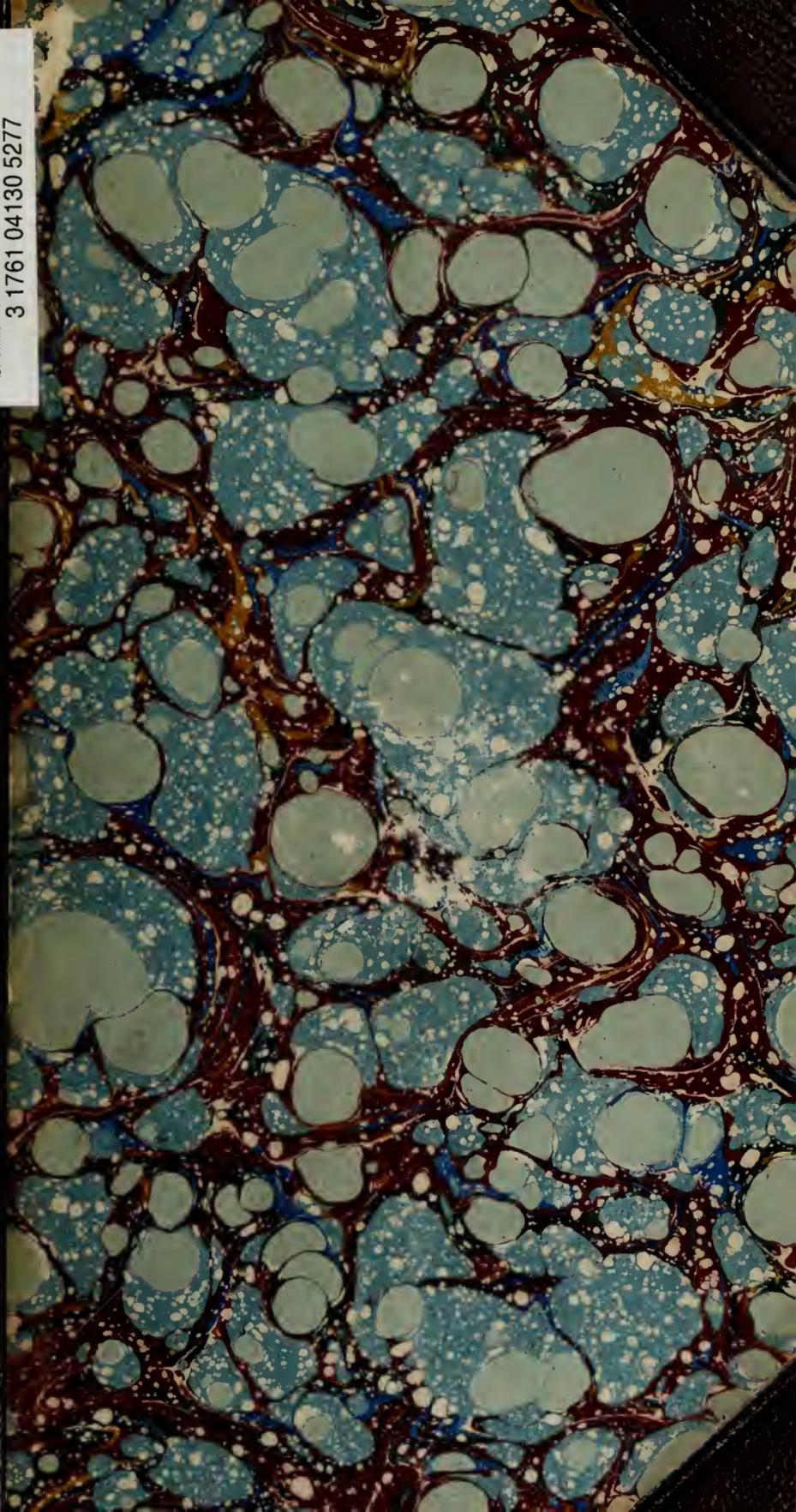




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A
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF
RARE AND UNEDITED

ROMAN COINS:

FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD OF THE ROMAN COINAGE,
TO THE EXTINCTION OF THE EMPIRE UNDER
CONSTANTINUS PALEOLOGOS.

WITH NUMEROUS PLATES FROM THE ORIGINALS.

BY
J. Y. AKERMAN, F. S. A.

IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOL. I.



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PREFACE.

THESE volumes have been compiled, in the hope that they may prove of service to the Antiquary and the Collector of Roman coins: to the former, as a book of reference; to the latter, as an accurate guide to the formation of his cabinet.

It is remarkable, that no catalogue in the present form has ever appeared in this country, notwithstanding the numerous discoveries which have been made in various parts of the three kingdoms during the last two centuries. Scarcely a year passes, in which the ploughshare or the spade does not bring to light numerous relics of that gigantic empire of which this island once formed a part; and among these relics, the coins are the most conspicuous.

In the production of this Catalogue, I have been materially assisted by the excellent work (*“De la Rareté et du Prix des Médailles Romaines,”*) of M. Mionnet, who has taken as his guide the *Doctrina Numorum Veterum* of Eckhel. I have, however, departed from the plan of that celebrated numismatist, in the omission of the valuation of each coin; any such valuation being fallacious, as will be seen by comparing the prices of M. Mionnet with those

which have been given by French collectors in this country. It may be urged, that this writer aimed only at an approximation; but even this is refuted by the prices which coins have brought at public sales in London; an account of which I have thought proper to occasionally mention,—not as a guide to purchasers, but simply as instances of what a rare coin may bring when submitted to competition.

It is believed that the brief biographical and chronological notices of each reign, will be found more correct than any that have appeared in English works; more especially those of the usurpers, whose short but violent struggles for the purple—that fatal badge, which, like the fabled shirt of the Centaur, brought inevitable destruction on the wearer—form not the least interesting portion of the Roman history.

The ILLUSTRATIONS comprise many unique and unpublished types. The drawings have, *in every instance*, been made from the actual coins, and are confidently presented as perfect fac-similes. They have been executed by Mr. H. A. OGG, a young artist, who, though a landscape engraver, has shewn himself not unequal to the task.

As a specimen of typography, the work may rank with the most costly productions of the English press.

It is proper to mention that this work does not comprise an account of every Roman coin at present known, but only of such as from their rarity or their interest are more eagerly sought for by collectors than common types, which

may be procured at all times, and without great expense, from dealers in coins and medals.

To the gentlemen entrusted with the care of the collection of medals in the British Museum, as well as to those who are incidentally mentioned throughout the work, I am most deeply indebted; and I trust that the sincerity of this avowal will not be questioned because I have here omitted an ostentatious array of their names.

It only remains for me to add, that I originally designed the compilation of these volumes for the amusement of my leisure hours; but that, as the work advanced, I discovered that what I had at first entered upon as a relaxation from less pleasing pursuits, had become a task of no inconsiderable labour. This, therefore, must plead in excuse for the errors into which I may have fallen. I may say with an ancient author, that this work was commenced *non otii abundantia, sed amoris erga scientiam*: of its execution I dare not urge more, than that I have endeavoured to avail myself of the experience of practised numismatists, and to combine with it the information of former writers on this important branch of Archæology.

J. Y. A.

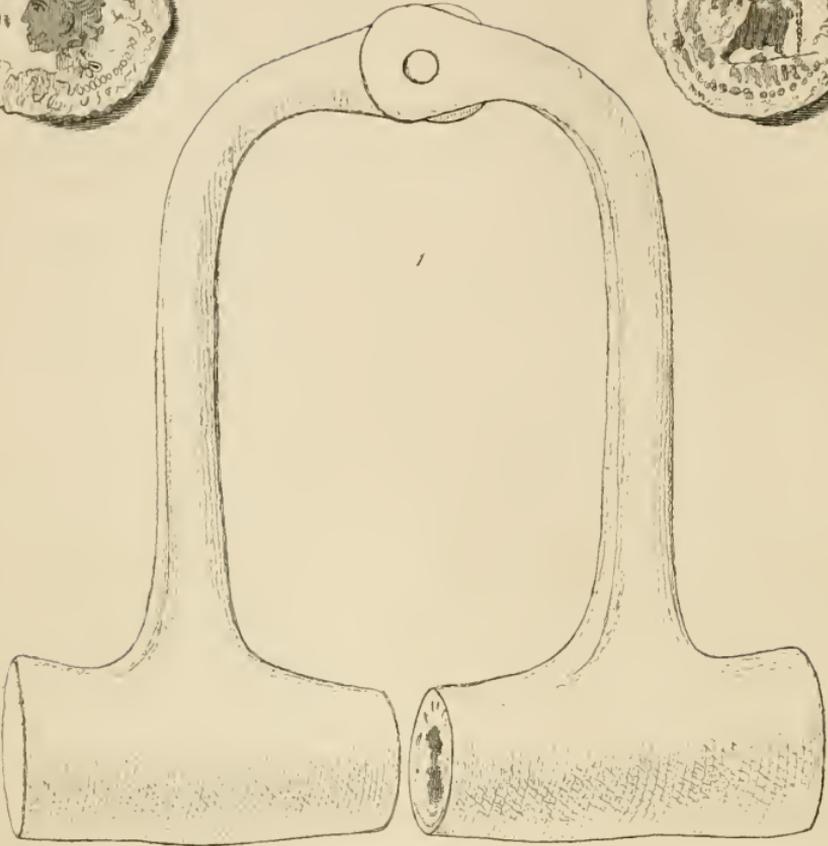
Camberwell, February, 1834.



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GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE COINS AND
COINAGE OF THE ROMANS;

WITH

SOME REMARKS ON THE PIECES, PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN
THE WORK OF ROMAN FORGERS.

In the following remarks, I shall not attempt to offer any eulogy on the coins of the Romans; either as records of past events, or as containing numerous poetical emblems and illustrations: nor will it be necessary to expatiate on those deeds of valour, patriotism, and ambition, which in numberless instances they record, such being the province of an elementary work. These observations shall therefore be confined to the coins of the Romans as they now exist; but more especially to the pieces themselves, which, as specimens of ancient art alone, afford a sufficient reason for their preservation.

Many opinions have been advanced as to the method of coinage practised by the Romans; but it is now universally allowed that the operation was performed by the hammer, or some equivalent means. This conjecture is supported

by the number of coins now extant, which are incuse, or indented on one side; a circumstance attributable, no doubt, to the carelessness of the workmen, who neglected to withdraw the coin after it had been struck, so that the next piece of metal placed to receive the blow, not only received the impression of the die, but also that of the previous coin. In the consular series we have numerous examples of these incuse coins. Many coins are met with which bear two imperfect rows of letters in the legend, and, like other imperfections, owing, no doubt, to the vacillation of the piece while under the blows of the hammer. Other circumstances confirm the belief that Roman coins, at least down to the time of Septimius Severus, were struck with a die; namely, the irregularity of their edges, and their being never perfectly round; besides the variation in their circumference, which it may be supposed would not have happened if they had been cast in moulds: this irregularity in their size must be owing to the different degrees of force with which the pieces were struck. The coin engraved at the head of these observations may be adduced in support of this opinion. In addition to such evidences, many dies used by the Romans in their coinage have been discovered in modern times. Two of the age of Augustus were found at Nismes, many years since, and are engraved and described by Count Caylus, in his *Recueil d'Antiquités*. They are said to have been formed of a mixture, consisting of equal parts of copper, tin, lead, and zinc. But dies of steel were also used; and there is one in the possession of a French antiquary, which bears the marks of the hammer. It was originally of a conical shape, but the top has been flattened by repeated blows. The instrument engraved in plate xiv., which is evidently intended to inclose the coin for the hammer, so that both sides of the piece might be impressed at the same time, was discovered at Baumont-sur-Oise, and

presented to the French Cabinet by the Maire of that commune. It is of the time of the emperor Constans. On the obverse, the letters STANS are still visible. The reverse has a Victory, with a trophy and a palm branch: legend, . . . D. N. . . .

It has been said that Roman coins, until the reign of S. Severus, were struck from a die; but, although we have good proof that such means were employed in the reign of this prince, there are still vast numbers of pieces bearing his head, which are, without doubt, cast from moulds; and these have been, by most numismatists, considered as the work of Roman forgers. But it will be proper to speak first of the ancient forgeries anterior to this period. Very early specimens of the consular money are found to be of copper, plated with silver, and that too, so ingeniously, that they must have deceived the most cautious, at the time they passed current. There are numerous specimens of this fraudulent art among the Greek money, and in the early coins of the Gauls, many of which are plated with tin; indeed, it would appear from Pliny,* that the Romans acquired the art of tinning on copper from that people, of whose skill in this respect, I possess examples in forged coins. Nay, even plated coins of the British prince Cunobeline, are known: this imposition seems to have been universally practised by the ancients. Plated Roman coins abound; and we are informed by Pliny, that they are the work of Roman forgers; whose skill, he says, was so much admired, that several true denarii were often exchanged for

* Stannum illitum aeneis vasis, saporem gratiorem facit, et compescit aeruginis virus: mirumque, pondus non auget. Specula quoque ex eo laudatissima, ut diximus, Brundisii temperabantur, donec argenteis uti coepere et ancillae. * * * * * Album incoquitur aereis operibus Galliarum invento, ita ut vix discerni possit ab argento, eaque incoctilia vocant. Deinde et argentum incoquere simili modo coepere equorum maxime ornamentis, jumentorum jugis, in Alexia oppido. L. 34, c. xlviii.

one of these ingenious forgeries.* Notwithstanding the heavy penalties imposed upon the forger,† there is good reason for believing that the fraud was practised, as soon as the coinage of silver commenced at Rome:‡ in the consular series; in the reigns of J. Caesar, Augustus, and Tiberius, the forgers' trade seems to have thriven; but in the time of Claudius, it appears to have reached its acmé, four out of every five of the denarii of that emperor being plated. It is the same with the denarii of Claudius Drusus and Domitilla; but particularly the latter. With such evidence, the question naturally suggested is this:—Were not the emperors themselves sometimes guilty of this base practice? or did the spurious money of the forger exceed in quantity the authorized coin? It is true that such was the case in England not many years since, when the copper

* *Falsi denarii spectatur exemplar; pluribusque veris denariis adulterinus emitur.*

† The punishment among the Romans for the crime of forgery, was most severe: during the republic, false coiners, if belonging to the common people, were punished with death: those of superior rank were sentenced to perpetual banishment, their estates being confiscated. At a much later period, Constantine the Great zealously endeavoured to exterminate forgers of the public money, and made several laws for that purpose. In A. D. 317, he published an act which condemned to the flames, all such as had been found guilty even of coining gold from false dies. The Theodosian code contains many severe laws against forgers of the public money.

The gain by forged money in imitation of silver, at the present day, is very considerable; but in the time of the Romans, the silver of the plated forged coins amounted sometimes to a fourth of the inferior metal. I found in a plated denarius of Tiberius, the following proportions of silver and copper:—Silver, 20.312—Copper, 79.688. In another forged denarius of Julius Caesar, with the head of Antonius on the reverse:—Silver, 18.000—Copper, 82.000. A Probus of fine copper, washed with gold, and evidently intended to pass for an aureus of the period, contained:—Gold, 3.750—Copper, 96.250.

‡ It was perhaps coeval with the coining of money. “*Infamis ars pellicatos numos fingendi, id est, æreos vel plumbeos tegendi lamina argentea vel aurea, pene rei monetariæ initiis coæva est.*” *Neumann. Romanorum Numi Anecdoti*, p. 197.

circulation was almost wholly supplied by the forgers of Birmingham. Several ancient authors furnish us with anecdotes which go far to justify the suspicion that forged money was sometimes issued by the emperors themselves. Suetonius informs us that Julius Caesar took from the treasury of the capitol, three thousand pounds weight of gold, and substituted the same quantity of gilded brass.* Pliny mentions a mutiny of Antony's legions, who complained that he had mixed iron with the denarii.† This statement is supported by a denarius in the cabinet of F. Douce, Esq., which flies to the magnet, as though formed wholly of iron. The plated forgeries seem almost confined to the denarius, there being but very few forged pieces of less value.‡ Again, Dion|| speaks of the issue by Caracalla, of pieces of lead, gilt with gold, and of copper plated with silver. Now the only reason for doubting this latter statement is, the fact that the forgeries of the Roman coins of this period, are of an entirely different description.

Under Septimius Severus, or perhaps as early as the time of Didius Julianus, the Roman denarii were debased considerably.§ Clay moulds of the time of Severus and his

* In primo consulatu tria millia pondo auri furatus e capitolio; tantundem inaurati æris reposuit. *Sueton. in Caes. c. 54.*

† They had other reasons for murmuring; since the average weight of the legionary denarii does not exceed $55\frac{1}{2}$ grains, whilst those of the usual coinage of the period reach $60\frac{1}{2}$ grains—a difference of eight per cent! Besides this, the legionary denarii of Antony are, as will be seen by the annexed statement, very inferior in quality to those of Augustus.

‡ “Quinarii suberati paucissimi sunt, et aureis pauciores argentei, nimis modico periculosæ artis lucro.” *Neumann.*

|| Αληθείς γὰρ τοὺς χρυσοὺς αὐτοῖς ἐδωρέϊτο, τοῖς δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαίοις κίβδηλον καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον καὶ τὸ χρυσίον παρέϊχεν. Τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἐκ μολίβδου καταργυρ ούμενον, τὸ δὲ καὶ ἐκ χαλκοῦ καταχρυσούμενον ἐσκευάζετο. *Dion. Cass. lib. lxxvii. c. 14.*

§ It is quite certain that a considerable reduction in the quality of the silver coin took place in the reign of Hadrianus. See the annexed assay of Roman denarii.

successors have been discovered in considerable numbers in England and in France; and, although the learned Eckhel expresses his belief that they were the contrivances of forgers, there appears to be some grounds for suspicion that they were cast by order of the emperors themselves. To say the least, it is difficult at this time to distinguish the base money issued by Severus, Caracalla, and Elagabalus, from those cast by forgers. The quality of their coins varies so much, that upon a casual inspection it might be supposed that there was no fixed standard in the reign of those princes; and we have accordingly denarii of base silver of every variety of mixed metal. Speaking of the forgeries imputed to Caracalla, a French author justly observes, “L’homme qui voulut assassiner son père, et qui devint ensuite fraticide, pouvait bien être faux monnayeur.” It has been said that there are false coins of those princes, whose names have been associated with every sentiment that is just and honourable:* true; but do they bear any proportion to the forgeries of the coins of those who were notorious for their vices? In some instances these impositions may have been practised by persons in authority, without the knowledge or concurrence of the emperor; and this might have been the case with the emperor Claudius, whose apathy and indifference are well known. The plated coins are certainly most ingenious performances: the thickness of the denarii would not allow of the common test of ringing; and it is worthy of observation, that the plating is thicker at the edges than in the centre of the coin; probably a precaution of the forger, to prevent detection by

* A passage in Apuleius, who lived in the reigns of the Antonines, bears testimony to the existence of false coins in great numbers during that period: his words are, “Ne forte aliquis istorum quos offers aureorum nequam vel adulter reperiat, in hoc ipso sæculo conditos eos annulo tuo pronota donec altera die, nummulario præsentem comprobentur.”

the test of the file; so that thousands of these false pieces may have passed current without risk of detection.

In the consular series we have many denarii, which are notched all round the edges with a file. It is supposed that this was first done by the Germans,* in order to ascertain the purity of the Roman money; and that their conquerors afterwards minted coins with these serrated edges. But here the forger was not to be deterred or thwarted in his nefarious art. Notched denarii of plated copper soon appeared; and, as Dr. Cardwell observes, “*serrati* of this description are still remaining, as evidence at once of the cunning of our barbarian forefathers, and the united cunning and dishonesty of their civilized masters.” But, as soon as the current coin was debased, it was scarcely possible to detect a forgery. When denarii of various degrees of baseness were in circulation, nothing but an assay of the metal would enable the possessor to ascertain, if he possessed a sum in the authorized coin, or whether he held the spurious manufacture of a daring forger.

A considerable number of moulds, intended for Roman coins, were discovered in the time of Savot, at Lyons, in which, as is well known, Severus sojourned for some time, after his decisive victory over his rival, Albinus. In the *Memoirs of the French Academy*, there is an account of the discovery of several antique moulds of this description, intended for coins of Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, and their son Caracalla. Near to these moulds was found an ingot of mixed metal, covered with verdigris, a certain indication of the quantity of copper employed in the debasement of the silver. Numerous coins of this period

* Tacitus, in speaking of these people, says “*Pecuniam probant veterem et diu notam, serratos bigatosque.*” Their preference, however, for the old bigate denarii may be explained by the circumstance, that the denarii of the time of Tacitus weigh on an average but fifty-two grains, while those of a more ancient fabric weigh about sixty.

are frequently found, spotted with the same green rust. In the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxiv. p. 349, there is an account of many moulds of this description, discovered near Thorp-on-the-Hill, between Wakefield and Leeds, in Yorkshire.

The moulds, engraved in plate 14, are in the possession of Francis Douce, Esq. It is worthy of observation, that their reverses do not correspond with the head-side; and this is explained by some drawings, in a work published in 1828,* to which the reader is referred: but it may be as well to mention, that, from these representations, it appears that the moulds were packed together, to the number of forty or fifty, when they were enveloped in a covering of clay, left open at the top to receive the fused metal; and that this covering was broken as soon as the metal had cooled.

Now, leaving the question, whether all the cast coins of the time of Severus were in reality forgeries, as undecided, it is certain that there exist many denarii of this emperor, which have evidently been struck from a die: indeed, it is doubtful whether the use of the hammer was ever totally abandoned in the Roman mint. It is not less certain that great numbers of the coins of the time of Constantine the Great were struck; but there is good evidence that immense quantities of the small brass which, as every one knows, is common to excess† in all parts of Europe, were cast in moulds. There are, in the British Museum, a number of clay dies, of the time of Constantine the Great and his son, with a piece of copper, bearing the impression of two or three coins from these same moulds, which closely resemble those of the time of Septimius Severus.

* The Durobrivæ of Antoninus, identified and illustrated by excavated remains of that Roman station, in the vicinity of Castor, Northamptonshire: by E. T. Artis, F.A.S. &c. London, 1828.

† The small brass of this emperor are discovered in great numbers almost every year in England. At a sale in London in 1831, there were not less than 800 in one lot!

The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are, therefore, that there was no fixed standard for the silver coin in the reigns of Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Maximinus, and Elagabalus; and that, in all probability, coins were *cast* by order of these emperors, in times of emergency, of a very base quality; the usual method with the hammer being, as we have every reason to believe, a tedious and expensive process. The coinage of denarii aerei of the succeeding emperors, shews that silver was become of still greater scarcity in their reigns; and if such money as this was authorised by the government, it will certainly favour the belief, that the base silver of the preceding reigns was also an acknowledged coin. The moulds of the time of Constantine, to which I have alluded, may have been employed by authority of that emperor, as an expeditious method of mintage; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact, that the fragment of copper which was discovered with them, is of as good quality as the usual coins of his reign, of which we have innumerable specimens.

These observations are thrown together for the consideration of the practised Numismatist; while they may serve to point out to the inexperienced, some points in this interesting study, which will probably continue to perplex and embarrass even the learned. Notwithstanding the existence of such numbers of plated coins of the earlier days of Rome, it is, nevertheless, very probable that they are the performances wholly of forgers; but whether the cast coins of a later period are of the same origin, or were authorised by the government to be struck in remote provinces, while a better coin was minted at Rome, are questions which at present can be met only by conjecture.

ASSAY OF DENARII.

	Gross Weight in Grains.	Pure Silver.
CONSULAR (Vibia) - - - - " pansa" - - - -	$56\frac{2}{5}$	$56\frac{56}{100}$
AUGUSTUS - - - - " ob. cives. servatos "	$55\frac{2}{3}$	$54\frac{27}{100}$
M. ANTONIUS - - - leg. viii. - - - -	$55\frac{1}{2}$	$46\frac{50}{100}$
NERO - - - - " salus" - - - -	42	$38\frac{23\frac{1}{2}}{100}$
VITELLIUS - - - - " libertas" - - - -	52	$42\frac{3}{100}$
VESPASIANUS - - - Victory, seated - - -	$43\frac{2}{3}$	$38\frac{48}{100}$
DOMITIANUS - - - Minerva, standing - - -	$46\frac{3}{5}$	$43\frac{10}{100}$
NERVA - - - - Fortune, standing - - -	50	$45\frac{83}{100}$
TRAJANUS - - - { Victory, seated, " Tr. p." &c. - - - -	45	$41\frac{75}{100}$
HADRIANUS - - - " Moneta. aug." - - -	46	$37\frac{25}{100}$
ANT. PIUS - - - - " cos. iii." Moneta - - -	47	$36\frac{33\frac{1}{2}}{100}$
FAUSTINA, Sen. - - Juno, standing - - -	$45\frac{1}{2}$	$41\frac{4}{100}$
M. AURELIUS - - - Liberality, standing - - -	$43\frac{1}{3}$	$33\frac{0}{100}$
FAUSTINA, Jun. - - " æternitas" - - -	$51\frac{1}{2}$	$38\frac{8}{100}$
L. VERUS - - - - p. m. &c. - - - -	$51\frac{1}{2}$	$35\frac{6}{100}$
SEPT. SEVERUS - - - Annona, standing - - -	53	$30\frac{25}{100}$
JULIA DOMNA - - - Laetitia, standing - - -	$47\frac{1}{2}$	$26\frac{81}{100}$
CLODIUS ALBINUS - - " fides. legion." &c. - -	64	$45\frac{50}{100}$
CARACALLA - - - { Moneta, standing, " mo- neta aug." - - - -	50	$22\frac{75}{100}$
ELAGABALUS - - - { "Sancto. dei. solis. Ela- gab." - - - - -	43	$9\frac{75}{100}$
<i>Idem</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$43\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{67}{100}$
SEV. ALEXANDER - - Mars, marching - - -	$46\frac{3}{5}$	$13\frac{30}{100}$
MAXIMINUS - - - { Salus seated, "salus au- gusti" - - - - -	42	$19\frac{75}{100}$
GORDIANUS III. - - { "virtus. aug." fig. stand- ing - - - - -	73	$27\frac{75}{100}$
PHILIPPUS, the Father. the emperor, seated - - -	58	$24\frac{65}{100}$
PHILIPPUS, the Son - Mars, marching - - -	52	$20\frac{11}{100}$
TRAJANUS DECIUS - - "Adventus. aug." - - -	52	$12\frac{50}{100}$
VALERIANUS - - - Salus, standing - - -	$49\frac{3}{5}$	$17\frac{46}{100}$
POSTUMUS - - - - { sacculi. felicitas. Em- peror, standing - - -	$48\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{04}{100}$
PROBUS - - - - - a denarius æreus - - -	$64\frac{1}{5}$	$2\frac{04}{100}$

ACTUAL WEIGHT OF DENARII, IN TROY GRAINS,

FROM POMPEIUS MAGNUS TO CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS.

NAME.	TYPE, &c.	CONDITION.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.
POMPEIUS MAGNUS .	Anapius and Amphinomus .	<i>fine</i> . . .	59
CNAEIUS POMPEIUS .	Minatia family . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	58
SEXTUS POMPEIUS .	Ditto . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	58
JULIUS CAESAR .	Marc Antonius . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	52
	Sepullius Macer . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	57
	Ditto . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	57
	Mussidius Longus . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	58
	M. Mettius . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	62½
	L. Buca . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	51
	S. Gracchus . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	54
	Veiled head . . .	<i>middling</i> . . .	62
		<i>average</i> . . .	56½
LEPIDUS . . .	Augustus . . .	<i>middling</i> . . .	59
ANTONIUS . . .	Augustus . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	61
	Ditto . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	58½
	Ventidius . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	61
	Sep. Macer . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	61
	Oriens . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	61
	Ahenobarbus . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	54
			<i>average</i> . . .	59½
	The legions 53, 59, 54, 56, 53, 56, 59, 54, 56 . . .	<i>fine—average</i> . . .	55½
LUCIUS ANTONIUS .	M. Antonius . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	54
AUGUSTUS . . .	63, 59, 57, 59, 59, 58, 58, 59, 58, 59, 59, 58 59 . . .	<i>well preserved—</i> <i>average</i> . . .	59
	quinarius . . .	<i>fine</i> . . .	27
AGRIPPA . . .	Augustus . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	56
TIBERIUS . . .	47, 56, 58 . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	57
		<i>average</i> . . .	48
ANTONIA . . .	. . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	48
CALIGULA . . .	54, 47, 51, 55 . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	52
		<i>average</i> . . .	54
AGRIPPINA . . .	. . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	54
CLAUDIUS . . .	55, 53, 52, 57, 56, 55, 58, 57 . . .	<i>ditto</i> . . .	54
		<i>average</i> . . .	55½
NERO . . .	(young head) 55½, 57, 53, 55, . . .	<i>well preserved</i> . . .	55
		<i>average</i> . . .	55
	(old head) 51, 47, 52, 50, 48, . . .	<i>well preserved—</i> <i>average</i> . . .	49½
GALEA . . .	50, 47, 48, 52, . . .	<i>middling</i> . . .	48½

NAME.	WEIGHT OF EACH.	CONDITION.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.
GALBA .	50, 54, 52, 51, 55, .	well preserved— average .	51
OTHO .	52, 49, 57, 49,	well preserved— average .	51½
VITELLIUS .	54, 51, 49, 49, 49, 52, 52, 53, 52, 47, 50, 53, .	well preserved— average .	51
VESPASIANUS .	46, 52, 48, 53, 50, 51, 52, 48, 53, 55, 50, 48, 48, 51, .	well preserved— average .	50½
TITUS .	50, 51, 51, 51, 50, 51, 51, 51, 53, 53, 52, 50, 50, 47, 53, .	well preserved— average .	51
JULIA TITI .	. . . . .	fine .	53
DOMITIANUS .	54, 52, 49, 48, 53, 51, 53, 52, 50, 51, 51, 52, 51, 51, 48, .	well preserved— average .	51
DOMITIA .	Quinarius	well preserved .	22½
NERVA .	. . . . .	ditto .	50
TRAJANUS .	53, 51, 50, 53, 55, 52, 51, 54, 49, 55, 48, 55, 52, 54, .	well preserved— average .	52¼
PLOTINA .	55, 55, 48, 53, 53, 53, 55, 53, 49, 53, 52, 52, 45, 50, 54, 50,	well preserved— average .	52
MARCIANA .	52	middling .	52
MATIDIA .	53¼	fine .	53¼
HADRIANUS .	53	fine .	53
SABINA .	47, 52½,	well preserved .	49¾
AELIUS .	52, 49, 55, 49, 51, 49, 53, 49, 53, 49, 52, 54, 48, 49, 59, 51, 52, 49,	fine—average .	51½
ANTONINUS PIUS .	48 53, 53, 52, 56, 51, 50, .	fine—average .	52
FAUSTINA, SENIOR .	52, 54, 52, 55, 51, 49, 48, .	well preserved— average .	51½
AURELIUS .	57, 47, 50, 57, 57, 52, 52, 50, 48, 55, 49, 52, 52, 54, 52, 53, 46,	well preserved— average .	52
FAUSTINA, JUNIOR .	46, 53, 53, 62, 53, 49, 51, 51, 51, 52, 45, 53, 57, 45, 49, 49, 53,	well preserved— average .	51
LUCIUS VERUS .	53, 56, 52, 45, 52, 51, 46, 52, 53, 53, 43, 51, 53, 49, 55, 52, 49, 48,	well preserved— average .	51
OTHO .	52, 56, 53, 45, 52, 51, 46, 52, 53, 53, 49, 53, 52, 51, 53, 52, 51,	well preserved— average .	52
ANTONINUS PIUS .	46, 53, 52, 55, 53, 48, 50, 50, 50, 52, 47, 55, 51, 46 .	well preserved— average .	50½

NAME.	WEIGHT OF EACH.	CONDITION.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.
LUCILLA . . .	54, 49, 49, 45, 53, 54, 47,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	50
COMMODUS . . .	48, 52, 49, 45, 47, 54, 51, 42, 49, 47, 33, 46, 43, 44, 45, 49, 49,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	48½
CRISPINA . . .	47, 49, 45, 56, 51,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	49½
PERTINAX . . .	45	<i>middling</i>	
	49, 55,	<i>fine—average</i>	50
DIDIUS JULIANUS . . .	43,	<i>well preserved</i>	43
DIDIA CLARA . . .	42,	<i>ditto</i>	42
PESC. NIGER . . .	44,	<i>ditto</i>	44
CLOD. ALBINUS . . .	46, 42, 36, 45,	<i>ditto</i>	44
SEVERUS . . .	48, 50, 54, 55, 52, 47, 48, 43, 47, 48, 50, 54, 43, 55, . . .	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	49¾
DOMNA	77, 75, large size; 53, 51, 54, 45, 50, 58, 52, 40, 46, 53, 53, 47, 52, 54, small size . . .	<i>average . . .</i>	50½
CARACALLA	75, 79, 81, 82, large size; 53, 51, 47, 47, 53, 50, 56, 46, 46, 51, 55, 55, 54, 52, small size .	<i>average—large</i> <i>small . . .</i>	79½ 50
GETA	45, 52, 45, 52, 53, 54, 52, 54, 49, 50, 50, 49, 63, 51, 55, 49, 50, small size	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	51½
MACRINUS	42, 52, 50, 52, 54, 49, 59, 59, 55, 52,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	52¼
DIADUMENIANUS . . .	45, 50,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	48½
ELAGABALUS	79, 78, 81, 73, large size	<i>well preserved—</i>	
	49, 54, 51, 46, 47, 50, 52, 49, 46, 36, small size	<i>average . . .</i>	77¾ 48½
JULIA PAULA	49, 51, 51,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	50⅓
JULIA AQUILIA	43, 53,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	48
JULIA MAESA	46, 52, 52, 54, 49, 45,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	50
JULIA SOAEMIAS . . .	37, 43,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	40
SEVERUS ALEXANDER . . .	46, 53, 47, 52, 42, 44, 53, 48, 54, 53, 54, 47, 47, 43, 41, 45, . . .	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	48
ORBIANA	54, 44, 32,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	43½
MAMMÆA	48, 50, 49, 44, 48, 53,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	49
MAXIMINUS	48, 38, 57, 49, 41, 45, 49, 43, 47, 48, 51,	<i>well preserved—</i>	
		<i>average . . .</i>	47

NAME.	WEIGHT, TYPE, &C.	CONDITION.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.
PAULINA . . .	46,	<i>well preserved</i>	46
MAXIMUS . . .	55, 49,	<i>well preserved— average</i>	52
GORDIANUS AFRICA- NUS PATER . . .	43,	<i>well preserved</i>	43
GORDIANUS AFRICA- NUS FILIUS . . .	49,	<i>well preserved</i>	49
BALBINUS . . .	81, large; 46, 48, small .	<i>well preserved— average</i>	47
PUPIENUS . . .	79, 83, large; 50, 46, 42 small	<i>well preserved</i>	81—46
GORDIANUS PIUS . . .	65, 60, 69, 78, large; 47, 48, 50, 60, 38, small	<i>well preserved— average—large small</i>	64 48 $\frac{3}{4}$
TRANQUILLINA . . .	62, large	<i>well preserved—</i>	62
PHILIPPUS PATER . . .	64, 73, 61, 73, large	<i>well preserved— average</i>	68
<i>Idem</i>	66, good silver		66
PHILIPPUS FILIUS . . .	41, small, with title of Caesar, 63, 81, 54, large	<i>well preserved— average</i>	66
TRAJANUS DECIUS . . .	64, 57, 63, 55	<i>well preserved— average</i>	60
DECIUS	63, 60	<i>well preserved— average</i>	61 $\frac{1}{2}$
HOSTILIANUS . . .	53, 61, 45, 68	<i>well preserved— average</i>	57
TREBONIANUS . . .	71, 57, 54	<i>well preserved— average</i>	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
VOLUSIANUS . . .	53, 64, 55	<i>well preserved— average</i>	57 $\frac{1}{2}$
AEMILIANUS . . .	51 $\frac{1}{2}$ fine, 51, 69	<i>well preserved— average</i>	60
VALERIANUS . . .	66, 53, 52, 63	<i>well preserved— average</i>	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
RESTORED COINS, SUP- POSED BY GALLIE- NUS			
	Vespasianus	<i>well preserved</i>	57
	Titus	<i>fine</i>	75
	Trajanus	<i>ditto</i>	57
	Antoninus Pius	<i>well preserved</i>	81
POSTUMUS	61, 54, 61, 59	<i>well preserved— average</i>	59
VICTORINUS	61, good silver		61
TETRICUS, PATER . . .			
TETRICUS, FILIUS . . .	42, 39	<i>well preserved— average</i>	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
MACRIANUS	58	<i>well preserved</i>	58
QUIETUS	64	<i>ditto</i>	64
DIOCLETIANUS	XCVI.	no mark of mintage	
	Victoria. sarmat.	no mark	52
	Virtus. militum.	no mark	52
	Providentia. Aug.	no mark	42
	Victoriae. sarmaticae.	AA. or HA.	48

NAME.	TYPE, &c.	MARK IN EXERGUE.	WEIGHT IN GRAINS.
DIOCLETIANUS	Virtus. militum.	C.	48
	ditto	o	49
	ditto	ALE.	48
	ditto	a club	46
MAXIMINIANUS I.	XCVI.	no mark of mintage	52
	Virtus. militum.	no mark	54
	ditto	a club	53
	ditto, with different head.	ditto	52
	ditto	RS.	51
	ditto	AHTN.	51
	ditto (rubbed)	C.	46
	ditto	PTR.	50
	Victoria. sarmat.	D.	50
	ditto	a club	47
CONSTANTINUS CHLO- RUS	XCVI.	no mark of mintage	62
	ditto	RQ.	48
	ditto	T.	44
	Victoria. sarmat.	no mark	51
	ditto	C.	48
	Virtus. militum.	C.	47
	ditto (rubbed)	H.	44
	ditto ditto	D.	31
	Providentia. aug.	HT.	37
	XCVI.	no mint mark	50
MAXIMIANUS II.	Providentia. aug.	SIS.	48
	Virtuti. militum.	SV.	46
	Victoria. sarmat.	no mark	41
	Securitas. (rubbed)	TR.	39
	Leg. iiii. Centaur	C.	61
CARAUSIUS	Adventus. aug.	Thunderbolt	41
	CONSTANTINUS . . .	Constantinus. aug.	TSE.	48
CONSTANTINUS . . .	ditto	ANT.	43
	Virtus. militum.	PTR.	56
	ditto (different type)	PTR.	52
	ditto	RT.	49

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

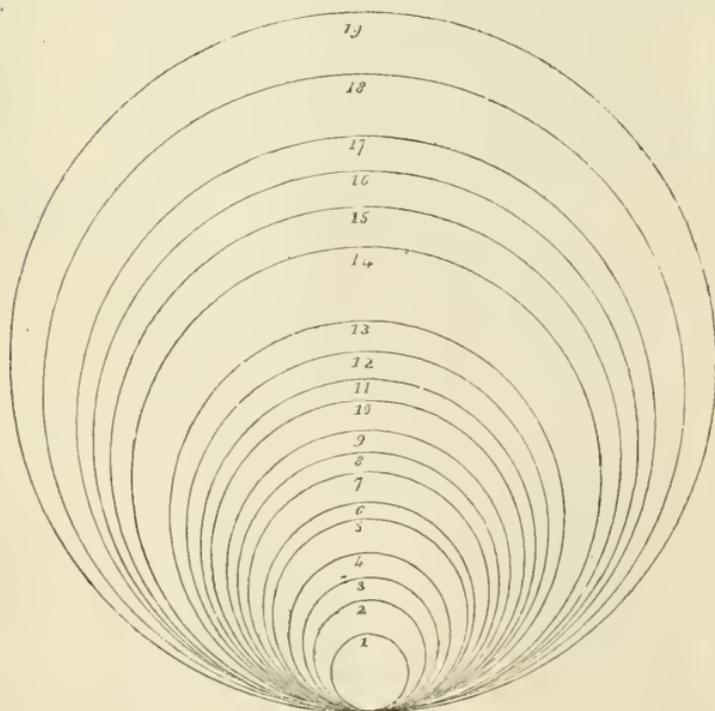
VC - - - - - *very common.*
C - - - - - *common.*
S - - - - - *scarce;*

Being placed against coins which are not so often met with as those denominated common, but which cannot with propriety be termed rare.

R 1, the lowest degree of rarity;

R 2, the degree above it; and so on up to R 8, which denotes the highest degree; excepting, of course, such coins as are, at present, supposed to be unique.

SCALE.



LIST OF THE PLATES IN VOLUME I.

COINS.	
PLATE	TO FACE PAGE
I.	1
II.	21
III.	83
IV.	105
V.	168
VI.	226
VII.	266
VIII.	460
XIV. (first sheet)	v

MEDALLIONS.

A.	239
B.	290
C.	283
D.	312
E.	317

LIST OF THE PLATES IN VOLUME II.

COINS.	
PLATE	
ix	2
x	75
xi	141
xii	283
xiii	419

MEDALLIONS.

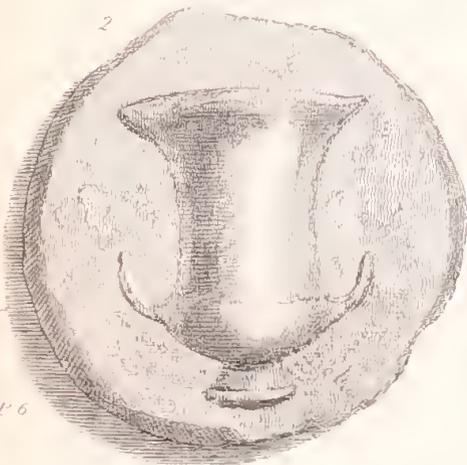
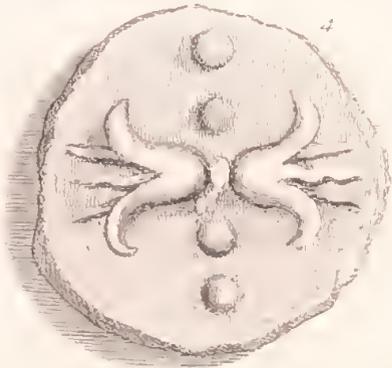
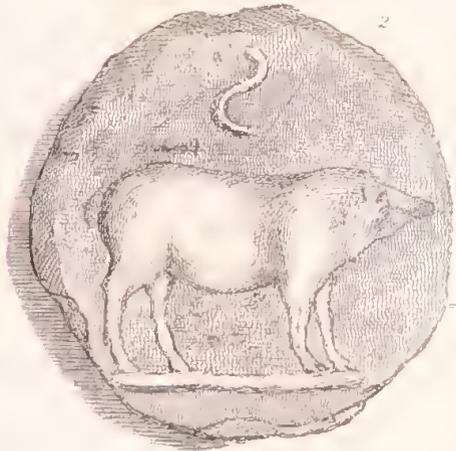
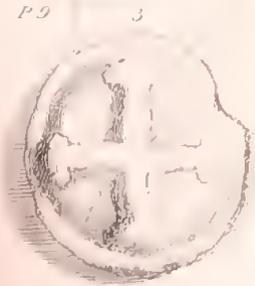
F	91
G	254
H	353

ERRORS IN VOLUME I.

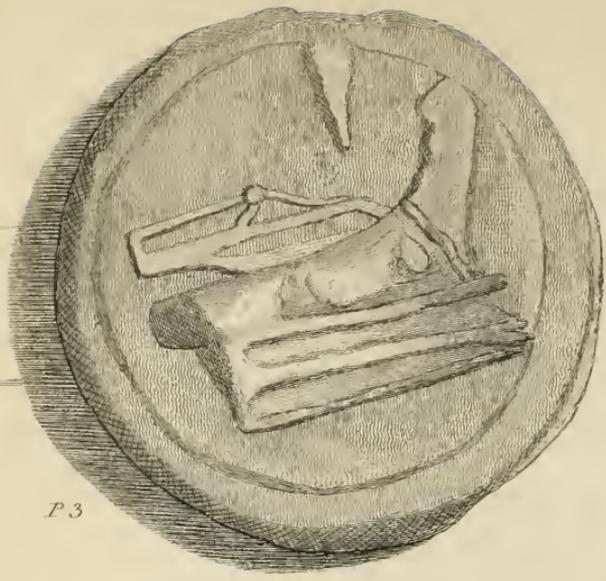
- Page 7, No. 11. This piece is most probably an As.
 Page 23, No. 3, for "suspect," read "suspecte."
 Page 30. In the quotation from Catullus, for "celebrant," read "celebrabant."
 Page 41, No. 11, for "exerque," read "exergue."
 Page 57, No. 2, for "LIVINIVS," read "LIVINEIVS."
 Page 144. I have inadvertently mentioned that some of the Spintriatii bear the head of Augustus. This is not the case.
 Page 156, No. 4. This coin generally reads, "DE BRITANN."
 Page 170, No. 6. I have been misled by Mionnet, in describing this coin: the two figures are obviously military.
 Page 175, No. 7, for "SECVRITAS. R. P." read "SECVRITAS. P. R."
 Page 179. The account of the rarity of the first brass of Vitellius, should come after No. 11, instead of No. 10.
 Page 189. The type of Domitilla, No. 1, occurs in gold and in silver.
 Page 212. The account of the rarity of the first brass coins of Nerva, is by mistake printed under the second brass.
 Page 216, No. 23, after "Dimsdale," read "collection."
 Page 239, No. 24, for "PONT. AELIVS." read "PONS. AELIVS."
 Page 248, No. 40, for "rare," read "rarer."
 Page 254, for "Pious," read "Pius."
 Page 266, No. 9, for "Argæus," read "Argæa."
 Page 328, Nos. 10 and 11. The female figure on each of these coins looks upwards at the stars, and extends her arms.
 Page 350, No. 131. This type was not fine.
 Page 364, No. 2, was in bad condition.
 Page 366. The note to No. 27, applies to the gold type of No. 26.
 Page 430, for "fourteenth year," read "seventeenth year."
 Page 443, for "the fifteenth year," read "the fifth year."
 Page 476, for "Sabinia Tranquillina," read "Sabinia Tranquillina."

ERRORS IN VOLUME II.

- Page 2, for "ARMONA," read "ANNONA."
 Page 14, for "VOLKAN." read "VOLKANO."
 Page 24, for "No. 10, 400 francs," read "No. 11, 400 francs."
 Page 34, for "VIA. TRAIANO." read "VIA. TRAIANA."
 Page 48, for "CONSECRATI." read "CONSECRATIO."
 Page 50, for "Latinius Postumus," read "Latienu Postumus."
 Page 60, for "PROVIDENTIO." read "PROVIDENTIA."
 Page 121, for "médallons," read "médaillons."
 Page 137, line 1, for "types," read "legends."
 Page 196, No. 4, for "CONCORDIA. FELIG. &c." read "CONCORDIA. FELIX. &c."
 Page 206, No. 5, for "HECVLI. VICTORI." read "HERCVLI. VICTORI."
 Page 213, for "Nobilissimo Consulis," read "Nobilissimo Consuli."
 Page 223. The medallion of Licinius, Crispus, and the younger Constantinus, is of gold.
 Page 252, for "COSTANTINUS II." read "CONSTANTINUS II."
 Page 336, No. 7. These coins are of silver.
 Page 348, No. 5, for "Quinariî," read "Quinarius."
 Pages 478 and 480, for "Botoniaties," read "Botanitates."
 Page 480, for "Alexis," read "Alexius."
 Page 482, No. 1, for "ΔΛЄΞΙΩ," read "ΑΛЄΞΙΩ."
 Page 482, No. 2, for "ΑΔЄΞΙ," read "ΑΛЄΞΙ."
 Page 484, No. 5, for "O. A," read "O. A."
 Page 504, for "Α ΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ," read "ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ."

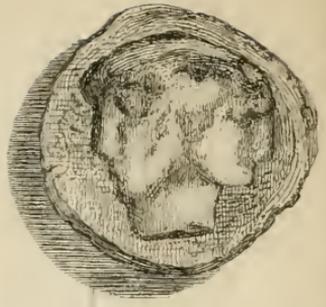


1



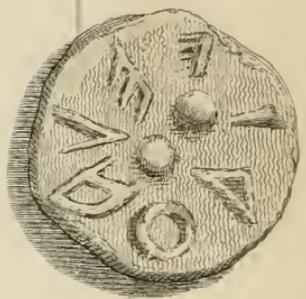
P3

6

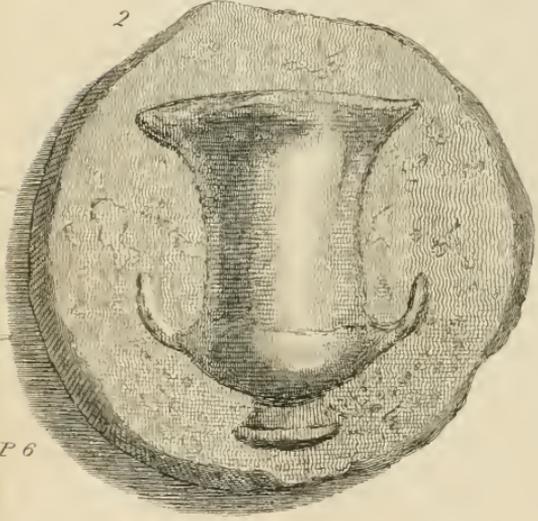


P16

6

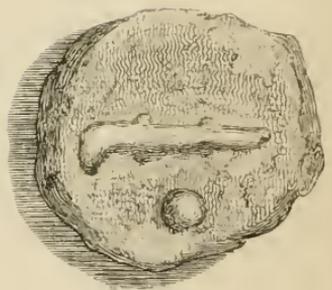


2



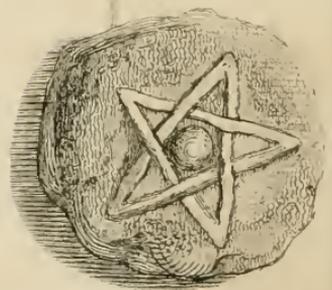
P6

7



P17

7



4



P10



ROMAN COINS.

THE AS, AND ITS DIVISIONS: ROMAN AND ITALIAN.

DECUSSIS.

PIECE OF TEN ASSES.

1.

HEAD of Minerva, and X.—*Reverse*. Prow of a vessel, and X. - R 8

2.

ROMA. Victory in a biga, and X.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel. - R 8

These are valued at 300 francs each by Mionnet.

QUADRUSSIS.*

PIECE OF FOUR ASSES.

1.

A bull, walking.—*Rev.* A bull, walking. - - - - - R 6

* The quincussis (five asses, equivalent to a quinarius) is only a nominal sum; and the following, mentioned by ancient authors, are also supposed to be nominal. The deunx, eleven uncia. Dextrans, ten uncia. Dodrans, nine uncia. Bes, eight uncia. Septunx, seven uncia.

2.

An eagle on a thunderbolt.—*Rev.* The parazonium - - - R 6

3.

An eagle with its wings spread, holding a thunderbolt in its talons.—*Rev.*
ROMANOM. A pegasus running to the left (*Eckhel*). - - R 7

4.

An oval shield charged with two thunderbolts crossed.—*Rev.* An oval
shield. (*British Museum*).

5.

Two cocks fighting; between them, two stars.—*Rev.* The heads of two
tridents; between them, two dolphins. (*Brit. Mus.*).

The first two are valued at 250 francs by Mionnet; the third at 300 francs. The others may be presumed unique. The specimens of the quadrans in the British Museum measure $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the heaviest weighs 3lbs. 12 oz. The shape of these pieces is an oblong square.

TRIPONDIUS.

PIECE OF THREE ASEs.

Diameter 17.* Head of Minerva; and III.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel. R 4

Valued at fifty francs by Mionnet.

DUPONDIUS.

PIECE OF TWO ASEs.

Roman.

1.

Diameter 19. Head of Minerva; II.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel. R 3

2.

„ 14. A similar type. - - - - - R 3

3.

Diameter $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. An anchor; on each side, I.—*Rev.* A wheel, and .
(*Brit. Mus.*). - - - - - R 8

* See the scale.

Italian.

VOLATERRÆ.

1.

Diameter 19. Double head, with beardless faces, covered by the petasus. — *Rev.* FELATHRI. in retrograde Etruscan characters. In the centre, II. R 7

2.

„ 18. Another, with the addition of a club. - - - R 7

Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.

AS.

PIECE, ORIGINALLY OF TWELVE UNCIÆ.

The Roman As, without Names of Families.

The large size, of various types - - - - -	R 2
With the head of Janus.— <i>Rev.</i> The prow of a vessel - - - -	C
Of the size of large brass, with the latter type - - - - -	C
Second brass, same type - - - - -	R 1

The following types are rare :

1.

Diameter 17. Head of Janus.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel; I. (*Plate 1, No 1*).

2.

„ 18. Double head of a female; I.—*Rev.* A male head, winged, and I.

3.

„ 18. Double head, with beardless faces.—*Rev.* Head of Mercury; a strigil.

4.

„ 18. Male head, with the ancient diadem.—*Rev.* The same head.

5.

„ 18. Head of a female.—*Rev.* A cock.

6.

„ 18. Head of a lion, full faced, with the head of a spear in its mouth.—*Rev.* The bust of a horse.

7.

Diameter 18. Head of Minerva; above, the head of a ram.—*Rev.*
A diota.

8.

„ 18. Full-faced head of Minerva.—*Rev.* ROMA. A bull;
above, an indistinct symbol.

Mionnet calls this symbol “Le signe du Taureau.”

9.

Diameter 18. Head of Minerva.—*Rev.* A wheel, and I. (*Brit. Mus.*).

10.

„ 17. A wheel.—*Rev.* The head of a bipennis, and I. (*Brit.*
Mus.).

No. 8, *well preserved*, brought six guineas at the sale of the Dimsdale collection in 1824.

Excepting Nos. 9, 10, and 11, No. 6 is the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 8; then Nos. 3 and 7.

The Roman As, with Names of Families.

Head of Janus, and I.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel.

Second brass, of Acilia - - R 1	First brass, of Baebia - - R 2
Third brass, Afrania - - R 1	„ Caecilia - - R 1
First brass, „ - - - R 2	„ Caecina - - R 1
„ Antestia - - R 1	Third brass, „ - - R 1
„ Appuleia - - R 1	Second brass, Calpurnia - R 2
„ Atilia - - - C.	First brass, „ - R 2
Third brass, Axia - - - R 2	Second brass, Carisia - - R 2
„ Baebia - - R 2	„ Carvilia - - R 1
First brass, Cassia - - R 2	First brass, Pinaria - - R 1
Second brass „ - - - R 2	„ Pompeia? - R 2
First brass, Cornelia - - R 1	„ Pomponia? - R 1
„ Eppia - - - R 4	„ Rubria - - R 2
„ Fabia - - - R 2	„ Saufeia - - C
„ Fonteia - - R 1	„ Scribonia - - R 1
„ Furia - - - R 2	„ Sempronia - R 2
Second brass, „ - - - R 2	„ Terentia - - R 1

First brass, of Junia - - -	R 2	Third Brass, Terentia - -	R 1
„ Licinia - - -	C	First brass, Titia - -	C
„ Maiana - - -	C	Second brass, Titinia - -	C
„ Marcia - - -	R 2	„ Tituria - - -	R 1
„ Memmia - - -	R 2	First brass, Valeria - -	R 2
Second brass, Ogulnia - -	R 1	Second brass, Vergilia - -	R 1
First brass, Opeunia - -	R 1	First brass, Vibia - - -	R 1
„ Papiria - - -	R 1		

The above are valued by Mionnet at from one to eight francs.

The Italian As.

Third brass of Copia, Lucaniae - - - - -	R 4
First brass, Hadria, Piceni - - - - -	R 6
„ Iguvium, Umbriae - - - - -	R 8
Second brass, Valentia, Bruttiorum - - - - -	C
First brass, Volaterrae, Etruriae - - - - -	R 5

The following are the rarest types :

HADRIA.

1.

Diameter 19. Head of the Indian Bacchus full faced, with a crown of vine leaves; on each side, the letter Ξ ; in the field, \leftarrow .—*Rev.* HAT. A dog couchant, to the right; in the field, \succ

Brought 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Dimsdale collection.

2.

„ 19. Bare head of Bacchus full faced; in the field Ξ —*Rev.* A dog couchant, to the right; in the field, \succ

3.

„ 19. HAT. Head of Bacchus full faced, and crowned with ivy.—*Rev.* A dog couchant, to the right; below, I.

4.

„ 19. Head of Bacchus full faced.—*Rev.* HAT. A dog (or wolf) couchant, and I. Some are without this letter.

These four types are very rare, and are valued by Mionnet at 100 francs each.

IGUVIUM.

1.

Diameter 18. IKVVINI. in retrograde Etruscan characters; a crescent between two stars, and I.—*Rev.* A large star.

This As is also very rare, and valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

2.

Diameter 18. IKVVINI. in retrograde characters. A large crescent between four stars; I. in the centre.—*Rev.* A large star.

VOLATERRAE.

3.

Diameter 16. Double head, with beardless faces, covered by a petasus.—*Rev.* FELATHRI. in retrograde Etruscan characters; a club, and I.

Valued by Mionnet at forty francs.

TUDER.

4.

Diameter 17. Three crescents placed back to back; in the centre ☉; the whole surrounded by a double circle, and twelve globules.—*Rev.* TVTERE. in retrograde characters between the spokes of a wheel (?) (*Brit. Mus.*).

An As of this description is given by Sestini: *Let.* iv. p. 152.

SEMIS.

HALF THE AS, OR PIECE OF SIX UNCIÆ.

The Roman Semis, without Names of Families.

Large diameter, of various types	- - - - -	R 1
Of the size of first brass, of various types	- - - - -	R 1
„ second brass	- - - - -	R 1
„ third brass, with various types	- - - - -	C

The following types are the rarest:

1.

Diameter 15. Head of a female.—*Rev.* A barley-corn, and S.

2.

„ 15. A boar.—*Rev.* A vase; S. (*Plate 1, No. 2*).

- 3.
- Diameter 15. A pegasus.—*Rev.* A pegasus, and S.
- 4.
- „ 14. The head of a bull.—*Rev.* The prow of a vessel, and S.
- 5.
- „ 14. A bull; S.—*Rev.* A wheel, and S.
- 6.
- „ 16. Head of Minerva.—*Rev.* Head of a female; S.
- 7.
- „ 15. Head of Minerva; S.—*Rev.* Head of Ceres; S.
- 8.
- „ 14. A helmed head, and a club; S.—*Rev.* A helmed head, and a club; S.
- 9.
- „ 14. Head of a female, and a strigil; S.—*Rev.* Head of Minerva; S.
- 10.
- „ 14. I. and—*Rev.* A wheel.
- 11.
- „ 15. Head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* The prow of a vessel, and I. (*Brit. Mus.*).
- 12.
- Second brass. An acorn.—*Rev.* An acorn; S.
- 13.
- „ An acorn.—*Rev.* Σ in the centre of the field.
- 14.
- First brass. Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* ROMA. Victory in a quadriga; S. and
- 15.
- Second brass. The head of Apollo; Γ—*Rev.* ROMA. The head of Apollo; S

Of these, Nos. 2, 6, 9, 10, and 11, are the rarest.

The following types are the rarest :

LIPARA. 1.

Diameter 11. Head of Vulcan.—*Rev.* ΔΗΗΑΡΑΙΟΝ. Prow of a vessel; and

TUDER. 2.

Diameter 13. TVTERE. in retrograde Etruscan characters. A dog sitting.—*Rev.* A lyre, and C.

3.

„ 9. The same type and legend as No. 2.

There is also another of this size, with the same legend on each side; it is somewhat rarer than the last.

No. 1 is valued by Mionnet at seventy-two francs; No. 2 at fifty; and No. 3 at twelve francs.

QUINCUNX.

PIECE OF FIVE UNCIÆ.

1.

Diameter 18. Bearded head, with diadem.—*Rev.* A shield, and R 6

2.

First brass. A cross, and—*Rev.* A cross - - - - R 1

3.

„ A cross; **V**, and—*Rev.* A cross. (*Plate 1, No. 3*).

4.

Second brass. Head of Apollo, and **P**—*Rev.* ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback; below - - - - R 6

The last type is in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna, and is quoted by Eckhel. Cardinal Zelada and Passerius knew of no *Roman Quincunx*.—*See Eckhel, Doctr. Num. Vet., Vol. v, p. 48.*

The Italian Quineunx.

Large size, of Hadria, Piceni	R 8	First Brass, Capua, Campania	- - - R 4
Third brass, Populonia, Etruria	- - - R 5	Second brass, Luceria, Apuliae	R 2
Second brass, Teate, Marrucinorum	- - R 2	„ Velia, Lucaniae	R 3
„ Larinum, Fretanorum	- - R 4	Third brass, Orra, Italiae	(incert.) - - R 4
		Second brass, Enna, Siciliae	R 6

The following types are the rarest :

HADRIA. 1.

Diameter 19. HAT. Head of a female covered by a shell.—*Rev.* A pegasus; below, - - - - - R 8

2.

„ 16. HAT. A horned head, with beardless face, looking from a shell to the left; in the field, Σ.—*Rev.* A pegasus to the right, and - - - - - R 8

The above are valued by Mionnet at 160 and 100 francs.

TRIENS.

THE THIRD OF THE AS, OR PIECE OF FOUR UNCIÆ.

The Roman Triens, without Family Names.

They are common in the larger size, as well as in the sizes of first, second, and third brass, excepting the under-mentioned types :

1.

Diameter 12. A cornucopia.—*Rev.* A forceps, and

2.

„ 14. An eagle, standing, and—*Rev.* A polypus, and

3.

„ 14. A thunderbolt, and—*Rev.* A thunderbolt, and (*Plate 1, No. 4*).

4.

„ 13. A thunderbolt, and—*Rev.* A dolphin; strigil, and

- 5.
- Diameter 13. A horse running, and—*Rev.* A wheel, and
- 6.
- „ 14. Bust of a horse.—*Rev.* Bust of a horse, and
- 7.
- „ 14. Head of a pig, and—*Rev.* A lyre, and
- 8.
- „ 13. Head of Minerva, and—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel.
- 9.
- „ 12. Head of Juno, and—*Rev.* ROMA. Hercules striking down a Centaur.
- 10.
- „ 15. A thunderbolt.—*Rev.* A club, and (*Brit. Mus.*).
- Of the above, Nos. 2, 7, 9, and 10, are much the rarest.

The Roman Triens, with Family Names.

Third brass, of Antestia	- R 8	Second brass, Marcia	- - R 2
Second brass, Appuleia	- - R 1	Third brass, The same	- - C
Third brass, Cornelia	- - R 1	Second brass, Saufeia	- - C
„ Curiatia	- - C	Third brass, Scribonia	- - C
Second brass, Domitia	- - C	Second brass, Trebania	- - R 1
„ Fabrinia	- - R 1	„ Vargunteia	- C
„ Fonteia	- - R 1		

The Italian Triens.

First brass, of Tuder, Umbriae	R 2	Second brass, Luceria, Apuliae	R 3
Third brass, Populonia, Etruriae	- - - R 4	Third brass, Brundisium, Calabriae	- C
Large size, Volaterrae, Etruriae	- - R 4	Second brass, The same	- - R 1
Second brass, Teate, Marrucinorum	- - R 4	Third brass, Atinum, Lucaniae	- - R 8
First brass, Acerrae, Campaniae	- - R 5	„ Paestum, Lucaniae	- - - R 3
„ Capua, Campaniae	- - - R 2	„ Valentia, Brutiorum	- - C
		Second brass, Enna, Siciliae	R 4

The four following types are rare, but the first is by far the rarest :

HADRIA. 1.

Diameter 16. Male head, with beardless face, to the left.—*Rev.* HAT.
A vase holding a flower.

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

TUDER. 2.

First brass. A hand, armed with a cestus, and — *Rev.*
TVTERE. in retrograde Etruscan characters. Two
clubs, and

VOLATERRAE. 3.

Diameter 12. Double head, with beardless face, covered by the petasus.
—*Rev.* FELATHRI. in retrograde Etruscan characters. A club, and

There is also another, of the same diameter as the last, with the legend only, without the club.

QUADRANS.

THE FOURTH OF THE AS, OR PIECE OF THREE UNCIÆ.

The Roman Quadrans, without Family Names.

The large size, of various types - - - - - R 1
Of the size of first brass - - - - - R 1
Of second and third brass, with various types - - - - - C

The following types are rare :

1.

Diameter 13. A cockle.—*Rev.* Three crescents, and . . .

2.

„ 13. A helmet, and . . .—*Rev.* A diota, and . . .

3.

„ 13. Head of a ram, and . . .—*Rev.* The skin of a goat,
and . . .

4.

„ 13. A dolphin, and . . .—*Rev.* An anchor.

5.

„ 12. A hand, strigil, and . . .—*Rev.* Two barley-corns, and
. . . (*Plate 1, No. 5*).

6.

„ 11. A large star.—*Rev.* Φ, and . . .

- 7.
- Diameter 12. The parazonium, and . . . —*Rev.* A vase.
- 8.
- „ 11. A dog couchant.—*Rev.* A wheel, and . . .
- 9.
- „ 12. A boar, and . . . —*Rev.* A boar, and . . .
- 10.
- „ 13. The triquetra, and . . . —*Rev.* A frog, and . . .
- 11.
- „ 13. Head of Hercules.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel, and . . .
- 12.
- First brass, „ Head of Hercules.—*Rev.* Prow of a vessel, and . . .
- 13.
- Third brass, „ A cock.—*Rev.* . . .
- 14.
- Second brass, „ Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* A bull, and . . .
- 15.
- Diameter 10. Head of Juno-Sospita, and . . . —*Rev.* ROMA. A bull bounding, and a serpent.
- 16.
- „ 10. A dolphin, and . . . —*Rev.* A large star. (*Brit. Mus.*).
- All those of a smaller size, bearing this last type, are common.
- No. 16 is the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 15. No. 14 is the least rare.

The Roman Quadrans, with Family Names.

Third brass, of Aburia	- - C	Third brass, of Numitoria	- C
Second brass, Acilia	- - R 2	„ Opeimia	- - R 1
Third brass, Appuleia	- - R 1	„ Papiria	- - R 1
„ Caecilia	- - R 1	„ Pinaria	- - R 1
„ Calpurnia	- - R 3	Second brass, Pompeia	} ? C
Second brass, Curiatia	- - R 1	Third brass, „	
Third brass, „	- - R 1	„ Quinctia	- - R 2
„ Domitia	- - C	„ Servilia	- R 3
Second brass, Fabia	- - R 2	„ Sulpicia	- - R 2
Third brass, Licinia	- - C	„ Terentia	- - R 1
„ Marcia	- - R 1	„ Trebania	- - R 1
„ Minucia	- - C	„ Vargunteia	- C

The Italian Quadrans.

Large size, of Hadria, Piceni R 6	Third brass, of Valentia, Brut-
Third brass, Camarina, Etru-	tiorum - - R 1
riae - - - R 8	„ Orra (Incert.)
„ Graviscae, Etru-	Italiae - - R 4
riae - - R 3	„ Etna, Siciliae - R 2
First brass, Volaterrae, Etru-	Second brass, Agrigentum, Si-
riae - - R 4	ciliae - - R 4
Second brass, Tuder, Umbriae R 2	Third brass, The same - - R 1
„ Teate, Marruci-	„ Camarina, Sici-
norum - - R 2	liae - - - C
Third brass, Larinum, Fren-	„ Catana, Siciliae R 4
tanorum - R 4	„ Centuripae, Sici-
Second brass, Capua, Campa-	liae - - - R 1
niae - - - R 4	„ Gelas, Siciliae - C
Third brass, Luceria, Apuliae R 2	„ Himera, Siciliae C
„ Paestum, Luca-	„ Nacona, Siciliae R 8
niae - - - C	„ Solus, Siciliae - R 4
„ Copia, Lucaniae R 2	Second brass, Lipara, Siciliae R 3
„ Velia, Lucaniae R 2	Third brass, The same - - R 3

The following types are rare :

HADRIA.

1.

Diameter 13. A fish.—*Rev.* A fish, and . . .

Valued by Mionnet at fifty francs.

TUDER.

2.

Second brass . A frog.—*Rev.* VT. An anchor, and . . .

VOLATERRAE.

3.

First brass. Double head with beardless face, with a petasus.—*Rev.*

FELATHRI. in retrograde Etruscan characters,
and . . .

No. 1 is much the rarest; and No. 3 is much rarer than No. 2.

SEXTANS.

THE SIXTH OF THE AS, OR PIECE OF TWO UNCLE.

The Roman Sextans, without Family Names.

Large size - - - - - R 1
 Size of first, second, or third brass, with various types - - C

The following types are the rarest :

1.
Diameter 11. A tortoise, and ..—*Rev.* Head of a serpent; in the field, ..
2.
,, 11. Head of one of the Dioscuri, and ..—*Rev.* A like head.
3.
,, 10. A cockle, and ..—*Rev.* A caduceus, and ..
4.
,, 10. A cockle, and a club, and ..—*Rev.* A cockle with the inside exposed, and a club.
5.
,, 10. A trident, and ..—*Rev.* An anchor, and ..
6.
,, 10. A large vase, and ..—*Rev.* A wheel.
7.
,, 10. An animal couchant, and ..—*Rev.* A trident.
8.
,, 10. Head of Mercury, and ..—*Rev.* A prow of a vessel, and ..
9.
First brass, A club.—*Rev.* ..
10.
Diameter 11. A head, the neck ornamented with a collar.—*Rev.* A dolphin, and ..
11.
,, Head of Mercury, and ..—*Rev.* ROMA. A wheel.
The *second* and *third* brass with this type, are common.
12.
,, Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf; and ..—*Rev.* ROMA. An eagle, star, and .. (Vignette, page 1).

Valued by Mionnet at from one to ten francs.

The Roman Sextans, with Family Names.

Third brass, of Aburia . . . C	Third brass, Fabrinia . . . C
First brass, Afrania . . . R 2	„ Vargunteia . . . C
Second brass, Fabia . . . R 2	

The Italian Sextans.

Large size, Hadria, Piceni R 6	Second brass, Capua, Campaniae - - - R 3
Third brass, Populonia, Etruriae - - R 4	Third brass, Caelium, Apuliae R 2
„ Larinum, Fretanorum - R 5	Second brass, Brundisium, Calabriae - R 3
First brass, Volaterrae, Etruriae - - R 5	Third brass, The same - - C
Second brass, Acerrae, Campaniae - - R 4	„ Paestum, Lucaniae - - R 2
„ Velia, Lucaniae R 3	„ Copia, Lucaniae R 4
Third brass, The same - - R 2	„ Centuripae, Siciliae - - - C
Second brass, Bruttium - - R 1	„ Himera, Siciliae R 2
Third brass, Petelia, Bruttiorum - - R 2	Second brass, Lipara, Insula Siciliae - - - R 3
„ Camarina Siciliae - - - R 2	

The following types are rare :

VOLATERRAE. 1.

First brass, Double head with beardless face, covered by the petasus.—*Rev.* FELATHRI. in retrograde characters ; a club, and . .

2.

„ A similar type, but without the club. (*Plate 1, No. 6.*)

HADRIA. 3.

3. Diameter 11. HAT, or TAH. A buskin.—*Rev.* A cock, and . .

Nos. 1 and 3 are valued by Mionnet at twenty and thirty francs.

UNCIA.

THE TWELFTH OF THE AS, OR PIECE OF ONE OUNCE.

The Roman Uncia.

Large size, and size of first brass, various types - - - - - R 1
 Second and third brass, various types - - - - - C

The following types are the rarest :

- 1.
- Diameter 13. . in the midst of three crescents.
- 2.
- „ 12. A wheel.—*Rev.* A diota, and .
- 3.
- First brass, Head of a spear.—*Rev.* . within a semi-circle.
- 4.
- „ Male head.—*Rev.* A trident, and .
- 5.
- „ A vase, and . —*Rev.* A pedum, and .
- 6.
- „ A tortoise.—*Rev.* A wheel.
- 7.
- „ . within a pentagon—*Rev.* A strigil, and .
(*Pl. I. No. 7*).
- 8.
- Second brass, A barley-corn, and . —*Rev.* A barley-corn.
- 9.
- „ A cockle.—*Rev.* A strigil, and .
- 10.
- „ A bearded head.—*Rev.* A cockle shell.
- 11.
- „ Head of the young Hercules, covered with the lion's skin,
and . —*Rev.* A trident, and .
- 12.
- „ Full-faced head of the sun, surrounded by rays.— *Rev.*
ROMA, a crescent, two stars, and .

- 13.
- Second brass, A club.—*Rev.* • in the centre of the field.
- 14.
- „ A wheel with four spokes.—*Rev.* A like wheel.
- 15.
- „ An anchor.—*Rev.* A wheel with four spokes.
- 16.
- „ • between two semi-circles.—*Rev.* A like type.
- 17.
- Third brass, Head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* A soldier standing, and •
- 18.
- „ Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* Bust of a horse, and •

No. 1 is much the rarest, and No. 2 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

N. B. The Uncia of the family Acilia, in third brass, R 4.

The Italian Uncia.

Large size, of Hadria - - R 8	Third brass, of Capua - - C
Second brass, „ - - R 4	„ Caelium - R 2
Third brass, Tuder - - - C	„ Luceria - R 4
„ Teate - - - R 2	„ Camarina - R 2
Second brass, Acerrae - - R 4	

The following types are rare, but the first is much the rarest:

- HADRIA. 1.
- Diameter 14. HAT. A fish.—*Rev.* A fish, and •
- 2.
- Second brass, HAT. and •.—*Rev.* An anchor, and H or I.
- 3.
- „ HAT. and •.—*Rev.* An anchor.
- TUDER. 4.
- Third brass, VT. Head of a spear, and •.—*Rev.* A diota.

ROMAN FAMILIES.

ABURIA.

RANK, PLEBEIAN.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	R 1
Third brass (see the Quadrans and Sextans) - - - - -	C

The following type is the rarest:

TRIO. A helmed head; before it, X.—*Rev.* C. ABVRI. Mars in a quadriga; underneath, ROMA.

ACCOLEIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - -	R 1
P. ACCOLEIVS. LARISCOLVS. Female head.— <i>Rev.</i> Three females standing, their heads terminating in larch trees. “Tres Nymphæ, quæ in larices arbores mutari videntur:” see <i>Vaillant, Vol. i. p. 4.</i>	

ACILIA.

RANK, PLEBEIAN.—EIGHTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	C
Second brass (see the As) - - - - -	R 1
Third brass (see the Semis) - - - - -	R 1
Third brass (see the Uncia) - - - - -	R 4

The undermentioned type is the least common:

BALBVS. Head of Minerva; before it, X; underneath, ROMA; the whole within a laurel garland.—*Rev.* MV. ACILI. Jupiter and Victory in a quadriga; below, a buckler.

AEBUTIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—FOUR VARIETIES.

There are only second brass, of the colonies of Cæsar Augusta and of Corinth, of the family of Aebutia.

AELIA AND ALLIA.

RANK, PLEBEIAN.—TWENTY-FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	C
First brass, and third brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - -	C
Second brass (of the Colony of Bilbilis in Spain) - - - - -	R 1

The following is the least common :

Head of Minerva; behind it, X.—*Rev.* Γ. ΓΑΕΤVΣ. ROMA. The Dioscuri on horseback.

AEMILIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—FORTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - -	R 8
Silver (see the Moneyers of Julius Caesar and Lepidus) - - - -	C
Silver, restored by Trajan - - - - -	R 6
Second brass (of the Colony of Calagurris in Spain) - - - - -	C

Rare types: 1.

ALEXANDREA. Female head with turreted crown.—*Rev.* M. LEPIDVΣ. PONT. (*or* PONTIF.) MAX. TVTOR. REG. S. C. Two figures, in the Roman toga, standing, one placing a crown on the head of the other. - - - - - AR.

This is one of the most interesting of the Roman Consular Coins. Ptolemy Epiphanes was left by his father to the guardianship of the Romans, and was crowned at Alexandria in the fourteenth year of his age.

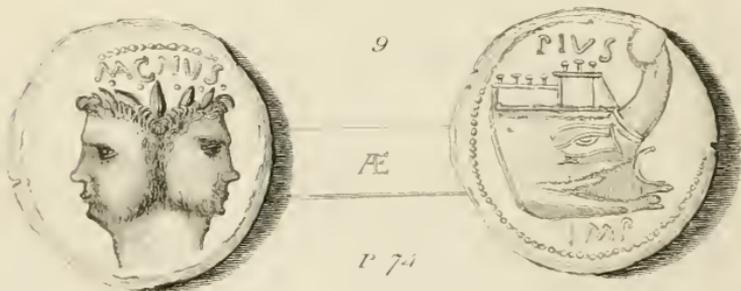
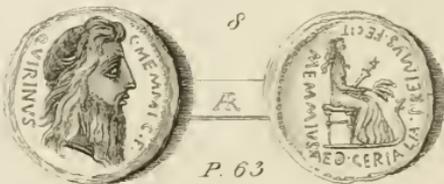
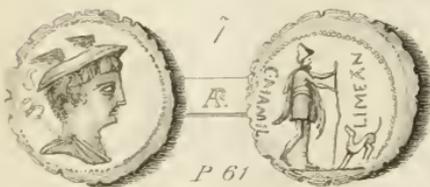
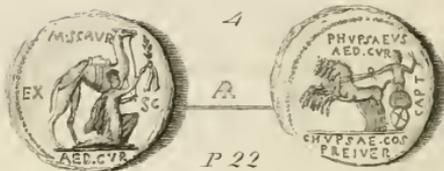
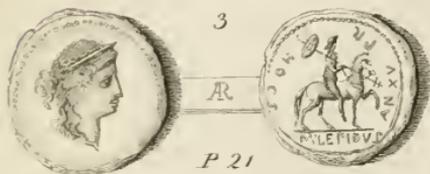
This coin, says Mionnet, is somewhat rarer when it reads "Alexsandrea."

2.

L. BVCA. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* Diana and Victory near a sleeping figure. - - - - - AR.

The representation on this coin is supposed to relate to the dream of Sylla, described by Plutarch. L. Æmilius Buca was quæstor in the time of Sylla.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.



3.

PAX. S. Female head.—*Rev.* L. AEMILIVS. BVCA. IIII. VIR.
Two hands joined. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR.

4.

Female head with a diadem, between the simpulum and a civic crown.—
Rev. M. LEPIDVS. A horseman with a trophy. - - - AR.

5.

The same head, with or without symbols.—*Rev.* A horseman with a
trophy. M. LEPIDVS. AN. XV. PR. H. O. C. S. *M. Lepidus,*
Annorum, xv. Praetextatus hostem occidit civem servavit.—(*Plate*
ii, No. 3). - - - - - AR.

This very interesting coin informs us that Lepidus, at the age of fifteen, had saved the life of a Roman citizen, and slain an enemy. The *simpulum* alludes to his holding the office of Pontifex Maximus. The trophy is military and naval; Lepidus having beaten the Gauls in a land battle, and defeated the Ligurians at sea.

6.

PAVLLVS. LEPIDVS. CONCORDIA. Veiled head of a female, with
a diadem.—*Rev.* TER. PAVLLVS. Three captives standing
opposite a figure erecting a trophy. - - - - - AR. and AU.

This coin evidently refers to the victory of Lepidus over Perseus king of Macedon, to whom and his two children, the three captives probably allude.—This type also occurs in gold: it is of the first rarity in that metal.

7.

PAVLLVS. LEPIDVS. CONCORD. Veiled female head.—*Rev.*
CLEMENTIAE, S. C. Head of a female on a buckler. - AR.

Valued at forty-eight francs by Mionnet.

8.

Veiled female head, with or without symbols.—*Rev.* M LEPIDVS.
AIMILIA. (*sic*) REF. S. C. The Aemilian Basilica. - - AR.

This coin was restored by Trajan.

9.

ROMA. Laureated head of a female; behind, X.—*Rev.* MV. AEMILIO.

An equestrian statue on a bridge; below, LE. - - - - - Δ

In silver, No. 7 is the rarest, excepting of course, the restored coin. The next in rarity is No. 2; then Nos. 5 and 8.

There is a coin of this family, which, though very common, is exceedingly interesting. It bears on one side a figure kneeling by the side of a camel, and presenting an olive branch, from which depends a fillet, or ancient diadem: the legend, REX. ARETAS. In the exergue M. SCAVR. AED. CVR. EX. S. C.—*Rev.* A figure guiding a triumphal chariot; a scorpion, in the field. This curious coin illustrates a passage in Josephus, who informs us that M. A. Scaurus having invaded Arabia, Aretas the king of that country purchased peace of the Romans for the price of five hundred talents. The diadem hanging from the olive branch indicates the entire submission of Aretas. The scorpion on the other side would appear to be a representation of the sign of the month of Scaurus' triumph; or, perhaps, is merely symbolical of Arabia. Some of these coins are without the last symbol.—(See Plate 2, No. 4).

AFRANIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	} (see the Roman As)	R 2
Third brass		R 1

Rare types in silver:

1.

Head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* S. AFRA. Victory in a biga; below, ROMA.

2.

Head of Jupiter; behind, S. C.—*Rev.* Victory in a triga; below, ROMA. XXXXIII.

The last is by far the rarest.

ALLIENUS.

ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 5
 C. CAES. IMP. COS. ITER. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* A. ALLIENVS.
 PROCOS. A male figure standing, naked, holding the triquetra;
 his foot on the prow of a vessel.

Allienus is not the name of a family: it is, in all probability, a surname.
 The name of the family to which the proconsul Allienus belonged is
 not known.

ANNIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

The undermentioned type is the rarest:
 C. ANNIVS. T. F. T. N. PRO. EX. S. C. Head of Juno.—*Rev.* Q.
 TARQVITI. P. F. Victory in a biga.

ANTESTIA, OR ANTISTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWELVE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 8
 Silver - - - - - C
 First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 1
 Third brass - - - - - R 8

The following types are rare:

1.

C. ANTISTIVS. VETVS. III. VIR. Head of Victory.—*Rev.* PRO.
 VALETVDINE. CAESARIS. S. P. Q. R. A priest veiled,
 sacrificing at an altar, and a figure with a bull. - - - - AU.

2.

C. ANTISTIVS. VETVS. III. VIR. Female Head.—*Rev.* IMP.
 CAESAR. AVG. COS. XI. Pontifical instruments. - - AR.

See also the coins of the Moneyers of Augustus.

ANTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

1.

DEI. PENATES. Two youthful heads with diadems, side by side.—*Rev.* C. ANTIVS. C. F. Hercules standing, with his club and a trophy.

2.

RESTIO. Male head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* C. ANTIVS. C. F. Hercules, with his club and a trophy.

3.

RESTIO. An altar with the fire kindled.—*Rev.* C. ANTIVS. Full-faced head of a bull.

Valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs.

4.

RESTIO.—A *quinarius* of the same type.

5.

C. ANTIVS. Head of Diana, with bow and quiver.—*Rev.* RESTIO. A stag. (*A quinarius*).

Valued by Mionnet at twenty-four francs.

Nos. 3, 4, and 5, are the rarest, and of these No. 3 is the most rare. There are many modern fabrications of this coin.

ANTONIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 8
 Silver - - - - - C
Quinariï - - - - - R 1

Rare types:

1.

CHORTIVM. (*sic*) PRAETORIARVM. The Roman eagle, between two military ensigns.—*Rev.* ANT. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. A galley. - - - - - AR. and AU.

2.

CHORTIS. (*sic*). SPECVLATORVM. The same types. - - AR.

3.

LEG. I. The eagle between two ensigns.—*Rev.* ANT. AVG. III.
R. P. C. A galley. “Médaille suspect,” says Mionnet,

4.

LEG. IV. The same types. - - - - - AR. and AU.

5.

LEG. VI. The same types, restored by Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus.
AR.

6

LEG. XII. ANTIQVAE. The same type. - - - - - AR.

7.

LEG. XVII. CLASSICAE. The same type. - - - - - AR.

8.

LEG. XVIII. LYBICAE. (*sic*). The same type. - - - - AR.

9.

LEG. XIX. The same type. - - - - - AR. and AU.

10.

LEG. XX. The same type. - - - - - AR.

11.

M. ANTON. IMP. or M. ANTON. COS. IMP. A raven, the lituus
and the præfericulum.—*Rev.* M. LEPID. IMP. or M. LEPID.
COS. IMP. The apex, aspergillum, axe and simpulum. - AR.

12.

The same type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR.

13.

M. ANT. IMP. A raven, the lituus and the præfericulum.—*Rev.* Victory
crowning a trophy. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR.

14.

III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Victory.—*Rev.* ANTONI. A. XLI. IMP.
A Lion. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR.

15.

III. VIR. R. P. C. Veiled female head. — *Rev.* M. ANTON. C. CAESAR. Two hands joined, holding a caduceus. (*A quinarius*).

In gold, No. 1 is much the rarest type. In silver, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 15, are much the rarest.

See also the coins of J. Cæsar, Augustus, Marc Antony, and Lepidus.

Mionnet describes four coins with the numerals of the 24th, 26th, 27th, and 30th legions; but adds, that they have been *retouched*. Goltzius gives other legions, but they are not authenticated.—*See Morell, Vol. i. p. 507.*

APPULEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 1
Second and third brass (see the Triens and Quadrans) - - - - R 1

APRONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

First and second brass (Colonial of Carthage and Hippo in Africa) R 4
Second and third brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

AQUILLIA.

FAMILY, PLEBEIAN AND PATRICIAN.—TWELVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
The following are the rarest types:

1.

Radiated head of the sun; before it, X.—*Rev.* MAN. AQVIL. Diana in a biga; in the field, a crescent and four stars; below, ROMA.

2.

VIRTVS. III. VIR. Helmed head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* MAN. AQVIL. MAN. F. MAN. N. A soldier armed with a buckler, at his feet a kneeling woman; below, SICIL.

This coin commemorates the suppression of a revolt of the slaves in Sicily, by Manius Aquillius.

3.

L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. Radiated head. — *Rev.*
CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. SIGN. RECE. A captive on his knees,
holding a military ensign.

4.

L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. A helmeted youthful head.—
Rev. AVGVSTVS. CAESAR. A figure, in a car drawn by two
elephants.

5.

L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. Radiated head. — *Rev.*
CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. A basket holding a flower, placed on a
quadriga.

No. 4 is the rarest; the next in rarity, are Nos. 3 and 5.

ARRIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SEVEN VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
Brass (Colonial, of Corinth)	- - - - -	R 3

Rare types :

1.

M. ARRIVS. SECVNDVS. Female head; above, F. P. R.—*Rev.* A
spear, between a garland and an altar. - - - - AR and AU.

Mionnet values the gold at 200, and the silver at sixty francs.

2.

M. ARRIVS. SECVNDVS. Male head, with youthful beard.—*Rev.* As
on the preceding. - - - - - AR.

3.

M. ARRIVS. Same head.—*Rev.* SECVNDVS. Two soldiers marching;
one of them bearing two standards, the other a spear. - - AR.

In silver, No. 3 is the rarest.

ASINIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

ATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Gold	- - - - -	Unique
Silver	- - - - -	R 8
Second brass, with the head of Balbus	- - - - -	R 2

Q. LABIENVVS. PARTHICVVS. IMP. Male head, with short beard.—
Rev. No legend. A horse standing, saddled and bridled. AR. & AU.

The unique gold coin is in the cabinet of Mons. Dorville. It is valued by Mionnet at 800 francs. At the sale of the coins of the Earl of Morton in 1830, the silver type brought 7*l.* 10*s.* Mionnet values it at sixty francs only.

ATILIA.

FAMILY, PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
First and second brass (see the As and the Semis)	- - - - -	C

AUFIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 2
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RUS. Winged head of Minerva; behind it, XVI.—*Rev.* M. AVF.
 Jupiter in a quadriga; below, ROMA.

AURELIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SEVENTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
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The following type is the least common:

COTA. Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* M. AVRELI.
 Hercules, in a car drawn by two centaurs, each holding a branch of
 a tree; below, ROMA.

AUTRONIA.

FAMILY OF UNKNOWN RANK.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 4

Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* AVTRO. in monogram.
The Dioscuri, on horseback; below, ROMA.

Valued by Mionnet at forty frames.

AXIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

Third brass (see the *As*) - - - - - R 2

1.

NASO. S. C. Helmed head of Minerva to the right; $\overline{\text{vi}}$.—*Rev.* Figure
in a car, drawn by two stags, and followed by two dogs; $\overline{\text{vi}}$. *Mionnet.*

2.

NASO. Head of Rome, on each side of which is stuck a branch of
laurel.—*Rev.* L. AXSIVS. L. P. Diana Venetrix; a spear in her
right hand, guiding a biga of stags, preceded by a dog, and followed
by two others.

The coins of this family *in brass* bear the cognomen NASO.

BAEBIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

First and third brass (see the *As*) - - - - - R 2

Second brass (Colouial, of Calagurris) - - - - - C

Rare types:

1.

TAMPIL. Winged head of Minerva; before it, X.—*Rev.* M. BAEBI.
Q. F. ROMA. Apollo in a quadriga.

2.

Head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* TAM, in monogram; Victory crowning a trophy; below, ROMA.

The latter is very rare, and valued by Mionnet at eighty francs.

BETILIENUS.

ONE TYPE.

Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C
Betilienus is a *surname*; the name of the family is not known.

CAECILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.

Gold - - - - -	R 6
Silver - - - - -	C
Silver, restored by Trajan - - - - -	R 6
Cistophori* of Pergamus - - - - -	R 5
First, second, and third brass (see the As and its divisions) - -	R 1

Rare types in gold and silver:

1.

Q. METE. Winged head of Minerva; before, X.—*Rev.* ROMA.
Jupiter in a quadriga. - - - - - AR.

* The coins to which the name of Cistophori is given, are Tetradrachms, and are as large in circumference as the Roman Second Brass: they bear on one side, the representation of a serpent escaping from a small basket, or hamper. This alludes to the mystic rites of Bacchus, in which, as well as in those of Osiris and Isis, it was used, to conceal the mysteries of the divinities from the eyes of the vulgar. Catullus speaks of them:

“celebrant Orgia Cistis
Orgia quæ frustra cupiunt audire profani.”

The word is of Greek origin, signifying the bearer of a basket (Cista or Cistifer). In most of the ancient groups representing a sacrifice to Bacchus, the Cistifer forms one of the objects.

2.

Female head; before it, a stork.—*Rev.* Q. C. M. P. I. An elephant. AR.

This coin alludes to the victory over the Carthaginians, obtained by Metellus, in the first Punic war, when the Romans captured one hundred and twenty elephants. The female head, representing Piety, may be supposed to allude to the rescue of the Palladium by Metellus, when the temple of Vesta was in flames.

3.

The same type, restored by Trajan. IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG.
GER. DAC. P.P. REST. - - - - - AR.

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

4.

Q. METEL. PIVS. A male head, with curled beard, and a laurel crown.—*Rev.* SCIPIO. IMP. An elephant. - - - - AR.

5.

Q. METELL. SCIPIO. IMP. A female head, covered by the elephant's skin; a plough, and an ear of corn.—*Rev.* EPPIVS. LEG. F. C. Hercules standing. - - - - - AR.

6.

Q. METEL. PIVS. SCIPIO. IMP. A female with a globe upon her head, standing; a triangle in her right hand: above, G. T. A.—*Rev.* P. CRASSVS. IVNI. LEG. PROPR. Victory; her right hand holding a caduceus, her left the Macedonian shield. - - - AR.

The shield borne by the female figure, refers to the victory of Metellus over the Macedonians. There is another coin of this family, with the Macedonian shield on the reverse, surrounded by the legend Q. F. M. METELLVS; the whole within a laurel garland.

7.

METEL. PIVS. SCIP. IMP. A male head, with curled beard and fillet; below, the head of an eagle and a sceptre.—*Rev.* CRASS. IVN. LEG. PROPR. A curule chair: on the right, an ear of corn; on the left, the head of an eagle; above, a cornucopia, and a pair of scales - - - - - AR and AU.

8.

METEL. PIVS. SCIP. IMP. A trophy, between the lituus and the praefericulum.—*Rev.* CRASS. IVN. LEG. PROPR. A female head with turreted crown, between an ear of corn and a caduceus. Underneath, a prow of a vessel. - - - - - AR.

9.

LIBERTAS. M. AQVINVS. LEG. A female head.—*Rev.* C. CASSI. IMP. *or* PRO. COS. A tripod. - - - - - AU.

In gold, No. 7 is extremely rare: in silver, No. 6 is the rarest, excepting, of course, the coin restored by Trajan.

CAECINA.

FAMILY UNKNOWN.—TWO VARIETIES.

First and third brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 1

Caecina is a *surname*; the name of the family to which these coins belong is not known.

CAESIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 2

Bust of a young man to the left, casting a triple javelin; behind, AP. in monogram.—*Rev.* L. CAESI. Two figures seated, with helmets on their heads, and staves in their left hands; between them, a dog; above, the head of Vulcan; behind it, a tongs; behind the left figure, A.; behind the right-hand figure, RE in monogram.

CALIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 1

Winged head of Minerva to the right; behind it, ROMA.—*Rev.* M. CALID.; Q. MET. CN. F. L. Victory in a biga.

CALPURNIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VARIETIES.

Gold, <i>quinarius</i> - - - - -	Unique
Silver (<i>denarii</i> and <i>quinarii</i>) - - - - -	C
<i>Sestertii</i> - - - - -	R 4
First, second, and third brass (see the As and its Divisions) - -	R 1
" " " (Moneyers of Augustus) - - -	C
" " " (Moneyers of M. Antony) - - -	R 4

Rare types: 1.

Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* CN. CALP. The dioscuroi on horseback; below, ROMA. - - - - - AR

2.

PISO. CAEPIO. Q. Bearded head, with laurel crown: behind, a sickle; below, a trident.—*Rev.* AD. FRV. EMV. EX. S. C. Two figures in the toga, sitting between two ears of corn. (*Plate ii, No. 5*). AR

In the year of Rome 507, there was a failure in the harvest, and a consequent scarcity; when, by a decree of the senate, C. Calpurnius Piso, and Cn. S. Cæpio, were sent into other countries to purchase corn.

3.

CN. PISO. PROQ. Bearded head, with a diadem, to the right; on the diadem, NVMA.—*Rev.* MAGN. PROCOS. Prow of a vessel. AR

4.

A terminus, between a laurel crown and a vase. No legend.—*Rev.* M. PISO. M. F. FRVGI. A patera and secesperita, the whole within a laurel garland. Sometimes the obverse has a youthful head between the laurel crown and the vase. - - - - - AR

5.

L. PISO. Bare head to the right.—*Rev.* TER. in monogram. Victory standing before an altar; on the other side, a dagger. - - AU

This unique coin was purchased at the sale of Lord Morton's cabinet, for the British Museum, at eight guineas.

6.

Head of Apollo.—*Rev.* PISO. FRVGI. A horse at full gallop, (*a sestertius*). - - - - - AR

The last is the rarest coin of the Calpurnia family in silver. Those with the horse and rider have several varieties, and are all more or less common. Nos. 3 and 4 are the rarest of the denarii.

CANIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

First brass	- - - - -	R 5
Second brass	- - - - -	R 3

CANINIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	R 1
Third brass (Col. of Corinth)	- - - - -	R 5

CARISIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
<i>Quinariï</i> (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	R 1
<i>Sestertii</i>	- - - - -	R 8
Silver (Moneyers of Augustus, of the colony of Emerita)	- - -	C
Second and third brass, of the same colony	- - - - -	R 1

Rare types: 1.

Head of Diana.—*Rev.* T. CA. A hound at full speed.

2.

Head of Diana.—*Rev.* A hound at full speed. (*A sestertius*).

Brought fifteen shillings at the sale of the Henderson collection in 1830.

3.

MONETA. Female head.—*Rev.* T. CARISIVS. Instruments of coinage.

4.

The preceding type, with the word SALVTARIS instead of MONETA, is very rare.

5.

The type, with MONETA, restored by Trajan.

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

6.

Female head to the right.—*Rev.* T. CARISIVS. III. VIR. A sphinx.

Nos. 1 and 2 are the least rare.

CARVILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Second brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - -	R 1

The obverses are generally, the head of Apollo, Minerva, or Venus Victrix.—*Rev.* The dioscurei, or Victory, in a biga. The brass has the prow of a vessel.

CASSIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-SEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
First and second brass (see the As and the Semis)	- - - - -	R 2
Second and third brass (of Claudius, struck at Antioch, in Syria)	- - - - -	R 3
Second brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C

Rare types: 1.

Q. CASSIVS. VEST. Veiled head of Vesta.—*Rev.* The temple of Vesta: within it, a curule chair; on one side of the temple, an urn; on the other, A. C. on a tablet.

Q. Cassius, an ancestor of this family, was appointed by the Romans to investigate the conduct of the Vestals, several of whom were condemned. Cassius conducted the examination with great severity.

2.

This coin was restored by Trajan.

3.

Q. CASSIVS. LIBERT. Head of Liberty.—*Rev.* The temple, as on the preceding.

4.

Youthful head with long hair; behind, a sceptre.—*Rev.* Q. CASSIVS. An eagle, standing on a thunderbolt, between the lituus and the præfericulum.

CESTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 1
Second and third brass (of Enna, in Sicily)	- - - - -	R 5
„ „ (of Nero, struck at Antioch)	- - - - -	R 1

Rare types in gold: 1.

C. NORBANVS. L. CESTIVS. PR. Female head.—*Rev.* S. C.
Cybele in a car, drawn by two lions.

This coin, at the sale of the Trattle collection, brought 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It brought the same price in 1830.

2.

Female head, covered with the elephant's skin.—*Rev.* L. CESTIVS. C.
NORBA. PR. S. C. A helmet, on a curule chair.

The above are valued by Mionnet at 200 francs each.

CIPIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Second brass (see the Semis)	- - - - -	R 2
M. CIPI. M. F. Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.— <i>Rev.</i> Victory in a biga; below, a rudder, and ROMA.	- - - - -	AR

CLAUDIA.

A SABINE PATRICIAN FAMILY.—FORTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
<i>Cistophori</i> of Laodicea, Pergamns, and Tralles	- - - - -	R 6
Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C

Rare types: 1.

MARCELLINVS. Male head, to the right; behind, the triquetra.—*Rev.*

MARCELLVS. COS. QVINQ. A figure veiled, bearing a trophy,
about to enter a temple. - - - - - AR

The head on the obverse is that of Marcellus; the triquetra alludes to his conquest of Sicily. The reverse represents him about to offer up, in the temple of Jupiter-Feretrius, the spoils of Viridomarus, king of the Gauls, whom he slew with his own hand.

2.

This coin, restored by Trajan, is valued by Miounet at 120 francs.

3.

Radiated head of the sun; behind, I.—*Rev.* P. CLODIVS. M. F. A
crescent, between five stars. - - - - - AR and AU

This type, in gold, brought 3*l.* 3*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

4.

Laureated female head; behind, a lyre.—*Rev.* P. CLODIVS. M. F.
Diana Lucifera standing, holding a long torch in each hand. AR

5.

C. CLODIVS. C. F. Female head, with a chaplet of flowers; behind,
a flower.—*Rev.* VESTALIS, a female seated, holding a simpulum
in her hand - - - - - AR and AU

This type in gold brought 3*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.
(See, also, the moneys of J. Caesar, Antony, and Augustus).

In gold, No. 5 is much the rarest. In silver, No. 5 is the rarest.

CLOVIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Second brass (Moneys of J. Caesar) - - - - - C

CLOULIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

Silver (*denarii* and *quinarii*) - - - - - C

The following type is the least common:

Laureated head; before it M.—*Rev.* T. CLOVLI. Victory about to
crown a trophy; at the foot of the trophy, a captive. In the exergue,
Q. (A *quinarius*).

COCCEIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN ORDER.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 4
 M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. M. NERVA. PROQ. P.
 Bare head of Mark Antony.—*Rev.* L. ANTONIVS. COS. Bare
 head of Lucius Antony.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

COELIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-ONE VARIETIES.

Gold (if authentic) - - - - - R 8
 Silver - - - - - C

Rare types: 1.

Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* P. CALD. A female in a
 biga, crowned by victory: below, ROMA. - - - - - AR

2.

C. COEL. CALDVS. COS. Bare male head to the right, between a
 vexillum, inscribed HIS.; and a boar (on others, a head of a lance,
 and the vexillum, or a boar on a spear).—*Rev.* C. CALDVS. IMP.
 A. X. A figure, sitting on a lectisternium, on which is inscribed,
 L. CALDVS. VII. VIR. EPVL. On each side, a trophy; below,
 CALDVS. III. VIR. - - - - - AR

3.

C. COEL. CALDVS. COS. Male head, with beardless face (as on the
 preceding); behind, L. D. on a tablet.—*Rev.* CALDVS. III. VIR.
 Radiated head of the sun: before, a buckler; behind, a shield, and
 S. - - - - - AR and AU.

In silver No. 3 is the rarest. The next in rarity is No. 2.

CONSIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver, Denarii - - - - - C
 „ Quinarii - - - - - R 2
 „ Sestertii - - - - - R 5

Rare types: 1.

C. CONSIDI. NONIANI. S. C. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* A temple, on the summit of a mountain, surrounded by walls; on the pediment of the temple, ERVC. - - - - - AR

Froelich has published a gold coin of this type, but it is false; probably cast in a mould made from the silver coin; an easy method of forgery, against which the collector should always be on his guard. There are many *cast* coins of this description.

2.

PAETI. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* C. CONS. . . Victory, marching with a trophy. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

3.

C. CONSIDI. Head of Cupid; behind, S.—*Rev.* A Globe, cornucopia, and S. (A *sestertius*).—*Mionnet* - - - - - AR

COPONIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

C. COPONIVS. PR. S. C. A club, covered by a lion's skin, between a bow and an arrow.—*Rev.* Q. SCICINIVS. III. VIR. Diademed head of Apollo; underneath, a star.

Vaillant supposes this head to be that of Tiburtus, the founder of Tibur, a town of the Sabines, situate about twenty miles north of Rome.

CORDIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

,, Quinarii and Sestertii - - - - - R 8

Rare types: 1.

RVFVS. III. VIR. The heads of the dioscuri.—*Rev.* MAN. CORDIVS. A female, standing, an owl on her shoulder; in her left hand, the *hasta pura*; in her right, a pair of scales.

2.

RVFVS. An owl on an helmet.—*Rev.* MAN. CORDIVS. surrounding the *regis*.

3.

MAN. CORDIVS. Radiated head of the sun.—*Rev.* RVFVS. An eagle with its wings spread. (*A quinarius*).

4.

M. CORDIVS. Bare head of Venus.—*Rev.* RVFI. Cupid dancing, holding a garland and a palm branch. (*A sestertius*).

5.

MAN. COR. . A helmet.—*Rev.* RVFVS. Same type as the preceding. (*A sestertius*).

No. 2 is the rarest of the denarii.

CORNELIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	C
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 1
<i>Cistophori</i> of Apamea and Laodicea	- - - - -	R 5
First brass (see the <i>As</i>)	- - - - -	R 1
Second and third brass (see the <i>Semis</i>)	- - - - -	R 1
Third brass (<i>Moneyers of Augustus</i>)	- - - - -	C

1.

CN. BLASIO. CN. F. Helmed head: above, X.; behind, a caduceus, or other symbols.—*Rev.* Bacchus, standing between Minerva, who is about to place a garland on his head, and a female figure: in the field, an ear of corn. In the exergue, ROMA. - - - AR

2.

EX. S. C. Head of a female, with a helmet terminating in the head of a griffin; before it, X.—*Rev.* CETHEGVVS. or CETEGVS. (*sic*). A naked man, in a Phrygian bonnet, riding on a goat at full speed; below, ROMA; the whole within a garland. - - - - - AR

3.

Laureated head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* CN. LENTVL. or LENTVLVS. An eagle on a thunderbolt. - - - - - AU

4.

G. P. R. Bearded head, with diadem; behind, a sceptre.—*Rev.* CN. LEN. Q. EX. S. C. (on others, LENT. CVR. X. FL. EX. S. C.). A sceptre and a garland, a clypeus and a rudder - - - - - AR

5.

Helmed head of Mars.—*Rev.* CN. LENTVL. Victory in a biga. AR

6.

Laureated head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* CN. LENT. Victory crowning a trophy. (A *quinarius*) - - - - - AR

7.

NERI. Q. VRB. Bearded head.—*Rev.* L. LENT. C. MARC. COS. A legionary eagle, a vexillum on each side; on one, H.; on the other, P. - - - - - AR

8.

Head of the young Hercules in the lion's skin; behind, FAVST. in monogram, and S. C. (some are without the monogram).—*Rev.* A globe, between four garlands; the acrostolium, and an ear of corn. AR

I have followed Mionnet in describing the head on this coin as that of the young Hercules, but on some coins it has a very feminine appearance.

9.

Head of Venus; behind, a sceptre, and S. C.—*Rev.* FAVST. Three trophies, between the lituus and the praefericulum. In the exergue, a monogram. - - - - - AR

10.

Head of Venus; a globe.—*Rev.* A figure reclining, between Diana and Victory. - - - - - AR

This type represents Sylla's dream, related by Plutarch.

11.

Head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* P. SVLA. Victory in a biga. In the exergue, ROMA. - - - - - AR

12.

L. MANLI. PROQ. Helmed winged head of Minerva.—*Rev.* L. SVLLA. IMP. Sylla in a quadriga, crowned by Victory. AR & AU

13.

Bust of Minerva; Victory, behind, placing a garland on her head.—*Rev.* SVLLA. IMP. Sylla and a military figure joining hands; behind the former, the forepart of a galley. - - - - - AR

14.

FAVSTVS. Head of Diana; behind, the lituus.—*Rev.* FELIX. Male figure in the toga, seated; below, two kneeling figures, one presenting a branch with three stems, the other with his hands tied behind his back. - - - - - AR

Felix was a name adopted by Sylla. This coin presents us with a representation of Bacchus, King of Goetulia, delivering up Jugurtha his son-in-law, to Sylla, when lieutenant of Marius.

15.

FEELIX. (*sic*). Male head, with diadem.—*Rev.* FAVSTVS. Diana, in a biga: above, a crescent and two stars; below, a star. - - AR

16.

L. SVLLA. Head of Venus: before, Cupid standing; in his right hand, a palm branch.—*Rev.* IMPER. ITERVM. The lituus and the praefericulum between two trophies. - - - - - AU

17.

A. MAN. . . Head of Minerva.—*Rev.* L. SVLL. IMP. Figure on horseback. - - - - - AU

18.

A. MANLI. A. F. Q. Head of Minerva.—*Rev.* L. SVLL. FELI. DIC. Figure on horseback. - - - - - AU

19.

SVLLA. COS. Bare head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* RVFVS. COS. — Q. POMP. RVFI. A like head. - - - - - AR

20.

SVLLA. COS. Q. POMPEI. RVF. Curule chair, between the lituus and a garland.—*Rev.* RVFVS. COS. Q. POMPEI. Q. F. A curule chair, between an arrow and a branch of laurel. - - - - - AR

21.

Bare head, with beard.—*Rev.* L. LENTVLVS. C. MARC. COS. The Ephesian Diana. - - - - - AR

22.

The triquetra: in the centre, the Gorgon's head; three ears of corn, one in each angle. — *Rev.* LENT. MAR. COS. Jupiter standing; in his left hand, an eagle; in his right, the thunderbolt; in the field, a strigil. - - - - - AR

23.

Bare head, bearded: behind, OSCA. (or Q. S. C.)—*Rev.* P. LENT. P. F. L. N. (or P. LENT. P. F. SPINT.). A bearded veiled figure, seated on a curule chair: in his left hand, a spear; in his right, a cornucopia; his right foot on a globe; above, Victory, about to place a garland on his head. - - - - - AR

24.

C. CASSI. IMP. LEIBERTAS. Head of Liberty, with a diadem (sometimes a veil).—*Rev.* LENTVLVS. SPINT. A pontifical vase, and the lituus. - - - - - AR and AU

25.

BRVTVS. The simpulum, axe, and secespita.—*Rev.* LENTVLVS. SPINT. The praefericulum, and the lituus. - - - - - AR

26.

SISENA. Winged head of Minerva: in the field, X. and ROMA.—*Rev.* CN. CORNEL. L. F. Jupiter in a quadriga, launching a thunderbolt at a Titan; above, a turreted head, crescent, and two stars.

In gold, No. 18 is the rarest type. No. 24 is much less rare than the others. In silver, No. 2 is an extremely rare type; Nos. 10, 13, and 21, are very rare.

CORNUFICIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 7

Rare types: 1.

Head of Jupiter Ammon. No legend.—*Rev.* Q. CORNVFICI. AVGV. IMP. Male figure in the toga, veiled, holding the lituus, and crowned by Juno-Sospita.* - - - - - AR and AU

* It appears by an ancient marble quoted by Spanheim, as well as by a coin of Commodus, that this name was sometimes spelt Sispita. There was also Jupiter Sospita. Juno Sospita was worshipped at Lanuvium in Latium, where her statue was covered by a goat's skin; it had also a shield, and piked shoes turned upwards, as represented on this coin.

2.

Another, with the head of Africa. - - - - - AR

3.

Head of Ceres, with wheaten crown.—*Rev.* Q. CORNVFICI. AVGV^R.
IMP.—*Rev.* The same type. - - - - - AR

4.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

COSCONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - S

L. COSCO. M. F. Winged head of Minerva: behind, X.—*Rev.* L. LIC.
CN. DOM. A naked figure in a triga, armed with a shield and a
spear, and holding the military lituus.

COSSUTIA.

A FAMILY OF THE EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—ELEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

Head of Mercury; behind, SABVLA.—*Rev.* L. COSSVTI. C. F. A
figure, with spear and helmet, on a pegasus; behind, IIII.

(See also the coins of J. Caesar's moneyers).

CREPEREIA.

A FAMILY OF THE EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—SIX VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 4

Female bust, the shoulder exposed: behind, a fish; before, an indistinct
symbol.—*Rev.* Q. CREPER. M. F. ROCVS. Neptune in a car
drawn by sea horses; above, P.

Valued by Mionnet at forty francs.

CREPUSIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—THIRTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

The undermentioned type is the least common:

L. CENSORIN. Veiled female head.—*Rev.* C. LIMETA^I. P. CRE-
PVS^I. Female, in a biga.

CRITONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - - R 2
 AED. PL. Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* M. FAN. L. CRIT. Two figures in
 the toga, seated: before them, an ear of corn; behind, P.A.

CUIPIENNIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Second and third brass (see the Semis) - - - - - R 3
 Winged head of Minerva: behind, a cornucopia; before, X.—*Rev.* L.
 CVP. The dioscuroi on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA. AR

CURIATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Second and third brass (see the Semis, Triens, and Quadrans) - R 1
 TRIG. or TRIGE. Winged head of Minerva; before it, X.—*Rev.* C.
 CVR. F. Female, in a quadriga, crowned by Victory, behind. In
 the exergue, ROMA. - - - - - AR

CURTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Second and third brass (see the Semis). - - - - - R 1

The following type is the rarest:

Q. CVRT. Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* M. SILA.
 Jupiter in a quadriga, launching the thunderbolt with his right hand:
 in his left, a sceptre; below, the lituus. In the exergue, ROMA.
 (Some are without the lituus). - - - - - AR

DIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

1.

Winged head of Minerva: underneath, X.; behind, ROMA, in monogram.—*Rev.* T. DEIDI. Two men engaged in combat; one of them armed with a whip, the other with a sword, and each bearing shields.

2.

P. FONTEIVS. CAPITO. III. VIR. CONCORDIA. Head of Concord.—*Rev.* T. DIDI. IMP. VII. PVB. A portico.

The last is the rarest type.

DOMITIA.

A FAMILY, PARTLY PATRICIAN AND PARTLY PLEBEIAN.—NINETEEN VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 6

Silver - - - - - C

Second and third brass (see the Semis and the Quadrans) - - C

Rare types: 1.

AHENOBAR. Bare head, with short beard.—*Rev.* CN. DOMITIVS. IMP. A trophy, on the prow of a vessel. - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at forty francs.

2.

AHENOBARBVS. Bare head.—*Rev.* CN. DOMITIVS. L. F. IMP. A temple. NEPT. (*Cabinet of the Duc de Blacas*). - - AU

3.

ANT. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Mark Antony; behind, the lituus.—*Rev.* CN. DOMIT. AHENORBARBVS. IMP. Prow of a vessel; above, a star - - - - - AR and AU

Brought, in gold, 7*l.* 7*s.* at a public sale in 1833.

4.

OSCA. Bare head, bearded.—*Rev.* DOM. COS. ITER. IMP. Pontifical instruments. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 2 is by far the rarest. In silver, No. 1 is by far the rarest. No. 4 is the next in rarity.

DURMIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—NINE VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	C

(See the coins of the Moneyers of Augustus.)

EGNATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 2
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1.

MAXVMVS. or MAXSVMVS. Bust of Cupid.—*Rev.* C. EGNATIVS. CN. N. VI. Jupiter and Juno, under a portico; above which, a thunderbolt and another symbol.

2.

MAXVMVS. or MAXSVMVS. Bust of Venus; behind, bust of Cupid.—*Rev.* C. EGNATIVS. CN. F. EN. N. Figure in a biga, crowned by Victory, flying above.

No. 2 is much the rarest.

EGNATULEIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—ONE TYPE.

Silver (<i>quinarii</i> only)	- - - - -	C
C. EGNATVLEIA. C. F. Male head, with laurel crown.— <i>Rev.</i> Victory crowning a trophy; in the field, Q. In the exergue, ROMA.		

EPIIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 2
First brass (see the As)	- - - - -	R 1

The under-mentioned type is the rarest :

EPPIVS. LEG. F. C. Hercules standing.—*Rev.* Q. METELL. SCIPIO. IMP. Female head, in the elephant's skin : underneath, a plough ; before, an ear of corn. - - - - - AR

FABIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 First and second brass (see the As, Quadrans, and Sextans) - - R 2
 First, second, and third brass (colonial, of Hadrumetum and Hierapolis) - - - - - S

1.

C. ANNI. T. F. T. N. PRO. COS. EX. S. C. Head of a female, between a pair of scales and a caduceus ; below, a syrinx, or some other symbol.—*Rev.* L. FABI. L. F. HISP. Q. Victory in a quadriga. AR

2.

LABEO. Head of Minerva : before, X ; behind, ROMA.—*Rev.* Q. FABI. Jupiter in a quadriga, hurling the thunderbolt ; below, a prow of a vessel. - - - - - AR

Others have on the obverse, the head of Jupiter ; before, A. ; behind, S. C.

3.

Winged head of Minerva ; behind, X.—*Rev.* C. F. L. R. Q. M. Victory in a quadriga ; below, ROMA. - - - - - AR

4.

Q. MAX. Winged head of Minerva : before, X ; behind, ROMA.—*Rev.* A cornucopia and a thunderbolt placed crosswise ; the whole within a garland of wheat ears and flowers. Others have the head of Apollo on the obverse ; before it, a lyre, and X. ; behind, ROMA. - - - - - AR

No. 3 is the rarest type of this family.

FABRICIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - *dubious*
 Second brass - - - - - R 4

FABRINIA.

RANK, UNCERTAIN.—TWO VARIETIES.

Second and third brass (Triens and Sextans) - - - - - C

FANNIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Cistophori of Tralles in Lydia - - - - - R 7

1.

Winged head of Minerva: before, X.; behind, ROMA.—*Rev.* M. FAN.
 C. F. Victory in a quadriga.

2.

AED. PL. Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* M. FAN. L. CRIT. Two figures
 in the toga, seated: before them, an ear of corn; behind, PA.

The last type is much the rarest.

FARSULEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ELEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

The following type is the least common:

MENSOR. Head of Juno; behind, S. C.—*Rev.* L. FARSVLEI. An
 armed man, in a chariot drawn by two horses, assisting a figure
 in the toga to ascend. In the field, CXT.

FLAMINIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

1.

L. CONSIDI. NONIANI. S. C. Laureated head of Venus.—*Rev.*

L. FLAMIN. CHILO. Victory in a biga.

2.

III. VIR. PRI. FLA. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* L. FLAMIN. CHILO.
Victory in a biga.

3.

Winged head of Minerva: before, X.; behind, ROMA.—*Rev.* L.
FLAMINI. CILO. Victory in a biga.
(See also the Moneyers of Julius Caesar.)

FLAVIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

The following type is rare:

C. FLAV. HEMIC. LEG. PRO. PR. Bare head of Apollo; before, a
lyre.—*Rev.* Q. CAEP. BRVT. IMP. Victory crowning a trophy.

FONTEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

First, second, and third brass (see the As, Semis, and Triens) - - R 1

Second brass (Moneyers of Mark Antony) - - - - - R 4

Scarce types:

1.

EX. A. P. Youthful laureated head, with curls; underneath, a thun-
derbolt.—*Rev.* Cupid riding on a goat; above, the caps of the
dioscuri. In the exergue, the thyrsus: the whole within a garland.

There are several varieties of this type.

2.

P. FONTEIVS. P. F. CAPITO. III. VIR. Male helmed head.—*Rev.*
MAN. FONT. TR. MIL. A soldier riding over two prostrate
armed figures.

The first type is much the rarest: that with the head of Janus—
reverse, a galley—is very common.

(See the coins of the family *Didia*).

FUFIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE.

Silver - - - - - R 1

KALENI.—Two youthful heads; one helmed, the other laureated: before, VIRT.; behind, HO.—*Rev.* CORDI. Two females joining hands; one holding a cornucopia, the other a sceptre: behind the former, a caduceus and ITAL.; behind the latter, who rests her foot upon a globe, RO.

FULVIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ELEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

FUNDANIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver (*Denarii* and *Quinarii*) - - - - - C

The undermentioned type is the least common:

No legend. Head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* C. FVNDA. Victory crowning a trophy, at the foot of which, a captive. In the exergue, Q. (*A quinarius*).

FURIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—TEN VARIETIES.

Gold (*if authentic*) - - - - - R 8

Silver - - - - - C

Second brass - - - - - R 6

First and second brass (see the As) - - - - - R 2

I.

AVINT. (*sic.*) Diademed head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* L. FVRJ.

CN. F. A curule chair, between two fasces. - - - - - AR

2.

BROCCHI. III. VIR. Head of Ceres, with wheaten crown: behind, an ear of wheat; before, a barleycorn.—*Rev.* L. FVRI. CN. F. Curule chair, between two fasces - - - - - AR

3.

AED. CVR. Female head, with turreted crown; behind, a human foot.—*Rev.* P. FOVRIVS. CRASSIPES. A curule chair. - AR

4.

M. FOVRI. L. F. round the head of Janus.—*Rev.* PHILI. in monogram. Minerva crowning a trophy: above, a star; in the field, ROMA. - - - - - AR and AU

5.

Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* Diana in a biga: above, the murex; below, ROMA. - - - - - AR

Others have the dioscuroi on horseback; ROMA in the exergue.

In silver, No. 1, is much the rarest.

GALLIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

GELLIA.

RANK AND ORIGIN UNCERTAIN.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

Winged head of Minerva: behind, X.; both within a garland of laurel.—*Rev.* CN. GEL. A soldier and a female, in a quadriga. In the exergue, ROMA. - - - - - AR

(See also the moneyers of Mark Antony and Octavius).

HERENNIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIFTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

Head of Piety: before $\overset{\circ}{K}$; behind PIETAS.—*Rev.* M. HERENNI. Eneas carrying Anchises.

HIRTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Gold - - - - - R

C. CAES. COS. TER. Veiled female head.—*Rev.* A. HIRTIVS. PR.
Pontifical instruments.Valued by Mionnet at fifty francs. Brought 3*l.* 7*s.* at the sale of Lord
Morton's cabinet.

HORATIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 8

COCLES. Winged head of Minerva: behind, X.—*Rev.* The dioscuroi on
horseback; below, ROMA.Brought but 1*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of Lord Morton's cabinet.

This coin was restored by Trajan. There are many modern imitations.

HOSIDIA.

RANK UNCERTAIN.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

GETA. III. VIR. Bust of Diana.—*Rev.* C. HOSIDI. C. F. A
boar, pierced by a spear, and assailed by a dog.

HOSTILIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

Third brass - - - - - R 5

1.

Head of Pavor: behind, a shield, charged with a thunderbolt.—*Rev.* L.
HOSTILIVS. SASERN. A biga, in full speed, in which a figure
is defending himself from an attack behind.

2.

SASERNA. Head of Pallor: behind, the military lituus.—*Rev.* L. HOSTIL. or HOSTIL. Three females to the right, behind a balustrade of trellis-work.

3.

Head of Pallor: behind, the military lituus.—*Rev.* L. HOSTILIVS. SASERNA. Diana, standing, holding a stag by the horns; in her left hand, a hunting spear.

4.

Head of Venus.—*Rev.* L. HOSTILIVS. SASERNA. Victory, marching with a trophy on her shoulders.

No. 2 is a very rare type. The types of the three first numbers are exceedingly interesting. Livy informs us that the family of Hostilia were descended from Tullus Hostilius, who, being engaged in a battle against the Vientes, and seeing that the Romans were seized with a panic in consequence of the desertion of the Albans, vowed to erect a temple to the deities, PAVOR and PALLOR.

ITIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - - R 3

Winged head of Minerva: behind, X.—*Rev.* L. ITI. The dioscuroi, on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

JULIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-TWO VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 4

Silver - - - - - C

Silver (of the Moneyers of J. Caesar) - - - - - R 2

Rare types: 1.

Youthful head, winged: behind, a trident, and a scorpion.—*Rev.* EX.

A. P. Victory in a quadriga, holding a crown. (*Mionnet*). AR

2.

Head of Juno: behind, D.—*Rev.* EX. S. C. A cornucopia, within a garland. - - - - - AR

3.

Same head.—*Rev.* Q. A double cornucopia. - - - - - AR

4.

Winged head of Minerva: before, X.; behind, an anchor.—*Rev.* SEX. IVLI. CAISAR. (*sic*). Figure guiding a biga, and crowned by Victory, behind; above, ROMA. - - - - - AR

5.

CAES. DIC. QVAR. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* COS. QVINC. within a laurel garland - - - - - AU

In silver, No. 1 is a very rare type. No. 2 is the next in rarity. Those with the elephant,—*Rev.* Pontifical instruments; and the head of Venus,—*Rev.* Eneas carrying Anchises, are very common.

The gold is valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

JUNIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SEVENTY-FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 7
First brass (see the As)	- - - - -	R 2

Rare types: 1.

AHALA. Bearded head of Ahala.—*Rev.* BRVTVS. Bearded head of the elder Brutus. (*Plate iii, No. 2*).

2.

PLAET. CEST. Laureated head of a veiled female, surmounted by the modius.—*Rev.* BRVT. IMP. The simpulum and the axe.

3.

A. POSTVMIVS. COS. Bare head of Postumius.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. within a wheaten crown.

4.

Head of Mars.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. Two military litui, cross-wise; between them, two bucklers.

5.

PIETAS. Head of Piety.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. Two hands, joined, holding a caduceus.

6.

C. PANSA. Bearded head of a Faun.— *Rev.* as No. 5.

7.

SALVS. Head of Health; both within an ornamented circle.—*Rev.* D. SILANVS. L. F. Victory, guiding a biga: in her right hand, a whip; in her left, a palm branch. In the exergue, ROMA. There is sometimes a grasshopper in the place of ROMA.

8.

LIBO. Winged head of Minerva: behind, X.—*Rev.* C. IVNI. C. F. The dioscuroi, on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA.

9.

LIBERTAS. Head of Liberty.—*Rev.* The sons of Brutus, guarded by the lictors. In the exergue, BRVTVS.: round the field, IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST.

The original type (*Plate ii, No. 6*) of this interesting coin, is common; but the restored coin is very rare.

No. 2 is the rarest type, except No. 9. No. 3 is the next in rarity.

LICINIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-ONE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	R 1
Second and third brass (see the As, Semis, and Quadrans)	- -	C
First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C
Second brass, with A. LICINIVS. NERVA. SILIAN. III. VIR. A.		
A. A. F. F. and the head of Augustus	- - - - -	R 1

The following are the rarest types in silver :

1.

NERVA. FIDES. Laureated head of Fidelity.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. Two hands, joined, holding a caduceus.

2.

Same head and legend.—*Rev.* A. LICIN. III. VIR. A horseman, with the paludamentum, dragging a captive by the hair.

3.

Head of Venus: behind, S. C.—*Rev.* P. CRASSVS. M. F. A soldier, standing, holding a horse by the bridle; in his left hand, a spear.

4.

Youthful bust, launching a triple javelin.—*Rev.* C. LICINIVS. C. F. MACER. Minerva in a quadriga, armed with her shield, and casting her spear.

5.

NERVA. Laureated head of Apollo.—*Rev.* A. LICINI. A horseman, galloping; a palm branch on his shoulder.
(See also the Moneyers of Augustus).

The last type is the rarest. No. 1 is the least rare.

LIVINEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTEEN VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 7
Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C

Rare types in gold and silver:

1.

Bare youthful head: behind, a sceptre.—*Rev.* L. LIVINEIVS. REGVLVS. A curule chair; on each side, three fascces. - - - AR

2.

REGVLVS. PR. Bare male head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* L. LIVINEVS. REGVLVS. A similar type. - - AR and AU

3.

Bare head, with beardless face, (often without legend, but sometimes with L. REGVLVS.)—*Rev.* L. REGVLVS. Two gladiators, in combat with a lion, a panther, and a bull. - - - - - AR

4.

The same head, without legend.—*Rev.* LIVINEIVS. REGVLVS. The modius, between two ears of corn.

5.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

6.

L. REGVLVS. PR. The same head.—*Rev.* REGVLVS. F. PRAEF. VR. A curule chair, between two fasces. - - - - - AR

7.

C. CAESAR. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius.—*Rev.* L. REGVLVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. Eneas carrying Anchises on his shoulders. - - - - - AU

In gold, No. 2 is much the rarest type. In silver, Nos. 2 and 6 are the rarest.

(See also the coins of the Moneyers of Julius Caesar, Mark Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus).

LOLLIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWELVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2
First, second, and third brass (colony of Cyrenaica) - - - - R 1

1.

FELICITATIS. Female head.—*Rev.* PALIKANI. Victory, in a biga, to the right. (*A quinarius*).

2.

LIBERTATIS. Head of Liberty.—*Rev.* PALIKANVS. A bridge with five arches: above, a table; below, three galleys.

3.

HONORIS. Laureated head of Honour.—*Rev.* FALIKANVS. A curule chair, between two ears of corn.

No. 1 is a very rare type.

LUCILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE COIN ONLY.

Silver - - - - - R 1

A. PV. Winged head of Minerva; the whole within a garland.—*Rev.*

M. LVCILI. RVF. Victory in a biga.

LUCRETIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ELEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

Restored by Trajan - - - - - R 6

Scarce types :

1.

TRIO. Winged head of Minerva; before, X.—*Rev.* CN. LVCR. The dioscuroi on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA.

2.

Radiated head of the sun.—*Rev.* L. LVCRETI. TRIO. A crescent, in the midst of seven stars.

3.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

4.

Head of Neptune; behind, a trident, and XXXI.—*Rev.* L. LVCRETI. TRIO. Cupid, riding on a dolphin.

The first two are the rarest, excepting, of course, No. 3.

LURIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—SEVEN VARIETIES.

First brass and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - R 1

LUTATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

First brass, (Moneyers of Augustus).

CERCO. ROMA. Helmed head of Minerva: behind, X.—*Rev.* Q.

LVTATI. Q. A galley; the whole within an oak garland.

MAECILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

MAENIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

Third brass - - - - - R 3

MAIANIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

First brass (see the As) - - - - - C

Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus; see *Morell*) - - - - - R 6Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* C. MAIANI. Winged figure, with a whip, guiding a biga. In the exergue, ROMA.

MAMILIA.

A NOBLE TUSCAN FAMILY, BUT IN ROME PLEBEIAN.—EIGHTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 7

The most interesting type is that which represents on the reverse Ulysses recognized by his dog. (*Plate ii, No. 7*). The family Mamilia, traced their descent from that hero. This coin was restored by Trajan.

MANLIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	C

Rare types: 1.

SER. Head of Minerva; before, ROMA.—*Rev.* A. MANLI. Q. F.
 Apollo in a chariot: on his left, X.; on his right, a crescent: on
 each side, a star in the field. - - - - - AR

2.

L. MANLI. PRO. Q. Winged head of Minerva.—*Rev.* L. SVLLA.
 IMP. Sylla, in a quadriga, crowned by Victory. - - AR and AU

The gold, in very fine preservation, brought 17*l.* 15*s.* at the sale of Lord Morton's cabinet.

3.

ROMA. Head of Minerva within an ornamented circle; before, X.—
Rev. L. SVLLA. IMP. Sylla, in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

4.

Same obverse.—*Rev.* L. TORQVA. Q. EX. S. C. A soldier galloping,
 armed with a spear and a buckler. - - - - - AR

5.

SIBVLLA. Female head.—*Rev.* L. TORQVAT. III. VIR. A tripod; above, two stars; the whole within an ornamented circle. - - AR

No. 3 is the scarcest type in silver. The gold is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

MARCIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY, AFTERWARDS PLEBEIAN.——FORTY-TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan - - - - -	R 6
First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - -	C
First brass (see the As) - - - - -	R 2
Second brass (see the Semis) - - - - -	R 1
„ - - - - -	R 2
Third brass (see the Triens) - - - - -	C
„ (see the Quadrans) - - - - -	R 1
„ with L. PHILLIPPVS. or M. MARCI. M. F. - - - - -	R 3
First brass, with the heads of Ancus and Numa - - - - -	R 2

Scarce types in silver: 1.

ANCVS. Head of Ancus Marcius, to the right; the lituus, behind.—*Rev.* PHILIPPVS. An equestrian statue on a bridge; underneath the arches, AQVA. MAR. - - - - - AR

2.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

3.

LIBO. Winged head of Minerva; before, X.—*Rev.* Q. MARC. The dioscuroi on horseback; in the exergue, ROMA.

4.

Head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* Q. MARC. C. F. L. R. Victory in a biga; below, two ears of corn. In the exergue, ROMA.

Some have a star before the head of Minerva, and are without the letters C. F. L. V. on the reverse.

Excepting the restored type, No. 4 is the rarest.

MARIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FORTY-SIX VARIETIES.

Gold (see Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Silver (of the Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	R 1
C. MARI. C. F. CAPIT. XXVIII. Head of Ceres.— <i>Rev.</i> A man driving two oxen; above, XXVIII.	- - - - -	AR

MEMMIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIFTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Second brass (see the Semis)	- - - - -	R 3

Scarce types: 1.

C. MEMMI. C. F. QVIRINVS. Laureated head, with curled beard.—*Rev.* MEMMIVS. AED. CERIALIA. PREIMVS. FECIT. Ceres sitting: a serpent at her feet; in her right hand, three ears of corn; in her left, a distaff. (*Plate ii, No. 8.*)

2.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

History is silent as to when the Cerialia, or festival of Ceres (a very important ceremony among the Romans) was first celebrated; but this coin indicates that it was during the period that Memmius was Edile.

3.

C. MEMMI. C. F. Head of Ceres.—*Rev.* C. MEMMIVS. IMPERATOR. A trophy; at the foot, a captive on one knee.

4.

No legend. Male head, with beardless face, crowned with an oaken garland; before, X. (sometimes without X).—*Rev.* L. MEMMI. The dioscuroi standing near their horses.

No. 3 is the scarcest type, excepting, of course, the restored coin.

MESCINIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

Gold (see the Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	R 8
Silver (see the same)	- - - - -	R 2

METTIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Gold (see the Moneyers of Julius Caesar)	- - - - -	R 5
Silver (see the same)	- - - - -	R 1
Quinarii, of silver	- - - - -	R 4

Rare types :

1.

No legend. Youthful male head, with diadem.—*Rev.* M. METTI. A female, meeting a serpent rising. - - - - - AR

2.

Head of Juno-Sospita; behind, a serpent.—*Rev.* M. METTI. Victory in a biga. - - - - - AR

Both these are quinarii. The first is the rarest.

MINATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver (see Cnaeus Pompey, the son, whose head they bear).	- -	R 6
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MINEIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—THREE VARIETIES.

Third brass	- - - - -	R 3
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MINEIA. M. F. Female head.—*Rev.* An edifice; the letters, P. S. S. C. on either side. The others differ only in the situation of the head or the legend. (See *Morell*).

MINUCIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TEN VARIETIES.

Gold (<i>Eckhel's Cat. Mus. Vindob.</i>)	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 7
Second and third brass, with C. AVG. (see the Semis and the Quadrans)	- - - - -	C
Third brass (Quadrans) with L. MINVCI	- - - - -	R 1

Scarce types: 1.

RVF. Winged head of Minerva: X. (sometimes without X.)—*Rev.* Q. MINV. The dioscuroi on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA. AR

2.

Same head.—*Rev.* L. MINVCI. Jupiter in a quadriga: beneath, ROMA. - - - - - AR

3.

Head of Minerva? No legend.—*Rev.* Q. THERM. M. F. Two soldiers, armed with sword and buckler, engaged in combat; another soldier, similarly armed, on his knees between them. AR

4.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

MITREIA.

RANK UNKNOWN.—TWO VARIETIES.

Third brass - - - - - R 2

1.

C. MITREIVS. L. F. MAG. IVVENT. Bare male head: underneath, a dolphin.—*Rev.* XI. within an ornamented circle; the whole within a laurel garland.

2.

C. MITREIVS. L. F. MAG. IVVENT. Bare head, as above.—*Rev.* An edifice, inscribed on the front, T. SEXTILI. L. F.: underneath, IIII. (See *Morell*).

MUCIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver (see the family, Fufia)	- - - - -	R 1
The gold coin attributed to this family is false.		

MUNATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Gold (see the coins of Mark Antony)	- - - - -	R 1
Silver (see the coins of Mark Antony)	- - - - -	R 4
First and second brass	- - - - -	R 2

MUSSIDIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—TWENTY VARIETIES.

Gold (of the Moneyers of Antony, Octavius, or Lepidus)	- - -	R 2
Silver	- - - - -	R 2
„ (of the Moneyers of J. Caesar and of Lepidus)	- - -	R 2
First, second, and third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - -	C

NAEVIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-SEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
First, second, and third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - -	C

The under-mentioned type is rare :

SARA. Head of Minerva : before, X.—*Rev.* C. NAE. BAB. Victory in a biga.

The name SARANVS, on the obverse of this coin, belongs to the family Atilia.

NASIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver (see the coins of Sextus Pompey) - - - - - R 2

There are no authentic gold coins.

NERIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - - R 2

NERI. Q. VRB. Bearded male head.—*Rev.* L. LENT. C. MARC. COS. A legionary eagle, between two standards. On one, H.; on the other, P. (See the family, Cornelia).

NONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

First and second brass (see the coins of the Moneyers of Augustus) C

The following is a rare type; that with C. YPSE. is the commonest:

SVFENV. S. C. Head of Saturn?—*Rev.* SEX. NONI. PR. L. V.

P. F. A female, sitting on bucklers, holding a spear and a short sword, crowned by Victory, standing behind.

NORBANUS.

FAMILY UNKNOWN.—TWENTY-SIX VARIETIES.

Gold (see the coins of Cestia) - - - - - R 6

Silver - - - - - C

Restored by Trajan - - - - - R 6

Norbanus is a surname; the family name is not known.

NUMITORIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 4
 Second and third brass (see the Semis and the Quadrans) - - - C
 Winged head of Minerva: before, X; behind, ROMA.—*Rev.* C. NV-
 MITORI. A figure in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.

NUMONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 8
 Silver - - - - - R 7
 Restored by Trajan - - - - - R 8

1.

Head of Victory. No legend.—*Rev.* NVMONIVS. VAALA. A soldier, armed with sword and buckler, attacking an entrenchment defended by two other soldiers. - - - - - AU

This coin brought 1*l.* 14*s.* at the sale of the Earl of Morton's cabinet in 1830. It is valued by Mionnet at 600 francs.

2.

C. NVMONIVS. VAALA. Bare head of Numonius.—*Rev.* VAALA. Same type as the preceding. - - - - - AR

3.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

4.

C. NVMONIVS. VAALA. Bare head of Numonius.—*Rev.* C. NV-
 MONIVS. A similar type to the preceding. - - - - - AR

This coin brought 4*l.* 11*s.* at the sale of Lord Morton's cabinet.

OGULNIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 5
 Second brass (see the As, and the family Carvilia) - - - - - R 1
 Laureated head, with beardless face: underneath, a thunderbolt.—*Rev.*
 OGVL. VER. CAR. Jupiter in a quadriga.

OPEIMIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
First, second, and third brass (see the As, the Semis, and the Quadrans)	- - - - -	R 1

The rarest types, in silver, are :

1.

Winged head of Minerva : before, X. ; behind, a garland.—*Rev.* L. OPEIMI. ROMA. Victory in a quadriga, her right hand holding a garland.

2.

Winged head of Minerva : behind, a tripod ; before, X.—*Rev.* M. OPEIMI. Apollo in a biga, holding his bow. In the exergue, ROMA.

OPPIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—NINE VARIETIES.

Second brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - -	R 1

PACUVIA, OR PAQUIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.

Second and third brass	- - - - -	R 2
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PAPIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIXTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	C
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 3

Scarce types:

1.

TRIVMPVS. Youthful laureated head: behind, a trophy (some have the head of Juno-Sospita, without legend).—*Rev.* L. PAPIVS. CELSVS. III. VIR. A wolf conveying a log in its mouth to a fire, which an eagle is fanning with its wings.

This coin illustrates a strange story of Dion. Halikarnassus, who in his history informs us, that when Eneas was about to found Lavinium, that hero observed a wolf and an eagle kindling a fire, which a fox vainly endeavoured to extinguish. Eneas foretold by this, that the infant colony, although exposed to the enmity of surrounding states, would finally subdue them. The historian says, that the effigies of a fox and an eagle were preserved in the forum at Lavinium, as a memento of this event.

2.

Winged bust of Victory. No legend.—*Rev.* L. PAPIVS. CELSVS. A female, standing; before her, a serpent, rising. (A *quinarius*).

3.

Head of Mercury (with or without the legend, CELSVS).—*Rev.* L. PAPI. A lyre. (A *quinarius*).

The last two types are by far the rarest. The other types differ from each other only in minute symbols.

PAPIRIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIXTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 First, second, and third brass (see the As, the Semis, and the
 Quadrans) - - - - - R 1

Winged head of Minerva: before, X.; behind, a laurel branch.—*Rev.*
 M. CARBO. Jupiter in a quadriga; his left hand holding the
 hasta pura; his right, the thunderbolt. In the exergue, ROMA.

PEDANIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2
 COSTA. LEG. Laureated female head.—*Rev.* BRVTVS. IMP. A
 trophy.

PETILLIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

1.

CAPITOLINVS. Head of Jupiter, to the right.—*Rev.* PETILLIVS.
 A temple with five columns: on one side, S.; on the other, F.

2.

PETELLIVS. CAPITOLINVS. An eagle, with wings expanded,
 standing on a thunderbolt.—*Rev.* A temple with six columns: S.
 on one side; F. on the other.

PETRONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—NINETEEN VARIETIES.

Gold (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - R 2

Silver (the same) - - - - - R 2

FERON. TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. Head of the goddess Feronia.
 —*Rev.* CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. SIGN. RECEP. A kneeling
 figure presenting a standard. - - - - - AR

PINARIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—TEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 1
 „ with the heads of Mark Antony and of Cleopatra - - R 6
 Third brass (see the Roman Quadrans) - - - - - R 1

Rare types in silver : 1.

M. ANTO. COS. III. IMP. IIII. Head of Jupiter Ammon.—*Rev.* ANTONIVS. AVG. SCARPVS. IMP. Victory walking, with garland and palm branch.

2.

Another.—*Rev.* SCARPVS. IMP. A legionary eagle, between two ensigns, inscribed LEG. VIII.

3.

CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVG. PONT. Victory standing on a globe, her right hand holding a garland, her left a palm branch, resting on her shoulder.—*Rev.* IMP. CAESARI. SCARPVS. IMP. A human hand in the middle of the field.

There are several varieties of this last type. No. 2 is the rarest.

PLAETORIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

Silver (see the coins of Brutus) - - - - - R 6

Rare types: 1.

CESTIANVS. S. C. Female bust, winged and helmeted: before, a cornucopia; a quiver behind.—*Rev.* M. PLAETORIVS. M. F. AED. CVR. An eagle, with wings displayed, standing on a thunder-bolt. The type on each side is within an ornamented circle.

2.

Female head; a globe, or some other symbol, behind. No legend.—*Rev.* M. PLAETOR. (or PLAETORI.) CEST. S. C. Youthful bust, standing on a pediment, on which is inscribed, SORS.

3.

Female head; behind, a cornucopia, or some other symbol.—*Rev.* M. PLAETORI. CEST. S. C. The pediment of a temple.

Those with the curule chair and the caduceus, are the commonest. No. 2 is the scarcest.

PLANCIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—EIGHT VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

C. PLANCIVS. AED. CVR. S. C. Female head, with a rich collar, covered with the pileus.—*Rev.* No legend. A goat, a bow and quiver.

PLAUTIA, OR PLUTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—NINE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

All the coins of this family are common; but there are two types which deserve particular notice.

1.

A. PLAVTIVS. AED. CVR. S. C. Female head, with turreted crown.—*Rev.* BACCHIVS. IVDAEVVS. A man kneeling by the side of a camel, presenting an olive branch.

2.

P. VPSAE. S. C. Female bust; behind, a dolphin.—*Rev.* C. YPSAE. COS. PRIV. CEPIT. (*or* PRIEVER. CAPTV.) Jupiter in a quadriga, launching the thunder-bolt.

The first of these coins commemorates the submission of Bacchius, one of the adherents of Aretas, king of Arabia. He was reduced by A. Plautius, the quaestor of Aem. Scaurus. The other records the taking of Privernum, a town of the Volsci, by the consul C. Plautius Hypsaeus, in the year of Rome 412. Privernum afterwards became a Roman colony.

PLOTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

POBLICIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIFTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 ROMA. Female head, with the pileus, a branch on each side.—*Rev.*
 C. POBLICI. Q. F. Hercules strangling the Nemean lion; before,
 a bow in a case, and P.

See also the coins of Cnaeus Pompey, the son, without his head.

POMPEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 8
 Silver - - - - - C
 Silver (see Cnaeus Pompey, the son) - - - - - R 6
 First brass (*Plate ii, No. 9*). - - - - - R 2
 Second and third brass (see the As and the Quadrans) - - - C

Rare types in gold and silver.

1.

MAGNVS. Female head, covered by the lion's skin, between a vase
 and the lituus; the whole within a garland.—*Rev.* PROCOS.
 Pompey, in a quadriga, with Victory. - - - - - AU.

2.

VARRO. PROQ. Bearded head with diadem, in terminus.—*Rev.* MAGN.
 PRO. COS. A sceptre, between an eagle and a dolphin. - AR.

3.

CN. PISO. PRO. Q. Bearded head of Numa, with a diadem, inscribed
 NVMA.—*Rev.* MAGN. PRO. COS. Prow of a vessel. - AR.

No 3 is the rarest type of this family in silver.

See also the coins of Cnaeus Pompey the elder, *without* his head, and
 those of Cnaeus the younger, *with* his head.

POMPONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

The following are the rarest types :

1.

RVFVS. S. C. Laureated head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* Q. POMPONI. An eagle, with its wings displayed, standing on a sceptre, and holding in its right claw a garland; in the field, a serpent.

2.

L. POMPON. (*or* POMPONI.) MOLO. Laureated head of Apollo.—*Rev.* NVM. POMPIL. A figure in the toga, holding the lituus, and sacrificing at an altar; to which, a man is leading a goat.

3.

Q. POMPONI. MVSA. Diademed youthful head, with the hair arranged in curls.—*Rev.* HERCVLES. MVSARVM. Hercules Musagetes walking, to the right, clad in the lion's skin, and playing on a lyre.

4.

No legend. Female head, laureated.—*Rev.* Q. POMPONI. MVSA. A female playing on a lyre.

There are many varieties of this type. No. 1, is the rarest type of this family.

PORCIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWENTY-SIX VARIETIES.

Silver (*denarii* and *quinarii*) - - - - - C

Brass (struck at Cyrenaicae) - - - - - R 1

The following type is rare : the others are uninteresting and common.

P. LAECA. Winged head of Minerva : before, X.; above, ROMA.—*Rev.* PROVOCO. A figure in a military dress; a lictor behind, crowning a citizen.

This coin alludes to the Porcian law, established by Porcius Laeca the Tribune, in the year of Rome 453. It ordained, that no magistrate should punish with death, or scourge a Roman citizen when condemned, restricting the punishment to exile. This law did not extend to soldiers, who were amenable to their general.

POSTUMIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—TWELVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

Rare types :

1.

HISPAN. Veiled female head, with straggling hair.—*Rev.* A. POST.

A. F. S. N. ALBIN. A man standing in the toga, stretching out his hand towards an eagle on a perch ; behind, the lictor's rods.

2.

A. POSTVMIVS. COS. Bare head of Postumius.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F., within a wheaten garland.

3.

Head of Diana ; underneath ROMA.—*Rev.* Three horsemen, armed with lance and buckler, preceded by a soldier on foot, armed with sword and buckler.

4.

Head of Apollo, laureated : underneath, ROMA ; before, X. ; behind, a star.—*Rev.* A. ALBINVS. S. F. The dioscuroi standing near their horses, which are drinking at a fountain : above, a crescent.

No. 2 is the rarest type. Nos. 3 and 4 are the least rare ; but the latter is interesting, as illustrating another fable of Dionysius Halicarnassus, who relates that in the great battle of the Romans commanded by Postumius, against the Latins, near the lake Regillus, the former were assisted by Castor and Pollux, who on the evening of the battle were seen at Rome, watering their horses at a fountain, near the temple of Vesta.

PROCILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

1.

Laureated head of Jupiter ; behind, S. C.—*Rev.* L. PROCILI. F. Juno-Sospita marching, to the right, her lance and buckler raised ; before, a serpent rising from the ground.

2.

Head of Juno-Sospita; behind, S. C.—*Rev.* L. PROCILI. F. Juno Sospita, in a biga; underneath, a serpent.

The first is the rarest.

PROCULEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Third brass - - - - - R 3

1.

Head of Neptune; behind, KO. in monogram.—*Rev.* C. PROCVLEIVS. L. F. A bipennis.

2.

Diademed bust of Neptune, in terminus; behind, KO. in monogram.—*Rev.* C. PROCVLEI. L. F. A skate fish.

QUINCTIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY, AFTERWARDS, PLEBEIAN.—TWELVE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 8

Silver - - - - - R 1

First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

Second brass (see the Roman Semis) - - - - - R 4

Rare types, in gold and silver :

1.

Bare head of Quinctius Flaminius. No legend.—*Rev.* T. QVINCTI. Victory, holding a palm branch and a garland (*Greek fabric*) AU.

2.

Bust of Hercules, laureated, with the skin of the lion, and club.—*Rev.* TI. Q. An equestrian leading two horses: below, a rat: in the field, several letters indistinct; below, on a pedestal, D. S. S. AR.

3.

Winged head of Minerva: before, X.; behind, the apex.—*Rev.* T. Q. The dioscuroi on horseback; the Macedonian shield below. In the exergue, ROMA. - - - - - AR.

4.

Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.—*Rev.* S. X. Q. The dioscurei on horseback. In the exergue, ROMA. - - - - - AR.

No. 2 is the rarest type in silver. The gold is valued by Mionnet at 800 francs.

RENIA.

AN UNKNOWN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - - C
 Winged head of Rome; behind, X.—*Rev.* C. RENI. A female driving a biga of goats. In the exergue, ROMA.

ROSCIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FORTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 L. ROSCIA. Head of Juno-Sospita; behind, a human head.—*Rev.* FABATI. A female, standing before a serpent, rising from the ground; behind, a fish.

RUBELLIA.

A FAMILY OF THE EQUESTRIAN ORDER.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

RUBRIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C
 Restored, by Trajan - - - - - R 6
 Quinarii - - - - - R 3
 First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 2

Rare types:

1.

DOSSEN. Laureated head of Neptune; behind, a trident.—*Rev.* L. RVBRI. Victory, with a palm branch on her shoulder, advancing to an altar, upon which is a serpent. (A *quinarius*). - - - AR.

2.

DOSSEN. Laureated head of Neptune; behind, a sceptre.—*Rev.* IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A quadriga; above, Victory, flying with a garland. In the exergue, L. RVBRI.

Two other coins of this family were restored by Trajan; namely, that with the head of Juno.—*Rev.* A quadriga; and that with the head of Minerva; both having the legend DOS. on obverse.

RUSTIA.

A FAMILY OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN AND ORDER.—THREE VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 1

1.

Q. RVSTIVS. FORTVNAE. ANTIAT. Two heads; one helmeted, the other diademed, to the right, placed on a pedestal, each end of which is ornamented with a ram's head.—*Rev.* CAESARI AVGVSTO. EX. S. C. An altar, inscribed on the front, FOR. RE. - - AR

2.

Head of Minerva: * before X.; behind, S. C.—*Rev.* L. RVSTI. A ram. - - - - - AR

3.

Q. RVSTIVS. FORTVNAE. Two heads, male and female, facing each other; the one helmeted, the other with diadem.—*Rev.* CAESARI AVGVSTO. Victory flying, wearing the stola and the peplum, placing on a cippus a buckler, inscribed S. C. (*Mionnet*) AU
In the cabinet of the Duc de Blacas.

RUTILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
FLAC.	Winged head of Minerva.— <i>Rev.</i> L. RVTILI. Victory, in a biga, at full speed, holding a garland.	

* Mionnet calls this the head of Mars; but it is most certainly the head of Minerva: the helmet is without wings.

SALVIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver (see the Moneyers of Octavius) - - - - -	R 1
First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - -	C

SANQUINIA.

A FAMILY OF UNKNOWN ORDER.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver (see the Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - -	R 1
First and second brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - -	C

SATRIENUS.

TWENTY-TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	C
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1.

No legend. Helmed head of Minerva.—*Rev.* P. SATRIENVS. A
bitch wolf, passant: above, ROMA.

Satrienus is a surname; the name of the family is not known.

SAUFEIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FIVE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - -	R 1
First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - -	C
Second brass (see the Semis) - - - - -	R 1
„ (see the Triens) - - - - -	C

1.

X. Winged head of Minerva.—*Rev.* L. SAVF. Victory, holding a
whip, and driving a biga at full speed; below, ROMA.

SCRIBONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
First brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - -	R 1
Third brass (see the Triens)	- - - - -	C

Rare types: 1.

BON. EVENT. LIBO. Female head.—*Rev.* PVTEAL SCRIBON.
An altar; a lyre suspended on each side. - - - - - AR

2.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

3.

PAVLLVS. LEPIDVS. CONCORD. Veiled head of Concord.—*Rev.*
Altar, and legend as above; below, LIBO - - - AU and AR

4.

PUTEAL. SCRIBON. A similar type on the reverse of Augustus.—
(*Haym*). - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at one hundred francs.

SEMPRONIA.

FAMILY OF UNKNOWN RANK.—TWENTY-TWO VARIETIES.

Gold (see the Moneyers of Augustus)*	- - - - -	R 5
Silver	- - - - -	C
Silver, of the Moneyers of J. Caesar and Augustus	- - - - -	R 2
First brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - -	R 2
First and second brass (of the Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C
First brass, with the head of Antony	- - - - -	R 4

The types in silver are for the most part uninteresting; consisting of the winged head of Minerva, with the reverse of the dioscuri.

* The quinarius of gold, with bare head of T. Gracchus, is false.

SENTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-ONE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

All the denarii bear the common type of the winged helmed head.—*Rev.* Jupiter in a quadriga; and differ only in minute symbols.

SEPULLIA.

A FAMILY OF UNKNOWN RANK.—SIX VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

Quinarii and Sestertii - - - - - R 8

Rare types: 1.

No legend. Veiled bearded head: before, the lituus; behind, the praefericulum.—*Rev.* P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. A man guiding two horses, on one of which he is mounted; behind, a palm branch and a garland.

2.

Head of Mercury; behind, the letters HS. (sometimes without the letters).—*Rev.* P. SEPVLLIVS. A caduceus. (A *sestertius*).

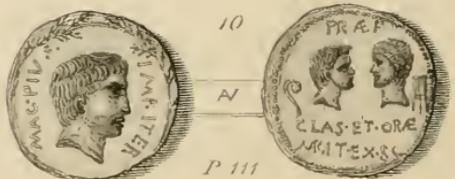
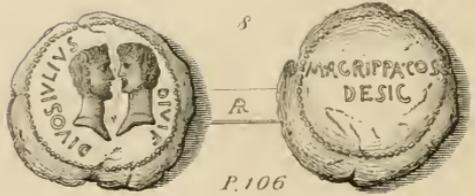
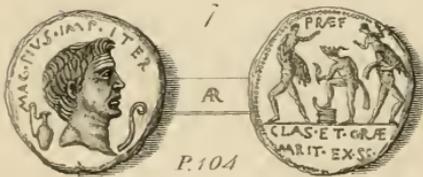
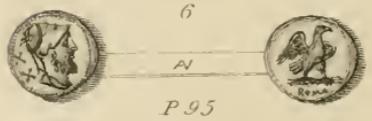
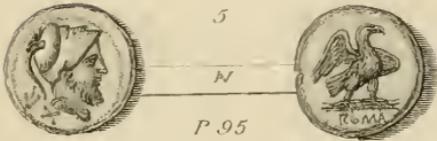
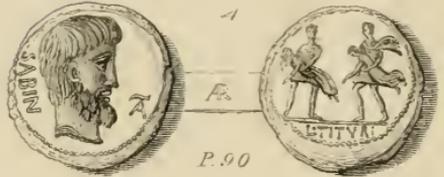
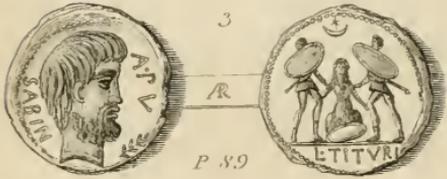
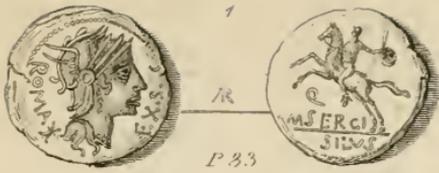
3.

No legend. Winged bust of a female.—*Rev.* P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. A female standing, holding a cornucopia and a patera. (A *quinarius*.)

4.

P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. An equestrian conducting two horses: in the field, a garland.—*Rev.* CLEMENTIAE. CAESARIS. A temple with four columns.

See also the coins of the Moneyers of J. Caesar and M. Antony.



SERGIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—ONE TYPE ONLY.

Silver - - - - - R 1
 Winged head of Minerva: behind, ROMA. and X.; before, EX. S. C.
 —*Rev.* M. SERGI. SILVS. Q. in the field. A horseman galloping to the left, holding in his left hand, a human head and a sword. (*Plate iii, No. 1*).

The horseman on this coin is a representation of that extraordinary man mentioned by Pliny (*Lib. vii. cap. xxviii.*), who after being maimed in every limb, and losing his right hand, fought in many engagements with his left. Silus was twice captured by Hannibal, and endured innumerable hardships in the service of his country.

SERVILIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY, AFTERWARDS PLEBEIAN.—TWENTY-FIVE VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 4
 Silver - - - - - C
 Third brass (see the Roman Quadrans) - - - - - R 3

Rare types in gold and silver :

1.

C. CASSEI. IMP. Laureated female head.—*Rev.* M. SERVILIVS. LEG. A crab, the acrostolium, and the balaustium. - - - AR

2.

C. CASSI. IMP. Laureated female head.—*Rev.* M. SERVILIVS. LEG. The acrostolium. - - - - - AR and AU

3.

AHALA. Bare bearded head of Ahala.—*Rev.* BRVTVS. Bare bearded head of the elder Brutus. (*Plate iii, No. 2*). - AR & AU

4.

Winged head of Rome: underneath, ROMA; behind, a garland, and (sometimes), X.—*Rev.* C. SERVEILI. M. F. The dioscuroi, on horseback, proceeding in opposite directions. - - AR and AU

Mionnet says of this type—"Il faut prendre garde au coin moderne."

5.

M. SEVILIVS. LEG. Laureated female head.—*Rev.* Q. CAEPIO. BRVTVS. IMP. A military trophy. - - - - - AU

6.

CASCA. LONGVS. A trophy, between two prows: in the field, L.—
Rev. BRVTVS. IMP. Bare head of Marcus Brutus, within an
 oak garland. (*Mus. Vindob.*) - - - - - AU

7.

CASCA. LONGVS. Laureated head of Neptune: below, a trident.—
Rev. BRVTVS. IMP. Victory marching, with a garland and a
 palm branch. - - - - - AR

8.

Laureated female head. No legend.—*Rev.* Q. CAEPIO. BRVTVS.
 IMP. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy. - - - - - AR

Of the gold types, No. 6 is by far the rarest. No. 2 is the least
 rare.—Nos. 1 and 7 are the rarest types in silver. Nos. 3 and 4 are the
 least rare.

SESTIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY, AFTERWARDS PLEBEIAN.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 2
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 5

Rare types:

1.

L. SESTI. PRO. Q. A chair, and the hasta: below, the modius.—
Rev. Q. CAEPIO. BRVTVS. PRO. COS. A tripod, between the
 apex and the simpulum. (*A quinarius*).

2.

L. SESTI. PRO. Q. Veiled female head.—*Rev.* Q. CAEPIO.
 BRVTVS. PRO. COS. Victory, holding a garland and a palm
 branch. (*A quinarius*).—*Mus. Vindob.*

3.

Same head and legend.—*Rev.* Q. CAEPIO. BRVTVS. PRO. COS.
 A tripod, between the secespita and the simpulum.

No. 2 is the rarest of the *quinarii*.

SICINIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY, AFTERWARDS PLEBEIAN—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 1

FORT. P. R. Female head to the right.—*Rev.* Q. SICINIVS. III.

VIR. A palm branch, caduceus, and laurel garland.

See also the family Coponia.

SILIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Gold - - - - - R 7

Silver - - - - - R 1

First brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - C

ROMA. Bust of Minerva, with spear and buckler: above, a crescent; before, X.—*Rev.* P. NERVA. The enclosure of the Comitia. - - - - - AR and AU

SOSIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Second and third brass, with the head of M. Antony - - - - R 6

Third brass, with the head of Bacchus - - - - - R 8

1.

Bare head of Antony. No legend.—*Rev.* C. SOSIVS. IMP. A male and female captive, sitting at the foot of a trophy.

2.

Bare head of Antony, to the right: behind, IMP.—*Rev.* C. SOSIUS. Q. An eagle, on a thunderbolt: a caduceus in the field.

The coins of this family refer to the exploits of Sosius against the Jews; for an account of which, see Josephus.

SPURILIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—ONE TYPE.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Winged head of Minerva: behind (sometimes), X.— <i>Rev.</i> A. SPVRI. Diana, in a biga, at full speed. In the exergue, ROMA.		

STATIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 7
Third brass	- - - - -	R 6
Head of Neptune: behind, a trident.— <i>Rev.</i> MVRCVS. IMP. A male figure in the toga, raising up a female at the foot of a military trophy.	- - - - -	AR

There is a modern forgery of this coin.

STATILIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Second brass (of Spanish fabric)	- - - - -	R 6
Third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C

SULPICIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-TWO VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Second and third brass	- - - - -	R 4

Rare types in gold and silver:

1.

Veiled female head: behind, S. C.— <i>Rev.</i> P. GALB. AED. CVR. (or A.E. CVR.) The simpulum and secespita.	- - - - -	AR
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2.

Another, with S. in the field, and the secespita and axe. - - - AR

3.

SER. SVLP. Head of Apollo.—*Rev.* Two figures, one naked, the other in the toga, standing on each side of a naval trophy; the arms of the naked figure bound behind him. - - - - - AR

4.

L. SERVIVS. RVFVS. Bare male head, with short beard.—*Rev.* The dioscuroi, standing, each with a spear in his hand. No legend. AR

5.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

6.

L. SERVIVS. RVFVS. Heads of the dioscuroi, looking to the left.—*Rev.* The walls of a town, on the gate of which is inscribed, TVSCVL. - - - - - AU

7.

Heads of the dioscuroi? To the left, underneath, D. P. P.—*Rev.* C. SVLPICI. C. F. A sow, couchant, between two men armed with spears. In the field, A. - - - - - AR

Of the silver, No. 1 is the least rare. Nos. 3 and 4 are the rarest, excepting of course, the restored type.

The following types, in brass, are in the cabinet of M. le Baron d'Ailly, and are quoted by Mionnet :

1.

IMP. DIVI. F. ACTIO. A military figure, standing, holding a spear, and resting his right foot on the prow of a vessel.—*Rev.* NONIVS. SVLPICIVS. II. VIR. QVINQ. A curule chair. *Second brass.*

2.

D. P. P. Two heads, with beardless faces.—*Rev.* C. SVLPI. C. F. Two figures, standing, leaning on their spears; at their feet, a Victory. *Third brass.*

TARQUITIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

C. ANNI. T. F. T. N. PRO. COS. EX. S. C. Head of Juno Moneta.—*Rev.* C. TARQVITI. P. F. A woman in a biga, with a palm branch (or a whip): in the field, Q.; above, XXX.

The other is without the numerals.

TERENTIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOURTEEN VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

First brass (see the Roman As) - - - - - R 1

Second and third brass (see the Semis and the Quadrans) - - - R 1

First brass (Moneyers of Augustus) - - - - - R 4

Rare types in silver:

1.

VARRO. PRO. Q. Bearded head, with diadem, in terminis.—*Rev.*

VARRO. PRO. Q. A like head.

2.

VARRO. PRO. Q. Bearded head, as before.—*Rev.* MAGN. PRO. COS. A sceptre, between an eagle and a dolphin. (*See No. 2, Pompeia*).

The first is much the rarest.

(See also the families of Pompeia, and the coins of the money of Augustus).

THORIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - C

I. S. M. R. Head of Juno-Sospita.—*Rev.* L. THORIVS. BALBVS. A bull, bounding; above, I.

TITIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SIX VARIETIES.

Silver (<i>Rev.</i> A pegasus on a pedestal, inscribed Q. TITI.)	- - C
Restored by Trajan	- - - - - R 6
Quinarii, (similar <i>Rev.</i> to the denarii)	- - - - - R 1
First brass (see the As)	- - - - - C

TITINIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY—TWO VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - - R 1
Second brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - - C
Winged head of Minerva: behind, XVI.— <i>Rev.</i> C. TITINI. Winged figure with a whip, driving a biga.	

TITURIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—THIRTY-THREE VARIETIES.

Silver (<i>quinarii</i> and <i>denarii</i>)	- - - - - C
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All the types of this family are very common; but there are two which deserve particular mention.—*Obverse.* SABIN. A. PV. Bearded head.—*Rev.* Two men, about to throw their shields upon a woman already sinking under a heap of shields: a crescent, and a star above. In the exergue, L. TITVRI. (*Plate iii, No. 3.*)

This coin commemorates the perfidy of Tarpeia, the daughter of Tarpeius, governor of the citadel of Rome. This woman agreed to deliver up the citadel to Tattius, king of the Sabines, upon condition that she should receive what the Sabines wore on their left arms, meaning their gold bracelets. Tattius took her at her word; and when he entered, threw his bracelet to her, and also his shield: his soldiers did the same; and Tarpeia was crushed to death by their weight. She was buried in the capitol; and the place was afterwards called the Tarpeian rock. Piso, however, says that Tarpeia was sacrificed by Tattius, in consequence of his suspecting her of an attempt to betray the Sabines to the Romans, while pretending to betray the Romans to their enemies. The moon and star, which are generally found on this coin, indicate the time of the occurrence.

The other has a similar head.—*Rev.* L. TITVRI. Two men, each carrying off a female; and commemorates the celebrated rape of the Sabines, from whom this family traced their descent. (*Plate iii, No. 4*).

TREBANIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Second brass and third brass (see the Semis, Triens, and Quadrans)		R 1
Winged head of Minerva; behind, X.— <i>Rev.</i> L. TREBANI. Jupiter in a quadriga; the thunderbolt in his right hand, the sceptre in his left. In the exergue, ROMA.		

TULLIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
<i>Cistophori</i> of Laodicea	- - - - -	R 6
Second brass, with the head of Cicero (Colonial of Magnesia in Lydia)		R 7
Winged head of Minerva; behind, ROMA.— <i>Rev.</i> M. TVLLI. Victory, in a quadriga, holding a palm branch: above, a laurel garland; below, X.	- - - - -	AR

VALERIA.

A PATRICIAN AND PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THIRTY-FOUR VARIETIES.

Gold (see the Moneyers of M. Antony)	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	C
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Second and third brass (Moneyers of Augustus)	- - - - -	C

Rare types, in silver:

1.

ACISCVLVVS. Radiated head of Apollo; behind, a hammer.—*Rev.* L. VALERIVS. Diana, in a biga.

2.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

3.

ACISCVLVS. Youthful head, with diadem: above, a star; behind, a hammer; the whole within a myrtle garland.—*Rev.* L. VALERIVS. Female head: the whole within a myrtle garland.

4.

A similar head, symbols, and name, without the myrtle garland.—*Rev.* L. VALERIVS. Europa, riding on the bull.

5.

The same type, restored by Trajan.

6.

ACISCVLVS. Youthful head: behind, a hammer; above, a star.—*Rev.* A bird, with a helmed female head, holding two spears and a buckler.

7.

Winged female bust, with Caduceus.—*Rev.* C. VAL. FLA. IMPERAT. EX. S. C. A legionary eagle, between two military ensigns; IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST.

8.

ACISCVLVS. Head of Jupiter; behind, a hammer.—*Rev.* L. VALERIVS. A female; her body terminating in two fishes' tails.

9.

Bust of Victory.—*Rev.* ACISCVLVS. A hammer: the whole within a myrtle garland. (A *quinarius*).

10.

Bust of Victory: before, X.—*Rev.* L. VALERI. FLACCI. Mars, walking to the left, holding in his right hand an ear of corn; in his left, a trophy: an ear of corn on one side; the apex on the other.

11.

MESSAL. F. Bust of Minerva seen behind, with her spear.—*Rev.* PATER. (or PATRE.) COS. S. C. Curule chair, standing on the thyrsus.

Excepting the restored coins, Nos. 9 and 11 are by far the rarest of the above types.

VARGUNTEIA.

A FAMILY OF UNKNOWN RANK.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver	- - - - -	R 1
Second and third brass (see the Semis, Triens, and Quadrans)	- -	C
M. VARG. Winged head of Minerva: before, X.— <i>Rev.</i> ROMA.		
Figure in a quadriga.	- - - - -	AR

VENTIDIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Silver (see the Moneyers of Marc Antony)	- - - - -	R 6
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VETTIA.

A FAMILY OF UNCERTAIN RANK.—ONE TYPE.

Silver	- - - - -	R 2
SABINVS. S. C. Bare head with beard: before, AT. in monogram.— <i>Rev.</i> T. VETTIVS. IVDEX. A figure in a biga, holding a spear: behind, an ear of corn.		

VETURIA.

A PATRICIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Gold (<i>denarii</i> and <i>quinarii</i>)	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 2

I.

TI. VET (the last word in monogram). Bust of Minerva; X.— <i>Rev.</i> ROMA. A man on his knees, holding a sow, which two men, armed with spears, are touching with their daggers.	- - -	AR
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2.

No legend. Two beardless heads, joined like those of Janus.—*Rev.*
ROMA. The same type. - - - - - AU

3.

The same type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

At the sale of the Earl of Morton's coins, No. 2 brought 5*l.* 5*s.*, and No. 3, 9*l.* 15*s.* The last was in fine preservation.

VIBIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—SEVENTY VARIETIES.

Gold	- - - - -	R 7
Silver	- - - - -	C
First brass (see the Roman As)	- - - - -	R 1

Rare types, in gold and silver :

1.

No legend. Head of Bacchus.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. A panther springing upon an altar, upon which are placed a head of Pan and the thyrsus. - - - - - AR

2.

Bearded Head of Hercules.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. Minerva-Victrix standing: in her left hand, a Victory; in her right, a spear. - - - - - AR

3.

Bust of Minerva.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. Hercules standing, with his club and lion's skin. - - - - - AR

4.

PANSA. Head of Pan; behind, a shepherd's crook.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. C. F. C. N. JOVIS. AXVR. Jupiter Axur seated. - - - AR

This coin presents us with a representation of Jupiter Axur, or Anxur, with a beardless face and laurel crown, and was probably copied from a statue of the time.

5.

LIBERTATIS. Laureated female head.—*Rev.* C. PANSA. C. F. C. N. Rome, sitting on bucklers, crowned by Victory, her left foot on a globe; at her feet a coat of mail. - - - - - AR

6.

No legend. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. - - AU

This coin, in gold, brought 10*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the Earl of Morton's coins in 1830. The type is common in silver.

7.

C. VIBIVS. C. F. Minerva in a quadriga.—*Rev.* PANSA. The same type. - - - - - AR

8.

C. VIBIVS. C. F. Head of Pan.—*Rev.* PANSA. Bearded head, crowned with ivy leaves. - - - - - AR

9.

C. PANSA. Head of Pan.—*Rev.* ALBINVS. BRVTI. F. Two heads joined, holding a caduceus. - - - - - AR

10.

Laureated female head.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. Venus standing near a column, viewing herself in a mirror, which she holds in her left hand - - - - - AR and AU

11.

Bust of Minerva, with spear and shield.—*Rev.* C. VIBIVS. VARVS. Nemesis, winged, holding her robe. - - - - - AU

In silver, No. 8 is the rarest.

See also, the coins of Antony and Octavius.

VINICIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—FOUR VARIETIES.

Silver - - - - - R 2

CONCORDIAE. Laureated head of Concord.—*Rev.* L. VINICI. Victory, walking to the right, with a palm branch, to which four garlands are attached.

(See also the coins of the Moneyers of Augustus).

VOCONIA.

A PLEBEIAN FAMILY.—THREE VARIETIES.

Gold (see the Moneyers of Octavius) - - - - - R 4

Silver (see the Moneyers of Julius Caesar) - - - - - R 2

VOLTEIA.

A FAMILY OF UNKNOWN RANK.—THIRTY-FOUR VARIETIES.

- Silver - - - - - C
- Scarce types : 1.
 Head of the young Hercules in the lion's skin.—*Rev.* M. VOLTEI. M. F.
 A boar. 2.
 Laureated female head.—*Rev.* M. VOLTEI. M. F. A serpent entwined
 round a tripod: S. C. D. T. on either side. 3.
 Head of Jupiter.—*Rev.* M. VOLTEI. M. F. A temple with four
 columns.

 UNCERTAIN COINS OF ROMAN FAMILIES.

The following types are supposed to belong to Roman families; but as they do not bear any family name, they cannot be appropriated.

1.
 Head of Minerva; behind, II. S.—*Rev.* ROMA. The diescuri on
 horseback (*sestertius*). - - - - - AR
2.
 Helmed head of Mars; behind, X.—*Rev.* ROMA. An eagle on a
 thunderbolt. - - - - - AU
3.
 Another, with XX. (*Plate iii, No. 6*). - - - - - AU
- 4*.
 Another, with ΨX. (*Plate iii, No. 5*). - - - - - AU

4.

Double head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* Jupiter with Victory in a quadriga, holding the sceptre, and launching the thunderbolt. (*In electrum*).

5.

Double head, with beardless face.—*Rev.* ROMA. (the letters *indented*). Same type as the foregoing (a *di-drachm*). - - - - - AR

6.

Another of this type, but of inferior weight. (*Plate ii, No. 1*). - AR

7.

Another, with the letters in relief. (*Plate ii, No. 2*). - - - - - AR

8.

Another, with ROMA. (A *denarius*). - - - - - AR

9.

Head of Pallas: behind, X; below, ROMA.—*Rev.* Rome, sitting on bucklers, and leaning on a spear; at her feet, Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf: on each side, a bird flying. - - - - - AR

10.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

11.

CONCORDIA. PRAETORIANORVM. A female standing, holding a branch and a cornucopia.—*Rev.* FIDES. EXERCITVVM. Two hands joined. - - - - - AR

12.

G. P. R. Bearded head, with diadem; behind, a sceptre.—*Rev.* MARS. VLTOR. Mars, in a defensive posture. - - - - - AU

13.

GENIVS. Same head.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. within a civic crown. - AR

14.

GENIO. P. R. Bare head, with beardless face, and a cornucopia.—*Rev.* PAX. Two hands, holding a caduceus and two cornucopiae. - AR

15.

GENIO. P. R. Diademed head, with beardless face, and a cornucopia. *Rev.* MARTI. VLTORI. Mars, with spear and shield, in a defensive posture. - - - - - AR

16.

LEIBERTAS. Female head.—*Rev.* Anchor and acrostolium. (*A
quinarius*). - - - - - AR

17.

LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Female head.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. inscribed
on a buckler; the whole within an oaken garland. - AR & AU

18.

BON. EVENT. Female head.—*Rev.* PACI. P. R. Two hands joined,
holding a caduceus. - - - - - AR

19.

MARS. VLTOR. Head of Mars.—*Rev.* SIGNA. P. R. A legionary
eagle and an altar, between two military ensigns. - - AR & AU

20.

HISPANIA. Head of a female on a buckler: before, a palm branch;
behind, two arrows.—*Rev.* MARTI. VLTORI. Mars standing. AR

21.

VOLKANVS. VLTOR. Head of Vulcan.—*Rev.* SIGNA. P. R. Same
type as No. 19. - - - - - AR

22.

VOLKANVS. VLTOR. Head of Vulcan.—*Rev.* GENIO. P. R.
Instruments of coining. - - - - - AR

23.

VESTA. P. R. QVIRITIVM. Veiled female head: before, a torch.—
Rev. CAPITOLINVS. I. O. MAX. Jupiter seated in a
temple. - - - - - AR

24.

PAX. ET. LIBERTAS. Two hands joined, holding a caduceus.—*Rev.*
S. P. Q. R. within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

25.

BON. EVENT. Female head.—*Rev.* ROM. RENASC. Rome stand-
ing, holding a spear, and a Victory on a globe. - - - - - AR

26.

ROMA. Bust of Rome.—*Rev.* IVPITER. CVSTOS. Jupiter seated. AR

27.

ROMA. Rome seated.—*Rev.* PAX. P. R. Two hands joined, holding
a caduceus; two ears of corn, and two poppies - - - - - AR

28.

ROMA. RESTITVTA. Helmed head.—*Rev.* IVPITER. CONSERVATOR. Jupiter seated. - - - - - AR

29.

SALVS. ET. LIBERTAS. Minerva standing.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

30.

Head of Mars. No legend.—*Rev.* SIGNA. P. R. Same type as Nos. 19 and 21. - - - - - AR

31.

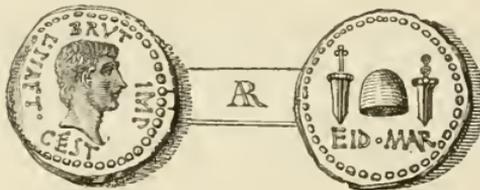
MARS. VLTOR. Head of Mars.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

32.

ROMA. RESTITVTA. Helmed head.—*Rev.* IVPITER. LIBERATOR. Jupiter, seated. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 12, 15, 19, are the rarest. Of the silver, Nos. 11, 13, 18, 21, are the rarest, excepting No. 10, which is extremely rare.

At the sale of the Trattle collection, No. 4, highly preserved, brought 4*l.* 4*s.*; No. 3, fine, 5*l.* 5*s.*



*Names, Surnames, and adopted Names, which occur on Consular
Coins, with the Families to which they belong.*

NAME.	FAMILY.	NAME.	FAMILY.
ACISCVLVVS - - -	Valeria.	CAEPIO - - -	Servilia.
AGRIPPA - - -	{ Luria.	CAESAR - - -	Julia.
	{ Vipsania.	CALDVVS - - -	Coelia.
AHALA - - -	Servilia.	CALENVVS - - -	Fufia.
AIKENOBARBVVS - -	Domitia.	CALVINVS - - -	Domitia.
ALBINVS - - -	Postumia.	CAPELLA - - -	Naevia.
ANTIATICVS - - -	Maenia.	CAPITO - - -	{ Fonteia.
AQVINVS - - -	Caecilia.		{ Maria.
ASIAGENES - - -	Cornelia.		{ Oppia.
ATRATINVS - - -	Sempronia.	CAPITOLINVS - - -	Petillia.
AVGVRRINVS - - -	Minutia.	CARBO - - -	Papiria.
AVIOLA - - -	Acilia.	CASCA - - -	Servilia.
BALA - - -	Acilia.	CATO - - -	Porcia.
	{ Acilia.	CATVLLVS - - -	Valeria.
	{ Antonia.	CELER - - -	Cassia.
	{ Atia.	CELSVS - - -	Papia.
BALBVVS - - -	{ Coelia.	CENSORINVS - - -	Marcia.
	{ Cornelia.	CERCO - - -	Lutatia.
	{ Mindia.	CESTIANVS - - -	Plaetoria.
	{ Naevia.	CETHEGVVS - - -	Cornelia.
	{ Thoria.	CHILO. CILO. - - -	Flaminia.
BARBATVS SORTES - -	Valeria.	CICERO - - -	Tullia.
BASSVS - - -	{ Betilienus.	CINNA - - -	Cornelia.
	{ Pomponia.	COCLES - - -	Horatia.
BIBVLVS - - -	Calpurnia.	CORBVLO - - -	Domitia.
BLANDVS - - -	Rubellia.	CORDVS - - -	Mucia.
BLASIO - - -	Cornelia.	CORNVTVS - - -	Caecilia.
BOLANVS - - -	Vettia.	COSSVS - - -	Cornelia.
BROCCHVVS - - -	Furia.	COSTA - - -	Pedania.
BRVTVS - - -	Junia.	COTTA - - -	Aurelia.
BVCA - - -	Aemilia.	CRASSIPE - - -	Furia.
BVRSIO - - -	Julia.	CRASSVS - - -	{ Canidia.
CAECIANVS - - -	Cassia.		{ Licinia.

NAME.	FAMILY.	NAME.	FAMILY.
CRISPINVS - -	Quinctia.	LONGINVS - -	Cassia.
CVLLEO - - -	Terentia.	LONGVS - - -	Mussidia.
DOLABELLA - -	Cornelia.	LVCANVS - - -	Terentia.
DOSSENVVS - -	Rubria.	LVPERCVS - -	Gallia.
FABATVS - - -	Roscia.	LVPVS - - -	Cornelia.
FAVSTVLVS - -	Pompeia.		Claudia.
FAVSTVS - - -	Cornelia.	MACER - - -	{ Licinia.
FELIX - - - -	Cornelia.		{ Sepullia.
	{ Pomponia.	MAGNVS - - -	Pompeia.
FLACCVS - - -	{ Rutilia.	MALLEOLVS - -	Poblicia.
	{ Thoria.	MARCELLINVS -	Cornelia.
	{ Valeria	MARCELLVS - -	Claudia.
FLORVS - - -	Aquilia.	MARIDIANVS -	Cossutia.
FRVGI - - - -	Calpurnia.	MARSVS - - -	Vibia.
GAL - - - - -	Memmia.	MAXIMVS - - -	{ Egnatia.
GALBA - - - -	Sulpicia.		{ Fabia.
	{ Asinia.	MENSOR - - -	Farsuleia.
GALLVS - - -	{ Caninia.	MESSALLA - -	Valeria.
	{ Livineia.	METELLVS - -	Caecilia.
	{ Ogulnia.	MOLO - - - -	Pomponia.
GEM - - - - -	Aburia.	MVCIANVS - -	Licina.
GETA - - - -	Hosidia.	MVRCVS - - -	Statia.
GLABRIO - - -	Acilia.	MVRENA - - -	Licina.
GRAC - - - -	Antestia.	MVSA - - - -	Pomponia.
GRACCVS - - -	Sempronia.	NASO - - - -	{ Antonia.
HEMIC - - - -	Flavia.		{ Axia.
HISPANIENSIS -	Fabia.	NATTA - - - -	Pinaria
HYPSAEVS - - -	Plautia.		{ Cocceia.
ITALICVS - - -	Silia.	NERVA - - - -	{ Licinia.
JVDEX - - - -	Vettia.		{ Silia.
JVNIANVS - - -	Licina.	NIGER - - - -	Vettia.
LABEO - - - -	Fabia.	NONIANVS - -	Considia.
LABIENVVS - -	Atia.	OTHO - - - -	Salvia.
LAECA - - - -	Porcia.	PAETVS - - -	{ Aelia.
LAMIA - - - -	Aelia.		{ Considia.
LARISCOLVS - -	Accoleia.	PALICANVS - -	Lollia.
LENTVLVS - - -	Cornelia.	PANSA - - - -	Vibia.
LEPIDVS - - -	Aemilia.	PATERNVS - -	Fabricia.
	{ Marcia.	PAVLLVS - - -	Aemilia.
LIBO - - - - -	{ Scribonia.	PHILIPPVS - -	Marcia.
	{ Junia ?	PHILVS - - -	Furia.
	{ Stabilia ?	PICTOR - - -	Fabia.
LICINVS - - -	Porcia.	PISO - - - -	Calpurnia.
LIMETANVS - -	Mamilia.	PITIO - - - -	Sempronia.

NAME.	FAMILY.	NAME.	FAMILY.
PIVS - - -	{ Caecilia. Pompeia.	SCAVRVS - - -	{ Aemilia. Aurelia.
PLANCVS - - -	{ Munatia. Plautia.	SCPIO - - -	{ Caecilia. Cornelia.
PLATORINVS - - -	Sulpicia.	SECVDVS - - -	Arria.
POLLIO - - -	Arsinia.	SEJANVS - - -	Aelia.
PRISCVS - - -	Tarquitia.	SER - - -	Manlia.
PROCLVS - - -	Sulpicia.	SILANVS - - -	{ Caecilia. Junia.
PVLCHER - - -	Claudia.	SILIANVS - - -	Licina.
PVRPVREO - - -	Furia.	SILVS - - -	Sergia.
QVINCTILIANVS - - -	Nonnia.	SISENNA - - -	Cornelia.
REGINVS - - -	Antestia.	SPINTHER - - -	Cornelia.
REGVLVS - - -	Livineia.	STOLO - - -	Licina.
RESTIO - - -	Antia.	STRABO - - -	Volteia.
ROCVS - - -	Crepereia.	SVFENVS - - -	Nonia.
	{ Aurelia. Claudia. Cordia. Lucilia. Maecia.	SVLLA - - -	Cornelia.
RVFVS - - -	{ Mescinia. Minucia. Pacuvia. Plotia. Pompeia. Pomponia. Sulpicia.	SVLPICIANVS - - -	Quinctia.
		SVRDINVS - - -	Naevia.
		TAMPILVS - - -	Baebia.
		TAVRVS - - -	Statilia.
		THERMVS - - -	Minucia.
		TORQVATVS - - -	Manlia.
		TRIGEMINVS - - -	Curatia.
		TRIO - - -	{ Lucretia. Aburia.
		TROGVS - - -	Maria.
RVLLVS - - -	Servilia.	TVBVLVS - - -	Hostilia.
RVS - - -	Aufidia.	TVLLVS - - -	Maecilia.
	{ Minatia. Tituria. Vettia.	TVRDVS - - -	Papiria.
SABINVS - - -		TVRPILIANVS - - -	Petronia.
SAEVLVA - - -	Cossutia.	VAALA - - -	Numonia.
SALINATOR - - -	Oppia.	VARRO - - -	Terentia.
SARANVS - - -	Atilia.	VARVS - - -	{ Plancia. Vibia.
SASERNA - - -	Hostilia.	VITVS - - -	Antistia.
SATVRNINVS - - -	Sentia.	VITVLVS - - -	Voconia.
SCARPVS - - -	Pinaria.		

ROMAN EMPERORS, CAESARS, EMPRESSES, AND USURPERS.

CNAEIUS POMPEIUS.

[Son of Pompeius Strabo and Lucilia. Born in the year of Rome 648, (before Christ 106). He had the surname of "Great" given him by Sylla, in consequence of his exploits in the war between the Dictator and Caius Marius, in the year of Rome 673. He formed one of the first triumvirate, with Caesar and Crassus, in 694. Having been defeated by Caesar at the battle of Pharsalia, he fled into Egypt, where he was murdered by order of Ptolemy, the king of that country, in the year of Rome 706. Before Christ, forty-eight years].

STYLE ON COINS:—MAGNVS.—MAGN. (*or* MAGNVS). PRO-
COS.—CN. MAGN. (*or* MAGNVS.) IMPERATOR.*

Gold, with the head of Africa	- - - - -	R 6
Silver, with his head	- - - - -	R 2
,, restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 8
,, without his head, of the families of Pompeia and Terentia	- - - - -	R 1

* In the list of titles, those of Consul, Augur, and Pontifex Maximus, as also the record of tribunitian power, are omitted for the sake of brevity; but that of Emperor is retained, as shewing the victories obtained by the Roman Emperors. The words, ITER. PER. etc.; or the numerals, II. III. are however omitted. When the titles are carried to the *reverse* of the coin, they will be distinctly noted as such, but otherwise they relate only to the *obverse*. These titles, it should be observed, are all given in the nominative, although they often occur in another case.

First brass	(<i>Plate iii, No. 1</i>).	- - - - -	R 1
Second brass	- - - - -	- - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

MAG. PIVS. IMP. ITER. Bare head of Pompey to the right, between the lituus and praefericulum.—*Rev.* PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLAS. S. C. (*or, on others, PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLAS. EX. S. C.; or, PRAEF. CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C.*). Anapits and Amphinomus:* between them, Neptune; his right foot resting on the prow of a vessel; the acrostolium in his right hand. (*Plate iii, No. 7*). - - - - - AR

2.

The same type, restored by Trajan - - - - - AR
 This very rare coin is quoted by Mionnet from the cabinet of M. Gosselin of Paris.

3.

MAGNVS. The head of Africa, between the praefericulum and the lituus, within a laurel garland.—*Rev.* PROCOS. A figure, in a quadriga; above, Victory. - - - - - AU
 Valued by Mionnet at 300 francs. There is a modern forgery of the gold type.

CAIUS JULIUS CAESAR.

[Caius Julius Caesar, son of C. J. Caesar and Aurelia, was born in the year of Rome 654 (B. C. 100). He formed one of the first triumvirate in the year 694. Defeated Pompey at Pharsalia in 706; and was named, subsequently, Dictator for one year. Created Perpetual Dictator in 710, and assassinated in the senate-house in the same year (B. C. 44)].

* Anapits and Amphinomus were two brothers, who, when Catana was in flames in consequence of an irruption of Mount Etna, bore off their parents on their shoulders. This act of filial piety obtained for them divine honours in Sicily. Greek coins of Catana bear this type.



P 105



P 128



2



3

P 146



P 149



P 156



P 159



7

P 163



STYLE:—CAESAR. (or C. CAESAR.)—C. CAESAR. C. F.—
 CAESAR (or C. CAESAR.; or C. IVLIVS. CAESAR.) IM.
 (or IMP. or IMPER.)—CAESAR. DIC.—CAESAR. (vel
 C. CAESAR.) DIC. TER.—CAES. (or CAESAR.) DIC.
 QVAR. (or DIC. QVART.)—CAES. (or C. CAESAR.)
 DIC. (or DICT.) PER. (or PERP. or PERPET. or PERPETVO.)
 —CAESAR. IM. (or IMP. or IMPER.) DICT. PERPETVO.
 —CAESAR. PARENS. PATRIAE.—DIVVS. IVLIVS.—
 DIVVS. IVLIVS. CAESAR.

Gold, quinarii and denarii, of the families of Hirtia, Julia, and Munatia;	
without his head	R 1
" with his head	R 6
" with the head of Marc Antony on the reverse	R 7
" restored by Trajan, with Nemesis on the reverse	R 6
" with his head, and a Venus on the reverse, restored by Trajan	R 7
Silver, with his head	R 2
" without his head (<i>denarii</i> and <i>quinarii</i>)	C
First brass, with his head, and that of Augustus on the reverse (<i>Plate iv,</i> <i>No. 1</i>).	R 1
" with his head only	R 2
" with the prow of a vessel, on reverse	R 4

The commonest coins of Caesar, are those with the reverse of Eneas carrying Anchises, and the elephant; but they are very rare, when restored by Trajan. The coin, with a comet on the reverse, quoted by the early Numismatic writers, is false.

RARE REVERSES, IN GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

IIT. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* CAESAR. A trophy, and an axe. AR & AU

2.

IIT. The same head.—*Rev.* CAESAR. A captive, at the foot of a trophy. AR

3.

III. Veiled female head: behind, the simpulum.—*Rev.* CAESAR. A military trophy, between a garland and a shield. (*Quinarius*). AR

4.

Female head. No legend.—*Rev.* CAESAR. IMP. A trophy, and
arms - - - - - AR

5.

C. CAES. DIC. TER. Bust of Victory.—*Rev.* L. PLANC. PRAEF.
VRB. The praefericulum. (*Quinarius*). - - - - - AU

6.

PAX. S. C. Female head.—*Rev.* L. AEMILIVS. BVCA. IIII. VIR.
Two hands joined. (*Quinarius*). - - - - - AR.

7.

DIVOS. IVLIVS. DIVI. F. The heads of Caesar and Augustus, face
to face.—*Rev.* M. AGRIPPA. COS. DESIG. in the field. (*Plate iii*,
No. 8). - - - - - AR & AU

Valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs. Brought 1*l.* 16*s.* at the sale
of the Henderson collection.

8.

DIVVS. IVLIVS. Head of Caesar.—*Rev.* As above. - - - AU

9.

M. ANTON. IMP. Head of M. Antony: behind, the lituus. AR & AU
This coin is sometimes found plated on copper.

10.

L. BVCA. Venus standing, holding the hasta, and a Victory. - AR.

11.

L. BVCA. Venus seated, holding the hasta, and a Victory. - - AR

12.

L. BVCA. Globe, caduceus, two hands joined, an axe, &c. - - AR

13.

Laureated head of Caesar: in the field, S. C.—*Rev.* CAESAR. DIVI.
A female standing, holding an olive branch and a cornucopia. AR

14.

C. CAESAR. Veiled head of J. Caesar.—*Rev.* No legend. Pontifical
instruments. - - - - - AU

15.

C. CAESAR. COS. PONT. AVG. Bare head of Augustus. - - AU

16.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. Mars standing. - - - - - AR

17.

CAESAR. PARENS. PATRIAE. Veiled head of J. Caesar: before, the
lituus.—*Rev.* C. COSSVTIVS. MARIDIANVS. A. A. A. F. F. in
the field - - - - - AR

18.

DIVOS. IVLIVS. Head of Caesar, between the apex and the lituus.
—*Rev.* DIVI. FILIVS. Bare head of Augustus. - - - - AU

19.

L. FLAMINIUS. IIII. VIR. A female standing, holding the hasta
pura and a caduceus. - - - - - AR

20.

L. LIVINEIVS. REGVLVS. A bull, butting. - - - - - AR

21.

CAESAR. DICT. PERPETVO. Veiled head of Caesar.—*Rev.* C.
MARIDIANVS. Venus-Victrix, standing: at her feet, a buckler,
resting on a globe. - - - - - AR & AU

22.

Another, with CAESAR. DICT. IN. PERPETVO. - - - - - AR

23.

Another, with CAESAR. DICT. IN. PERPETVVM. - - - - - AR

24.

M. METTIVS. Venus standing, with a buckler. - - - - - AR & AU

25.

M. METTIVS. Juno-Sospita, in a car drawn by two horses. - - - - - AR

26.

L. MVSSIDIIVS. LONGVS. A globe, caduceus, apex, cornucopia,
and rudder. - - - - - AR

There is a false coin in gold, probably cast from this type.

27.

L. MVSSIDIVS. LONGVS. CLOACIN. A male and female figure,
 within an enclosure. - - - - - AR
 Valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs.

28.

TI. SEMPRONIVS. GRACCHVS. Q. DESIG. S. C. A plow,
 military ensign, Roman eagle, and sceptre. - - - - - AR

29.

P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. Venus, standing. - - - - - AR

30.

P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. A horseman, guiding two horses: behind,
 a palm-branch and a garland.—*Rev.* CLEMENTIAE. CAESARIS.
 A temple. - - - - - AR

31.

Q. VOCONIVS. VITVLVS. A calf. - - - - - AR & AU
 The coin of this type, restored by Vespasian, is false.

32.

Q. VOCONIVS. VITVLVS. Q. DESIG. S. C. A calf. - - - AR

33.

CAESAR. DI. Laureated head of Caesar: behind, the *praefericulum*.
 —*Rev.* No legend. A like head. - - - - - AR

The silver coin, with Caius and Lucius Caesar, on horseback, legend
 C. L. CAESARES. PRINC. IVVENT. is suspected.

In gold, Nos. 7, 8, 9, are the rarest: Nos. 14, 15, and 18, are next in
 rarity.—In silver, Nos. 7 and 27 are much the rarest; the next in rarity
 are 23, 25, and 33; then Nos. 13, 16, 21, 30, and 31.

CNAEIUS POMPEIUS THE SON.

[Son of Pompey the Great. The time of his birth is not known. He
 fell at the battle of Munda, in Spain, in the year of Rome 709. (B. C.
 45)].

Silver, with his head - - - - - R 6
 „ without his head - - - - - R 1

STYLE:—CN. MAGNVS. IMP.*

1.

CN. MAGNVS. IMP. F. Bare head of Cnaeus Pompey.—*Rev.* M. MINAT. SABIN. PR. Q. An armed figure, bare headed, landing from a vessel, and joining hands with a female wearing a turreted crown; at their feet, armour and weapons.

2.

CN. MAGNVS. IMP. A like head. M. MINAT. SABIN. PRO. Q. Same type.

3.

CN. MAGNVS. IMP. Same head.—*Rev.* M. MINAT. SABI. PR. Q. Two figures, standing: one bare headed, the other wearing a turreted crown; at their feet, a female with a turreted crown, kneeling.

4.

CN. MAGNVS. IMP. The same head.—*Rev.* M. MINAT. SABI. (or SABIN.) PR. Q. Two figures: one bare headed and armed with a spear, the other with a turreted crown; a female bearing a trophy, and crowning the first.

5.

CN. MAGNV . . . IMP. B. Bare male head.—*Rev.* M. MINAT. SABI A male figure in a military habit, standing between two females, one of whom kneels to him in the act of presenting a petition, which he appears to have accepted; while the other female beckons him, as desirous of withdrawing his attention from the kneeling figure. (*Plate iii, No. 9*).

6.

M. PVBLICI. LEG. PRO. PR. Helmed head of Minerva.—*Rev.* An armed figure, bare headed, standing on the prow of a vessel, and receiving a palm branch from a female bearing two spears, and a buckler.

* This title, given by Sylla to Pompeius Magnus, descended by hereditary right to his son. It is simply a military title, and was never used as a prenominal before the reign of Augustus, who first assumed it as a mark of supreme power. The word Imperator is found on early consular coins, but then it follows the names, and is never placed before them.

No. 5 is in the cabinet of J. Brumell, Esq., and is remarkable for the letter B. It presents a portrait closely resembling that on the denarius described and engraved by Pinkerton; but, instead of "IMP. F." as given by that writer, it has, in very distinct characters, IMP. B. Morell gives a coin with the letter P. after the IMP.; and Pinkerton, vol. ii. page 277, supposes that Morell mistook the P. for an F.; but the two coins are from different dies, and the arrangement of their legends is also different. "If," says the possessor of this curious coin, "supposition be at all admitted, I might suppose that some ingenious rogue had touched the P. in Pinkerton's denarius with a graver, and converted it into an F. to enhance the value of the coin; an operation very easily effected. I avow myself, however, innocent of this suspicion, and refer the appearance of these letters (B. F. P.) to the use made of letters and figures of various sorts, by very many consular mint masters, in distinguishing their dies." Mr. Brumell gives it as his decided opinion, that the discrimination between the two portraits is still in doubt, and likely to remain so; and that the letter F. relied upon by Pinkerton, to distinguish the portrait of Pompey the son, from that of his father, does not furnish the abbreviation of *filius*. Added to this, one of the portraits on the reverse of his gold coin, is extremely like that of the obverse; and it does not appear likely that the effigy on the obverse should be repeated on the reverse, in company with one of his sons, whilst the other son should be altogether neglected; an observation equally applicable to the supposition, that the obverse represents the portrait of Cnaeus the son. With respect to the reverse of the coin in question, Morell supposes the petition to be a crown, and necessarily alters the meaning of the type; but, that it is a petition, or written instrument, appears very plain from this denarius, which shews four minute, but distinct lines, drawn across the object termed by Morell a crown. This slight difference in the represented type (for it is probable that no real difference exists in the reverses), may arise from defect in the preservation of Morell's specimen, and suggests a different interpretation. "I should describe," says Mr. Brumell, "the reverse, as bearing the personification of the East, inviting Pompey to relieve that region, oppressed by Mithridates,—an invitation which he appears to decline; and points to the kneeling figure, whose petition claims priority of attention." But what country does this kneeling figure typify? Morell tells us it is Spain presenting a crown to Pompey, who, by pointing to that badge, affords an assurance of victory or success to the

application of the East; but the supplicating figure does not appear to be Spain;—her attributes, at least, are wanting. It is probably Cilicia, who implores the aid of Pompey; that country being ravaged by pirates, whose power was crushed by the Roman general, immediately before he obtained the command in the Mithridatic war.

SEXTUS POMPEIUS.

[Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great; born in the year of Rome 689 (B. C. 65). Defeated at the battle of Munda in 709. Received from the senate the title of præfect of the fleet in 710. Proscribed two years after, as one of the conspirators concerned in the death of Caesar. Defeated by Octavius and Antony in the year 718; after which he fled into Asia, where he was put to death by order of Antony, in the year 719 (B. C. 35)].

STYLE:—S. POMP. MAGN. [On reverse, PIVS. IMP.]—MAG. (or MAGNV. or SEX MAG.) PIVS. IMP. [On the reverse, PRAEF. CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT.]—NEPTVNI. (by implication, *filius*).

Gold, with the heads of his father and brother	- - - - -	R 6
Silver, with his head only, and without his name	- - - - -	R 2
„ with his head, and name	- - - - -	R 4
„ without his head, of the family of Pompeia	- - - - -	R 1

The gold coins of Sextus Pompey, with his head only, are false, being cast from the silver coin, No. 1.

1.

MAG. PIVS. IMP. ITER. Bare head of S. Pompey, within an oak garland.—*Rev.* PRAEF. CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C. Bare heads of Pompey the Great and Cnæius, face to face, between a tripod and the lituus. (*Plate iii, No. 10*). - - - - - AU

There were three coins of this type in the Trattle collection. The finest brought but six guineas. Mionnet values them at 400 francs. There are many modern fabrications.

2.

MAG. PIVS. IMP. ITER.. Head of Neptune: behind, a trident.—*Rev.* PRAEF. CLAS. ET. ORAE. MARIT. EX. S. C. A naval trophy. - - - - - AR

3.

MAG. PIVS. IMP. ITER. A column, surmounted by a statue of Neptune, placed on a galley.—*Rev.* PRAEF. ORAE. MARIT. ET. CLAS. S. C. The monster Scylla, striking with the rudder of a vessel. - - - - - AR

4.

SEX. MAG. PIVS. IMP. SAL. Head of Sextus.—*Rev.* PIETAS. A female standing, holding a spear and a palm branch. - - AR

5.

NEPTVNI. Bare head of Sextus Pompey: below, a dolphin; before, a trident.—*Rev.* Q. NASIDIVS. A galley, with the sail spread; a star in the field. - - - - - AR

MARCUS JUNIUS BRUTUS.

[Son of Marcus Junius Brutus, and Servilia the daughter of Cato, was adopted by his maternal uncle, Q. Servilius Caepio. Born in the year of Rome 669 (B. C. 85). Fought under Pompey, at the battle of Pharsalia, in the year 706. Assisted at the murder of Caesar in 710. Defeated by Antony and Octavius, at the battle of Philippi, after which he slew himself, in the year of Rome 712 (B. C. 42)].

STYLE:—BRVTVS.—BRVT. (*or* BRVTVS.) IMP.—M. BRVTVS. IMP.—Q. CAEP. BRVT. (*or* CAEPIO. BRVTVS.) IMP.—Q. CAEPIO. BRVTVS. PROCOS.

Gold, with the heads of the elder Brutus and Marcus Brutus - - R 8
 Silver, with the head of Brutus - - - - - R 6
 „ with the head of Liberty - - - - - R 4
 The same type, restored by Trajan - - - - - R 7

(See also the family Junia).

RARE REVERSES.

1.

LIBERTAS. Head of Liberty.—*Rev.* P. R. RESTIT. A cap, and two daggers. - - - - - AR

2.

M. BRVTVS. IMP. COSTA. LEG. Bare head of M. Brutus, within an oak garland.—*Rev.* L. BRVTVS. PRIM. COS. Bare head of L. Brutus, within an oak garland. - - - - - AU

3.

BRVT. IMP. L. PLAET. CEST. Head of Marcus Brutus.—*Rev.* EID. MAR. A cap of Liberty between two daggers. - - AR

A fine coin of this type brought 7*l.* 5*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection. There is no rare Roman coin of which there have been more imitations than this. That from which the engraving (*Vignette*, p. 98) was made, is in the collection of Mr. Thomas, and is undoubtedly authentic. Pinkerton's test is not infallible: he probably never saw a genuine coin of this type.

CAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS.

[The time of his birth, which was patrician, is not known. He fought under Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia in 706, and assisted in the destruction of Caesar in 710. He was defeated at the battle of Philippi, and received his death from the hand of his freedman, in the year of Rome 712 (B. C. 42)].

STYLE:—CASSI. IMP.—C. CASSI. (*or* CASSEI.) IMP.—
C. CASSI. PR. COS.

Gold, with the head of Liberty - - - - - R 4
Silver - - - - - R 1

C. CASSI. IMP. A tripod, with the cortina.—*Rev.* LENTVLVS. SPINT. The lituus and the praefericulum. - - - - - AR

See the families Cassia, Cornelia, and Servilia.

MARCUS AEMILIUS LEPIDUS.

[The year of his birth is unknown, but his family was patrician. He joined Caesar against Pompey; and after the death of Caesar, formed, with Octavius and Antony, the second triumvirate, in the year of Rome 711 (B. C. 43). Lepidus was deprived of his title by Augustus, and banished to Cerceii in the year 718. He died in privacy in the year of Rome 741 (B. C. 13)].

STYLE.—M. LEP.—M. LEP. IMP.—LEPIDVS. (*or* M. LEP.)
III. VIR. R. P. C.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver, with the reverse of Octavius	- - - - -	R 4
„ without the head of Octavius	- - - - -	R 5
„ with the head of Marc Antony on reverse	- - - - -	R 5

1.

LEPIDVS. PONT. MAX. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Lepidus.
—*Rev.* CAES. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

Mionnet quotes another from the cabinet of M. Gossellin, with III. VIR. R. R. C. (*rei romanae constituendae*).

3.

M. LEPIDVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Lepidus.—*Rev.* L. MVSSIDIVS. T. F. LONGVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. A warrior, naked; his foot on a buckler, holding a spear and the parazonium. AU & AR

4.

L. MVSSIDIVS. LONGVS. A cornucopia. - - - - - AU

5.

M. LEPIDVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Lepidus.—*Rev.* L. REGVLVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. A female, standing, holding the hasta and the simpulum. - - - - - AU

6.

M. LEPIDVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Lepidus: behind, the aspergillum and simpulum.—*Rev.* M. ANTONIVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of M. Antony. - - - - - AU & AR

MARCUS ANTONIUS.

[Marcus Antonius was son of M. Antonius Creticus, and grandson of Antonius the orator, killed in the civil wars of Marius. He was born about the year of Rome 671 (B. C. 83), fought with Caesar against Pompey at Pharsalia in 706, and formed one of the second triumvirate in 711. Antonius was defeated at the battle of Actium by Octavius in 723; and having fled into Egypt, he slew himself in the same year (B. C. 31)].

STYLE:—ANTONI. (or ANTONIVS). [On reverse, sometimes III. VIR. R. P. C.]—M. ANTON. [On reverse, III. VIR. R. P. C.]—ANT. (or ANTONI, or ANTONIVS). IMP. [On reverse, sometimes III. VIR. R. P. C.]—M. ANT. (or ANTO. or ANTON. or ANTONI. or ANTONIVS). IMP. [On reverse, sometimes III. VIR. R. P. C.]—M. ANTONIVS. M. F. M. N. IMP. [On reverse, sometimes, III. VIR. R. P. C.]—ANT. III. VIR. R. P. C.—M. ANTONIVS. III. VIR. R. P. C.—ANT. (or ANTON. M. ANT. or M. ANTON. or M. ANTONIVS.) IMP. (or IMPER.) III. VIR. R. P. C.—M. ANTONIVS. M. F. III. VIR. R. P. C.—M. ANTON. IMP. R. P. C. (by implication, III. VIR.)

Gold, without his head (see the families of Antonia, Legions, &c.)	R 8
„ with his head - - - - -	R 4
„ with the reverse of his son - - - - -	R 8
„ reverse of Cleopatra (dubious) - - - - -	R 8
Silver, medallions, with the head of Cleopatra - - - - -	R 5
„ of the usual size, without his head (family Antonia) - -	C
„ with his head - - - - -	S
„ reverse of Cleopatra - - - - -	R 4
„ reverse of Lucius Antonius - - - - -	R 4
Second brass, with the head of Augustus - - - - -	R 1
„ with the head of Cleopatra - - - - -	R 4

SILVER MEDALLIONS, STRUCK IN ASIA.

1.

III. VIR. R. P. C Head of Cleopatra (or Octavia) on a cistus between two serpents.

2.

M. ANTONIVS. IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET. TERT. The heads of Marcus Antonius and Cleopatra (or Octavia) to the right.—*Rev.* III. VIR. R. P. C. Bacchus, standing on the cistus, between two serpents.

3.

No legend. A bow, quiver, and two serpents.

Mionnet values No. 2 at seventy-two francs, and Nos. 1 and 3 at sixty.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE.

1.

ANTONIVS. AVG. IMP. III. In the field. - - - - - AR

2.

M. ANTONIVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Radiated head of the sun. AR

3.

M. ANTON. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Antonius.—
Rev. C. CAESAR. IMP. PONT. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of
 Octavius. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

ANTONIVS. IMP. Bare head of Marcus Antonius.—*Rev.* CAESAR.
 IMP. Bare head of Octavius. - - - - - AU

5.

No legend. Head of Antony.—*Rev.* AVGVSTVS. The sign Capri-
 cornus. - - - - - AR

6.

M. ANTON. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. The lituus and the
 praefericulum.—*Rev.* L. PLANCVS IMP. ITER. The praeferi-
 culum between a thunderbolt and a caduceus. - - - AU & AR

7.

L. PLANCVS. PRO. COS. The same type. - - - - AU & AR

8.

M. ANTONIVS. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. AVG. Bare head of
 M. Antonius.—*Rev.* C. CAESAR. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C.
 PONT. AVG. Bare head of Octavius. - - - - AU

9.

CAESAR. DIC. Head of Julius Caesar: behind, the praefericulum.
 AU & AR

10.

CAESAR. IMP. A caduceus, winged. - - - - AR

11.

M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. L. GELL. Q. P. Head
 of Antonius: behind, the praefericulum.—*Rev.* CAESAR. IMP.
 PONT. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Octavius: behind,
 the lituus. - - - - AU & AR

12.

The coin which reads BARBATVS, with a type similar to the above, is
 not so rare as that with GELL. - - - - AU

13.

M. ANTON. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of M. Antonius.—
Rev. CAESAR. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of Oc-
 tavius. - - - - - AU & AR

14.

Another, with *Rev.* M. ANT. IMP. III. VIR. R. P. C. A winged
 caduceus, and two cornucopiae. - - - - - AR

15.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. IIII. VIR. Mars, standing. - - - - AU

16.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. A male figure, standing.
 AU

17.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. III. VIR. A. P. F. A winged Genius, standing,
 bearing a trophy and a caduceus; at his feet an eagle and arms. AU

18.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. A military figure, standing, holding a spear and
 the parazonium. - - - - - AR

19.

CLEOPATRAE. REGINAE, REGVM. FILIORVM. REGVM.
 Head of Cleopatra. - - - - - AR

20.

CN. DOMIT. AHENOBARBUS. IMP. Prow of a vessel: above, a
 star. - - - - - AR

21.

IMP. TER. A trophy. - - - - - AR

22.

IMP. TERTIO. III. VIR. R. P. C. A tiara. - - - - - AR

23.

M. ANTONIVS. M. F. M. N. AVGV. IMP. TER. A figure in
 the toga, holding the lituus.— *Rev.* III. VIR. R. P. C. COS.
 DESIG. ITER. ET. TERT. Head of the sun. - - AU & AR

24.

M. ANTONIVS. M. F. M. N. AVGV. IMP. TER. A military
 figure, standing.— *Rev.* III. VIR. R. P. C. COS. DESIG.
 (*sic*). or DESG. ITER. ET. TERT. A lion, holding a sword in
 his right paw: above, a star. - - - - - AU

25.

M. ANTONIVS. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of the sun.—*Rev.* No legend. Bare head of M. Antony, and the lituus - - - - AR

26.

III. VIR. R. P. C. The head of the sun, within a temple. AR & AU

27.

L. MVSSIDIVS. T. F. LONGVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. A military figure, standing. - - - - - AU

28.

L. MVSSIDIVS. IIII. VIR. LONGVS. A cornucopia filled with fruit. - - - - - AU

29.

PIETAS. COS. Fortune, standing; her right hand holding a rudder; a cornucopia on her left arm; at her feet, an ibis. - AR & AU

30.

PIETAS. COS. A female, standing; a lantern in her right hand; on her left arm, a cornucopia. - - - - - AR & AU

31.

L. REGVLVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. A man sitting on a rock; a buckler at his feet. - - - - - AU

32.

Veiled head of M. Antony, between the lituus and the praefericulum.—*Rev.* P. SEPVLLIVS. MACER. A man on horseback, conducting another horse; a palm branch, and garland. - - - - - AR

33.

M. SILANVS. Q. P. COS. in the field. - - - - - AR

34.

SOSIVS. IMP. A trophy, between two captives, male and female. AR

This coin records the victory of Sosius over Antigonus, in Jerusalem. Josephus tells us that the conqueror treated Antigonus when he came down from the citadel, with scorn and contempt, and that having dedicated a crown of gold to God, he led Antigonus away in bonds to Antony.

35.

D. TVR. Victory, standing, holding a palm branch, and garland; the whole within a garland. - - - - - AR

36.

P. VENTI. PONT. IMP. A naked male figure, standing, holding a branch and a spear. - - - - - AR

37.

C. VIBIVS. VARVS. A female, seated. - - - - - AR

38.

C. VIBIVS. VARVS. A female, standing, holding a Victory, and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 9 and 28 are much the rarest types: the next in rarity, are Nos. 4, 8, 11, 13, and 31; then Nos. 12, 23, and 24. In silver, No. 36 is much the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 19 and 34; then Nos. 5, 9, and 37.

OCTAVIA.

[Octavia was daughter of Octavius and Atia, and sister of Augustus the Emperor. She married Antonius after the death of her first husband Marcellus, in the year of Rome 714 (B. C. 40). Antonius divorced her in 722, having attached himself to Cleopatra. She died, as is supposed, of grief, for the loss of her son Marcellus, in the year of Rome 743-4 (about ten years, B. C.)].

COS. DESIGN. ITER. ET. TER. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Octavia; to the right, M. ANTONIVS. M. F. M. N. AVGV. IMP. TER. Bare head of M. Antony, to the right. - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 1200 francs.

This coin, which is of the first rarity, is the only one of Roman fabric, which bears the likeness of Octavia. There is a Latin medallion in bronze of Tiberius struck in one of the Roman provinces, which has the heads of Augustus and Octavia, face to face: legend, DIVVS. AVG. IMP. OCTAVIA. The female head which appears on the coins of M. Antonius, struck during the triumvirate, by his praefects in the provinces, is supposed to be that of Octavia. Her head is also found on some Cistophori.

MARCUS ANTONIUS THE YOUNGER.

[Son of Marcus Antonius the triumvir, and Fulvia his first wife. He was invested with the toga by Antonius, after the battle of Actium, in the year of Rome 723, (B. C. 31); and was put to death in the following year, by order of Augustus, a short time after the death of his father].

The only coin of M. Antonius the younger, is the following: it is of the first rarity.

M. ANTONIVS. M. F. Bare head of M. Antonius the son.—*Rev.*
 ANTON. AVG. IMP. III. COS. DES. III. V. R. P. C. Bare
 head of M. Antonius the father. - - - - - AU
 Valued by Mionnet at 1000 francs.

CLEOPATRA.

[Queen of Egypt. She married Ptolemy, her brother, in the year of Rome 703 (B. C. 51), and was repudiated by him some time after, Cleopatra was again raised to the throne by Caesar, whose mistress she became, in the year 707 (B. C. 47); and in 713, ensnared M. Antonius, from whom she fled at the battle of Actium; and in the following year destroyed herself, to avoid falling into the hands of Augustus, 722 (B. C. 30)].

STYLE:—CLEOPATRA.—CLEOPATRA. REGINA. REGVM.
 FILIORVM. REGVM. (by implication, *mater*).

Gold (if genuine)	- - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions, with the head of M. Antonius	- - - - -	R 5
Silver, of the usual size	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 4
Third brass	- - - - -	R 4

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CLEOPATRAE. REGINAE. REGVM. FILIORVM. REGVM.
 Head of Cleopatra, with a diadem.—*Rev.* ANTONI. ARMENIA.
 DEVICTA. Bare head of Marcus Antonius; behind, the Ar-
 menian tiara. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

Another, with SESINAE. (*sic.*) REGVM. - - - - - AR

CAIUS ANTONIUS.

[Brother of Marcus Antonius, the triumvir. The time of his birth is not known. He was sent into Macedonia in the room of his brother M. Antonius, who had obtained the government of it after the death of Caesar, and was seized and put to death by Brutus, about the year of Rome 710 (about 43 B. C)].

Silver - - - - - R 6

C. ANTONIVS. M. F. PRO. COS. Female head, covered by a hat or bonnet with large borders.—*Rev.* PONTIFEX. Two pontifical vases, and a spear.

LUCIUS ANTONIUS.

[Brother of Marcus Antonius, the triumvir. Consul in the year of Rome 713, (B. C. 41). He was besieged and captured in Pelusium by Augustus, who afterwards set him at liberty. He was subsequently appointed governor of Spain. The time and manner of his death are not known. Some say he was killed at the shrine of Caesar].

STYLE:—L. ANTONIVS. COS.

Gold, with the head of M. Antony on reverse - - - - - *unique*

Silver - - - - - R 4

L. ANTONIVS. COS. Bare head of L. Antonius.—*Rev.* M. ANT. IMP. AVG. III. VIR. R. P. C. M. NERVA. PROQ. P. Bare head of M. Antonius. - - - - - AU & AR

The silver is much rarer when it reads BARBAT. instead of NERVA. on reverse.

AUGUSTUS.

[Caius Octavius Caepias, son of Caius Octavius, and Atia sister of Julius Caesar, was born at Velitrae, in the year of Rome 691 (B. C. 63). He was adopted by Julius Caesar, who made him his heir. After the murder of Caesar, he came to Rome, in the year 710 (B. C. 44), and took the names of C. J. Caesar Octavianus. He formed the triumvirate with Antony and Lepidus in the year 711. Defeated Brutus and Cassius at Philippi in 712; defeated Sextus Pompey in 718; and having declared war against Antony, gained the battle of Actium in 723. Received from the Senate the title of *Emperor* in 725; and in 727, the name of *Augustus*. Surnamed the Father of his Country in 752; and died at Nola, in Campania, in the year of Rome 767 (A. D. 14)].

STYLE:—DIVI. F. (or FILIVS)—DIVI. IVLI. F.—CAES.
 (or CAESAR). [On reverse, sometimes AVGVST, or AVGVSTVS.]
 —C. CAESAR.—CAESAR. (or C. CAESAR) IMP.—
 CAESAR. DIVI. F. IMP.—CAESAR. (or C. CAESAR.) III.
 VIR. (or III. VIR. R. P. C.)—CAESAR. IMP. III. VIR. R.
 P. C.—IMP. [On reverse, CAESAR.]—IMP. CAE. (or CAES.
 or CAESAR). [On reverse, sometimes DIVI. F. or AVGVSTVS. or
 AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F.]—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) DIVI. F.
 (or DIVI. IVLI. F.)—IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. III. VIR.
 R. P. C.—AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.)—AVGVSTVS.
 CAESAR.—C. (or CAES. or CAESAR.) AVG. (or AVGVS.
 or AVGVST, or AVGVSTVS.)—AVG. (or AVGVST, or
 AVGVSTVS.) DIVI. F.—IMP. AVGVST.—IMP. CAE.
 (or CAESAR.) AVG. (or AVGV, or AVGVS, or AVGVST, or
 AVGVSTVS.)—IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. AVGVST. (or
 AVGVSTVS.)—CAESAR. DIVI. F. PAT. PA.—CAESAR.
 AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE.—DIVVS. (or
 DEVS.) AVGVSTVS.—DIVVS. AVGVST, DIVI. F.—
 DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER. (or PATER. PATRIAE.)

Gold medallion	- - - - -	<i>unique</i>
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 5
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 4
„ (of the usual size, of which there are upwards of 250 different reverses)	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 1
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
„ <i>Contorniatæ</i>	- - - - -	R 4
First brass, with his head	- - - - -	R 2
„ restored by Nerva	- - - - -	R 4
„ without his head, and with the names of the moneyers	- - - - -	R 1
„ with his head, and the names of the moneyers	- - - - -	R 2
„ with the head of Agrippa on reverse	- - - - -	R 6
Second brass	- - - - -	C
„ with reverse of Tiberius	- - - - -	R 4
„ restored by Claudius, Nero, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, or Trajan	- - - - -	R 2
Third brass	- - - - -	C

MEDALLIONS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. Lauredated head of Augustus.—*Rev.* SICIL. IMP. XV. Diana, with bow and quiver. (*Khell*). - - - - - AU.

This medallion was found at Herculaneum. It is nearly a quadruple of the Aureus, weighing $8\frac{2}{3}$ gros French (626 French grains, or 536 grains English). The Aureus of Augustus weighs two gros; so that the excess of two-thirds of a gros leaves a doubt as to this medallion having been intended as a coin.

2.

AVGVSTVS. Two stags before an altar - - - - - AR

3.

AVGVSTVS. A sphinx, squatting. - - - - - AR

4.

AVGVSTVS. Six ears of corn - - - - - AR

5.

AVGVSTVS. Capricorn and a cornucopia within a garland. - AR

6.

C. CAESAR. AUG. F. The emperor on horseback, and three ensigns - - - - - AR

7.

IMP. IX. TR. POT. V. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* COM. ASIA. A circular temple, with the inscription ROM. ET. AVG. - - AR

8.

COM. ASIA. A temple, with six columns; on the pediment, ROM. ET. AVGVST. - - - - - AR

9.

FORT. RED. CAES. AVG. S. P. Q. R. An altar - - - - - AR

10.

MARS. VLT. Mars in a temple. - - - - - AR

11.

MART. VLTO. A military ensign before a circular temple. - - AR

12.

S. P. Q. R. SIGNIS. RECEPTIS. An armed figure, holding two military ensigns. - - - - - AR

13.

A triumphal arch; a quadriga on the top; on the frieze, IMP. IX. TR. POT. V.; below, S. P. Q. R. SIGNIS. RECEPTIS - - - AR

14.

IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. COS. VI. LIBERTATIS. P. R. VINDEIX. Laureated head.—*Rev.* PAX. A female standing; holding the cista and a caduceus; the whole within a laurel garland. - AR

All the above, except No. 1, were struck in Asia. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 are the least rare.

Gold and Silver struck by the Moneyers of Augustus.

1.

P. PETRONIVS. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR. A syren playing on a double flute. - - - - - AR

2.

P. PETRONIVS. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR. A faun sitting on the ground; his left hand supporting his head: before, two flutes. AR

3.

P. PETRONIVS. TVRPILIAN. III. VIR. Head of Bacchus.—*Rev.* AVGVSTVS CAESAR. A biga of elephants - - - - - AR

4.

TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. A crescent and a star. - - - - - AR

5.

TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. Tarpeia, half covered by a heap of shields. - - - - - AR

6.

TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. A lyre. - - - - - AU

7.

CAESAR. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* L. REGVLVS. III. VIR. A. P. F. Eneas carrying Anchises - - - - - AU

8.

Q. SALVIVS. IMP. COS. DESIG. A thunderbolt, winged. - AR

9.
M. SANGVINVS. III. VIR. A male laureated head; above, a comet.
AR
10.
TI. SEMPRON. GRACCVS. IIII. VIR. Q. DESIG. A plough, a
Roman eagle, and a sceptre. - - - - - AR
11.
TI. SEMPRON. GRACCVS. IIII. VIR. Q. Fortune standing - AU
12.
AVGVSTVS. TR. POT. An equestrian statue—*Rev.* P. STOLO. III.
VIR. The Apex between the ancilia. - - - - - AR
13.
AVGVSTVS. TR. POT. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* P. STOLO. III.
VIR. The apex between the ancilia. - - - - - AR
14.
C. SVLPICIVS. PLATORIN. III. VIR. Two male figures sitting. AR
15.
TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. FERON. Female head.—*Rev.* AVGVSTO.
OB. C. S. within an oak garland. - - - - - AU
16.
DIVI. F. Bare head of Octavius; before, the lituus.—*Rev.* Q.
VOCONIVS. VITVLVS. Q. DESIG. S. C. A calf. - - AU
17.
DIVI. JVLI. F. Bare head of Octavius.—*Rev.* Q. VOCONIVS.
VITVLVS. A calf. - - - - - AU
18.
TVRPILIANVS. III. VIR. Head of Bacchus.—*Rev.* AVGVSTO.
OB. C. S. - - - - - AU
19.
C. VIBIVS VARVS. Minerva. - - - - - AR
20.
L. VINICIVS. Three triumphal arches: the middle one, surmounted
by a figure in a quadriga; and bearing on the peristyle S. P. Q. R.
IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) The arches on each side surmounted by
an archer.

21.

AVGVSTVS. TR. POT. VIII. Head of Augustus. — *Rev.* L. VINICIVS. L. F. III. VIR. A cippus, inscribed S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES. QVOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD. A. DE. - - - - - AU & AR

22.

A statue of Augustus near the gate of a town; on the pediment, S. P. Q. R. IMP. CAES.—*Rev.* L. VINICIVS. L. F. III. VIR. A cippus, bearing the same legend as the preceding. - - - - - AR

23.

C. MARIVS. TROGVS. III. VIR. Head of Diana, with quiver. AR
Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

24.

C. MARIVS. C. F. TROG. III. VIR. A man holding the lituus and the simpulum. - - - - - AR

25.

The same legend. Two figures, in the toga, standing; one wearing a laurel crown; the other a mural crown: at their feet, two pedestals. AR

26.

The same legend. A branch in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

27.

P. PETRONIVS. TVRPILLIAN. III. VIR. A pegasus. - - AR

28.

P. PETRONIVS. III. VIR. A figure reclining. - - - - - AR

29.

L. MVSSIDIVS. LONGVS. A cornucopia. - - - - - AU

30.

L. MVSSIDIVS. T. F LONGVS. IIII. VIR. A. P. F. Mars. - AU

31.

L. MESCINIVS. RVFVS. III. VIR. A cippus, inscribed IMP. CAES. AVGV. COMM. CONS.—*Rev.* L. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. R. IMP. CAE. QVOD. PER. EV. R. P. IN. AMP. ATQ. TRAN. S. E. within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

32.

L. MESCINIVS. RVFVS. III. VIR. A cippus, inscribed IMP. CAES. AVG. LVD. SAEC. XV. S. F. - - - - - AR

33.

CAES. AVG. CONS. S. C. R. P. CONS. Full-faced head of Augustus on a buckler.—*Rev.* L. MESCINIVS. RVFVS. III. VIR. Mars standing on a cippus, inscribed S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. S. ET. R. AVG.
AR

34.

L. MESCINIVS. AVG. SVF. P. The emperor sitting on estrade, delivering the prizes of the secular games to two figures standing before him; a panier at their feet: on the estrade, LVD. S. - AU

35.

L. MESCINIVS. RVFVS. III. VIR. Mars on a cippus, inscribed S. P. Q. R. V. S. P. RED. CAES. - - - - - AR

36.

C. MARIVS. TRO. III. VIR. Head of Diana, with a bow. - - AR
Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

37.

AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. Bare head of Augustus, within a garland.—*Rev.* C. MARIVS. TRO. III. VIR. The heads of Caius, Lucius, and Julia: above, a garland. - - - - - AR

38.

CAESAR. Bare head of Augustus.—*Rev.* Same heads and legend as on the preceding. - - - - - AR
This, and No. 37, are valued by Mionnet at 300 francs.

39.

S. C. Head of Juno—*Rev.* TRO. III. III. (*sic*). The head of Julia, between those of Caius and Lucius: a garland, above the head of Julia.

This coin is sometimes found of copper, plated with silver.

40.

CAESAR. AVGVST. Head of Augustus: behind, the lituus and the simpulum.—*Rev.* C. MARIVS. TRO. III. VIR. A figure, driving two oxen, harnessed to a plough, before the walls of a town. AU

41.

M. DVRMIVS. III. VIR. A boar pierced by a spear. - - - AR

42.

The same legend. A lion attacking a stag. - - - - - AR

43.

The same legend. Victory crowning a bull. - - - - - AR

44.

The same legend. A crab, holding a butterfly. - - - - - AU

45.

LENTVLVS. SPINT. The praefericulum and the lituus. - - AR

46.

L. LENTVLVS. FLAMEN. MARTIALIS. Two figures, standing :
 a star over the head of one, who holds a figure of Victory ; the other
 has a buckler, inscribed C. V. - - - - - AR

47.

M. LEPIDVS. PONT. MAX. III. VIR. R. P. C. Bare head of
 LEPIDVS. - - - - - AR

48.

L. LIVINEIVS. REGVLVS. Victory, standing. - - - - - AR

49.

M. AGRIPPA. COS. DESIG. in the field. - - - - - AU & AR

50.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus. — *Rev.* M.
 AGRIPPA. PLATORINVS. III. VIR. Bare head of Agrippa.
 (*Plate iv, No. 2*). - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at ninety francs.

51.

C. ANTIST. REGINVS. III. VIR. Pontifical instruments. - AR

52.

C. ANTIST. VETVS. III. VIR. FOED. (*or* FOEDVS.) P. R. CVM.
 GABINIS. Two figures, holding a victim over an altar. - AR

53.

C. ANTIST. VETVS. III. VIR. APOLLIN. ACTIO. Apollo,
 in a female habit, holding a lyre and a patera, standing before an
 altar, placed on a bridge? - - - - - AR

54.

C. ANTISTIVS. VETVS. III. VIR. Winged head of Victory.—
Rev. PRO. VALETVDINE. CAESARIS. S. P. Q. R. Two
 figures before an altar. - - - - - AU

55.

ANTONIVS. IMP. A caduceus. - - - - - AR

56.
ANTONIUS. IMP. Two hands, joined, holding a caduceus. - AR
57.
ANTONIUS. IMP. Bare head of Marcus Antonius. - AU & AR
58.
L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. A flower. - - - - AR
59.
L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. SICIL. A figure, in a military habit, raising up a female. - - - - - - - - - - AR
60.
L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. The head of Medusa. AU
61.
L. AQVILLIVS. FLORVS. III. VIR. A scorpion. - - - AR
62.
BALBVS. PRO. PR. A club. - - - - - - - - - AU & AR
63.
C. CAESAR. III. VIR. R. P. C. Head of Octavius.—*Rev.* An equestrian statue: below, the prow of a vessel. S. C. - - AU
64.
L. CANINIVS. GALLVS. III. VIR. A figure, kneeling, presenting a standard. - AR
65.
The same legend. A cippus, inscribed C. C. AVGVSTI. - - AR
66.
L. CANINIVS. GALLVS. III. VIR. AVGVSTVS. TR. POT. A table and a wand. - AR
67.
P. CARISIVS. LEG. PRO. PR. A military trophy. - - - AR
68.
P. CARISIVS. LEG. PRO. PR. Victory, forming a military trophy. AR
69.
Same legend. A buckler, a spear, and the scespita. - - - - AR
70.
Same legend. The gate of a city, inscribed EMERITA. - - AR

71.

Same legend. A captive, kneeling at the foot of a trophy. - - AR

72.

Same legend. A masked-shaped helmet, dagger, and some other symbol. - - - - - AR

73.

P. CARISI. LEG. Victory, crowning a trophy (*A quinarius*). - AR

74.

P. CLODIVS. M. F. Mars, standing: in his right hand, a spear; in his left, a sceptre. - - - - - AR

75.

Same legend. Bacchus, habited as a woman. - - - - - AR

76.

COSSVS. CN. F. LENTVLVS. An equestrian statue. - - - AR

77.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

78.

COSSVS. LENTVLVS. M. AGRIPPA. COS. TERT. Head of Agrippa, with the rostral and mural crown. - - - - AU & AR

79.

The same type and legend, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AR

80.

M. DVRMIVS. III. VIR. Youthful head between two stars: behind, HONORI.—*Rev.* AVGVSTO. OB. S. C. within an oak garland. AU

81.

M. DVRMIVS. III. VIR. Same head, without the stars: behind, HONORI.—*Rev.* AVGVSTVS. CAESAR. S. C. A panier, on a quadriga. - - - - - AR

82.

AVGVSTVS. CAESAR. S. C. A figure and a panier in a quadriga. AR

83.

Same legend (sometimes without S. C.) A figure, with an olive branch, guiding a biga of elephants. - - - - - AR

84.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. SIGN. RECE. A male figure, kneeling,
and presenting a military standard. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 78 is much the rarest. The next in rarity is No. 40 ; then No. 54. No. 34 is a very rare type ; and Nos. 7, 16, 21, are rarer than the remaining numbers. In silver, Nos. 37 and 38 are the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 23 and 36 ; then Nos. 50, 78, 31. Nos. 52, 65, 61, 72, 75, 43, 47, 28, 1, 2, 21, and 22, are much rarer types than the remaining numbers.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IMP. CAESAR. X. (*or XI. or XII.*) Apollo, standing with his lyre,
in a female habit. - - - - - AU

2.

AEGYPTO. CAPTA. A crocodile, to the right. - - - AU & AR

3.

The same type, restored by Trajan. - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

4.

APOLLIN. A statue of Apollo within a temple. - - - - - AR

5.

ARMENIA. CAPTA. Victory, holding a bull by the horns. - AU

6.

The same legend. A bow, quiver, and tiara. - - - - - AR

7.

The same legend. A sphinx, squatting. - - - - - AU

8.

ARMENIA. CAPTA. CAESAR. DIVI. F. A female figure,
kneeling. - - - - - AR

9.

ARMENIA. RECEPT. IMP. CAESAR. DIVI. F. IMP. VII. A male
figure, standing, holding in his right hand a spear, and in his left a
bow. - - - - - AR

10.

AVGVSTVS. An altar. - - - - - AR

- 11.
- Same legend. Candelabra, within a garland. - - - - - AR
- 12.
- Same legend. Capricorn; above, a female, with flying drapery.
- 13.
- Same legend. A bull, walking. - - - - - AU & AR
- 14.
- Same legend. A sphinx. - - - - - AU
- 15.
- Same legend. Capricorn. - - - - - AR
- 16.
- AVGVSTVS. TR. POT. An equestrian statue of Augustus. - - AR
- 17.
- AVG. DIVI. F. IMP. X. A crescent and seven stars. - - - AR
- 18.
- CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. S. P. Q. R. A buckler, inscribed CL. V.
between two branches - - - - - AU & AR
- 19.
- CIVIBVS. SERVATIS. CAESAR. COS. VII. Bare head of Augustus.
—*Rev.* AVGVSTVS. S. C. An eagle, with wings displayed,
standing on a garland, between two olive branches. - - - AU
- 20.
- CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Two laurel branches. - - - - - AU
- 21.
- CAESAR. DIVI. F. An equestrian statue - - - - - AU & AR
- 22.
- Same legend. Venus-Victrix, standing. - - - - - AR
- 23.
- Same legend. A quadriga. - - - - - AU
- 24.
- Same legend. Victory in a biga. - - - - - AU
- 25.
- Same legend. Apollo, with the pileus, sitting on a rock, and playing
on his lyre. - - - - - AR
- 26.
- CAES. IMP. Figure in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

27.

CAES. DIC. PER. A garland on a curule chair. - - - - - AR

28.

CAES. DIV. F. ARMEN. CAP. IMP. VIII. A military figure,
standing. - - - - - AR

29.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. The letters O. C. S. within an oak garland,
(sometimes, on each side, an olive branch). - - - - - AU

30.

CAESARI. AVGVSTO. An eagle in a quadriga - - - - - AR

31.

C. CAES. AVGVS. F. A figure on horseback, and three ensigns.
AU & AR

32.

C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRIN. IVVENT.
Caius and Lucius standing; two bucklers and pontifical instru-
ments. - - - - - AU

33.

C. L. CAESARES. PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Caius and Lucius on
horseback. - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at fifty francs.

34.

CIVIB. ET. SIGN. MILIT. A. PART. RESTITVT. (oftener
RECVPER). A triumphal arch; on its summit, a figure in a
quadriga. - - - - - AU & AR

35.

CONCORDIA. AVG. A female standing. - - - - - AR

36.

COS. ITER. ET. TER. DESIG. Sacrificial instruments. - - AR

37.

Same legend. A figure within a temple: on the frieze, DIVO. IVL.
On one side of the temple, an altar. - - - - - AR

38.

COS. ITER. ET. TERT. DESIG. within a garland.—*Rev.* IMP.
CAESAR. DIVI. F. III. VIR. ITER. A tripod. - - - AR

39.

DE. PARTHIS. A tiara, bow, and quiver full of arrows. - - AR

40.

DIVO. IVLIO. EX. S. C. Statue of Julius Caesar, seated in a temple - - - - - AU & AR

41.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* EX. S. C. A car, drawn by four horses - - - - - AR
Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

42.

FORT. RED. CAES. AVG. S. P. Q. R. (*or* FORTVN. REDVC. CAESAR. AVGVST. S. P. Q. R.) on an altar. - - AU & AR

43.

IMP. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* HADRIANVS. AVG. P. P. REN. A veiled female, standing. - - AR
Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

44.

HISPANIA. A female standing, holding two javelins, a buckler, and ears of corn. - - - - - AU

45.

IMP. CAESAR. A rostral column, surmounted by a statue. - - AR

46.

Same legend. Victory standing on a globe, holding a standard and a garland. - - - - - AU

47.

Same legend. A military trophy within a temple. - - - - - AR

48.

Same legend. Mercury; at his feet a thunderbolt. - - - - - AR

49.

Same legend. Augustus Victor, seated. - - - - - AU

50.

Same legend. A temple - - - - - AR

51.

Same legend. A man driving two oxen. - - - - - AR

65.

IVNONI. MARTIALI. Statue of Juno, within a temple - - AR

66.

MARTIS. VLTORIS. Statue of Mars, within a temple - - - AR

67.

MAR. VLT. (*or* MART. VLT.) Statue of Mars, within a temple.
AU & AR

68.

Same legend. A military ensign, within a temple. - - - - - AR

69.

OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. A circular tablet, inscribed S. P. Q. R. CL.
V. within an oak garland. - - - - - AU & AR

70.

PACI. PERP. An altar, within a temple with six columns. - - AR

71.

PAX. A female standing, holding a caduceus and ears of corn. - AU

72.

PAX. AVGVSTI. (*or* DIVI. AVGVSTI.) Two hands joined, holding
a caduceus and two cornucopiæ. - - - - - AR

73.

PONTIF. MAX. A figure, seated. - - - - - AR

74.

POPVLI. IVSSV. An equestrian statue. - - - - - AR

75.

QVOD. VIAE. MVN. SVNT. A figure, with Victory, in a biga of
elephants, on the summit of a triumphal arch built on a bridge of
several arches. - - - - - AU

76.

QVOD. VIAE. MVN. SVNT. A quadriga, on a triumphal arch.
AU & AR

77.

QVOD. VIAE. MVNI. SVNT. Two triumphal arches: on the summit
of each, an equestrian statue and a trophy. - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs.

78.

S. C. An equestrian statue, in a civil habit. - - - - - AU & AR

79.

S. C. A horseman, holding the lituus; below, a prow of a vessel. AU

80.

S. P. Q. R. SIGNIS. RECEPTIS. A quadriga, on a triumphal arch;
on the peristyle, IMP. IX. TR. POT. V. - - - - - AU

81.

S. P. Q. R. SIGNIS. RECEPTIS. (*or* RECEPTI.) Mars, standing: in
his right hand, a Roman eagle; in his left, a military ensign. AR

82.

S. P. Q. R. Cupid, sitting on a dolphin; two stars (sometimes without
the stars). - - - - - AR

83.

S. P. Q. R. Victory, holding a buckler. - - - - - AR

84.

S. P. Q. R. A quadriga. - - - - - AU

85.

S. P. Q. R. CL. V. inscribed on a circular tablet, surrounded by several
lines. - - - - - AR

86.

S. P. Q. R. Victory, flying, holding a garland: before, a column; a
buckler at the base, inscribed CL. V. - - - - - AR

87.

S. P. Q. R. Victory holding a buckler, inscribed CL. V. - - - AU

88.

S. P. Q. R. A sphinx, winged. - - - - - AR

89.

SIGNIS. PARTHICIS. RECEPTIS. in the middle of the coin. - AR

90.

CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus.—*Rev.* SIGNIS.
RECEPTIS. Mars, standing: in his right hand, a Roman eagle;
in his left, a military ensign. - - - - - AU & AR

91.

AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus.—*Rev.* SIGNIS. RECEPTIS.
Capricorn. - - - - - AU

92.

CAESARI. AVGVSTO. Head of Augustus.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. A car,
within a circular temple. - - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

93.

S. P. Q. R. PARENT. CONS. SVO. The toga picta, between a Roman
eagle and a garland.—*Rev.* CAESARI. AVGVST. A car drawn
by four horses; a quadriga above. - - - - - AR

94.

S. P. Q. R. The carpentum, drawn by four horses; above, a quadriga
and a Roman eagle. - - - - - AR

95.

SICIL. IMP. VIII. (IX. or X.) Diana, with a dog. - - - - AU

96.

TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Tiberius in a car. AU & AR

97.

The same legend. Bare head of Tiberius. - - - - AU & AR

98.

CAESAR. DIVI. F. PAT. PA. Bare head of Augustus.—*Rev.* VOTA.
PVBLICA. Five figures assisting at a sacrifice. - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

99.

VOT. P. SVSC. PRO. SALVT. ET. RED. I. O. M. SACR. A naked
figure, helmeted: in his right hand, the labarum; in his left, the
parazonium. - - - - - AR & AU

100.

Another, with the inscription in the field. - - - - - AR

101.

TR. POT. XV. (or XXVII. or XXVIII.) Victory standing on a
globe. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

102.

AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus. — *Rev.* No legend. A
sphinx. - - - - - AU

100.

No legend. Victory holding the palladium. (A *quinarius*). - - AU

101.

No legend. A rostral crown. - - - - - AR

Of the above types, in gold, No. 98 is the rarest. Nos. 3, 55, and 92 are the next in rarity: then Nos. 14, 55, 59, 74, 87, 88, 94. In silver, No. 43 is by far the rarest. Nos. 33, 41, and 77 are very rare. Nos. 60, 64, 65, 72, 74, 83, 89, 97, and 100, are the rarest of the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AVGVSTVS, within a rostral crown.

2.

CAESAR. AVGVST. PONT. MAX. TRIBUNIC. POT. Head of Augustus, crowned by Victory.—*Rev.* M. SALVIVS. OTHO. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. S. C.

3.

C. GALLVS. C. F. LVPERCVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. S. C.—*Rev.* OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. A garland and two palm branches.

4.

L. NAEVIVS. SVRDINVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. S. C.—*Rev.* OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. A garland and two palm branches.

5.

PROVIDENT. S. C. An altar.

6.

ROM. ET. AVG. An altar flanked by two Victories.

7.

S. C. An eagle, with wings displayed, standing on a globe.

8.

S. P. Q. R. A temple, with statues.

No. 8 is by far the rarest. Nos. 2 and 5, are the next in rarity. Nos. 4, 6, and 7 are the least rare.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

AVGVSTA. MATER. PATRIAE. A female, seated.

2.

AVGVSTVS. within a garland.

3.

DIVO. AVGVSTO. S. P. Q. R. A quadriga of elephants.—*Rev.* TI.
CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. P. XXXVII.

4.

IMP. T. CAESAR. DIVI, VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS.
VIII. REST.

5.

IMP. NERVA. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. REST. In the field, S. C.

6.

ROM. ET. AVG. An altar, flanked by two Victories.

7.

S. C. A circular temple, with several columns.

8.

S. C. Temple of Mars, with figures.

9.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER. Radiated head of Augustus.—*Rev.*
S. P. Q. R. A car, drawn by four horses.

10.

Same legend. Several figures.

11.

C. GALLIVS. C. F. LVPERCVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. In the
field, S. C.

12.

M. LVRIVS. AGRIPPA. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. In the field, S. C.

13.

M. MAECILIVS. TVLLVS. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. In the
field, S. C.

14.

C. PLOTIVS. RVFVS. III. A. A. A. F. F. In the field, S. C.

15.

M. SALVIVS. OTHO. III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F. In the field, S. C.

Of the above, No. 10 is much the rarest. Nos. 1, 8, and 9 are the next in rarity; but No. 9 is the rarest of the three. The least rare are Nos. 2, 6, 11, and 14.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ROM. ET. AVG. An altar, flanked on each side by the figures of two Victories in terminus.

2.

S. C. The temple of Mars, with several figures.

3.

TI. CAESAR. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. Head of Tiberius.

The last No. is much rarer than the others. The commonest reverses of Augustus, in second brass, are the altar : legend, PROVIDENT. ; Victory, with a buckler and a thunderbolt. The two last were restored : the one, by Vespasian ; the other, by Nerva.

LIVIA.

[Livia Drusilla, daughter of Livius Drusus Calidianus, wife of Augustus, who divorced his wife Scribonia in order to marry her, was born in the year of Rome 697 (B. C. 57). She died in the reign of Tiberius, her son by her first husband, in the year of Rome 782 (A. D. 29)].

STYLE:—IVLIA. AVGVST. (or AVGVSTA.)—IVLIA. AVGVSTA. GENETRIX. ORBIS.—AVGVSTA. MATER. PATRIAE.—DIVA. AVGVSTA.—DIVA. IVLIA. AVGVSTA.—DIVA. IVLIA. AVGVSTI. FILIA.

First brass, with the portrait of Justice - - - - - R 4

Second brass, with the portraits of Health, Justice, or Piety - - S

„ with the same type, restored by Titus - - - - R 2

Livia is always styled *Julia Augusta* on Latin coins, but there are Greek coins with the name of Livia. The legend, *Augusta mater patriae*, is found on a coin of some unknown colony.

M. AGRIPPA.

[Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was born of an obscure family in the year of Rome 691 (B. C. 63). He married Julia, daughter of Augustus, after the death of Marcellus, her first husband, in the year 733. Augustus invested him with the tribunitian power, which he held for five successive years ; namely, till 741 (B. C. 13). He died in the following year, in Campania, on his return from an expedition in Pannonia].

Gold (if antique) - - - - -	R 8
Silver - - - - -	R 6
„ restored by Trajan - - - - -	R 7
Second brass - - - - -	C
„ restored by Titus or Domitian - - - - -	R 2
Third brass - - - - -	R 4

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

M. AGRIPPA. INVS. III. VIR. Head of Agrippa, with the rostral crown.—*Rev.* CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Augustus. - - - - - AU

There are modern fabrications of this coin.

2.

M. AGRIPPA. PLATORINVS. III. VIR. Bare head of Agrippa.—*Rev.* CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Augustus. (*Plate iv, No. 2*). - - - - - AR

3.

M. AGRIPPA. COS. TER. COSSVS. LENTVLVS. Head of Agrippa, with the mural and rostral crown.—*Rev.* AVGVSTVS. COS. XI. Laureated head of Augustus - - - - - AU & AR

4.

The same type, restored by Trajan - - - - - AR

The gold types are equally rare. No. 2 is the rarest type in silver.

JULIA.

[Julia, daughter of Augustus and Scribonia, was born in the year of Rome 715 (B. C. 39). She married M. Agrippa, after the death of her first husband Marcellus. Augustus banished her to the island of Pandataria, on account of her debaucheries, in the year 752. She was subsequently removed to Rhegium in Bruttium, where Tiberius caused her to die of hunger, in the year 767 (A D. 14)].

First brass (Greek) - - - - -	R 5
Second brass (the same) - - - - -	R 1

There are only Greek coins of Julia; but there is a denarius (see the moneyers of Augustus, Nos. 37, 38, 39), which bears on the reverse three heads, supposed by some, to be those of Julia and her sons Caius and Lucius.

CAIUS AND LUCIUS.

[Caius and Lucius were the sons of M. Agrippa, by Julia, the daughter of Augustus. Caius was born in the year of Rome 734 (B. C. 20). Adopted and styled Cæsar by Augustus, in 737; and in 749, styled Prince of Youth. He died at Lymira, on his return from an expedition in Armenia, in 757 (A. D. 4).

Lucius was born in the year of Rome 737 (B. C. 17), and shortly after, adopted by Augustus. Styled Prince of youth in 750 (or 752), and died at Marseilles, in the year 755 (A. D. 2).

STYLE:—C. L. CAES.—C. L. CAES. (or CAESARES.) AVG. (or AVGVSTI.) F.—C. L. CAESARES. PRINC. IVVENT. (or IVVENTVTIS.)—C. L. CAESARES. AVGVSTI. F. PR. (or PRIN. or PRINC.) IVVEN. (or IVVENT.)—C. ET. L. CAESARES. AVG. F . . . PRINC. IVVENT.—C. CAES . . . L. CAES. (or CAESAR.)—C. CAESAR. AVGVSTI. F . . . PRIN. (or PRINC.) IVVENT. [on reverse, L. CAESAR. AVGVSTI. F . . . PRIN. IVVENT.]—GEMINI. CAESARES.

Caius alone is styled: C. CAES. (or CAESAR.)—C. CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. (or AVGVS., or AVGVSTI.) F.

Lucius alone is styled: L. CAES. (or CAESAR.)—L. CAES. AVG. F. PRINC. IVVENT.

The coins which bear the last legends, are mostly *colonial*; the Latin coins are without the heads of these princes.

Second brass, (*colonial*) with the head of Caius or Lucius only; reverse that of Augustus - - - - - R 6

“ (*colonial*) with the heads of the brothers, and that of Augustus on the reverse - - - - - R 5

Third brass, (*colonial*) with the head of Caius or Lucius only. - R 4

AGRIPPA POSTUMUS CAESAR.

[Agrippa, son of M. Agrippa and Julia, was born in the year of Rome 742 (B. C. 12), after the death of his father, hence his name Postumus. He was adopted by Augustus, and styled Cæsar, in 757 (A. D. 4), after the death of his brothers Caius and Lucius. This prince was banished by Augustus to Campania in 760, and murdered by order of Tiberius in 767. (A. D. 14)].

STYLE:—AGRIPPA. CAESAR.

There is only a colonial coin of Corinth known of this prince.

TIBERIUS.

[Tiberius Claudius Nero, son of Tiberius Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, was born in the year of Rome 712 (B. C. 42). He was invested with the tribunitian power for six years, in 748 (A. D. 6), and adopted by Augustus in 757. Tiberius succeeded Augustus in 767 (A. D. 14); and was smothered, by order of Caligula, at Misenum in Campania, in the 78th year of his age, and in the year of Rome 790 (A. D. 37)].

STYLE:—TI. CAESAR. AVG. (or AVGVST. or AVGVSTI.) F. IMPERAT. (or IMPERATOR.)—TI. DIVI. F. AVGVSTVS. — TI. CAESAR. AVGVST. IMPERAT.— TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. (or AVGVSTI.) F. AVGVST. (or AVGVSTVS.) [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. with other titles.]— TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. (or AVGVSTVS.) IMP.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
„ Quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 6
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First brass, without his head	- - - - -	R 1
„ with his head	- - - - -	R 3
Second brass	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Titus or Domitian	- - - - -	R 2
Third brass	- - - - -	S
<i>Spintriat</i> *	- - - - -	R 2

* The pieces denominated *Spintriat*, are between the sizes of second and third brass. Most Numismatic writers agree that they were struck during the reign of Tiberius, whose horrible debaucheries are well known. The subjects of these pieces are various: some are satirical, some indecent, and others revolting to human nature. As a few of them bear the head of Augustus, it may be supposed that this was done by Tiberius in ridicule of his predecessor. It has been generally supposed that the *Spintriat* were cheques for the baths; but it is not unlikely that they were tickets for the largesses. The words of Martial:

“ Nunc veniunt subitis lasciva numismata nimbis
Nunc dat spectata tessera longa feras,”

perhaps refer to these showers of obscene money, the numbers of which may indicate the places of distribution. *Spintriat* have been frequently found in the island of Capreae (Capri), the favourite retreat of Tiberius, in which he spent the last seven years of his infamous life. More than sixty varieties of these pieces are known.

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVSTVS. IMP.* VII. P. M.
 Head of Tiberius.—*Rev.* DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. IMPER. OCTAVIA. The heads of Augustus and Octavia, with the sun and moon.

Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

I.

TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Bare head of Tiberius.—*Rev.* CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE. Laureated head of Augustus. - - - AU & AR

2.

DIVOS. AVGVST. DIVI. F. Head of Augustus, with a star. AU

3.

TI. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XXXV. Laureated head of Tiberius.—*Rev.* DRVSVS. CAES. TI. AVG. COS. II. R. P. Bare head of Drusus. - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

4.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A female, sitting. - - - - - AU

5.

IMP. VII. TR. POT. XVI. (*or XVII.*) A quadriga. - AU & AR

6.

IMP. T. CAESAR. DIVI. VESP. AVG. REST. A female, sitting. AU

7.

TR. POT. XX. (*or XXIII. or XXVI. or XXVIII. or XXXI. or XXXII.*) Victory, sitting on a globe, and holding a garland. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

8.

TR. P. XVII. (*XXII. or XXV.*) Victory, standing on a globe, and holding two palm branches. - - - - - AU

* The title IMPERATOR is never found as a prephenon on the coins of Tiberius. See what has been said with respect to this title; page 109, note.

9.

Without legend. A pegasus. - - - - - AU

No. 6 is by far the rarest gold type. No. 4 is the next in rarity. Nos. 5, 8, and 9, are the least rare. In silver, No. 3 is by far the rarest. The commonest type is that with the emperor, seated.

Round and well struck denarii of Tiberius are rather uncommon: they are generally ill struck, and but half the legend appears on them.

BRASS MEDALLION.

S. P. Q. R. on the front of a temple with several statues.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CERES. A female figure, seated.

Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.

2.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER. Radiated head of Augustus.

3.

ROM. ET. AVG. An altar, flanked by two figures of Victories in terminus. (*Plate vi, No. 3*).

4.

PONT. MAX. COS. III. IMP. VII. TR. POT. XX. A caduceus.

5.

TI. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. F. AVGVST. P. M. TR. POT. XXXVII. (*or XXXIIX.*) (*sic*). In the field a quadriga, without inscription.

6.

IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII. REST. S. C.—*Rev.* CIVITATIBVS. ASIAE. RESTITVTIS. A sedent figure, robed: in his left hand the hasta pura, in his right a patera.

The original type of this coin will remind the reader of a passage in Tacitus, *Ann. II.*, giving an account of a frightful earthquake in Asia, which, in one night, demolished twelve cities. The munificence of Tiberius on the occasion is a remarkable action in the life of that vicious prince. This coin has been admirably illustrated by Dr. Cardwell, in his *Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans*. (See lect. viii. pp. 192 to 196).

No. 1 is much the rarest type: the next in rarity is No. 2: then No. 3. No. 4 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CLEMENTIA. A head (of Clementia?) in the centre of a buckler.

2.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER. Radiated head of Augustus.

3.

DRVSVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. F. Bare head of Drusus.

4.

MODERATIONI. A head in the centre of a buckler.

5.

ROM. ET. AVG. An altar.

6.

PONTIF. MAXIM. POTES. XVIII. S. C. A curule chair;
above, a garland.

No. 3 is much the rarest; No. 2 is the next in rarity; then Nos. 1 and 4; No. 5 is the least rare. The commonest reverse is the caduceus, winged.

Many of the second brass of Tiberius are ill struck, and have the appearance of colonial coins.

DRUSUS, JUNIOR.

[Nero Claudius Drusus, son of Tiberius and Vipsania Agrippina, was born about the year of Rome 741 (B. C. 13). Invested with the tribunitian power in 775 (A. D. 22); and poisoned by his wife, Livia, in 776 (A. D. 23)].

STYLE.—DRVSVS. CAESAR,——DRVSVS. CAESAR. TI. F.—
DRVSVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. (or AVGVSTI.) F.—DRVSVS.
CAESAR. TI. AVG. (by implication, *filius*).——DRVSVS.
CAESAR. TI. AVG. F. DIVI. AVG. N.

Silver, with the reverse of Tiberius	- - - - -	R 6
First brass, with the reverse of Tiberius	- - - - -	R 6
„ without his head, but with those of his children on two cornucopiae	- - - - -	R 1
Second brass	- - - - -	C
„ with the reverse of Tiberius	- - - - -	R 6
„ restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 2
„ restored by Domitian	- - - - -	R 3

DRUSUS, SENIOR.

[Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius, was born in the year of Rome 716 (B. C. 38). He died in Germany in the year 745 (A. D. 9), from the effects of a fall from his horse].

STYLE.—DRVSVS.—NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERMANICVS.*—NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERMAN. (or GERMANICVS.) IMP.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	R 4
First brass, struck during the reign of Claudius	- - - - -	R 2
„ restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 6
„ restored by Domitian	- - - - -	R 7
Colonial first brass, with the title of Caesar	- - - - -	R 4

1.

DE. GERMAN. (or GERMANIS.). A triumphal arch. - AU & AR

2.

Same legend. A heap of arms. - - - - - AU & AR

Brought 3*l.* 9*s.* at Mr. Miles' sale in 1820: at the Trattle sale, 2*l.* 4*s.* and 3*l.* 3*s.*

ANTONIA.

[Antonia, daughter of M. Antonius and Octavia, and wife of Drusus senior, was born in the year of Rome 715, or 716 (B. C. 39, or 38). She was poisoned, by order of her grandson, Caligula, in 791 (A. D. 38)].

STYLE.—ANTONIA. AVGVSTA.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	S

The following are the only reverses known in gold and silver:

1.

CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI. A female standing. - - AU & AR

* The surname of Germanicus was given to this prince in consequence of his victories in Germany.

2.

SACERDOS. DIVI. AVGVSTI. Two torches bound together.
 (*Plate iv, No. 4*). - - - - - AU & AR

The above types brought, at the Trattle sale, from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 11*s.*
 There is a modern fabrication of the first.

GERMANICUS.

[Germanicus, son of Drusus senior, and Antonia, was born in the year of Rome 739 (B. C. 15). Adopted by Tiberius, and created Ceasar in 757; and poisoned by Piso, governor of Syria, at Epidaphne, in 772 (A. D. 19).

STYLE:—GERM. (*or* GERMANICVS.) CAESAR.—GERMANICVS. CAESAR. TI. AVG. (*or* AVGVST.) F. DIVI. AVG. N.—GERMANICVS. CAESAR. C. CAESARIS. PATER.—GERMANICVS. CAES. P. C. CAES. AVG. GERM.

Gold, with head of Augustus or Caligula on reverse	- - - - -	R 4
„ with head of Agrippina on reverse	- - - - -	R 6
Silver, with head of Caligula on reverse	- - - - -	R 4
„ with head of Augustus on reverse	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 8
Second and third brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass, restored by Titus or Domitian	- - - - -	R 2

AGRIPPINA, SENIOR.

[Agrippina, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, and wife of Germanicus, was born in the year of Rome 739 (B. C. 15). This princess was exiled by Tiberius in 783 (A. D. 30), to the island of Pandataria, where she died of hunger, in 786 (A. D. 33)].

STYLE:—AGRIPPINA. M. F. GERMANICI. CAESARIS. (*by implication, uxor.*)—AGRIPPINA. C. CAESARIS. AVG. MATER.—AGRIPPINA. MAT. C. CAES. AVG. GERM.—AGRIPPINA. M. F. MAT. C. CAESARIS. AVGVSTI.

Gold, with the head of Caligula on reverse	- - - - -	R 4
„ with head of Germanicus on reverse	- - - - -	R 6

Quinarii of gold.— <i>Rev.</i> P. M. TR. POT. ITER. Victory, sitting on a globe. - - - - -	R 8
Silver, with head of Caligula on reverse - - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions (S. P. Q. R. OB. CIVES. SERVATOS., within an oak garland). - - - - -	R 8
<i>Contornii</i> , with the carpentum - - - - -	R 3
First brass (S. P. Q. R. MEMORIAE. AGRIPPINAE. The carpentum. - - - - -	R 1
First brass, restored by Titus - - - - -	R 6

NERO AND DRUSUS.

[Sons of Germanicus and Agrippina. Nero was born in the year of Rome 760 (A. D. 7). He was banished by Tiberius to the island of Pontia, in 884, where he died in the following year. Drusus was born in 761. Nominated praefect of Rome 778 (A. D. 25), and died in confinement, of privation, by order of Tiberius, in 786 (A. D. 33).]

STYLE:—NERO. ET. DRVSVS. CAESARES.—NERO. CAESAR. DRVSVS. CAESAR.

Second brass. Nero and Drusus on horseback - - - - - C

CALIGULA.

[Caius, surnamed Caligula, from his wearing a kind of military buskin called caliga, the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, was born at Antium, in the year of Rome 765 (A. D. 12), and succeeded his great uncle Tiberius in 790 (A. D. 37). He was assassinated by a tribune of the Praetorian guards, in 794 (A. D. 41)].

STYLE:—C. CAESAR. TI. N. (on coins struck at Carthage only).—C. CAESAR. AVG.—C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG.—(sometimes “PATER PATRIAE” on reverse).—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. (or GERMANICVS.) (on one silver coin only the reverse has “IMPERATOR”).—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANIC. (or GERMANICVS.) IMP. (on colonial coins).—C. CAESAR. DIVI. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. P.—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANICVS. P. P.—C. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANICVS. IMP. PATER. PATRIAE. (on colonial coins).

The title of *IMPERATOR* as a surname is not found on the Latin coins of Caligula. It only occurs on colonial coins, except in one instance; namely, on a Latin denarius, where it is found with other titles. Caligula had no claim to the title; but his burlesque expedition into Gaul, and his demanding of the Senate on his return, the honours of a triumph, are well known. Mionnet considers this as a very remarkable legend: but titles as little merited were often given to the Roman emperors by the servile senate, while in this instance Caligula may have taken one upon himself; the coinage of gold and silver being the right of the Roman emperors, as that of brass exclusively belonged to the senate.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 5
Silver	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AGRIPPINA. MAT. C. CAES. AVG. GERM. Head of Agrippina.
AU & AR

Brought at the Trattle sale, *6l. 6s.* and *4l. 14s. 6d.*

2.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. PATER. PATRIAE. Radiated head of Augustus - - - - - AU & AR

3.

DRVSVS. Head of Drusus. - - - - - AR

4.

GERMANICVS. CAES. P. C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. Bare head of Germanicus - - - - - AU & AR

Brought at the Trattle sale, *6l. 6s.*

5.

C. CAESAR. AVG. GERMANICVS. Bare head of Caligula.—*Rev.*
IMPERATOR. PONT. MAX. AVG. TR. POT. The lituus and
simpulum. - - - - - AR

6.

P. M. TR. POT. ITER. Victory sitting on a globe, holding a garland.
(*Λ quinarius*) - - - - - AU

Brought at the Trattle sale, *6l. 10s.*

7.

P. M. TR. POT. IIII. Victory, holding two palm branches. - - AU

8.

S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. within an oak garland. - - - AU & AR

9.

C. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. T. R. POT. Laureated head of
Caligula.—*Rev.* TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. POT.
IMP. VI. Laureated head of Claudius - - - - - AU

10.

No legend. Radiated head of Augustus. - - - - - AU & AR

11.

No legend. The head of Augustus between two stars. - - AU & AR

Brought at the Trattle sale, 3*l.* and 3*l.* 7*s.*

In gold, No. 4 is the rarest type. The next in rarity are Nos. 7, 8, 9. In silver, No. 3 is by far the rarest type. The next in rarity is No 5, then No. 1.

The coin with the heads of Agrippina and Julia is suspected.

BRASS MEDALLION.

S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. within an oak garland.

Valued by Mionnet at 300 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AGRIPPINA. DRVSIILA. IVLIA. S. C. The three sisters of
Caligula standing.

2.

DIVO. AVG. S. C. Three figures, sacrificing before a temple.

3.

Same legend. The same type.—*Rev.* Piety, seated.

No. 2 is a very rare type. No. 1 is much rarer than No. 3. The commonest reverse, is that which represents the emperor haranguing his guards; legend, ADLOCVT. COH.; but it is a very beautiful coin.

The second brass coins of Caligula are very common, but their fabric is very fine. That with Vesta, seated, is the most common.

CLAUDIA.

[Daughter of Marcus Silanus, and first wife of Caligula, to whom she was married in the year of Rome 786 (A. D. 33). Some writers suppose her to have died in 789, while others say she was repudiated by Caligula in 790. She is called by Suetonius, Claudilla].

The coins attributed to this empress are not authenticated.

ORESTILLA.

[Livia Orestilla, or, as some authors have named her, Cornelia Orestina, was married to Caligula in the year of Rome 790 (A. D. 37), and divorced by him two months afterwards].

The coins attributed to this empress, are either false or suspected.

PAULINA.

[Lollia Paulina, third wife of Caligula, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 791 (A. D. 38). She was banished by him soon after their marriage, and murdered by order of the younger Agrippina, in the year 802 (A. D. 49)].

The coins attributed to this empress, are not authenticated.

CAESONIA.

[Pulsa Paullina Milonia Caesonia, the fourth wife of Caligula, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 793 (A. D. 39), and murdered the day after his assassination].

There are no authentic coins of this empress; but Panel, in his Catalogue of the Museum of Le Bret, produces a gold coin of Caligula, with the head of Caesonia on the reverse. Mionnet, however, informs us that it is the head of Agrippina, altered to that of Caesonia; another method practised by modern fabricators of rare coins. A coin of Caligula of the colony of Carthago Nova, has been attributed to Caesonia, but the head which it bears on the reverse, is that of the goddess Salus.

DRUSILLA.

[Drusilla, daughter of Caesonia, was put to death about the same time as her mother, in the year of Rome 794 (A. D. 41)].

The coins attributed to this princess are doubted.

DRUSILLA.

[Drusilla, sister of Caligula, was born at Treves, in the year of Rome 770 (A. D. 17), and died in 791 (A. D. 38)].

There are only *Greek* coins of this princess. Those of Latin fabric are suspected.

The first brass coin of Caligula, No. 1, may be supposed to contain a portrait of this princess.

LIVILLA.

[Julia Livilla, sister of Caligula, was born in the isle of Lesbos, in the year of Rome 771 (A. D. 18). She married the senator Marcus Vinicius in 786, and was banished by her brother in 792. Her uncle Claudius recalled her in 794; but in the same year she was again exiled through the intrigues of Messalina, who caused her to be murdered a short time afterwards].

Only *Greek* coins of Livilla are known.

CLAUDIUS.

[Tiberius Claudius Drusus was born at Lyons, in the year of Rome 744 (B. C. 10); and upon the death of Caligula, in 794 (A. D. 41), was raised to the empire. He was poisoned by his wife Agrippina, in the year of Rome 807 (A. D. 54).

STYLE:—TI. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) CAES. (or CAESAR.)
 AVG. (on reverse, sometimes IMP. or IMP. P. P.) TI. CLAVD. (or
 CLAVDIVS.) CAESAR. AVG. GERM. (or GERMANICVS.)—
 TI. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) CAESAR. AVG. IMP.—TI.
 CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. P.—TI. CL. (or CLAVD.
 or CLAVDIVS.) CAESAR. AVG. IMP. P. P.—TI. CLAV-
 DIVS. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. IMP. P. P.—IMP. CLAV-
 DIVS. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. (on a colonial coin).—IMP.
 TI. CLAVDIVS. AV. GER. (on a coin struck at Antioch, in
 Pisidia).—DIVVS. CLAVDIVS.—DIVVS. CLAVDIVS.
 AVGVSTVS.—DIVVS. CLAVD. AVGVST. GERMANIC.
 PATER.

It is only on his colonial coins that the title IMPERATOR is used as a prenomem by Claudius. It is frequently found as a surname on his Latin coins.

Gold	- - - - -	R 1
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 5
Latin silver medallions struck in Asia	- - - - -	R 4
Silver of the usual size	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 2
Second and third brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass, restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 1

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

COM. ASIA. A temple; within, a man in a military habit, crowned by a female; on the peristyle, ROM. ET. AVG.

2.

DIAN. EPHE. Statue of the Ephesian Diana.

3.

DIAN. EPHESIA. Statue of Diana Ephesia, in a temple.

4.

TI. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. AGRIPP. (or AGRIP.) AVGVSTA. The heads of Claudius and Agrippina to the left.—*Rev.* DIANA. EPHESIA. Statue of Diana Ephesia.

The last is much rarer than the others.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AGRIPPINAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Agrippina. - - AU & AR

2.

CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI. A female seated: in her right hand, a patera; in her left, a cornucopia. - - - - AU & AR

3.

Same legend, restored by Trajan. - - - - AU

4.

DE. BRITAN. A triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian figure and trophies. (*Plate iv, No. 5*). - - - - AU & AR

A very fine coin of this type in silver brought 3*l.* 15*s.* at the Henderson sale. The same type in gold brings, according to condition, from two to three guineas at public sales.

5.

DE. GERMANIS. A triumphal arch. - - - - AU & AR

6.

DE. GERMANIS. A heap of arms and armour. - - - - AR

7.

DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS. Head of Claudius.—*Rev.* EX. S. C. The carpentum, drawn by four horses. - - - AU & AR

8.

TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. P. M. TR. P. Bare head of Claudius.—*Rev.* EX. S. C. OB. CIVIS. SERVATOS. within an oak garland. AR

9.

DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. Laureated head of Claudius.—*Rev.* IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A female, seated: in her right hand, a patera; in her left, a double cornucopia. - - - - AU

10.

IMPER. RECEPT. The Praetorian camp. - - - - AU & AR

11.

DIVOS. CLAUD. AVGVST. GERMANIC. PATER. AVG. Laureated head of Claudius.—*Rev.* NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. CLAVD. F. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. Bearded head of Nero, laureated. AR

12.

NERO. CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Head of Nero, with beardless face. - - - - AU & AR

13.

P. M. AVGV. R. C. . . . III. Figure in a quadriga. (*Khell*), - - AR

14.

PRAETOR. RECEPT. The emperor and a soldier. - - AU & AR

15.

SACERDOS. DIVI. AVGVSTI. Two torches. - - - - AR

16.

VICTORIA. AVGVST. Victory, inscribing on a buckler. - - AU

Of the gold types (excepting, of course, those restored by Trajan) No. 12 is the rarest. No. 2 is the least rare. In silver, No. 15 is the rarest type. Nos. 2 and 8 are the least rare.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

DE. GERMANIS. A trophy.

This very rare type is valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

2.

SPES. AVGVSTA. A female standing, holding a Victory.

SECOND BRASS, WITH SCARCE REVERSES.

1.

CONSTANTIAE. AVGVSTI. A helmeted figure, standing; in his left hand a spear.

2.

S. C. Minerva, to the right.

The types of Ceres and of Liberty, are very common. No. 2 was restored by Titus.

MESSALINA.

[Valeria Messalina, daughter of M. V. Messala Barbatas and Domitia Lepida, was the third wife of the Emperor Claudius. The time of her marriage is not known. She was put to death by Claudius, on account of her abominable debaucheries, in the year of Rome 801 (A. D. 48)].

STYLE.—VALERIA. MESSALINA.—VALERIA. MESSALINA.
AUG.

There are Greek and colonial, but no Latin, coins of this empress.

AGRIPPINA, JUNIOR.

[Julia Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, sister of Caligula, and fourth wife of Claudius, was born at Cologne, in the year of Rome 769 (A. D. 16). Her first husband was the senator C. Domitius Ahenobarbus, to whom she was married in 781. After his death, she married her uncle Claudius, in 802 (A. D. 49). She was assassinated by order of her son Nero, in 812 (A. D. 59)].

STYLE:—AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA.—AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA.
 MATER. AVGVSTI. — AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA. CAE-
 SARIS. AVG. (by implication, *mater*)—AGRIPPINA. AVG.
 GERMANIC. F. CAESARIS. AVG. M.—AGRIPP. AVG.
 DIVI. CLAVD. NERONIS. CAES. MATER.

Gold	- - - - -	R 2
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	R 8

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. X̄. IMP. XIIĪ.
 Laureated head of Claudius.—*Rev.* AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA.
 CAESARIS. AVG. Head of Agrippina.

2.

AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA. CAESARIS. AVG. Head of Agrippina.
 —*Rev.* DIAN. EPHE. A statue of the Ephesian Diana, within a
 temple.

The above were struck in Asia.

3.

AGRIPPINA. AVGVSTA. MATER. AVGVSTI. Head of Agrip-
 pina.—*Rev.* NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. CLAVD. F. CAESAR.
 AVG. GERMAN. Head of Nero (*small size*).

The first of these is valued by Mionnet at 120 francs; the second, at
 80 francs; and the other, at 72 francs. There is a small medallion, with
 the veiled head of Agrippina, but it is a modern forgery.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE.

1.

AGRIPPINAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Agrippina.—*Rev.* TI.
 CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TRIB. POT. P. P.
 Head of Claudius. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

AGRIPPINAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Agrippina.—*Rev.* NERO.
 CLAVD. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. Head of Nero.
 AR

3.

AGRIPP. AVG. DIVI. CLAVD. NERONIS. CAES. MATER. The heads of Agrippina and Nero, face to face.—*Rev.* NERONI. CLAVD. DIVI. F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. The letters EX. S. C. within an oak garland. - - - - AU & AR
Two coins of this type brought at the Trattle sale, 1*l.* 12*s.* and 1*l.* 18*s.*

4.

NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. TR. P. COS. The heads of Agrippina and Nero.—*Rev.* AGRIPP. (or AGRIPPINA.) AVG. DIVI. CLAVD. NERONIS. CAES. MATER. EX. S. C. (sometimes without EX. S. C.) A male and female figure, in a quadriga of elephants. (*Plate iv, No. 6.*)
AU & AR

This type, in gold, in very fine condition, brought 3*l.* 6*s.* at the Trattle sale. In silver, No. 2 is much the rarest type. The gold are valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

S. C. A female, seated.

2.

S. C. A triumphal arch.

Valued by Mionnet at 450 francs each.

CLAUDIA.

[Claudia, or Claudia Antonia, daughter of Claudius and Aelia Petina, was married to Cn. Pompeius Magnus, the senator, in the year of Rome 800 (A. D. 47); and a second time, to F. Sulla: murdered, in 815 (A. D. 62). Nero caused her to be put to death because she had refused to marry him on the death of Poppaea, in the year of Rome 818 (A. D. 65)].

There are no Latin coins of this lady. Haym, in his *Tesoro Britannico*, has given us a coin bearing her name, but its authority is doubted. The name of Antonia is found, with those of Britannicus her brother, and her sister Octavia, on a colonial coin of Claudius. There is another colonial coin, and one struck at Alexandria, with the head of Claudius.—*Rev.* those of his three children.

BRITANNICUS.

[Tiberius Claudius Britannicus, the son of Claudius and Messalina, was born in the year of Rome 795 (A. D. 42). Through the intrigues of his step-mother Agrippina, he was removed from the succession to the empire, and Nero was adopted by Claudius in his stead, in the year 803 (A. D. 50). This prince was poisoned by Nero, about five years afterwards—808 (A. D. 55)].

STYLE:—TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. F. BRITANNICVS.
—BRITANNICVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTVS).

The coins of Britannicus, which bear the title of Augustus, are colonial. Mionnet attributes this to the ignorance of the moneyer, Britannicus having never borne such title.

First brass - - - - - *unique*
Third brass - - - - - *unique*

FIRST BRASS.

TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG. F. BRITANNICVS. Bare head of Britannicus.—*Rev.* S. C. Mars, marching. (*Eckhel*).

THIRD BRASS.

1.

BRITANNICVS. AVGV. Youthful head of Britannicus.—*Rev.* Legend obliterated, but within a garland.

2.

BRITANNICVS. AVGV. . . . Bare head of Britannicus.—*Rev.* TI. CLAVD. . . TR. POT. P. P. Laureated head of Claudius. (*Sestini*).

Both the above are colonial.

NERO.

[Lucius Domitius Nero, son of C. D. Ahenobarbus and Agrippina the younger, was born at Antium, in the year of Rome 790 (A. D. 37). Adopted by Claudius, and created Caesar, when he took the names of Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus, in 803 (A. D. 50). He received the title of Prince of Youth, in 804; and succeeded Claudius in 807 (A. D. 54). He slew himself upon hearing that the soldiers had proclaimed Galba, in the year of Rome 821 (A. D. 68)].

STYLE. — NERO. CAESAR. [On reverse, sometimes, AVGVSTVS. GERMANICVS.] — NERO. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) CAESAR. — NERO. CLAVD. DIVI. CLAVD. F. CAESAR. — NERO. CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS. PRINC. IVVENT. — NERO. CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERM. [On reverse, PRINCEPS. IVVENT.] — NERO. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) CAES. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. IVVENT. — NERO. CAESAR. IMP. — NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR. IMP. — IMP. NERO. CAESAR. — IMP. NERO. CLAV. CAESAR. — NERO. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS. — NERO. CLAV. (or CLAVD. or CLAVDIVS.) CAE. (or CAES. or CAESAR.) AVG. [On reverse of a few, IMP. P. P.] — NERO. CAESAR. AVG. GER. (or GERM.) — NERO. CLAV. (or CLAVD. or CLAVDIVS.) CAE. (or CAES. or CAESAR.) AVG. GER. (or GERM. GERMANIC. or GERMANICVS.) [Often on reverse, IMP. P. P.] NERO. CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. IMP. [generally P. P. on reverse] — NERO. CLAVD. CAES. AVG. IMP. — NERO. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. IMP. — NERO. CLAV. CAE. AVG. GER. IM. — NERO. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) DIVI. F. CAES. AVG. GERM. IMP. — NERO. CLAVDIVS. CAES. AVG. GERM. P. P. — NERO. CLAVD. (or CLAVDIVS.) CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. GER. (or GERM.) IMP. P. P. — IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.) — IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. (or GERMANIC.) — IMP. NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. IM. — IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. P. P. — IMP. NERO. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GER. (or GERM.) P. P.

Gold	- - - - -	VC
Silver medallions, with head of Claudius on reverse	- - - - -	R 3
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	S*
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
„ <i>Contorniatii</i>	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	VC

* The silver coins of Nero are generally ill struck, or are in bad condition. A really fine and round denarius is seldom met with, and will consequently bring a high price.

Second brass	- - - - -	VC
Third brass	- - - - -	S

SILVER MEDALLION.

DIVOS. CLAVD. AVGVST. GERMANIC. PATER. AVG. Lau-
 rated head of Claudius.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE
 REVERSES.

1.

ARMENIAC. Victory, marching, holding a palm branch and a gar-
 land. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

2.

AVGVSTVS. AVGVSTA. Two figures, standing: one, holding the
 hasta; the other, a cornucopia and a patera. - - AU & AR

3.

AVGVSTVS. GERMANICVS. A figure, standing, with radiated
 head: in his left hand, a Victory; in his right, a branch. - AU

4.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTA. A figure, seated: in her right hand, a
 patera; in her left, a cornucopia. - - - - - AU

5.

EQUESTER. ORDO. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. inscribed on a buckler.
 The obverse has the youthful head of Nero. - - - AU & AR

This type, in gold, very fine, brought 3*l.* at the Trattle sale.

6.

IVPITER. LIBERATOR. Jupiter, sitting, holding a thunderbolt in
 his right hand. - - - - - AR

7.

LEIBERTAS. Head of Liberty (*of barbarous fabric*). - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

8.

PACE. P. R. TERRA. MARIQVE. PARTA. IANVM. CLVSIT.

The temple of Janus, closed. - - - - - AU

In fine preservation, brought 1*l.* 1*s.* at the Trattle sale.

9.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. VII. (*or VIII, or VIII. or X.*) COS. IIII.

P. P. EX. S. C. A military figure, standing. - - - - AU

10.

SACERD. COOPT. IN. OMN. CONL. SVpra. NVm. EX. S. C.

Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AU & AR

11.

TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP.

P. P. Laured head of Claudius. - - - - - AU

12.

Same legend. Sacrificing instruments. - - - - - AU & AR

13.

VESTA. A circular temple. - - - - - AU & AR

14.

IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. P. P. Head of Nero. — *Rev.* No

legend: an eagle, between two military ensigns. - - - - AR

15.

Without legend. Victory, inciribing a buckler. - - - - - AR

No. 7 is by far the rarest gold coin of Nero. Nos. 2, 10, 11, and 12, are rarer than the remainder. In silver, No. 1 is much the rarest. No. 10 is rarer than the remainder.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVT. COH. Nero, haranguing his soldiers: five figures.

2.

ROMA. S. C. Rome, seated.

3.

SECVRITAS. AVGVSTI. A female figure, sitting before an altar.

Mionnet values the first at 200 francs; No. 2, at 150 francs; and No 3, at 100 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVT. COH. The emperor, haranguing his soldiers.

There are two varieties of this coin.

2.

CONG. I. (*or* II. *or* III.) DAT. POP. S. C. The emperor, distributing the congiarium.

These records of the munificence of the Roman emperors, supply many omissions of the Roman historians, who allude to them but seldom. Spanheim has observed that no historian or inscription commemorates the bounty of Nerva, of Geta, or Pupienus, whose gifts are recorded on their coins alone. Some authors have supposed that these donations were made from the steps of the theatre; but the coins shew that there was a tribune or estrade erected for the purpose.

3.

DECVRSIO. A horseman, attended by two soldiers: one bearing a standard and a shield.

4.

DECVRSIO. Two horsemen: one, bearing a spear transversely; the other, the labarum.

5.

MAC. AVG. The macellum of Nero.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

6.

The same edifice, without legend.

7.

S. C. A triumphal arch: on the summit, a figure in a quadriga; a Victory on each side.

8.

PORT. OST. AVGVSTI. The port of Ostia, with seven vessels: below, a river-god.

9.

SABINAE. The rape of the Sabines: in the back ground, three obelisks.

No. 5 is much the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 6; then No. 2.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. A galley: above, C. P. (*colonial fabric*).

2.

ANNOA. AVGVSTI. CERES. Fortune, with her attributes.

3.

DECVRSIO. Same types as the large brass, Nos. 4 and 5.

4.

HERCVLI. AVGVSTO. C. P. Hercules. (*colonial fabric*).

5.

MAC. AVG. S. C. An edifice, as on the large brass, Nos. 5 and 6.

6.

MAC. AVG. II. S. C. Same type.

7.

PACE. P. R. TERRA. MARIQVE. (*or* VBIQ.) PARTA. IANVM.
CLVSIT.

This type occurs also in first brass (*see Plate iv, No. 7*); but is not so scarce on coins of that size, although, when fine, they bring a very high price: the coin from which this drawing was made is in the British Museum, and is in the finest possible preservation.

8.

PORTV. OST. AVGVSTI. The port of Ostia, as on the large brass.

9.

S. C. A quadriga, on a triumphal arch.

No. 8 is much the rarest. Nos. 1 and 4 are more rare than the remainder.

THIRD BRASS.

1.

CERTAMEN. QVINQ. ROM. CO. A vase and a garland on a table:
below, two horsemen; beneath, a discus.

This is without the letters S. C.

2.

S. C. CER. QVINQ. ROMA. CON. A similar type to the above.

3.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. IMP. P. P. S. C. Nero in a female habit,
playing on the lyre.

4.

GENIO. AVGVSTI. S. C. Bonus Eventus, sacrificing.

Nos. 1 and 3 are the rarest. Some of the coins of Nero, in third brass, are of very beautiful fabric.

OCTAVIA.

[Octavia, daughter of Claudius and Messalina, was born at Rome in the year of that city 795-6 (A. D. 42 or 43). She was married to Nero in 806, and shortly afterwards divorced, and banished to Campania. She was subsequently recalled, and exiled to the island of Pandataria, where Nero compelled her to destroy herself, in the year of Rome 815 (A. D. 62)].

STYLE.—OCTAVIA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.)—OCTAVIA. AVGVSTI. (by implication, *uxor*)—OCTAVIA. NERONIS. AVG.

The only coins of this empress at present known, are of colonial and Greek fabric.

POPPAEA.

[Poppaea Sabina, second wife of Nero, daughter of Titus Ollius and Poppaea Sabina; was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 815 (A. D. 63). She died of the effects of a kick received from Nero when in a state of pregnancy, in 118 (A. D. 66)].

There are two Latin coins, which were probably struck in some colony, on the reverse of which the name of Poppaea occurs. (See the coins of her daughter Claudia). Mionnet gives a Greek coin of pure silver, and of the size of a denarius:—

ΠΟΠΠΑΙΑ. ΝΕΡΩΝΟΣ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ. Head of Poppaea to the right.—*Rev.* ΝΕΡΩΝ. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureated head of Nero to the right.

MESSALINA.

[Stilia Messalina, third wife of Nero, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 818 (A. D. 66). After the death of Nero, she went into retirement; and, although she had had no less than five husbands, Otho would have married her, had fortune favoured him. The time of her death is not known].

There are only Greek coins of this empress.

CLAUDIA.

[Claudia, the daughter of Nero and Poppaea, was born at Antium, in the year of Rome 816 (A. D. 64). She died an infant].

STYLE.—CLAVD. (or CLAVDIA.) AVGVSTA.—DIVA. CLAVDIA. NER. F.

Third brass	- - - - -	R 8
Lead	- - - - -	R 8

1.

DIVA. CLAVDIA. NER. F. round a temple.—*Rev.* DIVA. POPPAEA. (or DIVA. POPPAEA. AVG.) round a temple.

2.

CLAVDIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Claudia.—*Rev.* NERO. CAESAR. Head of Nero.

The first of these, which is of the size of third brass, is valued by Mionnet at forty francs; and the other (in lead) at thirty francs.

CLODIUS MACER.

[Lucius Clodius Macer was pro-praetor of Africa, under Nero. He assumed the title of emperor on hearing the news of the death of that tyrant; but was reduced and put to death, by order of Galba, in the year of Rome 821 (A. D. 68)].

STYLE.—L. C. (or CLOD. or CLODIVS.) MACER. [On reverse of some, PROPR. (or PROPRAE.) AFRICAE.]

Silver, with his head	- - - - -	R 8
„ without his head	- - - - -	R 8

1.

L. CLO. . . MACRI. S. C. A female standing, wearing the stola: in her right hand, a cap; in her left, a patera.—*Rev.* LEG. I. MAC. A Roman eagle, between two ensigns.

2.

L. CLOD. MACRI. LIBERATRIX. S. C. Head of Africa.—*Rev.* MACRIANA. LIB. LEG. LEG. I. Three ensigns.

3.

L. CLODI. MACRI. S. C. A female, standing.—*Rev.* MACRIANA.
LIB. LEG. I. Three ensigns.

4.

L. CLODI. MACRI. LIBERA. S. C. Head of Africa.—*Rev.* LIB.
AVG. LEG. III. A Roman eagle, between two ensigns.

5.

L. CLODI. MACRI. S. C. Bust of Victory.—*Rev.* LIB. AVG. LEG.
III. A Roman eagle, between two ensigns.

6.

L. CLODI. MACRI. LIBERATRIX. S. C. Head of Africa; behind,
two arrows.—*Rev.* LIB. AVG. LEG. III. Roman eagle, &c., as
before. (*Mionnet*).

7.

L. CLODI. MACRI. LIBERA, S. C. Head of Africa.—*Rev.* AVG.
LEG. III. Three ensigns.

8.

L. C. CLODI, MACRI, S. C. A lion's head.—*Rev.* LIB. AVG. LEG,
III. Three ensigns.

9.

L. C. MACRI. CARTHAGO. Female head, with turreted crown:
behind, a cornucopia.—*Rev.* SICILIA. The triquetra, with the
head of Medusa in the centre, and ears of corn in the compartments.
(*Mionnet*).

10.

L. CLODIVS. MACER. S. C. Bare head of Clodius Macer. — *Rev.*
PROPRÆ. AFRICÆ. A galley. (*Plate v, No. 1*).

Valued by *Mionnet* at 300 francs.*

Nos. 1 to 4, and No. 9, are the rarest (excepting, of course, No. 10).
No. 5 is rarer than the remaining numbers.

* Fourteen guineas were recently offered for a coin of this type, which sum
was refused by the possessor. The coin engraved in plate *v*, is in the cabinet of
the French king.



P168



P170



P175



4



P179



P177



6



P186



P182



P197



GALBA.

[Servius Sulpicius Galba, born of the family of the Sulpicii, in the year of Rome 751 (B. C. 3), was governor of Spain under Nero. Having been proclaimed emperor by the army, and acknowledged by the Roman senate, he succeeded Nero in 821 (A. D. 68), and was murdered by the praetorian guards in the following year, after a reign of seven months].

STYLE:—SER. SVL. GALBA.—GALBA. IMP. (*or* IMPERAT. *or* IMPERATOR.)—SER. (*or* SERV.) GALBA. IMP. (*or* IMPERATOR.)—SER. SVLP. GALBA. IMP.—IMP. (*or* IMPERATOR.) GALBA.—IMP. (*or* IMPERATOR.) SER. GALBA.—IMP. GALBA. CAESAR.—IMP. SER. SVL. GALBA. CAESAR.—SER. GALBA. CAESAR. AVG.—SVL. GAL. CAESAR. AVG.—SER. GALBA. IMP. AVG. (*or* AVGVS-TVS.)—SER. SVLPICI. GALBA. IMP. AVG.—GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG.—SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) AVG.—SVL. GAL. CAE. AVG. IMP.—SER. SVLP. (*or* SVLPI.) GALBA. IMP. CAESAR. AVG.—SER. GALBA. IMP. CAESAR. AVG. P. P.—IMP. SER. GALBA. AVG. [*sometimes on reverse, IMP.*]—IMP. SER. GALBA. CAE. (*or* CAES. *or* CAESAR.) AVG.—IMP. SER. SVLP. GALBA. CAES. AVG.—IMP. GALBA. CAESAR. AVG. P. P.

Gold, with or without his head	- - - - -	R 2
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 4
Silver, without his head	- - - - -	R 1
„ with his head	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass <i>Contorniatii</i>	- - - - -	R 4
First brass	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 6
Second brass	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Titus	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

BONI. EVENTVS. A naked figure, standing: in his right hand, a patera; in his left, ears of corn. - - - - - AR

2.

CONCORDIA. PROVINCIARVM. A female, standing: in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a cornucopia. - - - - AU & AR

3.

Same legend. A female, seated: a patera in her right hand. - - AR

4.

FORTVNA. AVG. Fortune, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

5.

GALBA. IMP. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

6.

GALLIA. HISPANIA. Two females (Spain and Gaul), joining hands: one holding a spear; the other, two spears and a buckler. (*Plate v, No. 2*). - - - - - AR

7.

GALLIA. A female head: before, two ears of corn; behind, two javelins, and a shield.—*Rev.* SER. GALBA. IMP. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

8.

HISPANIA. A female wearing the stola, standing: in her right hand, an ear of corn and a poppy; in her left, a shield and two spears. AR

9.

HISPANIA. Female head.—*Rev.* The emperor, on horseback. AR

10.

IMP. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AU & AR

11.

IMP. AVG. A female, standing: in her right hand, ears of corn and poppies; her left, resting upon a buckler. - - - - - AR

12.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

13.

LIBERTAS. P. R. A female, standing, between two ears of corn. AR

14.

LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Female head.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. on a buckler, within an oak garland. - - - - - AU & AR

15.

LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Female head. (The obverse has the head of Galba). - - - - - AR

16.

Same legend. A female, standing. - - - - - AR

17.

PAX. AVG. A female, standing: in her right hand, an olive branch; on her left arm, a cornucopia. - - - - - AU

18.

REST. NVM. A female head. - - - - - AR

19.

ROMA. RENASC. (RENASCES. *or* RENASCENS.) A military figure: in his right hand, a Victory; in his left, a Roman eagle. AU & AR

20.

ROMA. VICTRIX. Rome, sitting, or standing. - - - AU & AR

21.

SALVS. GEN. HVMANI. A female, sacrificing. - - - AU & AR

22.

SALVS. GENERIS. HVMANI. Victory, on a globe.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. within a civic crown. - - - AU & AR

23.

S. P. Q. R. within an oak garland. - - - AU & AR

24.

SER. SVLPICI. GALBAE. IMP. AVG. Female head: behind, two javelins and a buckler; before, two ears of corn.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. A buckler, and an arrow. - - - AR

25.

S. P. Q. R. OB. S. C. within an oak garland. - - - AU & AR

26.

SERV. GALBA. IMP. The emperor, on horseback.—*Rev.* TRES. GALLIAE. Three female heads, with three ears of corn, on three globes. - - - AR

27.

VICTORIA. GALBAE. AVG. Victory, on a globe. (A *quinarius*). AR

28.

VICTORIA. GALBAE. AVG. Victory, marching. - - - - AR

29.

VICTORIA. P. R. Victory, as before. - - - - AU & AR

30.

VICTORIA. Victory, inscribing the letters P. R. on a buckler.
AU & AR

31.

VIRTVS. Head of Virtue.—*Rev.* SER. GALBA. IMP. Galba, on
horseback. - - - - AR

32.

Same legend. Three standards. - - - - AU

In gold, No. 17 is the rarest (excepting of course, No. 12). Nos. 2, 20, and 21, are rarer than the remaining numbers. Nos. 15 and 18 are much the rarest types in silver. No. 6 is the next in rarity; then No. 26. No. 24 is much rarer than the remainder.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor, on an estrade, attended by the praetorian
praefect, haranguing his soldiers.

There are varieties of this type.

2.

AVGVSTA. A female, seated: in her right hand, a patera; in her
left, the hasta.

3.

EX. S. C. OB. CIVES. SERVATOS. within an oak garland.

4.

HISPANIA. CLVNIA. SVL. The emperor, seated: a female with a
cornucopia, presenting him with a figure of Victory.

Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

This interesting coin was struck to commemorate the escape of Galba, from the death to which Nero had doomed him. We are told by Suetonius, that Galba intercepted the letters of Nero, who had given orders for his execution; and that he was encouraged in his design to assume the purple, by the predictions of Clunia, who here presents him with a Victory, in token of his success.

5.

HONOS. ET. VIRTVS. A male and female figure, standing: the first helmeted, holding the parazonium and the hasta; the other, the hasta and a cornucopia.

6.

LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. The emperor, and two figures.

7.

LIBERTAS. RESTIT. A kneeling female, presenting a child to the emperor.

8.

LIBERTAS. XL. R. QVADRAGESIMAE. REMISSAE.

9.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars, marching.

10.

PIETAS. AVGVSTI. A female, veiled, before an altar, with the fire kindled; above, a victim.

11.

QVADRAGENS. REMISSAE. A triumphal arch.

12.

REMISSAE. XXXX. (*or* XXXX. REMISSAE.) A triumphal arch.
Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

13.

ROMA. R. XL. An armed figure, standing, leaning on a coat of mail, and holding a caduceus and a Victory.

14.

ROMA. RENASCENS. A figure, standing, holding a Victory.

15.

ROMA. RESTIT. The emperor raising a female with a child.

16.

S. C. Esculapius, standing.

17.

S. C. Apollo standing, holding a staff, with a serpent.

18.

SENATVS. PIETATI. AVGVSTI. The emperor, crowned by two senators.

19.

IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII.

In the field, REST. and S. C.

Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

20.

IMP. T. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. In the field, S. C.

Nos. 4, 12, and 19, are the rarest; the next in rarity are Nos. 11, 18, and 20; then Nos. 1, 7, 10, 15. Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, are the least rare.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

QVADRAGENS. REMISSAE. A triumphal arch.

2.

IMP. T. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. In the field of the coin, S. C.

3.

IMP. T. VESP. AVG. REST. Liberty, standing.

4.

IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. REST. In the field, S. C.

5.

Without legend. A Roman eagle, between two standards; the last resting on the prows of vessels.

No. 1 is the rarest: the next in rarity are 3 and 4. The commonest reverse is that with Liberty, except when restored, as in No. 3.

OTHO.

[Marcus Salvius Otho, son of Lucius Salvius Otho and Albia Terentia, was born in the year of Rome 785 (A. D. 32). He traced his descent from the ancient kings of Etruria. Otho was governor of Lusitania under Nero, and took part in the revolt of Galba, in 821 (A. D. 68). Having caused the assassination of Galba, and been proclaimed emperor by his soldiers, he was compelled to dispute the succession with Vitellius, who had in the mean time been received as emperor by the legions of Germany. After three successive victories, he was overthrown at Brixellum, and immediately slew himself, in 822 (A. D. 69). He reigned but eighty days].

STYLE:—IMP. OTHO. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) AVG. (*or* AVGVST.)

—IMP. M. OTHO. CAE. (CAES. *or* CAESAR.) AVG.—M.

OTHO. CAESAR. AVG. IMP. P. P.

The coin of Otho which bears this last title (PATER. PATRIAE.) is of brass; but is supposed to be a restored coin. No Latin coin is known in brass except this, and its authenticity is doubted. The absence of brass coins of Otho is a singular fact; for Tacitus informs us, that when this emperor was elected, the senate assembled, and voted him the title of Augustus, and the Tribunicia Potestas; yet it would appear that no medal was struck by order of the conscript fathers, in honour of the new prince. Some antiquaries indulge the fond hope, that at a future time a deposit of the brass coins of Otho may be discovered.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PAX. ORBIS. TERRARVM. A female, standing; in her right hand, a caduceus. - - - - - AU & AR

The gold brought 7*l.* 15*s.* at the Trattle sale.

2.

PONT. MAX. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. A female standing, with a cornucopia, and ears of corn. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

Same legend. A female standing, holding a balance and a spear. AR

5.

Same legend. A female standing, holding a branch. - - - - AR

6.

Same legend. A female seated: in her right hand, a patera; in her left, a spear. - - - - - AR

7.

SECURITAS. R. P. A female standing, holding a garland and the hasta. (*Plate v, No. 3*). - - - - - AU & AR

The gold brought 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* and 8*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

8.

VICTORIA. OTHONIS. Victory, standing, or walking. - AU & AR

There is a modern forgery of this type, which is the rarest of the above.

VITELLIUS.

[Aulus Vitellius, son of Lucius Vitellius and Sextilia, was born in the year of Rome 768 (A. D. 15). He was sent as Legate into Germany, by Galba, in 821 (A. D. 68), and proclaimed emperor in the following year by the Legions of Germany. Having defeated Otho, he reigned eight months, when he was murdered by the soldiers of Vespasian].

STYLE:—A. VITELLIVS. IMP. GERMAN. (*or* GERMANICVS.)
 —A. VITELLIVS. GERM. (*or* GERMAN. *or* GERMANICVS.) IMP.—A. VITELLIVS. GERMAN. AVG.—A. VITELLIVS. AVG. IMP. GERMAN.—A. VITELLIVS. IMP. AVG. GERMAN.—A. VITELLIVS. GER. (GERM. *or* GERMAN. *or* GERMANICVS.) IMP. AVG.

Gold, with his head	- - - - -	R 4
Silver, with his head	- - - - -	C
„ without his head	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	R 3
Second brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AVGVR. TRI. POT. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AR

2.

AVGVSTVS. GERMANICVS. A figure, standing. - - - AR

3.

CLEMENTIA. IMP. GERM. (*or* GERMAN. *or* GERMANICI.). A figure, seated: in the right hand, a branch; the left resting on a column. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

CONCORDIA. P. R. A female, seated, with patera and cornucopia. AU

Brought 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

5.

CONCORDIA. PRAETORIANORVM. A female, standing: in her right hand, a caduceus; in her left, a cornucopia (*or* a female, seated: in her right hand, a branch; in her left, a cornucopia). AR

6.
 CONSENSVS. EXERCITVVM. (*or* EXERCITVM.) Mars, marching.
 AU & AR
7.
 FIDES. EXERCITVVM. Two hands, joined. (*Mionnet*). - AU
8.
 FIDES. EXERCITVVM. Two hands, joined.—*Rev.* FIDES. PRAE-
 TORIANORVM. Two hands, joined. - - - - - AR
9.
 I. O. M. CAPITOLINVS. Statue of Jupiter, seated within a temple.
 AR
10.
 IVPPITER. (*sic*) VICTOR. Jupiter, seated. - - - - - AU
11.
 I. O. M. CAPITOLINVS. Head of Jupiter: before, a palm branch.
 —*Rev.* VESTA. P. R. QVIRITIVM. Vesta, seated. - - AR
12.
 A. VITELLIVS. IMP. GERMAN. (*or* A. VITELLIVS. GERM.
 IMP. AVG. TR. P.) Head of Vitellius.—*Rev.* L. VITELLIVS.
 COS. III. CENSOR. (*or* III. COS. CENSOR.) Head of Lucius
 Vitellius. (*Plate v, No. 5*). - - - - - AU & AR
13.
 L. VITELLIVS. III. COS. CENSOR. The same heads. - - AR
14.
 L. VITELLIVS. COS. III. CENSOR. A sedent figure - AU & AR
15.
 LIBERI. IMP. GERM. AVG. (*or* LIBERI. IMP. GERMAN.)
 Two youthful heads, face to face. - - - - - AU & AR
16.
 LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AU
17.
 PONTIF. MAXIM. A figure, seated. - - - - - AU
 Brought 4*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.
18.
 PRAETORIANORVM. Two hands, joined. - - - - - AR
19.
 SECVRITAS IMP. GERMAN. A female, seated. - - - - AU

20.

SENATVS. P. Q. ROMANVS. Victory, marching with a buckler. AU

21.

S. P. Q. R. OB. C. S. within an oak garland. - - - - - AU
 Brought 6*l.* 5*s.* at the Trattle sale. Another brought 3*l.* only.

22.

VESTA. P. R. QVIRITIVM. Vesta, seated. - - - AU & AR

23.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory, holding a buckler, inscribed S.
 P. Q. R. - - - - - AU

24.

Same legend. Victory, erecting a trophy. - - - - - AU

25.

XV. VIR. SACR. FAC. A tripod and a dolphin. - - - - - AU

26.

No legend. Victory, seated. - - - - - AR

No. 12 is an extremely rare type in gold. No. 7 is much rarer than the other numbers. In silver, Nos. 12, 13, and 15, are very rare. Of the remaining numbers, No. 9 is the rarest.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVG. A female seated.

2.

HONOS. ET. VIRTVS. Honour and Virtue, standing.

3.

FIDES. EXERCITVVM. Two hands, joined.

4.

L. VITEL. (or VITELL. or VITELLIVS.) CENSOR. II. A figure, seated on an estrade : four figures (or three) below.

An indifferent coin of this type brought 5*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.

5.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars standing, holding a Victory on his right hand.
 Brought, in fine preservation, 6*l.* 18*s.* at the Trattle sale.

6.

PAX. AVGVSTI. Peace, standing, holding an olive branch and a cornucopia. (*Plate v, No. 4*).

7.

PAX. GER. ROMA. Rome: the emperor and a female, standing; the first, presenting an olive branch to the emperor.

8.

S. P. Q. R. OB. CIV. SER. within a laurel garland.

9.

VRBEM. RESTITVTAM. The emperor, raising up a female figure, helmeted; by his side, two soldiers with shields and spears.

10.

VRBS. RESTITVTA. An armed figure, standing: in his right hand, a Victory; in his left, a spear.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 11, are the rarest.

11.

No legend. Mars marching, with a trophy on his left shoulder, and a javelin in his right hand.

Brought, in extremely fine preservation, 9*l.* at the Trattle sale.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. Equity, standing.

2.

CERES. AVG. Ceres, with her attributes, seated.

3.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTI. Concord, seated, with a patera and cornucopia.

4.

CONSENSVS. EXERCITVVM. Mars, marching with a trophy (or a standard).

5.

FIDES. EXERCITVVM. Two hands joined.

6.

LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Liberty, standing.

7.

PAX. AVGVSTI. Peace, standing, applying a torch to a heap of arms.

The coin with this legend, having the emperor and a soldier joining hands, is suspected. The other types, with PAX. AVGVSTI. are less rare than those here described.

8.

PROVIDENT. (*or* PROVID.). An altar.

9.

ROMA. RENASCENS. Roma-Victrix, standing.

10.

TVTELA. AVGVSTI. A sedent female, with a child.

11.

VRBEM. RESTITVTAM. Same type as No. 8, in first brass.

12.

VICTOR. AVGVSTI. Victory, erecting a trophy; a captive at the base.

13.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory, marching with a buckler, inscribed
S. P. Q. R.

The coin with SECVRITAS. P. ROMANI.; a woman, sitting before an altar, is suspected.

The rarest type is No. 11. Nos. 4, 9, and 10, are next in rarity.

LUCIUS VITELLIUS.

[Lucius Vitellius, father of the emperor Aulus Vitellius, died in the year of Rome 801 or 802 (A. D. 48 or 49), of a paralytic affection, having been censor and three times consul].

STYLE:—L. VITELLIVS. COS. III. CENSOR.—L. VITEL-
LIVS. III. COS. CENSOR.—L. VITEL. (*or* VITELLIVS.)
CENSOR. II.

Gold, with the head of the emperor, his son, on reverse (see A. Vitellius the emperor, No. 12)	- - - - -	R 8
Silver (see the same No.)	- - - - -	R 4

The head of Vitellius is found only on the reverse of his son's coins. That in first brass, No. 4, is without his head, but has the legend, L. VITELLIVS. CENSOR. N. It should be observed, that history does not mention that Vitellius, the father, had been censor twice.

VESPASIANUS.

[Flavius Vespasianus, son of Flavius Sabinus and Vespasia Polla, was born at Rease, in the year of Rome 762 (A. D. 9). Made governor of Judea, by Nero, in 819. He became master of the empire in 822 (A. D. 69); and died, in the place of his birth, in 832 (A. D. 79)].

STYLE:—CAESAR. VESPASIANVS.—IMP. VESPASIANVS.
 —IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIAN.—CAESAR. VESPASIA-
 NVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP.]—IMP. VESP. (or
 VESPASIAN. or VESPASIANVS.) AVG. [On reverse, some-
 times, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) VESP. (or VESPA.
 or VESPAS. or VESPASIAN. or VESPASIANVS.) AVG. (or
 AVGVSTVS.) [On reverse, sometimes, AVGV. or IMP. or CENSOR.
 or P. P. or P. P. CENS.]—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG.
 VESP. (or VESPASIANVS.) —IMP. CAE. (or CAES. or
 CAESAR.) VESP. (or VESPAS. or VESPASIAN. or VESPA-
 SIANVS.) AVG. P. P.—IMP. CAESAR. VESPASIAN. AVG.
 IMP. P. P.—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) VESP. AVG. CE.
 (or CEN. or CENS.)—IMP. CAES. VESP. (or VESPASIAN.)
 AVG. P. P. CENS.—DIVVS. VESPASIANVS.—DIVVS.
 AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.) VESP. (or VESPAS. or VESPASIA-
 NVS.) [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. P. P.].

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 4
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 2
Silver, of the usual size	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 2
Contorniati	- - - - -	R 3
First brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass, without his head	- - - - -	C
„ with his head	- - - - -	R 1

SILVER MEDALLION.

DIANA. EPHESIA. The statue of the Ephesian Diana.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITAS. A female standing, holding in her hands the heads of the Sun and the Moon. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

AVG. within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

3.

AVG. and the letters EPHE. in monogram, within a similar crown. AR

4.

CAESAR. AVG. TR. P. CAES. AVG. F. COS. The heads of Titus
and Domitian, face to face. - - - - - AU

5.

CAESAR. AVG. F. COS. CAESAR. AVG. F. PR. The same heads.
AU & AR

6.

CAESARES. VESP. AVG. FILI. Titus and Domitian standing, in
the toga - - - - - AU

7.

CERES. AVGVST. Ceres standing. - - - - - AU & AR

8.

CONSEN. (*or* CONSENS.) EXERCIT. Two figures joining hands.
AU & AR

9.

COS. III. FORT. RED. A female, standing. - - - - - AU

10.

COS. VIII. The prow of a vessel; below, a star. - - - - - AR

11.

DE. JUDAEIS. A trophy. - - - - - AU & AR

12.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. VESPASIANVS. EX. S. C. The carpentum.
AU & AR

13.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. VESPASIANVS. Head of Vespasian—*Rev.*
EX. S. C. A quadriga. - - - - - AU

14.

EX. S. C. The carpentum, drawn by four horses. - - - AU & AR

15.

EX. S. C. Victory, raising a trophy. - - - - - AU & AR

16.

EX. S. C. A vase, on a column, between two olive branches. AU & AR

17.

FIDES. RESTITVTA. A female, standing. - - - - - AR

18.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A thunderbolt, on a curule chair - - - - - AU

19.

Same legend. A trophy. - - - - - AU

20.

Same legend. A figure, kneeling. - - - - - AU

21.

IMP. VESPAS. CAE. DOM. RES. The heads of Titus and Domitian. - - - - - AU

22.

IMP. T. CAES. VESP. *or* IMP. VESPAS. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. (*or* IMP. CAES. VESP. . . TR. POT. II. COS. III.). Bare head of Titus. - - - - - AU

23.

IMP. V. P. P. COS. II. DESIG. III. Rome, sitting. - - - - AU

24.

IMP. V. P. P. COS. II. DESIG. III. Rome, seated, and the emperor, standing. - - - - - AU

25.

IMP. XIX. A man milking a goat. - - - - - AR

26.

IVDAEA. A female, seated at the foot of a trophy. - - AU & AR

27.

IVDAEA. DEVICTA. A female, beneath a palm tree. - AU & AR

28.

LIBERI. AVG. VESPAS. The heads of Titus and Domitian, face to face. - - - - - AR

29.

LIBERI. AVG. VESPAS. The same heads, with the letters EPHE. in monogram. - - - - - AR

30.

LIBERI. IMP. AVG. VESPAS. Titus and Domitian, standing. - AR

- 31.
- Another, with EPHE. in monogram. - - - - - AR
- 32.
- LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AR
- 33.
- MARS. VLTOR. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU & AR
- 34.
- PACIS. EVENT. (*or* EVENTVM.) COS. VII. A naked man, standing. - - - - - AR
- 35.
- PACI. AVGVSTAE. Victory; the letters EPHE. in monogram. AR
- 36.
- PACI. ORB. TERR. AVG. Female head; EPHE. in monogram. AR
- 37.
- Same legend. Same head, without the monogram. - - - - - AR
- 38.
- PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS. A goat, within a laurel garland. - AR
- 39.
- TITVS. CAES. DOMIT. CAES. PRINC. IVVENT. (*or* TITVS. ET. DOMITIAN. CAES. PRIN. IV. *or* TITVS. ET. DOMITIAN. CAESARES. PRIN. IVVEN. *or* TITVS. ET. DOMITIANVS. PRINC. IVV.). Titus and Domitian on horseback. - AU & AR
- 40.
- TITVS. ET. DOMITIAN. CAES. PRINC. IVVEN. (*or* TITVS. ET. DOMITIAN. CAESARES. PRIN. IVVEN. *or* TITVS. ET. DOMITIANVS. PRIN. IV.). Titus and Domitian, seated. AR
- 41.
- TITVS. ET. DOMITIANVS. PRINCIP. IVV. Titus and Domitian, seated. - - - - - AR
- 42.
- T. CAESAR. A figure, in a quadriga. - - - - - AR
- 43.
- TR. POT. X. COS. VIII. A rostral column. - - - - - AR
- 44.
- TRIVMP. AVG. A triumphal car, preceded by two captives. - AU
Brought 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

45.

VESP. AVG. Victory, on the prow of a vessel.—*Rev.* IMP. CAESAR.
The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

46.

VESTA. Three figures, within the temple of Vesta. - - AU & AR

47.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory, erecting a trophy. - - AU & AR

48.

Same legend. Victory marching, or seated, (*A quinarius*). - - AR

49.

VICTORIA. IMP. VESPASIANI. Victory, on a cippus, with a
garland and palm branch, - - - - - AR

50.

No legend. Two Capricorns, a globe, and a buckler, inscribed S. C. AU

51.

No legend. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU & AR

52.

No legend. The emperor and a female, on each side a palm tree. AR

In gold, No. 44 is by far the rarest. The next in rarity is No. 22; then Nos. 4, 5, and 21. In silver, Nos. 25 and 46 are the rarest; the next in rarity are Nos. 29, 31, and 36.

BRASS MEDALLIONS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVGVST. Equity, standing, with the balance.

2.

S. C. The emperor in a quadriga.

Mionnet values the first at twelve francs only, and the other at 150 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CAES. AVG. F. DES. IMP. AVG. F. COS. DES. ITER. (sometimes varying). Titus and Domitianus, in military habits, standing.

2.

DIVO. AVG. VESP. (*or* VESPAS.) S. P. Q. R. The emperor, in a car, drawn by four elephants, with their drivers.—*Rev.* IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII. In the field, S. C.

3.

HONOS. ET. VIRTVS. Honour and Virtue, standing.

4.

IVDAEA. CAPTA. The emperor, standing: in his right hand, a spear; his right foot on a helmet: a woman, seated, at the foot of a palm tree. (*Plate v, No. 7*).

This type, the most interesting perhaps in the whole series of Roman coins, requires no comment. See the coins of Titus, with the same records of the conquest of Judea.

5.

Same legend. A captive standing, and a woman sitting on arms, at the foot of a palm tree.

6.

IVDAEA. DEVICTA. S. P. Q. R. Victory inscribing a buckler attached to a palm tree; at the foot of which a woman is seated.

7.

IVDAEA. DEVICTA. A female, reclining against a palm tree.

8.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars, marching, or standing.

9.

PAX. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTI.). A female, standing: her left hand holding an olive branch; her right, a lighted torch, which she applies to a heap of arms by the side of an altar; behind, a column, surmounted by a figure of Rome; a shield leaning against the column.

There are varieties of this type.

10.

PAX. ORBIS. TERRARVM. A female standing near a temple.

11.

ROMA. A female, seated. (*Same obverse*).

12.

ROMA. RESVRGENS. (*or* RESVRGES.). The emperor in the toga, and a female, helmeted, holding a shield, standing; the former raising up a kneeling female. (*Plate v, No. 6*).

13.

ROMA. S. C. Rome, seated on the seven hills : at the base, Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf ; before, the Tiber, personified.

14.

S. C. The emperor, on horseback, striking down an enemy.

15.

S. C. Hercules, standing.

16.

S. C. The emperor, standing, his foot on the prow of a vessel : before, two captives, bound ; behind, a palm tree.

17.

S. C. A palm tree.

18.

S. C. Victory, on an altar, between two serpents.

19.

S. C. The temple of Vesta.

20.

S. C. The temple of Peace.

21.

S. C. A temple ; within, a car, and several figures.

22.

S. C. The emperor, standing ; at his feet a captive and a female.

23.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

24.

SIGNIS. RECEPTIS. S. C. The emperor, standing on an estrade, Victory presenting to him a military standard.

25.

S. P. Q. R. ADSERTORI. LIBERTATIS. PVBLICAE. within an oak garland.

26.

SPES. AVGVSTA. Three soldiers ; Hope, joining hands with the foremost.

27.

T. CAES. AVG. F. COS. D. CAES. AVG. F. PR. The heads of Titus and Domitian.

28.

TIT. ET. DOMIT. C. The Caesars, distributing the congiarium.

29.

TVTELA. AVGVSTI. Titus and Domitian joining hands, a female seated between them.

30.

VICTORIA. AVG. The emperor, sacrificing before a temple, crowned by Victory.

31.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. The emperor, in a military habit, standing; Victory presenting to him the paladium.

No. 21 is much the rarest type: the next in rarity are Nos. 12, 22, 25, and 28; then Nos. 13, 24, 26. Nos. 11, 19, and 27 are much rarer than the remainder.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IMP. T. VESP. COS. ITER. D. CAESAR. AVG. F. COS. DESIG.
Bare heads of Titus and Domitian.

2.

IVDEA. CAPTA. A female, sitting on a heap of arms, under a palm tree.

3.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

4.

. . . TR. POT. P. P. COS. VIII. CENS. Victory holding a bull by the horns.

5.

T. CAES. AVG. COS. D. CAES. AVG. F. PR. The heads of Titus and Domitian.

6.

T. ET. DOMITIAN. CAESARES. PRINC. (*or* PRIN.) IVVENT.
Titus and Domitian on horseback.

7.

TVTELA. AVGVSTI. A female seated between Titus and Domitian.

8.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory erecting a trophy.

No. 5 is much the rarest type. Nos. 1 and 7 are rarer than the others. The commonest types are those of Equity; the two cornucopiæ and caduceus; Spes, and Victory.

THIRD BRASS.

1.

P. M. TR. POT. P. A caduceus.

2.

S. C. within a laurel garland.

FLAVIA DOMITILLA.

[This lady was married to Vespasian, in the year of Rome 793 (A. D. 40). She died before her husband was raised to the empire].

STYLE:—DIVA. DOMITILLA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.).

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 6

SILVER MEDALLION.

PIETAS. AVGVSTA. A female seated.

Mionnet values this medallion at 300 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

DIVVS. AVGVSTVS. VESPASIANVS. Head of Vespasian.

Brought, in gold, 29*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.

2.

FORTVNA. AVGVSTA. Fortune, standing, with rudder and cornucopia. (*Plate v, No. 8.*) - - - - - Δ R

3.

PACI. AVGVSTAE. Peace. - - - - - Δ R

4.

PIETAS. AVGVST. A female, with a child, seated. - - - Δ R

No. 1 is much the rarest type in silver.

DOMITILLA, THE YOUNGER.

[Domitilla was daughter of Vespasian and Domitilla. She died before her father was raised to the empire].

FIRST BRASS.

MEMORIAE. DOMITILLAE. S. P. Q. R. The carpentum, drawn by two mules.—*Rev.* IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII. In the field, S. C.

POLLA.

Coins of Polla, the mother of Vespasian, have been produced, but they are pronounced false by experienced numismatists.

TITUS.

[Titus Flavius Vespasianus, son of the emperor Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla, was born at Rome in the year of that city 794 (A. D. 41). Created Caesar and Prince of Youth by his father in 822 (A. D. 69); and associated with Vespasian in the empire, and styled Imperator in 824 (A. D. 71). He succeeded his father in 832, and was poisoned by his brother Domitian in 834 (A. D. 81)].

STYLE, WITH HIS BROTHER:—TIT. ET. DOMIT.—TITVS. ET. DOMIT. VESPASIANI. AVGVSTI. F.—CAESARES. VESP. AVG. F.—LIBERI. IMP. AVG. VESPAS.—TITVS. ET. DOMIT. (*or* DOMITIAN.) CAESARES. PRIN. IVVEN.—

TITUS ALONE IS STYLED:—CAESAR. AVG. F.—T. CAES. AVG. F.—T. CAESAR. VESPASIANVS. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP.]—CAES. AVG. F. DES. IMP.—CAESAR. IMP. VESPASIANVS.—T. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) IMP.—T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F.—T. IMP. CAESAR.—T. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) VESP. (*or* VESPAS., *or* VESPASIAN.) IMP.—T. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) IMP. VESP. (*or* VESPASIAN. *or* VESPASIANVS.)—IMP. CAES. VES.—IMPERATOR. T.

CAESAR. AVGVSTI. F.—T. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) VESPA-SINAVS. AVG. [sometimes on reverse, IMPER].—T. CAES. IMP. VESP. AVG.—IMP. T. VESP. AVG.—IMP. T. (*or* TITVS.) CAES. VESP. (*or* VESPASIAN.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. *or* IMP. P. P.].—IMP. T. (*or* TITVS.) CAES. VESP. AVG. P. P.—IMP. T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. P.—DIVVS. TITVS.—DIVVS. TITVS. AVGVSTVS.—DIVVS. AVG. T. — DIVI. VESP. F. VESPASIAN. (*or* VESPASIANVS).

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 2
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 6
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

MEDALLION IN SILVER.

PRINCIP. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor on horseback.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IMP. T. CAESAR. COS. III. Laureated head of Titus.—*Rev.* AVG. and a star, within an oak garland. - - - - - AR

2.

IMPERATOR. T. CAESAR. AVGVSTI. F. Laureated head of Titus.—*Rev.* AVG. and the letters EPHE. in monogram. - AR

3.

AVGVSTAE. PACI. Victory, marching: below, EPHE. in monogram. - - - - - AR

4.

BONVS. EVENTVS. AVGVSTI. A naked figure, standing; in his right hand, three javelins. - - - - - AR

5.

COS. V. A figure, kneeling, and presenting a military standard. AR

6.

COS. V. A pegasus. - - - - - AR

7.

COS. VI. The prow of a vessel, and a star. - - - - - AR

8.

COS. VI. Rome sitting on bucklers, between two eagles, or vultures;
Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf. - - - - - AU

Brought, in fine preservation, 2*l.* 11*s.* at the Trattle sale.

9.

FIDES. PVBL. Two hands joined, holding two ears of corn and two
poppies. - - - - - AR

10.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A tro-
phy. - - - - - AU

11.

Same legend. A thunderbolt, on a curule chair. - - - - - AU

Brought 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

12.

IMP. XII. A shepherd, milking a goat. - - - - - AR

13.

IMP. XIII. A sow and her three young. - - - - - AR

14.

IMPER. A horseman. - - - - - AR

15.

IOVIS. CVSTOS. Jupiter, standing, holding the hasta and a patera ;
at his feet, a small altar. - - - - - AR

16.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. DIVI. TITI. F. Head of Julia. - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 400 francs.

17.

PONTIF. TR. P. COS. IIII. Victory, between two serpents. - AU

Brought 1*l.* 12*s.* at the Trattle sale.

18.
P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. VII. Titus, in a quadriga. - - AU & AR
19.
Same legend. A flower in a quadriga. - - - - - AU
20.
PONTIF. MAX. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR
21.
TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P. A thunderbolt. - - AU
22.
TR. P. VIII. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. A flower, in a quadriga. AU
23.
TR. P. IX. IMP. XV. COS. VIII. P. P. An edifice. - - - - AR
24.
VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing. - - - - - AU
25.
VESTA. A circular temple, with three figures. - - - - - AU
26.
VICTORIA. AVGVST. Victory, standing or sitting. (*A quinarius*).
AR
27.
No legend. A horseman. - - - - - AR
28.
No legend. The emperor, standing, and a female sitting at the foot of a
palm tree. - - - - - AR
29.
No legend. A rostral column, surmounted by a statue. - AU & AR
30.
No legend. Same types as No. 8. - - - - - AU & AR
31.
No legend. A car, drawn by two elephants. - - - - - AR
32.
No legend. A legionary eagle, between two standards. - - - AR

33.

No legend. The emperor in a quadriga, holding a Roman eagle, and an olive branch. - - - - - AU & AR

In gold, No. 16 is much the rarest type. Nos. 10 and 11 are much the rarest of the other numbers. In silver, Nos. 31 and 32 are much the rarest. No. 12 is next in rarity; then Nos. 2, 3, and 23.

BRASS MEDALLION.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. Equity, standing.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CAESAR. DOMITIAN. COS. DES. II. S. C. Domitian, on horseback.

2.

CONGIAR. PRIMVM. P. R. DAT. The emperor, and an attendant, in an edifice, distributing the congiarium to two figures.

3.

DIVO. AVGVESP. S. P. Q. R. A quadriga of elephants.

A very rare type, valued by Mionnet at eighty francs.

4.

IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVGV. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII. The emperor, holding an olive branch, sitting on arms.—*Rev.* The Flavian amphitheatre.

5.

ITALIA. A female, sitting on a globe.

6.

IVDAEA. CAPTA. Titus, standing by the side of a palm tree; at the foot of which a female is kneeling.

7.

IVDAEA. (*or* IVD.) CAP. (*or* CAPTA.). A captive, standing, and a female sitting at the foot of a palm tree.

8.

PIETAS. AVGVST. S. C. Titus and Domitian, joining hands; between them, a female, veiled.

9.

ROVIDENT. AVGVST. S. C. Two figures in the toga, standing; one presenting a globe to the other; between them, a rudder.

10.

ROMA. Rome, sitting on spoils, near a trophy: behind, Victory, standing, holding a buckler.

11.

SALVS. AVGVSTA. A female, sitting.

12.

SALVTI. AVGVSTI. An altar.

13.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

14.

S. C. Rome presenting the palladium to the emperor on horseback.

15.

S. C. The emperor, on horseback, striking down an enemy.

16.

S. C. The emperor, on horseback, receiving a globe from a figure, standing.

17.

S. C. The gate of the temple of Peace.

18.

DIVO. AVG. T. DIVI. VESP. F. VESPASIAN. Titus, sitting on spoils, an olive branch in his right hand.—*Rev.* S. C. The amphitheatre.

19.

VESTA. Vesta, seated.

No. 3 is by far the rarest type: the next in rarity are Nos. 5, 4, and 18; then Nos. 10, 6, and 17.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AERES. (*sic*) AVGVSTI. Equity, standing.

2.

GENIO. P. R. A figure, standing before an altar.

3.

IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. Laureated head of Titus.—*Rev.* IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. VIII. The same head.

4.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

5.

S. C. A temple, with six columns.

6.

VESTA. The temple of Vesta.

7.

VICTORIA. NAVALIS. Victory, on the prow of a vessel.

Nos. 3, 6, are rarer than the other numbers.

FURNILLA.

[Marcia Furnilla, second wife of Titus, was repudiated by him, before he was raised to the empire].

A Greek coin has been attributed to Furnilla; but Mionnet supposes it to be an ill-struck coin of Fulvia Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla.

JULIA.

[Julia, the daughter of Titus, by Furnilla, was married to the senator Flavius Sabinus, the nephew of Vespasian. She died in the reign of her uncle, the emperor Domitian].

STYLE.—IVLIA. AVGVSTA. [Sometimes on reverse, DIVI. TITI. FILIA].—IVLIA. AVGVSTA. TITI. AVGVSTI. F.—IVLIA. AVGVSTA. DIVI. TITI. F.—IVLIA. IMP. T. AVG. F. AVGVSTA.—DIVA. IVLIA. AVGVSTA.—DIVA. IVLIA. AVG. DIVI. TITI. F.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 6
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 4
First brass, without her head, and with the carpentum	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass, with her head	- - - - -	R 2

SILVER MEDALLION.

VESTA. A female, seated, holding the hasta.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE.

- | | | |
|--|--|----|
| | 1. | |
| CONCORDIA. AVGVST. | A peacock. - - - - - | AR |
| | 2. | |
| DIVI. TITI. FILIA. | A peacock. (<i>Plate v, No. 9</i>). - - - | AU |
| This coin, highly preserved, brought 42 <i>l.</i> at the sale of the Trattle collection. Mionnet values it at 300 francs only. | | |
| | 3. | |
| DIVVS. TITVS. AVGVSTVS. | Laureated head of Titus. - - | AR |
| | 4. | |
| DIVVS. TITVS. AVGVSTVS. | Radiated head of Titus. - - | AU |
| | 5. | |
| VENVS. AVGVSTA. | Venus-Victrix, leaning on a column. - | AR |
| | 6. | |
| VESTA. | Vesta, seated. - - - - - | AR |
| | 7. | |
| VESTA. S. C. | The same type. - - - - - | AR |
| | 8. | |
| No legend. | A car, drawn by two elephants. -  - - - - - | AR |

No. 4 is much the rarest type in gold. No. 8 is much the rarest in silver. Nos. 1 and 3 are the next in rarity. No. 5 is the least rare.

DOMITIANUS.

[Domitian, the brother of Titus, was born in the year of Rome 804 (A. D. 51), and created Caesar and Prince of Youth, with Titus, in 822 (A. D. 69). He succeeded his brother in 834 (A. D. 81), and was assassinated in 849 (A. D. 96)].

STYLE:—AVG. F.—CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. (or AVGVSTI.) F. [Sometimes on reverse, DOMIT. or DOMITIANVS.].—DOMITIANVS. CAESAR. — CAES. (or CAESAR.) DOMIT. (or DOMITIAN).—D. (or DOMITIANVS.) CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. F. [On reverse, sometimes PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.].—CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. F. DOMIT. (or DOMITIAN, or DOMITIANVS.). [On reverse, sometimes PRINC. or PRINCEPS. IVVENT. or IVVENTVT. or IVVENTVTIS.].—CAESAR. DIVI. F. DOMITIANVS. [On reverse, generally, PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.]. CAESAR. DIVI. VESP. F. DOMITIAN. (or DOMITIANVS.) CAES. DIVI. AVG. VESP. F. DOMITIAN. (or DOMITIANVS.) —DOMITIANVS. AVGVSTVS. [On reverse, GERMANICVS.). —IMP. DOM. (or DOMITIANVS.) AVG.—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) DOMIT. (or DOMITIAN. or DOMITIANVS.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes P. P. or IMP. P. P.].—IMP. DOMITIAN. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG.—IMP. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. DOMITIAN. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes P. P.] —IMP. CAES. DIVI. VESP. (by implication *filius*). DOMITIAN. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes P. P.]—IMP. D. (or DOMITIAN.) CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. P. [On reverse, sometimes IMP. P. P.]—DOMIT. (or DOMITIANVS.) AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.) GERM. (or GERMANICVS. [On reverse, sometimes IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR. or IMP. P. P.)—IMP. DOMIT. AVG. GERM.—IMP. DOMITIANVS. AVG. CAES. AVG. GERMANICVS.—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) DOM. (or DOMIT. or DOMITIAN. or DOMITIANVS.) AVG. GER. (or GERM. or GERMAN. or GERMANIC. or GERMANICVS.) [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. CAESAR. or P. P. or IMP. P. P. or AVGVSTVS. IMP.]—IMP. CAES. DOMIT. GERM. AVG.—IMP. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. DOMITIAN. AVG. GER.—IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. P. P.

Gold medallions - - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size - - - - -	C
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 3
Silver medallions - - - - -	R 1
„ of the usual size. - - - - -	VC
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 1
Brass medallions - - - - -	R 6
First brass - - - - -	C

Second brass - - - - -	V C
Third brass, with his head - - - - -	R 1
„ without his head - - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

CAPIT. RESTIT. A statue of Jupiter-Capitolinus, seated within a temple, between two figures, standing. - - - - - AR

2.

IMP. XIII. COS. XIII. CENS. P. P. P. Minerva, with spear and shield, to the right, standing on the capital of a rostral column; at her feet, an owl; on the prow, the letters E. A., or other letters indistinct.* - - - - - AU & AR

3.

PRINCIP. IVVENTVT. The emperor, on horseback. - - - AR

4.

No legend. A temple, with four columns. - - - - - AR

5.

No legend. Three standards. - - - - - AR

No. 2 is by far the rarest type in silver: it is valued by Mionnet at 600 francs. The same type, in gold, is valued by him at 1200 francs. Nos. 1 and 3 are much rarer than Nos. 4 and 5.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AVG. and the letters EPHE. in monogram, within a laurel garland. AR

2.

CENS. P. P. P. Minerva, standing, holding a thunderbolt. - AR

3.

CONCORDIA. AVG. A female, standing. - - - - - AR

* The type of this medallion is precisely similar to that of the commonest denarius of Domitian. It is about the size of the second brass of this period.

4.

CONCORDIA. AVG. A female, sitting. - - - - - AR

5.

COS. II. (or III.) The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AU

6.

COS. XIII. LVD. SAEC. FEC. A Salique priest. (A *quinarius*).
AU & AR

7.

The same legend. A Salique priest, standing. - - - - - AR

8.

The same legend, on a cippus, within a laurel garland. - AU & AR

9.

The same legend, on a cippus: before, a candelabra and a Salique priest.
holding the ancilium and a baton. - - - - - AR

The last four coins commemorate the holding of the secular games by Domitian. Nos. 7 and 9 are interesting, as giving a representation of the dress and equipments of the Salique priests in these curious ceremonies, which need not be here recapitulated.

10.

DIVVS. CAESAR. IMP. DOMITIANI. F. An infant, seated on
a globe, surrounded by stars. - - - - - AR

11.

DOMITIA. AVGVSTA. IMP. DOMITI. Head of Domitia.
AU & AR

12.

DOMITIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Domitia. - - - - - AR

13.

FORTVNA. AVGVST. Fortune, standing. - - - - - AR

14.

GERMANICVS. COS. XIII. Minerva, standing. - - - - - AR

15.

GERMANICVS. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU

16.

GERMANICVS. COS. XV. The emperor in a quadriga. AU & AR

17.

GERMANICVS. COS. XIII. (*or* XVI.) The emperor in a quadriga.
AU

18.

GERMANICVS. COS. XVI. (*or* XV.) Germany, reclining on the
shield of her country; a broken spear lying before her. - - AU

Brought, in very fine preservation, 6*l.* 6*s.* at the sale of the Tyssen Cabinet in 1802; and 3*l.* 4*s.* at Mr. Miles' sale in 1820. At the Trattle sale the same coin brought 3*l.* 19*s.* The gold coins of Domitian at this sale brought from 1*l.* 3*s.* to 3*l.* 19*s.*

19.

IMP. CAES. (*or* CAESAR). Statue of Jupiter, or Minerva, within a
temple. - - - - - AR

20.

The same legend. Three figures within a temple. - - - - - AR

21.

IMP. XI. COS. XII. CENS. P. P. P. Victory, standing, (A *qui-*
narius). - - - - - AR

22.

IMP. XIII. COS. XIII. CENS. P. P. P. Victory, standing. - AR

23.

IMP. XXII. COS. XVII. CENS. P. P. P. Two figures before an
altar. - - - - - AR

24.

IMP. T. CAES. on a buckler; below, two javelins. - - - - AU

25.

IVPPITER. (*sic*) CONSERVATOR. An eagle on a thunderbolt.
AU & AR

The gold brought 2*l.* 15*s.* at Mr. Miles' sale in 1820.

26.

LVD. SAEC. FEC. COS. XIII. on a cippus, within a garland.
AU & AR

27.

Same legend, on a cippus; before, a candelabra and a Salique priest.
AR

28.

DOMITIANVS. CAESAR. AVG. Bust of Domitian, bare headed,
with a coat of mail.—*Rev.* PACI. AVGVSTAE. Victory, marching;
In the field, EPHE. in monogram. - - - - - AR

29.

PACI. ORB. TERR. AVG. The head of Peace, and the letters
EPHE. in monogram. - - - - - AR

30.

P. M. TR. POT. III. IMP. V. COS. X. P. P. An eagle with its
wings spread, standing on a thunderbolt - - - - - AU & AR

31.

PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS. A helmet on a curule chair. AU & AR

32.

PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS. A goat within a laurel garland. AU & AR

33.

PIETAS. AVGVST. A female sitting, with an infant. - - - AR

34.

TR. P. COS. VII. DES. VIII. P. P. An altar, with the fire kindled.
AR

35.

TR. POT. IMP. II. COS. VIII. DES. IX. P. P. Bust of Minerva.
AU & AR

36.

TR. POT. COS. VIII. P. P. A winged caduceus. - - - - - AR

37.

TR. POT. COS. VIII. A caduceus. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

38.

VESTA. A temple, with three figures. - - - - - AU

39.

VICTORIA. AVGVST. Victory, holding a buckler, inscribed S.
P. Q. R. - - - - - AU

40.

VICTORIA. AVGVST. Victory, holding a buckler, inscribed OB. S.
C. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

41.

Without legend. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 11 is by far the rarest type. Of the other numbers, 7 and 26 are the rarest. In silver, Nos. 11 and 12 are by far the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 4, 10, 28; then Nos. 9, 16, 20, 23, 29, and 35.

BRASS MEDALLIONS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

S. C. The emperor, standing, in a military dress: in his right hand, the parazonium; in his left, a spear; at his feet, a river-god.

2.

S. C. The emperor standing, crowned by Victory.

These medallions are mounted in a large circle. They are valued by Mionnet at 150 francs each.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONG. II. COS. II. The emperor seated on the tribune, distributing the congiarium.

2.

COS. VIII. DES. VIII. P. P. S. C. Two edifices.

3.

COS. XIII. LVD. SAEC. FEC. The emperor and an attendant, preceded by three boys carrying olive branches.

4.

Same legend. The emperor, near a temple; before him, many figures, kneeling, with their hands raised above their heads.

5.

Same legend. The emperor, sacrificing: at the base of the altar a female, seated, with a cornucopia and a pig; two figures; one, playing on the lyre; the other, on the double flute.

6.

Same legend. The emperor, seated on an estrade before a temple, distributing the congiarium to two figures, who are holding up their robes: on the estrade, FRVG. AC. (*or* FRVG. AC. A. POP.).

7.

Same legend. The emperor, seated on an estrade between two paniers, before a temple, distributing the congiarium to a woman and a child: on the estrade, SVF. P. D.

8.

FIDES. EXERCIT. The emperor and four soldiers, sacrificing.

9.

GERMANIA. CAPTA. A female, seated at the foot of a trophy, and a captive standing.

10.

IVD. CAP. The emperor, standing near a palm tree, and a female seated at the foot.

11.

IVPPITER (*sic*) CVSTOS. Jupiter, seated.

12.

MONETA. AVGVSTI. The goddess Moneta, with her attributes.

13.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

14.

S. C. The Flavian amphitheatre.

Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

15.

S. C. The emperor, on horseback, striking down an enemy.

16.

S. C. The emperor, in a military habit, standing; at his feet a figure, kneeling, with the German shield.

17.

S. C. The emperor and two soldiers, sacrificing.

18.

S. C. A lion, walking to the left.

19.

S. C. Victory, inscribing DE. GER. on a shield, attached to a trophy; at the foot of the trophy, a female seated.

20.

S. C. Statue of Jupiter seated within a temple: two Victories.

21.

S. C. The emperor and four soldiers, sacrificing.

22.

S. C. The emperor, crowned by Victory: Minerva, standing.

23.

S. C. The emperor, within a temple; a soldier on each side.

24.

Two quadrigæ of elephants on the summit of a triumphal arch.

25.

S. C. A female, within a temple; a soldier on each side.

Valued by Mionnet at eighty francs.

No. 25 is by far the rarest type: the next in rarity is No. 14; then Nos. 23 and 3. Nos. 1, 2, 20, 21, and 24, are very rare types; and Nos. 4, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 18, are rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AVGVSTVS. IMP. XXII. COS. XVI. Capricorn.

2.

COS. XIII. LVD. SAEC. FEC. S. C. Three figures, sacrificing.

3.

Same legend. Four figures, sacrificing.

4.

Same legend. Three figures, sacrificing; at their feet, a female seated, with a cornucopia.

5.

Same legend. Five figures, sacrificing.

6.

IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN. AVG. P. M. TR. P. Head of Vespasian.

7.

IMP. XIII. COS. XIII. CENSOR. PERPETVVS. P. P. In the field, S. C.

8.

IMP. XXI. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. A palm tree.

9.

IMP. XXIII. COS. XVI. CENS. P. P. P. Victory, bearing a trophy.

10.

IOVI. CONSERVAT. Jupiter, standing.

11.

PRINCIP. IVVENT. A horseman, wearing the toga.

12.

S. C. The emperor, in a quadriga.

13.

S. C. Two German shields, a standard, bow, &c.

14.

S. C. Two captives at the foot of a trophy.

15.

S. C. A temple with six columns.

16.

VESTA. The temple of Vesta.

17.

VICTORIA. NAVALIS. Victory on the prow of a vessel.

No. 6 is a very rare type; the next in rarity is No. 8. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9, are rarer than the remaining numbers.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

S. C. A cornucopia.

2.

S. C. A lyre.

3.

S. C. A galley, with a sail spread.

4.

S. C. Diana-Venetrix.

5.

No legend. A rhinoceros.

No. 1 is the rarest type. Nos. 3 and 4 are rarer than the other numbers.

DOMITIA.

[Domitia Longina, the daughter of C. Domitius Corbulo, a man of consular dignity, was married to Domitian in the year of Rome 823 (A. D. 70). She died in the reign of Trajan, or, according to some authors, in the reign of Antoninus. Visconti is of the latter opinion; (see his *Museo Pio-Clementino*, tom. vi. p. 76)].

STYLE:—DOMITIA. AVGVSTA.—DOMITIA. AVGVSTA. IMP.
 DOMIT. (by implication, *uxor*).—DOMITIA. AVG. IMP.
 CAES. DIVI. F. DOMITIAN. (*or* DOMITIANI.) AVG. (by
 implication, *uxor*). [On reverse, DIVI. CAES. (*or* CAESAR. *or*
 CAESARIS. MATER.)].

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 6
,, of the usual size	- - - - -	R 4
First brass	- - - - -	R 8
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

IMP. CAESAR. DOMITIANVS. Laureated head of Domitian.

2.

VENVS. AVG. Venus-Victrix, standing.

3.

Without legend. An edifice.

No. 1 is much the rarest.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVST. A peacock. - - - - - AU & AR

Two gold coins of this type were sold at the Trattle sale: one brought
 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; the other, in fine preservation, 14*l.* 15*s.*

2.

DIVVS. CAESAR. IMP. DOMITIANI. F. An infant seated on a
 globe, between seven stars. - - - - - AU & AR

3.

IMP. CAES. DOMITIANUS. AVG. P. M. Head of Domitian.

AU & AR

4.

PIETAS. AVGVST. A female sitting, with an infant. - - - AR

5.

S. C. A peacock. (*Mionnet*). - - - - - AR

6.

TR. POT. IMP. II. COS. VIII. DES. VIII. P. P. Fortune,
 standing. - - - - - AR

7.

VENVS. AVG. Venus leaning on a column. - - - - - AR

No. 3 is much the rarest type in gold, and No. 2 is much rarer than No. 1. In silver, No. 6 is the rarest. No. 3 is the next in rarity; then Nos. 2 and 5.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

DOMITIAE. AVG. IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. DOMITIAN. AVG.

Head of Domitia to the right.—*Rev.* DIVI. CAESAR. MATRI.
A female, seated: her right hand extended towards a child standing before her; her left, holding the hasta. (*Vignette, Vol. I.*)

2.

DIVI. CAESARIS. MATER. (*or* DIVI. CAESAR. MATRI.) A female, seated, holding the hasta; before, a figure standing, in the toga.

3.

DIVI. CAESARIS. MATER. A female, sacrificing at an altar.

SECOND BRASS.

DIVI. CAES. MATER. A veiled female, standing: in her right hand, a patera; in her left, the hasta.

ANONYMOUS.

[Son of Domitian and Domitia, born, as is supposed, in the year of Rome 835 (A. D. 82), and died very young].

Gold, silver, and first and second brass, on the reverses of Domitia; (see the coins of that empress.)

VESPASIANUS, JUNIOR.

[Supposed to be the son of Flavius Clemens, the cousin of Domitian. There is no mention of this personage in history. His father was put to death, by order of Domitian, in the year of Rome 848 (A. D. 95)].

There are only Greek coins of Vespasian, junior, struck at Smyrna.

* The coin from which the drawing for the vignette was made, is in the collection of the British Museum. Its authenticity is attested by the most experienced numismatists.

NERVA.

[Marcus Cocceius Nerva was born at Narnia, or Narna, in Umbria, in the year of Rome 785 (A. D. 32). He was raised to the empire immediately upon the death of Domitian, in 849 (A. D. 96), and died in 851 (A. D. 98)].

STYLE:—NERVA. CAES. AVG.—IMP. NERVA. AVGVST.—
 IMP. CAESAR. NERVA. AVG.—IMP. NER. (*or* NERVA.)
 CAES. (on a few coins, CAESAR.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes,
 P. P. *or* PATER. PATRIAE. *or* IMP. P. P.)—IMP. NERVA CAES.
 AVG. P. P.—IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. GERM. [On
 reverse, IMP. P. P.]—IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. GERM.
 P. P.—DIVVS. NERVA.—DIVVS. NERVA. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 2
„ restored by Trajan	- - - - -	R 6
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 5
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
First brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	C

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

COM. ASI. A female figure, within a temple; ROM. ET. AVG. on the peristyle.

2.

Same legend. Two figures within a temple.

3.

COS. II. (*or* III. *or* IIII.) The modius, holding ears of corn.

4.

COS. III. A temple: on the frieze, DIANA. PERG.: within, a statue of Diana.

Diana had a magnificent temple at Perge, or Perga, in Pamphylia; hence her surname of Pergæa. Nos. 2 and 4 are the rarest.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE
REVERSES.

1.
COS. II. DESIGN. III. P. P. Diana, with a hound. - - - AR
2.
COS. III. PATER. PATRIAE. Sacrificial vases. - - - - AU
3.
IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. REST. A car,
drawn by two elephants. - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs. An inferior coin brought but
2*l.* 13*s.* at the Trattle sale.
4.
Same legend. Two hands, joined. - - - - - AU
5.
IMP. II. COS. III. DESIGN. IIII. P. P. A female, standing.
AU & AR
6.
IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. Victory, standing. (A *quinarius*). AR
7.
Same legend. A female, standing. - - - - - AU & AR
8.
JVSTITIA. AVGVST. A female, seated. - - - - - AU & AR
Brought 2*l.* 1*s.* at the Trattle sale.
9.
MONETA. AVGVST. S. C. Moneta, standing. - - - - - AR
10.
PAX. AVGVSTI. The emperor and a soldier, joining hands. - AR
11.
SALVS. PVBLICA. A female, seated. - - - - - AU
12.
S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A female, standing. - - AR
13.
VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, seated. - - - - - AU

14.

VICTORIA. AVGVST. Victory seated, or standing. - - - - AR

In gold, No. 3 is by far the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 4; then Nos. 2, 5, and 8. In silver, No. 10 is the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 1, 5, 6, 9, and 14.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVT. AVG. The emperor haranguing his soldiers.

2.

ANNOA. AVGVST. Ceres with her attributes, seated, and a female standing.

3.

CONCORDIA. EXERCITVVM. Two hands, joined, holding a military ensign, on the prow of a vessel.

4.

CONGIAR. PR. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distributing the congiarium.

5.

FISCI. IVDAICI. CALVMNIA. SVBLATA. A palm tree.* (*Plate vii, No. 2*).

6.

PLEBEI. VRBANAE. FRVMENTO. CONSTITVTO. The modius, with six ears of corn.

7.

PROVIDENTIA. SENATVS. The emperor and a senator, standing.

8.

ROMA. RENASCENS. Rome, seated.

* The remission of the tax on the Jews may be considered as a proof of the mildness of Nerva's government, and of what might have been expected of him had his reign been longer. This tax was collected with great rigour, as we learn from Suetonius, who says: "Prætor cæteros fiscus judaicus acerbissime actus est." The word *fiscus* was derived from the hamper or basket in which the taxes were originally collected.

9.

VEHICVLATIONE. ITALIAE. REMISSA. Two mules, grazing.*

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

Those with the legends FISCI. IVDAICI. are the only rare types.

No. 1 is by far the rarest: the next in rarity is No. 7: then Nos. 4, 6, 8, and 9.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSE.

IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. Head of Venus.—*Rev.* S. C. A globe and a rudder.

TRAJANUS.

[Marcus Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus, or Marcus Ulpius Nerva Trajanus, was born at Italica in Spain, in the year of Rome 806 (A. D. 53), He was governor of Germania Inferior, under the emperors Domitian and Nerva; and in the year 850 (A. D. 97), was associated with the latter in the government of the empire, and invested with the titles of Caesar and Imperator. He succeeded Nerva, and took the title of Augustus, in 851 (A. D. 98), and died at Selinunte in Cilicia, in the year of Rome 870 (A. D. 117)].

STYLE:—IMP. NERVA. TRAI. CAES. AVG.—IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG.—NERVA. TRAIAN. CAES. GERM. NER. AVG. F.—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM.—IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. (*or* GERM.). [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. *or* IMP. P. P. *or* DACIVS. P. P. *or* OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS.]—IMP. NERVA. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. [On reverse, P. P.]—IMP. TRAIANVS. AVG. GER. DAC. [generally on reverse, OPTIMVS. PRINC. (*or* PRINCEPS. P. P. OPTIMVS. PRINC. (*or* PRINCEPS))].—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC.—IMP. NERVA. TRAIAN. (*or* TRAIANVS.)

* “We learn from this interesting coin,” says Spanheim, “that the Romans called that Vehiculatio which is otherwise named Vehicularis cursus Vehicularium Munus,” &c. &c. We are also informed that they were animals or conveyances for public and sometimes private use through Italy and the provinces. The decree of Nerva applied not to the provinces: the remission of it probably signifies the transferring of it from the private to the public expense.

AVG. GER. DACICVS. [On reverse, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. NER. (or NERVA.) TRAIAN. (or TRAIANVS.) AVG. GER. (or GERM.) DAC. (or DACIC. or DACICVS.). [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.—IMP. P. P.] IMP. NERVA. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. P. P.—IMP. CAES. NER. TRA. AVG. GER. P. P. —IMP. TRAIANVS. AVG. GER. DAC. (or DACICVS.) P. P. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. P. P.; on some coins, oftener, OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS.]—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P.—IMP. CAES. NER. (or NERVA.) TRAIAN. (or TRAIANVS.) AVG. GER. (or GERM.) DAC. P. P. [On most reverses, OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS.]—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANVS. OPTIM. (or OPTIMVS.) AVG. GERM. [On reverse, DAC. PARTHICVS. IMP.—DAC. PARTHICVS. P. P.]—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. P. P.—IMP. TRAIANVS. OPTIMVS. AVG. GER. DAC. [On reverse, IMPERATOR. P. P.]—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. (or TRAIANVS.) OPTIM. (or OPTIMVS.) AVG. GER. (or GERM.) DAC. [On reverse, P. P. or PARTHICVS. P. P. or OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS.]—IMP. CAES. TRAIANVS. OPTIMVS. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P.—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANVS. OPTIMVS. AVG. GER. DAC. P. P. [Sometimes, IMPERATOR. on reverse].—IMP. NERVA. TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. DAC. PARTH.—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. (or TRAIANVS.) OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICVS. [Sometimes, P. P. on reverse].—IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANVS. OPTIMVS. AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICVS. P. P.—IMP. TRAIANVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. P. P.—DIVVS. TRAIANVS.—DIVVS. NERVA. TRAIANVS.—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PATER.—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PATER. AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.).—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PARTHICVS.—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PARTH. PATER.—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PARTH. AVG. PATER. —DIVVS. TRAIANVS. AVGVSTI. PATER.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Gold imperial coins restored (see the coins of Augustus, Claudius, and Galba).	- - - - -	R 6
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 4
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C

Quinarii	- - - - -	R 1
Silver consular coins restord (see the families of Aemilia, Caecilia, Carisia, Cassia, Claudia, Cornelia, Cornuficia, Horatia, Julia, Junia, Livineia, Lucretia, Mamilia, Marcia, Maria, Memmia, Norbana, Numonia, Pompeia, Rubria, Scribonia, Sulpicia, Titia, Tullia, Valeria, Vipsania, and others uncertain).	- - - - -	R 6
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
Contorniati	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second and third brass	- - - - -	VC

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

COM. ASI. TR. POT. COS. II. Two figures, within a temple: ROM. ET. AVG. on the peristyle.

2.

COS. II. Six ears of corn, bound together.

3.

COS. II. Statue of Diana of Perga, within a temple: DIANA. PERG. on the frieze.

No. 1 is valued at sixty francs. No. 2 at thirty francs; and No. 3 at forty-eight francs, by Mionnet.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ALIM. ITAL. A female, standing. - - - - - AU

2.

BASILICA. VLPIA. The basilica of Trajan. - - - - - AU

3.

COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A temple. - AU

4.

COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Liberty (or Ceres), standing. - - - - - AU

5.
Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU & AR
6.
Same legend. Victory, standing; at her feet, a buckler, &c. - - - - - AR
7.
Same legend. Victory, seated. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU
8.
CO. V. P. P. S. R. Q. P. (*sic*) OPTIMO. PRINC. An equestrian statue,
on a pedestal. (*Mionnet*). - - - - - AR
9.
CONSERVATORI. PATRIS. PATRIAE. Jupiter and the emperor,
standing. - - - - - AU & AR
10.
DACICVS. COS. V. P. P. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR
11.
Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU
12.
Same legend. A figure, seated on a shield. - - - - - AU
13.
Same legend. Victory, seated. - - - - - AR
14.
DAC. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. POT. XX. COS. VI. P. P. A garland,
and S. C. - - - - - AR
15.
DANVVIVS. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIM. PRINC. The
Danube personified, seated. - - - - - AR
16.
DIVI. NERVA. ET. TRAIANVS. PAT. Heads of Nerva, and Trajan
the father. - - - - - AU
17.
DIVI. NERVA. P. ET. PLOTINA. AVG. IMP. TRAIAN. The
heads of Nerva and Plotina, face to face. - - - - - AU
18.
DIVVS. PATER. TRAIANVS. Head of Trajan the father. - - - - - AU

19.

FORVM. TRAIANI. An edifice. - - - - - AU

This type, fine, brought 3*l.* 17*s.* at the sale of the Dimsdale collection, in 1824.

20.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANO. OPT. AVG. G. D. PART. (*or* HADRIANO. TRAIANO. CAESARI.). Bust of Hadrian. AU

21.

IMPERATOR. VII. The emperor, addressing his soldiers. - - AU

22.

PARTHIA. CAPTA. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy. - - - - - AU

23.

PARTHICO. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. S. P. Q. R. Head of the sun. AU & AR

This type, in gold, very fine, brought 4*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of the Dimsdale. Another, 4*l.* 18*s.*

24.

PLOTINA. AVG. IMP. TRAIANI. (*or* PLOTINAE. AVG.). Head of Plotina. - - - - - AU

25.

PLOTINAE. AVG. Head of Plotina to the right. (*Cabinet of J. Brumell, Esq.*) - - - - - AR

This type, in silver, is unique. (*Plate vii, No. 2.*)

26.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. A female, seated on a shield. AU & AR

27.

Same legend. Statue of Hercules, on a pedestal. - - - - - AR

28.

Same legend. Same type. (*A quinarius.*) - - - - - AR

29.

P. M. TR. P. COS. IIII. P. P. Same type. - - - - - AR

30.

Same legend. The emperor, crowned by Victory. - - - - - AR

31.

Same legend. Victory, standing. - - - - - AR

32.

P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. AU & AR

33.

Same legend. The emperor, crowned by Victory. - - - - - AR

34.

Same legend. A slave, seated. - - - - - AR

35.

P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Radiated head of the sun.
AU & AR

36.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Two females, seated. - - AU

37.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

38.

PROFECTIO. AVG. (*or AVGVSTI.*). The emperor on horseback,
and four soldiers on foot. - - - - - AU

39.

Another, with three soldiers. - - - - - AU

40.

PROVID. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. Two figures, standing, sustaining a
globe. - - - - - AU & AR

41.

REGNA. ADSIGNATA. The emperor, sitting on an estrade, and five
figures standing. - - - - - AU & AR

42.

REST. ITAL. COS. V. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The
emperor raising up a female with two children. - - - AU & AR

43.

REX. PARTHVS. The emperor, seated : a Parthian king on his knees
before him ; five or six soldiers, standing. - - - - - AU

44.

SALVS. GENERIS. HVMANI. A female, sacrificing. - AU & AR

45.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The emperor, standing, a female
kneeling before him. - - - - - AR

46.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Victory, standing, and inscribing
DACIA. on a buckler. - - - - - AR

47.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIP. Jupiter and the emperor, standing ;
between them, a female on her knees. - - - - - AU

48.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*).
AU & AR

49.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The emperor, on horseback. AU & AR

50.

Same legend. A military figure, standing, his hand resting on a buckler,
held by a kneeling captive. - - - - - AR

51.

Same legend. Hercules, sacrificing at an altar. - - - - - AU

52.

Same legend. The emperor seated, and a soldier. - - - - - AU

53.

Same legend. Trajan's pillar. - - - - - AU & AR

54.

Same legend. The emperor, on horseback, striking down an enemy.
AU & AR

55.

VIA. TRAIANA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A female seated,
with a wheel. - - - - - AU

56.

VIRTVTI. ET. FELICITATI. Two figures, standing. - - - AU

57.

VOVA. SVSCEPTA. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. Two
figures, sacrificing. - - - - - AU

58.

Without legend. A figure, within a temple. - - - - - AU

59.

Without legend. A phœnix. - - - - - AU

In gold, Nos. 17, 21, and 43, are the rarest types. Nos. 2, 16, 18, 24, 37, 38, and 40, are very rare. In silver, Nos. 8, 14, and 54, are by far the rarest, excepting of course, the unique coin, No. 25.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. S. P. Q. R. OPT. PRINCIPI. The emperor on horseback, accompanied by four soldiers.

This medallion is mounted in a large circle, hollowed on each side.

2.

CONSERVATORI. PATRIS. PATRIAE. S. C. Jupiter, and the emperor, standing in the toga.

3.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. S. C. A figure, helmeted, standing, holding a figure of Victory; at his feet, a captive.

4.

TR. P. COS. IIII. P. P. Mercury standing, with his attributes.

5.

TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. V. P. P. S. C. Rome seated, and the emperor standing.

6.

S. C. The emperor on horseback, trampling upon an enemy.

7.

Without legend. Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, standing.

8.

Without legend. Head of Jupiter Ammon.

Mionnet values the above at from 100 to 150 francs, except Nos. 4 and 8, which he values at twelve francs only.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ALIM. ITAL. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The emperor, seated; before him, a female with two children.

2.

AQVA. TRAIANA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A river-god seated under an arch, supported by two columns.

3.

ARMENIA. ET. MESOPOTAMIA. IN. POTESATEM. P. V. REDACTAE. The emperor, standing; at his feet two river gods, and a female seated.

4.

BASILICA. VLPIA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. An edifice.

5.

CONSERVATORI. PATRIS. PATRIAE. Jupiter and the emperor, standing.

6.

CONG. PR. COS. II. P. P. The emperor on an estrade, distributing the congiarium.

7.

CONG. PR. COS. IIII. A similar type.

8.

CONGIAR. SECVND. COS. V. A similar type.

9.

CONGIARIVM. TERTIVM. A similar type.

10.

DACIA. AVGVST. Dacia, seated, holding an ensign: before, two children. In the exergue, PROVINCIA.

11.

DIVVS. PATER. TRAIANVS. Trajan the father, seated.

12.

FORVM. TRAIANI. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. An edifice.

Valued by Mionnet at eighty francs.

13.

IMPERATOR. VIII. (*or* VIII). The emperor, attended by two figures, on an estrade: below, four figures with standards, and a horse.

14.

PORTVM. TRAIANI. A sea-port, with vessels.

15.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor on horseback, and four soldiers.

Valued by Mionnet at fifty francs.

16.

PROFECT. AVG. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Three soldiers.

17.

REGNA. ADSIGNATA. The emperor seated on an estrade, and five figures: before, three figures, standing.

18.

REST. ITAL. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The emperor, standing: at his feet, a prostrate female and two children.

19.

REX. PARTHIS. DATVS. The emperor and several figures, standing.

20.

REX. PARTHVS. The emperor, seated on an estrade, attended by several figures: the Parthian king below.

Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

21.

S. C. GERM. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

22.

S. C. SENATVS. POPVLVS. QVE. ROMANVS. A column.

23.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Trajan's pillar.

24.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The circus, and an obelisk in the centre.

25.

Same legend. The emperor, with an attendant, addressing the people; three obelisks.

26.

Same legend. A river-god, grasping by the throat a male figure.

27.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, standing, crowned by Victory: at his feet, two suppliants; four Roman eagles, and standards.

28.

Same legend. The emperor on an estrade, with an attendant, addressing the people; a female seated near an obelisk, with a wheel by her side.

29.

Same legend. The temple of Jupiter ornamented with bas-reliefs and figures: on the peristyle, I. O. M.

30.

Same legend. A man, guiding a plough drawn by two oxen.

31.

TR. POT. COS. II. P. P. Two figures on horseback, and a soldier.

32.

TR. POT. COS. III. P. P. The arch of Trajan.

Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

33.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback.

34.

TR. POT. COS. IIII. P. P. Two figures in the toga, standing, supporting a globe; one of them holding a spear.

35.

TR. POT. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. IIII. DES. V. The emperor, seated: before him, two figures; one, kneeling.

36.

TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga.

37.

VIA. TRAIANA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A female seated, with a wheel.

No. 32 is much the rarest type. No. 12 is the next in rarity. Nos. 4, 14, 15, 17, 21, 22, 24, 25, and 31, are much rarer than the other numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AQVA. TRAIANA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A river-god, seated under a grotto.

2.

DAC. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. POT. XX. COS. VI. P. P. A laurel garland: within, S. C.

3.

ITALIA. REST. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. The emperor standing; at his feet, a prostrate female with several children.

4.

IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. Laureated head of Trajan to the right.—*Rev.* S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. Bust of Trajan to the left, with the paludamentum.

This coin is less rare, when the first legend is repeated on the other side.

5.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A naked figure, standing.

6.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A club, and the head of a lion, on a pedestal.

7.

Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga.

8.

SENATVS. POPVLVS. QVE. ROMANVS. A military figure, marching between two ensigns.

9.

Same legend. Two trophies.

10.

VIA. TRAIANA. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A female, seated on the ground, holding a wheel.

No. 4 is much the rarest, and No. 3 is much rarer than the other numbers.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

DARDANICI. A female standing.

2.

S. C. Vase and garland on a table, as in Nero's third brass (see No. 1.)

3.

S. C. Diana-Venetrix.

4.

S. C. Statue of Hercules, with lion's skin and club, on a pedestal.

No. 1 is very rare, and No. 2 is rarer than the others.

PLOTINA.

[Pompeia Plotina, the wife of Trajan, was married to him many years before his elevation to the empire. She died in the reign of Hadrian, in the year of Rome 822 (A. D. 129)].

STYLE:—PLOTINA. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTA.)—PLOTIN. AVG. TRAIANI. AVG. (by implication, *uxor*).—PLOTINA. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTA.)—IMP. TRAIAN. (*or* TRAIANI.)—PLOTINA. AVG. DIVI. (TRAINI. PARTHICI. carried to reverse).—DIVA. PLOTINA. AVGVSTI. MATER.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 6

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

ARA. PVDIC. CAES. AVG. GERMA. DAC. COS. VI. P. P. An altar. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

CAES. AVG. GERMA. DAC. COS. VI. P. P. Vesta seated, holding the palladium. - - - - - AU & AR

3.

Another, without the palladium. - - - - - AU

4.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle with wings expanded. - - - - AU

5.

DIVO. TRAIANO. PARTH. AVG. PATRI. (*or* DIVO. TRAIANO. PATRI. AVG.). Head of Trajan. - - - - AU

6

DIVO. TRAIANO. PARTH. AVG. PATRI. *or* DIVO. TRAIANO.
PATRI. AVG. Head of Trajan to the right. (*Plate vii, No. 2*). AR

7.

IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANO. OPT. AVG. G. D. PART.
Bust of Hadrian. - - - - - AU

This coin, fine, brought 11*l.* at the Henderson sale.

8.

MATIDIAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Matidia. - - - - - AU

9.

TRAIANI. PARTHICI. Vesta seated. (*A quinarius*). - - AU

10.

VESTA. Vesta seated. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

In gold, Nos. 5, 6, and 7, are the rarest. In silver No. 1 is the rarest.

FIRST BRASS.

PLOTINA. AVG. IMP. TRAIANI. Head of Plotina to the right.
—*Rev.* FIDES. AVGVST. A female, standing, holding a basket
of fruit on her left hand; in her right, ears of barley.

This coin, in fine preservation, brought 32*l.* at the sale of the 'Trattle collection. It was purchased for the Duke de Blacas. Mionnet values it at 130 francs! Another, fine, at the sale of the Henderson collection in 1830, brought 13*l.* 5*s.*

TRAJANUS,

THE FATHER OF THE EMPEROR.

[Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, the father of the emperor Trajan, died before the year of Rome 853 (A. D. 100). He was Praetor in Syria, and Proconsul in Asia under Vespasian].

STYLE :—DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PAT.—DIVVS. PATER. TRAIANVS.

Gold - - - - - R 4
First brass - - - - - R 4

(See the legends and types on the reverses of the coins of his son).

MARCIANA.

[Marciana, sister of the emperor Trajan, was born in the year of Rome —, and died about 867 (A. D. 114)].

STYLE:—MARCIANA. AVG.—MARCIANA. AVG. SOROR.
IMP. TRAIANI.—DIVA. AVGVSTA. MARCIANA.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 6

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CAES. AVG. GERMA. DAC. COS. VI. MATIDIA. AVG. F. A
female seated between two children. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

CONSECRATIO. The carpentum drawn by two mules. - - AU

3.

Same legend. A car drawn by two horses. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

Same legend. An eagle, with wings expanded, standing on a sceptre.
(*Plate vi, No. 1*). - - - - - AU & AR

5.

COS. III. An eagle, with wings expanded, standing on a thunderbolt.
AR

6.

EX. SENATVS. CONSVLTO. The carpentum drawn by two elephants. - - - - - AR

7.

MARCIANA. AVG. SOROR. IMP. TRAIANI. Head of Marciana.
—*Rev.* MATIDIA. AVG. F. CAES. AVG. GERMA. DAC.
COS. VI. P. P. A female seated between two children. AU & AR

In gold, Nos. 1 and 3 are the rarest; No. 7 is the next in rarity. In silver, No. 5 is the rarest; No. 4 is the least rare.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle with wings expanded.

2.

Same legend. The carpentum drawn by two mules.



3.

EX. SENATVS. CONSVLTO. The carpentum drawn by two elephants.

The last two are the rarest.

MATIDIA.

[Matidia, daughter of Marciana, and mother-in-law of Hadrian, was born in the year of Rome—, and died in the reign of Antoninus Pius].*

STYLE:—MATIDIA. AVG. F.—MATIDIA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.)—MATIDIA. AVG. DIVAE. MARCIANAE. F.—DIVA. MATIDIA. SOCRVS.—DIVA. AVGVSTA. MATIDIA.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 8

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

PIETAS. AVGVST. A female, standing between two children. (Plate vi, No. 2). - - - - - AU & AR

2.

PIETAS. AVG. A female, sacrificing. - - - - - AU & AR

3.

PIETAS. A female standing, with two children in her arms. - AR

4.

PLOTINAE. AVG. Head of Plotina. - - - - - AU

5.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle, with wings expanded. - - AU & AR

In gold, Nos. 2 and 4 are the rarest types. In silver, Nos. 2 and 3 are the rarest.

FIRST BRASS.

MATIDIA. AVG. DIVAE. MARCIANAE. F. Head of Matidia to the right.—*Rev.* PIETAS. AVGVST. A female, standing between two children, her hands placed on their heads.

This coin, highly preserved, brought 32*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection in 1832. Another, very fine, brought 23*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the Henderson collection in 1830.

* A medallion of Hadrian, the legend DIVAE. MATIDIAE. SOCRVI. has been quoted, but its authenticity is suspected.

HADRIANUS.

[Publius Aelius Hadrianus, the son of Aelius Hadrianus and Domitia Paulina, was born at Rome, or according to some authors, at Italica in Spain, in the year of Rome 829 (A. D. 76). He succeeded Trajan, by whom he had been adopted, in 870 (A. D. 117); and died at Baiae in Campania, in 891 (A. D. 138), in the seventy-second year of his age, having reigned twenty-one years].

STYLE:—HADRIANVS. TRAIANVS. CAESAR.—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR.) TRAI. (or TRAIAN.) HADRIANVS.—IMP. CAES HADRIAN. DIVI. NER. TRAIAN. OPT. FIL. [Continued on reverse, AVG. GER. DAC. PAR.]—HADRIANVS. AVG. (or AVGVST. or AVGVSTVS.) [Sometimes on reverse, P. P. or RESTITVTOR. AVG. LYBIAE.]—IMP. CAES. HADR. (or HADRIAN. or HADRIANVS.) AVG.—IMP. CAES. (or CAESAR) TRAI. (or TRAIAN. or TRAIANVS.) HADRIAN. (or HADRIANVS.) AVG. [On reverse, often, LOCVPLETATOR. ORBIS. TERRARVM. or RESTITVTOR. ORBIS. TERRARVM.]—IMP. TRA. (or TRAI. or TRAIAN. or TRAIANVS.) HADR. (or HADRIANVS.) CA. (or CAE. or CAES) AV. (or AVG.)—IMP. CAES. NERV. TRAIANVS. HADRIANVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. DIVI. TRA. [On reverse, PARTH. F. DIVI. NER. NEP.]—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIAN. (or HADRIANVS.) AVG. DIVI. TRA. PARTH. F. [On reverse, DIVI. NER. NEP.]—IMP. CAE. DI. TRAIAN. F. DI. NER. NEP. TRA. HADRIANVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. DIVI. TRA. (or TRAIAN.) PARTH. F. DIVI. NER. NEP. TRAIANVS. HADRIANVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. P. P.—HADRIANVS. AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.) P. P. [On reverse, often, RESTITVTOR. ACHIAE. or AFRICAE. or ARABIAE. or ASIAE. or BYTHYNIAE. or GALLIAE. or HISPANIAE. or ITALIAE. or MACEDONIAE. or MAVRETANIAE. or NICOMEDIAE. or PHRYGIAE. or SICILIAE.]—IMP. TRA. (or TRAI.) HADRIAN. (or HADRIANVS.) AVG. P. P.—IMP. CAESAR. HADRIANVS. AVGV. P. P.—IMP. CAES. TRAI. HADR. (or HADRIA. or HADRIAN.) AVG. P. P.—IMP. CAES. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. TRAIAN. HADRIAN. OPT. AVG. [On reverse, DAC. PARTHICVS. P. P.] IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIAN. (or HADRIANVS.) OPT. AVG. GER.

DAC. [On reverse, PARTHIC. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. P.]—IMP.
CAES. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. OPT. AVG. G. D. PART.
[On reverse, sometimes, PARTHIC. P. P.]—DIVVS. HADRIA-
NVS.—DIVVS. HADRIANVS. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	C
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Silver medallions, struck in Asia	- - - - -	R 3
,, of Roman fabric	- - - - -	R 8
,, of the usual size	- - - - -	C
,, quinarii	- - - - -	R 1
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
First, second, and third brass	- - - - -	V C

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

COS. III. Jupiter-Æthophore, standing.

2.

Same legend. The Samian Juno, standing; at her feet, an ear of corn.

3.

Same legend. Minerva, standing.

4.

Same legend. Statue of Minerva, within a temple.

5.

Same legend. Neptune, standing.

6.

Same legend. Pluto, holding a trident, and Cerberus.

7.

Same legend. Two Furies.

8.

Same legend. Apollo-Citharæde, standing.

9.

Same legend. Esculapius, standing.

10.

Same legend. Six cars of corn.

11.

Same legend. Fortune, standing.

12.

Same legend. Cybele, seated.

13.

Same legend. The Ephesian-Diana, between two stags.

14.

DIANA. EPHESIA. A similar typé.

15.

Same legend. Statue of Diana Ephesia, within a temple.

16.

Same legend. An eagle, with wings expanded.

17.

Same legend. Three standards.

18.

COM. BIT. A temple, with eight columns; on the frieze, ROM. S. P.
AVG.

19.

COM. BIT. S. P. R. A temple, with the same inscription.

20.

PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. Jupiter-Victor seated.

All but the last, which is of Roman fabric, and nearly the size of first brass, were struck in Asia, excepting No. 20. Nos. 5, 7, and 12 are the rarest. No. 10 is the least rare.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADOPTIO. PARTHIC. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. M. TR. P.
COS. P. P. Two figures in the toga, joining hands. - AU & AR

2.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. Rome and the emperor, standing. - AU

3.

ADVENTVS. AVG. AFRICAE. Two figures, sacrificing. - AU & AR

4.

ADVENTVS. AVG. ALEXANDRIAE. Serapis, Isis, Hadrian, and
Sabina, before an altar. - - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.

5.

ADVENTVI. AVG. ITALIAE. A similar type. - - - AU & AR

6.

EGYPTOS. Egypt, personified, seated on the ground, the sistrum in her hand; before, an ibis. - - - - - AU & AR

7.

AFRICA. Africa, personified, seated on the ground. - - AU & AR

Brought, in gold, in high preservation, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* at the Dimsdale sale. Valued by Mionnet at thirty-four francs.

8.

ALEXANDRIA. The genius of Alexandria, standing. - - - AR

9.

ANN. D. CCC. LXXIII. NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CONC. A female, seated on the ground, holding a wheel. - - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

10.

ASIA. Asia, personified, standing with one foot on the prow of a vessel. - - - - - AR

11.

CONCORD. DIVI. NER. NEP. P. M. TR. P. COS. A female, seated. - - - - - AU

12.

CONCORD. PARTHIC. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. A female, seated. - - - - - AU

13.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle on a globe. - - - - - AR

14.

Same legend. An eagle, with expanded wings. - - - - - AR

This is one of the coins supposed to have been struck by Gallienus in honour of those emperors who had received the apotheosis.

15.

Same legend. The emperor, holding a sceptre, borne by an eagle in full flight. (*Plate vi, No. 3*). - - - - - AU

16.

COS. III. The apex in the midst of pontifical instruments. - - AR

17.
Same legend. Jupiter, Rome, and the emperor, standing. - - AU
18.
Same legend. Hope. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU
19.
Same legend. Hercules, standing - - - - - AR
20.
COS. III. An eagle, standing on a thunderbolt. - - - - - AR
21.
Same legend. Capricorn. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR
22.
Same legend. Hygea, seated, feeding a serpent. (*A quinarius*). AU
23.
COS. III. P. P. The emperor, standing between three ensigs. - AU
24.
DISCIPLINA. AVG. The emperor, marching, followed by three
soldiers. - - - - - AU
25.
DIVIS. PARENTIBVS. The heads of Trajan and Plotina, face to face.
(*Plate vi, No. 5*). - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.
26.
Same legend. The same heads. - - - - - AU
27.
DIVO. TRAIANŌ. PATRI. AVG. Head of Trajan. (*Plate vi,*
No. 4). - - - - - AU
Brought, very fine, 20*l.* at the sale of the Henderson collection, in 1830.
28.
Same legend. Same head. - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.
29.
FELICITAS. AVG. The emperor and a female, joining hands. - AR
30.
FORTVNA. SPES. Fortune and Hope, standing. - - - - AU

31.
FORT. (*or* FORTVNAE.) REDVCI. Fortune and the emperor,
joining hands. - - - - - AR
32.
FELICITATI. AVG. COS. III. P. P. A galley. - - - - - AR
33.
GEN. P. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. The Genius of Rome, standing. AU
34.
GENIO. P. R. The same type. - - - - - AU
35.
GERMANIA. The province personified, standing. - - - - - AR
36.
HERC. GADIT. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Hercules, standing; at his
feet, a river-god, seated. - - - - - AU
37.
HILAR. P. R. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. A female, standing. - - - - - AR
38.
HISPANIA. Spain, seated on the ground, with her attributes. AU & AR
39.
DIVVS. TRAIANVS. PATER. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of
Trajan.—*Rev.* IMP. HADRIAN. DIVI. NER. TRAIAN. OPT.
FIL. REST. Hadrian, sacrificing at an altar. - - - - - AU
40.
ITALIA. Italy personified, standing. - - - - - AR
41.
ITALIA. FELIX. A female, standing, with the hasta and cornu-
copia. - - - - - AR
42.
IOVI. VICTORI. Jupiter-Victor, seated. - - - - - AU
43.
IVSTITIA. AVG. A female, seated. - - - - - AU
44.
LIBERAL. AVG. III. The emperor, seated on an estrade, delivering
presents. - - - - - AR

45.

LIBERAL. AVG. III. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. A similar type. AR

46.

MARTI. Mars, standing. - - - - - AR

47.

MONETA. AVG. The goddess Moneta, standing. (A *quinarius*). AU

48.

NILVS. The Nile personified, seated on the ground; a hippopotamus
and a crocodile. - - - - - AU & AR

49.

OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. A female, standing. - - - - - AR

50.

ORIENTIS. DIVI. NER. NEP. P. M. TR. P. COS. Head of the sun.
AU

51.

ORIENTIS. P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. II. Head of the sun. - - AU

52.

ORIENTIS. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Head of the sun. - - - - AU

53.

PARTHIC. DIVI. TRAIAN. AVG. F. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Two
figures, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

54.

PATIENTIA. AVGVSTI. COS. III. A female, seated. - - AR

55.

P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Victory, standing or seated. (A *quinarius*). AR

56.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. The same types. (*Quinarii*). - - - AR

57.

Same legend. Statue of Hercules, within a temple; below, the bearded
head of a fawn, and the prow of a vessel. - - - - - AU

58.

Same legend. Statue of Hercules, within a temple; below, a river-god
seated. - - - - - AUBrought, in fine condition, 6*l.* 6*s.* at the Dimsdale sale, in 1824.

59.

Same legend. Statues of Hercules and two other figures, within a temple; below, a river-god, seated. - - - - - AU

60.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. A similar type; below, the head of Jupiter and the prow of a vessel. - - - - - AU

61.

Same legend. Minerva standing near an olive tree; at the foot of the tree, a rabbit. - - - - - AU

62.

Same legend. Minerva, in a defensive posture. - - - - - AR

63.

IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Laureated head of Hadrian to the right, with the paludamentum, and coat of mail.
—*Rev.* P. M. TR. P. COS. III. The palladium. - - - AU

64.

Same legend. Hercules seated on arms. - - - - - AU

65.

Same legend. A river-god seated on the ground, holding an anchor. AU & AR

66.

Same legend. The modius, holding several ears of corn. - AU & AR

67.

Same legend. Two figures, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

68.

Same legend. Victory marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

69.

RESTITVTORI. ACHIAE. The emperor raising up a female. AU & AR

70.

RESTITVTORI. AFRICAE. A similar type. - - - AU & AR

71.

RESTITVTORI. GALLIAE. A similar type. - - - - - AR

72.

RESTITVTORI. HISPANIAE. A similar type. - - - AU & AR

73.

RESTITVTORI. ITALIAE. A similar type. - - - - - AU

74.

ROMA. AETERNA. Rome seated, holding the heads of the Sun and
the Moon. - - - - - AU

75.

ROMVLO. CONDITORI. 'Romulus* marching to the right; a trophy
on his left shoulder, a javelin in his right hand. - - - - - AR

76.

SABINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Sabina. - - - - - AR

77.

SAEC. AVR. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. A figure holding a globe, in the
middle of a luminous circle, or glory. - - - - - AU & AR

78.

SALVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. DES. III. Health, seated. - AU

79.

SECVRITAS. AVG. A female seated. - - - - - AU

80.

SPES. P. R. Hope. - - - - - AU

81.

TELLVS. STABIL. A figure standing, holding a rake. - AU & AR

82.

Same legend. A female seated on the ground. - - - - - AU & AR

83.

TRIBVNIC. POTESAS. Two figures joining hands. - - - - - AR

84.

VENERI. GENETRICI. Venus, standing. - - - - - AU

85.

VIRTVTI. AVG. The emperor on horseback, casting a javelin. AU

* Romulus was represented by the Romans so like his reputed father Mars, that it is difficult to distinguish them from each other. The trophy Romulus is here bearing, is probably composed of the spoils of Acron, king of the Cænienses, whom he slew in battle with his own hand.

86.

VOTA. PVB. Two figures, sacrificing. - - - - - AU

87.

VOTA. PVBLICA. The emperor sacrificing, attended by four figures :
 one of them about to slay an ox ; another playing on the double
 flute. (*Plate vi, No. 6*). - - - - - AU
 Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

88.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. within a garland. - - - - - AU

89.

Without legend. The emperor on horseback. - - - - - AU

90.

Without legend. The emperor standing, holding the parazonium and
 the hasta. - - - - - AR

91.

Without legend. The Nile seated, and a hippopotamus. - - - AU

In gold, Nos. 9, 25, and 26, are much the rarest ; and Nos. 4, 15, 27,
 and 39, are much rarer than the remaining numbers. In silver, No. 76
 is by far the rarest : Nos. 46, 69, and 77, are next in rarity ; then Nos.
 32 and 41.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

COS. II. P. P. Cybele in a car, drawn by two lions.

2.

COS. III. A similar type, but of a much larger size.

3.

COS. III. P. P. S. C. A galley ; on the sail, FELICITATI. AVG.

4.

COS. III. FORT. RED. Fortune with her attributes, seated.

5.

COS. III. Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf.

6.

COS. III. P. P. Victory in a biga.

7.

Same legend. Victory in a biga.

This medallion has a large circle.

8.

Same legend. A female seated, with a cornucopia. In the field, a serpent.

9.

DECURSIO. Two horsemen bare headed, with javelins, preceded by a man armed with a bow.

10.

FELICITATI. AVG. A triremis, with several rowers: above, the emperor, seated; Minerva on the poop, attended by dolphins and sea deities.

11.

FELIX. ROMA. Rome sitting on arms near a trophy, and Victory standing.

12.

GENIVS. POPVLI. ROMANI. The Genius, standing, sacrificing at an altar, (*a large medallion*).

13.

MONETA. AVGVSTI. Moneta standing.

14.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. S. C. Minerva sacrificing.

This medallion has a large circle.

15.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Roma-Victrix, seated on arms.

This has also a large circle.

16.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter standing between two females helmeted; one, holding a buckler and spear; the other, a patera and spear: at the feet of Jupiter, an eagle.

17.

SENATVS. POPVLVS. Q. ROM. . . . Two figures sacrificing. In the exergue, VOTA. SVSCEPTA.

18.

S. P. Q. R. EX. S. C. A temple with two columns.

19.

VESTA. Vesta seated, holding the hasta and the palladium.





P 239

HADRIANUS .



P 293

COMMODUS AND VERUS .

20.

URBS. ROMA. AETERNA. S. C. The emperor veiled, and attended by several figures sacrificing at an altar.

This medallion, quoted by Mionnet, has been retouched.

21.

Without legend. Apollo and Bacchus drawn by a goat and a panther; Cupid riding on the goat.

22.

Without legend. Ceres with two torches.

23.

Without legend. Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, seated: over the head of Jupiter, an eagle.

This medallion has a large circle.

24.

Without legend. A man holding the pedum, dragging a ram towards an altar placed before a temple; a tree behind. (*Plate A, No. 1*).

The medallion with the *Pont Ælius*, quoted by the early numismatic writers, is a modern fabrication.

Mionnet values Nos. 2, 16, 23, and 24, at 200 francs each. Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 21, and 22, at from 100 to 150 francs; and the others at from thirty to sixty francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor addressing his soldiers.

2.

ADLOCVTIO. COH. PRAETOR. A similar type.

3.

ADVENTVI. AVG. AFRICAE. The emperor and Africa sacrificing; a victim at the foot of the altar.

4.

ADVENTVI. AVG. ALEXANDRIAE. The emperor and a female, standing.

5.

Same legend. Serapis, Isis, Hadrian, and Sabina, standing by an altar.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

6.

ADVENTVI. AVG. ARABIAE. The emperor and a female sacrificing.

7.

ADVENTVI. AVG. ASIAE. A similar type.

8.

ADVENTVI. AVG. BITHYNIAE. A similar type.

9.

ADVENTVI. AVG. BRITANNIAE. A similar type.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

10.

ADVENTVI. AVG. CILICIAE. A similar type.

11.

ADVENTVI. AVG. GALLIAE. A similar type.

12.

ADVENTVI. AVG. HISPANIAE. A similar type.

13.

ADVENTVI. AVG. ITALIAE. A similar type.

14.

ADVENTVI. AVG. IVDAEAE. The emperor sacrificing: a female and two naked children; each holding a palm branch; at the foot of the altar, a victim.

15.

ADVENTVI. AVG. IVDAEAE. A similar type, with three children.

16.

ADVENTVI. AVG. MACEDONIAE. The emperor and the Province, sacrificing; a victim at the base of the altar.

17.

ADVENTVI. AVG. MAVRETANIAE. A similar type.

18.

ADVENTVI. AVG. MOESIAE. A similar type.

19.

ADVENTVI. AVG. PHRYGIAE. A similar type.

20.

ADVENTVI. AVG. SICILIAE. A similar type.

21.

ADVENTVI. AVG. THRACIAE. A similar type.

22.

AEGYPTOS. Egypt, personified, holding the sistrum: before, the ibis.

23.

AFRICA. Africa, seated.

24.

ALEXANDRIA. Alexandria, seated.

25.

AN. D. CCC. LXXIII. NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. A female seated at the base of three obelisks, holding a wheel, resting on her knee.

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

26.

BRITANNIA. A female seated on a rock: her head resting on her right hand; her left holding a spear transversely; a large shield by her side.

27.

CAPPADOCIA. Cappadocia, personified, standing.

28.

COS. III. The emperor and two figures, standing.

29.

Same legend. Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf.

30.

Same legend. An eagle, a peacock, and an owl.

31.

Same legend. The column of Trajan, and several figures.

32.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, before a temple, haranguing six figures.

33.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback.

34.

COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback, pursuing a boar.

35.

DACIA. The Province, personified, seated.

36.

DISCIPLINA. The emperor, marching, followed by four soldiers.

37.

Same legend. The emperor, marching, followed by five soldiers.

38.

DAC. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Two figures in the toga, supporting a globe.

39.

EXPED. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. The emperor on horseback, bare headed.

40.

EXERCITVS. CAPPADOCICVS. The emperor bare headed, on horseback, addressing three soldiers.

41.

EXERCITVS. DACICVS. The emperor on horseback, addressing three (or four) soldiers.

42.

EXERCITVS. GERMANICVS. The emperor on horseback, addressing three soldiers.

43.

EXERCITVS. MAVRETANICVS. A similar type.

44.

EXERCITVS. MOESIACVS. The emperor standing on an estrade, addressing four soldiers.

45.

EXERCITVS. NORICVS. The emperor standing on an estrade, attended by the praefect of the praetorian guard, addressing four soldiers.

46.

EXERCITVS. RHAETICVS. *or* RAETICVS. The emperor on horseback, or standing on an estrade, addressing his troops.

47.

EXERCITVS. SYRIACVS. The emperor on horseback (or on an estrade) addressing his soldiers.

48.

HILARITAS. P. R. COS. III. A female standing between two children.

49.

IOVI. OPTIMO. MAXIMO. S. P. Q. R. within an oak garland; below, COS. III.

50.

IOVI. CVSTODI. Jupiter, seated.

51.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter and the emperor, standing.

52.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. III. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distributing gifts.

53.

LOCVPLETATORI. ORBIS. TERRARVM. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distributing gifts. In the exergue of some, LIBERALITAS. AVG.

54.

MAVRETANIA. The province, personified, holding a horse by the bridle.

55.

NILVS. The Nile, personified, seated: a hippopotamus, and two naked children supporting a cornucopia.

56.

RELIQVA. VETERA. H. S. NOVIES. MILL. ABOLITA. The emperor wearing the chlamys; holding in his left hand a staff, and in his right a lighted torch, which he applies to a heap of scrolls.

57.

Same legend. A similar type, with the addition of three or four figures, standing.

58.

RESTITVTVS. (*sic*) AVG. The emperor raising up a prostrate female.

59.

RESTITVTORI. ACHAIAE. A similar type.

60.

RESTITVTORI. AFRICAE. The emperor raising up a prostrate female figure.

61.

RESTITVTORI. ASIAE. A similar type.

62.

RESTITVTORI. ARABIAE. A similar type.

63.

RESTITVTORI. BITHYNIAE. A similar type.

64.

RESTITVTORI. GALLIAE. A similar type.

65.

RESTITVTORI. HISPANIAE. A similar type.

66.

RESTITVTORI. MACEDONIAE. A similar type.

67.

RESTITVTORI. NICOMEDIAE. A similar type.

This coin, in very fine preservation, brought 4*l.* 16*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection. Mionnet takes no notice of this type, although it is described by Mediobarba, and illustrated by Spanheim. He probably considered it unauthenticated.

68.

RESTITVTORI. PHRYGIAE. A similar type.

69.

RESTITVTORI. SCICILIAE. A similar type.

70.

RESTITVTORI. ORBIS. TERRARVM. A similar type.

71.

ROMVLO. CONDITORI. Romulus, marching with a trophy on his shoulder, and a javelin in his right hand.

72.

SABINA. Head of the empress Sabina.

73.

S. C. The emperor on the steps of a temple, addressing the people.

74.

S. C. The emperor, sacrificing, attended by the usual figures.

75.

S. C. The emperor bare headed, on horseback.

76.

S. C. Jupiter seated, full faced: on each side a female figure, seated: the one on the right holding a patera and the hasta; the figure on the left hand wearing a helmet, and holding the hasta.

77.

SCICILIA. The head of Medusa.

78.

S. P. Q. R. A temple, with six (or two) columns.

79.

S. P. Q. R. AN. F. F. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. (*or* HADRIANO. AVG. P. P.) with a laurel garland.

80.

TELLVS. STABIL. A female seated on the ground.

81.

VIRTVS. AVGVST. The emperor on horseback, armed with a javelin, pursuing a lion.

82.

VOT. PVB. (*or* VOTA. PVBLIC.) The emperor, sacrificing, with the usual attendants.

83.

Without legend. The Ælian bridge.

84.

Without legend. Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, seated.

85.

Without legend. A female standing near the prow of a vessel, between a temple and a rock: a bird perched on the latter.

Nos. 25 and 67 are by far the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 83; then Nos. 32, 44, 45, 72, 77; then Nos. 2, 4, 5, 9, 18, 19, 30, 31, 37, 40, 53, 57, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 82, 84, and 85: the least rare are Nos. 3, 10 to 17, 20 to 24, 27, 28, 29, 33, 35, 38, 39, 48, 50, 54, 55, 58 to 70.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. COH. PRAETOR. The emperor addressing his soldiers.

2.
ADVENTVI. AVG. AFRICAE. The emperor and the province personified, sacrificing at an altar (similar to the first brass).
3.
ADVENTVI. AVG. ARABIAE. A similar type.
4.
ADVENTVI. AVG. GALLIAE. A similar type.
5.
ADVENTVI. AVG. HISPANIAE. A similar type.
6.
ADVENTVI. AVG. ITALIAE. A similar type.
7.
ADVENTVI. AVG. IVDEAE. A similar type.
8.
ADVENTVI. AVG. MACEDONIAE. A similar type.
9.
ADVENTVI. AVG. MAVRETANIAE. A similar type.
10.
AEGYPTOS. Egypt seated, as on the first brass.
11.
AFRICA. Africa seated, as on the first brass.
12.
ALEXANDRIA. The city of Alexandria personified, seated on the ground.
13.
BRITANNIA. The province personified, seated on a rock, and holding a spear; a shield by her side. (See *Vignette*, page 248).
14.
CAPPADOCIA. Cappadocia personified, standing; her right hand holding mount Argæus; her left, a standard.
15.
COH. PRAETOR. The emperor addressing his soldiers.
16.
COS. III. Janus standing.

17.

COS. III. A city personified, sitting on a rock, holding ears of corn : at her feet, a river-god.

18.

Same legend. A club.

19.

Same legend. A lyre.

20.

COS. III. P. P. Hercules sitting on a rock : his right hand resting on his club; a bow in his left; at his feet, the Erymanthean boar.

21.

Same legend. An eagle, a peacock, and an owl.

22.

DACIA. The province personified, seated on a rock.

23.

EXERC. HISPAN. . . . The emperor on horseback, addressing his soldiers.

24.

EXERCITVS. NORICVS. A similar type.

25.

FELICITATI. AVG. on the sail of a galley full of figures: below, COS. III. P. P.

26.

FORT. RED. PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II. Side view of a temple.

27.

HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Hadrian.—*Rev.*
HADRIANVS. AUG. COS. III. P. P. Bare head of Hadrian.

28.

Another, with the head of Hadrian laureated on each side.

29.

IMP. T. AELIVS. CAESAR. ANTONINVS. Head of Antoninus.

30.

MAURETANIA. The Province holding a horse by the bridle, as on the first brass.

31.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. A cornucopia and a pair of scales, crosswise.

This coin is struck from the dye of the third brass.

32.

RESTITVTORI. ACHAIÆ. The emperor, raising up a female figure; a vase standing between them.

33.

RESTITVTORI. AFRICÆ. The emperor, raising up a female figure; between them, ears of corn.

34.

RESTITVTORI. BITHYNIÆ. A similar type.

35.

RESTITVTORI GALLIÆ. A similar type.

36.

RESTITVTORI HISPANIÆ. A similar type.

37.

RESTITVTORI. MACEDONIÆ. A similar type.

38.

RESTITVTORI. PHRYGIÆ. A similar type.

39.

RESTITVTORI. SICILIÆ. A similar type.

40.

SABINA. AVGVSTA. (*or* SABINA. AVGVSTA. HADRIANI.)
AVG. P. P. Head of Sabina.

This coin is rare when the head of Sabina is encircled with a wheaten garland.

41.

S. C. Four children, representing the four Seasons.

42.

S. C. The infant Jupiter, under the goat Amalthea.

43.

TELLUS. STABIL. A woman, sitting on the ground near a sphinx.

Nos. 1, 23, 24, 29, and 40, are much the rarest types. The next in rarity are Nos. 20, 21, 26, 27; then Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 13, 15, 25, 28, 31, 37, 38, 39.



THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AELIANA. PINCENSIA. within a garland of laurel.

The size of this coin varies.

2.

COS. III. The head of Jupiter-Ammon.

3.

Same legend. A veiled female with turreted crown, seated on a rock ;
at her feet, a river personified, S. C.

4.

COS. III. S. C. Roma-Victrix, seated.

5.

Same legend. A griffin, running.

6.

Same legend. A griffin squatting.

7.

Same legend. Three ensigns.

8.

COS. III. P. P. S. C. A crescent, and seven stars.

9.

Same legend. A table, two urns, and a palm-branch.

10.

Same legend. An eagle, with wings expanded

11.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Head of Minerva.

12.

Same legend. S. C. The prow of a vessel.

13.

Same legend. A balance and cornucopia.

14.

Same legend. An owl standing on a shield.

15.

S. C. An eagle, between a peacock and an owl.

16.

S. C. within a laurel garland.

17.

TRIB. POT. COS. III. Capricorn; a cornucopia on its back.

18.

MET. NOR. within an oak garland.

19.

Without legend. A bearded, helmed head.—*Rev.* METAL. DELM. A coat of mail.

Nos. 1 and 18 are much the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 3, 9, 11, 14, 15, and 17.

SABINA.

[Julia Sabina, daughter of Matidia, and wife of Hadrian, was married to the emperor about the year of Rome 853 (A. D. 100). She was treated with severity by Hadrian, who caused her to be poisoned. Others say she destroyed herself, about the year of Rome 890 (A. D. 137)].

STYLE:—SABINA. AVGVSTA.—SABINA. AVGVSTA. IMP. HADRIANI. AVG. (by implication, *uxor.*) — SABINA. AVGVSTA. HADRIANI. AVG. P. P.—DIVA. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTA.) SABINA.

Gold	- - - - -	R 3
Silver	- - - - -	C
First and second brass	- - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle. - - - - - AR

2.

Same legend. An eagle in full flight, holding a sceptre in its talons, and bearing the empress. (*Plate vi, No. 7*). - - - - - AU

3.

COS. III. A crescent and a star. - - - - - AR

4.

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. P. P. COS. III. A female seated. - - AR

5.

IVNONI. REGINAE. Juno, standing. - - - - - AU

6.

PIETATI. AVG. An altar (*Obverse*, the head of Sabina veiled). AR

7.

Same legend. An altar (*Obverse*, the bare head of Sabina). - - AR

	8.	
TELLVS. STABIL.	The Earth seated, with her attributes.	- - AR
	9.	
VESTA.	Vesta, seated.	- - - - - AU
	10.	
Without legend.	Ceres with her attributes, seated.	- - - - - AU
	11.	
Without legend.	A female seated, with a child.	- - - - - AU
	12.	
Without legend.	Vesta seated, holding the palladium.	- AU & AR
	13.	
Without legend.	Venus-Victrix, standing.	- - - - - AR
	14.	
Without legend.	A female standing.	- - - - - AR
	15.	
Without legend.	A female seated, holding a patera.	- - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 2, 8, and 11, are much the rarest. No. 5 is the least rare. In silver, No. 8 is the rarest. No. 1 is next in rarity; then No. 3.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

	1.	
CONSECRATIO.	An eagle in full flight, bearing the empress.	
	2.	
Same legend.	An eagle.	
	3.	
HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS.	Head of Hadrian.	
	4.	
S. C.	The carpentum, drawn by two mules.	

The above are all very rare; but No. 2 is the least rare.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

	1.	
HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS.	Head of Hadrian.	

This coin is very rare, and still rarer when the head of Sabina is encircled by a wheaten garland.

AELIUS CAESAR.

[Lucius Aurelius Cejonius Commodus Verus, the son of Cejonius Commodus the consul, was born ——. Adopted by Hadrian in the year of Rome 888 or 889 (A. D. 135 or 136), when he took the name of Lucius Aelius Verus, and died in 891 (A. D. 138)].

STYLE:—L. AELIVS. CAESAR.

Gold	- - - - -	R 4
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 5
Silver	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	S
Second brass	- - - - -	S

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ANNONA. AVG. The modius, containing ears of corn. - - - AR

2.

CONCORDIA. Concord, standing or seated. - - - - - AR

3.

CONCORD. TRIB. POT. COS. II. Concord, seated. - - AU & AR

4.

FELICITAS. AVG. Felicity, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

5.

PIETAS. TR. POT. COS. II. A veiled female, sacrificing. (*Plate vi, No. 8*). - - - - - AU & AR

6.

SALVS. TR. POT. COS. II. Salus, seated before an altar. - - AR

7.

TRIB. POT. COS. II. A female, seated. - - - - - AU

8.

Same legend. A female sacrificing. - - - - - AU

9.

TR. POT. COS. II. A female standing, holding a cornucopia and a caduceus. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

10.

Same legend. A similar type. - - - - - AR

11.

Same legend. Hope. - - - - - AR

In silver, No. 1 is much the rarest ; Nos. 3 and 5 are least rare.

BRONZE MEDALLION.

L. AELIVS. CAESAR. Bare head of L. Ælius.—*Rev.* TRIB. POT. COS. II. S. C. Ceres seated on a cista : Ælius in the toga, standing before her.

This medallion has a large ornamented circle.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

HILARITAS. P. R. A female standing, holding a branch and a cornucopia.

2.

TR. POT. COS. II. Fortune and Hope, standing.

No. 1 is by far the rarest.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. TRIB. POT. COS. II. Concordia, seated.

2.

TR. POT. COS. II. Fortune and Hope, standing.

ANTINOUS.

There are only Greek medals of Antinous.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

[Titus Aurelius Fulvius Bojonius Arrius Antoninus, the son of Aurelius Fulvius and Arria Fadilla, was born at Lanuvium, in the year of Rome 839 (A. D. 86). Upon the death of Lucius Ælius, Hadrian adopted him, when he was invested with the title of Caesar, and endowed with the tribunitian power, 891 (A. D. 138); he then took the names of T. Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus. He succeeded Hadrian the same year, and received from the Senate the title of Pious. He took the title of Pater Patriæ in 892 (A. D. 139); and died at Lorium in Etruria, in the year of Rome 914 (A. D. 161)].

STYLE:—IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS.—IMP. CAES. AEL. ANTONINVS.—IMP. T. CAES. ANTONINVS.—IMP. CAES. T. AEL. ANTONINVS.—IMP. T. AEL. (*or* AELIVS.) CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) ANTONINVS.—IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS.—IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADR. (*or* HADRI.) ANTONINVS. [On reverse, AVG. PIVS. *or* AVG. PIVS. P. P.]—T. AEL. ANTONINVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTVS.)—IMP. ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS.—IMP. T. AEL. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. AEL. (*or* AELIVS.) ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. T. AEL. CAES. ANTONINVS. AVG.—ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. [On reverse, sometimes P. P.]—IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS. PIVS.—IMP. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) HADR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS.—IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS.—IMP. T. AEL. CAES. HADR. (*or* HADRI.) ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. [On reverse, sometimes, OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS. PIVS.]—T. AEL. ANTONINVS. AUG. P. P.—IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. P.—ANTONINVS. AVG. P. (*or* PIVS.) P. P. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. (*or* IMPERATOR.) *or* OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS. *or* AMPLIATOR. CIVIVM.]—IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. P. P. P.—IMP. CAES. T. AEL. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P.—IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. (*or* HADRIAN.) ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P.—ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. IMP.—DIVVS. ANTONINVS. [On reverse, sometimes, DIVVS. PIVS.]—DIVVS. PIVS.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 3
Silver,	- - - - -	VC
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 5
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second brass	- - - - -	VC
Third brass	- - - - -	R 3

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITAS. A female, standing, holding a globe. - - - AR

2.

APOLLINI. AVGVSTO. Apollo, in a female habit, holding a lyre and a patera. - - - AU & AR

3.

AED. DIVI. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. Two figures, seated in a temple with eight columns. - - - AR

4.

AVGVSTA. Ceres, standing. (*Mionnet*). - - - AR

5.

AVG. PIVS. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Equity, standing (A *quinarius*). - - - AU

6.

Same legend. Victory, marching. - - - AR

7.

AVRELIVS. CAES. AVG. PII. F. COS. DES. Bare head of Marcus Aurelius. - - - AU & AR

8.

AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG. PII. F. COS. The youthful head of Aurelius. (*Plate vi, No. 9*). - - - AU & AR

9.

BRITAN. Victory on a globe. - - - AU

10.

CONG. AVG. VIII. COS. IIII. A female, standing, with cornucopia and tessera. - - - AR

11.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile. - - - - - AU

12.

COS. III. TR. POT. The emperor and his two children in a triumphal car. - - - - - AU

13.

COS. IIII. A female, standing, holding a rudder. - - - - - AR

14.

Same legend. A statue within a temple. - - - - - AR

15.

Same legend. Victory marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

16.

COS. IIII. TR. POT. Jupiter sitting on arms. (*A quinarius*). AR

17.

DIVVS. ANTONINVS. Bare head of Antoninus. — *Rev.* DIVA. FAVSTINA. Head of the elder Faustina. (See *Khell*). - AR

Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.

18.

DIVO. PIO. The Antonine pillar. - - - - - AR

19.

Same legend. A male figure, seated in a curule chair. - - - - - AR

20.

FORTVNA. OPSEQVENS. (*sic*) COS. IIII. Fortune with her attributes. - - - - - AU & AR

21.

GENIO. SENATVS. A figure in the toga, standing, holding a laurel branch. - - - - - AR

22.

GENIVS. POPVLI. ROMANI. Genius standing, with hasta and cornucopia. - - - - - AU

23.

IMP. II. A caduceus, and two cornucopiæ, crosswise. - - - - - AR

24.

IMPERATOR. II. A similar type. - - - - - AR

	25.	
Same legend. Jupiter seated.	- - - - -	AU
	26.	
Same legend. Victory standing on a globe. (<i>A quinarius</i>).	- -	AU
	27.	
IOVI. STATORI. Jupiter-Staton.	- - - - -	AU
	28.	
ITALIA. TR. POT. Italy personified, seated on a globe.		AU & AR
	29.	
LAETITIA. COS. IIII. Two female figures standing: one, holding corn; the other, a globe.	- - - - -	AU
	30.	
LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. (<i>or III. or IIII.</i>) The emperor seated on an estrade, distributing gifts to the people.	- - - -	AU & AR
	31.	
LIBERALITAS. VII. COS. IIII. The emperor in the toga, standing, holding a vexillum.	- - - - -	AR
	32.	
LIBERALITAS. AVG. VIIII. COS. IIII. A female standing with a tessera and cornucopia.	- - - - -	AR
	33.	
LIB. IIII. A similar type.	- - - - -	AU
	34.	
LIB. VI. COS. IIII. Liberty, standing.	- - - - -	AR
	35.	
Same legend. Liberty, standing. (<i>A quinarius</i>).	- - - -	AU
	36.	
MARTI. VLT. IMPERATOR. II. Mars, standing.	- - - -	AU
	37.	
OPI. AVG. Ops, seated.*	- - - - -	AR

* We find the goddess Ops also represented on the coins of Pertinax. This deity was, according to Macrobius, the same as Maga, Bona-Dea, Fauna, and Fatua. In the mingling of the Greek and Latin deities, Ops and Rhea were confounded, although they were originally different goddesses. The festival of Ops was celebrated by the Romans under the name of Opalia, when they sacrificed to her a sow big with young. "Telluri scropha ingens immolabatur fœta," says Arnobius, who in his ridicule of the heathen rites, does not forget this cruel ceremony.

38.

PIETAS. TR. POT. COS. A female, sacrificing. - - - - AU

39.

PIETAS. TR. P. XIII. COS. IV. A female standing at an altar.
(*Khell*). - - - - - AR

40.

PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. A figure standing, holding a bow and
an arrow. (See *Khell*). - - - - - AR

41.

PRIMI. DECENNALES. within a garland. - - - - AU

42.

PRIMI. DECENNALES. (*or* DECEN.) COS. III. within a garland.
AU & AR

43.

PROV. DEOR. TR. P. COS. II. A female, standing. - - - - AR

44.

PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. A thunderbolt. - - - AU & AR
The gold, in fine preservation, brought but 1*l.* 7*s.* at the Dimsdale sale.

45.

ROMA. COS. IIII. Rome seated, holding a trophy. - - - - AR

46.

TEMPL. DIVI. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. A temple. - - - AU

47.

TEMPLVM. DIVI. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. A temple. - - AU

48.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. The heads of two children; each on a
cornucopia. - - - - - AU

49.

TRANQ. TR. POT. XIII. (*or* XIII.) COS. IIII. A female standing,
with a rudder and ears of corn. - - - - - AR

50.

TR. POT. COS. III. The emperor, attended, seated on an estrade:
below, two figures. - - - - - AU

51.

TR. POT. COS. III. Eneas carrying Anchises on his shoulders, and holding Ascanius by the hand. - - - - - AU

52.

TRIB. POT. COS. III. Mars armed with spear and shield, descending to Rhea, who lies asleep on the ground. (*Plate vi, No. 10*). AU

53.

TR. POT. COS. III. Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf in a cavern. - - - - - AR

54.

Same legend. Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf. - - - AR

55.

TR. POT. XV. COS. IIII. The emperor on horseback. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

56.

TR. POT. XIX. COS. IIII. Ceres, seated. - - - - - AU

57.

TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). AU

58.

VICTORA. AVG. Victory in a car, drawn by four horses. - - AU

59.

VOTA. SOL. DECENN. II. COS. IIII. The emperor, sacrificing. AU

60.

VOTA. VIGENNALIA. COS. IIII. A similar type. - - - - AU

61.

Without legend. The emperor standing, holding the parazonium; his foot on a globe. - - - - - AU & AR

62.

Without legend. The emperor in a quadriga. - - - - AU

63.

Without legend. Rome seated, holding the palladium. - - - - AU

64.

Without legend. A figure with a radiated head, standing, holding flowers. - - - - - AU

In gold, No. 52 is by far the rarest type. Nos. 7, 9, 12, 30, 33, 41, 46, 47, 48, 60, and 62, are the rarest of the remaining numbers. In silver, No. 17 is an extremely rare type. The next in rarity are Nos. 16, 34, 49. Nos. 3, 31, 32, 37, 39, 40, are much rarer than the other numbers. The least rare, are Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 13, 20, 28, 30, 42, and 61.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AESCVLAPIVS. A serpent darting from a galley under a bridge: before, the Tiber personified, seated in the midst of the water: several buildings on a rock.

This fine medallion represents the arrival of Æsculapius at Rome, described by Ovid. *Met. Lib. xv.*

2.

AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG. PII. F. COS. Bare head of M. Aurelius.

3.

COCLES. Horatius Cocles swimming across the Tiber, his companions having achieved the destruction of the bridge Sublicius.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

This interesting medallion records the heroic exploit of Pub. Hor. Cocles, who, in the early days of Rome, single handed, opposed the army of Porsenna, at the head of the bridge Sublicius, until his countrymen had broken down one end, and thus prevented a communication with the opposite shore. Horatius having accomplished his purpose, although severely wounded, swam across the Tiber with his arms. A statue was erected to him, and placed in the temple of Vulcan. A rare coin of the family Horatio, bears his name. *See page 53.*

4.

CONSECRATIO. The emperor borne by an eagle: below, a figure, reclining.

5.

COS. III. Æsculapius, standing.

A large medallion in a wide circle.

6.

COS. IIII. Ceres seated, and Hercules standing.

A large medallion in a wide circle.

7.

Same legend. Hercules, with several assistants, sacrificing at an altar before a temple.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

8.

Same legend. The emperor standing: on each side, four figures with various attributes.

9.

Same legend. Hercules seated on a heap of arms.

10.

Same legend. A female figure with turreted crown, seated; before her, an infant: a figure near a vase, underneath a tree.

11.

COS. IIII. The emperor standing, in a military habit, joining hands with Rome, behind whom is a figure standing: behind the emperor, two soldiers.

A large medallion with a wide circle.

12.

Same legend. The same type, but without the circle or border.

13.

Same legend. Africa, seated on the ground before the emperor, standing: between them, Victory erecting a trophy.

A very large medallion.

14.

Same legend. Africa, seated on the ground near a lion: before, the emperor standing, Victory between them erecting a trophy.

15.

NAVIVS. The augur Naevius sitting on the ground before Tarquin standing.

Valued by Mionnet at 300 francs.

Naevius was an augur, in the reign of Tarquin. To prove his power before the king, he cut in two a flint with a razor, and turned the ridicule of the spectators into astonishment. Tarquin erected a statue to Naevius in the comitium, near which, the razor and flint were buried under an altar; upon which it was the custom to swear witnesses in civil causes. Cicero, who was at one time an augur himself, treats the whole story as fabulous.

16.

P. M. TR. P. COS. III. Eneas carrying Anchises, and leading Ascanius by the hand.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

17.

PIETATI. AVG. COS. IIII. A female figure standing, holding a child and a globe; at her feet, two children.

18.

PONT. MAX. The emperor, on horseback.

Valued by Mionnet at seventy-two francs.

19.

P. M. TR. POT. COS. II. Bacchus and Ariadne, in a car, drawn by a satyr and a panther.

Valued by Mionnet at 250 francs.

20.

S. P. Q. R. AMPLIATORI. CIVIVM. within a laurel garland.

21.

S. F. Q. R. AN. F. F. OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. PIO. within a laurel garland.

22.

TIBERIS. S. C. The Tiber, seated on the ground.

23.

TR. POT. XV. COS. IIII. S. C. The emperor, on horseback.

24.

TR. POT. XX. COS. IIII. Jupiter, in a quadriga, hurling a thunderbolt at a Titan.

A large medallion, with a wide circle. Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

25.

Same legend. Jupiter standing before an altar, having a bas relief, representing that deity destroying the Titans: on the altar, an eagle with wings expanded; behind, Jupiter-Atlas on his knees, supporting the globe.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

26.

TR. POT. XXI. COS. IIII. Rome, seated under a tree, joining hands with the emperor, standing: behind him a veiled woman, standing, carrying a panier on her head; near the latter, Atys.

27.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. S. C. Victory, wearing the mural crown, holding a garland.

28.

Without legend. The infant Jupiter, riding on a goat: before, an altar, bearing the figure of an eagle.

29.

Without legend. Jupiter, extending his hand to four figures.

30.

Without legend. Jupiter-Victor, standing: at his feet, an altar and an eagle.

31.

Without legend. Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, seated, full-faced.

32.

Without legend. Ceres, seated, and Jupiter standing.

33.

Without legend. The Sun, in his chariot, preceded by Phosphorus, dispelling the clouds: below, a female, seated, holding ears of corn and a cornucopia.

34.

Without legend. A female figure in a long robe, holding a spear and a small animal.

35.

Without legend. Diana-Venetrix, standing; at her feet a bow and quiver; on one side a dog drinking at a fountain.

36.

Without legend. Diana-Lucifera, standing near a tree: at her feet, a hind.

37.

Without legend. A female, holding a torch, and riding a horse galloping to the right.

38.

Without legend. Prometheus, forming a man: Minerva leaning against a tree, around which a serpent is entwined.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

39.

Without legend. Vulcan, seated, forging a thunderbolt; Minerva standing before him.

40.

Without legend. Vulcan seated, forging a helmet; Minerva standing before him.

41.

Without legend. Vulcan standing before a statue of Minerva, placed on a cippus.

42.

Without legend. A male figure, seated; a female figure, standing, full-faced: between them a vase, standing on a table.

43.

Without legend. Æneas and Ascanius, landing from a galley at anchor in a river: in the foreground, under a tree, a sow and her brood; above, the walls of a town.

This beautiful medallion illustrates a well known passage in Virgil, (*Æn. Lib. viii.*), in which the poet relates the dream of his hero; thus rendered by Dryden;—

“ And that this nightly vision may not seem
The effect of fancy, or an idle dream,
A sow beneath an oak shall lie along,
All white herself, and white her thirty young,
When thirty rolling years have run their race,
Thy son Ascanius, on this empty space,
Shall build a royal town of lasting fame,
Which from this omen shall receive the name.”

Valued by Mionnet at 300 francs.

44.

Without legend. The city of Alba, with its walls fortified: within, the sow and her young; above, Æneas carrying his father on his shoulders; a circular temple; before it, an altar.

45.

Without legend. Hercules, standing: behind, a corpse, lying at the mouth of a cavern.

The destruction of the giant Cacus, by Hercules, is a well-known tale in the Heathen mythology. Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

46.

Without legend. Hercules standing near a tree, regarding Telephus suckled by a goat: an eagle perched on the summit of a mountain.

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

47.

Without legend. Hercules sitting at a table, with Potitius and Pinarius; several figures waiting on them: a vase placed on an altar; two vine stalks, and several vases.

Valued by Mionnet at 400 francs.

48.

Without legend. Hercules fighting with the Centaurs, one of whom is bearing away a female; below, a temple.

49.

Without legend. Hercules plucking fruit from a tree, round which a serpent is entwined: two Hesperides, standing.

50.

Without legend. Hercules dragging a victim towards an altar placed before a terminus: a quiver hanging on the branch of a tree.

51.

Without legend. Bacchus and Ariadne, seated; at their feet, a panther; an old man sitting on the ground, and several Bacchanals carrying a terminus, and playing on instruments.

52.

Without legend. Bacchus sleeping before a woman, near a statue, full-faced, placed on a pedestal.

53.

Without legend. Bacchus standing in a temple, with two circular galleries on the exterior; before, a man holding a goat.

54.

Without legend. Victory erecting a trophy; before, a female and a child.

55.

Without legend. A female seated, leaning on a bull couchant: on one side, a prow of a vessel, and four children.

56.

Without legend. A naked figure, dragging by the legs an animal towards an altar, surmounted by a tripod, round which a serpent is entwined.

57.

Without legend. Mercury, dragging a ram towards an altar.

58.

Without legend. Faustina, riding on a pegasus.

59.

Without legend. A young man in a Phrygian cap, riding on a griffin.

These medallions, most of which are of very great beauty, are valued by Mionnet at from 72 to 400 francs; but there is little doubt that some of them would, if in fine preservation, realise much higher prices if brought to public sale in England.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AED. DIVI. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. Two figures seated in a temple with four columns.

2.

AFRICA. COS. II. Africa personified, standing.

3.

ALEXANDRIA. COS. II. The city of Alexandria personified, standing.

4.

APOLLINI. AVGVSTO. Apollo standing, in a female habit, holding his lyre and a patera.

5.

ASIA. COS. II. Asia personified, standing.

6.

AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG. PII. F. COS. Bare youthful head of Marcus Aurelius.

7.

BRITANNIA. (*or* BRITANNIA. IMPERATOR. II.). A figure sitting, holding a spear and an ensign. (*Plate vii, No. 3*).

8.

BRITANN. IMPERATOR. II. Victory, on a globe, holding a garland and a palm branch.

A very fine coin of this type brought 16*l.* 16*s.* at the sale of the collection of J. F. Edgar, Esq., in 1815.

9.

CAPPADOCIA. COS. II. Cappadocia personified, standing near Mount Argæus.



1
P 211
E



P 216



3



2
A
E



P 310



P 328



P 343



P 411



4
E
P 388





10.
 CONCORDIAE. The emperor, in the toga, and a female, veiled, standing on an estrade, and joining hands; at the foot of the estrade, two smaller figures joining hands, over an altar.
11.
 CONG. AVG. TR. POT. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. The emperor, distributing the congiarium.
12.
 CONSECRATIO. An eagle.
13.
 Same legend. A funeral pile.
14.
 COS. III. The emperor seated on an estrade, between the Praetorian praefect and Liberty; below, a figure in the toga.
15.
 Same legend. Four infants, representing the four Seasons.
16.
 COS. IIII. The emperor, in a quadriga.
17.
 DACIA. COS. II. Dacia personified, standing.
18.
 DISCIPLINA. The emperor marching, followed by four soldiers.
 Valued by Mionnet at twenty-four francs.
19.
 FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. Head of the empress Faustina.
20.
 HISPANIA. COS. II. Spain personified, standing; at her feet, a rabbit.
21.
 IOVI. STATORI. Jupiter-Stator.
22.
 ITALIA. TR. POT. COS. III. Italy personified, seated on a globe.
23.
 IVNONI. SOSPITAE. Juno-Sospita, in a defensive attitude; at her feet, a serpent.

24.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVS. COS. IIII. The emperor, on an estrade, distributing presents.

There are several varieties of this type, all of which are rare.

25.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. VII. IMP. VIII. COS. II. A similar type.

26.

LIBERALITAS. TR. POT. II. The emperor, distributing gifts.

Valued by Mionnet at twenty francs.

27.

OPI. AVG. Ops, seated in a chair, holding the hasta in her left hand.

28.

PARTHIA. COS. II. Parthia personified, standing.

29.

PRIMI. DECENNALES. COS. III. S. C. within a garland.

30.

REX. ARMENIS. DATVS. Two figures, standing; at their feet, a river-god.

31.

REX. QVADIS. DATVS. The emperor crowning a figure in the toga. This, and the preceding type, are valued by Mionnet at forty francs.

32.

ROMVLO. AVGVSTO. Romulus marching, with a trophy on his shoulder and a spear in his hand.

33.

S. C. The emperor in a quadriga.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

34.

S. C. The emperor on horseback.

35.

S. C. The rape of the Sabines.

Valued by Mionnet at forty-eight francs.

36.

S. C. Encas carrying Anchises.

37.

S. C. The emperor in a chariot, drawn by four elephants.

This and the preceding type are valued by Mionnet at twenty francs.

38.

SCYTHIA. The province, standing.

39.

SECVND. DECENNALES. COS. IIII. within a garland.

40.

Another, with SECVND. DECEMANNALES. (*sic*) COS. III.

41.

SICILIA. Sicilia personified, standing.

42.

SYRIA. Syria personified, standing: at her feet, a river-god.

43.

TIBERIS. The Tiber personified, seated on the ground.

44.

TR. POT. COS. III. P. P. Eneas carrying Anchises, and holding Ascanius by the hand.

Valued by Mionnet at twenty francs.

45.

TR. POT. COS. III. Janus standing.

46.

TR. POT. XIII. COS. IIII. The emperor on horseback.

47.

TR. POT. XV. COS. IIII. A similar type.

48.

VENERI. FELICI. A temple with eight columns.

49.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory in a quadriga.

There are several varieties of this type.

Nos. 19 and 35 are the rarest types. Nos. 30 and 31 are very rare. Nos. 1, 4, 6, 13, 16, 21, 22, 24, 48, and 49, are the least rare. The types relating to Britain are of course much valued in England, and, when fine, bring high prices.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AFRICA. COS. II. Africa standing.

2.

ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. Laureated head of Antoninus.—
Rev. ANTONINVS. AVG. PP. Bare head of Antoninus.

3.

AVRELIVS. CAES. PII. F. COS. DES. Bare youthful head of M.
Aurelius.

4.

AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG. PII. F. COS. The same head.

5.

BRITANNIA. COS. IIII. A female figure sitting on a rock.

6.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

7.

COS. III. The infant Jupiter riding on a goat.

8.

COS. IIII. Four children, representing the four Seasons.

9.

FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. PII. P. P. Head of the
elder Faustina.

10.

FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. The same head.

11.

FAVSTINAE. AVG. PII. AVG. FIL. Head of the younger Faustina.
Valued by Mionnet at forty francs.

12.

HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS. Bare head of Hadrianus.

13.

HADRIANVS. AVG. COS. III. P. P. Bare head of Hadrianus.

14.

LIBERALITAS. IIII. The emperor seated on an estrade: two
figures below.

15.

Same legend. A similar type, with the Praetorian praefect standing behind the emperor.

16.

ROMVLO. AVGVSTO. Romulus marching with a trophy, as on the large brass.

17.

SCYTHIA. The Province, standing.

18.

SICILIA. COS. II. The Province, standing.

19.

TEMPL. DIV. AVG. REST. COS. III. A temple, with eight columns : within, a statue.

20.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. Two cornucopiæ: the head of a child placed on each.

21.

TIBERIS. TR. POT. COS. III. The Tiber personified, seated.

22.

TR. POT. COS. III. Janus standing.

23.

Same legend. Mars and Rhea, as on the gold, No. 52.

24.

TR. POT. XIII. COS. III. The emperor on horseback.

25.

VERVS. ET. FAVSTINA. Heads of Verus and Faustina the younger.

26.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory in a quadriga.

Valued by Mionnet at thirty francs.

27.

VOTA. Three figures in the toga, standing before a temple.

No. 6 and 11 are much the rarest; the next in rarity are Nos. 10, 12, 26; and then Nos. 17 and 18. Nos. 8, 9, 13, and 27, are rarer than the remainder.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle on a pedestal.

2.

COS. III. The modius, containing several ears of corn.

3.

Same legend. Two capricorns, on a globe.

4.

Same legend. An eagle, a peacock, and an owl.

5.

TR. POT. COS. II. A table: above, a palm and an urn; below, a diota.

6.

Same legend. A caduceus and a club placed crosswise.

The first is by far the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 4; then No. 5.

FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

[Annia Galeria Faustina, daughter of Annius Verus, praelect of the city, was born in the year of Rome 858 (A. D. 105). She married Antoninus before that prince was adopted by Hadrian, and died in the year of Rome 894 (A. D. 141)].

STYLE:—FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA.—FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. (by implication, *uxor.*) FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. P. P.—FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. P. P.—DIVA. FAVSTINA. [On reverse, sometimes, AVGVSTA.]—DIVA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.) FAVSTINA.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver (those with the veiled head are less common than the others)		VC
„ quinarii (Greek)	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 2
<i>Contorniatì</i>	- - - - -	R 6
First and second brass	- - - - -	VC

1.
AED. DIV. FAVSTINAE. A temple. - - - - - AR
2.
AEQVITAS. Equity standing, with her attributes. - - - - AR
3.
AETERNITAS. A chariot drawn by two elephants. - - - AU
4.
Same legend. A temple; within, a sedent figure. - - - - AU
5.
Same legend. A female figure standing, holding a spear. (*A quinarius*).
AU
6.
Same legend. A star. - - - - - AR
7.
AVGVSTA. Ceres standing, holding the hasta (or a torch), and ears
of corn. - - - - - AU
8.
CONCORDIAE. Two figures joining hands. - - - - - AR
9.
CONSECRATIO. Faustina in a quadriga; a figure guiding the horses.
AU
10.
DEDICATIO. AEDIS. A temple. - - - - - AR
11.
EX. S. C. The carpentum drawn by two mules. - - - - - AR
12.
EX. SENATVS. CONSVLTO. A car, drawn by two elephants. AU
13.
IMPERATOR. II. Victory standing. - - - - - AR
14.
IVNO. Juno standing. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU
15.
IONONI. REGINAE. A throne and sceptre, between a peacock and a
panier. - - - - - AU

16.

Same legend. Juno standing; at her feet, a peacock. - AU & AR

17.

PIETAS. AVG. A temple. - - - - - AR

18.

PVELLAE. FAVSTINIANAE. An edifice and several figures.
AU & AR

The gold is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs; the silver, at 100 francs.

19.

TR. P. COS. Pontifical instruments. - - - - - AR

20.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Three figures, standing. - - - - - AU

21.

Without legend. A throne, or seat, sceptre, and peacock. - - - AR

22.

Without legend. Ceres standing. - - - - - AU

23.

Without legend. A temple. - - - - - AU

24.

Without legend. A female figure driving a biga. - - - - - AU

25.

ΘΕΑ. ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ. Head of Faustina.—*Rev.* AKTIA, within a
wheaten garland. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

Valued by Mionnet at twenty francs.

In gold, No. 18 is by far the rarest type; No. 12 is very rare: Nos. 3, 9, and 15, are much rarer than the other numbers. In silver, No. 18 is by far the rarest.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AETERNITAS. A female standing; her right hand holding a phoenix;
her left, a robe.

2.

MATRI. DEVM. SALVTARI. Cybele seated in a temple, between
two lions; Atys on one side, under a tree.

The medallions with this type are *Contorniate*.

3.

S. C. Six females, sacrificing at an altar placed before the temple of Vesta.

4.

TRI. POT. The combat between Romulus, and Tatius king of the Sabines : several women carrying their children, endeavouring to separate them : soldiers in the back ground.

5.

VESTA. A female, sacrificing before a statue placed on a cippus : in the field, another cippus.

6.

Without legend. The empress, in a biga.

7.

Without legend. Cybele seated in a vessel, between two lions : before, a female figure drawing the vessel with her girdle ; several women bearing torches.

This medallion illustrates a singular story, related by the Latin historians. Claudia, a vestal, being accused of incontinence, to prove her innocence voluntarily offered to remove a vessel which had brought to Rome the statue of Vesta, and which had struck on one of the shallows of the river. Having first addressed her prayers to Vesta, she unfastened her girdle, and tying it to the galley, drew it to the shore !

8.

Without legend. Faustina, with the attributes of Ceres, kindling the fire at an altar ; on the left, a statue of Ceres, in a car drawn by two serpents, placed on a pedestal.

9.

Without legend. A female sitting on the cista, from which a serpent is escaping : before, a man standing, in the toga.

10.

Without legend. Faustina, sitting on a globe : before, the emperor standing, in the toga ; a club in his left hand, a Victory in his right.

11.

Without legend. Diana-Lucifera, walking.

This medallion has a large circle or border.

12.

Without legend. A female figure standing, holding a caduceus and a torch.

13.

Without legend. Faustina seated, as Vesta, holding the palladium and the hasta pura: before, a vestal, with a vase upon her head.

14.

Without legend. Faustina seated before an altar, holding the palladium and the hasta pura: two women standing.

15.

Without legend. Cybele, seated between two lions; on her right, Atys.

Nos. 4 and 7 are extremely rare medallions. Nos. 1 and 12 are much less rare than the others.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

AETERNITAS. A temple; within, a figure seated.

2.

Same legend. The empress, in a car drawn by two elephants.

3.

Same legend. Cybele, in a car drawn by two lions.

4.

ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. TR. P. COS. III. Laureated head of Antoninus.

5.

CONCORDIA. The emperor and empress joining hands.

6.

CONCORDIAE. The emperor and empress, each on a pedestal, joining hands: below, two smaller figures, similarly placed.

7.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

8.

Same legend. Victory bearing Faustina.

9.

Same legend. A mausoleum; above, a quadriga.

10.

EX. S. C. The carpentum, drawn by two mules.

11.

EX. S. C. A car, drawn by two elephants.

12.

IVNONI. REGINAE. The throne of the goddess; below, a peacock.

13.

MATRI. DEVM. SALVTARI. Cybele, seated between two lions.

14.

S. C. A female seated, between a lion and a peacock.

15.

S. C. Vesta standing.

16.

S. C. A temple.

17.

S. C. A temple: within, a figure seated.

18.

VENVS. The goddess, standing, holding a bow and an arrow.

19.

VENERI. AVGVSTAE. Venus, standing.

20.

VESTA. Vesta, standing, holding the palladium and the hasta pura.

21.

Legend obliterated. Ceres, in a biga.

Nos. 4, 8, and 9, are much the rarest. Nos. 3, 6, 7, 10, 12, 18, and 21, are next in rarity.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

AETERNITAS. A car, drawn by two elephants.

2.

Same legend. Cybele, in a car drawn by two lions.

3.

ANTONINVS. PIVS. Laureated head of Antoninus Pius.

4.

CONSECRATIO. A mausoleum; above, a quadriga.

5.

Same legend. A peacock, bearing Faustina.

6.

EX. S. C. A car, drawn by two elephants.

7.

ITORIA. (*sic*) S. C. A female standing, holding a bunch of grapes and a knotted stick.

8.

PIETAS. A figure in a temple.

9.

SALVTI. AVG. A female, standing.

10.

S. C. A car, drawn by two elephants.

Nos. 3 and 7 are much rarer than the other numbers.

GALERIUS ANTONINUS.

[Marcus Galerius Antoninus, son of Antoninus Pius and Faustina, died, as is supposed, very young, before his father's accession to the empire].

First brass (Greek, on the *reverse* of Faustina his mother). - - - R 6

Second brass (the same). - - - - - R 6

No Latin coins are known of this prince.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

[Marcus Annius Verus Catilius Severus, the son of Annius Verus and Domitia Calvilla, was born at Rome in the year of that city, 874 (A. D. 121). He received the name of M. Annius Verissimus from Hadrian, after the death of his father. He was adopted by Antoninus at the same time that the latter was adopted by Hadrian, in 891 (A. D. 138), and declared Caesar, and invested with tribunitian power in 900. Having succeeded Antoninus in 914 (A. D. 161), he took the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. He died at Vindobona (now Vienna), in Pannonia, in the year of Rome 933 (A. D. 180)].

STYLE:—AVRELIVS. CAESAR.—AVRELIVS. CAESAR. AVG.
(by implication, *filius*)—AVRELIVS. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) AVG.

PII. F. (*or* FIL.)—AVRELIUS. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) ANTON. (*or* ANTONINI.) AVG. PII. F. (*or* FIL.)—M. AVRELIUS. CAESAR.—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS.—AVREL. ANTONINVS. CAES.—IMP. M. AV. (*or* AVR.) ANTONIN. (*or* ANTONINVS.)—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) M. AVR. (*or* AVREL.) ANTONINVS.—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTVS.) [On reverse, often IMP. *or* GERMANICVS. AVG. IMP. *or* PATER, PATRIAE. *or* RESTITVTOR. ITALIAE.].—M. AVR. (*or* AVREL.) ANTONINVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP. *or* P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. M. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. M. AVR. (*or* AVREL.) ANTONIN. (*or* ANTONINVS.) AVG.—IMP. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. (*or* AVREL.) ANTONINVS. AVG.—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. IMP.—ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. [On reverse, IMP.]—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMEN. (*or* ARMENIACVS. [On reverse, often IMP.]—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. [On reverse, IMP.]—IMP. M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. (*or* ARME.)—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PART. (*or* PARTH.) MAX. [On reverse, IMP.]—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. [On reverse, IMP.]—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. PARTH. MAX. MEDIC. [On reverse, IMP.]—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. [On reverse, IMP. *or* P. P. IMP.]—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. (*or* SARMATICVS.) [On reverse, IMP. *or* IMP. P. P.]—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—AVRELIUS. CAES. ANTONINVS. P. P.—M. ANTONINVS. P. P.—M. ANTONINVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. P. P. [On reverse, IMP.]—DIVVS. MARCVS.—DIVVS. MAR. (*or* MARCVS.) ANTONINVS.—DIVVS. M. ANTONINVS. PIVS.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	VC
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 3
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second brass	- - - - -	VC
Third brass	- - - - -	VC

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.
ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. COS. III. (or ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P.) Head of Antoninus. AU & AR
2.
COMMODOVS. CAESAR. AVG. FIL. GERM. Youthful head of Commodus. - - - - - AR
Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.
3.
CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile. - - - - - AU
4.
COS. II. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU
5.
Same legend. A female standing, holding a palm-branch and a cornucopia. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU
6.
COS. III. P. P. Mars marching. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU
7.
CONG. AVG. IIII. TR. P. XXI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. - A female, standing - - - - - AU
8.
DE. GERM. TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A heap of arms and armour. - - - - - AU & AR
9.
DE. SARM. TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A heap of arms and armour. - - - - - AU & AR
10.
HONOS. A man, standing, holding a branch. - - - - - AU & AR
11.
IMPERII. FELICITAS. A woman standing, holding a child. - AR
12.
IMP. VI. COS. III. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AU
13.
Same legend. The emperor, crowned by Victory. - - - AU & AR
14.
IMP. VII. COS. III. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AU

15.
 IVVENTAS. A female figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AU
16.
 LIBERAL. AVG. VI. IMP. VII. COS. III. A female, standing. AU
17.
 PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments - - - - - AU
18.
 PIET. AVG. TR. P. XXXI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A
 veiled female, standing. - - - - - AR
19.
 P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. II. COS. III. A woman emptying a
 cornucopia into a vase. (*Khell*). - - - - - AR
20.
 P. M. TR. P. XIX. IMP. II. COS. III. Victory, inscribing VIC.
 AVG. on a buckler. (*Khell*). - - - - - AU
21.
 PRIMI. DECENNALES. COS. III. within a garland. - AU & AR
22.
 RELIG. AVG. IMP. VI. (*or VII.*) COS. III. Mercury, with a caduceus
 and a patera. - - - - - AR
23.
 SALVTI. AVGVSTORVM. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. Hygea,
 standing. - - - - - AU
24.
 SECVRIT. PVB. TR. P. XXX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. A woman
 seated. - - - - - AR
25.
 TR. POT. XII. COS. II. Apollo, in a female habit, standing. - AU
26.
 TR. POT. XIII. COS. II. Mars, bearing a trophy. - - - - AU
27.
 TR. POT. XV. COS. III. The emperor, in a quadriga. - AU & AR
28.
 TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. Victory, inscribing VIC. PAR. on
 a buckler. - - - - - AU & AR

29.

TR. P. XXIII. COS. III. Mars, marching. (A *quinarius*). - AU

30.

TR. POT. XXVI. COS. II. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). AR

31.

TR. POT. XXXIII. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A figure, seated.
AR

32.

TR. POT. XXXIII. IMP. X. COS. III. P. P. Victory, on a globe. AR

33.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Two figures, joining hands; Concord in the
middle. - - - - - AU

In gold, Nos. 4, 12, 14, 17, and 27, are the rarest. In silver, No. 2 is an extremely rare type. No. 27 is very rare. No. 30 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor, addressing his soldiers, one of whom holds a horse by the bridle.

2.

ADVENTVS. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. The emperor, attended by two soldiers, and crowned by Victory, marching with a trophy towards a triumphal arch: behind, the temple of Jupiter-Capitolinus and an altar.

3.

COS. III. Victory, leaning on a column.

4.

IMP. VI. COS. III. VICT. GERM. Victory, in a quadriga.

5.

IMP. VII. COS. III. Jupiter, in a quadriga, hurling a thunderbolt at a Titan.

6.

Same legend. Apollo seated, with his lyre.

7.

Same legend. Victory, seated on a heap of arms, holding a palm-branch; and a buckler, inscribed VIC. AVG.: before, a trophy.



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MARCUS AURELIUS

8.

IMP. VIII. COS. III. Victory, seated on a heap of arms, holding a buckler on her kness; before, a trophy.

9.

Same legend. The emperor standing, and Rome seated.

10.

IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, on horseback.

11.

Same legend. Aurelius and L. Verus in a chariot, preceded by a figure: above, Victory.

12.

IMP. X. COS. III. P. P. A river, personified, reclining near a bridge.

13.

PERPETVA. SOBOLES. Romulus and Remus, suckled by the wolf.

14.

PIETAS. AVG. S. C. Sacrificial instruments.

15.

PROFECTIO. AVG. S. C. Two horsemen, preceded by a soldier, and followed by another.

16.

PROFECTIO. AVG. COS. III. A similar type. (*Plate C, No. 2*).

17.

PROFECTIO. AVG. COS. III. S. C. The emperor on horseback, preceded by a soldier, and followed by three others.

18.

SPES. PVBLICA. The modius, holding four ears of corn and a poppy.

19.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. Hercules, with his club and a trophy, standing in a car drawn by four Centaurs, each with different attributes. (*Plate C, No. 1*).*

20.

TR. POT. III. COS. II. A male figure helmeted, seated on a heap of arms: behind, a woman, standing; before, a military standard, on a rock.

* The medallion from which the engraving was made is in the British Museum. Mionnet has engraved a medallion of the same type, excepting that the fourth Centaur holds a vase with two handles.

21.

TR. POT. XII. A woman seated, and crowned by another, standing : before, a helmet placed on a cippus.

22.

TR. POT. XIII. COS. Minerva, sacrificing at an altar: behind, an owl perched on a tree.

23.

TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. III. Minerva, standing : before, an altar, under an olive tree ; Victory standing, full faced.

24.

TR. P. XXII. IMP. III. COS. III. Jupiter, standing between two small figures in the toga.

25.

TR. P. XXII. IMP. III. COS. III. Two Victories, holding a buckler, inscribed S. P. Q. R. VIC. PARTHICAE. : below, Parthia personified, seated, holding a standard.

26.

TR. P. XXIII. IMP. V. COS. III. A female seated: before, two genii, bearing a cornucopia.

27.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Aurelius and Faustina joining hands: between them, Juno-Pronuba.

28.

VOTA. PVBLICA. TR. POT. XXII. IMP. III. COS. III. The emperor sacrificing at a tripod ; several other figures, one holding a victim : below, a temple.

29.

Without legend. Minerva standing, and Vulcan seated ; in his right hand a hammer, in his left a thunderbolt : between them, a helmet, placed on a table.

30.

Without legend. Neptune, standing: before, Ceres, sitting on the cista. This medallion is in a large circle, or border.

31.

Without legend. A female standing, with her legs crossed, under a tree, feeding a serpent entwined around Hygea, standing on a table : on one side, a vase.

32.

Without legend. A female, standing near a vessel, emptying a cornucopia into a modius.

33.

Without legend. A buckler on a cippus: between, a figure in the toga, standing, and a man holding a bull.

34.

Without legend. Three figures; one of them seated.

35.

Without legend. The emperor, on horseback.

No. 19 is an extremely rare medallion; Mionnet values it at 400 francs. Nos. 7, 8, 13, 14, 18, 27, 33, are much less rare than the others.

[AURELIUS, AND FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.]

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXX. Bare head of Aurelius.—*Rev.* FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI AVG. PII. FIL. Head of Faustina.

Mionnet values this medallion at 250 francs.

[AURELIUS AND VERUS.]

1.

IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. COS. III. IMP. VERVS. AVG. COS. II. Bare heads of Aurelius and Verus, face to face.—*Rev.* VICTORIAE. AVGVSTORVM. Victory marching, with a garland.

This medallion has a large border, or circle.

2.

The same type, without the border.

The first is valued at 200 francs, and the other at 150 francs, by Mionnet.

[AURELIUS AND COMMODUS.]

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. P. XXVII. Bust of Aurelius, with coat of mail and laureated head.—*Rev.* COMMODVS. CAES. GERM. ANTONINI. AVG. GERM. FIL. Bare infant head of Commodus, with the paludamentum.

This extremely rare medallion is valued at 400 francs by Mionnet.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVT. AVG. COS. III. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

2.

CONG. AVG. III. TR. POT. XX. IMP. XX. IMP. III. Aurelius and Verus, seated on an estrade, between two figures; a third, ascending the estrade.

3.

CONG. AVG. IIII. TR. P. XXI. IMP. IIII. COS. IIII. A similar type.

4.

CONSECRATIO. A quadriga, placed on a funeral pile.

5.

Same legend. The carpentum, drawn by four elephants.

6.

DE. GERMANIS. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A heap of arms.

7.

DE. GERM. IMP. VIII. Aurelius and Verus, in a quadriga.

8.

DE. SARMATIS. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. A heap of arms.

9.

DE. SARM. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy.

10.

DIVA. FAVSTINA. Head of Faustina. (*Vaillant*).

11.

DIVVS. VERVS. Bare head of Verus.

12.

GERMANIA. SVBACTA. IMP. VI. COS. III. A woman, seated at the foot of a trophy.

13.

GERMANICO. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. A captive, standing; and another, seated at the foot of a trophy.

14.

HONOS. TR. POT. VI. COS. II. A male figure in the toga, standing, holding a branch of laurel and a cornucopia.

15.

LIB. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XV. COS. III. The emperor, sitting on an estrade: two other figures standing below.

All the varieties of this type are rare.

16.

PRIMI. DECENNALES. COS. III. S. C. within a laurel garland.

17.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor, on horseback,

18.

PROFECTIO. AVG. COS. III. The emperor, on horseback, and several soldiers on foot.

19.

PROPVGNATORI. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter, hurling a thunderbolt at a falling figure.

20.

PROVIDENTIA. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

21.

RELIG. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. A figure, within a temple.

22.

RESTITVTORI. ITALIAE. IMP. VI. COS. III. The emperor, raising up a woman.

23.

REX. ARMENIS. DATVS. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. The emperor, on an estrade, and three other figures.

24.

TR. POT. XV. COS. III. Two hands joined, holding a military ensign.

25.

Same legend. Aurelius and Verus, seated on an estrade; a figure standing before them.

26.

TR. POT. XV. COS. III. The emperor, in a quadriga.

27.

TR. POT. XX. IMP. IIII. COS. III. Aurelius and Verus, in a quadriga.

28.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus standing, holding a buckler.

29.

VICT. GERM. (*or* GERMA.) IMP. VI. COS. III. within a garland.

30.

VIRTVS. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. (*or* ADVENTVS. AVG. IMP. VI. COS.). A bridge, over which the emperor is passing, followed by five soldiers.

31.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Aurelius and Faustina joining hands, Concord standing between them.

Nos. 11 and 23 are by far the rarest types. No. 27 is the next in rarity: then No. 10. Nos. 19, 20, and 30, are much rarer than the remainder; of which, Nos. 2, 6, 8, 12, 15, 16, 29, and 31, are the least rare.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

DIVO. AVG. PARENTI. The emperor on horseback.

2.

FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Faustina. (*Vaillant.*)

3.

IVVENTAS. TR. POT. III. COS. II. A figure, holding a branch of laurel, standing near a trophy.

4.

IVVENTVS. S. C. within a garland.

5.

LIB. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. XV. COS. III. The emperor and Verus, seated on an estrade, and two figures standing before them.

All the varieties of this subject are rare.

6.

RELIG. AVG. IMP. VI. COS. III. Mercury, standing: the caduceus in his left hand; in his right, a purse; at his feet, a cock.

7.

TR. POT. XIII. COS. II. A figure, on a winged sphinx.

8.

VOTA. PVBLICA. A similar type to the large brass No. 31.

Nos. 1 and 2 are very rare types. Nos. 3 and 7 are much rarer than the others.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

COS. III. Head of Jupiter-Ammon.

2.

TR. P. XXII. IMP. V. COS. III. Equity, standing.

The last is the rarest type.

FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER.

[Annia Faustina, daughter of Antoninus Pius and Galeria Faustina, was born in the year of Rome —; married to Marcus Aurelius about the year 893 (A. D. 140), and died in 928 (A. D. 175)].

STYLE:—FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. [On reverse, sometimes, AVGVSTI. PII. FIL. *or* MATER. CASTRORVM.]—FAVSTINA. AVGVSTA. AVG. PII. F.—FAVSTINA. AVG. PII. AVG. FIL. (*or* FILIA.) —FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONI. (*or* ANTONINI.) AVG. PII. F. (*or* FIL.)—DIVA. AVG. FAVSTINA.—DIVA. FAVSTIN. (*or* FAVSTINA.) AVG. MATER. CASTROR.—DIVA. FAVSTINA. PIA. [On reverse, sometimes, MATER. CASTRORVM.].

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver	- - - - -	VC
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass	- - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. A dove. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

2.

CONSECRATIO. A biga placed on a funeral pile. - - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. A crescent and seven stars. - - - - - AR

4.

Same legend. A funeral pile (with the title of MATRI. CASTRORVM. on the *obverse*). - - - - - AR

5.

FECVNDITATI. AVGVSTAE. A female seated, holding a child on her knees; and two other children standing, one on each side. AU

6.

FORTVNAE. MVLIEBRI. Fortune seated. - - - - AU & AR

7.

IVNO. The goddess, seated, two figures standing before her - - AU

8.

MATRI. CASTRORVM. A female figure seated, holding a phœnix on a globe; two (or three) military ensigns. - - - AU & AR

This is the only gold coin of Faustina that has her head veiled. It has the legend DIVAE. FAVSTINAE. PIAE.

9.

MATRI. MAGNAE. Cybele seated between two lions. - AU & AR

10.

VENERI. AVGVSTAE. Venus seated - - - - - AU & AR

11.

VFNERI. FELICI. A dove. - - - - - AU

12.

VENVS. Venus standing. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

13.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus standing, holding a Victory and a buckler. AU

In gold, No. 8 is an extremely rare type; No. 10 is much rarer than the other numbers. In silver, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, and 10, are much the rarest.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AETERNITAS. AVGVSTA. A female veiled, seated on a stag, and holding a torch.

2.

S. C. The temple of Vesta, and six figures standing at an altar. (*Plate B, No. 2*).

3.

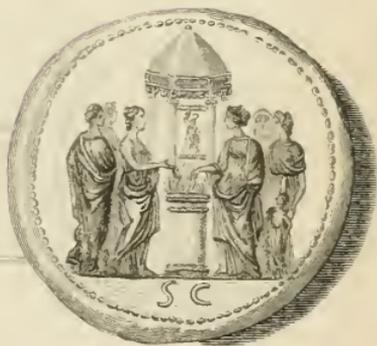
TELLVS. STABILIS. A female seated, leaning on a cista; before, four children.

4.

VENVS. Venus, standing between Cupid and a Triton.

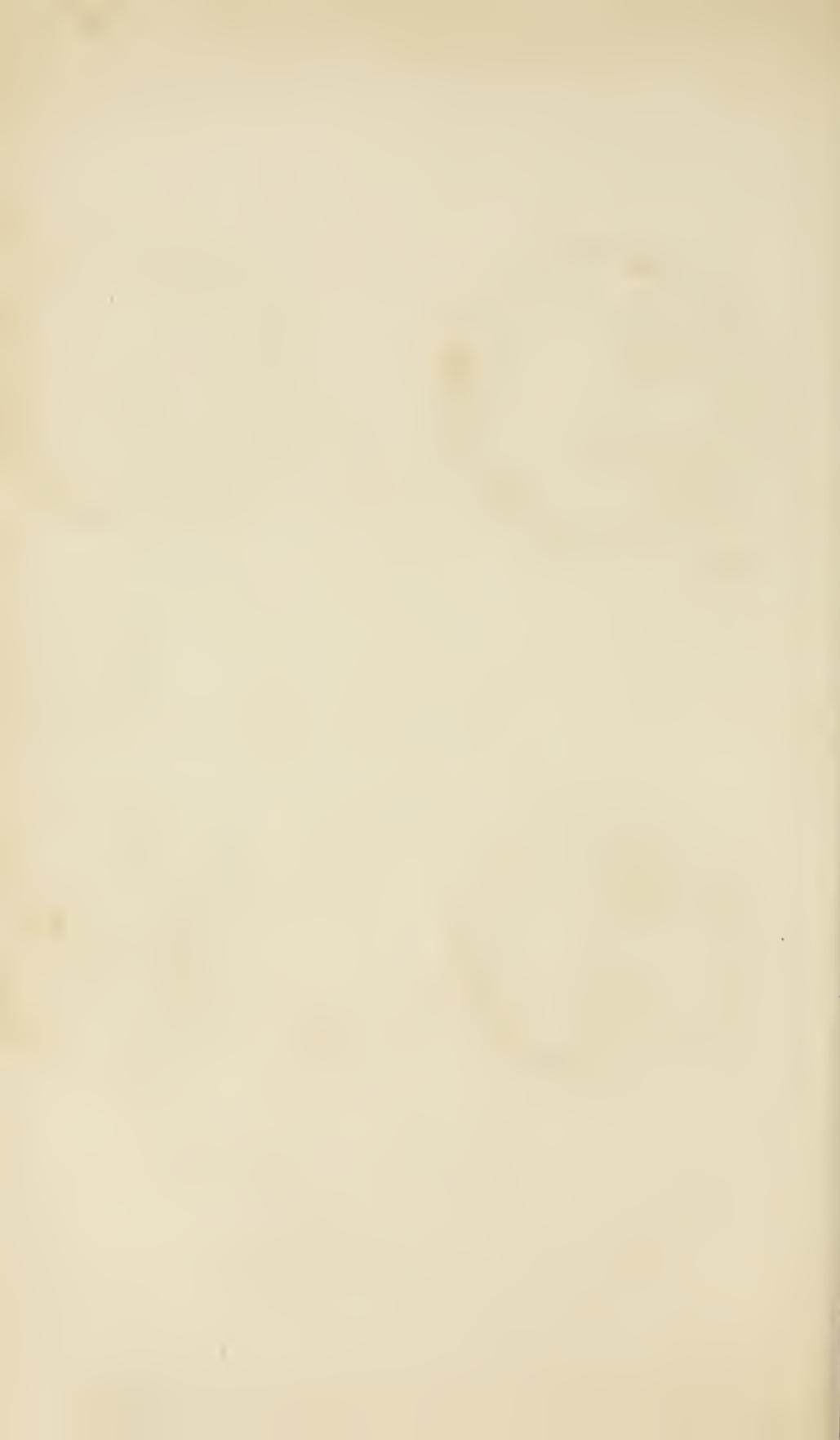


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FAUSTINA THE YOUNGER .



5.

VENVS. FELIX. Venus seated, holding a Victory and the hasta.

6.

Without legend. The temple of Vesta, and seven figures before an altar.

7.

Without legend. Fortune seated, with her attributes: behind, a figure placed on a column.

8.

Without legend. A female figure seated, crowning a young woman attended by three other girls.

9.

Without legend. Ceres veiled, sitting on the eista: a female standing, leaning on a column.

10.

Without legend. A woman holding a torch, sitting on a stag.

11.

Without legend. Cybele seated between two lions; on her right, Atys. Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

12.

Without legend. Cybele seated on a lion, holding the sistrum and the hasta.

13.

Without legend. A peacock with its tail spread.

14.

Without legend. Isis-Pharia, walking to the right, holding the sistrum and a veil: before, a galley; behind, a light-house.

15.

Without legend. A female figure, naked to the waist, grasping the branch of a tree with her right hand, and holding a child with her left; on her left an embattled wall, surmounted by a branch: around are winged genii, in various attitudes. (*Plate B, No. 1*).

No. 11 is much the rarest. Nos. 2, 4, and 6, are much less rare than the others.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITAS. A car, drawn by four elephants.

2.

Same legend. A sedent female figure, supported by two women.

3.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

4.

Same legend. A peacock bearing the empress.

5.

Same legend. A peacock with its tail spread.

6.

Same legend. The throne of Juno, a sceptre, and a peacock.

7.

MATRI. CASTRORVM. A female standing, and three ensigns.

8.

Same legend. A female seated, and two or three ensigns.

9.

MATRI. MAGNAE. Cybele seated between two lions.

10.

S. C. A female standing, between a peacock and a lion.

11.

SIDERIBVS. RECEPTA. Diana in a biga.

12.

Same legend. Diana-Lucifera, walking.

13.

S. P. Q. R. A car drawn by two mules.

No. 6 is the rarest type. Nos. 1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, are the rarest of the other numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

MATRI. MAGNAE. Cybele seated between two lions.

2.

VENERI. VICTRICI. Venus and Mars, standing.

3.

Without legend. A peacock with its tail spread.

Nos. 1 and 2 are the rarest.

ANNIUS VERUS.

[Annius Verus was born at Rome, in the year of that city, 916 (A. D. 163). Invested with the title of Caesar in 919 (A. D. 166), and died at Praeneste in Latium, in 923 (A. D. 170)].

STYLE:—VERVS. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.)—ANNIVS. VERVS.
CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL.

Brass medallions, on the reverse of Commodus	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	R 8
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

MEDALLIONS.

1.

ANNIVS. VERVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL. Bare infant head of Annius Verus, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* COMMODVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL. Bare infant head of Commodus, with the paludamentum.

2.

COMMODVS. CAES. VERVS. CAES. The infant heads of Annius, Verus, and Commodus.—*Rev.* TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. Four children, representing the four Seasons. (*Plate A, No. 2*).

No. 2 is the rarest. There are modern casts of these fine medallions.

FIRST BRASS.

ANNIVS. VERVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL. Bare infant head of Annius Verus, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* COMMODVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL. Bare infant head of Commodus, with the chlamys.

This beautiful coin is valued by Mionnet at 600 francs.

LUCIUS VERUS.

[Lucius Cejonius Commodus, the son of Aelius Caesar and Domitia Lucilla, was born at Rome, in the year of that city 883 (A. D. 130). He was called Lucius Cejonius Aelius Aurelius Commodus after his adoption by Hadrian in 888 (A. D. 135). Antoninus Pius, adopted him at the same time with Aurelius; and, upon the death of Antoninus in 914, he succeeded to the empire, associated with Aurelius. He died

at Altinum, of apoplexy, in 922 (A. D. 169). Some say he was poisoned by his wife Lucilla, while others have asserted that he was destroyed by his colleague Aurelius, who wished to rid the world of his debaucheries; but this last story is not credited].

STYLE:—L. AVREL. CAESAR. (*Colonial of Antioch*).—IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. —L. VERVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes IMP.]—L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG.—IMP. L. VERVS. AVG.—IMP. L. AVR. (*or AVREL.*) VERVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. L. VERVS. AVG.—IMP. C. (*or CAES. L. AV. (or AVR. or AVREL.)*) VERVS. AVG.—L. VERVS. AVG. (*or AVGV.*) ARMENIACVS. [On reverse, IMP.]—L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. [On reverse, IMP.]—L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. IMP.—L. VERVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. [On reverse, often, IMP.]—L. VERVS. AVG. ARM. MAX. PARTH. MAX. [On reverse, IMP.]—L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. M. PARTH. M.—L. VERVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. MEDIC. [On reverse, IMP.]—DIVVS. VERVS.

Gold	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 6
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
First and second brass	- - - - -	C

SILVER MEDALLION.

L. VERVS. AVG. ARMENIACVS. Laureated head of Verus, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* SALVS. TR. POT. V. IMP. II. COS. II. Salus seated, feeding a serpent on an altar.

This very rare medallion is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONG. AVG. IIII. TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. A woman standing. - - - - - AU

2.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle, with wings expanded. - - - - AU

3.
Same legend. A funeral pile. - - - - - AR
4.
DIVVS. ANTONINVS. Bare head of Antoninus Pius. - - - AR
5.
HERC. PAC. Hercules, standing. - - - - - AU
6.
LIB. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. COS. II. The two emperors, seated on an
estrade, distributing gifts. - - - - - AU
7.
PROFECTIO. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. The emperor, on horseback.
AU & AR
8.
REX. ARMEN. DAT. TR. P. III. IMP. II. COS. II. The emperor,
seated on an estrade: before, several figures. - - - - - AU
9.
TR. POT. COS. II. A female standing, holding a globe and a cornu-
copia. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU
10.
TR. POT. II. COS. II. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - AU
11.
TR. P. V. IMP. III. COS. II. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*).
AU
12.
TR. P. V. (or VI.) IMP. III. (or IIII.) COS. II. The emperor on
horseback, striking down an enemy. - - - - - AU
13.
TR. P. VII. COS. III. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - AU
14.
TR. P. VIII. COS. III. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - AR
15.
VIC. PAR. inscribed by Victory, on a buckler, suspended from the
trunk of a tree. - - - - - AU

16.

Without legend. The emperor, on horseback, bearing down an enemy.
AU

In gold, Nos. 6 and 8 are the rarest; the next in rarity are, Nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, and 13. In silver, No. 4 is the rarest; the next in rarity, is No. 14; then, No. 7.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor, haranguing his soldiers.

2.

COS. III. Rome, seated on a coat of mail, crowned by Victory: the emperor standing, presenting an olive branch.

This medallion is of the largest diameter.

3.

The same type, of an inferior size.

4.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. S. C. A woman standing, holding a caduceus and a cornucopia.

5.

TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. II. Victory, near a trophy: at the foot of which are two captives; one sitting, the other standing.

6.

TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. (*or* COS. III. P. P.). The emperor standing, crowned by a helmed figure, presenting a Victory to Jupiter, seated on a rock.

7.

TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. Aurelius and Verus, in a quadriga, preceded by several soldiers: in the middle, a trophy and captives.

8.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. III. COS. III. Jupiter, standing; Aurelius and Verus, in the toga, on either side.

The medallions of this type are of several sizes.

9.

TR. VIII. IMP. III. COS. III. The emperor on horseback, followed by two soldiers; beneath the horse, a prostrate enemy. In the exergue, ARMENIA.

10.

Without legend. Æsculapius and Hygea, standing.

11.

Without legend. Hercules, standing, placing a garland on his head, and holding his club and the lion's skin; on his right, a tree, from the branch of which depends a quiver; on his left, an altar.

The medallions of this type are of various sizes.

12.

Without legend. Aurelius and Verus, standing, in military habits; at the feet of each, a river-god; and between them, a captive. Each of the emperors is crowned by a Victory.

The size of this medallion varies.

13.

Without legend. The emperor, crowned by Victory, sacrificing at an altar, before the statue of a deity, on a column.

The above medallions are valued by Mionnet at from 100 to 200 francs; except Nos. 3 and 4, which he values at but sixty and twenty francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

2.

CONCORD. AVG. II. (*or* TR. P. COS. II.). Concord, seated.

3.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle with expanded wings, standing on a globe.

4.

Same legend. A funeral pile.

5.

Same legend. The carpentum, drawn by four elephants; each mounted by a driver.

6.

COS. III. Rome, seated, crowned by Victory, held by another figure.

7.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, standing with a globe in his right hand.

8.

INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. A woman seated, holding a patera and the hasta.

9.

LIB. AVGVSTOR. TR. P. COS. II. Aurelius and Verus, seated on an estrade, distributing gifts to the people.

10.

DIVVS. VERVS. Bare head of Verus.—*Rev.* L. VERVS. AVG. ARM. PARTH. MAX. Laureated head of Verus.

11.

MATRI. . . . Cybele seated between two lions.

12.

M. AVR. ANTONINVS. AVG. IMP. XXII. Head of Marcus Aurelius.

13.

PROFECTIO. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. The emperor on horseback, attended by four soldiers.

14.

PROFECTIO. AVG. TR. P. III. COS. II. An equestrian figure.

15.

Same legend. Several figures on horseback.

16.

REX. ARMEN. DAT. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. (*or* REX. ARMENIIS.) DATVS. IMP. II. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. Verus sitting on an estrade, attended by three figures; at the foot of the estrade, the king of Armenia, standing.

17.

TR. POT. COS. II. Aurelius and Verus seated on an estrade: below, a figure in the toga, standing.

18.

TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. The emperor on horseback, striking down an enemy.

19.

Same legend. Hercules standing: in his right hand, an olive branch; in his left, a club.

20.

TR. POT. V. IMP. II. COS. II. Rome standing : in her right hand, a Victory; in her left, a trophy.

21.

TR. POT. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. II. Aurelius and Verus in a quadriga.

No. 12 is much the rarest type; the next in rarity is No. 10; then Nos. 1, 13, 15, 21.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

REA. ARMEN. DAT. TR. P. IIII. IMP. II. COS. II. A similar type to the large brass, No. 16.

2.

S. C. The emperor in a quadriga.

3.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory in a biga.

4.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. The emperor standing, presenting a Victory to Rome seated.

No. 4 is the least rare.

LUCILLA.

[Annia Lucilla, daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger, was born at Rome, in the year of that city 900 (A. D. 147). She was married to Verus in 917 (A. D. 164); and, after his death, to Claudius Pompeius, a Roman senator, in 923 (A. D. 170). Having been concerned in a conspiracy against the emperor Commodus in 936 (A. D. 183), she was banished to Capreæ, where she was subsequently put to death].

STYLE:—LVCILLA. AVGVSTA.—LVCILLA. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. F.—LVCILLA. AVG. M. ANTONINI. AVG. F.

Gold	- - - - -	R 1
Silver	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 5
First and second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 4

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. An altar. - - - - - AR

2.

FECVNDITAS. A female seated between two children. AU & AR

3.

IVNONI. LVCINAE. A woman seated, holding a child. - - AR

4.

PVDICITIA. A woman seated, or standing. - - - - - AR

5.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing. - - - - - AR

6.

VOTA. PVBLICA. within a garland. - - - - - AU & AR

7.

Same legend, outside the garland.

In gold, No. 2 is the rarest. In silver, No. 7 is the rarest; the next in rarity are, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

VENVS. Venus, standing between Cupid and an altar.

2.

Without legend. Cybele, seated between two lions: Atys standing on her right hand.

3.

Without legend. Six figures, sacrificing before the temple of Vesta.

4.

Without legend. A female, shaking a tree, from which an infant is falling: another female, bathing an infant in the sea: three winged genii; one on an estrade, the other on an altar, and the third on the wall of a garden.

This last medallion is of extreme rarity. It is described from Mionnet, who values it at 300 francs. The one engraved in Pedrusi differs from this. The others are very rare.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FORT. RED. A female figure, standing.

2.

LVCILLAE. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. The head of Lucilla.

The obverse of this coin has the same legend and the same head.

3.

MATRI. MAGNAE. Pudicitia, seated between two lions.

No. 2 is much the rarest.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated.

2.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing.

Both these types are very rare.

COMMODUS.

[Lucius, or Marcus, Aelius Aurelius Commodus Antoninus, the son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger, was born at Lanuvium, in Latium, in the year of Rome 914 (A. D. 161). He was, with Annius Verus his brother, declared Caesar in 919 (A. D. 166). He received the title of Prince of Youth in 928 (A. D. 175), and that of Imperator in 929, at which time he was invested with the tribunitian power. In 930 (A. D. 177), he received the title of Augustus, and in 933 (A. D. 180) succeeded to the empire. Commodus was poisoned by his concubine Martia, and afterwards strangled by a wrestler, in the year of Rome 945 (A. D. 192)].

STYLE:—L. AVR. COMMODVS. CAES.—COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. F. (or FIL.)—COMMODVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL.—COMMOD. (or COMMODVS.) CAES. AVG. F. (or FIL.) GERM. [On reverse, often, PRINC. IVVENT.]—COMMODVS. CAES. GERM. ANTONINI. AVG. GERM. FIL.—L. AVREL. COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. [On reverse, often, PRINC. IVVENT.]—COMMODVS. CAES. (or CAESAR.) AVG. F. (or FIL.) GERM. SARM. [On reverse, often, PRINC. (or PRINCEPS.) IVVENT. (or IVVENTVTIS.)]—L.

AVREL. COMMODVS. CAES. AVG. FIL. GERM. SARM.
 —IMP. L. AVR. COM. (*or* COMMODVS.)—IMP. CAES.
 AVR. COMMODVS.—IMP. CAES. AVREL. COMMODVS.
 GERM. SARM.—IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. COMMODVS.
 GERM. SARM.—COMMODVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTVS.)
 On reverse, often, P. P.]—L. COMMODVS. AVG. [On reverse,
 P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG. On
 reverse, P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—L. AVREL. COMMODVS. AVG.
 GERM. SARM. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—IMP. COMMODVS.
 AVG. GERM. SARM.—IMP. L. AVREL. COMMODVS.
 AVG. GERM. SARM. [On reverse, P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—IMP. M.
 AVR. COMMODVS.—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) MAR. COM-
 MO. (*or* COMMOD.)—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) M. AVR. COM-
 MODVS.—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. COMMODVS. AVG.—
 COMMODVS. ANTONINVS.—IMP. COM. ANTONINVS.
 —IMP. ANTONINVS. COMMODVS.—COMMODVS. AN-
 TONINVS. AVG.—AV. COM. ANTO. AVG.—IMP. COMM.
 (*or* COMMODVS.) ANTO. (*or* ANTONINVS.) AVG.—
 IMP. M. COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANTONINVS.—IMP.
 M. AVR. COMM. ANTONINVS.—M. COMMODVS. ANTO-
 NINVS. AVG. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—M. ANTONINVS.
 COMMODVS. AVG. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—M. AVREL.
 COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]
 —M. AVREL. ANTON. COMMODVS. AVG. [On reverse,
 P. P.]—IMP. M. COM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANTO. (*or* ANTO-
 NINVS.) AVG.—IMP. M. AVR. COMO. ANTON. AVG.
 —IMP. CAES. M. ANT. COMMODVS. AVG. [On reverse,
 IMP. P. P.]—M. COMMODVS. ANTON. (*or* ANTONINVS.)
 AVG. PIVS. [On reverse, P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—M. AVREL.
 COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. [On reverse, some-
 times, IMP. P. P.]—COMMODVS. AVG. P. BRIT. [On re-
 verse, IMP. P. P.]—M. COMMODVS. AVG. PIVS. BRIT.
 [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—COMM. ANT. AVG. P. BRIT.
 [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—M. COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANT.
 (*or* ANTO. ANTON. *or* ANTONINVS.) AVG. PIVS. BRIT. [On
 reverse, often, IMP. *or* IMP. P. P.]—M. COMMODVS. ANTO-
 NINVS. PIVS. FELIX. AVG. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—IMP.
 COMMODVS. AVG. PIVS. FELIX. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP.
 P. P.]—M. COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANT. AVG. P. BRIT.

FEL. (*or* FELIX.) [On reverse, IMP. P. P.]—M. COMM. ANT. AVG. P. FEL. BRIT. [On reverse, IMP. P. P.] M. COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANT. FEL. (*or* FELIX.) AVG. P. BRIT.—M. COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) ANT. (*or* ANTONINVS.) P. (*or* PIVS.) FEL. (*or* FELIX.) AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, often, IMP. *or* P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—M. COMM. (*or* COMMOD. *or* COMMODVS.) ANT. P. FEL. (*or* FELIX.) AVG. BRIT. P. P. [On reverse, sometimes, IMP.]—L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. PIVS.—L. AEL. (*or* AELIVS.) AVREL. (*or* AVRELIVS.) COMM. (*or* COMMODVS.) AVG. P. (*or* PIVS.) FEL. (*or* FELIX.) [On reverse, sometimes P. P. *or* IMP. P. P.]—DIVVS. COMMODVS.

The legends on the coins of Commodus are much varied, and may be thus classed:—Those struck from the time that he was created Ceasar, to the year of Rome 933, bear the names of LVCIVS. AVRELIVS. COMMODVS.: those struck from the end of the year 933, to the year 944, bear the names of MARCVS. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS., and sometimes, MARCVS. AVRELIVS. COMMODVS. ANTONINVS. From that period to his death, the name AELIVS. is added to the others.

Gold medallions - - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size - - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 7
Silver - - - - -	C
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions - - - - -	R 3
First and second brass - - - - -	C
Third brass - - - - -	R 1

GOLD MEDALLIONS.

1.

FORT. FELI. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A woman standing, holding a caduceus and a cornucopia; her right foot resting on the prow of a vessel.

2.

PACI. AETER. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A female seated in a chair, holding the hasta-pura, and an olive branch.

These medallions are valued by Mionnet at 1000 francs each.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE
REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. (*or* CAES.) The emperor, on horseback.
AU & AR

2.

ANN. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. A woman,
standing. - - - - - AR

3.

APOL. MONET. (*or* MONETA.) P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. VI.
Apollo leaning on a column. - - - - - AR

4.

APOL. PAL. (*or* APOLLINI.) PALATINO. P. M. TR. P. XVI.
COS. VI. Apollo in a female habit, standing. - - - - - AR

5.

AVCT. PIET. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A
female figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AR

6.

CONC. COM. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. A woman, standing. AR

7.

CONC. MIL. (*or* CONCIL. MILI.) P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS.
V. P. P. The emperor and four soldiers. - - - - - AU

This type, at the sale of the Trattle collection, brought 11*l.* 5*s.*

8.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle on a globe. - - - - - AR

9.

COS. P. P. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

10.

COS. VI. P. P. The emperor and a figure, standing. (*A quinarius*.) AR

11.

COS. VII. P. P. The emperor, crowned by Victory, sacrificing before
Serapis and Isis. AU

12.

DE. GERM. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A heap of arms and armour.
AU & AR

13.

Same legend. A trophy and two captives. - - - - - AU

14.

DE. GERMANIS. A trophy and two captives. - - - AU & AR

15.

DE. SARM. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A heap of arms and armour. AU

16.

DE. SARMATIS. A trophy and two captives. - - - - - AU

17.

FEL. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. A female standing, holding a Victory and a caduceus. - - - - - AU

18.

FELIC. PERPETVA. AVG. The emperor in the toga, standing, holding a cornucopia, and joining hands with a female, who holds a spear. - - - - - AR

19.

FIDEI. COHORTIVM. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - AR

20.

FID. EXERC. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. (*or* V. P. P.)
The emperor addressing his soldiers. - - - - - AU & AR

21.

FORTVNAE. MANENTI. (*or* FORT. MANENT.) TR. P. XIII.
IMP. (*or* FORTVNAE. MANENTI. C. V. P. P.), Fortune seated, holding a horse by the bridle, and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

22.

GEN. AVG. FELIC. COS. V. (*or* VI. *or* VII.) Genius sacrificing.
AU & AR

This type, in gold, very fine, brought 9*l.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

23.

HERCVLI. COMMODO. AVG. A club: the whole within a garland. - - - - - AU & AR

24.

HERC. COM. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. Hercules sacrificing beneath a tree. - - - - - AU

25.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVG. Hercules, near a trophy. AU & AR

The gold, fine, brought 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

26.

Same legend. A bow, quiver, and club. - - - - - AU & AR

27.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVG. (or AVGV.) A club: the whole within
a garland. - - - - - AR

28.

HERC. ROM. COND. COS. VII. P. P. Hercules guiding two oxen.
AU

29.

HILAR. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A
female figure, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

30.

I. (or IOVI.) P. M. SPONSOR. SEC. AVG. Jupiter and the emperor,
standing. - - - - - AR

31.

IOVI. DEFENS. SALVTIS. AVG. Jupiter, and seven stars. - AR

32.

IOV. EXSVP. P. M. TR. P. XI. (or XII.) IMP. VIII. COS. V. P.
P. Jupiter, seated. - - - - - AR

33.

IVNONI. SISPITAE. TR. P. II. IMP. II. COS. P. P. Juno-
Sospita in a defensive attitude; a serpent at her feet. - - - AR

34.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distri-
buting gifts. - - - - - AU

35.

LIBERAL. V. TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor,
distributing the congiarium - - - - - AU & AR

36.

LIB. AVG. VI. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. A similar
type - - - - - AR

37.

LIBERT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P.
 Liberty, standing. - - - - - AU

38.

LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. VI. (*or* LIB. AVG. VIII. P. M.
 TR. P. XVII. COS. VII. P. P. Liberty (*or* Liberality), standing.
 AU

39.

LIB. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. VII. P. P. Liberty, standing.
 AU

40.

LIB. AVG. TR. P. V. IMP. IIII. COS. II. P. P. Liberality, standing,
 with tessera and cornucopia. - - - - - AU

41.

MAGNIFICENTIAE. AVG. COS. VII. P. P. within a laurel garland.
 AR

42.

MARTI. VLTORI. AVG. Mars, standing; at his feet a buckler. AR

43.

MART. PAC. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. P. P. Mars, standing;
 arms lying at his feet. - - - - - AU

44.

MATRI. DEVM. AVG. Cybele, seated on a lion. - - - - - AR

45.

MIN. AVG. (*or* MINER.) P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. Minerva
 marching. - - - - - AU & AR

46.

MINER. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. A similar type. - - - - - AU

47.

NOBILIT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A
 female figure, standing, holding the hasta, and a Victory. AU & AR

48.

OPTIME. MAXIME. C. V. P. P. Jupiter, standing. - - - - - AR

49.

PACI. AETERNAE. C. V. P. P. A female figure, seated. - - - - - AR

50.

PATER. SENAT. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The
 emperor, standing. - - - - - AR

51.

PIETATI. SENATVS. C. V. P. P. Two male figures joining hands.
AU & AR

52.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. The modius, filled.
AR

53.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Victory, marching.
(A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

54.

Same legend. Victory, writing on a buckler. - - - - - AR

55.

Same legend. Minerva, walking: at her feet, an owl. - - - - - AR

56.

Same legend. Jupiter-Victor, seated. - - - - - AU

57.

Same legend. Jupiter, standing. - - - - - AU

58.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. Roma-Victrix,
standing. - - - - - AR

59.

Same legend. Bonus-Eventus, standing before an altar. - - - - - AR

60.

P. M. TR. P. X. (or XII. or XIII.) IMP. VII. (or VIII.) COS. III.
P. P. (or V. P. P.) Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

61.

P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Mars, marching.
(A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

62.

Same legend. Radiated head of the Sun. - - - - - AU

63.

Same legend. Victory, seated. - - - - - AU

64.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair,
holding a globe in his right hand: a flying Victory behind, about to
place a garland on his head. - - - - - AR

65.
 A similar type, but without the Victory. - - - - - AR
66.
 P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Victory, marching.
 (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
67.
 P. M. TR. P. XII. . . . COS. V. P. P. Mars, marching. (A
quinarius.) - - - - - AR
68.
 P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Equity, standing. AU
69.
 Same legend. Bonus-Eventus, standing. - - - - - AU
70.
 P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Victory, marching.
 (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
71.
 P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. Victory, marching.
 AU
72.
 Same legend. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU
73.
 PRINC. IVVENT. A figure, standing near a trophy. - - AU & AR
- 74
 PROVIDENTIAE. AVG. Hercules and Africa, standing. AU & AR
75.
 PVBLIC. (or PVBLICA.) FEL. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS.
 V. P. P. A female figure standing, with the hasta and a patera. AR
76.
 SAL. GEN. HVM. The emperor raising up a figure. - - - - AR
77.
 SEC. ORB. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. V. DES. VI. A female figure,
 seated. - - - - - AU
78.
 SECVRITAS. PVBLICA. TR. P. VI. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. A
 female figure, seated. - - - - - AU

This type, in very fine preservation, brought 11*l.* at the sale of the Trattle collection. The same type, fine, brought but 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Dimsdale cabinet.

79.

SERAPIDI. CONSERV. AVG. Serapis, standing. - - AU & AR

80.

SPES. PVBLICA. The usual type of Hope. - - - - AU & AR

The gold, fine, brought 7*l.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

81.

TR. P. COS. P. P. A female figure, standing, holding a globe and a military standard. - - - - - AR

82.

TR. P. II. IMP. II. COS. II. P. P. A figure, holding a horse. AU & AR

83.

TR. P. III. IMP. II. COS. P. P. One of the Dioscuri, standing by his horse. (*Plate vii, No. 4*). - - - - - AU

84.

TR. P. IIII. IMP. III. COS. II. P. P. Mars-Victor, standing. - AU

85.

Same legend. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU

86.

TR. P. V. IMP. III. (*or IIII*.) COS. II. P. P. Victory, seated. AU

87.

TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory, standing. - - AU

88.

Same legend and type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

89.

Same legend. Bonus-Eventus, standing near an altar. - - - - AU

90.

TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

91.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter-Victor, seated. - AU

92.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. Mars, standing. - - AU

93.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

94.

Same legend. Fortune, seated. - - - - - AU

95.
 Same legend. Jupiter-Victor, seated. - - - - - AU
96.
 TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Mars, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR
97.
 VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, standing. - - - - - AU
98.
 VIRT. AETER. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XIII. (*or XVII.*) COS. VII. P. P. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU
99.
 VIRT. AVG. TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback, engaged in combat with a lion. - - - - - AU
100.
 VIRTUS. AVG. TR. P. VII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AU
101.
 VOT. SUSC. DEC. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, sacrificing. - - - - - AU

In gold, No. 7 is much the rarest. Nos. 11, 24, 25, 26, 28, 34, 35, 47, 51, 74, 82, and 99, are much rarer than the other numbers. In silver, No. 8 is extremely rare. Nos. 6, 35, 36, and 44, are next in rarity; and Nos. 2, 10, 19, 30, 31, 33, 42, 64, 66, 74, 82, 88, 93, and 96, are the rarest of the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.
 APOL. PALATINO. P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Apollo, in a female habit, and Victory, holding a lyre.
2.
 BRITANNIA. (*sic*) P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. III. P. P. A male figure, seated on a rock: a military ensign in his right hand; in his left, which rests on a buckler placed on a helmet, a spear.
3.
 Another, with a similar type; having on the buckler, the letters S. P. Q. R.
4.
 COS. VI. A military figure, standing, holding a sword and a spear: before, Victory, erecting a trophy; at the base of which is seated Africa, personified, with a lion.

5.

COS. VI. P. P. The Sun in a car, on the clouds, preceded by Phosphorus: below, the Earth, reclining.

6.

FIDES. EXERCIT. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor, standing on an estrade, attended by the Praetorian prefect, addressing his soldiers.

7.

FORT. FELI. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Fortune, standing, with a caduceus and two cornucopiæ; her right foot on the prow of a vessel.

8.

Another, with a similar type, and with a large circle.

9.

FORTVNAE. REDVCI. C. V. P. P. The emperor, veiled, sacrificing at a tripod; Fortune standing near.

10.

Same legend. The emperor sacrificing: Fortune seated.

11.

HERC. COMMODIANO. P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Hercules sacrificing at an altar, and holding a cornucopia: the skin of the lion hanging on the branch of a tree.

12.

HERC. ROM. CONDITORI. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. VII. P. P. Hercules guiding two oxen, harnessed to a plough.* (*Plate D*).

13.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. VII. P. P. Commodus, represented as Hercules leaning on his club.

14.

Same legend. Commodus, represented as Hercules: a lion walking before him.

15.

Same legend. Hercules, bearing the carcass of the Nemean lion.

Nos. 12 to 18 have the head of Commodus on the obverse, represented as that of Hercules, covered with the lion's skin.



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COMMODUS .

16.

Same legend. Hercules, seated, full-faced.

17.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGV. COS. VII. P. P. A club, quiver, and bow; the whole within a laurel garland.

18.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGV. A bow, club, and quiver full of arrows.

19.

IMP. II. COS. II. P. P. Victory in a quadriga.

20.

Same legend. A female figure standing under a tree, feeding a serpent held by Hygeia, standing on a table, on which is placed a garland and a vase: below, a bird.

21.

IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A woman seated on the ground; her left arm resting on a hamper: before, a female figure, and two oxen.

22.

I. O. M. The head of Jupiter, crowned with oak leaves.

23.

IOVI. IVVENI. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Commodus represented as Jupiter, standing, holding the hasta and a thunderbolt; at his feet an eagle and an altar, with a bass relief, representing Jupiter launching a thunderbolt against a Titan.

24.

M. ANTONINVS. AVG. TR. POT. XXVI. Laureated head of Marcus Aurelius. The infant head of Commodus on the reverse.

25.

MART. PACIF. (*or* PACAT.) P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. Mars standing; arms and armour at his feet.

26.

MINER. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Minerva-Victrix, standing; her hand on an olive tree: below, an owl on a column; before, an altar.

27.

MINER. VICT. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Minerva-Victrix, standing near a trophy.

28.

MON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The three Monetæ, standing, with their attributes.

29.

PIETAS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. A woman, seated, presenting her hand to a young female standing.

30.

P. M. TR. P. VI. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory, in a quadriga.

31.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor standing, his right hand on a trophy, at the base of which are two captives.

32.

Same legend. Roma-Victrix, seated.

33.

P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. A male figure, without beard, holding a circular tablet, on which four female figures are represented: in his left hand, a ; before, a geni.

34.

Same legend. The emperor, standing: his right foot on a helmet, and the figure of Victory in his right hand; in his left, a spear.

35.

PIO. IMP. OMNIA. FELICIA. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Neptune, standing; his right foot on the prow of a vessel: the emperor, full-faced, in the toga, sacrificing.

36.

P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter, seated, with an eagle at his feet, between the Dioscuri standing with their horses.

37.

P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. (*or* COS. IIII. P. P. V. C. P.). Victory, seated on arms, holding a palm-branch, and a buckler, on which is inscribed VICT. BRIT.: before, a trophy.

38.

P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. Hercules, standing, with his club and lion's skin, placing a garland on his head: on his right, a bow and quiver, suspended from a tree; on his left, an altar, with the fire kindled.

-).
 P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. V. COS . P. P. A soldier marching, with a
 spear and a trophy.
 .0.
 P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor, in a
 quadriga.
 41.
 Same legend. Roma-Victrix, seated; on the ground, a buckler.
 42.
 P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor, crowned
 by Victory, sacrificing before Mars.
 43.
 Same legend. The emperor, seated: before, one of the Dioscuri
 standing near his horse.
 44.
 Same legend. Head of Janus, one of the faces having the likeness of
 Commodus.
 45.
 Same legend. Head of Janus.
 46.
 Same legend. A female, seated beneath a tree: before, another female,
 standing near two oxen.
 47.
 P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. The emperor in a
 quadriga, crowned by Victory. (*Plate E. No. 1*).
 48.
 Same legend. A caduceus between two cornucopiæ.
 49.
 P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. P. P. Rome, seated,
 presenting a globe to the emperor standing before her, crowned by
 Victory: on the right of Rome, Felicity, standing.
 50.
 P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. The emperor sacri-
 ficing: before, Felicity, standing, and a figure holding an ox.
 51.
 Same legend and same type. This medallion has on the obverse the
 heads of Commodus, and his concubine Marcia: the first laureated;
 the other helmeted.

The bust of Marcia, which appears on the medallions of Commodus, is sometimes helmeted, and sometimes accompanied by the pelta,* the buckler of the Amazons.

52.

Same legend. A female seated, holding the hasta, and extending her hand towards an infant, who stands before her.

This also has the heads of Commodus and Marcia on the obverse.

53.

Same legend. The emperor veiled, sacrificing at an altar: Hercules, standing, full faced.

This also has the heads of Commodus and Marcia on the obverse.

54.

Same legend. The same type, with the laureated bust of Commodus on the obverse, having the lion's skin on his shoulders.

55.

Same legend. A soldier, standing before a statue of Victory placed on a column.

This medallion has, on the obverse, the heads of Commodus and Marcia, side by side: his, radiated; Marcia's helmeted.

56.

M. COMMODOVS. ANTONINVS. PIVS. FELIX. AVG. BRIT.
Laureated bust of Commodus, with coat of mail.—*Rev.* P. M. TR.
P. XVIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor on horse-back,
bearing a Roman eagle, preceded by a soldier, and followed by two
others.

57.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. . . P. P. A naked
male figure, helmeted; his right hand grasping a spear; his left,
a club: the skin of a lion on his left arm.

58.

SALVS. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Salus seated,
feeding a serpent: a statue of Bacchus, full faced, on a column
between two vine branches.

* The pelta was a small buckler in the shape of a half-moon. It was much used by the people of the East, as well as by the Macedonians and the early Spaniards. The bearers were called Peltatos. Servius describes the pelta as "Scutis brevissimis in modum Lunæ jam mediæ." It is also mentioned by Nepos, who attributes its invention to Iphicrates.



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59.

TELLVS. STABIL. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P.

Tellus, seated beneath a vine, which she encircles with her left arm, while her elbow rests upon the modius; her right hand touching a globe with several stars, over which are passing four boys, with various attributes, representing the four Seasons. (*Plate E, No. 2*).

The obverse of this very rare medallion has the double head of Janus, each face bearing the likeness of Commodus. It is worthy of observation, that the first brass coin of Pompey the Great (see *Plate , No.*) has the head of Janus, with the likenesses of that General. In this case the flattery was appropriate; but the monster Commodus warred only with gladiators in the arena, and brought peace to none.

60.

Same legend. Same type, but with the head of Commodus on the obverse.

61.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. The four Seasons. The obverse has the heads of Commodus and Marcia.

62.

Same legend and type, with the head of Commodus only on obverse.

63.

Same legend. A veiled female figure sitting opposite a vine, and holding ears of corn: three children; two of them coming out of a vase or a hamper.

64.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. The emperor sacrificing, in the presence of Rome and the goddess Fortune; both seated: two other figures; one of them playing on the double flute.

65.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor on horseback, chasing a lion.

66.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor in the toga, standing, before Jupiter seated, who presents him with a globe.

67.

TR. P. VIII. (*or* VIII.) IMP. V. (*or* VI.) COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor, standing; Victory advancing, and presenting a garland.

68.

TR. POT. COS. Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, in a quadriga, preceded by a soldier: Victory flying above. The obverse has the youthful bust of Commodus.

69.

VIRTVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Rome seated on arms: behind, Victory with a buckler; before, a trophy.

70.

VIRTVTI. AVG. TR. P. VIII. IMP. V. COS. IIII. P. P. Rome seated on arms: before, a trophy.

71.

VOTA. PVBLICA. A temple with six columns; an altar before it, and the emperor with several attendants preparing to sacrifice.

72.

VOTA. PVBLICA. IMP. II. COS. P. P. (*or* P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. *or* COS. P. P.). A similar type to the preceding number.

73.

VOTA. PVBLICA. P. M. TR. P. VIII. IMP. VII. COS. IV. P. P. The emperor before a temple, with several assistants, about to sacrifice; one of the figures playing on the double flute.

74.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. FELICIA. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VII. (*or* VIII.) COS. VI. P. P. Neptune standing near the emperor, who is sacrificing on an altar.

75.

VOTIS. FELICIBVS. Two figures standing on the sea-shore, near a tower or light-house, at the base of which lies the carcass of a bull: two vessels with their sails spread, and two galleys filled with rowers.

76.

Without legend. The Sun in a quadriga, preceded by phosphorus; below, the Earth, seated.

77.

Without legend. A combat between a horse and a lion, in front of an edifice: the whole within a garland.

Of the foregoing, No. 24 is by far the rarest; Nos. 4, 12, 23, 36, 51, 52, 53, 55, and 60, are much rarer than the other numbers; Nos. 27, 48, 59, 65, and 76, are the least rare.

[COMMODUS AND CRISPINA].

IMP. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM. CRISPINA. AVG. The heads of Commodus and Crispina, face to face.—*Rev.* VOTA. PVBLICA. Commodus and Crispina joining hands; Concord standing between them.

This extremely rare medallion is valued by Mionnet at 300 francs,

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ANNIVS. VERVS. CAES. ANTONINI. AVG. FIL. Bare infant head of Annius Verus, with the paludamentum.

2.

APOL. MONETAE. P. M. TR. P. XV. (*or* XVI.) IMP. VIII. COS. VI. Apollo standing near a column.

3.

APOL. PAL. (*or* PALAT.) IMP. VIII. TR. POT. XIII. COS. V. Apollo in a female habit, holding a lyre, which he rests on a column.

4.

AVCTOR. PIETAT. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A female figure, sacrificing at an altar.

5.

COL. L. AN. COM. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. A priest, guiding two oxen.

6.

CONCOR. COMMODI. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VI. A female figure standing, holding the hasta and a patera.

7.

DE. GERM. TR. P. II. COS. Two captives, at the base of a trophy.

8.

DE. GERMANIS. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A pile of arms and armour.

9.

DE. SARM. TR. P. II. COS. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy.

10.

DE. SARMATIS. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A pile of arms and armour.

11.

DINA. DINA. PIA. (*sic*) AVGVSTA. A female figure seated, holding a globe.

12.

FAVSTINA. AVG. PII. FEL. AVG. Head of the younger Faustina.

13.

FELICIA. TEMPORA. Four infants, representing the Seasons.

14.

FID. EXERCIT. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. The emperor addressing his soldiers.

15.

FORTVNAE. MANENTI. COS. V. P. P. A female figure seated, holding a horse by the bridle.

16.

GEN. AVG. FELIC. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. VI. A youthful figure, sacrificing at an altar.

17.

HERCVLI. COMMODIANO. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. VII. Hercules, sacrificing at an altar under a tree.

18.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGV. A quiver, bow, and club.

19.

HERCVLI. ROMANO. AVGVSTO. A club: the whole within a garland.

20.

HERC. ROM. CONDITORI. P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. VII. P. P. Hercules.

21.

ITALIA. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P. Italy, seated on a globe.

22.

IVNONI. SISPITAE. TR. P. II. IMP. II. COS. P. P. Juno-Sospita casting a javelin: before, a serpent.

23.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing: at his feet, a small figure in the toga, holding a Victory.

24.

IOVI. DEFENS. SALVTIS. AVG. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter, holding the hasta-pura, and casting a thunderbolt.

25.

IOVI. EXSVPER. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Jupiter, seated.

26.

IOVI. OPTIMO. MAXIMO. SPONS. SECVRIT. AVG. (or I. O. M. SPONSOR. SEC. AVG. COS. VI. P. P.) Jupiter and the emperor, standing.

27.

IVPPITER. (*sic*) CONSERVATOR. TR. P. VI. (or VII.) IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. A similar type.

28.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. (or LIBERALITAS. AVG. TR. P. II. COS.) The emperor, seated on an estrade, attended by two figures: another figure mounting the estrade.

There are several varieties of this type; all of which are rare.

29.

Same legend. Two figures seated on an estrade, between two others, standing: a third figure mounting the estrade.

30.

MART. PACAT. P. M. TR. P. XIII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. Mars, standing.

31.

MATRI. DEVM. CONSERV. AVG. COS. VI. P. P. Cybele, seated on a lion.

32.

MAVRITANIA. A figure holding a horse.

33.

MON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XII. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. The three Monetæ, standing.

34.

PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments.

35.

PIETATI. SENATVS. COS. V. P. P. Two figures in the toga, joining hands.

36.

P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. A helmet and a paludamentum on the trunk of a tree; a buckler on the ground.

37.

P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. A statue of Janus, standing, within a temple.

38.

Same legend. The emperor seated, with a globe in his right hand, crowned by Victory.

39.

P. M. TR. P. XI. (*or* XX.) IMP. VII. (*or* VIII.) COS. V. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga.

40.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. VIII. COS. VII. P. P. The emperor standing, in the toga, crowned by Victory: before, Serapis and Isis, standing; in the middle, an altar.

41.

Same legend. The emperor, standing, extending his arms towards a statue of Victory, placed on a column above a globe.

42.

PRINC. IVVENT. The emperor, standing near a trophy.

43.

PROFECTIO. AVG. . . IMP. III. COS. II. P. P. The emperor on horseback, accompanied by four foot-soldiers.

44.

PROVID. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VIII. COS. V. P. P. A galley, with the sail spread.

45.

PROVIDENTIAE. AVG. Hercules and Africa, joining hands: a lion.

46.

SERAPIDI. CONSERV. COS. VI. P. P. Serapis standing.

47.

S. P. Q. R. LAETITIA. C. V. within a laurel garland.

48.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. TR. P. VIII. IMP. . . . The four Seasons.

49.

TR. POT. COS. The emperor, in a quadriga.

50.

TR. P. II. COS. A similar type.

51.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga.
This coin is of a larger size than ordinary.

52.

VICTORIAE. FELICI. Victory, marching; at her feet, two bucklers,
on which are the letters S. C. : on a tablet, COS. V. P. P.

53.

VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. TR. P. VII. IMP. IIII. COS. III. P. P. The
emperor on horseback, striking a lion with his spear.

54.

VOTA. PVBLICA. IMP. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, in the toga,
standing before a tripod, and an assistant about to slaughter a bull.

55.

VOTA. SOLV. PRO. SAL. P. R. COS. VI. P. P. The emperor,
standing before an altar, his attendants preparing to sacrifice a bull,
and a man playing on the double flute.

56.

Same legend. A similar type, with five figures.

Of the foregoing, No. 1 is by far the rarest. No. 12 is an extremely rare type. Nos. 5, 11, 13, 40, 48, and 56 are very rare; and Nos. 2, 15, 17, 20, 24, 26, 31, 32, 38, 43, 44, and 54, are much rarer than the other numbers.



SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

COL. L. AN. COM. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. A
man, guiding two oxen.

2.

COS. VII. P. P. Four figures, near an altar.

3.

EQVESTER. ORDO. PRINCIPI. IVVENT. S. C. with a garland.

4.

Same legend, on a circular buckler.

5.

FELICITATI. CAES. A galley, filled with rowers.

6.

HERC. ROM. CONDITORI. COS. VII. P. P. Hercules, guiding
two oxen.

7.

HERCVL. ROMAN. AVGV. A club, within a garland.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distri-
buting gifts.

9.

MARTI. VLTORI. AVG. COS. VI. P. P. Mars, standing.

10.

MAGNIFICENTIAE. AVG. COS. VII. P. P. within a garland.

11.

P. D. S. P. Q. R. LAETITIAE. C. V. within a garland.

12.

P. M. TR. P. XI. IMP. VII. COS. V. P. P. Statue of Janus standing,
within a temple.

13.

PONTIF. The secespita, apex, simpulum, and skull of an ox.

14.

PRIMI. DECENN. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. VII. COS. IIII. P. P.
S. C. within a garland.

15.

SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. COS. III. A bearded figure, seated, with a sphinx on each side.

This coin is in antique *lead*. The type is remarkable, and is found on the gold coins of Clodius Albinus.

16.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. DECENN. Eight figures, sacrificing, before a temple.

17.

VOT. XX. P. M. TR. P. XV. IMP. VIII. COS. VI. S. C. within a garland.

Nos. 15 and 16 are very rare. Nos. 2, 6, 13, and 17 are rarer than the remaining numbers.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

HILARITAS. A female standing, holding a palm-branch.

2.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. A female, standing.

3.

PIETAS. AVG. Pontifical instruments,

4.

PRINC. IVVENT. The emperor, standing near a trophy.

5.

TR. POT. COS. Victory, marching.

6.

TR. POT. II. COS. Hygeia, standing with a patera, feeding a serpent on an altar.

7.

TR. P. VIII. IMP. VI. COS. III. P. P. Minerva, in a defensive posture.

Nos. 3, 5, and 7 are the rarest.

CRISPINA.

[Bruttia Crispina, daughter of Bruttius Praesens, and wife of Commodus, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 930 (A. D. 177). Her gross irregularities disgusted even Commodus, who banished her to Capreae, where she was shortly after put to death, in 936 (A. D. 183)].

STYLE:—CRISPINA, AVG. (or AVGVSTA.)—CRISPINA.
 AVG. COMMODI. AVG. (by implication, *uxor*).—CRISPINA.
 AVG. IMP. COMMODI. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 7
Silver	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
First and second brass	- - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.
CERES. Ceres, seated on the *cista*. - - - - - AU
2.
DIS. CONIVGALIBVS. An altar, with the fire kindled. - - AU
Brought, in fine preservation, 16*l.* at the Trattle sale.
3.
DIS. GENITALIBVS. A similar type. - - - - - AR
4.
PVDICITIA. A female figure standing, holding her veil. - - AU
5.
VENVS. Venus, standing. - - - - - AU
6.
Same legend. Same type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU
7.
VENVS. FELIX. Venus-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AU & AR
The gold brought 9*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.
8.
VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix leaning on a column. - - AU
Brought 9*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale. At the Dimsdale sale, the same
coin brought, 9*l.* 15*s.*
In gold, No. 2 is much the rarest. In silver, No. 3. is the rarest.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

CRISPINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Crispina.—*Rev.* Without legend,
 Diana, standing, holding a bow and an arrow.

[COMMODUS AND CRISPINA.]

1.

CRISPINA. AVG. IMP. COMMODVS. AVG. GERM. SARM.

The heads of Commodus and Crispina, face to face.—*Rev.* CONCORDIA. Concord seated, with a patera in her right hand, and her left arm resting on a figure, standing on a cippus; a cornucopia on the ground.

2.

VOTA. PVBLICA. The emperor and empress, joining hands; Concord, standing between them.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IVNONI. REGINAE. Juno standing, holding the hasta and a patera; at her feet, a peacock.

2.

PVDICITIA. A female figure, seated.

3.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated.

This last type is very rare. Other brass of Crispina, not here described, are very common.

PERTINAX.

[Publius Helvius Pertinax, the son of Helvius Successus, a freed man, was born at Alba, or, according to some authors, at Villa Martis, in Liguria, in the year of Rome 879 (A. D. 126). He was praefect of Rome under Commodus, and upon the death of that emperor, was raised to the empire by the Praetorian soldiers; by whom he was assassinated, after a short reign of eighty-seven days. 945 (A. D. 192).

STYLE:—IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERT. (*or* PERTIN. *or* PERTINAX.) AVG.—DIVVS. PERT. PIVS. PATER.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 6
Second brass	- - - - -	R 5

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

AEQVIT. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. Equity, standing. - - AU & AR

- 2.
- CONSECRATIO. An eagle with expanded wings, standing on a globe. - - - - - AU & AR
- 3.
- CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile. - - - - - AU
- 4.
- DIS. CVSTODIBVS. Fortune, standing. - - - - - AR
- 5.
- IANO. CONSERVAT. Janus, standing. - - - - - AR
- 6.
- LAETITIA. TEMPOR. COS. II. A female figure, standing. AU & AR
- 7.
- LIBERATIS. CIVIBVS. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR
- 8.
- MENTI. LAVDANDAE. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR
- 9.
- OPI. DIVIN. TR. P. COS. II. A female figure, seated, holding ears of corn. - - - - - AU & AR
- 10.
- PROVID. DEOR. COS. II. A female figure, standing. - AU & AR
- 11.
- PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. COS. II. A female figure, standing : in the field, two stars. - - - - - AU & AR
- 12.
- SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. A caduceus, between two ears of corn. AR
- 13.
- VOT. DECEN. TR. P. COS. II. A figure, sacrificing. - AU & AR

The coin with the Tiber personified, legend "TIBERIS," &c., is a modern fabrication. At the sale of the Trattle collection, the gold coins of this emperor brought the following prices:—No. 1, 10*l.* 10*s.* and 11*l.* 5*s.* No. 10, of which there were nine specimens, brought from 4*l.* 16*s.* to 13*l.* 5*s.*, according to their state of preservation. No. 6, finely preserved, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and No. 13, fine, 10*l.* 10*s.* The type of the Consecration is by far the rarest in gold. In silver, No. 8 is the rarest; and Nos. 2, 7, and 12, are much rarer than the others.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

AEQVIT. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. Equity, standing.

2.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile (or an eagle on a globe).

3.

DIS. CVSTODIBVS. A female figure standing, holding a rudder resting on a globe.

4.

DIS. GENITORIBVS. Cybele, standing before a tripod: on the other side a small figure, naked, seated on a globe.

5.

LAETITIA. TEMPORVM. COS. II. A female figure, standing.

6.

LIB. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. The emperor seated on an estrade, between two figures, standing; a third figure ascending the estrade.

7.

Same legend. A female, standing.

8.

OPI. DIVIN. TR. P. COS. II. Ops seated, holding ears of corn.

9.

PROVIDEN. (*or* PROVIDENTIA. *or* PROVIDENTIAE.) DEORVM. COS. II. A female figure, standing; in the field, a star.

10.

VOT. DECEN. TR. P. COS. II. The emperor, sacrificing.

Nos. 2 and 6 are much the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 3, 4, 7, and 9. Those of the Trattle collection, brought from 6*l.* to 14*l.*, according to preservation.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

AEQVIT. AVG. COS. II. Equity, standing.

2.

CONSECRATIO. An eagle on a globe.

3.

LAETITIA. TEMPORVM. COS. II. A female figure, standing.

4.

LIB. AVG. TR. P. COS. II. A female figure, seated or standing.

5.

OPI. DIVIN. TR. P. COS. II. A female figure seated, holding ears of corn.

6.

PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. COS. II. A female figure, standing : in the field, a star.

7.

VOT. DECEN. TR. P. COS. II. The emperor, sacrificing.

No. 2 is much the rarest ; and No. 4 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

TITIANA.

There are only Greek coins of the wife of Pertinax.

DIDIUS JULIANUS.

[Marcus Didius Severus Julianus, the son of P. D. Severus and Clara Aemilia, was born at Milan, in the year of Rome 886 (A. D. 133). Upon the death of Pertinax, the empire was offered for sale, when it was purchased by Julianus, who was proclaimed emperor in the year 946 (A. D. 193); but upon the news of the approach of Severus, with the legions of Parmonia, Julian was put to death, by order of the senate, after a reign of a few weeks].

STYLE:—IMP. CAES. M. DID. IVLIAN. AVG.—IMP. CAES. M. DID. SEV. (*or* SEVER.) IVLIAN. AVG.—[On reverse of each, often, RECTOR. ORBIS.]

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	. - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORD. MILIT. A woman standing, holding two military ensigns. - - - - - AU

2.

CONCORDIA. MILITVM. A similar type. - - - AU & AR

3.

P. M. TR. P. COS. Fortune standing. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

RECTOR. ORBIS. The emperor standing, in the toga, holding a globe. - - - - - AU & AR

The coin with two hands joined; legend, FIDES. EXERCIT., is suspected.

The above types are equally rare. No. 3, in gold, very fine, was purchased by the Duc de Blacas, at the sale of the Trattle collection, for 25*l.* 10*s.* No. 4, in silver, brought 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORD. MILIT. A woman standing, holding an ensign in each hand.

2.

IVNO. REGINA. Juno standing; a peacock at her feet.

3.

P. M. TR. P. COS. Fortune standing.

4.

RECTOR. ORBIS. The emperor standing, in the toga, holding a globe.

No. 2 is the rarest type.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORD. MILIT. A similar type to No. 1 in first brass.

2.

P. M. TR. P. COS. Fortune standing.

These types are equally rare.

MANLIA SCANTILLA.

[Manlia Scantilla, the wife of the emperor Julianus, retired to private life, after the death of her husband. The time of her death is not recorded].

STYLE :—MANL. (or MANLIA.) SCANTILLA. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

The silver and brass coins have on the reverse—Juno standing, with a peacock at her feet. A well-preserved silver coin brought *sl.* 18*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Trattle cabinet; and a fine one, in first brass, *sl.* 6*s.*

DIDIA CLARA.

[Didia Clara, daughter of Didius Julianus and Scantilla, was born about the year of Rome 906 (A. D. 153). She married Corn. Repentinus, during the reign of her father].

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 4

The silver and brass have on reverse—a female, standing, holding a palm branch; legend, HILAR. TEMPOR. A very fine coin, in first brass, brought *sl.* 12*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

PESCENNIUS NIGER.

[Caius Pescennius Niger, the son of Annius Fuscus and Lampridia, was governor of Syria, and general of the legions of Asia during the reigns of Commodus and Pertinax. Upon the death of Pertinax, the troops of Niger proclaimed him emperor at Antioch, in the year of Rome 946 (A. D. 193). He was defeated in several battles with Severus, and finally put to death by the followers of his successful rival, after a reign of about twelve months].

STYLE:—IMP. CAES. PESC. NIGER. IVS.—IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGER. IVST.—IMP. CAES. C. PESC. NIGER. AVG.—IMP. CAES. C. PESC. (or PESCEN.) NIG. (or NIGER.) IVS. (or IVST. or IVSTVS.) A. (or AV. or AVG.) [On an unique coin, P. P.].

Gold (if genuine)	- - - - -	<i>unique</i>
Silver	- - - - -	R 6
Brass (Greek only)	- - - - -	R 8

The gold and silver coins of Niger, although bearing Latin legends, were not struck at Rome, but, in all probability, at Antioch. His brass coins have Greek legends; and although there are many types, are all very rare. The unique gold coin, described below, was formerly in the cabinet of the French king. It has been considered dubious by most medallists, on account of the title "Pater Patriæ," which it bears on the reverse; and which Niger could not have received from the senate of Rome. This coin unfortunately formed part of the recent plunder of the French cabinet, and has, in all probability, been consigned to the crucible.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

	1.	
AETERNITAS. AVG.	A crescent and seven stars.	- - - - AR
	2.	
APOLLINI. SANCTO.	Apollo, leaning on a column.	- - - AR
	3.	
BONAE. SPEI.	Hope.	- - - - - - - - - - AR
	4.	
BONI. EVENTVS.	A youthful figure, standing.	- - - - - AR
	5.	
CERERI. FRVGIFERAE.	Ceres, standing.	- - - - - AR
	6.	
CONCORDIA. P. P.	Concord, standing.	- - - - - AU
	7.	
FELICITAS. TEMPORVM.	A hamper full of fruit.	- - - AR
	8.	
FIDEI. EXER.	Three ensigns; a buckler attached to the middle one, inscribed VIC. AVGG. (<i>Mionnet.</i>)	- - - - - AR
	9.	
FORTVNAE. REDVCI.	Fortune, standing.	- - - - - AR
	10.	
Same legend.	Fortune, seated. (<i>Khell.</i>)	- - - - - AR
	11.	
FR. FR. (<i>sic</i>) FRVG.	A female, standing. (<i>Vaillant.</i>)	- - AR
	12.	
INVICTO. IMP. TR. (<i>or</i> TROPÆ.).	A trophy.	- - - - AR

This type, fine, brought 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of the Dimsdale collection, in 1824.

	13.	
IOVI. PRAE. ORBIS.	Jupiter, seated.	- - - - - AR
	14.	
IVSTITIA. AVGVSTI.	Equity, standing.	- - - - - AR
	15.	
MARTI. AVGVSTO.	Mars, marching. (<i>Khell</i>).	- - - - - AR
	16.	
MARTI. VICTORI.	A similar type.	- - - - - AR
	17.	
Same legend.	Mars-Victor, standing; a buckler at his feet.	- - - - - AR
	18.	
MINER. VIC. (<i>or</i> VICTRIS.).	Minerva, standing.	- - - - - AR
	19.	
MONET. (<i>or</i> MONETA. <i>or</i> MONETE. <i>sic</i>) AVG.	Moneta, standing.	- - - - - AR
	20.	
PIETATI. AVG.	The emperor, sacrificing.	- - - - - AR
	21.	
ROMAE. AETERNAE.	Rome, seated.	- - - - - AR
	22.	
SALVTI. AVG.	A female, standing.	- - - - - AR
	23.	
Same legend.	A female, sacrificing.	- - - - - AR
	24.	
SALVTI. AVGVSTI.	A female figure, standing before an altar, and a serpent.	- - - - - AR
	25.	
VICTORIA. (<i>or</i> VICTORIAE.)	Victory, inscribing AVG. on a buckler, placed on a column.	- - - - - AR
	26.	
VICTORIA. AVG.	Victory, standing.	- - - - - AR
	27.	
VICTORIAE. AVG.	Victory, marching.	- - - - - AR
	28.	
VICTOR. IVST. AVG.	A similar type.	- - - - - AR
	29.	
VIRTVTI. AVG.	Mars, standing.	- - - - - AR

In silver, Nos. 28 and 29 are much rarer than the others. Nos. 3, 4, 5, 12, 16, 17, and 19, are the least rare.

CLODIUS ALBINUS.

[Decimus Clodius Septimius Albinus, the son of Cejonius Postumus and Aurelia Messalina, was born at Hadrumetum, in Africa. He was governor of Britain in the reigns of Commodus and Pertinax, and in the year of Rome 946 (A. D. 193) was proclaimed emperor by the legions under his command. Severus at this time having to contend against Niger, accorded to Albinus the title of Caesar; but the latter finding himself in danger of assassination, resolved to make an effort to obtain the empire; and passing into Gaul, encountered Severus in the following year, near Lyons, when after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, the troops of Severus were victorious, and Albinus perished in the field, in the year of Rome 950 (A. D. 197)].

STYLE: — D. CLOD. (*or* CLODIVS.) ALBIN. (*or* ALBINVS.) CAES.—D. CL. (*or* CLOD. *or* CLODIVS.) SEPT. (*or* SEPTIMIVS.) ALBIN. (*or* ALBINVS.) CAES. [On reverse of some coins, P. P.]—IMP. D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. AVG.—IMP. CAES. CL. SEPT. ALBIN. AVG. [On reverse, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. D. CL. (*or* CLO.) ALBIN. AVG.—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) D. CLO. SEP. ALB. AVG.

It is supposed that the coins of Albinus, which bear the title of “Cæsar,” were struck at Rome, Severus having consented to his assuming that title; and that those which have the styles “Imperator” and “Augustus” were struck in Gaul, after the entry of Albinus into that country. Mionnet quotes a coin in the Imperial cabinet at Vienna, which has on the reverse the title *Pater Patriæ*; the head side bearing the title of Cæsar; and Vaillant has described another, with the letters “P. P.” having the title of Augustus on the obverse: (see below). Mionnet supposes, from this, that Albinus had a council, or senate, in Gaul, who conferred upon him this honourable title. However, its assumption by Albinus without such license must not be wondered at in an age when emperors aspired even to divine origin.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver (with the title of Caesar only)	- - - - -	R 2
“ with those of Imperator and Augustus	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First and second brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

	1.	
APOLLINI. AVG. COS. II.	Apollo, in a female habit, standing.	AU & AR
	2.	
CLEMENTIA. AVG. COS. II.	A female figure, standing. - -	AR
	3.	
COS. II.	Æsculapius, standing. - - - - -	AR
	4.	
FELICITAS. COS. II.	A female figure, standing. - - - -	AR
	5.	
FIDES. LEGION. COS. II.	A Roman eagle, between two standards.	AR
	6.	
Same legend.	Two hands joined, holding an ensign. - - - -	AR
	7.	
FORTITVDO. AVG. INVICTA.	Hercules, standing. - - -	AR
	8.	
FORTVNA. AVG. COS. II.	Fortune, standing. - - - - -	AR*
	9.	
FORT. REDVCI. COS. II.	Fortune, seated. - - - -	AU & AR*
	10.	
GEN. LVG. COS. II.	The Genius, standing, with an eagle at his feet. - - - - -	AR
	11.	
IOVI. VICTORI.	Jupiter-Nicephore, seated. - - - - -	AR
	12.	
IOVIS. VICTORIAE. COS. II.	Jupiter-Nicephore, standing; an eagle at his feet. - - - - -	AR
	13.	
MINER. PACIF. COS. II. (or MINER. PAC. COS. II.)	Minerva, standing. - - - - -	AR*

* Those marked with a (*) have sometimes the titles of Caesar, and sometimes those of Imperator and Augustus.

14.
 MONET. AVG. COS. II. Moneta, standing. - - - - - AR
15.
 PAX. AVG. COS. II. Peace, standing. - - - - - AR
16.
 PROVID. AVG. COS. Providence, standing. - - - - AU & AR
17.
 ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AR
18.
 SAECVLI. FEL. COS. II. A female figure, standing. - - - AR
19.
 SAECVLI. FRVGIF. COS. II. A genius, standing. - - - *AR
20.
 SAECVLI. FRVGIFERO. COS. II. A bearded figure, in a long robe
 and with a tiara, seated; his hands raised; a sphinx on each
 side. - - - - - AU
21.
 SALVTI. AVG. COS. II. Hygeia, standing. - - - - - *AR
22.
 Same legend. Hygeia, seated. - - - - - AR
23.
 SPES. AVG. COS. II. Hope. - - - - - *AR
24.
 SPE. COS. II. Hope. - - - - - AR
25.
 S. P. Q. R. P. P. OB. C. S. within a garland—with title of Caesar on
 obverse. (*Cabinet of Vienna*). - - - - - AR
26.
 Another, with title of Augustus on obverse. (*Vaillant.*) - - - AR
27.
 VICT. AVG. COS. II. Victory, marching. - - - - - *AR
28.
 Same legend. Victory, standing, writing on a buckler: her left foot on
 a globe. - - - - - AR
29.
 VIRTVTI. AVG. COS. II. An armed figure, holding the hasta and
 the parazonium. - - - - - *AR

In gold, No. 20 is much the rarest. No. 9 was purchased at the sale of the Trattle cabinet, by the Duc de Blacas, for 70*l*. In silver, Nos. 7, 10, 15, are much the rarest. Nos. 1, 2, and 14, are much rarer than the other numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. COS. II. A similar type to that in gold, No. 20.

2.

FORTVNAE. REDVCI. Fortune, seated.

3.

Same legend. A similar type.

No. 1 is much the rarest; and No. 3 is the least rare.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. Concord, seated.

2.

COS. II. Æsculapius, standing.

3.

FELICITAS. COS. II. Felicity, standing.

4.

FORT. REDVCI. COS. II. Fortune, seated.

5.

MINER. PACIF. COS. II. Minerva, standing.

6.

PROVID. AVG. COS. Providence, standing.

7.

SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. A half-naked male figure, with radiated head, holding ears of corn and a caduceus in his right hand; a trident in his left.

Vaillant calls this trident a rake, which it probably is. It resembles in shape an eel-spear.

8.

Same legend. A woman wearing the stola, standing, holding a caduceus and a cornucopia; her right foot on the prow of a vessel.

Of the above, No. 8 is much the rarest; Nos. 4 and 5 are rarer than the other numbers.—The coin bearing a figure with a radiated head, legend, SAECVLO. FECVNDQ., is of dubious faith.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

COS. II. Æsculapius, standing.

2.

FELICITAS. II. Felicity, standing, holding a caduceus.

3.

FORT. REDVCI. COS. II. Fortune, seated.

4.

SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. COS. II. A genius, with radiated head, as in the large brass.

Nos. 3 and 4 are the rarest.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

[Lucius Septimius Severus, the son of Marcus Septimius Geta and Fulvia Pia, was born at Leptis, in Africa, in the year of Rome 899 (A. D. 146). He was governor of Illyria and Pannonia in the reigns of Commodus and Pertinax; and, after the death of the latter, the legions under his command proclaimed him emperor, when he marched for Rome, and his title was confirmed by the senate. 946 (A. D. 193). He then took the surname of Pertinax. Having subdued his rivals, Niger and Albinus, he became sole master of the empire in 950 (A. D. 197). He died at York (Eboracum), in 964 (A. D. 211)].

STYLE, WITH HIS SON CARACALLA:—IMP. INVICTI. PII. AVG.

SEVERUS ALONE IS STYLED:—IMP. L. SEP. SEVER.—IMP.

C. SE. (*or* SEP.) SEVERVS.—IMP. CAES. L. SEVERVS.

—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) SEP. (*or* SEPT.) SEVERVS.—

SEPT. SEVERVS. AVG.—L. SEPTIMIVS. SEV. (*or*

SEVERVS.) PERT. (*or* PERTINAX.) AVG.—IMP. L.

SEP. (*or* SEPT.) SEVERVS. AVG.—IMP. L. SEPT. SEV.

PERT. AVG:—IMP. C. SE. (*or* SEPT.) SEVERVS. AVG.—

IMP. C. L. SE. SEVERVS. AVG.—IMP. CA. SEP. SE-

VERVS. PE. AVG.—IMP. CAE. L. SEV. PERT. AVG.—

IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) L. SEP. (*or* SEPT.) SEV. (*or* SEVERVS.)

PER. (*or* PERT.) AVG. [On reverse, often, IMP. *or* OPTIMVS.

PRINCEPS.]—L. SEVER. AVG. IMP.—L. SEPT. SEVER.

(*or* SEVERVS.) AVG. IMP.—L. SEP. (*or* SEPT. *or* SEPTI-

MIVS.) SEV. (*or* SEVER. *or* SEVERVS.) PER. (*or* PERT. *or* PERTINAX.) AUG. IMP. [On reverse, often, P. P. DIVI. M. PH. F. P. P. *or* ARAB. ADIAB. *or* ARAB. ADIAB. (*or* ADIABENICUS.) P. P. *or* PAR. AR. AD. P. P. *or* PART. ARAB. PART. ADIAB. *or* PART. ARAB. *or* PART. ADIAB. P. P.]—IMP. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP.—IMP. CAE. L. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP.—IMP. CAES. L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP.—IMP. CAE. L. SEPTI. SEVERVS. P. P. AVG.—SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. P. P.—SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. [On reverse, often, P. P. *or* FVNDATOR. PACIS. *or* RESTITVTOR. VRBIS.]—L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. PART. MAX. [On reverse, often, P. P.]—L. SEV. SEPT. AVG. IMP. PART. MAX.—IMP. C. L. SE. SEVERVS. PIVS.—SEVERVS. P. (*or* PIVS.) AVG. [On reverse, often, P. P. *or* PART. MAX. *or* PART. MAX. P. P. *or* FVNDATOR. PACIS. *or* PACATOR. ORBIS. *or* RECTOR. ORBIS. *or* RESTITVTOR. VRBIS.]—L. SEPT. (*or* SEPTIMIUS.) SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, often, P. P.]—SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. P.—SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, often, P. P.]—L. SEPT. SEVERV. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, often, P. P.]—DIVVS. SEVERVS.—DIVVS. SEVERVS. PATER.—DIVVS. SEVERVS. PIVS.—DIVVS. SEPTIMIUS. SEVERVS. PIVS.

Gold	- - - - -	R 2
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 4
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	VC
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 4
First brass	- - - - -	C
Second brass	- - - - -	S
Third brass	- - - - -	R 2

SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

AVGVSTORVM. (*in two lines*). A Roman eagle between two ensigns.

2.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory, marching with garland and palm branch.

No. 2 is much the rarest.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE
REVERSES.

1.
ADVENT. AVGG. Three horsemen. - - - - - AU
2.
Same legend. The emperor on horseback, preceded by a foot soldier. AR
3.
ADVENTVI. AVG. FELICISSIMO. A similar type. - - - AU
4.
Same legend. The emperor on horseback. - - - - - AR
5.
ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor on horseback. - - - - - AR
6.
Same legend. The emperor on horseback, preceded by a foot soldier. AR
7.
Same legend. The three emperors on horseback. - - - AU & AR
8.
AEQVITAS. . . . Equity, standing. - - - - - AR
9.
AEQVITAS. AVGG. The emperor seated, and Equity standing. AR
10.
AEQVITATI. AVGG. Equity, standing. - - - - - AU & AR
11.
AETERNIT. IMPERI. Laureated heads of Septimius Severus and
Caracalla, face to face. - - - - - AR
12.
Same legend. Heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face: the one,
laureated; the other bare. - - - - - AU & AR
13.
Same legend. The same heads. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

- 14.
- AFRICA. Africa, standing; a lion at her feet. - - - - - AR
- 15.
- Same legend. Africa, seated; a lion at her feet. - - - - - AR
- 16.
- ANTONINVS. AVG. PONT. TR. P. IIII. Youthful laureated head
of Caracalla. - - - - - AR
- 17.
- APOLLINO. AVGVSTO. Apollo in a female habit, standing, with a
lyre and a patera. - - - - - AR
- 18.
- ARAB. ADIABENIC. Victory, marching. - - - - - AR
- 19.
- ARAB. ADIAB. COS. II. P. P. A similar type. - - - - - AU
- 20.
- BONA. SPES. Hope, walking. - - - - - AR
- 21.
- CERER. RVG. Ceres, standing. - - - - - AR
- 22.
- CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Caracalla and Geta, in the toga,
holding between them a small figure of Victory. - - - - - AU
- 23.
- CONCORDIAE. MILITVM. A female figure, standing, holding two
ensigns. - - - - - AR
- 24.
- CONSACRATIO. (*sic*). The emperor veiled, standing, with an olive
branch in his hand. - - - - - AR
- 25.
- CONSECRATIO. An eagle, on a pedestal. - - - - - AR
- 26.*
- Same legend. An eagle on a thunderbolt. - - - - - AU & AR
- 27.
- Same legend. An eagle, on a globe. - - - - - AR
- 28.
- Same legend. A funeral pile (or garland on a throne). - - - - - AR

29.

Same legend. An altar, with the fire kindled, or an eagle with wings expanded. - - - - - AR

This is one of the coins restored by Gallienus.

30.

COS. II. P. P. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - AU & AR

31.

COS. III. P. P. A triumphal arch. - - - - - AR

32.

COS. III. LVDOS. SAECVL. FEC. Bacchus and Hercules standing, and a panther. - - - - - AU & AR

33.

DIIS. AVSPICIB. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type to the foregoing. - - - - - AU & AR

34.

DIVI. M. PII. F. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Mars, marching. AU

35.

FELICITAS. PVBLICA. A female figure standing, with a caduceus and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

36.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Full-faced head of Julia-Domna, between those of Caracalla and Geta. (*Plate vii, No. 6*). - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs.

37.

FELICITAS. SECVLI. A crescent and seven stars. - - - - AR

38.

FELICITAS. TEMPOR. A panier, full of fruit. - - - - - AR

39.

FELICIT. TEMPOR. Two cornucopiæ, and an ear of corn. - AR

40.

FIDEI. LEG. TR. P. COS. A female figure, standing, holding a Victory and a standard. - - - - - AU & AR

41.

FORTVNA. REDVX. The emperor sacrificing, Fortune seated before him. - - - - - AU

42.
FORTVNAE. AVGG. Fortune, standing. - - - - - AU
43.
FORTVNAE. REDVCI. A female figure, standing before an altar. AR
44.
Same legend. Fortune, seated. - - - - - AU & AR
45.
FVNDATOR. PACIS. The emperor in the toga, veiled, and holding
an olive branch. - - - - - AU
46.
GENIVS. P. R. Genius, sacrificing. - - - - - AR
47.
HERCVLI. DEFENS. Hercules, standing; his right hand on his club,
and a bow in his left. - - - - - AU & AR
48.
IMPERII. FELICITAS. The heads of Severus and Geta, face to face;
the first laureated, the other bare. - - - - - AU
Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.
49.
INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. A female figure, seated. - - - - - AR
50.
INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. CARTH. Cybele on a lion. AU & AR
51.
INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. ITALIAM. A female figure on a
globe. - - - - - AR
52.
INVICTA. VIRTVS. The emperor on horseback, an enemy or
captive, on the ground. - - - - - AR
53.
INVICTO. IMP. TROPAEA. (or TROPAE. or TROPAEI.) A
trophy. - - - - - AR
54.
IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter-Nicephore, seated. - - - - - AR
55.
IOVI. PRAE. ORBIS. Jupiter-Nicephore, seated; an eagle with
expanded wings at his feet. - - - - - AU

56.

IOVI. PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter standing, hurling a thunderbolt. AR

57.

IOVI. VICTORI. Head of Jupiter-Ammon, full faced. - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

58.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia-Domna. - - - AU & AR

The gold is valued by Mionnet at 100 francs, the silver at 60 francs.

59.

IVSTITIA. A female figure seated, holding the hasta pura and a
patera. - - - - - AR

60.

LAETITIA. TEMPORVM. A circus with galleys and quadrigæ.

AU & AR

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs and 55 francs.

61.

LEG. I. ADIVT. TR. P. COS. A Roman eagle between two
standards. - - - - - AR

62.

LEG. I. ITAL. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

63.

LEG. I. MIN. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - AU & AR

64.

LEG. I. (or II.) ADIVT. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - AR

65.

LEG. III. ITAL. (or ITA.) VI. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - , AR

66.

LEG. IIII. FL. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

67.

LEG. V. MAC. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

68.

LEG. VII. CL. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

69.

LEG. VIII. AVG. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

70.

LEG. XI. CL. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

71.

LEG. XIII. GEM. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

72.

LEG. XIII. GEM. (or GEMINA.) M. V. TR. P. COS. A similar
type. - - - - - AU & AR

73.

LEG. XXII. TR. P. COS. (or PRI. TR. P. COS.) A similar type. AR

74.

LEG. XXX. VLP. V. A similar type. - - - - - AR

75.

LIB. AVG. III. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. A female figure,
standing. - - - - - AR

76.

LIBERAL. AVG. A female figure, seated. - - - - - AR

77.

LIBERAL AVG. COS. A female figure, standing, holding a tessera
and a cornucopia. - - - - - AU

78.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

79.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. V. A similar type. - - - - - AU

80.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. VI. A similar type. - - - - - AR

81.

Same legend. Three figures, seated on an estrade, and three others,
standing. - - - - - AU

82.

LIBERO. PATRI. Bacchus, standing; at his feet, a tiger. AU & AR

83.

Same legend. Bacchus, his arm raised above his head; a tiger at his
feet. - - - - - AR

84.

LIBERT. AVG. (or LIBERTAS. AVGG.) Liberty, standing. AR

85.

LIBERT. AVG. Liberty, seated. (*Khell*). - - - - - AR

86.
L. SEPTIMIUS. GETA. CAES. Bare head of Geta. - - - - AR
87.
LVDOS. SAECVL. FECIT. COS. III. Bacchus and Hercules, standing.
AU
Valued by Mionnet at 150 francs.
88.
MARS. PACATOR. Mars armed, standing. - - - - AR
89.
MARS-PATER. Mars, marching with a trophy and a spear. - AR
90.
MARS-VICTOR. A similar type. - - - - AR
91.
MARTI. PACIFERO. Mars standing, holding a spear and ears of corn.
AR
92.
MARTI. VLTORI. Mars, marching. (*Khell*). - - - - AR
93.
MINERVA. SANCT. Minerva, standing. - - - - AR
94.
MONETA. AVGG. Moneta, seated. - - - - AU
95.
PACATOR. ORBIS. Radiated head of the Sun. - - - AU & AR
96.
PART. ARAB. PART. ADIAB. COS. II. P. P. Two captives
bound, seated at the foot of a trophy. - - - - AU & AR
The gold brought, in fine preservation, 3*l.* at the sale of the Dimsdale
collection.
97.
PIETAT. AVG. The emperor, standing before an altar. - - - AR
98.
P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Jupiter and the emperor standing,
supporting a globe. - - - - AU
99.
Same legend. Jupiter-Nicephore, seated. - - - - AU & AR

100.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Apollo, in a female habit, standing,
with a lyre and a patera. - - - - - AR

101.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II, P. P. Victory, marching with a trophy
and a garland, - - - - - AU

102.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. A female figure, seated. - - AU

103.

P. M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. Fortune, seated. - - - - AU

104.

P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. A youthful head, helmeted. - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

105.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

106.

P. M. TR. P. XI. COS. III. P. P. Fortune, seated. - - - - AU

107.

P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter, seated; an eagle at his
feet. - - - - - AU

108.

P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback.
AU & AR

109.

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. A similar type. - - - - AR

110.

Same legend. Africa, standing; a lion at her feet. - - - - - AR

111.

Same legend. A trophy, with two captives; one seated, the other
standing. - - - - - AR

112.

Same legend. A youthful head, helmeted. - - - - - AU

113.

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Winged head of Medusa. - AU

114.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

115.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback. AR

116.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

117.

Same legend. Victory seated, and a trophy. - - - - - AU

118.

Same legend. A port, with fortifications (or a bridge, with figures, and a galley beneath). - - - - - AU

Valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

119.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. III. P. P. A river-god, seated. - - AR

120.

P. M. TR. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, on horseback, bearing down a captive. - - - - - AR

121.

Same legend. Victory marching, holding a captive by the hand, and bearing a trophy. - - - - - AU

122.

PRINC. IVVENT. COS. Three figures, on horseback. - - - AR

123.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor on horseback. - - - AU & AR

124.

PROFECT. AVGG. FEL. A similar type. - - - - - AR

125.

PROF. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, on horseback, preceded by a soldier. - - - - - AR

126.

PROVIDENTIA. Full-faced head of Medusa. - - - AU & AR

127.

Same legend. The head of Medusa on the ægis. - - - - - AR

128.

PVDICITIA. A female, seated. - - - - - AR

129.

RECTOR. ORBIS. Jupiter, standing, holding a globe and the hasta.

AR

130.

RESTITVTOR. (*or* RESTITVTORI.) VRBIS. The emperor, sacrificing. - - - - - AU
 This type, very fine, brought 11*l.* 0*s.* at the sale of the Trattle collection.

131.

Same legend. Rome, seated. - - - - - AU
 This type, fine, brought 3*l.* 3*s.* at the Trattle sale.

132.

RESTITVTORES. ORBIS. A youthful head, helmeted. AU & AR
 This type, in gold, brought 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

133.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. A statue of Rome, within a temple. - AR

134.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINC. (*or* PRINCIPI). An equestrian figure. AU & AR

135.

SECVRITVS. PVBLICA. A female, seated. - - - - - AR

136.

TR. P. COS. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

137.

TR. P. III. IMP. V. COS. II. A captive, and a heap of arms. - AR

138.

Same legend. A trophy, and two captives. - - - - - AR

139.

VENER. VICT. Venus, standing. - - - - - AR

140.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus, seated: an infant standing before her. AR

141.

VICT. AVG. Victory, standing, inscribing on a buckler, AVG. AR

142.

VICT. AVG. TR. P. COS. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU

143.

VICT. AVG. TR. P. II. COS. II. A similar type. - - - - - AU

144.

VICT. AVGG. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

145.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, standing, inscribing AVG. on a buckler placed on a column. - - - - - AR

146.

VICTORIAE. AVG. FEL. Victory holding a fillet: before, a buckler on a pedestal. - - - - - AR

147.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. Victory, in a biga. - - - - - AU & AR

This type, in gold, brought 11*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale. It was very fine.

148.

Same legend. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU

149.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. The emperor seated, with a captive at his feet, and crowned by Victory. - - - - - AR

150.

VICT. PARTHICAE. Victory, marching; and a captive. - - AR

151.

VICT. PART. MAX. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU

152.

VICTORIAE. BRIT. Victory, holding a captive. - - AU & AR

153.

Same legend. Victory, suspending a buckler from a tree. - - - AR

154.

VICT. IVST. AVG. Victory, seated. - - - - - AR

155.

VICTOR. IVST. AVG. Victory, standing. - - - - - AR

This and the preceding coin refer to Severus' victory over his rival Niger, who assumed the surname of Justus.

156.

VICTOR. SEVER. AVG. Victory, marching. - - - - - AR

157.

VIRT. AVGG. Roma-Victrix, standing. - - - - - AU

158.

VIRT. AVG. TR. P. COS. A similar type. - - - - - AU

159.
VIRT. AVG. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. A similar type. - - AU
160.
VIRTVS. AVG. The emperor on horseback, bearing down an enemy. AR
161.
VIRTVS. AVGG. A naked figure, with radiated head, standing; a globe in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. - - - AR
162.
VIRTVS. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and his sons, on horseback. AU
- Valued by Mionnet at 120 francs. Brought, in very fine preservation, only 3*l.* 10*s.* at the Dimsdale sale.
163.
VIRTVTE. AVG. A military figure, standing, holding the hasta and the parazonium. - - - - - AR
164.
VIRTVTI. AVG. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU
165.
VIRTVTI. AVGG. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AU
166.
VOTA. PVBLICA. A similar type. - - - - - AR
167.
VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX. Three figures, sacrificing. - AU & AR
168.
Same legend. The emperor, veiled, sacrificing. - - - - - AR
169.
VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland. - - - - AU & AR
170.
Same legend. The emperor, at an altar. - - - - - AR
171.
VOT. SVSC. DEC. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, before an altar. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 13, 60, and 118, are much the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 12, 36, 48, 81, 87, and 162; then Nos. 57, 58, and 104. In silver, No. 132 is the rarest. Nos. 11, 12, 16, 31, 58, 60, 86, and 149, are next in rarity: then Nos. 24, 32, 122, 126, and 127. Nos. 9, 33, 37, 51, 92, 95, 119, 129, 133, 134, 155, and 167, are much rarer than the remaining numbers.

THE FAMILY OF SEVERUS.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 5

[SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.]

1.

SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Severus, with the ægis.—*Rev.* IVLIA. AVGVSTA. The head of Julia Domna. AU

2.

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. (*or* SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX.) Laureated head of Severus.—*Rev.* IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna. - - - - - AR

3.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Septimius Severus.—*Rev.* ANTONINVS. AVG. PONT. TR. P. IIII. Youthful head of Caracalla, laureated, with the paludamentum. AR

4.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. IMP. XI. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Severus.—*Rev.* L. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. CAES. Bare head of Geta, with the paludamentum. - - - - - AR

5.

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. (*or* SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. X. *or* SEVER. P. AVG. P. M. TR. P. X. COS. III.) Laureated head of Severus, with or without the paludamentum.—*Rev.* FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Full-faced head of Julia Domna, between the heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face, the one laureated, the other bare; each with the paludamentum. (*Plate vii, No. 6*). - - - - - AU

6.

FELICITAS. PVBLICA. The heads of Severus and Domna, face to face: his, laureated; hers, with the diadem.—*Rev.* PERPETVA. CONCORDIA. Bearded laureated heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face. - - - - - AU

7.

SEVERUS. PIVS. AVG. Laureated head of Severus.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Septimius Severus and Caracalla, face to face, and laureated; each with the paludamentum. - AR

8.

L. SEPT. SEVE. PERT. AVG. IMP. VIII. Laureated head of Severus, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* IMPERII. FELICITAS. Heads of Septimius Severus and Geta, face to face: the first laureated, the other bare; without the paludamentum. - - - AU

9.

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. Laureated head of Severus.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face: the first laureated, the other bare; each with the paludamentum. AR

10.

Another, with a similar type, but without the paludamentum. - - AR

11.

SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. (*or* SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII.) Laureated head of Severus, with (or without) the ægis on the shoulders.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. Heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face: the first laureated, the other bare; each with the paludamentum. - - - - - AU

12.

SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VIII. Laureated head of Severus.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face, as in the preceding. (*A quinarius*). - AU

In gold, No. 6 is much the rarest; No. 1 is the least rare. In silver, No. 2 is the rarest; No. 3 is the least rare.

[JULIA DOMNA.]

1.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna.—*Rev.* SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Severus to the right, with the ægis. - - - - - AU

2.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna.—*Rev.* SEVERVS. PIVS.
AVG. (*or* SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX.) Laureated head of
Severus. - - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. Same head. — *Rev.* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG.
Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum. AR

4.

Another, with ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. and the laureated
bearded head of Caracalla, without the paludamentum. - - AR

5.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna.—*Rev.* P. SEPT. GETA.
CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the paludamentum. AR

6.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. (*or* IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG.) The same
head.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. Laureated heads of Severus
and Caracalla, face to face; each with the paludamentum. AU & AR

7.

Another, with IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG. - - - - - AR

8.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna.—*Rev.* AETERNIT.
IMPERI. The heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face: the first
laureated, the other bare; each with the paludamentum. AU & AR

9.

Another, similar, without the paludamentum. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 6 and 8 are much rarer than No. 1. In silver, Nos. 2
and 7 are the rarest. No. 3 is the least rare.

[CARACALLA].

1.

ANTONINVS. AVG. PONT. TR. P. IIII. Laureated youthful head
of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* L. SEPT. SEVERVS.
AVG. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Septimius Severus. AR

2.

ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Laureated youthful head of Caracalla,
with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of
Julia Domna. - - - - - AR

3.

Another, with ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. Bearded laureated head of Caracalla, without the paludamentum. - - - - - AR

4.

ANTON. P. AVG. PON. TR. P. V. COS. (*or* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG.) Youthful laureated head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* PLAVTILLAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Plautilla. - - - - - AU & AR

5.

ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the paludamentum. - - - AU & AR

6.

ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS. (*or* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. *or* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. PON. TR. P. IIII. *or* V.) Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* CONCORDIAE. AETERNAE. The heads of Severus and Julia Domna, side by side: the first radiated, and with the paludamentum; the other placed on a crescent. - - - - - AU & AR

7.

ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. The laureated heads of Septimius Severus and Caracalla; each with a coat of mail. - - - - - AR

8.

IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANT. AVG. P. TR. P. Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* SAECVLI. FELICITAS. The heads of Caracalla and Geta: the first laureated, the other bare; each with the paludamentum. - - - - - AU

In gold, No. 4 is by far the rarest. Mionnet values it at 400 francs. Nos. 5 and 8 are rarer than the others. In silver, No. 4 is by far the rarest. Nos. 1 and 2 are the least rare.

[SEVERUS AND CARACALLA].

IMPP. INVICTI. PII. AVGG. Laureated heads of Severus and Caracalla, side by side; each with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* VICTORIA. PARTHICA. MAXIMA. Victory marching, with a garland and palm branch. - - - - - AU & AR

[PLAUTILLA].

PLAVTILLAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Plautilla to the right.—*Rev.*
 ANTON. P. AVG. PON. TR. P. V. COS. (*or* ANTONINVS.
 PIVS. AVG.) Laureated youthful head of Caracalla, with the
 paludamentum. - - - - - AU & AR

[GETA].

1.

L. SEPTIMIVS. GETA. CAES. Bare head of Geta to the right, with
 the paludamentum.—*Rev.* L. SEPT. SEVERVS. IMP. XI. PART.
 MAX. Laureated head of Severus to the right. - - - - AR

2.

P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the paluda-
 mentum.—*Rev.* IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Donna. AR

3.

P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the palu-
 damentum. — *Rev.* ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated
 youthful head of Caracalla, with the paludamentum. - AU & AR

4.

P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the paluda-
 mentum.—*Rev.* SEVERI. INVICTI. AVG. PII. FIL. Bust of
 Geta with radiated head, and coat of mail. - - - - - AU

5.

P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta, with the paluda-
 mentum.—*Rev.* AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Severus
 and Caracalla, face to face, both laureated, and with the paluda-
 mentum. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 3 is the rarest. In silver, Nos. 3 and 5 are the rarest.

[CARACALLA AND GETA].

IMP. ANTONIN. ET. GETA. CAES. AVG. FIL. Heads of Cara-
 calla and Geta, face to face: the first laureated, the other bare;
 each with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR.
 Roma-Victrix seated, holding the parazonium, and leaning on a
 buckler. - - - - - AR

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

APOLLINI. PALATINO. Apollo, in a female habit, holding a lyre and a patera.

2.

CONG. II. POP. R. D. S. C. The emperor, seated on a heap of arms: before, a figure standing, with a cornucopia; between them, the modius.

3.

DIS. AVSPICIBVS. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Bacchus and Hercules, standing: a panther.

4.

DIVI. M. PII. F. P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. A military figure, standing, holding the hasta and parazonium; a buckler at his feet.

5.

Same legend. Mars, standing; a coat of mail at his feet.

6.

FIDEI. MILIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor on an estrade, addressing his soldiers.

7.

FIDEI. MILIT. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. A similar type.

8.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. A port, with fortifications; or a bridge, with a vessel beneath.

9.

VICT. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. Victory, marching, with a garland and palm-branch.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 8, are the rarest.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

I.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. The three Monetæ, standing.

2.

ADVENTVI. AVG. FELICISSIMO. The emperor, on horseback, preceded by a foot soldier, who carries a standard.

3.

AFRICA. Africa, standing, with a lion at her feet.

4.

APOLLONI. AVGVSTO. Apollo, in a female habit.

5.

CONSECRATIO. A funeral pile.

6.

Same legend. An eagle, bearing the soul of the emperor to heaven.

7.

COS. III. LVD. SAEC. FEC. The emperor sacrificing, with five attendants, and a victim.

8.

DI. PATRII. Bacchus and Hercules, standing; and a panther.

9.

DIS. AVSPICIB. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type.

10.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Three figures seated on an estrade, and two others standing.

11.

INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. CARTH. Cybele, seated on a lion, running.

12.

IVLIA, AVGVSTA, (*or* IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG.) The head of Julia Domna.

13.

LEG. XIII. GEM. M. V. TR. P. COS. A Roman eagle, between two standards.

14.

LIBERAL. AVG. TR. P. COS. The emperor seated on an estrade, and three figures standing.

15.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Jupiter standing: an eagle at his feet.

16.

P. M. TR. P. XII. (XIII. *or* XV.) COS. III. P. P. A galley, with rowers.

17.

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, on horseback.

18.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

19.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, and four soldiers, standing; and a captive, seated.

20.

Same legend. Severus and his sons, addressing the soldiers.

21.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, in a military habit, standing; a Victory in his right hand, and the hasta in his left: behind, Rome, placing a garland on his head.

22.

Same legend. The emperor and his two sons, sacrificing.

23.

Same legend. Two Victories suspending a buckler from a palm tree, at the foot of which are two captives, seated.

24.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor, on horseback.

25.

SAECVLARIA. SACRA. Several figures, sacrificing before a temple; a river-god seated on the ground.

26.

Same legend. Three figures, standing.

27.

SAECVLO. FRVGIFERO. TR. P. COS. A half-naked figure, with radiated head, holding a caduceus and ears of corn in his right hand; in his left, a trident.

28.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. XIX. COS. III. P. P. A similar type to No. 23.

29.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, and two figures.

30.

VICTORIAE. BRITANNICAE. A similar type to No. 23.

31.

VIRTVTI. AVG. The emperor standing, in a military habit, holding a Victory in his right hand, and the hasta in his left: behind, Mars placing a garland on his head.

32.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Two figures, sacrificing.

33.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. DECENNALIA. Six figures, sacrificing.

34.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX. Three figures, sacrificing.

Nos. 5, 6, 10, 12, 20, 25, and 33, are extremely rare; Nos. 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14, 18, 19, 22, and 34, are next in rarity; and Nos. 16, 17, 24, 26, and 27, are rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVI. AVG. FELICISSIMO. The emperor, on horseback, preceded by a soldier.

2.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. Equity, standing,

3.

AFRICA. The Province, standing; a lion at her feet.

4.

ANNONI. AVGVSTI. CERES. A figure seated, and another standing.

5.

APOLLINI. AVGVSTO. Apollo, in a female habit, with a lyre and a patera.

6.

AVGVSTI. COS. Two figures seated on an estrade, and two others standing.

7.

COS. III. LVD. SAEC. FEC. on a cippus, between two figures standing.

8.

Same legend. The emperor and five figures.

9.

COS. III. LVDOS. SAECVL. FEC. Hercules and Bacchus, standing; a panther at their feet.

10.

COS. III. P. P. OB. ALIM. A female standing, and six figures.

11.

DIS. AVSPICIB. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type to No. 9.

12.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Three figures seated on an estrade, and two others standing.

13.

FORTVNA. REDVX. The emperor, sacrificing to Fortune, seated before him.

14

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. A naked figure between two serpents, within a temple.

15.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. A bridge, with figures: below, a vessel.

16.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. (or XVIII.) COS. III. P. P. Rome, seated; at her feet, a figure kneeling.

17.

PROFECTIO. AVG. P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. The emperor on horseback, attended by six foot soldiers.

18.

PROF. AVGG. P. M. TR. P. XVI. The emperor on horseback, and two (or three) soldiers on foot.

19.

RESTITVTOR. VRBIS. The emperor, sacrificing to Rome, seated before him.

20.

Same legend. The emperor, sacrificing.

21.

SAECVLARIA. SACRA. Three figures sacrificing before a temple.

22.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. Felicity, standing, with cornucopia and caduceus.

23.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. COS. III. P. P. A female figure in the stola, holding a cornucopia, and standing in the midst of six small figures, also standing.

24.

S. C. The emperor, and seven figures, sacrificing before a temple.

25.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. Victory in a biga.

26.

VOTA. PVBLICA.. Eight figures, sacrificing before a temple.

27.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. DECENNALIA. A similar type.

28.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX. The emperor and two attendants sacrificing.

Nos. 23, 24, 26, and 27, are very rare ; Nos. 10 and 14 are much rarer than the remaining numbers.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

COS. III. P. P. Victory marching, with a garland and palm-branch.

2.

FVNDATOR. PACIS. The emperor veiled, and in the toga, holding a palm-branch.

3.

INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. CARTH. Cybele, seated on a lion.

4.

IOVI. PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter, hurling a thunderbolt.

5.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. V. A female figure standing, with cornucopia and caduceus.

6.

PARTH. MAX. TR. P. VIII. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy.

7.

P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. A female figure standing, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn ; the modius at her feet.

8.

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Menerva, standing.

9.

SAECULI. FELICITAS. COS. III. P. P. A female, with a cornucopia, standing in the midst of several children.

10.

VICT. PART. MAX. Victory, marching.

11.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. FEL. Victory marching, with a buckler.

12.

IMP. INVICTI. PII. AVGG. The heads of Severus and Caracalla, side by side.—*Rev.* VICTORIA. PARTHICA. MAXIMA. Victory, marching.

The last number is by far the rarest. Nos. 2 and 9 are rarer than the other numbers.

JULIA DOMNA.

[Julia Domna, daughter of Bassianus, a plebeian, was born at Emissa, or Emesa, in Phoenicia, and married to Severus in the year of Rome 926 (A. D. 173). She died of hunger (or, according to some, poisoned herself) in 970 (A. D. 217) immediately after the murder of her son Caracalla].

STYLE:—IVLIA. AVGVSTA. [On reverse, often, MATER. AVGG. *or* MATER. CASTROVVM.]—IVL. (*or* IVLIA.) DOMNA. A. (*or* AV. *or* AVG.)—IVLIA. PIA. AVGVSTA.—IVLIA. FEL. AVG.—IVLIA. PIA. FELIX. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. (*or* MAT.) PAT. (*or* PATR. *or* PATRIAE.)]—DIVA. IVLIA. AVGVSTA.

Gold medallion, of small size	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 2
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 7
Silver medallion, of large size	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ of large size	- - - - -	R 1
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
First and second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetæ, standing; and three altars. (Large size). - - - - - AR

2.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus seated. (Small size). - - - AU

Mionnet values the first of these at 300 francs, and the other at 600 francs. There was one of the latter in the Trattle collection, which was bought by the Duke De Blacas, for 11*l.* 5*s.*

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH
RARE REVERSES.

1.
AETERN. AVGG. Cybele, in a quadriga of lions. - - - - AR
2.
AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Severus and Caracalla. AU & AR
3.
Same legend. The heads of Caracalla and Geta. - - - AU & AR
4.
AEQVITAS. AVGG. A female figure, seated. - - - - - AR
5.
ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. (*or* ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT.)
The head of Caracalla. - - - - - AR
6.
BONAE. SPEI. Hope. - - - - - - - - - - - AR
7.
CERERI. FRVGIF. Ceres, seated. - - - - - - - - - AR
8.
CONCORDIA. FELIX. Two figures, joining hands. - - - - AR
9.
CONSECRATIO. A peacock, with its tail spread. - - - - AR
10.
DIANA. LVCIFERA. Diana Lucifera, standing. - - - - AU
11.
FECVNDITAS. A female figure seated on the ground, and four
children. - - - - - - - - - - - AU & AR
12.
Same legend. A female figure seated, and two children - AU & AR
13.
FORTVNAE. FELICI. Fortune seated, with her attributes: a child
standing before her. - - - - - - - - - - - AU
14.
FORTVNA. REDVX. A female figure standing, holding two cornu-
copiæ. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - AR

15.

FELICIT. TEMPOR. The modius, holding ears of corn. - - AR

16.

FVNDATOR. PACIS. The emperor, standing. (*Khell*). - - AR

17.

HILARITAS. A female figure standing, with cornucopia and palm-branch. - - - - - AU

This type, very fine, brought 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

18.

IVNO. Juno standing, with a peacock at her feet. - - AU & AR

19.

Same legend. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

20.

IVNONEM. A similar type. - - - - - AR

21.

IVNO. REGINA. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

22.

LAETITIA. A female figure standing, with a rudder and a garland. AU

23.

LIBERAL. AVG. Liberality, standing, with tessera and cornucopia. AR

24.

LVNA. LVCIFERA. Diana, in a biga. - - - - - AU & AR

25.

Another, of a smaller size. - - - - - AR

26.

MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. PATR. A female figure, seated (or standing). - - - - - AU & AR

27.

MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. MAT. PAT. (*or* M. PATR.) A female figure, standing. - - - - - ARThis type, well preserved, brought 5*l.* at the Trattle sale.

28.

MATER. AVGG. Cybele, in a quadriga of lions. - - - AU & AR

29.

MATER. DEVM. Cybele, seated between two lions. - - AU & AR
 This type, very fine, brought 5*l.* at the Trattle sale.

30.

Same legend. Cybele, standing: a lion at her feet. - - AU & AR

31.

MATRI. CASTRORVM. A female figure, seated; and two or three
 standards. - - - - - AU & AR

32.

Same legend. A female figure, sacrificing; and two standards.
 AU & AR

33.

MATRI. DEVM. Cybele, standing. - - - - - AR

34.

MONETA. AVG. Moneta, standing, or seated. - - - - - AR

35.

PIETAS. A veiled female figure, seated, holding a figure of Victory in
 her right hand. - - - - - AR

36.

PIETAS. AVGG. A veiled female figure, sacrificing. (A *quinarius*).
 AU

37.

Same legend. A similar type. - - - - - AU

38.

PIETATI. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AU
 This type, very fine, brought 12*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.

39.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. P. P. Victory, marching, with a
 buckler. - - - - - AR

40.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. III. P. P. A female figure, seated before an
 altar. - - - - - AR

41.

P. SEPT. GETA, CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta. - - - AR

42.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome, seated. - - - - - AR

43.

SAECVL. FELICIT. A crescent and seven stars. (*Mionnet*). - AR

44.

SEVERI. . . . The emperor in a military habit, holding a Victory ;
a captive at his feet. - - - - - AR

45.

SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. (*or* SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG.) Head
of Severus. - - - - - AU & AR

46.

VENERI. VICTR. (*or* VICTRI. *or* VICTRICI.) Venus, half naked,
leaning on a column, holding a palm branch and a globe. - AUThis type, fine, brought 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale. There were two
in the Dimsdale collection, very fine, which sold for 4*l.* 4*s.* and 5*l.* 10*s.*

47.

VENERI. GENETRICI. Venus standing, holding the hasta and a
patera. - - - - - AU & AR

48.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus seated, holding a globe and the hasta ;
Cupid at her feet. - - - - - AU

49.

Same legend. Venus seated. - - - - - AU

50.

Same legend. Same type. (Large size). - - - - - AR

51.

VENVS. FELIX. Venus, standing. - - - - - AR

52.

Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

53.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, leaning on a column. - - - - - AR

54.

Same legend. Venus, leaning on a column ; a coat of mail and a Cupid
at her feet. - - - - - AR

55.

VESTA. Vesta, seated. - - - - - AU

56.

Same legend. Six females sacrificing before a temple. - - - - - AU

57.

VESTA. MATER. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

This type, well preserved, brought 5*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.

58.

Same legend. Vesta, seated. - - - - - AR

59.

Same legend. A female figure, sacrificing before a temple. - - AR

60.

Same legend. Two figures sacrificing, before a temple. - - - - AR

61.

VESTA. SANCTAE. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR

62.

VICT. AETERN. Victory, marching. - - - - - AR

63.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. FEL. Victory marching with a buckler. AR

64.

VIRTVS. AVG. COS. Rome, seated. - - - - - AR

65.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX. A figure, sacrificing. (*Khell*). - - AR

In gold, Nos. 2, 3, and 56, are much the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 12, 31, 32, and 45. In silver, No. 45 is the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 2, 3, 5, 41, and 57: then Nos. 1, 11, 16, and 65.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

CERES. Ceres standing before an altar, holding a torch and ears of corn.

2.

FECVNDITATI. AVG. A female figure, seated; an infant in her arms, and another at her feet.

Mionnet values the first at 150 francs, and the other at 300 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. The three Monetae, standing.

2.

CONSECRATIO. A peacock in full flight, bearing the empress.

3.

FECVNDITAS. A female figure seated on the ground, in the midst of several children; her right hand on a globe, her left arm resting on an urn.

4.

LVNA. LVCIFERA. Luna in a biga.

5.

MAT. AVGG. MAT. SEN. M. PATR. A female figure seated on a throne.

6.

MATER. AVGG. Cybele in a car, drawn by four lions.

7.

MATRI. CASTRORVM. A female figure, sacrificing; before, three standards.

8.

MATER. DEVM. Cybele, seated between two lions.

9.

PIETATI. AVGVSTAE. Three figures, standing.

10.

PRIMI. DECENNALES. COS. II. S. C. within a laurel garland.

11.

SEPTIMIVS. SEVERVS. AVG. The head of Severus.

12.

S. P. Q. R. The carpentum, drawn by two mules.

13.

VESTA. Four female figures, sacrificing before a temple.

14.

VESTA. MATER. Four (or six figures), sacrificing before a temple.

15.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Two figures, sacrificing.

Nos. 1 and 11 are extremely rare. Nos. 14 and 15 are next in rarity; and Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, and 12, are rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CEREREM. Ceres, standing at an altar.

2.

FECVNDITAS. A female figure, seated on the ground with a globe, and surrounded by four children.

3.

Same legend. A female figure seated on a throne, and two infants.

4.

FORTVNAE. FELICI. Fortune, seated, and a child.

5.

IVNONEM. Juno, standing, with a patera; a peacock at her feet.

6.

IVNO. REGINA. A similar type.

7.

LVNA. LVCIFERA. Luna-Lucifera in a biga.

8.

MAT. AVGG. A female figure, seated.

9.

MATER. AVGG. Cybele in a car, drawn by four lions.

10.

MATER. CASTRORVM. A veiled female figure, sacrificing, and three standards.

11.

MATER. DEVM. Cybele, seated between two lions.

12.

PIETAS. AVGG. A female figure, sacrificing.

13.

PIETATI. AVGVSTAE. Three figures, standing.

14.

VESTA. Four figures sacrificing before the temple of Vesta.

15.

VESTA. MATER. Four or six figures, sacrificing.

16.

VESTAE. SANCTAE. Vesta, standing.

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, and 16, are the rarest.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CERERI. FRVGIF. Ceres, seated.

2.

CONCORDIA. Concord, seated, with a cornucopia and patera.

3.

FORTVNAE. FELICI. Fortune, standing.

4.

MATER. DEVM. Cybele, standing, leaning on a column: a lion at her feet.

5.

PIETAS. AVGG. A female figure, sacrificing.

6.

PVDICITIA. A female figure, seated.

7.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. A female figure, standing before a tripod, with a child on her arm, and her left foot on the prow of a vessel.

8.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus, seated.

9.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing.

10.

VESTA. Vesta, standing, or seated.

Nos. 3 and 4 are the rarest.

CARACALLA.

[Bassianus, commonly called Caracalla, the son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, was born at Lyons, in the year of Rome 941 (A. D. 188). He was created Caesar by his father, in 949 (A. D. 196), when he took the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. In the year 951 (A. D. 198), he was invested with the title of Augustus, and with the tribunician power. He succeeded his father in 964 (A. D. 211), and agreed to share the empire with his brother Geta, who, however, he murdered in the following year. Caracalla was assassinated at the instigation of Maerinus, when about to march against the Parthians, in the year of Rome 970 (A. D. 217)].

STYLE:—M. (or MA.) AVREL. (or AVRELIVS.) ANTONI. (or ANTONINVS.)—M. AVR. (or AVRELIVS.) ANTON. (or

ANTONINVS. CAES. [On reverse, sometimes, SEVERI. AVG. PII. FIL. or PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS. or DESTINATVS. IMPERAT. (or IMPERATOR.)]—IMP. M. AV. (or AVR. or AVREL.) ANTONIN. (or ANTONINVS.)—IMP. M. AVR. SEV. ANTONINVS.—IMP. C. (or CAES.) M. AV. (or AVR. or AVREL.) ANTON. (or ANTONINVS.)—ANTONINVS. AVG. (or AVGVSTVS.) [On reverse, sometimes, SEVERI. PII. AVG. FIL. or P. (or PART.) MAX. or MAXIMVS. or RECTOR. ORBIS.]—IMP. M. AVR. (or AVREL.) ANT. (or ANTONINVS.) A. (or AVG.)—IMP. C. (or CAE. or CAES.) M. AVR. ANT. (or ANTON. or ANTONINVS.) AVG.—ANTONINVS. PIVS.—M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS.—ANTON. (or ANTONIN. or ANTONINVS.) P. (or PIVS.) A. (or AV. or AVG.) [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or PART. MAX. or PACATOR. ORBIS. or RECTOR. ORBIS.]—M. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG.—M. AVR. (or AVREL.) ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG.—IM. ANTONINVS. PIVS. A.—IMP. CAE. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS.—ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, often, P. P. or IMP. P. P.]—M. AVREL. (or AVRELIVS.) ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or IMP. P. P.]—ANTONINVS. PIVS. FEL. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—M. AVR. (or AVREL.) ANTONINVS. P. (or PIVS.) F. (or FELIX.) AVG.—ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM.—M. AVR. (or AVREL.) ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. [On reverse of the last three titles, sometimes, P. P. (or IMP. P. P.)]—IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM.—DIVVS. ANTONINVS. MAGNVS. [Only on the coins with consecration type].

Gold medallions (small size) - - - - -	R 7
„ of the usual size - - - - -	R 1
Silver medallions - - - - -	R 7
„ of the usual size - - - - -	C
„ large size - - - - -	S
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions - - - - -	R 3
„ <i>Contorniat</i> - - - - -	R 5
First and second brass - - - - -	C
Third brass - - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Luna, in a car drawn by two
bulls. - - - - - AU

2.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix, standing: a Victory in her right
hand; the hasta in her left; her arm resting on a buckler. - AU

3.

IM. C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. AVG. The youthful beardless head
of Caracalla to the right.—*Rev.* VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory,
marching to the left: a garland in her right hand; a palm-branch
in her left. - - - - - AR

Mionnet values the gold at 400 francs each; and the silver at 100 francs.
The first two are surrounded by an octagonal filagree border. They
are engraved in the Catalogue D'Ennery.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE,
WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor, on horseback. - AU & AR

2.

ADVENTVS. AVGG. Three figures, on horseback. - - - - AU

3.

AEQVITAS. AVGG. The emperor seated, and Equity standing. AR

4.

AETERNIT. IMPERI. The heads of Severus and Caracalla, face to
face. - - - - - AR

5.

ARCVS. AVGG. The arch of Severus. - - - - - AR

6.

AVGVSTI. COS. Two figures, seated on an estrade, and two others
standing. (*Khell*). - - - - - AU

7.

CONCORDIAE. AETERNAE. The heads of Severus and Julia
Domna, side by side. - - - - - AU & AR

8.
 CONCORDIA. FELIX. The emperor and Plautilla, standing, joining hands. - - - - - AR
9.
 Same legend. Caracalla, Geta, and Julia, standing. - - - - AU
10.
 DIVO. ANTONINO. MAGNO. Bare head of Caracalla.—*Rev.* CON-
 SECRATIO. An eagle on a globe. - - - - - AR
11.
 COS. II. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU & AR
12.
 COS. III. (*or* IIII.) P. P. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). - AR
13.
 COS. LVDOS. SAECVL. FEC. Bacchus and Hercules, standing; a panther at their feet. - - - - - AU & AR
14.
 DESTINATO. IMPERATORI. Pontifical instruments. - - - AR
15.
 DESTINATO. IMPERAT. The head of a bull, and instruments of sacrificing. - - - - - AR
16.
 DI. PATRII. Hercules and Bacchus, standing; a panther at their feet. - - - - - AU
17.
 FELICIA. TEMPORA. Four children, representing the four Seasons. - - - - - AU & AR
18.
 FELICITAS. AVGG. Felicity, standing, with a cornucopia and caduceus. - - - - - AU
19.
 FELICITAS. TEMPOR. The emperor and Felicity, standing. AR
20.
 ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Laureated beardless head of Caracalla to the right, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Septimius Severus seated between his two sons, on an estrade, and Liberty standing: at the foot of the estrade, a vase, and a figure in the toga, receiving a present from the emperor. - - - - - AU

21.

FIDEI. MILITVM. A woman, holding two standards. (*Khell*). AR

22.

FVNDA TOR. PACIS. The emperor, standing. (*Khell*). - - AR

23.

IMP. ET. CAESAR. AVG. FILI. COS. Three figures, seated on an
estrade. - - - - - AR

24.

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. G. IN. ITALIAM. A female figure, seated.
AU

25.

INDVLGENTIAE. AVG. A female figure, seated, with the hasta
and a patera. - - - - - AR

26.

INDVLG. FECVNDAE. A female figure, seated. - - - - AR

27.

INVICTA. VIRTVS. The emperor, on horseback : a captive below.
AU & AR

28.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing, and two standards. AR

29.

IOVI. SOSPITATORI. Statue of Jupiter, within a temple. - AR

30.

IOV. VIC. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. Jupiter, seated; an
eagle at his feet. - - - - - AU

31.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna. - - - - - AR

32.

IVVENTA. IMPERII. The emperor, standing, holding a Victory : a
captive at his feet. - - - - - AU & AR

33.

IVSTITIA. A female, seated, with the hasta and a patera. - - AR

34.

LAETITIA. TEMPORVM. A galley, chariots, and animals. (*Mionnet*).
AU & AR

35.

LIB. AVG. II. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distributing gifts :
two figures, standing. - - - - - AU

36.

LIB. AVG. II. (*or* LIBERALITAS. AVGG. VI. ET. V.). Two emperors seated on an estrade, and two figures standing. AU & AR

37.

LIBERAL. AVG. VIII. The emperor seated on an estrade, and three figures, standing. - - - - - AU

38.

L. SEPT. SEVERVS. AVG. PART. MAX. Laureated head of Septimius Severus. - - - - - AR

39.

MARTI. PACATORI. Mars. - - - - - AR

40.

MARTI. VLTORI. Mars. - - - - - AR

41.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars, marching. (Large size). - - - - - AR

42.

MINER. VICTRIX. Minerva, standing near a trophy. - - - AU

43.

NOBILITAS. (*or* OBILITAS.) A female figure in the stola, standing. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

44.

PACATOR. ORBIS. Radiated head of the Sun. - - - - - AR

45.

PIETAS. A female figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AR

46.

PLAVTILLAE. AVGVSTAE. Head of Plautilla. - - AU & AR

47.

P. MAX. TR. P. III. Rome, seated. - - - - - AU & AR

48.

P. MAX. TR. P. IIII. COS. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing. AR

49.

P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Several figures, sacrificing. (*Vaillant*). - - - - - AU

50.

Same legend. The emperor, trampling on a crocodile: before, a female figure. (*Vaillant*). - - - - - AU

51.
P. M. TR. XV. COS. III. P. P. An elephant. - - - - - AR
52.
Same legend. Hercules, standing. - - - - - AR
53.
P. M. TR. P. XVI. COS. IIII. P. P. A similar type. - - - AR
54.
Same legend. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AU
55.
Same legend. The circus, with chariots. - - - - - AU
56.
P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Hercules, standing. - - AR
57.
Same legend. The Sun, standing. (Large size). - - - - - AR
58.
Same legend. Æsculapius, standing between Telesphorus and a small globe. - - - - - AU
59.
Same legend. Eight figures before the temple of Vesta, sacrificing. AU
60.
Same legend. Apollo seated, holding a lyre. - - - - - AR
61.
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. Victory, seated on a heap of arms, holding a buckler. - - - - - AU
62.
Same legend. Serapis, seated: at his feet, Cerberus. - - - - AU
63.
Same legend. Four figures sacrificing before the temple of Vesta. AR
64.
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun, in a quadriga. (Large size, in silver). - - - - - AU & AR
65.
Same legend. Jupiter, seated: at his feet, an eagle. - - AU & AR
66.
Same legend. The Sun, with radiated head, standing. - - - - AU

67.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Three figures, standing; two others between them, sacrificing to Æsculapius, within a temple seen on one side. - - - - - AU

68.

Same legend. Apollo, standing; his right hand on his lyre, his left holding a laurel branch. - - - - - AR

69.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. A lion, with radiated head, and a thunderbolt in his mouth. - - - - - AU & AR

70.

Same legend. A similar type. (Large size.) - - - - - AR

71.

Same legend. The emperor, in a military habit, trampling on a crocodile: before, Isis standing, holding the sistrum and ears of corn. AU

72.

Same legend. The Moon, in a biga of bulls. (Large size.) - - AR

73.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun, in a quadriga. AU & AR

74.

Same legend. A similar type. (Large size.) - - - - - AR

75.

Same legend. A lion, with radiated head, and a thunderbolt in its mouth. - - - - - AU & AR

This type, in gold, fine, brought 7*l.* at the sale of the Dimsdale collection, in 1824.

76.

Same legend. The Moon, in a car drawn by two bulls. - AU & AR

77.

P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. A similar type. - - AU & AR

78.

Same legend. A lion, with radiated head, and a thunderbolt in its mouth. - - - - - AU & AR

79.

Same legend. Serapis standing, holding a garland and the hasta. AU

- 80.
- P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter seated, holding a patera
and the hasta. - - - - - AU & AR
- 81.
- Same legend. Jupiter standing, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta.
AU & AR
- 82.
- Same legend. The Sun, standing. - - - - - AU & AR
- 83.
- Same legend. A similar type. (Large size). - - - - - AR
- 84.
- Same legend. Serapis standing, holding the hasta and ears of corn.
(Large size). - - - - - AR
- 85.
- Same legend. The Sun, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU
- 86.
- PONTIFEX. TR. P. II. The emperor standing, in a military habit,
holding a Victory on a globe; a captive at his feet. - AU & AR
- 87.
- PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. III. A naked male figure standing, holding
the hasta and a globe. - - - - - AR
- 88.
- PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. A military figure, naked, holding
a laurel-branch and the hasta; his right foot on a helmet. - AU
- 89.
- PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. The emperor, on horseback. AR
- 90.
- PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. The emperor standing, and three river-
gods, seated. - - - - - AR
- 91.
- Same legend. The helmed head of Mars - - - - - AU
- 92.
- Same legend. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
- 93.
- PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. . . Several figures, about to sacrifice
a bull. - - - - - AU & AR
- 94.
- Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

95.

PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. . . . Three figures on an estrade. AR

96.

Same legend. Victory, marching. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

97.

PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. The emperor, on horseback; a
captive on the ground. - - - - - AU & AR

98.

PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. The emperor, crowning a kneeling
female figure. - - - - - AU

99.

PONT. TR. P. II. Security, seated before an altar with the fire
kindled. - - - - - AU & AR

100.

PONT. TR. P. VI. COS. The emperor standing, in a military habit,
holding a Victory, and crowned by Minerva. - - - - - AU

101.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor, standing near a trophy.
AU

102.

PROF. PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. The emperor, on horseback.
AR

103.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback, trampling down an enemy.
AR

104.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor and a soldier, marching. - AR

105.

PROPAGO. IMPERI. Two figures, joining hands. (*Khell*). - AU

106.

PROVIDENTIA. The ægis, with the head of Medusa. - - - AR

107.

PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. A female figure standing, holding a
sceptre and a tiara; a globe at her feet. - - - - - AU & AR

108.

P. SEPT. GETA. CAES. PONT. Bare head of Geta. - AU & AR

This type in gold, well preserved, brought 16*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale

109.

RECTOR. ORBIS. The emperor standing, holding the hasta and a globe. - - - - - AU & AR

110.

RECTORI. ORBIS. The emperor, standing. - - - - - AR

111.

RESTITVTOR. VRBIS. Rome, seated. - - - - - AU & AR

112.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. The heads of Caracalla and Geta, face to face. - - - - - AU

113.

SAL. GEN. HVM. A woman, raising up a male figure. - - - AR

114.

SECVRIT. IMPERII. A female figure, seated before an altar. - AR

115.

SECVRIT. ORBIS. A similar type. - - - - - AR

116.

SECVRITAS. PERPETVA. Minerva, standing. - - - AU & AR

117.

SECVRITATI. PERPETVAE. A female figure, sitting before an altar. AU

118.

SEVERI. AVG. PII. FIL. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AU

119.

SEVERI. PII. AVG. FIL. The emperor standing, holding a Victory; a captive at his feet. - - - - - AU & AR

120.

SPES. PVBLICA. The usual type of Hope. - - - - - AU

121.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix, standing. (Large size.) - AR

122.

VICT. PART. P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor standing, crowned by Victory; a captive at his feet. - - - AR

138.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTORVM. Three horsemen. - - - - - AU

139.

IMP. ANTONIN. ET. GETA. CAES. AVG. FIL. The heads of
Caracalla and Geta: the first laureated, the other bare. — *Rev.*

VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR. Rome, seated. - - - - - AR

140.

VOTA. SOLVT. DEC. COS. III. Several figures, sacrificing. AU & AR

141.

Same legend. A single figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AR

142.

VOTA. SVSC. DEC. PON. TR. P. V. COS. A figure sacrificing. AR

143.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. X. A similar type. - - - - - AR

144.

VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX. Several figures, sacrificing. - - - AR

145.

Same legend. A single figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 46 is by far the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 20, 34, 49, 55, 108: then Nos. 6, 7, 9, 13, 17, and 93. Nos. 2, 36, 50, 97, and 98, are much rarer than the remaining numbers. In silver, No. 46 is by far the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 4, 5, 7, 10, 17, 23, 36, 93, 108, and 139: then Nos. 31, 34, 38, 63, 140, and 143. Of the remaining numbers, 3, 13, 21, 22, 24, 27, 43, 44, and 124, are much the rarest.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

CONCORDIAE. AVGG. Caracalla and his brother Geta, sacrificing;
each crowned by a Victory.

2.

IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. The emperor in a quadriga.

3.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. The circus of Caracalla.

4.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. A circus with an obelisk and chariots.

5.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. S. C. Æsculapius, standing between Telesphorus and a globe.

6.

SEVERI. AVG. PII. FIL. Sacrificial instruments.

This extremely rare medallion, is of a large size. The obverse has the bare youthful head of Caracalla, with the title of "Caesar."

7.

TRAIECTVS. PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. The emperor, with his soldiers, passing a river, across a bridge of boats.

This medallion is of the size of the second brass. It is formed of two metals; brass and copper.

No. 6 is the rarest. No. 1 and 2 are rarer than the others.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVI. AVG. The emperor, on horseback.

2.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. The three Monetæ, standing.

3.

CONCORDIAE. AVGG. Two figures in military habits, joining hands: each crowned by a figure.

4.

DIVO. ANTONINO. MAGNO. Bare head of Caracalla.—*Rev.* CON-
SECRETATIO. An eagle, or a funeral pile.

5.

COS. LVD. SAEC. FEC. A sacrifice: six figures and a victim.

6.

INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. CARTH. Cybele on a lion.

7.

IOVIS. CVSTOS. Statue of Jupiter, within a temple.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. I. (*or* II. *or* III. *or* IIII. *or* V. *or* VII. *or* VIII. *or* IX). Liberality standing, with tessera and cornucopia.

Of these, the 3rd and 9th are much the rarest. No. 6 is not known.

9.

PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. Mars standing, with spear and shield.

10.

PONTIF. TR. P. X. COS. II. The emperor, on horseback.

11.

Same legend. A galley.

12.

PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. A galley.

13.

PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. Severus and Caracalla, three soldiers, and a captive.

14.

PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Caracalla and Geta standing, in the toga, joining hands: in the centre, Septimius Severus before an altar.

15.

Same legend. Caracalla and Geta, standing: three soldiers, with standards, and a captive seated.

16.

P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. An elephant.

17.

P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. COS. III. P. P. A circus.

18.

Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.

19.

Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga.

20.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

21.

Same legend. The emperor, crowned by Victory: a captive on the ground.

22.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback; and a captive.

23.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback; and three foot soldiers.

24.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun, in a quadriga.

25.

Same legend. A lion, with radiated head, and a thunderbolt in his mouth.

26.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor in a military habit, trampling on a crocodile, and receiving ears of corn from Isis.

27.

Same legend. Diana, in a biga of bulls.

28.

P. M. TR. P. XX. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. A quadriga.

29.

PROF. AVG. PONT. M. TR. P. XIX. The emperor, on horseback; and two foot soldiers.

30.

PROF. AVG. PONTIF. TR. P. VII. A similar type.

31.

RECTOR. ORBIS. A naked figure standing, holding a globe.

32.

RESTITVTOR. ORBIS. Roma-Victrix, seated.

33.

SEVERI. AVG. PII. FIL. Sacrificial instruments.

34.

SAECVLARIA. SACRA. Several figures sacrificing in front of a temple: below, a river-god, seated on the ground.

35.

SPEI. PERPETVAE. Hope.

36.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix, standing.

37.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. Victory erecting a trophy, near which stands a female figure with turreted crown, and with a captive at her feet.

38.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. XIII. COS. IIII. P. P. A similar type.

39.

VICTORIAE. AVG. Victory, in a biga.

40.

VICTORIAE. BRITANNICAE. A similar type to No. 37.

41.

VICTORIAE. BRITANNICAE. Two Victories suspending a buckler from a tree, at the foot of which are two captives. (*Plate vii, No. 8*).

42.

VIRTVS. AVGG. P. M. The emperor in a military habit, standing near a trophy, at the foot of which are two captives.

43.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR. Rome, seated.

Nos. 4 and 5 are by far the rarest types. Nos. 15, 34, and 42, are next in rarity; then Nos. 2, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 20, 23, 25, 29, and 30. The coins of Caracalla in first brass, when very fine, bring high prices, though with common reverses. One of this emperor, in first brass—legend, *PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM.*—perhaps the commonest reverse of Caracalla, brought 4*l.* 1*s.* at the sale of the Henderson collection. It was in very fine preservation.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ANN. AVGG. SAECVLI. FELICISSIMI. A female, with cornucopia and ears of corn, standing between the modius and the prow of a vessel.

2.

ARCVS. AVGG. The arch of Severus.

3.

AVGVSTI. COS. Two figures seated on an estrade, and two others standing.

4.

AVGVSTVS. COS. Several figures. (*Mionnet.*)

5.

COS. LVDOS. SAECVL. FEC. Bacchus and Hercules, standing.

6.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Three figures seated on an estrade, and three others standing.

7.
INDVLGENTIA. AVGG. IN. CARTH. Cybele, seated on a lion.
8.
IOVI. SOSPITATORI. A statue of Serapis, within a temple.
9.
LIBERALITAS. AVGG. COS. II. Two figures seated, and two others standing on an estrade.
10.
P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. An elephant.
11.
P. M. TR. P. XVI. IMP. II. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.
12.
P. M. TR. P. XVII. IMP. III. COS. IIII. P. P. A military figure, standing, his right foot resting on arms.
13.
P. M. TR. P. XVIII. (*or* XX.) COS. IIII. P. P. A lion with radiated head, holding a thunder-bolt in his mouth.
14.
Same legend. Diana driving a biga of bulls.
15.
P. M. TR. P. XX. COS. IIII. P. P. The Sun, in a quadriga.
16.
RECTOR. ORBIS. Jupiter standing, holding the hasta and a globe.
17.
RESTITVTOR. VRBIS. Rome seated.
18.
SEVERI. AVG. PII. Sacrificial instruments.
19.
VIRTVS. AVGG. The emperor in a military habit, standing, holding a Victory, and crowned by Minerva.
20.
VOTA. SOL. DEC. PONTIF. TR. P. XI. COS. III. The emperor sacrificing on a tripod; an assistant holding a bull, and a figure playing on the flute.

Nos. 2 and 3 are by far the rarest types. No. 1 is next in rarity; and Nos. 6 and 9 are rarer than the other numbers.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FELICITAS. AVGG. Felicity, standing

2.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor in the toga, standing : a laurel branch in his right hand ; the parazonium in his left.

3.

P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P. Apollo seated, holding an olive branch.

4.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Æsculapius standing, between Telesphorus and a globe.

5.

P. M. TR. P. XVIII. COS. IIII. P. P. Jupiter seated ; an eagle at his feet.

6.

PONTIF. TR. P. VIII. COS. II. Salus seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

7.

PONTIF. TR. P. XII. COS. III. A female figure seated, with a cornucopia and patera.

8.

PONTIF. TR. P. XIII. COS. III. A similar type.

9.

PARTH. MAX. P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. A trophy : on each side, a captive.

10.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor marching, followed by a soldier bearing a standard.

11.

PRIM. DECE. S. C. A club, within a garland.

12.

PROVIDENTIAE. DEORVM. Providence standing, touching a globe with a sceptre, and holding the hasta.

In first and second brass, this type is common.

13.

VOTA. PVBLICA. The emperor standing, in the toga, sacrificing at a tripod.

14.

VOT. SVS. DEC. PON. TR. P. V. COS. A similar type.

No. 11 is very rare, and Nos. 9 and 10 are rarer than the others.

PLAUTILLA.

[Fulvia Plautilla, daughter of Fulvius Plantianus, the favourite of Severus, was married to Caracalla in the year of Rome 955 (A. D. 202). She was exiled by her husband to Lipari in 956, and put to death by his order in 965 (A. D. 212)].

STYLE :—PLAVTILLA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.)

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
First brass	- - - - -	R 8
Second brass	- - - - -	R 2
Third brass	- - - - -	R 3

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Head of Caracalla. - - - - - AR

2.

ANTON. P. AVG. PON. TR. P. V. COS. Head of Caracalla. - AU

3.

CONCORDIAE. Concord, seated. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

Same legend. The emperor and Plautilla, joining hands. - - - AU

5.

CONCORDIAE. AETERNAE. A similar type. - - - AU & AR

6.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated. - - - - - AU

7.

CONCORDIA. FELIX. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

8.

DIANA. LVCIFERA. Diana Lucifera, standing. - - - - - AR

9.

HILARITAS. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR

10.

PIETAS. AVGG. A woman standing, holding the hasta pura, and an infant on her arm. - - - - - AU & AR

11.

PROPAGO. IMPERI. The emperor and empress, joining hands. AU & AR

12.

VENVS. FELIX. Venus, standing. (A *quinarius*). - - - - AR

13.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing, with Cupid by her side. - AU

In gold, No. 2 is by far the rarest type; the rarity of the other numbers does not vary. In silver, No. 1 is extremely rare, as is also the *quinarius*, No. 12.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PROPAGO. IMPERI. Two figures, joining hands.

2.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus and Cupid, as in the gold type.

Mionnet values the first at 300, and the other at 100 francs.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

PIETAS. AVGG. A similar type to the gold and silver, No. 10.

3.

PROPAGO. IMPERI. Two figures, joining hands.

4.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix standing, leaning on a shield, and holding a globe and a palm branch: Cupid standing.

No. 3 is an extremely rare type; and No. 1 is much rarer than the others. Those with the head of Plautilla on each side are very rare.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIAE. A woman seated, holding a cornucopia and a patera.

2.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus and Cupid, standing.

GETA.

[Lucius, or Publius Septimius Geta, the brother of Caracalla, was born at Milan, about the year of Rome 942 (A. D. 189). He was created Caesar at the time that Caracalla was proclaimed Augustus. In 962 his father conferred upon him the title of Augustus and the tribunitian power. Geta succeeded to the empire with his brother in 964 (A. D. 211), by whom he was murdered in 965 (A. D. 212)].

STYLE:—P. SEPT. GETA.—GETA, CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) [On reverse, sometimes, RESTITVTOR. VRBIS, *or* PRINC. IVVENT.]—SEPT. GETA. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.)—L. SEPT. (*or* SEPTIMVS.) GETA. CAES. (*or* CAESAR.) [On reverse, sometimes, SEVERI. PII. AVG. FIL.]—P. GETA. CAESAR.—P. SEP. (*or* SEPT. *or* SEPTIM. *or* SEPTIMIVS.) GETA. C. (*or* CAES. *or* CAESAR.) [On reverse, sometimes, SEVERI. PII. AVG. FIL. *or* SEVERI. INVICTI. AVG. PII. FIL. *or* PRINC. IVVENT. *or* IVVENTVTVS. *or* RESTITVTOR. ORBIS.]—IMP. CAE. P. SE. GETA.—IMP. CAES. GETA. AVG.—IMP. CAES. P. SEPT. GETA. AVG.—IMP. CAE. P. SEPT. GETA. PIVS. AVG.—P. SEPT. (*or* SEPTIMIVS.) GETA. PIVS. AVG. BRIT. [On reverse, sometimes P. P.].

Geta had the prenomen Lucius from his father. He took that of Publius from his uncle, a Roman knight. Sometimes one of these names, and sometimes the other, is found on the coins of Geta; but on some Greek coins, both names are found together.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
First Brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

2.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. A similar type. - - - - - AR

3.

ANTONINVS. AVGVSTVS. Youthful laureated head of Caracalla,
with the paludamentum. - - - - - AU & AR

4.

AETERNIT. IMPERI. The laureated heads of Septimius Severus and
Caracalla, face to face, each with the paludamentum. - - AR

5.

CASTOR. One of the Dioscuri, standing by his horse. - AU & AR

6.

CONCORDIAE. AVGG. Caracalla and Geta standing, in a military
habit, joining hands. - - - - - AU

7.

COS. Geta, in a quadriga. - - - - - AU & AR

8.

FELICIA. TEMPORA. Four children, representing the Seasons. AR

9.

FELICITAS. PVBLICA. Felicity standing, with caduceus and
cornucopia. - - - - - AU & AR

10.

FELICITAS. TEMPOR. Two figures standing, joining hands.
AU & AR

11.

Same legend. Felicity, standing. - - - - - AU

12.

FID. EXERC. TR. P. III. COS. II. A female figure standing, wearing
the stola, between two ensigns. - - - - - AR

13.

FORT. RED. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Fortune, seated. - - AU

14.

IOVI. SOSPITATORI. A statue of Jupiter, within a temple. - AR

15.

IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna. - - - - - AR

16.
LIB. AVGG. VI. ET. V. Caracalla and Geta on an estrade, and two figures below. - - - - - AU
17.
LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. Liberty, standing. - - AR
18.
LIBERALITAS. AVG. VI. A similar type. - - - - - AR
19.
L. SEPT. SEVERVS. IMP. XI. PART. MAX. Head of Septimius Severus. - - - - - AR
20.
MART. VICTOR. Mars, bearing a trophy. - - - - - AR
21.
MINERVA. The goddess, standing. - - - - - AR
22.
Same legend. A similar type. - - - - - AR
23.
MINERVA. PACIFERA. COS. Minerva, marching. - - - AR
24.
MINERV. SANCT. Minerva, standing - - - - - AU
25.
MINER. VICTRIX. Minerva-Victrix, standing by a trophy. AU & AR
26.
MINERVAE. VICTRICI. Minerva, marching. (*Khell*). - - AR
27.
NOBILITAS. A female figure in the stola, standing, holding a spear in her right hand, and a small figure in her left. - - - - - AR
28.
Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
29.
PART. MAXIM. TR. P. VIII. Two captives, at the foot of a trophy. AR
30.
PIETAS. A female figure wearing the stola, sacrificing. - - - AR

31.

PONTIF. COS. II. The three emperors, on an estrade. - - - AR

32.

Same legend. Geta, in a quadriga. - - - - - AR

33.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback, trampling down a captive. AR

34.

Same legend. Minerva, seated before a tree, holding a serpent in her right hand, and a spear in her left; an owl standing on a shield.

AU

35.

Same legend. A woman seated, and two children. - - - - - AU

36.

Same legend. A woman in the stola, holding the hasta in her right hand, and fruit in her robe; two children, standing. - - - AU

37.

Same legend. The emperor standing, in the toga, holding a globe. AR

38.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing at a tripod. - AR

39.

PONTIFEX. COS. The helmed head of Minerva. - - - - - AR

40.

Same legend. Minerva, seated; an owl on her right hand, and the hasta pura in her left. - - - - - AR

41.

PONTIF. TR. P. COS. II. The emperor on horseback, trampling down an enemy. - - - - - AR

42.

PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. A woman standing, with caduceus and cornucopia. - - - - - AU

43.

Same legend. A woman, standing; two children at her feet. - - AU

44.

PRINC. IVVENT. (*or* IVVENTVTIS.) Geta, standing by a trophy.

AU

45.

PRINC. IVVENT. Geta, standing. - - - - - AR

46.
PRINC. IVVENT. COS. Three horsemen. - - - - - AU
This type, highly preserved, brought 14*l.* 10*s.* at the Trattle sale.
47.
RESTITVTOR. VRBIS. The emperor, sacrificing. - - - - - AR
48.
Same legend. Rome seated; the palladium in her right hand, and a
spear in her left. - - - - - AR
49.
ROMAE. AETERNAE. Statue of Rome, seated within a temple. AR
50.
SALVTI. AVG. COS. III. Salus, sacrificing at an altar, from which a
serpent is rising. - - - - - AR
51.
SECVRIT. IMPERI. Security standing, leaning on a column. - AR
52.
Same legend, Security, seated on a throne, with a globe in her right
hand. - - - - - AU & AR
53.
SECVRIT. ORBIS. Security, seated. - - - - - AR
54.
SEVERI. INVICTI. AVG. PII. FIL. Bust of Geta, with radiated
head and coat of mail; the right hand shewn. - - - - - AU
55.
SPEI. PERPETVAE. A similar type. - - - - - AR
56.
SPES. PVBLICA. Hope, walking. - - - - - AU
57.
TEMPOR. FELICITAS. within a garland. - - - - - AR
58.
TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. The emperor trampling on an enemy. AU
59.
Same legend. The emperor standing, in the toga: before, Rome seated.
AU
60.
Same legend. Jupiter, standing. - - - - - AR

61.

TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Janus-Bifrons, standing: his right hand on a javelin reversed, a thunderbolt in his left. - - - - - AR

62.

VICTORIAE. BRIT. Victory marching, with a trophy.

63.

Same legend. Victory standing, holding a branch and the hasta.

64.

Same legend. Victory standing, holding a garland and a palm-branch.

65.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTOR. Rome, seated. - - - - - AR

66.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Several figures, sacrificing. - - - - - AR

67.

Same legend. Three figures sacrificing at an altar, at the foot of which lies a victim. - - - - - AU

In gold, Nos. 3, 16, and 46, are much the rarest types; and Nos. 5, 6, 7, 9, 34, 36, 54, 58, 59, and 67, are much rarer than the remaining numbers. In silver, Nos. 3, 4, 8, 15, 19, 31, and 49, are very rare; Nos. 1, 2, 7, 14, 28, 29, 32, 39, and 63, are much rarer than the remaining numbers. The least rare, are Nos. 5, 9, 10, 12, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 37, 38, 45, 48, 52, and 60.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. The three Monetæ, standing.

2.

CONCORDIA. MILIT. Geta, in a military habit, in the midst of six standards.

The diameter of this medallion varies.

3.

PONTIF. COS. II. Rome, seated.

4.

PRINC. IVVENT. . . . Three horsemen.

Mionnet values the above at from 100 to 150 francs. The last is the rarest.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. The three Monetæ.

2.

CASTOR. One of the Dioscuri, standing by his horse.

3.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Caracalla and Geta, sacrificing at a tripod.

4.

CONCORDIAE. AETERNAE. (or CONCORDIAE. AVGG.). Caracalla and Geta standing, in military habits, joining hands, and crowned by two figures.

5.

FELICITAS. TEMPOR. Felicity, standing.

6.

FORT. RED. TR. P. III. COS. II. (or III.) P. P. Fortune, seated.

7.

IOVI. SOSPITATORI. Statue of Jupiter, standing, within a temple.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. VI. ET. V. Caracalla and Geta, on an estrade, distributing gifts to two figures below.

9.

PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. Caracalla and Geta, in the toga, sacrificing at a tripod: a victim lying down, and a figure playing on the flute.

10.

Same legend. Caracalla and Geta, in military habits, joining hands, each crowned by a naked male figure.

11.

Same legend. Victory, crowning two figures.

12.

Same legend. The emperor, standing, in the midst of four soldiers: a captive at his feet.

13.

Same legend. Geta haranguing his soldiers.

14.

PRINC. IVVENT. COS. Three (or five) figures on horseback.

15.

SECVLARIA. SACRA. Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, in the toga, sacrificing before a temple: a female figure on each side; one, playing on a lyre, the other on a flute: a river-god seated.

16.

Same legend. Three figures sacrificing before a temple.

17.

TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. A female figure, seated on a throne, holding a sceptre and a cornucopia; a figure seated at her feet, and a winged genius under the throne.

18.

VICT. BRIT. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. Victory standing with her hand on a trophy, to which a female is bound: a captive seated on the ground.

19.

VICT. BRIT. TR. P. III. COS. II. Victory seated on arms, inscribing on a buckler.

20.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTORVM. Caracalla and Geta standing, joining hands, and supporting a globe; the first in the toga, the other in a military habit: Victory between them, holding a large garland above their heads: at their feet a captive with his hands bound behind him.

21.

VICTORIAE. AETERNAE. AVGG. Caracalla and Geta standing, joining hands, and crowned by Victory.

22.

VICTORIAE. AVGG. Victory in a biga.

23.

VICTORIAE. BRITANNICAE. Victory erecting a trophy, at the foot of which is a female bound, and a captive seated on the ground.

24.

Same legend. Two Victories holding a buckler, attached to a palm tree.

25.

Same legend. Two Victories suspending a buckler from a palm tree; at the foot of which, are two captives.

26.

VICTORIAE. BRITANNICAE. Victory seated on arms, inscribing on a buckler, which she rests on her knees.

27.

VOTA. PVBLICA. Geta standing in the toga, sacrificing.

Nos. 2, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, and 20 (particularly 13 and 20), are extremely rare types. The next in rarity are Nos. 10, 16, 22, 23, 24, and 25. Of the remaining numbers, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, 21, are much the rarest. Those, the legends of which relate to this country, are of course much valued in England; and, when in fine preservation, bring high prices.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. Equity, standing.

2.

ADVENTVS. AVG. Geta, on horseback.

3.

CASTOR. One of the Dioscuri, standing by his horse.

4.

CONCORDIA. MILIT. A woman, standing between six standards.

5.

DII. PATRII. Hercules and Bacchus, standing; a panther on the ground.

6.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Severus, Geta, and Caracalla, on an estrade, and two figures, standing.

7.

Same legend. Felicity, standing.

8.

PONTIFEX. COS. A temple: within, a statue of a naked male figure, his hand resting on a staff, round which a serpent is entwined; on each side, a serpent.

9.

PONTIF. COS. II. Geta in the toga, sacrificing.

10.

PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. Geta in a military habit, crowning a trophy.

11.

PRINCIP. IVVENT. COS. Three figures, on horseback.

12.
PRINCIP. IVVENT. COS. Five horsemen.
13.
SAEVLARIA. SACRA. Three figures, sacrificing before a temple.
14.
SECVRITAS. IMPERI. Security, seated before an altar.
15.
SEVERI. PII. AVG. FIL. Sacrificial instruments.
16.
VICT. BRIT. TR. P. III. COS. II. Victory seated on arms, inscribing
on a buckler.
17.
VICTORIAE. AVGG. Victory in a biga.
18.
VICTORIAE. AVGVSTORVM. A similar type to the first brass,
No. 20.
Nos. 2, 8, 12, and 18 are the rarest types.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.
FELICITAS. PVBLICA. Felicity, standing.
2.
FELICITAS. TEMPOR. A similar type.
3.
IVLIA. AVGVSTA. Head of Julia Domna. (*Catalogue d'Ennery*,
page 604).
4.
PONTIF. COS. II. Bonus-Eventus, standing before an altar.
5.
PRINC. IVVENT. Geta, in a military habit, standing before a trophy.
No. 3 is extremely rare.

MACRINUS.

[Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus, was born at Caesarea in Mauritania, of obscure parents, in the year of Rome 917 (A. D. 164). He was praefect of the Praetorian soldiers under Caracalla; and, having been

informed that it was the intention of that emperor to destroy him, he caused Caracalla to be assassinated, when the soldiers proclaimed Macrinus emperor, 970 (A. D. 217). Macrinus was slain in the following year, after losing a battle against Elagabalus, who had been elected emperor by the army in Syria].

STYLE:—M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. OPE. MACRINVS. AVG.—I. OP. SEV. MACRINVS. AVG.—IMP. M. OPEL. MACRINVS. AV. (*or* AVG.)—IMP. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. MACRINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. M. OPEL. MACRINVS. AVG.—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) M. OP. (*or* OPEL.) SEV. MACRINVS. AVG. [On reverse, often, P. P.]—IMP. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS. P. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 1
„ large size	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	R 1
Third brass (doubtful if any)	- - - - -	-

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVG. Equity, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

ANNOA. Anona seated, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn; the modius at her feet. - - - - - AU & AR

3.

COS. II. Victory, marching. (*A quinarius*). (*See Khell*). - - AU

4.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. Felicity standing, with a cornucopia and caduceus. - - - - - AU & AR

5.

Same legend. A similar type. (*Large size*). - - - - - AR

6.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure, holding two standards. AU & AR

7.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure, and four standards. (Large size). - - - - - AR

8.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing. - - - - AU & AR

9.

Same legend. (Large size). - - - - - AR

10.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - - AR

11.

IMP. C. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS. AVG. Laureated head of Macrinus to the right, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* LIBERALITAS. The emperor and his son, seated on an estrade, attended by Liberality, with a tessera and cornucopia, and another figure: a third figure below, holding up his robe to receive the gift. *Unpublished, in the Cabinet of T. Thomas, Esq. (Vignette, page 406).* AU

12.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A female figure standing, with cornucopia and caduceus; the modius at her feet. - - - AU & AR

13.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, seated on the curule chair holding a globe in his right hand, and a wand in his left. - - AR

14.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar. - - - - - AR

15.

Same legend. A female figure, leaning on a column. - - - - AR

16.

Same legend. A female figure, holding two standards. - AU & AR

17.

Same legend. A female figure, standing, with cornucopia and caduceus. AR

18.

Same legend. A female figure, seated, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn: the modius at her feet. - - - - - AU & AR

19.

Same legend. Jupiter standing, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta. AR

20.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Felicity, standing, holding a long caduceus and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

21.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. (*or* COS. P. P.) The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory. - - - AU & AR

22.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Jupiter standing, holding the hasta and a thunderbolt. - - - - - AR

23.

Same legend. Felicity standing, holding a long caduceus and a cornucopia. - - - - - AU & AR

24.

Same legend. A female figure, holding two standards. - - - AR

25.

Same legend. A female figure seated, with a cornucopia and ears of corn : the modius at her feet. - - - - - AU & AR

26.

Same legend. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar. AU

27.

PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. A woman in the stola, holding a sceptre and a cornucopia : a globe at her feet. - - - - - AR

28.

SALVS. PVBLICA. Hygeia standing, feeding a serpent. AU & AR

29.

Same legend. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar. AU & AR

30.

Same legend. A similar type. (Large size). - - - - - AR

31.

SECVRITAS. TEMPORVM. Security, seated before an altar with the fire kindled. - - - - - AU

32.

Same legend. A similar type. (Large size.) - - - - - AR

33.

Same legend. Security, leaning on a column, and holding the hasta. AU & AR

34.

VICTORIA. PARTHICA. Victory marching, with garland and palm-branch. - - - - - AR

35.

VICT. PART. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Victory, marching. AR

36.

VICT. PART. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. Victory, between two bucklers. AU

37.

VOTA. PVBL. P. M. TR. P. Security, holding a sceptre, seated before an altar. - - - - - AU

38.

VOTA. PVBL. P. M. TR. P. Jupiter, standing, holding the thunderbolt and the hasta: a small figure by his side. - - - - - AR

39.

Same legend. A woman in the stola, standing between four ensigns. AR

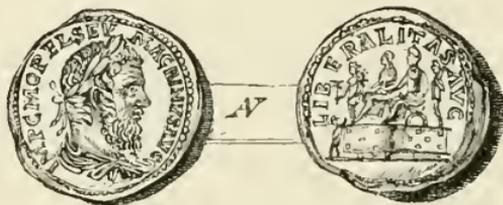
40.

Same legend. A woman standing, holding a caduceus and the hasta. AR

41.

Same legend. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar. (Large size). - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 21 is extremely rare; the next in rarity is No. 36. In silver, No. 21 is extremely rare. No. 41 is rarer than the remaining numbers.



BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. The emperor and his son on an estrade, addressing four soldiers.

2.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. A female in the stola, standing, holding a caduceus and a cornucopia.

These medallions are valued by Mionnet at 400 francs each.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ÆQVITAS. AVG. Equity, standing.

2.

ANNOVA. A female figure seated, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn.

3.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. Felicity standing, holding a long caduceus and a cornucopia.

4.

FIDES. MILITVM. A woman, standing between four military ensigns.

5.

Same legend. A woman, standing between two ensigns.

6.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta.

7.

Same legend. Jupiter standing, with thunderbolt and hasta; a small figure by his side.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Liberality, standing.

9.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. Macrinus and his son, seated on an estrade, and Liberality standing: a figure in the toga, at the foot of the estrade.

10.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A woman in the stola, standing, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn; the modius at her feet.

11.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, seated on a curule chair; a globe in his right hand, and a staff in his left.

12.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. The emperor, haranguing his soldiers.

13.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. A female figure in the stola, standing, holding a cornucopia and caduceus.

14.

Same legend, Security, leaning on a column, and holding the hasta.

15.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. COS. P. P. A female figure, holding two standards.

16.

Same legend, A female figure, seated before an altar, holding a patera and a cornucopia.

17.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

18.

Same legend. Jupiter standing, holding the thunderbolt and the hasta.

19.

Same legend. A female figure, standing, with cornucopia and caduceus.

20.

Same legend. A woman, holding two standards.

21.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A female figure standing, with a cornucopia and caduceus.

22.

Same legend. A female figure, holding two standards.

23.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.

24.

PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. Providence, standing, holding a cornucopia, and touching a globe resting on the ground.

25.

SALVS. PVBLICA. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

26.

SECVRITAS. TEMPORVM. Security, holding the hasta, and leaning on a column.

27.

Same legend. Security, seated before an altar.

28.

VICTORIA. PARTHICA. Victory, seated, holding a buckler.

29.

VICT. PART. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Victory, seated on arms, holding a buckler.

30.

VOTA. PVBL. P. M. TR. P. Jupiter, standing; a child by his side.

31.

VOTA. PVBLICA. A female figure, seated before an altar.

Nos. 9, 12, and 23, are extremely rare. The next in rarity are Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 24, 28, 29, 30, and 31.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ANNOVA. AVG. A female figure seated, holding ears of corn, and a cornucopia; the modius at her feet.

2.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. Felicity, standing, holding a long caduceus and the hasta (or a cornucopia).

3.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure, holding two standards.

4.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing, holding the hasta and a thunderbolt: a small figure by his side.

5.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A female figure, standing, holding a cornucopia and ears of corn; the modius at her feet.

6.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Jupiter, standing, holding the thunderbolt and the hasta.

7.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type.

8.

Same legend. Security, holding the hasta, and leaning on a column.

9.

Same legend. A female figure in the stola, standing, holding a cornucopia and a caduceus.

10.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a car drawn by four horses, crowned by Victory.

11.

SALVS. PVBLICA. Salus seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

12.

SECVRITAS. TEMPORVM. Security, resting her elbow on a column; her right hand holding the hasta.

13.

Same legend. Security, seated; a sceptre in her right hand, and her left supporting her head.

14.

VICT. PART. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Victory, seated on a heap of arms, holding a buckler, resting on her knees.

15.

VOTA. PVBL. P. M. TR. P. Salus, seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

16.

Same legend. Security, seated near an altar.

17.

Same legend. A woman, standing in the midst of four ensigns.

No. 10 is the rarest type.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSE.

VICTORIA. PARTHICA. Victory marching, with garland and palm branch.

The coins of Macrinus in third brass, appear to be cast in moulds formed from the silver.

DIADUMENIANUS.

Marcus Opelius Diadumenianus, son of Macrinus and Nonia Celsa, was born in the year of Rome 961 (A. D. 208), and declared Caesar by his father in 970, when he took the name of Antoninus. In the same year he received the title of Augustus. Diadumenianus was slain by the soldiers of Elagabalus in the following year, a short time after the death of his father, 971 (A. D. 218)].

STYLE :—M. OP. (or OPEL.) DIADV MENIANVS. CAE. (or CAES.) [On reverse, often, PRINC. IVVENTVTIS.]—M. OPEL. ANT. (or ANTONIN. or ANTONINVS.) DIADV. (or DIADV MEN. or DIADV MENIAN. or DIADV MENIANVS.) C. (or CAES. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINC. IVVENTVTIS.]—C. OPEL. ANTONINVS. DIADV.—M. OP. DIADV MENIAN. AVG. (on a colonial coin.)—M. OPEL. DIADV MENVS. (*sic*) AV.

The last legend is found on a colonial coin; and has not been explained. The title of Augustus, on the coins of this prince, is found only on those struck out of Rome.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 4
„ large size	- - - - -	R 6
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 5
First brass	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FIDES. MILITVM. A woman in the stola, standing in the midst of four ensigns. - - - - - AR

2.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Diadumenian, standing in a military habit, holding an ensign in his right hand, and a spear in his left. (A *quinarius*. (*Cabinet of Vienna*). - - - - - AU

3.

Same legend. The prince, standing; two standards. - - AU & AR

4.

Same legend. A similar type. - - - - - AR

This has the head with radiated crown, and is of the larger size.

5.

Same legend. The prince, standing in the midst of three ensigns.

AU & AR

6.

SPES. Hope. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AU

7.

SPES. PVBLICA. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

In gold, Nos. 3, 5, and 7, are much the rarest. In silver, No. 4 is by far the rarest; and No. 1 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLION.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. The prince, standing in the midst of three ensigns.

Valued by Mionnet at sixty francs.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. The prince, standing in a military habit, holding a sceptre and a spear: three military standards in the field.

This type, fine, brought 4*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the Morton collection, in 1830. Another coin, well preserved, brought 3*l.* 4*s.* at the Henderson sale.

2.

Same legend. The prince, standing, holding a spear and standard: two standards in the field.

3.

SPES. Hope.

4.

SPES. PVBLICA. Hope.

The rarest types are Nos. 1, 3, and 4.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Similar types to those of the first brass.

2.

SPES. PVBLICA. Hope,

No. 2 is the rarest.

ELAGABALUS, OR HELIOGABALUS.

[Varius Avitus Bassianus, son of S. V. Marcellus and Julia Soemias, the sister of Julia Domna, was born at Emesa in Syria, about the year of Rome 958 (A. D. 205). This emperor was, in his youth, made a priest of Elagabalus (or the sun), who had a temple at Emesa. The legions of Syria proclaimed him emperor in 971 (A. D. 218), when, having represented himself as a son of Caracalla, he took the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.* After a short reign of frightful debauchery and extravagance, he was, with his mother, slain by the soldiers; who afterwards proclaimed his cousin, Severus Alexander, emperor, in the year of Rome 975 (A. D. 222)].

STYLE:—C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS.—IMP. M. AVR. ANTONINVS.—IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS.—M. AV. ANTONIN. AVG.—IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. M. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. M. ANTONINVS. AVG.—IMP. C. (or CAES.) M. AV. (or AVR.) ANTON. or ANTONIN. or ANTONINVS. A. or AV. or AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS.—IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or CONSERVATOR. AVG. (or SVMMVS. SACERDOS. AVG. or INVICTVS. SACERDOS. AVG. or SACERDOS. DEI. SOLIS. ELAGAB.)—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. (or INVICTVS. SACERDOS. AVG. or SACERD. or SACERDOS. DEI. SOLIS. ELAGAB.)—IMP. C. M. AVR. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS.—ANTONINVS. PIVS. FEL. (or FELIX.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. P. F. AVG.—IMP. C. AVR. ANTONINVS. P. F. AVG.—IMP. C. (or CAES.) M. AVR. ANTONINVS. P. F. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—ANTONINVS. V.† PIVS. FEL. AVG.

* "This monster," says the learned Tristan, "had as many names as the Hydra had heads."

† This letter, or numeral, following the name of Antoninus, has been commented upon by various numismatic writers. The coin upon which it appears, is of silver, and was formerly in the cabinet of the Abbé Rothelin, whence it passed to that of the King of Spain. It bears on the obverse, the laureated head of Elagabalus: and, on the reverse, the emperor, sacrificing; legend, VOTA. PVBLICA. Numerals of this description are never found on

Gold	- - - - -	R 2
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ large size	- - - - -	S
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 5
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	S
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

2.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. A similar type. - - - - - AU

In fine preservation, brought 4*l.* at the Trattle sale in 1832.

3.

CONSERVATOR. AVG. An eagle, with wings expanded, standing before a conical-shaped stone, ornamented with stars, and placed on a quadriga: a star in the field. (*Plate vii, No. 7*). - - - AU

This conical-shaped stone was the emperor's deity Elagabalus, or Heliogabalus, to whom he raised altars at Rome, despoiling the temples of the other gods to enrich that of his favourite idol.*

Brought, very fine, 3*l.* 6*s.* at Mr. Miles's sale in 1820. At Mr. Henderson's sale, very fine, 6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*

Roman coins; and Bimard, in his commentaries on Jobert's *Science de Medailles*, is of opinion that it is a superabundant letter, owing to a blunder of the engraver of the dye. Eckhel, however, thinks otherwise, and considers that it was employed by Elagabalus to shew that he did not reckon among the Antonines, Diadumenian, who had taken that name, and whom he regarded not only as the son of a usurper, but as a usurper himself. Six of the emperors bore the name of Antoninus: namely, Antoninus Pius, Marcus-Aurelius, Commodus, Caracalla, Diadumenian, and Elagabalus; so that, if Diadumenian be not reckoned as one of them, Elagabalus would be the fifth.

* The gods of the ancient Greeks were originally worshipped under such forms; so that the veneration of Elagabalus for his block of stone, is not deserving of the ridicule it has met with. In a superstitious age, the feeling was natural enough.

“ Ces peuples (the Greeks) avoient déjà trente Divinités révérees visiblement

4.

CONSERVATOR. AVG. The Sun, marching : a star in the field. AR

5.

CONSVL. II. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AR

6.

Same legend. The emperor, standing in a chariot drawn by four horses. - - - - - AU

In fine preservation, brought 4*l.* 17*s.* at the Trattle sale.

7.

COS. III. P. P. A conical-shaped stone, with stars : before, an eagle, with wings expanded, holding a garland in its beak. - - - AR

8.

FELICITAS. TEMP. A galley. - - - - - AR

9.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. A woman, holding a bird, standing between two military ensigns. - - - - - AR

10.

FIDES. MILITVM. The emperor, standing, and two soldiers. AU & AR

11.

HILARITAS. AVG. A woman, standing, with a child on each side. AR

12.

INVICTVS. SACERDOS. AVG. The emperor, sacrificing on a tripod : a star in the field. - - - - - AU & AR

dans le tems qu'on ne les représentoient pas encore sous des formes humaines, et qu'on se contentoit de les désigner, soit par *un bloc informe*, soit par une pierre cubique, comme faisoient les Arabes et les Amazones : ces trente pierres se voyoient encore à Phérée, ville d'Arcadie, au siecle de Pausanias. Telle étoit la forme de la Junon de Thespis, et celle de la Diane d'Icare. De meme la Diane Patroa, et le Jupiter Milichius de Sicyone, ainsi que l'ancienne Venus de Paphos, n'étoient que des especes de colonnes. Bacchus fut révééré sous la forme d'une colonne ; l'Amour même, et les Graces ne furent représentés que par des pierres. C'est pour cela que le mot de ΚΙΩΝ, colonne, signifioit encore une statue dans les plus beaux siecles de la Grece. Chez les Lacédémoniens Castor et Pollux avoient la forme de deux morceaux de bois paralleles, joints par deux baguettes de traverse ; et cette ancienne figure s'est conservée jusqu'à nous par le signe Π qui dénote ces freres gémeaux du Zodiaque."— *Winkelmann, de l'Origine de l'Art*, liv. i. chap. i. The representation of these conical-shaped stones appears ou many Imperial Greek coins.

13.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing, and two ensigns. AR

14.

Same legend. A similar type. (Large size). - - - - - AR

15.

Same legend. Jupiter standing, and one ensign. - - - - - AR

16.

IOVI. VICTORI. The emperor, standing; a thunder-bolt in his right hand, an eagle at his feet: behind him, two standards. - - AR

17.

IVLIA. AQVILIA. SEV. (or SEVERA.) AVG. Head of Aquilia-Severa. - - - - - AU

There are modern fabrications of this coin. That with the head of Julia Maesa is suspected.

IVLIA. SOAEMIAS. AVG. Head of Julia Soaemias. - - - AR

19.

LIB. AVG. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor seated, and three figures standing. - - - - - AU

20.

LIB. AVG. II. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor, seated on an estrade; Liberality standing by: a figure ascending the estrade. - - - - - AU

21.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. Liberality, standing. - - - - - AR

22.

LIBERTAS. AVG. Liberty, standing. (A *quinarius*). - - - AR

23.

LIBERTAS. AVGVSTI. Liberty, seated. - - - - - AR

24.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars marching, with a trophy and a spear. - AU

25.

PAX. AVGVSTI. Peace, marching. - - - - - AR

26.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - AU

27.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. AU

28.

Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga: a star in the field. - AU

29.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair, and holding the hasta and a globe. - - - - AU

In fine preservation, brought 6*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* at the Trattle sale.

30.

Another, with a similar type, and with a star in the field. - - - AU

31.

Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory. - AR

32.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. The Sun, standing, holding a globe and a whip: a star in the field. - - - - - AU

33.

Same legend. The emperor sacrificing: two spears (or standards) in the field, and a star. - - - - - AR

34.

Same legend. Victory marching, with a garland; two bucklers at her feet: a star in the field. - - - - - AU

35.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. IIII. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. AU & AR

36.

Same legend. The emperor, sacrificing: a star in the field. - - AR

37.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated. AU

38.

SACERD. DEI. SOLIS. ELAGAB. The emperor, sacrificing: a star in the field. - - - - - AR

39.

SALVS. ANTONINI. AVG. Hygeia standing, feeding a serpent. AU

40.

SANCT. DEO. SOLI. ELAGABAL. A quadriga; above, a conical-shaped stone, bearing an eagle with expanded wings, in the midst of four standards. - - - - - AU & AR

41.

SECVRITAS. SAECVLI. Security, seated. - - - - - AR

42.

SPEI. PERPETVAE. Hope. - - - - - AR

43.

SVMMVS. SACERDOS. AVG. The emperor sacrificing: a star in the field. - - - - - AR

44.

TRIB. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. - - AU

45.

TR. POT. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type. (*Khell*). - - - AU

46.

VICTORIA. ANTONINI. AVG. Victory marching, with palm branch and garland. - - - - - AU

This type, very fine, brought *5l. 2s. 6d.* at the sale of the Dimsdale collection in 1824.

47.

Same legend. Same type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

48.

VOTA. PVBLICA. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing. - - AR

In gold, No. 17 is extremely rare. Mionnet values it at 600 francs. Nos. 3, 10, 19, 20, and 27, are next in rarity; and Nos. 2, 6, 28, 35, 40, 44, and 45, are rarer than the other numbers. In silver, No. 18 is extremely rare; the next in rarity are Nos. 10 and 31; then Nos. 7, 16, 22, 40, and 18. Nos. 1 and 35 are rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three *Monetæ*, standing.

This medallion is formed of two metals; copper and brass.

2.

CONSERVATOR. AVGVSTI. COS. IIII. A conical-shaped stone, bearing the figure of an eagle, with expanded wings, placed on a quadriga: a star in the field.

3.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. S. C. A woman seated, between two standards.

4.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in a triumphal car, drawn by four horses.

This medallion is of a very large size, and composed of two metals.

No. 4 is much the rarest. Nos. 1 and 3 are much less rare than the others.

[ELAGABALUS AND SEVERA].

IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. IVL. AQVILIA. SEVERA. AVG.

The heads of Elagabalus and his wife Severa, face to face.—*Rev.* SPES. PVBLICA. Hope.

This very rare medallion has a large fluted border. Mionnet values it at 300 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetae, standing.

2.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. A similar type.

3.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor, on horseback.

4.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. A female figure seated, between two standards.

5.

FORTVNAE. REDVCI. Fortune, standing.

6.

INVICTVS. SACERDOS. AVG. The emperor sacrificing: a star in the field.

7.

LIBERAL. AVG. II. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor seated on an estrade, distributing gifts.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. II. (*or* III.). Liberality, standing: a star in the field.

9.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. III. Three figures on an estrade.

10.

LIBERTAS. AVGVSTI. Liberty, standing : a star in the field.

11.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars, marching.

12.

PAX. AVGVSTI. Peace, marching.

13.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Roma-Victrix seated.

14.

Same legend. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

15.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga : a star in the field.

16.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair, holding the hasta and a globe : a star in the field.

17.

Same legend. The Sun, marching : a star in the field.

18.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. A similar type.

19.

Same legend. A woman in the stola, standing, with a cornucopia : a globe at her feet, and a star in the field.

20.

Same legend. The emperor, sacrificing : a star in the field.

21.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. IIII. P. P. A similar type.

22.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. Roma-Victrix, seated.

23.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. A similar type.

24.

SACERD. DEI. SOLIS. ELAGAB. The emperor, sacrificing : a star in the field.

25.

SALVS. ANTONINI. AVG. Hygeia standing, feeding a serpent.

26.

SALVS. PVBLICA. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

27.

VICTORIA. ANTONINI. AVG. Victory, marching.

No. 12 is a very rare type. The next in rarity are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9. Nos. 6, 15, and 24, are rarer than the remainder.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor, on horseback.

2.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. A woman, seated between two standards.

3.

INVICTVS. SACERDOS. AVG. The emperor, sacrificing: a star in the field.

4.

LIBERAL. AVG. II. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. (or IꝞI.) P. P. The emperor seated on an estrade, and two figures standing.

5.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. III. Liberality, standing, with her attributes.

6.

Same legend. Three figures on an estrade.

7.

MVNIFICENTIA. AVG. An elephant.

8.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. III. P. P. The emperor seated, holding the hasta and a globe.

9.

P. M. TR. P. III. (or IIII. or V.) COS. III. (or IIII.) P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga.

10.

PONTIF. TR. P. II. COS. II. A military figure, standing; his right hand resting on a trophy, his left holding a spear and shield.

11.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.

12.

SACERD. DEI. SOLIS. ELAGAB. The emperor, sacrificing.

13.

SALVS. ANTONINI. AVG. Hygeia standing, feeding a serpent.

14.

VICTOR. ANTONINI. AVG. Victory, marching.

Nos. 4 and 6 are the rarest types; and Nos. 7, 11, 12, are rarer than the remainder.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. A woman seated, between two standards.

2.

MARS. VICTOR. Mars marching, with a trophy.

3.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. III. P. P. The Sun, marching: a star in the field.

4.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. Rome, seated.

5.

PROVID. DEORVM. Providence, standing, holding a cornucopia, and touching a globe with a sceptre.

6.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory marching, holding a garland: two shields on the ground, and a star in the field.

The last number is much the rarest.

CORNELIA PAULA.

[Julia Cornelia Paula, daughter of Julius Paulus, praefect of the Praetorian bands, and first wife of Elagabalus, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 972 (A. D. 219). She was repudiated by her husband about a year afterwards, and retired to private life.]

STYLE:—JVLIA. PAVLA. A. (or AVG. or AVGVSTA.)

The name of Cornelia is only found on the Greek coins of this empress.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 3

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. Two figures, joining hands. - - - - - AR

2.

Same legend. Concord, seated: a star in the field. - - - AU & AR

3.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. A similar type. - - - - - AR

4.

CONCORDIA. AETERNA. Three figures, standing. - - - AU

5.

FELICIT. TEMPOR. Felicity standing, with cornucopia and caduceus - - - - - AR

6.

FORTVN. FELIC. A female figure, seated. (*Khell*). - - - AR

7.

IVNO. CONSERVATRIX. Juno standing, with a peacock at her feet. - - - - - AR

8.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus, seated. - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 4 is much rarer than the other type. Mionnet values it at 500 francs, while No. 2 is valued at 300. In silver, Nos. 5, 6, 7, are the rarest.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetæ, standing.

2.

AEQVITATI. PVBLICAE. A similar type.

3.

CONCORDIA. Concord seated, holding a double cornucopia: a star in the field.

4.

CONCORDIA, AETERNA. Three figures, standing.

No. 4 is by far the rarest, and No. 3 is much less rare than the other numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. Concord, seated: a star in the field.

2.

CONCORDIA, AETERNA. The emperor and empress, joining hands: Concord standing between them.

AQUILIA SEVERA.

[Julia Aquilia Severa, daughter of Q. Aquilius Sabinus, and second wife of Elagabalus, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 973 (A. D. 220), and repudiated a short time after. She was, however, recalled by Elagabalus, and lived with him until the period of his death in 975 (A. D. 222)].

STYLE:—AQVIL. (or AVQVILIA.) SEVERA. A. (or AVG.)—
 IVL. (or IVLIA.) AQVIL. (or AQVILIA.) SEV. (or SEVERA.)
 AVG.

Gold (on the reverse of Elagabalus) - - - - -	R 8
Silver - - - - -	R 4
First brass - - - - -	R 4
Second brass - - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CONCORDIA. Concord, standing, sacrificing at an altar: a star in the field. - - - - - AR

2.

Same legend. Two figures standing, joining hands. - - - - AR

3.

IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. The laureated head of Elagabalus. AU

There are modern fabrications of this coin.

4.

VESTA. Vesta, standing. (*Khell*). - - - - - AR

The gold type is valued by Mionnet at 600 francs. In silver, No. 1 is much less rare than the other numbers.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetae, standing.

2.

CONCORDIA. Concord, holding a double cornucopia, sacrificing: a star in the field.

3.

LAETITIA. Laetitia standing.

No. 1 is the rarest; and No. 2 is the least rare.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. A Concord, holding a cornucopia, sacrificing.

2.

Same legend. Elagabalus and the empress standing, joining hands: Concord standing between them.

3.

LAETITIA. Laetitia, standing.

No. 1 is the least rare.

ANNIA FAUSTINA.

[Annia Faustina, daughter of Claudius Severus and Vibia Aurelia Sabina (daughter of Aurelius and the younger Faustina), the third wife of Elagabalus, was married to the emperor in the year of Rome 974 (A. D. 221), and divorced shortly afterwards].

STYLE:—ANNIA. FAVSTINA. A. (*or* AVG. *or* AVGVSTA.).

Gold (on the reverse of Elagabalus*) - - - - - R 8

Silver - - - - - R 8

First brass - - - - - R 8

The coins in second brass are false.

* The authenticity of this coin is doubted.

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

CONCORDIA. The emperor and empress, joining hands: a star in the field. - - - - - AR

2.

ANNIA. FAUSTINA. AVGVSTA. Head of Annia Faustina: a star in the field.—*Rev.* IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Lauredated head of Elagabalus. (*Khell*). - - - - - AU

3.

PIETAS. AVG. A female figure standing before an altar. - - AR
Mionnet values the gold at 2000 francs, and the silver at 1000 francs.

FIRST BRASS.

CONCORDIA. Elagabalus and Faustina joining hands: a star in the field.

This coin, in fine preservation, brought 22*l.* at the sale of the Henderson collection in 1830.

JULIA SOAEMIAS.

[Julia Soemias, the daughter of Julius Avitus and Julia Maesa (the sister of Julia Domna), was the mother of Elagabalus; and was killed by the Praetorian soldiers at the same time as her son, in the year of Rome 975 (A. D. 222)].

STYLE:—IVL. (*or* IVLIA.) SOAEMIAS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTA.).

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver medallion	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ of large size	- - - - -	R 1
Quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	C

SILVER MEDALLION.

ÆQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetæ, standing.

Mionnet values this medallion at 300 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.
IMP. ANTONINVS. PIVS. AVG. Head of Elagabalus. - - AR
2.
IVNO. REGINA. Juno standing, holding the palladium. - - AR
3.
VENVS. CAELESTIS. Venus, standing. - - - - AU & AR
4.
Same legend. Venus, seated. (Large size). - - - - AR
5.
Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - AR
- In silver, No. 1 is extremely rare. No. 5 is very rare.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.
MATER. DEVM. Cybele, seated between two lions.
2.
VENVS. CAELESTIS. Venus standing, holding an apple and the hasta: a star in the field.
3.
Same legend. Venus seated, with the same attributes; a small figure standing before her.
- No. 1 is a very rare type.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSE.

- MATER DEVM. Cybele, seated between two lions.

JULIA MAESA.

[Julia Maesa, the sister of Julia Domna, and grandmother of Elagabalus, died in the reign of Alexander Severus, in the year of Rome 976 A. D. 223)].

STYLE:—IVL. (or IVLIA.) MAESA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA).—
DIVA. MAESA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.).

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ large size	- - - - -	R 1
First and second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONSECRATIO. Maesa, borne by a peacock in full flight. - - AR

2.

Same legend. Maesa veiled, holding a sceptre, borne by a peacock in full flight. - - - - - AR

3.

FECVNDITAS. A woman seated between two children, holding a flower and the hasta. - - - - - AR

4.

FORTVNAE. REDVCI. A woman standing between two children, holding a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

5.

IMP. ANTONINVS. AVG. Head of Elagabalus.

The authenticity of this coin, which has been published by *Pere Khell*, is doubted.

6.

IVNO. The goddess, standing. - - - - - AU

7.

IVNO. REGINA. Juno standing, holding a patera and the hasta: a peacock at her feet. - - - - - AR

8.

LAETITIA. PVBLICA. Laetitia in the stola, standing; her right hand holding a garland, and her left resting on a rudder. - - AR

9.

PIETAS. AVG. Piety, standing before an altar. (Large size.) AR

10.

PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated. - - - - - AU

11.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. Felicity, sacrificing: a star in the field. AU

12.

TEMPORVM. FEL. Felicity seated between two children, holding the hasta and ears of corn. - - - - - AR

13.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing. - - - - - AR

The gold types are of equal rarity. In silver, Nos. 1 and 2 are extremely rare. No. 12 is much rarer than the other numbers.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetae, standing, with their attributes.

2.

CONSECRATIO. A peacock in full flight, bearing Maesa.

3.

Same legend. A funeral pile.

4.

FECVNDITAS. AVGVSTAE. A woman seated, holding a cornucopia: before, a child.

5.

IVNO. The goddess, standing.

6.

PIETAS. AVG. Piety, standing in the stola; her right hand raised, and her left holding the acerra: an altar.

No. 2 is extremely rare. No. 3 is the next in rarity; and No. 5 is rarer than the remainder.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FECVNDITAS. AVGVSTAE. A woman seated, holding a cornucopia, and extending her hands toward a small naked figure standing before her.

2.

IVNO. The goddess veiled, wearing the stola, standing; a patera in her right hand, and the hasta in her left.

3.

SAECVLI. FELICITAS. Felicity, in the stola, sacrificing at an altar: the hasta in her left hand: a star in the field.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Liberty standing, with tessera and cornucopia.

2.

PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated.

The first is the rarest.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

[Bassianus Alexianus, the son of Gessius (or Genesius) Marcianus and Julia Mamaea, was born at Arca in Phoenicia, in the year of Rome 958 (A. D. 205). He was adopted by Elagabalus, and declared Caesar, in 974 (A. D. 221); when he took the names of Marcus Aurelius Alexander.* After the death of Elagabalus, Alexander, then in his fourteenth year, was proclaimed Emperor and Augustus by the senate, when he took the name of Severus. 975 (A. D. 222). This prince was, with his mother, murdered by Maximinus, one of his Generals, at Mayence, in the year of Rome 988 (A. D. 235)].

STYLE:—AVR. SEVERV. ALEXANDER.—M. ALEXANDER. CAES.—M. AVR. ALEXANDER. CAES.—IMP. SEV. (or SEVER.) ALEXAND. (or ALEXANDER.)—IMP. C. ALEXANDER.—IMP. C. (or CAES.) SE. (or SEVER.) ALEXANDER.—IMP. C. M. SEV. ALEXANDER.—IMP. ALEXANDER. AV. (or AVG.)—IM. (or IMP.) S. (or SEV. or SEVERVS.) ALEXAND. (or ALEXANDER.) AVG.—[On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or RESTITVTOR. MON.]—IMP. MARCVS. AVR. SE. AL. AV. [On reverse, SACERDOS. VRBIS.]—IMP. CAES. SEV. (or SEVER.) ALEXAND. (or ALEXANDER.) AVG.—IMP. CAES. M. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.—IMP. C. M. AV. (or AVR.) ALEXAND. AV. (or AVG.)—IMP. C. (or CAE. or CAES.) M. AVR. (or AVREL.) SE. (or SEV.) ALEXAND. (or ALEXANDER.) AV. (or AVG.) [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or OPTIMVS. PRINCEPS. PIVS.]—IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or RESTITVTOR. MON.]—IMP. CAES. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER.

* Some historians say that he received the name of Alexander because he was born in a temple dedicated to Alexander the Great.

PIVS. AVGVSTVS. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP.
 CAES. M. AVR. (or AVREL.) SEV. ALEXANDER. PIVS.
 FEL. (or FELIX.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—
 DIVVS. ALEXANDER.

Gold medallions - - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size - - - - -	C
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions - - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size - - - - -	C
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 3
Brass medallions - - - - -	R 6
First and second brass - - - - -	VC
Third brass - - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetae, standing. - - AR
 IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MATER.
 AVG. The heads of Alexander and Mamaea face to face.—*Rev.*
 FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga seated on
 the curule chair; a globe in his right hand; a scroll in his left:
 behind, Victory placing a garland on his head: before, two females
 standing, one of whom holds the hasta pura. - - - - AU
 Miounet values the gold at 1000 francs, and the silver at 300 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE,
WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITATIBVS. A female figure leaning on a column. - AR

2.

ANNOVA. AVG. A woman in the stola, standing, holding in her
 right hand ears of corn, and an anchor in her left: the modius at
 her feet. (A *quinarius*). - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. A female figure in the stola, standing, holding a rudder;
 her foot resting on the prow of a vessel: the modius at her feet.
 (A *quinarius*). - - - - AR

4.

ANNONA. AVG. A female figure standing; her foot resting on the
prow of a vessel. - - - - - AR

5.

CONCORDIA. Concord, seated, holding a patera and a double cornu-
copia. - - - - - AR

6.

CONSECRATIO. An altar with the fire kindled; or an eagle with
expanded wings. - - - - - AR

These are restored coins of Gallienus.

7.

FECVND. AVGVSTAE. Fecundity, standing, with a double cornu-
copia: a child by her side. (*Khell*) - - - - - AR

8.

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. Hope. - - - - - AR

9.

Same legend. Hope. - - - - - AU

10.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing, holding the thunderbolt:
a small figure by his side. - - - - - AU

11.

IOVI. PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter, standing, hurling a thunderbolt.
AU

12.

IOVI. STATORI. Jupiter standing, holding a thunderbolt. - - AR

13.

IOVI. VLTORI. Jupiter-Victor, seated. (*A quinarius*). - - - AR

14.

IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. The head of Julia Mamaea. - AU & AR

There are modern fabrications of this type.

15.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Liberality, standing, with cornucopia and
tessera. - - - - - AU & AR

16.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. The emperor, seated on an estrade, and
several figures. - - - - - AU

17.
LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. Liberality, standing. - - - - AU
18.
LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. A similar type. - - - - - AR
19.
LIBERALITAS. AVG. III. A similar type. - - - - - AR
20.
LIBERAL. . . . III. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - AR
21.
LIBERALITAS. AVG. IIII. A similar type. - - - - AU & AR
22.
LIBERALITAS. AVG. V. A similar type. - - - - - AU
23.
LIBERALITAS. AVGG. (*sic*) V. A similar type. (*Khell*). - AR
24.
LIBERTAS. AVG. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AR
25.
MARS. VLTOR. Mars, marching. - - - - - AU
26.
Same legend. Mars, standing. - - - - - AR
27.
MARTI. PACIFERO. Mars, standing; an olive branch in his right
hand, and a javelin reversed in his left. - - - - AU & AR
28.
PAX. AVG. Peace, marching. - - - - - AU & AR
29.
PAX. AETERNA. AVG. Peace, wearing the stola, standing, holding
an olive branch and the hasta pura. - - - - AU & AR
30.
PERPETVITATI. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - AR
31.
PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments, - - - - - AR
32.
PIETAS. MILITVM. A woman standing, and two ensigns. - AR

33.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Mars, standing. - - - - - AU

34.

Same legend. A lion, holding a thunder-bolt. (*Vaillant*). - - AR

35.

Same legend. The emperor, in a quadriga. (*Vaillant*). - AU & AR

36.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. An amphitheatre, and five figures. AR

37.

Same legend. A woman standing, holding an olive branch and the
hasta pura. - - - - - AU

38.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The emperor in a military habit,
standing, holding a globe and the hasta. (A *quinarius*.) - - AU

39.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. - AU

40.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing at a tripod. - AU

41.

Same legend. The baths of Severus Alexander. - - - AU & AR

42.

P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. A woman, sacrificing. A *quinarius*.
(*Khell*). - - - - - AU

43.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. AR

44.

P. M. TR. P. XI. COS. III. P. P. The Sun, standing. (A *quinarius*).
AR

45.

P. M. TR. P. XII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga. AU

46.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated.
AR

47.

SAL. BARBIA. ORBIANA. The head of Barbia Orbiana. (A
quinarius). - - - - - AR

48.

SALL. BARBIA. ORBIANA. AVG. The same head. (A *quinarius*).

AU

There are modern fabrications of this coin.

49.

SPES. PVBLICA. HOPE. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

50.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory. - - - - - AU

51.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory standing, writing on a buckler
VOT. X. - - - - - AU & AR

52.

VIRTVS. AVG. A military figure standing; a buckler at his feet. AR

53.

Same legend. Rome, seated on a coat of mail, holding an olive branch
in her right hand, and the parazonium in her left. - - - - AR

54.

VOTIS. VICENNALIBVS. within a laurel garland. - - AU & AR

In gold, some of the above types are of extreme rarity; but the rarest of all is No. 14, which Mionnet values at 600 francs: the next in rarity is No. 41; then No. 48. Nos. 9, 16, 38, 41, 45, are very rare types; and Nos. 34, 38, and 53, are rarer than the other numbers. In silver, Nos. 14, 41, and 47 are extremely rare. Nos. 31, 32, and 36 are very rare; and 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 20, 43, and 49 are rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. II. The emperor seated on an estrade,
and three figures standing: at the foot of the estrade seven figures,
one of whom is ascending the ladder.

2.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. III. A similar type, but with one
figure only ascending the estrade.

3.

P. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The baths of Severus Alexander.
(Large size).

4.

P. M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing
at an altar, standing before a temple; five figures assisting, one of
them holding a bull.

5.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga,
holding the Roman eagle, and a small figure of Victory.

6.

Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga, holding the Roman eagle.

7.

Same legend. The emperor and Victory in a quadriga, full-faced,
attended by several soldiers on foot.

8.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. Laureated head of Severus
Alexander, to the right.—*Rev.* P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P.
The emperor, seated in the curule chair, holding in his right hand a
figure of Victory, and in his left the hasta pura: before, an armed
figure, holding the parazonium and a shield resting on a cippus;
behind, Victory placing a garland on the head of the emperor.
(*Cabinet of T. Thomas, Esq.*).

This medallion is probably unique.



9.

P. M. TR. P. XII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor standing, in a military habit, holding the hasta and the parozonium; Victory behind, placing a garland on his head, and two river-gods at his feet.

10.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on an altar, standing before a temple; six figures assisting, one of whom holds a bull.

11.

SALVTI. AVGVSTI. The emperor in a military habit, attended by a soldier sacrificing at an altar, before a statue of Hygeia feeding a serpent.

12.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor with a buckler, marching, followed by a soldier bearing a spear and a trophy; Victory following, and crowning the first.

No. 3 is the rarest, excepting, of course, No. 8; and No. 2 is much rarer than the other numbers.

[SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND ORBIANA].

1.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. SALL. BARBIA. ORBIANA. AVGVSTI. The heads of Severus Alexander and Orbian, face to face.—*Rev.* CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress standing, joining hands.

There is a modern fabrication of this rare medallion.

2.

CONCORDIAE. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress, accompanied by three figures sacrificing on a tripod: before, a temple, containing a statue.

No. 1 is much rarer than the other.

[SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND MAMAEA].

1.

IMP. SEVERVS. ALEXANDER. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AV. MATER. AVG. The heads of Severus Alexander and Mamaea,

face to face.—*Rev.* FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair; a globe in his right hand, and a scroll in his left: behind, Victory, placing a garland on his head: before, two females, standing.

There are modern fabrications of this medallion.

2.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. The emperor in a military habit, attended by a soldier bearing a standard, sacrificing to Jupiter, standing: two standards in the field.

3.

Another, of similar type, with a large circle or border.

4.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, holding the Roman eagle.

5.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The baths of Severus Alexander.

There are modern fabrications of this interesting type.

6.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing before a temple; five figures assisting, one of them holding a bull.

No. 5 is much the rarest: the next in rarity are Nos. 3 and 4.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI. COS. P. P. (*or* ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI.)
The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

2.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress joining hands.

3.

FIDES. MILITVM. The emperor sacrificing, between Jupiter and a soldier.

4.

INDVLGENTIA. AVGVST. The usual type of Hope.

5.

IOVI. VLTORI. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. Statue of Jupiter seated, within a temple standing in a spacious enclosure.

6.

IVSTITIA. AVGVSTI. A female figure, seated, holding the hasta and a patera.

7.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. The emperor seated on an estrade: two figures standing below, and a third ascending the estrade.

8.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. III. Liberty, standing, with tessera and cornucopia.

9.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. IIII. A similar type.

10.

Same legend. The emperor seated on an estrade, and four figures below.

11.

Same legend. A similar type, but with eight figures.

12.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. V. The emperor seated on an estrade, and three figures below.

13.

Same legend. Liberty, with tessera and cornucopia.

14.

PERPETVITATI. AVG. A figure, standing.

15.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga.

16.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The amphitheatre.

17.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The baths of Severus Alexander.

18.

POTESTAS. PERPETV. Security, seated before an altar, holding a sceptre, and leaning on her hand.

19.

PROFECTIO. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory.

20.

RESTITVT. MON. The emperor, standing.

21.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated.

22.

SECVRITAS. PERPETVA. Security, seated.

23.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory, and followed by a soldier: a captive on the ground.

24.

Same legend. Victory, standing, inscribing on a buckler VOT. X.

Nos. 16 and 17 are of extreme rarity. The next in rarity is No. 2. Nos. 1, 4, and 5, are very rare; and Nos. 11, 14, and 23, are much rarer than the remainder.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FIDES. MILITVM. The emperor sacrificing, between Jupiter and a soldier.

2.

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. The emperor, standing, and two ensigns.

3.

IOVI. VLTORI. Jupiter-Victor, seated.

4.

IOVI. VLTORI. P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Statue of Jupiter, seated within a temple, standing in a spacious enclosure.

5.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. II. The emperor seated on an estrade, and three figures standing: at the foot of the estrade, five figures.

This coin is composed of two metals.

6.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. IIII. The emperor seated on an estrade, and two figures standing : another figure ascending the estrade.

7.

LIB. AVG. III. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The emperor seated on an estrade, attended by three figures : at the foot of the estrade, several figures.

8.

MON. RESTITVTA. Monetæ standing, with her attributes.

9.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The thermæ of Severus Alexander.

10.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. The emperor and Victory in a quadriga, full-faced, attended by five foot soldiers.

11.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. Victory, standing, inscribing on a buckler, VOT. X.

12.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair, holding a Victory and the hasta: Victory behind, placing a garland on his head; before, a soldier holding a buckler, inscribed VOT. X.

13.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The amphitheatre, a temple, and several figures.

14.

PONTIFEX. COS. The emperor, in a quadriga.

15.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor standing, and two ensigns.

16.

PROFECTIO. AVGVSTI. The emperor, on horseback.

17.

PROF. AVG. PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. X. COS. III. P. P. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory, and followed by several foot soldiers.

18.

RESTITVTOR. MON. The emperor in a military habit, standing.

19.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome, seated.

20.

SPES. AVG. Hope, and three soldiers.

21.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory, and followed by a foot soldier.

No. 13 is extremely rare; the next in rarity is No. 9; then No. 4. Nos. 5, 7, and 20, are very rare. Nos. 10 and 21 are rarer than the remainder.

[SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND ORBIANA.]

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. SALL. BARB. ORBIAN. AVG. The heads of Severus Alexander and Barbia Orbiana, face to face.—*Rev.* CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress, joining hands.

Mionnet values this rare coin at sixty francs.

[SEVERUS ALEXANDER AND JULIA MAMAEA].

1.

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MATER. AVG. The heads of the emperor and Mamaea, face to face.—*Rev.* ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI. COS. III. P. P. The emperor addressing his soldiers.

2.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair, and holding a globe; Victory placing a garland on his head: on the other side, two female figures in the stola, standing; one of them holding the hasta pura.

3.

FIDES. MILITVM. The emperor in a military habit, sacrificing, between a soldier who is placing a garland upon his head, and Jupiter holding a thunderbolt and the hasta: a standard in the field.

4.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on an altar standing before a temple: three figures assisting.

This coin is composed of two metals.

The first of these is much the rarest, and the last is much rarer than the other two.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. A woman seated, with a bird on her right hand, and the hasta in her left: before, a standard.

2.

MARS. VLTOR. Mars, marching, with a spear and shield.

3.

PERPETVITATI. AVG. A woman leaning on a column, holding a globe and the hasta transversely.

4.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. A soldier standing, holding an olive branch and a spear.

5.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. P. P. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on a tripod.

6.

PONTIF. MAX. T. (*sic*) P. VII. COS. II. P. P. Roma-Victrix, seated.

7.

SPES. PVBLICA. Hope.

No. 1 is the rarest of the above.

MEMMIA.

[Goltzius has published a coin on which this lady, the first wife of Alexander, is stiled Sulpicia-Memmia; but there does not exist one in any cabinet at the present day. History makes but slight mention of this empress].

ORBIANA.

[Sallustia Barbia Orbiana, third wife of Alexander Severus, is not mentioned by historians; but it appears by a coin struck at Alexandria, that she was married to the emperor in the fifteenth year of his reign, in the year of Rome 979 (A. D. 226)].

STYLE:—SAL. (*or* SALL.) BARB. (*or* BARBIA.) ORBIANA. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 2
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8

Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	R 1

The gold quinarius is false. (See Severus Alexander).

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Concord seated, holding a patera and a double cornucopia. - - - - - AU

2.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. A similar type. - - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

4.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. Laureated head of Alexander Severus. A *quinarius*. (*Khell*). - - - - - AR

The gold quinarius with this type, is a modern fabrication.

5.

PROPAGO. IMPERI. The emperor and Orbiana, joining hands. AR

6.

PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated. - - - - - AR

7.

VENVS. GENETRIX. Venus, standing, holding the apple and the hasta pura. - - - - - AR

In silver, No. 4 is extremely rare. Nos. 3 and 5 are much rarer than the others. No. 2 is the least rare.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

FECVNDITAS. TEMPORVM. Orbiana in the stola, seated: before her a woman kneeling, holding a cornucopia and two children; another female standing by.

This extremely rare medallion is valued by Mionnet at 400 francs.

[ORBIANA AND SEVERUS ALEXANDER].

1.

IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. SALL. BARBIA, ORBIANA. AVGVSTI. The heads of Alexander and Orbiana, face to face.—*Rev.* CONCORDIAE. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress, joining hands.

There are modern fabrications of this medallion.

2.

CONCORDIAE. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress sacrificing at a tripod, before a temple in which is a statue: three figures assisting.

No. 1 is the rarest.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Concord, seated, holding a patera and a double cornucopia.

2.

Same legend. Alexander and Orbiana, joining hands.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Concord, seated.

2.

Same legend. The emperor and empress, joining hands.

The last is the rarest.

[ORBIANA AND ALEXANDER].

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. SALL. BARB. ORBIAN. AVG. The heads of Alexander and Orbiana, face to face.—*Rev.* CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor and empress, joining hands.

Mionnet values this type at sixty francs.

MAMAEA.

[Julia Mamaea, the sister of Julia Soemias, and mother of Severus Alexander, was born in the year of Rome — and assassinated with her son, in 988 (A. D. 235)].

STYLE:—IVL. (or IVLIA.) MAMAEA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA.)
 [On reverse, sometimes, MATER. CASTRORVM. or MATER. AVGVSTI. ET.
 CASTRORVM.]—IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MAT. (or MATER.)
 AVG. (or AVGVSTI.)—IVLIA. MAMIAS. (sic) AVG.

Gold medallion	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 6
Silver medallion	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second brass	- - - - -	VC
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

IVLIA. MAMAEA. The head of Mamaea, with the stola, to the left.—*Rev.* AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three Monetæ, standing, with their attributes. - - - - - AR

[MAMAEA AND SEVERUS ALEXANDER.]

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MATER. AVG. The heads of Alexander and Mamaea, face to face.—*Rev.* FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga, seated in a curule chair, holding a globe and a scroll; Victory behind, placing a garland on his head: on the other side, two women in the stola, standing, one of them holding the hasta pura. - - - AV
 Mionnet values the silver at 400, and the gold at 1000 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ABUNDANTIA. AVG. A female figure, standing. (*Khell*). - AR

2.

ANNOA. AVG. A female figure, standing. (*Ibid*). - - - AR

3.

CONCORDIA. A female figure, sacrificing: a star in the field. - AR

4.
 FECVND. AVGVSTAE. A female figure, seated: an infant before
 her. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
5.
 Same legend. A similar type. - - - - - AR
6.
 FELICITAS. PVBLICA. Felicity, seated. - - - - - AU & AR
7.
 Same legend. Felicity, standing. - - - - - AU & AR
8.
 IMP. C. M. AVR. ALEX. SEVER. AVG. Head of Severus Alex-
 ander. - - - - - AU
 The silver of this type is false.
9.
 IVNO. AVGVSTAE. The goddess, seated. - - - - - AR
10.
 IVNO. CONSERVATRIX. Juno, standing, with a peacock at her
 feet. - - - - - AU & AR
11.
 Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
12.
 PIETAS. AVGVSTAE. Piety, sacrificing. - - - - - AR
13.
 P. M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. Equity, standing. - - - - - AR
14.
 PROVID. DEORVM. Providence, standing, holding a wand and a
 spear reversed: a globe at her feet. - - - - - AR
15.
 PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated. - - - - - AR
16.
 SAECVLI. FELICITAS. A female figure, sacrificing. - - - - - AR
17.
 VENERI. FELICI. Venus, standing. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
18.
 VENVS. GENETRIX. A female figure, standing: an infant by
 her side. - - - - - AR

19.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus, standing. A *quinarius*. (*Khell*). AR

20.

VESTA. The goddess, seated. - - - - - AU & AR

21.

Same legend. Vesta, standing; a patera (or the palladium) in her right hand, and the hasta in her left. - - - - - AU & AR

22.

VIRTVS. AVG. A soldier, standing. (*Khell*). - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 8 is extremely rare. In silver, Nos. 1, 2, and 14, are much the rarest. Nos. 4, 11, 17, and 19, are rarer than the remainder.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. The three *Monetæ*, with their attributes.

Mionnet values this medallion at 200 francs.

[MAMAEA AND ALEXANDER].

1.

IMP. SEVERVS. ALEXANDER. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AV.

MATER. AVG. The heads of Mamaea and Alexander face to face.—*Rev.* FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga, seated on the curule chair, holding a globe and a scroll; Victory behind, placing a garland on his head: two females standing.

This medallion is composed of two metals. There are modern fabrications.

2.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. The emperor standing at an altar, in a military habit; Jupiter standing before, and a soldier bearing an ensign: two ensigns in the field.

3.

Same legend. A similar type, but with a large circle or border.

4.

P. M. TR. P. VIII. COS. III. P. P. S. C. The emperor in a quadriga, holding the Roman eagle.

5.

PONTIF. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. II. P. P. The baths of Alexander.

There are many modern imitations of this type.

6.

PROFECTIO. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory and a soldier: three soldiers following.

7.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on an altar standing before a temple; five figures assisting; one, holding a victim.

8.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. The emperor seated on a globe covered with stars, holding in his right hand a sceptre, his left resting on a circle, in which are represented four children: Victory on his left placing a garland on his head: on the other side, a bearded figure holding the *hasta pura*.

Nos. 5 and 8 are much the rarest, and are valued by Mionnet at 300 francs each.

[MAMAEA, ALEXANDER, AND ORBIANA].

IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MAT. AVGVSTI. The head of Mamaea.
—*Rev.* IMP. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG. SAL. BARBIA. ORBIANA. AVG. The heads of Alexander and Orbiania, face to face.
(*Mus. Theupoli*).

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSE.

IMP. ALEXANDER. PIVS. AVG. Head of Severus Alexander.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FELICITAS. PERPETVA. The empress seated, and three women standing.

2.

IVNO. CONSERVATRIX. Juno, standing; a peacock at her feet.

3.

MATRI. CASTRORVM. A female figure, standing, and three ensigns.

4.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. A female figure, standing, and three ensigns.

5.

Same legend. Mamaea, seated; and two women, standing. (*Catalogue d'Emery*).

No. 1 is much the rarest; Nos. 4 and 5 are the next in rarity; then No. 3; No. 2 is much less rare than No. 4.

[MAMAEA AND ALEXANDER].

1.

IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. IVLIA. MAMAEA. AVG. MATER. AVG. (*or* MAT. AVG.). The heads of Mamaea and Alexander, face to face.—*Rev.* ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI. COS. III. P. P. The emperor addressing his soldiers.

2.

FELICITAS. PERPETVA. Mamaea seated, and three women standing.

3.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. The emperor in the toga, seated on a curule chair, holding a globe in his right hand; Victory behind, placing a crown upon his head: before, two women in the stola; one of them holding the hasta pura.

4.

FIDES. MILITVM. The emperor in a military habit, sacrificing on an altar, between a soldier who places a garland on his head, and Jupiter, holding the hasta and the thunderbolt: an ensign in the field.

5.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on an altar, standing before a temple, three figures assisting.

No. 2 is the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 1; then Nos. 3 and 5;

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FELICITAS. PVBLICA. Felicity leaning on a column, and holding a caduceus in her right hand.

2.

PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated.

3.

VESTA. Vesta, standing, holding the palladium and the hasta.

URANIUS ANTONINUS.

[Lucius Julius Aurelius Sulpicius Uranius Antoninus, an usurper in the reign of Alexander Severus, is supposed to be the same personage whom Zosimus calls simply Uranius. Uranius caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in the East; but was shortly after captured, and brought before Severus Alexander arrayed in the purple he had assumed].

The unique coin described below formed part of the plunder of the French Cabinet, in November 1831.

L. IVL. AVR. SVLP. VRA. ANTONINVS. Laureated head of Uranius Antoninus to the right, with the paludamentum.—*Rev.* FECVNDITAS. AVG. Fortune, standing, with her attributes. AU

MAXIMINUS I.

[Caius Julius Verus Maximinus, was born in Thrace, of obscure parents, in the year of Rome 926 (A. D. 173). Maximinus was general under Severus Alexander, whom he caused to be assassinated, and then became master of the empire, in the year 988 (A. D. 235). He was murdered by his soldiers before Aquileia, in 991 (A. D. 238)].

STYLE, WITH HIS SON:—MAXIMINVS. ET. MAXIMVS. AVGVSTI. GERMANICI.

MAXIMINVS ALONE:—IMP. C. MAXIMINVS. AV. (*or* AVG.)—
IMP. C. IVL. MAXIMINVS. AVG.—IMP. MAXIMINVS.
PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—MAXIMINVS.
PIVS. AVG. GERM. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]

On Roman coins, MAXIMINVS. only appears; on colonial Latin coins IVLIVS. MAXIMINVS.; and on Greek coins the name complete, thus:—
CAIVS. IVL. VERVS. MAXIMINVS.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Silver medallion	- - - - -	R 8

Silver, of the usual size	- - - - -	C
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 7
First and second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

SILVER MEDALLION.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetæ, standing.

Mionnet values this extremely rare medallion at 200 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE, WITH
RARE REVERSES:

1.

AEQVITAS. AVG. Equity, standing, holding a cornucopia and scales. - - - - - AU & AR

2

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. A female figure seated, holding the hasta. AR

3.

LIBER. AVG. The emperor, seated on an estrade, distributing gifts to the people. - - - - - AU

4.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Liberality, standing. - - - - - AR

5.

PAX. AVGVSTI. Peace, holding an olive branch and the hasta. AU

6.

P. M. TR. P. P. P. A woman, seated between two standards. - AU

7.

Same legend. The emperor in a military habit, standing between two ensigns. - - - - - AU

8.

Same legend. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

9.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga. - - AR

10.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The emperor, holding the hasta, and standing between two ensigns. - - - - - AR

11.

PROVIDENTIA. AVG. Providence, standing, holding a wand and a cornucopia: a globe at her feet. - - - - - AU

12.

SALVS. AVGVSTI. Hygeia, standing, holding a serpent. - - AU

13.

Same legend. Hygeia, seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar. - - - - - AU

14.

Same legend. Hygeia, seated before an altar. (*A quinarius*). - AR

15.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, marching with a garland and palm branch. - - - - - AU

16.

VICTORIA. GERM. Victory, standing: a captive at her feet. AU & AR

17.

Same legend. A similar type. (*Quinarii*). - - - - - AU & AR

18.

VICTORIA. GERMANICA. Victory, crowning the emperor. - AR

19.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 3 and 6 are extremely rare. The next in rarity are Nos. 1, 7, 12, and 16. No. 17 is much rarer than the remaining types. In silver, No. 18 is the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 8, 9, 10, 14, and 17. No. 19 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. The emperor, seated on an estrade, and six figures standing; at the foot of the estrade, several figures.

This Medallion is composed of two metals.

2.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga; Victory placing a garland on his head.

3.

VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor on horseback, casting a javelin, and riding over several prostrate figures: Victory preceding, and a soldier following him.

No. 2 is much rarer than the others.

[MAXIMINUS AND MAXIMUS].

1.

MAXIMVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P.
Laureated head of Maximinus.—*Rev.* C. IVL. VERVS. MAXI-
MVS. CAES. Bare head of Maximus.

2.

MAXIMINVS. ET. MAXIMVS. AVGVSTI. GERMANICI. The heads of Maximinus and Maximus, face to face.—*Rev.* P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Maximinus and Maximus, sacrificing on an altar before the temple of Vesta; the first crowned by Hercules, and a military figure standing near Maximus.

3.

VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor on horseback, riding over several prostrate figures, followed by a soldier, and preceded by Victory.

The above three types are each of extreme rarity.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

INDVLGENTIA. AVG. A female figure seated, holding the hasta pura.

2.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTI.) The emperor seated on an estrade, and four figures; several small figures at the foot of the estrade.

3.

Same legends. Liberality, standing, with tessera and cornucopia.

4.

MARTI. PACIFERO. Mars, standing, with the hasta pura and an olive branch.

- 5.
- MAXIMVS. CAES. GERM. Bare head of Maximus.
- 6.
- P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.
- 7.
- PROVIDENTIA. AVG. Providence, standing.
- 8.
- VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. Victory, standing.
- 9.
- VICTORIA. AVGVSTORVM. The emperor standing, and several figures.
- 10.
- VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor standing, in a military habit, and crowned by Victory : a captive at his feet.
- 11.
- Same legend. Victory, standing ; a captive on the ground.
- 12.
- VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 5 is the rarest. The next in rarity is No. 9 ; then No. 2. Nos. 6 and 12 are rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

- 1.
- INDVLGENTIA. . . . A female figure seated, holding the hasta pura.
- 2.
- MARTI. PACIFERO. Mars, standing.
- 3.
- P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory.
- 4.
- VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor, in a military habit, standing : Victory, placing a garland upon his head ; a captive on the ground.
- 5.
- VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 3 is the rarest type ; and No. 2 is the least rare.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

SALVS. AVGVSTI. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent rising from an altar.

2.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, standing between two ensigns.

3.

PROVIDENTIA. AVG. Providence, standing, holding a wand and a cornucopia; a globe at her feet.

PAULINA.

[No mention of this lady is made by the Roman historians; but the coins bearing the name of Paulina are, by conjecture, assigned to her; and, as they bear the emblems of consecration, it is supposed that she died before her husband].

STYLE:—DIVA. PAVLINA.

Gold (none).

Silver - - - - - R 4

First brass - - - - - R 2

There are many modern fabrications, in gold as well as in silver.

SILVER.

1.

CONSECRATIO. A peacock, full-faced, with its tail spread.

2.

Same legend. Paulina, borne by a peacock in full flight.

These are equally rare.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CONSECRATIO. A peacock in full flight, bearing Paulina.

2.

Same legend. Paulina, in a biga.

The last is by far the rarest.

MAXIMUS.

[Caius Julius Verus Maximus, the son of Maximinus, and (as is supposed) Paulina, was born at ———. He was declared Cæsar by his father in the year of Rome 988 (A. D. 235), and was, with Maximinus, murdered in 991 (A. D. 238)].

STYLE:—C. IVL. MAXIMVS. CAES.—IVL. VERVVS. MAXIMVS. CAES. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINC. (or PRINCEPS.) IVVENTVTIS.]—C. IVL. VER. (or VERVVS.) MAXIMVS. CAES. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINC. (or PRINCEPS.) IVVENTVTIS.]—MAXIMVS. CAES. (or CAESAR.) GERM. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINC. (or PRINCEPS.) IVVENTVTIS.]

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 4
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 8
First and second brass	- - - - -	S

There are many modern fabrications of the coins of this prince, both in gold and in silver: that with the legend PRINCIPI. IVVENT. is spurious.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AU & AR

2.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. Maximus standing, in a military habit, holding a baton and a spear: two standards. - - - - - AR

3.

Same legend. A similar type. A *quinarius*. (*Khell*). - - - AR

Mionnet values the gold at 600, the silver denarius at 20, and the quinarius at 100 francs.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

C. IVL. VERVVS. MAXIMVS. CAES. Bust of Maximus, with coat of mail; the head bare.—*Rev.* MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. GERM. P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Laureated head of Maximinus to the right, with the paludamentum.

2.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. P. P. Maximinus and Maximus sacrificing on an altar, standing before the temple of Vesta; Hercules crowning the first, and a military figure standing near Maximus.

3.

MAXIMINVS. ET. MAXIMVS. AVGVSTI. GERMANICI. The heads of Maximinus and Maximus, face to face; the first laureated, the other bare.—*Rev.* VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor, riding over two enemies, preceded by Victory, and followed by a foot-soldier.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IMP. MAXIMINVS. PIVS. AVG. Laureated head of Maximinus, with the paludamentum.

2.

PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments.

3.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. Maximus in a military habit, standing near two ensigns.

4.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTORVM. Maximus and several figures, standing; two small figures in the midst of the group seated on the ground.

No. 4 is much the rarest; the next in rarity is No. 1; the others are much less rare than No. 1.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments.

2.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. Same type as the first brass.

JUNIA FADILLA.

The coin attributed to this lady by Heyne is false. She was betrothed to Maximus, but that prince was killed before the nuptials were celebrated.

TITUS QUARTINUS.

[This personage raised an unsuccessful rebellion in Germany against Maximinus, and was subsequently put to death. There are no authentic coins of Quartinus; but a denarius of base silver has, by a strange mistake, been attributed to him by some numismatists. It bears on one side a radiated head, with the legend DIVO. TITO.—*Rev.* An altar with the fire kindled, and CONSECRATIO. This coin is one of the many supposed to have been struck by the emperor Gallienus, in honour of those princes who had received the apotheosis. See *Mediobarba*, who has engraved this coin, and attributed it to Titus Quartinus].

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS, THE FATHER.

[Marcus Antoninus Gordianus, was born at Rome, of an illustrious family, in the year of that city 911 (A. D. 158). He was proconsul of Africa under Severus Alexander and Maximinus: and in 991 (A. D. 238) was proclaimed emperor by the legions of that province. He slew himself upon hearing of his son's death in a battle with the forces which Maximinus had sent against the Gordians].

STYLE: — IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P].

Gold (no authentic coins).

Silver	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 4
Third brass	- - - - -	R 6

There are many modern fabrications, both in gold and in silver. Mionnet speaks of false coins with the legend CONCORDIA. AVG. which occurs on the genuine coins, and GLORIA. EXERCITVS. which is not found at all.

SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVG. Concord, seated.

2.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. The emperor in the toga, standing, holding a sceptre and a branch.

3.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated.

Khell has published a gold coin with this type ; but it is false.

4.

SECVRITAS. AVG. (or AVGG.) Security, seated.

No. 3 is the rarest type.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Jupiter standing, in the toga, holding the hasta and an olive branch.

2.

PROVIDENT. (or PROVIDENTIA.) AVGG. Providence, standing, holding a rod and a cornucopia : a globe at her feet. (*Plate viii, No. 1*).

3.

SECVRITAS. AVGG. Security, seated, holding a sceptre.

4.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated on a buckler.

5.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory marching, with garland and palm-branch.

All these types are equally rare.

THIRD BRASS.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory marching, with garland and palm-branch.

This is an extremely rare coin. See *Catalogue d'Ennery*, page 609 ; but quæry its authenticity.

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS, THE SON.

[Marcus Antonius Gordianus, the son of Gordianus I. and Fabia Orestilla, was born at Rome in the year of that city 945 (A D. 192). He was sent with his father into Africa, as legate or lieutenant, in 980. In 991 (A. D. 238) he was proclaimed emperor with his father, and fell in a battle shortly afterwards with the forces of Maximinus in Mauretania].

STYLE:—IMP. C. (or CAES.) M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AFR. AVG.

Gold (none).

Silver - - - - - R 6

First brass - - - - - R 4



1



P-160



2



P-161



3



P-168



4



P-176



5



P-191



6



P-192



7



P-193



8



P-194

SILVER.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

PROVIDENTIA. AVGG. Providence, leaning on a column; a globe on the ground.

3.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, marching.

4.

VIRTVS. AVGG. A military figure, standing.

The above types are equally rare. There is a modern fabrication of No. 1.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

PROVIDENTIA. AVGG. Providence, standing.

2.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated; a buckler by her side. (*Plate viii, No. 2*).

At the sale of the Henderson collection, this type, fine, brought 2*l.* 16*s.*

3.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory marching, with garland and palm branch.

4.

VIRTVS. AVGG. A military figure, standing, with spear and a shield.

5.

Same legend. Mars, marching, with a trophy and a spear.

The last, described in the catalogue *d'Ennery*, is the rarest: the other numbers are of equal rarity. There is also another type described in *d'Ennery's* catalogue, page 495, with the legend LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM; but its authenticity is doubted.

BALBINUS.

[Decimus Caelius Balbinus, was born of an illustrious family, in the year of Rome 931 (A. D. 178). He was, with Pupienus, elected emperor by the senate, upon the death of the Gordiani Africani, in 991 (A. D. 238). Balbinus and his colleague were massacred by the Praetorian soldiers, who were incensed against them, in consequence of the emperors being elected without their concurrence].

STYLE:—IMP. C. (or CAES.) D. CAEL. BALBINVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. or PATRES. SENATVS.]

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver, of the usual size	- - - - -	R 2
„ large size	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

There are many modern fabrications in gold and silver. The large sized silver has the head with radiated crown; the smaller size has the head laureated. The coins of Balbinus and his colleague, marked thus (*), are described by *Vaillant*; but *Mionnet* says he has never seen one of them.

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.
AMOR. MVTVVS. AVGG. Two hands, joined. (Large size). AR
2.
CARITAS. MVTVA. AVGG. A similar type. (Large size). - *
3.
CONCORDIA. AVGG. A similar type. (Large size). - - - AR
4.
FIDES. MVTVA. AVGG. A similar type. (Large size). - - AR
5.
IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter naked, standing. - - - - AR
6.
LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. Liberty, standing. - - - AR
7.
PATRES. SENATVS. Two hands, joined. (Large size). - - *
8.
PAX. PVBLICA. A female figure, seated. - - - - - *
9.
PIETAS. MVTVA. AVGG. Two hands, joined. (Large size). AR
10.
P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. The emperor standing, in the toga. AR

11.

P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. A female figure, standing, holding a caduceus and a spear. - - - - - AR

12.

PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. A female figure, standing. - - AR
There are false coins in gold and silver with this type.

13.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, standing. - - - - - AR

14.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland. - - - - AU & AR

In silver, No. 1 is much the rarest; and No. 14 is much rarer than the other types.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

FIDES. PVBLIC. Two hands joined, holding a caduceus.

3.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. Three figures, seated on an estrade, and three figures standing at the base. (*Cat. d'Emery, p. 495*).

4.

Same legend. Liberty standing, with her attributes.

5.

PAX. PVBLICA. Peace, seated, holding an olive branch and the hasta.

6.

P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. A figure in the toga, standing, holding an olive branch and a sceptre.

7.

PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. Providence, standing.

8.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, with garland and palm branch.

9.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 3 is a very rare type. The next in rarity is No. 2. No. 9 is much rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter standing, with the pallium, holding a thunderbolt and the hasta.

3.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. Liberality, standing.

4.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. A figure in the toga, standing, holding an olive branch and a sceptre.

5.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 5 is the rarest.

PUPIENUS.

[Marcus Clodius Pupienus Maximus, was born of an obscure family, in the year of Rome 917 (A. D. 164). He was elected emperor, with Balbinus, and with him massacred by the Praetorian soldiers, in the year of Rome 991 (A. D. 238)].

STYLE:—IMP. CLOD. PVPIENVS. AVG.—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.)
 M. CLOD. PVPIENVS. AVG. [On reverse, P. P.]—IMP.
 CAES. PVPIEN. MAXIMVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes,
 PATRES. SENATVS].

Gold, of the usual size	- - - - -	R 7
„ large size	- - - - -	R 8
Silver, of the usual size	- - - - -	R 2
„ large size *	- - - - -	R 2
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
„ with the title of Maximus	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

GOLD AND SILVER.

1.

AMOR. MVTVVS. AVGG. Two hands joined. (Large size.) AR

* The large size has the head with radiated crown. Those marked with a star are described by Vaillant; but Mionnet informs us that he has never seen one of them.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM. Liberality, standing.

3.

Same legend. Three figures seated on an estrade, and two others standing; a third ascending the estrade.

4.

PAX. PVBLICA. Peace, seated.

5.

P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. A figure in the toga, standing, holding an olive-branch and a sceptre.

6.

PROVIDENTIA. DEORVM. Providence, seated.

7.

SALVS. PVBLICA. Hygeia seated, feeding a serpent.

8.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, standing, holding a palm-branch and a garland.

9.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 3 is a very rare type. Nos. 2, 6, 7, and 9 are rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

2.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing.

3.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, standing, with palm-branch and garland.

4.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are equally rare. No. 4 is the rarest type.

GORDIANUS THE THIRD.

[Marcus Antonius Gordianus, the son of Gordianus Africanus the Younger, was born about the year of Rome 975 (A. D. 222). He was declared Caesar by the senate, when Balbinus and Pupienus were elected emperors, in 991 (A. D. 238); and after their deaths, in the same year, was raised to the empire. Gordian was assassinated, at the instigation of Philip, the Praetorian praefect, in the year of Rome 997 (A. D. 244)].

STYLE:—M. ANT. GORDIANVS.—GORDIANVS. CAES.—
M. ANT. GORDIANVS. CAES.—IMP. M. ANT. GORDIANVS.—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) M. ANT. GORDIAN. (*or* GORDIANVS.)—GORDIANVS. AVG.—IMP. GORDIANVS. AVG.—IMP. M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AVG.—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) M. ANT. GORDIANVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. GORDIANVS. PIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIAN. (*or* GORDIANVS.) PIVS. AVG.—IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FEL. (*or* FELIX.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. and on some few coins PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS].

Gold medallion, of barbarous fabric	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	R 1
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 7
„ of the usual size*	- - - - -	C
„ large size	- - - - -	VC
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 4
First and second brass	- - - - -	VC

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

IMP. GORDIANVS. PIVS. FELT. (*sic*) AVG. The head of Gordian, with radiated crown.—*Rev.* P. MLETHRM. (*sic*). PROPVGNATOREN. (*sic*). PII. Mars marching, with spear and shield. - AU

This medallion is of barbarous fabric. Mionnet values it at 200 francs.

* The denarii of this size have the laureated head; the large size has the radiated head, as in the preceding reigns. Those which bear the title; of Caesar, are R 4.

2.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three *Monetæ*, standing. - - - AR

3.

MONETAE. AVGVSTI. A similar type. - - - - - AR

4.

PROFECTIO. AVG. The emperor on horseback, accompanied by Victory and Rome, and several soldiers on foot bearing standards. AR

5.

VICTORIA. AVG. The emperor attended by several figures, one of which is slaying a bull, sacrificing before a circular temple: on the front of which, is ΝΘΙΚΗ ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΣ.

In silver, Nos. 4 and 5 are much the rarest: they are composed of two leaves of silver stamped together. No. 4 is minutely described in the Catalogue D'Ennery, page 299.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE,
WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITAS. AVG. The Sun, standing, naked. (*A quinarius*). AR

2.

AETERNITATI. AVG. A similar type. - - - - - AU & AR

3.

AEQVITAS. AVG. Equity, standing. - - - - - AU

4.

CONCORDIA. AVG. Concord, seated. - - - - - AU

5.

Same legend. Concord, standing before an altar. - - - - - AR

6.

CONCORDIA. MILIT. Concord, seated. - - - - - AU & AR

7.

Same legend. A similar type. *A quinarius*. (*Plate viii, No. 3*). AR

8.

DIANA. LVCIFERA. Diana-Lucifera standing, holding two torches. AR

9.

FELICIT. TEMP. Felicity, standing, holding a caduceus and cornucopia - - - - - AU

10.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure seated, holding a standard and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

11.

Same legend. A female figure standing, holding a spear and an ensign. - - - - - AU & AR

12.

IOVI. CONSERVATORI. Jupiter, standing; a small figure by his side. - - - - - AR

13.

IOVIS. STATOR. Jupiter-Stator. - - - - - AR
This type occurs in both sizes.

14.

IOVI. STATORI. Jupiter-Stator. - - - - - AU & AR

15.

LAETITIA. AVG. N. A female standing, holding a garland and an anchor. - - - - - AU

16.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Liberty, standing, holding a cap and a spear. - - - - - AR

17.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AU

18.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. II. (or III. or IIII.) A similar type. - AR

19.

MARS. PROPVGNAT. Mars, marching. - - - - - AR

20.

MARTEM. PROPVGNATOREM. A similar type. - - - - - AR

21.

ORIENS. AVG. The Sun, standing. - - - - - AR

22.

M. ANT. GORDIANVS. CAES. Bare head of Gordianus.—*Rev.*
PIETAS. AVGG. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AR

23.

PIETAS. AVGVSTI. Piety, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

- 24.
- P. M. TRI. P. CON. (*sic*). P. P. The emperor, sacrificing on an altar.
 (*Khell*). - - - - - AR
- 25.
- P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor, on horseback. - - AR
- 26.
- Same legend. A female figure standing, holding a branch and the
 hasta transversely. - - - - - AU
- 27.
- Same legend. A female figure standing, holding a globe and the
 hasta transversely. - - - - - AU
- 28.
- Same legend. A military figure, standing. - - - - - AU
- 29.
- Same legend. The emperor in the toga, sacrificing on a tripod. - AU
- 30.
- Same legend. Jupiter, standing ; a small figure by his side. AU & AR
- 31.
- Same legend. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU
- 32.
- P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. A figure in the toga, sacrificing on a
 tripod. - - - - - AU
- 33.
- Same legend. A horseman. - - - - - AR
- 34.
- P. M. TR. P. III. COS. II. P. P. The emperor, in a quadriga,
 crowned by Victory. - - - - - AR
- 35.
- Same legend. A woman, seated. - - - - - AR
- 36.
- P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. A similar type. - - - - AU
- 37.
- Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory. (Large
 size). - - - - - AR

38.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory; a foot-soldier preceding the quadriga. - AU

39.

P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. The emperor standing, in a military habit, holding a spear and a globe. - - - - - AU

40.

PRINCIPI. IVVENT. A military figure standing; a globe in his right hand, and the hasta in his left. (*Mionnet*). - - - - AR

41.

PROVID. AVG. Providence, standing. - - - - - AU

42.

PROVIDENTIA. AVG. Providence standing, holding a globe and the hasta. - - - - - AU

43.

PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia, seated. - - - - - AR

44.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome, seated. (*A quinarius*). - - - AR

45.

SECVRIT. PERP. Security, leaning on a column. - - - - AU

46.

VENVS. VICTRIX. Venus-Victrix, standing. - - - - - AR

47.

Same legend. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AU

48.

VICTORIA. AVG. The emperor, on horseback. - - - - - AR

49.

Same legend. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU

50.

Same legend. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

51.

VICTORIA. GORDIANI. AVG. Victory, marching. - - - AR

52.

VIRTVTI. AVGVSTI. Hercules, standing. - - - - - AU

53.

VIRTVTI. AVGVSTI. Hercules, standing. - - - - - AR

54.

Same legend. A similar type. (*A quinarius*). - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 47 is by far the rarest type ; the next in rarity is No. 38. In silver, Nos. 37 and 40 are much the rarest ; Nos. 22, 34, 46, and 48, are much rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

2.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three *Monetæ*, standing.

3.

FELICITAS. AVGVSTI. The Praetorian *triremus* : below, VICT. GORDIANI.

4.

FIDES. EXERCITVS. Two military figures joining hands : Victory standing, and two ensigns : two figures with various attributes seated on the ground.

5.

FIDES. MILITIVM. S. C. A female figure standing, holding an ensign and a spear.

6.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. II. The emperor seated on an estrade, two figures standing by : at the foot of the estrade, several figures.

7.

MVNIFICENTIA. GORDIANI. AVG. The amphitheatre, with columns and statues : a bull and an elephant fighting in the arena ; the emperor in the midst of the spectators.

8.

PAX. AETERNA. The emperor sacrificing, crowned by Victory : on his right hand, the Sun in a quadriga : before, two captives seated on the ground : three ensigns in the field.

9.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. II. COS. II. (*or* COS. P. P.). The emperor in a quadriga, holding the Roman eagle.

10.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. Rome seated, presenting a globe to the emperor, who stands before her, accompanied by two soldiers.

11.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory, and preceded by three foot soldiers.

12.

Same legend. The emperor in a quadriga, full-faced, crowned by Victory: on each side, a foot soldier.

13.

P. M. TR. P. V. COS. II. The circus, with three obelisks, chariots, &c.

14.

Same legend. A similar type to No. 10.

15.

P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory and a soldier, and followed by three other soldiers.

16.

P. M. TR. P. VII. COS. II. P. P. The circus, with an obelisk: in the foreground, gladiators engaged in combat; in the centre, a race of chariots: the emperor in a car drawn by six horses, crowned by Victory, and preceded by soldiers.

17.

TRAIECTVS. AVG. A triremus, with several figures.

18.

VICTORIA. AVG. The emperor seated, crowned by Victory: a captive at his feet; on his right, two soldiers, each holding a standard.

19.

VICTORIA. AVG. The emperor sacrificing before a circular temple, on the front of which is inscribed ΝΕΙΚΗ. ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΣ. Several figures assisting; one of them slaying a bull.

20.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTI. A similar type, with ΘΕΟΣ. ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΣ. on the front of the temple.

21.

Same legend. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory, and accompanied by four soldiers bearing standards.

22.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor seated on arms, crowned by Victory : before, a figure and two standard-bearers.

23.

Same legend. The emperor marching, crowned by Victory : two soldiers and two captives.

24.

Same legend. The emperor seated on spoils : Rome standing, and two standard-bearers.

Nos. 7, 13, and 16, are much the rarest ; the next in rarity are Nos. 14, 17, 19, 20. No. 5 is much less rare than the others.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTI. The emperor, addressing his soldiers.

2.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetæ, standing.

3.

AETERNITAS. AVGVSTI. An equestrian statue.

4.

FIDES. MILITVM. An equestrian statue between two standards.

5.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. IIII. Three figures, seated : three others, standing.

6.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. V. Liberty, standing.

7.

LIBERTAS. AVG. Liberty, standing, with her attributes.

8.

MARS. PROPVGNAT. Mars, marching.

9.

MARTEM. PROPVGNATOREM. A similar type.

10.

PIETAS. AVGG. Pontifical instruments.

11.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga.

12.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The emperor on horseback.

13.

Same legend. The emperor in the toga, seated, holding a globe and a staff.

14.

VICTORIA. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTI.). The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory.

15.

VIRTVS. AVG. An armed figure, marching.

16.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor on horseback, and a captive.

17.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a laurel garland.

No. 1 is a very rare type ; No. 3 is the next in rarity ; then Nos. 5, 11, and 16 : No. 7 is the least rare.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTI. III. The emperor seated, and four figures.

2.

MART. VICTOR. A sacrifice before a circular temple, on the front of which is inscribed ΘΕΟΥ. ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΥ.

3.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga.

4.

P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a military habit, holding a spear and a globe.

5.

PONTIF. MAXIM. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. Rome seated, and three figures standing.

6.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. A similar type.

7.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. III. (*or* IIII.) COS. II. P. P. The emperor in a quadriga, crowned by Victory, and preceded by a soldier.

8.

TRAIECTVS. AVG. Several figures on a bridge of boats.

9.

Same legend. Several figures on a galley.

10.

VICTORIA. AVG. A sacrifice, before a circular temple, with ΝΕΙΚΗ.
ΟΠΛΟΦΟΡΟΣ. inscribed on the front.

11.

VIRTVS. AVGVSTI. The emperor seated, crowned by Victory: a
military figure standing, and two ensigns.

12.

VIRTVTI. AVGVSTI. The emperor seated, and three figures standing.

No. 2 is extremely rare. Nos. 7 and 10 are the next in rarity. Nos.
5, 6, 9, are much rarer than the others.

TRANQUILLINA.

[Furia Sabina Tranquillina, the daughter of Misitheus, the Praetorian
praefect, was married to the emperor, in the year of Rome 994 (A. D.
241). She survived her husband, but the time of her decease is not
known].

STYLE:—SABINA. TRANQVILLINA. AVG. (or AVGVSTA).

The name of Furia is only found on the Greek coins of this empress.

Gold (no authentic coins; that which has her head—*reverse*, that of
Gordian, is a modern fabrication).

Silver	- - - - -	R 8
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 8
First brass	- - - - -	R 8
Second brass	- - - - -	R 6

There are spurious imitations of the coins of this lady in each metal:
some of those in silver, are, however, too clumsy to deceive any one the
least acquainted with ancient coins.

SILVER.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. The empress and Gordian, joining hands.
(*Plate viii, No. 4*).

Khell has published a gold coin of this type, which is false.

2.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated.

No. 2 is the rarest. At the sale of the Henderson collection, No. 1, very fine, brought 25*l*.

FIRST BRASS.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. (*or* AVGG.) The empress and Gordian, joining hands.

2.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. Felicity, standing, with her attributes.

3.

PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia seated, holding the hasta.

No. 3 is the least rare.

SECOND BRASS.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. Tranquillina and Gordian, joining hands.

PHILIPPUS THE FATHER.

[Marcus Julius Philippus was born at Bostra in Arabia, in the year of Rome 957 (A. D. 204). Upon the death of Misitheus, praefect of the Praetorians, Gordian promoted Philip to that rank, in 996 (A. D. 243). Philip procured the death of his master, and was elected emperor by the Praetorian soldiers in the following year. Having been defeated in a battle with Trajan Decius, whom the army in Pannonia had proclaimed emperor, he was slain near Verona, in the year of Rome 1002 (A. D. 249)].

STYLE:—IMP. M. IVL. FILIPPVS. (*sic*).—IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. CAESAR.—M. IVL. (*or* IVLIVS.) PHILIPPVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTVS.)—IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG.—IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P.]—IMP. C. (*or* CAES.) M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. [On reverse, P. P.]—M. PHILIPPVS. AVG. P. P.—IMP. IVL. PHILIPPVS. P. F. AVG.—IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. (*or* FILIPPVS.) P. (*or* PIVS.) F. (*or* FEL.) AVG.—IMP. C. (*or* CAES. *or* CAESAR.) M. IVL. (*or* IVLIVS.) PHILIPPVS. (*or* PHILIPPOS. *or* FILIPPVS.) P. (*or* PIVS.) F. (*or* FE. *or* FEL.) AVG.

Gold medallions (of barbarous fabric) - - - - -	R 7
„ of the usual size - - - - -	R 6
„ quinarii - - - - -	R 8
Silver medallions - - - - -	R 6
„ of the usual size - - - - -	VC
Brass medallions - - - - -	R 5
First brass - - - - -	VC
Second brass - - - - -	VC

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALLIONS.

1.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetae, standing. - - AR

2.

AEQVITAS. PVBLICA. A similar type. - - - - - AR

3.

PHILIPVVS. (*sic*) FIVS. (*sic*) AVGG. (*sic*). A female head, with winged helmet.—*Rev.* ENTTLÖCKESS. (*sic*). A soldier, standing; a spear in his right, and a globe in his left hand. - - AU

This medallion is of barbarous workmanship.

4.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, marching. - - - - - AR

No. 3 is valued by Mionnet at 150 francs. No. 4 is the rarest silver medallion.

GOLD AND SILVER, OF THE USUAL SIZE,
WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTI. *or* AVGG.) The emperor on horseback. - - - - - AR

2.

AETERNITAS. AVGG. A figure riding on an elephant. - - AR

3.

AETERNITAS. IMPERII. The Sun, naked, standing. - - - AR

4.

ANNONA. AVGG. The usual type of Annona. - - - - - AU

5

DE. PIA. MATRE. PIVS. FILIVS. The heads of Otacilia, and Philip
the son, face to face. - - - - - AR

This extremely rare type is valued by Mionnet at 400 francs.

6.

FELICITAS. IMPP. within a laurel garland. - - - - - AR

7.

FIDES. MILIT. A female figure, holding two standards. (A *quina-*
rius). - - - - - AU

8.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female figure, holding a standard and a
cornucopia. - - - - - AU & AR

9.

FORTVNA. REDVX. Fortune, seated. - - - - - AU

10.

IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Head of Philip the elder, with radiated
crown. (This type is on both sides of the coin). - - - - - AR

11.

LAET. FVNDATA. Laetitia, standing, holding a rudder and a gar-
land. - - - - - AU

12.

LIBERALITVS. AVGG. II. (*or* III.). Liberality, standing. AU & AR

13.

MARCIA. OTACIL. SEVERA. AVG. Head of Marcia Otacilia.
(See *Khell*). - - - - - AU

14.

PAX. AETERNAE. Peace, standing, holding an olive branch. - AU

15.

PAX. FVNDATA. CVM. PERSIS. Peace, standing, holding an olive
branch and the hasta transversely. - - - - - AR

16.

PIETAS. AVGG. The heads of Otacilia and the younger Philip, face
to face. - - - - - AR

This, and the following type, are valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

17.

PIETAS. AVGG. The heads of Otacilia and the younger Philip, face to face. - - - - - AR

This coin is of a smaller size than the preceding one, from which it differs only in one respect; namely, in the laureated head of Philip. On the large size, the head of the emperor has the radiated crown. After this reign, denarii of two sizes are no longer found.

18.

Same legend. The head of Otacilia. - - - - - AR

This type is valued by Mionnet at 100 francs.

19.

P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P. P. The emperor seated, holding a globe and a staff. - - - - - AU

20.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. A veiled figure, standing. - AR

21.

PROVINCIA. DACIA. AN. II. The Province, between two animals. Valued by Mionnet at fifty francs. - - - - - AR

22.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome-Nicephore, seated. - - - - AU

23.

SAECVLARES. AVGG. I. A lion, walking. - - - - - AU

24.

SAECVLVM. NOVVM. A statue of Jupiter within a temple. - AR

25.

SECVRIT. ORBIS. Security, seated. (*Khell*). - - - AU & AR

26.

SPES. FELICITATIS. ORBIS. Hope. - - - - - AR

27.

VICTORIA. CARPIA. Victory, marching. - - - - - AR

28.

VIRTVS. AVG. € . Two horsemen. - - - - - AU & AR

In gold, No. 13 is much the rarest; Nos. 7, 25, and 28, are much rarer than the other numbers. In silver, No. 5 is by far the rarest; Nos. 16 and 17 are extremely rare, as is also No 18. No. 21 is a very rare type.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. AVGG. The usual type.

2.

AEQVITAS. AVGVSTI. The three Monetæ, standing.

3.

FELICITAS. POPVLI. ROM. Jupiter and the emperor, standing: two soldiers, each holding an ensign.

4.

P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. The emperor and Philip the younger, in military habits, standing; and two or three soldiers holding ensigns.

5.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The Philips sacrificing at an altar standing before a temple; two figures attending.

6.

Without legend. The emperor in the paludamentum, standing in the midst of four soldiers, two of whom hold ensigns.

The above are valued by Mionnet at from 100 to 150 francs.

[PHILIP THE ELDER AND OTACILIA].

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of Philip and Otacilia, face to face.—*Rev.* LIBERALITAS. AVGG. The elder and the younger Philip seated on an estrade, between Liberality and two other figures.

Mionnet values this at 300 francs.

[PHILIP AND HIS SON].

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the elder and the younger Philip, face to face; the first laureated, the other bare.—*Rev.* ADLOCVTIO. AVGVSTORVM. The Philips standing on an estrade, attended by the Praetorian praefect, addressing their troops.

2.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the elder and the younger Philip, face to face; the first laureated, the other bare.—

Rev. ADVENTVS. AVGVSTORVM. Three horsemen, preceded by Victory, and followed by five soldiers, three of whom bear standards: two captives on the ground.

3.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the elder and the younger Philip, face to face; the first laureated, the other bare.—*Rev.* PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. The Philips in a triumphal quadriga; Victory placing a crown on the head of one of them: on each side of the quadriga, a foot soldier.

These are valued by Mionnet at 200 francs each.

[PHILIP THE ELDER, OTACILIA, AND PHILIP THE YOUNGER].

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the elder Philip and Otacilia, side by side; and the bare head of the younger Philip, full-faced.—*Rev.* EX. ORACVLO. APOLLINIS. A statue of Apollo, seated within a circular temple, surmounted by the figure of an eagle with expanded wings.

2.

Same legend, and same heads.—*Rev.* GERM. MAX. CARPICI. MAX. III. ET. II. COS. Mars and Victory in the air, presenting their hands to the Philips, who are entering a triumphal chariot drawn by four horses: near the wheels of the car, two captives, with their hands bound, seated on the ground.

3.

Same legend, and same heads.—*Rev.* P. M. TR. POT. III. COS. II. P. P.—A spacious inclosure, within which are Philip, Otacilia, and their son, seated; before them, two figures standing, and three others seated: in another place, six figures standing, in the midst of whom is a female, holding two children by the hand.

This medallion is composed of two metals.

4.

Another, similar, but with the head of Otacilia facing those of the elder and the younger Philip, which are side by side.

5.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The two Philips seated on an estrade, at the foot of which are several figures standing, one of which holds by the hand two girls.

6.

P. M. TR. P. III. COS. P. P. The two Philips in the toga, sacrificing on an altar before the door of a temple, ornamented with statues: two lictors holding the fasces.

7.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. The two Philips in a quadriga, full-faced, one of them crowned by Victory: on each side of the horses, a foot soldier.

8.

Three others, varying but little from the above type.

9.

SAECVLARES. AVGG. A circus, with chariots: a palm-tree.

10.

SAECVLVM. NOVVM. The two emperors sacrificing before a temple; several other figures assisting, one of which is playing the flute.

11.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTORVM. The two emperors standing, each with the paludamentum, supporting a globe surmounted by a figure of Victory; a Praetorian soldier on each side.

12.

VICTORIAE. AVGVSTORVM. Two Victories standing, holding a buckler, inscribed VOTIS.

13.

Another, with a similar type, but mounted in a large fluted circle.

The above are valued by Mionnet at from 200 to 300 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADLOCVTIO. AVGG. The Philips, addressing their troops.

2.

ADVENTVS. AVGG. The emperor on horseback.

3.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. The two Philips seated, and three figures standing.

4.

LIBERALITAS. AVGVST. III. Liberality, standing.

5.

MILLIARIVM. SAECVLVM. An altar, inscribed COS. III.

6.

NOBILITAS. AVGG. A female standing, holding a globe and the hasta pura.

7.

P. M. TR. P. II. (*or* III.) COS. P. P. (*or* COS. II.) The emperor seated, holding a globe.

8.

SAECVLARES. AVGG. Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf.

9.

Same legend. A lion, walking.

10.

Same legend. A cippus, inscribed COS. III.

11.

TRANQVILLITAS. AVGG. A female, standing.

12.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 1 is an extremely rare type; Nos. 2 and 3 are very rare; and No. 5 is rarer than the remaining numbers.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVGG. The emperor on horseback.

2.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. The Philips seated, and two figures.

3.

MARCIA. OTACIL. SEVERA. AVG. The head of Otacilia.

4.

MILLIARIVM. SAECVLVM. A cippus, inscribed COS. III.

5.

NOBILITAS. AVGG. Same type as the first brass, No. 6.

6.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 3 is a very rare type, and No. 2 is much rarer than the others.

OTACILIA.

[Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of the emperor Philip I., was married to him before his election to the empire, about the year of Rome 990, (A. D. 234), and after his death retired to private life. She died about the year of Rome, 1002 (A. D. 249)].

STYLE:—MARCIA. OTACILIA. SEVERA. — OTACIL. (*or* OTACILIA.) SEVERA. AVG.—M. (*or* MAR. *or* MARC. *or* MARCIA.) OTAC. (*or* OTACIL. *or* OTACILIA.) SEVERA. AVG. (*or* AVGVSTA.)—M. OT. SEVERA. AVG. M. C.

Gold	- - - - -	R 5
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ with her head on each side	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 5
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second brass	- - - - -	C

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated. - - - - - AU

2.

FECVNDITAS. TEMPORVM. A female seated, and two children. AR

3.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Head of Philip, with radiated crown. - - - - - AR

4.

IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. Laureated head of Philip. - - - AU

5.

IVNO. CONSERVAT. Juno, standing. - - - - - AR

6.

MARC. OTACIL. SEVERA. AVG. (*or* OTACIL. SEVERA.). The head of the empress, as on the other side. - - - - - AR

7.

PIETAS. AVG. N. A woman, with an infant, standing. - - - AR

8.

PIETAS. AVGVSTAE. Piety, standing. - - - - - AR

9.

PVDICITIA. (*or* PVDICITIA. AVG.). Pudicitia, seated. AU & AR

10.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Roma-Victrix, seated. - - - - - AR

11.

SECVRIT. (*or* SECVRITAS.) ORBIS. A female, seated. - - AU

12.

SAEVLARES. AVGG. A cippus. - - - - - AU

In gold, No. 4 is much the rarest; Nos. 11 and 12 are much rarer than the others. In silver, Nos. 2 and 3 are extremely rare, and of these No. 3 is the rarest. No. 6 is a very rare type; and No. 10 is rarer than the remaining numbers.

BRASS MEDALLIONS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FELICITAS. TEMPORVM. Three women, standing: one, with a peacock at her feet, and holding a patera; the middle one holding an infant, and the third holding a caduceus.

2.

PIETAS. AVGVSTAE. A woman standing, in the midst of four young girls.

3.

PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia seated; Felicity standing, with two children by her side.

4.

TEMPORVM. FELICITAS. Otacilia seated between Hygeia and Felicity: at the feet of Otacilia, two children.

5.

Same legend. Otacilia seated between Eternity and Felicity: two children at the feet of the empress.

No. 3 is the least rare.

[OTACILIA, PHILIP, AND PHILIP THE YOUNGER.]

1.

MARCIA. OTACIL. SEVERA. AVG. Head of Otacilia. — *Rev.*
PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the two Philips; that of the elder, laureated; the other, bare.

There is a modern fabrication of this very rare medallion.

2.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. III. ET. II. COS. The laureated head
of the Philips, face to face.

The first of these is much rarer than the other.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

IVNO. CONSERVATRIX. Juno, standing.

2.

MILLIARIVM. SAECVLVM. A cippus.

3.

SAECVLARES. AVGG. A goat.

4.

Same legend. A hippopotamus.

5.

Same legend. A cippus.

No. 2 is the rarest, and No. 1 is the least rare

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Concord, seated. (Large size).

2.

MILLIARIVM. SAECVLVM. A cippus.

3.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the two Philips, face to face;
that of the father, laureated; the other, bare.

4.

PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia seated, with an infant by her side, and
a woman standing.

5.

SAECVLARES. AVGG. A cippus.

No. 3 is an extremely rare type. No. 4 is very rare.

PHILIPPUS THE YOUNGER.

[Marcus Julius Philippus, son of the elder Philip and Otacilia, was born
about the year of Rome 990 (A. D. 237). He was declared Caesar
by his father in 997 (A. D. 244), and in 1000 (A. D. 247), was

associated with Philip in the empire with the title of Augustus. He was killed by the Praetorian soldiers a short time after the murder of his father, in 1002 (A. D. 249)].

STYLE:—M. IVL. PHILIP. (or PHILIPPVS.) CAE. (or CAES.)
 [On reverse, often, PRINCEPS. IVVENT. (or IVVENTVTIS.)—M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. NOB. (or NOBIL.) CAES. [On reverse, PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.]—IMP. PHILIPPVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINCEPS. IVVENT.]—IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. (or PRINCEPS. IVVENT.)]—IMP. C. (or CAES.) M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. AVG. —IMP. C. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS. P. F. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 2
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 5
,, of the usual size	- - - - -	C
,, with bare head	- - - - -	R 4
,, quinarii, with bare head	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 4
First and second brass	- - - - -	C

SILVER MEDALLION.

AEQVITAS. AVGG. The three Monetæ, standing.

Mionnet values this medallion at 200 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

AETERNITAS. AVGG. An elephant, with the driver on its back. AR

2.

FELICITAS. AVGG. Felicity, standing. - - - - - AR

3.

IOVI. CONSERVAT. Jupiter, standing. - - - - - AR

4.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. III. Philip the elder, and Philip the younger, seated on the curule chair. - - - - - AR

5.

PIETAS. AVGG. (or AVGVSTOR.). Sacrificial instruments. AU & AR

6.

P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. P. P. A lion, with radiated head - - - AR

7.

PRINCIPI. IVVENT. A military figure standing, and two ensigns. AU

8.

Same legend. A military figure marching, and a soldier. - - - AR

9.

Same legend. The emperor in a military habit, holding a globe and a
spear. - - - - - AU & AR

10.

Same legend and type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR

11.

Same legend. A similar type; a bull reclining. - - - - - AR

12.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. A figure standing, holding an ensign and
a spear - - - - - AU & AR

13.

SAECVLVM. NOVVM. A statue, within a temple. - - - - - AR

14.

SPES. PVBLICA. Hope. - - - - - AR

15.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, marching - - - - - AR

In gold, No. 5 is much the rarest. In silver, No. 1 is the rarest,
excepting the *quinarius*, No. 10.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. IV. COS. II. Victory sitting on spoils
before a trophy, holding a buckler, inscribed VICTOR. AVGG.

2.

PONTIFEX. MAX. TR. P. V. COS. III. A similar type, with
VICTORIA. AVGG. on the buckler.

3.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor standing: a soldier and
three standards.

4.

Same legend. The emperor, standing between two soldiers, one of
whom is placing a garland upon his head.

5.

SAEVLVM. NOVVM. The two Philips veiled, sacrificing before a temple with eight columns; five figures assisting, one of them playing on the flute.

No. 5 is by far the rarest; and No. 4 is rarer than the others.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

LIBERALITAS. AVGG. III. The two Philips, seated.

2.

PRINCIPI. IVVENT. The emperor, marching, holding a spear and a globe.

3.

Same legend. The emperor seated, holding a globe and a spear.

4.

SAEVLARES. AVGG. A hippopotamus.

5.

Same legend. A goat.

6.

Same legend. A cippus: above, COS. II.

7.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

Nos. 4 and 7 are the rarest types.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

MILLIARIVM. SAEVLVM. A cippus: above, COS. III.

2.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of the two Philips, face to face.

3.

P. M. TR. P. IIII. COS. II. P. P. The emperor seated, holding a globe.

4.

SAEVLARES. AVGG. A cippus: above, COS. II.

5.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 2 is extremely rare. Nos. 1 and 5 are rarer than the others.

MARINUS.

[Marinus was commander of the legion in Moesia and Pannonia, and caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, in the year of Rome 1002 (A. D. 249). He was killed by his soldiers upon their hearing that Philip had sent an army against him].

First brass (struck at Philippopolis, in Thrace) - - - - - R 8

Second brass (struck at the same place) - - - - - R 5

There are no Latin coins.

Mionnet is of opinion that the Greek coins bearing the legend ΘΕΩ ΜΑΡΙΝΩ should not be assigned to this Marinus. Their fabric is that of Arabia, and he thinks that it may possibly be the name of Philip's father. Mons. Tochon d'Anneci was of this opinion; and supposes the coin alluded to, to have been struck at Philippopolis in Arabia, in honour of the father of the elder Philip, or of some relative of the family.

IOTAPIANUS.

[Iotapianus caused himself to be proclaimed emperor in Syria, about the same time that Marinus assumed the purple in Moesia. He was put to death in the beginning of the reign of Trajan Decius].

STYLE:—IMP. M. F. R. IOTAPIANVS. A.

Mionnet supposes the letters M. F. R., to signify Marcus Fulvius Rufus.

Base silver, of the usual size - - - - - R 8

IMP. M. F. R. IOTAPIANVS. A. Head of Iotapian to the right, with radiated crown.—*Rev.* VICTORIA. AVЄ. (*sic*). Victory marching to the left, with garland and palm branch. (*Plate viii, No. 5*).*

Mionnet values this coin at 600 francs.

PACATIANUS.

[Tiberius Claudius Marius (or Marcius) Pacatianus, is only known by his coins. History makes no mention of a usurper of this name, and some antiquaries are of opinion that Marinus and Pacatian are the same personages, and that the prenomēn MAR. should be read MARINVS, instead of Marius or Marcius. From the fabric of the coins described

* The coins of this usurper, as well as those of Pacatianus and Sponsianus, engraved in *Plate viii.*, are in the collection of the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, at Paris.

below, it would seem that Pacatian assumed the purple about the same time as Marinus and Iotapian. The theatre of his revolt was, most probably, in Gaul, where his coins have been discovered; but this has been disputed. Pere Khell, in his supplement to Vaillant, thinks that the passage in Eutropius, *Lib. ix.*, alludes to the revolt in favour of Pacatian.

STYLE:—IMP. TI. CL. MAR. PACATIANVS. AVG.—IMP. TI.
CL. MAR. PACATIANVS. P. F. AVG.

Silver, of the usual size - - - - - R 8

SILVER.

1.

CONCORDIA. MILITVM. Concord, seated.

2.

FIDES. MILITVM. A female standing, holding two ensigns.

3.

FORTVNA. REDVX. Fortune, seated.

4.

PAX. AETERNA. Peace, standing.

5.

ROMAE. AETER. AN. MILL. ET. PRIMO. Roma-Victrix, seated.

(*Plate viii, No. 6*).

The last No. is much rarer than the others. Mionnet values it at 400 francs, and the others at 300 francs each.

SPONSIANUS.

[This usurper is not mentioned by any historian; but it is presumed that he assumed the purple about the same period as the two former personages. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the medallion described below, is of the same barbarous fabric as those of Gordian and the elder Philip (see pages 467 and 478). There are several medallions of Sponsianus, in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna.

STYLE:—IMP. SPONSIANI.

Gold medallions - - - - - R 7

IMP. SPONSIANI. (*sic*). Head of Sponsianus to the right, with radiated crown.—*Rev.* C. AVG. A column, surmounted by a statue, holding a spear in the right hand: on one side a man in the toga, standing, holding something not distinguishable; on the other side an augur, holding the lituus: at the base of the column an ear of corn on each side. (*Plate viii, No. 7*).

Mionnet values these medallions at 150 francs each.

TRAJANUS DECIUS.

[Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius, was born at Bubalia, near Sirmium in Pannonia, in the year of Rome 954 (A. D. 201). Upon the revolt of the legions in favour of Marinus, he was sent by Philip into Maesia and Pannonia, to suppress the insurrection, when he caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, and subsequently defeated Philip near Verona. Decius lost his life in a battle with the Goths, in the year of Rome 1004 (A. D. 251), after a reign of two years.

STYLE:—IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS. DECIVS.—IMP. TRAIANVS. DECIVS. AVG.—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) TRA. (*or* TRAIAN.) DEC. (*or* DECIVS.) A. (*or* AVG.)—IMP. CAES. Q. TRAI. DECIVS. AVG.—IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS. DECIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, P. P. *or* PRINCEPS. IVVENTVT.]—IMP. CAES. C. MESS. Q. DECIVS. TRAI. AVG.—IMP. CAES. C. MESS. TRAI. Q. DECIVS. AVG.—IMP. CAES. TRA. (*or* TRAI.) DECIVS. P. F. (*or* FEL.) A. (*or* AVG.)—IMP. C. MESS. Q. TRAI. DECIVS. P. F. A. [The last two titles on colonial coins only].

Gold	- - - - -	R 5
Silver medallions	- - - - -	R 8
„ of the usual size	- - - - -	VC
„ quinarii	- - - - -	R 4
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	VC
Second brass	- - - - -	C
Third brass	- - - - -	R 1

SILVER MEDALLION.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. The heads of Etruscilla and her sons, face to face.

Mionnet values this medallion at 300 francs.

GOLD AND SILVER OF THE USUAL SIZE,
WITH RARE REVERSES.

- 1.
- ABUNDANTIA. AVG. Abundance, standing. - - - - - AU
- 2.
- ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor on horseback. - - - AU & AR
- 3.
- AEQVITAS. AVG. Equity, standing. - - - - - AU
- 4.
- DACIA. The Province standing, holding a spear, surmounted by the
head of an ass. - - - - - AU & AR
- 5.
- Same legend. A similar type. (A *quinarius*). - - - - - AR
- 6.
- DACIA. FELIX. The province standing, holding an ensign. AU & AR
- 7.
- GENIVS. EXERC. ILLYRICIANI. The genius standing, with the
modius on his head, and holding a patera and a cornucopia: a
military standard on one side. - - - - - AU
- There is a modern fabrication of this coin.
- 8.
- GENIVS. ILLYRICI. The genius naked, standing, holding a patera
and a cornucopia. - - - - - AU
- 9.
- LIBERTAS. AVGG. Liberty, standing. - - - - - AR
- 10.
- PANNONIAE. Two females standing, holding between them a
military ensign. (*Plate viii, No. 8*). - - - - - AU & AR
- 11.
- PRINCIPI. IVVENTVT. A soldier standing, and a captive. - AR
- 12.
- PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia, seated. - - - - - AR
- 13.
- SAECVLARES. AVGG. VI. A goat. - - - - - AR

14.

VERITAS. AVG. A woman standing, holding a purse and a cornucopia. - - - - - AU & AR

15.

VERITAS. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR

16.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory, marching. - - - - - AU & AR

17.

VICTORIA. GERMANICA. The emperor on horseback, preceded by Victory. - - - - - AR

18.

VIRTVS. AVG. Rome seated on a coat of mail, holding a laurel-branch and a spear. - - - - - AR

In gold, Nos. 8, 10, 14, and 16, are much the rarest. In silver, No. 5 is much the rarest. Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 17, are rarer than the remainder.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. S. C. Felicity, standing.

2.

MONETA. AVG. The three Monetæ standing.

3.

PANNONIAE. Two females, standing; one of them holding an ensign; another ensign in the field.

4.

VICTORIA. AVG. S. C. Victory, marching.

Nos. 2 and 3 are the rarest, but these do not bear high prices. At the sale of the Trattle collection, No. 1 brought but 2*l.* 3*s.* though fine and of a large size.

[TRAJANUS DECIUS AND ETRUSCILLA.]

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTI. The heads of Trajanus Decius and Etruscilla, face to face.—*Rev.* DACIA. A female standing, holding a spear.

This is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs.

[TRAJANUS DECIUS, ETRUSCILLA, AND THEIR SONS].

CONCORDIA. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of Trajanus Decius and Etruscilla, face to face.—*Rev.* PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. The heads of Hostillian and Herennius Etruscus, face to face.

This is the rarest of the brass medallions of this family. Mionnet values it at 250 francs.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor, on horseback.

2.

CAES. DECENNALIA. FEL. S. C. within a laurel garland.

3.

DACIA. FELIX. Dacia personified, standing, holding a military ensign.

4.

LIBERALITAS. AVG. Three figures on an estrade, and another at the base of the estrade.

5.

Same legend. Liberality, standing.

6.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory marching, with garland and palm branch.

7.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a laurel garland.

No. 2 is an extremely rare type. No. 4 is very rare; and Nos. 1, 3, 7, are rarer than the remainder.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor, on horseback.

2.

FELICITAS. SAECVLI. Felicity, standing.

3.

PANNONIAE. Two women standing, holding ensigns.

4.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a laurel garland.

No. 1 is much the rarest.

THIRD BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

S. C. A soldier, armed with a spear and shield.

2.

Another, of a smaller size.

ETRUSCILLA.

[Herennia Etruscilla, the wife of Trajan Decius, is only known by her coins, and by an inscription].

STYLE:—HER. (or HERENNIA.) ETRVSCILLA. AVG.

Gold	- - - - -	R 6
Silver	- - - - -	C
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 1
First brass	- - - - -	R 1
Second brass	- - - - -	S

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ABVNDANTIA. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - - AR

2.

ADVENTVS. AVG. Decius, on horseback. - - - - AR

3.

FECVNDITAS. AVGG. A female figure standing, and a child. AR

4.

IVNO. REGINA. Juno, standing. - - - - AR

5.

LIBERTAS. AVG. Liberty standing, leaning on a column. - - AR

6.

PVDICITIA. AVG. Pudicitia seated (or standing). - - - - AU

7.

SAECVLVM. NOVVM. A statue, within a temple. - - - - AR

8.

VBERITAS. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - - AR

9.

VERITAS. AVG. A female figure standing, holding a purse and a cornucopia. - - - - - AR

The gold type is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs. In silver, Nos. 1, 2, 5, 7, and 9 are the rarest.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

PVDICITIA. AVG. S. C. Pudicitia, seated.

2.

VESTA. Six females, sacrificing before a temple.

The first is valued at 18 francs, and the other at 150 francs, by Mionnet.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

CONCORDIA. AVG. Concord, seated.

2.

FECVNDITAS. AVG. A female figure standing; a child by her side.

No. 1 is the rarest.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

FECVNDITAS. AVG. A female figure, standing; a child by her side.

2.

PVDICITIA. AVGVSTAE. Pudicitia, seated.

3.

Same legend. A woman, seated between two others, standing.

This medal is composed of two metals without the S. C. It is very rare.

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS.

[Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Trajanus Decius, the son of Trajan Decius and Etruscilla, was born in the year of Rome —, and created Caesar by his father in 1002 (A. D. 249). In 1004 (A. D. 251) he was raised to the rank of Augustus. He perished with his father in battle].

STYLE:—Q. H. (*or* HER.) ETR. MES. DEC. CAES.—HEREN.
 ETRV. MES. QV. DECIVS. CAESAR.—Q. HERE. TRAIANVS.
 DECIVS. NOB. C. — Q. HE. (*or* HER.) ETR. (*or*
 ETRUSC.) ME. (*or* MES.) DECIVS. NO. (*or* NOB.) C. [On
 reverse, sometimes, PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.] — IMP. C. HER.
 MES. DECIVS. AVG. — IMP. C. Q. HER. ETR. MES.
 DECIVS. AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINC. IVVENT.]

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	C
„ with the title of Augustus	- - - - -	R 2
„ quinarium	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
„ with the title of Augustus	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 2

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. Herennius Etruscus, on horseback. - - - AR

2.

CONCORDIA. AVG. (*or* AVGG.) Two hands, joined. - - - AR

3.

CONCORDIAE. A similar type. (*Vaillant*). - - - - - AR

4.

GENIVS. EXERCIT. ILLYRICIANI. The Genius standing, naked,
 holding a patera and cornucopia; the modius on his head: on
 one side, a standard. - - - - - AR

5.

MAR. PROP. Mars, marching. - - - - - AR

The head side has the title of Augustus.

6.

MARTI. PROPVGNATORI. A similar type. - - - - - AR

7.

PANNONIAE. Pannnonia standing, holding a helmet and standard. AR

8.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial instruments (*or* Mercury,
 standing). - - - - - AR

	9.	
P. M. TR. P. II. CONS. V.	Herennius Etruscus in the toga, sacrificing.	AR
	10.	
PRINC. IVVENT.	A figure, seated. - - - - -	AU
	11.	
PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS.	A military figure, standing.	AU & AR
	12.	
Same legend.	A similar type. (A <i>quinarius</i>). - - - - -	AR
	13.	
SECVRITAS. AVGG.	Security, leaning on a column. - - -	AR
	14.	
SPES. PVBLICA.	The emperor, within a temple. - - - - -	AR
	15.	
VICTORIA. GERMANICA.	Victory, marching. - - - - -	AR
	16.	
VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS.	within a garland. - - - - -	AR

In gold, the types above described, are equally rare. Mionnet values them at 600 francs each. In silver, No. 16 is the rarest. The next in rarity are Nos. 12, 13, and 14. Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, and 15, are rarer than the remaining numbers.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

	1.	
PACI.	A temple with six columns.	
	2.	
PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS.	Herennius Etruscus, standing in a military habit, holding a sceptre and a spear.	
	3.	
The same type,	but on a larger size.	
	4.	
Same legend.	Etruscus standing, holding a standard and a spear.	
	5.	
Same legend.	A female figure seated, holding a laurel branch.	
	6.	
PIETAS. AVGG.	Mercury, standing.	

7.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial instruments.

No. 3 is the rarest. The next in rarity is No. 7; then No. 1. The others are much less rare.

SECOND BRASS.

1.

PIETAS. AVGG. Mercury, standing.

2.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. Type as first brass, No. 1.

3.

Ssme legend. Type as first brass, No. 5.

Nos. 2 and 3 are the rarest.

HOSTILIANUS.

[Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus, son of Trajanus Decius and Etruscilla, was born in the year of Rome —. He was declared Caesar by his father, together with Hereunius, in 1002 (A. D. 249). Trebonianus Gallus adopted and took him as his colleague in the empire, in 1004 (A. D. 251); but he died a few months afterwards of the plague, or according to some authors, of poison secretly administered to him by Trebonianus].

STYLE:—C. VAL. HOST. M. QVINTVS.—C. VAL. HOST. M. QVINTVS. C. (*or* CAE.)—C. OVAL. OSTIL. MES. COVINTVS. CAESAR.*—C. VALENS. HOSTILIANVS. QVINTVS. N. C.—C. VALENS. HOSTIL. MES. QVINTVS. N. (*or* NOB.) C. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.]—HOSTILIANVS. QVINTVS. AVG.—C. OVAL. HOSTILIAN. AVG.—C. VALENS. HOSTIL. MES. QVINTVS. AVG.—C. OVAL. OSTIL. MES. COVINTVS. AVG.—IMP. C. MES. QVINTVS. AVG.—IMP. CAE. (*or* CAES.) C. VAL. HOS. (*or* HOST. *or* HOSTIL.) MES. QVINT. (*or* QVINTVS.) AVG. [On reverse, sometimes, PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS.]

* This legend is an imitation of those on the Greek coins of this prince, which run thus:—ΟΥΑΑ. ΟΣΤΙΑ. ΚΟΥΙΝΤΟΣ. Hence Pinkerton absurdly calls him *Covintus*.

Gold	- - - - -	R 8
Silver	- - - - -	R 1
„ with the title of Augustus	- - - - -	R 2
Brass medallions	- - - - -	R 6
First brass	- - - - -	R 2
„ with the title of Augustus	- - - - -	R 4
Second brass	- - - - -	R 4
Third brass	- - - - -	R 6

GOLD AND SILVER, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

ADVENTVS. AVG. The emperor on horseback. - - - - - AR

2.

AEQVITAS. AVGG. Equity, standing. - - - - - AR

3.

CONCORDIA. AVGG. Two hands, joined. - - - - - AR

4.

IVNONI. MARTIALI. Statue of Juno seated within a temple. AR

5.

MARTI. PROPVGNATORI. Mars, marching. - - - - - AR

6.

PIETAS. AVG. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AU & AR

7.

PIETAS. AVGG. Mercury, standing. - - - - - AU & AR

8.

PIETAS. AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial instruments. - - - - - AR

9.

PRINC. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor standing, in a military habit,
holding a baton and a spear: two standards. - - - - - AU

10.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. A similar figure, holding a standard and
a spear. - - - - - AU & AR

There are modern fabrications of the last two types.

11.

Same legend. A female figure seated, holding an olive branch. - AR

12.

PVDICITIA. AVG. A female figure, seated. - - - - - AR

13.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. AVG. Rome, seated. - - - AU & AR

14.

SECVRITAS. AVGG. Security, leaning on a column. - - - AR

15.

SAECVLVM. NOVVM. A statue seated within a temple. - - AR

16.

SPES. PVBLICA. Hope. - - - - - AR

17.

VBERITAS. AVG. A female figure, standing. - - - - - AR

18.

VICTORIA. AVG. Victory marching, with garland and palm. AR

19.

VICTORIA. GERMANICA. A similar type. - - - - - AR

In gold, the above types are equally rare. In silver, Nos. 1, 2, 15, and 19, are the rarest; Nos. 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11, are the least rare.

BRASS MEDALLIONS.

1.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. The emperor standing, holding a sceptre and a spear.

2.

VICTORIA. AVGG. Victory, marching.

3.

Same legend. Apollo in a female habit, seated: a laurel branch in his right hand; his left elbow resting on a lyre.

No. 1 is valued by Mionnet at 200 francs, and the other numbers at 100 francs each.

FIRST BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PIETAS. AVGG. Mercury standing, with his attributes.

2.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. Hostilian standing, in a military habit, holding an ensign and a spear.

3.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. A female seated, holding a laurel branch.

4.

SALVS. AVGVS. Hygeia, standing, feeding a serpent.

5.

SALVS. AVGVSTA. A similar type.

6.

SECVRITAS. AVGG. Security, leaning on a column.

7.

VICTORIA. AVGVSTORVM. Victory, standing.

8.

VOTIS. DECENNALIBVS. within a garland.

No. 8 is the rarest; the next in rarity are Nos. 4, 5, and 7; No. 3 is the least rare.

SECOND BRASS, WITH RARE REVERSES.

1.

PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS. Apollo in a female habit, as on the medallion No. 3.

2.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome, seated.

The last type is very rare.

THIRD BRASS.

ROMAE. AETERNAE. Rome, seated.

This type is extremely rare.

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