematè head, <i>adv.</i> , hair radiating, surrounded by six dolphins (Apollo?). R. Crab; over which, sea-fish; below, ΚΥΩΥ.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—These Punic letters show that the coin was struck between B.C. 405, when the Agrigentines returned to their city under the government of the Carthaginians, and 383, when the latter were confined by their treaty with Dionysius to the country west of the Halycus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4-3	31·8	Eagle to <i>r.</i> , with hare as before. R. ΑΚΡΑ from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> ; crab; below, river-fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Two others similar, but fish to <i>r.</i> ; medium weight, 31·1.
Æ	3		Two others similar; eagle and hare to <i>l.</i> ; fish to <i>r.</i> ; medium weight, 31·2.
Æ	2½	28·3	Horse, leaping to <i>r.</i> ; above, star. R. Α; crab.
Æ	1	9·6	Bearded head, bound with corn? to <i>r.</i> R. [ΑΚΡΑ]ΓΑΝΤΙ[ΝΩΝ]. Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1-	8·1	Eagle, on capital of column, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΚ; to <i>l.</i> , ΑΥ. R. Crab; below which, ΑΥ.
Æ	½-	5·2	Same legend and type. R. ♂ in concave field (πεπτόγκιον).
Æ	4½	52·6	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, ΦΙ. R. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Eagle, with open wings, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Τ. ΦΙ. Ξ.
Æ	6½	281·4	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ. Young diademate head, with short horns on the forehead (river Acragas). R. ∴∴∴ (ἡμίλιτρον). Eagle, on capital of Ionic column, to <i>l.</i> , head turned to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , crab.
Æ	6		Another similar.
Æ	7	322·5	Eagle, standing on hare to <i>r.</i> , with open wings, and throwing back its head. R. Triton to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, large conch-shell; above, crab; around, six large globules, one of which off the coin (ἡμίλιτρον).
			<i>Note.</i> —This Triton has the lower part of its body formed like the Scylla, and the Cetus or Pistrix, but differs from the Scylla in having no wolves or dogs at its sides, from the Pistrix in having a youthful human head.
Æ	7½		Eagle, with open wings to <i>r.</i> , head thrown back, standing on fish. R. Crab, holding small eel in its claws; below, polypus; around, six globules,—one of which defaced.
Æ	6½	164	Eagle, on hare to <i>l.</i> , with head bent downwards; around, globules. R. Same types; around, six globules.
Æ	4½		Eagle, on hare to <i>r.</i> , with raised wings, and head bent down; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΚΡΑ. R. Crab; below, three globules, and cray-fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΚΡΑ. R. Same type, globules, and symbol.
Æ	4		[ΑΚ]ΡΑ from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> ; eagle, standing on duck? head bent down. R. Crab; below, two river-fishes to <i>r.</i> ; in field, two globules.
Æ	7	310	Crab, and below it, cray-fish, in small circular incuse; the rest of the coin, on both sides, smooth.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, naked figure discharging javelin to <i>r.</i> ; on left arm, chlamys.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Two eagles, standing on hare to <i>l.</i> , the further bending neck towards hare; the nearer throwing head back.
Æ	4½		Head of Ceres or Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, figure in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> ; in extended right hand, patera; in left, ?.

## ADRANUM.

*Note.*—Adranum, now Adernó, stood at the foot of Mount Ætna, on the south-western side; above the left bank of the eastern branch of the Simethus. It was little more than a temple of Adranus, one of the deities of the Siculi, until Dionysius I., in 400 B.C., founded here a city, which was taken by Timoleon in B.C. 345, and again by the Romans at the beginning of the first Punic war. Some remains of the ancient town are still extant.

Æ	5-		Diademate young head, with small horn on forehead, to <i>l.</i> R. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΑΔΡΑΝΙΤΑΝ from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—Both these types have reference to the river of Adranum, which appears from Stephanus (in "Αδρανον") to have been called Adranus.

ÆTNA.

*Note.*—A comparison of Thucydides (6, 96), of Strabo (p. 268), and of the Antonine Itinerary leave no doubt that Ætna stood about ten miles above Catania to the north-west, near Licodia; but its exact site has not been ascertained. The ancient name of the place was Inessa, but was changed to Ætna, when a colony which had been established at Catana, by Hiero I., was soon after his death expelled from thence, and then occupied Inessa.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½	10·1	Bearded head of Silenus, crowned with vine, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΤΝΑ, in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.
Æ	5-4		Radiate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ. Figure, in military dress, <i>adv.</i> , with head turned to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on spear; on left arm, shield; in field, three globules.
Æ	3		Head, crowned with corn, to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΤΝΑΙΩΝ. Cornucopiæ, with fruit above, and in the middle tied with ribands; in field to <i>l.</i> , two globules.
Æ	2½		Another similar.

AGYRIUM, sive AGYRINA.

*Note.*—Agyrium, the birth-place of Diodorus, and in his time one of the leading cities of Sicily, retains its name slightly corrupted, as well as some vestiges of its ancient buildings, at San Filippo d'Argiró, on a lofty height between the sites of Enna and Centuripæ.

Æ	4		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Hercules, naked, to <i>r.</i> , contending with hydra; in right hand, club; left, holding one of the throats of hydra; around, ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	4-		Beardless head (Hercules) to <i>r.</i> ; behind, club? R. Tiger or leopard to <i>r.</i> , with head towards the ground; below, [ΑΓ]ΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	6+		Similar head to <i>r.</i> , diademate, with lion's scalp, hanging behind the neck (Hercules). R. Tiger or leopard to <i>r.</i> , about to devour the head of some animal; below, ΑΓΥΡΙΝΑΙΩΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

ALÆSA.

*Note.*—Some remains of Alæsa are found near the northern coast of Sicily, at a direct distance of eight geographical miles from Cefalú, above the mouth of the river Pettinéo.

Æ	5-4		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; behind, a mon. R. [ΑΑ]ΑΙΣΑΣ. Eagle, with open wings, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ?
Æ	2		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. .ΑΑΙ . . . Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, hasta; left resting on sword?

ALÛS (Aluntium).

*Note.*—Among several inscriptions, found at San Marco, a town near the northern coast of Sicily, about midway between Cefalú and Milazzo, one of them commencing τὸ Μουνακίπιον τῶν Αλοντινῶν (Boëckh, C. I. G. 5608), proves Alús to have stood on the site of San Marco, the description of which by Capt. Smyth (Sicily, p. 97) accords with Cicero, who tells us that Verres plundered this place by deputy "quod erat difficili ascensu atque arduo" (Verr. 4, 23).

Æ	2		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ? R. ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines, in a wreath.
Æ	2		Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΑΛΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between, caduceus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ASSORUS.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —'Ασσωρός, a town of the Siculi, was situated about half-way between Enna (Castro Giovanni) and Agyrium (Argiró), and preserves its ancient name in the Italian form Assaro. There are no Greek coins of Assorus, though we know from Diodorus (14, 58. 78), that it was a place of importance in the time of Dionysius I. The following therefore are of a Roman colony.			
Æ	5-		ASSORV. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. CRYNAS. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, vase; in <i>l.</i> , cornucopiæ.
Æ	5-		Another.
<i>Note.</i> —This reverse represents probably the statue of the river Crysas, that "simulacrum præclare factum ex marmore," which Cicero (Verr. 4, 44) describes to have stood in a temple on the road from Assorus to Enna, on the bank perhaps of the river which the road crossed not far from Assorus. The Crysas is a branch of the Simæthus, and seems to have derived its name and heroic worship from its reputation of containing gold.			
<b>CÆNA.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The coins of Cæna show that it was a Sicilian town of some distinction, although not mentioned any where but in the Antonine Itinerary, from which document it appears to have stood on the road from Agrigentum to Mazaris (Mazzara) eighteen <i>m.p.</i> from the former, and twenty-four short of "ad aquas," or "Thermæ Selinuntinorum" (the baths of Sciacca). These distances place Cæna at or near Monte Allegro.			
Æ	5		Gryphon, running to <i>l.</i> R. Horse, leaping to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, KAINON.
Æ	5		Same type; under it, cicada; above, KAINON. R. Same type; above, star.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same type; in exergue, KAINON.
<b>CALACTE.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Calacte (Καλή Ἄκρη) was a colony founded in the year <i>b.c.</i> 446, and consisted chiefly of Peloponnesians, brought there by the Sicilian chief Ducetius, returning from his exile at Corinth (Diodor. 12, 8). The distances in the Tabular Itinerary between the two known positions of Cephalædium and Tyndaris, place the two intervening cities, of which coins are extant, namely, Altesa and Calacte, with tolerable correctness, the former (as already mentioned) at the river Pettinéo; the latter at Caronia.			
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i> , and standing on diota, lying on its side; across the field, in two lines, ΚΑΛΑΚΤΙΝΩΝ.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛΑΚΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines; between them, lyre.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Grapes; around, ΚΑΛΑΚΤΙΝΩΝ.
Æ	2		Bearded laureate head to <i>r.</i> R. KA; club,—in wreath.
<i>Note.</i> — <i>Conf.</i> Torremuzza, Tab. 16, No. 11.			
<b>CAMARINA.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Camarina was a colonial offset from Syracuse, about the year 600 <i>b.c.</i> (Thucyd. 6, 5), but suffered so much from its powerful neighbours, Gela and Syracuse, that it was not until about 130 years later, that having been for a third time colonized from Gela, Camarina attained the prosperity which is indicated by its tetradrachma, and by the ode of Pindar, in honour of its citizen Psaumis, wherein the poet alludes to the city as a νεοικος ἔδρα, recently emerged from ἀμαχανίας ἐς φάος (Ol. 5, vv. 19, 31). Camarina is now a deserted site, recognized only by the lagoon (the ἐγχωρία λίμνη of Pindar, v. 25), a few ruins, and the name preserved in the Torre di Camarana.			
AR	7-6	239.7	Bearded head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> ; in curved line, along the profile, ΚΑΜΑΡΙΝΑΙΟΞ (Hercules scil.). R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; the horses' heads in different directions; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , and presenting crown to charioteer.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7	260·6	Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>l.</i> ; along the profile, KAMAPINAION; below to <i>l.</i> , leaf and berry of olive (symbol of Minerva). R. Same type to <i>r.</i> with Victory to <i>l.</i> ; horses in violent action, but differently from the preceding coin; in exergue, grain of barley.
Æ	6-5	131·9	Youthful head to <i>r.</i> , with long hair in separated locks; on the forehead a small horn; no diadem; on either side of the neck a fish (trout or mullet); around, $\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{A}\text{Π}\text{I}$ [I]. R. Swan, on waves, to <i>l.</i> ; on its back, female seated to <i>r.</i> , head turned to <i>l.</i> ; her right arm round the swan's neck; her left, holding up inflated veil; around, three river fishes, and $\text{M}\text{I}\Lambda\text{A}$ [MAA].
Æ	5	122·8	Youthful head, <i>adv.</i> , with long hair as before; two small horns on forehead; on either side of head, a river fish; on a tablet on the neck, EYM. (Eumenus, artist's name); the whole surrounded by waves (river Oanus or Hipparis). R. KAMA . . . . Same type; below the waves, a river fish swimming to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , another fish, leaping out of the waves.
Æ	4½	129·5	Helmet to <i>l.</i> , on round shield. R. Palmetto, with fruit and three leaves; on either side, a leg armour ( <i>κνημῖς</i> ); in field to <i>r.</i> , KAMA; to <i>l.</i> , $\text{Q}\text{I}$ .— <i>This and the three preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2+	11·9	Pallas, standing to <i>l.</i> , right hand resting on spear; at her feet, shield; serpents, issuing from ægis; around, KAMARINAION. R. Winged figure, flying to <i>l.</i> ; under it, swan to <i>l.</i> ; all in wreath.
Æ	2		Two others similar; medium weight, 11 grains.
Æ	6½	332·5	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. ●●● ( <i>ἡμίλετρον</i> ).
Æ	3		KAMAPINAION. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Horse, leaping to <i>l.</i> ; below, ear of corn.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. KAMA. Owl to <i>l.</i> , with lizard in right claw; in exergue, three globules.
Æ	3-		Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> R. Same legend, type, and globules.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same legend; owl to <i>r.</i> , with lizard in left claw; same globules.

## CATANA.

*Note.*—The name *Karάvη* is supposed to have been euphonized from *κατ' Αἴτνα*; the accent on the second, although a short syllable, is preserved in the modern name Catania, and is one among innumerable instances supporting the opinion, that accents in ancient Greek names had nearly the same power as in modern Greek. For about ten years after *b.c.* 476, when Hiero II. removed the inhabitants of Catana to Leontium, and placed in their room a new colony of Syracusans and Peloponnesians, Catana bore the name of *Ætna*; and it flourished under that appellation, as appears by three of the odes of Pindar; two addressed to a victorious charioteer, *Χρομίω Αἰτναίω* (*Nem. I. IX.*); the third to Hiero himself, *Ἱερῶνι Αἰτναίω* (*Pyth. I.*), to whom this epithet was given by the poet as founder of *Ætna*. But no coins have yet been published, which can be satisfactorily placed to Catana, under the name *Ætna*.

Æ	6½	251·8	Winged female figure, striding to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, <i>tænia</i> ; below, KATANE. (The city Catana in the character of Victory.) R. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; right fore-knee to ground; above, branch; below, river fish (river Simæthus, or Amenanus).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7	268	KATANAION. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Male figure, in biga, to <i>r.</i> , horses stepping slowly.
Æ	6	264·5	Another similar.
Æ	6½	259·8	Same legend and type. R. Same type; above, Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , and crowning the horses; in exergue, ?
Æ	7	266·5	Head of Apollo, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΑ (artist's name). R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> , horses in full action; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, garland; in left, caduceus; bridle of farthest horse hanging loose; in exergue, KATANAION; below which, river fish to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	65·5	Beardless horned head to <i>l.</i> , between two river fishes; above, AMENANOS (a river near Catana); below, crayfish and EY(M. or AI., artist's name).

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —The name may have been Eumenus or Evænetus, both these names occurring as those of artists on coins of the neighbouring Syracuse.
Æ	2½	30·1	Head of Silenus to <i>l.</i> R. KATANAIΩN. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, centipede?  <i>Note.</i> —The worship of Bacchus, of which the types occur on coins of Catania, may be supposed to have come from the Sicilian Naxos, Catania having been a colonial offshoot from that place. The reverse is symbolical probably of the river Simæthus.
Æ	2	11·8	Same type. R. KATANAIΩN. Winged fulmen.
Æ	2		Two others; medium weight, 11·6 grains.
Æ	1½	116	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. KATANAIΩN from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> ; same type.
Æ	2+	30·3	Head of Silenus, <i>adv.</i> R. K . . . . . N. Laureate young head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5		KATANAIΩN. Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Female, with apex on head, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, scales; in left, cornucopiæ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 25; to <i>r.</i> , mons. 26, 27.
Æ	5		Two others.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind it, ?. R. KATANAIΩN, in two lines; between them, female, standing to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, bird? below, II.
Æ	3		Same type; behind the head, mon. 28. R. Same legend and type; below, II.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; female as before; in left hand, bird; below, II.
Æ	3		Same type; behind the head, X. R. Same legend and type; below, II.
Æ	2+		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in left hand of female, three ears of corn; below, II.
Æ	4+		Bonnets and stars of Dioscuri; between them, ΣΩ, in mon.; above which, owl to <i>r.</i> ; below, KATANAIΩN. R. Naked figure, recumbent to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rhyton; left arm resting on vase (river-god).
Æ	5-4		Same type; below the legend, head of lion? to <i>r.</i> , between two monograms. R. Same type.
Æ	5		Head of Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΔΑΣΙΩ; behind, a mon. R. KATANAIΩN. Two naked figures, bearing two draped figures on their shoulders, one stepping to <i>r.</i> , the other to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	2½		KATANAIΩN; a naked figure, stepping to <i>l.</i> , bearing a draped figure on his shoulder. R. A naked figure, stepping to <i>r.</i> , bearing a draped figure on his shoulder; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.
			<i>Note.</i> —The figures on these coins represent Amphinomus and Anapias, two young men of Catania, who, during an eruption of Ætna, saved their parents from destruction, and received heroic honours from the Catanæi (Strabo, p. 269. Val. Max. 5, 4).
Æ	4		KATANAI . . Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , bound with ivy, and with hair in bunch behind. R. Bacchus, seated on car to <i>l.</i> , drawn by two panthers to <i>r.</i> ; in his right hand, grapes; left resting on car; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	5+		Same legend; head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Victory, stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, crown; in field to <i>l.</i> , two mons.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	2		Crowned female head to <i>r.</i> R. KATANAIΩN, in two lines; between, two ears of corn.

## CENTURIPÆ.

*Note.*—Centuripæ (now Centorbi) was a town of the Siculi, which having, like many others, adopted Greek civilization, became, by the strength of its position on a height separated only from the side of Ætna by the vale of the Simæthus, one of the most considerable states of the interior of Sicily. In the time of Cicero, it was one of the five cities of the island which enjoyed the privileges of freedom, and immunity from taxation (Cicero, Verr. 3, 6). Some of its coins are of this time, and there are others as early as the fourth or fifth century B.C.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8	44.2.5	Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> , surrounded by four ? dolphins. R. Tiger or leopard to <i>l.</i> ; below, KENTOPIPIHINΩN. <i>Note.</i> —This is the same animal represented on coins of the neighbouring Agyrina.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. KENTOPIPIHINΩN, in two lines; between which, winged fulmen.
Æ	6		Same type; behind the head, I. R. Winged fulmen; around, . . . . . IVA.
Æ	5½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. KENTOPIPIHINΩN, in two lines; between, lyre; in field to <i>r.</i> and <i>l.</i> , six globules.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. KENTOPIPIHINΩN, in two lines; between, tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , three globules.
Æ	3½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ear of corn. R. Same legend, in two lines; between plough to <i>r.</i> ; upon which, a bird to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two globules. <i>Note.</i> —Cicero describes the Centuripini as "summi aratores," and as farming largely in every part of Sicily, which explains the plough on this coin.
Æ	3		Same type; behind, tripod. R. Same legend, type, and globules.
Æ	2½		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, in two lines; between them, club; below, XI.

COSSURA.

(*Pantellaria.*)

Æ	6		Female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in the Egyptian style, crowned from behind by a small Victory; to <i>r.</i> , REG, in countermark. R. COSSVRA; above which, mon. 29; all in wreath.
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ENNA.

*Note.*—From the earliest Greek coins of this city, inscribed HENNAION, as well as from those when it was a Roman municipium, we learn that the name was Henna, though the initial aspirate was here, as well as in many other places, dropt in the middle ages of Greece. Enna was one of the most celebrated cities in Sicily, and one of the most sacred by its worship of Ceres, and by its having been the scene of the rape of Proserpine by Dis, a fable which the Syracusans transferred to their own city. Placed on a lofty summit in the centre of the island, Enna was called the navel of Sicily (Σικελίας ὀμφαλός, Diodor. 5, 3). It is still a considerable town under the name of Castro Giovanni.

Æ	2½	11.3	Female, in biga, to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, torch. R. Female to <i>l.</i> , sacrificing at altar; in right hand, torch; around, HENNAION.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		ENNAION, in two lines; between, naked figure, <i>adv.</i> ; right hand leaning on staff or club; on left arm, chlamys. R. Two serpents drawing plough to <i>r.</i> ; below, grain of barley.
Æ	5		MVN. HENNA. Female head, with long earring, and hair in bunch behind to <i>r.</i> R. Male figure, standing to <i>l.</i> , naked, but with chlamys round the shoulders, and hanging on left arm; in right hand, patera; around, M. CESTIVS L. MVNATIVS II VIR.
Æ	7-		Veiled head of Ceres, with a diadem of corn, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , M. CESTIVS and torch? R. MVN. HENNA. Two figures in quadriga, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; that to the left, a female holding her inflated veil with both hands.

ENTELLA.

*Note.*—Entella, like most of the ancient cities in the interior of Sicily and Italy, stood upon a steep and lofty summit. It is now called Rocca d'Antello, and rises from the left bank of the Crimisue, about ten miles in a direct line from the modern Corleone.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2-	8.9	Female, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, ?. R. $\vee\Theta\tau\gamma\Xi$ . Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## ERYX.

*Note.*—Some of the Greek cities at the Sicilian, or western end of Sicily, were of earlier date than those which attained to greater fame and opulence on the eastern and southern shores. One of them was Eryx, colonized by the Greeks soon after the Trojan war, but where the worship of Venus Urania had probably been introduced at a remoter period by the Phœnicians, as in the similar situations of Paphos, Ialysus, and Cythera. Few coins of Eryx are extant later in date than 400 B.C. In the third century B.C. it was destroyed more than once by the Carthaginians. From the transactions which immediately preceded the peace at the end of the first Punic war, it appears that the ancient site of Eryx, on a tabular summit, 2175 feet above the sea, had become an acropolis, or fortress, and that the town of Eryx then stood on the descent from thence, which led by a road of thirty stades in length to Drepanum, which was the harbour of Eryx (*Ἐρυκίνων ἐμπορίον*), now Trápani (Polyb. I, 58. Diodor. Ecl. 24, 1). In process of time the people of lower Eryx retired into Drepanum, the population of which is now triple that of San Giuliano, the modern name of old Eryx.

Æ	2	11.3	Venus, seated to <i>l.</i> ; on extended right arm, bird to <i>r.</i> , with open wings; the field to <i>r.</i> , occupied by branch of ivy. R. ERVKINON. Dog, standing to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—This type (the dog) is found also on coins of Segesta and Motya, and appears to allude to the fable of the foundation of these three towns, as well as Entella, by Egestes, son of Segesta, daughter of Phœnodamus of Troy, by the river Crimisus, in the form of a dog (Tzetz. ad Lycoph., v. 953).

## GALARIA, sive GALARINA.

*Note.*—Galaria was said to have been founded by Morges, son of Siculus (Steph. in v.), from which fable we may infer that it stood in the part of Sicily, which had been occupied by the Siculi and Morgetes, coming from Italy, and where Morgantium took its name from the latter tribe; and this agrees with Diodorus (19, 104), from whom Galaria appears to have been not far from Centuripe. Sicilian antiquaries place it, but without any monumental evidence, at Gagliano, a small town situated to the north-east of the site of Agryium, and to the north-west of Centuripe.

Æ	1½	9.5	Jupiter Aëtrophorus, seated to <i>l.</i> ; around, $\Sigma$ OTER, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> R. CAAA. Bacchus, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; in left, grapes; the whole of archaic style.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## GAULUS.

(Gozo di Malta.)

*Note.*—In this island are the remains of a Phœnician or Punic temple, concurring with its coins in showing the ancient sanctity and importance of Gaulus.

Æ	3½		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , the Punic letters, $\gamma\tau\tau$ ; to <i>l.</i> , the same letters.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Ram's head to <i>r.</i> ; below, same three letters.
Æ	3½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; below, crescent. R. [ΓΑ]ΥΑΙΤΩΝ. Warrior, throwing spear to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , star.
Æ	3		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> ; below, crescent. R. Same legend, type, and star.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Military figure to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, short sword; in left, shield and spear; in field to <i>l.</i> , two globules.

Metal | Size | Weight

## GELA.

*Notes.*—The position of Gela has been a subject of much dispute among Sicilian antiquaries. The people of Licata claim that honour, and it is difficult for the traveller who visits that place for the first time not to fall into their opinion, on finding a large river seeming to answer to the Gela, with a site on which, among many remains of ancient buildings, are found not only coins of Gela, but inscriptions of different ages, in which the name of the people of Gela occurs. A comparison of the best authorities, however, clearly shows that the river of Licata is not the Gela, but the southern Himera, which rises on the opposite side of the same range of mountains as the northern Himera, whence the two Himerae were fabled to originate in a common source. The southern Himera was the boundary between the Agrigentine and Geloian territories, when the two cities were equally flourishing; but at length, about the year 282 B.C., Phintias of Acragas took and destroyed Gela, and removed the inhabitants to a new town at the mouth of the Himera, which he named Phintias. It is evident, therefore, that Licata is the site of Phintias and Terra Nova of Gela. The latter site is known by the remote age of the vases, and other objects of antiquity found there, but particularly by the remains of a Doric temple, of which a column was still standing within a century, but now lies prostrate. It appeared to me to have belonged to a hexastyle temple of the 5th or 6th century B.C., having columns between five and six feet in diameter. Such a temple could not have belonged to any city between Agrigentum and Camarina, but the "immanis Gela fluvii cognomine dicta" of Virgil (*Æn.* 3, v. 702): this river joins the sea about half a mile from the site of the temple, and is now known as Giadone or Fiume di Terra Nuova. As to the Geloian inscriptions at Licata, some of them appear, from the form of the letters, to be of a later date than Phintias, and show that the people of Phintias continued to call themselves Geloï; another which I there copied, and which (to judge from the *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum* of Boëckh) is still unpublished, was on a fluted stele of the best times; it began Ο ΔΑΜΟΣ ΤΟΝ ΓΕΛΑΙΟΝ, showing by the Ο, that it must have been considerably older than Phintias, having been brought probably from Gela at the time of the foundation of the new city. With this knowledge of the history of Gela, we are prepared to observe, that scarcely any of its coins appear to be later in date than the fourth century B.C.

N	1	17·7	ΞΞΙΠΟΛΙΞ. Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair covered both on the forehead, and in a decorated bag behind (Proserpine?). R. ΓΕΛΑ[Ξ]. Anterior part of andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —Sospolis seems here to be an epithet of the goddess, to whom some national success, or relief from calamity, had been attributed.
AR	6	270·5	. ΔΞΘ. Fore-half of andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> R. Charioteer, in long drapery in biga to <i>r.</i> ; horses walking gently; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , and crowning the horses.
AR	6½	276	CEAAΞ. Same type. R. Same type.
AR	8-7	258·4	CEAA. Same type. R. Same type; beyond which, Ionic column (starting or winning post); below, ear of corn.
AR	8	263·5	CEAAΞ. Same type. R. Same type; below, ear of corn?
AR	6	263·2	ΓΕΛΑΞ. Same type. R. Same type; in exergue, ?.
AR	6-5		..... Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , close to the face, water-plant (river Gela). R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	7-6	262·5	ΓΕΛΑΞ. Whole andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i> ; immediately before the face, bulrushes, springing from the ground (river Gela); in exergue, grain of barley. R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; horses in extreme action; above, eagle, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ear of corn.
AR	7-6	264·8	Youthful male head to <i>l.</i> , with narrow diadem, and small horn on forehead; around, three large fishes (trout or mullet?), a river god. R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; above, garland; below, ΓΕΛΑΙΟΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	4½	130·5	Fore-half of andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΓΕΛΑΞ. R. Bearded naked horseman, with pointed cap, galloping and throwing spear to <i>r.</i>
AR	2	12·6	ΓΕΛΑΞ. Same type. R. Armed horseman, galloping to <i>l.</i>
AR	2		Five others; medium weight, 7·4 grains.
AR	2	21	. EAA. Same type, in linear circle. R. Horse, stepping to <i>r.</i> , bridle hanging loose; above, crown.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1½	14·3	Another similar.
Æ	2	12·5	CEAA. Same type. R. Same type.
Æ	2		Four others; medium weight, 10·9 grains.
Æ	1	7·6	Youthful male head to <i>l.</i> , with horn on forehead. R. . . . Fore-part of andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1+	9·7	Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΛΔΙΟΝ. Bearded head, with diadem of corn to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2+		[ΓΕ]ΛΔΙΟΝ. Head of Ceres, <i>adv.</i> R. Bearded head, with diadem of corn, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2+		Another.
Æ	3+		Young male head to <i>r.</i> , with horn on forehead, and hair divided into locks radiating upwards (river-god); behind, grain of barley. R. ΓΕΑΑΞ. Bull to <i>r.</i> , with head bent down; above, ear of corn? in exergue, ●●●.
Æ	3+		Same type to <i>r.</i> , same symbol. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; same legend, symbol, and globules.
Æ	4-		ΓΕΑΑΞ. Young male head, with horn as before, but hair behind in descending locks; behind, grain of barley. R. Bull as before, but to <i>r.</i> ; above, branch of olive, with two berries; in exergue, ●●●.
Æ	4		Similar head, with horn, narrow diadem, and shorter hair. R. ΓΕΑΑΞ. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; same globules.

*Note.*—The water plants attached to the andromorphous bull on two of the preceding silver coins of Gela, leave no doubt that the figure was an emblem of the river Gela, and alone goes far to confirm the supposition, that in general, on coins of Sicily and Magna Græcia, the bull, the andromorphous bull, the taumorphous man, and the young horned head, were all typical of rivers. When we reflect on the importance of rivers in a climate, where successful agriculture depends so much upon irrigation, and on the numerous instances in which rivers determined the sites of new cities, and gave names to them, the honours conferred upon rivers on coins is not surprising. Eckhel, who dissented entirely from this theory, argues, "Si monstrum illud (bos cum facie humanâ) Gelas putandus est, sequetur, Gelois duplici modo suum effictum fluvium, nempe typo bovis et capitis juvenilis, quod vix verisimile, quin hac lege in nonnullis duplicem in eodem nummo habebimus Gelas;" but why should not the young horned head be the type of a subordinate river, that, for instance, which flowed on the western side of the city, and which is now called the Montelunga? Eckhel supposed the name of the river and city to have been Gelas; but in every instance, I believe, ΓΕΑΑΣ to have been the second case of ΓΕΑΑ, and to mean money of Gela. Neither river nor city was named Gelas.

### HIMERA.

*Note.*—Himera was founded about the year 660 B.C., by people of Zancle (Messina), who moved forward to the mouth of the river Himera from the previously-occupied Mylæ (Milazzo) (Strabo, p. 272). Himera had suffered so much from the Carthaginians, before it was liberated by the great victory gained over that people by Gelon in 480 B.C., that it required to be restored by means of a Doric colony, which was sent thither by Theron of Acragas, in B.C. 476 (Diodor. 11, 49). Himera then flourished for sixty-eight years (not fifty-eight, as in the text of Wesseling), until it was taken and destroyed by the Carthaginians, in the year 409 B.C. From that time it remained desolate, and "continues so," observes Diodorus (11, 49), "to our own time." Only two years, however, after its destruction, the Carthaginians themselves placed a mixed colony on the site of the hot sources (Diodor. 13, 79), or Thermæ Himerææ, which, under the names "city of the Thermitæ" and "Termini," has subsisted to the present day. Agreeably to these annals of Himera, all its coins are found to be of the style of the fifth and sixth centuries B.C.

Æ 4 87·4 Cock to *l.*, in circle of dots. R. Hen to *r.*, in square frame, in quad. incus.

*Note.*—The cock is a well-known type of Æsculapius, and refers to the Thermæ of Himera, as the same emblem on the coins of Selinus refers to the Thermæ Selinuntinorum. Eckhel (I. p. 212) supposes that the cock, on the coins of Himera, may also allude to the name of the city; *ἡμέρα* (day) having in very ancient times been written *ἡμέρα*, as Plato testifies, *οἱ μὲν ἀρχαῖοι τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκάλουσαν οἱ δὲ (ὑστεροὶ) ἔμεραν οἱ δὲ νῦν ἡμέραν* (Cratyl. 74).

Æ 5 131·4 Cock to *l.*; in a curved line near its breast, HIMERA. R. Crab.

*Note.*—The crab, one of the commonest symbols of Neptune on the coins of Acragas, is here a memorial also of the colony of Theron.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5-	129·8	Another similar.
AR	1½	13·4	Hen to <i>l.</i> R. Quad. incus., divided into eight triangles, alternately raised and depressed.
AR	7-	265·3	Charioteer, in biga, to <i>r.</i> , about to be crowned by Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, $\text{ΝΟΙΑΥΕΜΛ}$ . R. Female, in long drapery (nymph of the hot springs), to <i>l.</i> ; holding in right hand a patera, from which a liquid falls upon an altar; left hand extended and open; behind her, dwarfish faun, bald and bearded, standing on a step, while a stream of water from a lion's mouth pours upon his shoulder; in field above, grain of barley; in exergue, river fish to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6	217·5	Cock to <i>r.</i> R. Six large globules, in two lines (hemilitron).
Æ	6	146	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , behind lyre. R. $\text{IM[ΕΡΑΙΩΝ]}$ . Victory, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown?; in field to <i>r.</i> , six small globules, in two lines.
Æ	4	88·5	Naked figure, with buccinum in right hand, mounted on goat, running to <i>r.</i> ; below, fish? R. Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , six small globules, in two lines.
Æ	3	56	Female head to <i>l.</i> , hair covered in front; to <i>l.</i> , six small globules; to <i>r.</i> , $\text{IM}$ . R. Six small globules, in two lines, in a wreath.

*Note.*—The preceding coins show the gradual reduction which took place in the weight of the Sicilian copper money. Even the most ancient of them is less than some of the hemilitra of Syracuse by forty grains. In Italy a similar reduction took place in the weight of the as, and its divisions.

#### Thermæ Himerææ.

AR	5½	129·2	Female head to <i>r.</i> , with decorated crown; in field to <i>l.</i> , dolphin; to <i>r.</i> , $\text{ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ}$ . R. Naked figure (Hercules) to <i>l.</i> , seated on rock, covered with lion's skin; in right hand, staff, held obliquely; behind, bow on quiver.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5		Bearded head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> ; on his shoulder, club. R. Three females, in long drapery, <i>adv.</i> , that in the middle veiled; the one to her right having in right hand grapes; in field to <i>l.</i> , $\text{L}$ ; in exergue, $\text{ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ}$ .
Æ	4		Same type, without the club. R. $\text{ΘΕΡΜΙΤΑΝ}$ , in two lines; between, female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera? in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	6		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, cornucopiæ. R. Bearded figure, clothed in thick mantle, leaning forward on staff; in left hand, an open book; around, $\text{ΘΕΡΜΙΤΩΝ ΙΜΕΡΑΙΩΝ}$ .

*Note.*—*Conf.* Torremuzza, pl. 90, fig. 13. Cicero mentions, as restored to Thermæ by Scipio, besides the statue of Himera, that of the native poet Stesichorus: "Erat etiam Stesichori poetæ status senilis, incurva, cum libro . . . ; etiam capella quædam est, mire facta et venusta" (Verr. 2, 35). The preceding reverse represents undoubtedly the statue of Stesichorus, and there is another Himeræan coin (Torremuzza, pl. 90, fig. 14), on which a couchant goat may perhaps figure the "capella" of Cicero.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	4	
Æ	4	
Æ	5½	
Æ	6+	263·6
Æ	8-7	267·9

## HYBLA.

*Note.*—There were three towns of this name in Sicily; 1. The lesser Hybla, which having stood at the foot of the mountain bearing the indigenous name Hybla, was probably the most ancient of the three. It was situated not far from the harbour where Agosta now stands; having received a colony from Greece, it assumed the name of Megara. 2. The greater Hybla, now Paternó, at the foot of Mount Ætna, near the left bank of the Simæthus. The third Hybla was surnamed Heræa, and seems, from the Itineraries, to have stood at about three-fifths of the distance from Agrigentum to Syracuse, by Acræ (Palazzuolo). Heræa was noted for having been the scene of a victory obtained by Icetas of Syracuse over Phintias of Agrigentum, about the year B.C. 287, they having marched respectively from the two cities, and met at Heræa (Diodor. 22, Ecl. 2). Hybla Heræa seems to have been not far from the southern coast, having had a Plaga, or maritime dependency; but its exact site has not been ascertained.

Veiled female head to *r.*, with crown or modius, and hair in bunch behind; behind the neck, bee. R. ΥΒΛΛΑΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΑΣ, in two lines; between, Bacchus in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, cantharus; left, resting on thyrsus; at his feet to *l.*, young panther on hind legs.

Three others.

*Note.*—The bee was a symbol more properly belonging to the lesser Hybla, the Hyblæan honey having been produced on the mountain above that town; but the assumption by a later city of an honour which did not originally belong to it, was quite Hellenic, and was very natural in the instance of a city styling itself "The Great."

## IÆTUM.

*Note.*—Vestiges of this town are found at Iato, on a precipitous mountain about ten miles south-south-west of Palermo, near the sources of the Crimisus, which flows by Eutella, and joins the sea near Selinus.

Æ 5½ [IAT]INON. Head of bearded Hercules, in lion's scalp, to *r.* R. Human head, with crown, *adv.*, in centre of triscelium; from between the legs of which, three ears of corn.

*Note.*—*Conf.* Hunter, T. 31. iv. Torremuzza, Tab. 38.

## LEONTINI.

*Note.*—Λεοντῖνοι has the appearance of being the gentile of Λεόντιον, which name may have been imported from Achaia; many of the emigrants, when the Greek cities in Sicily and Italy were founded, having come from that part of Peloponnesus; the name of the Sicilian city, however, never occurs in Greek authors in the form Leontium, but always as Λεοντῖνοι, which agrees with the modern Lentini. Here some vestiges of ancient buildings are still observable; and here some of the finest specimens of the Greek ceramic art have been found by excavations in the ancient cemetery. The types of the Leontine coins relate to the worship of Apollo, of which the lion's head is a type, and to the fertility of the soil. Cicero describes the Leontine plain as "caput rei frumentariæ" (Verr. 3, 18). When the Sun entered Leo, it was said that the Leontini found their fountains always filled (Plutarch, Sympos. 4, prob. 5).

Æ 6+ 263·6 Laureate head of Apollo to *r.*; hair hanging over the forehead in plaits, or small curls, and tied in a knot behind. R. Lion's head, with open mouth, and tongue hanging out to *r.*; dispersed around it, the legend ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, and four grains of barley.

Æ 8-7 267·9 Similar head to *l.*, but without plaits, and hair rolled up behind. R. Lion's head to *r.*, surrounded by three grains of barley; same legend, between two of the grains and the lion's head; below, lyre.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½	269·8	Same type. R. Same legend in one line; lion's head to <i>l.</i> , the whole surrounded by four grains of barley.
Æ	6½	260·4	Same type to <i>r.</i> ; hair behind, bushy. R. Same legend and type, surrounded by three grains of barley, and a river fish.
Æ	5	134·2	Naked horseman to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, bridle; in right, short staff? R. Lion's head to <i>r.</i> , surrounded by four grains of barley, mixed with the legend ΟΙΤΥΟΒΛ.
Æ	5	134·7	Another similar, but legend ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ.
Æ	2	13	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; hair in pendent plaits. R. Grain of barley between $\begin{smallmatrix} O N \\ E \Lambda \end{smallmatrix}$ .
Æ	1+	5·5	Lion's head, <i>adv.</i> R. Grain of barley between $\begin{smallmatrix} E \Lambda \\ O N \end{smallmatrix}$ .
Æ	4½	128·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> in half circle, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ; to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley. R. Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i> (Corinthian types.)— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, in two lines; between, Ceres with modius and veil to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, two ears of corn; left resting on poppy-headed? sceptre.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend, in two lines, differently divided; Ceres, with modius and veil, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, poppy? left resting on knotted hasta, surmounted by bird?
Æ	3		Two laureate? heads to <i>r.</i> R. Two ears of corn; around, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ.
Æ	2-		Head of Apollo? to <i>l.</i> ; behind, plough. R. ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ, in two lines; between, two fishes to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind, plough. R. Lion to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΛΕΟΝ; below, in two lines, ΤΙΝΟΝ.

*Note.*—The plough accords with the words of Cicero, cited above.

### LILYBÆUM.

*Note.*—The position of Lilybæum has been questioned; but the ancient remains still extant at Marsala, which stands on the western promontory of Sicily, compared with the historians, particularly Polybius (1, 42), leave no doubt that Lilybæum, Cape Lilybæum, and Marsala, are all one and the same place. That there are no very ancient coins of this city, is not surprising, as it was not built until after the year 397 B.C., when Motya was taken and destroyed by Dionysius I., and retaken by Himilco, who removed the remaining inhabitants to Cape Lilybæum, where he founded a new city.

Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> , in dotted circle. R. ΔΙΑΥΒΑΙΤΑΝ, in two lines; between, lyre, all in dotted circle.
Æ	5		Two others similar; but in all, with a different style of head.

### LIPARA.

*Note.*—Lipara, now Lípári, the largest and most central of the Æolian Islands, seems to have been the only one which struck money; though the Greek colony, established here in the sixth century, chiefly it is said from Cnidus, obtained possession also of three other islands. All the extant coins of Lipara have the appearance of being of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., and it is not unlikely that Lipara ceased to strike money soon after the fall of Carthage.

Æ	5	220	Head of Vulcan to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΠ, between two globules.
Æ	7	268	Naked figure, seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, hammer; in left, cantharus (Æolus?). R. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΛΙΡΑΡΑΙΟΝ.
Æ	5	129	Same type. R. ●●●; around, same legend.
Æ	4	60	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	3+	
Æ	7-	
Æ	7-	
Æ	5	
Æ	4½	
Æ	5-	
Æ	4	
Æ	3½	
Æ	3½	
Æ	3+	
Æ	4-	
Æ	2½	
Æ	2½	

## MACELLA.

*Note.*—Macella occupied a lofty site similar to those of Iætum and Entella, nearly equidistant from those places, and about five miles from the modern Corleone, to the north-eastward. In the year B.C. 260, Macella was taken by assault by the Romans, under the Consul Duilius, in his way from the relief of Eggesta, which had been besieged by the Carthaginians of Panormus, to his fleet which was on the northern coast not far from Thermæ Himerææ. The position of Macella is now called Rocca Busamara; the latter being a Saracen name, which it received when occupied by that people.

Æ 3+ Head of Apollo to *l.* R. Bull, butting to *l.*; below, [MA]KEΛΛINEΩ[N].

## MELITE.

(Malta.)

Æ 7- Female head to *l.*, with hair and crown in the Egyptian style (Isis or Demeter); in field to *l.*, caduceus, of peculiar form; to *r.*, MEΛITAIΩN. R. Figure, with four wings, kneeling on left knee; otherwise, in the Egyptian style, with close drapery, high crown; crook in right hand, and flail in left (Osiris or Dionysus).

Æ 7- Same type and legend; in field to *l.*, ear of corn. R. Same type.

Æ 5 Veiled head of Ceres to *r.* R. MEΛITAS, in two lines; between, tripod.

Æ 4½ Same type. R. MEΛITAIΩN, in two lines; between, tripod.

Æ 5- MEΛITAIΩN. Same type. *l.* R. Curule chair; around, C. ARRVTANVS BALB. PROPR.

## MENÆ, sive MENENA.

*Note.*—This city, now Minéo, occupied a lofty height not far from the right bank of the southern branch of the Simæthus, and commanding to the northward the upper part of the great plains which extend to Catania and Lentini.

Æ 4 Bust of Jupiter to *r.*, with lotus flower as apex (Sarapis). R. MENAINΩN, in two lines, above and below; between, biga to *r.*; under it, Π.

Æ 3½ Another similar.

Æ 3½ Veiled female head (Ceres?) to *r.* R. MENAINΩN, in two lines; between, two torches crossed; below, four globules.

Æ 3+ Female head, with hair in bunch behind (Diana?). R. Same legend, type, and globules.

Æ 4- Same type; behind, Π. R. Same legend; between the lines, Asclepius, *adv.*; in extended right hand, patera?

Æ 2½ Head of Hermes to *r.* R. Same legend; between the lines, caduceus; below, two globules.

Æ 2½ Head of bearded Hercules to *r.* R. Same legend; between the lines, club; below, three globules.

## MESSANA.

*Note.*—Dancle (in Hellenic Zancle) was a Sicilian word, synonymous with the Greek δρέπανον, and having reference to the form of the harbour (Thucyd. 6, 4). Dancle had been colonized about the year 700 B.C., by offsets from Cumæ in Italy, and Naxos in Sicily. In the beginning of the fifth century B.C., it was taken by Anaxilaus of Rhegium, whose ancestor had migrated from Messenia on the capture of Ithome by the Spartans, and had been accompanied or followed at different times by other Messenians. Zancle then assumed the name of "City of the Messenii." About 280 B.C., a body of Mamertine mercenaries, discharged from the service of Syracuse, treacherously seized upon Messene, and by means of their alliance with the Romans, continued to govern in

Metal Size Weight

their own name until the reign of Augustus. Of this long duration of the Mamertine name and government, we find proofs in the Verrine orations of Cicero, as well as in Strabo, who informs us, that in his time the Messenians were better known at Rome by the name of Mamertines, and that the wine of Messene, which was much esteemed at Rome, was called Mamertine wine: *καλοῦσι τε Μαμερτίνους μᾶλλον ἅπαντες αὐτοὺς, ἢ Μεσσηνίους· εὐοῖνου τε σφόδρα τῆς χώρας οὕσης, οὐ Μεσσηνίον καλοῦσι τὸν οἶνον, ἀλλὰ Μαμερτίνον, τοῖς ἀρίστοις ἐνάμιλλον ὄντα τῶν Ἰταλικῶν* (Strabo, p. 268), and the same fact, as to the wine, appears from Pliny and Athenæus. The Mamertines were originally a Campanian people, deriving their name from Mamers, the form of Mars or Ἄρης in that part of Italy; but who appear to have established themselves on the frontiers of the Brettii, near the woody ridge of the Apennine named Sila (Sylva), and still Regia Sila; for here was a town called Mamertium (Strabo, p. 261); the resemblance between their coins and those of the Brettii is moreover very remarkable.

*Zancle.*

- Æ 5- 85 Curved object resembling a sickle, but forming five-sixths of a circle; the middle filled by dolphin to *l.*; below which, DANK. R. Quad. incus., containing bivalve shell, and surrounded by six irregular incuses.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*
- Æ 5 85.4 Another similar, but dolphin longer, and with tail outside the harbour.
- Æ 5 79.8 Another similar, but with narrower curve; below the dolphin, ΔANKVE.
- Æ 5 92.8 Similar to the last, but legend ΔANKLE.
- Æ 5+ 267.4 Head of lion, *adv.* R. Head of calf or ox, without horns, to *l.*; around it, MESSENION.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

*Note.*—These Samian types appear to have been placed by Anaxilaus on the coins of the Messenii, in gratitude to the Samii, without whose assistance he could not have occupied the place, and as their share of honour, when it was named the city of the Messenii.

- Æ 6½ 266 Biga to *r.*, the horses or mules stepping gently; charioteer, seated on back of car; in exergue, leaf. R. Hare, running to *r.*; around, ΜΕΣΣΕΝΙΟΝ.

*Note.*—Anaxilaus having driven the Samii out of Messene, ceased to place the types of Samus on its coins, and substituted the preceding, which Aristotle (ap. Poll. 5, 75) has explained—Ἀναξίλαος ὁ Ῥηγίνος, οὕσης ἀγόνου τῆς Σικελίας τέως λαγωῶν, ὁ δὲ εἰσαγαγὼν τε καὶ θρέψας, ὁμοῦ δὲ καὶ Ὀλύμπια νικήσας ἀπήνην, τῷ νομισματι τῶν Ῥηγίνων ἐνετύπωσεν ἀπήνην καὶ λαγῶν. The coins of Rhegium, however, are much more rare with these types than those of Messana, to which place the hare was evidently more applicable.

- Æ 4 131.8 Another similar.
- Æ 3 63 Another similar.
- Æ 1½ 12.2 Hare, running to *r.* R. ΣΕΜ, in a wreath.
- Æ 2 10.1 Same type; below, bivalve shell. R. ΜΕΞ, in a wreath.
- Æ 7+ 265 Biga to *r.*; Victory, flying to *r.*, crowning the horses or mules; in exergue, leaf? R. Hare, running to *r.*; below, ΜΕΣΣ; above, ΜΟΙΙΑ; under the hare, sprig of olive.

*Note.*—In the year 396 B.C., Dionysius I. removed the Messenii to Tyndaris (Diodor. 14, 78), where they flourished and became powerful by their alliances with the neighbouring cities. The mixed population, who occupied their place at Messene, were chiefly of Doric origin; and from that time named themselves ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΟΙ.

- Æ 6 267.8 Female, in biga to *l.*, mules standing; in each hand, a rein; Victory, flying to *r.*, and crowning her; in exergue, two dolphins opposed. R. ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΟΝ. Hare, running to *r.*; below, human head, with radiating hair; to *r.* of which, syrinx.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*
- Æ 5+ Head of Proserpine to *l.*; behind, ΠΕΛΩΡΙΑΣ; before, two dolphins. R. ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΟΝ. Naked helmeted figure, stepping to *l.*, with back to spectator; in right hand, long spear; on left arm, shield, held before him, and chlamys hanging down.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Note.</i> —Cora Pelorias had perhaps a temple in the Messanian citadel, which, as well as the bay and northern promontory, was named Pelorias. On the promontory stood a temple of Neptune (Diodor. 4, 85), probably with the same epithet. The hero on the reverse of this coin is Pheræmon, one of the six sons of Æolus, who, among them, obtained possession of the greater part of Sicily (Id. 5, 8). A coin described by Eckhel (I. p. 222), differs only from the present in having ΦΕΡΑΙΜΩΝ in the place of ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙΩΝ. Pheræmon and Androcles had between them the northern part of the island from the strait of Messina to Lilybæum, and to Pheræmon apparently was allotted the eastern portion.
Æ	5		Two others.
Æ	3½		ΜΕΞΞ . . . . . Hare, running to <i>l.</i> ; below, cicada. R. Sepia or polypus.
Æ	4+		Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΩΝ.
Æ	3½		Same type, with three dolphins. R. . . . . ΑΝΙΩΝ. Head of trident; on either side, a dolphin; between the forks, bivalve shells?
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΜΕ.
Mamertini.			
Æ	7		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ. Helmeted naked combatant, stepping to <i>r.</i> , with protruded spear in right hand; shield on left arm; (Pheræmon) in field to <i>r.</i> , Π.
Æ	7-		Beardless laureate head (Apollo?) to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend; naked figure to <i>l.</i> , but with chlamys on shoulders, standing on left side of horse to <i>l.</i> ; right hand on horse's head; in left, long spear; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π.
Æ	7		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, lyre. R. Same legend; naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, short sword; left resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , Π; below which, shield.
Æ	7		Same type. R. Same legend; naked figure, seated on rock, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, spear; left to head, the arm resting on shield; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π.
Æ	7		Laureate beardless virile head (Mars) to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΡΕΟΣ; to <i>l.</i> , bell? R. Same legend, in two lines; between, eagle, with open wings, on thunderbolt, to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, tripod. R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , three globules and ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, in one line.
Æ	6-5		Another similar; but behind the head of Apollo, lyre, and in reverse, no globules.
Æ	4-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; helmeted naked combatant, striding to <i>r.</i> , and throwing spear; on left arm, shield.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ, in two lines, above and below; between, bull, butting to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΡΕΟΣ. Laureate head of Mars to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3+		Another similar; above the bull, club?
Æ	2½		Laureate virile head to <i>r.</i> (Mars). R. ΜΑΜΕΡΤΙΝΩΝ. Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; shield held forward in right hand; spear on left shoulder.
Æ	4-3		ΔΙΟΣ . . . . . Laureate young head to <i>l.</i> R. Eagle, with open wings, to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΜΑΜΕΡ[ΤΙΝΩ]Ν.

*Note.*—This coin differs only in the latter legend from those of Syracuse, with the legend ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ on the obverse.

### MORGANTIUM.

*Note.*—From a comparison of the several authorities, relating to this city, which will be found in the Sicilia Antiqua of Cluverius (p. 335), it appears to have held a great part of the plain of the Simæthus, between Catana and Leontium, and to have had a dependency on the sea-coast, probably at or near the mouth of the Simæthus; but the exact site of the city itself has not yet been ascertained.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2	18.4	Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> R. ΜΟΡΓ. Winged female figure, lightly draped, seated on prow? to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, crown; below, grain of barley; all in linear circle.
Æ	3		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΑΙΟ[Σ] (the Sun). R. Tripod; around, ΜΟΡΓΑ[N]ΤΙΝΩΝ.

## MOTYA.

*Note.*—Motya, a commercial station of Phœnicians, afterwards colonized by Greeks, was an island at the western extremity of Sicily, which subsequently was connected with the main land by a mole six stades in length. Possessing an excellent harbour, it became the principal naval station of the Carthaginians, until it was besieged and destroyed by Dionysius I., in the year B.C. 397; soon after which Himilco removed the surviving inhabitants to Lilybæum. Hence there are no extant coins of Motya of later date than the fifth century B.C. The legend being generally in Greek, shows that the inhabitants, as at Panormus, were chiefly Greek.

Æ	5	132.2	Female head to <i>r.</i> , the hair bound with a cord passing round it four times—surrounded by four dolphins. R. [MOTY]AION; naked figure, seated, <i>adv.</i> , on horse, galloping to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2-1½	8.4	Eagle to <i>l.</i> , on Ionic capital; from which, to <i>l.</i> , proceeds tendril of vine; above, ivy leaf. R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; below which, bivalve shell; around, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> , MOTVAION.

*Note.*—These two coins of Motya are Electrotypes from the B. M.; the original of the latter was found by Mr. Burgon at Ithaca, in the mouth of a skeleton in a tomb of the first century B.C.

Æ	5-4½	123.5	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; hair covered before and behind. R. Dog to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted; above, univalve shell; below, ΨΑΨ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## NAXUS.

*Note.*—Naxus was founded about 730 B.C. It was one of the Chalcidean colonies, united perhaps to emigrants from the island Naxos. It was destroyed by Dionysius II. in the year B.C. 403, and we may presume never recovered from this disaster, as fifty years afterwards Tauromenium was founded, two miles above Naxus. Hence we have no coins of Naxus later than the fifth century B.C. Though the situation of Naxus has been disputed by Sicilian antiquaries, there can be little or no doubt that it stood on the left bank of the river Cantara at the southern entrance of the bay of Taormina, in the exact spot where a lava from Mojo (not from Ætna) forms a cape called Schisó, and covers probably a part of the ruins of Naxus.

Æ	7½-6½	266.3	Head of Bacchus, with long beard, and crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> ; hair, in bunch behind. R. Bearded faun, with long tail, seated on the ground, <i>adv.</i> ; head turned to <i>l.</i> towards cup in right hand; around, NAXION.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6	252.4	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> , of later style, with shorter beard, and broad diadem, adorned with wreath of ivy. R. ΝΑΞΙΟΝ. Similar type; in left hand, thyrsus.
Æ	4½	124.7	ΝΑ[ΞΙ]ΟΝ. Laureate youthful head (Apollo) to <i>r.</i> ; behind, bay leaf and berry. R. Same type; in right hand, cantharus; in left, thyrsus; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch of ivy; to <i>r.</i> , bearded head on quadrangular stele.—( <i>Plated coin.</i> )
Æ	4-3	60.3	Head of bearded Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Same type, turned more to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; left resting on knee; around, ΝΑΞΙΟΝ.
Æ	1+	11.1	Head of youthful Bacchus, crowned with ivy, to <i>l.</i> R. Grapes, with leaves and tendril; below, ΝΑΞΙΟΝ.

## PANORMUS.

*Note.*—It would seem from Thucydides (6, 2) that about the time when the Greek colonies were settled on the eastern and southern coasts of Sicily, the Carthaginians advanced from the islands between Sicily and the Carthaginian coast, and from some promontories at the western end of Sicily, which they had previously occupied, and colonized Motya, Solús, and Panormus. The name alone, however, of the last of these is sufficient to prove, that Greeks had already settled in that advantageous position. Panormus continued to be the chief possession of Carthage in Sicily, until the close of the first Punic war in B.C. 241; and accordingly we find that the greater part of the extant coins of Panormus are inscribed with Punic letters, and that, with the exception of the tetradrachma, they are of a style which, although Greek, is peculiar to this city, having apparently been invented to indicate, together with the types, the dependency of Panormus upon the Carthaginians, who had not then adopted, if they ever did, the Greek invention of money, as a circulating medium of commerce.

Metal	Size	Weight	
El.	5½	162	Female head to <i>l.</i> , with earrings, broad necklace, and hair rolled up, leaving the neck bare—crowned with ears, and leaves of corn (Ceres). <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; above it, radiated globe, with head of hooded serpent attached to each side of it.
<i>N</i>	4	116·7	Another similar, without the globe.
<i>N</i>	4	113	Another, like the last.
<i>N</i>	3	43·5	Same type. <i>R.</i> Horse, stepping to <i>r.</i>
<i>N</i>	2	30·4	Same type. <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i>
<i>N</i>	1+	28·5	Same type. <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted.
<i>N</i>	½+	13·4	Palm-tree, with fruit. <i>R.</i> Head and neck of horse to <i>r.</i>
<i>N</i>	½	12·5	Another similar.
<i>AR</i>	11	572	Head of Ceres in Punic style, to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Pegasus, flying to <i>r.</i> ; below, ⚡⚡⚡⚡.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<i>AR</i>	6+	259·6	Female head to <i>l.</i> , surrounded by four dolphins; hair and bare neck as before, crowned with leaves of corn, without the ears (Proserpine?); the style like that of Syracuse, &c. <i>R.</i> Head and neck of horse to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm-tree, with fruit; below, ⚡⚡⚡⚡⚡.
<i>AR</i>	6+	262·6	Another similar.
<i>AR</i>	6½	251·4	Beardless head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> <i>concave.</i> Horse's head and neck to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm-tree, with fruit; below, ⚡⚡⚡⚡.
<i>AR</i>	5½	252·4	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same types; below, ⚡⚡⚡⚡.
<i>AR</i>	6	262·3	Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Horse, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; beyond it, palm-tree, with fruit.
<i>AR</i>	7-6	257·2	Anterior half of horse, galloping to <i>l.</i> , crowned by Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley. <i>R.</i> Palm-tree, with fruit; below, seven Punic letters, not well defined.
<i>AR</i>	7-6	262·2	Head of Proserpine, surrounded by four dolphins, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ⚡⚡⚡⚡.
<i>AR</i>	6+	255·5	Same type to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star; in exergue, Punic legend defaced.
<i>AR</i>	4+	111·3	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted; beyond it, palm-tree.
<i>AR</i>	5-	64·2	Same type to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Horse, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ⚡; all in wreath of leaves and berries.
<i>AR</i>	3	33·3	Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type; under it, ⚡.
<i>AR</i>	2	28·9	Same type to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i>
<i>AR</i>	2	10·9	Head of Gorgo, <i>adv.</i> <i>R.</i> Palm-tree; below, ⚡⚡⚡.
<i>AE</i>	13	1401	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; above, radiated globe, with head of hooded serpent attached to each side of it.
<i>AE</i>	8½		Same type. <i>R.</i> Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; beyond it, palm-tree.
<i>AE</i>	7		Another similar.
<i>AE</i>	9-		Another similar; under the horse, ⚡

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Same type. R. Same types; in field to <i>r.</i> , ☉.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; over it, radiate globe and serpents, as before; under the horse, ♁.
Æ	5½		Same type. R. Same type; under the horse, ♁.
Æ	5		Same type; under the horse, ♁.
Æ	6		Same type. R. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , with reverted head; right foreleg held up; below it, globule.
Æ	6-		Another similar, but globule between hind legs of horse.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; beyond it, palm-tree.
Æ	3		Another; in field to <i>r.</i> of horse, three globules.
Æ	6		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. Head and neck of horse to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Punic letter.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , three globules.
Æ	4		Another similar, but in place of dots, ○.
Æ	4		Palm-tree, with fruit. R. Head and neck of horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> , with head reverted.
Æ	3		Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. Head and neck of horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm-tree; below, globule.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Bull, standing to <i>r.</i> ; above, star.
Æ	7		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Horse, leaping to <i>l.</i> ; under it, two Punic letters.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Horse, leaping to <i>l.</i> ; above, star; below, ΠΑ, in mon.
Æ	5+		Horse, standing to <i>r.</i> ; under it, janiform heads. R. ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ. Eagle, with open wings, <i>adv.</i> ; head turned to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ, in two lines; between which, female, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΝΟΡΜΙΤΑΝ. Military figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.

## PAROPUS.

*Note.*—The Paropini are mentioned as one of the peoples of Sicily by Pliny (H. N. 3, 14); the city appears, from Polybius (1, 24), to have stood between Solûs and Thermae Himerææ, probably not far from the sea-coast.

Æ	5-		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΡΩΜΙΝΩΝ. Figure, in military habit, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; below which, ?; left resting on hasta.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## PHINTIAS.

*Note.*—On the foundation of this city by Phintias, tyrant of Acragas, *vide supra*, p. 57.

Æ	5-4		Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΝΤΙΑ, in two lines; between them, boar, running to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½		Three others similar.

*Note.*—The boar may allude to the partiality of Phintias to the chase of this animal, which has been a favourite amusement of the Sicilian kings of our own times. That Phintias indulged in it, we find an indication in Diodorus (Ecl. 22, 5), who relates that Φιντίας ὁ Φιντιάδος κριστωρ dreamed that he was killed by a wild boar in hunting. The absence of any variety in the coins of Phintias may be accounted for by the coinage of this city having ceased with the life of Phintias; this is not unlikely, as the place was never any thing more than a dependency of Acragas.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	4½	123·2
Æ	5	127
Æ	5	129
Æ	5	126·3
Æ	5	127·3
Æ	5	132·7
Æ	4½	125
Æ	5+	131
Æ	7	257·2
Æ	2	12·8
Æ	4½	
Æ	4	

## SEGESTA.

*Note.*—Segesta and Eryx having, according to Thucydides (6, 2), been founded by Trojans after the fall of Ilium, who were joined by Greeks from Phocis and other places, they were by far the most ancient among the principal Greek cities of Sicily. The position of Segesta, like that of Eryx, had security more in view than maritime commerce, having occupied a summit surrounded on every side but the north-east by ravines and mountains. It was distant six geographical miles in a direct line from the sea at Castelamare, at or near which, in later times, was the Emporium Segestanorum. Segesta, though an uninhabited place, preserves its ancient name, with remains of its theatre and acropolis, and the entire exterior colonnade of a large hexastyle temple, the only extant specimen of the unfluted Doric.

- Æ 4½ 123·2 Female head to *r.*; hair in bunch behind, back of the neck bare; behind, ✕; all in linear circle. R. Dog, standing to *l.*
- Æ 5 127 Similar type; hair behind divided into two bunches by broad diadem. R. Same type; above, grain of barley.
- Æ 5 129 Same type, in a linear circle; on the outside of which, ΣΕ . . . . . ΞΙΒ. R. Same type.
- Æ 5 126·3 Same type. ΞΕΕΞΤΑΞΙΒ, from *r.* to *l.*, within the circle. R. Same type.

*Note.*—Segesta, like other Greek cities of Sicania, was bilingual; Segestazib, therefore, is probably equivalent to Σεγισταιων or Σεγισταιος. On some specimens we find ΞΙΕ instead of ΞΙΒ.

- Æ 5 127·3 Similar type, but hair in single bunch behind; around, same legend from *l.* to *r.* R. Dog to *l.*, with nose to ground.
- Æ 5 132·7 Similar type; hair tied as on the obverses preceding the last, but the diadem narrow; around, ΞΑΓΕΣΞΑΖΙΒ. R. Dog to *r.*, head towards the ground; above, univalve shell?
- Æ 4½ 125 Same type; around from *r.* to *l.*, ΞΕΕΞΤΑΞΙΒΕΜΙ (εἰμί). R. Dog to *r.*, with nose to ground.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*
- Æ 5+ 131 Female head, of later style, to *r.*; hair in single roll behind; above, ΞΕΓΕΣΤΑ. R. Dog, stepping to *r.*, with head lowered; beyond the dog, a plant of corn, with leaves below, and three stems and heads above; in exergue, ΞΕΕΞΤΑΞΙΒ.

*Note.*—It is evident from this specimen, that the obverse of these coins represents Segesta one of the daughters of Phœnodamas of Troy, whom her father, in order to save her from being exposed by Laomedon to the κῆρος of Neptune, sent to Sicily, where she became the mother of Egestus, or Acestes, by the river-god Crimissus, who assumed the form of a dog (Lycophr., v. 471. Virgil, Æn. 1, v. 550).—*Vide* Tzetz. et Serv. ad locos.

- Æ 7 257·2 Head of Segesta to *r.* R. ΕΓΕΞ[ΤΑΙ]ΟΝ. Figure to *r.*, naked, except the boots, climbing over rough ground with two dogs; conical cap hanging behind his neck; cloak hanging over left arm; in left hand, two knotted javelins resting on shoulder.

*Note.*—This hunter with a Phrygian cap is probably Αἰγιστος or Ἀκίστης, the reputed founder of Segesta, and who, by the mother's side, was of Trojan origin. He is described by Virgil as a hunter (Æn. 5, vv. 37, 300): "Horridus in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursæ."

- Æ 2 12·8 Head of Segesta, *adv.*, towards *l.*; on either side, sprig of bay? R. Dog to *l.*; above, head of Gorgo, *adv.*; around, from *r.* to *l.*, ΕΓΕΞ[Τ]ΑΙΟΛ; in field to *l.*, univalve shell.
- Æ 4½ Head of Segesta to *r.* R. Dog, standing to *r.*; immediately before his feet, plant, or tendril of vine; above the dog, ○; under it, ○.
- Æ 4 Young male head to *r.*; behind, club? R. Dog to *r.*, with nose towards the ground; in exergue, ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΟΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Diana Venatrix <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; in left, ?; in field to <i>r.</i> , crescent; below which, dog, leaping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	3		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (Rome?) R. ΕΓΕΣΤΑΙΩΝ. Æneas, stepping to <i>l.</i> , bearing Anchises on his shoulders, and in his right hand the palladium?— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—In Roman times the Segestans favoured the mythus which made them, "cognati populi Romani," namely, that which attributed the foundation or renovation of their city to Æneas, in whose honour there was a temple at Segesta (Dionys. Hal. 1, 53). According to Virgil, Anchises died at Drepanum (*Æn.* 3, v. 708).

## SELINUS.

*Note.*—Σελινόυς (Σελινόεις) was colonized from Megara Hyblæa 100 years after the foundation of the latter, which occurred about 728 B.C. The acropolis of Selinus occupied a maritime height on the left or eastern side of the mouth of a river which had already received from the Greek settlers in Sicania the name Selinus, from the abundance of apium or wild celery growing near its banks. On the eastern side of the acropolis flows another stream, anciently named Hypsas, which issues from some copious sources a few miles distant. In the acropolis stood three hexastyle temples, and an ædiculum; on a height rising from the left bank of the Hypsas, were three other similar buildings, one of which was not exceeded in magnitude by any Greek temple of which the ruins exist. A single half column is all that now remains standing of these astonishing works; all the rest form masses of ruins, giving sufficient evidence of their present state having been the result of some unrecorded earthquake, of which the still erect temples of Egesta and Acragas show this spot to have been the centre. In the year 409 B.C. Selinus was taken and destroyed by the Carthaginians, and though partially restored, seems never to have flourished after this disaster. All its extant works of art, therefore, are productions of the fifth and sixth centuries B.C.

Æ	5	134·2	Trilobate leaf. R. Six triangular incuses forming a square.
Æ	5+	137·2	Same type. R. Similar leaf, in quad. incus; in the two upper angles of which, ΞΖ.
<i>Note.</i> —There is a great resemblance in the early coins of Selinus and Himera, and in both the types refer to the names. That of Selinus was the leaf of the wild celery (apium graveolens), the <i>ἔλεσιλινον</i> of Dioscorides, which formed the crown of the Nemean and Isthmian games; that of Himera was the cock, as the symbol of the dawn ( <i>ἡμίρα</i> ).— <i>Vide supra</i> , p. 58.			
Æ	7½	243·8	Two females, in biga, to <i>l.</i> , the farther discharging an arrow, the nearer holding reins with both hands; around, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> , ΞΕΑΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ. R. ΞΕΑΙΝΟΞ. Naked figure, to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera, held over altar, at foot of which, cock to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, branch; in field to <i>r.</i> , leaf of selinum; below which, bull to <i>l.</i> on pedestal (the river-god Selinus sacrificing to Asclepius).
Æ	6	127·1	Bull, running to <i>r.</i> , seized by the horn by left hand of naked figure to <i>r.</i> ; in his uplifted right hand, club; around, ΞΕΑΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ. R. Naked figure, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera, held over an altar entwined by serpent; in left hand, branch; in field to <i>r.</i> , leaf of selinum; below which, stork to <i>r.</i> ; round the head of the figure, ΗΥΨΑΞ (the river-god Hypsas sacrificing to Asclepius).
Æ	5	121·2	Another similar.
Æ	2	103	Female, in light drapery, seated on rock to <i>l.</i> , attacked by serpent; right hand, with arm at full length, holding serpent; left arm raised over head drawing down veil; in field above, leaf of selinum. R. Andromorphous bull (river Selinus) to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΞΕΑΙΝΟΕΞ; below, river-fish to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2-	9·3	Another similar.
Æ	2-	9·8	Another similar; but female's left hand on her breast. R. Same type; around, ΞΕΑΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , leaf of selinum.

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	5	
Æ	4½	
Æ	3½ 2½	62·5
Æ	2+	31·5
Α	4	106·4
El.	3-	65·4
Α	3-	65·1
Α	3	65·4
Α	3	65·3
Α	2	45·1
Α	1½	28·8
Α	1½	28·3
Α	1½	28·2
Α	1½	28·4
Α	1½	17·8

### SOLUS.

*Note.*—Σολόεις, Σολοῦς, in Latin Soluntum, stood on a summit near the sea, about midway between Panormus (Palermo) and Thermæ Himerææ (Termini). The ancient name is still preserved, as well as some remains of its ancient buildings. *Vide* Serradifalco, V. p. 67. Solus, Panormus, and Motya, were the three principal possessions of the Carthaginians in Sicily in the time of Thucydides (6, 2), and so continued until the end of the first Punic war. These accordingly are the Sicilian cities, upon the coins of which we find Punic legends.

Head of Pallas to *r.* R. COAONTINΩN, in two lines, within a wreath.  
 Head of Hercules, in lion's scalp, to *r.* R. Six globules, in two lines; between which, crayfish to *r.*; below,  $\Gamma\Lambda\text{X}$ .—*Electrotype from the B. M.*

### STIALA.

*Note.*—Stiala is evidently the same place which Stephanus names Styella, and describes as a fortress (φρούριον) of the Sicilian Megaris; it is the same also as the Tiella, which in another place he states, on the authority of Philistus, to have been one of the Hyblæ. The coins alone give the true orthography. Some remains of Megara are still to be seen on the shore of the Megaric bay opposite to Agosta, on the southern side of a river, of which the sources are at a small distance, and which appears, from Diodorus (4, 78), to have been named Alabon. Whether either Hybla or Stiala stood exactly in this position, may be doubtful. Megara was taken by Gelon, and its inhabitants removed to Syracuse about B.C. 480 (Herodot. 7, 156). The district then became a dependency of Syracuse, and Stiala was probably the name given to a new town, which was then built in the Megaris, or to Megara itself newly peopled. The coins of Stiala resemble in style those of Syracuse, of the time of Dionysius I.

Youthful laureate head to *l.*; in field to *l.*, branch of Selinum?. R.  $\xi\text{TIA}$ . Anterior half of andromorphous bull to *l.* (Alabon).  
 Another similar.—*These two coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.*

### SYRACUSÆ.

*Note.*—*Vide* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, III. p. 239, et seq.

$\xi\text{ΥPAKOΞIΩN}$ . Head of Apollo to *l.*; behind, bow. R.  $\xi\Omega\text{TIPA}$ . Head of Diana to *r.*; behind, bow and quiver.—*Electrotype from the B. M.*  
 Similar head to *l.*; behind, garland of corn. R.  $\xi\text{ΥPAKOΞIΩN}$ , in two lines; between, tripod; between two of the legs,  $\Gamma$ .  
 Same type; behind, star. R. Same legend and type, without the  $\Gamma$ .  
 Similar head, but no hair on the neck. R. Biga to *r.*, horses galloping; under them, triscelium; around,  $\xi\text{ΥPAKOΞIΩN}$ .  
 Another similar.  
 $\xi\text{ΥPAKOΞIΩN}$ . Similar head to *l.* R. Horse, galloping to *r.*, in quad. incus.; in exergue,  $\xi\text{ΥPAKO}$  . . .  
 Same type, with hair on neck. R.  $\xi\text{ΥPAKOΞIΩN}$ , in two lines; between, lyre.  
 Another similar.  
 Another similar.  
 Head of Jupiter to *r.*; behind, sceptre. R. Pegasus, flying to *r.*; below,  $\xi\Omega$ .  
 $\xi\text{ΥPA}$ . Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to *l.* R. Quad. incus. divided into four; in the angles the letters,  $\xi$ ,  $\Upsilon$ ,  $\text{P}$ ,  $\text{A}$ ; in centre a circle, containing female head to *l.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
A	1	17.7	Another similar.
A	6	267.5	Chariot, drawn by three horses, charioteer holding in each hand three reins; horses, stepping or walking to <i>r.</i> ; above, .YRA. R. Quad. incus. divided into four, with circular incuse in centre; in which, female head to <i>l.</i> , of archaic style, with long plaited hair.
A	10-	680	Female head to <i>r.</i> , of later archaic style, laureate, with necklace and earring; hair, wavy over forehead; behind, tied up, and hanging over neck (Cora, or Proserpine), all in linear circle, surrounded by ξVRAKOΞION; around the legend, four dolphins. R. Triga to <i>r.</i> , horses walking, and crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, lion, with open mouth, running to <i>r.</i> .— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—This medallion is one of the coins known to the Greeks by the name of Damaretia, from their having been coined from the proceeds of a present given to Damareta, wife of Gelon, by the Carthaginians, on occasion of their peace with Gelon, after his victory over them at Himera, in the year B.C. 480. The Carthaginians were so well satisfied with that treaty, that besides the money which they agreed to pay to Gelon, they made a voluntary present of 100 talents of gold to his wife Damareta. As Gelon died in 478, we have the exact date of this coin, which is peculiarly valuable therefore, as showing the style of art and form of letters at Syracuse in the year 479. We here perceive that the horses, as on the early coins of Messana, Catana, and Gela, are stepping gently forward. Art had probably not yet attained that wonderful perfection, required for representing the extreme animation of the horses, as expressed on many Sicilian coins of later date. On the most ancient, the car is generally drawn by two mules or horses; on this coin, of the time of Gelon, it is evidently a triga. A comparison of the early coins of Syracuse, with those of other Sicilian cities, which record victories in the chariot-race, leads to the belief, that in Sicily the three-horse chariot, if not peculiar to Syracuse, was at least more common there than in any other city. On coins of the time of Dionysius, on the contrary, we find none but quadrigæ, and horses in full action.</p>			
A	6	265.8	Similar head of Cora to <i>r.</i> , but with diadem of beads (pearls?); same legend, but from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> R. Same type; exergue plain.
A	6	265.5	Another similar; but legend from <i>l.</i> to <i>r.</i>
A	5½	259	Same types; legend less dispersed; the A thus v. R. Same type; Victory, with both wings expanded.
A	6	268.3	Same types; ξVRAKOΞION, in single curved line. R. Same type; Victory, with wings as usual.
A	6½	265.3	Same types, legend dispersed. R. Same type; in exergue, serpentine sea-monster to <i>r.</i>
A	4½	132	Head of Proserpine as before, surrounded by three dolphins, and the same legend dispersed. R. Bearded naked horseman, with a rein in each hand; horse, stepping to <i>r.</i>
A	3-	64.3	Same type; same legend, in continued curve; no dolphins. R. Same type.
A	3-	64.3	Another.
A	2	12.4	ξVPA. Same type. R. Sepia, or polypus.
A	2		Seven others; average weight 10.7 grains.
A	2	10	Same type. R. Wheel of four spokes.
A	2	9.6	Another similar.
A	1	10.2	Same type. R. Same type; in the four intervals of the spokes, ΣVRA.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
A	5½	268.6	Female head to <i>r.</i> ; neck bare; hair bound four times round with cord; around, ξVPAKOΞ. O.; in field to <i>r.</i> , two dolphins. R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , crowning the horses.
A	6+	260.2	Same type; around, ξYPAKO . . ON; in field to <i>r.</i> , three dolphins. R. Same type; but Victory flying to <i>l.</i> , crowning charioteer.
A	10	661	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; in the hair, leaves of corn; head surrounded by four dolphins, of which the two to <i>l.</i> almost off the coin; above, [ξYP]AKOΞION; below, [E]Y[A]INE (Evænetus, artist's name). R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; horses, in very

Metal	Size	Weight			
			spirited action; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , crowning charioteer; in exergue, armour; namely, shield, cuirass, greaves, and helmet.		
AR	6½	265·3	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> , hair in decorated covering, both in front and behind; on a band below the latter, in very small letters, EYKAEI (Eucleidas, artist's name); the head surrounded by four dolphins; above, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΞ. R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> , crowning charioteer; in exergue, ?.		
AR	6½	266·3	Female head to <i>l.</i> , hair covered on the forehead and behind; the rest radiating upwards—surrounded by four dolphins (Nymph Cyane, or Arethusa ?); above, ΞΥΡΑΚΟ . . . . R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , crowning charioteer; in exergue, dolphin to <i>l.</i>		
AR	6	266·8	Another similar.		
AR	6	259·4	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; three dolphins; under the neck, NK(NIK . . . .) R. Quadriga, galloping to <i>l.</i> , but with horses in more uniform movement; above, in place of Victory, triscelium; in exergue, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; below which, AI, united.		
AR	6	261·5	Same type; three dolphins; below the neck, NI. R. Same type, legend, symbol, and monogram.		
AR	7+		Diademate female head, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; hair in wavy locks, filling up the field; some of the locks in the form of dolphins,—earrings, and a double necklace; on the diadem, ΚΙΜΩΝ (the artist); all in dotted circle; above which, [APE]ΘΟΣΑ (fountain Arethusa). R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; horses in violent action; above, Victory upright to <i>r.</i> , holding a crown in both hands, and touching with her feet the ears of two of the horses; above, in small letters, ΞΥΡΑΚ[ΟΞΙΩΝ]; under the horses, ?; in exergue, ear of corn.— <i>Electrotype from Lord Northwick's Collection.</i> — <i>A specimen in the B. M. weighs 260·3 gr.</i>		
			<i>Note.</i> —The dolphin being a symbol of Neptune, and Arethusa a source of fresh water, that attribute of Arethusa is an exception to the general remark, that the symbols accompanying fountains and rivers are fresh-water productions. Three reasons may be given for this exception:—1. That on Syracusan coins in general, the heads of all the deities are surrounded by dolphins; as if Neptune was never to be forgotten in this maritime city. 2. That the Arethusa is on the very margin of the sea, and separated from it only by a wall. 3. That opposite to the fountain, at the distance of about 200 yards, a large submarine stream of fresh water rises in the sea, of which the Arethusa itself is apparently a branch. If we consider the submarine sources to be a portion of the Arethusa; it will give greater significance to the line of Virgil, in alluding to the fable of the submarine course of the Alpheus: "Ore, Arethusa, tuo, Siculis confunditur undis."		
AR	10	668·9	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> , hair behind in net; four dolphins; on one, under the neck, ΚΙΜΩΝ (artist's name). R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , crowning charioteer; in exergue, armour; namely, shield, cuirass, greaves, and helmet.		
AR	7	264·7	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΞ. Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>l.</i> ; on the helmet, in very small letters, EYKAEIΔ. (Eucleidas, artist's name); four dolphins. R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand of charioteer, torch; horses in strong confused action; Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> , crowning charioteer; in exergue, ear of corn.— <i>This and the one preceding are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>		
AR	7-6	263·5	Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair drawn back and tied in a knot (Diana?); three dolphins and a half; around, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. R. From the same die as the last.— <i>Electrotype.</i>		
AR	6½-5½	267	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Diademate female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair covered before and behind; the covering over the forehead decorated with a dolphin and waves; behind, with stars (Arethusa ?), head surrounded by four dolphins; on that near the mouth, EYAI (Evænetus, artist's name). R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> , charioteer bearded; above, Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> , and holding in both hands a crown, to which is appended a tablet, inscribed <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>EYAIN</td></tr><tr><td>ETO</td></tr></table> ; in exergue, two dolphins opposed.	EYAIN	ETO
EYAIN					
ETO					

*Note.*—The *Εβαύτρο*, for *Εβαύτρον*, shows this coin to have been struck before the close of the fifth century B.C.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6	264·1	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙ. Female head to <i>l.</i> ; in the hair, ears of corn, and a fruit of poppy; in front of necklace, lion's head, from which water issues (Cyane?); below the neck, EYM. (Eumenus, artist's name); four dolphins. R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; winged charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, Scylla to <i>r.</i> , stretching forth right hand towards fish; above which, dolphin and EYΘ (artist's name).
Æ	6	264·1	Similar type, but the necklace terminating in an oval fruit or pearl; below the neck, ΚΥΡΙΑΔΑ (Cyrillus, artist's name); around, between the four dolphins and the head, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. R. From the same die as the last.— <i>This and the two preceding coins are Electrotypes from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Thus it appears, that three different artists were employed in making the dies of these two coins; the obverse of the former was by Eudemus, that of the latter by Cyrillus; the reverses of both by Euth. . . . . The lion's head with water issuing from it, on the former coin, seems to mark the head for the personification of one of the fountains, "in Syracusano agro," mentioned by Pliny, of which Cyane was the most celebrated. From the example of Mesma (<i>vide</i> European Greece, page 128) it appears, that fountains were often considered as nymphs in the train of Ceres, which accounts for the corn and poppy.</p>			
Æ	3	28·4	ΞΥΡΑΚ. Head of Pallas, <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two dolphins. R. Horseman, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star and ear of corn; under the horse, N.
Æ	3	29·1	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Σ, and two dolphins. R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, two dolphins.
Æ	4	59·6	ΞΥΡ . . . . . ΩΝ. Same type; four dolphins. R. Naked figure, armed with helmet, spear, and shield, in attitude of combating to <i>r.</i> ; at his feet, altar and dead ram; above, ΞΥΡΑ . . . . .; below, ΔΕΥΚΑΞΠΙΞ.
Æ	4	63·2	Head of Cora to <i>r.</i> ; between it and four dolphins, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ, letters dispersed; under the neck, ΕΥΜΕΝΟ (artist's name). R. Naked figure, combating as before, but with sword instead of spear; around, ΔΕΥΚΑΞΠΙΞ.
Æ	4	64·5	Same type; above, in continued line, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , EY. R. Same type; to <i>l.</i> , in continued line, ΔΕΥΚΑΞΠΙΞ; in exergue, EY.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Leucaspis was one of the fabled companions of Hercules in Sicily, and received heroic honours from the Syracusans. On other Syracusan coins, of later date, the name of the artist is written ΕΥΜΗΝΟΥ (Mus. Hunter, tab. 53, xx.), showing that the name was Eumenus, not Eumenes. <i>Εβμίνου</i>, for <i>Εβμίνου</i>, agrees with the <i>Συρακοσίου</i>, for <i>Συρακοσίων</i>, and the style and types of these two coins being the same, there can be little doubt that the EY, on both sides of the latter, were the initials of the same artist.</p>			
Æ	2	24·2	Janiform female heads crowned; plaited hair hanging down the necks (Hecate?); in field to <i>l.</i> , ΣΥΡΑΚΟΞ.; to <i>r.</i> , two dolphins. R. Horse, leaping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	18	Same type, legend, and symbols. R. Same type; under the horse, N; above, ear of corn.
Æ	2	24·2	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Horse, leaping to <i>l.</i> ; above, star.
Æ	2	22·5	Another similar.
Æ	2½	33·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΙ. Female, in light drapery, and with inflated veil, to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, branch. (The Syracusans honour Iris?)
Æ	2	17·2	Female head to <i>l.</i> R. . . . . ΩΝ. Half pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2+	17·5	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. Same type; around it, three dolphins. R. Same type.
Æ	1½	10·1	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. R. ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΙ, in two lines; between them ∴ XIII.
Æ	1½	12·2	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair on forehead and behind covered; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. Sepia or polypus.

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5	127.7	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> (Corinthian types.)
AR	4	131.6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, trophy. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; above, triscelium; around, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.
AR	5-	132.4	Same type; on helmet, winged horse to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; under the horse, triscelium.
AR	4+	131.5	Same type. R. Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> ; same symbol.
AR	6	155.2	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Diana Venatrix to <i>l.</i> , discharging an arrow; at her feet, dog starting to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΞΑ.
AR	5	105.1	Same type. R. Same legend. Winged fulmen; in field below, ΣΩ.
AR	5-	98.5	Diademate head of Gelon to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, in two lines, above and below; between them, winged figure, standing upright in biga, to <i>r.</i> ; horses stepping slowly; above the horses, ΒΑ.
AR	5-	108.4	Same type. R. Same legend; same type; but winged figure bending forwards, and horses in strong action.
AR	3	52.5	Same type. R. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΒΑ; to <i>r.</i> , Κ; on the margin, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ.
AR	3	48.4	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ε; to <i>r.</i> , ΒΑ. Same legend.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The style of these coins forbids the supposition, that they could have been earlier than the latter part of the reign of Hiero II. Gelon was the only tyrant of Syracuse whose memory was sanctified by heroic honours. These honours began at the battle of Himera in 480 B.C., and were confirmed by Timoleon in 343 B.C. With the exception of the mythical heads, therefore, that of Gelon alone appears on Syracusan coins. The "Syracusans of Gelon" were probably the party who succeeded to the government after the flight of Hieronymus to Leontium, and who so cruelly destroyed all the family of Hieron II.—<i>Vide</i> Trans. of the R. S. of Literature, 8vo. III. p. 374.</p>			
Æ	8	484	ΣΥΡΑ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; garland of olive round the helmet. R. Star between two dolphins opposed. (Ὀβύκτα.)
Æ	8	462	Another similar.
Æ	6	242	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΙΕΥΞ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ. R. Fulmen; round it, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. (Ἡμιόγκιον.)
Æ	6	262	Another similar; to the right of fulmen, eagle to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5½	238	Another similar; to the right of fulmen, grain of barley.
Æ	3-		[ΙΕΥΞ ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΟΣ.] Head of Jupiter Eleutherius to <i>l.</i> R. Sepia; around, [ΞΥΡΑΚΟΣ]ΙΟΝ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The worship of Jupiter Eleutherius was established on the restoration of democracy, after the exile of Thrasybulus, in the year 466 B.C., when a colossal statue of the deity with this epithet was erected, and periodical games were instituted, named Eleutheria.</p>			
Æ	6-5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> , horses moving slowly; in two lines, above and below, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.
Æ	5-		Same type; behind the head, ear of corn. R. Biga to <i>r.</i> , horses galloping; below, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.
Æ	4-		Same type. R. Victory in biga to <i>r.</i> ; above, same legend.
Æ	5-4		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Victory in biga to <i>l.</i> ; in field above, ?; in exergue, same legend.
Æ	4+		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, balance; left resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , prow?
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, sistrum; left resting on sceptre; around, ΞΥΡΑΚ . . . . .
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , pomegranate?
Æ	4		Same type. R. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, in two lines; between, fulmen.
Æ	4+		. . . . . Similar type; in field to <i>r.</i> , star. R. Triscelium; around, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ.
Æ	6+		ΔΙΟΣ ΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ. Juvenile male head, laureate (Apollo?), to <i>r.</i> R. ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΝ. Eagle, with open wings, on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A.
Æ	6-4		Same legend and type. R. Same legend, in two lines, on either side of eagle.
Æ	5½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type.—Struck on a coin of Agathocles, the letters ΘΟΚΛΕ, reversed, being still apparent.
Æ	5+		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , a mon.
Æ	4+		ΞΥΠΑ. Head of Pallas, in Corinthian helmet, bound with olive branch, to <i>l.</i> R. Seahorse to <i>l.</i> ; cord hanging from his mouth.
Æ	3+		Another similar, without cord.
Æ	4½		Same type; on either side, dolphin. R. Seahorse to <i>l.</i> , cord hanging from mouth.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Female figure, <i>adv.</i> , with expanded wings; her left knee on the back of a couchant quadruped; in right hand, held up, torch?; around, ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ.
Æ	3-		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ, in two lines; between, fulmen.
Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Dioscuri galloping to <i>r.</i> ; over their heads, stars; under the horse, to <i>r.</i> , ΑΠ.; below, ΣΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ.
Æ	6		ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> R. Biga galloping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4		Same legend; head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, ΑΓ.
Æ	4-		Same legend and type. R. Same type; under the horse, Δ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type; above, a mon.; below, ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ.
Æ	5		ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; above, star.
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΑΙ and dolphin; below, dolphin.
Æ	6-5		Same legend and type; behind the head, vase? R. Same type; above, dolphin and NK united (ΝΙΚ); below, dolphin.
Æ	4+		Same legend and type; behind the neck, A. R. Same type; above, ΑΓ; below, ΙΕ.
Æ	4		Legend effaced; same type. R. Same type; above, club and Δ; below, ΙΕ.

*Note.*—The ΙΕ on these exergues may be the initial letters of ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ, the exergue being the usual situation of the name when it appears in full on the coins of Hiero II., with the head of Gelon.

Æ	4½		Same legend and type; behind the neck, fruit of pomegranate or poppy. R. Same type; above and below, dolphin.
Æ	5-		Same legend and type. R. Quadriga, in rapid motion, to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, star and T.
Æ	5-4		..... Same type. R. Horse leaping to <i>l.</i> ; above, globule in circle, surrounded by rays (the Sun).
Æ	3		Same type. R. Wheel of four spokes; in upper half, ΑΡΥΞ; in lower, two dolphins.
Æ	5		ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; hair covering neck; behind, poppy head? R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; above, star; below, Φ.
Æ	5½		Same legend; same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; above, star; in exergue, . . . .
Æ	4		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same type, without symbol or legend.
Æ	6-5		Same legend and type. R. Torch in wreath of oak.
Æ	6		Same legend. Diademat head of youthful Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, bow. R. Lion stepping to <i>r.</i> ; above, club.
Æ	5		Same legend, type, and symbol. R. Same type and symbol; in exergue, ΣΩ.
Æ	5		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same type and symbol.
Æ	3½		ΞΥΠΑ . . . . . Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and symbol; in exergue, Φ.
Æ	5+		Youthful head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Pallas stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, fulmen; on left arm, shield.
Æ	5½		. . . . ΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Same type. R. Similar type.
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΞΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , owl.
Æ	5+		ΣΥΠΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Same type. R. Same type and symbol.—Struck on both sides on a coin of Agathocles.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Female figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, torch; in left, hasta (Ceres).
Æ	4-3		Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> R. ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ, in two lines; between, fulmen.
Æ	3		Head of Cora? to <i>l.</i> ; behind, two olive leaves. Dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; below, bivalve shell; between them, ΞΥΡΑ.
Æ	3½		Young male head to <i>r.</i> , with horn and hair radiating upwards (river); behind, grain of barley. R. . . . . Bull, with depressed head, to <i>l.</i> ; below, three globules.
Æ	3		ΞΥΡΑ . . . . . Female head to <i>r.</i> (Diana?) R. Sepia; three globules.
Æ	3	74	Female head to <i>l.</i> R. Quad. incus., divided into four; star in center.
Æ	3		ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; behind, caput bovis. R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΣΩ.
Æ	3		ΞΥΡΑ. Female head to <i>l.</i> R. Half pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4-		Head of Ceres? to <i>l.</i> ; behind, fulmen. R. ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ, in three lines, in a garland of corn.
Æ	3		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind, bow? R. Same legend and type.
Æ	3		Laureate female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair behind in plaited bunch (Diana?). R. Club. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, in two lines, across the field.
Æ	2		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> (Asclepius?) R. Serpent, entwined round staff; around, ΣΥΡΑΚ[ΟΣΙΩΝ].

## Agathocles.

Α	3+	88·7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, winged gryphon to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, in two lines; between, winged fulmen; below, ΕΥ, in mon.
Α	6	252·7	ΚΟΡΑΞ. Head of Cora to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>r.</i> , erecting trophy; in right hand, hammer; in field to <i>r.</i> , triscelium.
Α	7	264·8	Same legend and type. R. <i>concave</i> ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ ( <i>νικη</i> ); below, in field to <i>l.</i> , triscelium.
Α	7-	264·5	Another similar, but reverse not concave.
Α	5½	263·9	Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛ . . . Same type and symbol,—in concave field.
Æ	5		ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, quiver. R. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, in two lines; between, winged fulmen.
Æ	4½		Another similar.

## Icetas, or Hicetas.

*Note.*—Icetas held the supreme power in Syracuse for nine years, beginning about 315 B. C.

Α	3+	66	ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> R. Victory in biga to <i>r.</i> Above, lunar crescent; under the horses, Θ; in exergue, ΕΠΙ ΙΚΕΤΑ.
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## Hieron II.

Α	3+	66	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; behind the head, sea-horse, to <i>r.</i> R. Biga to <i>l.</i> ; under the horses, ΑΠ, in mon.; below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ.
Α	9½		Diademate head of Gelon to <i>l.</i> ; behind, star. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ, in two lines, above and below. Victory in quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, star; below, Κ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	4½	78·1	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ.
Æ	9½	514	Diademate head of Gelon to <i>l.</i> R. Victory in biga to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ. ( <i>Οὐγκία</i> .)
Æ	6½		Same type. R. Legend as before; horseman with spear poised to <i>r.</i> ; under the horse, Φ.
Æ	6½		Another similar; under the horse, Α.
Æ	6½		Another similar; under the horse, ΣΩ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7		Another similar; under the horse, TI.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. IEPΩNοξ; head of trident; on either side, dolphin.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols; in field below, HP, united.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols; in field below, A.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols; in field below, N.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same legend, type, and symbols; below, T.
Æ	4		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, type, and symbols; below, ΔT.

## Philistis.

*Note.*—Although the name of Queen Philistis does not occur in history, the style of her coins leaves little doubt that she lived in the latter part of the reign of Hiero II.; and this is found to agree in a remarkable manner with monumental evidence still extant at Syracuse. Of the nine cunei of the ancient theatre, that in the center was distinguished as the cuneus of Jupiter Olympus (Διδς Ὀλυμπίου); the four on one side of it (the eastern) were named from deities, the four on the other side, from members of the reigning family; three of the latter set of inscriptions are still legible; the second from the western extremity of the theatre is Βασιλισσας Νηρηίδος; the third, Βασιλισσας Φιλιστίδος; the fourth, or the cuneus next to the center, Βασιλῆος Ἱέρωνος. Nereis bore the title of queen, not as daughter of Pyrrhus of Epirus, but as wife of Gelon, son of Hieron II. Philistis, therefore, was probably a wife of Hieron himself, who, having lived beyond the age of ninety, may have had a wife, whose name never occurs in the scanty fragments of Sicilian history which have reached us. It is not unlikely that she was descended from Philistus, the celebrated historian, who was minister of Dionysius II.

Æ	7	208.3	Veiled diademate female head to <i>l.</i> ; behind, leaf of holly? R. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, in two lines, above and below; between them, Victory driving quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; horses in strong action; in field to <i>r.</i> , E.
Æ	7	219.1	Same type; behind, star. R. Same legend, similar type, but Victory standing upright in car; horses stepping slowly; in field to <i>r.</i> , K.
Æ	6½	209.7	Same type; behind, wreath of corn. R. Same legend and type; in field above the horses, Φ.
Æ	6½	198	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in place of Φ, star.
Æ	3	58.6	Same type. R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; same type, without the star; above, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ; below, off the coin, [ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ.]

## Hieronymus.

Æ	5	130.3	Diademate head of Gelon, with whisker, to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟΥ, in two lines; between which, in smaller letters, ΖΑ, and winged fulmen.
Æ	5		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in place of ΖΑ, Φ.

## TAUROMENIUM.

*Note.*—In the year 396 B. C. Mount Taurus, which rises immediately above the site of Naxos, to the north, was occupied and fortified with a wall by some of the Siculi, when the place received the name Tauromenium ἀπὸ τῆς ἐν Ταύρω μονῆς. In 358 Andromachus, father of the historian Timæus, and dynast of Tauromenium, collected into it the remaining inhabitants of Naxos. In the reign of Augustus it received a Roman colony.—(Diodor. 14, 59—16, 7.)

Æ	1½	16.2	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, star. R. ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ, in two lines; between them, tripod; to <i>r.</i> of which, lyre?
Æ	1	16.1	Same type to <i>l.</i> ; behind, bee. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , API (the AP in mon.).
Æ	1	13.3	Same type; behind, branch. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , near tripod, fruit of ivy?
Æ	3+	43.3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, star. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , AI united.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

Metals	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		Same type; behind, a mon. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	5-		TAYPOMENITAN. Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ, in two lines; between, tripod.
Æ	5½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend, in two lines; between, diota.
Æ	4½		ΑΡΧΑΓΕΓΑ. Same type to <i>l.</i> R. TAYPOMENITAN, in two lines; between, tripod.  <i>Note.</i> —The worship of Apollo Archagetes at Tauromenium was derived from the Naxii, who brought with them from Greece, on the foundation of their city, a small statue of Apollo, as leader of the colony. From Thucydides (6, 4) and Appian (5, 109) it appears that the sanctuary of the Archagetes was on the outside of the city of Naxos towards Tauromenium. It stood probably near the shore of the harbour of Taormina, between Schifó and Giardini.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. TAYPOMENITAN, in two lines; between, lyre.
Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Bull, butting to <i>r.</i> ; in field above, wreath; in exergue, TAYPOMENITAN.
Æ	5		Same type; behind, bee. R. Same type; around, same legend.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. TAYPOMENITAN, in two lines, above and below; between, bull, butting to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.  <i>Note.</i> —The bull is probably a symbol of the impetuous river Onobala, now called Cantara.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus, bound with ivy, to <i>r.</i> R. Bull, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in two lines, above and below, TAYPOMENITAN.  <i>Note.</i> —The bull thus represented may refer to the name of the mountain on which the city stood. The worship of Bacchus was a memorial of the migration of the Naxii into Tauromenium.
Æ	5½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. TAYPOMEN[ITAN.] Pegasus, flying to <i>l.</i>

## TYNDARIS.

*Note.*—In the year 396 B.C., Dionysius I., to please his Lacedæmonian allies, removed the Messenii from Messene Pelorias, to a promontory on the sea-coast below Abacænum (Diodor. 14, 78). This city, which was then probably in a declining condition, was deprived of a great part of its territory for the benefit of the new colony, which received the name Tyndaris from the Messenii in honour of the father of the Dioscuri. The coins of Tyndaris sufficiently attest that the Dioscuri were their most honoured objects of worship, but there is also a coin, described by Mionnet (I. p. 327), bearing a caduceus on the reverse, thus reminding us of a celebrated statue of Hermes, which, having been conveyed to Carthage by the victorious enemy, was restored to Tyndaris by Scipio, and was the subject of one of the severest accusations against Verres by Cicero (Verr. 4, 39). Tyndaris preserves its ancient name, as well as its ruined walls and theatre, and the remains of several buildings.

Æ	2		Bonnets of the Dioscuri; below, AI. R. Star of eight rays; in the intervals of which, ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ.
Æ	3		Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri; below, ΤΥΝΔΑΡΙΤΑΝ.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Dioscuri, with poised spears, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; below, in two lines, ΤΥΝ[ΔΑ]ΡΙΤ[ΑΝ]

# ADDENDA.

## INSULAR GREECE.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
ACRAGAS Siciliae.			
Æ	7	266·2	ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ. Eagle standing upon hare to <i>l.</i> , with head bent down, and wings raised. R. Crab; to <i>l.</i> , bivalve shell; to <i>r.</i> , ?; below, large fish, short and broad, with large tail, dorsal fin raised and mouth open.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —This fish, a species of Serranus, often occurs on a much smaller scale on coins of Sicily as a symbol of Neptune, to whom perhaps it was peculiarly sacred. We may observe in general, that the obverses of coins of Acragas refer to the worship of Jupiter; the reverses to that of Neptune; whence it may be inferred that the temple at Acragas, which was second in magnitude and is vulgarly called the temple of Hercules, was sacred to Neptune.
ARADUS ins. ad Phoenicen.			
Æ	3½	64·4	Bee; in field to <i>l.</i> ΗΦ; to <i>r.</i> , mon. 31. R. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Stag, standing to <i>r.</i> ; beyond, palm-tree (all Ephesian types).
CATANA Siciliae.			
Æ	4		A bearded and a female head to <i>r.</i> , both laureate, and with the lotus flower on the head; in field to <i>r.</i> , X; to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn. R. ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo, radiate, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, branch; in left, resting on column, bow and chlamys; at his feet to <i>l.</i> , cortina.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend; Isis, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, sceptre; in left, sistrum; before the sceptre, small figure (Horus?); in field to <i>l.</i> , three mons., the upper indistinct; in the middle, 31; below, 32.
CHIUS.			
Æ	2-	25·8	Androsphinx to <i>l.</i> ; before it, wine jar. R. Four square indentations in square form.
COS.			
Æ	2+		Head of young Hercules, in lion's scalp, to <i>l.</i> R. Crab; above, Κ[ΩΙΟΝ]; below, ΑΙΣΧΡΙΟ[Σ]; under which, club.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. Crab; below, Κ.
CYTHNUS.			
Æ	2+		Owl, <i>adv.</i> R. Crescent; above, star; below, ΚΥ.
ELÆUSA ins. ad Ciliciam.			
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>l.</i> , crowning the name ΕΛΑΙΟΥΣΣΙΩ., below which, . . . . Ο . .
EUBŒA.			
Æ	3½		Head of Diana? to <i>l.</i> R. Head of sacrificial ox, <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i> ; above, ΕΥ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bearded head, <i>adv.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>LOPADUSA.</b> ( <i>Lampedosa.</i> )			
Æ	3½		Crab; below, 2979,—in circle of large dots. R. Hercules, naked to <i>r.</i> ; in extended right hand,?; in left, club; in field to <i>r.</i> , 19,—in circle of similar dots.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3½		Crab; below, four Punic letters. R. Mon., 29, as on coins of Cossura; to the right of which, caduceus; above, six globules (semis),—all in wreath.
<b>MYTILENE Lesb.</b>			
El.	1+	38·4	Female head, <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> , hair crossed with bands, and in bunch behind (Diana?). R. Head and throat of ox, with small horns, to <i>l.</i> ; between the horns, M; all in quad. incus.
Æ	2½	44·3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. MYTL. Lyre; in field to <i>l.</i> , thyrsus.
Æ	9½		AYT. KA. MAP. AY. ANTΩNΓINOC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ CTPA. ΠO. IOY. ΔEONTEYC MYTIAHNAION. Caracalla and Geta togated, joining right hands.
<b>PANORMUS Siciliæ.</b>			
Æ	3+		Bearded head, with thorny diadem? to <i>l.</i> R. Horse, running, to <i>l.</i> ; above, star; below, mon. 33 (ΠΑΝΟΡ.).
Æ	2		Similar type. R. Prow to <i>r.</i> ; above, similar monogram.
<b>PAPHUS Cypri.</b> <i>Drusus Junior.</i>			
Æ	3		DRVSVS [C]AESAR. Head of Drusus to <i>r.</i> R. Conical symbol of Venus Urania, in distyle temple, having a portico on either side, and below, a semicircular basin, with divisions in it.
<b>POROSELENE ins. ad Æolida.</b> <i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	3½		AY. KA. CEΠ. CEOYHPOC ΠEPTI. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Asclepius, <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΠΩPOCEΔHHEI.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<b>SALAMIS Cypri.</b> <i>Nicoles.</i>			
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; behind the neck, bow; above which, BA(σιλέως). R. Turreted head of Venus? to <i>r.</i> ; behind, NK united (Νικοκλήως).— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Pythagoras.</i>			
Æ	2	35	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, [B]A. R. Head of Venus to <i>l.</i> ; behind, [ΠΥ] (Πυθαγόρου).— <i>Vide</i> Borrell, <i>Rois de Chypre</i> , Pl. No. 6.
<b>SAMUS.</b>			
Æ	½		Prow to <i>l.</i> R. ξΑ. Wine jar,—in wreath of olive.
<b>SEGESTA Siciliæ.</b>			
Æ	5		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Æneas, <i>adv.</i> , with head to <i>r.</i> , bearing Anchises, turned to <i>r.</i> , on his shoulder; in right hand of Æneas, short staff; around, in large letters, ξΕΓΕΞΤΑΙΑ.
<b>SIPHNUS.</b>			
Æ	4	171·6	Eagle flying to <i>r.</i> R. Quad. incus., with diagonal lines.

## CORRIGENDA TO INSULAR GREECE.

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Page	Coin	
6	6	<i>After</i> "amphora" <i>add</i> "in linear circle." This peculiarity indicates a later date than that of the specimens which precede, and accords with the Attic weight of this didrachmon, the others being of the Æginetan standard.
10	23	<i>For</i> "fixed to its head" <i>read</i> "in its mouth."
13	15	<i>For</i> "ONE" <i>read</i> "OME."
15	3	<i>For</i> "same legend and type" <i>read</i> "same legend; same type radiate."
16	14	<i>After</i> "head of Cretan wild-goat to r." <i>add</i> "below, spear-head."
20	14	<i>For</i> "same legend and type" <i>read</i> "ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ; same type."
21		Note to Hyrtacus, line 4, <i>for</i> "south-eastern" <i>read</i> "south-western."
21	8	<i>For</i> "Diana, adv." <i>read</i> "Diana to l."
25	19	<i>After</i> "head of Pallas to l." <i>add</i> "on the helmet, crescent."
27	8	<i>After</i> "ΘΕΟΣ" <i>add</i> "across the field, MY."
30	7	At the end, <i>add</i> "and the head of Apollo to r."
68	9	Is an Electrotpe from the B. M.



# AFRICAN GREECE.

## CYRENAICA.

### BARCE.

*Note.*—Barce was founded about 550 B.C., by seceders from Cyrene. It stood at a distance of ten or twelve miles from its harbour, which, in the time of the first or second Ptolemy, was renewed or enlarged, and was named Ptolemais. This place still preserves its ancient name, with ruins of several of its public edifices. Of Barce itself the site can now scarcely be recognized. In the time of the Roman empire it had already been so entirely abandoned, that the name was preserved only as a chorographical appellation, or as a synonym of Ptolemais.—(Strabo, p. 837. Plin. H. N. 5, 5.)

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.
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Æ	4	104.6	Youthful head to r., with cornu Ammonis round the ear (Bacchus, son of Ammon and Amaltheia). R. Silphium; in field to l., BA; below which, a plant, with round fruit on it (apples of the Hesperides?); in field to r., Σ.
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*Note.*—On coins of the Cyrenaica, the silphium is generally represented with a thick stem, having at the top a round clustered head, consisting apparently of umbellate flowers; on either side of the stem is an alternation of two or three leaves, and as many cauline shoots ending in small heads, similar to the principal one. The only plant which modern travellers have found in the Cyrenaica, resembling that on the coins, has been called by botanists Thapsia Silphium. Theophrastus (de Plant, 6, 3) describes it as resembling the *νάρθηξ* (ferula). Great virtues were attributed to the inspissated juices of the stem and root, which were distinguished by the name *καυλίας* and *ρίζιας*. The latter name accounts for the root being often represented on the coins. Pliny states that the *laser*, or silphium of Cyrene, had become so scarce in his time, in consequence of the avidity with which it is eaten by sheep, that an inferior sort was brought from Media and Armenia; and we have the testimony of Aristobulus, one of the companions of Alexander, that a similar plant was found on the Paropamisus (Arrian. Exp. Alex. 3, 28. Jud. 43), which is confirmed by modern travellers.

Æ	7	266.8	BAPKA(ἰων). Head of Jupiter Ammon to r., in linear circle, within beaded circle. R. Silphium.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—This coin has two indentations on its margin, one of which extends nearly to the center of the coin. These notches are similar to those on some archaic coins of Athens, Macedonia, and Cilicia, already described in this catalogue; and they are such as I have never found on the coins of any place of which the Persians had not been in possession, at the time, or after the time, when the coins appear, from their style, to have been struck. Hence I have inferred (similar marks being found on modern, or, at least, mediæval Oriental coins), that these notches were Persian countermarks. The present specimen differs in style from the others of Barca in the British Museum, being apparently more ancient, and may be supposed to have received the countermarks after the capture of Barca by the Persians of Aryandes, who was governor of Egypt, and issued a coinage of silver darics after the death of Cambyses, which occurred in 521 B.C. (Herodot. 4, 166, 201.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CYRENE.</b>			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This city stood, like Barca, at about ten geographical miles in direct distance from the sea, on the platform of the Cyrenaica, or that projection of the African coast, which lies immediately opposite to the Peloponnesus, at the distance of about 200 miles. Consisting of a fertile soil abounding in water, this country offered a favourable settlement for a Greek colony, when there remained no other such desirable situation unoccupied in Sicily or Italy. Cyrene was founded by a colony from Laconia and Thera, about 630 B.C. For a description of its extensive remains, <i>vide</i> Della Cella Viaggio da Tripoli, Genoa, 1819. Pacho, <i>Voyage dans la Marmarique</i>, &amp;c., Paris, 1827. Beechey, <i>Expedition</i>, &amp;c. from Tripoli eastward, London, 1828.</p>			
Α	½	13·3	Bearded head to <i>l.</i> , with ram's horn round the ear (Jupiter Ammon)—in dotted circle. <i>R.</i> Youthful head to <i>r.</i> , with hair rolled up.
<p><i>Note.</i>—The worship of Jupiter Ammon at Cyrene, was derived from the oasis, in the Libyan desert, 300 miles south-eastward of Cyrene, which is now called Si-wah. Here remains of a temple still exist, with sculptures of the ram-headed Egyptian god, Amun Cneph; this was a different deity from the Amun-re of Thebes, from whom the name Diospolis was given to that city by the Greeks.</p>			
Α	½	13·3	Male head, with short hair, to <i>l.</i> ; behind, ΥΗ—all in linear circle. <i>R.</i> Female head to <i>r.</i> , with round earring, and hair rolled up.
Α	6½	264·3	Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> , in beaded circle; within which, to <i>r.</i> , ΚΥΡΑ. <i>R.</i> Silphium.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Α	6	204·7	Same type, without circle or legend. <i>R.</i> Silphium, with root turned to <i>l.</i> ; across the field, in three lines, ΚΥΡΑΝΑ.
Α	5-4	116·7	Youthful head to <i>l.</i> , with cornu Ammonis round the ear (Bacchus). <i>R.</i> Silphium; across the field, ΚΥΡΑ; above in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. 34.
Α	4	104·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> Same type; across the field, in two lines, ΚΥΡΑ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Apollo was second only to Jupiter Ammon in the estimation of the Cyrenæi. It was by command of the Delphic oracle that the colony from Thera came to Libya; thus Apollo was their archagetes. The great source which fixed the locality of the settlement was named 'Απόλλωνος κρήνη, and their port was Apollonia.</p>			
Α	3	52·5	Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> , in dotted square, in the angles, ΚΥΡΑ. <i>R.</i> Silphium, with root turning to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Palm-tree; in field to <i>l.</i> , Κ; below which, ΡΑ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Υ; below which, silphium, crab.
Æ	3		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΥ; below which, silphium; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΡΑ; below which, crab.
Æ	3½		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Κ; below which, ΡΑ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Υ, below, Γ; and lower, silphium.
Æ	3½		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΥ; below which, silphium; to <i>r.</i> , ΡΑ; below which, crab.
Æ	3		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Lyre; in two lines, across the field, ΚΥΡΑ.
Æ	3		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type and legend; above the lyre, Π.
Æ	3½		Youthful head, with horn of Ammon (Bacchus) to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Palm-tree; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΥ; below which, silphium; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΡΑ; below which, crab.
Æ	5		Same type; below to <i>r.</i> , Δ. <i>R.</i> Silphium, in dotted circle; in field to <i>r.</i> , Χ; to <i>l.</i> , Υ.
Æ	4		Horseman, galloping to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Wheel of four spokes; in interval to <i>l.</i> , silphium; to <i>r.</i> , ?.
Æ	5+		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Silphium; in three lines, across the field, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ.
Æ	5-		Another similar.
Æ	5½		Same type. <i>R.</i> Same type; in one line, across the field, Κ·ΙΝ·Ν.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½	59	<i>Trajanus.</i> ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ. ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to r. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ· ΥΠΑΤ. Γ. (A. D. 100.) Head of Jupiter Ammon to r.
Æ	3+	28·8	Same legend and type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	8-		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CEB. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ. Same type. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠ . . . . . Same type.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΦΛ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC CEB. Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΚ. ΕΞΟΥC. Κ5 (26, A. D. 173). Same type.
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*Notes.*—M. Aurelius was invested with the tribunitian power by Antoninus Pius in A. D. 147.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ	6+		Α. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΟΥΗΡ. ΑΔΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΕΥ. CEB. Head of Sev. Alexander to r. R. Λ. ΤΕΤΑΡΤΟΥ (A. D. 226). Head of Jupiter Ammon to r.
Æ	6+		Same legend and type. R. Λ. ΠΕΜΠΤΟΥ. ΜΑΜΕΑ CEB. (A. D. 227.) Head of Julia Mammæa to r.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

## EVESPERIDES.

*Notes.*—Evesperides, or Hesperis, afterwards Berenice, now Bengazi, was situated at the western extremity of the Cyrenaica, a situation which exposed it to the barbarians of Libya. In the year B. C. 413 it was besieged by them, and relieved by a Greek fleet in its way from the Peloponnesus to Sicily, with reinforcements for Gylippus. Eight years afterwards, the Evesperitæ were strengthened by the accession of the Messenians, who had been driven out of Naupactus by the Lacedæmonians after their victory over the Athenians at Ægospotami (Herodot. 4, 198. Thucyd. 1, 50. Pausan. Messen. 26).

Æ	4-5	47·7	Head of Jupiter Ammon, as on coins of Barce and Cyrene, to r., in dotted circle, within quad. incus., in the four angles of which, $\frac{E}{\Sigma} \frac{[V]}{\Xi}$ . R. Silphium.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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EUROPEAN GREECE.

Fig. I.			ΑΡΚ· ΜΟΘ		ΙΔΑΧ ΑΡ		ΑΧΘΑ -ΙΚΟΝ		Fig. II.		
1	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Α	Χ	Χ	Τ	Ρ	Α	Κ	Δ	Μ	Ζ	Π	ΔΒ
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Π	Α	Ε	Α	Α	Α	Σ	Α	Σ	Χ	Π	Π
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Α	Υ	Β	Υ	Π	Δ	Α	Υ	Δ	Α	Κ	Λ
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Μ	Α	Π	Χ	Λ	Δ	Ε	Α	Ζ	Ζ	Α	Π
47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
Α	Ε	Π	Α	Α	Α	Π	Χ	Ε	Δ	Χ	Α
59	60	61	62 & 66	63	64	65	67	68	69	70	71
Π	Α	Υ	Α	Π	Α	Π	Ε	Ε	Α	Α	Α
72	73	74	75	76	77	77	78	79	80	81	82
Α	Α	Π	Α	Α	Α	Π	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94
Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	
Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	

INSULAR GREECE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Α	Π	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		
Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α	Α		



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# APPENDIX

TO

## NUMISMATA HELLENICA,

CONSISTING OF

- I. NOTE ON THE WEIGHTS OF GREEK COINS.
- II. GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX ACCORDING TO THE  
ARRANGEMENT OF ECKHEL.
- III. GENERAL INDEX TO THE NOTES.



## NOTE ON THE WEIGHTS OF GREEK COINS.

I ABSTAIN from referring to any of the extant learned works on Greek metrology, and confine myself almost entirely to the evidence of the coins themselves. The numismatic evidence derivable from the Greek and Latin authors of the later ages of antiquity, is, in general, so vague and contradictory, that little reliance can be placed upon it, unless when it is confirmed by the monuments. The following observations, therefore, are founded entirely on a careful review of the weights of Hellenic coins, as recorded in my own catalogue, in that of the Hunter collection by Charles Combe, in the "Nummi in Museo Britannico" of Taylor Combe, in the catalogue of the Thomas and Pembroke collections,—the coins of which were weighed by Mr. Burgon,—and in the catalogue of the Italian coins of Carelli.

The progress of arts and letters appears to have held a course quite independent of each other in European and in Asiatic Greece, though brought to perfection in either country by the same ingenious race of men. While the Doric order of architecture was indigenous in Europe, and arose from a wooden construction, Asiatic Greek architecture seems to have been formed from successive improvements on the Phœnician, so that the temple of Jerusalem was probably a prototype of the Ionic order. It was chiefly through Phrygia and Lydia that the arts reached the Greek settlements of the western provinces, where they were brought to perfection. Under these circumstances, we cannot be surprised to find an Asiatic and an European claim to the invention of a symbolized monetary currency. Herodotus, as an Asiatic Greek, gives the honour to Lydia, a country, as he remarks, which possesses mines both of gold and silver; and never alludes to the claim of Ægina to a priority, which was generally acknowledged in European Greece, and justly so, if the invention occurred in the reign of Pheidon of Argos, who was more ancient than Gyges, the founder of the Lydian monarchy. As in their architecture, so also in their money, the Asiatic Greeks differed from the European,—in the standards, and in the multiples, or subdivisions as well as in the metals of which the money was chiefly composed. While silver, which abounded in European Greece, was there the only material, we find in Asia, prior to the Macedonian conquest, which brought all Greece to a level, coins of gold, coins of silver, of a mixture of gold and silver, and of a mixture of silver with some baser metal. Nevertheless, there was one point of strong resemblance in the money of all the principal Greek cities both of Europe and Asia. A weight, an equiponderant nearly of the Attic didrachmon, occurred as an unit, or, at least, as an important step in the monetary scales, as well of Persia, Lydia, and the Greek cities of Asia, as of Athens, Corinth, the Corinthian colonies, and the chief cities of Italian Greece and Sicily. This weight I believe to have been introduced into Lydia from Phœnicia, and to have come originally from Egypt.

The words "obolus" and "drachma" are themselves strong arguments in favour of the ancient tradition, that the monetary art in European Greece originated at Ægina, in a drachma divided into six oboli; and that prior to the reign of Pheidon of Argos, of whose dominions Ægina was a portion, and the emporium of its foreign commerce, there was a currency of *ὀβελίσκοι*, or small pyramidal pieces of silver, six of which were considered a handful (*δραχμὴ*). It is easy to believe that Athens at that time, being inferior to Ægina in commercial prosperity, was the follower, and not the predecessor, of the latter in the coining of money; but that possessing silver mines, the Athenians were not long behind the people of Ægina in the adoption of this invention. About the year 600 B.C., Solon reduced the weight of the drachma, for the purpose of remedying an evil which is still very common in Turkey as well as in other countries, namely, the servile dependency of many of the lower and most industrious classes upon their tyrannical creditors. Plutarch says, that Solon ordained that the Mna (in Latin Mina), which had before contained 73 drachmæ, should thenceforth contain 100 drachmæ (*ἑκατὸν γὰρ ἐποίησε δραχμῶν τὴν Μνᾶν, πρότερον ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ τριῶν ὄσσαν*. Solon, 15). It appears probable, therefore, that the Mina (MNA, a Phœnician word) had been an Athenian weight before the invention of coined money at Ægina; and that the Athenians having, in imitating the invention of the Æginetans, adopted the names and weights of their money, had found that 73 drachmæ of Ægina were equal in weight to their Mna. The proportion in which Solon reduced the drachma affords a confirmation of this hypothesis, 100 to 73 being the proportion between the Æginetan and Attic drachmæ, or nearly so; for supposing the standard of the Æginetan drachma to have been 93 grains troy, this proportion of 100 to 73 would give for the Attic drachma almost exactly 68 grains, which was about the weight of the drachma, according to the earliest specimens of Athenian money. Great accuracy in such a case is not to be expected; for if experience proves, that the simple maintenance of a correct national standard requires constant attention, how much more difficult must it now be to ascertain those of distant ages.

Although Herodotus may not be correct in assigning the priority of the invention of money to Lydia, we may safely infer from his authority, that the coinage of Lydia was more ancient than that of the Greek cities of Asia. The concurring testimony of Mr. Burgon, and of the late Mr. Borrell, both long resident at Smyrna, are sufficient to prove Sardes to have been the place where those archaic pieces of an oblong form were produced, which present,

both in gold and silver, on one side the heads of a bull and gaping lion opposed to each other<sup>1</sup>, and on the reverse a rude incuse. These, therefore, were the money of the Lydian kingdom, to which Cyrus put an end by the capture of Cræsus and Sardes in B.C. 548. As Darius, son of Hystaspes, prided himself on having established the coinage of money in Persia<sup>2</sup>, we may be assured it is from him that the extant coins of ancient Persia in gold and silver derive their name. Their resemblance to those of Lydia in form, in style, and particularly in the weight of the principal silver coin, which in both coinages, when perfect, weighed about 84 grains troy<sup>3</sup>, leaves no question as to the Persian coinage being an imitation of the Lydian. It was the case of a conqueror adopting the arts of the conquered. The only difference is in the weight of the gold Daric, which is three or four grains heavier than the Lydian gold coin, the latter weighing about 125 grains. This weight, as I before observed, seems to have been introduced into Lydia from the country whence she derived arts and letters, namely, Phœnicia, where, as well as in Judea, it appears that a unity of weight existed, named Shekel, from Shakal, to weigh, that is to say, it was "the weight," κατ' ἰσοχίην. And this weight appears to have been the same as the Egyptian unit of weight, for we learn from Horapollo that the Μονάς, or unit, which they held to be the basis of all numeration, was equal to two drachmæ<sup>4</sup>; and δίδραχμον is employed synonymously with σίκλος for the Hebrew word shekel by the Greek Septuagint, consequently, the shekel and the didrachmon were of the same weight. I am aware that some learned commentators are of opinion that the translators here meant a didrachmon of the Græco-Egyptian scale, which weighed about 110 grains; but it is hardly credible that δίδραχμον should have been thus employed without any distinguishing epithet, at a time when the Ptolemaic scale was yet of recent origin, the word didrachmon, on the other hand, having for ages been applied to a silver money, of about 130 grains, in the currency of all cities which follow the Attic or Corinthian standard, as well as in the silver money of Alexander the Great and his successors. In all these currencies, as well as in those of Lydia and Persia, the stater was an Attic didrachmon, or, at least, with no greater difference of standard than occurs among modern nations using a denomination of weight or measure common to all; and hence the word δίδραχμον was at length employed as a measure of weight, without any reference to its origin in the Attic drachma. Thus we find the drachma of gold described as equivalent to ten didrachma<sup>5</sup>, and the half-shekel of the Pentateuch translated by the Septuagint τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ δίδραχμου. There can be little doubt, therefore, that the Attic, and not the Græco-Egyptian didrachmon, was intended by them.

The Egyptian Monas, as the parent of all numeration (παντὸς ἀριθμοῦ γένεσις), was appropriately represented by the same hieroglyphic as "Mother," namely, the vulture, and it partook of the sanctity of that peculiarly sacred bird. Hence, probably, it happened that in the Greek translation made in Egypt, the Shekel-ha-kodesh, or Shekel of the Sanctuary, was not rendered σίκλος or δίδραχμον τοῦ ἁγίου, but δίδραχμον τὸ ἅγιον, as if the translators had in mind the sanctity of the monas, as well as its identity with the Mosaic shekel. And thus it appears highly probable, that Moses, together with the arts and customs of Egypt, brought the monas with him into the desert, and deposited it in the sanctuary of the Tabernacle, to remain in the custody of the priests, and to serve as a standard for ever. The monas had, long perhaps before the time of the Exodus, established itself in Phœnicia, and had there taken the name of "the shekel" about the same time, when the alphabet was invented by an improvement upon Egyptian hieroglyphics.

In the second book of Samuel (ii. 14. 26) the shekel is called ὁ σίκλος ὁ βασιλικός: it was probably deposited in the sanctuary of the Temple of Solomon.

In this question, we must be careful to distinguish between the Mosaic shekel (*the weight*) and the extant Jewish silver money (νόμισμα Ἑβραίων), equally called Shekel, as appears by the words "Shekel Israel," inscribed upon it. That the Mosaic shekel was nothing more than a weight, is evident from numerous passages in the Old Testament. It is a mistake to suppose that Genesis (xxiii. 16) proves the existence of money at that time, because our version makes mention of "money current with the merchant;" there is no word corresponding to "money" in the original, and in the Septuagint the words imply only "four hundred shekels of good silver, such as is approved of by, or is current among, merchants<sup>6</sup>." It is to be observed that the half-shekel of silver, paid to the Lord by every male of the children of Israel as a ransom for his soul<sup>7</sup>, had nothing in common with the tribute paid by the Jews to the

<sup>1</sup> The lion was an accompaniment and a symbol of the goddess MA, or Cybele, whose temple at Sardes was one of the most magnificent in Asia. The bull represented probably the river Pactolus.

<sup>2</sup> Herod. iv. 166.

<sup>3</sup> This coin is accurately described by Xenophon (Anab. i. 5, 6) as equal to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Attic oboli, Ὅ δὲ σίκλος ἔδναται ἐπὶ ὀβολοῦ καὶ ἡμισβόλιον. The obolus of full weight was 11.25 grains (Europe, p. 21),  $11.25 \times 7.5 = 84.375$ ; 84 is found to be about the weight of the most perfect silver Darics. As this accords neither with the shekel of the Septuagint, equal to an Attic didrachmon, nor with the Ἑβραίων νόμισμα, called the Shekel, we must conclude that the word Σίκλος, though the same as the Σίκλος of the Septuagint, and derived from Shekel, was applied by the Greeks of Asia to this peculiar coin, as being the principal silver currency of Persia. In fact, nine-tenths of the most perfect Lydian and Persian silver money now extant are of this weight.

<sup>4</sup> κατ' Αἰγυπτίους Μονάς ἐστὶν αἱ δύο δραχμαί· Μονάς δὲ παντὸς ἀριθμοῦ γένεσις. Εὐλόγως οὖν δύο δραχμάς βουλόμενοι δηλώσαι γύπα γράφουσι, ἐπεὶ μήτηρ δοκεῖ καὶ γένεσις εἶναι, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ Μονάς.—Horapollo, i. 11.

<sup>5</sup> Hesychius in δραχμή.

<sup>6</sup> τετρακόσια δίδραχμα ἀργυρίου δοκίμου ἐμπόροις.—Gen. xxiii. 16.

<sup>7</sup> τὸ ἥμισυ τοῦ δίδραχμου ὃ ἐστὶν κατὰ τὸ δίδραχμον τὸ ἅγιον . . . . εἰσφορὰν Κυρίῳ . . . . ἐξιλάσασθαι περὶ τῶν ψυχῶν ἡμῶν.—Exod. xxx. 15.

Roman emperor. The tribute was a denarius, in the English version a penny<sup>8</sup>; the duty to the temple was a didrachmon, two of which made a stater<sup>9</sup>. It appears that the half-shekel of ransom had, in the time of our Saviour, been converted into the payment of a didrachmon to the temple; and two of these didrachma formed a stater of the Jewish currency. This stater was evidently the extant "Shekel Israel," which was a tetradrachmon of the Ptolemaic scale, though generally below the standard weight, like most of the extant specimens of the Ptolemies<sup>1</sup>; the didrachmon paid to the temple was, therefore, of the same monetary scale. Thus the duty to the temple was converted from the half of an Attic to the whole of a Ptolemaic didrachmon, and the tax was nominally raised in the proportion of about 105 to 65; but probably the value of silver had fallen as much in the two preceding centuries. It was natural that the Jews, when they began to strike money, should have revived the old name Shekel, and applied it to their Stater, or principal coin; and equally so, that they should have adopted the scale of the neighbouring opulent and powerful kingdom, the money of which they must have long been in the habit of employing. The inscription on the coin appears to have been expressly intended to distinguish the monetary shekel or stater from the Shekel ha-Kodesh, or Shekel of the Sanctuary.

That the Greek cities of Asia Minor founded their monetary scales upon the Phœnician shekel, either through Lydia or by the early communication of the Phœnicians with the maritime cities, seems evident from the stater of Cyzicus (Κυζικηνός στατήρ), which weighs about 250 grains, or the exact double of the extant Lydian gold coins. This double weight of the Cyzicene stater has led to the belief, that the extant Lydian coins may be half staters, and that the Crœseian stater (Κροϊσειος στατήρ) may have had the same weight as the Cyzicene. But as the Persian coinage was decidedly an imitation of the Lydian, and as Xenophon (Anab. i. 7. 11) informs us that the Daric (Δαρεικός στατήρ) was equivalent to 20 Attic drachmæ, we may fairly presume that the extant gold coins of Lydia, weighing a didrachmon, were, as well as the Darics, staters; and that it was the number, and not the magnitude of the Crœseian staters, which caused them to be symbolical of riches<sup>2</sup>. We must consider, also, that until Darics became common, the Lydian was the only, or almost the only, gold coin known to the Greeks, either of Europe or Asia.

The currency of Cyzicus, Phocæa, and some other of the principal Greek cities of Western Asia Minor, was peculiar, differing from that of European Greece in the double weight of the stater, as well as in the material of which its coins were composed, which was not gold but electrum, or a natural amalgam of about three-fourths gold and one-fourth silver<sup>3</sup>. This double didrachmon was subdivided into sixths ("Ἐκται), which are pieces of beautiful workmanship, very accurate in weight, and showing, by their varied types, that they formed a large portion of the currency of Mysia, Æolis, and Ionia. Unhappily, the Hectæ are anepigraph; but there is sufficient evidence that Mytilene, Methymna, Pergamus, and Erythræ, were among the cities to which they belonged, as well as Phocæa and Cyzicus. As we have no proofs of the former existence of any entire staters, except those of Cyzicus and Phocæa, the Hectæ seem to have formed the main body of the currency of the several Asiatic Greek cities in the ages between the fall of Lydia and the conquest of Asia by Alexander, during which period there appears to have been no great abundance of silver money in those cities.

To return to the weights of European Greece, the question still remains: Why did Solon, in reducing the value of the drachma from the Æginetan standard, fix upon the ratio of 73 to 100 for that reduction? It could not have been solely for the sake of the round number, though conveniences of calculation afforded by the number 100 may have influenced him to the extent of a few grains in the amount of his reduction. The answer to the question will be found, I believe, in his wish to assimilate the Attic monetary scale to that of Corinth. The proportion in which he reduced the Attic drachma, made the Attic didrachmon equal to the Corinthian stater. It is evident, that the Corinthian monetary scale had a different origin from those of Ægina and Athens. While the scales of these two

<sup>8</sup> Εἰπέ οὖν ἡμῖν, τί σοι δοκεῖ; ἕξεστι δοῦναι κῆνσον (censum) Καίσαρι, ἢ οὐ; Γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὴν πονηρίαν αὐτῶν, εἶπε, Τί με πειράζετε, ὑποκριταί; Ἐπιδειξάτέ μοι τὸ νόμισμα τοῦ κῆνσου. Οἱ δὲ προσήνεγκαν αὐτῷ δηνάριον.—Matt. xxii. 17. Ἐπιδείξατέ μοι δηνάριον.—Luc. xx. 24.

<sup>9</sup> . . . προσήλθον οἱ τὰ δίδραχμα λαμβάνοντες . . . . . προέφθασεν αὐτὸν ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων, Τί σοι δοκεῖ, Σίμων; Οἱ βασιλεῖς τῆς γῆς ἀπὸ τίνων λαμβάνουσι τέλη, ἢ κῆνσον; ἀπὸ τῶν υἱῶν αὐτῶν, ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων; λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, Ἀπὸ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων. Ἐφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ἄραγε ἑλεύθεροί εἰσιν οἱ υἱοί. Ἴνα δὲ μὴ σκανδαλίσωμεν αὐτοὺς, πορευθεὶς εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν, βάλε ἄγκιστρον καὶ τὸν ἀναβάτῃα πρῶτον ἰχθῦν ἄρον· καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ εὐρήσεις στατήρα· ἐκείνον λαβὼν, δὸς αὐτοῖς ἀντὶ ἐμοῦ καὶ σοῦ.—Matt. xvii. 24, seq.

<sup>1</sup> Josephus (Antiq. III. viii. 2) says this shekel was equal to four Attic drachmæ (ὁ δὲ σίκλος, νόμισμα Ἑβραίων ὢν, Ἀττικῶς δέχεται δραχμὰς τέσσαρας). He must have meant four Greco-Egyptian, not Attic, drachmæ, as the weight of the extant coin proves. Vespasian ordered the Jews of Rome to pay two drachmæ to the Capitol: ὡσπερ πρότερον εἰς τὸν ἐν Ἱεροσολύμοις νέων συνεβόλουν.—Joseph. B. J. VII. vi. 6.

<sup>2</sup> Κροϊσειῶν αἰρετώτερον στατήρων.—Plutarch de gerend. repub., c. 31.

<sup>3</sup> That it was an indigenous amalgam is proved by the Hectæ, which present a great variety of auro-argentine shades, while their correct uniformity of weight shows that they must have been of equal value in the currency. The mines of this mixed metal appear to have been in Mount Tmolus; for Sophocles alludes to the electrum of Sardes. In the Antigone, Creon, expressing his determination not to suffer the body of Philoctetes to be buried, says—

Κερδαίνετ' ἐμπολάτε τὸν πρὸς Σάρδεω  
Ἥλεκτρον, εἰ βούλεσθε, καὶ τὸν Ἰνδικόν  
Χρυσόν· τάψω δ' ἐκείνον οὐχὶ κρύψετε.—v. 1049.

cities were founded on the drachma, and consisted of its multiples and fractions, the principal coin of Corinth was a stater of silver, of the same weight indeed as the didrachmon of Athens, but divided into ten litræ, and is described by Julius Pollux as the Κορίνθιος or δεκάλιτρος στατήρ<sup>4</sup>. Probably, like the Lydian gold coin, its weight came from Phœnicia. The Acrocorinthus was unquestionably one of those strong maritime positions of which the Phœnicians took possession in the prosecution of commercial enterprise, and where they introduced the worship of the Syrian goddess, whom the Greeks converted into Venus Urania, as we find exemplified in the similar positions of Paphus, Cnidus, Cythera, and Eryx, all Phœnician settlements, and all celebrated for their temples of Venus. At the Acrocorinthus, Venus was preferred even to Minerva, the customary guardian of Greek citadels, though there was also at Corinth a Phœnician Minerva<sup>5</sup>, and a mountain in the Corinthia called Φοινίκιον<sup>6</sup>, both indications of an early Phœnician settlement. It is remarkable also that Venus is honoured equally with Pallas on the obverses of Corinthian coins. Solon, therefore, in fixing upon the proportion of 73 to 100, made practically a monetary alliance with Corinth, which at that time was, equally with Athens, a rival of the wealthy and prosperous Ægina. The effect of this numismatic union between Athens and Corinth has been, that Athenian didrachma are now very scarce, and Corinthian staters very common; on the other hand, Athenian tetradrachma are very numerous, while no double stater of Corinth has yet been published, the mints of the two cities having apparently acted in concert by means of these two points of their respective scales.

From a general examination of weights we may deduce, that the Æginetan standard accompanied the use of the Æolic dialect through the Doric states of the Peloponnesus, and was generally adopted in Crete, as well as throughout Bœotia and Thessaly, in both of which provinces, until the Roman conquest, the Æolic dialect was in use, as well as the Æginetan monetary scale. The principal colonies of Italy and Sicily having been derived chiefly from Achaia and Corinth, we are not surprised to find the Corinthian weights and monetary scale prevailing among them. In Macedonia, Philip II. chose for his celebrated staters of gold the weight of the Athenian didrachmon or Corinthian stater, but adhered to the old Macedonian scale in his silver coinage. It is difficult to form an opinion on the origin of this latter scale. It does not appear to be Æginetan, as might have been presumed from the Argive origin of the royal family of Macedonia. Possibly it was Eubœan, mention being made in ancient authors of an Euboic talent as different from the Attic, and the coins of some of the cities of that island being apparently on a scale which does not correspond to the Attic. We find an unit of weight, of from 55 to 57 grains, in the money of Chalcis of Eubœa, of Chalcis of Macedonia, of the Bisaltæ, and of Alexander the First<sup>7</sup>. We find it equally in the Græco-Egyptian series, where it appears that Ptolemy Soter adopted the old Macedonian standard instead of that which had been employed by Alexander the Great and his successors, for it was Alexander who first employed the Attic scale for the Macedonian silver coinage, which he was probably induced to adopt for the same reason that prompted Solon to assimilate the Attic weight to the Corinthian, namely, commercial convenience.

As all monetary standards have a tendency to degenerate, it cannot be expected that Greece was ultimately an exception, although the productions of some of its mints preserved their accuracy of weight for a length of time unexampled, unless perhaps in some of the most commercial and wealthy states of modern Europe. Debasement is most observable in the cities, whether of Doric or Ionic origin, which were the farthest removed from the two centres of commerce and colonial civilization, Athens and Syracuse. Cities having little union with others by bonds either of politics or trade, and having thus a currency of limited circulation, would naturally be less interested in maintaining the credit of their currency beyond the limits of the state. In the interval between the Macedonian conquest and the Roman, the circulation in silver appears to have consisted chiefly of the money of Athens, of Corinth and its colonies, of Alexander and his successors, of the Cistophori of Asia, of the chief Sicilian cities, and of Taras and Neopolis in Italy. We find, that not long after the Roman authority had completely established itself over Greece, Asia, and the Italo-Greek cities, the Solonian drachma of 68 grains, and the Roman denarius of 112 grains, had both declined to the weight of 60 grains.

To resume, as briefly as possible. The principal objects of the foregoing observations are two:—1. to discover how it came to pass, that in Lydia, in Persia, and among the independent communities and kingdoms which constituted Greece in Asia, Europe, Italy, and Sicily, there was, except in the Æolic and Doric cities, one point in the monetary currency common to all, namely, an equiponderant of the Attic didrachmon.—2. To account for the motive of Solon in reducing the weight of the drachma in the proportion of 73 to 100.

<sup>4</sup> It seems likely, that every considerable city had a staple money called the stater; those in gold were generally didrachma. The staters of Athens (Phot. Lex. in *στατήρ*) and Judæa were tetradrachma of silver; those of Phocæa, and Cyzicus, and perhaps other Asiatic cities, were tetradrachma of electrum; that of Corinth, a didrachmon of silver.

<sup>5</sup> Φοινίκη ἢ Ἀθηνᾶ ἐν Κορίνθῳ.—*Tzetzes ap. Lycophr.*, 658.

<sup>6</sup> Ephorus ap. Stephan. in v.

<sup>7</sup> A hoard of more than 200 silver coins, all weighing about 35 grains, were found in Macedonia, in 1827. About half of them were inscribed ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ, the other half ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ. All had a feminine head of Bacchus on the obverse; on the reverse of those of Histiaea was, as usual, a female seated on a galley; on the reverse of the Macedonian, the prow of a galley. It appears that Chalcis and Histiaea adhered to the old Euboic standard, while Eretria and Carystus adopted that of Athens. Another neighbour of the Athenians, namely, Carthæa Cere, seems also to have abandoned its old standard, the Æginetan, for the Attic, when Athens became powerful.—*Vide Ins.*, p. 6.

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ACCORDING TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF ECKHEL.

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I. of Syria, surnamed Soter from his victories over the Gauls; slain by them, K. 23.

II. of Syria, surnamed Theos by the people of Miletus for having relieved them of the tyrant Timarchus; war carried on by him against Ptolemy Philadelphus; Berenice, the daughter of Ptolemy, espoused and afterwards divorced by him; poisoned by his former wife Laodice, K. 23.

III. of Syria, son of Seleucus II. and Laodice, surnamed the Great from his Indian expedition; defeated by the Romans; his authority renounced by Armenia; the great variety of ages in the portraits of his coins caused by his accession at fifteen years of age, and his long reign, K. 25: Molon of Media defeated by him after revolting, K. 65: his uncle Achæus put to death by him, K. 26: slain in an insurrection at Elymais, K. 25.

IV. (Epiphanes) of Syria, his successful war with Egypt; Jerusalem twice taken by him; his forces defeated by Judas Maccabæus, K. 26: letters on his coins indicating their value, K. 27.

V. (Eupator) of Syria put to death by the party of Demetrius I., K. 27.

VI. (Dionysus) of Syria murdered by Tryphon (Diodotus of Apameia), K. 30.

VII. (Euergetes) of Syria claims the kingdom of Syria during his brother's captivity in Parthia, K. 30: called Sidetes from being educated at Side; his siege of Jerusalem and peace with the Jews, K. 31: married to Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, K. 33: makes war on Parthia, and is there killed, K. 31.

VIII. of Syria (Epiphanes, Grypus) shares the throne with his mother Cleopatra; overthrows Alexander Zabinas; poisons his mother Cleopatra, she having attempted to poison him, K. 33: his authority alone acknowledged by the Tyrians during the joint reign of himself and his mother; is opposed by his half-brother Antiochus IX.; divides the kingdom with him; is assassinated in 96 b.c., K. 35: some of his coins found at Tarsus in 1849, K. 34.

IX. of Syria (Philopator, Cyzicenus) educated at Cyzicus; opposes his brother Antiochus VIII.; obtains part of his kingdom by agreement; slain by Seleucus VI. in battle; statue of Apollo or Mithras and figure of horned horse on his coins as on those of Tarsus and of Seleucus Nicator, K. 35.

Antiochus X. (Eusebes, Philopator) of Syria defeats Seleucus VI. and Antiochus XI., K. 36.

XI. (Epiphanes, Philadelphus) of Syria defeated by Antiochus X., and drowned in the Orontes, K. 36.

XII. (Dionysus, Epiphanes, Philopator, Callinicus) of Syria seizes Coele-Syria, and assumes the title of king after defeating Demetrius III.; is killed by the Arabs, K. 37.

XIII. (Asiaticus) of Syria assumes the same titular names as Antiochus XII., except Dionysus; sent to govern Syria by Lucullus; deposed by Pompey in 65 b.c., K. 38.

I. of Commagene, peace made between him and Pompey, who increases his dominions; his death about 32 b.c.; one of his coins shown by its fabric and type to have been struck at Samosata, K. 38.

II. and III. of Commagene, none of their coins known, K. 38.

IV. (the Great) of Commagene placed in his paternal dominions by Caligula in A.D. 38; compelled by Vespasian to resign and return to Rome with his two sons, to whom the two horsemen on some of his coins refer, K. 39.

Antipatrus, the condition of the Corinthian colonies on the Gulf of Ambracia in the time of Augustus shown by an epigram of this poet, Eu. 8: that of Amphipolis by another, Eu. 11.

Antissa (Lesbi) now Sigri, Ins. 3. 28.

Antonius (M.), deserted by Deiotarus II. and Amyntas of Galatia during the battle of Actium, K. 44: defeated by Arsaces XV. of Parthia, K. 53: his name inscribed on some coins of Cleopatra, K. 62: two of his sons by Cleopatra invested by him, the one as king of Armenia and Media, the other as king of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia, in 34 n.c., K. 63.

Apameia, daughter of Antigonus I. of Macedonia, wife of Prusias I., and mother of Prusias II. of Bithynia, K. 41.

Cibotus (Phrygiæ) so called by Antiochus I. of Syria in honour of his mother Apama; more anciently named Celæne, As. 22: statue of Juno Pronuba on some of its coins, As. 23.

Myrleia Bithyniæ thus named by Prusias of Bithynia in honour of his wife, As. 86.

(Syræ) situated at a fortress now called Kalaat el Medyk, in the valley of the Orontes, As. 23.

or Seleuceia, on the left bank of the Euphrates, opposite to Zeugma Commagenes, founded by Seleucus I.; none of its coins known, As. 141.

Aphrodisias (Cariæ) on the river Tmeles; its types and religion, As. 24: its worship of Venus probably of Phœnician origin, As. 25: its alliance with Plarasa, As. 101.

Aphytæ (Macedoniæ), now 'Athyto, on the eastern shore of the peninsula of Pallene, Eu. 14: head of Jupiter Ammon on its coins, Eu. 15.

Apodacus of Charax, probably a successor of Spasines, one of the restorers of Charax, K. 67.

Apollodotus, coin of a king of Bactria of that name, K. 56.

Apollonia, difficulty in distinguishing the coins of the numerous cities of this name, As. 26.

the chief city of the Chalcidenses thus named, Eu. 16: money of τῶν Χαλκιδίων there struck, Eu. 33.

the harbour of Cyrene so called, Af. 2.

(Illyrici) a colony of Corcyra; Augustus and other illustrious Roman youth there educated; its Nymphæum and natural issue of fire represented on its coins, Eu. 15.

(Ioniæ), its coins distinguished by the form of its gentile, Ἀπολλωνιῶν or Ἀπολλωνίας, As. 26.

- pollonia (Lyciæ), description of a coin of this city, As. 144.
- (Mygdoniæ), its ancient name preserved; situated on the road from Thessalonica to Amphipolis, near the Chalcidic silver mines, Eu. 16.
- (Mysiæ or Ad Rhyndacum), its ancient name still preserved; the legend on its coins *Ἀπολλωνι. Ρην.*, As. 26.
- (Pisidiæ), now Oloburlu, As. 100.
- Apollonis (Lydiæ), the legend of its coins *Ἀπολλωνιδίων*, As. 26.
- Apollonos Hieron (Lydiæ), the legend of its coins *Ἀπολλωνουερείων*, As. 26.
- Ἀπόλλωνος κρήνη*, the great fountain at Cyrene anciently so called, Af. 2.
- Aptara or Aptera (Cretæ), now Paleókastron, in the Gulf of Suda, said to have been founded by Apteras or Pteras of Delphi, Ins. 3.
- Aquilonia (Samnii), the chief town of Samnium, called Acrunia by the Samnites, now Lacedogna, Eu. 111.
- Aquinum (Volscorum), now Aquino, its types similar to those of the neighbouring cities Venafrum, Suessa, Tiana or Teanum, and Cales, Eu. 111.
- Arachus, this river typified by the bull on some coins of Ambracia Epiri, Eu. 9.
- Aradii. See Marathus Phœnicia.
- Aradus (Phœnicia) situated on an island now called Ruad; 259 B.C. the commencement of its æra, As. 26: Ephesian types on one of its coins, As. 27. Ins. 79.
- Araplus, now Aropos, on the north-western coast of the Thracian Chersonese, Eu. 8.
- Arcadia, Jupiter, Pan, and Despœna the chief types of its coins; its earlier silver struck at Lycosura, its later at Megalopolis, Eu. 17.
- (Cretæ), physical resemblance of its district to that of Arcadia in the Peloponnesus; the name of this city recorded on coins, in an inscription, and by Polybius and Strabo, Ins. 4.
- Arcas, son of Callisto, his bones preserved in the temple of Juno at Mantinea, Eu. 69: his name inscribed and his mythus alluded to on a coin of Pheneus Arcadia, Eu. 163.
- Archagetes a common epithet of Apollo as a reputed leader of colonial enterprises, Ins. 78.
- Archebius, coin of a king of Bactria of that name; impossibility of assigning a date to his reign and those of some other princes of Bactria, but probably not later than 100 B.C., K. 56.
- Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, grandson of Mithradates VI. of Pontus, K. 47: Sebaste Cilicia founded or augmented by him; his kingdom increased by Augustus, As. 109.
- II. of Macedonia, the goats on his coins allusive to the mythus of Caranus, founder of the monarchy at Edessa (afterwards called *Ægæ*, from *αἴξ*, a goat), K. 1.
- Areion, his mythus alluded to on coins of Brentesium Calabria, and of Methymna Lesbi, of which latter he was a native, Eu. 113.
- Arethusa. See Amphaxitis.
- Argissa (Thessalia) a Homeric city near the place where Larissa was afterwards founded, Eu. 162.
- Argithea, capital of the Athamanes, in the valley of the Upper Achelous; coins of the Athamanes there struck, Eu. 20.
- Argos (Amphlochia), its Corinthian origin shown by its didrachma; remains of its walls still extant at Neokhóri, at the eastern end of the Gulf of Arta, Eu. 8. 18.
- (Argolidia), the types of its coins relate to the worship of Juno Antheia, Perseus, Hercules, Diana, and Hecate; the wolf on its coins a symbol of Apollo Lycius; the emperor Hadrian styled *κτίστης* for having restored its Nemean games, Eu. 18—21: its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 3.
- Argostolium, now Argostóli, the port of Cranii Cephalenia, Ins. 14.
- Ariamnes II., first king of Cappadocia, K. 45.
- Arianes, king of Parthia, a contemporary of Claudius, apparently the same as Gotarzes or Arzaces XXI., K. 54.
- Arianian characters on coins of Menandrus of Bactria not to be found on coins of kings of Bactria Proper, K. 55.
- Ariarathes III. of Cappadocia, son of Ariamnes II., K. 45.
- IV. (Eusebes), son of Ariarathes III., K. 45.
- V., reasons for attributing coins to him; called Ariarathes VI. by Mionnet; styled himself Philopator and Eusebes, K. 45.
- VI. (Epiphanes), son of Ariarathes V., K. 45.
- VII. (Philometor), son of Ariarathes VI., K. 46.
- VIII., surnamed Eusebes and Philadelphus, K. 46.
- Ariminum (Umbrina), now Rimini; similarity of its coins to those of other places conquered and colonized by the Romans in the third century B.C., Eu. 111.
- Ariobarzanes I. of Cappadocia surnamed Philoromæus, K. 46.
- II. (Philopator), son of Ariobarzanes I., K. 46.
- Arisba an Æolic city in the island of Lesbos extinguished by Methymna, Ins. 33.
- Aristæus, son of Apollo, the colonizer of the island of Ceos from Arcadia: the types of the coins of the cities of Ceos chiefly allusive to his worship, Ins. 5.
- Aristarchus made king of Colchis by Pompey; a coin of his, K. 51.
- , brother of Cassander, founds Uranopolis, on the isthmus of the peninsula of Athos, Eu. 109.
- Aristobulus of Cassandria. See Tarsus Cilicia.
- Ariston, son of Audoleon of Pæonia, betrayed by Lysimachus, who takes possession of his kingdom, K. 20.
- Aristonicus, king of Pergamus, defeats Crassus Mucianus; is himself defeated and captured by Perpenna, and put to death at Rome, K. 66.
- Armenia renounces the authority of Antiochus III., K. 25.
- Arne the Pelasgic name of Chæroneia Bœotia, and of Cierium Thessalia, Eu. 34, 35.
- Aroë, an ancient Achaian town, enlarged by Patreus, and afterwards called Patræ, Eu. 84.
- Arpi or Argyrippa (Apulia), said to have been founded by Diomedes: its remains near Foggia still called Arpi, Eu. 111, 112, 124.
- Arsaces I., king of Parthia, founder of the Parthian dynasty, K. 53.
- II., or Tiridates, Seleucus II. of Syria defeated and made prisoner by him; resemblance of the head-dress on his coin to that of the king of Persia in the great mosaic of Pompeii and on the supposed coin of Artaxerxes I., K. 53.
- V., or Phrahates I., a contemporary of Antiochus IV. of Syria, K. 53.
- XV., or Phrahates IV., defeats M. Antonius, K. 53.
- XVIII. See Onones.
- XXI. See Arianes.
- Arsinoë (Cretæ), its former existence proved only by its coins; its situation on the eastern coast of Crete, Ins. 4.

- Arsinoë (Philadelphus), sister and wife of Ptolemy II. of Egypt, K. 60.  
 — (Philopator), sister and wife of Ptolemy IV. of Egypt, K. 61.
- Artabanus of Parthia, a contemporary of Tiberius, defeated by Onones, whom he afterwards defeats and dethrones, K. 54.
- Artabazus made governor of Bactria by Alexander the Great, 327 B.C., K. 54.
- Artaxerxes I., king of Persia, the silver coins inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΑ and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ probably of this king, K. 53. 64.
- Artemisia, daughter of Hecatomnus, satrap of Halicarnassus, As. 63.
- Artists, numismatic, their names on coins of Camarina and of Catania, Ins. 53: of Clazomenæ, As. 43: of Hyele (Velia), Eu. 123, 124: of Neopolis Campaniæ, Eu. 130, 131: of Syracusæ, Ins. 71—73.
- Aryandes Persian governor of Egypt, where he strikes the silver coins called Aryandics; put to death by Darius, son of Hystaspes, for so doing, K. 52.
- Aryandics renowned for their metallic purity, and extensively circulated amongst the Greeks; still to be commonly met with in Greece and Asia Minor; countermarks on some of them similar to those on coins of Cyzicus and Pamphylia, K. 52.
- Arycanda (Lyciæ), its ruins at Arouf, near the sources of the river Arycandus, As. 27.
- Arymagdus, a river of Cilicia near Nagidus, As. 149.
- Arymbas, king of Epirus, succeeded by his nephew Alexander I. in 342 B.C., K. 17.
- Asandrus II., archon of Bosporus, brother-in-law and successor of Pharnaces II. king of Pontus and Bosporus, his death in B.C. 14, K. 47.
- Ascalon (Phœniciæ), 104 B.C. the commencement of its æra, As. 28.
- Asclepiades, a tragic writer, a native of Tragilus Thraciæ, Eu. 108.
- Asclepius, celebrated temple to him at Tricca, his native place, Eu. 108.
- Asculum. See Ausclum.
- Asiaticus, epithet of Antiochus XIII. of Syria, K. 38.
- Asine (Argolidis), no coins of it known; a ruin at the time of Pausanias, Eu. 20.  
 — (Messeniæ) now Koróni, Eu. 20.
- Asopus (Laconiæ) contiguous to Cyparissus, both places striking money, Eu. 20. 43.  
 —, the river of this name typified on the coins of Phlius Achaïæ; its sources in the Phlasiæ, Eu. 92.
- Aspendus (Pamphylia) on the Eurymedon; the Greek form of its name given by an Argive colony; legend on its coins in Pamphylian language and character, As. 28.
- Assorus (Siciliæ) now Assaro, half-way between Enna and Agyrium, an important place in the time of Dionysius I., afterwards a Roman colony, Ins. 52.
- Assus (Mysiæ), its remains at Kamáres; flourishing in the time of Strabo; renowned for its wheat; explanation of its types, As. 29.
- Astacus afterwards named Nicomedia from Nicomedes I., As. 90.
- Astarte, her statue on reverses of coins of Demetrius II. of Syria, K. 30: at Byblus, As. 35: the original of the statues of Diana at Ephesus and Magnesia, and of Juno at Samus, As. 78.
- Astibon now Istib, Eu. 84.
- Astypalæa, its coins, Ins. 4.
- Atalante represented on some of the coins of Ætolia, Eu. 7.
- Atarna or Atarneus, now Dikeli, on the Æolic coast, opposite Mitylene; allied with Chius; its cistophori, As. 29.
- Atella (Campaniæ) near the modern Aversa, Eu. 112: near also and in alliance with Capua, Eu. 117.
- Athamanes, extent of their country; Argithea their capital, Eu. 20.
- Athenæ (Atticæ), general observations upon its silver, gold, and copper coinage, Eu. 21, 22: Persian countermarks on two of its early coins, Eu. 23: remarks on various specimens of its money, Eu. 25, 26.
- Athene or Minerva, her temple at Erythræ Ioniæ, As. 59: at Phocæa, As. 101: at Priene Ioniæ, As. 102: at Sigeium Troadis, As. 115: at Amphipolis Thraciæ, Eu. 10: at Sparta, Eu. 55, 57: at Pharcadon Thessaliæ, Eu. 88: at Luceria Dauniæ, Eu. 127: at Acragas, Ins. 48: her statue at Erythræ Ioniæ, As. 59: at Priene Ioniæ, As. 102: at Pharcadon Thessaliæ, Eu. 88: at Elis, Eu. 111.
- Athymbradus in the valley of the Mæander named from its Lacedæmonian founder; its population absorbed by Nysa, As. 68.
- Athymbrus in the valley of the Mæander named from its Lacedæmonian founder, and afterwards called Nysa, As. 68.
- Atrax (Thessaliæ), its vestiges on the Peneius, Eu. 28.
- Attæa (Phrygiæ) on the coast opposite to Lesbos, As. 30.
- Attaleia (Lydiæ) at or near the modern Adala, As. 30.  
 — (Pamphylia) still so called and written; founded by Attalus II. (Philadelphus) at the more ancient Corycus, As. 30.
- Attalus obtains possession of the central parts of Asia Minor during the reign of Seleucus II., K. 24.  
 — I. of Pergamus, the nephew of Philetærus; succeeds Eumenes I. in 241 B.C., K. 43.  
 — II. (Philadelphus) of Pergamus, his good judgment in selecting the site of Attaleia Pamphylia, As. 30.  
 — III. of Pergamus, bequeaths the kingdom to the Romans, K. 43. 66.  
 —, son of Polemon the Smyrnæan sophist, dedicates money to his fatherlands (ταῖς πατρίσι) Smyrna and Laodiceia, As. 121.
- Attuda (Phrygiæ) on the left bank of the Hermus, between Philadelphia and Cotyæium, As. 30.
- Audoleon, king of Pæonia, succeeds Agis, and is assisted by Cassander against the Autariatæ, K. 20.
- Augusta (Ciliciæ) in the valley of the Pyramus, perhaps at Sis, As. 31.
- Auletes, epithet of Ptolemy XI., K. 62.
- Ausclum or Asculum (Apuliæ), now Ascoli, mentioned only by Frontinus, Eu. 112.
- Axus (Cretæ), now Axos, on the northern side of the Cretan Ida; various forms of its name, Ins. 5.
- Azes of Bactria styled by himself king of kings; perhaps the predecessor of the Soter Megas, K. 57.
- Azetium (Apuliæ) probably situated on or near the Apulian coast, its coins resembling those of Cælia and Rubi, Eu. 112.

## B.

- Babylon, many decadrachma of Alexander the Great found in its so-called temple of Belus, K. 5.
- Bacchus, the Pangæan range in Thrace the original place of his worship, Eu. 61.
- Bactria made into a government under Alexander the Great; reconquered by Seleucus I.; became a separate

- monarchy under Diodotus about 255 B.C.; gold, silver, and copper coins of most of its Greek princes extant, K. 54, 55.
- Balaa, Alexander. See Alexander I. of Syria.
- Bambyce the more ancient name of Hieropolis *Cyrrhætica*, As. 67.
- Bagæ (*Lydiæ*) on the right bank of the *Hermus*, opposite to *Sirghie*, As. 31.
- Balbura (*Lyciæ*), one of three Lycian cities forming a tetrapolis, with *Cibyra Phrygiæ*, As. 41.
- Barce (*Cyrenaicæ*) an offset from *Cyrene*; entirely abandoned at the time of the Roman empire, Af. 1.
- Bargasa (*Caricæ*) situated at the head of the *Ceramic Gulf*, As. 31.
- Barium (*Peucetiæ*), now *Bari*, an early Greek settlement, Eu. 113, 157.
- Basileius, a tributary of the *Euphrates*, now called the *Beylik*, As. 40.
- Βασιλεύς*, this title assumed by the successors of Alexander 306 B.C.; hence all coins inscribed *Βασιλέως Φιλίππου* belong to the later Philips, and those inscribed *Βασιλέως Ἀλεξάνδρου* were struck after the death of Alexander the Great, K. 9, 11.
- Bellerophon alluded to by the *Chimæra* on the coins of *Sicyon*, Eu. 95.
- Beneventum (*Samnii*), its coins, Eu. 113.
- Berenice. See *Evesperides*.
- I. of Egypt, wife and half-sister of *Ptolemy I.*, deified after her death, K. 59.
- II. of Egypt, daughter of *Magas*, king of *Cyrene*, and a wife of *Ptolemy III.*, K. 60.
- , daughter of *Ptolemy VIII.*, made queen by the Alexandrians after the death of *Ptolemy IX.*; married to, and soon after murdered by, *Ptolemy X.*, K. 62.
- Berrhœa (*Syriæ*), now *Haleb*, *Italiæ* Aleppo, called by the Greeks *Chalybon* before the Macedonian conquest, As. 32.
- Berytus (*Phœnicicæ*), its æra uncertain; sacred to the *Cabiri* and to *Neptune*, As. 32.
- Billæus the river at *Tium Bithyniæ*, As. 135.
- Bipennis on a coin of *Aphrodisias Caricæ* a type of *Jupiter of Labranda*, As. 24; on coins of *Tenedus*, and of places founded by the *Amazons*; originally introduced from *Thrace*, Ins. 43.
- Birytus (*Troadis*), its situation unknown, As. 33.
- Bisaltæ, resemblance of their coins to those of the *Orescii*, and *Edoni*, all the three occupying the same argenteiferous range of mountains, K. 19. Eu. 81, 157.
- Bithynia, the direct succession of its kings during 360 years remarkable; their history little known; apparent prosperity of the arts during their reigns; offer made by one of them to purchase the statue of *Venus* at *Cnidus* refused by the *Cnidii*, K. 41.
- Bithyniæ Commune, its coins, As. 34.
- Bithynian æra made the same as that of *Pontus* by *Nicomedes II.*; its commencement 297 B.C., K. 42.
- Bithynium, afterwards *Claudiopolis*, not far from *Nicomedia*, eastward, As. 90.
- Blaundus (*Lydiæ*), its ruins at *Sulimanli*, on the *Hippurius*, a tributary of the *Upper Mæander*; a Macedonian colony there settled, As. 34.
- Bœonus (*Lydiæ*), in or near the lower valley of the *Hermus*, As. 145.
- Bœotian League, its coins distinguished from those of *Thebes* by the word *Βοιωτῶν*, or by the name (often in the *Bœotian dialect*) of the *Archon Eponymus* of the league, Eu. 28.
- Boreitene a Lydian epithet of *Diana*, As. 134.
- Bosporus, this kingdom separated from that of *Pontus* by the Emperor *Claudius* during the reign of *Polemon II.*, K. 48.
- Bostra (*Arabicæ*) still so called; a Roman colony under *M. Aurelius*, As. 35.
- Bottiaei or Bottiatiæ (*Macedoniæ*) driven by the *Macedones* from their territory on the *Lydias* into the *Chalcidic peninsula*, where *Spartolus* became their chief city, Eu. 29.
- Brattia, now *Bratza*, an island on the *Dalmatian coast* noted for its goats, Ins. 22.
- Brauronia an epithet of *Diana*, whose statue was brought to *Brauron* in *Attica* from the *Tauric Chersonese*, Eu. 11.
- Brentesium, *Brundisium*, or *Brundisium (Calabriæ)* a very ancient Greek city; no coins of it extant but as a Roman colony; references on them to the legend of *Areion* and the *dolphin*, Eu. 113.
- Brettii or Bruttii obtain possession of all the south-western extremity of *Italy*; defeat *Alexander I.* of *Epirus*; their money coined at their chief town *Consentia*, now *Cosenza*, Eu. 113, 114.
- Briana (*Phrygiæ*), question whether the *Tyaneius* of *Ovid (Met. viii. 719)* ought to be altered to *Bryaneius*, and thus refer to this city, As. 34.
- Britomartis an epithet of *Diana*, Ins. 8.
- Bruzus (*Phrygiæ*) only known by its coins; apparently situated in the eastern part of *Phrygia*, As. 35.
- Bubon (*Lyciæ*) one of three Lycian cities which formed a tetrapolis with *Cibyra Phrygiæ*, As. 41.
- Bull, gibbous or Indian, common on coins of *Seleucus I.*, K. 22; found also on those of some of the other kings of *Syria*, and on coins of *Caria*, *Ionia*, and *Lydia*; the animal introduced probably by the *Seleucidæ* into *Syria*, and from thence into *Asia Minor*, As. 24; on the coins of *Kadphises*, K. 57.
- Bunomus an ancient name of *Pella Macedoniæ*, Eu. 85.
- Buxentum. See *Pyxûs*.
- Byblus (*Phœnicicæ*) situated at the modern *Ghebañ*, As. 35.
- Byllis (*Epiri sive Illyrici*), now *Grádista*, situated on the *Aous*; its maritime dependency on the *Gulf of Aulon*, Eu. 30.
- Bytûs or Butuntum (*Calabriæ*) now *Bitonto*, its coins, Eu. 115.
- Byzantium (*Thraciæ*), the letter *Beta* not sounded there as in other parts of *Greece*, and hence represented on the older coins by *ΥΠ* in monogram, Eu. 30; colonized from *Megara* by *Byzas*, and renowned for its fisheries, Eu. 31.

## C.

- Cabeira or Cabera (*Ponti*), position of this city according to *Strabo*, As. 36.
- Cabeiri, their rites adopted at *Thessalonica Macedoniæ*, Eu. 104.
- Cadi (*Phrygiæ*), question as to the position of this city, whether at the modern *Ghiediz*, As. 36; its alliance with *Æzani*, As. 37.
- Cælia (*Calabriæ*), now *Ceglie*, near *Bari*, its coins, Eu. 115.
- Cæna (*Siciliæ*) placed by the *Antonine Itinerary* at eighteen M. P. west of *Agrigentum*; this and its coins the only evidence of its existence, Ins. 52.
- Cæsareia (*Cappadociæ*), now *Kesaria*, its indigenous name *Mazaca*; named *Eusebeia* by *Ariarathes Eusebes*, and *Cæsareia* by *Tiberius*: *Mount Argæus* with a statue or eagle or star on its summit the chief type of its coins, As. 37, 38, 139.
- ad *Anazarbum*. See *Anazarbus Ciliciæ*.

- Cæsareia Germaniceia** (Commagenes) situated near a rocky pass in Mount Amanus, probably at the modern Kermania or Marash, *As.* 40.
- (Paneias) founded by Philip, son of Herod the Great, at foot of Mount Paneium; called *Cæsareia* in honour of Tiberius; 10 a.c. the commencement of its era, and not 3 b.c. as supposed by Eckhel, *As.* 39.
- Calacte** (Siciliæ), now Caronia, founded by the Sicilian chief Deucetius in 446 b.c., *Ins.* 52.
- Calchedon** (Bithyniæ) a colony of Megara; resemblance of its coins to those of Megara and Byzantium, *As.* 40.
- Caleon**, a river near Smyrna, personified on a Smyrniæan coin of Sabina, *As.* 121.
- Cales** (Ausoum), now Calvi, assistance refused by it to the Romans during the second Punic war, though it had been colonized by them; its prosperity shown by the abundance of its silver money, and its extant coins, *Eu.* 115.
- Callatebus.** See Tripolis Caria.
- Callatis** (Mœsiæ Inferioris) on the western shore of the Euxine, founded by the Heracleotæ of Pontus, *Eu.* 31.
- Callinicus**, epithet of Seleucus II. of Syria, the reverse of that which he deserved, *K.* 24: of Antiochus XII., *K.* 37: assumed by Antiochus XIII., *K.* 38: a son of Antiochus IV. of Commagene so called, *K.* 39.
- Callipolis** (Messapiæ). See Graia Messapiæ.
- (Thraciæ) the same as Cherronesus Thraciæ; taken by Philip, son of Demetrius, in 200 b.c.; its ancient name still preserved, *Eu.* 33.
- Callisto** typified by the bear on the coins of Mantinea; becomes the Ursa Major of the heavens, *Eu.* 69.
- Calymna**, its coins, *Ins.* 5.
- Camarina** (Siciliæ), its site at Torre di Camarana; originally an offset from Syracuse, afterwards a colony of Gela; its opulence evinced by its coins, and by the quadriga upon them allusive to a victory at Olympia (see Pindar), *Ins.* 52.
- Cameirus** (Rhodi) on the western coast of that island, at a harbour still called Kamera, *Ins.* 5.
- Canachus**, his statue of Venus at Sicyon, *Eu.* 95.
- Canusium** (Apuliæ), now Canosa, on the Aufidus, an ancient settlement from Greece, *Eu.* 117.
- Caphyæ** (Arcadiæ) in existence at the time of Pausanias; famed for the victory there gained by the Ætoliæns over the Achæians in 220 b.c., *Eu.* 32.
- Capnascires** or **Camnascires** of Bactria probably a Scythian; perhaps the same as the Mnascires of Lucian; his coins unlike those of the Arsacidæ, *K.* 66.
- Cappadocia**, the foundation of this kingdom to be dated from the deaths of Lysimachus and Seleucus Nicator, in 281 and 280 b.c.; its previous rulers not more than satraps; the names of its kings of Persian origin, with Greek terminations, like those of Pontus, *K.* 45.
- Caprus**, this river typified by the boar on some of the coins of Laodiceia Phrygiæ, *As.* 73.
- Capua** (Campaniæ) an ancient Greek city, colonized perhaps from Cumæ; ceases to be Greek about the time of the Punic wars, *Eu.* 116, 117: its most flourishing period between 319 b.c. and 211 b.c.; its coins of that period resemble those of Rome, *Eu.* 150. 158: remarks on the forms of its gentile, *Eu.* 158.
- Caracalla's** insane veneration of Alexander the Great; gold medallion upon which Alexander is represented in the pursuit of a lion probably struck by the Macedonians to gratify Caracalla, *Eu.* 64.
- Cardia** (Thraciæ), reasons for identifying it with the modern Xerôs, *Eu.* 32. See Lysimachia Thraciæ.
- Carrhæ** (Mesopotamiae), now Haran, its position; an Arabic principality in the twelfth century, *As.* 40.
- Carthæa** (Cœæ) the capital of the island Cœa or Ceos; its name of Phœnician origin, and derived from Kartha, "city;" the coins of the island inscribed KE and KEI there struck; its standard of weight changed from Æginetan to Attic after its subjugation to Athens, *Ins.* 5—7.
- Carystus** (Eubœæ) still so called; its coins, *Ins.* 6.
- Casius** a Syrian or Egyptian epithet of Jupiter, *Ins.* 12.
- Cassandreia** (Macedoniæ) on the isthmus of Pallene, or near the site of Potidæa, *Eu.* 32: named Eurydiceia from Eurydice, sister of Cassander, and again Cassandreia as a Roman colony, *Eu.* 53.
- Cassandrus**, none but copper coins of this king of Macedonia extant; title of *Βασιλεύς* assumed by him after the battle of Cyprus, 306 b.c., *K.* 10: royal family of Macedonia extinguished by him, *K.* 15.
- Cassiope** (Corcyræ) noted for its temple of Jupiter Casius, *Eu.* 32.
- Cassopæi** (Epiri), their territory between that of the Molossi and the sea; great remains of their city at Kamarina, *Eu.* 32.
- Catana** (Siciliæ), now Catania, called Ætna during ten years of the reign of Hiero II. (see Pindar), *Ins.* 53: its worship of Bacchus derived from Naxos Siciliæ, from which it was originally an offset, *Ins.* 54.
- Caulonia** so called from its position in a valley;—colonized from Achaia; its inhabitants removed to Sicily by Dionysius the Elder; its partial revival; singular representation of Apollo on its coins, *Eu.* 117.
- Cavarus**, the last of the Gaulish dynasty in Thrace, mediates a peace between the Byzantines and the Rhodii in 219 b.c.; slain by Seuthes, king of the Odrysæ, *K.* 20.
- Cœa** or **Ceos** colonized from Arcadia by Aristæus, and from Naupactus by Ceus; money coined by all its four cities, Cœsus, Iulis, Carthæa, and Pœeessa; its most common types relative to the worship of Aristæus, *Ins.* 5: its coins inscribed with the name of the island struck at Carthæa, *Ins.* 7.
- Celænxæ** the ancient capital of Midas and of monarchical Phrygia, and the residence of a Persian satrap; restored and named Apameia by Antiochus I. of Syria; sources of the Marsyas in its agora, *As.* 22. 71. See Apameia Cibotus.
- Celenderis** (Ciliciæ) a colony of Samus; its ancient name preserved, *As.* 41.
- Centuripæ** (Siciliæ), now Centorbi, a Hellenized town of the Siculi, *Ins.* 54: its inhabitants noted as agriculturists, *Ins.* 55.
- Cephalenes** occupied Ithaca and other small islands, as well as Cephallenia, in the time of Homer, *Ins.* 37.
- Cephalus**, son of Deïon of Athens, and reputed *οικιστής* of Cephallenia, his figure on coins of Pale and Same Cephallenia, *Ins.* 29. 37: the recumbent figure in the Parthenon, commonly called the Theseus, intended for him, *Ins.* 29.
- Cephisodorus** commander of the Athenian cavalry in the battle of Mantinea, *Eu.* 69.
- Cerasus.** See Pharnacia Ponti.
- Ceraunus**, epithet bestowed upon Seleucus III. by his army, *K.* 24; of Ptolemæus, son of Ptolemy I. of Egypt, slain by the Gauls in Macedonia in 280 b.c., *K.* 12.
- Cestrus** a river of Pamphylia on which stood Perga, *As.* 94.
- Chabacta** (Ponti) mentioned by Strabo only; situated according to him in Polemonium, *As.* 41.
- Chaboras** the Greek name of the river Khabûr in Mesopotamia, *As.* 88. 104.
- Chæroneia** (Bœotiæ) more anciently called Arne, *Eu.* 35.
- Chalcidenses** (Macedoniæ), Torone, Apollonia, and Olyn-

- thus successively their chief towns; the abundance of their silver money accounted for by the neighbouring mines, *Eu.* 33.
- Chalcis (Eubœæ), its coins, *Ins.* 7.
- (Syriæ) on the road from Aleppo to Hama; its worship of Astarte, *As.* 41.
- Chalybon the Greek name of Haleb (Aleppo) prior to the Macedonian name Berrhœa, *As.* 32.
- Charax founded by Alexander the Great near the head of the Persian Gulf; injured by the rivers Tigris and Eulæus; restored by Antiochus III. of Syria, and afterwards by Spasines; difficulty of tracing its position; statement of Juba II. of Mauritania respecting it, *K.* 67.
- Charilaus a numismatic artist of Neopolis Campaniæ, *Eu.* 131.
- Charisiæ (Arcadiæ) near Megalopolis; a coin of Argos mistaken for one of this place, *Eu.* 19.
- Cherronesus (in Tauris) a colony of the Heracleotæ of Bithynia, on or very near the site of Sevastópolis; scene of the Iphigenia in Tauris of Euripides; its ancient importance; five miles in circumference in the time of Pliny, *Eu.* 34.
- (Thraciæ) now Gallipoli, *Eu.* 33.
- Chersonasus (Cretæ), the port of Lyttus, preserves its ancient name; its temple of Diana Britomartis, *Ins.* 8.
- Chius, naval victory of the people of Smyrna over its inhabitants typified on the coins of Smyrna, *As.* 117: its coins, *Ins.* 8. 79.
- Chonæ succeeded Colossæ Phrygiæ on its decline; preserves its ancient name, *As.* 45.
- Chone. *See* Petelia.
- Chrysa, two places so called, one (the Homeric) near Antandrus and Adramyttium, the other near Alexandraia Troas; the latter famous for its temple of Apollo Smintheus\*, *As.* 6. 133.
- Chrysaoris an ancient name of Stratoniceia Cariæ, *As.* 123.
- Chrysorrhœas, the river of Damascus, named on the coins of that city and on those of Leucas Syriæ, *As.* 76.
- Cibyra (Phrygiæ) the head of a tetrapolis consisting of Cœnoanda, Balbura, and Buron; various languages spoken there, *As.* 41: *A.D.* 23 the commencement of its æra, *As.* 42.
- Cichyrus. *See* Ephyre.
- Cidramus (Cariæ) not the *Κύδραμα* of Herodotus, but probably situated near the Gulf of Cos, *As.* 42.
- Cierium or Pierium (Thessaliæ) more anciently called Arne, now Mataranga, *Eu.* 34, 35.
- Cilbiani (Lydiæ) possessed the valleys of the upper Caystrus; their alliances with Pergamus and Nicæa, *As.* 42.
- Cimolus, one of its coins, *Ins.* 9.
- Cimon, a numismatic artist of Syracuse, *Ins.* 72.
- Circles, linear and dotted, frequent upon Greek coins generally unimportant, *K.* 2.
- Cisamus (Cretæ), now Kisamo Kastéli, the port of Polyrrhenium, *Ins.* 31.
- Cistophori, these coins thus named from the cista of Bacchus represented upon them; struck in great numbers in the cities of the Pergamenian kingdom, *As.* 22. 93.
- Cius (Bithyniæ) a colony of Miletus; its name changed to Prusa on the Sea by Prusias I.; the ancient name restored by the Romans, *As.* 42. 102.
- Clarus, its site not well ascertained, *As.* 44.
- Claudiöseleuceia. *See* Seleuceia Pisiðiæ.
- Claudius separates Bosphorus from Pontus, *K.* 48: his name attached to three cities, namely, Iconium, Seleuceia Pisiðiæ, and Claudiopolis of Cilicia Tracheia, *As.* 69. 111.
- Clazomenæ (Ionix) reputed to have been founded by Clazomene, an Amazon; its types of a winged sow and a swan, *As.* 43.
- Clearchus, tyrant of Heracleia Bithyniæ, *As.* 65.
- Cleitor (Arcadiæ), remains of this city still extant on the river Cleitor, which retains its ancient name, *Eu.* 35.
- Cleomenes III. of Sparta, coins with his portrait struck by him after his victory over the Achæans in 225 *B.C.*, *Eu.* 55.
- Cleonæ (Argolidis), its name preserved with slight change, and said to have been derived from Cleone, daughter of Pelops, *Eu.* 35.
- Cleopatra of Syria, daughter of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, married to Alexander Balas of Syria; transferred from him to Demetrius II., and afterwards to his brother Antiochus VII. (Sidetes); murders her son Seleucus; assumes sole authority; afterwards shares the regal power with her son Antiochus Grypus; becomes jealous of Grypus and attempts to poison him; is herself poisoned by Grypus; same date upon some of her coins as on those of Demetrius II., and Alexander Zabinas, *K.* 33.
- (the Great), daughter of Ptolemy XI. of Egypt, declares herself to be Luna and Isis; legends on her coins referring to Antony; one of her two sons by Antony declared king of Armenia and Media, the other of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia; proud on one of her coins allusive to the ships furnished by her to Antony in *B.C.* 33, *K.* 62, 63.
- Cleudorus a numismatic artist of Hyele (Velia), *Eu.* 123.
- Clymene, the mother of Homer, her tomb at Ios, *Ins.* 24.
- Cnidus (Cariæ) a Phœnician settlement; its extensive ruins and worship of Venus, *As.* 44: refusal of the Cnidians to sell their statue of Venus to a king of Bithynia, *K.* 41.
- Cnosus or Cnossus (Cretæ), its site at Makro Tikho; occupied by a Roman colony in Strabo's time; no remains extant of its labyrinth, *Ins.* 9: said to have been founded by Minos, *Ins.* 30.
- Cobrys, a town of the Thracian Chersonese, *Eu.* 32.
- Cœla (Thraciæ) a municipium founded by Hadrian in the bay of Maito, anciently Madytus, *Eu.* 36.
- Cogamus, the river at Philadelpheia Lydiæ, its sources in Mount Tmolus, *As.* 99.
- Colchis, Aristarchus made king of, by Pompey, *K.* 51.
- Colophon (Ionix), its topography and that of Clarus and Notium not yet well ascertained; destroyed by Lysimachus, *As.* 44: its claim to be the birthplace of Homer, his figure on its coins, *As.* 45.
- Colossæ (Phrygiæ) a flourishing state in the time of Xerxes; its money extant to the reign of Gordian, *As.* 45.
- Comana (Ponti), near Tokát, noted for its worship of Ma, in the character of Bellona, *As.* 45.
- Commagene, coins of its kings, *K.* 38, 39.
- Conane (Pisiðiæ) situated near Isbarta and Burdur, *As.* 45.
- Consentia (now Cosenza), a coin of Pyrrhus apparently struck there, *K.* 17. *See* Brettii.
- Copæ (Bœotiæ), now Topólia, on the lake Cephissis, or Copais, *Eu.* 36.
- Copia, a name given by the Romans to their colonies at Lugdunum (Lyons), and at Thurium in Magna Græcia, *Eu.* 153. 158.
- Copper coinage shown to have existed in Macedonia about 400 *B.C.* by coins of Aëropus II.; the first attempt to introduce it at Athens unsuccessful, *K.* 2. *Eu.* 22.

\* Remains of this temple have lately been discovered. *See* Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Vol. iv. 8vo.

- Coracesium (Ciliciæ), now Alaia, on the Attalian Gulf, As. 46.
- Coreyra a Corinthian colony; Corinthian types on its didrachma, Eu. 8. Ins. 10: its worship of Jupiter Casius and Jupiter Agreus, Ins. 12.
- Coresus or Coresia (Cææ), its site in the port of St. Nicolas in Zia; its prosperity due to its excellent harbour; most of its silver coins prior to the Persian war, Ins. 12: no longer in existence at the beginning of the Christian æra, Ins. 5.
- Corfinium the capital of the Italian League against Rome, Eu. 125.
- Corinthus, its stater or chief coin exactly equal to the didrachmon of Athens, and derived probably from Phœnicia, the Acrocorinthus having been a Phœnician settlement; the head intended for Venus on its earlier coins similar to that of Despœna on the money of Arcadia, Eu. 33. 3], 4]: the various head-dresses of Venus on the Corinthian coins those of the famed Corinthian ladies; Corinth destroyed by Mummius in 146 B.C., Eu. 38, 39: no later coins of Corinth therefore until the time of the Roman colony in 46 B.C.; prevalence of the Corinthian monetary scale in the principal Italian and Sicilian colonies, 3], 4].
- Corœbus, son of Mygdon, his monument at Stectorium Phrygiæ, As. 123.
- Coroneia (Bœotia), its vestiges a few miles south of Livadhia, Eu. 42.
- Corus, in Phrygia, Lysimachus, king of Thrace and Macedonia, there defeated and slain by Seleucus I. in 281 B.C., K. 12.
- Corycus (Ciliciæ) noted for its cavern and its worship of Hermes; favoured by the Roman emperors, As. 46.
- the site on the coast of Pamphylia where Attalus II. founded Attaleia, As. 30.
- Cos, coins of this island, Ins. 13. 79.
- Cosa (Thraciæ), none but gold coins of it known; these probably struck by M. J. Brutus, previously to the battle of Philippi, Eu. 42.
- Cossinetus or Cusatus a river of Thrace near Abdera, Eu. 1.
- Cosura, an island between Tunis and Sicily, now Pantellaria, Ins. 55.
- Cotiaeiium (Phrygiæ) preserves its ancient name; the modern capital of Phrygia, As. 46.
- Cotys, king of Bosphorus, a contemporary of Claudius and Agrippina; his gold coins not uncommon, K. 49.
- , a contemporary of Hadrian; K. 49.
- Cragus (Lyciæ), probably the same place as Sidyma; its coins, As. 47.
- Cranii (Cephaleniæ), now Kraniá, its ruins, Ins. 14.
- Crannon (Thessaliæ), its site now called Old Larissa; inscriptions in the Thessalian dialect found there; some of its coins in the same dialect; explanation of its type of two birds sitting on a car, Eu. 43.
- Crassus Mucianus defeated by Aristonicus of Pergamus, K. 66.
- Cremna (Pisidiæ) a Roman Colony, As. 146.
- Crenides. See Philippi Macedonia.
- Crithote, resemblance of its coins to those of the neighbouring Cherronesus Thraciæ, Eu. 43.
- Crismetopon the south-western promontory of Crete, Ins. 21.
- Cromna (Paphlagoniæ) situated between the known sites Amastris and Cytorus, at three-fourths of the distance from the former to the latter; the head of the Amazon Cromna the obverse of its coins, As. 47.
- Croton at the mouth of the Æsarus an Achaian colony; the types on its coins Juno Lacinia, Hercules, and Apollo; Eu. 118, 119.
- Ctesiphon taken from the Parthians by Septimius Severus, As. 111.
- Cumæ the earliest Greek settlement in Campania; the Siren Parthenope personified and the river Clanius typified on its coins, Eu. 119.
- Cupelteria or Computleria (Samnii), its situation, Eu. 120.
- Cybele, the turreted head on coins of Smyrna meant for this goddess, As. 117. 122.
- Cybistra (Cappadociæ), between Tyana and Cæsareia, once the head-quarters of Cicero, As. 48.
- Cydonia (Cretæ), now Khaniá, in Italian Canéa; temple of Diana Dictynna on Mount Tityrus in its territory; one of its coins allusive to the mythus of Miletus, son of Acacallis, others to the celebrity of the Cretan bowmen, Ins. 14: a colony of Samians there established in the reign of Polycrates, Ins. 18: said to have been founded by Minos, Ins. 30.
- Cyllene and Larissa Æolidis called by Xenophon (Cyp. 7. 21. § 21) "the Egyptian towns" because given by Cyrus to the Egyptians, As. 75.
- Cyme (Æolidis), its site not sufficiently explored; types on its coins of Apollo, Bacchus, and Jupiter, As. 48.
- Cynoscephalæ, the victory of the Romans and Ætolians over the Macedonians there in 197 B.C. explanatory of an Ætolian coin, Eu. 7.
- Cyparissia (Messeniæ). See Asopus.
- Cyprus, bilingual like Lycia, Pamphylia, and Cilicia; its worship of Venus Urania introduced from Phœnicia, Ins. 15: the battle there in B.C. 306 alluded to by the types of coins of Demetrius I. of Macedonia, and of Antigonus, king of Asia, K. 11.
- Cyrene colonized from Laconia and Thera; its worship of Jupiter Ammon and Apollo, Af. 2.
- Cyrrillus a numismatic artist of Syracuse, Ins. 73.
- Cyrrhus (Syriæ), some remains of this city at Coros, westward of Aintab, As. 49.
- Cythera, ruins of this city; its harbour Phœnicus at Avlémona, Ins. 15.
- Cythnus, now Thermia, its coins, Ins. 15.
- Cytorum. See Amastris Paphlagoniæ.
- Cyzicenus, epithet of Antiochus IX. of Syria, from his having been educated at Cyzicus, K. 35.
- Cyzicus (Mysiæ), its staters of electrum, double in weight of the staters of Lydia, much used at Athens; Cyzicus said to have been given by Jupiter to Proserpine as a dowry; hence the head of Proserpine on its coins; Cyzicus, its reputed founder, slain by Jason or Hercules, when on their way to Colchis, As. 50: a colony of Athens, As. 83.

## D.

- Dacia, provincia, description of one of its coins struck under Philippos Senior, Eu. 44.
- Daldis (Lydiæ) known only from Ptolemy and as a Greek bishoprick; Artemidorus of Ephesus called the Daldian from having been born there; Apollo Mystes there venerated, As. 51.
- Damaretia, Syracusan decadrachma so called from being coined from the produce of the hundred talents of gold presented by the Carthaginians to Damarete, wife of Gelon, after his victory over them at Himera, Ins. 71.
- Damascus (Cœle-Syriæ), its earliest colonial coins those of Philippos Senior, As. 51.

- Damastium (Illyrici) probably a colony of Zacynthus, and situated at the modern Kroya, Eu. 44.
- Damophon, a collection of statues by this artist in the temple of Asclepius at Messene, his native city, Eu. 74.
- Dancle. See Messana.
- Daphne, near Antioch, now Beit-el-Ma, temples of Diana and Apollo there situated; its buildings converted into a palace by the Emperor Theodosius, As. 12, 13.
- Dardania (Mœsiæ Superioris) situated immediately north of Pœonia, Eu. 159.
- Dardanus (Troadis) noted for its fighting-cocks; hence the figure of a cock on its coins, As. 52.
- Darics, the name of these Persian gold coins derived from Darius, son of Hystaspes, their first coiner; an imitation of the Lydian money; their great circulation anciently in Greece, K. 52.
- Datus (Thraciæ). See Neopolis Macedoniæ.
- Deiotarus II., king of Galatia, deserts from Antony to Octavius during the battle of Actium, K. 44.
- Delium (Bœotiæ) more important in earlier times than when described by Livy; its coins, Eu. 44.
- Delphi, defeat of the Gauls there in B.C. 279 attributed to Pan, K. 13.
- (Phocidis), the negro's head on some of its coins intended for Æsop, who was murdered by its people, Eu. 45.
- Delus, the palm-tree on its coins allusive to the birth of Apollo there, Ins. 16.
- Demetrius (Thessaliæ) founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes about 290 B.C.; called one of the fetters of Greece by Philip, son of Demetrius; its remains near Volo, Eu. 45.
- Demetrius I. (Poliorcetes) of Macedonia, the battle of Cyprus in B.C. 306 referred to by the types of his coins; the regal title assumed by him after that battle; his coins apparently struck in Macedonia, K. 11: defeated at Gaza in 312 B.C. by Seleucus I. of Syria and Ptolemæus I. of Egypt, K. 21: the Rhodians saved from him by the latter, K. 58.
- II. of Macedonia, reasons for ascribing coins to him, K. 14.
- I. (Soter) of Syria sent to Rome by his father as a hostage, K. 26: entitled Soter for having expelled the tyrant Heracleides from Babylon; enmity of the Romans against him; slain 150 B.C. in a battle with Alexander Balas and his allies, K. 27.
- II. (Nicator) of Syria, his reign commenced in 146 B.C., after his defeat of Antiochus VI., K. 30: married to Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, K. 33: defeated and made captive in Parthia, K. 30: there marries Rhodogune, the king's daughter, K. 33: his throne meanwhile claimed by his brother Sidetes; some of his coins struck at Mallus; their reverse probably a statue of Astarte in that city, K. 30: released by Phrahatas of Parthia, and returns from captivity in 129 B.C., K. 31, 32: defeated by Alexander II. of Syria, K. 32: refused admittance to Acca by his wife Cleopatra, K. 33: killed at Tyre, K. 32, 33.
- III. (Eucærus, Philopator, Soter) of Syria reigns simultaneously with his brother Philip, with whom he subsequently makes war; carried prisoner into Parthia, and dies there, K. 37.
- of Bactria, his conquests in Ariana and India, during the reign of his father Euthydemus; supplanted by Eucratides, K. 55.
- Despœna represented by the female head on the coins of Arcadia, Eu. 16: the same as Aphrodite, Eu. 38.
- Deucetius the founder of Calacte Siciliæ, on his return from exile at Corinth, Ins. 52.
- Deultum or Develton (Thraciæ) a colony established by Vespasian, Eu. 45.
- Dia (Bithyniæ) on the sea-coast, sixty stades east of the river Hypius, As. 52.
- Diana (Leucophrys), ruins of her temple at Magnesia, now Inekbazâr; resemblance of the early figures of Diana at Ephesus, Magnesia, and Perga, with that of Juno at Samus, and that of Astarte at Mallus,—all derived from a Phœnician original, As. 77, 78. 95: Diana, temples of, at Argos Argolidis, Eu. 19: at Las Laconiæ, Eu. 60: at Stymphalus Arcadiæ, Eu. 98: at Trœzen, Eu. 165: and at Salamis, Ins. 36.
- Didrachmon, Attic, observations upon the cause of there being a weight equiponderant of it in use in Persia, Lydia, and the Greek cities of Europe and Asia, the Æolic and Doric cities excepted, 1]—4].
- Diocæsarea. See Sepphoris Galileæ.
- Diodotus of Apameia (Tryphon) sets up Antiochus VI., and afterwards murders him; slain by Antiochus Sidetes, K. 30: Jonathan Maccabæus put to death by him, K. 40.
- Diodotus assumes the title of king of Bactria in 255 B.C., K. 54.
- II. of Bactria expelled by Euthydemus, K. 54.
- Dionysius, tyrant of Heracleia Bithyniæ, As. 65.
- , tyrant of Tripolis Phœniciæ, beheaded by Pompey, As. 137.
- I. of Syracuse founds and peoples Tyndaris from Messana in 396 B.C., Ins. 63. 78: Motya besieged and destroyed by him in 397 B.C., Ins. 65.
- II. the destroyer of Naxos in Sicily, Ins. 65.
- Dionysopolis (Mœsiæ Inferioris) previously called Cruni and Matiopolis; its position at the modern Kavarna, Eu. 45.
- (Phrygiæ) on the Upper Mæander, not far westward of Apameia Cibotus; mentioned by Cicero, As. 52.
- Dionysus, epithet of Antiochus VI. of Syria, K. 29: of Antiochus XII., K. 37: of Antiochus XIII., K. 38: and of Ptolemy XII. of Egypt, K. 62.
- Dioscurias (Culchidis), now Iskûria, a Milesian colony; afterwards called Sebastopolis, As. 52.
- Dioshieron (Ioniæ) between Lebedus and Colophon; part of its territory on the Caystrus, whence the personification of that river on its coins, As. 52.
- Dium (Macedoniæ) colonized by Julius Cæsar and Augustus; its remains at Malathriá, Eu. 46.
- Docimium (Phrygiæ) named after Docimus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great: the marble from its quarries famous at Rome, and more commonly called Synnadic marble, As. 52. 124.
- Dodona, its position near Ioannina; the coins of Epirus in *genere* there struck; no other kind of its money known, Eu. 51.
- Doganlû, position of the valley now so called, twelve miles from Nacoleia Phrygiæ; the place of sepulture of some of the Phrygian kings; the inscriptions upon the monuments there the only known documents in the Phrygian language, As. 86.
- Doliche (Commagenes) near Zeugma on the Euphrates, As. 53.
- Doric architecture, its origin; mistake that it was derived from Egypt, Eu. 161.
- Dorylæum, its position at Eski-Shehër verified by that of Nacoleia Phrygiæ at Seid-el-Ghazi, As. 86.
- Dracanium, the chief city of Icaria, the coins inscribed ΕΚΚΑΡΡΕΙ there struck, Ins. 21, 22.
- Drachma, Attic. See Solon.
- Drepanum, now Trápani, anciently the harbour of Eryx Siciliæ, Ins. 56.
- Dusares, Bacchus so called by some of the Arabians, As. 35.

- Dyme (Achaïæ), coins of this city as a member of the Achaian League, Eu. 3: its vestiges at Karavostási, near Cape Araxus, Eu. 46.
- Dyrrhachium (Illyriæ), now Duras or Durazzo, colonized from Coreyra, and also from Corinth, whence its coins with Corinthian types, Eu. 46: the capital of Monunius, chief of the Dardanians, Eu. 159.
- E.
- Edessa (Macedoniæ) a word of the same meaning as Vodhená, its present name; afterwards changed to *Ægæ*, because Caranus was said to have been conducted thither by a flock of goats, whence a goat with reverted head lying down was the type on the money there struck by the early kings; the place of royal sepulture and the Tivoli of Macedonia; the capital removed from thence to Pella by Philip II., K. 1. Eu. 47.
- Edessa (Mesopotamiæ), now Urfa or Orfa, the Ur of the Scriptures; named Antiocheia ad Callirhoen by Antiochus Epiphanes, As. 53.
- Edoni, geographical position of the kingdom of this people; similarity of its money to that of the Bisaltæ and the Orescii, and of Alexander I.; still a kingdom at the time of the Peloponnesian war; names of two only of its kings, Getas and Pittacus, preserved; occupied by Persians during the expedition of Xerxes, K. 19. Eu. 81.
- Egestes, son of Segesta and the river Crimisus in the form of a dog, fabled to have founded the cities Entella, Eryx, Motya, and Segesta, Ins. 56.
- Egyptian types on coins of Myndus Cariæ, Iasus, and Pitane, As. 85. 101.
- Eion (Macedoniæ) at the mouth of the Strymon, Eu. 48.
- Eleæ (Æolidis) the port of Pergamum, between Sandarlik (Pitane) and Ghymni (Myrina), As. 54.
- Elæatic Gulf now called the Gulf of Sandarlik, As. 101.
- Elæus, at the southern extremity of the Thracian Chersonese, preserves its ancient name, Eu. 8.
- Elæusa (Ciliciæ) formerly an island, now a promontory of the Cilician coast; its coins, Ins. 16.
- Elea. See Hyele.
- (Thesprotiæ), its coins, Eu. 48.
- Eleusis (Atticæ), the types of its coins Triptolemus, a torch or pine branch, a sacrificial pig, and ears of corn, Eu. 49.
- Eleutherius the epithet of a Syracusan Jupiter, Ins. 74.
- Eleuthernæ (Cretæ) on the northern side of Mount Ida; its ancient name preserved, Ins. 16.
- Eleutherus, now the Nahr-el-Berd, Orthosia Phœnicæ situated on that river, As. 80. 92.
- Elis, its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 3: its autonomous coins ascribed by Eckhel and others to Faleria in Etruria, Eu. 49.
- Elixus the largest stream in the island Ceos, Ins. 23.
- Elone (Thessaliæ) one of the five cities enumerated by Homer as being in the territory of Polypœtes, Eu. 162.
- Elymais, Antiochus the Great there slain in an insurrection, K. 25.
- Elyrus (Cretæ), its remains near Kodhováni, above the port of Súia, Ins. 16. See Phylacis.
- Emisa (Syriæ) now Homs or Hems; its Greek name probably formed from its present one, As. 54: Julia Domna and her family natives of it; their effigies on its coins, As. 55.
- Emmaus, on the road from Joppa to Jerusalem, named Nicopolis by Vespasian; A.D. 71 the commencement of its æra, As. 91.
- Emporeium (Hispaniæ), now Ampurias, a colony of the Massaliotæ; its population composed of Greeks, Spaniards, and Romans; the types of its silver coins Corinthian or Sicilian, Eu. 50.
- Endæus the maker of the colossal wooden statue of Athene Polias at Erythræ Ioniæ, As. 59.
- Enna or Henna (Siciliæ), now Castro Giovanni, its hierum of Proserpine; the reputed scene of the abduction of Proserpine by Dis; called from its central position the Umbilicus Siciliæ, Ins. 55.
- Entella, now Rocca d'Antello, on the left bank of the Crimisus, Ins. 55. See Egestes.
- Epeius, the fabricator of the Trojan horse, and reputed founder of Metapús; his tools there preserved in the temple of Minerva, Eu. 128.
- Ephesus (Ioniæ) an Athenian colony; Ephesus the son of Caystrus according to some of its coins, according to others an Amazon; an alliance between Samus, Rhodus, and Ephesus indicated by its coins, As. 55: also with Smyrna, As. 56.
- Ephyre, afterwards Cichyrus, the chief town of the Eleatis of Thesprotia, Eu. 48.
- Epictetus, a city in the district of Phrygia Epictetus, its coins, As. 58.
- Epidaurus (Argolidis), its statue of Asclepius figured on its money, Eu. 50.
- Epiphaneia. See Ceniandus.
- (Syriæ), now Hama, on the Upper Orontes, the Hamath of the Scriptures, As. 58.
- Epiphanes, epithet of Antiochus IV. of Syria, K. 26: of Antiochus VIII., K. 34: of Seleucus VI. and Antiochus XI., K. 36: of Philippus, K. 37: of Antiochus XII., K. 37: of Antiochus XIII., K. 38: of Nicomedes II. and Nicomedes III. of Bithynia, K. 42: of Ariarathes VI. of Cappadocia, K. 45: and of Ptolemy V. of Egypt, K. 61: the name of a son of Antiochus IV. of Commagene, K. 39.
- Epirus, its coins struck at Dodona; their principal types Jupiter, Dione (Juno), and a bull representing the Arachthus, Eu. 51.
- Erchomenus or Orchomenus (Bœotiæ) the chief town of Western Bœotia under the Minyæ; remains of their treasury; its types Ceres and corn, Eu. 52.
- Eresus (Lesbi) preserves its ancient name; its coins, Ins. 17.
- Eretria (Eubœæ), its remains ten miles east of the Euripus, Ins. 17.
- Erythræ (Ioniæ) noted for its temple and statue of Hercules, and for its temple and statue of Athene Polias; hence the types of most of its coins, As. 53, 59.
- Eryx, now San Giuliano, at the western end of Sicily, originally founded by the Phœnicians, who introduced the worship of Venus Urania; colonized by the Greeks soon after the Trojan war; destroyed by the Carthaginians in the third century B.C., Ins. 56. See Egestes.
- Etenna (Pamphylia) the same as the Catenna of Strabo; situated in the mountainous part of Pisidia; some of its coins inscribed KET, As. 60.
- Eubœa, its coins *in genere* most probably struck at Eretria, Ins. 18: its talent distinct from the Æginetan or Attic; its monetary scale of silver money similar to that of Macedonia before the time of Alexander, 4].
- Eucærus, epithet of Demetrius III. of Syria, K. 37.
- Eucarpia (Phrygiæ) between the modern Sidi Ghazi and Ishekli, As. 60.
- Euclidas a numismatic artist of Syracuse, Ins. 72.
- Eucratides of Bactria a contemporary of Mithradates, sixth of the Arsacidæ; Demetrius of Bactria supplanted by him, K. 55.

- Euergetes**, epithet of Antiochus VII. of Syria, K. 31: of Ptolemy VII. (Physcon) of Egypt, K. 33: and of Ptolemy III. of Egypt, K. 60.
- Ἐβερηρία**, epithet of Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, K. 33.
- Eumeneia** (Phrygiæ) so called by Attalus II. (Philadelphus) in honour of his brother Eumenes II.; its site at Ishekli determined by Pococke, As. 61. 94.
- Eumenes I.**, king of Pergamus, son of Eumenes, inherits his kingdom from his uncle Philæterus of Tium, K. 43.
- II. of Pergamus, son of Attalus I., succeeds his father in 197 B.C., K. 43.
- Eumenes** a numismatic artist of Camarina, Ins. 53: and of Syracuse, Ins. 73.
- Eupator**, king of Bosphorus, his gold coins common; portraits thereon of reigning Roman emperor, with year of Pontic æra, K. 50.
- , epithet of Antiochus V. of Syria, K. 27: and of Mithradates VI. of Pontus, K. 47.
- Euphron**, head of the republic of Sicyon at the period of its alliance with Sparta in the time of Epaminondas, some coins of Sicyon inscribed with his name, Eu. 164.
- Eupolemus** probably a dynast of Upper Macedonia, and not the general of Cassandrus of that name; signification of the bipennis on his coin, K. 20.
- Europa**, her mythus alluded to by the types of the coins of Gortys Cretæ, Ins. 18, 19.
- Eurycles**, governor of Laconia under Augustus, named on some coins of Lacedæmon, Eu. 56.
- Eurydiceia** (Macedoniæ), Cassandreia so called after its enfranchisement by Queen Eurydice, wife of Ptolemy Soter, Eu. 53.
- Eurymedon**, Selge Pisidiæ near the sources of this river, As. 111.
- Eusebeia** *πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω* and *πρὸς τῷ Ἀργαίῳ*. See Tyana and Mazaca.
- Eusebes**, epithet of Antiochus X. of Syria, K. 36: and of Ariarathes IV., V., and VIII. of Cappadocia, K. 45, 46.
- Euth** . . . ., artist's name on coin of Syracuse, Ins. 73.
- Euthydemus**, king of Bactria, a contemporary of Antiochus III. of Syria, K. 55: Diodotus II. of Bactria expelled by him; defeated by Antiochus III., K. 54.
- Evānetus** a numismatic artist of Syracuse, Ins. 71. 72.
- Evagoras**, dynast of Salamis, the restorer of Hellenism to Cyprus, Ins. 15.
- Evenus**, Pitane Mysiæ watered by a river of that name, As. 101.
- Evesperides**, Hesperis, or Berenice, now Bengazi, besieged by the barbarians of Libya in 413 B.C., and relieved by a Greek fleet; increased in 405 B.C. by the Messenians driven out of Naupactus by the Lacedæmonians, Af. 3.
- F.
- Ferentum** or **Forentum** (Apuliæ), now Forenza, taken by C. Junius Bubulcus in 316 B.C., Eu. 159.
- G.
- Gabala** (Syriæ) situated not far southward of Latakia, As. 61.
- Galaria** (Siciliæ), now Gagliano, said to have been founded by Morges, son of Siculus, Ins. 56.
- Gambrium** (Ioniæ) mentioned only by Stephanus and Xenophon; appears from the latter to have been near Myrrhina; its copper coins many and various, As. 61.
- Gaulus**, now Gozo di Malta, remains of a Punic or Phœnician temple there, Ins. 56.
- Gaza** (Palæstinæ), 61 B.C. the commencement of its æra, As. 62.
- Gaziura** (Ponti), now Turkhal, all its extant coins prior to the Roman empire, As. 62.
- Gela**, now Terra Nuova, its position proved by the ruins of its Doric temple near the mouth of the river Gela; destroyed by Phintias of Acragas, and its inhabitants transferred to his new city Phintias; few of its coins later than the fourth century B.C., Ins. 57.
- Gelon** makes peace with the Carthaginians after his victory over them at Himera in 480 B.C., Ins. 71: takes Megara and removes its people to Syracuse, Ins. 70: receives heroic honours from the Syracusans; his deified head frequent on their coins, Ins. 74.
- Gentius**, the last Illyrian king, led in triumph at Rome in 167 B.C., Eu. 159.
- Gepæpyris**, widow of Mithradates, first king of Bosphorus after its separation from Pontus, her coins, K. 48.
- Gergitha** (Mysiæ), two cities of this name; the coins inscribed ΓΕΡ those of New Gergitha, founded by Attalus, As. 62.
- Germe**, three cities in Asia Minor so called; the one named Hiera Germe situated at Ghermasli, on or near the Rhyndacus, As. 62.
- Getas**, king of the Edoni, his name adopted from the *Tîrai*, a people of Thrace; Persian countermark on one, and difference of dialect on two, of his coins, K. 19. See Edoni.
- Ghebaï** anciently Byblus Phœnicia, As. 35.
- Ghiedz**, reasons for believing it to be the ancient Cadi Phrygiæ, As. 36.
- Gindarus**, now Aintab, described by Strabo as the acropolis of the Cyrrhestice, As. 49.
- Glanis** or **Clanuis**, this river typified by the andromorphous bull on coins of Cumæ, Neopolis, and Nola Campaniæ, Eu. 119. 130.
- Golgi** and **Paphus** Cypri the same places, though considered different by Pausanias, Ins. 29.
- Gomphi** (Thessaliæ), now Episkopî, the legend of its coins in the Thessalian dialect; named Philippopolis by Philip, son of Demetrius, Eu. 53. 91.
- Gordium** (Phrygiæ) named Juliopolis by the freebooter Cleon in honour of Julius Cæsar, As. 71. See Juliopolis.
- Gordus** (Lydiæ) (Julio-Gordus), its site unascertained, As. 63.
- Gorgo**, or head of Medusa, often mistaken by numismatists for a mask, As. 1.
- Gortys** or **Gortyna** (Cretæ) colonized from Gortys of Arcadia; its remains at Aghius Dheka; its excavation or labyrinth; allusion on its coins to the mythus of Jupiter and Europa, one of them bearing the lion's scalp as the device of Gortys, Ins. 18.
- Graia** or **Callipolis** (Messapiæ), now Gallipoli, reasons for ascribing the coins inscribed ΓΡΑ to this place, Eu. 160.
- Greek characters**, gradual disuse and final extinction of them on coins of kings of Bactria, &c., K. 57.
- Gryllus**, son of Xenophon, distinguished by his bravery at the battle of Mantinea, Eu. 69.
- Gryniun**, a small town in the territory of Myrrhina Æolidis, containing a celebrated temple of Apollo; hence the frequent reference to Apollo on the coins of Myrrhina, As. 85.
- Gryphon** a type of the Sun or Apollo, As. 131.
- Grypus** an epithet of Antiochus VIII. of Syria, K. 34.

Gyrnus (Cariæ). See Pyrnus.

Gyrton (Thessaliæ) situated near the modern Tatari, five miles north of Larissa, Eu. 53: mentioned in the Iliad as being one of the cities under the rule of Polyætetes, Eu. 162.

## H.

Hadriani (Bithyniæ), now Edrenús, on the left bank of the Rhyndacus; its people called Ἀδριανεῖς, As. 63.

Hadrianopolis (Thraciæ) still so called, and now of greater importance than when under the Romans, Eu. 53.

Halicarnassus (Cariæ) a colony of Træzen; emblems of Pallas and Neptune common to both cities; coins of its Greek satraps, As. 63.

Halonesus in the Ægean Sea rendered prosperous by the patronage of Philip, son of Amyntas, Ins. 29.

Hamath, the city so called in the Scriptures, named Epiphaneia by Antiochus Epiphanes, now Hama, As. 58.

Harpagus burns the temple of Minerva at Phocæa, As. 101.

Harpasa (Cariæ) near the junction of the Harpasus with the Mæander; its ancient name still preserved, As. 64.

Hebon a surname of the Bacchus worshipped at Neopolis Campaniæ, Eu. 116. 130.

Hebrus, now Maritza, formed at Philippopolis Thraciæ by the confluence of two rivers, Eu. 92.

Hecate, her temple at Lagena, near Stratoniceia Cariæ; her worship typified on the coins of the latter city, As. 124.

Hecatomnus, satrap of Halicarnassus and Caria, succeeded by three sons, Mausolus, Idrieus, and Pixodarus, and two daughters, Artemisia and Ada, As. 63.

Hecatonnesi, or islands of Apollo, a cluster of islands on the Æolic coast, now called the Moskonisia, Ins. 31.

Hectæ, or sixths of the (double) stater of Asiatic Greece, numerous, but being generally anepigraph, of doubtful attribution, 31.

Heiponium or Hipponium, now Monte Leone, a Greek off-set from Locri, afterwards colonized by the Romans, by whom it was called Vibo and Valentia, Eu. 120: the goddess Pandina (Hecate or Nemesis?) represented on some of its coins, Eu. 121.

Heliocles the last Greek king of Bactria, K. 66.

Heliopolis (Cœle-Syriæ), now Baalbek, its ancient importance; colonized by Augustus, though its earliest extant coins are those of Nerva, As. 64.

Henna. See Enna.

Hephestia (Lemni), its name and worship of Vulcan derived from the volcanic nature of its site; symbols of Vulcan on its coins, Ins. 19.

Heraclæia, chief town of the Trachinii, its citadel the ancient Trachis, Eu. 80.

— (Acarananiæ), now Aio Vasili, in the Gulf of Arta, its types Hercules and Bacchus; inscription there relating to the latter; shown to have been a Corinthian colony by the Pegasus on its coins, Eu. 54.

— (Bithyniæ) a colony of Megara and Tanagra; still an important city, and its ancient name preserved; names of its tyrants, As. 65.

— (Cariæ) on the river Timeles, As. 65.

— (Ioniæ) anciently called Latmus; position of its ruins; its ancient importance proved by one of its tetradrachma extant; mistaken by Chandler for Myus, As. 65.

— (Lucaniæ) colonized by the Tarentines in 433

B.C.; its remains at Policoro; close resemblance of its coins to those of Taras, Eu. 121, 122.

Heraclæia (Thraciæ). See Perinthus Thraciæ.

Heraclides, satrap of Babylon, expelled by Demetrius I. of Syria, K. 27.

—, artist's name on a coin of Catania, Ins. 53.

Heræa (Arcadiæ) on the river Alpheius, near the frontier of Elis; its vestiges of Roman times, Eu. 54.

— a surname of the city Hybla in Sicily where Phintias of Agrigentum was defeated by Icetas of Syracuse in 287 B.C., Ins. 60.

Hercules, his head on coins of Philip II. of Macedonia, and not that of Apollo, K. 3: honoured as the founder of Cius Bithyniæ, As. 42: of Callatis Mœsiæ, Eu. 31: of Croton in Italy, Eu. 119: his temple at Erythræ Ioniæ, As. 58: at Argos Argolidis, Eu. 19: at Thasus and at Tyre, Ins. 44.

Hermæus, coin of a king of Bactria of that name, K. 56.

Hermes, the goat sacred to him as the god of shepherds, Eu. 6.

Hermocapelia (Lydiæ) on the river Hermus; its coins, As. 66.

Hermogenes of Alabanda, his treatise upon the temple of Bacchus which he built at Teos Ioniæ, As. 131.

Herod Antipas becomes tetrarch of Galilæa and Peræa in A.D. 1, K. 40.

— Agrippa II., commencement of his reign in Judæa in A.D. 52, K. 40.

Hesperis. See Evesperides.

Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse. See Icetas.

Hierapolis (Phrygiæ), ruins of this city at Pambuk kale; nearer the Lycus than the Mæander, though distinguished as ad Mæandrum; its numerous temples in conformity with its coins, As. 66.

Hierapytna (Cretæ), now Ierápetra, on the isthmus of the eastern peninsula of Crete, Ins. 20.

Hiero I., the colony established by him at Catania expelled soon after his death, and removed to Inessa, Ins. 51.

— II., removes the inhabitants of Catania Siciliæ to Leontium, fills their places with Syracusans and Peloponnesians, and changes the name of the city to Ætna, Ins. 53: his coins, Ins. 76.

Hierocæsareia (Lydiæ), Diana Persice there worshipped, As. 66.

Hieronymus, tyrant of Syracuse, his coins, Ins. 77.

Hieropolis (Ciliciæ) supposed to be the same place as Megara, As. 67.

— (Cyrresticæ), its more ancient name Bambyce preserved in its modern name Membidj; its position, As. 67.

Hilla, a decadrachmon of Alexander the Great, now in the British Museum, found there by Major Rawlinson, K. 5.

Himera (Siciliæ) an off-set from Zancle in the seventh century B.C.; joined by Dorians of Acragas in the fifth century; destroyed by the Carthaginians in 409 B.C.; a new colony there founded two years after, at the Thermæ Himerææ, now Termini; its coins inscribed Ἱμεραίων and Θερμίρων, Ins. 58, 59.

Himilco. See Lilybæum.

Hippodamus of Miletus the builder of the Athenian Peiræus, and of the city Rhodes, Ins. 34.

Hippurius the tributary of the Mæander upon which Blaundus Lydiæ was situated, As. 34.

Histiæa (Eubœæ) on the northern shore of the island; its name changed to Oréos on receiving a colony sent by Pericles, but no coins under that name, Ins. 20.

Holmi (Ciliciæ), its inhabitants removed by Seleucus I. to Seleucia ad Calycadnum, As. 68.

Homer figured on coins of Colophon, *As.* 45 : of Nicæa, *As.* 90 : of Smyrna, *As.* 118.  
 Homolium or Homole (Thessaliæ) situated on the side of Mount Ossa; now perhaps Karítza, *Eu.* 55.  
 Horse, the, sometimes sacrificed as a victim to the sun, *As.* 6.  
 Hybla, position of the three cities of Sicily of this name, *Ins.* 60.  
 Hydrela (Cariæ) so called after its Lacedæmonian founder Hydrelus, *As.* 68.  
 Hyele or Elea, in Latin Velia, founded in the sixth century *v.c.* by the survivors of the Phocæan colony of Alalia in Corsica; copiousness of its extant silver money, *Eu.* 123.  
 Hylas, an attendant of Hercules, honoured at Cius Bithyniæ, *As.* 43.  
 Hypæpa (Lydiæ), Diana Persice there worshipped; its position, *As.* 68.  
 Hypata, capital of the Ænians, now Neópatra, *Eu.* 6.  
 Hyrcania (Lydiæ) a Macedonian colony, *As.* 69.  
 Hyrcanian plain, its position, *As.* 69.  
 Hyrgalia (Phrygiæ), *As.* 69.  
 Hyria (Apuliæ) a maritime Greek city in the Terra di Bari; its people called Hyriatini, *Eu.* 125.  
 — (Messapiæ). See Orra Messapiæ.  
 Hyrium or Hyrina (Dauniæ), now Rodi, the same as the *Ὀρείων* of Strabo; one of the cities said to have been founded by Diomedes; resemblance of its silver coins to those of Campania, *Eu.* 124.  
 Hyrtacus or Hyrtacine (Cretæ), its remains near Elyrus; the types of its coins the same as those of Elyrus, *Ins.* 21.  
 Hyspasiæ. See Spasiæ.

## I.

Iætum (Siciliæ), now Iato, ten miles south-south-west of Palermo, *Ins.* 60.  
 Ialyus (Rhodi), now Paléa Rodhos, not far southward of the city of Rhodes; alliances with Samus, Cyrene, and Clazomenæ rendered probable by its coins, *Ins.* 21.  
 Iasus, Egyptian type on some of its coins found also on one of the neighbouring city Myndus Cariæ, *As.* 85.  
 Icaria, three cities in that island, two of which, Dracanus and Cænoe, coined money, *Ins.* 21, 22.  
 Ictetas or Hicetas, tyrant of Syracuse, his coins; his defeat of Phintias of Agrigentum at Hybla Heræa, *Ins.* 60, 76.  
 Iconium (Lycaoniæ), now Konieh, Perseus regarded as its founder; his *εἰκὼν*, its Palladium, conveyed to Constantinople by Constantine; its superiority over the other Lycaonian cities, *As.* 69 : one of three cities favoured by Claudius, and named Claudiopolis, *As.* 69, 111 : a Roman colony in the third century, *As.* 94.  
 Icus, an island in the Ægean Sea contiguous to Peparethus, a colony of the Cossii of Crete, *Ins.* 29.  
 Ida, a mountain of Crete, now Psilorites, *Ins.* 5.  
 Idrias the name of Stratonicæa Cariæ prior to Antiochus I., *As.* 123.  
 Idrieus, son of Hecatomnus, satrap of Halicarnassus and Caria, *As.* 63.  
 Idyma (Cariæ), on the river Idymus, named only by Ptolemy and Stephanus; apparently a Rhodian colony, *As.* 70.  
 Ilium (Troas), its temple of Minerva Ilias; chief town of the Troad, until more than rivalled by Alexandria Troas, *As.* 70, 115.

Imbrus, its ancient name preserved; its worship of the Pelasgic Hermes and of the Cabeiri and of Rhea, *Ins.* 22.  
 India. See Bactria.  
 Inessa (Siciliæ), a town on Mount Ætna, ten miles north-west of Catania, its name changed to Ætna, on receiving a colony of fugitives from Catania, *Ins.* 51.  
 Isbarta. See Sagalassus Pisidiæ.  
 Isinda (Pamphylæ) relieved by Manlius when besieged by the Termessenses, *As.* 70.  
 Isis, Egyptian queens often assimilated to this goddess, *K.* 62.  
 Ismarus, ancient name of Maroneia Thraciæ and of the neighbouring mountain, *Eu.* 70.  
 Issa (Adriæ), now Lissa, a Syracusan colony sent there by Dionysius the Elder, *Ins.* 22.  
 Issus. See Nicopolis Syriæ.  
 Istrus or Istropolis (Mœsiæ Inferioris) a Milesian colony in the Gulf of Sitgiel; its chief type the Dioscuri, *Eu.* 55.  
 Italian League composed of the Marsi, Picentes, Vestini, Marrucini, Peligni, Frentani, Samnitæ, and Hirpini; two consuls chosen by it; Corfinium and afterwards Æsernia its capital cities; the ox its symbol, *Eu.* 125.  
 Itanus (Cretæ), its remains on the eastern coast of the eastern peninsula of Crete, near the present Sitanos, *Ins.* 22.  
 Ithaca possessed by Cephallenes in the time of Homer, *Ins.* 37 : its coins, *Ins.* 23.  
 Iulis (Cæe) now Zia, *Ins.* 12 : so called from a principal source of the river Elixus; remains of the city; its coins of copper only, and later than the Persian war, *Ins.* 23.

## J.

Jerusalem twice taken by Antiochus Epiphanes, *K.* 26.  
 Jewish money. See Weight.  
 Jonathan Maccabæus, his alliance with Alexander Balas of Syria; coins extant with the names of both; the cause of Demetrius Nicator espoused by him, and afterwards that of Antiochus Dionysus; slain by Tryphon, king of Syria, *K.* 40.  
 Juba II., king of Mauritania, his statement respecting Charax, *K.* 67.  
 Judæa, coins of three of its princes, *K.* 40 : imperial copper coins ascribed to this country, *As.* 71.  
 Judas Maccabæus, the forces of Antiochus Epiphanes defeated by him, *K.* 26.  
 Julia Domna, daughter of Bassianus, priest of the sun at Emisa, heads of her and her family common on Syrian coins, *As.* 55.  
 — Livilla, daughter of Germanicus, and sister of Caligula, a native of Lesbos; her head and a figure of Caligula on a coin of that island, *Ins.* 27.  
 Juliopolis (Bithyniæ), the Phrygian Gordium renowned in the history of Alexander thus re-named in honour of Julius Cæsar; situated near the junction of the Sangarius and Scopas; both these rivers personified on its coins, *As.* 71, 72.  
 Juno, her identity with Diana, *As.* 78, 114 : Juno (Pro-nuba) represented on coins of Samus, Apameia, Hypæpa, Mæonia, and Myra, *As.* 85 : temples of Juno at Argos Argolidis, *Eu.* 18 : at Plataeæ Bœotiæ, *Eu.* 94 : at Croton, *Eu.* 119 : her temple and statue at Samus, *As.* 23.

## K.

- Kadphises of Bactria proved by his dress on his coins to have been a Tartar or Scythian; deductions from the Greek and Arianian characters, and from the figures of Siva and the Indian bull, on his coins, K. 57.
- Καμαρείτης*, an epithet of the god Lunus, derived from Kamar, moon, in Phœnician and Arabic, As. 92.
- Kanerki, or Kanerku, of Bactria shown to have adopted the worship of the sun and fire by the inscription and the altar on his coin, K. 58.
- Κανσία διαδηματηφόρος* and *χλαμύς* parts of the dress of Alexander the Great and successors, K. 1.
- King of kings, a title assumed by a nameless king of Bactria, and by his predecessor Azes, K. 57: also by many of the Arsacidæ, K. 66.
- Κύδραρα*, the city of this name mentioned by Herodotus on the confines of Lydia and Phrygia, As. 42.

## L.

- Lacanatæ (Commagene) inhabited a mountainous district between Commagene Proper and Cappadocia; position of the city unknown, As. 72.
- Lacedæmon, the deities on its coins Minerva, Hercules, Apollo, Diana, and the Dioscuri; portrait of Cleomenes III. and statue of Apollo Amyclæus on some of its coins, Eu. 55, 56: its coins as a member of the Achaian League, Eu. 3.
- Lacon (Caius Julius), son and successor of Eurycles, governor of Laconia, named on a coin of Lacedæmon, Eu. 56, 57.
- Lælaps, the dog presented to Cephalus by his wife Procris, represented on a coin of Same Cephallenia, Ins. 37.
- Lagena, near Stratoniceia Caria, its celebrated temple of Hecate, As. 124.
- Λαυβηνός* on coins of Hierapolis Phrygia a Phrygian epithet of Apollo, As. 66.
- Lamia, now Zitûni, chief town of the Malienses, Eu. 58, 68.
- Lampsacus (Mysia), now Lampsáki, a Phocæan colony; its principal deities Neptune, Bacchus, and Priapus; the winged half-horse on its coins a symbol of Neptune, As. 72: head of a Persian satrap on one of its gold coins, As. 148.
- Laodice poisons her husband Antiochus II., K. 23.
- Laodiceia (Phrygia sive ad Lycum) so called by Antiochus II. in honour of his sister and wife; situated at the confluence of the rivers Lycus and Caprus, whence the wolf and boar on some of its coins, As. 73.
- (Syria) thus named by Seleucus I. after his mother; distinguished from Laodiceia πρὸς Λιβάνω, by the epithet πρὸς θαλάσσω; favours conferred upon it by Julius Cæsar; hence named also the city τῶν Ἰουλιέων, with an æra commencing in 48 B.C.; a Phœnician city before the Macedonian conquest; preserves its ancient name and relative importance, As. 74.
- Lapersæ, the Dioscuri so called from having besieged and taken Las Laconia, Eu. 60.
- Lappa (Creta), its territory confining on that of Aptara; its site now called Polis; restored by Augustus for espousing his cause, Ins. 24.
- Larinum (Frentanorum), now Larino, its name derived from the Pelasgic Lar (head), Eu. 125.
- Larisa or Larissa (Thessalia), the types of many of its coins relate to the Thessalian horses, and the skill of the Thessalians in taming them, and in catching the wild bulls; others allude to Perseus, Aleuas, Andromache, and the fountain Messeis, Eu. 58, 59.
- Larissa (Æolia) surnamed Phriconis, a chief town of the Pelasgi, now called Fokiés or New Phocæa, As. 75. See Cyllene.
- Cremaste (Phthiotidis), now Gardhiki, the birth-place of Achilles, whence the epithet Larissæus given to him by Virgil; Thetis on a sea monster bearing the shield of Achilles represented on one of its coins, Eu. 160.
- (Syria) so named by the Macedonians, and now Kalat Seidjar, midway between the Macedonian cities Apameia and Epiphaneia, As. 75.
- Las (Laconia), now Passava, Eu. 60.
- Lasea (Creta), this name erroneous in the English version of Acts xxvii. 8, and rightly Thalassa, as translated in the Vulgate, Ins. 44.
- Latmus. See Heracleia Ionia.
- Lathyrus, epithet of Ptolemy VIII., K. 61.
- Laus colonized from Achaia and Sybaris; its site not that of the present Laino, Eu. 126, 136.
- Lebedus (Ionia), now Xingi, between Teos and Colophon, As. 76.
- Leben (Creta), its temple of Asclepius, Ins. 33.
- Lemnos, the city so named by Homer, afterwards Myrhina, Ins. 19.
- Leontini (Sicilia), now Lentini, its worship of Apollo; described by Cicero as "caput rei frumentariae;" agreeing with the ears and grains of corn on its coins, Ins. 60: a Corinthian colony; hence Corinthian types on some of its didrachma, Eu. 8. Ins. 61.
- Lesbus, the city so named by Homer, afterwards Mytilene, Ins. 26.
- Lete (Macedonia) situated near the silver mines of Macedonian Thracia; hence its rich silver coinage, Eu. 60: its worship of Bacchus, Eu. 61.
- Lethæus, the river of Magnesia Ionia, a branch of the Mæander, As. 77.
- , a river separating the territories of Phæstus and Gortyna, Ins. 30.
- Leucas (Acarnania) one of the towns which contributed their inhabitants to Nicopolis, Eu. 8: remains of its walls at Amaxikhi, in the island of Lefkádha, Eu. 61.
- (Syria) on the Chrysorrhœos in the Antilibanus; chief town of a tetrarchy under Lysanias, As. 76.
- Leucasps, a companion of Hercules, figured and named on a coin of Syracuse, Ins. 73.
- Leuce Acte, a town of the Thracian Chersonese, Eu. 32.
- Leucippus, leader of the Achæans by whom Metapòs was colonized, named on some coins of Metapontium, Eu. 129.
- Leucon, king of Pontus and Bosphorus, coins of this king extant, K. 47.
- Ligeia, sister of Parthenope, represented on the coins of Terina, Eu. 152.
- Lilybæum, Cape Lilybæum, and the modern Marsala, all the same place; founded and peopled from Motya by Himilco, Ins. 61.
- Lindus. See Rhodus.
- Lipara, now Lípári, the only one of the Æolian Islands which struck money; colonized by Greeks, chiefly from Cnidus, in the sixth century B.C., Ins. 61.
- Locri, their didrachma with Corinthian types probably struck at Naupactus, Eu. 63.
- (Italia) a colony of the Locri Hesperii of the Crisean gulf; its remains on the river Sant' Ilario; its temple of Proserpine plundered by Pyrrhus, and after-

- wards by Pleminius, the lieutenant of P. Scipio; the Dioscuri there venerated for their assistance in defeating the Crotoniatae, Eu. 126, 127.
- Lopadusa, now Lampedusa, its coins, Ins. 80.
- Lucani, their territory in the interior of the south-western part of Italy; resemblance of their coins, which were struck probably at Potentia (Potenza), to those of their neighbours the Brettii, Eu. 127.
- Luceria (Daunia), now Lucera, said to have been founded by Diomedes; occupied by a Roman colony in 314 B.C., Eu. 127.
- Lunus (Μήν) worshipped in many parts of Asia Minor, and figured on the coins, As. 20.
- Lycaëum, Mount, called Olympus by the Arcadians; temples of Jupiter Lycaeus and Pan upon it, Eu. 17.
- Lycaonia, its numismatic poverty; no coins of it extant but those of Iconium, Coropissus, and Savatra, As. 69.
- Lycia, specimens of its written local language on coins and in inscriptions; the language still in use in the time of Strabo, As. 28: though not written after the reign of Augustus, As. 76.
- Lycosura, sanctuary of Despœna at that place, Eu. 16: the earlier Arcadian silver there struck, Eu. 17.
- Lycus, a tributary of the Caicus, on which stood Acrasus, As. 3.
- a tributary of the Mæander, typified by the wolf on some of the coins of Laodiceia Phrygiæ, As. 73.
- Lydia, its language probably the same as the Phrygian, As. 28: the art of coining money there invented, according to Herodotus, K. 52: its coinage more ancient than that of the Greek cities of Asia; the Persian an imitation of it; its standard weight derived from Phœnicia, and originally from Egypt, 1], 2].
- Lysanias of Abila put to death by M. Antonius to gratify Cleopatra, As. 76.
- Lysias, coins of a king of Bactria of that name, K. 56.
- (Phrygiæ) situated to the north-east of Eumeneia (Ishekli), As. 77.
- Lysimachia (Thraciæ) near or at Cardia; its types of a lion's head and a grain of barley common to it with Crithote, Cherronesus, and Cardia, Eu. 64.
- Lysimachus, king of Thrace, commencement of his reign in Macedonia in 286 B.C., K. 11: defeated and slain at Corus by Seleucus I. in 281 B.C., K. 12: resemblance of a coin of Pærisades, king of Bosphorus, to those of this prince, K. 65: Colophon Ioniæ destroyed by him, As. 44: Lysimachia Thraciæ founded by him, Eu. 64.
- Lyttus (Cretæ) in alliance with the Arcades of Crete in 221 B.C., Ins. 4: considerable remains of it at Lytto, Ins. 24.
- M.
- Macedonia divided into four regions by Lucius Æmilius Paullus; coins extant of three of these regions; made a Roman province twenty years after; Claudius the earliest name occurring on its imperial coins, Eu. 65: the scale of weight of its ancient silver coinage perhaps Euboic; its gold stater an equiponderant of the silver stater of Corinth; the scale of its silver money made to conform to the Athenian by Alexander the Great, 4].
- Macella (Siciliæ), now Rocca Busamara, taken by the Romans under Duilius in the first Punic war, Ins. 62.
- Macestus, Ancyra Phrygiæ and the city of the Abbatæ situated on this river, As. 1.
- Mæander symbolized on the coins of the cities on its banks, As. 20. 77. 102.
- Mæonia (Lydiæ), its ancient name preserved to the north of Philadelphæia (Aláh-shehé), As. 77.
- Magas, king of Cyrene, half-brother of Ptolemy II. and father-in-law of Ptolemy III. of Egypt, K. 60.
- Magnesia (Ioniæ sive ad Mæandrum), now Inekbazár; ruins of its temple of Diana Leucophrys extant; the horseman on its coins allusive to its being a Thessalian colony, and the gibbous bull a type of the Mæander, As. 77, 78.
- (Lydiæ sive ad Sipylum) preserves its ancient name, As. 79. See Sipylus.
- (Thessaliæ), no city of this name; the coins *ρω* Μαινητων struck at Demetrias, Eu. 67: with types on them allusive to the Centaurs and the worship of Bacchus, Eu. 68.
- Magnetes, this people driven out of the valley of the Mæander by the Treres, and restored by the Milesii, As. 135.
- Magydus (Pamphylæ), now Laara, a few miles east of Attaleia, As. 79, 80.
- Malienses (Thessaliæ), position of their territory; names of their three tribes; Lamia their chief city, Eu. 68.
- Mallus (Ciliciæ) situated on a hill eighteen geographical miles above the mouth of the river Pyramus, As. 80: Mopsus and Amphilocheus its reputed founders, As. 84: some coins of Demetrius II. of Syria there struck, K. 30.
- Mamertini, Messina seized by them in 280 B.C., and still retained in the time of Augustus; position of their former territory and origin of their name, Ins. 62, 63.
- Mampsista or Mansista. See Mopsium Ciliciæ.
- Mantineia (Arcadiæ), its coins as a member of the Achaian League, Eu. 3: its name changed to Antigoneia after its capture in 222 B.C. by Antigonus Doseon, but again altered to Mantineia in the reign of Hadrian, Eu. 68: its types relative to Neptune and the mythus of Callisto and Arcas, Eu. 69: remarks on the acorn upon its coins; its original wooden temple of Neptune in existence at the time of Pausanias, Eu. 161.
- Marathus (Phœnicicæ) an ancient Phœnician city; Phœnician legends on its coins; ruined in the time of Strabo, and its territory occupied by the Aradii, As. 80.
- Marcianopolis (Mœsiæ Inferioris) so called from a sister of Trajan; the greatest city of the province in the fifth century; situated eighteen Roman miles west of Odessus (Varna), probably at Paravadi, Eu. 69.
- Maroneia (Thraciæ), its remains still so called; formerly named Ismarus, from the mountain; the types of its coins relative to the worship of Bacchus (see Homer, II. iv. 197), Eu. 70.
- Marsala. See Lilybæum.
- Marsyas, a branch of the Mæander, its sources in the agora of Celæna, As. 22.
- Massalia (Galliæ) a colony of Phocæa; its temples of Diana Ephesia and of Apollo Delphinus; the types of its coins in agreement with them, Eu. 71.
- Massicytus (Lyciæ) on a mountain of the same name, As. 81.
- Mastaura (Lydiæ), its ancient name still preserved; situated on a tributary of the Mæander named Chryssorrohoas; its ruins and coins of Roman times; its name derived from the goddess Ma (Rhea), As. 81.
- Mausolus or Mausollus, son and successor of Hecatomnus of Halicarnassus, As. 63.
- Mazaca. See Cæsareia Cappadociæ.
- Megalopolis (Arcadiæ) its coins similar in style, type, and weight to the later coins of Arcadia, which were struck at Megalopolis, Eu. 17. 72: its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4.
- Megara, the types of its coins allusive to the mythus of

- the erection of its walls by Apollo and Alcaeus, Eu. 72: its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4.
- Megara (Siciliæ), the lesser Hybla so called after receiving a Grecian colony, Ins. 60: its inhabitants removed to Syracuse by Gelon, Ins. 70.
- Megara or Magarsa perhaps the same place as Hieropolis Ciliciæ; its worship of Minerva, who was called ἡ θεὰ Μαγάρσις; its ruins near the old mouth of the Pyramus, As. 67.
- Meleager represented by the androgynous figure on the coins of Ætolia, Eu. 7.
- Melibœa (Thessaliæ), the capital of Philoctetes; its situation and coins, Eu. 161.
- Melite, now Malta, its coins, Ins. 62.
- Melus, description of its coins, Ins. 25.
- Menæ or Menena (Siciliæ), now Minéo, its coins, Ins. 62.
- Menandrus, described as king of Bactria by Strabo, Appian, Plutarch, and Trogus Pompeius, but shown by a comparison of his coins with those of Demetrius son of Euthydemus to have reigned over the Paropamisus and the country S. E. of the Indian Caucasus, K. 55.
- Mende (Pallenes) celebrated for its wine, whence the types of its coins; Mendæus an epithet of Bacchus, Eu. 73.
- Mesambria, or Métambria, or Mesembria (Thraciæ), on the western coast of the Black Sea; a colony of Megara and Calchedon; its extant coins, Eu. 73.
- Mesma, Medma, or Medama colonized from Locri; situated on the river now called Mesima, Eu. 128.
- Messana (Siciliæ), previously Dancle or Zancle, colonized by offshoots from Cumæ in Italy and Naxos in Sicily; taken by Anaxilaus of Rhegium, Ins. 62: its inhabitants removed to Tyndaris by Dionysius I., and their places occupied by a mixed population of Doric origin, Ins. 63: seized by Mamertine mercenaries about 280 B.C., and governed by them till the reign of Augustus, Ins. 62, 63: temple of Cora Pelorias in its citadel, Ins. 64.
- Messene (Peloponnesi), its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4: its chief deities Ceres, the Dioscuri, Jupiter Ithomatas, Asclepius, and Messene, daughter of Triopas, Eu. 74.
- Metallum, now Matála, the harbour of Phæstus Cretæ, Ins. 30.
- Metapólis or Metapontium, this name derived from Metapa, a city in the Ætolian plains, near the Achelous; said to have been founded by Epeius, the fabricator of the Trojan horse; fertility of its territory and richness of its silver coinage, Eu. 128: colonized by Achæans under Leucippus, after having fallen to decay; hence his head on its coins, Eu. 129; its Doric temple, Eu. 128, and corrigenda.
- Methana (Argolidis), the head of Vulcan on its coins explained by the volcanic nature of the peninsula, Eu. 74.
- Methymna or Mathymna (Lesbi), now Mólivo, the mythus of Areion and the dolphin referred to on one of its coins, he having been a native of the city, Ins. 25.
- Metropolis (Acarmaniæ) a Corinthian colony, Eu. 8: hence its coins with Corinthian types, Eu. 75.
- (Ionizæ), its remains in the plain of Turbali; this latter name perhaps a Turkish corruption of Μητρόπολις, As. 81.
- (Phrygiæ) on the great road from Ephesus to Cæsareia Cappadociæ, between Apameia and Philomelium, As. 82.
- , two cities in Thessaly so named, one in Thessaliotis, near the present Blazdhu, the other (now Túrnavo) in Pelasgiotis; coins of the former alone extant, Eu. 75.
- Midæium (Phrygiæ) situated on the river Thymbrius, between Dorylæum and Pessinus, As. 82.
- Midas the reputed founder of Midæium and Prymnessus Phrygiæ, As. 82. 103.
- Miletopolis (Mysiæ) a colony of Cyzicus; the two owls on its coins explained by Cyzicus having been an Athenian colony; the neighbouring lake Miletopolites, now Maniyas, As. 83.
- Miletus founder of the city of that name in Asia; his mythus alluded to on a coin of Cydonia Cretæ, Ins. 14.
- Miletus (Ionizæ), reference of the types of its coins to the worship of Apollo at Didyma in its territory, As. 83.
- Mines of silver in Macedonia, K. 1: of gold and silver in Thrace, K. 19. Eu. 81. 157: of silver in Attica, Eu. 21: of gold and silver in Siphnus, Ins. 41: of copper near Perperene, As. 98.
- Minoa probably the *Μινώα* mentioned by Stephanus, As. 84. 155, and corrigenda.
- Minyæ, sovereigns of Western Bœotia, their chief town Erchomenus, Eu. 52.
- Mithradates made king of Bosphorus by Claudius; subsequently deposed by him, K. 48.
- III., king of Pontus, the Pontic æra (297 B.C.) commenced in his reign, K. 47.
- VI. (Eupator), the Great, ejects Pylæmenes of Paphlagonia from his kingdom, K. 43.
- Mithras, his worship at Tarsus proved by the types on some of its coins, As. 128, 129.
- Mna a word of Phœnician origin, and an Athenian weight, containing before the time of Solon 73 drachmæ, afterwards 100, 1].
- Molon of Media made satrap by Antiochus III. of Syria; revolts, and defeats his generals; is defeated by Antiochus and destroys himself and family; Seleucid date on his coins, K. 65.
- Molossi, their territory separated from the sea by that of the Cassopæi, Eu. 33.
- Molossis (Epiri), its mint perhaps at the modern Dhramisidus, Eu. 75.
- Monas, an Egyptian weight represented in hieroglyphics by the vulture (mother), the same as the Jewish "shekel of the sanctuary;" introduced by the Phœnicians into Lydia and Corinth, 2]. See Weight.
- Monunius, his capital at Dyrrhachium Illyriæ; styled βασιλεύς on a coin of Dyrrhachium, Eu. 159.
- Mopsium or Mopsuestia (Ciliciæ), now Mensis, named Mampsista or Mansista under the Byzantine empire; altar of Mopsus, son of Teiresias, on one of its coins, As. 84: death of Seleucus VI. of Syria there, K. 36.
- Morgantium (Siciliæ) so called from the Morgetes, an Italian tribe, who settled in the plain of the Simæthus and its vicinity, Ins. 55. 64.
- Mostene (Lydiæ) in the district of Hyrcania; both places colonized by Macedonians, As. 84.
- Motya (Siciliæ) a commercial station of the Phœnicians, afterwards colonized by Greeks; destroyed by Dionysius I., and its inhabitants soon after removed to Lilybæum by Himilco, Ins. 65: the dog on one of its coins allusive to its fabled foundation by Egestes, Ins. 56. See Segesta.
- Mummius destroys Corinth in 146 B.C., Eu. 39.
- Mutilus, Caius Papius, Consul of the Italian League 80 B.C., Eu. 125.
- Mycalessus (Bœotizæ), its situation on the Euripus, Eu. 75: a coma of the district of Tanagra; its walls still extant, Eu. 88.
- Mygdonia, a name given by the Macedonians to the north-western part of Mesopotamia, As. 88.
- Mylasa, the chief city of Caria, and the residence of its

earlier dynasty; preserves its ancient name; hieron of Jupiter Labrandeus near it, As. 84.  
 Myndus (Cariæ), its ruins at Port Gumishlú; Egyptian types on its coins, as on those of the neighbouring Iasus, and of Pitane Mysiæ, As. 85. 101.  
 Myra (Lyciæ), one of the six chief towns of Lycia and its metropolis under the Byzantine empire; remains of antiquity there extant; Juno Pronuba a common type on its coins, As. 85.  
 Myrhina (Æolidis) named from one of the Amazones; its position not exactly ascertained, though clearly described by Strabo, As. 85. See Gryniium.  
 Myrhina, the same as the city Lemnus of Homer, situated at the western end of the island of that name, Ins. 19.  
 Myrleia (Bithyniæ) so called from Myrlius, leader of a colony from Colophon; its name changed to Apameia by Prusias of Bithynia in honour of his wife, As. 86.  
 Mystes an epithet of Apollo, As. 51.  
 Mytilene (Lesbi) still so called; named Lesbus in the time of Homer, Ins. 26; remarkable for coins recording the public gratitude to benefactors; among whom are Theophanes the friend of Pompey, his wife Archedamis, Lesbonax, Nausicaa, Julia Procla, Nicomachis, and Sextus, Ins. 27.

## N.

Nacoleia (Phrygiæ), inscriptions naming it copied by Mr. Steuart at Seid-el-Ghazi, As. 86. 103. See Doganlú.  
 Nacrassa (Lydiæ), now Bakír, a Macedonian colony, As. 87.  
 Nagidus (Ciliciæ) a Samian colony; its remains near the mouth of the Arymagdus, As. 41. 149.  
 Naupactus the chief town of the Locri Ozolæ; the coins with Corinthian types inscribed *Δόκρων* probably struck there, Eu. 63.  
 Naxos, now Axiá, a town of Crete in the bay of Spinalonga, still famed as anciently for its whetstones, Ins. 5.  
 — an island in the Ægean Sea, its coins, Ins. 27.  
 — one of the Sicilian colonies from Chalcis, destroyed by Dionysius II.; the neighbouring Tauromenium founded fifty years afterwards, Ins. 65.  
 Neandria (Troadis), its position on the upper Mendere (Simoeis); the feeding horse common on its coins and on those of Alexandria Troadis, As. 87.  
 Neapolis (Palestinæ sive Samariæ), now Nablus, more anciently called Sichem; A.D. 72 the commencement of its æra, As. 87.  
 Neopolis (Campaniæ) a Cumæan colony between the river Sêbetus and the island Megaris (Castel del Ovo); the Siren Parthenope represented on its coins, and her name used as a synonym for Neopolis; the river Glanis typified by the andromorphous bull on some of its coins, Eu. 130.  
 — (Macedoniæ), previously Datus Thraciæ, and now Kavála, occupied by a Corinthian colony on the decline of Datus; its types refer to the worship of Perseus and Bacchus, Eu. 76.  
 Neptune, remains of his ancient wooden temple at Mantinea, in the time of Pausanias, Eu. 161.  
 Nereis, wife of Gelon, son of Hieron II., styled *Βασίλισσα* on the theatre of Syracuse, Ins. 77.  
 Nesibi (Mesopotamiæ), colonized and called Antiocheia of Mygdonia by one of the Seleucidæ; its more ancient name never obsolete, As. 88. See Singara.  
 Nesiope, an island at the western extremity of Lesbus, in the same harbour as Antissa; money struck both by Nesiope and Antissa, Ins. 3. 27, 28.

Nicæa (Bithyniæ) called *Ἀγκώρη* before the Macedonian conquest; afterwards Antigoneia, in the time of Antigonus; finally Nicæa in honour of Nicæa, daughter of Antipatrus, who was wife of Lysimachus, As. 88.  
 Nicator, epithet of Seleucus I. of Syria, K. 21: of Demetrius II., K. 30: and of Seleucus VI., K. 36.  
 Nicocles, governed by Paphus soon after the time of Alexander, As. 127: a king of Salamis Cypri, Ins. 80.  
 Nicomedeia (Bithyniæ), named from Nicomedes I., previously Astacus, As. 90.  
 Nicomedes I. of Bithynia, his coins very rare, K. 41.  
 — II. (Epiphanes), of Bithynia, the copper money in his reign and that of Nicomedes III. struck by the cities in their dominions, K. 41: introduces the æra of Pontus upon his coins, K. 42: places his son on the throne of Paphlagonia, K. 43.  
 — III. (Epiphanes, Philopator), son of Nicomedes II., his coins, K. 42.  
 Nicopolis (ad Istrum) founded by Trajan, preserves its ancient name, Eu. 78.  
 — (Epiri) founded by Augustus; peopled by five neighbouring colonies of Corinth, Eu. 8. 76.  
 — (Judææ sive Palestinæ), Emmaus so named by Vespasian, As. 91.  
 — (Seleucidis Syriæ) on or near the site of Issus, As. 91.  
 Nisyru, a coin of this island in the Ægean Sea, Ins. 28.  
 Nola (Campaniæ) an ancient Eubœan colony, occupied by the Samnites during the period between the Greek and Roman domination; Parthenope represented and the river Glanis typified on its coins, as on those of the neighbouring Neopolis, Eu. 132.  
 Nuceria or Nucria Aliphaterna (Campaniæ), now Nocera dei Pagani, on the river Sarrus or Sarnus, now Sarno, Eu. 132.  
 Nucrini (in Bruttii), their city the same as Nucria on the Ocinarus, now Nocera, in Calabria Ultra, Eu. 132.  
 Nysa (Cariæ). See Athymbrus.

## O.

*Ὀβελίσκοι* the small pyramidal pieces of silver used as money before the invention of the art of coining in Ægina, 1].  
 Ochyroma. See Achaia Rhodi.  
 Odessus (Thraciæ), now Varna, its worship of Sarapis, Eu. 79.  
 Oeniadæ (Acarananiæ), now Trikardhókastro, situated between the lake Melite and the river Achelous; its copper coins abundant; its chief types Jupiter, Hercules, and the personified Achelous, Eu. 79, 80.  
 Oeniandus, between Anazarba and Issus, named Epiphaneia by Antiochus Epiphanes, and distinguished as the Sacred (*Ἱερά*), As. 58.  
 Oenoanda (Lyciæ) one of three Lycian cities forming a tetrapolis with Cibyra Phrygiæ, As. 41.  
 Œnoe, a city of the island Icaria, its coins, Ins. 28.  
 Œta founded by Amphisus; its site on Mount Œta undetermined; the coins of the Œtæi there struck; their types relative to the mythus of the Calydonian boar, Eu. 80.  
 Olbia or Olbiopolis (Sarmatiæ) founded by the Milesii; remains of it found at the junction of the Bog and Dnieper rivers, Eu. 80.  
 Oloosson, now Elasoína, this Homeric city perhaps the same as the later Perrhæbia Thessaliæ, Eu. 87. 162.  
 Olûs (Cretæ), its remains on the northern coast of Crete,

- between Malia and Milato; its statue of Diana Brito-  
martis said to have been made by Dædalus, Ins. 28.
- Olympic victories referred to by the biga or quadriga on  
coins of Philip II. of Macedonia, K. 3: of Rhegium,  
Eu. 139: of Acragas, Ins. 49: of Camarina, Ins. 52:  
of Catana, Ins. 53: of Gela, Ins. 57: of Messana,  
Ins. 63: of Syracuse, Ins. 72. Conf. Pindar.
- Olynthus besieged and taken by Artabazus in 479 B.C.,  
Eu. 29.
- Omphale in the dress of Hercules represented on coins of  
Sardes, As. 107.
- Onobala (Siciliæ), now Cantara, this river symbolized by  
the bull on coins of Tauromenium Siciliæ, Ins. 78.
- Onones (Arsaces XVIII.), king of Parthia, a contemporary  
of Tiberius; his victory over Artabanus commemorated  
on one of his coins; afterwards defeated and ejected  
from his throne by Artabanus, K. 54.
- Ophrynum (Troadis) on the Asiatic shore, between Dar-  
danus and Rhœteium, As. 92.
- Opus (Locridis), its remains near Tálanda and the bay  
formerly called Sinus Opuntius, Eu. 81.
- Orchomenus (Bœotizæ). See Erchomenus.
- Oreos the name given to Histiazæ Eubœæ after receiving  
some Athenian cleruchi sent there by Pericles, Ins. 20.
- Orescii (Thracizæ) not the same people as the Orestæ,  
though the words are synonymous, but probably iden-  
tical with the Satræ or Satyrs; the silver mines of the  
Pangæan range principally worked by them; similarity  
of their coins to those of the Edoni, of the Bisaltæ, and  
of Alexander I., Eu. 81.
- Orestæ, an Epirote people bordering on the western ex-  
tremity of Macedonia, Eu. 81.
- Orestes, king of Macedonia, son of Archelaus, began to  
reign 399 B.C., K. 2.
- Orra, Hyria, or Uria (Messapizæ), now Oria, confounded  
by Pliny with Hyrium Daunizæ, Eu. 124: colonized by  
Cretans, and afterwards the capital of the Salentini,  
Eu. 133.
- Orthogorea (Macedonizæ), now Nizvoro, in the Chalcidic  
peninsula, Eu. 82.
- Orthe or Orthia (Thessalizæ) named in the Iliad; situated  
near Mount Olympus, on the south-western side; the  
production of the horse by Neptune represented on its  
coin, Eu. 162.
- Orthosia (Cariæ), its position at the modern Karpúsi, As. 92.  
— (Phœnicizæ) known from Strabo to have been  
situated on the Eleutherus: its precise position un-  
determined, As. 80. 92.
- Oscan language employed in the legends of coins of Atella  
Campanizæ, Eu. 112: of Capua, Eu. 117: of Nuceria  
Alphaterna, Eu. 132: of Phistelia Campanizæ, Eu. 135:  
of Teanum Sidicinum, Eu. 149: of Ferentum Apulizæ,  
Eu. 159.
- Ossa (Macedonizæ), now Sokhó, a town of the Bisaltæ,  
its coins, Eu. 82.
- Othontopates, satrap of Halicarnassus, deposed by Alex-  
ander; the orthography of his name proved by an  
extant coin, As. 63, 64.
- Othrys (Phthiotidis), now Gura, on a mountain of the  
same name at the sources of the Enipeus, Eu. 163.
- Oxas or Uxentum (Messapizæ), now Ugento, founded by  
Cretans, and its name derived from Oaxus in Crete,  
Eu. 133.
- reduced to submission by Alexander the Great, 335 B.C.,  
K. 19.
- Pærisades (Bospori), a contemporary of Lysimachus, king  
of Thrace; resemblance of their coins, K. 65.
- Pæstum or Pæstus. See Posidonia.
- Page, one of its coins as a member of the Achaian League,  
Eu. 4.
- Palæopolis the predecessor of Neopolis Campanizæ, and  
adjacent to the site of that city, Eu. 130.
- Palæpaphus or Golgi, its ancient temple of Venus Urania  
founded by the Phœnicians; annual procession thither  
from Paphus, Ins. 15.
- Palæscopsis (Troadis) on the eastern side of Mount Ida,  
60 stades above Scepsis, As. 108.
- Pale or Palea (Cephalenizæ), its coins, Ins. 28, 29. See  
Same Cephalenizæ.
- Pallantium, one of its coins as member of the Achaian  
League, Eu. 4.
- Pallas Itonia peculiarly worshipped by Pyrrhus and his  
son Alexander II. of Epirus, K. 18.
- Pamphylian language different from the Lycian, but prob-  
ably similar to the Pisidian, As. 28.
- Pan, his figure and head on the coins of Antigonus I. of  
Macedonia allusive to the panic terror and the destruc-  
tion of the Gauls at Delphi, K. 13: his temple on  
Mount Lycæum in Arcadia, Eu. 17.
- Pandina, this goddess represented and named on coins of  
Heiponium, Eu. 121: and of Terina, Eu. 152.
- Pandosia on the Aciris named from Pandosia on the  
Acheron, in Thesprotia; its alliance with Croton against  
Siris; the destruction of the latter caused thereby,  
Eu. 134.  
— in the Brettian mountains an offset of Pandosia on  
the Aciris, the capital of the kings of Cenotria, and the  
place where Alexander of Epirus was defeated and died,  
Eu. 114, 134.
- Paneium, Mount, in Syria, Cæsareia Paneias situated at  
its foot; grotto there sacred to Pan, As. 39.
- Panormus (Siciliæ), now Palermo, colonized from Car-  
thage, and its chief possession in Sicily till the close of  
the first Punic war; hence the Punic letters on its coins,  
Ins. 66, 70.
- Panticapæum (Taurizæ), now Kertshi, a Milesian colony,  
and chief town of the kingdom of Bosphorus; its types  
Pan and the great deities, Eu. 83.
- Paphus (Cypri) the first place in Greece where the worship  
of Venus Urania was introduced by the Phœnicians;  
occupied by a colony of Arcadians after the Trojan war,  
Ins. 29. See Golgi.
- Paralii, one of the three tribes of the Malienses of Thessaly,  
Eu. 68.
- Parium (Mysizæ), now Kamáres, a colony of Erythræ  
according to Pausanias, of Miletus and Parus according  
to Strabo, As. 93.
- Parlais (Lycaonizæ) a Roman colony not far from Iconium,  
As. 94.
- Parne . . . , an engraver of the dies of Neopolitan and  
Syracusan coins, Eu. 130.
- Paropus, its situation between Solús and Thermæ Hi-  
merææ, Ins. 67.
- Parthenope personified on coins of Cumæ, Neopolis and  
Nola, Eu. 119, 130, 132.
- Parus, Ceres represented on some of its coins, Ins. 29: a  
colony from Arcadia and Crete, Ins. 45.
- Patara the chief city of Lycia after the time of Ptolemy  
Philadelphus, though Xanthus was still the greatest in  
Strabo's time; the lyre on the Lycian coins a type of  
Apollo Patareus, As. 76, 150.
- Patræ (Achaizæ), its coins as member of the Achaian

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Pactye a town of the Thracian Chersonesæ, Eu. 32.  
Pæonians twice conquered by Philip II. of Macedonia, and

- League, Eu. 4 : made a Roman colony under Augustus, Eu. 83.
- Patraus of Pæonia contemporary with, or earlier than, Philip II. of Macedonia ; the types on his coins, K. 19.
- Paullus (L. Æmilii) divides Macedonia into four regions, Eu. 65.
- Pausanias, king of Macedonia, son of Aëropus II., K. 2.
- Pautalia (Pæoniæ), now Ghiustendil, near the sources of the Strymon ; called Ulpia Pautalia after the reign of Antoninus Pius, Eu. 84.
- Peiræus or Peira, a name given to Amisus Ponti by some Athenian settlers, and inscribed on some of its coins, As. 9.
- Peithesa, this Etrurian city not mentioned in history ; supposed to have been near Todi, Eu. 134.
- Pelagonia, now Bitolia, the chief town of the fourth region of Macedonia, Eu. 65.
- Pelinnæum (Thessaliæ) now Gardhiki, Eu. 55.
- Pella, the Macedonian seat of government removed there from Ægæ by Philip II. of Macedonia, K. 4 : anciently called Bunomus ; made a Roman colony, and entitled Julia Augusta, Eu. 85 : the city personified on some of the imperial coins, Eu. 86.
- Pellene (Achaïæ), its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4 : other coins, Eu. 86.
- Peltæ (Phrygiæ) southward of Eumeneia (Ishekli), and a day's march from Apameia Cibotus, As. 94.
- Peneius, this river typified by the *bos respiciens* on a coin of Metropolis Thessalotidis, Eu. 75.
- Pentagon, a symbol of the worship of Æsculapius, As. 101.
- Peparethus, now Khilidrómia, a colony of the Cnossii of Crete ; its prosperity in consequence of the patronage of Philip, son of Amyntas, Ins. 29 : garrisoned and defended in 207 B.C. by Philip V., and destroyed by him in 200 B.C. ; its subsequent recovery ; the types of Bacchus and Minerva on its coins in agreement with the mention made of it by Sophocles, Pliny, and Ovid, Ins. 30.
- Perdiccas II. of Macedonia succeeded by his son Archelaus in 413 B.C., K. 1.
- III. of Macedonia, son of Amyntas II., began to reign in 367 B.C., K. 2.
- Perga (Pamphylia), its Diana similar to that of Ephesus and Magnesia ; ruins of this city at Mortana, about twelve miles above the mouth of the Cestrus, As. 94, 95.
- Pergamum (Mysia), now Pergama ; its extensive ruins ; an heroic origin given to its name on one of its coins, As. 96.
- Pergamus, this kingdom founded by Philetærus of Tium, treasurer of Lysimachus ; bequeathed to the Romans by Attalus III. ; finally conquered by M. Aquilius in 129 B.C., K. 43, 66.
- erices, the Athenian colony of Thurii settled at Sybaris under him, Eu. 152 : Athenian cleruchi sent by him to Histiaea Eubœæ, thenceforth called Oreos, Ins. 20.
- Perinthus (Thraciæ) a Samian colony, said to have been founded by Hercules, and hence called also Heracleia ; second only to Constantinople in episcopal rank in Thrace ; Egyptian types on some of its coins, Eu. 86, 87.
- Perpenna, his victory over Aristonicus of Pergamus, K. 66.
- Perperene (Mysia) situated inland from Cisthene, near the entrance of the Gulf of Adramyttium ; copper mines near it, As. 98.
- Perrhæbia (Thessaliæ) a town probably identical with the Homeric Oloosson, Eu. 87.
- Persephone (Proserpina), symbolized on the coins of Cyzicus Mysia, which was said to have been given to her as a dowry by Jupiter, As. 50 : called Cora, the maid, and under this name peculiarly honoured at Locri, Eu. 126 : at Agragas, Ins. 48 : at Syracuse, Ins. 71 : the scene of her abduction by Dis placed at Enna, Ins. 55 : her temples at Messana, Ins. 64.
- Perseus, his attributes assumed by Philip V. of Macedonia ; description of them by Nonnus, K. 16 : frequent allusions to him on the coins of Pontus and Aaphlagonia ; his worship probably introduced by the kings of Pontus, who were of Persian descent ; the notion that the Persians obtained their name from him supported by Herodotus and Plato, As. 9 : regarded by the inhabitants of Iconium as its founder ; his *εἰκὼν* removed from Iconium to Constantinople by Constantine, As. 69 : much honoured in Macedonia, Eu. 76 : and at Seriphus, Ins. 41.
- Persian countermark on a coin of Tarsus, As. 127 : of Barce, Afr. 1 : of Athens, Eu. 23 : of the Bisaltæ, Eu. 157 : of Alexander I., K. 1 : of Getas, king of the Edoni, K. 19 : very common on the silver coins of Cilicia, As. 127.
- Persice an epithet of Diana derived from the Persici, who occupied the southern side of Mount Tmolus, As. 66.
- Pessinus (Galatiæ), now Balahissár, the river personified on its coins perhaps the Sangarius, As. 98.
- Petelia, anciently Chone, and now Strongoli, founded by Philoctetes, and afterwards conquered and fortified by the Brettii, Eu. 135.
- Petræus a Thessalian epithet of Neptune, and a common name in Thessaly, Eu. 101.
- Phæstus (Cretæ), now St. John, said to have been founded by Minos ; destroyed and its territory annexed to their own by the Gortynii before the time of Strabo, Ins. 30.
- Phalanna (Thessaliæ), its ruins still extant, Eu. 88.
- Phalasarna (Cretæ), its remains at Kutrí, on the western coast of Crete ; the female head on one of its coins intended for Diana Dictynna, Ins. 31.
- Phanagoria (Bospori), remains of it at Taman, As. 99.
- Pharæ (Bœotiæ), now Andritza, a coma of the district of Tanagra ; its remains still extant, Eu. 88.
- Pharceadon (Thessaliæ), now Gritziano, its remains, Eu. 88.
- Pharnacia (Ponti), Cerasus so named by Pharnaces II. ; its more ancient name still preserved, As. 151.
- Pharnaces II., king of Pontus, brother-in-law and predecessor of Asandrus ; some of his coins of gold, K. 47.
- Pharsalus (Thessaliæ), its remains, Eu. 88.
- Pharus, now Liésina, a Parian colony, Ins. 31.
- Phaselis (Lyciæ), remains of it at Tékkrova, As. 99.
- Pheidon, king of Argos, the reputed inventor of stamped money, Ins. 1.
- Pheneus (Arcadiæ), its vestiges near Foniá ; Ceres and Mercury particularly venerated there, Eu. 89.
- Pheræ (Thessaliæ), the second city of Thessaly, now Velestino ; its walls and fountain Hypereia, Eu. 89 : the name of the tyrant Alexandrus on some of its coins, Eu. 90.
- Pheræmon, reputed son of Æolus, represented on some coins of Messana, Ins. 64.
- Phigaleia (Arcadiæ), one of its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4 : named Phialia in the time of Septimius Severus, Eu. 90.
- Philadelphæia (Cælosyriæ), one of its coins, As. 151.
- (Lydiæ) so named by Attalus II. ; called by the Turks Alláh Shehér, but by the Greeks by its ancient name, As. 99.
- Philadelphus, epithet of Antiochus XI. of Syria, K. 36 : of his brother Philippus, K. 37 : of Ariarathes VIII. of Cappadocia, K. 46.
- Philetærus of Tium founds the kingdom of Pergamus after the deaths of Lysimachus in 281 B.C., and of Seleucus Nicator in 280 B.C. ; bequeaths his kingdom to

- his nephew Eumenes; his deified portrait the obverse of all the coins of the dynasty, K. 43: one coin seemingly an exception to this rule, K. 44.
- Philip II. of Macedonia, Hercules and not Apollo represented on the obverses of his gold coins; error of Eckhel on this point; the biga on the reverses allusive to his Olympic victories; copper money struck by him, K. 3: the capital of Macedonia removed by him from *Ægæ* to Pella, K. 4.
- III. of Macedonia, all the coins inscribed *Βασιλεύς Φιλίππου* coined by him or by the fourth or fifth Philip, K. 9.
- IV. of Macedonia, rareness of his coins not surprising in consequence of the shortness of his reign, K. 10.
- V. of Macedonia, claims descent from Perseus; assumes on his coins the attributes of the Argive hero; confirmed in his pretensions by the management of the Heræan and Nemæan games being given to him by the people of Argos, K. 15.
- (Epiphanes, Philadelphus) of Syria: reigns in conjunction with his brother Demetrius III.; is overthrown by Tigranes, K. 37.
- Philippeia, all the gold didrachma of the Macedonian kings so called after Philip II., by whom they were first coined: immense quantity of them brought to Rome; a crown made of 20,000 of them presented to Rome by Pamphylia, K. 4.
- Philippi (Macedoniæ), formerly Crenides, in the district of Datus; its new name received from Philip II., after his discovery of the neighbouring gold mines, Eu. 90.
- Philippopolis (Arabizæ) founded by the emperor Philip, who was a native of the neighbouring Bostra, As. 100.
- , Gomphi Thessaliæ and Thebæ Phthioticæ both so named by Philip, son of Demetrius, Eu. 91.
- , (Thraciæ,) still so called; named from Philip II. of Macedonia; the Roman Trimontium; the Hebrus and its two branches which joined it at Philippopolis personified on its coins; the mountains Rhodope and Hæmus with the Porta Trajana between them also represented on them, Eu. 92.
- Philistion, numismatic artist of Hyele (Velia), Eu. 123.
- Philistis, wife of Hieron II., and a descendant of the historian Philistus (?), Ins. 77.
- Philomelium (Phrygiæ), reasons for supposing its remains to be at Ak-Shehër, As. 100.
- Philometor, epithet of Ariarathes VII. of Cappadocia, K. 46: and of Ptolemy VI. of Egypt, K. 61.
- Philopappus, grandson of Antiochus IV. of Commagene, his monument still extant at Athens, K. 39.
- Philopator, epithet of Seleucus IV. of Syria, K. 26: of Antiochus IX. and X., K. 35, 36: of Demetrius III. and Antiochus XII., K. 37: of Nicomedes III. of Bithynia, K. 42: of Ariarathes V. and Ariobarzanes II. of Cappadocia, K. 45, 46: of Ptolemæus IV. of Egypt and his wife Arsinoë, K. 61.
- Philoromæus, epithet of Ariobarzanes I. of Cappadocia, K. 46.
- Philoxenus, coin of a king of Bactria of that name, K. 56.
- Phintias, now Licata or Alicata, at the mouth of the Himera, founded by Phintias of Acragas about 292 B.C., and populated from Gela, which was destroyed by Phintias, Ins. 57, 67.
- Phistelia (Campaniæ), in Oscan Phistluis, a Campanian city founded by the Tyrrheni, situated probably between the Vulturinus and Cumæ, Eu. 135.
- Phlius (Achaizæ), one of its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 4: its remains at Polyfengo; the river *Æopus* typified on its coins, Eu. 92.
- Phocæa (Ionizæ), its temple of Minerva, one of the most ancient in Greece, burnt by Harpagus the Mede, As. 101.
- Phocis, its coins, Eu. 93.
- Phœnice (Epiri), vestiges of it at Finiki, Eu. 93.
- Phœnician language found on coins of Tarsus Ciliciæ as late as the Seleucidæ, As. 127.
- Phrahates of Parthia releases Demetrius II. of Syria when himself attacked by Antiochus Sidetes, K. 31.
- Phriconis, surname of the city Larissa Æolidis, As. 75.
- Phrygian language and character, specimens of them still extant, As. 28, 86.
- Phygela (Ionizæ), description of one of its coins, As. 151.
- Phylacis and Phylandrus, children of Acacallis and Apollo, represented at Delphi as being suckled by a goat; allusion to this mythus on coins of Elyrus Cretæ, Ins. 17.
- Physcon, Ptolemy. See Ptolemæus VII. of Egypt.
- Pierion (Thessaliæ). See Cierium Thessaliæ.
- Pierolisa (Ponti), description of one of its coins, As. 151.
- Pincum (Moesiæ Superioris), its position uncertain, Eu. 163.
- Pistrix or *κητρος*, a symbol of Neptune, represented on the coins of Acragas Siciliæ, Cumæ, Posidonia, and other places, Ins. 49.
- Pitane (Mysiæ) now Sandarlik; its types the head of Jupiter Ammon and the pentagon, a symbol of the worship of Æsculapius, As. 101.
- Pittacus. See Edoni.
- Pixodarus, satrap of Halicarnassus and Caria, expels his sister Ada, As. 63: change of the written form of the genitive from O to OY made in his time, As. 64.
- Parasa (Cariæ), no coins of it as an independent state; joined Aphrodisias in the second century B.C. in consequence of the decline of the two places; its name not found on coins or inscriptions after the time of Augustus, As. 101.
- Platazæ (Bœotiæ), its remains at Kokla, Eu. 94.
- Pleminius, the lieutenant of P. Scipio, plunders the temple of Proserpine at Locri, Eu. 127.
- Pleuratus king of Illyria, Eu. 159.
- Podares distinguished by his bravery at the battle of Mantinea; his heroum in the agora of Mantinea, Eu. 69.
- Pœeessa (Cezæ), now Pises, a harbour with ruins on the western coast of Cea; its coins extant, Ins. 5.
- Pœmaneni (Mysiæ), now Manias, description of one of its autonomous coins; others extant of the reign of Trajan, As. 151.
- Pogon, an epithet of Seleucus II. of Syria, reason thereof, K. 24.
- Polemon I. son of the rhetorician Zeno of Laodiceia Phrygiæ, As. 73: made king of Pontus by M. Antonius, As. 121: coins of this king extant, K. 47.
- II., king of Pontus, founder of Polemonium on the Euxine; Pontus reduced to a Roman province after his abdication in A.D. 62; receives a part of Cilicia in lieu of the kingdom of Bosphorus from the Emperor Claudius, K. 48.
- the sophist, coins dedicated by him to the Smyrnæi, As. 121.
- Polemonium, a district of Pontus, its name preserved in that of the river Puleman-tehai, anciently the Sidenus, As. 41.
- Poliorcetes an epithet of Demetrius I. of Macedonia, K. 11.
- Polyanthes, a tributary of the river Aous, flowing by Amantia Epiri, Eu. 8.
- Polydectes turned into stone at Seriphus by Perseus for having ill-treated his mother Danae, Ins. 41.
- Polypoetes said in the catalogue of the Iliad to have been

- ruler of Argissa, Gyrtone, Orthe, Elone, and Oloosson, Eu. 162.
- Polyrhenium (Cretæ), its remains two or three miles inland from Kisamo-Kastéli, Ins. 31.
- Pompeiopolis. *See* Soli Ciliciæ.
- Pompeius Magnus, Syria made a Roman province by him in 65 B.C.; peace made between him and Antiochus I. of Commagene, K. 38: the son of Pylæmenes of Paphlagonia restored by him, K. 43: Aristarchus made king of Colchis by him, K. 51.
- Pontic æra commenced in 297 B.C., K. 42. 47: and adopted by Nicomedes II. of Bithynia, K. 42.
- Pontus, cause of the names of its kings being mostly Persian, with Greek terminations, K. 47: reduced to a Roman province in A.D. 62, K. 48.
- Populonium (Tyrrheniæ), in Etruscan Pupluna, colonized by some of the Phocæans who abandoned Alalia in Corsica; its remains near the Porto Barretto, Eu. 136.
- Poroselene or Pordosilene, now Pyrgo, one of the cluster of islands called Hecatonnesi on the Æolic coast, Ins. 32.
- Posidonia the original name of Trœzen, Eu. 109. *See* Trœzen.
- (Italiæ), afterwards Pæstus or Pæstum, its importance proved by its great temples and abundant coins; an offset from Sybaris; a Roman colony about 300 B.C., Eu. 136.
- Potentia still so called; the coins of the Lucani perhaps struck there, Eu. 127.
- Potidæa (Macedoniæ), on the isthmus of Pallene, called Cassandreia after its renovation by Cassander, Eu. 94.
- Præsus (Cretæ), now Presús, in the eastern peninsula of Crete; important error of Πραισιος for Πριάνσιος in p. 478 of the text of Strabo, Ins. 32.
- Prenassus or Prinassus (Cariæ) situated apparently on the coast of Caria, between Miletus and Iassus, As. 101: Egyptian types on its coins, As. 102.
- Prianeus (Cretæ), its situation; unnoticed apparently by Strabo, in consequence of an error in his text of Πραισιος for Πριάνσιος, Ins. 32.
- Priapus (Mysiæ), its remains at Karabósa, at the entrance of the Propontis; Apollo, Ceres, Diana, and Bacchus there worshipped, As. 102. 151.
- Priene (Ioniæ), now Samsún-Kálesi, ruins still extant of its temple of Minerva Polias, which was burnt by Xerxes and restored by Alexander the Great; colonized from Athens, and subsequently from Thebes, As. 102.
- Proconnesus, now Mármara, an island in the Propontis famous for its marble, Ins. 33.
- Procris, the dog and spear presented by her to her husband Cephalus represented on the coins of Same Cephallenia, Ins. 37.
- Proni (Cephallenia) now Koronús, Ins. 33.
- Prostanna (Pisidiæ) known only from Ptolemy and its coins, As. 152.
- Prusa πρὸς θαλάσσην, Cius Bithyniæ thus named by Prusias I., As. 102.
- Prusa πρὸς Ὀλύμπῳ (Bithyniæ), the names of the kings Prusias I. and II. thence derived, As. 102.
- πρὸς Ὑπίῳ, a city founded by Prusias I. or II. on the river Hypius, As. 102.
- Prusias, difficulty of distinguishing between many of the coins of the two kings of Bithynia of this name, K. 41.
- I. of Bithynia, rarity of his silver coins, K. 41: his name derived from the city Prusa on Olympus, As. 102.
- II. of Bithynia, probable reference of the wing on some of his coins to his descent from Perseus; similar device adopted by Philip V. of Macedonia, K. 41.
- Prymnessus (Phrygiæ) in the valley of the Thymbres; this river personified on its coins; king Midas its reputed founder, As. 103.
- Psauimis, a citizen of Camarina, honoured in one of the odes of Pindar, Ins. 52.
- Pteleum, a town of the Thracian Chersonese, Eu. 32.
- Pteras. *See* Aptara Cretæ.
- Ptolemæus I. surnamed Soter by the Rhodians for having saved them from Demetrius Poliorcetes; Salamis taken by him in 295 B.C.; resigns his authority to his son in 285 B.C., K. 58: most of his coins struck in Phœnicia, but some in Cyprus after the capture of Salamis; deified after his death, K. 59.
- II. (Philadelphus), his coins mostly struck in Cyprus, K. 59.
- III. (Euergetes), the trident on his coins probably allusive to his naval successes in Asia Minor and Thrace, and to his victory over Antigonos Gonatas at Andrus, K. 60.
- IV. (Philopator), description of one of his coins, K. 61.
- V. (Epiphanes), son of Ptolemy IV., 205 B.C. the first year of his reign, K. 61.
- VI. (Philometor) supports Alexander I. of Syria, K. 27. 33: gives him his daughter Cleopatra in marriage; attempt of Alexander I. to assassinate him; defeats the latter, but dies from an accident at the same time, K. 33: his coins, K. 61.
- VII. (Euergetes or Physcon), Alexander Zabinas of Syria set up by him; afterwards supports Antiochus VIII., and gives him his daughter Tryphæna in marriage, K. 33.
- VIII. (Lathyrus), his joint reign with his mother Cleopatra, K. 61.
- IX. (Alexandrus), reason for attributing some coins to him, K. 62.
- X. sent from Rome by Sylla to marry Berenice, daughter of Ptolemæus VIII.; murders Berenice; is put to death by the Alexandrians; legitimate Ptolemæan family thus extinguished, K. 62.
- XI. (Auletes), illegitimate son of Ptolemæus VIII., K. 62.
- XII. (Dionysus) son of Ptolemæus XI., his joint reign with his sister Cleopatra the Great, K. 62.
- XIII., brother of Ptolemæus XII., his joint reign with his sister Cleopatra the Great, K. 62.
- Ceraunus, son of Ptolemæus I., assassinates Seleucus I. 280 B.C., and is slain by the Gauls in the same year, K. 12.
- Ptolemæic dynasty, difficulty of arranging its coins, particularly in distinguishing those of the first and second Ptolemies; most of the uncertain coins to be ascribed to these two kings, K. 59: explanation of some of the types of this dynasty, K. 63.
- Ptolemæis (Phœniciæ), previously Ace or Akka, and now called by the latter name; named Ptolemæis from Ptolemy Philadelphus; retaken by the Seleucidæ, and a colony of Ἀντιοχεῖς placed in it by Antiochus IV., As. 103.
- , the harbour of Barce Cyrenaicæ so called, Af. 1.
- Προλιτικός, a word found only on coins of Aptara Cretæ, meaning founder of the city, and applied to Apteras of Delphi, Ins. 3.
- Punic letters on coins of the Sicilian cities, Acragas, Ins. 49: Motya, Ins. 65: Panormus, Ins. 66: and Solis, Ins. 70.
- Pylæmenes, king of Paphlagonia, placed on the throne by his father Nicomedes II. of Bithynia; his speedy ejection by Mithradates the Great; resemblance of a coin of his

- son who was restored to the kingdom by Pompey to those of Nicomedes II., K. 43.
- Pyramus, Mallus Ciliciæ on this river, As. 80.
- Pyrrnus or Gyrnus (Cariæ) situated in the Rhodian Peræa, As. 103.
- Pyrrha (Lesbi) an Æolic city on the western shore of the Euripus Pyrrhæus, now Port Kallóni, Ins. 33.
- Pyrrhus, king of Epirus and of Macedonia, obtains Macedonia and Thessaly by his victory over Antigonus Gonatas in 274 B.C., K. 11. 18: some of his coins struck in Epirus, others at Syracuse, and one at Consentia, K. 17.
- Pythodoris, wife of Polemon I. of Pontus, coins of this queen extant, K. 47.
- Pyxús or Buxentum, now Policastro, originally an Achæan colony and in alliance with Siris; afterwards colonized by Micythus of Rhegium, Eu. 138.

## R.

- Rhadamsades, king of Bosphorus, a contemporary of Constantine the Great, K. 51.
- Rhædestus on the Propontis, its ancient name preserved, Eu. 86.
- Rhaucus (Cretæ), the *Βαῦκος* of the text of Scylax, destroyed by the cities Cnossus and Gortys; its exact position undetermined, Ins. 33.
- Rhegium colonized by Messenians and Chalcidenses, Eu. 138: explanation of the Samian types on some of its coins and those of Messana; taken by Dionysius of Syracuse, Eu. 139.
- Rhesaina (Mesopotamiæ), the Greek form of Ras-Ain, "the fountain-head," which title the town still bears; situated at one of the sources of the Khabur (Chaboras); a Roman colony sent there by Severus Alexander, As. 104.
- Rhescuporis, kings of Bosphorus of this name who were contemporaries of Caracalla, Trajanus Decius, Gallienus, and Constantine the Great, K. 50, 51: one of them of uncertain date, K. 51.
- Rhithymna (Cretæ), its ancient name preserved, but by the Italians called Retimo, Ins. 34.
- Rhodia or Rhodiapolis (Lyciæ) one of the cities of the Lycian confederacy, As. 104.
- Rhodogune of Parthia, wife of Demetrius Nicator of Syria, K. 33.
- Rhodus, this island divided in Homer's time between the cities of Lindus, Ialysus, and Cameirus; the city of Rhodes founded jointly by these cities about 475 B.C., and built by Hippodamus of Miletus, architect of the Peiræus, Ins. 34.
- Rhœmetaces I., king of the Odrysæ, restored to his kingdom by Augustus, 11 B.C.; his territories enlarged, K. 21.
- , king of Bosphorus, a contemporary of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius; his gold money not rare; portraits on it of himself and the reigning Roman emperor, with year of Pontic æra, K. 49.
- Rhône. See Massalia.
- Rivers—reasons of their being honoured on coins of cities and personified as deities; as the river Acragas on coins of Agrigentum; the Æsepus on coins of Cyzicus; the Amenanus on coins of Catania; the Anthus on coins of Antiocheia Pisidiæ; the Callirhoe on coins of Antiocheia Mesopotamiæ (Edessa); the Calycadnus on coins of Seleuceia Ciliciæ; the Caprus and Lycus on coins of Laodiceia Phrygiæ; the Catarrhactes on coins of Magydus Pamphylia; the Caicus on coins of Pergamum Mysiæ; the Caystrus on coins of Dioshieron and of Ephesus Ionia; the Cenchreus on coins of Ephesus Ionia; the Cestrus on coins of Sagalassus; the Chryssorhoas on coins of Leucas Cœlesyriæ; the Crysas on coins of Assorus Siciliæ; the Gela on coins of Gela Siciliæ; the Hebrus on coins of Philippopolis Thraciæ; the Hermus on coins of Cadi Phrygiæ, of Cyme Æolidis, and of Tabala Lydiæ; the Hyllus on coins of Saittæ Lydiæ; the Mæandrus on coins of Antiocheia Cariæ, of Dionysopolis Phrygiæ and of Tripolis Cariæ; the Marnas on coins of Ephesus Ionia; the Marsyas on coins of Apameia Phrygiæ; the Meles on coins of Smyrna Ionia; the Orontes on coins of Antiocheia Syriæ; the Pansyus on coins of Odessus Thraciæ; the Πηγη on coins of Philadelpheia Lydiæ; the Pyramus on coins of Hieropolis Ciliciæ; the Sagaris or Sangarius on coins of Juliopolis and Nicæa Bith. and Pessinus Phr.; the Selinus and Hypsas on coins of Selinus Siciliæ; the Strymon on coins of Amphipolis Thraciæ; the Thymbrius on coins of Midæium and of Prymnessus Phrygiæ; the Tigris on coins of Seleuceia Mesopotamiæ; the Timeles on coins of Aphrodisias and Heracleia Cariæ; the Xanthus on coins of Cyme Æolidis.
- Rome, silver money first coined there in 269 B.C., Eu. 140: the deities on its coins Janus, Jupiter, Mars pater, Quirinus, Bellona, and Hercules; gradual decline in the weight of its denarii and asses, Eu. 141, 142.
- Rubi (Apulia), now Ruvo, in Greek Rhypæ, its fine vases in the museum of Naples, Eu. 142.

## S.

- Sagalassus (Pisidiæ) near the sources of the Cestrus, sometimes called Selgessus, perhaps as an offset from Selge; its connexion with Sparta indicated by a coin, whence perhaps the name of Isbarta, a neighbouring modern town, As. 104, 105, 112.
- Saittæ (Lydiæ), now Sidás, between the Hermus and the Hyllus; both these rivers named on its coins, As. 105.
- Sala (Phrygiæ) situated in the country eastward of the Cibyratis, As. 105.
- Salamis (insula Atticæ), the worship of Diana and of Ajax alluded to by its types, Ins. 36.
- Salpe or Salapia (Dauniæ) said to have been founded by Diomedes, Eu. 124: its ancient name still preserved, Eu. 143.
- Same (Cephaleniæ) anciently the chief city of the island, but a ruin in the time of Strabo; most of its types as well as those of Pale allusive to the mythus of Cephalus, Ins. 37.
- Samisus Ponti. See Amisus.
- Samos the Homeric name of Cephalenia, Ins. 37.
- Samosata, capital of Commagene, preserves its ancient name; its coins common, K. 38. As. 105.
- Samothrace still so called; its types relating to Cybele, Hermes, and the mysteries of the Cabeiri, Ins. 37.
- Samus, the types of its coins relative to the Solar worship and to the Samian Juno, Ins. 38—40.
- Sandalium (Pisidiæ) a fortified town between Cremna and Sagalassus, As. 106.
- Sapor (or Shaphur) I., king of Parthia, the Sassanian dynasty founded by him; conquers Armenia and Syria, and makes prisoner the Roman emperor Valerian, K. 54.
- Sardo, a river near Tium Bithyniæ, As. 135.
- Sardanapalus, the construction called his tomb upon the

- coins of Tarsus and of some of the Seleucidæ probably intended for a shrine and statue of Mithras, K. 34. As. 128.
- Sardes (Lydiæ), capital of the kingdom of Lydia, its ancient name preserved; remains of its temple of Cybele extant, As. 106.
- Sassanian dynasty founded in Parthia by Sapor I., K. 54.
- Satræ or Satyrs, a people of Thrace, among whom originated the worship of Bacchus, Eu. 61.
- Satyrus, tyrant of Heracleia Bithyniæ, As. 65.
- Sauromates, king of Pontus, a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius; the numerals on his coins indicative of their value, K. 48.
- , coins of two kings of Bosphorus of this name, one a contemporary of Domitian, the other of M. Aurelius, Commodus, and Septimius Severus, K. 49, 50.
- Scæpsis (Troadis) on the eastern side of Mount Ida, near the river *Æsepus*; held by its inhabitants to have been the scene of the judgment of Paris, As. 108.
- Sciathus destroyed by Philip V. in 200 B.C., Ins. 30: its ancient name preserved, Ins. 41.
- Scidrus a Sybarite colony on the western coast of the Bruttii, Eu. 136.
- Scodra (Illyrici) still so called, Eu. 159.
- Scopas, this river personified on the coins of Juliopolis Bithyniæ, As. 71.
- Scotussa (Thessaliæ), its ruins between Phæræ and Pharsalus, Eu. 94.
- Scythians, their authority over the countries southward of the Indian Caucasus proved by the characters on the coins of Kadphises of Bactria, K. 57.
- Sebaste (Ciliciæ) its remains at Ayash; founded or augmented by Archelaus, king of Cappadocia, and called Sebaste in honour of Augustus, As. 109, 134.
- (Phrygiæ), now Sidjekler, fifteen geographical miles to the north of Eumenia, As. 108.
- Sebastia now Sivas, As. 109.
- Sebastopolis. See *Dioscurias Colchidis*.
- (Ponti) not known to Strabo by that name, though situated not more than fifty miles from his native city Amasia, As. 109.
- Segesta (Siciliæ), its extant remains; founded by Trojans; joined by Greeks after the fall of Troy; Segesta, her son, Egestes, and Æneias, represented on its coins, Ins. 56, 68, 69.
- Segnia (Latii), now Segni, its Pelasgic walls; faithful to the Romans, and hence allowed to coin money and govern itself till a late period, Eu. 143.
- Seleuceia, various cities so called, As. 109, 110, 111.
- , the chief town of Cilicia Tracheia, its ancient name and considerable remains of it preserved, As. 111: the inhabitants of Holmi transferred to it by Seleucus I., As. 68.
- (ad Pyramum) known only from its coin described, As. 110.
- (Mesopotamiæ: sive ad Tigrim), the date on one of its coins of the Seleucid æra, As. 110, 111: most of the coins of Seleucus I. there struck, K. 22.
- (Pisidiæ) or Claudioseleuceia, so named from having been favoured by the emperor Claudius; its position between Iconium and Antiocheia of Pisidia, As. 111.
- (Syriæ sive in Pieriâ), its remains and ancient harbour at Moghiâr, near Suedieh, As. 109.
- Seleucus I. (Nicator) of Syria expelled from Babylon by Antigonus in 316 B.C.; retakes it in 312 B.C.; his reign commenced that year; assumed regal title in 306 B.C.; bull's horn on his head an imitation of the ram's horn of Alexander, and an assimilation of himself to the Sun; his signet an anchor; Indian bull one of his types; galley on one of his coins allusive to his success when commanding the fleet of Ptolemæus I., K. 21, 22: assassinated, after defeating Lysimachus, by Ptolemæus Ceraunus in 280 B.C., K. 12.
- Seleucus II. of Syria, his epithet Callinicus undeserved; his defeats and losses; signification of the letters on his coins; surnamed Pogon from his custom of wearing a long beard; his long imprisonment in Parthia, K. 24.
- III. of Syria, his original name Alexandrus; assumes the epithet of Soter; surnamed Ceraunus by his army; his ill success against Attalus; his assassination, K. 24.
- IV. (Philopator) of Syria, employed by his father Antiochus III. in Asia Minor and Thrace; sends his son Demetrius to Rome as a hostage, K. 26.
- VI. (Epiphanes, Nicator) of Syria, Antiochus IX. slain by him; defeated by Seleucus X., and slain in a sedition at Mopsuestia, K. 36.
- , eldest son of Demetrius II. of Syria, murdered by his mother Cleopatra for pretending to reign alone, K. 33.
- Selge (Pisidiæ) a colony of Lacedæmon or Amyclæ, situated among the mountains near the sources of the Eurymedon, As. 111, 112.
- Selinus (Siciliæ) colonized from Megara Hyblæa; destroyed by the Carthaginians in 409 B.C.; ruins there of six temples and an *ædiculum*, Ins. 69.
- Selymbria on the Propontis, its ancient name preserved, Eu. 86.
- Sepphoris (Galilææ) once the chief town of Galilee; afterwards called Diocæsarea, preserves its earlier name, As. 112.
- Septimius Severus, his name attached to thirteen cities of the East, and also to one of the nine Seleuceiæ, As. 110: Ctesiphon taken by him from the Parthians, As. 111.
- Serdica (Thraciæ) now Sôfia, Eu. 94.
- Seriphus, the types of its coins allusive to Perseus of Argos, Ins. 41.
- Sesamum, the Homeric name of Amastris Paphlagoniæ, As. 9.
- Sestus (Thraciæ), now Iólova, on the Hellespont, opposite to Abydus, Eu. 95.
- Seuthes, king of the Odrysæ, fourth of his name mentioned in history; conquered and slain by Cavarus, last dynast of the Gauls, K. 20.
- Sevastópol, Cherronesus in Tauris on or very near the site of this city, Eu. 34.
- Shekel. See *Monas* and *Weight*.
- "Shroff's mark" the same as the Persian countermark on Greek coins, As. 127.
- Sibidonda (Phrygiæ) probably the same as the Sinbindus in the list of bishopricks, As. 113.
- Siblium (Phrygiæ) near the sources of the Mæander, As. 113.
- Sichem, chief town of Samaria, its name changed to Neapolis, As. 87.
- Sicyon (Achaïæ), its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 5, 97: its temples of Apollo and Venus; those deities alluded to by its types, and Bellerophon by the Chimæra on its coins, Eu. 95, 96.
- Side (Pamphylia) now called Old Adália, a colony from Cyme in Æolis; a non-Hellenic language spoken by its inhabitants; confirmed by the legends of its coins, As. 113: gold and silver money there coined by Amyntas of Galatia, K. 44.
- Sidenus, or river of Side, in Pontus Polemoniacus, now called the Puleman-tehai, As. 41.
- Sidetes, epithet of Antiochus VII. of Syria from his having been educated at Side, K. 31.

- Sidon (Phœnicæ), origin there of the worship of the *Θεά Συρία* which became the Venus of Cythera, the Juno of Samos, and the Diana of Ephesus; Sidon still flourishing in Strabo's time; its æra that of the Seleucidæ until the year 110 B.C., when it became autonomous, *As.* 114, 115.
- Sidyma Lyciæ, the Cragus of the coins; its position proved by inscriptions among some ruins on summit of Mount Cragus, *As.* 47.
- Sigeium (Troadis) chief town of the Trojan district after the fall of Troy, *As.* 70: Athenian types on its coins accounted for by its having long been a dependency of Athens; destroyed by the Ilienses, *As.* 115.
- Silandus (Lydiæ) known only by its coins and its Greek bishoprick; probably situated near the present Selenti, *As.* 115.
- Silaris, now Sele, this river typified on the coins of Posidonia Italiæ, *Eu.* 137.
- Sillyum (Pamphylia) on the Cestrus, *As.* 116.
- Silo, Quintus Pompædus, Consul of the Italian League, 80 B.C., *Eu.* 125.
- Silphium, this plant represented upon coins of Barce and Cyrene, *Af.* 1.
- Simæthus or Amenanus, a river of Sicily, symbolized on coins of Catania, *Ins.* 54.
- Singara (Mesopotamiæ) now called Sinjar; resemblance of its situation to that of Rhesaina and of Nesibi, *As.* 116.
- Sinope (Paphlagoniæ sive Ponti) preserves its name: founded by the Argonautæ, occupied and colonized by the Milesii, and finally by the Romans in the time of Julius Cæsar, *As.* 116.
- Siphnus noted for its mines of silver and gold; its treasury at Delphi; traces of its mines and remains of round towers for their protection, *Ins.* 41.
- Sipontum, in Greek *Σίπυς*, its remains still in existence near Manfredonia; said to have been founded by Diomedes, *Eu.* 124, 143.
- Sipyllus the name of the tributary of the Mæander and of the mountain at Magnesia Lydiæ, *As.* 79.
- Siris situated near the mouth of the river now called Sinno, *Eu.* 122: destroyed by an alliance of the forces of Croton, Sybaris, and Metapontium not later than 560 B.C., *Eu.* 134: its coins extant only in conjunction with Pyxûs, *Eu.* 138.
- Sirrhæ, now Serres, a chief city of Thracian Macedonia, *Eu.* 64.
- Siva, figure of this god on coins of Kadphises of Bactria, *K.* 57.
- Slingers represented on the coins of Aspendus and Selge Pamphylia, of Antiocheia Cariæ, of the Ænians, and of Othrys Pthiotidis, *Eu.* 163.
- Smintheus, origin of this epithet of Apollo; Apollo Smintheus represented on coins of Alexandria Troas, *As.* 6.
- Smordotormus, a Thracian name on a coin of Abdera Thraciæ, *Eu.* 1.
- Smyrna (Ionie), the most common type on its coins Cybele, the Amazon Smyrna, Jupiter Acræus, Apollo, Bacchus, Nemesis and Fortune, or the two Nemeseis, Hercules, and Homer, *As.* 117—122: founded, according to Pausanias, by Alexander the Great, *As.* 121.
- Soli (Ciliciæ) founded by Achæans and Rhodians of Lindus; its prosperity before the Macedonian conquest proved from its coins; called Solopolis and Pompeiopolis after its restoration by Pompey, *As.* 123.
- Solium (Acarnaniæ), a Corinthian colony, now Stravolimióna, *Eu.* 97.
- Solon reduces the weight of the Attic drachma, and causes the Attic monetary scale to coincide with that of Corinth, 3].
- Solyimi, the people of Mount Solymus and Termessus Pisidiæ so called, *As.* 133.
- Soldæ (Siciliæ), in Latin Soluntum, its ancient name and some remains of its buildings preserved between Panormus and Thermæ Himerææ; long in possession of the Carthaginians, whence the Punic letters on some of its coins, *Ins.* 70.
- Soter, epithet of Antiochus I. for his victories over the Gauls in Asia Minor, *K.* 23: of Seleucus III., according to an inscription at Seleuceia on the Orontes, *K.* 24: of Demetrius I., son of Seleucus IV., for having expelled the tyrant Heraclideus from Babylon, *K.* 27: of Demetrius III. of Syria, *K.* 37: of Ptolemæus I. for having saved the Rhodiî from Demetrius Poliorcetes, *K.* 58.
- Soter Megas, title assumed by a nameless king of Bactria, *K.* 56: great numbers of his coins found in various parts of India; types and legends on his coins generally Greek; proved thereby not to have been of late date, though subsequent to Menander and his successors, *K.* 57.
- Sosipolis, an epithet given to Proserpine, for some supposed benefit, on a coin of Gela Siciliæ, *Ins.* 57.
- Sosthenes governs Macedonia two years, but without assuming regal title, *K.* 12.
- Spartacus, king of Pontus, coins of this king extant, *K.* 47.
- Spartolus the chief city of the Bottiæi in the Chalcidic peninsula, *Eu.* 29.
- Spasines, or Hyspasines, the restorer of Charax near the junction of the Tigris and Euleus, *K.* 67.
- Stageira or Stageirus, in the Chalcidic peninsula, a colony of Andrus, *Eu.* 1; not the same place as Orthagoreia Macedoniæ, as supposed by Eckhel, *Eu.* 82.
- Status represented on coins:—of Apollo or Mithras on coins of Tarsus, and of Antiochus IX. of Syria, *K.* 35: of Apollo Smintheus on coins of Alexandria Troadis, *As.* 6: of Jupiter Nicephorus on coins of Antiocheia Syriæ, *As.* 13: of Juno Samia or Pronuba on coins of Apameia Phrygiæ, *As.* 23: of Diana Ephesia on coins of Ephesus, *As.* 56, &c.: and Hypæpa, *As.* 69: of Apollo on coins of Cæsareia Cappadociæ, *As.* 38: of Apollo Amyclæus on coins of Sparta, *Eu.* 56: of Athene on coins of Pharcadon Thessaliæ, *Eu.* 88: of Juno on coins of Samus, *Ins.* 39.
- Stectorium (Phrygiæ) situated probably to the south-west of Sultan-dagh, *As.* 123.
- Sterope, daughter of Cepheus, and priestess of Minerva, represented on coins of Tegea Arcadiæ, *Eu.* 99.
- Stesichorus, the native poet of Himera, his statue restored to that place by Scipio, *Ins.* 59.
- Stiala, Styella, or Tiella, a fortified place in the Sicilian Megaris; resemblance of its coins in style to those of Syracuse of the time of Dionysius I., *Ins.* 70.
- Stobi (Pelagoniæ) on the river Erigon, *Eu.* 97.
- Strabo a native of Amasia Ponti, *As.* 8.
- Stratoniceia (Cariæ) renewed by Antiochus I., and named in honour of his wife Stratonice; previously called Idrias and Chrysaoris, *As.* 123.
- Stymphalus (Arcadiæ), its types allusive to its worship of Diana, and to the birds Stymphalides destroyed by Hercules, *Eu.* 98.
- Suesia self-governed and permitted to coin money long after its subjugation and colonization by the Romans; the capital of the Aurunci after the destruction of their previous capital by the Sidicini, *Eu.* 143, 144.
- Sybaris situated near the junction of the rivers Sybaris and Crathis; colonized from Achaia; overthrown by a

- hostile alliance headed by Croton; entirely depopulated on the foundation of Thurium, Eu. 144.
- Sybritia (Cretæ), between Eleuthernæ and Gortyna, its name preserved in that of the villages Sybrites; its position at Thronos, Ins. 42.
- Synaüs (Phrygiæ), now Simaül, near Ancyra Phrygiæ, As. 11. 124.
- Synnada (Phrygiæ) now Afion Kara-hissâr, As. 124: a portion of its people of Doric, and the remainder of Ionic, descent; deities honoured respectively and in common by the two races; alliance of its people with the Romans, As. 125.
- Synnadic marble much esteemed at Rome, and brought from quarries at Docimium Phrygiæ, As. 52. 124.
- Syracuse a Corinthian colony; its didrachma with Corinthian types, Eu. 8: remarks upon the workmanship, types, legends, and period of some of its coins, Ins. 71—74.
- Syria reduced to a Roman province in 65 B.C. by Pompey, K. 38: the coins of the commune Syriæ struck at Antioch, As. 125.
- Syrus, the principal worship of the Cabeiri transferred thither from Lemnus and Samothrace in the time of the Roman Empire, Ins. 42.
- T.
- Taanu. See Teanum.
- Tabæ (Cariæ sive Phrygiæ) now Davás, in the fertile Campus Tabenus; its comparative importance evidenced by its silver coins and the large contribution exacted from it by Manlius; Livy incorrect in describing its situation, As. 125, 126.
- Tabala (Lydiæ) known only by its coins; situated in the great valley of the Hermus, As. 126.
- Tanagra (Bœotia) now Grimáda, Eu. 98. See Thespiæ Bœotia.
- Tarentum, in Greek Taras, so named from Taras, son of Neptune, who is frequently represented and named on its coins; Neptune honoured there as the protector of its extensive maritime commerce, Eu. 145.
- Tarrha (Cretæ), its site at Aghia Ruméli; the native place of Acacallis, Ins. 17.
- Tarsus (Cilicia) still so called; originally a Phœnician city; afterwards colonized from Argos; conquered by the Assyrians, by the Persians, and by Alexander; accordance of its coins with its history; Jupiter, Bacchus, Ceres, Venus, Hercules, and Perseus, or their symbols, represented on its coins; the so-called tomb of Sardanapalus on its money probably a shrine and statue of Mithras, As. 128: a great number of coins of the Syrian kings together with others found there in 1849, K. 34.
- Tauroeis, now Tarente, a Phœcian colony about twenty miles eastward of Marseilles, Eu. 71.
- Ταυρόκερας, an epithet of Seleucus I. from his wearing bull's horns on his diadem, in imitation of the ram's horns of Alexander, K. 21.
- Tauromenium (Sicilia) founded in 396 B.C. soon after the destruction of Naxos by Dionysius II.; colonized from Rome in the reign of Augustus, Ins. 65. 67.
- Tauropolis or Taurica an epithet of Diana Brauronia, Eu. 11.
- Tavium now Bogház Kiui, As. 109.
- Teanum or Tianum, now Teano, the chief town of the Sidicini; money coined by it till the second Punic war; its river called the Taanu, Eu. 149, 150.
- Teatum or Tiatum, now Chieti, on the Pescara, the chief town of the Marrucini, Eu. 150.
- Tegea (Arcadia) its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 5: its situation; splendid temple of Minerva Alea there, Eu. 98.
- Telephus, son of Hercules, and grandson of Aleus, represented on coins of Tegea Arcadia, Eu. 99.
- Telmessus (Cariæ) noted for its priests and prophets; one of these represented on a coin of Halicarnassus, As. 64.
- Temenothyra (Lydiæ) said to have been founded by Temenus; gigantic fossil bones asserted by Pausanias to have been found there, As. 131.
- Temese, afterwards Tempæa, situated near Santa Eufemia; its copper alluded to in the Odyssey, Eu. 150: colonized by Ætolians under Thoas, Eu. 151.
- Temnus or Tamne (Æolidis), this city near the Hermus, on the road from Smyrna to Cyme, As. 131.
- Tenedus, its opulence alluded to by Virgil, and confirmed by its coins, which rival those of any of the smaller islands of the Ægean, or of the neighbouring Ilium and Alexandria; its type of the bipennis similar to that of Caria and the Amazones,—all derived probably from Thrace, Ins. 42, 43.
- Tenus, its former opulence, like that of Tenedus, proved from its coins; these two islands still the most flourishing of the smaller islands of the Ægean, Ins. 43.
- Teos (Ionia) sends a colony to Abdera Thracia in the year 544 B.C., Eu. 1: its remains as existing in 1764 described by Chandler; among them the temple of Bacchus, built by Hermogenes of Alabanda, a renowned specimen of the Ionic order; the gryphon, a common type on its coins, symbolic both of Bacchus and Apollo, As. 131, 132.
- Tereia (Troas), its position near Mount Ida, and the left bank of the Æsepus, As. 154.
- Terina an opulent city of Magna Græcia, known chiefly from its coins; situated near the rivers Ocinarus (now Savato) and Ares; probably in alliance with the Nucrinæ and Rhegium, Eu. 151: the Siren Ligeia represented on some of its coins, Eu. 152.
- Termessus, two cities of this name, the Major at a great height in Mount Solyma, an offset perhaps of the Minor in the Pamphylian plain; great ruins of Roman times at the former, As. 132, 133.
- Teuta, or Eteuta, daughter of Monunius, and wife of Gentius, the last king of Illyria, Eu. 159.
- Teuthrania (Mysia) situated in the valley of the Lower Caicus, about midway between Pergamum and the sea, As. 154.
- Thalassa (Cretæ), its remains on the southern shore of Crete; its coins imperial only, Ins. 44.
- Thasus a Phœnician colony, whence Bacchus and Hercules were chiefly honoured there; its mines of silver; acquires others in the opposite mountains of Thrace, Ins. 44.
- Thebæ (Bœotia) in ruins in Strabo's time, Eu. 100.  
— (Phthioticæ) named Philippopolis by Philip, son of Demetrius, Eu. 91: its coins distinguished by the horse upon them, Eu. 100.
- Thebe (Mysia) the Thebe Hypoplacia of Homer, near Adramyttium; a deserted site in the time of Strabo, As. 3. 133.
- Thelpusa or Telphussa (Arcadia), vestiges of it on the river Ladon, Eu. 100.
- Themisonium (Pisidia) on the road from Laodiceia to Perga, As. 133.
- Theodosia (in Tauris), its coins among the Incerta, Eu. 34.
- Theodotus, artist's name on a coin of Clazomenæ, As. 43.

- Οδοὶ Σωτήρων, Ptolemy I., and his wife Berenice so entitled after their deaths, K. 59.
- Theos, origin of this epithet of Antiochus II. of Syria, K. 23.
- Thera a Laconian colony, in all ages populous; hence its coins various and numerous, Ins. 46.
- Thermæ Himerææ. See Himera.
- Thermæ. See Thessalonica Macedoniæ.
- Thermopylæ, Antiochus the Great there defeated by the Romans, K. 25.
- Theron sends a Doric colony from Acragas to Himera Siciliæ in 476 B.C., Ins. 58.
- Thespisæ (Bœotiæ), its remains at Lefka; monetary league between it and Tanagra and Platææ; the grove of the Muses at Mount Helicon in its territory, Eu. 100.
- Thessalia, the autonomous money of its cities ceased before the Roman Empire; its three temples of Pallas Itonia, Eu. 101.
- Thessalonica (Macedoniæ), its ancient name preserved, but converted by the Italians into Salonica; anciently entitled Therme, from some hot sources there; called Thessalonica by Cassander, in honour of his wife Thessalonice; the types of its coins relative to the Cabeiri and Dioscuri, Eu. 104.
- Thothorses, king of Bosphorus, a contemporary of Diocletian, K. 51.
- Thuria (Messeniæ), its coins, Eu. 106.
- Thurium or Thurii an Athenian colony near Sybaris, at a fountain called Thuria, Eu. 152: its prosperity not lasting; its power eclipsed by Heracleia; colonized and named Copia by the Romans, Eu. 153.
- Thyateira (Lydiæ), now Ak-hissâr, on the road from Pergamum to Laodiceia, As. 134.
- Thymbres or Thymbrius, now the Pursek, written Τέμβρις on a coin of Midæium; the Tiberis of Italy, a name carried there by the Pelasgi, As. 82. 103.
- Thyrea (Argolidis), reasons for attributing to this city a class of coins generally ascribed to Argos, Eu. 164.
- Thyrrheium (Acarnaniæ), Acirian types upon its coins, Eu. 8: those τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων struck there, Eu. 106: Nicopolis Epiri partly peopled by its inhabitants, Eu. 8. 76.
- Tiberiopolis (Phrygiæ), flourishing in the time of Caracalla, and a bishoprick in the thirteenth century, As. 134.
- Tiella. See Stiala.
- Tigranes, king of Armenia, conquers Philip of Syria and occupies his dominions, K. 37: deprived of them by Lucullus in A.C. 69, K. 38.
- Timesius the leader of the Clazomenian colony to Abdera, Eu. 1.
- Timotheus, tyrant of Heracleia Bithyniæ, As. 65.
- Tium (Bithyniæ), a Milesian colony; its name said to have been derived from its founder Teius, a priest of Miletus, As. 135.
- Tomis (Moesiæ Inferioris), a Milesian colony on the western coast of the Euxine; the place of Ovid's exile, Eu. 107.
- Topeirus (Thraciæ) near the river Nestus, Eu. 107.
- Torone or Terone (Macedoniæ), in the Sithonian peninsula, in early times the chief city of the Chalcidenses of Macedonia; its ancient name preserved in its ruins; no imperial coins of it extant, Eu. 33. 107.
- Trachinii, this people a portion of the Malienses; position of their city Heracleia, Eu. 80.
- Tragilus (Thraciæ sive Macedoniæ), its coins generally attributed to a supposed Trælium, Eu. 108.
- Tragurium, now Trau, a colony of Issa Adriæ,—not an island, as described by Strabo, Ins. 22.
- Trajanopolis or Augusta Trajana (Thraciæ), remains of it near the Hebrus, at the modern Féreh, Eu. 108.
- (Phrygiæ) built under the Roman empire upon a more ancient site, As. 134.
- Tralles (Lydiæ) colonized from Argos; joined by the Treres, from whom the name is derived; surnamed Cæsareia in honour of Augustus; its worship of Jupiter Larissæus, As. 135.
- Trapezopolis (Cariæ) situated probably between Laodiceia ad Lycum and Antiocheia Cariæ, As. 136.
- Trapezus (Ponti) a colony of Sinope; joined by all the inhabitants of the Arcadian Trapezus; flourishing when visited by Xenophon; its ancient name preserved in the usual Romaic form Τραπεζοῦντα, As. 136.
- Treres a Thracian people who invaded Asia and founded two cities called Trarium, one in Æolis, the other in Bithynia, and afterwards penetrated to the Mæander, drove out the Magnetes, and gave name to Tralles Lydiæ, As. 135.
- Tricca (Thessaliæ), now Trikkala, the reputed birthplace of Asclepius; hence his figure on its coins as well as the usual Thessalian types, Eu. 108.
- Trimontium, Philippopolis Thraciæ so named in Roman times from three rocks in the plain, Eu. 92.
- Tripolis (Cariæ) probably the Callatebus of Herodotus; its situation, As. 136, 137: Latona and her children apparently the chief objects of worship there, As. 149.
- (Phœniciæ) so called from having received colonies from Aradus, Sidon, and Tyre, each of which had a separate wall; commencement of its autonomy upon the victory of Pompey over Tigranes in 64 B.C.; use of the Seleucid æra resumed by its inhabitants under Augustus; Antony and Cleopatra in the character of the Dioscuri upon one of its coins; its double æra, As. 137.
- Troëzen or Posidonia, now Damalá, its coins as member of the Achaian League, Eu. 5: types of its coins in correspondence with its temples of Apollo, Diana, and Neptune, Eu. 109. 165.
- Tryphæna, daughter of Ptolemy Physcon, married to Antiochus VIII. of Syria, K. 33.
- Tryphon a name by which Diodotus of Apameia, king of Syria, was generally known, K. 29.
- Tuder, now Todi, on the Upper Tiber, a chief city of Umbria, Eu. 154.
- Tyana (Cappadociæ), its remains at Kilis Hissâr, near Bor; named Eusebeia πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω by one of the kings of Cappadocia, As. 139.
- Tyaneius. See Briana Phrygiæ.
- Tylissus (Cretæ), its name still preserved; situated on a height above the sea to the west of Megálo Kastro (Candia), Ins. 46.
- Tyndaris, its ancient name preserved; founded and populated with Messenii by Dionysius I.; the Dioscuri there chiefly honoured, Ins. 48. 78.
- Tyras (Sarmatiæ) on the river Tyras (Dneister), one of the Milesian colonies of the Euxine, Eu. 109.
- Tyrus (Phœniciæ), colonizes Libya and Iberia, As. 114: a principality under the Persians, coins money with Phœnician legends and types until the Macedonian conquest; with Phœnician legends and the king's head under Antiochus IV. and Demetrius I.; becomes autonomous at the death of Demetrius II., and a Roman colony under Septimius Severus; latest date on its Greek coins 324 (= A.D. 198), As. 139.

## U.

- Ur of the sacred writings (now Urfa or Orfa) named Edessa after the Macedonian conquest, and Antiocheia ad Calirhoen by Antiochus Epiphanes, As. 53.  
 Uranopolis (Macedoniæ) so called from Venus Urania, to whom the types of its coins relate; founded by Aristarchus, brother of Cassander; none of its imperial coins extant, Eu. 109.  
 Ureium of Strabo the same city as Hyrina Dauniæ, Eu. 124.  
 Uria (Messapiæ). See Orra Messapiæ.  
 Uxentum. See Oxas Messapiæ.

## V.

- Valentia. See Heiponium.  
 Valerian, emperor of Rome, made prisoner by Sapor I. of Parthia, K. 54.  
 Varus (P. Quinctilius) the successor of Saturninus as legate of Syria; his name inscribed on some coins of Antioch, As. 15.  
 Velia. See Hyele.  
 Venus, refusal of the Cnidii to sell their statue of her to a king of Bithynia, K. 41: the prevailing fashions among the ladies of Corinth represented by her varying head-dresses on the coins of that city, Eu. 39: her temple at Corinth, Eu. 38: at Sicyon, Eu. 95: at Palæpaphus, Ins. 15.  
 Venusia (Apuliæ), now Venosa, the birthplace of Horace and an early Roman colony, Eu. 154: resemblance of its copper coins to those of Velia, Eu. 155.  
 Veretum colonized by a body of shipwrecked Cretans before the Trojan war, Eu. 133.  
 Vibo. See Heiponium.  
 Vulturinus, this river typified by the andromorphous bull on the coins of Capua, Eu. 116.

## W.

- Weight of Hellenic coins, note thereon, explaining the cause of there being one weight, equiponderant of the Attic didrachmon, in use in Lydia, Persia, and the Hellenic communities in Asia, Europe, Italy, and Sicily, the Æolic and Doric cities excepted, 1]—4]:

difference between the standard of weight of the coins of European and Asiatic Greece; reduction of the weight of the Attic drachma by Solon, 1]: close approximation in weight of the Persian Daric to the Lydian gold coin; the standard of the latter introduced into Lydia by the Phœnicians, and obtained by them from the Egyptian Monas, "the parent of all numeration;" distinction between the Jewish "shekel of the sanctuary," a weight equiponderant of the Egyptian Monas, and the "shekel Israel," a coin so inscribed, 2]: points of difference in the weight and metal of the Hellenic coins of Western Asia Minor and those of Europe; Solon's reasons for altering the standard of the Attic drachma, 3]: four standards of weight in use in Greece,—Æginetan, Athenian, Corinthian, and Eubœan; long preservation of some of the Grecian standards of weight without debasement; general decline of monetary weights after the establishment of the Roman power in Greece, 4].

## X.

- Xanthus a river near Cyme Æolidis, As. 48.

## Z.

- Zαβινᾶς or Zebina, epithet of Alexander II. of Syria, K. 32.  
 Zacynthus, its chief deity Apollo, as shewn by its coins and Plutarch, Ins. 46.  
 Zancle. See Messana.  
 Zeilas, king of Bithynia, total absence of any of his coins; probable cause thereof, K. 41.  
 Zeno of Laodiceia Phrygiæ, the rhetorician, father of Polemon I. of Pontus, As. 73.  
 Zeugma (Commagene) so called from its situation at a bridge over the Euphrates; now Rum-Kaleh, As. 141.  
 Zila, the ruins there not those of Clarus, as supposed by Chandler, but of the later Colophon Ionisæ, As. 44.  
 Zipetes, his reign and that of his son Nicomedes I. the only glorious reigns in the history of Bithynia, K. 41.  
 Zodiac, its signs included in the oriental worship of the sun, moon, and some of the stars; names of those monarchs and cities upon whose coins they occur, As. 13.

A Supplement

TO

NUMISMATA HELLENICA:

A

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS,

COLLECTED BY

WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE, F.R.S.

ONE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE present Volume will be the last of a series of publications, the most important, if not the principal object of which has been that of making known to the modern Greeks the geography of the countries which had been civilized by their ancestors, and of giving them some account of those numerous extant monuments of that unrivalled people which contain no small portion of their lost history. That the information has been useful to them the Author has received ample proof, the more satisfactory to him as he has always been of opinion that by no other means than the promotion of Greek education can the countries which formed the Byzantine Empire be reclaimed from barbarism, and restored to Christianity.

When the inquiries which are now brought to a close were commenced (it is sixty years since), the state and condition of the Greek people were as little known to the civilized countries of Western Europe as the geography of Greece and the monuments of antiquity still existing in that country were to the people who still speak the language which forms the basis of all modern literature and polite education. Between three and four centuries of a servitude, compared with which that of Hellenic and Roman slaves was luxury and freedom, had of necessity reduced the nation to a very low degree in the moral and intellectual scale; their men of learning, moreover, and all those of the educated class, who could find the means of existence abroad, having settled in foreign countries. Still there were hopes for the Greeks. The Turkish Government was rapidly losing its weight and influence in the European system, their population was diminishing while that of the Greeks increased, and Greek intelligence was becoming more and more necessary to that degenerate and enervated race of Mahometans who had lost their energy without losing their hatred of Christianity. When it was discovered that all classes of Greeks spoke a language not differing from the Hellenic so much as Italian differs from Latin, and which they might readily improve by the assistance of a continued succession of printed works from the time of Thucydides

to that of the capture of Constantinople by the Turks,—when it was furthermore observable that the Byzantine hierarchy and the schools attached to it still subsisted in every place which had not been reduced by poverty to the inability of supporting either priest or school, and that neither the supreme government nor the local governors, even when in a half independent state, threw any impediments in the way of Greek education, but in general encouraged the schools, there appeared from a combination of these facts no unpromising prospect that Greek education would make sure though gradual advancement among the Bulgarian, Servian, and Rumanian populations, so as to dispel all fear of a Panslavonic league under a sovereign of the Greek Church, while the restoration of the Greek *Nation* to the civilized world would be an almost inevitable consequence.

It was not upon Russia but upon England that the Greeks had always rested their hopes of a progress towards a liberation from their barbarous yoke,—upon England, as mistress of that element the command of which was the source of the power and prosperity of their illustrious ancestors, and to which the modern Greeks almost owe their existence, in consequence of the maritime incapacity and necessities of their Turkish masters. The Greeks little apprehended that the British Government, while free from those fears of a concession of popular rights which actuated the continental sovereigns, would exceed them all in cruelty. It is painful to reflect that in the year 1821 His Majesty George IV. and His Ministers remained unmoved on receiving from their ambassador at Constantinople an account of the hanging of the Greek Patriarch before his church on Easter Sunday, with the murder of several others of the higher clergy, followed by a massacre of the Christians of the Greek Church in many parts of the Turkish Empire; that in the following year the impunity of the Turks on that occasion encouraged them to put the Chiote hostages to death under the eyes of our ambassador, and in spite of his remonstrances; and that when Mr. Wilberforce in the Commons and Lord Grosvenor in the Lords urged the necessity of an interposition in the interests of civilization, humanity, and the Christian religion, they were answered by the Lords Londonderry and Liverpool that it was impossible to interfere in a contest between a friendly government and its subjects unless our own security was menaced; they had decided, therefore, upon observing the strictest neutrality in the contest. But if such are the requirements of diplomacy, they are directly at variance with the dictates of reason, humanity, common sense, and, above all, of Christianity. Neutrality between the long-established government of an essentially military people, provided with all the muniments of war, and their almost unarmed Christian subjects, was under the circumstances an alliance with the stronger party against the weaker, and its consequences in the destruction of the Greeks could hardly have been greater than if they had been exposed to an union of Pagan Goths and Saracens for the

extinction of Christianity. The Hellenic valour and enterprise displayed by the modern Greeks in the Insurgent War, and which moved the admiration of every liberal Christian in Europe, had no effect upon the British Government. For five long years Mr. Canning, as Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, maintained his pitiless neutrality in spite of the entreaties of Russia, Austria, and France, nor ceased until the European Greeks had lost half their population, and almost all their property, and until he became himself alarmed at the union of the Egyptian and Turkish armies for the avowed purpose of clearing the Peloponnesus of its Greek inhabitants, and supplying their place with Mahometans. It was a persecution more cruel than any that the early Christians ever experienced, if for no other reason than because it was a persecution not by Pagans, but by Christians. In the second century of our æra the non-conformity of the Christians was an offence against the laws of the empire for which they underwent a trial, and if found guilty were often executed. At a subsequent time persecution was a contest between Paganism and Christianity, in which the Christians often suffered severely, but continued nevertheless to rise superior under all oppression, until Christian communities and Christian churches were to be found in every part of the Roman world. It was not until the reign of Diocletian that the ferocious Galerius directed the imperial power in a determined manner against the Christians, but who were then on the eve of a final triumph over Paganism under Constantine. We may be allowed to doubt, deducting the exaggerations of Christian writers, whether there was any thing in the whole course of the Ten Persecutions so atrocious as the massacres of Chios and Cyprus, caused by British neutrality. In a mitigated form our persecution of the Greeks still continues, and must continue as long as we ignore the existence of the Greeks *as a Nation*, and until the Christian Powers can be agreed in supplying the Sultan with the means, which he has never possessed, of executing his treaty engagements, and of enforcing his last Hatti Humayoun, which has now for near four years remained an unexecuted edict. Had the British Government, listening to the public voice and following the counsels of the friends of humanity, interfered in 1821, England would have been saved from the disgrace of having caused the destruction of thousands of our fellow Christians, and of having arrested for eight and thirty years the progress of civilization in European Turkey, as well as in Asia Minor, where the ruins of Kydhoniés, one of the most flourishing places of Greek education, are a monument of the effects of British neutrality.



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# K I N G S.

## KINGS OF MACEDONIA.

### ARCHELAUS.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	5	158·2	Diadematè head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΧΕΛΑΟ. Horse stepping to <i>r.</i>

### PHILIPPUS II.

Ν	1	16·5	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in two lines; between them, cantharus.
Ν	$\frac{3}{4}$	11·2	Laureate head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ between fulmen and lion's head, <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	223·2	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Diminutive figure, on a stout horse to <i>r.</i> , bearing in right hand a long rod; under the horse, fulmen.
Æ	4+	106·1	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ. Horseman to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow; under the horse, half Pegasus with curled wing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3+	63·7	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑ in mon.
Æ	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	35·6	Diadematè head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Horseman to <i>r.</i> ; under the horse, a monogram.
Æ	1	10·4	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛ[ΙΠΠΟΥ]. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.

### ALEXANDRUS III.

Æ	7	266·7	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp tied in knot under the chin to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. and club in wreath; under stool, ΜΙ in mon. (Miletus?)
Æ	7	263·8	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; on each side of his head, and standing on either pillar of the throne, a small Victory holding a crown to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Minerva Promachus standing to <i>l.</i> ; under throne, ΘΕ.
Æ	7	263·2	Another similar; but under throne, ΕΥ and Minerva hurling spear.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6	263·8	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type, without the Victories; in field to <i>l.</i> , the anterior parts of two horses joined, below which a mon. within a circle; under the throne, ΔΕ in mon.

*Note.*—The symbol of two half horses is a common type on coins of Perinthus, and gives reason to believe that this coin was struck in that city.

Æ	9	260·4	Same type. R. Same legend; same type, but seat without a back; in field to <i>l.</i> ΣΤΑΣΙΩΝ, under which the Rhodian flower, and under the seat, ΡΟ.
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*Note.*—The symbol added to ΡΟ leaves no doubt that the coin was struck at Rhodes. Stasion moreover is the name of a magistrate, found on coins of that island.—See Num. Hell. Islands, p. 35.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10-	255	Same type. R. Same legend; same type on throne; below, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ; in field to <i>l.</i> , monota, below which half horse to <i>l.</i> <i>Note.</i> —The monota of this form, as well as the half horse, are common on coins of Cyme in Æolis (struck at Cyme).
Æ	10-9	258·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Cumæan monota in wreath of corn; below, ΥΒΡΙΣΤΑΣ.
Æ	10	256·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; below, ΊΗΝΟΔΟΤΟΣ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ; below, sphinx to <i>l.</i> A piece cut out (struck at Chios?).
Æ	9	259	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , lion looking back at star; below which, ΜΙ united; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΕ in mon. <i>Note.</i> —The monogram and the lion looking back at star are common on coins of Miletus.
Æ	7	242·3	Similar type, but having a bunch of grapes or ivy berries on the lion's scalp. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Similar type, but seat without a back; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΘΕ; under seat, a monogram. <i>Note.</i> —This monogram is composed of Η, Δ, Ω, and shows probably that the coin was struck in the country of the Edoni, a people bordering upon the mountains, noted for the worship of Bacchus, which may account for the grapes or ivy berries on the lion's scalp of the obverse, also for the semi-barbarous style of the coin.
Æ	5	127·7	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α.
Æ	4	62·2	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i> , in field to <i>l.</i> , head to <i>r.</i> in profile; under chair, ivy leaf.
Æ	2	20·7	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΒΑΣ; to <i>l.</i> , ΑΔΕ.
Æ	$\frac{3}{4}$	9·8	Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> !
Æ	$\frac{3}{4}$	9·3	Another similar.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Same type. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Above, grapes, club; below, quiver, bow, Δ.

## PHILIPPUS III. Aridæus.

Α	4	132·7	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; above, crown.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6	261·3	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ[Υ]. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΕ united; under seat, ΑΡ united.

## CASSANDRUS.

Æ	4		Helmet to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ, in two lines; between them, spear-head.
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## LYSIMACHUS.

Α	4	124·8	Head of Alexander with Cornu Ammonis to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ. Pallas Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; on the seat, ΚΑΑ; below, trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΗΡΟ (struck at Calchedon?).
Æ	4	66·6	Same type. R. Same type; Victory crowning the name of Lysimachus; in field to <i>l.</i> , arrow on bow.
Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ in two lines; between them, half lion couchant to <i>r.</i> ; in field, caduceus, spear head, and ΔΟ united.

## PHILIPPUS V.

Æ	3		Head of the hero Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ in two lines; between them, harpa; all in wreath of oak.
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## PERSEUS.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½		Macedonian shield. R. Harpa; above, ΒΑ, ΠΕΡ in mon. (Βασιλέως Περσείως); below, two mon. and Τ.
Æ	4½		Head of hero Perseus to r. R. ΒΑ, ΠΕΡ in mon. Eagle with open wings <i>adv.</i>

## KINGS OF EPIRUS.

## ALEXANDER I.

Æ	5	164.2	Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΕΟΠΙΤΟΛΑΕΜΟΥ in two lines; between them, fulmen; near which eagle to l.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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## PYRRHUS.

Æ	6	129.1	Young helmeted head to l. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ in two lines; between them, sea-horse to r.; seated on which Thetis to l.; in right hand, shield of Achilles.
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## ALEXANDER II.

Æ	3	55.2	Youthful male head (Alexander III. of Macedonia?) in elephant's scalp to r. R. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Pallas Promachus hurling spear to r.; in field to r., eagle to r. on fulmen; below, ΔΙ.
Æ	3	54	Another similar.

## PATRAUS, King of Præonia.

Æ	6+	194.3	Head of Apollo? to r. R. [ΥΟ]ΑΡΤΑΠ. Horseman to r. with crested helmet and decorated saddle-cloth, transfixing with long spear a prostrate enemy, wearing crested helmet and loose trowsers like the Asiatics; right hand to helmet; in field to l., ox-head <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6-	192.7	Similar type. R. ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ. Similar type, but prostrate figure bearing Macedonian shield. (See Num. Hel. Kings, p. 19.)

*Note.*—The heads on the obverse of these two coins are laureate, but differ from the ordinary head of Apollo, in not having any hair pendent on the neck or shoulders; they are possibly therefore heads of Patraus.

## KINGS OF SYRIA.

## SELEUCUS I.

Æ	7+	265.5	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to r. R. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to l.; in field to r., ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ; below, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; in field to l., monogram in wreath; under seat, Κ.
Æ	4		Head of the hero Perseus to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in two lines; between them, gibbous bull butting to r.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in two lines; between them, elephant to r.; on its neck, rider, holding out instrument for guiding; in elephant's trunk? in field to l., monogram.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Laureate? female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in two lines; between them, gibbous bull to <i>l.</i> ; ΔΕΛ, in mon.
ANTIOCHUS II.			
AR	9	264·8	Head of Antiochus II. to <i>r.</i> , wing on diadem. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ in two lines; between them, Apollo naked seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand arrow, in left bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms; in exergue, horse feeding.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	8		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in exergue, Boeotian shield in wreath between two monograms.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
AR	7	260	Same type, without wing on diadem. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ in two lines; between them, bearded Hercules seated to <i>l.</i> on lion's skin on rock; right hand resting on club; left hand on rock; below, monogram and head of spear; in field to <i>l.</i> , monota.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
SELEUCUS II.			
AR	4		Slightly whiskered head of Seleucus II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ in two lines; between them, Apollo naked standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; in left hand, bow; in field, on either side, a monogram.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms; in field to <i>r.</i> , a third.
ANTIOCHUS III.			
AR	4	132·5	Diademate head of Antiochus III. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ in two lines; between them, Apollo seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; in left, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms.
AR	8	264·2	Youthful head of Antiochus III. to <i>r.</i> R. Apollo seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , AK united; to <i>r.</i> , a monogram.
AR	8	261·6	Head of Antiochus III., of more advanced age, to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow in case.
AR	3	64·6	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ in two lines; between them, elephant to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , monogram.
AR	6+	254·7	Similar type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ. Jupiter fulminating to <i>l.</i> ; at his feet, eagle with open wings to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ♄; between the legs of Jupiter, mon. in circle.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
AR	5+		Same type. R. Same type and symbols, but no monogram.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—These two coins came from a distant part of Asia. The portraits, which resemble one another, differ from all those of Antiochus III. found in Western Asia. The hair of the former of the two is dressed exactly like that of Euthydemus in two coins which came from Central Asia (vide infra), and differently from that of the Seleucidæ in general. Antiochus III. reduced Bactria to submission, confirmed Euthydemus in his authority, and marched with him into India. It seems, therefore, that these two coins are of Antiochus III., struck in Bactria, and not, as some numismatists suppose, coins of a Bactrian Antiochus.</p>			
Æ	3-		Head of Antiochus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ. Palm-tree with fruit. Struck probably in Phœnicia.
ANTIOCHUS IV.			
AR	9	259·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ANTIOXΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in four lines; between the second and third, Jupiter Nicephorus enthroned to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## DEMETRIUS I. (Soter.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3½	64.4	Head of Demetrius to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in three lines; between the first and second, cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i> , two monograms; below, ΑΞΡ, year 161 (B.C. 151).
Æ	3+	64.7	Same type. R. Same legend and type; two monograms; one of them differing from that of the former coin, ΒΞΡ, year 162 (B.C. 150).

## ALEXANDER I. (Bala.)

Æ	7	241.7	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in two lines; between which, fulmen. Above, ΕΞΡ (165), B.C. 147, and a monogram; below, ΒΗΡΥ in mon. (struck at Berytus), and ΦΥ or ΥΦ in mon.; all in wreath.
Æ	8+	245.8	Same type. R. Same type, legend, date, and monogram of Berytus; the two other monograms defaced; all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3+	63.8	Head of Alexander Bala to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ in four lines; between the second and third, Apollo seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; left hand resting on bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms.

## DEMETRIUS II. (Nicator.)

Æ	8½-7	24.2	Youthful head of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ in four lines; between the second and third, figure in long drapery seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, short staff; in left, cornucopiæ. In exergue, ΖΠΡ, year 187 (B.C. 125).
Æ	3		Head of Demetrius II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ in three lines; between the second and third, anchor.

## ANTIOCHUS VII. (Euergetes, Sidetes.)

Æ	7+		Head of Antiochus VII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Eagle to <i>l.</i> , standing on prow, palm-branch under the eagle's right wing; in field to <i>l.</i> , ξ, a mon. and an acrostolium; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΣΙΔΩ . ΙΕΡ . ΑΣΥ, the two last letters united (Σιδωνος ιερὰς [καὶ] ἀσύλου). Struck at Sidon.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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## ALEXANDRUS II. (Zebina.)

Æ	7	250.3	Head of Alexander Zebina to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ in two lines; between them, Mithras standing on a horned horse to <i>r.</i> between two conical objects in a triangular shrine with a decorated basis, and which is surmounted by an eagle standing on a high pedestal; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . . ΕΞΑΝΔΡ . . Double cornucopiæ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΛ united, and ΑΦ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

## ANTIOCHUS VIII. (Grypus.)

Æ	8	248.5	Head of Antiochus VIII. to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ in three lines; between second and third lines, Jupiter half draped standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, star; left resting on hasta; over his head, crescent; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΣΙΔΩ . ΙΕΡ . ΑΣΥ, the two last letters united; under which, a monogram; in exergue, ΓΡΡ, year 196 (B.C. 116); all in wreath.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>SELEUCUS VI.</b>			
Æ	7	252·1	Head of Seleucus VI. to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ in four lines; between the second and third, Jupiter Nicephorus on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Π Κ Α placed vertically.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3		Same type. <b>Ρ.</b> Same legend; between second and third line, tripod.
<b>COMMAGENE.</b>			
<b>ANTIOCHUS IV.</b>			
Æ	4+		Two horsemen to <i>r.</i> (Epiphanes and Callinicus, sons of Antiochus, as Dioscuri); countermark, eagle to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ in two lines; between them, Pallas Promachus standing on anchor to <i>r.</i> ; in the centre, a countermark.
<b>ΙΟΤΑΠΕ,</b>			
<i>Wife (and sister?) of Antiochus IV.</i>			
Æ	8		Head of Iotape to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑ ΙΩ[ΤΑΠΗ ΦΙΛΑ]ΔΕΛΦΟΣ. <b>Ρ.</b> Scorpion; around, ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ; all in wreath.
<b>KINGS OF BITHYNIA.</b>			
<b>NICOMEDES I.</b>			
Æ	7-6	258·2	Head of Nicomedes I. to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ in two lines; between them, Bendis or the Diana of Thrace seated to <i>l.</i> on the trunk of a tree, right hand resting on two spears; in left hand, short sword; her right heel touching a decorated round shield, which rests against the trunk; in field to <i>l.</i> , Victory to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Bendis or the Thracian Diana was honoured by Nicomedes because his family traced its origin from Thrace. The extent of the worship of Bendis is shown by the Bendideium, or temple of Bendis, at the Peiræus, and its festival, the Bendideia. Her epithet <i>διλογχος</i> is illustrated by this coin.—Hesych. in <i>Βένδις</i>, <i>διλογχος</i>.</p>			
<b>PRUSIAS.</b>			
Æ	4+		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ in two lines; between them, quiver.
Æ	5		Same type. <b>Ρ.</b> Same legend; between the two lines, centaur to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , monogram.
Æ	7		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> <b>Ρ.</b> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ in two lines; between them, Victory, or <i>Νίκη Ἀθηναῖα</i> , to <i>l.</i> , crowning with right hand the name of Prusias; left hand resting on shield; in field to <i>l.</i> , Σ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—To which of the two kings named Prusias these and many other copper coins with the name of Prusias belong is uncertain. There can be no doubt that the first Prusias deserved to be called victorious far better than his son, having enlarged and confirmed the boundaries of his kingdom by conquering all the Asiatic possessions of the Byzantines, and by destroying the Gauls whom Attalus had invited into Asia; while all that Prusias II. performed was twice to force Attalus to retire within the walls of Pergamus: this conscious inferiority to his father may, however, have been exactly that which prompted him to record these victories on his money.</p>			

Metal	Size	Weight
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## NICOMEDES II.

AR	10.9	
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Head of Nicomedes II. to *r.* R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥ in three lines; between the first and second line, Jupiter standing to *l.*, extending crown over the king's name; between Jupiter and second line of legend, eagle to *l.*, under which a monogram (ΚΕΡΔΗ or ΔΕΡΚΗ?); and lower, ΓΠΡ, year 183 (B.C. 114).—*Electrotype.*

*Note.*—So great is the resemblance of portrait on the tetradrachma of the second and third Nicomedes, that they are only to be distinguished from each other by the dates. It would seem, therefore, that the third Nicomedes, who soon after his accession was expelled from Bithynia by Mithradates VI., called the Great, and who reigned no more than ten years after his restoration by the Romans, retained on his coins, during the whole of his reign, the portrait of his father, who had occupied the Bithynian throne for fifty-eight years. He seems to have retained not only the portrait of his father as an obverse, but the legend also of his father's coins, namely, Βασιλείως Ἐπιφάνους Νικομήδου. He well deserved, therefore, the epithet Φιλοπάτωρ, by which he was known in history.

## KINGS OF PERGAMUS.

## ATTALUS II.

AR	7½	261.2
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Diademate head of Attalus II. to *r.* R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Pallas seated to *l.*, right hand resting on shield; in left, spear resting obliquely; in field to *r.*, bow; in field to *l.*, term to *r.*; in exergue, Λ in circle.

*Note.*—Of this coin, which is of great rarity, another specimen from the British Museum has been described in *Numismata Hellenica*, Kings, p. 44. The exact resemblance of the portrait on both specimens leaves no doubt that the coin is of one of the Pergamenian princes, who, contrary to the rest of the dynasty, placed his own portrait on his coins instead of that of his deified avuncular ancestor. Three reasons concur in favouring the belief that this monarch was Attalus the Second. 1. The coins bearing the portrait of Philetærus, with an Λ on the reverse, agree better by their extant numbers with the length of the reign of the first Attalus (44 years), than with that of the second (21 years). 2. The greater distance of time from the death of Philetærus (124 years) renders it more likely that Attalus II. should have been tempted to follow the example of the Seleucidæ in making his own portrait the obverse of his coins than Attalus the First, who began to reign twenty-two years after the death of Philetærus. 3. The advanced age indicated by the portrait of the coin under consideration, which accords with the fact that Attalus II. was turned of sixty when he began to reign, and that he lived to the age of eighty-two.

## EUMENES II.

AR	8-	251.1
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Laureate head of Philetærus to *r.* R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡΟΥ. Pallas seated to *l.*; her extended right hand crowning the name of Philetærus; under the arm, ΕΥΜΕΝΟΥΣ in monogram; in field to *r.*, bow.

## KINGS OF EGYPT.

## PTOLEMÆUS I. (Soter.)

AR	7	212.9
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Head of Ptolemy I. to *r.* R. Eagle on fulmen to *l.*; around, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; in field to *l.*, ΠΤ; ΑΙ, united; ΞΩ, in mon.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PTOLEMÆUS II. (Philadelphus.)</b>			
Æ	6		Head of Ptolemy II. to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΜΔ, year 44 (B.C. 279); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΣΑ (struck at Salamis in Cyprus).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —This was the sixth year of his reign after his father's death, the æra being reckoned from the father's accession. In the year 44 Philadelphus was thirty years of age, which agrees well with the apparent age of the portrait on this coin.
<b>PTOLEMÆUS III. (Evergetes.)</b>			
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle with open wings to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΤΟ[ΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ] ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΘΕ.
Uncertain Ptolemæus.			
Æ	8		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Statue of Isis on a pedestal, <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.
<b>CLEOPATRA.</b>			
Æ	5		Head of Cleopatra to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΡΑΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΗΣ; in field to <i>l.</i> , double cornucopise; in field to <i>r.</i> , a mon.
<b>KING OF BABYLONIA.</b>			
<b>TIMARCHUS.</b>			
Æ	9+		Bearded diademate head of Timarchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΤΙΜΑΡΧΟΥ in three lines; between the second and third, Victory to <i>l.</i> , crowning the name of Timarchus.  <i>Note.</i> —Timarchus was made Satrap of Babylonia by Antiochus IV. (Appian. Syriac. 45). He appears to have enlarged his satrapy by the conquest of a part of Media (Tr. Pomp. i. 34, prol.), and on the death of Antiochus to have revolted from the Syrian monarchy, assuming the independent title of Great King. Antiochus IV. was succeeded by his youthful son Antiochus V., who had not reigned two years when he was put to death by the adherents of Demetrius I., who succeeded him. One of the first enterprizes of Demetrius was to attack Timarchus, who soon lost his kingdom and his life. Such had been his treatment of the Babylonians, that they conferred upon Demetrius the title of Soter, which continued ever afterwards to be attached to his name. It was by mistake that Heracleides was said in the Numismata Hellenica, Kings, p. 27, to have been the name of the Satrap of Babylonia. Heracleides was brother of Timarchus, and treasurer of Antiochus IV. Having been exiled by Demetrius I., he took part against that king, and was ultimately the principal instrument in his destruction by Alexander Bala.
<b>KINGS OF BACTRIA, &amp;c.</b>			
<b>EUTHYDEMUS.</b>			
Æ	9+	260·5	Diademate youthful head of Euthydemus to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ, in two lines; between them, Hercules naked, <i>adv.</i> , with radiate head; crown in right hand; club and lion's skin in left; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΡ in mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	63·5	Same type; behind the head, bow, ? R. Same type; in field, a monogram.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7+	254.7	Diademate head of more advanced age to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, ? R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ in two lines; between them, Hercules seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on club, which rests on rock; left hand resting on rock; in field to <i>r.</i> , a monogram.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7	256.8	Similar type, of still more advanced age; behind the head, ? R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΘΥΔΗΜΟΥ in two lines; between them, Hercules seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on smaller club, which rests on right thigh of Hercules; left hand resting on rock; in field, KP in mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## EUCRATIDES.

Æ	9	258.2	Head of Eucratides in low helmet to <i>r.</i> , on which bull's horn. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Dioscuri on prancing horses to <i>r.</i> , in their hands palm-branches, and spears held horizontally; in field, mon. (HAY?).
Æ	1	9.9	Same type. R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΕΥΚΡΑΤΙΔΟΥ. Bonnets of Dioscuri, with palm-branches on them; ΔH in mon.

## AZES.

Æ	3	36.4	King on horseback to <i>r.</i> ; in one hand, spear; around, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ. R. Pallas fulminating to <i>l.</i> ; around, in Arianian letters, Mahavajasa Mahatasa, Ayasa.
Æ	6½		Gibbous bull to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Β[ΑΣΙΑΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛ]ΟΥ ΑΖΟΥ (sic); two monograms. R. Lion to <i>r.</i> Similar legend in Arianian letters; a monogram.

## CAMNASCIREΣ and ANZAZE.

Æ	4	60.6	Heads of Camnascires and Anzaze to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΜΝΑΣΚΙΡΗΣ . . . . . . . . . . [in four lines, forming a square which incloses] Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i>
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*Note.*—This very imperfect specimen of the drachma of Camnascires and Anzaze, alluded to by Visconti (Icon. Grecque, iii. p. 275), serves to correct the name of the king, as given in Numismata Hellenica, Kings, p. 66, where two coins are described in which the third letter of the king's name is apparently a Π; here the third letter is M, but shaped as a minuscule. The emendation of the passage of Lucian (Macrobii, 16), which I proposed in Num. Hellen. Kings, p. 66, is confirmed by this coin. Lucian, after naming three kings of Charax, one of whom lived to the age of ninety-two, adds (according to the received reading) that Mnascires, King of the Parthians, lived to the age of ninety-six years; the text therefore, καὶ Μνασκίρης δὲ βασιλεὺς Παρθυαίων, &c., ought evidently to be, ΚΑΜΝΑΣΚΙΡΗΣ ΔΕ, &c. Little can be derived from this passage of Lucian, either as to the date or the locality of Camnascires; but it seems that his kingdom was not far to the north of the Characene, which extended southward to the head of the Persian Gulf, though not so far north as the Apolloniatis, as Visconti supposed. He lived, perhaps, about the year A.D. 100, and was on good terms with the Romans.

## Fire-Worshippers.

Æ	7	256.4	Portrait of oriental king with moustache, clipped beard, and earring to <i>r.</i> , in leathern? cap, having a projection something like the bull's horn of Seleucus I., and with flap covering the neck. R. Same king on throne to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on oblique hasta; in left hand, cup? before him, standard; in field to <i>r.</i> , twelve Arianian? letters; to <i>l.</i> , a flower? and ΠΑΥ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7-6	236.2	Same type. R. Fire altar; in field to <i>l.</i> , priest or king in long drapery worshipping; in field to <i>r.</i> , standard, and similar letters below other letters of the same kind.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6	262	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

# A S I A.

## ABILA Coelosyriæ.

### *L. Verus.*

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ Δ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗ . . . . Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Hercules, naked, seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on club; left hand on rock; around, CΘ. ΑΒΙΛΗΝΩΝ Ι. Α. Α. Γ. ΚΟΙ. ΣΥΡ. (Σεβαστῶν Ἀβιλήνων ἱερὰ ἄστυλος αὐτόνομος Γ. Κοίλης Συρίας.

*Note.*—A comparison of the coins of this place with those of Leucas Syriæ (V. Eckhel, Mionnet, Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 76) leaves no doubt that Abile Coelosyriæ was not the same place as Leucas, the capital of the Abilene of Lysanias, which was situated in a pass of the Antilibanus in the way from Heliopolis (Baalbek) to Damascus. Nevertheless Eckhel has shown by means of a Pompeian date on a coin inscribed ΔΕΥΚ. ΑΒΙΛΑ, that Abila Coelosyriæ was surnamed Leucas. This city is ascribed by Eckhel and Mionnet to the Decapolis. But the names of the ten cities which formed this district are not the same in different authorities, and varied probably at different periods of time. From a Palmyrenian inscription, however, we learn that there certainly was an Abile of Decapolis (Muratori, p. 115), and from Josephus (Antiq. 407—511) it appears to have stood near the left bank of the Jordan. Its exact position remains to be determined.

## ABYDUS Troadis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 142.

Æ	2+	42·6	Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> <i>R.</i> Anchor; in field to <i>r.</i> , Α; to <i>l.</i> ?
Æ	7+	260·5	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; bow case behind the neck. <i>R.</i> ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ. Eagle stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , staff and serpent of Asclepius; below, ΑΡΙΑΝΘΡΟΥ; all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>
Æ	8		Same type. <i>R.</i> Eagle to <i>r.</i> , one wing expanded; in field to <i>r.</i> , winged fulmen; above which, star. To the left, in a curved line, ΑΒΥΔΗΝΩΝ; below, ΟΝΗΣΙΑΝΑΚΤΟΣ; all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

## ACMONIA Phrygiæ.

Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΚΛΕΟΥΣ in three lines; between the first and second, Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
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### *Nero.*

Æ	4		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΛΑΥ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of young Nero to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> . . . . CΕΡΟΥΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥ[ΔΙΑC ΓΕΟΥΗΡΑC]; below, ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; under it, owl; in field above, crescent.
Æ	4+		ΝΕΡΩΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΟΝ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΙC . . . Head of Nero, at a more advanced age, to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΕΠ. ΑΡΧ. CΕΡΟΥΗΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΠΙΤΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΔΙΑC CΕΟΥΗΡΑC. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; under the throne, owl.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΤΥΝΔΑΝΙΟΥ ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Horseman galloping to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Radiate bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΜΟΝΕΩΝ. Hermes standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus; at his feet, ram looking up.
Æ	7-		Another similar, but bust laureate.
			ACRASUS Lydiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 3.
Æ	4½		Bust of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. [ΑΚ]ΠΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. Hermes naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus.
Æ	3-		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑCΙ . . . . Horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2+		Same type. R. ΑΚΡΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. Lion to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4+		ΑΥΤΟΚ. CΕΒΗΡΟC. Same type. R. ΑΚΡΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	4		Π. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑC. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΚΡΑCΙΩΤΩΝ. Diana Ephesia <i>adv.</i>
			ADANA Ciliciæ sive Antiocheia ad Sarum.
			<i>Note.</i> —Adana still preserves its original name and its situation on the Sarus, about twenty miles to the eastward of Tarsus.
Æ	3+		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ. Free horse to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. ΑΔΑΝΕ . . Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , A.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩΙ ΕΑΡΩΙ. Same type; countermark, anchor.
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	9+		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ [ΠΟΥ.] ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΔΑΝΕΩΝ. Jupiter? seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.
			ADRAMYTIUM Mysiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Adramytium preserves its ancient name at a few miles from the head of the gulf anciently named the Adramytene.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. [ΑΔΡΑΜΥΘΗ]ΝΩΝ. Cornucopiæ between bonnets and stars of Dioscuri; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	5-		. . . . ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΑΜΥΘΗΝΩΝ. Military figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera!

Metal	Size	Weight
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## ADRIANI Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Adriani now gives name to a district on the Rhyndacus to the south-west of Olympus. The remains of the town are described by Mr. W. J. Hamilton, i. p. 91.

*Tranquillina.*

Æ 9½

ΦΟΥΡ. ΣΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΔΑΙΝΑ. Head of Tranquillina to *r.*; countermark. R. ΕΠΙ Κ. ΦΑΝ. ΘΕΜΙΩΝΟC ΑΡ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΕΩΝ. Hygieia and Asclepius opposed.

## ÆGÆ Æolidis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 3.

Æ 3½  
Æ 3+

Head of Apollo to *r.* R. Goat to *r.*; below, ΑΙΓΑΕΩΝ. Same type; behind the head! R. ΑΙΓΑΕ. Head of goat to *r.*

## ÆZANIA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 4.

Æ 3+

Head of Sarapis to *r.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ. Female figure to *l.*; in right hand, globe; in left, basket or bucket.

*Caligula.*

Æ 5-

ΓΑΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Caligula to *r.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΟΛΛΙΟΥ ΚΛΑC- CΙΚΟΥ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus, in short drapery, standing to *r.*

*Claudius.*

Æ 4+

ΚΑΙCΑΡ [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC]. Head of Claudius to *r.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ. Same type.

Æ 4½

ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC. Head of Claudius to *r.* R. [ΕΠΙ]ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟ- ΓΕΝΟΥC ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ. Same type.

Æ 4+

ΣΕΒΑCΤΟC . . . . . Same type. R. ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩΝ.

*Domitianus.*

Æ 4½

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑ. Head of Domitian to *l.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Pallas standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta; shield.

*M. Aurelius.*

Æ 6

Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΒΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of M. Aurelius to *r.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

*Commodus.*

Æ 4-

ΑΥ. ΚΑ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟC. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Archaic statue *adv.*

## ALABANDA Cariæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia p. 5.

Æ 3½

ΑΡΤΕ[ΜΙC]. Tutulated head of Diana to *r.* R. ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Capricorn to *r.*; above, cornucopiæ between two!

Æ 3-

Branch of laurel! R. [ΑΛ]ΑΒΑΝΔΕ . . . Eagle with open wings *adv.*

Æ 6

ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Roma Nicephorus seated on armour to *l.*; countermark, head to *r.* R. ΑΤΕΛΕΙΟC ΑΛΑΒΑΝΔΕΩΝ, in four lines, in wreath.

*Note.*—In some varieties the word is ΑΤΕΛΕΙΑC; the allusion is to Alabanda having been one of the Greek cities exempted from tribute. The people of Alabanda built a temple of Rome, and instituted an annual festival in honour of that goddess. (Liv. 43. 6.)

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	8-		AY. K. A. C. CEYHPOC. Bust of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> ; similar countermark. R. AΛABANΔEΩN. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	9+		IOYAIΔIA ΔOMNA . . . . Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> ; similar countermark. R. AΛABANΔEΩN. Fortune <i>adv.</i>
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	6½		AY. K. M. . . ANTΩNEINOC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. AΛABANΔEΩN. Lyre.
Æ	7		. . AY. ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, head to <i>r.</i> R. AΛABANΔEΩN. Pallas Nicephorus <i>adv.</i>
ALEXANDREIA Troas—Colonia.			
Æ	5		AΔEX. TPO. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, head of vexillum. R. COL. AV. CO. TPOA. Turreted female standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, statue of Apollo Smintheus; in left, vexillum.
Æ	4½		CO . . . . . Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; behind, head of vexillum. R. COL. AV. CO. TPO. Eagle <i>adv.</i> , with open wings, standing on head of ox.
<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>			
Æ	6		SE. ALEXANΔPO . . . Head of S. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. COL . . . TPOA. Statue of Apollo Smintheus on pedestal to <i>r.</i> ; emperor on horseback opposed.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	6		M. AYP. ANTΩNEIN . . . . . Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVG. TPOAD. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; right foot raised on pedestal; in right hand, branch.
<i>Cornelia Paula.</i>			
Æ	5½		IVLIA CORNELIA P[AVLA]. Head of J. C. Paula to <i>r.</i> R. COL. ALEX. AVG. Statue of Apollo Smintheus to <i>r.</i> before it, tripod; in right hand, patera; in left, bow; on shoulder, quiver.
ALIA Phrygiæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—Of the situation of this town nothing is known except that it was in Phrygia, as appears from a coin of Alia figured in Pellerin, Plate XLII. fig. 9, on one side of which is the head of Lunus, with the legend ANΘEAMENOY ΦPYΓI . ; on the other side a bearded figure standing to <i>l.</i>, having two ears of corn in his right hand, and in his left a hasta held obliquely, with the legend ΔHMOC AAIHNΩN. Eckhel has not been able to explain the word <i>ἀνθησαμίνου</i>, which evidently refers to Lunus, and seems to mean that he was the protector or benefactor of Phrygia. The situation of Alia can only be ascertained by the <i>finding</i> of its coins. But if we may correct the AΔIOI of Hierocles into AAIOI, which stands in that document next to Aemonia in the enumeration of the cities of Phrygia Capatiana, we shall thus have a slight evidence as to its whereabouts. A bishop of Alia in Phrygia sat in the Councils of Niceæ and Chalcedon.</p>			
Æ	5		AYT. K. M. ANT. Γ[OPΔIANO]C. Head of Gordian III. to <i>r.</i> R. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus reversed; in left hand, thyrsus; under the cup, panther to <i>l.</i> , head to <i>r.</i> ; around, AAIHNΩN.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ALINDA Cariae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The theatre and other considerable remains of this city are extant in the vale of Karpuali, on a stream which flows to the Marsyas at Alabanda (Lebas, Voyage Archéologique).			
Æ	3+		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙΝΔΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, lion's skin hanging on club; all in wreath.
<b>AMASTRIS Paphlagoniae.</b>			
Æ	5		ΑΜΑΣΤΡΕΩΝ. Turreted female to <i>r.</i> R. . . . . Roma Nicephorus seated on armour to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory offering her a crown; left hand resting on hasta.
<b>AMISUS Ponti.</b>			
Æ	2		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. [Π]ΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ. Owl <i>adv.</i> with open wings, on rounded hollow basis. (Compare coins of Sinope and Mionnet, II. p. 340.)
Æ	4½		Ægis of Pallas, with head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> in the centre. R. ΑΜΙΣ . . Victory, with long palm-branch on the shoulder, to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ME united.
Æ	4½		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΣΩ in mon.; to <i>r.</i> , ME united.
Æ	8		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΙΣΟΥ. Perseus <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, harpa; in left hand, head of Gorgo, the body lying at his feet; two monograms.
Æ	4½		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Cista mystica crossing thyrsus? in field to <i>l.</i> ΚΡΗΤ in mon.; below, ΑΜΙΣΟΥ.
Æ	4½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle, on fulmen, to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.; below, ΑΜΙΣΟΥ.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Quiver; across the field, ΑΜΙΣΟΥ; three monograms.
Æ	5		Head of hero Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus feeding to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , bow in case; below, ΑΜΙΣΟΥ . . . . . in two lines.
<b>AMORIUM.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 10.			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	9½		. . . K. M. ΑΥΦΑΙΟC ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Hercules naked to <i>r.</i> , seizing with right hand the horns of the stag of Ceryneia, his right knee on the stag's back; in left hand, lion's skin.
<i>Geta.</i>			
Æ	6½		. . . ΓΕΤΑC . . . . . Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΟΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; left, leaning on hasta.
<b>ANAZARBUS Ciliciae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 11.			
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Τ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC CΕΒ. ΕΥΛ. Π. Π. Radiate head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΤΩ ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΩ. Turreted veiled female head to <i>r.</i> ; ΕΤ. ΗΟΡ, year 178 (A.D. 159).
<i>Note.</i> —This city stood at the foot of Mount Anazarbus (Stephan. in v.); on some of its coins the legend is Καισαρίων 'ΥΠ' 'Αναζάρβω.			

*M. Aurelius and L. Verus.*

- | Metal | Size | Weight |  |
|-------|------|--------|--|
| Æ     | 5    |        | ΣΕΒΑΣ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΟΥΗΡ. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Togated figures of M. Aurelius and L. Verus joining right hands. R. ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΑΝΑΖΑ. Decastyle temple, <i>adv.</i> ; ΕΤ. ΒΠΡ, year 182 (A.D. 163). |

*Philippus Junior.*

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Æ | 6 |  | Μ. ΙΟΥΑ . . . ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Bust of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΑΖΑΡΒΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ. Capricorn to <i>l.</i> ; ΕΤ. ΓΞC, year 263 (A.D. 244). |
|---|---|--|---|

*Valerianus.*

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| Æ | 6 |  | ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕ. Radiate head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΑΖ[ΑΡΒ]ΟΥ ΜΗΤ. ΕΤ. ΒΟC, year 272 (A.D. 253); figure in long drapery to <i>l.</i> , holding a round prize-vase with both hands; in field to <i>r.</i> , Α. Κ. Μ.; to <i>l.</i> , Τ? Γ. Γ. (πρώτη Κιλικίας μητρόπολις—γράμματι γερονσίας). |
|---|---|--|---|

## ANCYRA Galatiæ.

*Note.*—Ancyra, the chief town of the Galatæ Tectosages, preserves its ancient name, and is still one of the largest and most commercial towns in Asia Minor. Its coins may be distinguished from those of the homonymous city in Phrygia by its name being in the second case singular, while those of the Phrygian city are inscribed ANKYPANΩN. Its coins are generally imperial, and with the title of Metropolis.

*Caracalla.*

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 8 |  | ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Radiate head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[ΟΛΕΩC] ΑΝΚΥΡΑΣ. Lioness with open mouth and long teeth to <i>r.</i> , suckling an infant, while another infant holds up hands before the lioness's mouth; beyond the lioness, tree. |
| Æ | 4 |  | ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓΟΥ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΣ. Prize vase with palm-branch in it.   |

*Geta.*

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 8 |  | ΑΥ. [Κ. Α.] Π. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΣ ΑΥ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΑΝΚΥΡΑΣ. Octostyle temple <i>adv.</i> |
|---|---|--|--|

## ANCYRA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 11.

- |   |     |  |  |
|---|-----|--|--|
| Æ | 5   |  | ΙΕΡΑ CYNΚΛΗΤΟC. Head with short beard to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩN in three lines within a wreath.  |
| Æ | 5-  |  | Another similar, but letters of obverse differently disposed.  |
| Æ | 5-4 |  | ΘΕΟΝ CYNΚΛΗΤΟΝ. Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. Archaic statue <i>adv.</i>  |
| Æ | 4   |  | ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Turreted or tutulated young head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΜΗΤΡΟΦΑΝ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩN. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup reverted. |
| Æ | 4-  |  | Same legend, and similar type. R. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩN. Same type.  |

*Sabina.*

- |   |    |  |   |
|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 4  |  | ΣΑΒΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΧΤΗ. Head of Sabina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩN. Diana Ephesia <i>adv.</i> ; at her feet, two stags. |
| Æ | 4+ |  | ΣΑΒΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΧΤΗ. Head of Sabina as Ceres? to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.                                |

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commodus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ. Figure in hooded cloak <i>adv.</i></p>
Æ	8-7		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p> <p>ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΜΗΝΟΔΩΡΟΥ . . . ΑΡΧ. ΑΝΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera.</p>
ANEMURIUM Ciliciæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—The name of this city is preserved in that of the cape which forms the southern extremity of Asia Minor. In the 36th year of the Christian era this part of civilized Cilicia suffered from a barbarous tribe of the mountainous interior named the Clitæ, who resisted the payment of the Roman tribute, until they were reduced by an officer sent against them by Vitellius, then governor of Syria, and father of the Emperor Aulus Vitellius (Tacit. Ann. 6, 41). In the reign of Claudius, A.D. 53, the Clitæ again descended to the coast, exacting contributions from all classes of the inhabitants, and besieging Anemurium (Tacit. Ann. 12, 55). They were finally subdued in the reign of that emperor by Antiochus the Fourth, King of Commagene, whose portrait forms the obverse of one of the coins of Anemurium (Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 184). The coins of Anemurium are both autonomous and imperial, the latter extending from Domitian to Valerian.</p>			
Æ	5		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Gallienus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥ. Κ. ΡΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. [ΑΝΕΜΟΥ] ΡΙΕΩΝ. Apollo naked to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera over altar; left hand hanging down; in field to <i>r.</i>, lyre on tripod?</p>
ANTANDRUS Mysiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 12.			
Æ	2+	37.5	Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΤΑΝ. Goat feeding on vine, left foot on stem.
ANTHEMÛS sive ANTHEMUSIA Mesopotamiæ.			
<p><i>Note.</i>—This place, which was named from a Macedonian city (V. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 450), was founded probably, or renovated with a new name, in the time of Alexander the Great or soon afterwards. From Isidore of Charax (Stath. Parth. ap. Fortia d'Urban. Itin. anc. p. 401) it appears that Anthemûs stood not far from Charax, on the situation of which, see Numismata Hellenica, Kings, p. 67.</p>			
Pot.	4		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Domitianus.</i></p> <p>ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΤΟ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΝΘΕΜΟΥΣΙΩΝ (<i>sic</i>). Turreted female head to <i>r.</i></p>
ANTIOCHEIA Syriæ.			
Æ	7	233.5	<p>ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΤΟΥΣ ΗΚ (28) ΝΙΚΗΣ. Turreted female (Antiocheia) seated on rock to <i>r.</i>; her right foot on shoulder of river-god (Orontes) swimming to <i>r.</i>; in field to <i>r.</i>, ΥΠΙΑ in mon. and ΙΒ; below, close to the figure of Antiocheia, ΑΥΤ. in mon.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The 28th year from the battle of Actium was B.C. 4; Augustus had been in his twelfth consulship in the preceding year, and in the following year he was in his thirteenth consulship. The ΑΥΤ relates to the autonomy of Antioch.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPOΠOΛEΩΣ AYTONOMOY. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Galba.</i>
Æ	7½		. . . . . KAIZ. ΣEPOYIOΣ ΓAΛBAC ΣEB. Head of Galba to <i>r.</i> R. EΠI MOYKIANOY ANTIOXEΩN ET. ZIP, year 117 (A.D. 68) in five lines, in wreath.
			<i>Note.</i> —The æra began in B.C. 49 (Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 12). P. Licinius Mucianus succeeded Cestius Gallus as Governor of Syria; his name often occurs in the history of those times.
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	6	214·2	AYTOKP. KAIC. NEP. TPAINOC CEΒ. ΓEPM. ΔAK. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> ; below, club and eagle to <i>r.</i> R. ΔHMAPX. EΞ. YΠAT. E (A.D. 103). Turreted female seated on rock to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn held over river god (Orontes) swimming to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Trebonianus Gallus and Volusianus.</i>
Æ	8		AYTOK. K. ΓA. TPEB. ΓAΛΛOC KAI OYOΛOYCCIANOC CEBA. Laureate head of Gallus and radiate head of Volusianus opposed. R. ANTIOXEΩN MHTPO. KOΛΩN. Antiocheia seated <i>adv.</i> in tetrastyle temple; in field, ΔE; in exergue, S. C.
			<i>Volusianus.</i>
Pot.	6		AYTOK. K. Γ. AΦIN. ΓAΛ. OYENAΔ. OYOΛOYCCIANOC CEΒ. (Imperator Cæsar Caius Afinius Gallus Vendumianus Volusianus Augustus.) Radiate head of Volusian to <i>r.</i> R. ΔHMAPX. EΞOYCIAC. Eagle with open wings <i>adv.</i> , in beak, crown; between legs, Θ; below, S. C.
			ANTIOCHEIA Caria.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 19.
Æ	4		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOXEΩN. Gibbous bull to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> , a serpent issuing from the ægis. R. ANTIOXEΩN. Hermes to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus.
Æ	5		IEPA BOYΛH. Female head to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, B. R. ANTIOXEΩN. Pallas standing <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera.
Æ	5		Same legend, type, and countermark. R. ANTIOXEΩN. Draped figure in tetrastyle temple; in right hand, patera.
Æ	4		Head of Lunus to <i>r.</i> R. Gibbous bull to <i>r.</i> ; above, ANTI . . . . .; below, . OTI.
			<i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	3-		CEBACTOC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΠAIΩNIOY CYNAPXIA ANTIOXEΩN. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta.
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	7-6		IOY. KOP. CAΛΩNI. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> ; crescent behind the shoulders. R. ANTIOXEΩN. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, long reed; left hand, pouring water from vase.

*Note.*—That this river-god is Mæandrus cannot be doubted; the same type occurs on some coins of this city with the legend MAIANΔPOC. A coin published in Waddington's "Voyage Numismatique

Metal	Size	Weight	
			en Asie Mineure" is inscribed ANTIOXEON TON [IIPOC TΩI] MAIANAPQI. Otherwise it might have been a question whether the river-god was not Morsymus, the river which flows by the site of Antiocheia, and joins the Mæander in the plain immediately below the site of that city.
			<b>ANTIOCHEIA Pisidiæ Colonia.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 20.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	9½		IMP. CAES. L. SEP. SEVERVS PER.(tinax) AVG. Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. COL. CAES. ANTIOCH. Lunus to r.; in right hand, hasta; in left hand, globe, upon which, Victory; left foot on?; at feet, quadruped looking up; across the field, S. R. (Senatu Romano?)— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	9		IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Caracalla to r. R. ANTIOCH. CO. CAES. Draped figure driving two oxen to r; in exergue, S. R.
Æ	9		IMP. CAE. M. AVR. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Head of Caracalla to r. R. VIRT. AVG. COL. ANTIOCH. Emperor galloping to r.; below, S. R.
			<i>Severus Alexander.</i>
Æ	9		IMP. CAES. SEVER. ALEXANDER. Head of Severus Alexander to r. R. COL. CAES. ANTIOCH. She-wolf under a tree suckling twins to r.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Philippus.</i>
Æ	6		IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS A. Head of Philip to r. R. ANTIOCHI. COLON. Roman aquila between two standards.
			<b>ANTIOCHEIA Maritima Ciliciæ.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —This seems to be the Antiocheia ad Cragum which Ptolemy names as the next town to Selinus eastward, and where Beaufort observed considerable remains of an ancient city (p. 185).
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	10		..... ΔΛΕΡΙΑΝΟ. Head of Valerian to r. R. ANTIOXEON THΣ ΠΑΡΑ-ΑΙΟΥ. Eagle with open wings <i>adv.</i> , holding a crown in its claws.
			<b>ANTIOCHEIA ad Hippum sive Decapoleos.</b>
			<i>Note.</i> —This is the same city named Hippos by Josephus and Stephanus, and from which the surrounding district near the south-eastern extremity of the lake of Tiberius was called the Hippene. Hippos was probably the name of a mountain, not a river. The site of Hippos was ascertained by Burekhardt (p. 279), and is marked in my Essay of a map, which accompanied his travels in Syria.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6-		ΑΥΤ. Κ . . . . ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to r. R. ANTIO. ΤΩ. ΠΡ. ΙΙΙ. ΤΗC ΙΕΡ. Κ. ΑCΥΛΟΥ. Turreted female in long drapery to l.; with right hand holding horse to l. by bridle; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
			<i>Lucius Verus.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Δ. ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC ΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of L. Verus to r. R. ANTIO. ΤΩ ΠΡ. ΙΙΙ. . . . . Same type.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙC. Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ANTIOC . . . ΑCΥΑ. Female in long drapery, crowned with modius; in right hand, horse to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
ANTIPHELLUS Lyciæ.			
Æ	1		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΝ. Quiver and bow crossed. <i>Note.</i> —For a description of the situation and remains of Antiphellus, which preserves its ancient name, see my "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor," pp. 127. 185. On some of the tombs at Antiphellus the ethnic ANTIΦΕΛΛΕΙΤΗΣ occurs, being the same form given to it by Stephanus, and found on a coin Æ 9 of Gordian III. (Mionnet, iii. p. 431).
APAMEIA Phrygiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, p. 22.			
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕ. ΗΡΑΚ. Archaic statue of Juno Pronuba? <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜ. ΑΝΔΡΟΜ. ΔΑΚΙΟΥ. Same type.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ between the bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri; all in wreath.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΜ . . . ΑΝΤΙΦΩ. [ΜΕ]ΝΕΚ. Eagle flying to <i>r.</i> over symbol of Mæander. On either side a bonnet of the Dioscuri, surmounted by a star.
Æ	4½		ΑΜΑΜΕΩΝ. Turreted? head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΑΛΟC ΔΙΟΤΡΕΦ. in two lines; between, two ears of corn; below, symbol of Mæander.
Æ	6		R. [Α]ΠΑ. Two serpents, entwined round quiver, their heads rising on either side; above, LENTVLVS IMPERATOR; below, ΜΥΙΣΚΟΥ. (Cistophorus, the obverse almost defaced.) <i>Note.</i> —Publius Cornelius Lentulus, surnamed Spinther, was Consul in B.C. 57; after which he was Proconsul of Cilicia, a province which then comprehended the district of Apameia. He was succeeded in this government in B.C. 53 by Appius Claudius Pulcher, and the latter by M. Tullius Cicero in 51 B.C. See his letters to Atticus, i. 5 & 6; and Eckhel, iv. p. 360.
<i>Philippus Senior.</i>			
Æ	12		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΑΥΓ. Head of Philip Senior to <i>r.</i> R. Rivers Mæander and Marsyas seated on ground, opposed. In four lines, ΕΠΙ Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Β ΓΡ(αμμάρως) ΑΡΧΙ(ερίως) ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ.
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	9		ΜΑΡΚ. ΩΤΑΚΙΑ. CΕΒΗΡΑ CΕΒ. Bust of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. Ε. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Β. ΑΡΧΙ. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ. Naked male figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, chlamys and spear; at his feet?
APAMEIA Syriæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, p. 23.			
Æ	5		Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΑΜΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑC ΚΑΙ ΑΞΥΛΟΥ in four lines; between second and third line, Victory to <i>l.</i> ΞΑΞ (237 of the Seleucid æra, B.C. 75). By a double striking the date occurs twice.
APHRODISIAS Carizæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —Aphrodisias, in the time of the Roman Empire, was the most renowned city in the south-western part of Asia Minor. As a school of literature and philosophy it exceeded Ephesus, while			

Metal	Size	Weight
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its temple of Venus enjoyed great sanctity and the same privileges as that of the Ephesian Diana. In the Antiquities of Ionia published by the Society of Dilettanti, Part III., I have collected almost every thing relating to the history and government of Aphrodisias, which the printed authorities, compared with the abundant monumental remains at Gheyra, have afforded. This name I take to be a Turkish corruption of *Káeira*, a Homeric word, the feminine of *KAP*, and which was applied to Aphrodisias, in episcopal times, as having been the Carian Metropolis (*ἡ Μητρόπολις Κάειρα*). Aphrodisias was one of the most ancient cities of Caria, having been founded by a branch of the Pelasgi named Leleges, and hence named Lelegopolis, until its temple of Venus gave it the name by which the city was ever afterwards known.

### PLARASA AND APHRODISIAS.

*Note.*—The earliest coins of Aphrodisias are those bearing the name of Plarasa, joined to that of Aphrodisias. Some of these may be as old as the time of Julius Cæsar. Sherard, in his visit to Aphrodisias in the years 1705 and 1716, copied two inscriptions, which were published by Chishull in 1728 (*Ant. Asiat.* p. 149). These documents relate to certain favours granted to the people of Plarasa and Aphrodisias by Julius Cæsar, by the triumvir Antonius, and by the Emperor Augustus. One of the inscriptions is a consultum of the Roman Senate, which grants to the sacred enclosure of Venus in the city of the Plarasenses and Aphrodisienses (*τὸ τίμενος θεᾶς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν πόλει Πλαρασίων καὶ Ἀφροδισιῶν*) the same right of asylum as that enjoyed by the temple of Diana at Ephesus. In the reign of Tiberius the Aphrodisienses had occasion to claim a confirmation of the privilege from that emperor. In this instance the name of the Plarasenses is omitted. The inscriptions and coins are the only testimonies which history affords as to Plarasa; its exact site, which was probably at no great distance from Aphrodisias, still remains to be discovered.

Æ	2-	Head of Venus? to <i>r.</i> R. Winged fulmen. $\begin{matrix} \Pi \Delta \\ \Lambda \Phi \end{matrix}$ , all in quad. inc.
Æ	1+	Winged young bust crowned with leaves (Eros) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟ ΠΛΑ. Rhodian flower.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2	ΠΛΑΡΑ ΑΦΡΟ. Bipennis. R. Cuirass in quad. inc.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—The bipennis, the distinctive attribute of the Amazones, and which is found on coins of Tenedos, Thyateira, and other places, is more particularly a Carian type. It arms the hand of the Carian Jupiter or Zeus Labrandeus, and appears on the coins of Plarasa, Aphrodisias, Euromus, Iasus, Mylasa, and Myndus. It is the most common type on the coins of Plarasa and Aphrodisias; but on those of Aphrodisias alone it is not observable on any later than the time of Claudius. It is doubtless the instrument which Sylla was directed by an oracle to dedicate to Venus of Aphrodisias, by whose favour he was to acquire the epithets of Felix, Faustus, and Epaphroditus. The following are the verses of the Oracle addressed to Sylla:—

Πειθέο μοι, Ῥωμαῖε, κράτος μέγα Κύπρις ἴδωκεν  
 Αἰνίου γενεῆ μεμελημένη. Ἄλλὰ σὺ πᾶσιν  
 Ἀθανάτοις ἐπίτεια τίθει· μὴ λήθεο τῶνδε·  
 Δελφοῖς δῶρα κόμιζε· καὶ ἔστι τις ἀμβαίνουσι  
 Ταύρου ὑπὸ νιφόεντος, ὅπου περιμήκετον ἄστν  
 Καρῶν, οἳ ναίουσιν ἐπῶννον ἐξ Ἀφροδίτης·  
 Καὶ πέλεκυν θέμενος, λήψῃ κράτος ἀμφιλαφές σοι.

Appian. de Bel. Civ. i. 97.

Sylla sent to Aphrodisias accordingly a bipennis and a golden crown (*στέφανον χρύσειον καὶ πέλεκυν, ἐπιγράψας τάδε*).

Τόνδε σοι αὐτοκράτωρ Σύλλας ἀνέθηκ', Ἀφροδίτη,  
 Ὅς εἶδον κατ' ὄνειρον ἀνά στρατιῆν διεκούσαν  
 Τεύχεσι τοῖς Ἄρεος μαρναμένην ἔνοπλον.

Æ	4-	Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΣΙΕΩΝ. Isis in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, sistrum; in left hand, basket or bucket.
Æ	3+	Same type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙ . . . . Harpocrates to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to mouth; in left hand?
Æ	3+	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙΣΙΕΩΝ. Eros <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, torch? in left hand, bow.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5+		ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΑΗ. Veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Venus to <i>r.</i> , as if just risen from the bath, with body bent forward, and holding in her right hand her left foot, which a winged infant (Eros) touches; in her left hand, patera, from which a libation descends on the head of Eros.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Hermes naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus.
Æ	6		ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Diademate young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Figure in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ball; left resting on hasta.
Æ	6		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Same type. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Prize vase on table, under which, in three lines, ΑΤΤΑΛΗΑ.
Æ	5+		ΔΗΜΟC. Laureate young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Venus Urania? in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> above, star; below, seated figure to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> above, crescent; below, wheel.
Æ	6		Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Three stems of coral on basis.
Æ	6		ΔΗΜΟC ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙ. Laureate young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΙΜΟΛΑΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>

*Note.*—The similarity of the name Timolaus to that of the river Timeles, which flowed through Aphrodisias, admits of the conjecture that the man's name may have been derived from that of the river, and may have suggested to him the presentation of an issue of coins to his native town. The river Timeles is found as a type on other coins of Aphrodisias (Mionnet, iii. p. 324. Num. Hell. Asia, p. 24). On the word ἀνέθηκε on coins, see Eckhel, iv. p. 368.

Æ	5+		..... ΔΗΜΟC. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. .... River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΜΟΡCΥΜΟC.
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*Note.*—In some editions of Pliny (H. N. 5, 29) the name is Orsinus, in others Mossinus. From the present coin Morsymus appears to be the true orthography. Corsymus, which has been adopted by Sestini (Classes Generales), and by G. L. in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography, is derived from the only published specimen of the present coin, on which Haym (ii. p. 93) read ΚΟΡCΥΜΟC, but erroneously.

#### Augustus.

Æ	4		CΕΒΑCΤΟC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΩΝΙΟC (sic) ΑΦΡΟΔΙΕΩΝ (sic) ΥΙΟC. Archaic statue, similar to the Ephesian Diana, <i>adv.</i> ; in field above, to left, star; to right, crescent.
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*Note.*—It is not unlikely that the Juno of Samus, the Diana of Ephesus, and the Venus of Aphrodisias, were all originally the same Syrian goddess.

#### Hadrianus.

Æ	8-		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΕΥ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Same type <i>adv.</i> in tetrastyle temple.
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#### Crispina.

Æ	8½		ΚΡΙCΠΕΙΝΑ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΑ. Bust of Crispina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔ . . . . ΩΝ. Three Graces, the middle one embracing the two others, each of whom holds a flower?
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#### Julia Domna.

Æ	8		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΙ. Κ. ΖΗΝΩΝ ΑΡΧΙ(ερεῦς) ΑΡΧΙΝΕ[σποιός] Β. ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Fortune crowned with modius to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	9-8		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiate head of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΕΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Archaic draped statue to <i>r.</i> crowned with modius, and with both hands held out, in tetrastyle temple.
Æ	6		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑ. . . . . Head of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Emperor galloping to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		Another similar, but Emperor galloping to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	5+		ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ C. (Publia Licinia Cornelia Salonina.) Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> , horns of crescent appearing above her shoulders. R. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCΙCΙΕΩΝ. Fortune as before to <i>l.</i>
			APOLLONIA Cariae (Salbace).
Æ	5½		ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑ CΑΛΒΑΚΙ. Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛΔΙΠΠΟΥ CΤΡ(αρηγοῦντος). Asclepius and Hygieia opposed.
			<i>Note.</i> —It appears from Hierocles (Synecd. p. 688, and notes) that Salbace was a district of Caria, which contained a Heracleia and an Apollonia, and that both these being very common names, these Carian cities were distinguished as Heracleia Salbace and Apollonia Salbace. Two coins of the former city (V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 65) bear as the type of the reverse the river-god Timeles, showing that Heracleia stood on or near the same river, which flowed through Aphrodisias. Between Aphrodisias and the Mæander were the districts of Attuda and Antiocheia; Heracleia therefore was on the Timeles above Aphrodisias. It seems that Salbace was a district on the south-western side of Mount Cadmus. Mr. Waddington supposes the ancient remains at Makuf to be those of Heracleia, but this cannot well be, if the map of Kiepert, to which Mr. Waddington refers, is correct, because Makuf is not near the Timeles or river of Aphrodisias; more probably the ruins at Makuf are those of Apollonia Salbace.
			APOLLONIA Pisidiæ.
Æ	12		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. Δ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝ . . Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. In exergue, ΑΥ. ΘΡ. ΚΟ (Λυκίων Θρακῶν Κολώνων). Emperor standing to <i>l.</i> in octostyle temple; in right hand, patera? left resting on hasta.
			<i>Note.</i> —The letters of the exergue are explained by the inscriptions which Mr. Arundel (Disc. in Asia Minor, i. p. 236) found at Oloburlu in the road from Apameia Phrygiæ to Antiocheia Pisidiæ. These inscriptions prove Oloburlu to be the site of Apollonia Pisidiæ prius Mordisæum, famed for its quinces (Stephan. in 'Απολλωνία, Athenæus, 3, 6).
			APOLLONIA Mysiæ sive ad Rhyndacum.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 26.
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	9½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ ΠΡΟC ΠΥΝΔΑΚΩ. Apollo naked to <i>r.</i> ; in extended right hand? left elbow resting on column.
			APOLLONIAE incertæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Besides the three preceding Apolloniæ and the Apollonia of Lycia (Num. Hell. p. 144. Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 4), there was an Apollonia in Caria, as appears from a coin which represents an equestrian figure, and below it the usual symbol of the river Mæander (Pellerin, Pl. 65, fig. 13),

Metal	Size	Weight
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another Apollonia acknowledged Alexander the Great as its founder (Mionnet, ii. p. 332; Sup. vi. p. 469). Whether this was the same or a different Apollonia from that which according to Strabo (p. 625) was situated on or near the mountains to the eastward of Pergamus, remains uncertain. Contrary to the usual custom among the Greeks of distinguishing cities of the same name by means of the termination of the gentile adjective, all the peoples of the Apolloniæ of Asia Minor were Apolloniæ; hence it is often impossible to determine the local origin of a coin inscribed ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. Future travellers or residents in Asia Minor can alone remove this difficulty in Asiatic numismatics by a discovery of the situations where the several coins are found, which may not only in most cases decide as to the Apollonia to which the coin belongs, but may lead also to the position of the city, and of its distinctive name, and to the discovery of some remains of it.

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| Æ | 4-  | ΔΗΜΟC. Young male head crowned with ivy to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. Bacchus in short drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup reversed? in left hand, thyrsus. |
| Æ | 4½  | Head of Apollo? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, lyre; all in wreath.   |
| Æ | 5-4 | Same type. R. . . ΡΟC ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. Eagle with open wings to <i>r.</i> ; in its claws a branch.   |

*Severus Alexandrus.*

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| Æ | 4½ | CEYHPOC CEB. Youthful head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ. River-god seated on ground to <i>r.</i> |
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APOLLONIS Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Apollonis, according to Strabo (p. 625), was equidistant from Pergamus and Sardes, 300 stades from each, but not in a direct line between the two, the road passing between Apollonis and Thyateira, and leaving the former on the right, the latter on the left. The map shows that these data agree with Bullena, a corruption probably of Apollonis, where many travellers in proceeding from Thyateira to Magnesia ad Sipylum have observed remains of an ancient city.

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| Æ | 2½ | Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΔΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
| Æ | 3  | ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young male? head to <i>r.</i> , curl hanging on the neck (Apollo?). R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΔΕ . . — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>         |

APOLLONOS-HIERON Lydiæ.

*Note.*—The name of this city occurs in Hierocles (p. 670), together with those of Mæonia, Attaleia, Hermocapelia, Acrasus, Tabala, and Bagæ, all places situated in the valley of the Hermus, or its tributaries, in the country eastward of Thyateira and Sardes. Of these cities the positions of Mæonia, Attaleia, and Bagæ have been ascertained.

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| Æ | 3½ | Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; serpents issuing from the ægis. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΠΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus in long drapery standing to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
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ARADUS Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—A portion of this city named Antaradus stood on the continent of Syria; Aradus may be considered therefore either as an insular or as a continental city. The island Aradus still preserves its ancient name in the Arabic form of Ruad.

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| Æ | 4 | Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Gibbous ox running to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΚΝ, ΠC; below, ΡΟΕ (175) ΜΟ. |
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*Note.*—ΡΟΕ and other dates of about the same time often occur on the coins of Aradus, concerning which, see Num. Hellen. Asia, p. 26. The three other combinations of letters have not been explained by numismatists.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6		Turreted female head (Aradus) to <i>r.</i> ; behind, palm-branch. <i>R.</i> Female (Astarte?) seated on prow to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended to crown small figure of Pallas Promachus on the extremity of the prow; below, Phœnician letters.
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	5-		..... Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Victory? on rudder to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	5		Female head to <i>r.</i> , with platted tresses hanging over the neck (Astarte?); before it, small head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Gibbous ox running to <i>l.</i> ; above, BNT (352); below, ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	5+		Another similar, but the date EOT (375).
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	7-6		..... AYP. ΚΟΜΟΔΟ . . Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Female in long drapery <i>adv.</i> ; head to <i>l.</i> ; in extended right hand, crown? in left hand, ?—standing between two columns, on the top of each of which?; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΗΜΥ (448) Γ.
			<i>Note.</i> —In Pellerin ( <i>Mélange</i> , p. 28, fig. 5) a similar coin is represented, but the legend of the obverse is different; the female is turreted, and is crowned by a Victory standing on each of the columns.
			<i>Elagabalus.</i>
Æ	8-7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩ . . . . . Head of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Cypress between lion to <i>l.</i> , and bull to <i>r.</i> , beyond each of which, military standard; below, ΣΟΥ (477).
			<i>Note.</i> —On some of the coins of Viminacium in Mœsia Superior are the bull and lion, similarly disposed on either side of a female, who holds a hand over each. On other coins of the same city a vexillum behind the bull has the number VII. upon it, and another over the lion the number IV. As these two animals were respectively the symbols of the 7th and 4th Roman legion, it appears that at the time when this coin was struck portions of those legions were in Aradus. The year 477 of the Aradian æra, which commenced B.C. 259, answers to A.D. 218, the year of the accession of Elagabalus to the imperial dignity.
			ARGOS Ciliciæ sive Cappadociæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —That this city was a colony of the Peloponnesian Argos appears from the types of Perseus and the peacock common to both ( <i>v.</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 50. Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 195). An approximation to its geographical position is derived from a comparison of Strabo (p. 537) with Philostratus in his life of Apollonius of Tyana (6, 30). After the capture of Jerusalem, when Titus was about to return to Rome, he invited Apollonius to meet him at Argos, which is described by Strabo as a lofty fortress at Mount Taurus ( <i>ἔρυμα ὑψηλὸν πρὸς τῷ Ταύρω</i> ). It is to be supposed that Apollonius at this time was in his native city, as the route of Titus must have led him through the Pylæ Ciliciæ, which descend into the plains of Cappadocia about thirty miles to the westward of Kiz-hissar, the site of Tyana. It is probable that Argos stood near the exit of the passes; its lofty position and the finding of its coins may some day, perhaps, determine its exact site. Stephanus describes this Argos as in Cilicia ( <i>τεράρτη Κιλικίας, ἣ νῦν Ἀργειόπολις</i> ); it stood, in fact, on the borders of Cilicia and Cappadocia, the kingdom of which latter had, under Archelaus, comprehended all the adjoining part of Cilicia Tracheia, as far as the sea, where Archelaus had founded or augmented Sebaste, and where he possessed the adjacent island Elaüsaa, now a promontory named Ayash. After the death of Archelaus (A.D. 17), Cappadocia became a Roman province (Strabo, p. 534). On some of the coins of Argos, of the reign of Valerian, occurs the date IA (11); and the same date is found on coins of his successor Gallienus. It would seem, therefore, that the æra of the Cilician Argos began eleven years before the succession of Gallienus, or in the reign of Gordian III. No coins, however, have yet been published of this city, except those of Valerian, Gallienus, and Salonina; all these bear the legend ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ, so that it was probably after the time of those sovereigns that Argos obtained the name Argeiopolis.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½		. . . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to r. R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Male figure with helmet ending in apex (Perseus?) to l.; right hand resting on hasta, left hand on hip; in field to l., I; to r., A.
Æ	10-9		. . ΑΥ . . . . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗ . . . . Head of Gallienus to r. R. [ΑΡ]ΓΕΙΩ[Ν]. Jupiter Nicephorus in long drapery standing to l.

## ARIASSUS Pamphylia.

*Note.*—This city appears from Artemidorus (ap. Strab. p. 570) and from Ptolemy (v. 5) to have stood in the western part of Pamphylia towards Milyas.

Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to r. R. Bull to l.; left knee on ground; below, ΑΡΙΑ.
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## ASIA Lydia.

*Note.*—Asia was situated in the Asii Campi described by Homer (*Ἀσίη ἐν λιμῶνι Κασσῆριον ἀμφὶ πίεθρα*, Il. B. 461), probably in the central part of the valley of the Caystrus, between the upper and lower Cilbiani. An autonomous coin of the Devonshire Collection, published by Haym (ii. p. 89), presents a turreted female head on the obverse, and on the reverse a faun sounding the double flute, with the legend ΑΣΙΕΩΝ ΑΓΑΝΙΚΟΣ.

## Gordianus III.

Æ	10		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian III. to r., countermark. R. Two turreted females opposed (Asia and Smyrna); Asia in long drapery; in her right hand, patera over flaming altar; her left hand resting on hasta; Smyrna as an Amazon; in right hand, distyle temple; in left hand, bipennis; at her feet, prow; around, ΑCΙΑ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ CΜΥΡΝΑ, each name behind the appropriate figure; in exergue, ΕΠ. C. ΠΩΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ.
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## ASIÆ Commune.

Æ	7		On the raised centre of the coin Drusus and Germanicus seated on curule chairs to l.; around, on lower level, ΔΡΟΥCΙΟC ΚΑΙ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΕC ΝΕΟΙ ΘΕΟΙ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ. R. On raised centre, ΚΟΙΝΟΥ ΑCΙΑC. Around, on lower level, ΓΑΙΩ ΑCΙΝΙΩ ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ.
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*Note.*—These coins were struck at Sardes (V. Mionnet, iv. p. 121; Sup. vii. p. 418).

## ASPENDUS Pamphylia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 28.

Α	5+	168.5	ΜΑ. Two wrestlers opposed. R. ΕCΤΦΕΔΙΗΥC. Slinger to r.; in field, triscelium; all in quad. inc.
Æ	3		Half horse, bridled, to r. R. ΘΟ. Uncertain object.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΔΜ. Same type.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΜΦ. Same type.

*Note.*—That these three coins are of Aspendus, see the proof in Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 29, third coin.

## Salonina.

Æ	8-		ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ CΕΒ. Head of Salonina to r.; in field to r., large iota. R. ΑCΠΕΝΔΙΩΝ. Female in long drapery to l. (Nemesis?); in right hand, wand with hook, lowered towards gryphon to l.; its right foot raised on wheel or globe.
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Metal | Size | Weight

## ASSUS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 29.

Æ	3-	34.5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣΣΙΟΝ. Head of ox <i>adv.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
	4+		

## ASTYRA Perææ Rhodiorum?

Æ	1	4+	Head of Diana! to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣ. Diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , monota. Radiate head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΣΤΥ . . . . Diota, in which, ivy leaf; in field to <i>r.</i> , monota.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
	Æ		

*Note.*—Mr. H. P. Borrell, of Smyrna, published, in the Numismatic Chronicle, ix. p. 166, thirteen coins of this city. One was in silver weighing 149½ grains. Obv. Diota; R. Monota; in the field, lyre; all in quad. inc. This coin now belongs to the Bank of England. Of the other twelve, six were of silver, weighing from 17 grains to 3½ grains. Of the six copper coins, two were similar to those described above; there was very little variety in the types of any. Mr. Borrell says they were all found in the island of Rhodes, and all in the same place, which he considered to be a proof that there was a city in Rhodes named Astyra. Of this fact, however, there is no other proof. The only cities in the island known to history are Lindus, Cameirus, and Ialysus, the situations of which have been determined, and vestiges of them observed. See the Admiralty Chart of Rhodes by Captain Spratt, R.N. The position of Lindus has been long known by its ruins. Those of Cameirus and Ialysus have been more recently ascertained. Cameirus was not, as Mr. W. J. Hamilton supposes, on the eastern coast, but near the western promontory, as Strabo indicates. Ialysus stood at Palea Rhodhos, five or six miles to the west of the modern city Rhodes. Mr. Borrell states that mention is made of a Rhodian Astyra by Stephanus; but this is a mistake. Stephanus, in enumerating the different cities named Astyra, says that one of them was Φοινικης κατά 'Ρόδον (of Phœnice near Rhodes), meaning the peninsula of Mount Phœnix, which was immediately opposite to the city of the Rhodii, and contained Loryma, of which remains still exist. Immediately adjoining the peninsula of Phœnice, eastward, is another peninsula, in which, according to the Admiralty Charts, there are "great ruins" at a place named Fini. Here perhaps stood Astyra, and not in the island.

Three other Astyra (τὰ Ἀστυρα) are mentioned by Strabo and Pausanias, one near Abydus, at the gold mines of Priam, where, in the time of Strabo (pp. 591, 680), nothing remained but vestiges of the ancient diggings (ὅν ἐτι μικρὰ λείπεται· πολλή δ' ἡ ἐκβολή καὶ τὰ ὀρύγματα, σημεῖα τῆς πάλαι μεταλλείας, p. 680). Another Astyra, near Antandrus in Mysia, was once a small town (πολίχνη), but in the time of Strabo no more than a village and sacred grove (κώμη καὶ ἄλσος) containing the temple of Diana Astyrene, of which the Antandrii had charge (pp. 606, 613). There was a third Astyra, a dependency of Atarneus, noted for its hot springs, and situated nearly opposite to similar hot sources on the eastern shore of the island of Lesbos. None of these places can be supposed to have coined money in the times to which the extant coins of Astyra belong.

## ATTÆA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 30.

Æ	1½	4	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ. Horse standing to <i>r.</i> ΔΗΜΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ. Eagle to <i>l.</i> ; in its beak, turned to <i>r.</i> , crown.
	Æ		

*Augustus.*

Æ	4-3	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ. CΕΒ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i>
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*Trajanus.*

Æ	3½	ΑΥ. ΝΕΡΒ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΤΤΑΙΤΩΝ. Head of Bacchus! to <i>r.</i>
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## ATTALEIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—There can be no doubt that the Turkish town of Adala derives its name from Attaleia, though Mr. W. J. Hamilton (i. p. 143) searched in vain for any remains of antiquity at Adala. But instances are numerous of the removal of a name from an ancient site to another at a moderate distance. In the present case some remains of Attaleia will probably hereafter be observed, perhaps at the fork of the small tributary which the same traveller mentions as joining the Hermus to the N.N.E. of Adala.

Nicolaus of Damascus, a writer of the time of Augustus, derives the name of the Lydian Attaleia from Atala, an illegitimate son of the Lydian King Sadyattes (Excerpt. Constantin. Porph. p. 453). The people were distinguished from those of the Pamphylian Attaleia by the gentile *Ἀτταλάται*, the latter being *Ἀτταλείς*.

Æ 5+ ΒΟΡΕΙΘΗΝΗ. Bust of Diana to l., across the back, torch? R. ΑΤΤΑΛΕΑΤΩΝ. River-god seated on ground to l. (Hermus.)

*Note.*—*Βορειθήνη* was the provincial epithet of Diana, as *Σκυλήνη* was of Cybele at Smyrna.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 8 ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to r. R. ΕΗΙ. CΤΡ. ΜΕΝΕ-ΚΡΑΤΟΥC Β. ΑΤΤΑΛΕΑΤΩΝ. Bacchus *adv.*, naked, but booted; in right hand? at his right foot, panther?

## ATTALEIA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 30.

Æ 3½ Two helmeted young heads to r. (Dioseuri?); on the helmet countermark x. R. ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ. Victory to l.

*Volusianus.*

Æ 3½ . . . . . ΟΥΟΛΟ . . . . . Head of Volusianus to r. R. ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ. Pallas standing to l.; in right hand, ? left resting on hasta.

## ATTUDA Caria.

*Note.*—In Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 30, this city was erroneously described as of Phrygia, on the supposition that the Aludda of the Tabular Itinerary was an error for Attuda. Boeckh, however, has discovered in a MS. of Spanheim that three of the inscriptions attributed to Aphrodisias in the Sherardian collection, were really copied at Ypsili Hissar, an ancient site and small modern castle five geographical miles in direct distance to the north of Aphrodisias, on the road to Antiocheia Caria. The first of these three inscriptions is a dedication of *ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος Ἀτρουδέων*, proving that Attuda was a Carian city, and stood at Ypsili Hissar. Mr. Waddington confirmed this fact by having found coins of Attuda at Aphrodisias and at Denislî, a modern town about twenty-five miles to the east of Ypsili Hissar, near the remains of Laodiceia.

Æ 5 ΔΗΜΟC. Young male head to r. R. ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ. Ornamented basis, on which two altars with fire, and three pine cones (Assyrian types).

*Domitia.*

Æ 5- ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Bust of Domitia to r. R. ΔΙΑ ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ ΑΤΤΟΥΔΕΩΝ. Bacchus in long drapery to l.; in right hand, cup reversed; in left hand, thyrsus. In the word *Μενίππου* the letters ΙΠΠΟ form a monogram; and in *Ἀπολλωνίου*, the letters ΠΟΛΛΩ; ΝΙ united.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## AUGUSTA Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—The following words of Pliny (v. 27), in enumerating the inland towns of Cilicia, give an approximation to the site of Augusta: "Intus autem dicendi Anazarbeni, qui nunc Cæsarea, Augusta, Castabala," &c.

Æ

3½

Young laureate head to *r.* (Augustus?) *R.* Capricornus holding a globe between its feet to *r.*; above, star; below, in two lines, ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑΝΩΝ.

*Note.*—Capricornus was the sign of the zodiac under which Augustus was born, and which became his symbol as a deity; the star was perhaps his particular star in Capricornus, which constellation here embraces the world.

*Trajanus.*

Æ

9

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΚΑ. ΝΣ. ΥΙ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ . . . ΔΑΚΙΚΟΣ. Head of Trajan to *r.* *R.* ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΑΝΩΝ ΕΤΟΥΣ ϸ Π (86). Pallas Nicephorus to *l.*

*Note.*—Eckhel has shown that the æra of Augusta commenced in the year of Rome 773 (A.D. 20), in consequence apparently of some benefits which were conferred upon the city by Tiberius. The eighty-sixth year of the æra was the eighth year of the reign of Trajan.

## AURELIOPOLIS Lydiæ.

*Note.*—This was probably one of the old cities in or near the valley of the Hermus (Hierocl. Synecd. Wesseling, p. 670), which, having been renovated under the auspices of Marcus Aurelius, received his name. The earliest published imperial coins are those of his son Commodus; the latest, of Gordian III.

*Commodus.*

Æ

9+

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to *r.* *R.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΔΗΣ ΣΤΡ. Α[ΝΕΘΗ]ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΠΟΛΕΙ. in a biga of gryphons.

## BAGÆ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 31.

Æ

4+

ΔΗΜΟΣ. Young male head to *r.* *R.* River-god (Hermus) reclining to *l.*; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ; below, ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ.

*Note.*—On some of the coins of Bagæ the river-god is named (Mionnet, iv. p. 17).

*Julia Domna.*

Æ

5

ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Bust of Julia Domna to *r.* *R.* ΕΠΙ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΟΥ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Fortune standing to *l.*; in right hand, rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

Æ

3½

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΣΕΒΑ. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* *R.* ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Asclepius *adv.*

*Caracalla.*

Æ

6

ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to *r.* *R.* ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΒΑΓΗΝΩΝ.

## Bagæ and Temenothyraë.

*Gallienus.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	10+		..... ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΒΑΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΗΜΕΝΟΘΥΡΕΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. <i>Mην</i> or Lunus to <i>r.</i> ; behind his shoulders, crescent; on his head, Phrygian cap; in left hand, pine cone; right hand resting on hasta; left foot on head of ox;—opposed to female in long drapery crowned with modius; in her right hand, rudder; in left, cornucopiæ (Fortune).

## BALBURA Cabaliæ.

*Caligula.*

Æ	4+		ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΣ. Head of Caligula to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΛΒΟΥΡΕΩΝ in two lines; be- tween them, Hercules naked <i>adv.</i> , right hand resting on club.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—The remains of Balbura and Bubon, two cities near the sources of the Calbis about 5000 feet above the sea, are described in the Travels of Spratt and Forbes, vol. i. p. 264, et seq.

## BARGASA Cariæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 31.

Æ	6		ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΚΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΓΑΧΝΩΝ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5		Another similar.

## BARGYLIA Cariæ.

*Note.*—A plan of the ruins of Bargylia by Captain Graves, R.N., is given in the Admiralty Survey, No. 1531. This city stood in a creek, which branches from the south-eastern shore of the gulf now known by the name of Mandelia, but anciently as the Sinus Bargylieticus or Iasius, the latter name from Iasus, which stood on the opposite shore of the gulf at the distance of eight geographical miles in a direct line from Bargylia.

Æ	3	32	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΓΥΛΙΗΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, doe to <i>r.</i> ; under the doe, Rhodian flower?— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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Æ	4		Pegasus to <i>r.</i> R. [B]ΑΡΓΥ[ΛΙΗ]ΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, doe to <i>r.</i>
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Æ	3		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΓΥΛΙΗΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pegasus to <i>r.</i>
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## BARIS Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—In Pisidia, not far from the Turkish town of Isbarta, are the ruins of a Greek city (Arundel, Seven Churches, &c., p. 127), the situation of which, near the Phrygian or northern frontier of Pisidia, accords with the occurrence of the name Baris in Ptolemy (5, 5) and with Hierocles (p. 673). Isbarta is evidently a name of Greek origin, and has nearly the same sound as *ic* ΒΑΡΙΑΔΑ. From the following coin, it appears that Stephanus is wrong in his gentile ΒΑΡΙΤΗΣ.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	7-6		... ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡ. ... Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΑΡΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; left hand resting on hasta.
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Metal	Size	Weight
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## BERYTUS Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—This city, placed in the middle of the Syrian coast in a line with the fertile plains around the modern capital of the interior, has taken the place of Tyre and Sidon, and will continue to flourish as commerce increases. Locally Berût, like many other places in Syria, has never changed its name. The Greeks added to it their ordinary termination -oc; their H was the hardened E, and the early sound of their Ypsilon was that of the Latin V or modern Italian U.

*Colonia.*

Æ	2	COL. Naked figure (Silenus?) carrying wine-skin on his left shoulder. R. BEP. Prow to l.
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## BITHYNIÆ Commune.

*Vespasianus.*

Æ	8½	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣ. ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Vespasian to r. R. ΕΠΙ Μ. ΜΑΙΚΙΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ. Tall half draped female figure standing to r. on plough, right hand resting on its handle; in left hand, ears of corn (V. Mionnet, Sup. v. p. 1); across the field, ΒΙΘΥΝΙΑ.
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*Hadrianus.*

Æ	5	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Hadrian to r. R. Octastyle temple <i>adv.</i> ; across the field, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ; below, ΒΕΙΘΥΝΙΑΣ.
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## BLAUNDUS sive MLAUNDUS Lydiaë.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 34.

Æ	5-4	Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΜΛΑΥΝΔΕ. Eagle with open wings to l., head turned to r.; in field to l., caduceus; to r., ear of corn; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ . . . [ΘΕΟΓΕΝ] . . . — <i>Electrotype.</i>
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Æ	4½	Another similar.
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Æ	3½	Head of Bacchus to r. R. ΜΛΑΥΝΔΕ. ΘΕΟΤΙΜ. in two lines; between them, thyrsus bound with ribbons.
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*Nero.*

Æ	4+	ΝΕΡΩΝ[ΚΑΙΣ]ΑΡ. Head of young Nero to r. R. ΤΙ. ΦΛΑΥ. ΚΑΛΛΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ in three lines; between the second and third, Apollo in long drapery to r.; in left hand, lyre.
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*Otacilia.*

Æ	9½	Μ. ΩΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Otacilia to r., crescent behind the shoulders. R. Apollo, radiate, in long drapery, standing to r.; in right hand, plectrum? in left hand, lyre; around the figure, in double circle, ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΓΑΥΚΩΝΟC Γ. ΝΙΓΡ. ΑΡΧ. Α. ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚΕ(δόνων).
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*Philippus Senior.*

Æ	11-	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΑ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Bust of Philippus Senior to r. R. Amazon on horse to r., bipennis on her left shoulder,—opposed to Hermes standing to l.; in his right hand, purse; in left, caduceus and chlamys; above, ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΓΑΥΚΩΝΟC Γ. ΝΙΓΡ. ΑΡΧ. Α.; in exergue, ΒΛΑΥΝΔΕΩΝ ΜΑΚ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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## BRUZUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 35.

Æ 4+ Head of Bacchus to *r.*; in field to *r.*, thyrsus. R. ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ. Hermes to *l.*; at his feet, ram to *l.*

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 6- ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. Diana Lucifera standing on globe *adv.*; in each hand a torch; around, ΒΡΟΥΖΗΝΩΝ.  
 Æ 6 Another similar.—*Electrotype.*

## CABALIA ?

*Note.*—It appears from Strabo that Cabalis or Cabalia was a large district on the western side of Mount Solymus towards the Cibyratis. It is not unlikely that the coins inscribed ΚΟΠΡΑΛΕ were struck in the capital of this district, they being more numerous than those of any other Lycian city, not one of which had a territory so extensive as the Cabalis, and the sites of most of them having been determined.

Æ 4-3 130·5 Lion to *r.* devouring bull to *l.* R. ΚΟΠΡΑΛΕ. Lycian triquetra formed of a ring, from which extend three curved prongs; all in dotted square within quad. inc.  
 Æ 4-3 135·4 Winged lion to *l.* R. ΚΟΠΡΑΛΕ. Same type.

## CADI Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 36.

Æ 6 ΔΗΜΟC ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Young male head to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΚΛΗΧΝΑΙ. ΑΡΧ. Fortune to *l.*  
 Æ 3- Diademate head of Hercules to *r.* R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Hermes standing to *l.*; in right hand, caduceus? left arm resting on column.

*Claudius.*

Æ 4 ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟC. Head of Claudius to *r.* R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΑΡΤΕΜΑ. Jupiter Aëtophorus in long drapery standing to *l.*; in field to *l.*, a monogram.  
 Æ 4 Another similar, without the monogram.

*Domitia.*

Æ 4½ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΘΗ. Head of Domitia to *r.* R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Archaic statue *adv.*

*Sabina.*

Æ 4 CΕΒΑCΘΗ CΑΒΙΝΑ. Head of Sabina to *r.* R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Diana Ephesia *adv.*; at the base two stags facing outwards.

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙ . . . Head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	8		ΦΟΥ. ΣΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. Hygieia and Asclepius opposed; between them, Telesphorus; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. Hygieia and Asclepius opposed; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ Β. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.
			<i>Philippus Senior.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. Ι. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΔΗΜΗ. ΑΡΧ. ΚΑΔΟΗΝΩΝ.
			<b>CÆSAREIA</b> Cappadociæ prius Eusebeia.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 37.
Æ	4-		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ in two lines; between them, eagle, open wings, to <i>r.</i> ; over, or on the top of, Mount Argæus; in field, thyrsus.
Æ	3-		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΣ in two lines; between them, palm-branch.
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	4+	101.8	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Star on the top of Mount Argæus; around, ΥΠΑΤΟΣ Γ. third consulship of M. Aurelius (A.D. 161).
			<i>Severus Alexander.</i>
Æ	5-4		ΑΥ. Κ. ΣΕΟΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΙΑ. Head of S. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. Three ears of corn tied together by the stems; around, ΜΗΤΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΕΤ Ϝ (6), A.D. 228, the sixth year of the reign of Severus Alexander.
			<b>CÆSAREIA</b> ad Libanum.
			<i>Note.</i> —This city, better known by the ancient name Arka, which it still preserves, was situated on the road from Tripolis to Antaradus, at about one-third of the distance from the former, as we find correctly stated in the Antonine Itinerary (Wess. p. 148). Its remains are described by the Rev. Dr. Robinson of New York (iii. p. 579). The earliest published coins are of Antoninus Pius, the latest of Severus Alexander.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΙΑΣ ΛΙΒΑΝΟΥ. Emperor in military dress to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, spear with tuft above (labarum?); in field, vertically, ΒΞΥ (462 of the Seleucidæ, A.D. 150).
Æ	5-		Another similar, but the date ΖΞΥ (467, A.D. 155).
			<i>M. Aurelius Cæsar.</i>
Æ	5		ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ. ΣΕΒ. ΕΥΣΕ. ΥΙΟΣ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΛΙ. Turreted female bust to <i>r.</i> ; across the field, ΔΞΥ (461, A.D. 149).

Metal	Size	Weight
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## CÆSAREIA Paneias.

*Diadumenianus.*

Æ 8-

M. ΟΠ. ΔΙΑΔ[ΟΥΜΗ]ΝΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ. Bust of Diadumenianus Cæsar to r. R. Artificial port, forming two-thirds of a circle, in which are about twenty-six arched compartments, and to the left an entrance into the harbour. Within it a statue of Pan, leaning against the trunk of a tree, with legs crossed, looking to his right, and sounding a flute, occupies the whole breadth of the harbour. On the shore below are traces of buildings, in the middle of which is an altar, with fire, immediately below the basis of the statue. In field to left, within the harbour, is K; to the right, C; in exergue, ΚΑΙ. ΠΑΝ. CGB. (Καισαρείας Πανιάδος Σεβαστήc).—*Electrotype from the B. M., purchased at the sale of the Stewart Collection in 1846.*

*Note.*—There can be little doubt that this medal represents the Σεβαστός Λιμὴν, an artificial harbour, which was constructed by Herodes I. on the sea-coast of Palestine at a place between Dora and Joppa, called the tower of Straton (Στράτωνος Πύργος). There is a similar representation of the port of Side on a coin of that city; but the most remarkable example is on a coin of the Emperor Nero, on the reverse of which is figured the port of Ostia with a variety of ships in it. At the Sebastos Limen Herod built also a city, to which he gave the name of Cæsareia, in honour of Augustus. After the building of Cæsareia Paneias at the source of the Jordan by Philippus, son of the same Herod, the Cæsareia of Palestine was distinguished from the numerous cities of the same name as ἡ Καισάρεια πρὸς τῷ Σεβαστῷ Λιμένι, and the Cæsareia Trachonitidis as Cæsareia Philippi, or, upon coins, as Καισάρεια ὑπὸ Πανείῳ, 'Cæsareia under Mount Paneium' (Mionnet, v. pp. 312. 487). Port Sebastos is described by Josephus as having been constructed by Herod to serve as a harbour of refuge on the exposed coast of Palestine in the line of communication between Phœnicia and Egypt. It was as large, if not larger, than the Peiræus. Stones were thrown into the sea at a depth of twenty fathoms, some of which were fifty feet in length, nine in height, and eighteen in breadth<sup>1</sup>, some larger and some smaller. The mole thus formed was 200 feet wide, the half of which breadth served as a προσκυμαία or breakwater; the other half supported a wall with towers, in which wall were numerous vaulted compartments for the use of those who frequented the harbour; before these vaults there was a platform, affording a level walk all round the harbour<sup>2</sup>. The vaults were not receptacles for ships, though they might serve occasionally to house small vessels, but storehouses and dwellings. The entrance of the port was on the northern side<sup>3</sup>, the wind from that quarter being the least dangerous. On the right side on entering stood a tower, on the left a pillar formed of two enormous stones, and larger than the tower<sup>4</sup>. There were places for the reception of ships in the inner part of the harbour<sup>5</sup>. Along the shore were magnificent buildings of white marble, between which at regular intervals were streets leading into the town. The subterraneous conduits were not less admirable; besides those falling directly to the sea, there was an oblique sewer which, crossing them all, had the effect of causing the rising sea to cleanse the whole city. On a height opposite to the entrance of the port Herod erected a temple to Rome and Augustus, in which the emperor's statue resembled that of Jupiter at Olympia, and the statue of

<sup>1</sup> Antiq. Jud. 15, 9. In the text of the Bel. Jud. 1, 21, the breadth of the stones is ten feet, but eighteen seems more in proportion to the other dimensions.

<sup>2</sup> Ψαλίδες δὲ ἐνεπεποιήντο (τῷ τείχει) συνεχεῖς καταγωγαὶ τοῖς ναυτίλοις· τὸ δὲ πρὸ αὐτῶν ἀπόβασις πλατεῖ κύκλῳ περιστεφάνωκε τὸν πάντα λιμένα περίπατος τοῖς θέλουσιν ἡδιστος (Ant. Jud. 15, 9). Ψαλίδες δὲ πικναὶ πρὸς καταγωγὴν τῶν ἐνορμιζομένων καὶ τὸ πρὸ αὐτῶν πᾶν κύκλῳ νάγμα τοῖς ἀποβαίνουσι πλατὺς περίπατος (De Bel. Jud. 1, 21, § 7).

<sup>3</sup> Here the coin does not accord with the description, the entrances of the harbour on the coin being on the southern side; but ancient art was always poetical, and seldom regarded such considerations of accuracy.

<sup>4</sup> According to the text of the Jewish war, three colossal statues supported by columns stood upon each of the great constructions at the entrance of the port, but there is no mention of these colossi in the corresponding passage of the Antiquities (15, 9, § 6). In neither place is the text free from suspicion of inaccuracy.

<sup>5</sup> Μείζονα μὲν τοῦ Ἡιραϊῆος λιμένα κατασκεύασεν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς μυχοῖς αὐτοῦ, βαθεῖς ὄρμους ἐτίρουc (Joseph. De Bell. Jud. 1, 21, § 5).

Metal	Size	Weight
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Rome that of Juno at Argos. He constructed also a theatre and an amphitheatre. It was in the theatre that Herodes Agrippa, grandson of Herodes I., was seized with the disease (apparently cholera) of which he died a few days afterwards<sup>6</sup>.

If history leaves little or no doubt that the reverse of the medal under consideration represents the *Σεβαστὸς Διμῆν* of *Cæsareia Palæstinæ*, it is still more certain that the coin itself is of *Cæsareia Paneias*. In the first place the legend *ΚΑΙ. ΠΑΝ. ΓΕΒ. (Καίσαριος Πανιάδος Σεβαστῆς)* is found upon coins of *Paneias* from the time of Marcus Aurelius to that of Elagabalus both included. 2. The legend is in Greek, whereas on all the coins of *Cæsareia Palæstinæ* of the time of the Roman colonization, which occurred in the reign of Vespasian, down to that of Gallienus, the legends are in Latin. 3. There is a date *KC* on the coin in question, and *KC* (220) accords exactly with the year (A.D. 217) when *Diadumenianus* was *Cæsar*, *Eckhel* having proved (*Doct. Num. Vet.* iii. p. 340) that the commencement of the *æra* of *Paneias* was B.C. 3. On the other hand, no date occurs on any of the published coins of *Cæsareia Palæstinæ*, though the commencement of its *æra* is well marked by *Josephus*, who states that in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Herod his works at *Cæsareia Palæstinæ* having been completed, he dedicated them to *Augustus*, and instituted quinquennial games in honour of the event. Herod had been appointed, under the influence of *M. Antonius*, to be King of *Judæa* by the Senate of Rome in the year B.C. 39. In this dignity he was confirmed by *Augustus*, to whom he made submission at *Rhodes* when *Augustus*, after his victory at *Actium*, was on his way to *Syria* and *Egypt*. The twenty-eighth year of King Herod therefore was B.C. 11, eight years earlier than the beginning of the *æra* of *Paneias*. 4. But the strongest confirmation of the correct attribution of the coin under consideration to *Cæsareia Paneias* is derived from the figure of *Pan* on its reverse, which is found in the same attitude of leaning against the trunk of a tree, and playing on the flute, on coins of *Paneias* as early as the time of *Marcus Aurelius*, and as late as that of *Aquilia Severa*, the wife of *Elagabalus*. Nor can the artificial harbour represented on the coin have had any relation to *Paneias*, this city having stood at a direct distance from the sea of twenty-four geographical miles, the districts of *Sidon* and *Tyre* intervening, at both which places enough remains to show that there could never have been such a construction as that represented on the coin. It seems therefore that *Macrinus*, to whose reign all the coins of his son *Diadumenianus* belong, caused the present medal to be struck, bearing on the reverse types belonging to both the *Cæsareia*, but upon what occasion we can scarcely hope to find any traces in history. We ought not to forget, however, that there was a connexion of origin between the two cities, though separated from each other by a direct distance of sixty geographical miles. Although *Paneias* was not in existence in the lifetime of *Herodes I.*, his son *Philippus* having been the *οἰκιστῆς*, Herod may have been considered in the light of an *ἀρχαγέτης*. We are told by *Josephus* that about the year B.C. 22 Herod built a temple to *Augustus* at the source of the *Jordan* under *Mount Paneium*, in gratitude to the emperor for having added that part of the country to his kingdom of *Judæa*. That temple stood exactly where his son *Philip*, soon after the death of Herod, founded the city, which he named *Cæsareia* in honour of *Tiberius*, and which was distinguished by the adjunct *Paneias* as standing at the grotto and mountain of *Pan*<sup>7</sup>, as well as by that of *Philippi* from the name of the founder. On the death of *Philip* without heirs, his kingdom was annexed to the Roman province of *Syria*, and both the *Cæsareia* had been about 180 years under Roman governors when *Macrinus* struck this coin of *Paneias*, having as an obverse the head of his son *Diadumenianus*, then in the tenth year of his age, and on the reverse the figure of *Pan* with a representation of the *Σεβαστὸς Διμῆν* at *Cæsareia* of *Palæstine*.

Under the Romans *Cæsareia Palæstinæ* was the capital of *Judæa* ('*caput Judææ*,' *Tacit. Hist.* 2, 79), and the residence of the Roman governors, among whom were *Felix* and *Festus*; and thus it becomes connected with some of the most interesting occurrences in *Sacred History*. In the reign of *Vespasian* it became a Roman colony, having previously been apparently in an unprosperous condition, no coins of this city occurring (at least in *Mionnet*) between those of *Nero* and *Domitian*. From the latter reign inclusive down to that of *Gallienus* its coins are numerous, and are inscribed in Latin with the legend "*Colonia Prima Flavia Cæsariensis*."

This piece of ancient money, imperfect as it is, affords evidence of the historical value of *Josephus*, and confirms the other proofs, which his works supply, of the surprising power and wealth of *Herodes I.* But at that time *Palæstine*, and indeed all *Syria*, was densely peopled. Nothing strikes the traveller in these countries more forcibly than the frequently occurring traces of ancient

<sup>6</sup> Γενόμενος σκοληκόβρωτος ἐξέψυξεν (*Act. Apost.* 12, 21). Συνεχῶς δὲ ἐφ' ἡμέρας πέντε τῷ τοῦ γαστρὸς ἀλγήματι διεργασθεὶς τὸν βίον κατέστρεψεν (*Antiq. Jud.* 19, 8, § 2).

<sup>7</sup> The site of *Cæsareia Philippi*, its cavern and ancient remains, are described in *Burckhardt's Syria*, p. 32, and in *Robinson's Biblical Researches*, iii. p. 406. The *Rev. A. P. Stanley* supposes the temple to have been built upon the mountain, but the words of *Josephus* leave no doubt that it stood at the source of the *Jordan*.

Metal	Size	Weight
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buildings, and the numerous artificial heights, still extant in the naturally fertile plains and districts, where little better than desolation now reigns. We learn from Strabo, Plutarch, and Pausanias that in the same ages, when Syria was so flourishing and populous, Greece was almost as much fallen from its ancient state as Syria now is. Strabo, in particular, treating of Arcadia, says that the numerous cities of which Pausanias afterwards described the ruins, had already perished from the effects of war (*ὑπὸ τῶν πολέμων ἠφανίσθησαν*), and quotes (p. 388) a comic poet, who says of Megalopolis, *Ἐρημία μεγάλη 'στὶν ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις*.

## CALCHEDON Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 40.

Æ	7-	210.8	Veiled head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Apollo naked seated on cortina to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, arrow; in left hand, bow; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΕ; to <i>r.</i> , ΑΡ; below, ΚΑΛΧ.
Æ	8-7	215.6	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Μ; to right, ΔΙ; below, ΚΑΛΧ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	5-	81.5	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ε; below, ΚΑΛΧ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## CAPITOLIAS Cœlosyriæ.

*Note.*—Capitolias, according to the Antonine Itinerary (Weiss. p. 198), stood on the road from Gadara to Damascus, at the distance of sixteen Roman miles from the former.

*Lucius Verus.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Λ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΠΙΤΩΛΙΕΩΝ . ☉ (69). Radiate or turreted figure in short tunic to <i>l.</i> in hexastyle temple; left foot raised upon? in right hand, hasta; in left hand?
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*Note.*—Eckhel (iii. p. 329) has shown that the æra of Capitolias commenced in A.D. 97 or 98; the date of this coin therefore is A.D. 166—167.

## CARRHÆ Mesopotamiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 40.

*Alexandrus Cæsar.*

Æ	5+		. . . ΚΑΙ. Α. C. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Bust of young Alexander (Severus) to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΑ. ΚΑΡΡΗΝΩΝ. The City seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; before her, altar with fire; below, river-god swimming to <i>l.</i>
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	4		. . . . Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΟΝ . . . . Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. COL. MET. ANTONINIANA ΑΥΡ. Veiled turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
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*Elagabalus.*

Æ	3½		ΑΝΤ[ΩΝ]ΙΝΟ. Head of Elagabalus? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΡΡ. ΚΟΑ. ΜΗΤΡΟΠ. Crescent, star.
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## CASTABALA Cappadociæ.

*Note.*—The site of Castabala is yet undiscovered, nor does Strabo (p. 537) render us any reliable assistance on this question; for though he states that Castabala and Cybistra were not far from

Metal	Size	Weight
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Æ	8+	
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Tyana, the position of which has been determined by Mr. W. J. Hamilton, it is difficult to understand how the two other cities could have been, as Strabo says, nearer to Mount Taurus than Tyana, which commanded the entrance of the Pylæ Ciliciæ. When Strabo adds that those two cities were posterior additions to the Tyantitis, together with Cilicia Tracheia as far as the island Elaëussa, which was opposite to the Sebaste of Archelaus, he seems to place the two cities to the S.W. of Tyana; this being directly opposed to the evidence of the Tabular Itinerary, according to which Cybistra stood at a distance of sixty-four miles to the N.N.E. of Tyana on the road to Cæsareia Mazaca.

[ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ.] ANTUNINOC. Bust of Elagabalus to *r.* R. ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΚΑΚΤΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. Turreted female to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

*Note.*—The epithet Hieropolis given to this town is explained by Strabo, from whom it appears that the city was famed for its temple of Artemis Perasia, whose priestesses walked with naked feet on burning coals without injury.

### CELENDERIS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 41.

Æ	4+	159·1
Æ	5	163·2
Æ	5	

Horseman to *l.* seated *adv.* R. ΚΕΛΕ . . Goat kneeling to *l.* looking back.

Horseman to *r.* seated *adv.* R. ΚΕΛΕΝ. Goat kneeling to *r.* looking back.

Turreted female head to *r.*; behind,  $\bar{\text{M}}$ . R. ΚΕΛΕΝΔΕΡΙΤΩΝ. Apollo naked to *l.*; in right hand, plectrum? in left, lyre; elbow resting on column; in field to *l.*, ΗΦ united.—*Electrotype.*

### CERAMUS Doridis.

Æ	4	
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Young male head to *r.*, hair in formal curls, hanging on neck (Apollo?). R. ΚΕ-ΡΑΜΙΗ. (Κεραμῆρων) ΔΕΩΝ (a magistrate) in two lines; between them, head of ox *adv.*

*Note.*—The entire circuit of the walls of Ceramus are marked on the Admiralty Chart, No. 1604. It stood on the northern shore of the Gulf of Cos, at about two-thirds of the distance between Halicarnassus and Bargasa, which stood at the inner extremity of the gulf. Although not large, it gave name anciently to this magnificent inlet, and appears to have been the only city in it coining money except Bargasa. How ignorant we were of this part of the coast in 1824, when my "Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor" was published, may be seen by a comparison of the "Essay of a Map," which accompanied that volume, with the Admiralty Chart. I remarked in that "Journal" (p. 221) that excepting the positions of Rhodes, Cos, Cnidus, and Halicarnassus, nothing was known of those coasts, that no reliance could be placed on the outlines of the gulfs of Syme and Cos, that even the extent of those great bays was uncertain, and that none of the positions of the towns and islands placed in them by ancient authors had been identified; in short, that the exploring of those two gulfs, and of the coast on either side of Caunus, was one of the most interesting desiderata in the geography of Asia Minor,—equally important to British navigation, and to the elucidation of ancient history. Nevertheless, it was not until 1839 that the beautiful work of the late lamented Captain Graves, R.N., was executed and given to the public by the Admiralty. During twenty years the energies of Government and the talents and great qualities of some of her best officers had been employed in surveying a part of the Arctic regions without any object of practical utility, the impossibility of a north-west passage for any useful purpose having been already demonstrated by the expedition of 1819-20.

### CIBYRA.

*Note.*—Cibyra was the capital of a large district known as the Cibyratis, and lying between Lycia, Pisidia, Phrygia, and Caria. Horace (Ep. I. 6, v. 33) mentions Cibyra as a place of extensive trade; and Pliny informs us that it was the head of a conventus which comprehended twenty-five cities. These testimonies agree with the apparent date of its silver coins.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8-7	192.6	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Warrior galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear held horizontally; in field to <i>l.</i> , bee; under the horse, in three lines thus, 1. ΑΚΕΔ, 2. Ο ΔΙ, 3. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	10-9	196.4	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , bee; under the horse, in three lines, ΑΚΕΡΔ, Θ. Ρ, ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ.  <i>Note.</i> —In the former of these two coins the word in the first line is ΑΚΕΔ; in the second line the Ο and ΔΙ are separated by a wide interval. In the latter coin the three letters of the second line are close together, the first of them is not an Ο but a Θ, and the third with a slight restoration is a Ρ, leaving little doubt that the three constituted a date. From an inscription found at Cibyra, it appears that there was a γραμματεὺς of that city named Acerdos, who held that office for the third time in the 159th year of the Cibyran era, which commenced when Cibyra had sustained great damage from an earthquake, and was on that account exempted from tribute for three years by Tiberius (Tacit. Annal. 4, 13). If the three letters constituted a date, the middle letter could not have been a Δ, which it imperfectly resembles; possibly it was intended for a Λ, in which case the date of the coin was 139.  Dates are found on many of the copper coins of Cibyra. In Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 42, two autonomous coins will be found with the dates 24 and 25. In Mionnet dates occur on several of the imperial coins of Cibyra (iv. p. 460. Supp. vii. p. 734). The following is the Cibyran inscription above mentioned, it was published in Appendix II. of the Travels of Spratt and Forbes (vol. ii. p. 285): Καισαρέων Κιβυρατῶν ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος εἰείμησαν Τι(του) Κλ(αύδιου) Φλαουιανὸν υἱὸν Τι(του) Κλ(αύδιου) Παυλείνου ὑπατικοῦ καὶ Φλ(ουίας) Μαρκιόλλης ὑπατικῆς, προνησαμένου τῆς κατασκευῆς καὶ ἀναστάσεως τοῦ ἀνδριάντος Ἀκέρδωτος τρις τοῦ γενομένου γραμματέως τῆς πόλεως ἐν τῷ (ἐν)ᾶτῳ πεντηκοστῷ ἑκατοστῷ ἔτει. The letters of the first line in the legend of the preceding coin refer probably to this magistrate.
Æ	8-7	192.7	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , eagle with open wings on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, ΙΑΓΘΑΣ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ in two lines.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —The semibarbarous name Iagoas accords with the fact mentioned by Strabo (p. 631), that in his time the old vernacular tongues of Pisidia, the Solymi, and the Lydians, were all spoken at Cibyra.
Æ	4-	43.2	Same type. R. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn; under the horse, ΜΥΡ in mon.; below, ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ.
Æ	1		Same type. R. Lion devouring prey; above, cista? below, ΚΙΒΥ.
<i>Macrinus.</i>			
Æ	13-12		ΑΥΤ. . . . . ΟΠΕΔ. ΣΕΒ. (Severus) ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC. Head of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Priestess! <i>adv.</i> in long and full drapery bearing on her head with both hands the cista mystica (apparently the sacred basket from which Cibyra took its name); in field, ΓΡΡ (193).  <i>Note.</i> —As Macrinus reigned only in A.D. 217 and part of 218, the beginning of the Cibyran era was A.D. 24, the year after the earthquake which destroyed Cibyra, and not in A.D. 23, the year of the earthquake, as Eckhel had concluded from coins of Maximin and Tranquillina, but to the dates on which A.D. 24 will equally apply.
<i>Gordianus III.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, cista mystica.
Æ	8		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Radiate head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Diana Venatrix to <i>r.</i> ; right hand taking arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΩΝ ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	7-		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Same type. R. ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ. Lunus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar with fire; left hand resting on hasta.

Metal Size Weight

*Tranquillina.*

Æ 6+ KOP. TPANKYΛΛEINA. Head of Tranquillina to *r.* R. KIBYPATΩN. Victory stepping to *l.*, and holding crown over cista mystica; in field to *l.*, ΘIC (219), A.D. 243, the year before the death of her husband Gordian III.

*Trajanus Decius.*

Æ 6 AYT. KAI. TPAIANOC ΔEKIOC. Radiate head of Trajanus Decius to *r.* R. KIBY-[P]ATΩN. Cista mystica in distyle temple.

*Etruscilla.*

Æ 9- EPENNIA ETPOYCKIΔAΔA. Head of Etruscilla to *r.* R. KAICAPEWN KIBYPATΩN. Fortune to *l.* ET. FKC (226), A.D. 250, the year before the death of her husband Trajan Decius.

## CIDRAMUS.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 42.

Æ 3 Turreted female head to *r.* R. KIΔPAMHΝΩN in two lines; between them, double cornucopiæ.

## CIDYESSUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Of this place nothing is known, except that it was a Phrygian city. From Ptolemy, it would appear to have stood between Peltæ and the frontier of Bithynia, *παρὰ δὲ τὴν Βιθωνίαν, Μοκκαδῆνοι, καὶ Κυδισσιεῖς, ὑφ' οὗς Πελῆνηοι* (5, 2, § 26),—a wide interval, giving little approximation to the site. Its published coins extend from Domitian to Philip, but the city was still in existence two centuries later, when a bishop of Cidyssus sat in the Council of Chalcedon, and when ΚΙΔΥΣΣΕΟΣ is found among the cities of Phrygia Pacatiana in Hierocles (Wess. p. 668). It is from the coins alone we learn the true orthography of the name.

*Philippus Senior et Junior.*

Æ 10 AYT. K. M. IOY. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΙ CEB. Heads of Philip the elder and his son opposed. R. ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΠΡΩ. ΤΟ Β. ΚΙΔΥΗCCEΩN. Jupiter half draped, and seated to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on hasta. A military figure (the emperor?) stands opposite; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta; between the two figures, altar with fire.—*Electrotype.*

## CILBIANI Lydiæ.

*Note.*—The great valley of the Caystrus has been very insufficiently explored by travellers. We find mention of coins of the Upper Cilbiani, of the Lower Cilbiani, of the Cilbiani Nicæenses, of the Cilbiani Pergameni, and of the Cilbiani Cæatæ, besides all which were the Caystriani. The positions of these places are among the desiderata of Asia Minor. (Vide Eckhel, Doct. Num. Vet. iii. p. 96. Mionnet, iv. p. 28, seq. Supp. vii. p. 333, seq.) It is not to be supposed, however, that there were as many towns as these names seem to indicate. From a comparison of Strabo (p. 629) with Pliny (5, 29; 13, 7) we learn that the Caystrus had its origin in the Cilbian heights, which unite the eastern extremities of the ridges of Tmolus and Messogis. In or at the foot of these hills some vestiges of the city of the Upper Cilbiani may be looked for; between it and the passes of the river Caystrus above the Ephesian territory were first the Cilbian and then the Caystrian plain; in the former were the Cæatæ and the Lower Cilbiani. From the published series of Cilbian coins, it appears that about the reign of Augustus the Lower Cilbiani received a colony from Nicæa, and in or before that

Meta	Size	Weight
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of M. Aurelius another colony from Pergamus. On one of the following coins of M. Aurelius occur the names of the Cilbiani, the Nicæenses, and the Pergameni. The coins of the Upper Cilbiani extend from Augustus to Geta, and those of the Lower Cilbiani, assuming them to be those bearing the names of the people of Nicæa and Pergamum, have the same extent. The coins inscribed *Κιλβιανῶν τῶν κάρω* are of Augustus only. Of the Caystriani we have none but autonomous coins.

*M. Aurelius Cæsar.*

Æ	3½	KAIC. AYΦHAI. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΠEPI. NEI. KIABIA. Telephorus <i>adv.</i>
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	5	AY. KA. M. AYP. ANTΩNI. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. NEIKAEΩN KIABIANΩN. River-god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> (Caystrus); in right hand, reed; in left hand, resting on vase, cornucopiæ.
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*Geta.*

Æ	4+	. . . . . ΓETAC. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. KIABIANΩN TΩN ANΩ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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## CIUS Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 42.

Æ	4	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Club; bow in case; between them, KIANΩN.
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*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	9	AYTO. CEOPYHPOC AYIOYCTOC. Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. KIANΩN. Jupiter Sarapis on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on sceptre.
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*Tranquillina.*

Æ	6	CABEINIA TPANKYA . . . . . Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. KIANΩN. Hygieia feeding serpent to <i>r.</i>
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Æ	6	. . . . . TPANKYΔAIEINA. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. KIANΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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## CLAZOMENÆ Ioniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 43.

Æ	4-3	106·6 Winged half sow to <i>r.</i> R. Quadripartite quad. inc.
Æ	2	54·8 Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Lion's head and fore feet <i>adv.</i> in dotted square within quad. inc.

Æ	2	31·2 Head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> towards <i>l.</i> R. Swan to <i>r.</i> with raised wings, and head raised; above, IKEΣIA; below, KAA.
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Æ	2	30·9 Same type. R. Swan with raised wings, neck curved, and beak touching breast; in field to <i>l.</i> , cantharus; above, MHTPOΔ.; below, KAA.
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Æ	3	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. Swan with raised wings, beak between the pinions; around, . . . . .
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Æ	3	Same type. R. Similar type; but head on back beyond the wings; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.
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Æ	1½	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Head of ram to <i>r.</i> ; above, KAA; below, ΔE.
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Æ	3+	Same type. R. KAAIOMENIΩN in two lines; ram couchant to <i>r.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Ram to <i>r.</i> looking back; around, ΚΛΑΙΤΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ.
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, star. R. ΔΗΜΕΑ. Ram to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, prow.
Æ	1+		Same type. R. Ram to <i>l.</i> ; before it, tree; above, ΘΕΟΚΥΔ.
Æ	1		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Head of ram to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1		Same type. R. ΚΛΑ. Ram to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon.

## CNIDUS Doridis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 44.

Æ	3+		Head of Venus? to <i>l.</i> R. Head and fore leg of lion to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	2+		Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> R. Prow to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	1½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Prow to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΘΡΑ; below, ΚΝΙ.
Æ	1½		Head of Bacchus? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΙΔΙ. Prow to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΥΒΟΥΛΟΣ.
Æ	6		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΠΑΝΤΑ(λεος) in two lines; between them, tripod.

## COLOPHON Ioniae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, p. 44.

Æ	4-3	83 4	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre; around, [Κ]ΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ; all in quad. inc.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΚΟ. ΔΙΟΝΥ. Half horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΚΟΛ. . . . . Same type.
Æ	4		ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩ. Apollo in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum; in left, lyre. R. ΑΠΟΛΛΑΣ. Homer seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to chin; in left hand, book.

*Maximinus.*

Æ	5		Κ. ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Jupiter Sarapis seated to <i>l.</i> ; at his feet, mon.
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	8-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. ΣΤΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΚΟΛΟΦΩΝΙΩΝ. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, branch; left resting on lyre.
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## COLYBRASSUS Ciliciae Tracheiae.

*Note.*—Colybrassus is named by Ptolemy (5, 5, § 9) among the inland cities of Cilicia Tracheia; its latest published coins are of Saloninus. Two centuries later we have evidence of its existence in a bishop of Colybrassus who sat in the Council of Chalcedon. Eckhel has remarked in his Chapter de Festis ac Ludis (iv. p. 442), that the word ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΙΑ, accompanying the type of prize-vases, occurs on a coin of Syedra of Salonina, and that the same word is found also on a coin of Colybrassus of her son Saloninus. Hence it seems likely that these two cities of the Tracheia, the one maritime, the other inland, stood at no great distance from one another, and were united in presiding, either jointly or alternately, over certain festivals in which there were prize contests. Beanfort visited the remains of an ancient Greek city to the north-westward of Alaya (Coracesium), where he found some inscriptions, but not containing the name of the town. These are possibly remains of Colybrassus, its distance from the site of Syedra being about ten miles.

Metal	Size	Weight
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	5	ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. . . . . . Head of Gordian III. to <i>r.</i> R. [K]ΟΛΥΒΡΑCCEΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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## COMANA Ponti.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 45.*Julia Mamæa.*

Æ	6	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜÆΑ CEB. Head of Julia Mamæa to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΜΑΝΕΩΝ. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus? left hand resting on thyrsus; at his feet, panther looking up?
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## COMMAGENE.

*Note.*—The coins of the people of Commagene *in genere* were struck probably at Samosata, that city being stiled on its coins the Metropolis of Commagene.

Æ	3	ΚΟΜΜΑΓΗΝΩΝ. Anchor. R. ΠΙCΤΙC. Two hands joined; crossed by caduceus under them.
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## CONANE Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 45.

Æ	4	ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥ. Head of Antoninus Pius? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΝΑΝΕΩΝ. Dioscuri standing <i>adv.</i> ; hands joined; the other hand of each resting on hasta; over their heads, stars; between which, crescent.
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## CORACESIUM Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Coracesium, now Alaya, the westernmost point of Cilicia Tracheia, is described by Strabo (p. 668), and by Sir F. Beaufort (p. 156). Though now a small town, it is, with the exception of Adalia, the largest, and by position and natural strength the most important on the whole southern shore of Asia Minor eastward of Rhodes. Coracesium, from the time it was wrested from the kings of Syria by Diodotus (Tryphon) about b.c. 150, became the nucleus and naval arsenal of that piratical power which continued until the reduction of Coracesium in b.c. 67 by Cn. Pompeius (Plutarch, Pomp. c. 28).

Æ	4	ΑΥ. ΚΑΙC. ΑΔΡΙΑΝ . . Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΑΚΗCΙΩΤΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn, held over altar; in left hand, hasta.
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## CORYCUS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 46.*Philippus Senior.*

Æ	9½	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΔΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC CEB. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; on her head, shell of crab; in right hand? in left hand, rudder and acrostolium.
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Æ	9-	Same legend and type. R. ΚΟΡΥΚΙΩΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩ. Female figure to <i>l.</i> , crowned and clothed as before; in right hand, acrostolium; left hand resting on hasta.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	9+		ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΔΕΡ[ΙΑΝ]ΟC. Radiated bust of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΡΥ- ΚΙΩΤΩ ΝΑΥΑΡΧΙC. Bacchus standing to <i>l.</i> before a tripod, on which a prize- vase; in its mouth a caduceus, a palm-branch, and a cornucopiæ; and on its side, ΘΕΜΙΑ (the normal games). From the Tochon Collection, cited by Mionnet, iii. p. 576, No. 193.
			COTIAËUM Phrygiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 46.
Æ	5½		[ΔΗΜΟC] ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Diademate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥC ΔΙΟΝΥC. ΑΡΧ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus seated to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½		ΔΗΜΟC. Same type. R. Same type and same legend.
Æ	4+		ΔΗΜΟC. Diademate bearded head to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΚΟ- ΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left arm resting on tympanum.
Æ	9		ΔΗΜΟC ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Diademate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙΔ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΡΧ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Apollo in quadriga <i>adv.</i>
			<i>Claudius.</i>
Æ	4½		ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙC. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. Naked figure <i>adv.</i> ; right arm extended; in left hand? around, ΕΠΙ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΩC.
			<i>Matidia.</i>
Æ	6-5		ΜΑΤΙΔΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Matidia to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΚΛ. ΟΥΑΡΟΥ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Domitia.</i>
Æ	5+		ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Domitia to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΜΕΤ. Φ. ΣΩCΘΕΝΟΥ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.
			<i>Diadumenianus Cæsar.</i>
Æ	3+		ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC ΚΑ. Head of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ in two lines in wreath.
			<i>Otacilia.</i>
Æ	5½		Μ. ΟΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ CΕ . . . . . R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥ. ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. Δ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, spear and shield.
Æ	6½		ΑΥ . Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Radiate head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙΔ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΠΗΠΑΡΧ. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Cybele in biga of lions to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Cybele in quadriga of lions to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same legend; Asclepius and Hygieia opposed.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	5+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΝ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΕΠΙ Π. ΑΙ. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΑΝΟΥ; within which, ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## CRAGUS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 47.

Æ	2	ΔΥ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. KP. Thyrsus? in dotted circle.
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## CREMNA Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—Cremna was situated on a precipitous height, as its name indicates, at a distance of three or four miles from the right bank of the Cestrus, on the road from Attaleia to Sagalassus. Its Turkish name is Ghirme. Its ruins were first noticed by Arundel, who has given a view of them (ii. p. 59). Mr. Waddington confirmed the identity of Cremna by finding ten coins of Cremna on the spot, and none in any other part of Pisidia.

Æ	3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. KP . M. Fulmen; in field above, N.
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*Note.*—This is the only published autonomous coin of Cremna. All those at least in Mionnet are colonial, and their legends Latin.

*Geta.*

Æ	4	P. SEP. GETA FOR. CAES. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. VLTRI. COL. CR. Nemesis <i>adv.</i> ; right hand to shoulder; in left hand, short staff; at her feet, gryphon.
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*Note.*—The Ultrix Nemesis is explained by Strabo (p. 569). Amyntas, King of Galatia, had taken Cremna not long before the Romans conquered all his possessions.

## CROMNA Paphlagoniæ.

*Note.*—Cromna was situated on the coast of the Euxine about ten miles eastward of Amastris, which preserves its ancient name.

Æ	4-	52.8 Laureate head to <i>l.</i> with pointed beard, and flowing hair behind. R. ΚΡΩΜΝΑ. Female head with decorated crown to <i>l.</i>
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## CYME Æolidis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 48.

Æ	4+	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Horse to <i>r.</i> ; before it, monota; below, ΜΥΘΑΣ.
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Æ	5½	ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. Female on galley to <i>r.</i> , holding two corners of an inflated sail; around, ΕΠ. ΕΛΠΙΔΗΦΟΡΟΥ; below, ΚΥΜΑΙ.
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Æ	6	Same legend and type. R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΞΑΝΘΟC.
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Æ	4	ΚΥΜΗ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, Β. R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up; in left hand, bucket.
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Æ	1	Eagle to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥ. Monota.
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Æ	3+	Monota; in field to <i>l.</i> ? R. Bridled half horse galloping to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΚΥ; below, ΠΡΑΞΙΠΠΟC.
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*Tranquillina.*

Æ	8	ΦΟΥΡΙΑ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ CEB. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. Ε. ΑΥΦΗ. ΑCΚΛΗ-ΠΙΑΔΟΥ ΓΡ(αμπατίως) ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Diana Ephesia <i>adv.</i> ; at her feet, two stags.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Valerianus.</i>			
Æ	7		A. Κ. Π. ΔΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. CT. AY. ΕΛΠΙΔΗ-ΦΟΡΟΥ ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Neptune in military dress <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, globe; in left hand, trident; at his feet, dolphin.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	4+		A. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΜΑΙΩΝ. Naked figure <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left hand holding half horse to <i>r.</i>
CYZICUS Mysiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 50.			
El.	5-4	246·5	Lion to <i>l.</i> on tunny-fish. R. Quadripartite quad. incusum.
El.	4-3		Half draped male figure seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand? left hand touching tunny. R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
El.	4½-3	246·2	Winged female figure seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium; in left? below, tunny. R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
El.	4-3	247·6	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> on tunny to <i>l.</i> R. Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
El.	4-3	247·4	Andromorphous half bull to <i>r.</i> ; behind, tunny. R. Same type.
El.	1½	41·9	Lion with open mouth seated to <i>l.</i> on tunny to <i>l.</i> ; right paw raised. R. Four indentations arranged in square form.
El.	2-1	40·7	Lion on tunny to <i>l.</i> R. Same type.
El.	1+	41·4	Faun to <i>l.</i> on left knee; with right hand holding up tunny. R. Same type.
El.	1	41·3	Pointed head of fish; below, tunny to <i>r.</i> R. Similar type.
Æ	6	227·4	Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> R. KYII. Head of lion to <i>l.</i> , mouth open, tongue out; under it, tunny-fish to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2	12	Head of lion with extended jaws and tongue out to <i>r.</i> R. Anterior part of boar to <i>l.</i> ; behind, tunny.
Æ	1+	15·1	Another similar.
Æ	4½		KOPH ΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. KYIIKHNON NEO. Lioness or tiger to <i>r.</i> ; right fore paw on vase.
Æ	4+		Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. KY, TPE in mon., II, all in wreath of oak.
Æ	4		Same type. R. KY, IE united, II, all in wreath of oak.
Æ	3½		KYIIKOC. Diademate young head to <i>r.</i> R. KYIIKHNON. Two fishes in opposite directions.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. KYIIKHNON. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> crossing trident.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. KYIIKHNON. Capricorn to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8		Same legend and type. R. KYIIKHNON NEOKOPON. Two torches entwined by serpents; between them, altar with fire; above the serpents' heads, two pomegranates.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. KYIIKHNON NEOKOPON. Jupiter Aëtrophorus fulminating to <i>r.</i>
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. CTPATAP(χου) ΠΑΥΛΟΥ KYIIKHNON NEOKOPON in six lines in wreath.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. KYIIKHNON. Ox standing to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-		Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. KYII. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. KYII. Lyre of four chords.
Æ	6		Bull butting to <i>r.</i> R. KYIIKHNON. Torch.
Æ	5		Another similar; but on reverse a mon.

Metal	Size	Weight
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*Augustus.*

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Æ | 3  | Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. KYI, and torch, in wreath.              |
| Æ | 3- | NEOC ΘEOC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. KYZI. Capricorn to <i>r.</i> |

*Trajanus.*

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 3½ | . . . TPA . . . . Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. EPI KOYCKOY KYI. Figure to <i>l.</i> , naked, except chlamys on shoulders; in right hand, spear. |
|---|----|---|

*Antoninus Pius.*

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|---|----|--|
| Æ | 5  | AY. KAI. AΔPIA. ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. KYIKHNΩN. Similar type.   |
| Æ | 7- | Same legend and type. R. KYZIKHNΩN. Ceres stepping to <i>r.</i> , with a torch in each hand. |

*M. Aurelius.*

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|---|----|--|
| Æ | 5  | AY. KAI. M. AYPI. ANTΩNEIN. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. KYZIKHNΩN NEOKOPΩN. Ox to <i>l.</i>      |
| Æ | 5+ | Same legend and type. R. KYZIKHNΩN. Turreted female seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder. |

*Faustina Junior.*

- |   |       |  |
|---|-------|--|
| Æ | 13-12 | KOPH CΩTEIPA KYZIKHNΩN. Head of Faustina Junior as Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. EPI ETPAT. NAIB. KYINTOY (Nævius Quintus) OMONOIA KYZIK. CMYPNAI. Ceres standing to <i>r.</i> in biga of centaurs preceded by a Genius, and followed by Silenus with basket on his head; in the distance a Bacchante <i>adv.</i> dancing, and a faun to <i>l.</i> , sounding two pipes; in the right hand of the nearer Centaur, pedum. |
|---|-------|--|

*Note.*—A more perfect specimen of this coin in the Paris Collection describes the figure in the car as holding a long torch, which determines it to be Ceres, and not Bacchus.

*Lucius Verus.*

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|---|---|--|
| Æ | 5 | Λ. AYP. . . . . KAIC . . . . . Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i> R. KYIKHNΩN. Torch entwined by serpent. |
|---|---|--|

*Septimius Severus.*

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| Æ | 7-6 | . . . KAI. Λ. CЄHTI. CЄOYHPOC . . . Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. KYZIKHNΩN NEOKOPΩN. Galley to <i>r.</i> ; officer seated under the aplustre. |
|---|-----|---|

*Gordianus III.*

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|---|---|---|
| Æ | 9 | AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓOPΔIANOC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. CTPA. Π. AIA. APTEMIΔPOY KYZIKHNΩN NEOKOPΩN in seven lines, in wreath. |
|---|---|---|

*Valerianus.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 6 | AYT. K. Π. ΔIK. OYAAEPIANOC. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. EPI AΠOAAΩNIΔOY [KYZIK]HNΩN B, encircling a wreath, within which, in three lines, NEOKOPΩN. |
| Æ | 6 | Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Two torches entwined by serpents; between them, altar.  |

*Gallienus.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 6 | AYT. K. Π. ΔIK. ΓAΛΛIHNOC. Head, with right hand held up, of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. CTPA. EPMOAAOY KYZIKHNΩN NEOKO. Two torches entwined by serpents; between them, altar. |
|---|---|---|

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Salonina.</i>
Æ	5		CAAΩNEINA CEB. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. KYZIKHN . . . O . . . . Galley to <i>r.</i> with rowers, and an officer at head and stern.
			DAMASCUS Cœlosyriæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the numerous coins of Damascus, which seem to have been more common in the time of Eckhel and of Mionnet than they are at present, see Doct. Num. Vet. iii. p. 329; and Mionnet, v. p. 283, Sup. viii. p. 193.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	6		IOYAIΑ AYFOYCTA. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΔAMACKOY MHTPOΠO- ΔEΩC. Turreted female bust to <i>l.</i> in tetrastyle temple with dome.
			DARDANUS Troadis.
			<i>Note.</i> —Strabo says that not a vestige remained of the ancient Dardania of Homer, which existed before Ilium was built (II. Y, 216). Whether the exact position of the later city ( <i>ἡ Δάρδαρος</i> ) has been recognized, I am not informed, but we may presume from Strabo that it stood near the <i>Δαρδανική ἄκρα</i> , now called Kefis, its territory extending probably to the river Rhodius, which enters the Hellespont at the upper Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles, and which divided perhaps the <i>Dardania</i> from the <i>Abydene</i> , the mouth of the Rhodius being midway between Cape Kefis and Nágara, upon which promontory Abydus stood. The direct distance between the two headlands is six geographical miles, answering nearly to the seventy stades of Strabo (p. 595). On a coin of Dardanus (Mionnet, ii. p. 656) the river Rhodius is personified with the legend <i>Δαρδανίωv Πόδιος</i> .
Æ	3		Archaic female head with full eye to <i>l.</i> in circle of dots. R. ΔAP. ΔΔO. in two lines, in linear square, within another linear square; between them, dots.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —In the style of the female head of this obverse, and in the circle of dots, the coin resembles a very ancient one of the not distant Lampsacus. ΔΔO may perhaps have been the initial letters of a tyrant of Dardanus.
Æ	1		Horseman to <i>r.</i> R. ΔAP. Cock to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	7		Π. CΕΠΤΙΜ. ΓΕΤΑC KAI. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΔAPΔANIΩN. Æneias stepping to <i>r.</i> , and looking back; on his left arm, Anchises; with right hand, leading Ascanius.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5		IOYAIΑ CEBACTH. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΔAPΔANIΩN. Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i>
			DEMETRIAS Syriæ.
Æ	4+		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΔHMHTPIEΩN THC IEPAΣ in two lines; between them, Fortune? to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —No information is to be derived from the ancient authors concerning this city. That it was in Syria may be presumed from its name, given to it probably by one of the Demetrii of the Seleucidæ, as well as from its legend in two lines, with the figure between them, and from the

Metal	Size	Weight
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epithet ΓΕΡΑ, which is seldom found on European Greek coins. In Mionnet (v. p. 284, Sup. viii. p. 194) three or four similar coins of Damascus are described, two of which are figured in Hunter (Plate 25); they afford a reasonable conjecture that Demetrias was in or near the plain of Damascus. One of the coins of Demetrias in Mionnet bears the figure of a river-god, a type well adapted to one of the famed rivers of the Damascene plain.

### DIOCÆSAREIA Galilææ v. Sepphoris.

#### DIOSCURIAS Colchidis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 52.

Æ	3-	Bonnets of the Dioscuri surmounted by stars. R. Thyrsus? ΔΙΟΚΚΟΥΡΙΑΔΟC in three lines across the field.
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#### DIUM Decapoleos.

*Note.*—According to Stephanus, Dium and Pella were founded by Alexander the Great, which is not unlikely, as the cities founded or renewed by the Seleucidæ were generally named from themselves or their female relatives. The most prosperous times of Dium seem to have been of short duration, there being no published coins of this city except those of Caracalla and Geta. From Pliny (5, 18) and Ptolemy (5, 15) it seems that Dium and Pella were neighbouring cities; if so, we have an approximation to the position of Dium in that of Pella, which stood at Fahil (Robinson, iii. p. 322) opposite to Beisan, the site of Scythopolis.

#### Geta Cæsar.

Æ	6	Π. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑC. Bust of Geta to r. R. ΔΕΙΗΝΩΝ. Figure <i>adv.</i> in short garment crowned with ?; in right hand, hasta surmounted by eagle; in left hand, Victory to l.; on either side of the feet, a half bull; in field to r., OC, 270 of the Pompeian æra, which began B.C. 64, i. e. A.D. 206, when Geta had the title of Cæsar only, his father Septimius Severus being still alive.
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*Note.*—Δειηνός is stated to be the gentile adjective of this Dium by Stephanus (in voce). ΔΙΕΥΣ, in Latin Diensis, was the gentile of Dium in Macedonia.

#### DOCIMIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 52.

Æ	3	Head of Hermes to r.; in front, caduceus. R. ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ. River-god reclining to l.
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#### Julia Domna.

Æ	5½	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of J. Domna to r. R. ΔΟΚΙΜΕΩΝ. Pallas standing to r.; in right hand, spear; left, resting on shield.
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#### DOLICHE Commagenes.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 53.

#### M. Aurelius and L. Verus.

Æ	6-5	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. . . . . Heads of M. Aurelius and L. Verus opposed. R. ΔΟΛΙΧΑΙΩΝ Α in three lines in wreath.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	5½		KOMMOΔOC KAIC. ΓEPMA. CAPMAT. Bust of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΔOAI- XAIΩN A in wreath of a different kind.
			DORA Palæstinæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —Dora, now Tantura, was situated on the impertuous coast of Palestine nine miles north of Cæsarea Stratonis, on the road from thence to Mount Carmel and Ptolemais (Akka).—V. Reland, Palæst. in voce.
Æ	3		ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC . . . . Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, in two lines, ΔΥΡΑ ΙΕΡΑ; below, ΠΟΕ, 175 of the Pompeian æra, which began in B.C. 64, i. e. A.D. 111, the thirteenth year of the reign of Trajan.
			EDESSA Mesopotamiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 53.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	3+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. . . . . Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΑ. ΑΝΤ. ΕΔΕCCA. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3+		. . . . . ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙ . . . . Same type. R. ΚΟΑΩ. ΜΑΡ. ΕΔΕCCA. Same type.
Æ	7		ΑΥΤΟΚ. ΚΑΙC. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕ. Head of Elagabalus to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΟΑΩ. ΜΑΡ. ΕΔΕCCA. Female in long drapery seated on rocks to <i>l.</i> ; at her feet, river-god swimming to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙC. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. CΕ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ. Head of S. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗ. ΚΟ. ΕΔΕCCHNΩΝ. Veiled turreted female to <i>l.</i> seated on rocks; before her, altar with fire; on either side of her a star; at her feet, river-god swimming to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	7½		A[YTO]K. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Radiate head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤ. ΚΟΑ. ΕΔΕCCHNΩΝ. Veiled turreted female head to <i>l.</i> ; before it, small statue of Diana? to <i>r.</i> on column; between them, altar.
			<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΥΓ. ΔΕΚΙC CΕΒ. Head of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΑ. ΕΔΕCCA. Veiled turreted female head to <i>l.</i>
			ELÆA Æolidis.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 54.
Æ	1+		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΑ; between the two letters, grain of barley; all in wreath.
Æ	3		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. Torch; across the field in two lines ΕΛΑΙΤΩΝ; all in double wreath of corn.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	10½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. ΤΙ. ΦΛ. ΠΥΡΑΜΟΥ Β. Car drawn by four horses galloping to <i>r.</i> ; in the car Proserpine throwing herself back, and holding up both hands; Pluto to her left, holding the reins, and looking towards her; under the horses, vase with poppies and ears of corn; above, countermark; in exergue, ΕΛΛΙΤΩΝ.
<i>Herennius Etruscus.</i>			
Æ	8-		ΚΥΙΝ. ΕΡΕΝ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΟΣ ΔΕΚΙ. Head of Etruscus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΔΟΡΥΛΑΟΥ ΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Figure in short drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera held over altar under tree; in left hand, short sword and chlamys.
<i>Hostilianus.</i>			
Æ	5+		ΓΑΙ. ΟΥΑΛ. ΟCΤΙ. ΜΕC. ΚΥΙΝΤ. C. (Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus). Head of Hostilianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
EMISA Syriæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 54, where, after the <i>Note</i> , the article, formed from an imperfect coin, requires the correction which here follows.			
Æ	6+		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΑΥΓ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΜ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙΑC. Altar with fire on the summit, decorated on the side with six arches in two stories; in each arch a statue; in exergue, ΖΚΦ (year 527 of the Seleucidæ), A.D. 215, two years before the death of Caracalla.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —Julia Domna, the mother of Caracalla, was a daughter of Bassianus, priest of the Sun at Emisa. Her sister, Julia Mæsa, was mother of Julia Soëmias, who was the mother of Elagabalus. Julia Mamæa, the sister of Julia Soëmias, was mother of Severus Alexander. Of all these persons the portraits occur on coins, and most of them, including Julia Domna, were natives of Emisa. The reverse of this coin is probably a correct representation of the altar in the Temple of the Sun at Emisa. It is at once emblematic of the fire-worship of the East, and allusive to the dignity of the high priest of the Sun, three of whose descendants became emperors.			
EPHESUS Ionæ.			
Æ	6+	168·8	Cistophorus. R. Above the serpents, club between two cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i> , torch; to <i>l.</i> , ΖΖ (67) ΕΦΕ.
Æ	4	115·9	ΕΦ. Bee. R. Quadripartite quadratum incusum.
Æ	3-	63·5	Same legend and type. R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; beyond it, palm-tree.
Æ	3½		Club of Hercules amidst plants and flowers, within wreath. R. Grapes on vine-leaf; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΗΦΗ in small letters, Α in larger.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	1		Turreted female head to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΦ. Bee.
Æ	1		[Ε]Φ. Bee. R. Stag on one knee to <i>l.</i> looking back; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΟΡΥ[ΛΑΑΣ] (Vide Mionnet, S. vi. p. 111); in field to <i>r.</i> , astragalus?
Æ	4		ΕΦ. Bee. R. Stag on one knee looking back; in field to <i>r.</i> , astragalus.
Æ	3-		Same legend and type. R. ΔΙΑΔ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , tettix.
Æ	5		Bust of Diana to <i>r.</i> , quiver on shoulder. R. ΕΦ. Kneeling half stag to <i>r.</i> , looking back at torch? below, mon. and magistrate's name defaced.
Æ	3+		ΕΦ and bee in wreath. R. Stag feeding to <i>r.</i> ; above, ? below, . . ΚΙΠΠΙ . . ("Αλκιππος?").

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>Ephesus and Laodiceia.</b>			
Æ	8½		ΔΗΜΟC. Laureate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Two figures crowned with modius in long drapery joining right hands; in their left hands, hastæ; near and behind that to the right, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ; behind that to the left, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.
<i>Augustus and Livia.</i>			
Æ	4+		Heads of Augustus and Livia to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Stag to <i>r.</i>
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	3+	53	ΝΕΡΩΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC CΕΒΑC. Youthful head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕ. Tripod, ΔΡΑΧΜΗ.
<i>Domitianus.</i>			
Æ	9		ΔΟΜ[ΙΤΙΑ]ΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ CΕΒΑCΤΟC ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΕΦΕCΙΑ. Archaic statue of Diana Ephesia between two stags.
<i>Antoninus Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	8+		ΕΠΙ ΠΑΙΤΟΥ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΟC ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΕΦΕCΙΑ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; crescent behind the shoulders; behind the neck a small silver eagle, a mark of the Modena collection. R. Γ. ΑΙΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. The Cæsar in military dress to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, statue of Diana Ephesia; left, resting on hasta.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	9-8		Τ. ΑΙΔΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana Ephesia in octastyle temple.
<b>Ephesus, Pergamus, and Smyrna.</b>			
Æ	10		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. Archaic statue of Diana Ephesia between Nemesis and Asclepius; above the former, CMYP; above the latter, ΠΕΡΓ; in exergue, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΟΜΟΝ.
<i>Commodus.</i>			
<b>Ephesus and Sardes.</b>			
Æ	10½-9½		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΟΛΥΜΠΙΟC ΚΟΜΟΔΟC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. [ΕΦΕCΙ]ΩΝ Β. ΝΕΟΚ. CΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Two archaic statues <i>adv.</i> , Diana of Ephesus and Cybele of Sardes; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.
<b>Ephesus and Laodiceia.</b>			
Æ	11		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter (Laodiceus) in long drapery standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, eagle; in left hand, sceptre; behind him, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ,—opposed to archaic statue of Diana Ephesia, above which, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	3½		..... CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Stag to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	10		[AY.] KAI. M. AY. ANTΩNINOC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Ceres in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, staff held horizontally; in left hand, long torch; at her feet, stag looking up; behind, thyrsus with ribbons? and?— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Macrinus.</i>
Æ	3½		AY. K. M. OΠ. CEO. MAKPEINOC. Head of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Diana, standing before a tree, drawing arrow from quiver behind her back; in left hand, bow; at her feet, dog looking up.
			<i>Sev. Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	8		. . . K. M. AYP. CEYH. AAEEANΔPOC. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΠPOΤΩΝ ACIAC. Carpentum drawn by two horses to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ.
			<i>Maximinus.</i>
Æ	5		AYT. K. Γ. IOY. MAZIMGINOC. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana with her right hand seizing stag by its horn; her left knee on its back.
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	8		AYT. K. M. ANTΩ. ΓOPAIANOC AYΓ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, Δ. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΠPOΤΩΝ ACIAC. Diana mounted on stag to <i>r.</i> , her right hand drawing arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow.
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	4½		. . . OYAAEPIANOC. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ Δ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Diana seizing stag by horn, as before.
			<i>Gallienus.</i>
Æ	7		AYT. K. ΠO. . . . . ΓAΛΛIHNOC. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ. Diana <i>adv.</i> , a torch in each extended hand.
Æ	4½		AYT. K. Π. AIK. ΓAΛΛIHNOC. Same type. R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
			EPICTETUS Phrygiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 58.
Æ	4-		Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> (Pallas?); behind, ⊙. R. EΠIKTH. Horse to <i>r.</i> , with palm-branch at his shoulder; in field, ΞΕ, Δ.
			ERYTHRÆ Ioniz.
			<i>Note.</i> —Erythræ preserves its ancient name on the Asiatic coast immediately opposite to the city of Chios. In the Admiralty Chart, No. 1645, there is a delineation of its extant remains.
Æ	+	71·8	Naked figure to <i>l.</i> , holding horse with right hand, on decorated basis. R. Open flower <i>adv.</i> in quad. inc., in the angles of which, $\begin{matrix} P & E \\ \Delta & \odot \end{matrix}$ .

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-	50·3	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ between club and bow in case; to the <i>l.</i> of which, cantharus.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΦΑΝΗΣ in two lines; between them, club and bow in case.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΕΞΕΤΑΣΤΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, club and bow in case.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. Club. ΑΓΛΑΟΣ. Bow in case.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΑΓΑΣΙΚΑΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΠΑΤΡΟΥ in four lines.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΕΡΥ. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΙΑΤΡΟΚΛΕΙΟΥΣ in four lines.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Tripod; ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗ[Σ] ΔΗΜΕΟΥ. Head of young Hercules <i>adv.</i> ; club, ΕΡΥ.
Æ	4+		Same type. R. Bow in case, ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝ . . . Head of young Hercules <i>adv.</i> ΜΗΤΡΩΝΑ . . . Club, ΕΡΥ.
Æ	2		Head of bearded Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Monota, ΕΡΥ.
Æ	1		Club in dotted circle. R. ΕΡΥ. ΕΡΜΩΝ.

## ETENNA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 60.

Æ	2		Female in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in hand, serpent; behind her, small vase? R. ET. Harpa or sickle.
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## EUCARPEIA Phrygia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 60.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	10+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Δ. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ . . . . . Bust of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗ-ΘΕΝΤΟΣ Δ. ΑΛΛ( <i>iov</i> ) ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΩΝ. Hygieia to <i>r.</i> , feeding serpent.
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*Tribonianus Gallus.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΤΡΙΒ. ΓΑΛΛΟΣ. Head of Tribonianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΚΑΡΠΕΩΝ. Turreted female (Eucarpia) seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn (in allusion to the name); left hand resting on hasta.
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## EUMENEIA Phrygia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 61.

Æ	4		Head of Jupiter Sarapis to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧ( <i>αιων</i> ). Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕ[ΩΝ] ΜΕΝΕΚΡ . . . . . Tripod, to <i>r.</i> of which, star, and under it crown? with pendants; to the left of tripod, star, and under it bipennis entwined by serpent; above, third star.
Æ	3½		ΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΑ. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> (a personification of the city). R. ΑΧΑΙΩΝ ΕΥ[ΜΕΝΕΩΝ]. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera held over the head of lion seated at her feet with right paw raised.

*Note.*—The *Ἀχαιῶν* of this reverse resembles the *Ἴώνων*, *Θράκων*, *Μακεδόνων* found on other Asiatic coins, and records probably the union of some colonists from European Greece.

Æ	3-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ in two lines, in wreath of corn.
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Metal Size Weight

*Nero.*

Æ 4 ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of young Nero to *r.* R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΙΟΥΑΙΟΣ ΚΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ. Neptune naked standing to *l.*; in right hand, dolphin; in left hand, trident and chlamys.

*Gallienus.*

Æ 10 ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to *r.* R. ΕΥΜΕΝΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*; in field to *l.*, ☉.

## GABA Trachonitidis.

*Note.*—There were several towns in Syria of this name or nearly resembling it, but the Gaba, or Gabæ, to which the extant coins belong, was that which Josephus (B. J. 2, 18—3, 3—Vita 24), confirmed by Eusebius and Hieronymus (in Onomast.), places at a distance of sixteen Roman miles from Cæsareia, the Roman capital of Palæstine, at the foot of Mount Carmel in the plain of Esdraleon, and on the confines of Ptolemais (Akka). Some of the coins of Gaba are inscribed ΚΛΑΥΔΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠ. ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ, i. e. Κλαυδίων Φιλιππίων Γαβηνών, where the Φιλιππίων refers to the benefits received by Gaba from Philip, son of Herodes I., and founder of Cæsareia Philippi when tetrarch of Trachonitis under Augustus. The Κλαυδίων relates to the Emperor Claudius, to whom Herodes Agrippa was indebted for his kingdom, of which Gaba was one of the principal cities. Its published coins bearing the preceding legends extend from Titus inclusive to Antoninus Pius. The exact site of Gaba is yet to be ascertained. It has been supposed that Gaba, Gabala, and Gamala were one and the same place (G. W. in Dr. Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography), instead of which they were not only different places, but widely distant from one another. Gabala was on the sea coast between Laodiceia and Antaradus; and Gamala has been shown by Burekhardt (Syria, p. 271), confirmed by Lord Lindsay, to have stood at Om-keis, six miles in a direct line to the south-eastward of the southern extremity of the Lake of Tiberias. The Gabæ and Gabba of Stephanus, on the other hand, were probably one and the same, as to both he attributes the gentile ΓΑΒΗΝΟΣ.

Æ 5½ [ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΑΝΤΩ]ΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΕΥΣ. Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* R. ΓΑΒΗΝΩΝ. Lunus in short cloak to *l.*; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand? in field to *r.*, crescent; to *l.*, star; below, ΖΙΓ (217), the eighteenth year of the reign of Antoninus Pius, A.D. 120.

*Note.*—The æra commenced B.C. 61, when Pompeius Magnus was in Syria.

## GABALA Syriæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 61.

Æ 3+ Bearded head to *r.* R. Crab; below, ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ; above, crescent and star.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 5+ ΝΕΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΓΑΒΑΛΕΩΝ. Female crowned with modius, seated to *r.*; in right hand, poppy-head between two ears of corn; left hand resting on hasta? at her feet, lion? in field to *l.*, ΒΝΡ (152).

*Note.*—An autonomous coin of Gabala (Mionnet, v. p. 233) represents a seated female, the right hand uplifted, and a vase in the left hand. It may represent, perhaps, the same person as this coin of Trajan, namely, Doto, one of the Nereids (Hesiod. Theogn. v. 246), who, according to Pausanias (2, 1, § 8), had a temple at Gabala. The æra of Gabala commenced B.C. 47, when Julius Cæsar visited Syria, after having taken Alexandria; 152 therefore is A.D. 105, the seventh year of the reign of Trajan.

Metal	Size	Weight
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*Caracalla.*

Æ 5

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* Ῥ. ΓΑΒΑΛΛΕΩΝ. Fortune to *l.**Macrinus.*

Æ 10

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΟΠΕΑ. CΕΟΥ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC. Bust of Macrinus to *r.* Ῥ. ΓΑΒΑΛΛΕΩΝ. Winged female figure in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, statue?

## GADARA Decapoleos.

*Note.*—Gadara was situated about seven miles in direct distance to the south-eastward of the exit of the Jordan from the Lake of Tiberias. A village named Om-keis occupies the site. Here the ruins of two theatres, a street bordered by columns and preserving marks of chariot-wheels, a necropolis of large excavated sepulchres, and remains of town-walls, induced Irby and Mangles to conclude that these were remains of Gadara, the principal city of Peræa. The numerous extant coins of Gadara, reaching from Augustus to Gordian the Third, are in agreement with the ancient importance of the place attested by its ruins.

The similarity of the names Gadara and Gamala, both known to be situated near the Lake of Tiberias, has caused some doubts to be prevalent concerning their respective sites; but the descriptions of Burckhardt, who visited both places in 1812, and that of Lord Lindsay, who visited them in 1837, put an end to all uncertainty as to Gadara, or that El Husa on the eastern side of the lake opposite to Tiberias, was the fortress Gamala, described by Josephus (Bell. Jud. 4, 1). If any doubt could remain as to Gadara, it would be removed by the description which Burckhardt has left us of the hot sources in the valley of the Hieromax below Om-keis, and where he describes, with their several Arabic names, ten of these remarkable fountains, which are much more copious than those of Tiberias, and answer to the *Thermae Gadarense*, where anciently an annual festival was held, and which were considered second only to the *Thermae of Baiæ*.—Burckhardt, Tr. in Syria, p. 272, seq.; Irby and Mangles, p. 297; Lindsay, Tr. in the Holy Land, p. 92, seq.; and for the ancient authorities, Reland, *Palæstina*, voc. Gadara, Gamala.

*Nero.*

Æ 5

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Nero to *r.* Ῥ. ΓΑΔΑΡΑ. Turreted female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, crown; in left hand, cornucopiæ (Gadara); in field to *l.*, star; L. ΑΑΡ (year 131), below sprig of palm? The date is of the Pompeian æra, beginning B.C. 64, and corresponds to the thirteenth year of the reign of Nero, A.D. 67.*Titus.*

Æ 3

[ΤΙΤΟC] ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Titus to *r.* Ῥ. ΓΑΔΑΡΑ. Veiled turreted female head to *r.* (Gadara); in field to *r.*, ΕΑΡ (135), the first year of the reign of Titus.*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 6

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC . . . . . Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* Ῥ. ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ. Head of Hercules to *r.**L. Verus.*

Æ 6

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ Λ. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥΗΡ[ΟC]. Head of L. Verus to *r.* Ῥ. ΠΟΜ. ΓΑΔΑΡ. ΕΚC (225). Head of Hercules to *r.*, lion's skin tied over his neck.

*Note.*—ΠΟΜ. is explained by a coin of Caracalla in the Vienna collection inscribed ΠΟΜΠΗΤΩΝ ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ. The epithet alludes to the benefits received from Pompey when in Syria in B.C. 63. According to Josephus he restored Gadara, which had been recently destroyed by the Jews, at the entreaty of his freedman Demetrius of Gadara.—Joseph. B. J. 1, 7; Ant. 14, 4.

Metal | Size | Weight

*Commodus.*

Æ 5+ AYT. K. A. AYP. KOMMOΔON. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. ΓΑΔΑΡΕ . . . Figure in short garment to *r.*; right hand resting on hasta; left foot on? in in field to *r.*, ΓMC (243).

*Note.*—The same date is found on coins of Faustina Junior and of Crispina, showing that the coin was struck in the year of the death of M. Aurelius.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 4½ AY. K. M. A. ANTΩ . . . . Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*; in right hand, rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

## GARGARA Mysiæ.

*Note.*—Gargara, according to the Theodosian Table, stood on or near the road from Assus to Antandrus, at two-fifths of the distance from the latter. The sites of Assus and Antandrus being well known, the former at Behram Kalesi, the latter at Pâpasîf, some remains of Gargara will probably be found near Tshipneh (Admiralty Chart, No. 1654). Mount Gargarum therefore was the summit of the Idæan range above that site, and not the highest summit of Ida, as erroneously marked in my Essay of a Map of Asia Minor.

Æ 3 Head of Apollo to *r.* R. Horse galloping to *r.*; above, ΓΑΡ; below, torch.  
Æ 4 Aged bearded head to *r.* R. Same type, with halter flying behind; above, Α; below, ΓΑ.

## GAZA Palæstinæ.

*Note.*—This city preserves its ancient name, with some vestiges of antiquity marking the ancient site.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 9-8 AYTΩ. KAIC. ANTΩNΓINOC. Aged head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* R. ΓΑΖΑ. Turreted female head with veil to *r.* (Gaza); in field to *r.*, Χ; to *l.*, ΔIC (214).

*Note.*—This was one of the Pompeian æras, found on several of the Syrian coins; it commenced B.C. 61. The coin was struck therefore in A.D. 153, the fifteenth year of the reign of Antoninus, when he was sixty-seven years of age.

## GERASA Decapoleos.

*Note.*—This city preserves its ancient name, the Greek form of which was ΤΑ ΓΕΡΑΣΑ. Its ruins, described by Burckhardt (Syria, p. 253), furnish the best existing specimen of a Syro-Greek city of imperial times. Apparently its fortunes were of short duration, its coins being scarce, and confined to the century bounded by the reigns of Hadrian and Severus Alexander.

*Commodus.*

Æ 3- AY. K. KOMO. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. AP. TY. ΓE. Head of Crispina as Diana to *r.*

*Note.*—On other coins of Gerasa the head of Diana is found, with the legend ΑΡΤΕΜΙC ΤΥΧΗ ΓΕΡΑCΩΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## GERMANICEIA Commagenes.

*Note.*—Germaniceia, now Marash, stood at the foot of Mount Amanus, near where the Pyramus emerges from the passes of that mountain, and continues its course from thence towards Anazarbus and the maritime plains of Cilicia (V. Note on Zeugma in Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 14).

*Commodus.*

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| Æ | 5+  | . . . . . KOMOΔON . . . Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. KAI. ΓEP. KOM. (Κατ-σαρέων Γερμανικέων Κομμαγήνων) in three lines in wreath. |
| Æ | 6-5 | ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Δ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟC C. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙC. ΓΕΡΜΑ. ΚΟΜ. Β. in four lines in wreath.                                |

*Julia Mamaea.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 6 | ΙΟΥΑΙΑ ΜΑΜ . . . . . Head of J. Mamaea to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC ΓΕΡΜΑ-ΝΙΚΗC. Cornucopiae. |
|---|---|---|

## GERMANICOPOLIS Paphlagonia.

*Note.*—From a comparison of Justinian (Novella, 29) with Hierocles (p. 695), and the Notes of Wesseling in that page, it seems likely that Germanicopolis of Paphlagonia was a restoration of the ancient Gangra, ordered by Germanicus in A.D. 18 when he was in Asia Minor and Armenia, and settled the affairs of Cappadocia and Commagene. As in the instance of Apameia at Celsæ (V. Num. Hel. Asia, p. 22), and many other places, the new town was not exactly on the ancient site, which would have been held inauspicious, but so near to it that Gangra and Germanicopolis were considered to be one and the same. Gangra was the chief city of the southern part of Paphlagonia, and a princely residence in the second century before the Christian æra (Strabo, p. 562; Liv. 33, 26). Writers of the early part of the fifth century (Socrates, 11, 43; Sozomen, 3, 14) describe Gangra as the Christian metropolis of Paphlagonia; and Hierocles places Gangra among the cities of the same province without any mention of Germanicopolis. Thus it appears that the utmost extent we can give to the use of the name Germanicopolis is between four and five centuries. The extant coins of Germanicopolis are of Septimius Severus alone, or of his wife, and his descendants.

*Julia Domna.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 7 | ΙΟΥΑ. ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑC. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΕCΤΙΑC ΘΕΩΝ. Lunus seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on hasta. |
|---|---|---|

## GERME Mysia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 62.

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|---|---|--|
| Æ | 3 | ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; before the neck a berry and two leaves of bay? |
|---|---|--|

*Trajanus.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 4 | ΑΥ. ΝΕΡΒΑ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Apollo in long drapery <i>adv.</i> looking to the left; in right hand, patera; in left hand, lyre. |
|---|---|---|

*Julia Domna.*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Æ | 6 | ΙΟΥΑΙΑ (sic) CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta. |
|---|---|--|

HALICARNASSUS Cariae.

*Note.*—At the Turkish town of Budrum, situated on a circular harbour at the entrance of the great gulf of Cos or Ceramus, the entire circuit of the defences of Halicarnassus on the land side are traceable (V. the Paper of Capt. Spratt, R.N., and his Plan and View of Budrum in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, v. p. 1). Since that time a mission sent to Halicarnassus by Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, under the direction of Mr. C. T. Newton, now Consul at Rome, has been successful not only in obtaining materials for an architectural restoration of the Mausoleum, but has enriched our national collection with a colossal statue of Mausolus, a production justifying the fame of the celebrated artists who were employed by Artemisia to decorate the monument of her deceased husband.

- | Metal | Size | Weight |  |
|-------|------|--------|--|
| Æ     | 4    |        | Head of Jupiter? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙΚΑΡ. ΑΠΟΔΑΥ. in two lines; between them, Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ. |
| Æ     | 5-   |        | Same type in wreath. R. ΝΕΩΝ ΑΛΙΚ. in two lines; between them, same type.  |
| Æ     | 3    |        | Same type without wreath. R. ΑΛΙΚΑΡ. ΔΙΟΚ. in two lines; between them, tripod.   |
| Æ     | 3-   |        | Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑΣΣΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, lyre of five chords.  |

*M. Aurelius.*

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|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 6+ |  | ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙC. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ . . . . Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Apollo in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera? in left hand, lyre; around, ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑCCEΩΝ. |
|---|----|--|--|

*Gordianus III.*

- |   |    |  |   |
|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 7- |  | ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΑCCEΩΝ. Fortune in tetrastyle temple sacrificing to <i>l.</i> at altar. |
|---|----|--|---|

*Idrieus, Satrap of Caria.*

- |   |    |       |   |
|---|----|-------|---|
| Æ | 5+ | 234·6 | Head of Apollo, as the Sun, <i>adv.</i> R. ΙΔΡΙΕΩC. Jupiter of Caria in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; on right shoulder, bipennis; in left hand, hasta. |
| Æ | 3+ | 56·3  | Same type. R. Same legend and type.   |

HELIOPOLIS Cœlosyriæ.

*Note.*—Baalbek preserves its ancient name, which was translated by the Greeks into Heliopolis. Here stood an ancient temple of Baal, which, in the first century of the Christian æra, was occupied by a Roman colony. The earliest extant coins are of Nerva, the latest of Gallienus.

*Septimius Severus.*

- |   |     |  |  |
|---|-----|--|--|
| Æ | 6-5 |  | . . . . . SEVERO. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. A bird's eye view opposite to one of the angles of a decastyle temple, with seventeen columns in the side; below, COL. HEL . . . . . |
|---|-----|--|--|

*Note.*—This is the great temple of Jupiter at Baalbek, of which Macrobius (Sat. i. 23) says, "Assyrii solem sub Jovis nomine quem Διά Ἡλιοπολίτην cognominant, maximis cœremoniis celebrant in civitate, quæ Heliopolis vocatur."

HERACLEIA Ioniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 65.

- |   |    |       |  |
|---|----|-------|--|
| Æ | 9- | 249·8 | Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Club in the middle of a garland of oak; above the club, ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ; below it, two monograms; between which, Victory crowning the monogram to the left.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |
|---|----|-------|--|

Metal	Size	Weight
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## HERACLEIA Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 65.

Æ	4-	88-2	Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>l.</i> R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΗΡΑΚ; below, ΛΕΙΑ reversed.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΑΝ. Bow, quiver, and!
Æ	5	146	Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> ; behind, thyrsus. R. ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ ΔΙΟΝΥΣ[ΙΟΥ] in two lines; between them, Hercules to <i>l.</i> raising trophy.
Æ	3½	70-1	Same type. R. [ΔΙΟ]ΝΥΣΙΟΥ. Same type.

*Note.*—Clearchus, who became tyrant of Heracleia in B.C. 364, was succeeded by his brother Satyrus, and he by Timotheus and Dionysius, sons of Clearchus, who reigned jointly until the death of Timotheus, when Dionysius became sole tyrant, and as such reigned thirty years (Memnon, ap. Phot. Bibl. Cod. 224; Diodorus, 6, 36). The first of the two preceding coins was struck during the joint reign of the two brothers, the latter during the sole reign of Dionysius.

*Diadumenianus.*

Æ	6-		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΟΠΕΔ. ΑΝΤΩΝ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Diadumenian to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΣ ΕΝ ΠΟΝΤΩ. Bacchus in short drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; in left hand, thyrsus; chlamys entwined round his arms.
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## HERMOCAPELIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 65.

Æ	3		ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΡΜΟΚΑΠΗΛΙΤΩΝ. Turreted or tutulated female head to <i>r.</i>
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## HIERAPOLIS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 66.

Æ	7		ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Pluto in quadriga to <i>r.</i> , carrying off Persephone.
Æ	3+		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Winged female to <i>l.</i> ; right hand towards mouth; in left hand, bridle (Nemesis).
Æ	10+		ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5+		ΓΕΡΟΥΣΙΑ. Female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Amazon on horse to <i>r.</i>

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	5-		ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter in long drapery standing to <i>l.</i> (Laodiceus); in right hand, eagle; in left hand, hasta.
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## Hierapolis and Sardes.

*Otacilia.*

Æ	6		Μ. ΩΤ. ΛΕΥΗΡΑ. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. Two prize crowns; in that to the <i>l.</i> ΧΡΥΣΑΝ(θηρά); in that to the <i>r.</i> , ΠΥΘΙ(α); around, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Κ. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
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Metal Size Weight

*Valerianus.*

- Æ 9 ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Radiate bust of Valerian to *r.* R. Apollo in long drapery; in left hand, lyre; opposed to archaic statue (Cybele); around, ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΚΕ ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

## HIEROPOLIS Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 67.

*Faustina Junior.*

- Æ 7+ ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Faustina to *r.* R. Naked figure, radiate (Apollo); in uplifted right hand? in left hand, hasta crooked at the top.

## HIEROPOLIS Cyrrhesticæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 67.

*Philippus Senior.*

- Æ 8 ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Philip to *r.* R. ΘΕΑΣ ΚΥΡΙΑΣ ΙΕΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. The Syrian goddess seated *adv.* on lion to *r.*

## HIEROSOLYMA Judææ.

- Æ 6 218.5 Cup, above which shekel Israel in Samaritan letters. R. Ierusalem kedoshah (the holy). Branch with three flowers.

## HYPÆΡΑ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—Strabo (p. 627) describes Hypæra as situated on the descent of Mount Tmolus into the plain of the Caystrus; and Ovid, with equal clearness, as placed on the opposite side of Mount Tmolus to Sardes, that is to say, on the southern side of that mountain: "Nam freta prospiciens latè riget arduus alto—Tmolus in adscensu clivoque extensus utroque—Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypæpis" (Metam. xi. v. 150).

*Trajanus Decius.*

- Æ 8 ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ. Head of Trajan Decius to *r.* R. Archaic statue in long drapery crowned with modius, and covered with veil descending to the feet, but open and exhibiting hands and fingers extended; around, ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΕΡΜΟΛΑΟΥ ΝΕΙΚΩΝ[ΟΣ].

- Æ 5 ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΔΕΚΙΟΣ. Head of Trajanus Decius to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. ΕΡΜΟΛΑΟΥ ΥΠΑΙΠΗΝΩΝ. Two children seated opposite, their left hands extended; above them, a small figure resembling that which is described on the former coin.

## HYRCANIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, p. 69.

- Æ 3+ ΥΡΚΑΝΙΚ. Turreted female head to *r.* (Cybele of Hyrcania). R. ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	2½		Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΡΚΑΝΩΝ. Lion to <i>r.</i>
<b>IASUS Cariaë.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The remains of this city are described in the travels of Dr. Chandler in Asia Minor (c. 54), who visited them in the year 1765. For its situation on the Carian coast, v. supra in the article Bargyia.			
Æ	2		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΑΣΕΩΝ in two lines in wreath of ivy.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>ILIUM Troadis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 70.			
Æ	4+		Bust of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; serpents issuing from the ægis; spear on her right shoulder; below, ΙΔΙ. R. Æneias stepping to <i>r.</i> , drawing Ascanius forward with his right hand, and bearing Anchises on his left arm.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3		ΙΔΙΕΩΝ. Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΚΤΩΡ. Hector armed <i>adv.</i> looking to <i>l.</i>
<b>Commodus.</b>			
Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΥ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. River-god seated on waves to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, branch; left arm resting on urn, from which water flows; above, ΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC; below, ΙΔΙΕΩΝ.
<b>Julia Domna.</b>			
Æ	6½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΔΙΕΩΝ. Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; in left hand, statue; at her feet, shield.
<b>Caracalla.</b>			
Æ	5+		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Youthful head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. River-god as before; above, ΚΑΜΑΝΔΡΟC; below, ΙΔΙΕΩΝ.
<b>Geta.</b>			
Æ	6-		. . . . . ΓΕΤΑC . . Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; same legend.
<b>Gordianus III.</b>			
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΔΙΕΩΝ. Statue of Pallas of archaic form crowned with modius to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; in left, distaff?
<b>Salonina.</b>			
Æ	4½		CΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ CΕΒ. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΔΙΕΩΝ. Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; serpents issuing from ægis.

Metal | Size | Weight

## IRENOPOLIS Ciliciæ Tracheiæ.

*Note.*—The name Irenopolis was derived from the pacification of this part of the coast of Cilicia Tracheia in the reign of Claudius by means of Antiochus IV. of Commagene, as stated in the note to Anemurium (v. sup.). Irenopolis seems to have been the same city as Zephyrium, the legend of a coin of Irenopolis of Trebonianus Gallus being Ζεφυριώτων Ἰρηνοπολείων (Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 291). Zephyrium received probably this new name on being renovated by Claudius. It was also called Neronias in honour of Nero; and, although no coin of Neronias has yet appeared, the names Neronias and Irenopolis were both of them applied to the city occasionally in the fourth and fifth centuries of our æra (V. Cellarius, ii. p. 204). Zephyrium I am inclined to identify with the promontory and "small sheltered bay" called Aghalimán, described by Sir F. Beaufort (p. 212); for though he has not made mention of any ancient vestiges on the cape itself, which is now occupied by a mediæval castle, he observed some remains of Hellenic antiquity to the eastward of Aghalimán towards the Calycadnus, particularly a solid building of white marble forty feet long and twenty broad, apparently the cella of a Greek temple. The proximity of Zephyrium or Irenopolis to the Calycadnus is alluded to on several of the coins of the Irenopolitæ by a river-god and the usual type of a vase, from which water flows. The passage of Strabo (p. 669), which tends to leave the reader in doubt whether Zephyrium was situated to the eastward or westward of the Calycadnus, has been satisfactorily explained by Beaufort, who shows that Cape Cavaliere was the ancient Sarpedon, beyond which Antiochus III. was restricted from passing by his treaty with the Romans in the year B.C. 188 (Liv. 38, 38); and that the long sandy point formed by the deposit of the Calycadnus was the promontory Zephyrium, the town or its citadel having stood on the opposite cape of the great bay of Zephyrium, that is to say, at Aghalimán.

*Domitianus and Domitia.*

Æ 6 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ Κ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΒ. Heads of Domitian and Domitia opposed. R. ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΕΤΟ. ΓΜ (43). Fortune to l.; in right hand, rudder; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to l., star.

*Trajanus Cæsar.*

Æ 3 ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑ . . . Head of Trajan to r. R. ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Winged figure on? wheel to r.; right hand to mouth; in left hand, caduceus (Nemesis!); ZM (47).

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 8 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΩ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ. Head of S. Alexander to r. R. ΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female seated on rock to l.; at her feet, river-god swimming? before her, Victory on globe to r., offering crown.

*Gordianus III.?*

Æ 9-8 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to r. R. ΕΙΡΗΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΕΤ.; in exergue, ΒΡΡ (192)? Asclepius and Hygieia opposed.

*Note.*—That the æra of Irenopolis commenced in the reign of Claudius we cannot well doubt, but in what year is not quite certain; if, as some numismatists suppose, it was A.D. 52, it began about two years before the death of Claudius.

## ISINDA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 70.

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to r. R. ΙΣΙΝ. Horseman galloping to r.; under the horse, serpent.

Metal Size Weight

*Philippus Junior?*

Æ 5½

... IOYAIIO . . . . . Head of Philip to *r.* R. ΙΣΙΝΔΕΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*; in field to *l.*, BP or EP; to *r.*, X.

## LAERTE Ciliciæ Tracheiæ.

*Note.*—The following are the words of Strabo (p. 669) in enumerating the places on the Cilician coast in the direction from N.W. to S.E. beginning with Coracesium, now Alaya: *Μετὰ δὲ τὸ Κορακῆσιον, Συέδρα πῶλις, εἰθ' Ἀμαζία ἐπὶ βουνοῦ κατοικία τις, ὕφορμον ἔχουσα . . . . . εἰτα Λαέρτη, φρούριον ἐπὶ λόφου μαστοειδοῦς, ὕφορμον ἔχον; εἰτα Σελινοῦς ποταμός; εἰτα Κράγος.* Of these places there can be no question as to the river Selinus, at the mouth of which, after the time of Strabo, stood the city, which having been renovated by Trajan was named Trajanopolis. Beyond the river south-eastward was Cragus, or Antiocheia ad Cragum, the remains of which are described by Beaufort (p. 185). Laerte, therefore, having been the nearest city to the Selinus north-westward, is thus identified with the "little peninsula of rock covered with a mixture of ancient and modern ruins," where Beaufort (p. 171) found a "considerable extent of ruins stretching up the neighbouring heights, and, across the neck of the peninsula, several slabs of marble from eight to ten feet long placed vertically against the face of the rock, and bearing inscriptions, some very long." Beaufort searched in vain among them for the name of the place, but the importance of the remains, and the "small cove" under the promontory answering to the *ὑφορμος* of Strabo, are sufficient to confirm the opinion that these are remains of Laerte, the native place of Diogenes Laertius. The other places on this part of the coast of Cilicia Tracheia of which there are coins corresponding to existing vestiges, are Coracesium, Syedra, and Selinus. To all these four the ancient names therefore may safely be restored.

Æ 4-

AY. KAI. TP. AΔPIANOC. Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΛΑΕΡΤΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

## LAMP SACUS Mysiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 72.

Æ 1½

17·6 Janiform young male head. R. Head of Pallas of archaic style to *l.*

Æ 4

ΔΑΜ. Head of Apollo to *r.* R. [ΔΑΜ]ΨΑ. Sea-horse with curved wings to *r.*; under it, ear of corn.

Æ 4

Head of bearded Bacchus? to *r.* R. ΔΑΜ . . . . Cantharum, in which, grapes; in field to *r.*, sea-horse to *r.*; to *l.*, mon.

*Geta.*

Æ 4

AY . . . . . ΣΕΠΤΙ ΓΕΤΑΣ. R. ΛΑΜΨΑΚΗΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, winged sea-horse to *r.*

## LAODICEIA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 73.

Æ 2

Turreted female head to *r.* R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, panther? to *l.*; right foot raised.

Æ 3+

Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod.

Æ 3

Head of Bacchus to *r.* R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, cista mystica between the stars and bonnets of the Dioscuri.

Æ 5½

ΔΗΜΟC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Bearded laureate head to *r.* R. Π. ΑΙΔΙΟC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC CABINIANOC in five lines; between the third and fourth, Jupiter Laodiceus to *l.* in long drapery; in right hand, eagle; left, resting on hasta.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4½		Same legend; similar type. R. IOYΛIOC ANΔPONIKOC EYEPΓETHC in three lines; between the second and third, same type.
Æ	10½		. . . . . ΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young male head to l. R. Same type; around, Π. Κ. ΑΤΤΑΛΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC. Head of Augustus to r.; before it, augural staff. R. ΖΕΥΞΙC ΦΙΛΑΛΗΘΗC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in three lines; between the second and third, same type.  <i>Note.</i> —The names of Zeuxis and Philaethes occur in Strabo (p. 579), who informs us that in his time there existed at or near Laodiceia a great college of physicians, presided over by Zeuxis, and afterwards by Alexander son of Philaethes. As the present coin is of the time of Strabo, it is not unlikely that the Zeuxis and Philaethes, whose names on the coin occur as those of magistrates, may be the same men whose names are mentioned by the geographer.
<i>Caius Cæsar (son of Agrippa).</i>			
Æ	3		ΓΑΙΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Youthful head of Caius to r. R. Eagle <i>adv.</i> between two monograms; below, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC ΘΕΟC. R. IOYΛIOC ANΔPONIKOC EYEPΓETHC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in five lines; between the second and third, Jupiter Laodicensus standing to l.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	6-		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to r. R. ΠΟ. (united) ΑΙΛΙΟC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in five lines in wreath.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	5		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Hadrian to r. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ. Jupiter Laodicensus standing to l.; in right hand, Victory; at his feet, eagle on basis.
Æ	5		ΑΥ. ΚΑ. ΤΡ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Hadrian to r. R. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to l.; around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.
Laodiceia and Pergamus.			
<i>Faustina Junior.</i>			
Æ	9		ΦΑΥCΤΕΙΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Faustina to r. R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Two female figures in long drapery joining right hands; left hands resting on hastæ; in exergue, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	6		ΙΟΥΛΑ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to r.; countermark. R. Female in long drapery (Ceres?) to l.; in right hand, ears of corn; in left hand, long knotted staff (torch?); around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ.
Æ	8		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to r. R. Draped female seated on curule chair to l.; in right hand, globe surmounted by Victory offering her a crown; around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚ[. . .] ΝΕΩΚ. (the letters wanting broken off); in exergue, ΤΟ (united) ΠΗ (8S).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5½		ΙΟΥΔ. ΔΟΜΝΑ ΓΕ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. Winged Nemesis to <i>l.</i> ; right hand raised to shoulder; in left hand, bridle; at her feet, wheel; around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; ΤΟ (united) ΠΗ (88).
			<i>Note.</i> —The same date occurs on coins of Caracalla when ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ. This coin of Julia Domna therefore was struck in or between the years 198, 217; and hence the commencement of the æra of Laodiceia must have been A.D. 110—129, that is to say, in the latter years of Trajan, or in the reign of Hadrian. The great earthquake, which history records as having destroyed Laodiceia, happened in the reign of Tiberius; and on that occasion, as we are told by Tacitus (Annal. 14, 27), the people were able to restore the city by their own resources. But as the place was particularly subject to such visitations (εἰ γὰρ τις ἄλλη, καὶ ἡ Λαοδικεῖα εὐσεϊστος, Strabo, p. 576), one of them occurring during the years above mentioned may have called for the commiseration and generosity of Trajan or of Hadrian, and may have become the commencement of an æra.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> ; two countermarks. R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
			Laodiceia and Smyrna.
Æ	10		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; Jupiter Laodiceus standing before him to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΑΤΤΑΛΟC CΟΦΙCΤΗC ΤΑΙC ΠΑΤΡΙCΙ CΜΥΡ. ΛΑΟ.
			<i>Note.</i> —In this legend ἀνέθηκε is to be understood. This is the Attalus mentioned by Philostratus (Soph. 2, 25) as having been grandfather of the sophist Hermocrates.—V. Num. Hellen. Asia, p. 121.
Æ	8		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ. Two hands joined.
			<i>Julia Mæsa.</i>
Æ	7½		ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΜΑΙCΑ CΕΒ. Head of Julia Mæsa to <i>r.</i> R. Prize vase, on which ΑCΚΛΗΠ. on table; around, ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ; under the table, CΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΥ in three lines; in exergue, ΔΟΓΜΑΤΙ.
			<i>Philippus Junior.</i>
Æ	6		Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΚΑΙC. Head of Philippus to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera held over altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
			LAODICEIA Syriae.
			<i>Note.</i> —Laodiceia, one of the chief modern towns of Syria, and preserving the ancient name slightly corrupted, has coins of four kinds. 1. The autonomous inscribed Λαοδικείων τῆς ἱερᾶς καὶ αὐτονόμου, or Λαοδικείων πρὸς θαλάσση. 2. Those under the Seleucidæ with some of their heads on the obverse. 3. Those inscribed Ἰουλιέων τῶν καὶ Λαοδικείων, the former name having been assumed in acknowledgment of the favours received when Julius Cæsar was in Syria after the battle of Pharsalia, an event which caused the commencement of the Laodicean æra in B.C. 48. This form of legend continued until the arrival of a Roman colony in the reign of Septimius Severus, of which colony there are also Laodicean coins.
Æ	7-227·3		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in three lines; between second and third line, Jupiter Nicephorus on throne to <i>l.</i> ; under throne, ΑΠ or ΠΑ in mon.; in field to <i>l.</i> , Α. ΙΞ.—all in wreath.

Metal Size Weight

*Domitianus.*

Æ 4½ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Domitian to *l.* R. ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ in four lines; between the second and third, turreted female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, crown; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

## LAODICEIA Colonia.

*Elagabalus.*

Æ 4½ . . . . . ΑΥΡ. ANTONINVS AVG. Head of Elagabalus to *r.* R. ΛΑΥΔΙΣΕΩΝ. Two wrestlers standing on club, one of them bearded; in exergue, ΔΕ.

## LARISSA Seleucidis Syriae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 75.

Æ 4½ Turreted female head to *r.* R. [ΛΑΡΙ]ΣΑΙΩΝ [ΤΗ]Σ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ. Horse's head with bridle to *l.*; in field to *r.*, ΠΑΡ in mon.—*Electrotype.*

## LIBEDUS Ioniae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 76.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 3 . . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΑΕΒΕΔΙΩΝ. Owl to *r.*; head *adv.*

## LORYMA Perææ Rhodiorum.

Æ 3 Head of Apollo Helius *adv.*, the right cheek partly covered by eagle to *r.* R. Rhodian flower; under the flower, Δ Ω; below, to *l.* of the flower-stalk, ☐; to *r.*, Δ; in field to *r.*, thyrsus.

*Note.*—The ruins of Loryma are found at the bottom of the bay of Aplothika on the Carian side of the strait of Rhodos. Immediately behind the ruins rises a mountain crowned with the remains of an ancient fortress, which, as well as the mountain itself, was named Phœnice. This name, and the advantageous position of Loryma resembling that of Cnidus, tend to the belief that Loryma was one of the early settlements of the Phœnicians on the coasts of Greece. From Strabo and Pliny it appears that Loryma was in their time a ruin. From the present coin the conjecture arises that all the silver coins with Rhodian types without PO, but which have the remarkable addition of an eagle before the cheek of Apollo on the obverse, belong to the Perææ (which, as we learn from Strabo, contained Physeus and Caunus, and extended to the confines of Lycia), or to some Rhodian colony in Lycia, where we know of two such colonies, namely, Rhodiopolis and the island Megiste. In the British Museum there are six coins bearing Rhodian types on both sides, with the addition of the eagle on the obverse. Of these, in place of the PO, which constantly occurs on silver coins of the city of Rhodes, one has ΥΠ, another ΜΕ (probably for Megiste), one is without any letters, and three have ΠΑ in the place of PO. These latter I am inclined to ascribe to Patara; for, although Patara was a member of the Lycian league (v. Num. Hellen. Asia, p. 150), its coins of that time could hardly have been less than two centuries posterior to those with Rhodian types and the eagle on the obverse. Prior to the supposed colony from Rhodes at Patara, it was no more than a λιμὴν dependent on Xanthus.

Metal Size Weight

## LYSIAS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 77.*Gordianus III.*

Æ 6 AYT. K. M. ANTΩ. Γ'ΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΛΥCΙΑΔΕΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

## MADYTUS Chersonesi Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Madytus, now Maito, occupied the shore of a bay on the European side of the narrowest part of the Hellespont, immediately opposite to the site of Abydus on the Asiatic shore. Although not so renowned as its neighbour Sestus, its importance is shown from Livy (31, 16, and 33, 38). In B.C. 200, when Philip V. of Macedonia advanced against the maritime cities of Thrace, Madytus, and Callipolis, which also preserves its ancient name, are mentioned as the principal places on the eastern shore of the Chersonese; again, in B.C. 196, we are told by the same historian that Antiochus III. was obliged to attack Madytus both by land and sea, and had begun to besiege it before the Madytii could be brought to terms.

Æ 4 Bull butting to *l.*; above, ear of corn. R. ΜΑΔΥ(τιων). Fox-like dog seated to *r.*

*Note.*—The gentile of Madytus occurs only in Stephanus in voce. The ear of corn alludes to the productive corn fields of the Thracian peninsula, and to the worship of Ceres, which was common to the neighbouring cities Lysimachia, Cardia, Crithote, and Cherronesus. The dog is referable to the Cynossema or tumulus of Hecuba, which rises about three miles to the south of Madytus, and is a very conspicuous object in passing through the upper strait of the Dardanelles. Millingen describes this identical coin in his work on "Ancient Greek coins in various collections" (London, 1831, p. 43, Plate III. No. 7). His drawing of it was taken at Rome when it belonged to the Chevalier Palin, who had been Minister of Sweden at Constantinople. I purchased it at the sale of Count Palin's coins at Paris in 1859.

## MÆONIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 77.

Æ 2½ Head of young Hercules to *r.* R. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ between club and bow-case; above, bee?

*Etruscilla.*

Æ 9-8 ΕΡCΙ. (sic) CΤΡΟΥCΚΙΑΛΛΑ CCB. Head of Etruscilla to *r.* R. ΕΠ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΠΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ Κ. ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΥ ΑΡ. Α. ΜΑΙΟΝΩΝ.

## MAGNESIA Ioniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 77.

AR 3 55 Horseman to *r.*; spear in right hand held horizontally. R. Gibbous bull butting to *l.*; above, ΜΑΓ; below, ΠΙΤΟΙ; behind bull, ear of corn; all surrounded by symbol of Mæander.

AR 2 26·4 Same type. R. Gibbous bull on symbol of Mæander butting to *l.*; above, ΜΑΓΝ; below, ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΗ.

Æ 4- Same type. R. Gibbous bull butting to *r.*; above, ΜΑΓΝ; below, . . . ΟΔΟΤΟΣ . . . ; all surrounded by symbol of Mæander.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 4 ΑΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΜΑΓ. ΛΕΥΚΟΦΡΥC. Archaic statue *adv.*, similar to Juno Samia, but veiled only above (Diana Leucophris).

Metal Size Weight

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 4 A. CE. CEYHPOC. Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* B. MAFNHOTΩN. Victory to *l.*

*Caracalla.*

Æ 9 . . . KAI. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* B. Infant Jupiter seated on altar to *l.*; on either side, an armed figure holding a shield over him, and dancing (the Corybantes); around, EΠI ΓP. M. AYP. APICTOΛAΟΥ; in exergue, MAFNHOTΩN.

*Severus Alexander.*

Æ 10- . . . . M. AYP. CEYH. AΔEΞANΔPOC. Head of Sev. Alexander to *r.* B. Asclepius *adv.*; head to *l.*; in right hand, staff entwined by serpent; in field to *r.*, serpent erect with head to *r.*; around, MAFNHOTΩN . . . ΓPA. TYXIKOY.

*Julia Mamæa.*

Æ 8- IOYAIΑ MAMAIA CGB. Head of J. Mamæa to *r.* B. ΓPA. ΦOTEINOY MAFNHOTΩN. Lunus *adv.*; crescent behind the shoulders; in either hand, long torch entwined with serpent.

## MAGNESIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 79.

Æ 4 CIIYAOOC. Bearded aged head to *r.* B. MAFNHOTΩN. Fortune to *l.*; in right hand, patera.

Æ 3+ MAFNHCIΑ. Turreted female head to *r.* B. CIIYAOY. Fortune to *l.*

*Nero.*

Æ 4 NE. KAI. ZEYC ΘAΓYΘEPIOC. Head of Nero to *l.* B. Naked figure (Jupiter?) to *l.*; in extended hand? around, EΠI Γ. IOY. ΠOYAIINOY; in field, Δ C.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 8- AY. KAI. CEΠTI. CEOYHPOC . . . Head of Septimius Severus to *r.* B. Victory to *l.* crowning trophy; around, EΠI CTPA. KOΔ[PA TOY MAFNHOTΩ]N CIIY.

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 5 A. K. M. ANT. ΓOPΔIANOC. Head of Gordian to *r.* B. Bull to *l.*; around, MAFNHOTΩN CIIYAOY.

*Etruscilla.*

Æ 7- EPEN. ETPOYCKIΔAΔA. Head of Etruscilla to *r.* B. Cybele? to *r.* in tetrastyle temple; around, EΠ. CTP. APTEMA MAFNHOTΩN CIIYΑ.; countermark, Γ.

Æ 6 Another similar, without countermark.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Salonina.</i>			
Æ	5		IO. KOP. CAAΩNINA. Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> R. EΠI CTP. AYΠ. AO . . . . . MAGNHTΩN. Cybele? seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera.  <i>Note.</i> —The strategus was probably the same Aurelius Longinus (AOPTEINOC) whose name occurs in a coin of Valerian (Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 388).
MAGYDUS Pamphylæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 79.			
<i>Trajanus Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	4½		TPAIANOC KAICAP. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. MAFYΔEΩN. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	4		. . . AYΦHAIOC AN . . . . . Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. MAFYΔEΩN. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; at her feet, serpent erect; across the field, KZ.  <i>Note.</i> —In Mionnet, iii. p. 458, Sup. vii. p. 42, are coins of Trajan with the letters IΕ, of Hadrian with IA, and of Antoninus Pius with IΘ. These will answer well to the years of each emperor's reign; but KZ (27) cannot refer to the years of the reign of M. Aurelius, as he reigned no more than nineteen years.
MASSICYTUS Lyciæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 81.			
Æ	4-3	29.3	Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> R. AYKIΩN MΑΣI. Lyre; all in quad. inc.
Æ	2½	32.2	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. MA. and lyre in quad. inc.
Æ	3		Similar type. R. MA. Military figure? <i>adv.</i> ; right hand raised; in left, bow?
METROPOLIS Ionæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 81.			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	8		AY. K. M. AY. ANTΩNINOC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. MHTPOΠOΛEITΩN TΩN EN IΩNIA. Cybele turreted and enthroned to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, globe or patera; at her feet, lion.
<i>Gordianus III.</i>			
Æ	8+		AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓOPΔIANOC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. MHTPOΠOΛEITΩN TΩN EN IΩNIA. Turreted female to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, small statue of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; in left, cornucopiæ.
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	7		MAP. ΩTA. CEYHPA. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. CEBACTA KAICAPHA MHTPOΠOΛEITΩN. Prize vase, in which two palm-branches.

Metal Size Weight

*Valerianus.*

Æ 4+ AYT. K. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Valerian to *r.* R. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Helmeted military figure to *l.*; right hand resting upon spear; in left?

## MIDAEUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 82.

Æ 3+ Laureate head of young Hercules? to *r.* R. ΜΙΑ[ΑΕ]Ω[N]. Draped figure to *l.*; in right hand, patera.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 7 ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓΟΥ[CΤΟC]. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΜΙΔΑΕΩΝ. Hermes to *l.*; in right hand, purse? in left, caduceus.

## MILETUS Ioniæ.

Æ 2½ 65·5 Lion's head with open mouth to *l.*; above, EKA. R. Star (the Sun).

*Notes.*—The union of the lion's head and star leaves no doubt as to the right attribution of this coin to Miletus. On coins of later date there is generally the head of Apollo on the obverse, and on the reverse a lion looking back at a star, with the name of a magistrate at full length, and Μ (MI) the usual monogram of Miletus. EKA therefore are evidently the initial letters of a magistrate, not improbably that of the celebrated traveller, historian, geographer, and statesman Hecateus, the coin being apparently of about the year 500 B.C., when Hecateus lived; the name Hecateus, moreover, not being found on any of the coins of later date, as far as they have yet been published.

Æ 1 17·5 Same type. R. Same type.

Æ 1 Two others similar; medium weight 16·7.

Æ 2 22·1 Head of Apollo to *l.* R. Μ. Lion to *l.*, looking back at star; below, . . . . .

Æ 4 Statue of Apollo Didymeus naked to *r.*; in right hand, stag looking back; in left hand, bow. R. Lion couchant looking back at star; below, ΜΙΑΗCΙΩ.

## MOPSUESTIA Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 84.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 6- AYT. ΚΑΙC. Τ. ΑΙΑ. ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Ε. ΕΥC. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. Pallas Nicephorus standing to *l.*; around, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ ΕΤ(OC) ΗC (208).

*Note.*—From coins of Maerinus and Diadumenianus, who reigned A.D. 217—218, and which bear the date 285, it appears that the æra of Mopsuestia commenced from the destruction of the pirates by Pompey B.C. 67.

*Valerianus.*

Æ 9+ [AY]T. K. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. Head of Valerian to *r.* R. Bridge of five arches over the river Pyramus; under each arch a letter of the word ΔΩΡΕΑ; at either end of the bridge, a gate; on the bridge a river-god reclining to *l.*; above,

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<p>ΑΔΡ. ΜΟΥΣΕΑΤΩΝ ΓΚΤ (323, A.D. 256, third year of Valerian); in exergue, ΠΥΡΑΜΟC.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—According to John of Antioch (Malala) the Emperor Constantius, son of Constantine the Great, built a great bridge over the Pyramus; from thence, writes the chronographer, he went to Mopsuestia, where he died. In the course of the century which had elapsed between the times of Valerian and Constantius, the bridge here represented had fallen probably to ruin, and Constantine built his bridge higher up the river.</p>
			<p>MYLASA Cariae.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 84.</p>
Æ	3		Free horse to <i>l.</i> ; right fore foot raised. R. ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ. Wreath on bipennis.
			<p><i>Augustus.</i></p>
Æ	5		ΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΟC] ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΑΑΣΤΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ in four lines in wreath.
			<p><i>Hadrianus.</i></p>
Æ	6-		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ in two lines: between which a projecting dot; all in wreath.
			<p><i>Sept. Severus.</i></p>
Æ	4½		ΑΥ. Κ . . . . . CΕΠ. CΕΒΗΡΟC ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΞ. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ. Jupiter of Labranda standing <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, bipennis; in left, spear; arms supported.
			<p><i>Gordianus III.</i></p>
Æ	5		ΑΥ . . . ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Bust of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΛΑCΕΩΝ. Half draped beardless figure to <i>l.</i> ; at his feet, serpent entwining staff (Asclepius?).
			<p>MYNDUS Cariae.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 85.</p>
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΔΟΤΟC in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.
Æ	4-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. [Μ]ΥΝ. Owl on olive-branch; below, .Ο . . . .
Æ	3+		Same type. R. . . . Same type; below, ΠΕΛΑ.
Æ	3-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΝΔΙΩΝ . . . . ΜΑΧ . . in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.
			<p>MYRA Lyciae.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 85.</p>
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. Archaic statue seated <i>adv.</i> in distyle temple; around, ΜΥΡΕΩΝ.
			<p>MYRHINA Æolidis.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 85.</p>
Æ	3½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΙ. Diota; in field to <i>r.</i> , lyre.

Metal	Size	Weight
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*Tranquillina.*

Æ	5	ΦΟΥΡ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ C. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Diana to <i>r.</i> seizing stag on its knees by horn; her left knee on the stag's back.
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## MYŪS Ioniae.

*Note.*—On the situation of Myŭs, see my Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, p. 241.

Æ	3½	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΗ. Bird to <i>l.</i> ; around, symbol of Mæander.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of Lord Ashburnham.</i>
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## NACOLEIA Phrygiae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 86.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	4	ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙ. CΕΒ. ΓΕ(ρμανικος). Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ. Winged caduceus.
Æ	6	ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙΣΑΡ . . . . . Same type. R. ΝΑΚΟΛΕΩΝ. Tutulated female seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left hand resting on hasta.

## NACRASA Lydiae.

Æ	4½	ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΚΡΑCΙΤΩΝ. Archaic statue of Diana with supports to the hands <i>adv.</i> ; on either side half stag facing outwards.
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*Hadrianus.*

Æ	3	ΑΥ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΚΡΑCΙΤΩΝ. Young male head to <i>r.</i>
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## NAGIDUS Ciliciae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 149.

Æ	6	153·4 Venus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; crowned by Victory to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ. Bacchus half draped to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes with leaves and tendril; left hand resting on thyrsus; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ξ Ν.
Æ	4	163·2 Venus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; behind the seat, winged Eros; in field to <i>l.</i> , . Γ; to <i>r.</i> , ΣΙ united. R. ΝΑΓΙΔΕΩΝ. Bacchus as before; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.

## NEANDRIA Troadis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 87.

Æ	1½	Young male head to <i>r.</i> , with hair falling on the neck (river Simoeis?). R. ΝΕΑΝ. Grain of barley; grapes.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	7-6	
Æ	6-	
Æ	7-6	
Æ	4	
Æ	6½	
Æ	8+	
Æ	8-	

## NEAPOLIS Samariæ sive Palæstinæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 87.

*M. Aurelius Cæsar.*

Æ 7-6 . . . . . KAICAP EYCE. Head of M. Aurelius to *r.* R. [ΦΛ.] ΝΕΑC ΠΟ-  
ΛΕΥC CYP . . . . . Head of Jupiter Sarapis to *r.*

Æ 6- [ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟ]C KAICAP EYCEB. CEB. Y[IOC]. Same type. R. ΝΕΑC ΠΟΛΕΩC  
CΥΡΙΑC ΠΑΛΕCΤ. ΕΤ. ΠΗ (88). Columnar statue *adv.* (Astarte?); in uplifted  
right hand, whip?; in left hand, two ears of corn; below, two gibbous oxen,  
partly concealed by statue.

*Note.*—The year 88 of an æra commencing the third year of Vespasian, A.D. 72, corresponds to  
A.D. 160, the last year of the Cæsarship of M. Aurelius.

*Macrinus.*

Æ 7-6 [ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ.] ΟΠ. CΕ. (Opelius Severus) ΜΑΚΡΙΝΟC CΕΒ. Head of Macrinus to *r.*  
R. ΦΛ. ΝΕΑC ΠΟΛΕΥC CΥ . . . . Mount Garizim; at the foot, portico,  
from the middle of which are steps to the summit, where stands a tetrastyle  
temple represented as if seen from above one of its angles; on another peak of  
the mountain to *r.*?

## NEOCÆSAREIA Ponti.

*Note.*—*Νεοκαισάρεια* with the Greek accentuation was easily corrupted by the Turks into Niksâr,  
a town on the ancient Lycus, distant about forty miles S.S.W. of Polemonium, on the sea-coast of  
Pontus.

*Caligula?*

Æ 4 KAICAP . . . . . Head of Caligula? to *r.* R. ΝΕΟΚΑΙCΑΡ[ΕΩ]Ν. Five ears  
of corn, bound together at their stems.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 6½ . . . . . ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΝΕΟΚΑΙ-  
CΑΡΕΙΑC ΕΤΟ. ΙΕ (fifteenth year of the reign of Trajan, A.D. 113). Fortune  
to *l.*

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 8+ ΑΥ. Κ. Α. CΕΠΤΙ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of S. Severus to *r.* R. ΚΟΙΝ(ΟΝ) ΠΟΝ(ΤΟΥ)  
ΝΕΟΚΑΙ(σάρεια) ΜΗΤΡΟ(πολις). Tetrastyle temple *adv.*; between the columns,  
three statues on cippi; in exergue, ΕΤ. PMB (142).

*Note.*—One hundred and forty-two of an æra beginning A.D. 63, was A.D. 205, the eighth year of  
the reign of S. Severus.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 8- . . . . . Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. . . . . ΕΟΚΑΙ Μ[ΗΤΡΟ . . .  
Tetrastyle temple *adv.*; in it altar with fire; below, ΕΤ. P . .

## NICÆA Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 88.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5½		<p>NIKAIEΩN. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i>; in field to <i>r.</i>, mon. <i>R.</i> Rome seated on armour to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, Victory to <i>l.</i> crowning the name of Papirius; left hand resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i>, M and ΕΠ. ΓΑΙΟΥ; to <i>l.</i>, ΠΑΠΙΡΙΟΥ [ΚΑΡ]ΒΩΝΟΣ; below, ΡΩΜΗ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Caius Papirius Carbo succeeded M. Aurelius Cotta, who was the first Roman governor of Bithynia after the death of Nicomedes III., who bequeathed his kingdom to the Romans.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Claudius.</i></p>
Æ	8		<p>ΤΙ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡ[Μ]ΑΝΙΚΟΣ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i>; in front of neck, two ears of corn. <i>R.</i> Γ. ΚΑΔΙΟΣ ΡΟΥΦΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΣ. Tetrastyle building of two stories; on architrave between the two, ΝΕΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. —<i>Electrotype.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Messalina.</i></p>
Æ	8		<p>ΜΕΣΣΑΛΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΝΕΑ ΗΡΑ. Head of Messalina to <i>r.</i>; before the neck, two ears of corn. <i>R.</i> Same legends and type, but with roof to the building differing from the former. —<i>Electrotype.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Domitianus.</i></p>
Æ	5½		<p>ΑΥΤ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΤΟΝ ΚΤΙΣ. ΝΕΙΚΑΕΙΣ ΠΡΩΤ. ΠΟΝ(του) ΚΑΙ Β(θυνιας). Hercules to <i>r.</i>, leaning with left hand on club, covered with lion's skin; right hand behind his back.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Commodus.</i></p>
Æ	8-		<p>. . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i>; countermark, Victory to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Table, on which two prize vases, with palm branches in them; underneath, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΑ in two lines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Caracalla.</i></p>
Æ	7½		<p>ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. River-god seated on water to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, branch; left arm resting on vase, from which water flows; below, [C]ΑΓΑΠΙ[C].</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The nearest point to Nicæa of the Sagaris, or Sangarius, is fifteen miles in direct distance, but it may have been within the Nicæan territory.</p>
Æ	8-		<p>Same legend and type. <i>R.</i> ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Jupiter seated to <i>r.</i>; in right hand, patera.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Macrinus.</i></p>
Æ	7½		<p>ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΟΠΕΑ. CΕΟΥΗΡ. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΤ. Head of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Ceres in long drapery to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, poppy-head between two ears of corn; in left, long torch.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Elagabalus.</i></p>
Æ	6-		<p>Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC ΑΥΤ. Head of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Roman legionary eagle between two standards.</p>
Æ	6-5		<p>Another, differing only in the arrangement of the letters on the reverse.</p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>
Æ	4½		M. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Head of Sev. Alexander to r. R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Hexastyle temple <i>adv.</i>
			<i>Valerianus.</i>
Æ	6		ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥ. Head of Valerian to r. R. ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΗΝ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΙΣ. Winged female figure <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on shield; in left hand, trophy.
			<i>Valerianus, Gallienus, Valerianus Cæsar.</i>
Æ	6		ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ. ΣΕΒΒ. (Καίσαρ, Σεβαστοι). Radiate heads of the two emperors opposed; between them, smaller head of the Cæsar to r. R. ΜΕΓΙΣΤΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΩΝ ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ. Three prize vases with palm-branches in them.
NICOMEDEIA Bithyniæ.			
			<i>M. Aurelius.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑ . . . Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗ. ΜΗΤ. ΝΕΩ. Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
Æ	6+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Bust of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔ. ΜΗΤ. ΝΕΩ. Turreted female head to r.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	5+		ΑΥΤ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΚΟ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ. Head of Commodus to r. R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΝΕΩΚΟ. ΝΙΚΟΜ. Eagle with open wings to l; head to r.; serpent entwined round the eagle, and attempting to bite its throat.
Nicomedeia and Smyrna.			
Æ	8		. . . . . Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to r. R. ΟΜΟ. ΣΜΥΡ. ΝΕΙΚΟΜ. ΣΤΡΑ. Μ. ΣΕΛΛΙΟΥ. Two turreted females opposed, and joining right hands; that to the left with short drapery and bipennis on the left shoulder (the Amazon Smyrna); that to the right in long drapery; in left hand, rudder (Nicomedeia).
Æ	8+		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to r. R. Emperor radiated in biga to r.; in right hand acrostolium? in left, long torch; over the horses heads, ΚΟΜΟΔΟ in two lines; around, ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΟΜΟ. ΝΙΚΟΜ. ΣΤΡ. Μ. ΣΕΛΛΙΟΥ.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to r. R. Emperor on horse, galloping to r.; in uplifted right hand, javelin; around, ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ ΔΙΟ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
Æ	4		ΑΝΤΩΝ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. Head of Caracalla to r. R. ΔΗΜΗΤ. ΝΕΙΚΟ. (Δημήτρια Νεικομηδέων). Ceres standing to l.; in right hand, ears of corn; left resting on hasta.

*Note.*—The Demetria were games at Nicomedeia in honour of Ceres.

Metal Size Weight

*Geta Cæsar.*

Æ 9½ A. CΕΠΤΙΜΙ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙC. Head of Geta to *r.* R. Octastyle temple *adv.*; around, ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ; below, ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.

*Valerianus, Gallienus, Valerianus Junior.*

Æ 6 ΑΥΤΟ. ΟΥΑΔΕΡΙΑΝΟC ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC [ΟΥΑΔΕ]ΡΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Heads of Valerian and Gallienus opposed; between them, head of Valerian Junior to *r.* R. Hexastyle temple *adv.*; in which, figure *adv.*; in right hand? in left, hasta; above, ΝΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΩΝ; below, two temples in perspective; between them, altar? in exergue, ΤΡΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ in two lines.

## NYSΑ Cariaë.

Æ 3 A laureate bearded and a female head to *r.* (Pluto and Persephone). R. [ΕΞΕΤ]ΟΥC ΝΥCΑΕΩΝ. Bacchus in short drapery to *r.*; in right hand, cantharus; left hand resting on thyrsus.

*Note.*—Compare Mionnet, Sup. vi. p. 518, Nos. 400, 401.

## ΟΛΒΑ Ciliciaë.

*Augustus.*

Æ 6 [ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC] CΕΒΑCΤΟΥ. Head of Augustus to *r.* R. ΑΡΧΙΓΡΕΩC ΑΙΑΝΤΟC ΤΕΥΚΡΟΥ ΤΟΠΑΡΧΟΥ in four lines; between the second and third, fulmen; around the whole, ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΛΑΛΑCCΕΩΝ.

*Note.*—Olba was situated in the eastern part of Cilicia Tracheia above Soli, afterwards Pompeiopolis. Olba was noted for its temple of Jupiter, founded by an Ajax son of a Teucus, the priests of which temple, named alternately from father to son, Teucus and Ajax, governed all the surrounding part of Tracheiotis, until the whole country and sea-coast became a confederacy of robbers and pirates. After the reduction of the pirates by Pompeius Magnus, the Teucric family recovered Olba, and was favoured by M. Antonius and Cleopatra. Under Augustus, as appears by the present coin, they obtained the toparchy of Kenna and Lalassis. Of the former city we find no mention in ancient history; but autonomous coins of Lalassis exist. According to the order of names in Ptolemy (5, 9), Lalassis occupied the mountains between the rivers Lamus and Calycadnus; and when the valleys of these two rivers shall be explored, and the ruins at Mout in the middle part of the latter valley searched for inscriptions, some better light on the topography of Cilicia Tracheia will perhaps be obtained than we now possess. The Kennatæ seem to have occupied the country between Lalassis and Olba.

## ΟΦΡΥΝΙΟΜ Troadis.

*Note.*—Remains of Ophryniium are still extant about five miles to the eastward of the lower Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles.

Æ 2 Bearded helmeted head with large ears *adv.* R. ΟΦΡΥ. Infant Bacchus kneeling to *r.*; in right hand, grapes.

## ΟΡΘΟCΙΑ Cariaë.

*Note.*—Of the Carian cities in or near the valley of the Marsyas and its tributaries, those of Amyzon, Alinda, and Alabanda have been identified; the sites of Orthosia and Coscinæ are yet to be ascertained.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		ΟΡΘΟΚΙΕΩΝ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Panther to <i>r.</i> , looking back; on the left side of the panther, thyrsus.

## OTRŒA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Otrœa, according to Strabo (p. 566), was on the borders of Bithynia and Phrygia, not far eastward of the lake of Nicœa (μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσκανίης λίμνης πρὸς τοὺς ὄρους ἤδη τῆς Βιθυνίας τῆς πρὸς ἔω). Its name was derived from Otreus, king of Phrygia, whom Priam assisted against the Amazons when the Phrygians under Otreus and Mygdon were encamped on the banks of the Sangarius. (II. Γ. v. 165.) The town of Lence, a name of the Greek empire, is the nearest point of the Sangarius to the lake Aescania. (V. Tour in Asia Minor, p. 12.) It stands, perhaps, on the site of the ancient Otrœa.

## Plautilla.

Æ	4+		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΔΑ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. Ceres in long drapery standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, three ears of corn; in left hand, long torch, the end resting on the ground.
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*Note.*—This coin is cited by Mionnet (iv. p. 347) as having belonged to M. Tochon d'Ancecy, at whose sale in 1859 I purchased it.

## PARIUM Mysiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 93.

Æ	5		Head of Ceres with veil and wreath of corn to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ in wreath of ivy.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3-	37.5	Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> R. Cow to <i>l.</i> , looking back; above, ΠΑ; below, ΠΙ.
Æ	3-	35.2	Same type. R. Same type and legend; below, patera?
Æ	5		Same type. R. ΠΑΡΙ. Eagle with open wings on fulmen to <i>r.</i> , all in wreath.
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΠΑΡΙ, and altar in wreath.
Æ	3½		Same type. R. ΠΑΡΙ. Owl on ear of corn <i>adv.</i>
Æ	2½		Bull butting to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΡΙ, and torch in wreath of corn.

## Parium Colonia.

## Commodus.

Æ	6		IMP. CA. MAR. COMMODVS. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. C. G. I. H. P. (Colonia Gemella Julia Hadriana Pariana). She-wolf suckling the twins to <i>r.</i> ; head to <i>l.</i>
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*Note.*—On some coins of Gallienus (Mionnet, Sup. v. p. 409) the P. is followed by II VII, whence Eckhel inferred that the word Gemella and the "Twins" refer to the colony having been formed of portions of the second and seventh legions.

## PELTÆ Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 94.

Æ	2½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΑΘΗΝΩΝ in two lines; between, fulmen.
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Metal Size Weight

*Geta.*

Æ 4- Α. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΣ. Head of Geta to *r.* R. ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ ΜΑΚ(εδόνων). Two cornuacopiæ opposed crossing caduceus.

## PERGA Pamphylia.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 94.

Æ 4 Head of Diana to *r.* R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ in two lines; between them, Victory to *l.*

*Hadrianus Cæsar.*

Æ 2½ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ. Radiate figure of Diana Pergæa in long drapery standing to *r.*; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand, bow.

Æ 9- . . Τ ΚΑΙΣ . . . . . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

*Philippus Senior.*

Æ 6 ΑΥ. Κ. . . . . ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Philip Senior to *r.* R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟΣ ΑΣΥΛΟΥ. Simulacrum of Diana, crowned with modius, between star and crescent, in distyle temple.

*Philippus Junior.*

Æ 5 ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΣΕΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ. Youthful head of Philip Junior to *r.*; under it, globe. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Victory to *l.*; in right hand, crown; below, globe.

*Trebonianus Gallus.*

Æ 4 Α . . . . . ΓΑΛΛΟ . Head of Gallus to *r.* R. ΠΕΡΓΗΙ. Turreted female head with veil to *r.*

## Perga and Delphi.

*Valerianus.*

Æ 8 ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟΥ. ΛΙ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Valerian to *r.* R. Two female figures opposed, joining right hands; around, ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ ΔΕΛΦΩΝ; between the two figures above, Α; below, ΠΥΘΙΑ.

*Gallienus.*

Æ 9 ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ. Head of Gallienus to *r.*; in field to *r.*, Ι. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Female in long drapery, dancing? in right hand? left hand holding up drapery.

*Gallienus and Salonina.*

Æ 10 Heads of Gallienus and Salonina opposed; between them, Ι; around, ΑΥ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΛΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ; below, in two lines, ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΑ ΣΑΛΩΝΙΝΑ. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. Prize vase on table; on vase, ΠΥΘΙΑ; on edge of table, ΑΣΥΛΙΑΣ; between legs of table, in two lines, ΙΕΡΗΣ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PERGAMUS Mysia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 96.			
Æ	1	19·7	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΓΑ[Μ] . . . . Statue of Pallas of terminal form <i>adv.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, spear; on left shoulder, shield with pendent.
Æ	4	43·9	Lion's skin suspended upon the small end of the club of Hercules, in wreath of oak? R. Grapes on vine-leaves; in field to <i>r.</i> , serpent entwining staff (symbol of Asclepius); in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΓΕ, monogram of Pergamus; above, ΔΠ; under which, ΠΡΥΤ( <i>aric</i> ) in mon.
<i>Note.</i> —A coin of Ephesus (v. supra, p. 49) resembles the present, and equally refers to the worship of Bacchus and Hercules. Pergamus was noted for its temple of Asclepius.			
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in two lines; between them, serpent entwined round crooked staff, with head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5½		Same type. R. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in two lines; between them, serpent entwined round cortina, and raising its head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2		Head of Asclepius? countermarked with star. R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡ. Serpent raising its head to <i>r.</i> ; grapes.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΕΤΑΙΡ. Serpent raising its head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , monogram.
Æ	3-		Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; serpents issuing from ægis. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Serpent raising its head to <i>r.</i> , but differently coiled below.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝ. Same type, but serpent's head to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3+		ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ . . . ΠΩΛΛΙΩΝΟC. Naked young figure <i>adv.</i> ; in uplifted right hand?
Æ	4½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩ. R. Victory to <i>r.</i> , crowning the word ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ.
Æ	5		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ in two lines; between, cuirass <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΓΕ, monogram of Pergamus.
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Two ox-heads opposed; above? below, ΠΕΡΓΑ.
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	3½		Augustus naked <i>adv.</i> in tetrastyle temple; in right hand? left resting on hasta; in pediment of temple, capricornus to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC; below, ΠΕΡΓΑ. R. Trajan in military dress in similar temple <i>adv.</i> in right hand? left resting on hasta; around, ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΤΡ( <i>arhoyōnros</i> ) ΙΠΠΑΔΙΩΝΟC.
Æ	4+		ΣΕΒΑCΤΟΝ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Hexastyle temple on graduated basis <i>adv.</i> ; across the field, in four lines, ΧΑΡΙΝΟC ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΩΝ.
<b>Pergamus and Sardes.</b>			
Æ	5		Two togated figures opposed, that to the right raises his hand to the other's head, as if crowning him; behind the former, ΠΕΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ; behind the latter, ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ. R. Augustus <i>adv.</i> in distyle temple, above the pediment of which, CΕΒΑCΤΟC; across the field, in four lines, ΚΕΦΑΛΙΩΝ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΩΝ.
<i>Livia, Julia Augusti filia.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΙΒΙΑΝ ΙΠΗΝ ΧΑΡΙΝΟC. Head of Livia to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΟΥΑΙΑΝ ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗΝ. Head of Julia to <i>r.</i>

Metal Size Weight

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 5- AY. . AI. AΔP. ANTONINOC. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. EΠI CT. KOYAPTOY ΠEPΓA. Ἰ B. Asclepius *adv.*

*Lucius Verus.*

Æ 11+ AY. KAI. Λ. AYPHAIOC OYHPOC. Bust of L. Verus to *r.* R. EΠI CTPA. Λ. TYA. KPATHPHOY ΠEPΓAMHNON ΔIC NEOKOP. Asclepius to *l.*; right hand leaning on staff, entwined by serpent, opposed to Hygieia? left hand raised towards face.—*Electrotype.*

*Caracalla.*

## Pergamus and Smyrna.

Æ 9½ AY. K. M. AYP. ANTONINOC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ZMYRNAION OMONOIA ΠEPΓAMHNON EΠ. CT. ΓEMINOY. Asclepius between two Nemeseis.

## PERPERENE Mysiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 98.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 3 AY. . . . . ANTONINO. Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* R. Figure clothed in *pænula* and with high head dress *adv.*; in right hand, grapes; around, ΠEPΠEPHNIQN.

*Commodus.*

Æ 8- AYTOK. [Δ.] AYP. KOMOΔC (sic). Head of Commodus to *r.* R. EΠI CTP. ANTI. ONHCIMOY AP. Π. Hecate Triformis, one of them *adv.*, the other two in profile; all the three with a torch in each hand; in exergue, ΠEPΠEPH; across the field, TO Γ. Antiochus Onesimus was premier archon the third time.

Æ 4 AYTOK. AY. KOMO. Head of Commodus to *r.* R. Asclepius *adv.*; around, ΠEPΠEPHNIQN.

## PESSINUS Galatiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 98.

*Trajanus.*

Æ 5 NEP. TPAINOC ΓEP. ΔAK. Head of Trajan to *r.* R. EΠI IOYOY. KEAC. (Juvencius Celsus) ΠECC . . . Lion's skin suspended upon club.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 4½ AY. KA. AΔP. ANTW. EYCG. Head of Antoninus to *r.* R. KAA. TO. ΠECCIN. (Γαλατῶν Τολιστοβογιῶν Πεσσινουνηίων). River-god (Sangarius) reclining to *l.*

Metal Size Weight

*M. Aurelius.*

- Æ 6 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟC ANT. . . . . Head of M. Aurelius to r. R. ΕΠΙ  
ΙΟΥΕΝΤΙΟΥ ΚΕΛ. ΠΕCΣΙΝ. Bearded Hercules naked to r.; right hand  
behind the back; left resting on club.

## PHASELIS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 99.

- Æ 3 Prow to r. R. After part of galley to l., with high curved aplustre; under which,  
ΦΑΣΗ.

## PHELLUS Lyciæ.

*Note.*—The remains of Phellus are described by Sir C. Fellows (Disc. in Lycia, p. 185). The city  
stood on the heights between Antiphellus and the bay of Patara.

- Æ 1+ Head of Apollo to r. R. ΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΦΕ. Bow and quiver crossed.

*Note.*—There is a similar coin of Antiphellus (v. sup. in voce) with the legend ΑΥΚΙΩΝ ΑΝ.

## PHILADELPHIA Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 99.

- Æ 3 Macedonian shield. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, fulmen; above,  
mon., all in wreath.
- Æ 4 Head of Diana to r. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΕΡΜΙΠΠΟC ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟ . . in three  
lines; between the first and second, Apollo radiate and half draped, enthroned to  
left; in right hand, patera; left arm resting on lyre; on back of throne, owl.
- Æ 3 ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕ. Head of Bacchus to r. R. Female panther to l., with head reverted,  
holding thyrsus with right fore-leg; above, ΑΡΧΙΕΡ.; below, ΕΡΜΙΠΠΟ.
- Æ 4- Head of Diana to r. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΕΡΜΙΠΠΟC ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥC in three lines;  
between first and second, Apollo Musagetes to r.; in right hand, plectrum? in  
left hand, lyre.
- Æ 4- ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛ. Head of Diana Philadelphus to r. R. ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Apollo naked  
to r., drawing arrow.

*Trajanus.*

- Æ 5 ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕ. ΓΕ. ΔΑΚΙΚ. Head of Trajan to r. R. C. ΤΡΕΒ.  
ΝΙΓΡΟΥ ΑΡ. ΠΡ. Β. (ἀρχοντος πρώτου δις) ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus  
in long drapery to l.; right shoulder and chest unclashed.

*Gordianus III.*

- Æ 5 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to r. R. Φ(αοίων) ΦΙΛΑ-  
ΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ. Roma seated on armour to l.; her right shoulder, as a  
deity, undraped; in right hand, figure of Diana Ephesia.

Metal Size Weight

## PHILOMELIUM Phrygiæ Magnæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 100.*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 5½ AY. K. ΔΟΥ. CΕΠ. CΕΥΗΡΟC ΠΕ(ριναξ). Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. ΦΙ-ΔΟΜΗΛ. ΕΠΙ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥ. Fortune to *l.*

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 9 AY. K. Μ. ΑΥ. CΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to *r.* R. Figure in long drapery (female?) on horse galloping to *r.*; in uplifted right hand, javelin; around, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ . . .

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 6 AY. K. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC C. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. River-god seated on ground to *l.*; around, legend defaced; in exergue, ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕ[ΩΝ].

*Note.*—From the coin in Mionnet (iv. p. 353, No. 903), it appears that the ancient name of this river was ΓΑΛΛΟC, a name found in other parts of Asia Minor as that of a river. The stream which fertilizes the vale of Akshehér or Philomelium, and flows from thence into the lake of Akshehér, was well deserving of Greek deification.

## PHOCÆA Ioniæ.

Α 4½-3½ 254·2 Phoca (seal) to *r.*; under it, Θ. R. Two unequal quadrata incusa.—*Electrotype from the Munich Collection.*

*Note.*—The letter, though apparently a Theta, has a small projection on one side, and was intended probably for the initial letter of ΦΩΚΑΕΩΝ. This extremely rare specimen of the Phocæic stater is of a remote antiquity, of a time when the same Greek letter varied in its form in different places. In early inscriptions, and on archaic coins, we often find Θ employed as Omicron, ⊗ as Theta, and Θ or ⊕ as Phi. The present specimen is further remarkable for its excess of weight over the Cyzicene staters, none of which have yet been published having the apparent antiquity of the present coin, but being all of that meridian style of Asiatic art which preceded the time of Alexander. The Phocæic stater, like the Cyzicene, was divided into *ἔκραι* or sixths; the Phocæic hectæ was distinguished by a small phoca, the Cyzicene by a tunny. But these having in both instances been placed on the edge of the coin, were often *off* the coin, so as to render doubtful the attribution of many extant hectæ. Phocæic staters were among the commonest gold coins in Greece in the time of Thucydides (4, 52) and Demosthenes (p. 1019, Reiske); and mention is made of staters and hectæ of Phocæa, as having been among the deposits in the Opisthodonus of the Parthenon, in an inscription which is now in the British Museum. The rarity of the Phocæan staters and hectæ, compared with the Cyzicene, may be attributed, perhaps, to their having been of purer gold, and to their having been about six grains heavier than the average of those of Cyzicus, both these qualities tending to cause them to be melted.

Æ 4- Head of Hermes to *r.* R. ΦΩ. Anterior half of gryphon to *r.*; under it, ΠΥΘΙΣ.  
 Æ 4+ ΦΩΚΕΑ. Turreted female head to *r.* R. ΦΩΚΑΕΩΝ. Dog devouring dolphin to *r.*  
 Æ 4- Same legend and type. R. Galley to *r.*; above, bonnets and stars of the Dioscuri; below, ΦΩΚΑΙΕ[ΩΝ].  
 Æ 1½ Female head to *r.* R. Head of gryphon to *r.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	8-7		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. CT. ΑΥΡ. ΕΥΤΥΧΟ[ΥC] Β. Two turreted females in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; their heads opposed; in right hand of each, patera; in left hand of one, hasta; of the other, tympanum.
			PHYGELA <i>Ioniæ.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Phygela, written Pygela by most of the ancient writers who mention it, stood on the Ionian coast between Ephesus and Marathesium, now Skalanóna. Its position is correctly marked in one of the Admiralty Surveys.
Æ	4		Crowned head of female deity <i>adv.</i> (Diana Munychia, <i>vide</i> Strabo, p. 639). R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΦΥΓ.; below, ΣΩΚΡΑΤ[ΗΣ].
			POGLA, <i>Pisidiæ?</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —Pogla is one of the cities which stood on the confines of Pisidia, Pamphylia, and Lycia; its situation is yet to be ascertained.
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟΚ . . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΩΓΛΕΩΝ. R. Simulacrum in arched distyle temple.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	6+		ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΩΓΛΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Geta Cæsar.</i>
Æ	5-		ΠΟ. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΝ ΚΑ. Head of young Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΩΓΛΕΩΝ. Diana to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.
			<i>Note.</i> —Geta was no more than nine years of age when he was created Cæsar.
			PRIAPUS <i>Mysiæ.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 102.
Æ	5		Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΡΙΑΠΗΝΩΝ in two lines; below, ox-head <i>adv.</i> and mon.; all in wreath of ears of corn.
			•
			PRIENE <i>Ioniæ.</i>
Æ	4-	76·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Trident; above, ΠΡΗΗ.; below, ΠΑΣΙΚΑΗ . . ; all surrounded by symbol of Mæander.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΡΗΗ. Below, ΑΥΣΑΓ(οραε); in similar wreath.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΠΡΗΗ. Below, ΜΕΝΙΠ; in similar wreath.
Æ	5-		Same type. R. Owl standing on amphora; above, ΠΡΗΗ; below, ΑΧΙΛΛΕΙΔΗΣ in two lines.
			<i>Note.</i> —The types of Priene refer generally to the Athenian colony; Achilleides was an Athenian name (Lysias ap. J. Poll. 9, 154).

Metal	Size	Weight
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## PROSTANNA Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—This city, of which the name is found only in Ptolemy and the *Notitiæ Episcopatum*, appears to have been near the Pamphylian frontier of Pisidia between Aspendus in the former province, and Selge in the latter.

*Claudius Gothicus.*

Æ	9	ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΑΥΔ[ΙΟΥ]. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> Β. ΠΡΟ[ΕΤΑΝΝΕΩ]Ν . . . . Naked figure (Hercules?) to <i>l.</i> ; right hand leaning on club; in left hand shield and spear, which ends below in ?
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## PRUSA Bithyniæ ad Olympum.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 102.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	5	ΑΥ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣ. Γ. Δ. (Germanicus, Dacicus). Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> Β. ΠΡΟΥΓΛΑΕΩΝ. Diana (Lucifera) in long drapery, with torch in each hand, to <i>l.</i>
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*Commodus.*

Æ	8-	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> Β. ΠΡΟΥΓΛΑΕΩΝ. River-god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, poppy-head between two ears of corn; left elbow resting on vase, pouring water.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Julia Domna.*

Æ	5-	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> Β. ΑΠΟΛΛΟ ΑΔΩ. in right hand, bow; in left hand, arrow; at his feet, capricorn. (Conf. Mionnet, Sup. v. p. 228, No. 1347.)
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*Trajanus Decius.*

Æ	6½	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝ. ΔΕΚΙΟΥΣ ΑΥ. Radiate head of Trajan Decius with left shoulder and part of the shield to <i>l.</i> Β. ΠΡΟΥΓΛΑΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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## PRYMNESSUS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 103.

Æ	7-6	. . . . ΒΟΥΛΗ. Laureate young male head to <i>r.</i> Β. ΠΡΥΜΝΗΚΚΩΝ. Female crowned with modius in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, pair of scales; in uplifted left hand, two ears of corn.
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*Nero.*

Æ	4+	[ΝΕΡΩ]ΝΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΠΡΥΜΝΗ[ΣΣΕΙΣ]. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> Β. ΕΠΙ Κ[ΑΛΥΔΙ]ΟΥ [ΜΙ]ΘΡΙΔΑΤΟΥ. Same type, but left hand holding two ears of corn, but not uplifted.
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Metal Size Weight

Æ 4½

TI. ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ. Head of Titus to *r.* R. ΠΡΥΜΝΗΘΕΙΣ. Similar female figure seated to *l.*; in right hand, pair of scales; in left hand, cornucopiæ.

*Note.*—The Nemesis or Fortune of Prymnessus (Τύχη or Νέμεισις Πρυμνήσσις) taught its worshippers that Plenty and Justice were inseparable.

*Titus.*

## RHESAÏNA Mesopotamiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 104.

*Trajanus Decius.*

Æ 7-

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΓΑΙ. ΜΕΣ. ΚΥ. ΤΡ. ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Radiated head of Trajan Decius to *r.* R. Turreted female seated on rocks to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn? left hand resting on rock; over her head, eagle bearing crown in beak to *l.*; at her feet, river-god swimming to *r.*; around, ΣΕΠ. ΠΗΚΑΙΝΗΘΙΩΝ Λ. ΙΙΙ. Ρ. (Legio Tertia Pia).

Æ 3

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΜΕ. ΤΡ. ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Head of Trajan Decius to *r.* R. Labarum, on which, LEG. ΙΙΙ. Ρ.; above, eagle with open wings *adv.*; around, ΣΕΠ. ΚΟΛ. ΠΗΚΑΙΝΗΘΙΩΝ Λ. ΙΙΙ. Ρ.

Æ 6½

ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. Μ. Κ. ΤΡ. ΔΕΚΙΟΣ [ΣΕΒ. ΚΥ. ΕΡ. ΕΤΡ. Μ.] ΔΕΚΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. (Imperator Cæsar Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Augustus Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius Cæsar). Radiate head of the Emperor Trajan Decius opposed to the bare head of the Cæsar Herennius Etruscus. R. ΣΕΠ. ΚΟΛ. ΠΗΚΑΙΝΗΘΙΩΝ Λ. ΙΙΙ. Ρ. Two figures in long drapery crowned with modius joining right hands over altar; above, eagle *adv.* with serpent in beak; in field to *l.*, figure on column holding up in right hand, crown? in field to *r.*, sagittarius.

*Note.*—The date of this coin is A.D. 249, or 250. In the former year Herennius Etruscus was made Cæsar by his father Trajan Decius, who in 251 raised him to the rank of Augustus. In the same year both father and son fell in fighting against the Goths in Thrace.

## SAGALASSUS Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 104.

Æ 4+

Head of Jupiter to *r.* in circle of dots. R. Two goats erect and opposed; below, ΣΑΓΑΛΑΑ; all in circle of dots.

Æ 2½

Bust of Pallas to *r.* R. ΣΑΓΑΑ. Bust of Lunus in Phrygian cap to *r.*; behind the shoulders, crescent.

*Volusianus.*

Æ 5

... ΟΥΟΛΟΥΥΚΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Volusian to *r.* R. ΣΑΓ[ΑΛΑΚ]ΣΕΩΝ. Victory to *l.*; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch.

*Valerianus.*

Æ 5

Π. Α. Γ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΝ. Head of Valerian to *r.* R. ΣΑΓΑΛΑΑ . . . . . Pine-cone surmounted by crescent; above which, star.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>Claudius Gothicus.</i>
Æ	10-		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Ι; countermark, eagle <i>adv.</i> R. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> ; head turned to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, lyre upon tripod? around, ΣΑΓΑΛΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ.
Æ	9½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> , countermark. R. Two hands joined; above, ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝ; below, ΣΑΓΑΛΛΑΚΚΕΩΝ.

## SAITTÆ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 105.

Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ. Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; head turned to <i>l.</i> ; right hand behind his hip, and holding club, which rests on the ground (attitude of repose).
Æ	4+		ΙΕΡΑ[CY]ΝΚΑΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. River-god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, long branch; left arm resting on urn, and holding cornucopiæ; above, ΣΑΙΤΤΗΝΩΝ; below, ΕΡΜΟC.

*Note.*—On some other coins of Saittæ the river Hyllus is figured. The territory of Saittæ occupied the fork of those two rivers.

## SALA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 105. Sala is named only by Ptolemy, who places it among the cities of the part of Great Phrygia bordering on Caria, Lycia, and Pisidia, and where Cibyra alone has yet been identified.

Æ	4		ΣΑΛΗΝΩΝ. Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞ. ΙΕΡΕΩC. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; at her feet, lion.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. R. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; around, ΕΠΙ ΑΝΔΡΟΝΙΚΟΥ.

*M. Aurelius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΑΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΑ. Jupiter in long drapery (Laodiceus) standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, eagle with open wings looking towards him; in left hand, hasta.
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*Note.*—This reverse leads to the conjecture that Sala stood between Cibyra and Laodiceia.

*Sept. Severus.*

Æ	6		ΑΥ. ΚΑ. Δ. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΥΗΡ. Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΑΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Same type.
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	7½		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΑΛΗΝΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥ. ΑΛΜΟΛΟΞΟΥ ΑΡΧ. Α. Asclepius and Hygieia opposed; between them?
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## SARDES Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 106.

Α	3-2	123·5	Heads of gaping lion and of ox opposed. R. Double square incuse.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3-2	83·8	Heads of gaping lion and of ox opposed. R. Double square incuse.
Æ			Two others similar; medium weight, 82·7.
Æ	5		MHN ACKHNOC. Head of Men or Lunus to <i>r.</i> , with Phrygian cap, and crescent behind the shoulders. R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ B. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. River-god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΘΡΜΟC.
Æ	5-4		Turreted veiled female head to <i>r.</i> R. CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ. Jupiter in long drapery standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, eagle; in left hand, hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms.

*Caracalla.*

Æ	13½		ΑΥΤΟ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. . . . . Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Two hexastyle temples opposed, the sides, in which are six columns, as if in perspective; the angle which represents the junction of the fronts with the sides is in relief; above, ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡΑ. ΚΟΡ. ΟΥΕΤΗΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΑCΙΑΡΧ . . ; below, in four lines, CAPΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΔΙC ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC ΑCΙΑC.
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## SEBASTE Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 108.

*Augustus.*

Æ	4		ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΙΟΥΔΙΟC ΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟC ΣΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ.
Æ	4		Two others similar.

*Geta.*

Æ	6+		ΠΟ. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑC. ΚΑΙ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. CΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ. Lunus in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in extended left hand, pine-cone.
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*Note.*—The pine-cone in the hand of the god Men or Lunus is derived apparently, like other peculiarities in the worship or mythology of Asia Minor, from Assyria, on the monuments of which country the pine-cone is often found in the hands of kings, or priests, or worshippers. From the smallness of the object, and its indistinctness, caused by the imperfection of the coins, I have hitherto been unable to satisfy myself as to the object in the hand of Lunus. The present coin represents it more clearly, and leaves no doubt that it is the same object as that which appears on a coin of Sagalassus, described in a preceding page, where the pine-cone occupies the entire reverse, and is crowned by a crescent, above which is a star.

## SEBASTE Trocmorum (Tavium).

*Note.*—Tavium was the chief town of the Trocmi (Strabo, p. 567). From the coins of Galatia in Mionnet (iv. p. 392, seq., Sup. vii. p. 644, seq.), it is evident that Ancyra was called Sebaste of the Tectosages, Pessinus was Sebaste of the Tolistobogii, and Tavium, Sebaste of the Trocmi.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	5		ΑΥΤΟ(κρρωρ) ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ(νοc) ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕ(βαcρω) ΥΙΟC. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΒΑCΤΗΝΩΝ ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ. Victory standing on globe to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, palm-branch.
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Metnl	Size	Weight
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## SELEUCEIA Pieriæ (Syriæ).

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 109.

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|---|----|-------|---|
| Æ | 7½ | 223·9 | Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in four lines. Fulmen on table; under which, ΑΙ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ⊙; all within wreath. |
| Æ | 4½ |       | Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΕΜ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΙ in three lines; between second and third, fulmen; above, ΒΗΥ united, and Κ; below, ΒΔ united, and CΞΡ (166).           |
| Æ | 4½ |       | Another similar, but date above; ΒΗΥ and Κ below.   |

*Trajanus.*

- |   |    |  |  |
|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 6½ |  | ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. . . . . ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΠΙΕΡΙΑΣ. Simulacrum in tetrastyle temple; below, ΖΕΥΣ Γ. ΚΑΙΟΣ. |
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## SELEUCEIA Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 111.

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|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 4½ |  | Bearded helmeted head to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ [ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥ]ΚΑΔΝΩ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two monograms.   |
| Æ | 4- |  | Young head to <i>r.</i> with formal curls hanging on the neck (Apollo?); behind, ΣΥΜ. R. Half horse on half galley to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ω, Δ; under which, ΘΕΟ; around, ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ [ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ] ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ. |

*Julia Domna.*

- |   |   |       |   |
|---|---|-------|---|
| Æ | 6 | 129·6 | ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ ΣΕ (Σελεύκεια ἐλευθέρη?). Fortune to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i> |
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*Gordianus III.*

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|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 8 |  | ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΤΟΣ (sic). Radiate head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, Δ. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩ ΠΡ[ΟΣ ΤΩ] ΚΑ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> , crowned by military figure (the emperor); in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΕΥ . . . . (ἐλευθέρως). |
| Æ | 9 |  | ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> ; countermark, Δ. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΓΩ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥ. Two winged female figures opposed, holding on table a crown; within which, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑΣ.   |

*Gordianus III. and Tranquillina.*

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|---|-----|--|--|
| Æ | 11+ |  | Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ [ΣΕΒ.] ΚΑΙ ΓΑΒΕΙ[ΝΑΝ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙ]ΝΑΝ ΣΕΒ. Radiated head of Gordianus and head of Tranquillina opposed. R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ Π[ΡΟΣ] ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ. Female head crowned with modius; behind, cornucopiæ—opposed to laureated head; behind, [branch of laurel]; below, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑΣ. |
|---|-----|--|--|

*Philippus Senior.*

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|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 9 |  | ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Radiate head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥΚΑΔΝΩ. Heads of Philip and Otacilia opposed, the latter crowned with modius; below, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑΣ. |
|---|---|--|--|

Metal Size Weight

## SELGE Pisidiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 111.

Æ	4	72·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, sceptre? <b>R.</b> ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Pallas? stepping to <i>r.</i> with protruded spear; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΙΑ.
Æ	2	28·4	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> Same legend, type, and letters in field.
Æ	5-4	144·4	Two wrestlers contending; between them, Κ. <b>R.</b> ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Slinger adjusting his sling to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , triskelion, cornucopiæ, and club.
Æ	6	144·9	Another similar of impure metal; between the slinger's legs, Ο.
Æ	2		Radiated bearded head of Hercules <i>adv.</i> <b>R.</b> ΣΕΛ. Anterior part of stag couchant to <i>r.</i> looking back.
Æ	2½		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; on shoulder, club. <b>R.</b> ΣΕ. Fulmen, bow?

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	3		ΚΑΙCΑΡ [ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC]. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> CΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Club with ribbons.
Æ	4		Same legend and type. <b>R.</b> CΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Bow? and fulmen.
Æ	4		ΚΑΙCΑΡΟC. Head of Hadrianus Cæsar to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> CΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Fulmen, bow.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> CΕΛΓΕΩΝ. Two objects resembling trees with their branches lopped off, standing on bases of unequal height having a common base, on which, at either end, a cippus.
Æ	2½		..... Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> Club and bow; between them, CΕΛΓΕΩΝ.

## SELINUS Ciliciæ Tracheiæ postea Trajanopolis.

*Note.*—There can be no doubt that the ποταμός Σελινοῦς of Strabo (p. 669) is the river at the mouth of which stood the ancient city Selinus (Scylax, p. 40), where Trajan is stated by Dion Cassius to have died, and which, for the benefits conferred upon it by that emperor, was named Trajanopolis. We may infer from Strabo having noticed the river and not the city, that in his time the city was not in existence, unless the words *καὶ πόλις* have dropt out of his text, which is not unlikely, as in another place (p. 682) he names Selinus of Cilicia Tracheia as if it were a city, and without any allusion to a river. However this may be, the coin described below proves that Selinus was in existence in the reign of M. Aurelius. Its imperial name, as in the case of many other Asiatic cities, fell in process of time into disuse. In the fifth century that of Selinus alone appears to have been employed (Hierocl. p. 709). We learn from Beaufort (p. 174) that the site of Selinus is now called Selinti. This seems to be a corruption of Σελιντις, the name which Ptolemy gives to the coast from Iotape to Nephelis, and to the interior as far eastward as Seleuceia on the Calycadnus.

*Lucilla.*

Æ	4-		ΛΟΥΚΙΑΛΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Lucilla to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> CΕΑΙΝΟCΙΩ. Diana Venatrix to <i>r.</i>
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*Note.*—This coin is described by Mionnet (Sup. iii. p. 608); he cites it as belonging to M. Tochon d'Ancey, at whose sale in 1858 I purchased it. The only other coin of Selinus known to Mionnet (vii. p. 246) was of Sept. Severus (Æ 9), and bore on the reverse a figure of Jupiter seated in a temple, on the front of which was inscribed ΘΕΟΥ ΤΡΑ. The legend around is ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟ. CΕΑΙΝΟ. ΤΗC ΙΕΡΑC (Τραιανουπολίτων Σελινοσίων τῆς ἱερᾶς).

## SEPPHORIS Galilææ serius Diocæsareia.

*Trajanus.*

- | Metal | Size | Weight |  |
|-------|------|--------|--|
| Æ     | 4    |        | [TPA]I. AYTOKPAΤΩP EΔΩ[KEN]. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. [I]EΠΦΩPΗNΩN. Caduceus.                |
| Æ     | 6-5  |        | . . . . . ANOC AYΤ . . . . . Same type. R. Palm-tree; across the field in two lines, [I]EΠΦΩPΗNΩN. |
| Æ     | 6½   |        | . . . . . NOC AYTOKPAΤΩP EΔΩKEN. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΣEΠΦΩPΗNΩN in two lines in wreath. |

## Diocæsareia.

*Elagabalus.*

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 9 |  | AYTOK. KAIC. M. AYP. [ANTΩ]NEINOC CE. Head of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> ; two countermarks, (fulmen, eagle). R. ΔIOKAICAP . . . . Pallas in quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, reins; in uplifted right hand, fulmen. |
|---|---|--|--|

## SIDE Pamphylææ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 113.

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|---|---|-------|--|
| Æ | 5 | 164.6 | Pallas in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory presenting crown to her; in left hand, resting on shield, hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , pomegranate; to <i>r.</i> , ↑ ⋈. R. Male figure to <i>l.</i> naked, but with chlamys on shoulders; in right hand, patera over altar with fire; left hand holding hasta, having branches or leaves; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΥ Ψ Σ Γ Ω Υ Ρ. |
| Æ | 5 |       | Same type of Pallas Nicephorus to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , pomegranate; to <i>r.</i> , the hasta of Pallas. R. Same type, but to the right of the male figure countermark defacing part of legend, and below eagle to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>   |

*Gallienus.*

- |   |    |  |   |
|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 7½ |  | AYT. KAI. ΠO(πλιος) ΔI(κινιος) EΓN(άριος) ΓΑΛΛΙΗNOC CEBA. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , I. R. Pallas in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; right hand dropping ball into vase; in left hand, distaff? around, CIAHTΩN NEΩKOPΩN.   |
| Æ | 8  |  | Same legend, same type, and I in field to <i>r.</i> R. Port of Side, expressed by eighteen arches, connected at the base; within the port, AE, and a galley with rowers issuing from the port; on its stern a vexillum; around, CIAHTΩN NEΩKOPΩN NAYAPXIC.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i> |

*Note.*—The remains of Side and its great harbour have been described and delineated by Beaufort (Caramania, p. 140). It was the chief naval station on the southern coast of Asia Minor, and the only one except that of Corycus or Sebaste, for these two places were so near to each other that they could not have formed more than a single naval station, though both places on their coins assumed the epithet NAYAPXIC. The port of Side was for the most part artificial, was divided into two nearly equal parts, and was altogether 1500 yards in length.

## SIDON Phœniciaæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 114.

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|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 5+ |  | Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ΣI. R. Galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΗΡΡ (198) ΣΙΔΩNOC ΘEAΣ in three lines; below, IEPAΣ KAI AΣYΛOY KAI NAYAPX . . . in three lines. |
|---|----|--|---|

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5+		Same type; behind, acrostolium. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ. Simulacrum of Astarte in car or shrine on wheels.
Æ	3		Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , three Phœnician letters; below, acrostolium. R. ΣΙΔΩΝΟΣ ΘΕΑΣ in two lines; below, galley to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΘΞΡ (169), A.D. 58, the fourth year of Nero. On the epochs of Sidonian money, <i>vide</i> Eckhel, iii. p. 367.
Sidon Colonia.			
<i>Elagabalus.</i>			
Æ	8½		IM. C. M. AVP. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Elagabalus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. AVR(elia) PIA METP(opolis) SID(on). Simulacrum of Astarte in car <i>adv.</i>
<i>Julia Mæsa.</i>			
Æ	5+		IVL. MAESA. AVG. Head of Julia Mæsa to <i>r.</i> R. [COL. AV. P.] MET. SIDON. Figure in light drapery to <i>l.</i> stepping up with right foot on galley; right hand extended; in left, sword; head reverted.
SIGEIUM Troadis.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 115.			
Æ	4		Head of Pallas <i>adv.</i> R. Two owls with one head <i>adv.</i> ; below, ΣΙΓΕ.
SILANDUS Lydiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 115.			
Æ	5		ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. Helmeted female bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΛΑΝΔΕΩΝ. Veiled seated statue in ample drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch bearing pomegranate.
SILLYUM Pamphylæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 116.			
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Α. Σ. ΓΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΠΕΡ. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΛΛΥΕΩΝ. Apollo Musagetes sounding lyre to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	6-		. . . . . ΚΟΜ . . . . . Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΙΛΛΥΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ ΕΒ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Ι. R. ΣΙΛΛΥΕΩΝ. Fortune seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ι.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## SINOPE Paphlagoniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 116.

Æ	2+	27	Turreted female head to <i>l.</i> , with hair in bunch behind (Sinope). R. Prow to <i>l.</i> , on which star, and above it, ΣΙΝ; in field to <i>l.</i> , branch with one fruit hanging on it; underneath, TE united.
Æ	2½	46	Same type. R. Eagle with open wings <i>adv.</i> ; across the field, ΣΙΝΩ.

## SMYRNA Ioniæ.

*Note.*—In the Numismata Hellenica (Asia, p. 117) a hecta with the head of Cybele on one side, and that of Hermes on the reverse, is placed to Smyrna. It might, however, be transferred to Sardes, where Cybele had her greatest temple. The worship of that goddess was so general in the western parts of Asia Minor, the numbers of these beautiful little anepigraph coins are so great and their types so varied, that it is scarcely possible to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion as to any but those of Phocæa, Samos, and Cyzicus; of these we may be assured, whenever a hecta of the first city has a small phoca or seal on the edge of the coin, of the second a small peacock, and of the third a small tunny-fish,—though even such coins may possibly form but a small portion of the extant hectæ of those three places, because so small a symbol on the edge of the coin may frequently be *off* the coin. Undoubtedly there is good reason to believe that the Smyrna of the time of Homer was destroyed by Alyattes about the year 610 B.C., and that the Smyrnaei remained many years after that time in a *κωμηδὸν* state, to which perhaps they were indebted for the little notice history has taken of them in those ages. It is difficult, however, to believe that a people in possession of so singularly advantageous a territory as the head of the Smyrnæan gulf, should not have been opulent, though they may have been peaceable, and hence unnoticed by history. Scylax, who wrote before the time of Alexander, mentions Smyrna as a city. Its coinage would probably consist for the most part of hectæ of gold or electrum, like many other cities of the surrounding parts of Asia Minor. Nor is it certain that staters and hectæ had ceased to be struck in the cities of Asia Minor until the gold and silver of Alexander had become a general substitute for the old money about the year B.C. 290, when Antigonos and Lysimachus had caused the construction of New Smyrna on Mount Pagus.

Æ	9+	249·3	Head of Cybele? to <i>r.</i> R. ΊΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ in two lines, below which monogram; all in wreath.  <i>Note.</i> —The obverse of this coin seems intended for the head of the Amazon Smyrna identified with Cybele.
Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΓΟΡΑΣ in two lines; between them, hand armed with cestus; to the left, palm-branch.
Æ	5		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΊΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΑΓΟΡΑΣ in two lines; between them, Homer in ample cloak seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand? left hand, from under his cloak, holding volumen.
Æ	3½		ZMYP. HAIO . . . . . Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΔΗΜΟΣΤΡΑ . . . . . Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
Æ	2-		Turreted female head, with hair in bunch behind, to <i>r.</i> (Smyrna?). R. ΊΜΥΡ. ΓΙΩΩΝ in two lines; between them, helmet? on tripod.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΊΜΥΡ. ΔΗΜΗ. in two lines; between them, tripod; upon which vase with cover and pendants.
Æ	3		Bearded head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΟΠΛΟΦΥΛΛΑΣ. R. CMYPNAIΩN. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5-		ΟΜΗΡΟΣ. Homer seated to <i>r.</i> R. CMYPNAIΩN in three lines in wreath.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair in bunch behind (Smyrna?). R. ΊΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΕΡΜΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , ear of corn.
Æ	3		River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΜΕΛΗC. R. CMYPNAIΩN. Victory to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½		ΙΕΡΑ ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. Two Nemeseis opposed; around, ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑ. ΚΑ. ΒΙΩΝΟC; below, ΞΜΥΡ.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Same type; around, ΞΜΥΡ. Γ. ΝΕ. ΕΠ. ΠΟΛΛΙΑΝΟΥ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Three of the figures in these two coins have their right hands raised towards their faces. Three of the figures have in one of their hands a short staff (πῆχυς); and on each coin one of the Nemeseis has a bridle (χαλινός) in her hand. In the first of these actions the Nemesis is raising the angle of the garment which covers her bosom, and is looking into it, as expressed in the verse of the Hymn to Nemesis by Mesomedes (Brunck, <i>Analecta</i>, ii. p. 292):—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Νεύεις δ' ὑπὸ κόλπον αἰεὶ κάτω ὀφρύν.</p> <p>The πῆχυς is described as follows—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ἡ Νέμεσις πῆχυν κατέχω, τίνας οὖνεκα λέξεις, Πᾶσι συναγγέλλω, μηδὲν ὑπὲρ τὸ μέτρον.</p> <p>And the same poet alludes to the bridle in these lines—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ἄ κοῦφα φρυγάματα θνατῶν Ἐπίχεις ἀδάμαντι χαλινῶ Ἐχθουσά θ' ὕβριν ὀλοῶν βροτῶν Μέλαινα φθόνον ἐκτός ἰλαύνεις.</p>			
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΚΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕ. ΕΠΙ ΚΤΗΤΟΥ. Fortune to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiae.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. Fortune to <i>l.</i> in distyle temple; around, ΚΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
<i>Livia, Tiberius.</i>			
Æ	5		Heads of Livia and Tiberius opposed; around, CEBACTH ΚΥΝΚΛΗΤΟC ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΙΕΡΩΝΥΜΟC. R. Emperor in toga <i>adv.</i> in tetrastyle temple; around, CEBACTOC ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟC ΕΠΙ ΠΕΤΡΩΝΙΟΥ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—P. Petronius is twice mentioned by Tacitus as a distinguished person in the reign of Tiberius (Ann. 3, 49; 6, 45).</p>			
<i>Caligula.</i>			
Æ	3		ΓΑΙΟΝ [ΚΑΙC]ΑΡΑ ΕΠΙ ΔΟΥΙΟΔΑ (Aviola). Head of Caligula to <i>r.</i> R. [ΖΜΥΡ]-ΝΑΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΦ[ΑΝΗΣ]. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	5		ΓΑΙΟΝ ΚΑΙ[CΑΡΑ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΠΙ] ΔΟΥΙΟΔΑ. Head of Caligula to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΕΡΜ[ΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ]. ΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΗΣ. Heads of Germanicus and Agrippina opposed.
<i>Nero.</i>			
Æ	3+		[ΞΜΥΡ]. Puerile head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>r.</i> , bearing on shoulder Roman standard; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΕΙΚΑΔΙΟC; to <i>r.</i> , ΕΠΙ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΟΥ.
Æ	4		ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, fulmen; beyond the throne, hasta standing obliquely; around, ΖΜΥ. ΓΕCCTOC ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙC.
Æ	6		ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Two figures in long drapery joining hands; the other hands resting on hastæ; around, ΖΗΝΩΝ ΖΗΝΩΝΟC ΥΙΟC ΔΑΟΔΙΚΕΩΝ ΞΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ; between the two figures, ΟΜΗΡΟC.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6		Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Nero and Agrippina.</i></p> <p>ΝΕΡΩΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ ΑΓΡΙΠΠΙΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗΝ. Heads of Agrippina and Nero opposed. R. Winged Nemesis to <i>r.</i>; right hand raising drapery at her bosom; in left hand, wand, at the end of which, serpent? around, Χ. ΓΕΚΚΙΟC ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙC; in field, ΖΜΥΡ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—That Nemesis was sometimes represented with wings may be inferred from the opening verses of the Hymn of Mesomedes:—</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Νέμει πτερόεσσα, βιοῦ ῥοπά, Κνανῶπα θεά, θύγατερ Δίκου. (Anthologia, Brunck, ii. p. 292.)</p>
Æ	9-8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Vespasianus.</i></p> <p>ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΟΥΕCΠΑCΙΑΝΟC ΣΕΒΑΚΤΟC. Head of Vespasian to <i>r.</i> R. Cybele enthroned to <i>l.</i>; at her feet, lion to <i>r.</i>; in right hand, patera; around, ΑΝΘΥ(παρψ) ΙΤΑΛΙΚΩ ΕΠΙ ΙΟΥ[ΔΙΑC CΤΡΑ](τηγός) ΑΓΡΩΝ ΕΥCΕΒΗC; in field, ΓΜΥΡ.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—This was the celebrated epic poet C. Silius Italicus, who was consul in B.C. 68, and soon afterwards proconsul of Asia. Julia was the daughter of Titus, in whose honour the Smyrnæi struck the coin.</p>
Æ	4+		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Titus.</i></p> <p>ΤΙΤΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Titus to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΤΑΛΙΚΩ ΑΝΘΥ . . . . . Jupiter Fulminans enthroned to <i>l.</i></p>
Æ	5-		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Julia Titi.</i></p> <p>ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Julia to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ Φ[ΔΩΡΟ]Υ ΑΝΘΥ. ΖΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera.</p>
Æ	5		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Titus and Domitianus.</i></p> <p>ΤΙΤΟC ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Heads of Titus and Domitian to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΒΛΑΝΟΥ ΞΜΥΡΝ[ΔΙΩΝ ΕΡΜΟC]. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, two ears of corn; in left hand, cornucopiæ.—<i>Electrotype.</i></p> <p><i>Note.</i>—Vettius Bolanus, who had been governor of Britain in A.D. 69, was proconsul of Asia (Stat. Silv. 5, 2, vers. 56) about A.D. 80, as appears from the present coin.</p>
Æ	6-		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Domitianus and Domitia.</i></p> <p>[ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ]ΝΟC ΚΑΙ. CΕ. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟC, ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Domitian and Domitia opposed. R. CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟC ΧΗΙΟC ΖΜΥΡ. Hercules naked to <i>l.</i>; in right hand, patera; in left, club and lion's skin.</p>
Æ	4		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Faustina Junior.</i></p> <p>ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΥΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ. Gryphon to <i>r.</i>; left forefoot on wheel (symbol of Nemesis).</p>
Æ	8		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Clodius Albinus.</i></p> <p>[ΚΛ]Ο. ΑΛΒΕΙΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. Head of Albinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ [CΤΡΑ. ΑΡΙCΤΟ]ΦΑΝ. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Cybele on throne to <i>l.</i></p>

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕ. ΣΕΟΥ[ΗΡ]ΟC Π. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΚΑ. CΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙΚΟΥ CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Emperor armed joining right hands with Smyrna in short drapery and turreted; in her left hand? behind the emperor, Victory crowning him.
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	6½		ΙΟΥΑΙΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΚΑ. CΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙ. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> in tetrastyle temple.
Æ	8		ΙΟΥ. ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Same type. R. Helmeted female (Roma) seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, tetrastyle temple; left resting on hasta; at the end of which, shield; around, in double row, CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΕΠΙ ΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥ; near the temple, CΕΒ., i. e. temple of Severus.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Bust of young Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter Nicephorus on throne to <i>l.</i> ; around, ΕΠΙ CΤΡ. ΚΑ. ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ CΟΦΙ(στρον) CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ.
<i>Note.—Caracalla was invested with the title of Augustus in his tenth year, A.D. 198.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Three tetrastyle temples, each containing a statue; above, ΤΩΝ CΕΒΑCΤΩΝ; below, CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
<i>Geta Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	7-		Α. CΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠ. CΤΡ. Κ. ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. The two Nemeseis opposed; between them?
<i>Severus Alexandrus.</i>			
Æ	10½		Α. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕ. ΑΔΕΛΦΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. Alexander radiate, and Mamæa, having crescent behind the shoulders, opposed; around, CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC Γ. ΝΕΩΚ. ΕΠ. C. ΠΟΛΕΙΤΟΥ; above the two heads, ΤΩΝ CΕΒ.
<i>Julia Mamæa.</i>			
Æ	8		ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΜΕΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of J. Mamæa to <i>r.</i> R. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ ΕΠ. CΤΡ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ. Roma seated on shield to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, tetrastyle temple; left hand resting on hasta.
Æ	5½		ΙΟΥ. ΜΑΜΕΑ CΕΒΑCΤΗ. Same type. R. CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ Γ. ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Hercules naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, diota turned downwards; in left, club and lion's skin.
<i>Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	5		ΦΟΥΡ. ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΕΙΝΑ C. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	8		CΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΩΝ ΑCΙΑC. Head, bust, and arms of female with veil to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; behind, cornucopiæ (Tranquillina in the character of Ceres). R. ΕΠ. C. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΤΕΡΤΙΟΥ ΑCΙΑΡΧΟΥ. Turreted Amazon to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, shield and chlamys.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>SOLI Ciliciæ postea Pompeiopolis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 123.			
Æ	4½	60·5	Archaic head of bearded Bacchus crowned with ivy to <i>l.</i> R. Σ . . . ON. Grapes between two vine-leaves.— <i>Broken.</i>
Æ	5-3¼	166·4	Naked archer kneeling on right knee to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bow; suspended to his left side, quiver. R. ΞΟΛΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, grapes; all in quad. inc.
Æ	4+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΞΟΛ. and grapes in quad. inc.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΣΟΛΕΩΝ. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , monogram.
<b>Pompeiopolis.</b>			
<i>M. Aurelius and L. Verus?</i>			
Æ	9+		..... Heads of M. Aurelius and L. Verus opposed. R. ΠΟΜΠΗΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Half-draped figure to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand, globe; left foot on prow (Pompeius Magnus?).
<b>STECTORIUM Phrygiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 123.			
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	5		ΜΑ(ρξία) ΩΤ. ΣΕΒΗΡΑ. ΣΕ. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΤΕΚΤΟΡΗΝΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
<b>STRATONICEIA Cariæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 123.			
Æ	4		Head of Diana laureate to <i>r.</i> , crescent over the forehead. R. ΣΤΡ. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, crown; on left shoulder, palm-branch.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4+		Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ΒΕΛ. (Bellerophon). R. ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Altar with fire between two torches.
<i>Note.</i> —On some similar coins of this city, Bellerophon, without the name, is represented as holding Pegasus.—Eckhel, ii. p. 590.			
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	5+		ΑΥ. ΝΕΡΒΑΝ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΕ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΝΔΕΙ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΕΙ Ι. Jupiter enthroned to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta.
<i>Note.</i> —On coins of Trajan and Hadrian only are found ΙΝΑ., ΙΝΔΙ., ΙΝΔΕΙ. connected with the name of Stratoniceia as part of the legend. It would seem to have been a mode of distinguishing this city from some other of the same name which then coined money, but of which no specimens have reached us. Eckhel has attempted to prove that this part of Caria was sometimes called India, and refers to Livy (38, 14) for a proof that the river near Cibyra and Thaburion ( <i>lege</i> Themisonion), namely, the Calbis, was also called Indus, from an Indian having been there thrown from his elephant. But Eckhel probably, in whose time the interior of Asia Minor was little known, was ignorant of the fact that the Calbis or Indus at Cibyra is sixty miles in direct distance from Stratoniceia.			

Meta	Size	Weight
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## SYEDRA Ciliciæ.

*Note.*—Strabo (p. 669), in describing the sea-coast of Cilicia Tracheia between Coracesium and the river Selinus, names Syedra, Hamaxia, and Laertes in that order; and this agrees with Ptolemy, who places Syedra on the *Κιλικίας Τραχείας παράλιος* next to Coracesium. The site of Laerte has been sufficiently identified (*v. sup. in voce*). Those of Syedra and Hamaxia Sir Francis Beaufort had not equal means of examining; it seems evident, however, that Syedra must have stood where some ruins were noticed by him, and where Syedra is placed on his chart, and I am bound therefore to say, that in my Essay of a Map of Asia Minor the positions of Syedra and Laerte ought to be interchanged. Hamaxia, which M. Antonius gave to Cleopatra on account of its convenience for the transportation of ship-timber, was not identified by Beaufort. It stood, according to Strabo, on the mountain, and had a small port below it. The wood was chiefly *κίδρος*, a name which the modern Greeks apply to every kind of Thuia, cypress and juniper.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	3½	ΑΥΤ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙC. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Female in long drapery (Pallas?) <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera? left hand resting on hasta; across the field, in three lines, CΥΕΔΡΕΥΝ.
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*M. Aurelius.*

Æ	9-	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ . . . . ΟC. Bust of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Half-draped male figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over serpent; left hand resting on hasta; around, CΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ.
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*Valerianus.*

Æ	9	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , in large letters, ΙΑ. <i>R.</i> Two wrestlers opposed; around, CΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ ΘΕΜΙC.
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*Note.*—ΙΑ cannot refer to the year of the emperor's reign, as Valerian was made prisoner by the Persians in the sixth year of his reign, and is supposed to have died in Persia about three years afterwards. ΘΕΜΙC refers to the games, of which the wrestlers afford evidence. The word is to be taken in the sense in which it is used by Homer and Hesiod, that of a question submitted to the decision of a judge.

*Salonina.*

Æ	8	ΚΟΡΝΗΑΑ CΑΛΥΝ . . . . . Head of Salonina to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΙΑ. <i>R.</i> CΥΕΔΡΕΩΝ. Half-draped male figure seated to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; left hand on shield.
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## SYNNADA Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 124.

Æ	3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Owl on diota <i>adv.</i>
Æ	2	ΚΡΑC . ΟΥ. Eagle on club to <i>r.</i> , head to <i>l.</i> <i>R.</i> CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Owl on diota to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4	ΘΥΝΝΑΡΟC. Bearded head to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> CΥΝΝΑΔΕΩΝ. Isis to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, sistrum; in left hand, fan for winnowing grain?—Conf. Mionnet, iv. p. 364, No. 962.

## SYRLÆ Commune.

Æ	4	ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙC. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΚΟΙΝΟΝ CΥΡΙΑC. Turreted female bust to <i>r.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight
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## TABÆ Carizæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 125.

Æ	2½	28	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. TABHNΩN. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, crown; below? all in wreath.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2+	26·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. TABHNΩN. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; on left shoulder, hasta crowned with eagle; in field to <i>r.</i> , crown; below, FO; all in wreath.
Æ	3+		Head of bearded Bacchus? to <i>r.</i> R. Caps, above which stars of Dioscuri; across the field, ΓOP.; below, TABHNΩN.
Æ	3-		Similar type. R. Similar type; across the field, ΠEA; below, TABH.
Æ	6-		IEPOC ΔHMOC. Young male laureate head to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , β. R. TABHNΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i>

*Augustus.*

Æ	5		CEBACTOC. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. TABHNΩN. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , monogram.
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*Nero.*

Æ	4		NEPΩN. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Two stars; below which, TABHNΩN in two lines; all in wreath.
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*Trajanus.*

Æ	6		AY. KAI. TPAINOC APICT. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. TABHNΩN. Figure in long drapery crowned with modius <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, grapes between two ears of corn; left hand resting on hasta (Bacchus?).
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*Julia Domna.*

Æ	7-		IOY. ΔOMNA CEB. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. TABHNΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7-6		Same legend and type; in field to <i>r.</i> , β countermark. R. Same legend and type.

*Salonina.*

Æ	6		IOYAI. KOP. CAΔΩNINA. Bust of Salonina to <i>r.</i> ; crescent behind the shoulders; in field to <i>l.</i> , B. R. TABHNΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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## TARSUS Cilicizæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 127.

Æ	5½	161·2	Jupiter Tarsius (Baal Tars) seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ear of corn and grapes; left resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , six Phœnician letters; under the chair, ♀. R. Four Phœnician letters. Lion devouring stag to <i>l.</i> ; below, Phœnician M.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6-	161·1	Same legend and type, but the head of Baal Tars <i>adv.</i> , and an eagle to <i>r.</i> on his right hand; in which, ear of corn and grapes. R. Same legend; lion devouring bull to <i>l.</i> ; below, Phœnician M and monogram.
Æ	5+	160·8	Head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> R. Five Phœnician letters. Helmeted bearded head to <i>r.</i>

*Note.*—The Duke de Luynes attributes this coin to the Satrap Gaos.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	4+	139.6	Similar type. R. Same type, but in field to <i>r.</i> , instead of Phœnician letters, . . . ©IK.— <i>A plated coin; electrotype from the Pembroke Collection.</i>  <i>Notes.</i> —This coin and the two preceding are indented with the usual Persian countermark.
Æ	4+		Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> , with veil hanging as usual on neck. R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Naked figure standing on horned horse? to <i>r.</i> ; right arm extended; in left hand?
Æ	4+		Same type veiled as before to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.
Æ	8-		Turreted female seated to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, ear of corn; right foot resting on shoulder of river-god swimming to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , NE united; ΑΓ in mon.
Æ	4-		ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΜΗ . . . . . ΩΣ. Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. Decastyle temple, on the frieze of which, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΚΙΛΙΚΙ; in field, ΔΣ.
Æ	5		Similar head to <i>r.</i> , on it countermark, star. R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ. Mithras on horned quadruped to <i>r.</i> in triangular shrine on decorated basis; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ ΑΡ ΔΙ Ο in four lines.
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	6	146.9	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΘΕ(ου) ΤΡΑ(ιαρου) ΠΑΡ(θικου) ΥΙ(ος) ΘΕ(ου) ΝΕΡ(βα) ΥΙ(ωνος) ΤΡΑΙ(αυος) ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΕ(βαστος). Head of Hadrianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. Lion devouring bull to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
<i>Antinous.</i>			
Æ	9+		[ΑΝΤΙΝ]ΟΟΣ ΗΡΩΣ. Head of Antinous to <i>l.</i> R. [ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗΣ] ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΟΥ. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i> , ΚΥΔΝΟΣ.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΙ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΕΥ(σεβής). Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> ; in field, ΠΠ. R. Decastyle temple <i>adv.</i> ; on the architrave, ΚΟΙΝΟΣ ΚΙΛΙΚΙΑΣ; around, [ΑΔΡΙΑ]ΝΩΝ ΤΑΡΣΕΩΝ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ.
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	9½		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤ . . . . . ΟΣ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Mithras on quadruped to <i>r.</i> , in triangular shrine under an arch supported by two figures, draped and winged? around, ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>L. Verus.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Λ. ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ [ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΣΕΒ.]. Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΗΣ ΤΑΡΣΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. M. Aurelius and Lucius Verus joining right hands; below, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΝ.
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	9		. . . . . ΚΟΜΟΔΟΣ. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡΣ[ΟΥ] ΜΗ[ΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ] ΔΙΣ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΟΥ. Decastyle temple, on the frieze of which, ΚΟΜΟΔΕΙΟΣ.

Metal Size Weight

*Caracalla.*

Æ 9 . . . . . ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΑΝ . . . . . Π. Π. Head of Caracalla to *l.* R. Emperor togated standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera over altar with fire; left hand in toga; around, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΗC ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΔΡ. ΜΗΤ. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.

*Note.*—These five letters may be explained as πρώτης (or ἀρίστης), μεγίστης Κελσίας, γράμματι βουλῆς.

Æ 9 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ . . Π. Π. R. Naked figure with chlamys on shoulders, a quiver full of arrows behind left shoulder; holding in right hand, head of Geta? around, ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑΝΗC ΣΕΥΗΡ. ΑΔΡ. ΜΗΤΡ. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.

*Maximinus.*

Æ 10 . . . . . ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Maximinus to *r.*; in field, Π. Π. R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. Apollo naked *adv.*; in right hand, dead fawn held by the fore feet; in left hand, bow.

Æ 10 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗ. (Caius Julius Verus) ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΣ Π. Π. Head of Maximin to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. Hercules naked *adv.*; in right hand, club; in left hand, lion's skin; below, head of ox to *r.*

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 11 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ . . ; in field, Π. Π. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Emperor in toga to *l.*; in right hand, patera over flaming altar; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Β. Γ.

Æ 10+ . . . . . ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ.; in field, Π. Π. Radiate bust of Gordian with part of the shield and spear to *r.* R. Mithras standing on horned lion to *r.*; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β., all in arched distyle shrine; around, ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟ . . . . .

Æ 10- . . . . . ΩΝΙΟΣ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ.; in field, Π. Π. Radiate head of Gordian to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. Diana in short drapery to *r.*; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.

Æ 10 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ.; in field, Π. Π. Head with part of the shield of Gordian to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC . . Β. Γ. . . Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand? left hand holding up the edge of drapery.

Æ 9½ . . . . . Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. Π. Π. Radiated bust of Gordian to *r.*, part of his shield and spear appearing. R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡ . . . . . Turreted female in long drapery seated to *l.*; in right hand, pentastyle temple; in left hand, tetrastyle temple; Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.

*Tranquillina.*

Æ 9 ΚΑΒΕΙΝΙΑΝ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΑΝΑΝ ΣΕΒ. Head of Tranquillina to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC Κ. Γ. Β. Bacchus standing to *l.*; in right hand, cantharus; left resting on thyrsus; at feet, panther looking up.

*Otacilia.*

Æ 9+ ΩΤΑΚΙΑ. ΣΕΥΗΡΑΝ ΕΥC. ΣΕΒ Head of Otacilia to *r.* R. ΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand? left hand raising edge of drapery; in field, Κ. Β. Γ.

Metal | Size | Weight

*Trajanus Decius.*

- |   |     |   |
|---|-----|---|
| Æ | 11- | ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Γ. ΜΕΣ. ΚΥΙΝ. ΔΕΚΙΟC; in field, Π. Π. Radiated head of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Lion seizing bull to <i>r.</i> ; in field and below, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.   |
| Æ | 10  | ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Γ. ΜΕC. ΚΥΙΝ. ΔΕΚΙΟC ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC; in field, Π. Π. Same type. B. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Perseus to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, head of Medusa; in left, harpa; opposed to figure in short tunic and boots; in left hand, large fish; in field and below, Α. Μ. . Γ. Β. |

*Valerianus.*

- |   |    |   |
|---|----|---|
| Æ | 9½ | ΑΥΤ . . . . . ΟΥΑΔΕΡΙΑΝΟC Π. Radiated head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> B. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β.    |
| Æ | 9  | . . . . . ΟΥΑΔΕΡΙΑΝ . . Same type. B. ΤΑΡCΟΥ . . . . . Pallas <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; left hand on shield; in field, Γ. Β. |

*Gallienus.*

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Æ | 8  | ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Π. ΗΓ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC; in field, Π. Π. Bust of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> B. ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC. Winged female figure (Victory) stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch; in field, Α. Μ. Κ. Γ. Β. |
| Æ | 7- | ΑΥΤ. ΚΑ . . . . . ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> B. ΔΗΜΙ in wreath, round which, ΤΑΡCΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΩC.  |

## TAVIUM Galatiæ.

*Note.*—Mr. W. J. Hamilton (Researches, i. p. 398) has given good reasons for believing that the ancient remains at Boghaz-kiui are those of Tavium.

*Caracalla.*

- |   |    |  |
|---|----|--|
| Æ | 3½ | ΑΥ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> B. [ΤΑ]ΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ. Anterior part of gibbous bull to <i>r.</i> |
| Æ | 3½ | Same legend and type. B. CΕ[βαστρηῶν] ΤΡ[όκμων] ΤΑΟΥΙΑΝΩΝ. Coiled serpent on altar.                                |

## TELMESSUS sive TELEMESSUS Cariaæ.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Æ | 3 | Radiated head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> B. [ΤΕΛΕΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ]. Apollo seated on cortina to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bow; at his right shoulder, arrows; his left hand resting on cortina. |
| Æ | 3 | Another similar.— <i>Electrotype.</i>  |

*Note.*—The latter of these two coins was published by Sestini in his *Lettere Numismatiche* contin. iii. p. 81, and is now in the Munich Collection. The legend of the former, although all the letters are traceable, could hardly have been ascertained without the assistance of the electrotype, upon which they are more distinct. From this legend we learn that the local orthography was Telemessus, which justified Aristophanes in employing this form for the sake of his metre, as we find it in two instances in the ΤΕΑΜΗΣΗΣ, one of his comedies, of which fragments are extant.

. . . . . ὡς ἂν τις ἄνουν τι ποιήσας, ὦ Τελεμησσεῖς,  
 φέρε δὴ τοῖνον, ταῦθ' ὄταν ἔλθῃ, τί ποιεῖν χρή μ', ὦ Τελεμησσεῖς.  
 (Aristoph., *Dindorf* ii. p. 656.)

I have already remarked in *Numismata Hellenica, Asia*, p. 64, that to the Carian, not to the Lycian

Metal Size Weight

Telmessus belonged to the prophetic priests of Apollo, of whose fame history has left evidence from the time of Cræsus to that of Clemens of Alexandria (Herodotus, i. 78; Cicero, De Divin. i. 40; Clem. Alexand. i. pp. 40, 361, 400, Potter; Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 64). According to Polemo (ap. Suid. Phot. Etym. Mag. in Τελμισσίτης) the Carian Telmessus was sixty stades distant from Halicarnassus, to which city it was annexed, together with five other towns, by Alexander the Great (Plin. 5, 29), in whose time Aristandrus of Telmessus was the most celebrated of the oracular priests of Apollo. After his death his tomb became an altar in the temple of the god. By some of these data, or those in Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 64, which I forwarded to Mr. C. T. Newton at Halicarnassus, where he is engaged in exploring the Mausoleum, that gentleman has ascertained that Telmessus stood near a place named Ghiul, eight miles in direct distance to the NN.W. of Halicarnassus. Ghiul is a Turkish word, nearly synonymous with the Greek word τέλυμα, from which Telmessus was named. Probably a marsh has always existed in that place. Such a situation is not inconsistent with the fertility which Cicero (De Divin. i. 42) attributes to the Carian Telmessus; on the contrary, the vicinity of marshes, and places subject to temporary inundations, are among the most fertile lands in Greece and Asia Minor; and hence we find Isæus (ap. Phot. Suid. Etym. M.) describing τέλυματα as γεωργήσιμα χωρία. The discovery of Telmessus at Ghiul completes the ancient topography of the Halicarnassian peninsula. The northern side was occupied by the district of Telmessus, the western by that of Myndus, and the southern by that of Termera. The Lycian Telmessus, situated at the bottom of the Glaucus Sinus or Gulf of Makri at a distance of not less than 100 miles from the Carian Telmessus, has generally been mistaken for the prophetic city. It was, indeed, much the more considerable place of the two, as its still existing theatre and its elegant excavated sepulchral monuments sufficiently testify. It was doubtless one of the twenty-three cities of the Lycian confederacy (Strabo, p. 664), and some of its coins are probably extant, though, as we do not know the Lycian name of the city, the coins cannot be identified with certainty.

## TELMESSUS Lyciæ?

Æ 6-5 151.85 Scalp of lion's head *adv.* R.  around, [M]EΘCΠP[P]T[P] (in Greek letters, ΜΕΧΡΑΡΑΤΑ); within one of the hooks, grain of barley; all in quad. inc.

*Note.*—Two other coins of the same place have dolphins in one of the hooks (Fellows, Coins of Ancient Lycia, Pl. III.), from which Sir Charles Fellows infers that Mekhrapata was a maritime city, and that as there was no other in Lycia so important as Telmessus, he concludes from these facts, and the modern name Makri resembling the first half of the Lycian name, that Mekhrapata is the Lycian name of Telmessus, the identity of which latter with Makri is proved by inscriptions found on the spot.

## TEMENOTHYRÆ Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 131.

Æ 6½ IGPA BOYAH. Female head with veil to *r.* R. Diana? to *r.*; around, ΔΟΝΤΑC APX. A. THMENO@YPEYCI.

*Gallienus.*

Æ 9½ A. K. ΠO. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiated head of Gallienus to *r.* R. Emperor on horse to *r.*; on right shoulder, vexillum; around, [ΚΑ]ΘΟΒΟΥΛΟC ΘΗΜΕ-ΝΟ@YPEYCIN.

*Saloninus.*

Æ 6½ AY. K. CAAΩNINOC OYAAEPIANOC Head of Saloninus to *r.* R. TITIANOC APXIEPEYC THMENO@YPEYCIN. Emperor? in long drapery *adv.*; head to *l.*; right hand extended in the same direction; in left hand, hasta held obliquely.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>TEOS Ioniæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 131.			
Æ	2½		THI[Ω]N. Gryphon seated to r.; mouth open; left fore-leg raised; under which, small head of Diana? to r. R. Quadrifid quad. inc.
<b>TERMERA Cariæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Termera stood on a strong height on the southern coast of the Halicarnassian peninsula. A view of it is given in the Admiralty Survey, No. 1604. There are remains upon it of a Byzantine castle, called by the Turks Tjifût Kâlesi (Jew Castle). It rises at a direct distance of two geographical miles to the north-eastward of the cape anciently named Termerium, which, with the opposite promontory Scandaria, forms the Strait of Cos. Termerium is described in the Lexicon of Photius as having been situated in the territory of Myndus, on a promontory between Myndus and Halicarnassus. At that time Termera had long ceased to be a Greek city; the name alone remained in that of the cape.			
Æ	3	72.4	TVMNO. Bearded Hercules on right knee to r.; in raised right hand, club? in left hand, bow. R. Lion's head with open mouth to l.; around, ΤΕΡΜΕΡΙΚΟΝ; all in quad. inc.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The etymology of the name of this place was the same as that of Termessus ( <i>τέρμα-ρίλος, ὄρος ἢ κάμπερος</i> , Phot. Suid. in v.). In later times a heroic origin was assigned to the name. A pirate named Termerus was said to have occupied this position, which was indeed well suited to such pursuits. The name TYMNO is explained by Herodotus (v. 37), from whom we learn that Tymnes was king or tyrant of Termera in the reign of Darius Hystaspes. Histæus, son of Tymnes, commanded a ship or ships of the Persian allies in the revolt of Aristagoras in 501 B.C.; ten years afterwards he joined the armament of Xerxes. This coin is valuable as giving us the style of Asiatic silver coins about the year 500 B.C. It is likely that the Cilician coins of Tarsus, Soli, and Nagidus, on which we find the legends ΤΕΡΣΙΚΟΝ, ΣΟΑΙΚΟΝ, ΝΑΓΙΔΙΚΟΝ, and which resemble in style the coin of Termera, are nearly of the same time. The coins of Arcadia inscribed ΑΡΚΑΔΙΚΟΝ have a similar form of Rho. The coins of Arcadia inscribed ΑΡΚΑΔΙΦΩΝ with the Kof are of an earlier time.			
<b>TERMESSUS Major Pisidiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The coins of this city may be divided into those on which the Termessenses are described as ΜΕΙΖΟΝΕΣ, or ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΙ, or ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΙ, and those on which there are no such titles. Many, if not all, of the latter had dates, which a comparison of two of the coins described by Mionnet (Sup. vii. p. 136, Nos. 216, 217) with a third (p. 139, No. 235), proves to have been years of the reign of Augustus. In Mionnet, or in the present series, or in Numismata Hellenica (Asia, p. 133), we find the dates ΙΑ (11), ΙΘ or ΘΙ (19), ΚΑ (21), ΚΔ (24), ΚΕ (25), ΚΘ (29), and ΛΒ (32).			
Æ	5		Head of Bacchus? to r.; behind the head, thyrsus?—in circle of dots. R. ΤΕΡΜΗΣΣΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter? to r. R. Half-horse galloping to l.; below, ΤΕΡ; above, date indistinct.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Horse galloping to l.; below, ΤΕΡ; above, date indistinct.
Æ	4		Same type. R. Same type; below, ΤΕΡ; above, ΙΕ (15).
Æ	3½		Same type to l. R. Same type; below, ΤΕΡ; above, ΚΕ (25).
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	4		Head of Augustus to r. R. Horse galloping to r.; above, ΤΕΡ; below, ΘΙ (19).
Æ	6½		ΤΕΡΜΗΚΚΕΩΝ. Head of Hermes to r.; behind the head, caduceus. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. Pallas standing to l.; in right hand, patera; left resting on hasta, at the lower end of which, shield.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7-		Same legend and type. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. Togated figure <i>adv.</i> looking to <i>l.</i> ; right hand concealed in sinus of toga; in left hand, branch?
Æ	7		ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩΝ. Bearded laureated head to <i>r.</i> ; below, ☉. R. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ☉; Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½		ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩΝ. Bearded helmeted head, with armour on the shoulders, to <i>l.</i> R. The whole figure of the same person seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up towards the face; around, COAYMOC.
			<i>Note.</i> —In Mionnet (Sup. vii. p. 138) two similar coins, size 7, are described on the authority of Sestini, on which the seated figure is said to have in the left hand, resting on the seat, a parazonium or short Roman sword.
Æ	5.		ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩΝ. Similar bust to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ in three lines, in distyle temple or shrine.
Æ	6		Same legend and type. R. ΤΩΝ ΜΕΙΖΟΝΩΝ. Bearded figure in short drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, caduceus?
Æ	6		Same legend; head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΩΝ. Pallas as before, and to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7		ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩΝ. Head of Jupiter (Solymeus) to <i>r.</i> ; below, ☉. R. In six lines, within a wreath, are the following words, ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΑ ΤΕΡΜΗCCE. Η ΤΟ Κ. ΑΥΤΟΥC ΕΧΟΥCΑ (ἐλεύθερα Τερμησσε[ων πόλις] ἢ τὸ κ. αὐτοῦς ἔχουσα).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—ΑΥΤΟΥC here stands for ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥC, either for want of room on so small a field, or because *αὐτόc* was sometimes used in the sense of *αὐτόνομοc*. The legend of the coin is explained by a bronze tablet at Rome, published in Muratori and Gruter. On that record the "Thermesses majores Peisidæ" are made "leiberi, amicei, socieique populei Romani L. Cellio, Cn. Lentulo Coss." i. e. in the consulship of Lucius Gellius Poplicola and Cneius Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus in the year of Rome 682, B.C. 72. There is a second column on the tablet defining the different privileges which "freedom" conferred; and thus the tablet becomes one of the best authorities in illustration of the rights of the "liberæ civitates," and of the force of the word *ἐλεύθερα*, often occurring on Greek coins. From this coin we learn also that from the year B.C. 91 Termessus had been an autonomous city. For this privilege they had probably been indebted to Q. Mucius Scaevola, who, after his consulship in B.C. 95, was for a short time governor of Asia, and is praised by Cicero for his justice and *abstinence* in that capacity (Cicero, Ep. ad Atticum, 5, 17). On the brazen tablet there is an allusion to the Mithradatic war. In the year B.C. 88 the army of Mithradates subdued Phrygia, Pamphylia, and Lycia, as far as the borders of Ionia and Caria (Strabo, p. 562; Appian, Bell. Mithr. 20). It is probable that the Termessenses in that war adhered to the cause of Rome, and were rewarded for it by their freedom in the year B.C. 72, when Mithradates sought for refuge with Tigranes, king of Armenia. To the extraordinary situation of Termessus, in a lofty pass of Mount Solyma, we may attribute its power of resisting the king; and to the autonomy and freedom derived from the Romans, the opulence which it attained, as attested by its magnificent theatre and other remains of public buildings, as described in the Travels of Spratt and Forbes (i. p. 232). The two other great Pisidian cities, Selge and Sagalassus, were scarcely less favoured in advantages of position than Termessus, and prospered from the same cause. It has been supposed that some of the coins inscribed ΤΕΡ or ΤΕΡΜΗCCEΩΝ are of Termessus Minor; but there are no proofs of this supposition. More probably Termessus Major was an offset from the Minor in times of insecurity (V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 133), that from that time the Minor declined, and that in the time of Augustus it had ceased to exist, at least as a city coining money.

### THEMISONIUM Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 133.

Æ	10		ΑΥ. Κ. Γ. ΙΟΥ. ΟΥΗΡ. ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC. Head of Maximinus to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΜΙCΩΝΕΩΝ. Hercules and Hermes naked to <i>r.</i> , the latter known by the slightness of his figure and the talaria at his heels. In the right hand of Hercules, club; in the left hand, lion's skin. In the right hand of Hermes, purse; in the left hand, caduceus? Behind Hercules, one of the Dioscuri, holding horse to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i>
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Metal Size Weight

THYATEIRA Lydiae.

*Note.*—For Thyateira, the Turkish Ak-hissar, see Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 134.

- Æ 4+ Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod; all in wreath.
- Æ 3 Head of Bacchus? to *r.* R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Pan or bearded satyr stepping to *l.*; in right hand, grapes? in left, pedum.
- Æ 3 Head of bearded Hercules to *r.* R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Eagle to *r.*, head reverted.

*Elagabalus.*

- Æ 4+ . . . . . [ΑΝΤΩΝ]ΕΙΝΟC. Head of Elagabalus to *r.* R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Vase, in mouth of which, two palm-branches.

*Severus Alexander.*

- Æ 6+ M. ΑΥΡ. ΑΔΕΥΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Severus Alexander to *r.* R. ΘΥΑΤΕΙΡΗΝΩΝ. Diana Lucifera, a torch in each hand, stepping to *r.*, looking to *l.*; round the head a circle resting on each shoulder (veil raised?).

TIBERIAS Galilææ.

*Note.*—This city received its name in honour of the Emperor Tiberius from its founder Herodes Antipas, son of Herodes I. It was situated on the western shore of the lake of Gennesareth, a little northward of the hot sources of Emmaus (Joseph. B. Jud. iv. 1, 3); it is called Tabarieh by the natives.

*Trajanus.*

- Æ 8-6½ . . . . . ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑ . . . . . Head of Trajan to *r.* R. ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟ—ΤΙΒΕΡΙΕΥΝ. Fortune to *l.*; across the field, ΕΤ. ΑΠ (81).

*Note.*—The ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟ in the name of Tiberias was added by Herodes Agrippa, grandson of Herodes I., in return for the enlargement of his dominions by the Emperor Claudius, whom he had assisted at Rome in securing the imperial dignity. For the epoch of Tiberias, see Eckhel (iii. p. 427), who leaves the year of the commencement doubtful, from A.D. 17 to A.D. 22.

*Hadrianus.*

- Æ 6- . . . . . ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝ . . . . . Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. Jupiter seated to *l.* in tetrastyle temple; to *r.*, ΚΑΛΥΔ.; to *l.*, ΤΙΒΕΡ. ΕΤ. ΑΡ (101).
- Æ 5+ Two others similar.
- Æ 5 ΑΥ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΩ ΚΑΙC. CΕΒ. Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΚΑΛΥΔ. ΤΙΒΕΡ. L. ΑΡ (year 101). Military figure standing to *l.*; in right hand, human head; left resting on hasta.

TIBERIOPOLIS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 134.

- Æ 5 ΙΕΡΑ ΒΟΥΑΗ. Female head with veil to *r.* R. Apollo naked *adv.*; in right hand, plectrum; in left hand, lyre, resting on column; around, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## TIUM Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 135.

Æ	4	ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΣ ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. Asclepius standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on staff entwined with serpent; left hand in drapery.
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*M. Aurelius Cæsar.*

Æ	3	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ [ΑΥ]ΡΗΑ . . . Head of M. Aurelius to <i>l.</i> R. ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. Winged caduceus.
Æ	4	ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΕΜΕΣΙΣ ΤΙΑΝΩΝ. Nemesis to <i>l.</i> , with right hand raising the drapery of her bosom; in left hand, cubitus.

## TRAJANOPOLIS Phrygiæ.

*Note.*—Mr. W. J. Hamilton (Researches in Asia Minor, i. p. 116) places this ancient city at Ahat-kini, seventeen miles eastward of the Turkish town of Ushak. At a village between Ushak and Ahat-kini Mr. Hamilton found an inscription in the wall of a mosque in which were the words ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΙΣ, and which must have been brought from one of the nearest Hellenic sites. At Ahat-kini he found considerable remains of an ancient city.

Æ	4	ΔΗΜΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Cybele seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera.
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	8	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand on shield resting on ground; left hand resting on hasta.
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## TRALLES Lydiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 135.

Æ	7-	Cista, from which serpent escapes, in wreath of ivy. R. Bow-case supported on either side by serpents with heads opposed; between which, ΑΤΤΑ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΤΡΑΛ.; to <i>r.</i> , Bacchus <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, thyrsus; left, held over panther (Cistophorus).
Æ	3	ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝ. Archaic statue of Artemis Polymastos <i>adv.</i> , modius on head; a circle round the head (the veil opened); hands and fingers extended, and supported by spits.
Æ	8	ΙΕΡΟΣ ΔΗΜΟΣ. Young male head, with formal curls, to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΥΧΗ ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, rudder? in left, cornucopiæ.

*Gallienus.*

Æ	4½	ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΣ Σ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Diana stepping to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.
Æ	6-5	Same legend and type. R. ΤΡΑΛΛΙΑΝΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight
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TRAPEZOPOLIS Cariæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 136.

Æ	3	ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΟΡΟΝΤΗΣ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; before it, lyre; behind, quiver. R. ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Head of Lunus to <i>r.</i> with Phrygian cap, and crescent behind the shoulders.
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TRAPEZUS Ponti.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 136.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	5	ΑΥ. ΚΑΙΣ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΣΕΒ. ΣΑΡΜΑ. ΔΑΚ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΑΠΕΖΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ ΕΤ. N̄ in four lines, in wreath.
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*Note.*—Eckhel (ii. p. 356) has shown that the æra of Trapezus, Neocæsarea, and Zela commenced in B.C. 63, when Pontus Polemoniacus became a Roman province. It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the year 50 of such an æra is inapplicable to a coin of the reign of Trajan. It seems, therefore, that the Trapezuntii had a second æra, which cannot have begun later than the reign of Nero.

*Julia Domna.*

Æ	9+	. . . ΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ . . . . . Bust of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. Horseman in Phrygian cap to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, palm-branch; before the horse, stele or tall altar; behind the horse, tree.
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TRIPOLIS Cariæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 136.

Æ	4	Head of Jupiter Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Nemesis to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up; in left hand, bucket.
Æ	4	Bust of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5½	ΔΗΜΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	7½	ΙΕΡΑ ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΤΩ ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Latona seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta held by the middle obliquely.
Æ	8-	Same legend and type. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Apollo and Diana opposed; in right hand of Apollo, branch of laurel; round his left fore-arm, chlamys; right hand of Diana taking arrow from the quiver behind her shoulder; in left hand, bow.
Æ	9+	ΣΥΝΚΛΗΤΟΣ. Young male head to <i>r.</i> ; three locks of hair on the forehead, standing upright. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Latona, with open veil and a child in each arm, stepping to <i>l.</i> , and looking to <i>r.</i> towards a prize-vase on a table; on prize-vase, ΔΗΤΩΑ; on edge of table, ΠΥΘΕΙΑ.

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	8-	ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. River-god seated on ground to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, long reed; in left hand, cornucopie; below, ΜΑΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ.
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*Etruscilla.*

Æ	8+	ΕΡ. ΕΤΡΟΥΣΚΙΛΛΑΣ. Head of Etruscilla to <i>r.</i> ; behind the shoulders, crescent. R. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus in long drapery to <i>l.</i> , opposed to Latona with an infant on each arm; Latona stepping to <i>l.</i> ; head to <i>r.</i>
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Metal Size Weight

*Gallienus.*

- Æ 9 AY. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Radiate head of Gallienus to *r.* Β. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.  
Latona *adv.* in attitude as before in tetrastyle temple, an infant on each arm.
- Æ 9½ Another similar; a round hole through the centre.

## TRIPOLIS Phœniciaë.

- Æ 7-6 Heads of Antiochus IX. (Cyzicenus) and his wife Cleopatra as the Dioscuri to *r.*  
Β. ΤΡΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΙΕΡΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΝΟΜΟΥ in three lines; between the second and third, turreted female in long drapery to *l.* (Tripolis); in right hand, hook of a staff, the other end of which rests on the ground; in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to *l.*, Γ, to *r.*, Η, Ι; below, ΘΣ (year 209 of the Seleucid æra, or B.C. 103).—*Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.*

*Note.*—Cleopatra was a daughter of Ptolemy VII. (Physcon). She was first married to her brother Lathyrus, but divorced by the influence of her mother, that Lathyrus might marry another sister, Selene. Cleopatra then went to Cyprus, where she raised an army, which enabled Cyzicenus, whom she married, to oppose with effect his half-brother, Antiochus VIII. (Grypus). If Justin's account of the death of Cleopatra is correct, the capture of Antioch by Grypus must have been later than the year B.C. 103. Tripolis had probably been in the hands of Cyzicenus from his first landing in Syria. The contest between the two brothers ended by dividing Syria between them, when Cœlo-Syria and Phœnicia fell to the lot of Cyzicenus, his capital being Damascus, and Tripolis his principal seaport. Tyre had been autonomous since B.C. 126. The Dioscuri were held in the highest honour by the Tripolitæ, as their coins demonstrate. The same mode of showing their respect to Cyzicenus and Cleopatra, recorded by the present coin, was repeated seventy-two years afterwards to M. Antiochus and another Cleopatra, the renowned daughter of Ptolemy XI. (Auletes).

## TYANA Cappadociaë.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 139.

*Antoninus Pius.*

- Æ 5½ . . . ANTUN . . . . . Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* Β. ΤΥΑΝΩΝ Τ.  
ΠΡ. Τ. ΙΕΡ. Α . . . . . (τῶν πρὸς Ταύρω, ἱερᾶς, ἀσύλου). Turreted female seated on rock to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn and poppy; below, river-god swimming to *l.*; across the field, ΕΤ. ΙΒ (twelfth year of the reign of Antoninus).

*Lucius Verus.*

- Æ 5+ ΑΥΤΟΚ. Λ. ΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of L. Verus to *r.* Β. ΤΥΑΝΩΝ Τ. Π. Τ. ΙΕΡ. ΑCΥ.  
ΑΥΤΟ(νόμου). Turreted female seated on rock to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn; across the field, ΕΤ. Β (2).

*Caracalla.*

- Æ 7 Α. ΚΑΙ Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* Β. ΑΝΤ. ΚΟΛΩΝΙ.  
ΤΥΑΝΩΝ ΕΤ ΙΣ (16). Turreted female seated on rock to *l.*; in right hand? left hand resting on rock; left foot on shoulder of river-god.
- Æ 7 Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* Β. . . ΚΟΛΩΝΙ. ΤΥΑ . . . . .  
Asclepius and Hygieia opposed; between them, Telesphorus.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## TYRUS Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 139.

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Æ | 2 | Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, palm-branch? <i>R.</i> Galley to <i>l.</i> , upon which draped figure standing to <i>l.</i> ; before the figure, ΜΗΤ(ροπολεως) ΤΥΡΟΥ in monogram; behind the figure, ΘΙ[Σ], 219 of the æra of Tyrian autonomy, which commenced B.C. 126, i.e. A.D. 93, the twelfth year of the reign of Domitian.—V. Num. Hellen. Asia, p. 139. |
| Æ | 3 | Same type; behind the head, ear of corn. <i>R.</i> Palm-tree; around, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕ[ΩΣ] ΤΥΡ, monogram of Tyre; under the palm, across the field, ΑΑΣ (231), A.D. 105, the seventh year of the reign of Trajan.   |
| Æ | 6 | Laureate head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Club, the smaller end of it forming part of the monogram of Tyre; to right of club, the name Tyr in three Phœnician letters; around, ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΕΥΣ; the whole surrounded by wreath of oak.  |

## Tyrus Colonia.

*Caracalla.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 8 | IMP. CAES. M. AV. ANTONINVS AVG. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> TVRIORVM. Tyrus in the character of Astarte? <i>adv.</i> ; on her head high construction, tower? right hand on trophy; in left hand, hasta held obliquely; between her and trophy, palm-tree; on her left side, Victory on column offers her a crown; below, murex. |
|---|---|---|

*Macrinus.*

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 6 | IMP. CAES. MACRINVS AVG. Bearded laureate head of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> SEP(τιμια) TVRVS. Same types, but no murex. |
|---|---|---|

*Valerianus Senior.*

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Æ | 8 | IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS. AVG. Radiate head of Valerian to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> COL. TVRO. ME[TRO]. Naked figure to <i>r.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> , in quadriga, drawn by four stags? in right hand, chlamys? in left, hasta held obliquely; near his left shoulder, star (Apollo?). |
|---|---|--|

## VIPSANIA Phrygiaë (Amorium).

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Æ | 4 | ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Caius Cæsar to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Eagle, standing on leg of ox, to <i>r.</i> ; attached to its left wing, caduceus; around, ΕΠΙ ΓΙΛΟΥΑΙΟΥ ΙΟΥΣΤΟΥ ΟΥΙ + ΑΙΙΥΝ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΑ (ΑΜΟΡτανών). |
|---|---|---|

*Note.*—The style, the form of letters, and the light-coloured mixed metal of this coin, in all which particulars it resembles coins of some of the other cities of Western Phrygia, as Æzania, Acmonia, Cadi, Synnada, Cotiaëum, Nacoleia, and Apameia Cibotus, show evidently that Vipsania was a Roman name, given in honour of M. Vipsanius Agrippa to one of the old cities of Phrygia, which the monogram proves to have been Amorium. This occurred probably about the year B.C. 14, when Agrippa was on his way from the Euxine to Ionia, and from thence to Rome. The obverse of these coins was at first, perhaps, the head of Augustus or of Agrippa, Caius being then about ten years old, whereas this coin represents a man of double that age. This obverse, therefore, was probably adopted when Caius returned into Asia Minor from his expedition into Armenia, and died at Limyra in Lycia at the age of twenty-four. A coin of Amorium, of which the obverse is a head of Augustus, has the same

Metal	Size	Weight
Æ	8-7	

type of the eagle to *r.*, with a caduceus attached to its left wing (Mionnet, Sup. vii. p. 501), but the leg and hoofs of an ox are wanting on that coin, and relate, perhaps, to some local mythus similar to that which gave rise to the same type on a coin of Antiocheia Syriæ.—V. Num. Hellen. Asia, p. 17.

## ZELA Ponti.

*Note.*—Zela, noted for the victory of Mithradates VI. over the Romans under Triarius in the year B.C. 67, and for that of Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces in B.C. 47, preserves its ancient name, with some scanty monumental remains, twenty-five miles in direct distance to the south of Amasia (Hamilton, Researches, i. p. 362).

*Septimius Severus.*

ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. ΖΗΛΙΤΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ. Tetrastyle temple, in the middle of which an altar with fire; over which an opening in the roof, and above the opening an arch, and above the arch a pitched roof; below, ΕΤ. ΡΜ (year 140 of the æra, which began A.D. 63, being the tenth year of the reign of Sept. Severus).

*Note.*—On a coin of Caracalla (Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 461) the type is a star over the altar. The star and the fire equally allude to the Persian worship of the sun or fire, which was originally, according to Strabo (p. 559), the religion of Zela. The temple is probably that of Anaitis, an Armenian goddess, which, according to the geographer, stood on the χώρα Σεμράμιδος or hill of Zela.

## CORRIGENDUM.


In page 42, the seventh coin of Cotiaëum with the head of Domitia has been imperfectly described; it ought to have been as follows:—

Æ 6-5 ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Domitia to *r.* R. ΕΠΙ ΜΕΤ. Φ. ΣΩΣΘΕΝΟΥ ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. Cybele on throne to *l.*; in right hand, patera.

# EUROPE.


## ACHAIAN LEAGUE.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	3		Head of Jupiter Homagyrus to <i>r.</i> R. $\times$ (monogram of Achaia) in wreath.
			<i>Ægeira.</i>
Æ	3	30·1	Same type. R. Same monogram of Achaia; above, half goat to <i>r.</i> ; across the field, ΑΑΚΙ.
			<i>Ægium.</i>
Æ	4		ΜΩΚΡΙΟ. Jupiter naked standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, Victory presenting to him a crown. R. ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Female (Juno?) seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown? left, resting on hasta.
			<i>Gortyna Cretæ.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΚΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Same type; below, mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —That this coin, wherever it may have been struck, is to be attributed to the Cretan, and not to its <i>metropolis</i> , the Arcadian Gortys, may be presumed from the latter having been nothing more than one of the small fortified places around Lycosura which employed the currency inscribed ΑΡΚΑΔΩΝ, and was one of those which contributed to people Megalopolis. In the time of Pausanias Gortys, the walls of which are in existence, was still a <i>κώμη</i> of the Megalopolitis (Pausan. 8, 27). Gortyna of Crete, on the other hand, at the time of the Achæan league, was the greatest city in that great island; its connexion with Philipœmen is shown by the Gortynii having invited him to command their army. When the Achæan league was in alliance with the Romans against Philip of Macedonia, we read of 500 Gortynii having joined Flamininus when on his march into Thessaly prior to the battle of Cynoscephalæ (Lib. 33, 3). We learn from this coin that the name was sometimes written Cortyna, as we find it in the Theodosian Table; and that, as the forms Gnoosus and Cnoosus were both in use, so also Gortyna and Cortyna.
			<i>Pellene.</i>
Æ	3½		ΑΡΧΕΜΑ. Same type. R. [ΠΕΛ]ΛΑΝΙΩΝ [ΑΧΑΙΩΝ]. Same type.
			<i>Tegea.</i>
Æ	4+		Same type. R. [ΤΕΓ]ΕΑΤΑΝ ΑΧΑΙΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.











Metal	Size	Weight	
ÆGIUM Achaiaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —For notes on Ægium and all the following articles as far as Bizye, v. Numismata Hellenica, p. 5, et seq.			
Æ	3	33·5	ΑΙΓΙΕΥΝ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R.  In three lines across field, ΑΠΙCΤΟ-ΔΑΜΟC; all in wreath.
<i>Lucius Verus.</i>			
Æ	4½		. . . . . Α. ΑΥΡ. ΟΥ . . . . . Head of L. Verus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΙΕΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, poppy-head and ear of corn; left hand resting on hasta (Ceres?).
ÆGEIRA Achaiaë.			
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓ. Half goat to <i>r.</i> , and ?—all in wreath.
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	5½		ΦΟΥΔΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΓΕΙΡΑΤΩΝ. Jupiter Nicephorus seated to <i>l.</i> — <i>From the Tochon Collection, sold at Paris in 1858.</i> —V. Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 21.
ÆNIANES Thessaliaë.			
Æ	3-	31·3	. . . . . Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Slinger to <i>l.</i> , looking back; on the ground behind him, two spears.
Æ	3	35	. . . . . Head of Pallas; on helmet, star. R. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Same types.
Æ	3	37	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Warrior fighting in retreat; right hand launching spear; on left arm, chlamys; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΟΔΥ.
Æ	4½		. . . . . Ω . . . . Ο. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΟΙΩΞΟΣ.
ÆNUS Thraciaë.			
Æ	6	247·2	Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Goat to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bearded hermaic figure standing to <i>r.</i> on throne.
Æ	6	238·7	Head of Hermes <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Goat to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	39·2	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙΝ. Goat to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bipennis.
Æ	2+	36·3	Same type <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΙΝΙΟΝ. Goat to <i>r.</i> ; before it, monota.
Æ	1+	19·4	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΙ and caduceus in quad. inc.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Hermes naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left hand, caduceus and chlamys; before Hermes, altar? around, ΑΙΝΙΩΝ.
ÆTOLIA.			
Æ	4	132·7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on the lower end of the crest of her helmet, owl <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Female figure in short drapery and boots, seated on a pile of shields, to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, Victory holding out crown to <i>l.</i> , right hand resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3	66	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type, but Victory in left hand of seated figure holding out crown to <i>r.</i> over the head of Diana Lucifera to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue?— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	7+	252·1	Same type. R. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Female figure seated on shields to <i>r.</i> ; her right shoulder and breast naked; in left hand, short sword resting on thigh; right hand resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.; below, another?

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	8+	264·8	Same type. R. ΑΙΤΩΛΩΝ. Similar type, but the sex doubtful; one of the shields <i>adv.</i> , and on it, ΑΥ.; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>  <i>Note.</i> —Concerning these reverses, v. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 7, where the conjecture is offered that the figure may have been meant for Meleager; on the preceding Æ 7, however, it is decidedly female; the bare shoulder is the usual type of a goddess. In this instance at least, therefore, we must suppose the figure to be intended for Ætolia; on either supposition it records probably the share which the Ætolians had in the victory of Cynoscephalæ.
AMBRACIA Epiri.			
Æ	5-4	124·2	ΑΜΠΡΑΚ . . . . ., letters from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i> Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, cock to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5-	117·2	ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, female in long light drapery holding a cord vertically. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, Α.
Æ	5	128·1	ΑΜΠΡΑΚΙΩΤΑΝ. Same type; behind, naked male figure to <i>r.</i> crowning himself? with right hand. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	6-5	130·4	. . . ΠΑΚΙΟΤΑ. Same type; behind, torch. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; below, Α.
Æ	5	128·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, ΔΙ and oval shield entwined with serpent. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, Α. This coin and the four preceding are Corinthian colonial.
Æ	4-		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΒΡ. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, bow; on the side of seat, Α.
Æ	4-		Head of young Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΛ in wreath.
AMPHIPOLIS Thraciæ.			
Æ	6+	213·8	Laureate head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ, on the sloping edges of a square containing a torch with cup and handle; all in quad. inc.  <i>Note.</i> —On the Ionic form 'Αμφιπολιτίων, the second case plural of 'Αμφιπολίτης, v. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 10.
Æ	1		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. $\begin{matrix} \Lambda & \text{M} \\ \text{I} & \Phi \end{matrix}$ Torch as before.
Æ	7½		Janiform bearded heads. R. Two centaurs galloping, one to <i>r.</i> , the other to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines; under them, ear of corn.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; below, mon.; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	5+		Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>Augustus.</i>			
Æ	5		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Diana Tauropolis on bull galloping to <i>r.</i> , holding her veil with both hands; below, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.
<i>Tiberius.</i>			
Æ	5		ΘΕΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Tiberius to <i>r.</i> R. Same type, same legend.
<i>Claudius.</i>			
Æ	5½		ΚΛΑΥΔΙ . . . . . Claudius in military dress <i>adv.</i> ; right hand held up; in left hand, eagle on staff. R. Same type to <i>l.</i> ; below, same legend.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Domitianus.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Nemesis? to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta; in left? <i>Note.</i> —The hasta borne by Nemesis is probably her πῆχυς, cubit or measure (v. supra, p. 92).
<i>Antoninus Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Same type, the hasta crowned with?
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Turreted female in long drapery seated to <i>l.</i> (Amphipolis); in right hand, patera; around, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.
Æ	6-		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; same legend.
Æ	5½		ΑΥΤΟΚ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and legend.
<i>L. Verus Cæsar.</i>			
Æ	4½		ΟΥΗΡΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ. R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Nemesis to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, the πῆχυς or measure; in left hand, branch of ash?—V. Pausan. i. 33, § 3.
Æ	4		Another similar, but in the right hand, bridle; in the left, the measure as before.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Amphipolis seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; around, ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ . . . . .
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6+		. . . . . ΕΓ(natus) ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Amphipolis on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, figure of Nemesis, with cubit in right hand, and bridle in left.
ANACTORIUM Acarnaniæ.			
Æ	5	131·2	ΑΚΤΙΟ. Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, garland; in field, behind head, lyre. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΑΝΑ (Corinthian types). <i>Note.</i> —Actium and its temple of Apollo were in the territory of Anactorium.
Æ	5	131·8	Same type, and symbol of lyre. R. Same type; below, Α.
Æ	1½	13·1	Pegasus with curled wing to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus with straight wing to <i>l.</i> ; below, Α.
ANCHIALUS Thraciæ.			
<i>Gordianus III., Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	7+		Heads of Gordianus III. and Tranquillina opposed; around, ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΓ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΤ. CΕΒ.; below, ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ. R. ΟΥΔΗΡΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. ΚΕΒ. Same heads opposed; below, ΤΡΑΝΚΥΑ. Ρ. ΟΥΔΙΑΝΩΝ ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Eagle <i>adv.</i> with open wings; head to <i>r.</i> , and crown in its beak.  <i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	4		ΑΔΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> Ρ. Grapes; around, ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ.  <i>Geta.</i>
Æ	3½		ΑΙΚ. Π. ΚΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΣ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> Ρ. ΑΓΧΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Lion to <i>r.</i>  APOLLONIA Mygdoniæ.  <i>Note.</i> —On the situation of this place, see Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 16, and Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 457.
Æ	1½	22·4	Head of lion <i>adv.</i> Ρ. 
ARCADIA Peloponnesi.			
Æ	3	42·5	Α 9. Archaic female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair behind in club hanging down (Despœna?); all in quad. inc. Ρ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, eagle; left resting on hasta.
Æ	1	13·1	ΑΡΚΑ. Same type to <i>r.</i> Ρ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i>
Æ	3-2	35·5	ΑΡΚ. ΔΙΚ from right to left; same type, but half <i>adv.</i> ; hair in bunch behind, as on heads of Diana; all in quad. inc. Ρ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3-	44·3	ΑΡΚ. Same type. Ρ. Same type to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3-	46	ΑΡΚΑ ΑΡΧΟΝ. Same type to <i>r.</i> Ρ. Same type to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2½	36	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> Ρ. ΑΔ. Pan seated on rock to <i>l.</i> , right hand held up; in field to <i>l.</i> , eagle with open wings to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4+		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> Ρ. Great Α; below which, syrinx; all in wreath of oak.
Æ	3		Same type. Ρ. Pan seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, held up, ? left hand resting on rock; beside it, pedum; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΑΡ united.
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> Ρ. ΑΡΚ in mon.; below, syrinx.
Æ	4		Young male head to <i>r.</i> ; horn in front (Pan). Ρ. Same monogram and symbol.
ARGOS Argolidis.			
Æ	1½	10·6	Head of wolf to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΣΙ. Ρ. Great Α; above, ΠΡ; below, club; all in quad. incus.
Æ	3		Type defaced. Ρ. ΑΡΓ in mon.; below? all in circular incuse.
<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>			
Æ	6-5		ΑΥΤ. . . . . ΑΝΤΩ . . . . . Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> Ρ. NEMEIA, in wreath of σέλινον.

Metal	Size	Weight	
ARGOS Amphiloehiæ.			
Æ	4-		Young male head to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Wolf to <i>r.</i>
ARPI Apuliæ.			
Æ	5	109	ΑΡΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> ; behind? R. Free horse to <i>r.</i> ; above, star; below, ΔΑΣΙΟΥ.
Æ	1	9·9	Free horse to <i>r.</i> R. ♂; to the right of which, Α.
ASINE Messeniæ.			
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	5		. . . . ΠΛΑ . . . . Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑCΙΝΑΙΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
<p><i>Note.</i>—Mionnet, in his first work, assigned the coins of Asine to Laconia. In his Supplement he corrects himself, and places them to Asine of Argolis; but neither attribution is accurate. Pausanias has given us the history of the Asinæi in his Messenica (34, 9), whence it appears that the Asinæi of Argolis were driven from that part of the Peloponnesus by the Argives at a very early time, and then settled in Messenia at the modern Koróni (v. Peloponnesiaca, p. 195). The coins are of copper only, and are of Septimius Severus or his family, in which particulars they resemble the coins of many other old Peloponnesian as well as Asiatic cities.</p>			
ASOPUS Laconia.			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	4+		. . . . . ΤΥΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΑCΥΠΕΙΤΩΝ. Bacchus naked <i>adv.</i> looking to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus reversed; at his feet, panther to <i>l.</i>
ATELLA Campaniæ.			
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, •• R. Two military figures opposed, their right hands holding up swords; their left hands holding a pig (taking an oath); in field to <i>l.</i> , ••; in exergue, . . ΞΡΩ (ATE).— <i>Electrotype.</i>
ATHENÆ Atticæ.			
Α	3+	132·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΕ. Owl to <i>r.</i> , looking <i>adv.</i> ; behind, two leaves of olive; in field to <i>r.</i> , cista or basket.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6-	265	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl with closed wings <i>adv.</i> ; above on either side two olive-leaves with a berry; below, ☐ ⊙; all in quad. inc. Ancient τετραδραχμον.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	8	257·3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΘΕ. Owl on diota to <i>r.</i> ; on diota, Α; in field to <i>r.</i> , female in long drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, staff with crook; in left hand, torch; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΑΡΝΑΥΤΗΣ ΘΕΟΖΕ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑ; below, ΣΦ (later τετραδραχμον).

Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	8	257·3	Same type. R. AΘE. Same type; on diota, H; ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ(οc) ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙ(ου) in field to r. Radiated Apollo in quadriga <i>adv.</i> ; in field to l., MHTP.; below, ΣΦ.; all in wreath of olive.
AR	9½	255	Same type. R. AΘE. Same type, without letter on vase; in field to l.,  ; in field to r., eagle standing on mon.  below, AN; all in wreath of olive.
AR	4	64	Same type. R. Same type; AΘE MIKI. ΘEOΦPA; in field to r., quadriga to r.; all in wreath of olive.
AR	2	31·7	Same type. R.  <sup>A</sup>  Owl with closed wings <i>adv.</i> , between two sprigs of laurel. Τριώβολον.
AR	2		Two others; medium weight 28·3.
AR	3	32	Same type. R. AΘE. Owl on club or fulmen; in field to l., ME, and serpent round staff; in field to r., ΘE. NE. EP. NIK.; all in wreath of corn. Τριώβολον of later date.
AR	1+	21	Same type. R.  <sup>A</sup>  Two owls with one head <i>adv.</i>
AR	1	16	Same type. R.  <sup>A</sup>  Owl with open wings <i>adv.</i> ; above it, two leaves of olive. Τριημοβόλιον.
AR	1	15	Another similar.
AR	1-	10·5	Same type. R. AΘE. Owl to r., looking <i>adv.</i> *Οβολος.
AR	1-	9·5	Another similar.
AR	½	8·2	Same type. R. Three crescents; within which,  <sup>A</sup>  Τριημόριον?
AR	½	7	Same type. R. Two crescents; owl <i>adv.</i> ; same legend.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas to r. R. AΘE. Jupiter Aëtophorus fulminating to r.; in field to r., star between two crescents.
Æ	5		Same type. R. AΘHNAION. Pallas Nicephorus to l., standing behind her shield.
Æ	5		Same type to l. R. AΘHNAION. Table; on which crown, head of Pallas, and owl; under it, amphora.
Æ	4½		Same type to r. R. AΘHNAION. Rock of the Acropolis from the south; on the summit, from left to right, are seen the Propylæa, the colossal statue of Minerva Promachus, and the Parthenon.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2½		Same type. R. AΘE. Owl to r.; in field to r., ear of corn.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. AΘH. Same type.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. AΘE. Vase (θυμιατήρ?).
Æ	2+		Same type. R. Two owls opposed; below, AΘH; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	1½		Head of Diana? to r. R. AΘE. Fat pig to r.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to r. R. AΘH. Prow to l.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Crooked olive (πάγκυφος) between oil-jar and ? below, in two lines, AΘHNAION.

## AZETINI Apuliæ.

Æ 4+ Eagle with open wings on fulmen to r. R. AΙΤΙΝΩΝ. Ear of corn.

## BIZYE Thraciæ.

*Note.*—From Strabo (p. 320), Pliny (4, 11), and Stephanus (in voce), Bizya appears to have been in the interior of Thrace above Perinthus and Selymbria; it was the capital of the Asti, whose territory bordered upon that of Byzantium, and whose king, Tereus, furnished Ovid with the materials of one of his *Metamorphoses* (6, 7). The words "arx regum Bizya," employed by Pliny, imply a strong and commanding position, but whether it has been identified I am not informed.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	7+		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ. Gate of the city, flanked by two high towers; on the summit, quadriga <i>adv.</i> between two figures facing outwards.— <i>From the Tochon Collection, sold in 1858.</i> This coin is cited by Mionnet, Sup. ii. p. 235.
<i>Philippus Senior.</i>			
Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΑΥΓ. Radiated head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i>
Æ	8+		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΕΕΒ. Same type. R. ΒΙΖΥΗΝΩΝ. Naked figure <i>adv.</i> , looking to <i>l.</i> ; legs crossed; in extended right hand, patera; left hand extended over head of serpent, rising to <i>r.</i>
ΒCΕÆ Laconiaë.			
<i>Note.</i> —For a description of the Bœotice, and of the remains of Bœæ, see Travels in the Moréa, p. 509, seq.			
Æ	5-4		. . . CΕΠΤΙ. ΓΕΤ . . . . . Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΟΙΑΤΩΝ. Pallas in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on shield, of which the other end rests on the ground; left hand resting on hasta.
ΒCΕΟΤΙΑ.			
Α	4+	187	Bœotian shield. R. Wheel, in the interval of the four spokes of which, ΒΟΙ[Ο].
Α	4+	190	Same type. R. Diota, from each handle of which is suspended an ivy-leaf; in field, ΕΥΕ.
<i>Note.</i> —In some of the earliest Bœotian inscriptions Ψ is used for the Hellenic X (v. Travels in Northern Greece, Plate XV. Nos. 71, 72). The name, therefore, may have been one of those of which the first portion is derived from ἔχων, as Echelas or Echebrates. These names are of Bœotarchs.			
Α	5	186	Same type. R. ΘΕΟΓ. Diota; above it, club.
<i>Note.</i> —Θεογίτων occurs as the name of a Theban in Demosthenes (p. 324, Reiske), and in Polybius (17, 14).			
Α	7-6½	178·7	Same type. R. ΑΝΔΡ. Same type; above it, wreath of corn.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Α	5-4		Same type. R. ΚΥΕΕ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , candelabrum.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —The archaic Lambda shows this name to be in the Bœotic dialect, perhaps Κλειήμετος for Κλειαιμετος.			
Α	4½	188·2	Same type. R. ΠΤΟΙ. Decorated diota.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Α	5-4	190	Same type. R. ΚΑΒΙ. Same type.
<i>Note.</i> —Προϊόδωρος, being a name derived from Mount Ptous, indicates a Bœotian, and it occurs as that of a Theban in Thucydides (4, 76); that of Καβίριχος in an inscription of Erchomenus, and Cabirichus was the name of a Theban archon slain when the exiles headed by Pelopidas recovered the Cadmeia from the Spartans B.C. 379 (Plutarch, de Genio Socratis, c. 31).			
Α	6	185·8	Same type. R. ΒΟΙΩ. Same type; above it, club.
Α	2½	38	Same type. R. Cantharum; above, fulmen; below, ΒΟΙΩ.
Α	1+	12·7	Another similar.
Æ	3½		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Apollo seated to <i>l.</i> ; behind him, tripod on basis, on which latter, trident; in field to <i>l.</i> , crown.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΡΙΣ. Club on bow.
Æ	2+		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type; above, ΣΑ; below, ΕΡΓ.
<i>Note.</i> —The digamma belongs to the Bœotic dialect. The name may possibly have been ἘργίνοC or Ἐργοτέλης; the former was the name of a king of Orchomenus, and Ergoteles is found in Bœotian inscriptions.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>BOTTIÆA Chalcidices Thraciæ.</b>			
Æ	3½		BOTTIAION. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre, similar to that on coins of Chalcis.
Æ	3		Another similar.
<p><i>Note.</i>—From Thucydides (2, 99) we learn that the Bottiæi occupied originally the coast of the Thermaic gulf between the rivers Axios and Haliacmon, together with the country towards Pella, but retired before the advancing power of the Macedonians into the Chalcidice of Thrace. These coins, therefore, with Chalcidic types, were of the Chalcidic Bottiæi, who were thus distinguished by the ethnic from the Botteatæ of Macedonia, whose numismatic type was Pan and goats in common with their neighbours of Pella; while the galley and Macedonian shield distinguished them as a Macedonian and a maritime people. The coins of the Bottiæi were unknown to me when, like Mionnet, I confounded the two, and supposed them to be the same people. The article, therefore, in Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 29, requires correction, and where the error is the more inexcusable, as the distinction of the two people is correctly made in Travels in Northern Greece (iii. p. 455), published in 1835.</p>			
<b>BRETTII.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 113.			
Æ	3	36·3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, gryphon to <i>r.</i> R. BPETTION. Eagle on fulmen with expanded wings to <i>l.</i> , serpent in beak; behind, rudder.
Æ	3-	36·1	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. BPETTION. Diana to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, torch; in right hand, bow; above which, star; below, dog looking up.
Æ	3+	34·4	Same type; behind the head? R. BPETTION. Same type, but in place of star, crescent.
<b>BURA Achaïæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —On the site of Bura, see Travels in the Moræa, iii. p. 399.			
<i>Geta.</i>			
Æ	5		ΑΟ. ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟC ΓΕ[TAC] . . . . . Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΒΟΥΡΑΙΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
<b>BYZANTIUM Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 30.			
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΑΙ. ΠΟΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ. Two fishes (tunnies?) in opposite directions; between them, dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		Same legend and type. R. Grapes and leaf; around, ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ.
<i>Julia Mamaea.</i>			
Æ	6		ΟΥΑΙΑ ΜΑΜΑΙΑ ΑΥΓ. Head of Julia Mamaea to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΩΘΗΡΙΧΟΥ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ. Two fishes in opposite directions; between them, dolphin to <i>r.</i>
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Byzantium and Nicæa.			
Æ	4½		ΠΟΥ. ΔΙΚ. ΕΓΝ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟC ΓΕΒ. Radiated head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. ΝΙΚΑΙΕΩΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΩΝ . . . . . Same type.

Metal Size Weight

## CÆLIA Calabriæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 115.

Æ	3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; above, • (uncia). R. ΚΑΙΑΙ, from right to left; in field to <i>r.</i> , two stars.
Æ	4+	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, • • (sextans). R. ΚΑΙΔΙΝΩΝ. Pallas in defensive attitude, with spear and shield, stepping to <i>l.</i>

*Note.*—The coarse workmanship of this coin, so different from the others of this city, shows that it continued to strike money to a late period, and accords therefore with the place having retained the name Ceglie to the present time. It is the Cælia of Strabo and the Tabular Itinerary, and is situated about five miles south of Bari.—See Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 115.

## CALLATIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 31.

Æ	2+	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. KA and club in wreath.
Æ	2-	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. KA in wreath.

## CAPHYÆ Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 32.*Sept. Severus.*

Æ	5	..... Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΦΥΑΤΩΝ. Figure in short drapery <i>adv.</i> (Diana); in her extended hands?
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*Note.*—Neptune and Diana were the deities worshipped at Caphyæ (Pausan. Arcad. 23).

## CAPUA Campaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 116.

Æ	3½	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΠΝΧ. Lyre of five chords.
Æ	3+	Female head to <i>r.</i> with sphendone and veil; behind, sceptre (Juno?). R. ΠΠΝΧ. Ear of corn; in field to <i>r.</i> ?

## CARDIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 32.

Æ	2+	ΚΑΡΔΙΑ in two lines; between them, grain of barley; all in linear square. R. Lion to <i>l.</i> ; below, 1.
Æ	4+	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΑΡΔΙΑ. Lion to <i>l.</i> ; in his mouth? below, grain of barley.

## CASSOPE Epiri.

*Note.*—V. Travels in Northern Greece, i. p. 247.

Æ	4	73·2 ΣΩΛΩΝΟΣ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΣΣΩΠΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath of oak.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CAULONIA Bruttiorum.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 117.			
Æ	7	128·1	This coin differs only from the Æ 8, gr. 122 there described, in the legend ΚΑΥΛΟ instead of ΚΑΥΛ, in the absence of the <i>πίδαλα</i> to the feet of Apollo, and of the O near the stag.
Æ	5+	119·8	Apollo naked to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, branch; left arm extended, a knotted pendent hanging on it; in field to <i>l.</i> , ☿ R. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΚΑΥΛΩ-ΜΙΑΤΑΣ, from right to left.
<b>CHALCIS Macedoniæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 456.			
Æ	3½-2	32·6	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, A. R. Lyre; between which and the edge of quad. inc., ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ.
<b>CHERRONESUS Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 33.			
Æ	2	37·2	Three-fourths of lion to <i>r.</i> ; right fore-foot held up, head turned to <i>l.</i> R. Circle divided into four; in one of the quadrants, K and globule; in the opposite quadrant, pentagon.
Æ	1+		Female head <i>adv.</i> R. ΧΕΡΡΟΝ in two lines; between them, grain of barley; in field, ear of corn.
<b>CHERRONESUS in Tauris.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 34. Vestiges of Cherroneus are still observable at the western suburbs of the city of Sebastopol, extending from thence towards the harbour named Streletska.			
Æ	4		Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; above, B. R. Naked warrior, with pointed helmet, protruded spear, and shield, kneeling on right knee to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΧΕΡ.
Æ	5-		Diana? to <i>r.</i> , right hand and right foot (the knee bent) resting on the ground; in left hand, bow. R. Gryphon to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΧΕΡ.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΧΕΡ. Anterior part of ship to <i>l.</i>
<b>CLEONÆ Argolidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in the Moræa, iii. p. 325.			
Æ	3	43·4	Radiated head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> R. Bull butting to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΚΑΗ and small centaur to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	12·7	Helmeted head to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΑΗ. Free horse to <i>r.</i> ; halter flying behind him.
Æ	2		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type.
<i>Sept. Severus.</i>			
Æ	6-		ΑΟ. CΕ. CΕΒΗΡΟC Π. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΛΕΟΝΑΙΩΝ. Eagle with open wings <i>adv.</i> on pedestal, standing upon rock.
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	5		ΦΟΥΔΒΙΑ ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΛΕΟΝΑΙΩΝ. Diana to <i>r.</i> ; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## COLONE Messeniæ.

*Note.*—There can be no doubt that the Colone of Ptolemy (iii. 16, § 7) is the same city as the Κολωνίδες of Pausanias (Messen, 34), and the same as the Colonis of Plutarch (Philopœmen, 18), though the biographer describes it as a κώμη, and Pausanias mentions it only as an inhabited place. Although its direct distance is not so much as five miles from Asine, coins are extant of the family of Septimius Severus both of Asine and of Colone. But the same remarkable peculiarity occurs as to Cyparissia and Asopus in Laconia, which are still nearer to one another.

Æ	3+	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; wreath of olive round the helmet. <i>R.</i> Star of nine rays; in the intervals of which, ΚΟΛΩΝΑΙΩΝ.
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*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	5	. . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΚΟΛΩΝΙΕ[ΩΝ] . . Asclepius <i>adv.</i>
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## CORINTHUS.

Æ	4	128·3 Archaic Pegasus, with curled wing, to <i>r.</i> ; under it, O, the lower part of the Kof off the com. <i>R.</i> Five triangular indentations in square form.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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Æ	5-	130·3 Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, A and bee. <i>R.</i> Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ♀.
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Æ	6-	133·5 Same type; behind, ΤΙ, ΔΙ; between them, Hercules drawing bow to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ♀.
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Æ	3+	55·9 Bellerophon on Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ♀. <i>R.</i> Chimæra to <i>r.</i>
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Æ	1½	Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Half Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ♀.
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## Corinthus Colonia.

Æ	5	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, CORINT. <i>R.</i> Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i> ; Q. CAECIL. NIGR. IIVIR. . . . . PONI in three lines.
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Æ	5	Same type. <i>R.</i> C. L. IVL. COR. (Colonia Laus Julia Corinthus). Lioness, with its fore feet on the neck of a prostrate ram, on the capital of a Doric column; the two hind feet of the lioness on the plinth; on the face of which, in very small letters, ΕΥ . . . . . (artist's name).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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*Note.*—This appears to be a representation of the tomb of Lais, as described by Pausanias (Corinth, 2), τάφος Λαίδος, ᾗ δὴ λίαίνα ἐπιθημά ἐστιν κριῶν ἔχουσα ἐν τοῖς προτέροις ποσίν. It stood in a suburb of the city in a grove of cypresses, in which there was a temple of Venus Melanis.

Æ	3	Naked figure <i>adv.</i> ; in each hand, a rudder; above, S. C. <i>R.</i> Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, COR.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—The two rudders are an allusion to the Bimaris Corinthus.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	6	IMP. CAES. TR . . . . . Bust of Trajan to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Two females in long drapery opposed, and sacrificing at an altar; around, CONCORDIA CORINT. ET PAT.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—An alliance between the two Roman colonies of the northern coast of the Peloponnesus, Corinthus and Patrae.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ	7	IMP. CAES. TR. HADR. AVG. P. P. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> COL. L. IVL. COR. Neptune seated to <i>l.</i> ; on right hand, dolphin; left resting on hasta.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>M. Aurelius.</i>			
Æ	3½		. . . . . ΤΩΝ Α. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. Pharos of four stories, with entrance below; galley from behind it in full sail to <i>l.</i> ; around, C. L. I. COR.
<i>L. Verus.</i>			
Æ	7		IMP. L. AVR. VERVS AVG. Head of Verus to <i>r.</i> R. C. I. L. COR. Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i>
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	7		. . . . . Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Reverse divided into three parts; in the upper, cista and crown; in the middle, two ships sailing to <i>l.</i> ; in the lower, tetrastyle temple and portico of four columns; legend defaced.
CORONEIA Bœotiã.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 134.			
Æ	½	14·3	Bœotian shield. R. ♀ in quad. inc.
CROTON Bruttiorum.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 118.			
Æ	4½	120·4	KPOT. Head of Juno Lacinia <i>adv.</i> R. Young Hercules seated on lion's skin on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cup; above, bow and club.
Æ	5+	112·6	Same type. R. KPOTΩNIATΑΣ. Same type, but on the rock beside him lion's skin, bow, and club; and before him, tripod.
Æ	4½	114·7	KPOTΩNIATΑΣ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Infant Hercules strangling serpent <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4+	114·5	Another similar.
Æ	5	116·5	♀POT. Eagle to <i>l.</i> on Ionic capital. R. ♀POT. Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , grain of barley.
Æ	1+	19·4	Pegasus with curved wing to <i>r.</i> R. ♀PO. Tripod.
Æ	1½		Sepia. R. Same type; same legend, from <i>r.</i> to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2		Same type. R. . . . Tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , stork to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2-		Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, ♀. R. Tripod; in field to <i>r.</i> , ♂.
Æ	2		Pegasus with curved wing to <i>l.</i> ; under it, ♀. R. ♀PO. Tripod.
Æ	2+		KPOTΩ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. OIKIΣΤΑΣ. Hercules to <i>r.</i> strangling lion; club; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.
CUMÆ Campaniã.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 119.			
Æ	4½	115·4	Skin of lion's head <i>adv.</i> between two boars' heads in profile. R. Bivalve shell (the mytilus or mussel); grain of barley; KVMAION.
Æ	5-4	114·7	Another similar.
Æ	4½-3	112·3	Head of Pallas, with wreath on helmet, to <i>r.</i> R. . . MAION. Small quadruped on serpent to <i>l.</i> ; below which, mytilus.
Æ	4½		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. KYMAION. Mytilus; grain of barley.
Æ	1½	9	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. KV. Mytilus.

Metal Size Weight

## CYPARISSIA Laconiae.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, i. p. 225.*Sept. Severus.*

Æ 5 . . . . . ΟΥΗΡ . . . . Head of S. Severus to *r.* R. Pallas to *l.*; in right hand, crown; left, resting on hasta; around, ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 5+ Letters indistinct; young head of Caracalla to *r.* R. ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ. Bacchus, wearing short drapery and talaria, to *l.*; in right hand, cantharus reversed; left, resting on hasta; around, ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ.

*Geta.*

Æ 5- ΑΟΥ. ΓΕ. ΓΕΤΑΝ . . . Head of Geta to *r.* R. Asclepius *adv.*; around, ΚΥΠΑΡΙΣΣΙΕΩΝ.

## DATUS Thraciae postea Neopolis Macedoniae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 76.

Æ  $\frac{1}{2}$  9.5 Head of Gorgo *adv.* R. Three triangular incuses.  
 Æ 6 266.5 Head of Gorgo *adv.* R. Head and two paws of lion *adv.* in quad. inc.—*Electrotype.*

## DELPHI Phocidis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 45.

Æ  $\frac{3}{4}$  11.5 Ram's head to *l.* R. Three triangular incuses.  
 Æ 1- 12.6 Tripod. R. Incuse, containing spoon-shaped figure; in the middle of which, an oval dot (Delphi as the umbilicus terræ).  
 Æ 1 12.7 Another similar, but the figure contained in the incuse more nearly circular.  
 Æ 1+ 21.8 Ram's head to *r.*; below, dolphin. R. Ram's head *adv.*; on each side of it, a dolphin; all in quad. inc.  
 Æ 2 21.7 Ram's head to *l.*; below, dolphin. R. ΔΑΔ. Ram's head *adv.* between two dolphins; in quad. inc.  
 Æ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  22.7 Ram's head to *r.*; under it, dolphin to *r.* R. Two goats' heads opposed in quad. inc.

*Hadrianus.*

Æ 4 ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Apollo, in long drapery (Musagetes), touching the lyre, to *r.*  
 Æ 5- Another similar, but Apollo on tiptoe.  
 Æ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  Same legend and type. R. ΔΕΛ. Naked figure seated to *l.* on rock, head reverted; in right hand, lyre? all in double wreath of ivy?

*Faustina Senior.*

Æ 5 ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ. Crowned head of Faustina to *r.* R. ΠΥΘΙΑ in three lines in wreath of bay.  
 Æ 4 ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ. Same type. R. ΔΕΛΦΩΝ. Apollo Musagetes *adv.*; in right hand? in left, lyre.  
 Æ 4+ Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>DEMETRIAS Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in Northern Greece, iv. p. 375.			
Æ	3	37·2	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΕΩΝ in two lines; between which, anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. (ΜΑΣ or ΣΑΜ).
<b>DIONYSOPOLIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Dionysopolis is supposed to have stood on the sea coast not far to the north-east of Odessus (now Varna); but, like other ancient sites in the Black Sea, the exact site remains to be determined.			
Æ	4		Head of Sarapis to <i>r.</i> R. Hermes naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left, caduceus and chlamys; around, ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.
<i>Gordianus III.</i>			
Æ	8		. . . ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΓ. Heads of Sarapis and Gordian III. opposed. R. Tutulated female figure in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right, patera over flaming altar; around, ΔΙΟΝΥCΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.
<b>DYME Achaiaæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in the Moræa, ii. p. 160.			
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΥ and uncertain object in wreath of olive.
Æ	3-		Another similar.
<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias (Archaic. 17) describes a temple of Minerva at Dyme containing a very ancient statue.			
<b>DYRRHACHIUM Illyrici.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 46.			
Æ	5	166·2	Cow to <i>l.</i> ; head turned to calf sucking to <i>r.</i> R. Gardens of Alcinous; on the four sides of which, Δ, Υ, Ρ, and club; all within a linear circle.
Æ	6	132·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind it, club; to <i>r.</i> , ΔΥΡΡΑΧΙΝΩΝ. R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> (Corinthian types).
Æ	3½	50·2	Cock to <i>r.</i> ; below which, ΕΥΝΟΥΣ; lower, cow to <i>r.</i> , head turned to calf sucking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cornucopiæ; below these, serpent entwined round wand. R. Gardens of Alcinous; on the four sides, ΔΥΡ. ΝΙΚΥΛΛΟΣ.
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΩΤΑ in two lines; between them, tripod; below, ΔΥΡ.
<b>EION Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 173.			
Æ	1-	5·5	Two geese to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ivy-leaf; all in dotted circle. R. Quad. inc., similar to the Macedonian.
<i>Note.</i> —This coin has no legend or letter, but in this it resembles the majority of the coins of Eion. It is a worn specimen, and differs from thirteen in Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 48, in having as type two geese instead of one, and in being about one-third of the weight of those coins. The ivy-leaf refers to the worship of Bacchus, which prevailed in this part of Thrace.			

Metal	Size	Weight
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## ELIS Peloponnesi.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, i. p. 4.

Æ	3+	43·6	FA. Female head to <i>r.</i> , with broad diadem and ear-ring (Juno?). R. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes with stem and leaf; below, FA.
Æ	3		Head of eagle to <i>r.</i> R. FA and fulmen; in wreath of wild olive.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle with open wings to <i>r.</i> , opposed to a serpent erect; in a coil of the serpent, A.

*Hadriannus.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΑΕΙΩΝ in two lines in wreath.
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## EPIDAUROS Argeiæ.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 429.

Æ	2+		Head of Asclepius to <i>l.</i> R. Ε (ΕΠ) in wreath.
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## EPIRUS.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 51.

Æ	4½	72·2	Head of Jupiter Dodonæus crowned with oak to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΔΥΚΙΣΚΟΣ. R. ΑΠΕΙΡΩΤΑΝ in two lines; between them, eagle standing on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath.
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## ERCHOMENUS Bœotiæ.

*Note.*—V. Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 144.

Æ	¾	14·5	Grain of wheat. R. Quadratum incusum with five subdivisions, as in coins of Ægina.
Æ	1-	14·8	Same type; on one side of it, E; on the other side, R. R. Quad. inc., as on the preceding coin.
Æ	¾	8·4	Half grain of wheat; in field to <i>l.</i> , ivy-leaf. R. EP. Ear of corn.
Æ	3	43·6	Head of Ceres or Proserpine, with wreath of corn in the hair, to <i>l.</i> R. Ε in wreath of corn.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. Torch between E and P; in wreath of corn.
Æ	2-		Another similar.
Æ	2½		Bœotian shield; on which, ear of corn. R. Star of eight rays; in the alternate intervals, EPXO.
Æ	5		Bœotian shield. R. OPX.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

*Note.*—When the Æolic dialect fell into disuse in Bœotia, the name of this city became Orchomenus. There are similar coins of Tanagra, Thespisæ, Plataea, and Lebadeia, showing the existence at one time of a monetary league between these Bœotian cities.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 100.

## EUBCEA.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 17.

Æ	4	55·7	Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> R. ΕΥ. Head of ox, with pendent fillets <i>adv.</i> , towards <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , bearded head <i>adv.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight
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## FENSERNUM Frentanorum.

Æ	4+	114.4	Head of Juno <i>adv.</i> , as on coins of Croton. R. $\text{ΣΕΗΖΕΔΗΛ}$ . Bellerophon spearing the Chimæra to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	4½		Same type. R. $\text{ΞΕΝΞΕΡ}$ . . Same type.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

*Note.*—On a coin of Lord Northwick's Collection, published by Millingen (*Ancient Coins*, p. 27, Plate II. 8), the legend is exactly as on the first of these two. Millingen attributed the coin to a supposed Campanian city on the river Veseris, near Veuvius, which is mentioned by Livy (8, 8). But whatever resemblance there may be in the style of these coins and those of Campania, there is none in their types. The obverse of these resembles exactly the head of the Lacinian Juno on the coins of Croton, a resemblance which has induced both Carelli and Mionnet to attribute some anepigraph specimens of them to Croton. But no inscribed coin of Croton has yet been found representing Bellerophon slaying the Chimæra; and the Oscan letters oblige us to seek the origin of these coins far to the northward of the Brettian peninsula towards Samnium. The worship of Juno being peculiarly Argive, and the mythus of Bellerophon not less connected with Argos than with Corinth, we are naturally directed for the locality of Fensernum to the Diomedean colonies of Apulia, by the Greeks called Daunia (Strabo, p. 215, &c.). On some of the coins of Hyrina, which was situated opposite to the Diomedean islands, now the Tremiti islands, we find on the obverses the head of Juno *adverse*, having the same crown, with a floral ornament between two gryphons (v. Num. Hell. Europe, p. 124), as on these coins of Fensernum. We may infer, therefore, that in all probability Fensernum, like Hyrina, was one of the Diomedean colonies. The places to the southward of Hyrina being well ascertained, Fensernum must have been to the north-westward of Hyrina, where occurred the Frentani, of whom Larinum was one of the chief towns. Possibly Fensernum was the capital of the Frentani, the name of whose chief city is not found in any ancient authority. These beautiful silver coins prove that Fensernum was a place of importance; they prove also that it was diglossal, the legend on one of the coins having been  $\text{ΣΕΗΖΕΔΗΛ}$  in Oscan, on the other  $\text{ΞΕΝΞΕΡ}$  in Greek. We are informed by Strabo (p. 242) that the north-western boundary of the Frentani was the river Sangrus, which preserves its ancient name, though Orton, now Ortona, which is beyond the Sangrus, was also in their possession. It is not unlikely, therefore, that Fensernum stood on or near the river Trigno (Trinius); for though the Frento (now Fortore) appears to have given name to the Frentani, there can be no doubt that in Roman times the ancient site on the right bank of that river, about ten miles from its mouth, was that of Teanum Apulum. The proofs are found in the name Civitate, a village near which the vestiges of antiquity are found, and in the name Tena attached to a tributary which joins the Frento opposite to Civitate. Strabo and Cicero concur in placing Teanum in this situation, the latter in particular, by stating its distance from Larinum to have been eighteen Roman miles, which accords precisely with the fifteen geographical miles of direct distance between Larino and the Ponte di Civitate over the Frento. Civitate, we may here observe, agrees exactly with the word Polis, which occurs in Greece on many of its ancient sites as the modern local name, in consequence of the very natural custom in the territory of every large city to call it in common parlance "the city."

Æ	5		Another, similar, without legend.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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## FERENTUM Apuliæ.

Æ	4½		$\text{ΣΔΕΝΤΔΕΙ}$ (Frentrei), from right to left. Head of Hermes to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under it, tripod; in exergue, $\text{ΣΔΕΝΤΔΕΙ}$ , from right to left.
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*Note.*—The resemblance of this name to that of the Frentani might induce one to suppose that it was their chief town, were we not well assured by Horace (*Od.* 11, 2) that Ferentum was not far from his native Venusia.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 159.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## GYTHIUM Laconiaë.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, i. p. 244.

*Julia Domna.*

Æ	5½	IOY. ΔΟΜΝΑΝ ΣΕΒΑ. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΥΘΕΑΤΩΝ. Hercules naked to <i>r.</i> ; right hand behind his back; left with chlamys resting on club.
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*Geta.*

Æ	5	ΔΟΥ. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΚ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> ; Dioscuri standing by their horses opposed; above, ΓΥΘΕ; below, ΑΤΩΝ, the letters reversed.
Æ	5	ΔΟΥ. ΣΕΠ. ΓΕΤΑΚ. Same type. R. ΓΥΘ . . . . . Two naked figures opposed, in strong action, arms extended.

## HADRIANOPOLIS Thraciaë.

*Note.*—The coins of this city are very numerous, and extend from Hadrian to Gordian inclusive, showing that it had attained, probably before the time of Constantine, that second rank in all the countries to the south of the Danube which it retains to the present day. Its advantageous position at the junction of the Tonzus and Hebrus, from whence the latter becomes navigable to the sea, had caused it at an early time to be a Greek city called Orestias, but which bore also the barbarous name Uscudama, indicating a mixed population. There is no proof of its ever having received a Roman colony; all its coins are autonomous, and some of them claim Hercules for its founder.

*M. Aurelius.*

Æ	9	ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΓΕΜ(ορείουτρος) ΓΑΡ(γίλιου) ΑΝΤΕΙΚΟΥ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Asclepius and Hygieia <i>adv.</i> ; heads opposed.
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*Note.*—The name of Gargilius Anteichus, as ἡγεμῶν or *præses*, is found also on coins of the Thracian towns Perinthus and Plotinopolis.

*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	5+	ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑCΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiaë.
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	6½	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Pallas in long drapery, with spear and shield, right shoulder bare, stepping to <i>r.</i> ; head turned to <i>l.</i> ; before her, serpent, its head to <i>r.</i>
Æ	8	Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Serpent coiled; head to <i>l.</i>

## HERACLEIA Acarnaniaë.

Æ	1	14·6 Head of lion to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΨΗ. Club; ivy-leaf.
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*Note.*—For the worship of Bacchus, indicated by the ivy-leaf, at Heraclia Acarnaniaë, v. Num. Hellen. Europe, p. 54.

Æ	2	Head of lion to <i>l.</i> R. ΗΡ and club in wreath.
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Meta	Size	Weight	
<b>HERACLEIA Lucaniae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 121.			
Æ	4	98	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, gryphon; above, in small letters, ἙΡΑΚ . . . ; behind, Ἑ. R. Hercules naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus over altar; in left, club and lion's skin; in field to <i>r.</i> , fulmen.
Æ	5-	119	Head of Pallas <i>adv.</i> R. ἙΡΑ. Hercules to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion.
Æ	2-	17·3	Same type. R. Hercules to <i>l.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, club, about to strike lion; in left hand, lion's tail; right knee on lion's back; in field to <i>r.</i> , anchor.
Æ	2-	15·7	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Hercules to <i>r.</i> , leaning on club, and crowned by Victory.
Æ	2-	15·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, centaur galloping to <i>r.</i> R. Infant Hercules strangling serpents <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΦΝ united.
Æ	2+	15·4	Head of Hercules <i>adv.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , club. R. Hercules to <i>r.</i> , strangling lion.
Æ	2	15·8	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, three flowers of ivy. R. Hercules, on right knee, strangling lion; in right hand, club; above, Ν.
Æ	2-	17·3	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Lion to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΞΗ.
Æ	2½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Triton to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, spear; in left, shield; above, fulmen; below, ἙΡΑΚΑΕΙΑ.

### HERÆA Arcadiae.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 91.

Æ	2+	46·9	Archaic female head to <i>l.</i> , with veil and sphenone (Juno). R. ΕΔ in square of dots; in quad. inc.
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#### *Septimius Severus.*

Æ	5+		ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΚΕΟ . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑΕΩΝ. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
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#### *Caracalla.*

Æ	5+		Legend defaced. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑΕΩΝ. Bacchus naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; left elbow resting on cippus; below, panther to <i>l.</i> , looking up. ΑΥ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC . . Same type. R. ΗΡΑΕΩΝ. Bacchus in short drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, cup reverted; in left hand, grapes.
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### HYELE (Velia Lucaniae).

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 123.

Æ	4+	117	[Υ]ΕΛΗ. Archaic female head to <i>r.</i> R. Wounded lion with open mouth to <i>r.</i> ; arrow through one of its hind legs.
Æ	4	93·3	Female head to <i>r.</i> , less ancient; hair in club on the neck; behind? R. Lion to <i>r.</i> ; above it, owl <i>adv.</i> with extended wings flying towards <i>l.</i> ; below, . . ΔΗ .
Æ	1½	15·9	Similar head to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΕΛ. Owl with extended wings <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5	114	Head of Pallas; wreath round the helmet. R. Lion to <i>l.</i> ; beyond it, palm-tree; below, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ.— <i>Plated coin.</i>
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΥΕΛΗΤΩΝ.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Owl to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΥΕΛΗ; in field to <i>r.</i> , mon.
Æ	4-5		Youthful head in Phrygian cap or helmet to <i>r.</i> R. Anterior portion of lion to <i>l.</i> (a fragment).

Metal	Size	Weight
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## HYRINA Dauniae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 124.

Æ	5	112·4	Head of Juno Lacinia <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> R. ANI<Υ. Andromorphous bull to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4½	103·2	Another similar.
Æ	4+	107·6	Another similar.

*Note.*—The obverses of these coins resembling exactly the heads of Juno on the coins of Croton, to which city belonged the most celebrated temple of Juno in Italian Greece, leave no doubt as to the attribution of the present obverses. The style and position of the countenance, the hair, and the crown of Juno, with a floral decoration between two half gryphons, are precisely the same on coins of Croton, Hyrina, and of those which I ascribe to Fensernum.

Æ	5	117·1	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; on helmet, owl and wreath of olive. R. Υ<ΙΝΑΙ. Andromorphous bull to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5-	107·2	Same type. R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4	113·8	Same type. R. ΥΡΙΑΝΟΞ. Same type to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4+	113·5	Another similar.
Æ	4½	108·5	Another similar.

## ISTRUS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 55.*Caracalla.*

Æ	7		ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΚΤΡΙΗΝΩΝ. Apollo in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand? in left, lyre, resting on cippus; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
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## ITALIAN League.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 125.

Æ	4	57·2	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ΗΑΗΑ (Italia); in field to <i>r.</i> , Χ (denarius).
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## LACEDÆMON Laconiae.

Æ	2+	35	Bearded diademate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Diota between two caps and stars of Dioscuri; above, ΔΑ; below, ΔΑ; all in wreath.
Æ	7½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Δ[Α]. The Dioscuri <i>adv.</i>
Æ	5-4		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Club; across the field, ΔΑ; above each letter, a star.
Æ	3		Bearded diademate head of Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Club; across the field, ΔΑ, and below, ΔΥ; all in wreath.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Club, ending above in caduceus; across the field, ΔΑ; on either side of club, a mon.; all in wreath.
Æ	2		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΑ. Owl <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon. (ΑΛΟΡ?); all in wreath.

*Augustus.*

Æ	3½		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΑ. Eagle to <i>r.</i> ; in wreath.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Club; ΔΑ. ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΥΚΛΕΟΣ in four lines across the field; all in wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ ΛΑΚΩΝΟΣ ΛΑ in two lines; between them, club.  <i>Note.</i> —Concerning Eurycles and his son Lacon, who were governors of Laconia under Augustus, see Num. Hell., Europe, p. 56.
LARISSA Thessaliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 58.			
Æ	3	45·1	Naked figure, with chlamys, holding anterior part of bull by horn. R. Anterior part of horse, with halter, galloping to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΛΑΠΙ; all in quad. inc.
Æ	2½		Head of the hero Perseus? to <i>r.</i> R. Harpe, ΛΑΠΙ; in wreath.
LETE Macedoniæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 60.			
Æ	4½	142·2	Hideous centaur, one knee on the ground, right and left arms round woman. R. Five triangular indentations disposed in square.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	2-	17·7	Faun squatting to <i>r.</i> R. Quad. inc. divided into four diagonally.
LEUCAS Acarnaniæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 61.			
Æ	4+	131·5	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, grapes. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> (Corinthian types); under the Pegasus, Δ.
Æ	5	131·5	Same type; behind the head, dove flying to <i>l.</i> ; in wreath. R. Same type; under it, Δ.
Æ	2-	14·4	Pegasus with curled wings to <i>r.</i> ; under it, Δ. R. Pegasus with same wings leaping <i>adv.</i> ; below, Δ; in quad. inc.
LOCRI Hesperii.			
<i>Note.</i> —In Numismata Hellenica, p. 63, the reasons are given for supposing that the coins with Corinthian types inscribed ΔΟΚΡΩΝ were struck at Naupactus, the chief town of the Locri Hesperii or Ozolæ.			
Æ	5½	134·2	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; before it, ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> (Corinthian types).
Æ	5	133·7	Same type and legend. R. Same type; under it, caduceus.
Æ	5-	133·3	Same type and legend. R. Same type; under it, fulmen.
LOCRI Opuntii.			
<i>Note.</i> —Strabo (p. 425) divides the Locri of Greece Proper into the Hesperii or Western occupying Naupactus and the maritime country adjacent to that part of the coast of the Corinthian Gulf, and the Locri πρὸς Εἰβοίαν or Eastern Locri, which were subdivided into Opuntii and Epinemidii. These had been separated from each other by the territory of Daphnûs, belonging to Phocis, but which city had been destroyed before the time of Strabo (p. 424). Both the divisions of the Eastern Locri were separated from the Hesperii by Mt. Parnassus and Doris.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, pp. 63. 81; Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 174.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+	37.7	Head of Ceres to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Naked warrior stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, sword; on right arm, shield; between his legs, Υ [ΟΠΟΥΡΤΙΩΝ].
Æ	3	39.2	Another similar, but no monogram; in the shield, gryphon? to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , trident.
Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Grapes with tendril; around, ΔΟΚΡΩΝ.

*Note.*—For coins of the Locri Epicnemidii, see Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 64.

### LOCRI Epizephyrii.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 126.

Æ	6+		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; behind, Λ. R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> (Corinthian types); below, ΔΟΚΡΩΝ.
Æ	7+		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΕΥ. R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Ceres seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, sceptre crowned with poppy-head; on either side above, star.
Æ	7		Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ear of corn and mon. (ΠΑΡΗ?). R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Pallas standing to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two stars (Dioscuri).
Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ in two lines; between them, winged fulmen.
Æ	3-		Same type. R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Winged fulmen; in field, round shield.
Æ	2½		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ΙΗ. R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Same type; in field, star.
Æ	3-2		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΔΟΚΡΩΝ. Eagle on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Κ.
Æ	2½		Another similar, but R. in field to <i>l.</i> ,    (sextans).

*Note.*—In style these coins resemble those of Rhegium and the Mamertini (Messana), and they are certainly Italian. The Corinthian types are accounted for by the Epizephyrian Locri having been a colony of the Locri Hesperii of the Corinthian Gulf (Strabo, p. 259). In their allusion to Jupiter, Ceres, and the Dioscuri they agree with other coins of the Italian Locris (see Num. Hellen., Europe, p. 126). The five smaller coins are equally conformable by their types of the worship of Jupiter. One of them has, moreover, the initial aspirate Ι-, never found in Greece Proper; another has ||, as a mark of value, also peculiar to Italy.

### LYSIMACHIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 64.


Æ	6-5		Head of Lysimachus? in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> ; on the cheek, countermark. R. ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ. Diana to <i>r.</i> holding forward with both hands a long torch.
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΕΩΝ in two lines; between them, lion stepping to <i>r.</i>

### MACEDONIA.

Æ	3½		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, free horse running to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΑΜ or ΜΑ in mon.
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### Macedonia Quarta.

Æ	5-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ in two lines; between them, club; below, mon.; all in wreath.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>MAGNESIA Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 67.			
Æ	3-		Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ. Neptune naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, dolphin? left, resting on trident; in field to <i>l.</i> ?
<b>MANTINEIA Arcadiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 68.			
Æ	2-	13·8	Acorn. R. 
Æ	2½	39·3	She-bear to <i>l.</i> R. Μ, Α, Ν, disposed triangularly in quad. inc.
Æ	3-2	39·5	Another similar.
Æ	3+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΝ. Neptune seated on rocks to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, dolphin; left, resting on trident.
Æ	3		Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , owl to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4		Same type. R. ΜΑΝ. Neptune naked hurling trident to <i>l.</i> ; in field before him, club.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΑΝ. Neptune naked hurling trident to <i>l.</i>
<i>Plautilla.</i>			
Æ	5		..... Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> R. Diana in short drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in each hand, a torch; around, [ΜΑ]ΝΤΙΝΙΩΝ.
<b>MARCIANOPOLIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 69.			
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	6½		ΑΥ. Α. ΣΕΠΤΙ. ΣΕΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. [ΥΠ.] ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Cybele enthroned to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left elbow resting on tympanum; on either side of the throne, lion.
Æ	6½		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Military figure (emperor?) to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera? left, resting on spear with its barb downwards.
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠ. ΣΕΡΓ. ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Jupiter togated, with right shoulder bare, standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta.
<i>Caracalla and J. Domna.</i>			
Æ	8-		ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ ΑΥΓΟΥΣΤΟΣ ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Heads of Caracalla and Domna opposed. R. ΥΠ. ΚΥΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛ; in field, ΕΙΤΩΝ. Tutulated female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left, cornucopiae.

Metal Size Weight

*Macrinus and Diadumenianus.*

Æ 7 AVT. Κ. ΟΠΕΛΛΙ. CEVH . . ΚΡΕΙΝΟC Κ. Μ. ΟΠΕΛΛΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Heads of Macrinus and Diadumenianus opposed. R. ΥΠ. ΠΟΝΤΙΑΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Hermes naked *adv.*; head to *l.*; in right hand, purse; in left, caduceus and chlamys; in field to *r.*, E.

*Elagabalus and Julia Mæsa.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΜΑΙΛΑ ΑΥΓ. Heads of Elagabalus and Mæsa opposed. R. ΥΠ. ΙΟΥΔ. ΑΝΤ. CΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Asclepius *adv.*; head to *l.*; in field to *l.*, E.

*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ 6 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CΕΥΗ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC. Head of Sev. Alexander to *r.* R. ΗΓΟΥΜ. ΤΕΡΕΒΕΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Hygieia to *r.*, feeding serpent.

Æ 6 Same legend and type. R. ΒΠ. ΤΙΒ. ΙΟΥΔ. ΦΗCΤΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopiæ.

*Severus Alexandrus and Julia Mæsa.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. CEVH. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΜΑΙCΑ ΑΥΓ. Heads of Sev. Alexandrus and J. Mæsa opposed. R. ΒΠ. ΤΙΒ. ΙΟΥΔ. ΦΗCΤΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, scales; in left, cornucopiæ; in field to *r.*, E.

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 7 ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟC ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΓ. Heads of Gordian and Sarapis opposed. R. ΒΠ. ΜΗΝΟΦΙΛΟΥ ΜΑΡΚΙΑΝΟΠΟ in field, remaining letters confused. Apollo naked *adv.*, right hand to head; in left hand, bow; in field to *r.*, tree, on which, serpent; to *l.*, post, hanging on which, chlamys of Apollo.

## MARONEIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 70.

*Julia Domna.*

Æ 6- ΙΟΥΔΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CΕΒ. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* R. ΜΑΡΩΝΕΙΤΩΝ. Fortune to *l.*

## MEGALOPOLIS Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 72.

Æ 4 Head of Jupiter to *l.* R. Eagle on fulmen to *r.*; in field to *l.*, ΑΡΚ in mon.; to *r.*, ΚΑΠ or ΠΑΚ in mon.; below, ΜΕΓ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## MEGARA Atticæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 72.*Caracalla.*

Æ	5½	.. KAI. M. AY. . . . . NOC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ. Hygieia feeding serpent to <i>r.</i>
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## MESAMBRIA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 73.

Æ	5	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, grapes ending in vine-leaf? in field, ΔΩ.
Æ	5-	Same type. R. Same legend; between the lines, Pallas Promachus to <i>l.</i>

*Gordianus III. and Tranquillina.*

Æ	6+	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC ΑΥΓ (the three letters united). Heads of Gordian and Tranquillina opposed. R. ΜΕΣΑΜΒΡΙΑΝΩΝ. Apollo in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera? in left hand, lyre resting on cippus.
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## MESSENE Peloponnesi.

*Note.*—V. Travels in Northern Greece, i. p. 367.

Æ	3-	33·7 Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΕΣ. Tripod, in wreath.
Æ	5	Head of Ceres? to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter Aëtrophorus standing to <i>r.</i> ; in left hand, hasta; under his left arm, ΜΕ, tripod, and crown; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟC.
Æ	5	Same type. R. Jupiter Aëtrophorus fulminating to <i>r.</i> ; under left arm, ΜΕ and tripod; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΑΜΙΩΝ.
Æ	4	ΜΕCΧΝΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Asclepius to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , crown.
Æ	4+	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. Pan seated on rocks to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΕ; below which, ΔΕ and mon.; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΦΑ united.

## METAPUS or Metapontium Lucaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 128.

Æ	6	246 Bearded head of Leucippus to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, half gryphon to <i>r.</i> , ΑΠΗ. R. ΜΕΤΑΠΟΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Ear of bearded corn.
Æ	4	60·6 ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of bearded corn. R. Apollo naked <i>adv.</i> ; in left hand, bow; right hand resting on hip (attitude of repose); all in wreath.
Æ	3+	Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑ. Ear of bearded corn.
Æ	2½	Head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> R. ΜΕΤΑ, between ear of bearded corn and tripod.
Æ	2	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Three grains of barley placed triangularly; between them, Μ, Ε, and bee.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## NEOPOLIS Campaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 130.

- |   |     |       |   |
|---|-----|-------|---|
| Æ | 4   | 117·8 | Female head with diadem and ear-rings to <i>r.</i> ; behind the head, grapes; under the neck, in small letters, ΔΙΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ (artist's name). <i>R.</i> Andromorphous bull crowned by Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ. |
| Æ | 4+  | 102   | Same type; an appearance of serpents issuing from the hair; behind the head, grapes. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, ΔΙ; to <i>r.</i> , ⊙; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤ . .  |
| Æ | 4+  | 117·5 | Another similar; but under the neck, ΔΙΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, ΠΑ in mon.; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΗΣ.— <i>Electrotype.</i>   |
| Æ | 7-5 | 116·3 | Same type; under the neck, ΟΔ. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, ΟΔΥΜ. (artist's name); in exergue, ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΗ.  |
| Æ | 5   | 109·6 | Same type; under the neck, ΑΡΤΕΜΙ. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, Ν; in exergue, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ.  |

*Note.*—In one of the Plates of the Num. Vet. Italiæ of Carelli one of these coins occurs with the legend ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑ. The artist's name, therefore, was Artemidorus.

- |   |   |     |   |
|---|---|-----|---|
| Æ | 4 | 113 | Same type; behind the head, Χ. <i>R.</i> Same type; under the bull, ⊙; on a plinth, on which the bull stands, ΝΕΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ. |
|---|---|-----|---|

## NICOPOLIS Epiri.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 76.

## L. Ælius Cæsar.

- |   |    |  |   |
|---|----|--|---|
| Æ | 9+ |  | Α. ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. Bearded head of Lucius Ælius to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> Asclepius <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ. |
|---|----|--|---|

*Note.*—Lucius Ælius, son of the consul Cejonius Commodus, was adopted by Hadrian about three years before his death, which occurred in A.D. 138. Ælius then assumed the name of Lucius Ælius Verus. The type of Asclepius occurs on other coins of Nicopolis Epiri.

## Plautilla, wife of Caracalla.

- |   |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Æ | 9 |  | ΠΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Plautilla to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΙΕΡΑΣ ΝΕΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΩΣ Α[CY]Δ[ΟΥ]. Draped figure seated to <i>l.</i> in temple having seven columns on the side; in right hand, small statue (Augustus?); left, resting on hasta. |
|---|---|--|--|

## NICOPOLIS ad Istrum.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 78.

## Caracalla.

- |   |    |  |  |
|---|----|--|--|
| Æ | 6½ |  | ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗ, ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Radiate head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> <i>R.</i> ΥΠ. ΝΟΒΙΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΣΤΡΟΝ. Nemesis or Justice to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, scales; in left, short hooked staff. |
|---|----|--|--|

Metal	Siz.	Weight	
Æ	7-6		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. Α . . . . ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠ. ΝΟΒΙΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΙΚΤΟΝ (sic). Fortune to <i>l.</i>
			<i>Diadumenianus.</i>
Æ	7+		[M. ΟΠ]ΕΛ. ΔΙΑΔΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟΣ C. Bust of Diadumenianus to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠ. ΣΤΑ. ΔΟΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ [ΙΚΤΡΟΝ]. Hermes to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, purse; in left, caduceus.
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	7-		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. Head of Gordian III. to <i>r.</i> R. ΥΠ. ΣΑΒ. ΜΟΔΕΣΤΟΥ ΝΙΚΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ Ι[ΚΤΡΟΝ]. Hygieia to <i>r.</i> , feeding serpent.
Æ	7		Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Gate of the city between two round towers.
			ODESSUS Thraciæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 79.
			<i>Gordianus III. and Tranquillina.</i>
Æ	7		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΥΓ. ΣΕ; below, ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ. R. ΟΔΗΓ-ΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Female figure in long drapery with veil to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn? left, resting on hasta.
			OLBIA sive Olbiopolis Sarmatiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 80.
Æ	5-		Bearded head (Pan?) to <i>l.</i> R. ΟΛΒΙ ΒΟΣ. Bow in case; axe.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo? to <i>l.</i> R. Eagle devouring dolphin; above, ΟΛΒΙ; below, ΔΕΟΝΤ.
			OPUS Locridis.
			<i>Note.</i> —On the situation of Opus, v. Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 174.
Æ	3	41.3	Head of Ceres or Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Naked warrior, with helmet, short sword, and shield, combating to <i>r.</i> ; inside the shield, serpent; between his legs, diota.
Æ	1	9.6	Head of Pallas? to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΑΙ . . . . R. Three bunches of grapes disposed triangularly; in the intervals, Ο, Γ, Ν.
			ORCHOMENUS Arcadiæ.
			<i>Note.</i> —For the situation and remains of Orchomenus, v. Travels in the Moræa, iii. p. 100.
			<i>Julia Domna.</i>
Æ	5		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. Female in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; right hand on cippus; in left hand, small globe.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## ORICUS Epiri.

*Note.*—The name Oricus in the Æolic form Erikó or Erikhó, with some remains of Hellenic antiquity, are still extant at the south-eastern extremity of the Gulf of Avlóna.—V. Travels in Northern Greece, i. p. 3.

Æ	3	Young laureated head to <i>r.</i> (Apollo?). R. ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ in three lines; obelisk.
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## ORRA sive Uria Messapiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 133.

Æ	3	Young male head in conical helmet to <i>r.</i> ; below, FM. R. OP. Eagle with closed wings on helmet to <i>r.</i>
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## OTHRYS Phthiotidis.

Æ	3-	Round shield. R. Helmeted head to <i>r.</i> ; across the field, ΟΘ.
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*Note.*—This coin proves the existence of a town of Othrys, which occupied probably the site of Gura, a large village near the summit of Mount Othrys on its western side.—V. Travels in Northern Greece, iv. p. 330.

## PAGÆ Megaridis.

*Note.*—The remains of Pagæ are found at Psathó, a harbour at the extremity of the Corinthian Gulf, where it ends in the north-western termination of the Megaric isthmus.—V. Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 407.

Æ	6	Α. ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣ ΣΕΟΥΗΡΟΣ. Head of Septimius Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΑΓΑΙΩΝ. Statue of Diana in short drapery to <i>r.</i> , with a torch in each hand, standing on a quadrangular basis, and preceded by a ram (a type probably of the Sun), standing upon a prolongation of that basis.
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*Note.*—Eckhel, who describes a better specimen of this coin in the Imperial Collection at Vienna (Catal. Mus. Cæs. p. 114), and where the animal preceding Diana seems to have been more clearly a ram, was mistaken in supposing the latter figure to have been meant for Ceres. Ceres bears generally a single long torch, a kind of torch which is often her symbol on coins where her figure does not appear. In some of the coins of Megara, for example, it is found accompanying the type of Diana with a torch in each hand (v. Mionnet, Sup. iii. p. 588, et seq.). The basis on which the figure of Diana stands on the present coin shows evidently that the figure represents the brazen statue of Ἀρτέμις Σώτριά at Pagæ, which is described by Pausanias (1, 44) as not differing either in size (μέγεθος) or design (σχῆμα) from the statue in the temple of Diana at Megara.

## PANTICAPÆUM Tauricæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 83.

Α	5	Bearded head of Pan crowned with ivy to <i>l.</i> R. ΠΑΝ. Gryphon stepping to <i>l.</i> on ear of corn; in its mouth, arrow.— <i>Electrotype.</i> A similar coin in the Bibl. Nat. weighs gr. 140.22.
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Æ	2	Diademate young head to <i>r.</i> R. Bow in case; below, ΠΑΝ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PATRÆ Achaia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For the situation, &c. of Patræ, v. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 124.			
Æ	3+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Eagle to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , AT or TA in mon.; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΠΑΡ monogram of Patræ (ΠΑΤΡ).
<b>Patræ Colonia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —The colony of Patræ was founded by Augustus after his victory at Actium.			
<i>Galba.</i>			
Æ	6		IMPERATOR GALBA. Head of Galba to <i>l.</i> R. COL. A. A. PATR. (Colonia Augusta Aroe Patrensis) XXII. Roman aquila between two standards (eagle of the twenty-second legion, which formed the colony).
<i>Domitianus.</i>			
Æ	6		. . . . . GERM. P. M. TR. P. V. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. Half-draped male figure (Genius loci) to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, cornucopiæ; around, GEN. COL. A. A. PATRENS.
Æ	6		. . . . . CAES. DOM. AYG. GERM . . . . . Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. Roman aquila between two standards as before; below, XXII; around, COL. A. A. PATR.
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	6		Bust, with spear and shield, of Sept. Severus to <i>l.</i> ; around, L. SEPT. SEV . . . . . R. . . . . COL . . . . . Victory in biga to <i>r.</i>
<b>PAUTALIA Pæonia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 84.			
<i>Commodus.</i>			
Æ	4-3		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΟΜΟΔΟC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΥΔΗΙΑC ΠΑΥ-ΤΑΛΙΑC. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
<i>Caracalla.</i>			
Æ	4+		ΑΥ. Κ. ΜΑΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΟΥΔΗΙΑC ΠΑΥΤΑΛΙΑC. Serpent issuing from cista to <i>l.</i>
<b>PELINNÆUM Thessalia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 85.			
Æ	3	44.4	Bearded figure, naked except chlamys on the shoulders, holding bull by the horns to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕ. Anterior three-fourths of horse galloping to <i>r.</i> , with halter loose and dragging under it.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## PELLA Macedoniæ (Colonia).

*Note.*—For the situation, &c. of Pella, v. Travels in Northern Greece.

*Macrinus.*

Æ	6	M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS AVG. Head of Macrinus to <i>r.</i> R. COL. IVL. AVG. PELLA. Pan naked seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; his right hand on his head (attitude of repose); left elbow resting on syrinx.
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## PELLENE Achaïæ.

*Note.*—For the situation, &c. of Pellene, v. Travels in the Moræa, iii. p. 214.

Æ	2½	35.6 Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΛ in wreath.
Æ	3	Same type. R. ΓΕ; below which, ram's head to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath.
Æ	3	Same type to <i>l.</i> R. ΓΕ; below, same type; all in wreath.
Æ	2	Same type. R. ΓΕ in wreath.

## PERINTHUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 86.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	9	ΑΥ. Κ. Α. ΣΕΠ. ΣΕΥ . . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Octastyle temple in front; ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ in two lines across the field; below, ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ.
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*Caracalla.*

Æ	11½	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΚΑΟΥΡΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΥ ΑΥΓ. Armed bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> ; on left shoulder, hasta. R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Female crowned with modius in long drapery to <i>l.</i> , with temple in each hand; at her feet to <i>l.</i> , flaming altar.
Æ	12	Same legend and type. R. Same legend. Hercules naked <i>adv.</i> ; right hand drawing arrow from quiver; in left hand, bow; under which, three birds falling (the Stymphalides).

*Severus Alexander.*

Æ	8	ΑΥ. Κ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥ. ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Head of Severus Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΕΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ ΔΙΕ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Temple with eight columns in front, and twelve on the side.
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	12-	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΥΓ. Head of Gordian III. to <i>r.</i> R. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in each hand, a hexastyle temple; below each temple, a prize-vase; under that to <i>l.</i> , ΑΚΤΙΑ; under that to <i>r.</i> , ΠΥΘΙΑ.
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## PETELIA Bruttiorum.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 135.

Æ	3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, • • (sextans). R. ΠΕΤΗΛΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, Diana in short drapery to <i>l.</i> holding up torch in right hand; in middle field, caduceus.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PHARSALUS Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For the situation, &c. of Pharsalus, v. Travels in Northern Greece.			
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to r. R. . AP . . . . ΟΙΙ. Head and neck of horse to r.
Æ	4		Head of Pallas <i>adv.</i> R. ΦΑΡΣΑΛΙΩ. Horseman to r.
Æ	$\frac{1}{8}$		Head and neck of horse to l. R. ΦΙ.
<b>PHENEUS Arcadiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For the situation, &c. of Pheneus, v. Travels in the Moræa, iii. ch. 26.			
Æ	6	183·5	Head of Ceres to r. R. ΦΕΝΕΩΝ. Hermes <i>adv.</i> ; chlamys buttoned round his neck; in right hand, caduceus; on left arm, the child Arcas.— <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.</i>
<i>Note.</i> —It is often doubtful whether the youthful female head crowned with ears and leaves of corn is meant for Demeter or her daughter Persephone. In the present instance, Ceres is certainly the deity intended, as we learn from Pausanias (8, 15) that Ceres was held in particular honour by the Pheneatæ, that she bore the epithet Eleusinia, and had mysteries similar to those of Eleusis.			
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Diana to r. R. ΦΕΝΕΩΝ. Horse feeding to r.; under it, AP united ('Αρκάδων).
Æ	3+		Same type to l. R. Caduceus between Φ and Ε.
Æ	2		Ram to r. R. Same type and letters.
<b>PHERÆ Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For the situation, &c. of Pheræ, v. Travels in Northern Greece, iv. p. 439.			
Æ	3	38·6	Head of Apollo to l.; behind? R. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ. Female figure in long drapery to l.; right hand extended to lion's head, from which water flows upon a wreath of corn? within which, ΑΣΤΟ in two lines.
<i>Note.</i> —ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ is in the Thessalian Æolic dialect for ΦΕΡΑΙΩΝ.			
<b>PHIALIA Arcadiæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Pausanias, in his usual manner, accounts for the conversion of Phigaleia into Phialia by the local mythology; but it is more probably nothing more than one of those verbal corruptions similar examples of which, in the lower and modern Greek, are extremely numerous. The only coins of Phigaleia yet published are of the Achæan league (v. Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 14; Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 4). The coins of Phialia, like those of the minor cities of Greece in general, are confined to Septimius Severus and his family.			
<i>Septimius Severus.</i>			
Æ	5		. . I. ΛΟΥ. ΣΕΠ . . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Statue of Hermes, ending below in a columnar form, standing on a basis.
<i>Note.</i> —This reverse represents evidently the statue of Hermes in the Gymnasium of Phigaleia, described by Pausanias as a clothed statue (those of Hermes were generally naked), and as ending like the terminal figures of this deity in a square pillar. 'Εν δὲ τῇ γυμνασίῳ τὸ ἄγαλμα τοῦ Ἑρμοῦ ἀμπεχομένῳ μὲν ἰσικεν ἱμάτιον, καταλήγει δὲ οὐκ ἐς πόδας ἀλλ' ἐς τὸ τετράγωνον σχῆμα (Pausan. 8, 39).			
Æ	5		ΛΟΥ. ΣΕΠ. COYH . . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to r. R. ΦΙΑΛ[ΕΩ]Ν. Diana? in short drapery and boots to r.; right hand resting on hasta; in left hand, bipennis?

Metal Size Weight

*Plautilla.*

Æ 4+ ΦΟΥΛ(βία) . . . . ΤΙΑΛΑ . . . . Head of Plautilla to *r.* R. ΦΙΑΛΕΩΝ. Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta.

## PHILIPPI Macedoniæ (Colonia).

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 90.

Æ 4+ VIC. ΑΥΓ. Statue of Victory on basis to *l.*; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch. R. COHOR. PRAE. in two lines; between them, three military standards; below, PHIL.

*Note.*—The pretoria cohors was that portion of the legion, generally a tenth, which was particularly attached to the consul or commander. In the present instance it became the colony of Philippi.

*Claudius.*

Æ 7-6 TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR AVG. P. M. TR. [P. IMP.] . . . Head of Claudius to *l.* R. COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. Emperor extending his right arm to *l.*, and crowned by half-draped figure; the two figures standing upon a quadrangular basis; on each side of which, altar.

Æ 7 Another similar; but upon the basis, in two lines, DIVVS AVG.

## PHILIPPOPOLIS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, pp. 91, 92.

*Domitianus.*

Æ 9½ IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XIII CENS. PER. P. P. (Censor Perpetuus Pater Patriæ). Head of Domitian to *r.* R. ΦΙΑΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. A river-god reclining to *r.*; before him, turreted female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, patera held over the river-god; in left hand, ears of corn. (A libation to the river Hebrus by the city of Philippopolis.)

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ 8+ ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. Τ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* R. ΗΓΕ-Μ(ονεύουτος) ΠΟΜΠ. ΟΥΟΠΕΙCΚΟΥ ΦΙΑΙΠΠΟΠΟΛ . . . . Emperor on horse, stepping to *r.*; in right hand, spear held obliquely.

*Note.*—L. Pompeius Vopiscus was consul suffectus with T. Virginus Rufus A.D. 69 (Tacit. Ann. i. 77).

Æ 9- ΑΥΤ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to *r.* R. River-god reclining to *l.*; in right hand, three ears of corn; left elbow resting on vase, from which water pours; around, ΗΓΕ. ΠΟΜ. ΟΥΟΠΕΙCΚΟΥ; below, in two lines, ΦΙΑΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ.

Æ 9- ΑΥΤ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝ . . . . Same type. R. ΗΓΕ. ΓΑΡΓΙΛΙ(ου) ΑΝΤΙΚΟΥ ΦΙΑΙΠΠ . . . . ΤΩΝ. Jupiter seated to *r.*; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta.

*Note.*—The name of Gargilius Anticus, or Anteicus, or Anteichus, occurs also as that of an ἡγεμῶν on coins of this emperor of Plotinopolis and Pautalia, and on those of Perinthus of Marcus Aurelius.

Metal	Size	Weight	
			<i>M. Aurelius Cæsar.</i>
Æ	6		M. AVP. OYHP. KAICAP. R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, chlamys.
			<i>Commodus.</i>
Æ	4+		AY. KAI. M. AYPH. KOMOΔOC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left, palm-branch.
Æ	4-		AY. K. M. . . . P. AY. KOMOΔOC. Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Tripod entwined by serpent, raising its head to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Crispina.</i>
Æ	6		KΡΙCΠEΙΝA CEBACTH. Head of Crispina to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΛΕΙΤ . . Hygieia feeding serpent to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Sept. Severus.</i>
Æ	4		AY. K. A . . . . . CEYHPOC. Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Bacchus naked to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; left, resting on thyrsus.
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	10		AY. K. M. AY. CEYH. AN . . . . . Radiated head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. KOINON ΘPAKΩN AAEZ . EN ΦΙΛΙΠΠO (the games 'Αλεξάνδρεια ἐν Φιλιπποπόλει). Prize-vase on four-legged table; under which, vase.
Æ	6-		AYT. K. M. AYPH. ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. Two palm-branches in a prize-vase; upon which, ΠΥΘΙΑ; around, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.
			<i>Gordianus III.</i>
Æ	8		AYT. K. M. ANT. ΓOPΔIANOC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. Horseman to <i>r.</i> (Emperor?); around, AAEZANAPOC APX. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ; within the circle, . . . ΔO.
			PHLIÛS Achaïæ.
Æ	4-	88.9	Bull butting to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΦΛΕΙΑ R. Ξ[ΙΩ]N in the angles of a quad. inc.; within which, wheel.
			PHCENICE Epiri.
			<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 93.
			<i>Nero.</i>
Æ	5+		NEPWN KA. KA. CE. ΓEPMANI. Radiate head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. Diademate head of Nero? to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΦOINIKAIEΩN ΠEI.

Metal Size Weight

PLOTINOPOLIS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—Trajanopolis and Plotinopolis, the latter named from the wife of Trajan, appear from the geographical authorities to have been both situated on the river Hebrus (now Maritza) between Adrianopole and the mouth of that river, where stood the ancient Ænus,—Plotinopolis was about twenty-five miles below the present capital of Thrace, and Trajanopolis about sixty miles lower on the road from Perinthus to Philippi. It scarcely ever happens that cities which struck imperial coins so large as those of Trajanopolis and Plotinopolis have not left some monumental evidences of their exact sites; whether any search has been made for them by competent travellers I am not informed.

*Antoninus Pius.*

Æ	8		ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ Τ. ΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus Pius to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΓΕ. ΓΑΡ. ΑΝΤΕΙΧΟΥ ΠΛΩΤΙΝΟΠΟ. Emperor on horse stepping to <i>r.</i>
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POSIDONIA Lucaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 136.

Æ	7	114·1	ΠΟΜ. Neptune, naked, hurling trident to <i>r.</i> , the ends of his chlamys hanging on his two arms, the middle in a festoon behind his body; all within a raised decorated border. R. A similar figure incuse; ΠΟΜ in relief from right to left.
Æ	4½	55	Another similar; but the Π on both sides obliterated.
Æ	5½-4	124·5	ΠΟΞΕΙΔΑΝ. Neptune hurling trident to <i>r.</i> ; chlamys as before; in field to <i>l.</i> , dolphin. R. ΠΟΞΕΙΔΑΝΙ. Bull to <i>l.</i> ; below, dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4½	115·8	ΠΟΞΕΙΔΩΝ. Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin. R. ΞΕΙΔΑΡ . . ; under the letters, bull to <i>l.</i> standing on a line, which terminates to the left in three leaves; below, dolphin to <i>l.</i>

*Note.*—This coin is one of the proofs that the bull on Italo-Greek coins is generally a symbol of the river which fertilized the territory; in the present instance it is a symbol of the Silarus, which joins the sea a few miles northward of the ruins of Posidonia.

PSOPHIS Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—On the situation of this place, v. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 241.

*Sept. Severus.*

Æ	4½		..... Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΨΩΦΕΙΔΙΩΝ. Diana in boots and short drapery to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on hip, left hand on hasta; the top of the quiver appearing above the left shoulder.
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*Julia Domna.*

Æ	5		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ. Head of J. Domna to <i>r.</i> R. The same figure of Diana, but to <i>r.</i> , the right hand resting on hasta, and the left on hip.
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PYLUS Messeniæ.

*Note.*—V. Travels in the Moréa, i. p. 44, for a description of Pylus or Coryphasium.

*Sept. Severus.*

Æ	5		..... Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΥΛΙΩΝ. Pallas to <i>l.</i> clothed in ægis with long drapery below; in right hand, patera? left, resting on hasta.
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*Geta.*

Æ	5		ΑΟΥ. CΕ. ΓΕΤΑC Κ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΥΛΙΩΝ. Hind couchant to <i>r.</i>
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>RHEGIUM Bruttiorum.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 138.			
Æ	7	263·7	Head of lion <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two olive-leaves; to <i>r.</i> , the ear of a small hare, of which the body is off the coin. R. ΠΕCΙΝΟΣ. Bearded Bacchus seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; left hand resting on hasta; in field to <i>r.</i> , stork to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath of olive.
Æ	7		Another similar; but in field of obverse to <i>l.</i> one leaf of olive, the other off the coin; to <i>r.</i> , the whole body of the small hare.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	5+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; behind, branch. R. ΠΗΓΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, tripod; within which, cortina.
Æ	6-5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΗΓΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, lion to <i>r.</i>
<b>RHODA Tarraconensis.</b>			
Æ	4	75·4	Head of Ceres to <i>l.</i> ; on the top of the hair, quadruped to <i>l.</i> R. Open flower <i>adv.</i> , similar to the type on some of the Rhodian coins; the whole semibarbarous work.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Eckhel (i. p. 55) has described a coin in the Vienna Collection similar to the present, but less barbarous, and having on it the legend ΡΟΔΗΤΩΝ. Eckhel attests that three coins of the same place, which he procured at Toulouse, were found at the foot of the Pyrenees. There can be no doubt that they are coins of that 'Ρόδος which Strabo (p. 160) describes as a πολίχμιον 'Εμποριῶν. A comparison of this passage with the words of Livy (34, 8), "Ab Rhodâ secundo vento Emporias perventum," leaves no doubt of the situation both of Rhoda and Emporium, namely, of Rhoda at Rosas, of Emporium at Ampurias. It is curious, likewise, and satisfactory, to observe that the coins of Rhoda and Emporium are on the same standard of weight. (V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 50, where the weights of two coins of Emporium are 73·8 and 72 grains Troy.) The coins of Rhoda have sometimes been attributed to a colony of Rhodes at the mouth of the Rhône, from which that river is supposed to have taken its name; but if such a place ever existed, it became probably an insignificant dependency of the Massaliotæ, whose abundant and elegant coinage must have rendered any other unnecessary in that part of Greece.</p>			
<b>RUBI Apuliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 142.			
Æ	1		Head of ox <i>adv.</i> , with pendants from the horns; above, ΠΥ. R. Lyre of six strings.
Æ	3		Beardless male head to <i>r.</i> R. Club and bow; between them? above, ΠΥΨ; all in wreath.
<b>SCOTUSSA Thessaliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 94.			
Æ	2½	41·3	Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ξΚ[Ο]. Anterior part of horse stepping to <i>r.</i>
<b>SERDICA Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 94.			
<i>L. Verus.</i>			
Æ	6		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. Α. ΑΥΦΑΙΟC ΟΥΗΡΟC. Head of Lucius Verus to <i>r.</i> R. CΕΡΔΩΝ. Female in long drapery seated to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand? in left, cornucopiæ.

Metal Size Weight

*Caracalla.*

- Æ 8 AYT. K. M. AYP. CEYH. ANTΩNEINOC. Head of Caracalla to *r.* R. OYAPIAC CEPAIK[HC]. Venus Pudica in the attitude of the Medici Venus; in field to *l.*, dolphin.
- Æ 8 AYT. K. M. AYP. CEY. ANTΩNINOC. Same type. R. OYAPIAC CEPAIKHC. River-god seated to *l.* (Osciis? Thucyd. 2, 96); right hand holding plant with branches, and on the summit, flower? left hand resting on vase, from which water pours.

*Geta.*

- Æ 3 A. CEΠ. ΓETAG. Bust of Geta to *r.* R. CEPΔΩN. Cantharus of Bacchus.

## SESTUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 95.

- Æ 2 Head of Pallas to *l.* R. ΣH. Tripod; in field to *r.*, mon.
- Æ 4+ Head of Diana to *l.* R. ΣHΣTI. Female, crowned with modius, in long drapery seated to *l.*; in right hand, ears of corn; left, resting on seat; in field to *l.*, M, Y, O in mon.; below which, Priapic term.

## SICYON Achaïæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 95.

- Æ 3 36·4 Dove flying to *l.* R. Great sigma; in three lines, in letters of ordinary size, ΠΡΟ-ΜΑΧΙΔΑΣ; all in quad. inc.
- Æ 2-1 9·8 Apollo naked to *r.*, right knee and right hand on ground; in left hand, bow and arrow (preparing to shoot). R. ξE in wreath of olive.
- Æ 1+ 7·7 Another similar.
- Æ 1+ Apollo naked seated on rock to *r.*, and sounding the lyre. R. ξE in wreath.—*Electrotype.*
- Æ 1- 6·4 Chimæra to *l.* R. ξ. Dove flying to *l.*
- Æ ½ 8 Dove with closed wings to *r.* R. Ξ in quad. inc.
- Æ 3+ Head of Apollo to *r.* R. ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC. Dove flying to *l.*
- Æ 4 Same type. R. ΑΙΝΕΑΣ. Same type; in field to *r.*, ΣI.
- Æ 2+ Dove flying to *l.* R. ΔH in wreath of corn?

*Note.*—After the capture of Sicyon by Demetrius Poliorcetes in B.C. 303, and his removal of the lower town to the ancient Acropolis, it was for a short time named Demetrias.

*Julia Domna.*

- Æ 6 IOYAIΑ ΔOMNA. Head of Julia Domna to *r.* R. Apollo in long drapery *adv.*; in left hand, lyre; around, CIKY[WN]IWN.

## STOBI Pelagoniæ (Municipium).

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 97.

*Septimius Severus.*

- Æ 7-6 . . . . . EVERVS. Bust of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. MVNICIPI. STOBENS. Victory to *r.*

Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	5½		AVGVSTA IVLIA. Head of Julia Domna to r. R. MVNIC. STOBEN.
STYMPHALUS Arcadiæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —For the situation and remains of Stymphalus, v. Travels in the Moréa, iii, p. 110.			
Æ	2½	39·1	Head of beardless Hercules in lion's scalp to r. R. . . . ΦΑΛΙΩΝ. Head of one of the Stymphalides rising out of a flower, on either side of which sprigs and buds.
Æ	1+	12	Same type. R. Head of a Stymphalis to r.; around, ΣΤΥΜΦΑΛΙΩΝ from right to left.
SUESSA Campaniæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 143.			
Æ	4		PROROM. Head of Hermes to l. R. ΣVEΣA. Hercules standing to l. strangling lion of Nemea.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Eckhel (i. p. 116) gives good reasons for believing that the PROROM, ΠΙΚΕΟVM, ARBOVM, found on coins of Suesa, are names of magistrates. In Hunter (p. 287) one of these coins has the magistrate's name, ΑΛΟΣΤΑΣ, where the Greek Σ seems to prove that the final M in the preceding Oscan names is a Sigma, as we often find the M even in Italian coins of purely Greek cities. I am inclined, therefore, to consider the final M in VOVCANOM on the coins of Æsernia as a Sigma, and not as a Mv̄, as I supposed in Num. Hell. Europe, p. 110. In other instances, as in ROMANOM, ΛΟΥΚΑΝΟΜ, ΡΗΓΙΝΟΜ, it appears to be a Mv̄. But we know that in Italo-Greek as well as in Italian cities, letters of the same form often differed in sound in different cities, and that the same sound was often expressed by different characters.</p>			
TANAGRA Bœotiæ.			
Æ	2+	46·9	Bœotian shield. R. TA. Half-horse galloping to l.
Æ	1	14·8	Same type. R. Head, shoulder, and fore feet of horse to l.
Æ	5+		Same type. R. TAN in hollowed reverse.
<p><i>Note.</i>—This is a coin of the monetary league of Bœotia, of which league there are similar coins of Lebadeia, Orchomenus, Platea, and Thespiæ.</p>			
TARAS (Tarentum).			
Æ	5	99·5	Naked horseman galloping to r.; in extended right hand, torch; in field to l., monogram (ΠΑΡ?); below, ΔΑΙΜΑΧΟΣ. R. Taras on dolphin to l.; in right hand, diota; in left, trident; in field to r., mon.; below, ΤΑΡΑC.
Æ	5-	99·3	Same type; but in right hand, javelin horizontally; in field to l., crown; below, ΟΔΥΜΠΙΟ . . . . R. Taras on dolphin to l.; in right hand, diota; in left, trident; in field to r., tripod; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ.
Æ	4½	97·7	Same type, symbol, and legend. R. Same type; but in left hand, cornucopiæ; in field to r., tripod; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ.
Æ	4	94·2	Horseman to r., striking with spear downwards; on his left side, two spears and shield; under the horse, IM. R. Taras on dolphin to l.; in field to l., ΦΙΛΙΣ; in field to r., eagle to l.; below, waves.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	5	117.9	Same type; in field to <i>r.</i> , <i>Λ</i> . R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras on dolphin to <i>r.</i> , holding helmet by both hands.
Æ	5	120.2	Same type; under the horse, ΣΑ. R. ΤΑΡΑΣ. Taras on dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cantharus; in left, trident; below, dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4	96.3	Same type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΔΙ; below, ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΑ . . . R. Taras on dolphin, as on the one preceding; in field to <i>r.</i> , head of Diana to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ.
Æ	5	99.1	Armed horseman to <i>l.</i> , his body covered by round shield, on which star; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΙΩ; below, ΑΠΟΛΛΩ . . . R. Taras on dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, grapes; in left, distaff; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΝΘ and sprig; below, ΤΑΡΑΣ.
Æ	5½	101.1	Another similar; but R. in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΝ, and no sprig.
Æ	3	49.3	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; on helmet, Scylla to <i>r.</i> with stone in uplifted right hand. R. ΤΑΡΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Owl with open wings <i>adv.</i> standing on serpent.
Æ	1½	11.1	Bivalve shell (pecten). R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; above, star; below, ΑΓΑ.
<i>Note.</i> —"Pectinibus patulis jaetat se molle Tarentum."—Hor. Sat. 2, 4, v. 34.			
Æ	1	6.3	Pecten. R. Same type; but above, thyrsus; below, . A.
Æ	½	4.4	Same type. R. Dolphin to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1+	9.8	Young male head in a circle of waves. R. Club and bow crossed; around, five dots.
Æ	1	9.4	Cantharus surrounded by five dots. R. The same.

## TEGEE Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 98.

Æ	2+		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΤΕΓΕ. Cock to <i>r.</i>
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*Sept. Severus.*

Æ	5		. . . . . Head of Sept. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas in long drapery to <i>r.</i> ; in uplifted right hand, spear; in left hand, shield; around, ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ.
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## TERINA Bruttiorum.

Æ	2-	11	Female head to <i>r.</i> with hair behind in reticulum. R. Winged female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> , holding up in right hand a string of leaves to make a crown; in field to <i>r.</i> , globule.
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## THEBÆ Bœotia.

Æ	4	85.5	Bœotian shield. R. Four triangular indentations disposed in a square form.
Æ	2	45.6	Another similar.
Æ	4-3	190.5	Same type. R. ⊗ in centre of four triangular incuses in quad. inc.
Æ	4-3	189	Same type. R. ⊠ similarly placed.
Æ	½	14.9	Same type. R. ⊕ in quad. inc.
Æ	½	15.1	Another similar.
Æ	1½	39.5	Same type. R. ⊕ and diota in quad. inc.
Æ	⅓	6.5	Half Bœotian shield. R. Diota in quad. inc.
Æ	1-	6.8	Same type. R. Diota; above, ivy-leaf? below, ⊕E.
Æ	5-4	191.2	Bœotian shield. R. ⊕E. Diota, with grapes hanging from the mouth.
Æ	5-4	184.3	Same type; across it, club. R. ⊕E and diota in quad. inc.
Æ	2	41.7	Bœotian shield. R. Cantharus; above it, club; below, ⊕EBH (⊕εβήων Bœotice for ⊕ηβαίων).
Æ	2+	44.5	Bœotian shield. R. Cantharus; above, club; below, ⊕EB.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	1	9·9	Three half Bœotian shields disposed triangularly; in the middle, ☉. R. The same.
Æ	$\frac{1}{2}$	3·7	Same type. R. ☉E. Grapes.
Æ	3		Lighted torch between two ears of corn. R. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ. Lyre.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ between club and thyrsus.
Æ	2+		Same type. R. ΠΥΡΡΙ. Club; Bœotian shield.

## THELPUSA Arcadiæ.

*Note.*—For a description of the remains of Thelpusa, v. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 98.

Æ	4		Radiated head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ☉EA in wreath of laurel.
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*Note.*—On the bank of the Ladon, below Thelpusa, was a dependency named Onceium, where stood a celebrated temple of Ceres Erinnyes. Oncus, from whom the place was named, was a reputed son of Apollo. Not far below Onceium, on the bank of the Ladon, stood a temple of Apollo Onciatus (v. Travels in the Moréa, ii. p. 101). Hence the obverse of these coins.

## THESSALIA.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 101.

Æ	$5\frac{1}{2}$	93	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pallas Pro-machus (Minerva Itonia) throwing spear to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΝΥΣΣΑΝΔΡΟ . . ; below, ΦΕΡΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ.
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$	99·1	Same type. R. Same legend and type; but above, ΚΕΦΑΛΟ . . ; below, ΘΕΜΙΣΤ . . .
Æ	5	88·5	Same type. R. Same legend and type; above, ΦΙΛΩΝ; below, [ΠΠ]ΠΟΛΟΧΟ.
Æ	3		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; above the helmet, ΙΠΠΑ . . . R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ in two lines; between them, free horse to <i>r.</i>
Æ	5-		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ in two lines; between them, Pallas Pro-machus hurling spear to <i>r.</i>

*Nero.*

Æ	5+		ΝΕΡΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ. Head of Nero to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ [ΣΤΡΑΤΗ]ΓΟΥ. Apollo in long drapery with lyre in both hands to <i>r.</i>
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## THESSALONICA Macedoniæ.

Æ	5+		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛ. Anterior part of galley to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4+		ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΗ. Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ in three lines in wreath.

*Antonia.*

*Note.*—Antonia, daughter of M. Antonius by Octavia, sister of Augustus, was mother of Germanicus Senior, the father of Caligula.

Æ	4+		ΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ. Head of Antonia with veil and apex. R. . . . . ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Caligula to <i>l.</i>
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*Severus Alexander.*

Æ	6		Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΛΕΞΙΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΚΑΙ. Head of Sev. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙ- ΚΕΩΝ. Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, statue of a Cabeirus; in left hand, palm-branch.
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Metal Size Weight

*Gordianus III.*

Æ 6½ AYT. ΚΕ. Μ. ΑΤΝΟC (sic) ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to *r.* R. Prize-vase, in which palm-branch; on its side, [ΠΥΘ]ΙΑ; around, ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡ.

## THURIA Messeniæ.

*Note.*—Thuria is described in Travels in the Moréa, i. p. 354.

Æ 2 Head of Ceres? to *r.* R. ΘΟΥ. Horse leaping to *r.*; below, ΑΣ united.

*Septimius Severus.*

Æ 5 [Α]ΟΥ. CΕΠ. CΕΟΥΗΡΟΝ ΗΕ(ρινακα). Head of Sept. Severus to *r.* R. ΘΟΥ-ΡΙΑΤΩΝ. Turreted female in long drapery standing to *l.*; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta; across the field, ΑΑ.

*Note.*—The letters ΑΑ, found on this and other coins of Thuria in the same position as on coins of Sparta, are explained by Pausanias (4, 31), who states that Thuria and some other cities were given by Augustus to the Lacedæmonians because they had taken part with M. Antonius against him when the Lacedæmonians favoured his cause.

*Caracalla.*

Æ 5 . . . . . ΜΑΡ. ΑΥ. . . . . Bust of young Caracalla to *r.* R. Female in long drapery to *l.*; in right hand, patera; in left, cornucopias; across the field, ΑΑ.

## THURIUM Lucaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 152.

Æ 7 236 Head of Pallas to *r.*; on helmet, Scylla to *r.* with stone in right hand. R. Bull butting to *r.*; above, ΕΥΦΑ; below, two fishes to *r.*

Æ 5 112·4 Same type. R. Same type; above, ΘΟΥΡΙΩΝ; below, fish to *r.*

Æ 1 10·8 Head of Pallas to *r.*; garland round the helmet. R. Bull standing to *r.*, head reverted; above, ΘΟΥ.

## THYREA and ARGOS.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 164.

Æ ½ 3·6 ☐ R. Α (AP) in sunk circle.

## THYRRHEIUM Acarnaniæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 106.

Æ 5 116 Head of Pallas to *l.*; behind, ear-ring? across the field, ΘΥ. R. Pegasus to *l.*; under it, Θ (Corinthian types).

Æ 5- 130 Another similar; under the head of Pallas, ΑΥ.

Æ 4 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΘΥΡΡΕΩΝ. Owl to *l.*; in field to *l.*, torch.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## TOMEUS sive TOMIS Mœsiæ Inferioris.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 55, article Istrus, and p. 107.

*Geta.*

Æ	4½	Π. ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙ. ΓΕΤΑΚ ΑΥ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡ. ΠΟΝ. ΤΟΜΕΩΚ. Apollo, legs crossed, <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, plectrum; in left hand, resting on tripod, lyre; in field to <i>l.</i> , B.
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*Severus Alexandrus.*

Æ	6	A . . . . M. ΑΥΡ. ΣΕΥΗ. ΑΔΕΥΞΑΝΔΡΟΚ. Head of S. Alexander to <i>r.</i> R. [ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟ]ΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΩΚ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, cornucopiæ; left, resting on hasta; at her feet, in front, hydria; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	6	ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. [ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΚ]. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΗΤΡΟ. ΠΟΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΜΕΩΚ. Figure in long drapery to <i>l.</i> (Ceres?); in right hand, ears of corn? left resting upon hasta; in field to <i>l.</i> , Δ.
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## TRAGILUS Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 108.

Æ	3-	Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Flower in calyx; around, ΤΡΑΙΑΙ Ν Ο; in field to <i>r.</i> , grapes.
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## TRAJANOPOLIS sive AUGUSTA TRAJANA Thraciæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 108.

*Marcus Aurelius.*

Æ	3	. . . . ΑΥΡΗ[ΔΙΟΚ] ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙ . . . . Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥ- [ΓΟΥΚΤΗΚ] ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗΚ. River-god (Hebrus) reclining to <i>l.</i>
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*Faustina Junior.*

Æ	6+	ΦΑΥΚΤΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΚΤΗ. Head of Faustina to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΥΓΟΥΚΤΗΚ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΗΚ. R. Ceres with veil in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ears of corn; left hand resting on long torch.
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## TRÆZEN Argolidis.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 108.

Æ	2	Beardless head to <i>l.</i> , hair tied on the neck. R. ΤΡΟ. Trident; dolphin.
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## VENUSIA Apuliæ.

Æ	5	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> ; above, • • R. VΕ. Owl on olive-branch <i>adv.</i>
Æ	4	Bust and right arm of Hercules to <i>r.</i> ; on right shoulder, club; in field to <i>r.</i> , • R. Lion seated to <i>l.</i> ; on right shoulder, club; in field to <i>l.</i> , VΕ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## VIMINACIUM Mœsiæ Superioris.

*Note.*—This city was a Roman colony, established by Gordian III.; it is described by two of the Byzantine historians, Theophylactus and Nicephorus Callisti, as an island in the Danube. According to the Tabular Itinerary, Viminacium was ten m. p. to the eastward of Margus, which town stood at the junction of the river Margus with the Danube. With these data it seems surprising that the situation of Viminacium should be disputed, as it was one of the most important towns on the Danube, and having flourished at a late time, is so much the more likely to have left some vestiges of itself. But it is not impossible that the changes of course which occur on every river may have destroyed or submerged all remains of this city. As long as the erroneous text and distances of the Antonine Itinerary remained, there is no wonder that exploring geographers should have been puzzled on this question; but those errors were corrected more than a century ago by Wesseling (v. Vet. Roman. Itin. p. 133).

*Gordianus III.*

Æ	8	IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG. Laureate head of Gordian to r. R. P. M. S. COL. VIM. (Provinciæ Mœsiæ Superioris Colonia Viminacium.) Female figure in long drapery to l.; right hand over head of bull; left hand over head of lion; below, AN. I (A.D. 240).
Æ	5+	Same legend; radiated head of Gordian to r. R. Same legend, types, and year.
Æ	8+	IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS FEL. AVG. Head of Gordian to r. R. Same legend and types; below, AN. III.

*Philippus Senior.*

Æ	8-7	IMP. M. IVL. PHIL . . . . . AVG. Head of Philippus to r. R. Same legend and type; below, AN. VII.
Æ	7	Same legend and type. R. Same legend and types; below, AN. VIII.

*Volusianus.*

Æ	6+	IMP. [C. C. VIB.] VOLVSIANVS AVG. Head of Volusian to r. R. Same legend and types; below, AN. XII.
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*Æmilianus.*

Æ	6	IMP. C. M. AEMILI. AEMILIANUS AVG. R. Same legend and types; below, AN . . .
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*Note.*—On the years marked on these coins and on those of the Dacian colony, also on the difficulty of explaining them all, see Eckhel, ii. p. 9.

# ISLANDS.

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Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
<b>ACRAGAS Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 48.			
Æ	5+		ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ. Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> ; on diadem in front, apex; behind the head, grapes. R. Eagle on fulmen to <i>r.</i> ; head to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , K.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>ÆGINA, ins. Argolidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 1.			
Æ	3	185·2	Sea tortoise. R. Five or six triangular indentations in square form.
Æ	7-2½	184·6	Another similar.
Æ	1½	12·6	AI. Land tortoise. R. Quadratum incusum divided into four rectangles, the fourth larger than the three others, and bisected by a diagonal line; in two of the smaller, ΔI.
Æ	1½	12·4	Another similar; in two of the smaller squares, ΔI from right to left.
Æ	2-		Two dolphins opposed; between them, A. R. Similar quad. inc., but in two of the rectangles, NO.
Æ	½+		Tortoise. R. Four quad. inc., forming square.
<b>ALLARIA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 2.			
Æ	4+	62·1	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΛΛΑΡΙΩΤ . . Hercules naked <i>adv.</i> ; right hand resting on club; on left arm, lion's skin.
<b>ANDRUS Maris Ægæi.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Andrus, though one of the largest islands in the Ægean, seems to have had no more than one city coining money; its site is now called Paleópolis, and preserves remains of an artificial port. The natural harbour of this, the western side of the island, was at Γαύριον, which preserves its ancient name. This place received the Roman fleet when, being in alliance with Attalus against Philip, son of Demetrius, the Romans besieged the capital of Andrus in the year B.C. 200 (Liv. 31, 45). The modern towns are at Kastro and Kordio on the eastern side, both probably ancient sites.			
Æ	¾	15·1	Diota. R. Quad. inc. divided into six parts.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+		Head of bearded Bacchus crowned with ivy to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; around, from right to left, ANΔPI.
Æ	3+		Same type. R. Diota; same legend.



## ANTISSA Lesbi.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 3.

Pot.	1	1·9	Λ. Two boars' heads opposed. R. Rude incuse.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
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## APTARA sive APTERA Cretæ.




*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 3. Eckhel supposed Apera to have been the earlier form of this name. On the contrary, all example shows that Hellenic superseded the local dialects; and that such was the course of language in Crete is amply confirmed by the style of the coins of this city, though none of those inscribed ΑΠΤΕΡΑΙΩΝ are of very late date.

Æ	2½+		Great A. R. Circle, in which ΠΤ in mon. of same size.
Æ	2½		Crowned female head to <i>r.</i> (Juno?). R.  (ΑΠ).
Æ	2½+		Same type. R.  ; below, ΑΓΕΤ.
Æ	4-		Same type. R. Armed warrior with round shield to <i>l.</i> ; in three lines across the field, ANTAPAI.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
Æ	3		Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> R. Armed warrior to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΑΠΤΑΡΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	2		Same type. R. ΑΡΑ. Bow; below, ΑΠΤ.
Æ	2+		Crowned female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠ. Bird to <i>r.</i> , with raised wing, standing on?
Æ	2+		Female head to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΤΑΡΑ in two lines; between them, torch? and arrow-head.
Æ	2		Similar type. R. Bow; below, ΑΠ.
Æ	2+		Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. Tripod; across the field, . . . Α . . . ΙΩΝ.
Α	6-	175·3	ΑΠΤΕΡΑΙΩΝ. Female head to <i>r.</i> with necklace, ear-ring, and sphenone. R. ΠΤΟ-ΑΙΟΙΤΟ[Σ]. Armed hero to <i>l.</i> , his right hand held up over tree.— <i>Electrotype.</i>


*Note.*—On both the similar coins, described in Num. Hell. Islands, p. 3, one of which has the name with the A, the other with the E, the word is ΠΤΟΑΙΟΙΚΟΣ; T for K was a Cretism.


## ARADUS, Ins. Phœniciaë.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Asia, p. 26; Islands, Addenda, p. 79.

Α	9-7	231·6	Turreted female head with veil to <i>r.</i> R. Winged female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, acrostolium; in left, palm-branch; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΜΡ (140); under which,  (Phœnician B); and lower, ΕΝ (55); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ; all in wreath.
Α	7	232	Another similar, but in field to <i>l.</i> , ΗΡΡ (198); under which,  (Phœnician G); and lower,  (211 or 251).

*Note.*—The lower arithmetical letters on these coins of Aradus have not been explained. The upper have been proved from imperial coins of Aradus to have been the years of an æra which commenced in the year B.C. 259, in the reigns of Ptolemy II. of Egypt and Antiochus II. of Syria, and which is traced on coins of Elagabalus as late as the year 477 of the autonomy of Aradus, or A.D. 218. The year 140 of the same æra on the preceding coin is B.C. 119, in the reign of Antiochus VIII. (Grypus). The lower numbers cannot mark the years which had elapsed from some earlier event, the differences between the lesser and greater number on the two coins not being the same.

Α	3½	62·7	ΗΦ,  ; between them, bee. R. ΑΡΑΔΙΩΝ. Stag standing to <i>r.</i> before a palm-tree (Ephesian types).
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>ARCADIA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 4.			
Æ	3+	63·1	Naked figure (Bacchus?) to <i>r.</i> , in attitude of repose; right hand resting on hip; left hand resting on hasta; legs crossed. R. 
<b>ARSINOE Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 4.			
Æ	2		Helmeted head to <i>l.</i> R. ΑΡΣ. Cornucopiæ; in field to <i>r.</i> , T.
Æ	4		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΣΙ. Armed hero naked to <i>r.</i> ; right hand resting on hasta; left, on shield, which rests on ground.
<b>AXUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 5.			
Æ	5-4		Head of Neptune? to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΞ. Winged fulmen.
Æ	3		Another similar.
Æ	4-		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΞ. Tripod.
Æ	3		Same type. R. ΓΑΞΙΩΝ. Same type.
Æ	2½		Another similar.
<b>CALYMNA Maris Ægæi.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Coins of Calymna were unknown to Eckhel. Mionnet, in the second volume of his "Description," &c., published in 1807, describes as <i>unique</i> a specimen similar to the smaller of the two following; but in the fourth volume of his Supplement (1829) retracts his attribution of the coin to the island Calymna, and places it to a Carian city of that name. Since that time the coins have become not uncommon, and the island has been visited by Professor Ross and by Mr. C. T. Newton. The latter has sent, or has brought home with him, returning from his successful labours at Halicarnassus, an interesting collection of notes on Calymna, both architectural and paleographical, which it is hoped will shortly be published.			
Æ	5-	117·6	Young head in helmet, with cheek pieces, to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΛΥΜΝΙ[ON]. Lyre of five chords in square of dots.
Æ	4	101·7	Same type. R. Same legend; lyre of six chords in square of dots.
<b>CAMARINA Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 52.			
Æ	6½	263·8	. . . . . ΙΟΝ. Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>l.</i> R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; above, Victory flying to <i>r.</i> crowning charioteer; below, swan flying to <i>l.</i>
Æ	7-	264	KAMAPINAION. Beardless head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>l.</i> R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory flying to <i>l.</i> crowning charioteer; on a narrow plinth under the car and horses, in minute letters, ΕΞΑΚΕΣΤΙΔΑΣ (the artist); below, two diotæ.
Æ	4	61·6	Head of Apollo <i>adv.</i> R. ΚΑΜ. Victory in posture of flight to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, palm-branch.
Æ	2	10·3	Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair in bag before and behind. R. Swan with raised wings on waves to <i>l.</i> ; below, fish to <i>l.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

Meta	Size	Weight
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## CARTHÆA Cete.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 5.

Æ	2	37·8	Grapes. R. Quadratum incusum quadripartitum.
Æ	2-	33·7	Another similar.
Æ	$\frac{3}{4}$	14·9	Another similar, with dolphin to <i>r.</i>
Æ	$\frac{3}{4}$	14·1	Another similar.
Æ	4+		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Half-dog to <i>l.</i> ; above which, ΚΑΡΘΑΣ; the whole surrounded with rays (the dog-star); below, bee.

## CARYSTUS Eubœæ.

*Note.*—On Carystus, still *Κάρυστος*, see Hawkins in Walpole's Collection, i. p. 85.

Æ	6	124	Cow to <i>r.</i> ; head turned to her calf sucking to <i>l.</i> R. K and cock to <i>r.</i> , in quad. inc.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	$5\frac{1}{2}$	111·9	Same type. R. KA. Cock to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3		Head of Neptune? to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΡΥΣ. Eagle with open wings on fulmen to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>

## CATANA Siciliæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 53.

Æ	$6\frac{1}{2}$		Laureate head of Apollo as the Sun <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΗΡΑΚΛΕ[ΙΔΑ] (artist). R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> arrived at terminal column; Victory flying to <i>l.</i> , holding branch for charioteer's crown; in exergue, ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ; below which, shrimp or river-prawn.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	$4\frac{1}{2}$		M. ΔΛ . . . Head of Bacchus crowned with ivy to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΑΤΑΝΑ . . . Amphionomus and Anapias saving their parents.

## CENTURIPÆ Siciliæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 54.

Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> ; behind, crescent and ear of corn. R. ΚΕΝΤΟΡΙΠΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, plough; at the end to <i>r.</i> , bird to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , :
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## CHALCIS Eubœæ.

*Note.*—On Chalcis, v. Travels in Northern Greece, ii. p. 254.

*Hadrianus Cæsar.*

Æ	$5\frac{1}{2}$		ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Bust of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ. Across the field, ΗΡΑ. Juno seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left, hasta held obliquely.
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*Note.*—The same reverse occurs also on a coin of Lucius Verus (Eckhel, ii. p. 324). The worship of Juno at Chalcis accords with the story told by Pausanias (Bœot. 3), of her having fled into Eubœa on account of some disagreement with Jupiter, who, after having taken the advice of Cithæron, king

Metal	Size	Weight
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of Platæa, caused a veiled wooden figure to be placed on a car, and drawn by oxen, pretending that it was Platæa, daughter of Asopus, whom he was about to marry. Juno, having been informed of it, met the procession, and tearing off the veil, thus discovered the fraud, and was reconciled to the king of gods and men. At Platæa, which is not more than twenty-five miles from Chalcis, there was a temple of Juno, the greatest of that goddess in this part of Greece. Besides her colossal statue by Praxiteles, it contained a sitting figure of Juno by Callimachus, which the reverse of the present coin may possibly represent. This statue bore the epithet *Νυμφευομένη*, implying that at the time of this mythus she was not yet espoused to Jupiter.

### CHERSONASUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 8.

Æ	3	Eagle flying to l. R.  (XEP).
Æ	3-	Helmeted male head to l. R. XE. Prow to r.
Æ	2-	Another similar; but helmeted head to r.

### CHIUS, Ins. Ioniæ.

EL.	4	254·6	Androsphinx with curled wing seated to r.; before it, grapes. R. Four quadrata incusa, forming square.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
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*Note.*—The genuineness of the original of this stater is doubtful, its style and execution being so much inferior to those of the Cyzicene staters and of the contemporary Asiatic coins in general. Its weight, however, is very much in its favour; it is not only very nearly that of the Cyzicene staters, but its excess over them makes its weight exactly equal to that of the Phocæan stater, with which, on account of the vicinity of Phocæa to Chius, it is more likely that its weight should agree, than with that of the Cyzicene stater.

Æ	4-2½	120·3	Similar type to l. R. Quad. inc. divided into four by cross-bars.
Æ	2+	55·3	Same type; before it, wine-jar. R. Same type.
Æ	5-4		Same type seated to r. on winged caduceus; left fore-foot raised. R. MHTPO-ΔΩΡ[ΟΣ] ΧΙΟΣ in two lines; between them, wine-jar; all in wreath.

### CNOSUS sive CNOSSUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—One of the most puzzling questions in Greek numismatics is that of reconciling the symbol of the Cretan labyrinth on coins of Cnossus with the fact of the existence of the labyrinth itself near Gortyna, for that the excavation near Aghius Dheka at the foot of Mount Ida is the renowned Cretan labyrinth, the antiquity of which is proved by its connexion with the mythology of Crete, cannot be doubted on reading the descriptions of it by Tournefort and Pocock, and more recently by Mr. Cockerell, a traveller peculiarly qualified by his profession to give an accurate description of this most remarkable memorial of remote antiquity. Mr. Cockerell, when he examined it, mindful of the example of Theseus and Ariadne, placed a guard at the entrance of the cavern with one end of a clue, of which Mr. Cockerell, or one of his companions, held the other end. In the cavern which forms the vestibule of this extraordinary excavation there are four door-ways, three of which are so obstructed as not to admit of any entrance into the passages. "We did not leave," says Mr. Cockerell, "a single passage of those which are still penetrable unexplored, but we found the greater part of them stopped up by the falling ceiling, or by fragments of stone which had been thrown into them. Considering their number, and that three of the four entrances from the vestibule are now quite impervious, it may be presumed that not more than a third of the labyrinth is now accessible." In fact, on referring to Mr. Cockerell's plan, we find that he followed fifteen passages or branches of the main passage, each of which ended in a small chamber, and that he left twenty-five branches un-




Metal | Size | Weight

explored and obstructed in the manner he mentions, in addition to those in the vestibule. There can hardly be a doubt that the *chambers* originally contained one or more coffins of stone, and that the whole work was sepulchral, resembling in design the tombs of the kings of Egyptian Thebes, though far removed from the magnificence of those productions of a royal hierarchy of great power and opulence, and which was much farther advanced in the arts of civilization than the Cretans of the same age. The forty or fifty chambers which the Cretan labyrinth may be supposed to have contained were occupied probably by deceased members of the Minoian family, or of the dominant Pelasgi or Hellenes, who held the middle part of Crete before the accession of that family to power. *Λαβύρινθος* may be an indigenous Cretan word, or the name of this particular excavation, for which we find etyma in *λάβιρος* (Hesych. *βόθυνος*), and in *λαῦρα* (*στίνωπος, ὑπόνομος*), whence the name of Mount Laurium in Attica, pierced by the numerous adits of its silver mines. The word Labyrinth was applied by the Greeks, on account of its labyrinthine character, to the great *building* in Egypt described by Herodotus, of which remains are still extant. Diodorus (1, 61) relates, that some persons were of opinion (*φασὶ δὲ τινες*) that Dædalus constructed a labyrinth for Minos similar to that of Egypt, and Pliny states the same as a fact, but neither author mentions Cnossus as the place where it was built. Pausanias alone, in reference to the Cretan labyrinth and the mythus of the Minotaur, describes it as *ὁ ἐν Κνωσσῷ λαβύρινθος*, which would be a decisive testimony if Pausanias had ever seen it, but of this there is no evidence or probability (v. Topography of Athens, p. 29). It will be sufficient to justify the expression of Pausanias, to suppose that the excavation near Gortyna was in the territory of Minos, whose capital was Cnossus. Possibly this position may originally have been chosen for a cemetery, as being exactly at the foot of the sacred Ida, where Zeus was born, and where Minos was said to have retired every ninth year, and to have received from Jupiter a divine sanction of his laws, and a new lease of his kingdom (Strabo, p. 476). The great number of adits and chambers in the cavern near Gortyna were probably the production of ages. It is very questionable whether any labyrinthine building ever existed at Cnossus, as Strabo, who took great interest in every thing relating to that city, having been maternally of Cnossian descent, makes no mention of any such architectural construction. Although Gortyna is one of the Cretan cities named by Homer in the Catalogue, it was not one of the chief cities of Crete in the days when, long before the Trojan war, Minos gave laws to this island, ruled over all the middle and western parts of it, and was thalassocrat of the Ægean Sea. Not Gortyna, but Phaestus, distant six or seven miles from Gortyna, and about two from the sea, then commanded the southern shores and districts of Crete under Minos. Cydonia was then the capital of Western Crete, and the eastern part was in the hands of the autochthonous Eteocretes. As Cnossus declined Gortyna rose to eminence, and became the metropolis of Crete, where, especially during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian, the greater part of the coins inscribed KOINON KPHTQN were struck. About the year A.D. 200 a brother of Septimius Severus held at Gortyna the offices of proconsul and quaestor of the united provinces of Crete and Cyrene (Boeckh. C. I. G. No. 2591). Such having been the state of Gortyna under the Roman empire, we are not surprised to find Catullus placing the adventure of Theseus and Ariadne at Gortyna, or Statius describing Minos as "Gortynius arbiter." In the provincial arrangements of Constantine, Gortyna was still the metropolis of Crete (Hieroc. Synecd. p. 649). The Greeks have never questioned the identity of the cavern near the remains of Gortyna with the famed Cretan labyrinth; thus Cedrenus in the eleventh, and Eustathius in the twelfth century, describe the labyrinth as a cavern near Gortyna; the Etymologicum Magnum (in v. *λαβύρινθος*) mentions it as a cavern (*σπήλαιον ἀντροῶδες*) in a mountain of Crete difficult of access, and equally difficult of exit.

The Cretan labyrinth is one of those numerous monuments of Greece anterior to the Trojan war which comprehend, together with the geography, all that remains to us of the evidences of its early history. Nevertheless, by means of these elements we are often enabled to extract the truth from the Greek mythology and poetry, or from the traditions which have been handed down to us by authors of later ages. The great importance of very ancient Greek monuments to history, and, when inscribed, to philology, cannot therefore be overrated. Had not Chandler, when travelling in the Moræa in the year 1766, "missed," as he tells us, the site of Mycenæ, we might have spared many visionary theories on Homer and the siege of Troy; a simple inspection of those ruins, and their perfect agreement with the narrative of Pausanias, leaving not a doubt of the reality of the Trojan war, and of the historical character of the Iliad, confirmed as it is by extant remains of a great number of the places enumerated in the *Catalogue*.

AR	4½	81	Head of Apollo to l. R. Half-draped figure to l. seated on square labyrinth; in right hand, Victory; left hand resting on hasta; in field to l., KAI in mon.; to r., [KNΩΣΙ]; in exergue, ATEI.
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*Note.*—The legend KNΩΣΙ is obliterated, and has been supplied from Pellerin (Pl. 98, fig. 27), where this coin is figured, and another with ATEI, described by Mionnet (ii. p. 267).

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	9	228·4	ΝΙΚΑ. Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΩΞΙΩΝ. Labyrinth of square form.
Æ	5	130	[ΚΝ]ΩΞΙΩΝ. Radiated head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Cretan goat standing to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , silphium; under the goat,  .— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —The silphium on this coin refers it at first sight to the Cyrenaica, but the style and execution are unquestionably Cretan, and the object under the goat in the form of a cross is probably a symbol of the Cretan labyrinth, which on many of the coins of Cnossus is cruciform (Mionnet, ii. p. 265; Sup. iv. p. 309). The union of a labyrinth and a silphium on a coin of Cnossus is explained by the fact of Augustus having united Crete and Cyrene under the same prætorian government. About the same time Cnossus received a Roman colony, and became, after a long decline, once more the metropolis of Crete (Strabo, p. 476), a dignity, however, which it preserved little more than a century, having yielded that dignity to Gortyna before the reign of Hadrian (v. infra in Gortyna). No imperial coins of Cnossus have been published except one of Augustus.
Æ	5		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Bow and quiver crossed; across the field in two lines, ΚΝΩΞΙΩΝ.
Æ	4½		Another similar.
Æ	6		Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> R. . . . . Ω . Square labyrinth.
Æ	3-		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΝΩ . Ι . . Same type.
Æ	4		Europa seated <i>adv.</i> on bull to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΝΩ . . Same type.
Æ	2+		ΚΝΩ. Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i>
Æ	1		Star. R. Square labyrinth.
			<i>Caius Cæsar.</i>
Æ	5		C. I. N. (Caius Julii Nepos). Head of Caius to <i>r.</i> R. Square labyrinth, with a legend between each side of it and the margin of the coin; above, [PE]TRONI; below, at the entrance of the labyrinth, M. ANTONI; to <i>r.</i> , letters defaced; to <i>l.</i> , EX D. D.
			<i>Note.</i> —Caius, the elder of the two Cæsars, sons of Agrippa by Julia, daughter of Augustus, was adopted by the emperor as his son, and coins are extant inscribed Caius Cæsar Augusti filius, or ΓΑΙΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ. Augustus having been the adopted son of Julius Cæsar, Caius became by a double adoption the grandson of Julius, Julii nepos. The labyrinth proves that the coin was Cretan, and its Latin legend and obverse that the city had received a Roman colony about the commencement of the Christian æra, one of the ten governments established by Augustus under a prætor (στρατηγός, Strabo, pp. 476, et seq., 840). These facts are more than sufficient to account for a Latin legend on a coin of Cnossus. Petronius and Antonius were doubtless two of the officers of Roman Cnossus, probably the prætor and the quæstor ( <i>ραμίας</i> ), the latter having had charge of the mint. EX D. D. (ex decreto decurionum) may be explained by Dion Cassius, who mentions that the province of Creta-Cyrene was senatorial as well as prætorian (Dion Cass. 53, 12). It is scarcely necessary to observe, that the Marcus Antonius whose name is recorded on this coin has nothing in common with the great triumvir, the last of whose family was put to death by Julius Cæsar.
			CORCYRA maris Ionii.
Æ	4	161·8	Cow to <i>l.</i> , her head turned to calf sucking. R. Gardens of Alcinoüs in oval incuse, bisected by bar.
Æ	6-	161·1	Same type. R. Gardens of Alcinoüs in sunken circle.
Æ	5	157·7	Similar type, but cow to <i>r.</i> ; above, star. R. KOP on three sides of a square containing gardens of Alcinoüs; on the fourth side, head of spear.
Æ	3½	81·6	Oblong square in two parts, each containing gardens of Alcinoüs; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes and Σ; to <i>r.</i> , ivy-leaf and Ω. R. Half ox to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	4½	75	Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>r.</i> ; under it, AM in mon., and  (monogram of Corcyra).
Æ	3	25·9	Diota. R. Star of eight rays; in the intervals of six of them, KOP.
Æ	3+		Head and shoulders of ox looking <i>adv.</i> R.  (monogram of Corcyra) in wreath.

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; in field to <i>l.</i> , tripod; to <i>r.</i> , same monogram.
			<i>Septimius Severus.</i>
Æ	8		A. Λ. ΛΕΥΗΡ. ΠΕΡ. ΛΕ. Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ. Pegasus flying to <i>r.</i>
			<i>Caracalla.</i>
Æ	6½		MA. ΑΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC . . . Head of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. [ΚΟΡ]ΚΥΡΑΙΩΝ. Galley sailing to <i>r.</i> ; rowers; officer in the stern.
			<i>Geta.</i>
Æ	6		A. Κ. ΠΟ. CΕ. ΓΕΤΑC ΚΑΙ. Head of Geta to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΡΚΥ . . . . . Laureated bearded figure in full drapery <i>adv.</i> looking to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; left hand in mantle.
			COS, ins. Cariae.
Α	5½		ΚΟΞ. Naked figure <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, tambourine; left hand open, about to strike it; in field to <i>l.</i> , tripod. R. Quad. inc. of irregular surface divided diagonally into four; in centre, crab.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
			<i>Note.</i> —In most of the extant specimens of this coin the tambourine is defaced, thus rendering the action doubtful; it appears to be that of a priest representing Apollo, and dancing before his tripod.
Α	4	99·3	Bearded head of Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Female head with veil to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΑΠ•; below, Κ . ION.
Æ	5-		Laureate bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΩΝ ΧΑΡΙΑΔΑ(μoς) in two lines; between them, serpent entwined round staff.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> R. Bow in case; above, ΚΩΙΩΝ; below, . . . . .
Æ	3½		Same type <i>adv.</i> towards <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Bow in case; club, . . . ΝΝΟΣ; the club and name under it partly covered by countermark.
Æ	6		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Lyre. ΊΗΝΩΝ.
Æ	6		Ο ΔΑΜΟΣ. Bearded head to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Hercules naked <i>adv.</i> ; right hand on hip; on left arm bearing winged child (Cupid?) and lion's skin; at his right foot, crab.
Æ	4+		Head of Asclepius to <i>r.</i> ; before it, serpent coiled round staff; around, ΑΣΚΛΑΠΙΩC. R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Female seated to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to face.
Æ	5		Same type and symbol. R. ΚΩΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, lyre; in wreath.
			<i>Augustus.</i>
Æ	5		Head of Augustus to <i>r.</i> R. Bearded laurelled head to <i>r.</i> (Asclepius?); around, ΚΩΙΩΝ ΝΙΚΑΓΟΡ[ΑΣ].
			<i>Antoninus Pius.</i>
Æ	8-		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙC. ΑΔΡΙ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Head of Antoninus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Juno in car drawn by two peacocks; in right hand, patera? left, resting on hasta.
Æ	4		ΑΥ . . Τ. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC. Same type. R. ΚΩΙΩΝ. Hygieia to <i>l.</i> , with right hand feeding serpent, which rises from an altar; in left hand, lustral branch of bay.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>CRANII Cephalleniae.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 14.			
Æ	2	44·8	KΡΑΛΛ. Ram to <i>l.</i> R. Bow and globule in quad. inc.
Æ	1+	13·6	Head of ram to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΡΑ. Foot of quadruped.
<b>CRETENSIUM Commune.</b>			
<i>Caligula.</i>			
Æ	5½	112	ΓΑΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ. ΔΗΜ. ΕΞΟΥΣΙΑΣ. Head of Caligula to <i>r.</i> ; behind the neck, hasta. R. Jupiter (Cretagenes) seated on curule chair to <i>l.</i> , surrounded by seven stars; in right hand, patera; left, resting on hasta.
Æ	6	143·4	..... ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ. .... Same type. R. Jupiter enthroned to <i>l.</i> on quadriga of elephants; in right hand, patera; around, seven stars.
Æ	3+	36·5	Γ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. ΓΕΡ. ΑΡΧ. ΜΕΓ. ΔΗΜ. ΕΞΟΥ. ΥΠΑ. Same type. R. Head of Drusus? to <i>l.</i> ; around, stars.
Æ	3+	33	Another similar.
<i>Claudius.</i>			
Æ	5+	129	..... ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒ. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. Jupiter half-draped standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand over head of eagle standing to <i>r.</i> and looking up; in field to <i>r.</i> , seven stars.
<i>Trajanus.</i>			
Æ	4	41·5	IMP. CAIC. NEP. TRAJA. OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC. PART. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Dictynna seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, javelin; left arm embracing infant; on either side, an armed man <i>adv.</i> ; above, ΔΙΚΤΥΝΝΑ; below, ΚΡΗΤ.
<p><i>Note.</i>—Dictynna being the same deity as Diana or Lucina, the infant we may suppose to be Jupiter, and the armed men the Corybantes. As the Cretan Dictynnæum stood on Mount Tityrus in the district of Cydonia, it is likely that this coin was struck at Cydonia, and that the hexastyle temple figured on the Cydonian coins of Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius, and Domitian, is the Dictynnæum.—V. Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 313, seq.</p>			
<i>Hadrianus.</i>			
Æ	4		ΑΥ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑ. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Hadrian to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ. As clepius <i>adv.</i>
<b>CYDONIA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 14.			
Æ	6	177·7	Head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΚΥΔΩΝ. Naked figure to <i>l.</i> stringing bow.
Æ	6-5	153·4	Same type. R. ΩΔΥΧ. Same type to <i>r.</i>
Æ	3½		Head of Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΥΔΩ in two lines; between them, crescent.
Æ	2+		Same type. R. ΚΥΔΩ. Grapes with two leaves.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## CYPRIORUM Commune.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 15.

*Claudius.*

Æ	7-	. . . . AVDIVS CAESAR AV . . . . Head of Claudius to <i>l.</i> R. In the centre, ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ in two lines; around, ΕΠΙ ΚΟΜΙΝΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑ.
Æ	6	TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AV. Head of Claudius to <i>r.</i> R. In the centre, ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ around, ΕΠΙ ΚΟΜΙΝΙΟΥ ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ.

*Julia Domna.*

Æ	9	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΥΠΡΙΩΝ. R. Temple of Venus Urania at Palæpaphus, containing a conical or pyramidal simulacrum of the goddess, as described by Tacitus (Hist. 2, 3), and by Maximus Tyrius (8, 8).
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*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 15, where occur similar coins, but slightly varying, of Vespasian, Trajan, and Caracalla. The present specimen presents a building of two stories with a portico on either side, containing a stele surmounted by an object not clearly defined; on the flat roof of each portico stands a dove facing outwards. In the semicircular basin no fish, as on the coin of Caracalla, but globules, stones perhaps, the fountain having had its source probably under the temple, and, after filling the basin, flowing through the aperture in front of the curvilinear inclosure.

## ELEUTHERNÆ Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 16.

Æ	4	79·2 Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, Apollo naked <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, small globe; in left hand, bow.
Æ	4-	Same type. R. ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΝΑΙΩΝ. Apollo naked, but with chlamys across the thighs, seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, globe; left hand on rock; lyre resting against rock; in field to <i>l.</i> , mon.
Æ	3-	Apollo naked <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, small globe; in left hand, bow. R. Grapes.

## ELYRUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 16.

Æ	3+	42·3 Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ in two lines; between them, Neptune seated on rock to <i>l.</i> looking <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, trident? left hand resting on rock.
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*Note.*—ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΣ occurs as a Cretan name on a coin of Hierapytna (Num. Hell. Islands, p. 20).

Æ	4+	77 Head of Cretan wild goat to <i>r.</i> ; below, spear-head; across the field in two lines, ΕΛΥΡΙΟΝ. R. Bee; in field to <i>l.</i> , balaustium.
Æ	2+	Head of wild goat to <i>r.</i> R. Grapes.
Æ	2½	Head of Pan <i>adv.</i> R. Ε, Δ; between the two letters, club; all in wreath.
Æ	2+	Another similar.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## ENNA Siciliae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 55.

Æ	8-7		Head of Ceres with veil and sphenone to <i>l.</i> ; to <i>l.</i> , M. CESTIVS; to <i>r.</i> , L. MVNATIVS. R. MVN(icipium) HENNAE. Pluto in quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; his right arm round Proserpine.
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## ENTEELLA Siciliae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 55.

Æ	4+		ATPATINO. Radiated head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ENTEΛΛINΩN in two lines; between them, female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera; in left hand, cornucopiæ.
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*Note.*—Atratinus is a family name of the Sempronia gens; it is found on a coin of Lilybæum (Eckhel, i. p. 217), and as that of a Greek magistrate on a coin of Lacedæmon (Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 221).

## GORTYNA, sive GORTYS, sive GORTYN Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 18.

Æ	8-7	221.6	Head of Jupiter to <i>l.</i> ; below, Δ. R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ . ΘΙΒΟΣ in two lines; between them, Pallas Nicephorus standing to <i>l.</i> ; her left hand resting on, or holding, shield; at her feet, in front, serpent rising up, with head to <i>l.</i> ; all in wreath of bay or olive.
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*Note.*—There is room for one letter (of course a vowel) before the Θ in the name.

Æ	4	46.2	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Apollo naked, but with chlamys across the chest, seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; right leg raised on rock; right arm resting on knee; in left hand, bow; in field to <i>r.</i> , Δ.
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Æ	4-	46.8	Same type. R. Same type; to the left of which, ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ.
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*Note.*—This coin, though apparently a fragment, has the complete legend on the edge of the broken side, and is heavier than the perfect coin.

Æ	4		Female (Europa) half-draped, seated on trunk of tree, to <i>r.</i> ; on the same seat to <i>l.</i> , eagle (Jupiter). R. Europa, holding up her veil with left hand, seated <i>adv.</i> on bull (Jupiter) galloping to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΓΟΡΤΥ . . . . .
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Æ	3		Same type; below the seat, Γ. R. Same type; below, [ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙ]; above, ΗΘ.
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Æ	6		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙΩΝ. Bull to <i>l.</i> ; head turned to <i>r.</i> ; all in wreath.
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Æ	2½		Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΓΟΡΤΥΝΙ in two lines; between them, bull butting to <i>r.</i>
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Æ	2+		Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΓΟΡΤΥ.
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## HIERAPYTNA Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 20.

Æ	5	102.2	Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> R. Palm-tree; to <i>l.</i> of which, eagle with open wings to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΙΕΡΑΥΤ.; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΝΕΩΝ and ΤΥ in mon.; all in wreath.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
AR	5	112	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype</i> .
Æ	2		Head of Bacchus? to <i>l.</i> R. Palm-tree; to <i>r.</i> , acroterium; to <i>l.</i> ,  (ΠΥΤΝΑ?).
Æ	2		Similar head? to <i>r.</i> R. Same types and monogram,  (ΙΕΡΑΠΥΤΝΑ?); below, ΣΩΤ.

## HIMERA Siciliae.

*Note*.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 58.

AR	7+	261·6	Charioteer in biga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory flying <i>l.</i> to crown him; in exergue, ΙΜΕΡΑΙΟΝ from right to left. R. Nymph of the fountain Thermæ in long drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar; left hand extended over a Paniscus, who receives on his shoulder a stream of water from lion's mouth; in field above, grain of barley.
AR	1+	12·7	Cock to <i>r.</i> R. A cross in quad. inc.

## HYRTACUS Cretæ.

*Note*.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 21.

AR	4	90·5	Bee. R. ΥΡΤΑΚΙΩΙ . . from right to left; head of Cretan wild goat with lofty horns to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , palm-branch?
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## ITANUS Cretæ.

*Note*.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 22.

AR	4	80	Head of Pallas in decorated helmet to <i>l.</i> R. ΙΤΑΝΙΩΝ. Eagle standing to <i>l.</i> , looking to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , Triton to <i>l.</i> ; right hand held up; in left hand, trident; all in quad. inc.
AR	3-	42·3	Another similar; but without the Triton.
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Triton to <i>l.</i> ; right hand extended; in left hand, rudder; below, Α (ITA).— <i>Electrotype</i> .

## ITHACA maris Ionii.

Æ	3		Head of Ulysses in conical cap to <i>r.</i> R. ΙΘ. Cock to <i>r.</i>
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## IUS maris Ægæi.

*Note*.—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 24.

Æ	3		ΟΜΗΡΟΣ. Head of Homer to <i>l.</i> R. Palm-tree; across the field, ΙΗΤ.
Æ	4		ΟΜΗ. Head of Homer to <i>r.</i> R. Pallas Promachus to <i>r.</i> ; at her feet, palm-tree; across the field, ΙΗΤΩΝ.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>LAPPA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 24.			
Æ	5		Laureate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Lyre; around, on three sides of it, ΛΑΠΠΑΙΩΝ.
Æ	3-		Male head (an emperor?) to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΠΠΑΙΩ. in two lines; between them, three ears of corn joined by their stems.
<b>LEONTINI Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 60.			
Æ	6	261·3	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. Head of lion with open mouth to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΟΣ; and nearer the edge, four grains of barley.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	5½	263·6	Head of lion with open mouth to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΔΟΝΤΙΝΟΝ from right to left; and on the edge, four grains of barley. R. Biga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory to <i>r.</i> crowning horses.
Æ	1+	9·5	Lion's head <i>adv.</i> R. $\begin{matrix} \Lambda & \text{E} \\ \text{N} & \text{O} \end{matrix}$ ; between the two lines, grain of barley.
<b>LESBI Commune.</b>			
Æ	9½		. . . . . ΑΥΦΗ. ΚΟΜ . . . . . Head of Commodus to <i>r.</i> ; on the neck, a countermark. R. Octastyle temple <i>adv.</i> ; around, [ΕΠΙ Ε]ΤΡ. ΠΟΜ. ΓΕΠΤ. ΠΙΡΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΟΙ(ΝΟΥ) ΛΕΣΒΙΩΝ.
<b>LIPARA, insula Æoliarum.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 61.			
Æ	5		Laureate head of Hercules to <i>l.</i> R. ΛΙΠΑΡΑΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, trident.
<b>MELUS maris Ægæi.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —For a description of Melus, v. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 77.			
Æ	4+	73·6	Pomegranate; countermark, head to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; ΜΑΛΙ in two lines across the field.
Æ	6		ΜΗΛΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΛ. Bearded head to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΙΙΙ·Ι R. ΕΠΙ Τ. ΠΑΝΚΛΕΟΛ ΤΟ. Γ. in four lines in wreath.
<b>MENÆNA Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 62.			
Æ	4		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> ; behind, Ε. R. ΜΕΝΑΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, biga with winged charioteer to <i>r.</i>
Æ	4-3		Head of Ceres with veil to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΕΝΑΙΝΩΝ in two lines; between them, two torches crossed; below, ΙΙΙΙ.
<i>Note.</i> —In a similar coin in Num. Hell. Islands, p. 62, there are four globules in the place of ΙΙΙΙ.			

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	3+		Head of Ceres? behind, Π. R. MENAINΩN in two lines; between them, Asclepius <i>adv.</i> ; in right hand, patera; left, resting on staff, entwined by serpent.

## MESSANA Siciliae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 62.

Æ	7	263·2	Hare running to <i>l.</i> ; above it, eagle hovering; under it, ear of corn; in exergue, ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΩΝ. R. Biga to <i>l.</i> ; below, two dolphins opposed.
Æ	7-6	258·2	Another similar.
Æ	6	265·5	Similar types, but hare to <i>r.</i> ; same legend. R. Biga of mules? to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue?
Æ	6-		Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> ; before the face, two dolphins; to <i>r.</i> , ΠΕΛΩΠΙΑΞ. R. ΜΕΞΞΑΝΙΩΝ. Naked armed warrior combating to <i>l.</i> (Pheræmon, v. Num. Hell. Islands, p. 64).

## METHYMNA Lesbi.

Æ	$\frac{1}{2}$	5·3	Helmeted young head to <i>r.</i> R. M. Cantharus in linear circle.
Æ	$3\frac{1}{2}$		Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Cantharus; in two lines across the field, ΜΑΘΥ.

## MOTYA Siciliae.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 65.

Æ	5	125·6	Female head (Diana?) to <i>r.</i> R. Dog to <i>r.</i> ; under it, plant; around, from right to left, ΜΟΤΥΑΙΟΗ.
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## MYTILENE Lesbi.



*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 26.

Æ	3-	41	Head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. MY. Lyre of five chords in wreath.
Æ	4		Head of Ammon with naked bust to <i>r.</i> R. Terminal bearded Bacchus <i>adv.</i> on prow; MYTI in two lines across the field; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes; to <i>r.</i> , ivy-leaf.
Æ	3		Head of Bacchus, son of Ammon, to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and legend.
Æ	5		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. MYTI in two lines in wreath of corn.

## Mylene and Pergamus.

## Valerianus.

Æ	9		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Π. ΔΙΚ. ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Armed bust of Valerian to <i>l.</i> ; the top of his shield and end of his spear visible. R. Turreted female on throne in car drawn by four horses; in her right hand, swathed infant? around, ΕΠΙ ΣΤΡ. ΒΑΛ(επίου) ΑΡΙCΤΟΜΑΧΟΥ ΟΜΟ(νοία); in exergue, ΜΥΤΙΛΗΝΑΙΩΝ ΠΕΡΓ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>NAXUS, maris Ægæi.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Concerning this island, v. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 93.			
Æ	5-	192·8	Cantharus; in field to <i>l.</i> , grapes; above? <b>R.</b> Quadratum incusum divided by cross bars into four equal parts.  <i>Note.</i> —Silver coins of this weight are rare in the islands of the Ægean. This accords with the remark of Herodotus (5, 28) that Naxus in the time of Darius, or the probable date of the present coin, was the most opulent of all the islands. The types of the autonomous coins of Naxus relate constantly to Bacchus.
<i>Julia Domna.</i>			
Æ	6		ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣ. Head of Julia Domna to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> ΝΑΞΙΩΝ. The three graces; the two outer <i>adv.</i> ; the middle one in the opposite direction, and embracing the two outer.
<b>NAXUS Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 65.			
Æ	1+	11·4	Archaic head of Bacchus with pointed beard and long hair behind. <b>R.</b> Grapes; around, ΝΑΞΙΩΝ from right to left.
Æ	2	10·3	Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>r.</i> ; hair in bunch behind. <b>R.</b> ΝΑΞΙΩΝ. Vine-branch with grapes.
Æ	2	9·9	ΝΑΞΙ. Same type. <b>R.</b> Grapes with branch and leaves.
Æ	1	10·4	Same type. <b>R.</b> ΝΑΞΙ from right to left, and grapes in wreath of ivy with double row of leaves.
<b>OLÛS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 28.			
Æ	6	170·6	Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> <b>R.</b> ΟΛΟΝΤΙΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtrophorus on throne to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΚΑΠ in mon.
Æ	1		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b>  ; below, dolphin to <i>r.</i> ; all in quad. inc.
<b>PALEA Cephallenia.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Travels in Northern Greece, iii. p. 64.			
Æ	3½	52·4	ΠΑ. Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> <b>R.</b> ΚΕΦΑΛΟΣ. Cephalus naked seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, hasta held obliquely; left hand resting on rock.
Æ	3½	52·3	Another similar.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
<b>PANORMUS Siciliæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 66.			
Æ	½	8·1	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> <b>R.</b> Owl <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> ,  .
Æ	6	256·9	Head of Cora? to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , dolphin; to <i>l.</i> , two others off the coin. <b>R.</b> Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; Victory flying to <i>l.</i> crowning charioteer; in exergue, Pistrix to <i>r.</i> ; three Punic letters.
Æ	6½		Another similar; to <i>l.</i> of the head of Cora, two dolphins; to <i>r.</i> , one dolphin.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight
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## PARUS maris Ægæi.

Æ	5+	113·8	Female head (Diana?), the hair bound with crossing ribbands; no ear-rings. R. Goat standing to <i>r.</i> ; above, in two lines, ΠΕΙΣΗΝ ΠΑΡΙ.
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## PHÆSTUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 30.

Æ	5+	164·8	Diademate male head to <i>r.</i> R. ΦΑΙΞΤΤΙΟ. Two oxen to <i>r.</i>
Æ	7+	177·7	Hercules naked seated on lion's skin to <i>l.</i> ; in left hand, club; before him, bow and bow-case; behind him, large decorated drinking-cup; above, ΦΑΙΞΤΙΩΝ. R. Bull standing to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΦΑΙΞΤΙ from right to left.
Æ	6	168·5	Hercules, his back turned to the spectator; in right hand, uplifted club; with left hand seizing a head of the Lernæan hydra. R. Bull butting to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΦΑΙΞΤΙΩΝ from right to left.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	6-5	173·8	Winged naked youth <i>adv.</i> ; in each hand, a ball; below, ΤΑΛΩ[Σ]. R. ΦΑΙΞΤΙΩΝ. Bull butting to <i>r.</i> — <i>Electrotype.</i>

*Note.*—The wings on this obverse seem to identify Talos, who, according to Pausanias, was the nephew of Dædalus, with Icarus his son, but the balls in his hands allude evidently to the Τάλωσ χάλκειος of Apollodorus (1, 9, § 26), and of Apollonius Rhodius (4, v. 1638), a fabulous monster of the early mythology of Crete, who defended the Cretan shores against invaders by throwing stones, but who, attempting to oppose the Argonauts, was destroyed by Medeia.

## PHALASARNA Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 31.

Æ	6	146·8	Female head (Diana Dictynna?) to <i>r.</i> , with ear-ring, and hair bound with narrow cords. R. Trident; between the prongs, ΦΑ.— <i>Plated coin.</i>
Æ	2-		Large Φ; in the division of the circular front, ΛΑ. R. Trident; between the forks, ΦΑ.

## POLYRRHENIUM Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 31.

Æ	6+	167·7	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Head of ox with pendent fillets <i>adv.</i> ; around it, on three sides, ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΟΝ; between which and margin of coin, ΧΑΡΙΣΘΕΝΗΣ; below, spear-head.
Æ	4+	75·3	ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙ in two lines; between, spear-head. R. Head of ox <i>adv.</i> with pendent fillets; around it, on three sides, ΠΟΛΥΡΗΝΙΩΝ.
Æ	1+		Round shield. R. ΠΟ. Spear-head.

## PRÆSUS Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 32.

Æ	4	84	Head of Proserpine to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΠΑΙΞΙ. Head of ox <i>adv.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , flower.
Æ	4-3	84·2	Same type. R. ΠΠΑΙΞΙΟ. Same type and symbol.
Æ	4+	77·1	Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to <i>l.</i> ; left hand resting on hasta. R. Anterior portion of Cretan goat to <i>l.</i> —V. Mionnet, Sup. iv. p. 338, No. 271.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>PRIANSUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 32.			
Æ	6	173·1	Female seated on throne to <i>l.</i> ; her right hand on the head of a serpent erect; to the <i>r.</i> , palm-tree with fruit. R. ΠΡΙΑΝΞΙΕΩΝ. Neptune half-draped standing to <i>l.</i> ; on his right hand, dolphin; in his left hand, trident held obliquely.
<b>PROCONNESUS Propontidis.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 33.			
Æ	3-	54·6	Laureate head of female to <i>r.</i> ; hair behind in a bunch in reticulum; above, ΝΑΣΙΓΕΝΗΣ. R. Half stag to <i>r.</i> ; head to <i>l.</i> ; above, in two lines, [ΠΡ]Ο[Κ]ΟΝ.
Æ	2-		Same type. R. ΠΡΟΚΟΝ in two lines; between them, monota.
<b>RHAUCUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 33.			
Æ	6+	145·9	Neptune naked standing to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, trident; left, holding bridle of horse to <i>r.</i> ; above, in field, Λ. R. [Ρ]ΑΥΚΙΟΝ. Trident.— <i>Plated coin.</i>
Æ	7	157·2	Another similar; but in front of the horse, Ν.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	4	79·3	Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ. Trident; between the prongs, two dolphins.
Æ	3½		Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΑΥΚΙΟΝ. Two dolphins.
<b>RHITHYMNA Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 34.			
Æ	3	73·7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΙ. Trident between two dolphins opposed.
Æ	2½		Same type. R. ΡΙΘΥ between two dolphins opposed.
<b>RHODUS.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 34.			
Æ	3	47·5	Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΑΡΤΕΜΩΝ. Balaustium; ΡΟ; in field to <i>l.</i> , Egyptian symbol; all in quad. inc.
Æ	3	46·8	Same type. R. ΑΝΑΞΙΔΙΚΟΣ. Same type; ΡΟ; staff ending above in hook.
Æ	10-		Radiate head of Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΡΟΔΙΩΝ. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in right hand, acroterium; in left, palm-branch; in field, ΕΠΙ ΔΑΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ.
Æ	10		Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Victory to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , in four lines, [ΕΠΙ Δ]ΑΜΑΡΑΤΟΥ; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΜΝΑΣΕΑ ΤΑΜ( <i>iov</i> , treasurer); below?
Æ	7½		Radiate head of Apollo to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΟ. Balaustium; in field to <i>l.</i> , helmet; to <i>r.</i> , fulmen.
Æ	4		Same type to <i>l.</i> R. Full-blown flower <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΩΝ; below, rudder?
Æ	2½		Same type to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , crescent. R. Asclepius <i>adv.</i> ; around, ΡΟΔΙΩΝ.
Æ	1½		Same type. R. ΡΟ. Balaustium.
Æ	1½		Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΡΟ. Balaustium.
Æ	1½		Balaustium; in field to <i>l.</i> , Ε. R. Balaustium; in field to <i>l.</i> , Σ; below, ΡΟ.

Metal	Size	Weight
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## SALAMIS Cypri.

*Note.*—For the present state of Salamis, v. Survey of the Coast of Cyprus by Captain Graves, R.N., in the Admiralty Chart, No. 2074.

*Evagoras I.*

Æ	4	113·5	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> ; behind, EYA. R. Turreted female head to <i>r.</i> , with hair bound and hanging over neck and shoulders (Salamis in the character of Venus?).
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*Nicocles, son of Evagoras.*

Æ	4-	94·3	Laureate head of Apollo to <i>l.</i> ; end of bow appearing behind the neck, and BA (βασιλέως). R. Turreted female head as before to <i>r.</i> ; behind, NK (NIK, monogram of Nicocles).
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*Pnytagoras, son of Nicocles.*

Æ	2	35·1	Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> ; behind, BA. R. Head of Venus? to <i>r.</i> ; behind, ΠN.
Æ	2	31·3	Another similar, legend off the coin.
Æ	2		Same type; behind [B]A. R. Same type; behind, ΠN.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

*Note.*—Mr. H. P. Borrell, in his work entitled "Notice sur quelques medailles Grecques des rois de Chypre," ascribes the preceding coin of Evagoras to the later Evagoras, son of Nicocles, who succeeded to the throne on his father's death, but was speedily expelled from Cyprus, and afterwards assisted the Persians in the reduction of a great part of the island, but was successfully resisted in Salamis by his brother, Pnytagoras, to whom belong the three coins above described. This Pnytagoras was not a son, but a grandson, of Evagoras; his homonymous uncle lost his life in the same conspiracy of Thrasydæus which was fatal to Evagoras. Mr. Borrell, indeed, reads ΠY on a coin (No. 6) published by him in the plate accompanying his work, which coin resembles exactly in every other respect the present three coins; on two of these, however, the letters are decidedly ΠN.

## SAMUS, ins. Ionæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 38.

Æ	2	42·4	Head of lion with open mouth to <i>l.</i> (on this type, v. Num. Hell. Islands, p. 38). R. Quadratum incusum divided into four.
Æ	1+	15·9	Same type. R. Star in quad. inc.
Æ	1	16·4	Same type to <i>r.</i> R. Same type.
Æ	1+	16·2	Lion's head <i>adv.</i> R. Prow? to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΣA.
Æ	3	41·9	Same type. R. ΣAMION. Half bull on one knee to <i>r.</i> ; below, diota; ΠAT. in mon.

*Domitianus.*

Æ	4½		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Domitian to <i>r.</i> R. CAMION. Archaic statue of Juno Samia to <i>l.</i>
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*Septimius Severus.*

Æ	4		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Α. C. CΕΒΗΡΟΣ. Head of S. Severus to <i>r.</i> R. CAMION. Same statue <i>adv.</i>
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*Gordianus III.*

Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. CAMION. Figure in short drapery standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, crown; in left hand, branch.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
<i>Tranquillina.</i>			
Æ	8		ΦΟΥΡΙΑ CABINA ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ CEB. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i>
Æ	5		ΦΟΥΡΙΑ ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΙΝΑ CEB. Head of Tranquillina to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. River-god reclining to <i>l.</i>
<i>Otacilia.</i>			
Æ	8		Μ. ΟΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ CΘΟΥΗΡΑ CEB. Head of Otacilia to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Military figure to <i>r.</i> , stepping with left foot on prow, looking back; right hand extended; on left arm, shield.
<i>Philippus Junior.</i>			
Æ	7		Μ. ΙΟΥ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ CΑΡ. Head of Philip to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type as on the preceding coin.
<i>Trajanus Decius.</i>			
Æ	10		ΑΥΤ. Κ. Γ. ΜΕ. ΚΥ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΕΚΙΟΥ. Radiated head of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Jupiter and Neptune naked and opposed; in right hand of Jupiter, fulmen; left hand resting upon sceptre; in right hand of Neptune, trident; right foot resting on rock.
Æ	5		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥ ΔΕΚΙΟΥ. Head of Trajan Decius to <i>r.</i> R. [C]AMIΩN. Fortune to <i>l.</i> ; on head, modius; in right hand, figure of Juno Samia <i>adv.</i> ; in left, cornucopiae.
<i>Gallienus.</i>			
Æ	6½		ΑΥΤ. Κ. ΠΟ. ΔΙΚΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΥ. Head of Gallienus to <i>r.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Juno Samia <i>adv.</i> ; in each hand, patera.
Æ	6+		. . . . . ΔΙ. ΓΑΛΛΙΗΝΟΥ. Head of Gallienus to <i>l.</i> R. CAMIΩN. Same type; at the feet of Juno, on either side, a peacock.
SEGESTA Siciliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 68.			
Æ	7-5	129·9	ΕΓΕCΤΑΙΟΝ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. Dog stepping to <i>r.</i> , head towards the ground; beyond dog, water-plant? below, ΞΕCΕCΤΑΙΙΒ.
Æ	6	259·4	Male figure (Egestus or Acestes) stepping to <i>r.</i> ; dog between his feet; pointed cap hanging behind his head; naked, but with high sandal or half boot; in left hand, knotted staff; round the same arm, chlamys. R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; charioteer crowned by Victory to <i>l.</i> ; in exergue, ΞΕΓΕCΤΑΙΟΝ; under which, grasshopper.
SELINUS Siciliæ.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 69.			
Æ	5½	126	Naked figure (Hercules) to <i>r.</i> seizing bull (river Selinus) by horn with left hand; in right hand, club; around, Ξ . . . . . ΙΟΝ. R. ΗΥΨΑΞ. Naked figure (river Hypsas) to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over altar, on which, serpent (symbol of Asclepius); in left hand, branch; in field to <i>r.</i> , palmetto-leaf; below it, stork to <i>r.</i>

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	7	269·4	ΞΕΛΙΝΟΝΤΙΟΝ. Naked figure (river Selinus) to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over flaming altar; on side of which, cock to <i>l.</i> (altar of Asclepius); in left hand of naked figure, branch; under which, palmetto-leaf; and lower, bull to <i>l.</i> on pedestal (type of the river). R. Two figures in biga to <i>r.</i> ; one, half-draped (Apollo), discharging arrow; the other, holding reins; in exergue, grain of barley.— <i>Electrotype.</i>

## SERIPHUS maris Ægæi.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 41.

Æ	3		Head of Perseus to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΕΡΙ. Harpa.
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## SICELIOTÆ.

Æ	5½	105·2	Head of Ceres with veil to <i>l.</i> ; behind, leaf of holly? R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΗΣ; in exergue, ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6-5	104·3	Another from the same die on both sides.— <i>Electrotype.</i> Weight of another in the Bibliothèque Nationale, 106·6.

*Note.*—The Greek colonists of Sicily were by the gentile adjective ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΙ distinguished from the ΣΙΚΕΛΟΙ and ΣΙΚΑΝΟΙ, two races of earlier settlers (Thucyd. 3, 90). The resemblance of the coins of the Siceliotæ in style and execution to those of Philistis and Hieronymus, and in weight to those inscribed ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ, leave little doubt that they were struck at Syracuse, affording at the same time an approximation to their date. Possibly they were struck for the use of the Syracusans and their Siceliote allies when preparing to resist the Romans under Marcellus.

## SIPHNUM, ins. maris Ægæi.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 41.

Æ	1	12·5	Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΙΦ. Eagle standing to <i>r.</i> ; behind, crescent.
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## SYRACUSÆ Siciliæ.

*Note.*—V. Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, Islands, p. 70.

Æ	1	21·8	Head of Proserpine to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚ. Bull butting to <i>l.</i>
Æ	1-	11	Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair covered before and behind. R. ΣΕΠΙΑ.
Æ	2+	53·5	Head of Gorgo <i>adv.</i> on circular shield; around, on the margin, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΝ. R. Gymnast to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, strigil.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	1		Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair covered before and behind. R. Wheel or circle divided into quadrants; in two of them, ΣΥ, ΠΑ; in the others, dolphins.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	5	134·5	Head of Pallas? to <i>r.</i> , hair in formal plait hanging over the neck; around, four dolphins; in the intervals between them, ΞΥΡΑΦΟΣΙΩΝ. R. Horseman to <i>r.</i>
Æ	2	12·5	Similar type; but hair in bunch hanging on neck behind. R. ΞΥΡ. ΣΕΠΙΑ.
Æ	6	269·3	Female head to <i>r.</i> , hair divided into equal tresses, the ends of which are tied together at the top of the head (Diana?); around, ΞΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ and four dolphins. R. Biga to <i>l.</i> ; the charioteer crowned by Victory flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, pistrix?

Metal	Size	Weight	
Æ	6+	264	Female head to <i>l.</i> ; hair compact, but leaving two or three curls on neck; round the neck a ring, having in front, lion's head, from which water pours (Cyane?); ears of corn in the hair; under the neck, EVM (Eumenes, artist's name); around, four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. R. Quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; the winged charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>l.</i> ; in a broad exergue (the sea) are a dolphin, Scylla to <i>r.</i> catching a fish, and EYΘ (artist's name).— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	6+	227	Another from the same die on both sides.  <i>Note.</i> —From the deficiency of weight we may safely infer that this coin is nothing better than an ingenious forgery.
Æ	6+	262·9	Similar type; in small letters under the neck and hair, EVMHNOY (artist's name); around, four dolphins; and beyond these, on the edge of the coin, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> arrived at the winning-post; charioteer, crowned by Victory, flying to <i>r.</i> ; in exergue, EYMHNOY.
Æ	10	666·7	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; around, four dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; on the edge of the coin, below the dolphin under the neck, EYAINE (Evænetus, artist's name); in field to <i>l.</i> near the neck, Δ. R. Quadriga to <i>l.</i> ; Victory flying to <i>r.</i> crowning charioteer; in exergue, suit of armour, shield, cuirass, ocreæ, helmet, spear? under which, ΑΘΔ[A].
Æ	10	665	Another similar, without the Δ, but the EYAINE more perfect.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	9+	664·95	Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> ; in front, a covering to the hair, apparently metallic; behind, hair in reticulum; no corn-leaves; four dolphins, on that below the neck, ΚΙΜΩΝ (artist's name); on the edge of the coin above, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. R. Same type, but armour less perfect.
Æ	5	130·8	ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i>
Æ	4	96·6	Head of Pallas to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; under the horse, triskelion.
Æ	3-2	30·2	Head of Pallas <i>adv.</i> ; ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙ; in field to <i>l.</i> , two dolphins. R. Naked figure on horse stepping to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , star and ear of corn; under horse, N.
Æ	2+	19·8	Head of Diana? to <i>l.</i> ; hair rolled up from the neck and forehead; around, three dolphins and ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. R. Half Pegasus with curled wing to <i>l.</i>
Æ	2	16·2	Head and hair similar to the preceding, but in field behind the head water pouring from lion's head (Cyane?). R. Half Pegasus to <i>l.</i> ; . . . . . ΩΝ.
Æ	4+		Head of Neptune? to <i>l.</i> R. Trident; on either side of it, dolphin; below, ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ Θ Φ.
Æ	5		ΣΩΤΕΙΡΑ. Head of Diana to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in two lines; between them, fulmen.
Æ	3		Same legend; same type to <i>l.</i> R. Same legend and type.
Æ	4		ΣΥΡΑ. Head of Diana? to <i>r.</i> ; below, two dolphins. R. Sepia; three globules.
Æ	3		[ΣΥ]ΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ. Head of Cora to <i>l.</i> R. Bull butting to <i>l.</i> ; above, dolphin to <i>l.</i> ; below, monogram in wreath of corn.
Æ	3-		Head of Apollo? to <i>l.</i> R. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ in two lines divided vertically through the middle by knotted staff or sceptre.
<i>Hieron II.</i>			
Æ	3+		Head of Diana to <i>l.</i> R. Pegasus flying to <i>l.</i> ; below, ΙΕΡΩΝΟΣ.
SYRUS maris Ægæi.			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 42.			
Æ	2+	27·7	Head of Pallas to <i>r.</i> R. ΣΥΡ. Goat standing to <i>r.</i>

Metal Size Weight

*Domitianus.*

Æ 4 KAI. . . . I[T]IANOC. Head of Domitian to *r.* R. ΕΙCΙC CΥΡΙΩΝ. Head of Isis, crowned with lotus, to *r.*

*Hadrianus.*

Æ 3½ . . . . TP. ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC. Head of Hadrian to *r.* R. ΕΙCΙC ΗΩΙΡΥC. Head of Isis to *r.*

## TAUROMENIUM Siciliæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 77.

Æ 3+ 50·3 Head of Apollo to *r.*; behind, star. R. ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ in two lines; between them, tripod; in field to *l.*, ΑΙ.

Æ 1 13·3 Head of ox *adv.* R. ΤΑΥΡ[ΟΜ]. Grapes. (Mionnet, Sup. i. p. 449.)

Æ 3 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. ΤΑΥΡΟΜΕΝΙΤΑΝ. Pegasus to *r.*

## TENEDUS maris Ægæi.

Æ 2 Head of Pallas to *r.* R. TE. Bipennis; in field to *l.*, mon. (ΗΡΑΥ).

Æ 1½ Female head with apex and veil to *r.* R. Bipennis; above, TE; below, ΠΟ.

Æ 1- Head of young Hercules? with crown to *r.* R. TE; Bipennis; below, two leaves of ivy.

Æ ½ Similar type. R. TE. Bipennis.

## TENUS maris Ægæi.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 43.

Æ 4 Head of Bacchus, son of Ammon, to *r.* R.  $\begin{matrix} \text{N I} \\ \text{T H} \end{matrix}$ . Grapes; in field to *l.*, trident.

Æ 3 Same type. R. TH. Grapes.

Æ 4 Same type. R. THNΙΩ[N]. Neptune half-draped to *l.*; in right hand, dolphin; left hand resting on trident; at his feet to *l.*, altar; to *r.*?

Æ 3 Same type. R. TH; between the two letters, trident; on either side of it, a dolphin; the two opposed.

## THALASSA Cretæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 44.

*Vespasianus.*

Æ 8-7 ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟC CΕ. Head of Vespasian to *r.* R. Jupiter half-draped seated to *l.*; in right hand, fulmen; left, resting on hasta; around, [ΕΗΙ ΑΝ]ΘΥΠΑΤ[ΟΥ Σ]ΙΔΩΝΟC.—*Double struck.*

*Note.*—Eckhel (iv. p. 231) remarks that he had published in his Sylloge (i. p. 78) two coins of M. Agrippa with this proconsul's name, but that he did not know where he had been proconsul. The present coin shows that he was proconsul in Crete.

Metal	Size	Weight	
<b>THASUS, ins. Thraciæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 44.			
Æ	2½	54·3	Head of bearded Bacchus to <i>l.</i> R. ΘΑΣΙΩΝ. Hercules on one knee discharging arrow to <i>r.</i> ; in field to <i>r.</i> , cantharus.
Æ	9½	256·8	Head of young Bacchus to <i>r.</i> R. ΗΡΑΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ in two lines; between them, Hercules naked to <i>l.</i> ; right hand resting on club; left hand on hip; on left arm, lion's skin; in middle field, M; below, ΘΑΣΙΩΝ.
Æ	3+		Head of bearded Hercules to <i>r.</i> R. Bow; wine-jar; ΘΑΣΙΩΝ.; club; monogram.
Æ	2		Head of young Hercules in lion's scalp to <i>r.</i> R. Club; above, ONA; below, ΣΙ, between which two letters, grapes. Letters out of order.
<b>TYLISSUS Cretæ.</b>			
<i>Note.</i> —V. Numismata Hellenica, Islands, p. 46.			
Æ	7-6	166·6	Female head with decorated crown and hair behind in bag (Juno?). R. ΤΥΛΙΣΣ. Apollo naked stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, ball or patera; in left hand, bow.
<i>Note.</i> —This reverse occurs also on coins of Eleuthernæ, between which place and Tylissus intervened only the territory of Axus. On those coins the object in the hand of Apollo is constantly a small globe.			

## A F R I C A,

## CYRENAICA.

## BARCA.

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	6½	202	Head of Jupiter Ammon <i>adv.</i> ; below, ΑΚΕΚΙΟΓ. R. Silphium; ΒΑΡΚΑΙ in three lines across the field.
Æ	5½	204.6	Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Same type and legend.

## CYRENE.

Æ	4-	132.4	Jupiter Poliantheus standing to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, patera over candelabrum with fire; in left hand, sceptre; along which, ΠΟΛΙΑΝΘΕΥΣ. R. Victory in quadriga to <i>r.</i> ; above, ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙ•Ν.
Æ	5-4		Head of Jupiter Ammon to <i>r.</i> R. Silphium; across the field, ΚΟΙΝΟΝ.— <i>Electrotype from the B. M.</i>
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Palm-tree with fruit; ΚΥ across the field; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΡΑ; to <i>l.</i> , Silphium and Ι.— <i>Electrotype.</i>
Æ	3½		Same type. R. Same type; across the field, ΚΥ; in field to <i>r.</i> , silphium and crab.
Æ	3+		Head of Bacchus, son of Ammon? R. Lyre; above which, star; across the field, ΚΥΡΑ in two lines.

*Trajanus.*

Æ	6		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΟ. ΝΕΡ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΟ ΟΕΒ. ΓΕΡΜ. ΔΑΚΙ. Head of Trajan to <i>r.</i> R. Head of Ammon to <i>r.</i> ; around, ΔΗΜΑΡΧ. ΕΞ. ΥΠΑΤ. Ε (5), A.D. 103.
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*M. Aurelius.*

Æ	8+		ΑΥΤΟΚΡ. ΚΑΙΟ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΑ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΟ. Head of M. Aurelius to <i>r.</i> R. ΔΗΜΑΧΙΚ. ΕΞΟΥΟΟ. ΚΕ (25), A.D. 172.
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## ADDENDA.

## KINGS.

## ÆGYPTUS.

*Ptolemæus I. (Soter).*

Metal	Size	Weight in grains Troy.	
Æ	6	217.8	Head of Ptolemæus I. to <i>r.</i> R. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. Eagle standing on fulmen to <i>l.</i> ; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΑΓ (33rd year of his reign); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΚΙ.— <i>Struck at Citium in Cyprus.</i>

*Ptolemæus II. (Philadelphus).*

Æ	6	213	Head of Ptolemæus II. to <i>r.</i> R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΑ (first year of his reign); in field to <i>r.</i> , ΠΑ.— <i>Struck at Paphus in Cyprus.</i>
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*Ptolemæus III. (Evergetes).*

Æ	6	212.6	Same type. R. Same legend and type; in field to <i>l.</i> , ΛΕ (sixth year of his reign); below which, club; in field to <i>r.</i> , ΚΙ.— <i>Struck at Citium.</i>
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## BALLÆUS, rex Illyriæ.

Æ	3-		Young head with short hair to <i>r.</i> (Ballæus). R. ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ. Diana in short drapery <i>adv.</i> ; in extended right hand, torch; left hand resting on hip.
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Æ	2½		Two others similar.
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Æ	3+		Head of Ballæus, more aged, to <i>l.</i> R. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΛΛΑΙΟΥ. Male figure in short drapery stepping to <i>l.</i> ; in right hand, torch; in left hand, shield and two spears; between the legs, a portion of chlamys.
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*Note.*—No mention occurs of Ballæus in history, but that he was a king of Illyria, or that portion of it of which the capital was Scodra, cannot be doubted, in face of the assertion of Neumann (v. Eckhel, iv. p. 168), that fourteen of these coins, which he possessed, had all been found at Skodra.

## ASIA.

## ADRAMYTIUM Mysiæ.

*Caracalla.*

Æ	10+		AY. KA. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. Bust of Caracalla to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΠΙ. CTP. Π. ΑΙΑ. ΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣ; in exergue, ΑΔΡΑΜΥΤΗΝΩΝ. Female in long drapery to <i>l.</i> , with left hand holding up its extremity, with right hand crowning emperor to <i>l.</i> ; in his right hand, patera over altar; in left hand, hasta.
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Metal	Size	Weight
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## ALEXANDREIA TROAS and EPHEBUS.

*Gordianus III.*

Æ	5	A. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. Head of Gordian to <i>r.</i> R. ΕΦΕCΙΩΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΩΝ. Harpocrates standing to <i>l.</i> ; right hand to mouth; in left, cornucopiæ, and resting on cippus; at his feet, small figure with ram's head to <i>l.</i>
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## CLAZOMENÆ Ioniæ.

Æ	3½	Anterior part of boar with wings to <i>r.</i> ; below, ΘΗΙΑΔΗΣ. R. ΚΛΑCΙΟΜΕΝΙΩΝ in two lines in incuse, divided by lines into four parts; below, caduceus.
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## GARGARA Mysiæ.

Æ	2½	46·6 Laureate young head with short hair to <i>r.</i> R. Ox feeding to <i>l.</i> ; above, ΓΑΡΓ. — <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox.</i>
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## MYRLEIA Bithyniæ.

*Note.*—Myrleia stood at the modern Mudânia, the chief port of the great Turkish town Brusa. Prusias I., who received Myrleia as a gift from his ally, Philip V., son of Demetrius, changed its name to Apameia, that of his wife. Some of the coins after this time bear both names, but after it had received a colony of Romans from Julius Cæsar or Augustus, the name Apameia alone appears on its coins.

Æ	3	Head of Pan? to <i>r.</i> R. ΜΥΡΛΕΙΑ(ων) in two lines in wreath of corn.
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## EUROPE.

## BŒOTIA.

Æ	4	186·5 Bœotian shield. R. Wheel of four spokes; in the intervals, ΒΘΙ[Θ] (Βοιωτών).
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## CIERIUM Thessaliæ.


*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 34.

Æ	6	178·2 Head of Jupiter to <i>r.</i> R. Pan naked seated on rock to <i>l.</i> ; his right foot on trunk of tree, round which serpent entwined; head of serpent protruding from leafy branch above the trunk to <i>r.</i> ; along the margin of the coin, ΚΙΕΡΙΕΩΜ. — <i>Electrotype from the Collection of General Fox, purchased since the publication of his "Engravings of Unedited Greek Coins, Part I., Europe."</i>
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## GRAIA Messapiæ.

*Note.*—V. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 160.

Æ	2-	Head of Hermes to <i>r.</i> R. Owl? to <i>r.</i> in quad. inc.; in three of its corners, ΓΡΑ.
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Metal	Size	Weight	
			<b>THEBÆ Bœotiæ.</b>
Æ	3	172·3	Same type. R.  (ΘΕΒΑ); in the centre a circle, in which, two small triangular incuses.
			<i>Note.</i> —On this coin the Alpha differs only from some other archaic Alphas in being angular instead of curved in the upper part to the right. The crossed Theta, and the Θ for Omicron, are not uncommon on very ancient monuments. The angular Beta is less common, but is found on other archaic coins of Thebes (v. Numismata Hellenica, Europe, p. 99). It is remarkable that in an inscription now at Corfu from Ceantheia, a town of Locris on the borders of Phocis, the same letter stands for Epsilon throughout that document, which is in verse and boustrophedon (v. Trans. of the Royal Society of Literature, ii. 8vo, p. 1). That inscription, as well as these two Bœotian coins, cannot be much, if at all, later than 600 B.C. The four letters on this coin are not to be considered as part of the second case plural Θηβαίων, that word in the Bœotic dialect being Θειβήων, or, at an earlier time, Θειβήων, Ε both in Attica and Bœotia representing in those times both Η and ΕΙ. The Bœotic name of Thebes, which in Attica was Θήβη, was Θειβά, as proved by the Bœotian in the Acharnenses (v. 860, et seq.), who uses the words Θειβάθι, Θειβάθεν. The legend of this coin, therefore, is the name of the city, and not like the ΒΟΙΟ of the former coin, which is a shortening for Βιωτών.
			<b>ISLANDS.</b>
			<b>CRETENSIIUM Commune.</b>
			<i>Trajanus.</i>
Æ	9-8		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΥΓ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΕΡ. ΔΑΚΙ. Naked bust of Trajan to r. R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ. Draped Bacchus standing to l.; in right hand, inverted citharum; left hand resting on thyrsus.
Æ	8-		ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΑΥΓ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΓΕΡ. ΔΑΚΙ. ΠΑΡ. Armed bust of Trajan to r. R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ. Diana stepping to r.; right hand to quiver; in left hand, bow.
Æ	5		ΑΥΤΟ. ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ . . . . . Head of Trajan to l. R. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΚΡΗΤΩΝ. Jupiter Aëtophorus seated to l.; left hand resting on hasta.
			<i>Note.</i> —The reasons for believing these coins to have been struck at Gortyna will be found in page 157.
			<b>MYTILENE.</b>
Æ	12+		ΑΥΤΟ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΥΦΗ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ. Head of Caracalla to r.; countermark, owl <i>adv.</i> ? R. ΕΠΙ . . . . . ΙΟΥΑΙΟΥ ΛΕΟΝΤΕΩΣ. Emperor in quadriga to l., preceded by military figure on foot; above, a trophy on basis; sitting on which, on each side, is a captive facing outwards; in exergue, in two lines, ΜΥΤΙΑΗΝΑΙΩΝ.
			<b>PANORMUS Siciliæ.</b>
Æ	13	1400	Head of Ceres to l. R. Horse to r.; above, globe between two serpents, Ægyptian or Punic type.

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Siceliotæ, Greek colonists of Sicily, Ins. 171: so named as a distinction from the Siculi and Sicani; their coins struck at Syracuse, ib.

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Tiberias in Galilee founded by Herodes Antipas in honour of Tiberius, As. 104: its position, ib.

Timarchus made satrap of Babylonia by Antiochus IV.; enlarges his satrapy by the conquest of a part of Media; revolts from the Syrian monarchy, and assumes the title of Great King; is defeated and slain by Demetrius I., upon whom the Babylonians, who had been oppressed by Timarchus, confer the title of Soter, K. 8.

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Tripolis in Phœnicia the principal sea-port of Cyzicenus, the husband of Cleopatra, who was the divorced wife of her brother Lathyrus, and daughter of Ptolemy VII. (Physcon); the Dioscuri held in the highest honour by the Tripolitæ, as their coins demonstrate, As. 107.

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Vettius Bolanus, governor of Britain A.D. 69, and afterwards proconsul of Asia, As. 93.

Viminacium a Roman colony situated on an island in the Danube, Eu. 151.

Vipsania in Phrygia a Roman name given to Amorium, one of the old cities of Phrygia, in honour of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, As. 108.

## Y.

Ypsili Hissar, the site of the ancient Attuda, a city of Caria, As. 27.

## Z.

Zela in Pontus, its site, As. 109: preserves its ancient name; noted for the victory of Mithradates over the Romans under Triarius, and for that of Julius Cæsar over Pharnaces, ib.: the sun, or fire, originally worshipped here, ib.: its temple of Anaitis, ib.

Zephyrium in Cilicia Tracheia the same city as Irenopolis, As. 61.

Zeus Labrandeus, the Carian Jupiter, armed with the bipennis, As. 20.

Zeuxis, an eminent physician at Laodiceia in the time of Strabo; his name on a coin of that city, As. 63.

## CORRIGENDA.

Page 9, the coin of Camnascires and Anzaze is an electrotype from the British Museum.

— 54, line 17, for El Husa read El Hossn.

— 65, for LIBEDUS read LEBEDUS.

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