British museum. Dept of coins & medals.

CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS.

34144

MACEDONIA, Etc.

BY BARCLAY V. HEAD.

EDITED BY

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CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

WITH MAP.

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A CATALOGUE

OF

THE GREEK COINS

IN

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

MACEDONIA, Etc.

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PREFACE.

THIS volume of the Catalogue of Greek Coins contains the money of the Paeonian Kings, of the cities of Macedonia, of the independent Thraco-Macedonian tribes, and of the Kings of Macedon who preceded Philip II. The coins of the later Kings from Philip II. to Perseus will be necessarily included in a separate volume.

In accordance with Eckhel's system, the coins of Macedonia *in genere* have been placed before the coins of the cities, which latter are in the usual alphabetical order. The alphabetical arrangement is, however, repeated in the portion comprising the coins of the Thraco-Macedonian tribes.

In the Introduction which has been prefixed to the Catalogue the history of the coinage of Macedon is traced from its commencement among the tribes of the Pangaean district in the sixth century B.C. down to the time of Philip II., historical and numismatic notes upon the coins of the various towns being added. In this Introduction an attempt has been made to treat the subject at once historically and geographically; the alphabetical arrangement followed in the Catalogue has consequently been here abandoned wherever the requirements of the case seemed to call for a more scientific classification. Thus, for instance, in the Introduction, the Greek cities of the Chalcidice, &c., and the cities of Macedon Proper, are treated as distinct groups, and the coins of Macedon as a Roman Province, which in the Catalogue stand first, are placed in the Introduction in their historical order at the end of the series.

To facilitate reference to this Introduction, marginal headings have been added.

In the Catalogue the metal of each coin and its size is stated in inches and tenths. The weight in English grains is given of all gold and silver coins. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume (pp. 198 *sqq.*)

The work has been written by Mr. Barclay V. Head, and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

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COINAGE OF MACEDONIA, ETC.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. THE PANGAEAN DISTRICT.

THE Mountain ranges between the Strymon and the Nestos, together with the intervening valleys and plain, now called the plain of Drama, drained by the river Angites and its tributaries, were, from the earliest times of which we possess any record, the home of fierce Thracian tribes, miners, who worked the rich veins of gold and silver with which the mountains, especially the Pangaean range, abounded. On the summit of Mount Pangaeum itself was the religious centre of the whole district, the famous oracle of the Thracian Bacchus, whose orgiastic rites were perhaps introduced in primitive times from Phrygia, whence also the tribes of the Pangaean district must have originally received the Babylonic silver standard, according to which their earliest dealings in that metal were regulated.

It is not surprising that among tribes whose one staple of trade was gold and silver, a currency should have been adopted as soon as the idea reached their shores, which we may suppose it to have done early in the sixth century B.C. from the parts of Asia Minor at that time under the dominion of the Lydian king, Alyattes.

Thracian gold stater of the Pangaean district.

Accordingly we find a Thracian gold stater of the Pangaean district which is without an inscription, but similar in type to the coins of the Orrescii, &c., identical in weight with the gold staters of the north-western district

of Asia Minor of the time of Alyattes.[1] The earliest Pangaean silver money in like manner follows the same Babylonic silver standard as the coins of Croesus. The types on the other hand are purely Thracian, the favourite subject for representation being a Centaur carrying off a Nymph.

Earliest silver staters of the Pangaean district.

The Pangaean region with its port Neapolis and the Greek island of Thasos, may, therefore, be looked upon as the starting point of a coinage which gradually spread in a westerly direction, probably by a route almost identical with that which the Romans of later days called the Via Egnatia, to Lete, Therma,[2] Ichnae, Aegae, and thence, perhaps, even into the plain of the Haliacmon, to which district, and not to Thrace, the coin of the Tynteni[3] should perhaps be attributed, on account of its resemblance to the coin of Ichnae, p. 76, no. 1.

The Orrescii, the Zaeelii, and the . . . naei, are the names, hitherto discovered, of the silver-coining tribes of the Pangaean district. These peoples are not mentioned in history, and are only known to us by their money.

Orrescii, Zaeelii, . . . naei, silver-coining tribes of the Pangaean range.

They possessed, by way of the pass across Mount Symbolon and the port of Neapolis (now Kavala), a direct communication with the opposite island of Thasos and the Aegaean, and by the land-route already mentioned, which was afterwards followed by the army of Xerxes, an easy means of commercial intercourse with the Macedonian valleys. In this way alone can we account for the extension of the Babylonic Standard over so large an extent of country.

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[1] Num. Chron. N.S. Vol. XV. Pl. X. 11. This coin will be catalogued in the volume containing the money of electrum.

[2] Zeit. f. Num. Vol. III. Pl. II. 3.

[3] Zeit. f. Num. l. c.

Neapolis.

There were two towns called Neapolis on the northern shores of the Aegaean, one in the peninsula of Pallene, near Mende, the other, the modern Kavala, opposite Thasos, in the bay at the foot of Mount Pangaeum, commercially a place of great importance, from its position at the only point where the great military high-road through Thrace touches the sea, thus placing it in communication at the same time with the interior, and, by sea, with Greece.[1]

This is the town to which the plentiful coins reading NEOΠ must be attributed. They cannot possibly be of the Mendaean Neapolis, for all the early coins of the Chalcidian district are of Attic weight, while these are of the same Babylonic Standard as the coins of the Pangaean tribes of the interior and of Thasos.

Whether Neapolis was a colony of Athens or a dependency of Daton,[2] a continental settlement of the Thasians, has been disputed; the probability, however, is that it was originally a Thasian settlement, and subsequently tributary to Athens, and in great part occupied by Athenians, who took up their abode there for the purpose of deriving profit from the rich mines of Mount Pangaeum.

The type of the coins of Neapolis, the Gorgon-head, is, however, no evidence of Athenian origin, for it is now all but certain that the coins of this type commonly assigned to Athens are in reality coins of Eretria in Euboea.

Parallel coinages of Neapolis and Thasos.

The coinage of Neapolis commences probably before B.C. 500, continuing in an unbroken series down to the time of Philip. In fabric there is a striking similarity to the coins of Thasos (cf. Cat. Gr. Coins, Thrace, pp. 216 *sqq.*), noticeable both in the obverses and in the incuse reverses of the earlier coins, and continuing down to the

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[1] Heuzey, Mission Archéologique de Macédoine, p. 12.

[2] Strab. VII. Fragm. 36.

time when the two places cease to coin money. The early coins of both follow the Babylonic Standard of the mainland, which, afterwards, develops a tendency to merge into the Attic. (Cf. the staters of Thasos, l. c. nos. 29–31, and the drachm of Neapolis, no. 8. It is remarkable that both this last coin and the Thasian stater, no. 29, have the same letter A on the obverse. As the two coins are clearly contemporary, this may probably indicate a very close connection between the two mints, which may have been both, for a time, under one and the same magistrate.)

In the Athenian tribute-lists[1] this Neapolis is distinguished from other towns of the same name by the addition of *παρ' Ἀντισάραν*, and is assessed constantly at 1,000 drachms.

Alteration of the standard both at Neapolis and Thasos.

About B.C. 411, as nearly as we are able to judge, owing perhaps to the change in the political constitution of the island, the coinage of Thasos is entirely renewed, both as to type, standard, and fabric.[2] A similar change takes place in the coinage of Neapolis. The Gorgoneion, it is true, remains the type of the obverse, but on the reverse appears the head of a goddess who can be no other than Nike. On the larger coins she wears a wreath of olive, on the smaller her hair is twisted up into a knot behind the head. The worship of Nike, as Heuzey has shown,[3] is clearly due to the Athenian settlers who associated her with Athena, who, under the name Parthenos, was the goddess especially revered at Neapolis, where there was a temple erected to her, called, as at Athens, the Parthenon, as we know from an inscription published by Heuzey.[4]

Eïon.

After Neapolis Eïon was perhaps the most important port on these coasts, as may be gathered from Herodotus,[5] who says that Xerxes started thence for Asia on his return after his

[1] Köhler, Der Delisch-Attische Bund. p. 178.
[2] Cat. Gr. C., Thrace, p. 219.
[3] L. c. p. 24.
[4] L. c. p. 21.
[5] Lib. VII. 107, VIII. 118.

defeat at Salamis, and that he left behind him the Persian Boges as governor of the town. The obstinate resistance of the latter against Cimon circ. 470, and his tragical end, are among the few incidents which Thucydides mentions during the interval between B.C. 477 and 466. "Eïon," says Grote,[1] "was for Athens the first stepping-stone towards the important settlement of Amphipolis."

The attribution to Eïon of the series of small silver coins having for type one or two swans, generally accompanied by a lizard (pp. 71–74), cannot be considered as certain. Mionnet[2] gives them to Heraclea Sintica: Cousinéry[3] to Eïon, Thasos, or Amphipolis, according as the letters H, Θ, or A occur upon them. Borrell[4] agrees with this conjecture.

Dr. J. Friedlaender has lately published[5] an electrum hecte of the same type weighing 40 grains, now in the Berlin Museum. This shews that the place of mintage was a member of the monetary league which issued such hectae, and almost certainly a seaport.

Early electrum hecte and small silver coins attributed to Eïon.

Taking into consideration, therefore, not only the early style but also the Babylonic Standard of all these little silver coins, it may be affirmed that they precede in date the foundation of Amphipolis, and, as they have been generally found in its neighbourhood, the probability is that they were issued at Eïon, a place which after 437 became secondary to Amphipolis, after which it is not likely to have had a separate mint.

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[1] Ch. XLV.
[2] Suppl. III. 78.
[3] Voyage dans la Macédoine, Vol. II. p. 166.
[4] Num. Chron. Vol. III. p. 138.
[5] Zeit. f. Num. Vol VI. p. 8.

§ 2. Extension of the Babylonic Standard towards the West.

Lete, Therma, Aegae, Ichnae, &c.

The exact site of Lete has hitherto been a matter of some uncertainty, but is now fixed by a long and important inscription[1] which has lately been discovered at the village of Aïvati (the Khaivát of Leake).[2] Lete therefore stood at the issue of the glen leading through the Dysôron ridge of mountains, which overlooked the plain of Therma at a distance of from two to four hours' journey northwards from that place, according as the distance is calculated by the traveller descending or ascending. The inscription in question was set up in B.C. 117 by the Senate and people of Lete in honour of M. Annius, Quaestor of Sextus Pompeius, Praetor of the Province, for having repulsed the combined forces of the Gauls and Maedi, and relieved the district threatened by those barbarians. Leake's conjecture as to the site of Lete,[3] which he places farther east, north of Lake Bolbe, is thus proved to have been erroneous.

The rich coinage of a town so little known to history as Lete may be accounted for by the fact that there were silver mines, if not near Lete itself, in any case at a distance of only about 30 miles from it, which, as Herodotus tells us,[4] yielded to Alexander I. of Macedon, at a later period, as much as a talent of silver daily. The most direct route from these silver mines, as well as from the Pangaean district, into Macedon, at the time concerning which Herodotus was writing, lay through the pass of Mount Dysôron where Lete was situate.

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[1] Archives des Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. Sér. III. Tom. III. pp. 276 *sqq.*

[2] Northern Greece, Vol. III. 234.

[3] L. c. 462, and Map at end of Vol. III.

[4] Lib. V. 17.

It is thus evident that the Babylonic Standard of the coins of Lete is derived from the Pangaean district, although they probably obtained their silver from the mountains nearer at hand.

The coinage of Lete derived from that of the Pangaean district.

When Alexander I. took possession of all this region he appears to have monopolized the right of striking money, for the coins of Lete are all of the archaic period, none being in appearance later than about B.C. 480, while many are certainly anterior to 500.*

This coinage is remarkable as illustrating the cultus of the rude inhabitants of the mountain ranges to the north of the Chalcidic peninsula. It is closely allied, both in style, fabric, and weight, to that of the Orrescii and the other tribes who possessed the mines of Pangaeum, which was the original seat of the worship of the wild forces of nature, symbolized by the orgiastic rites of the Thracian Bacchus and his following, Centaurs, Satyrs, Maenads, &c., which afterwards spread over Greece.

The letter or symbol ⊙ on no. 16 may be compared with the same mark on a coin attributed to Aegae (p. 37, no. 3), and on another without inscription, already referred to,[1] bearing the types of the coin of Ichnae. This symbol has, by some, been taken for Θ, and the coins which bear it attributed to Therma, an opinion which is not too hastily to be cast aside, as it is to be inferred that Therma must have coined money, and none is known which bears its name.

Coins of Therma? of the Babylonic Standard.

Hence it does not seem intrinsically improbable that these coins, which bear the types of the money of cities within easy reach of Therma, together with the letter ⊙ (if it be a Θ), may have been issued at Therma. The

[1] Zeit. f. Num. III. Taf. II.

question of the other coinages attributable to Therma will be noticed later (pp. xxv. *sqq.*, *infra*).

Aegae.

None of the coins attributed to Aegae are probably much earlier than the accession of Alexander I., B.C. 498. The type of the kneeling he-goat recalls the Karanos myth, and is at once the badge of the royal house of Macedon, and the *type parlant* of their citadel Aegae or Edessa. The staters of the goat series generally bear letters in the field, as Δ perhaps for Edessa, and ΛΑ, ΑΛᵐ,[1] for Alexander. It is said, indeed, that there is or was a coin in the collection of Baron Tecco which has Alexander's name entire. The standard of this coinage is the Babylonic, which, as has been remarked above, must have found its way into the highlands of Macedon by way of the Lydias valley from Lete and Therma, whither it can only have been conveyed by the land-route through the passes of the Dysôron range, from its starting point in the Pangaean mining district.

The coinage of Aegae, on the Babylonic Standard. Its derivation.

When Alexander I. acquired the Bisaltian district with its silver mines, circ. 480, he changed both the type and the standard of the Macedonian coinage, adopting that which was already in use among the Bisaltae. The coins of Aegae with goat-types are therefore all probably anterior to B.C. 480.

Ichnae.

Ichnae, in Lower Macedonia, lay between the Axius and the Lydias, not far from Pella. Herodotus[2] mentions it as one of the towns of the district in which the army of Xerxes halted before advancing southwards into Greece. The type of the unique coin (p. 76),[3] a Macedonian warrior holding a prancing horse by the bridle, is found also on other coins of the same Babylonic Standard, one of which bears the inscription **TVNTENON**, and another the

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[1] Prokesch-Osten Inedita, 1859.

[2] Lib. VII. 123.

[3] *See also* Bompois, in Num. Chron. N.S. Vol. XIV. p. 178.

letter or symbol ⊙.[1] The earliest occurrence of the type is on coins of the Orrescii (p. 146). All these, except the last mentioned, have a wheel on the reverse, and belong to the low-lying district about the head of the Thermaic Gulf. The date to be assigned to them is the earlier part of the fifth century B.C., probably before 480, when Alexander I. first struck money in his own name on the Græco-Asiatic Standard, which then, for the most part, superseded the local currencies regulated by the Babylonic Standard of the valleys of the Haliacmon and the Lydias—Tynteni, Ichnae, Aegae, &c.

Coinage of Ichnae, &c. Pangaean both in type and standard.

§ 3. The Valley of the Lower Strymon.

Side by side with the Babylonic Standard, which, originating (in Europe) among the tribes of the Pangaean range, spread westwards as far as the plains of Lower Macedon, other influences were at work, which ultimately resulted in a change of standard throughout the Macedonian kingdom.

Abdera, by far the most important city on the coasts of Thrace, had received from Teos a coinage totally different in style, fabric, and standard from that of Thasos and the Pangaean district. By way of the valleys of the Nestos and the Strymon, the large flat coins of Abdera, weighing about 455 grains (octadrachms, of the Græco-Asiatic Standard), found their way among the tribes called the Bisaltae and the Edoni.

Origin of the Græco-Asiatic Standard in Macedon.

The first of these, a powerful people, probably of Pelasgian origin,

[1] Zeit. f. Num. Vol. III. Taf. II.

occupied the tract of land west of the Strymon including the metalliferous mountains which separate the valley of the Strymon from the territory called Mygdonia; the Crestonians, to the west of the above-mentioned range, having become amalgamated with the Bisaltae, under a Thracian ruler, before the Persian wars.[1]

The Bisaltae.

The coins of the Bisaltae, when inscribed, offer certain epigraphical peculiarities, such as C and < for B, besides the ordinary form of the letter, ᚨ and L for Λ, which are worthy of note. When uninscribed, it is difficult or impossible to distinguish them from uninscribed coins of Alexander I. of Macedon, who, after the retreat of the Persians, acquired the whole Bisaltian territory as far as the Strymon, with its rich silver mines, and adopted the types of the Bisaltian coinage for his own money.

As the coins bearing the inscription ΜΟΣΣΕΩ are identical in type with the coins of the Bisaltae, it is reasonable to suppose this ruler to have been a Bisaltian king, who, probably, immediately preceded Alexander I. He may, in fact, have been the very king of whom Herodotus[2] relates that he put out the eyes of his six sons to punish them for joining the army of Xerxes. Some of his coins approximate in weight to drachms of the Attic Standard.

Mosses, probably a king of the Bisaltae.

The Edoni, a Thracian people, were in early times driven from the plains north of the Chalcidice across the valley of the Strymon, by the rising power of the Macedonian kingdom. They then took up their abode to the east of Lake Cercinitis, on the Lower Strymon, where the town of Myrcinus became their chief centre, and remained so, except during the brief interval when Histiaeus of Miletus held it (circ. 513), down to the year B.C. 424,[3] when it was declared free by Brasidas.

The Edoni.

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[1] Herod. VIII. 116. [2] L. c. [3] Thucyd. IV. 107.

Getas, King of the Edoni.

The coins which bear the name of Getas, King of the Edoni, are octadrachms of the Græco-Asiatic Standard, and as they (the only two known), were both found in the Tigris, we may presume that they were conveyed there by the Persians, to whom the Edoni had been tributary. The type of these coins is a man guiding a yoke of oxen. From the Edoni, therefore, it is probable that their neighbours, the Orrescii, derived the type of their Græco-Asiatic octadrachms (pp. 145 *sq.*, nos. 1 and 2), which correspond in no respect with the ordinary Babylonic staters of the same people, already noticed.

The Odomanti.

The Odomanti were a tribe inhabiting the present plain of Serres, to the east of the Strymon, separated from the territory of the Edoni by the river Angites. Herodotus[1] says that they were not subdued by Megabazus, and that when Xerxes marched through the Pangaean district, the Odomanti were among the tribes who worked the gold and silver mines of that mountain.[2] M. Desdevizes du Désert[3] identifies the Odomanti with the Bessi, who possessed the oracle of Bacchus on Mount Pangaeum.

M. Bompois[4] was the first to attribute to this people the following series of coins, of which the British Museum now possesses two specimens:—

(*a*) *Inscribed.*

1. *Obv.* OϤϤƎΔ Man holding caduceus, guiding a yoke of oxen r., attached to a wheel (plough ?).

Rev. Quadripartite incuse square.

Wt. 625 grs.

[Cab. de France. Rev. Arch. 1866, Pl. I. 6.]

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[1] V. 16. [2] VII. 112.

[3] Géogr. ancienne de la Macédoine, p. 83.

[4] Revue Archéologique, 1866.

2. *Obv.* ΔΕΡΡΟΝΙΚΟΣ Yoke of oxen dragging a wheel (plough?) l.; in front, a large pellet surrounded by dots, above, another pellet surrounded by a linear circle.

Rev. Similar to no 1.

Wt. 533 grs.

[Cab. de France. Mus. de Luynes. Rev. Arch. 1866, Pl. I. 5.]

3. *Obv.* ΟΡΡΞΑ Bearded man holding whip, in chariot with archaic wheel drawn by two oxen r.

Rev. Similar.

Wt. 596·3 grs.

[Cab. de France. Rev. Arch. 1866, Pl. II. 2.]

4. Brit. Mus. Described in Cat. *infra*, p. 151, no. 2.

(β) *Uninscribed.*

5. Brit. Mus. Described in Cat. *infra*, p. 150, no. 1.

6. *Obv.* / *Rev.* Similar to p. 150, no. 1, but no flowers between the legs of the triquetra on the *rev.*

[Once in the Coll. of Mr. Cumberbatch.—Newton, Travels in the Levant, Vol. II. p. 24, no. 1.]

7. *Obv.* / *Rev.* Similar, but no flower under the oxen.

Wt. 530 grs.

[Cab. de France. Mus. de Luynes. Rev. Arch. 1866, Pl. II. 4.]

8. *Obv.* / *Rev.* Similar, but rosette in place of helmet, and beneath oxen a wing?

[Christchurch Library, Oxford. Newton, l. c. no. 2.]

9. *Obv.* Similar to no. 5.

Rev. Female head in crested helmet.

Wt. 536 grs.

[Coll. of M. Gilet, late French Consul at Salonica. Newton, l. c. no. 3.]

The Derronikos of the above inscribed coins was probably one of the kings of the Odomanti, as may also have been the Doki . . . of the series p. 151, nos. 1–5, which bear on the reverse a helmet identical with that which is seen above the oxen on the larger coins.

Derronikos and Dokimos? kings of the Odomanti?

The whole of this coinage follows the same Græco-Asiatic Standard as the coins of Getas, King of the Edoni, and it probably belongs to the same period.

It is worthy of note that the sides of the chariot on some of the best preserved specimens appear to be made of wicker work. Perhaps this may serve to illustrate what Homer[1] means by the epithet ἐϋπλεκτός as applied to a chariot. The wheels of the chariots on these coins are also of a peculiar type, found elsewhere only on certain coins of Etruria (Cat. Gr. C., Italy, pp. 12, 17). Hence M. Bompois[2] conjectures that the two peoples may have originally belonged to one and the same stock.[3]

§ 4. The Central District.

It is to this district, east of the Axius and north of Chalcidice, that the coins classed as uncertain, pp. 135 *sqq.*, nos. 1–13, belong. They were, I believe, all found at or near Salonica, but whether they were all struck at Therma it is not possible to affirm with certainty, although it seems by no means improbable. The central position of Therma threw it of necessity into communication, both by sea and land, with various cities and tribes using money struck according to various standards, Babylonic, Attic, and Græco-

Therma.

[1] Il. XXIII. 335.

[2] Rev. Arch. 1866.

[3] The affinity in race between the Etruscans and the Pelasgi of Thrace (cf. Thucyd. IV. 109) is discussed by A. S. Murray in the *Contemporary Review*, Oct. 1875, p. 720; and in the Encycl. Brit., 9th edition, s. v. Etruria. *See also* Millingen, in Trs. R. S. L., ii. p. 86, as to the frequent occurrence of names ending in σκοι both in Italy and in Thrace.

Asiatic. It is, therefore, not unlikely that coins of all three standards may have been issued at Therma, though, perhaps, not simultaneously; although among the Orrescii (p. 146) two standards, the Babylonic and the Græco-Asiatic, appear to have been actually in use at one and the same time.

The original settlement of Therma was due either to Corinth, Eretria, or Chalcis.[1] It owed its name to the warms springs within the precincts of the city.[2] At the time of the Persian wars it was already an independent town of some importance, but at a subsequent period, precisely when it is impossible to say, it became subject to the kings of Macedon.

Any coins, therefore, which are to be assigned to Therma must belong to the earliest period, while the city was as yet unsubjected to the yoke of the Macedonian monarchs.

Some such pieces, classed to Aegae and Lete (pp. 11 and 78), having the letter ? ⊙ upon them, have been already noticed (p. xix.), but the question whether Therma may not also have coined money with types of its own—whether, in fact, some of the coins classed among the uncertain may not belong to Therma—remains to be considered.

Whatever the origin of Therma, Corinthian or Euboean, its first coinage would probably be regulated according to the Euboic-Attic weight. This may be assumed from the analogy furnished by the coinages of the cities of Chalcidice. Nevertheless, it is with hesitation that I would venture to attribute to Therma a very rare tetradrachm weighing 261·2 grs. (p. 135, no. 1), and of a fabric resembling that of the coins of Lete, but of finer and more careful execution. In short, the art appears to be archaic Greek rather than Thraco-Macedonian. The type, two women (or nymphs?) carrying water in a two-handled vase, is peculiarly suggestive of the springs from which Therma took its name.

Coins of Therma? on the Attic Standard.

[1] Tafel, De Thessalonica, p. 7.

[2] Tafel, l. c. p. 13.

No. 2 (p. 136) is one of the most remarkable coins in the whole ancient Macedonian series. It appears also to be of the Attic Standard, but it has lost some ten or more grains in weight.

Who or what the winged running figure may be intended to represent—Hermes, a Wind-god, or possibly one of the Cabiri, who are sometimes winged [1]—it would be hazardous to assert.

The *provenance* of the coin, no less than the style and the symbol ⊙ held by the figure, all point to the neighbourhood of Therma, perhaps to Therma itself.

Another series of early coins, also classed among the uncertain of Macedon (p. 138), may also, perhaps, be assigned to Therma, but they belong to a period somewhat later. Both in weight, fabric, and type, they are entirely different from the coins above described, but nevertheless it is possible that they may belong to Therma. The Græco-Asiatic Standard was, as we have seen, adopted by Alexander I. of Macedon, when he possessed himself of the Bisaltian silver mines (circ. B.C. 480). Supposing Therma to have been at this time still outside the limits of the kingdom of Macedon, although of necessity from its position in close commercial intercourse with the interior, nothing is more probable than that a corresponding change of standard may have been effected in its coinage as had been brought about by Alexander in the royal coinage of Macedon. Thus the Græco-Asiatic Standard may have taken the place of the older Euboic and Babylonic weights at Therma, just as in Macedon Proper it supplanted the original Babylonic Standard.

Coins of Therma? on the Græco-Asiatic Standard.

Simultaneously with this change in the weight of the coins a corresponding change in their fabric is noticeable. The more ancient globular and somewhat lumpy coin is, on this hypothesis,

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[1] Concerning the worship of a single Cabirus at Thessalonica, *see* F. Lenormant in Daremberg's Dic. des Antiq. s. v. Cabirus.

replaced here, as elsewhere, by coins more flat and of larger dimensions (cf. p. 135, no. 1, with nos. 3 *sqq.*[1])

And now as to the type. The Pegasus, which is characteristic of the series of coins in question, is also not inapplicable to Therma, supposing that city to have been a colony of Corinth, and to have maintained a lively remembrance of its origin and friendly relations with the mother-city, as was generally (but with the notable exception of Corcyra) the case with the colonies of Corinth.

On the other hypothesis, that Therma was not a colony of Corinth, the presence of Pegasus on its coins might, perhaps, be accounted for in another way. The Greeks, from the earliest times, connected the idea of Πήγασος with πηγαί, springs, and fabled him to have been born beside the springs of Okeanos.

> Πήγασος ἵππος
> τῷ μὲν ἐπώνυμον ἦν ὅτ' ἄρ' Ὠκεανοῦ περὶ πηγὰς
> γένθ'.—Hesiod. Theog. 281.

He is also said to have produced the fountain Hippocrene by striking the ground with his hoof. Thus the type of Pegasos might be symbolical of the spring of Therma.

Nos. 14–16 were also found at Salonica, but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that they were struck there. No. 14 is extremely archaic in style, and may be attributed conjecturally to Potidaea. Nos. 15 and 16 are of more recent style, and belong, perhaps, to the reign of Perdiccas II. (cf. p. 161, nos. 26–29).

In brief, therefore, the coins which I think may (of course only conjecturally) be attributed to Therma are the following:—

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[1] For a similar change of fabric, cf. the coins of Aegae, of the Babylonic Standard, with those which Alexander I. struck after 480, probably also at Aegae, p. 37 and p. 156.

(i.) *Before* B.C. 480.

(α) Attic Standard.—Tetradrachm, type, Two nymphs carrying amphora (p. 135, no. 1). Didrachm, type, Winged figure (Cabirus? p. 136, no. 2).

(β) Babylonic Standard.—Staters, types of Lete (p. 78, no. 16), Ichnae (Zeit. f. Num. III. Pl. II. no. 3), and Aegae (p. 37, no. 3), with symbol or letter ⊙ in field.

(ii.) *After* B.C. 480?

(γ) Græco-Asiatic Standard.—Coins with Pegasus types (p. 136, nos. 3–13).

§ 5. The Greek Cities of (α) Chalcidice and (β) the Parts about the Strymon.

(α) *Chalcidice.*

Commencing with the eastern shores of the promontory of Chalcidice, and taking the towns in order from east to west as they stand upon the map, the first town we come to of which we have coins is Orthagoria, which Eckhel,[1] on the authority of a fragment of the Geographi Minores,[2] identifies with Stageira on the Strymonic Gulf. Pliny, on the other hand (IV. 11, 18) says that Ortagurea was an ancient name of Maronea.

Orthagoria or Stageira.

Stageira, while tributary to Athens, was assessed at 1,000 drachmae,[3] but if it struck money under the name of Stageira, none is now known. The coins reading ΟΡΘΑΓΟΡΕΩΝ are not of an

[1] Vol. II. p. 73. [2] Vol. IV. p. 42, ed. Hudson.
[3] Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum, ed. Kirchhoff, Vol. I p. 231.

early period, as is clear from their style. In weight, also, they correspond with the coins of the kings of Macedon from the time of Archelaus to that of Perdiccas III., 413–359, as well as with the contemporary coins of Abdera and Maronea;[1] which two important cities were probably the first to change the standard of their coinage from Græco-Asiatic to Persic, their example being soon followed by Archelaus of Macedon. For the commercial reasons which brought about this remarkable change in the weight of these Thracian and Macedonian coinages, *see* Brandis, p. 223.

Arnae.

Arnae is supposed by Leake[2] to be the same as the place called Kalarna by Stephanus. It was situate about a day's march south of Aulon and Bromiscus. The only known coins of this place are of the time of the Chalcidian Confederacy, of which it was doubtless a member.

Acanthus.

The earliest coins of Acanthus are, in all probability, anterior to B.C. 500. The peculiar manner of representing the lion's skin (no. 1) by means of small dots or pellets is characteristic of very early work. The tetrobol (no. 8) is a coin also of the earliest period. The Attic Standard of these coins is not necessarily to be ascribed to the influence of Athens. It occurs at the following places, all situate in the Chalcidic peninsula: Acanthus, Terone, Sermyle, Olynthus, Scione, Mende, Potidaea, Dicaea, and Aeneia, colonies for the most part from Euboea (Chalcis and Eretria) and Corinth, the only exceptions being Acanthus, which was a colony of Andros, and Scione which called itself Achaean, and traced its origin to warriors returning from Troy. The term *Euboic* may, therefore, be appropriately used to designate this coin standard, and is in some respects preferable to the term *Attic*. The latter has, however, been retained in the Catalogue, as it is generally better understood.

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[1] Cat. Gr. Coins, Thrace, p. 72 and 125. [2] Northern Greece, Vol. III. 170.

Some of these cities, the coinage of which, at the time of the expedition of Xerxes, was, as we have seen, regulated according to the Euboic Standard, subsequently, when they came under the dominion of Athens, ceased to coin money, and others, such as Acanthus, Terone, Olynthus, and Aeneia, exchanged, probably about the time of Brasidas, the Attic Standard for the Græco-Asiatic.

This change of standard is accompanied at Acanthus by a marked change of style (*see* p. 34, no. 22), and by the frequent addition of the name of a magistrate.

The smaller coins of this period (nos. 29–39) have been attributed to various cities, but the letters AKAN visible, though almost obliterated, on the reverse of no. 39, are strong evidence of their being all coins of Acanthus.

The issue of large silver money at Acanthus probably came to an end about the time when Olynthus began to strike money in large quantities in the name of the Chalcidian League, circ. B.C. 392–379. Only a few small coins of Acanthus, also bearing Chalcidian types, *Obv.* Head of Apollo, *Rev.* Lyre, are known.

The copper coinage of this city was not of long duration. The principal type occurring upon it is a wheel, which renders it probable that some of the uncertain silver money (p. 154, nos. 15–21) bearing this type may also have been struck at Acanthus, though at an earlier period.

Sane.

There were two towns in Chalcidice called Sane, one, a colony of Andros, on the isthmus which unites the peninsula of Athos to the mainland, the other in Pallene. To the latter no coins have ever been attributed, but to the former M. F. Lenormant (Rev. Num., 1864, p. 174), and with him M. Bompois, ascribe a curious tetradrachm in the French Collection, having on the obverse a female head of archaic style, wearing a diadem of pearls, and on the reverse an incuse square divided into four parts. At the back of

the head M. Lenormant sees fugitive letters which he reads MAN (ΣΑΝ). The piece is very thin, much spread, and slightly concave on the reverse. As, however, the weight (214 grs.) is not according to the Attic Standard, as it undoubtedly would be were the coin of a Chalcidic city, it is impossible for me to accept M. Lenormant's attribution. M. Chabouillet likewise informs me that neither he nor any of his colleagues has ever been able to discern the letters MAN, and that in his judgment the piece is certainly uninscribed. The form M for Σ is, moreover, not found in these parts.

Uranopolis.

Uranopolis, according to some critics, occupied the site of the above-mentioned Sane, on the Singitic Gulf.

Others, however, with perhaps greater probability, place it on Mount Athos itself, and identify it with Acroathon.[1] It is mentioned only by Pliny[2] and Athenaeus,[3] the latter of whom informs us that it was founded by Alexarchus, the brother of Cassander, and that he invented a new dialect for the use of the citizens, which he employed even in his official communications with other states. Athenaeus[4] quotes one of his letters written in this strange jargon to the magistrates of Cassandrea. Among the new words which Athenaeus cites as having been coined by Alexarchus is ἀργυρίς for δραχμή. The inscriptions on the coins, ΟΥΡΑΝΙΔΩΝ and ΟΥΡΑΝΙΔΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ, instead of ΟΥΡΑΝΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ, are very remarkable, and may be due to the influence of Alexarchus.

The weight-standard of the coins of this city is extraordinary; the silver stater in the Berlin Museum weighing 209 grains, and the corresponding drachm in the British Museum 107·4 grains.

The occurrence of the Græco-Asiatic Standard in Macedon after Alexander the Great is unprecedented, and may also be due to Alexarchus. The coin-types of Uranopolis, Aphrodite Urania and the

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[1] Müller, Num. d'Alex. le Grand, p. 140.
[2] IV. 17.
[3] III. 20.
[4] L. c.

heavenly bodies, seem to point, as Friedlaender has remarked,[1] to a town placed on an eminence.

Terone or Torone, on the Sithonian peninsula, was one of the most flourishing of the Chalcidian colonies.

Terone.

Its earliest coins are of the Attic Standard, no. 1 being restruck on a contemporary coin of Acanthus. During the expedition of Xerxes it was one of the towns which furnished ships and men to the Persian armament,[2] and some of the silver money of this city also found its way into the military chests of the Great King, for the remarkable coin reading Η Ε was discovered in Egypt together with two other Macedonian coins of the same early period (pp. 141, no. 3, and 151, no. 2). These coins could hardly have got to Egypt except in the train of a Persian army.

The letters Η Ε on p. 107, no. 3, however they may be explained, cannot affect the attribution of the coin to Terone.

Whether the Η is in this case an aspirate, and whether it is possible for an aspirate to take the place of a Τ, etymologists must determine. The coin may be compared with the one engraved in Mionnet, Suppl. III. Pl. VIII. 6.

During the period of the Athenian Supremacy, Terone does not appear to have struck any larger denomination than the tetrobol, but that it was an important town may be inferred from the amount of tribute which it paid to Athens, viz., from 6 to 12 talents annually. The coins of this period are nos. 7 and 8.

In B.C. 424, Terone opened its gates to Brasidas, but in 422 it was recovered for Athens by Cleon. As at Acanthus and some other cities, so also at Terone, about this time the Attic Standard is exchanged for the Græco-Asiatic, to which nos. 9 and 10 belong. Both these coins, judging by their style, are previous to about 420, after which time Terone does not appear to have coined money.

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[1] K. Münzkabinet, p. 111.

[2] Herod. VII. 122.

In common with the greater number of the Chalcidian cities, Terone was subsequently a member of the Olynthian Confederacy, after which it was once again brought under the dominion of Athens by Timotheus, and finally, about B.C. 358, conquered by Philip.

Sermyle.

To Sermyle, at the head of the Toronaic or Sermylic Gulf, no coins were attributed until the Berlin Museum recently acquired a remarkable tetradrachm of this city, having on the obverse ΣΕΡΜΥΛΙΚΟΝ and a naked horseman galloping to r.; in his raised right hand he holds a spear, and beneath his horse is a hound running to r. On the reverse is a quadripartite incuse square. The weight is 260 grs.[1] The date assigned to it by Dr. J. Friedlaender is about the year B.C. 500.

Olynthus.

Olynthus, at the head of the Toronaic Gulf, between the two peninsulas of Pallene and Sithonia, originally colonized from Chalcis in Euboea, subsequently, about the time of the Persian wars, fell into the hands of a Bottiaean force. They, however, only occupied it for a time, for in B.C. 479, Artabazus, on his return from the Hellespont, after the retreat of Xerxes, besieged them and put them to death on the banks of the neighbouring lagoon or marsh called Bolyca,[2] delivering up the city again to the Chalcidians under Critobulus of Terone.

The coinage of Olynthus begins at an early date, probably as early as about B.C. 500, if the tetradrachm attributed by me to it in the *Numismatic Chronicle*[3] be accepted as in reality a coin of Olynthus. The next in order of date is the tetradrachm p. 85, no. 1. On both, the obverse-type is a quadriga; the reverse of the second as well as of all the smaller archaic coins of Olynthus being a flying eagle, adopted probably from the coinage of the mother-city Chalcis.[4] The quadriga on the Olynthian coins may perhaps be also a develop-

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[1] Zeit. f. Num. 1878, p. 235.
[2] Herod. VIII. 127; Athen. VIII. c. 3.
[3] N.S. Vol. XVIII. p. 85.
[4] Zeit. f. Num. 1876, p. 217.

ment of the idea symbolized by the wheel which marks the obverse of all the early coins of Chalcis in Euboea. Both the wheel and the quadriga are recognized agonistic types,[1] and perhaps contain an allusion to an Olympian victory gained by some citizen in very early times. The horse standing beside a column (meta), p. 87, no. 3, is also agonistic.

Olynthus, while tributary to Athens, was rated at 2 talents,[2] which is considerably less than the sum paid by its near neighbour Potidaea, viz., 6 to 15 talents. But after B.C. 433, a great accession, both of population and territory, was made to Olynthus by Perdiccas II. of Macedon, who persuaded the Chalcidians of the neighbouring small towns to concentrate at Olynthus, thus laying the foundation of the famous Chalcidian Confederacy. They then, at the instigation of Perdiccas, revolted from Athens, but, by one of the articles of the Peace of Nicias, B.C. 421, it was agreed upon that they should be again restored to Athens, retaining, however, their autonomy on condition of paying tribute to Athens according to the assessment of Aristides.[3]

The coins of Olynthus follow the Attic Standard down to the time of the formation of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392. The standard then adopted was the Græco-Asiatic. The coins of this class have the inscription ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ only, always on the reverse, with the exception of p. 87, no. 5, which has, in addition, the name of Olynthus on the obverse.

The Chalcidian League.

The coinage of the Chalcidian Confederacy, B.C. 392–379, under the leadership of Olynthus, is, after that of Amphipolis, most valuable for the history of Greek art in the north.

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[1] R. S. Poole, in Transactions of R. S. L., N.S. Vol. X. Pt. 3.

[2] Corp. Inscr. Att. p. 230.

[3] Grote, Hist. Gr. Chap. LIV.

The heads of Apollo on some, both of the gold and silver coins, are of extreme beauty.

Although the League received a severe blow in B.C. 379, when the Lacedaemonians sent an army against Olynthus, and succeeded, after several campaigns, in reducing the city to submission, nevertheless there is no evidence that the coinage ceased altogether in 379. The differences in style and fabric exhibited by the coinage of the Chalcidians lead us, on the contrary, to suppose that it may have been continued even down to the time of Philip.

The gold coinage of the Olynthian League may, indeed, have suggested to Philip the far more extensive currency in the same metal, instituted by him and issued from all the principal cities of his empire.

The Chalcidian gold currency is regulated by the Attic Standard; the coin cited by Brandis, pp. 535 and 206, in the Florence Museum, as weighing 175 grains, or 9·29 grammes, weighs in reality, according to Cavaliere G. Campani, the Director of the Royal Galleries at Florence, 8·6 grammes, or 133 grains English.

Aphytis.

Aphytis, on the east coast of the peninsula of Pallene, was celebrated for its worship of Zeus Ammon.[1] Xenophon[2] says: *Ἀφυταῖοι δὲ τιμῶσιν Ἄμμωνα οὐδὲν ἧσσον ἢ οἱ Ἀμμώνιοι Λιβύων.*

Nos. 1–3 are of the period of fine art which preceded the time of Philip II. Of the previous period, before the year 424, while it was enrolled among the tributaries of Athens, no coins are known.

According to the Athenian Tribute-lists,[3] Aphytis was rated, between 454 and 447, at 3 talents, from 446–440 at 1 talent, after which it was again rated at 3 talents as before.

[1] Plutarch, Lys. XX. [2] Lacon. XVIII. [3] Corp. Inscr. Att. p. 229.

Nos. 4 and 5 are given to the period of Roman domination solely on account of their style.

Scione.

Scione, on the south coast of Pallene, within a short distance of Mende, was one of the numerous towns which, having lost all record of their true origin, fell back upon the heroic myths or the Homeric poems, and, as already mentioned, ascribed their foundation to some Achaean hero returning from Troy. The probability, however, is that Scione, like the other cities of the Chalcidice, was of Euboean origin. We find it tributary to Athens with the rest, and paying, between 454 and 450, 6 talents jointly with the people of the neighbouring Therambus. In 434 the tribute is fixed at 15 talents, in 433 it is only 4 talents, after which it is again raised to 9 talents.[1] In B.C. 424 it revolted from Athens, but in 422 it was taken by storm, and, after the destruction of its inhabitants, handed over by Athens to the Plataeans.

The silver coins of this city follow the Attic Standard; the youthful head on no. 1 is difficult to identify, but appears to be that of Hermes.

No. 2, although placed under Scione because it bears the inscription which I can only read Ν ΟΙΚΣ, is, in type and fabric, entirely different from the other coins of that city, and far more nearly resembles the money of Acanthus than what we should expect to meet with on the other side of the Chalcidian peninsula.

It is probable that the copper coin no. 3 was not struck before 421.

Mende.

Mende, an ancient colony of Eretria in Euboea, was situate on the south-western side of Cape Poseidion in Pallene. Its coinage commences early, and, as a matter of course, follows the Euboic, or Attic Standard. Like the other cities of

[1] Corp. Inscr. Att. p. 230.

Chalcidice, it was tributary to Athens during the period between 452 and 424, and was rated at first at 8 talents, then at 15, then at 5, and finally again at 8.[1] In 424 it went over to Brasidas,[2] but was soon after recovered for Athens by Nicias and Nicostratus.[3]

About B.C. 358–356 all the towns on the Thermaic Gulf, including, without doubt, Mende, were taken from Athens by Philip, and handed over by him to Olynthus, which thus obtained the mastery over the whole isthmus of Pallene; but just ten years after this time, in 346, Olynthus itself, together with all the Chalcidic cities, thirty-two in number, were captured and in great part ruined by the Macedonian conqueror.

Whether the coinage of Mende ceased in 356 or 346 there is no evidence to show.

The Dionysiac types of the coins of this city contain, as we might expect, an allusion to the famous Mendaean wine.

It is, perhaps, worthy of note that during Period III. (p. 82), B.C. 400–346? the weight of the coins of Mende falls from about 39 grains to 35. This may possibly be due to the transfer of Mende from Athens to Olynthus, the coinage of which place at this period follows the Græco-Asiatic Standard; but too much importance must not be attached to slight differences in the weight of a few silver coins, our grounds for induction being in the present instance insufficient.

Potidaea.

Potidaea, on the Thermaic Gulf, at the narrowest point of the isthmus which connects the peninsula of Pallene with Chalcidice, begins to coin money early in the fifth century B.C., if not before 500. Poseidon Hippios wielding his trident, the type of the obverse of nos. 1–6, is perhaps a copy of the sacred image of Poseidon which Herodotus[4] mentions as stand-

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[1] Corp. Inscr. Att. p. 230.
[2] Thucyd. IV. 123, 129 *sq.*
[3] L. c. 130.
[4] VIII. 129.

ing in front of the city, ἐν τῷ προαστείῳ. The female head on nos. 2–10, wearing a very peculiar spiked headdress, has been conjectured by Millingen[1] to be that of Pallene, the daughter of Sithonus and Anchiroe, from whom the peninsula is said to have taken its name.

The coins of Potidaea, as a colony of Corinth, naturally follow the same Euboic Standard as the coins of the other cities of Chalcidice.

While tributary to Athens, Potidaea was rated at 6 talents, but shortly before the revolt in B.C. 432, its tribute is set down at 15 talents. With the celebrated blockade of the city, B.C. 432–429, the coinage comes to an end.

Cassandrea.

On the site of the old town, Potidaea, at the neck of the isthmus of Pallene, Cassander founded and named after himself the city of Cassandrea, which soon surpassed in power all the other cities of Macedon,[2] but no coins are known to have been struck in its name before the time of Augustus. Borrell, however, has shewn[3] that there is very strong evidence that it was called for a time Eurydicea, probably in honour of Eurydice, the daughter of Lysimachus, and the wife of Antipater, second son of Cassander, who disputed the throne of Macedon with his younger brother Alexander, and with Demetrius Poliorcetes, B.C. 298–294. Leake, on the other hand,[4] while he identifies Eurydicea with Cassandrea, believes it to have been so named after Eurydice, sister of Cassander, wife of Ptolemy Soter, and mother of Ptolemy Ceraunus, who reigned for a short time in Macedon B.C. 280. The supposition that Cassandrea and Eurydicea are one and the same town rests upon a passage of Polyaenus,[5] who says that that city had been enfranchised by a Queen Eurydice.

Called for a time Eurydicea.

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[1] Sylloge, p. 48. [2] Diod. XIX. 52. [3] Num. Chron. III. p. 135.
[4] Num. Hell. p. 53. [5] VI. 7.

As at Aphytis, its near neighbour, Zeus Ammon was the deity chiefly revered at Cassandrea. Augustus planted a Roman colony there: hence the Latin inscriptions on the coins.

The Bottiaeans in Chalcidice.

The Bottiaeans, expelled at an early date from their own land by the kings of Macedon, settled in the neighbourhood of Olynthus, in the Chalcidic peninsula. The chief town of this new district of Bottice appears to have been Spartolus. Like the rest of the Chalcidian towns, it paid tribute to Athens, being rated at 2 talents until B.C. 439, in which year the tribute was raised to 3 talents 500 drachms.[1] The people are called in the tribute-lists indifferently Βοττιαῖοι and Σπαρτώλιοι.

The rare silver coin (p. 63, no. 1) of the Græco-Asiatic Standard (cf. another specimen in the collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, weighing 36 grains) was probably struck between B.C. 424 and 392. Had it been earlier the weight would have been Attic. The copper coins with the same inscription **BOTTIAIΩN**, and with the head of Apollo on the obverse and the lyre upon the reverse, are contemporary with the coins of the Chalcidian League.

Dicaea.

Dicaea in Macedon, the colony of Eretria, is not to be confounded with the city of the same name in Thrace, not far from Abdera, the coins of which have been described in the Catalogue of Greek Coins, Thrace, p. 115. The site of the Macedonian Dicaea is a matter of some uncertainty. Koehler[2] places it in Pieria, in the neighbourhood of Methone. Pliny[3] enumerates it after Therma, and before Pydna, Derra, and Scione. On the other hand, Kiepert places it on the opposite side of the Thermaic Gulf, between Gigonus and Spartolus, in Chalcidice.

The numismatic evidence appears to be in favour of Kiepert's position. The coin, p. 70, no. 1, is a tetrobol of the Attic Standard,

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[1] Corp. Inscr. Att. p. 229.

[2] Urkunden des Delisch-Attischen Bundes, p. 175.

[3] H. N. IV. 17.

which was prevalent during the greater part of the fifth century, in Chalcidice, cf. the earliest coins of Acanthus, Terone, Sermyle, Olynthus, Scione, Mende, Potidaea, and Aeneia, whereas on the opposite coast, in Pieria, at the same period, no silver coins were issued excepting in the name of, or with the types peculiar to, the kings of Macedon, and these all follow the Græco-Asiatic Standard (*see* pp. 156–163). We also know that the colonizing energy of the Euboean cities, Chalcis and Eretria, had been directed chiefly towards the peninsula called after Chalcis, and that all the towns of Chalcidice subsequently became tributary to Athens. Now, the name of this Dicaea, or Dicaeopolis, occurs in the tribute-lists no less than twelve times between the years B.C. 454 and 425, where it is rated at first at 4 talents, and later at only 1.[1]

On the opposite coast, two cities only, Methone and Aeson, are specified as tributaries of Athens.[2]

The type of the Dicaean coins is borrowed from that of the mother-city Eretria.

On the distinction between the coins of Dicaea, the colony of Eretria, and Dicaea, in Thrace, *see* an article by M. J. P. Six in the Num. Chron. N.S. Vol. XV. p. 97.

Aeneia.

Of this city Dr. J. Friedlaender has recently published[3] and engraved one of the most remarkable Greek coins which have come down to us. It may be thus described:—

Obv. AIN EAƐ Aeneas carrying on his shoulders Anchises, advancing to r., preceded by his wife Creusa, carrying on her shoulders Ascanius. Aeneas is fully armed, and Creusa clad like the female figures on the coins of Lete. Behind Aeneas ⊙: border of dots.

Rev. Quadripartite incuse square. Size 1·1. Wt. 264 grs.

The archaic style of this piece shews it to be of the sixth cen-

[1] Corp. Inscr. Att. Vol. I. p. 230. [2] *See* the Map in Corp. Inscr. Att. Vol. I.
[3] Monatsbericht der Königl. Akad. der Wissenschaften, 1878.

tury B.C. Dr. Friedlaender would ascribe it to the earlier half of that century; but, be this as it may, we may safely say it is before B.C. 500.

The small silver coins with the head of Aeneas have been given by some numismatists to a supposed Dynast of that name; but as some of them are of archaic, while others are of more recent style, there can be no doubt that they also belong to the city of Aeneia, on the Thermaic Gulf. The reverse inscription,— AINEAΣ, does not refer to the head of Aeneas on the obverse, but is certainly the name in the genitive singular of the city where Aeneas was reverenced as oekist. Another silver coin of Aeneia, in the collection of Dr. Imhoof-Blumer, has on the obverse a head of Pallas, and on the reverse a standing bull with head turned back, as on the coins of Sybaris, together with the inscription, in minute characters, AINEA[Ξ]. On the copper coins of a later style, Aeneas, or perhaps Ascanius, is represented wearing the Phrygian cap. Respecting the Aeneas-myths of this district of Chalcidice, *see* Otto Abel, Makedonien vor König Philip, p. 37, and Dr. J. Friedlaender's paper already cited.

(β) *The Parts about the Strymon.*

Proceeding in an easterly direction from Chalcidice by the Egnatian Way, which skirts for a short distance the shores of the Strymonic Gulf, and then turns northwards, leaving the Pangaean range on the right, the first place we come to to which coins have been attributed is Cerdylium, built on a height overlooking the right bank of the Strymon, nearly opposite Eïon, the port of Amphipolis. According to Thucydides,[1] it was a place strategically of great importance, although there is no reason to suppose that it was more than a mere village. M. Bompois[2]

Cerdylium.

[1] Lib. V. *passim.*

[2] Rev. Num. N.S. VIII. 84.

attributes to this place the little copper coin on p. 66. The attribution cannot, however, be looked upon as absolutely proved, but may be accepted provisionally.

Amphipolis.

Amphipolis, founded in B.C. 437 by the Athenians, was seized by Brasidas in B.C. 424, and from this time until 358, when Philip took it by assault, it remained practically a free city. The silver coinage, if we may judge not only from style but from the standard of weight which it follows (not Attic, but Græco-Asiatic), cannot well have commenced before B.C. 424, and is therefore restricted to a period of about 67 years, during which the coins of Amphipolis, as works of art, excel those of any other city of Northern Greece. The copper coins nos. 11–18 belong to the same period. The racing-torch on the reverse of all these coins refers to the torch-races held in honour of the goddess Artemis Tauropolos, or Brauronia, who was especially revered at Amphipolis.[1]

On the coins of the Roman period (nos. 55 *sqq.*) this goddess is represented sometimes like Europa, riding on a bull, and sometimes standing with a shield at her side, wearing the modius on her head, and holding in one hand a long torch and in the other a branch (nos. 91 *sqq.*).

Although no coins appear to have been issued by the people of Amphipolis in their own name between B.C. 358 and 168, nevertheless, during the whole of the intervening period the Amphipolitan mint continued active, its mark being of very frequent occurrence on the royal coinage of Macedon from the time of Philip down to that of Perseus.

Not many indications of date are afforded by the debased autonomous copper coins of Amphipolis between B.C. 168 and the time of Augustus. Many of the types are, however, identical with those

[1] Diod. XVIII. 4; Livy, XLIV. 44; Anthol. VII. 705.

of the copper money reading **MAKEΔONΩN**, though clearly of a later date: cf. the head of Poseidon, ℞. Club, p. 46, nos. 22 *sqq.*, with p. 14, nos. 51 *sqq.*; the head of Perseus or Roma, ℞. Oak-wreath, p. 46, no. 21, with coins of G. Publilius and L. Fulcinius, pp. 18, 19; the head of the river-god Strymon, ℞. Trident, p. 47, nos. 32 *sqq.*, with p. 12, nos. 40–45; and the head of Dionysos, ℞. Goat, p. 48, nos. 40 *sqq.*, with p. 11, nos. 32 *sqq.*

The heads of Apollo with the hair in formal curls (nos. 50 and 51) seem to be closely imitated from the obverse types of Roman denarii struck in B.C. 88 by **L. PISO FRVGI.**, and the coin with the head of Janus (no. 56) is an As identical on the obverse with the Roman As of the same period.

Tragilus, or Traelium.

Tragilus, at the foot of the eastern extremity of the Pangaean range, and about ten miles west of Philippi, is the town at which the coins reading **TPAI** and **TPAIΛION** were issued.[1] The small silver pieces of the Græco-Asiatic Standard (p. 130, nos. 1–5) date from about the middle of the fifth century, and bear a strong resemblance to the coins reading **TPIH**, which are attributed to an uncertain city of Thrace.[2] On the other hand, the copper coins with the wheel-type, though, perhaps, also before B.C. 400, are later in date, the series with the rose on the reverse continuing down to the time of Philip, and ceasing about 358, when the coinage of Philippi commences.

In regard to this type Heuzey has pointed out[3] that the roses of Mount Pangaeum were famous in antiquity.[4] They were called *ἑκατοντάφυλλα*, from the number of their petals, and were, perhaps, originally not unconnected with the worship of the Thracian Bacchus, around whose sanctuary, on the Pangaean Mountain, they were

[1] Eckhel, II. 81; Leake, Northern Greece, III. 228.
[2] Cat. Gr. C., Thrace, p. 181.
[3] Mission Archéologique de Macédoine, p. 158
[4] Theophr. Hist. Plant. VI. 6; Pliny, Hist. Nat. XXI. 10.

probably cultivated. This theory as to the connection of the rose with the worship of the Thracian Bacchus is strengthened by the occurrence of a flower which may be accepted as a rose, as an adjunct symbol on many of the archaic silver coins of the mountain tribes of Thrace (cf. Orrescii, p. 145, no. 1; . . . naei, p. 148, no. 1; Derronikos? p. 150, no. 1, and Newton, Travels in the Levant, Vol. II. p. 24, nos. 1 and 3; also Dokimos? p. 152, nos. 3–5), among whom Bacchus was especially honoured. Tragilus or Traelium we may, therefore, suppose to have been in early times the Thracian village where the famous Pangaean roses were chiefly cultivated; and that the culture of these roses lasted until a comparatively late period may be inferred from the thoroughly Greek style of the copper coinage with the rose-type.

It seems, therefore, likely that Greeks from Amphipolis may have settled at Tragilus before B.C. 400, either expelling or becoming amalgamated with the Thracian inhabitants who had issued the small silver coinage of the earlier period.

Daton, a district in Thrace belonging to the Thasians.

As early as, or even earlier than, the sixth century B.C., the Thasians possessed a mining settlement on the mainland of Thrace called Daton. This colony has been shewn by Heuzey[1] to have been a district extending inland as far as the springs called Crenides, and having Antisara and Neapolis for ports. In the next century the Thasians were unable to hold their continental possessions, which consequently fell into the hands of the Thracian tribes of the Pangaean range, with the exception of the two ports, which maintained their independence against the barbarians. But in B.C. 361–360 the Athenian orator Callistratus refounded the colony of Daton at Crenides, with the assistance of a number of

City of Daton, founded by Callistratus at Crenides.

[1] L. c. p. 62.

Thasians. This new mining settlement was, therefore, says Heuzey,[1] "athénienne par son premier fondateur et par le petit groupe d'aventuriers qui forma le premier noyau de la colonie, thasienne par le gros de sa population primitive."

Thasian coins issued there.

The gold coins issued from this revived colony with the inscription ΘΑΣΙΟΝ ΗΠΕΙΡΟ[2] are identical in type with the first coins struck after the place fell into the hands of Philip, who renamed it after himself, Philippi.[3] This was in B.C. 358. The gold, silver, and copper coins of Philippi with the head of young Herakles, ℞. Tripod, are all clearly contemporaneous and belong to the first years after its foundation; for, before the end of Philip's reign, it seems to have been deprived of its right of striking money in its own name. Its mint-mark, however, the tripod, is frequent on the coins of Philip and his successors.

Taken by Philip and called Philippi.

From the fall of the Macedonian kingdom until the time of Augustus, it would seem that there was no mint at Philippi; but after the great battle there the right of coinage was granted to the veterans of the Praetorian cohort (p. 98, no. 23) whom Augustus settled there. The figures of Augustus and Julius between two altars (nos. 24–26) are probably copied from statues which stood in this position. The altars are mentioned by Suetonius,[4] and by Dion Cassius,[5] who says that they had been set up by Antonius for sacrifice after the Battle of Philippi.

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[1] L. c. p. 65.

[2] Mion. Tom. I. 433.

[3] A copper coin of Crenides, *Obv.* Head of young Herakles; *Rev.* Bow and Club, is described in Cat. Gr. C., Thrace, p. 226.

[4] Tib. 14.

[5] LIV. 9.

§ 6. The Kings of Macedon.

(Alexander I. to Perdiccas III., and the Independent Kings of Paeonia.)

Returning to Macedonia, properly so called, it will be convenient to treat in the first place of the coins of the kings down to the time of Philip II., together with those of Paeonia, and then to take the money of Macedonia *in genere*, with that of the towns not already discussed, in alphabetical order.

About the time of the expedition of Xerxes the boundaries of Macedon were extended in every direction. "Alexander," says E. Curtius,[1] allowed Persia to make his kingdom great, in order thereafter to maintain it in this greatness by his own strength." The conquest of the Bisaltae about this time, B.C. 480, marks an epoch in the numismatic history of Macedon. The mines which had hitherto been worked by this tribe, and from the produce of which they had issued octadrachms on the Græco-Asiatic Standard, fell into the hands of Alexander, and are said to have yielded him a talent of silver daily. This new influx of money, and the opening up of a new commercial route from Macedon to the Greek towns of the Thracian coast by way of the valley of the Strymon, doubtless brought about the remarkable change of standard and type which now took place in the Macedonian currency. Alexander simply adopts the Bisaltian coinage, merely substituting his own name for that of the Bisaltae, and thus, abandoning the Babylonic Standard, brings the Macedonian royal coinage into harmony with the Græco-Asiatic system in use at this time all along the Thracian coast, Chalcidice, the Pangaean region, and Thasos alone excepted.

Alexander I. B.C. 498–454.

[1] History of Greece, Book VII. Chap. I.

Probably, too, about the same time, Alexander removed his capital from Aegae to Pydna, on the sea-coast, thus introducing Macedon into the group of Mediterranean states, and bringing it into direct collision with the knot of Hellenic towns which virtually separated his kingdom into two halves.[1]

Perdiccas II. B.C. 454–413.

The coins attributed in the following Catalogue to the time of Perdiccas II. are for the most part uninscribed. Hence it is impossible to draw the line between his coinage and that of his predecessor. The close resemblance of the inscribed specimens (pp. 162 *sq.*, nos. 1–3), to certain coins of Archelaus I. (p. 164, nos. 6–12), is sufficient evidence for assigning them to Perdiccas II. rather than to Perdiccas III.

The facts that during the first seventeen years of his reign Perdiccas was only master of the western half of his kingdom, and that during the remainder of his life he was almost continuously engaged in warfare, may serve to explain how it is that so few coins have come down to us from his forty-one years' reign.

Archelaus I. B.C. 413–399.

Archelaus I., the successor of Perdiccas, reigned only fourteen years; but these fourteen years were years of peace and internal development. The removal of the court to Pella, the new city founded by him on the banks of the Lake Borboros on the Lydias, the construction of great roads throughout his dominions, and the encouragement which he bestowed upon the fine arts, mark out his reign as the period during which Macedon became Hellenized, as far as the institutions and habits of the people permitted.

His coins are, in regard to the duration of his reign, as numerous as those of his predecessor are rare.

The coinage of the important city of Abdera, which from the earliest times down to the reign of Philip II. was the great centre of

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[1] E. Curtius, Griech. Gesch. B. VII. Chap. I.

commercial activity in the north, continues to regulate the standard of the Macedonian currency. The silver staters of Abdera and Maronea gradually fall in weight from about 230 to about 170 grains, and the same thing is noticeable in the coinage of the kings of Macedon.[1] The coins of Thasos, Neapolis, and the Chalcidic cities remain, however, as in the reign of Alexander I., unaffected by this change in the standard of the coins of Abdera, Maronea, and Macedon, or appear to be influenced rather in another direction, for the cities of Chalcidice at the time of the expedition of Brasidas almost universally abandon the Attic for the Græco-Asiatic Standard, and at the very time when the kings of Macedon and the people of Abdera, &c., were exchanging the Græco-Asiatic for the Persic Standard, Thasos abandoned the Perso-Babylonic and adopted the Græco-Asiatic. The causes of these changes are hard to explain, but the facts are, nevertheless, not without interest, as they tend to define the courses of trade.

The Standard of the Macedonian regal coins regulated by that of the coinage of Abdera.

Some of the smaller coins of Archelaus have for their reverse-type the fore-part or the head of a wolf. May this be in allusion to the worship of Apollo Λύκιος which the royal family of Macedon, as Temenids from Argos, may have brought with them?

Under Archelaus copper money is first known in Macedon.

The kings of Macedon, during the ten years which followed the death of Archelaus, were Orestes, son of Archelaus, B.C. 399–396; Aëropus of Lyncestis, his guardian, called Archelaus II., 396-392; Amyntas II., an illegitimate son of Archelaus I., B.C. 392–390; and Pausanias, son of Aëropus, 390–389.[2]

B.C. 399–389.

Of Orestes no coins are known; those of Aëropus call for no comment except that, contrary to what might be expected, they bear

[1] Brandis, p. 146.

[2] A. v. Gutschmid, Die Makedonische Anagraphe, p. 107.

his own name and not that of Archelaus, which he adopted when he seized the throne.[1]

No. 1, p. 168, has been here attributed to Amyntas II., as it is identical in type with the coins both of his father, Archelaus I., and of his successor, Pausanias; but both this silver piece and the three copper coins which follow might perhaps, with almost equal probability, be given to Amyntas III.

The silver staters which bear the name of Amyntas are of three classes:—

Amyntas III., B.C. 389–383, and 381–369.

(i.) with head of Apollo, ℞. Horse;
(ii.) with head of bearded Herakles, ℞. Horse;
(iii.) with Horseman, ℞. Lion.

Of these the first has been here attributed to Amyntas II., for the reasons stated above. That the two other classes belong to Amyntas III. there can be little doubt. Now the reign of Amyntas, being broken by the usurpation of Argaeus II., B.C. 383–381, may be conveniently divided into two periods of 6 and 12 years respectively. The staters here assigned to the first period have the same reverse-type, enclosed in an incuse square, as is seen on the coins of Archelaus, Amyntas II.? and Pausanias, while those given to the second period have on one side a lion, exactly similar to the lion on the copper coins of Perdiccas III., 365–359: the obverse-type of these pieces, a horseman wielding a lance, may also be compared with the coins of Alexander of Pherae, B.C. 369.

The copper coins of Amyntas are likewise separable into two principal classes, one of which, by the head of bearded Herakles, attaches itself to the staters of the first period, and the other by the reverse-type, an eagle devouring a serpent, to the coins of Pydna, struck during the short period when it was a member of the Chalcidian League, circ. 383–379.

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[1] v. Gutschmid, l. c. note 12.

During the next ten years the kings of Macedon were Alexander II. (B.C. 369–368), Ptolemaeus (368–365), and Perdiccas III. (365–359). Of Alexander II., the eldest son of Amyntas, and of his successor Ptolemaeus, no coins have come down to us. Of Perdiccas III., however, the second son of Amyntas, coins are known both in silver and copper: the stater is of extreme rarity, but the copper coins are not uncommon.

B.C. 369–359.

The death of Perdiccas was followed by a period of confusion, during which the Paeonians rose and shook off the yoke of the royal house of Macedon. The independent kings of Paeonia between B.C. 359 and 286 are as follows: Lykkeios, B.C. 359–340; Patraos, 340–315; and Audoleon, 315–286. The dates here assigned to the kings of Paeonia are those given conjecturally by M. J. P. Six.[1] The only two fixed points are B.C. 359 for the death of Agis, the predecessor of Lykkeios,[2] and 286 for that of Audoleon, when Lysimachus seized upon his throne.[3]

Independent Kings of Paeonia, B.C. 359–286.

A fragment of an inscription found some years ago on the Acropolis at Athens, and published in the *Ephemeris Archaeologica*,[4] mentions a treaty of alliance concluded in B.C. 356 between the Athenians and Ketriporis of Thrace, Lyppeios of Paeonia, and Grabos of Illyricum. That this Lyppeios is identical with the Lykkeios of the coins there can be no doubt whatever.[5] The coins of Ketriporis were described in the Catalogue of the Coins of Thrace, p. 204. In another Athenian Inscription published in the *Bulletino dell' Inst. di Corr. Arch.* 1833, p. 153, Audoleon, King of the Paeonians, is called a son of Patraos.

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[1] Num. Chron. N.S. Vol. XV. p. 25.
[2] Diod. Sic. XVI. 4.
[3] Polyaen. Stratag. IV. 12, 3; Rangabe, Ant. Hell. II. Nos. 446-7.
[4] N.S. 1874, pp. 451–454, Pl. 67.
[5] Num. Chron. l. c.

§ 7. Coins of Macedonia in genere, and of Cities, Autonomous and Imperial.

The coins of the Macedonian Empire, from the time of Philip II. to the fall of the Antigonids under Perseus in B.C. 168, will be catalogued in the series of the volumes describing the great regal coinages, but the remaining coins of Macedon, autonomous and imperial, remain to be discussed.

From the defeat of Perseus at Pydna down to Imperial times the coinage of Macedonia falls into two principal classes, (α) the coins of the four Regions struck before B.C. 146, and (β) the coins of Macedonia as a Roman Province struck after that date. The coins of class (α) consist of tetradrachms of the first and second, and copper coins of the fourth Region (pp. 7, 8). The date of these is, of course, certain, as the right of coining silver money was only conceded by the Senate in B.C. 158,[1] and the four confederations were finally dissolved in B.C. 146. The period during which the smaller silver and copper coins were issued (pp. 9–15) is more difficult to fix; but as they seem to be intermediate between the coins of Perseus and those which bear the names of Roman magistrates, they have been here treated as contemporary with the coins of the Regions.

Silver and Copper Coinage, B.C. 158–146.

The small silver money is of three types (pp. 9, 10), which may be distinctive of the capitals of the first, second, and third Regions, Amphipolis, Thessalonica, and Pella, those with Macedonian shield and Prow (nos. 17–22) being identical in type with the triobols (p. 64) struck certainly in Bottiaea, and probably at Pella, the chief

[1] Mommsen, ed. Blacas, Vol. III. p. 281.

city of that district, while those with the helmet on the reverse (p. 9, nos. 11–16) bear monograms which connect them with the copper money struck at Amphipolis (pp. 11, 12, nos. 32–45), and perhaps also at Thessalonica. The head of Strymon, on nos. 40–45, is a type peculiar to coins of Amphipolis, the most prevalent monogram, , on nos. 32–39, being resolvable either into AMΦI (Amphipolis) or AMΦA (Amphaxitis), of which district Thessalonica was the capital.

Coins of Macedonia as a Roman Province after B.C. 146.

The coins issued after Macedonia became a Roman Province (B.C. 146) bear, with one or two exceptions, the name of the Roman Governor or his Legate. The only tetradrachm which is not thus designated as having been struck under Roman rule (p. 16, no. 66) is, however, identical in style with those bearing the Latin inscription LEG, and is therefore certainly of about the same period.[1]

Among the most noteworthy coins of Macedonia *in genere* not in the British Museum are the following :—

(i.) A tetradrachm of the first Region, of which two specimens are known, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Naples, the other in that at Berlin.

Obv. Head of Zeus, wearing wreath of oak-leaves.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Artemis Tauropolos holding in either hand a flaming torch, seated upon a bull galloping to left.[2]

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[1] M. Bompois, Examen Chron. des Mon. frapp. par la Communauté des Mac., Paris 1876, proposes an entirely different arrangement of the coins of Macedonia *in genere*; which, however, it has been thought unadvisable to adopt in the present Catalogue. His arguments deserve a careful study.

[2] Bompois, l. c. Pl. III. 1.

(ii.) A copper coin of the fourth Region :—

Obv. Head of Pallas to right.

Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ. The Dioscuri galloping to right.[1]

(iii.) A tetradrachm of the Roman Province, now in the French Collection :—

Obv. Head of Alexander, as on the coins with the name Aesillas (p. 19) beneath, CAE PR.

Rev. Similar to coins of Aesillas.[2]

This Cae . . . . Pr(aetor) was probably the predecessor of Sentius Saturninus as Praetor of Macedon, Aesillas being the Quaestor of Cae . . . ., and Sura the Legatus pro Quaestore of Saturninus.[3]

(iv.) A tetradrachm of Aesillas, also in the Cabinet de France,[4] has the letters ϚΙ in front of the head. These have been explained by J. Friedlaender[5] as marks of value, designating the tetradrachm as equal in value to 16 Roman sestertii.

Coins of the Imperial Period.

The coins struck in Macedon under the Empire, but not bearing the name of the Emperor in whose reign they were issued, have been placed before those with the Emperors' names, and arranged as far as possible in chronological order. The small pieces of gold and silver, nos. 92-97, are probably not coins, but merely phalerae of the same class and period as the splendid gold medallions discovered some years ago at Tarsus.[6]

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[1] Bompois, l. c. Pl. III. 6.
[2] Bompois, l. c. Pl. V. 5.
[3] Lenormant (F.), La Monnaie dans l'Antiquité, Vol. II. p. 144.
[4] Bompois, l. c. Pl. V. 2.
[5] Zeit. f. Num. III. 180.
[6] Longpérier, Rev. Num. 1868, pp. 309-336.

The date ЄΟC = 275, occurring on several of the copper coins with the head of Alexander the Great, is proved by a coin of Philippus Senior,[1] which bears the same date, to refer to the aera of Augustus, B.C. 30. A large majority of this class of copper clearly belongs to the same period, viz., to the time of Gordian III. and the Philips.

Amphaxitis, B.C. 158–146.

Amphaxitis was the district which extended in a northerly direction from Thessalonica up the valley of the Lower Axius.

A tetradrachm reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ,[2] having on the reverse a Macedonian shield adorned in the centre with a wheel-like object with crescent-shaped rays, and on the reverse a club surrounded by a wreath of oak-leaves, is preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. It is of the same period as the copper coins with ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ only, and contemporary with the Regional money issued B.C. 158–146. The monograms on p. 42, no. 3, occur also on coins reading ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ, p. 11, where, as has been remarked above, the monogram may be taken as standing either for ΑΜΦΙ (Amphipolis) or ΑΜΦΑ (Amphaxitis). The coins struck for the district of Amphaxitis must have been issued from the mint of Thessalonica, the chief city.

Beroea.

Beroea, on the eastern slopes of Mount Bermius, and about three miles distant from the river Haliacmon, can hardly have been a place of much importance until a late period, for no coins are known of it except copper of the Imperial time with the head of Alexander the Great, of the same class as, and contemporary with, those of Macedonia *in genere* reading ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ (pp. 22 *sqq.*) Mionnet[3] publishes a specimen with the date ЄΟC = A.D. 245–6.

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[1] Mion. Suppl. III. p. 14, No. 94.
[2] Rev. Num. 1866, Pl. X. 14.
[3] Tom. I. 469.

The Bottiaeans of Emathia.

Philip V. restored to their ancient territory, between the mouths of the Haliacmon and the Echedorus, a portion of the Bottiaean people who had for so long been exiled from their country. Their ancient rights in the Emathian district seem to have been maintained by the Romans; for all the coins, both of silver and copper, which read ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ or ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β̅ [ΒΟΤ] are of the period of the Roman Dominion after B.C. 168. The chief town of the Bottiaean district was Pella, and here in all likelihood the coins reading ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ were issued, the feeding bull on nos. 5 and 6 being a type which occurs frequently on the copper coins of Pella of the same date.[1]

Dium.

There were two cities called Dium in Macedon, one in Pieria, near the southern frontier of the Macedonian kingdom, and one in the peninsula of Akte, on the Singitic Gulf, not far from Sane and the canal of Xerxes. To which of these two the copper coin (p. 70, no. 1) is to be attributed is at first sight doubtful. I am, however, inclined to assign it to the more important of the two cities, viz., Dium in Pieria.

The coin is, if we may judge by style, earlier than the time of Philip II., for the head of Herakles on the obverse seems to be imitated from the copper money of Amyntas III. struck at Pella, or from that of the neighbouring city of Pydna, both of which can only have circulated in Macedon Proper. We may therefore suppose it to have been contemporary with them, and to have been struck at Dium during the period when the maritime cities of Lower Macedonia depended upon Olynthus, to which they had been handed over by Amyntas, the father of Philip, soon after his accession to the throne of Macedon, he being unable to defend them against the

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[1] On the numismatics of the Bottiaeans, *see* Bompois, Num. Chron. N.S. Vol. XIV. pp. 218–28.

warlike barbarians of the interior, Thracian and Illyrian, whose invasions were becoming more frequent and formidable. This was, indeed, the only time during which Dium could have possessed the right of coining money in its own name. "Amyntas (says Mr. Grote [1]) having only acquired the sceptre a few months before, by assassinating his predecessor, and having little hold on the people, was not only unable to repel them (the barbarians), but found himself obliged to evacuate Pella, and even to retire from Macedonia altogether. Despairing of his position, he made over to the Olynthians a large portion of the neighbouring territory —Lower Macedonia, or the coast and cities around the Thermaic Gulf." These Macedonian cities, unlike the Greek towns of Chalcidice, had hitherto been subject to the kings of Macedon. Now, however, they became free members of the Olynthian Confederacy, and obtained autonomous institutions like their Chalcidian allies.[2]

This copper piece of Dium may accordingly be assigned to the period between B.C. 392 and 379, the only time during which the city could possibly have been in the enjoyment of free institutions, as a member of the Olynthian League; for in 379, after the reduction of Olynthus by Agesipolis, all the cities of Pieria which had been bestowed by Amyntas upon the Olynthians were restored to him by the Lacedaemonians, and again, on their incorporation into his dominions, lost the autonomy which they had enjoyed for a brief interval.

No other coins of Dium are known until Imperial times, when, having become a Roman colony, it made use on its money of the Latin language.

To this city Mr. Borrell attributed the two coins here classed as uncertain of Macedonia (p. 139), which bear the names of

[1] Hist. Gr. Ch. LXXVI.

[2] Xen. Hell. V. 2, 12.

M.FICTORIVS (or PICTORIVS) and M.SEPTVMIVS IIVIR[I] QVINQ[VENNALES].

No. 2, p. 71, if it be of the same Dium, was perhaps struck during the joint reign of Balbinus and M. Clodius Pupienus; the legend of the reverse is almost certainly BALBINA CLAVDIANA (for CLODIANA), whence it might be inferred that Dium at this time called itself Colonia Diensis Balbina Claudiana, instead of Colonia Julia Diensis. As the obverse of the coin bears a plough, this strange title may indicate a recolonization, or a *supplementum* to the older colony.

Edessa. Of Edessa none but Imperial coins are known (*see* Eckhel, Vol. II. p. 71. But *see also* Aegae, *supra*, p. xx.)

Heraclea Sintica. To Heraclea Sintica various coins have been attributed (notably those placed in this Catalogue under Eïon), but none with certainty. In the Zeitschrift für Numismatik, Bd. VI. p. 237, however, Dr. J. Friedlaender has recently published and engraved a small copper coin of the Imperial Period, having on the obverse [HPA]ΚΛΕΩΤΩΝ and a Macedonian shield, and on the reverse ΕΠΙCΤΡΥΜΟΝΙ.

Methone. Of Methone in Pieria, on the Thermaic Gulf, only three copper coins are, as far as I am aware, at present known. The first of these is in the Museum at Athens, and was published by M. A. Postolacca (Annali dell' Instituto di Corr. Arch. 1866, p. 330, and engraved in the Monumenti ined. Vol. VIII. Pl. XXXII. 2). The second was published by M. Soutzo (Rev. Num. 1869, Pl. VI. 4). These two have on the obverse a female head very similar to that on the coins of Pydna (p. 101, no. 4), and on the reverse ΜΕΘΩ and a lion, holding in his jaws a broken spear, as on coins of Perdiccas III., p. 175. The third is in the collection of M. Margaritis (*see* Cat. of his Collection, Paris, 1874, p. 9, no. 12). This coin is said to be restruck over a coin of Aphytis? having on the obverse a head of Zeus Ammon,

and on the reverse an eagle with spread wings, and the inscription ΜΕΘΟ.

The coinage of Methone must all be anterior to its siege by Philip, in B.C. 354.

Pella.

Of Pella there are no coins known until after the Roman Conquest. But when it is borne in mind that the towns of Macedon Proper were not, like the free cities of Greece, the political and religious centres of the land, and that under the kings they never possessed autonomous institutions, it will cease to surprise us that Pella, which from the time of Archelaus appears to have been the chosen royal residence, has left so few remains of the prae-Roman period. Not a single coin or inscription has come down to us to record the fact that the citizens of Pella ever enjoyed the rights of municipal self-government while under Macedonian rule. At the time of the Persian wars Ichnae and Pella were the two chief cities of Bottiaea.[1] The situation of the latter, accessible from the sea by means of the river Lydias, and the marsh or lake called Borboros, was perhaps the chief inducement to Archelaus, the great organizer of the Macedonian kingdom, to fix his residence there rather than at the ancient capital, Aegae.

During the troubles which ensued upon the assassination of that monarch, Pella, together with the other cities of the maritime district of Macedonia, was ceded by Amyntas to the Olynthians, in whose hands it remained until 379. During this period we may presume that it enjoyed free institutions, and coins may be expected similar to those of Pydna and Dium, but none are at present known which we can assign to so early a date.

Under the subsequent kings, from the time of Philip to the downfall of the Macedonian kingdom under Perseus, Pella was one of the most important mints in Macedon, and the badge of several of the

[1] Herod. VII. 123.

Macedonian monarchs, Athena Alkis in fighting attitude, is probably taken from some famous statue of this goddess in her temple at Pella,[1] for this is one of the distinctive types of the copper coins of Pella while under Roman rule.

At Pella, too, as the chief town of Bottiaea and of the third Region of Macedonia, it may be assumed, as already said, that the silver and copper money with the inscription **ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ**, or simply **Β** (pp. 13, 18, 64), was issued, these coins preceding in date those which bear the inscription **ΠΕΛΛΗΣ**, but neither the one series nor the other being antecedent to B.C. 168.

The autonomous copper coins of the period from B.C. 168 till Imperial times, hardly admit of a strict chronological classification.

With the exception of the type of Athena Alkis, above mentioned, there are but few types worthy of notice. Among these, however, must be mentioned the feeding ox, in allusion to the old name Βουνόμος.[2] The head of Pan on the obverse of the coins which have Athena Alkis on the reverse, points to a special worship of this deity, illustrated also by the seated Pan which continues the principal coin-type down to the end of the series of the Imperial coins under Philippus Junior.

On the Imperial coins Pella, having been constituted a colony, is called Colonia Julia Augusta, the legends being, as usual, in the Latin language.

Pydna.

Pydna was originally a Greek city, established at a remote period on the Macedonian coast for the purpose of trading with the interior.[3] But in very early times it fell into the hands of the kings of Macedon, and was the first town which they possessed on the seaboard.[4]

In 432, during the revolt of Potidaea, Pydna was blockaded, but

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[1] Livy, XLII. 51.
[2] Eckhel, II. 74.
[3] Heuzey, Le Mont Olympe, p. 165.
[4] Heuzey, l. c.

not taken, by the Athenians. Soon after this it revolted from Macedon, but in 411 Archelaus recovered it and transferred the inhabitants from the coast to a short distance inland, though after his death they seem to have returned to their ancient homes.

Amyntas, the successor of Archelaus, as has been already remarked under Pella and Dium, found himself compelled to hand over the maritime district of Macedon to the Olynthians, who held it until 379, when it was restored to Amyntas by the Lacedaemonians.

During this period the people of Pydna must have issued the coins (p. 101, nos. 1–3) which are exact copies of the contemporary copper coins of Amyntas, but which, had the city been subject to him, it would certainly never have been permitted to strike.

Another interval of Macedonian rule follows during which there are again no coins, but from about 364 to 358 the city was subject to Athens: probably it was one of the towns on the Macedonian coast captured by Timotheus. During this short period of six years, Pydna again struck money, the reverse type of which, the owl, betrays Athenian influence. One of these coins (no. 6) is restruck on a coin of Amyntas—a valuable indication of date.

That the people of Pydna enjoyed free institutions under the Athenian rule may be inferred, not only from the above-mentioned coins, but from the feeling they manifested at the prospect of being again given up to the kings of Macedon, *οὐ γὰρ ἐβούλοντο εἶναι ὑπὸ τὸν Φίλιππον.*[1]

As there are no coins of Pydna subsequent to its betrayal to Philip its history need not be followed further.

Stobi.

M. Heuzey has proved[2] that the site commonly assigned to Stobi by the geographers is erroneous, by his discovery, in the year 1861, both of the *enceinte* and of numerous remains

[1] Theopomp. Fragm. 189.

[2] Mission Archéologique de Macéd. pp. 331 *sqq.*, and note p. 458.

of the ancient town at the confluence of the rivers Axius and Erigon. This goes far to explain the exceptional importance of Stobi, not only as a commercial but as a military centre, commanding the ancient road from the Aegaean Sea to the Danube.[1]

Stobi, under the kings, was an outpost against the Paeonian tribes. In the division of Macedonia under Aemilius Paulus it was included in the third Region, of which Pella was the capital, and subsequently municipal rights were conferred upon it. Eckhel[2] publishes an autonomous coin reading **STOBENSIVM** only, but nearly all the Imperial coins have **MVNICIPIVM STOBENSIVM**. The types are not for the most part remarkable; the figure of Nike, which occurs very frequently, is often of a pantheistic character (no. 9); but by far the most interesting of the Imperial coins is no. 18, of Geta, the reverse of which has the figure of the City as an Amazon between two Nymphs, each holding an urn, from which water flows, a type in itself sufficient to determine the site of the city at the junction of two streams, of which the two Nymphs represent the sources.

Thessalonica.

Of Thessalonica no coins are to be expected under Macedonian rule,[3] but its mint-mark, according to M. Müller,[4] occurs frequently on the coins of the kings. After B.C. 168, Thessalonica was made by the Romans the chief town of the second Region, and silver coins were issued there reading **ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ** (p. 8, no. 9). The silver and copper money reading **ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ** (p. 42), and **ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΑΜΦΑΞΙΩΝ**,[5] must also have been issued at Thessalonica, as the capital of the district called Amphaxitis. So too, in all probability, were the coins of Aesillas and Sura (pp. 19–20). None of the above-mentioned coins, however, bear the name of the city.

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[1] Heuzey, l. c. p. 338.
[2] Vol. II. 77.
[3] But see above, under Therma.
[4] Num. d'Alex. le Grand, p. 145.
[5] Rev. Num. 1866, Pl. IX. 14.

Of the time of the Roman dominion, both before and during the Empire, the copper coins of Thessalonica are extremely common. Several of the types which occur at Amphipolis and Pella are again met with here. On one of these, *Obv.* Head of Dionysos, *Rev.* Goat, above the name of the city is the inscription ΔΚΑΙΛ (p. 110, no. 10), probably for D. CAEL[IVS], who may be identical with the CAE PR[AETOR] mentioned above, p. liv. The fabric of the series of coins having the figure of a Cabirus upon them is that of the Imperial period. In honour of this Cabirus games were celebrated at Thessalonica called Καβείρια, Καβείρια Πύθια, and Καβείρια ἐπινίκια.[1] These are illustrated by the types of nos. 92, 99 *sqq.*, and 126, 133 *sqq.*, where a Cabirus is carried by Nike or Apollo.

Eckhel[2] states that Thessalonica was not a colony until the reign of Valerian. The inscription of no. 140, ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙ[ΚΗ] ΚΟΛΩ[ΝΙΑ] ΜΗΤΡΟΠ[ΟΛΙΣ] Δ ΝΕΩΚΟ[ΡΟΣ], proves it to have been already constituted a colony in the time of Trajan Decius.

BARCLAY V. HEAD.

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[1] Eckhel, II. 78.

[2] II. 80.

24°
41°
30'
40°
24°
Myrcinus
Eion
Strymonicus Sinus
Stageira
Orthagoria
Sane
Dium
Singiticus
Terone
Sinus

PAEONIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KINGS.	
			SILVER.	
			Aeginetic (or debased Græco-Asiatic?) Standard.	
			LYKKEIOS.	
			B.C. 359–*circ.* 340.	
1	198·0	Æ ·95	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΛΥΚΚΕΙ ΟΥ Herakles naked l., contending with lion; behind him, strung bow and quiver with strap; on lion's mane, Π.
			[Bank Collection.]	
2	196·4	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

PAEONIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			KINGS.	
			SILVER.	
			Aeginetic (or debased Græco-Asiatic?) Standard.	
			LYKKEIOS.	
			B.C. 359–*circ.* 340.	
1	198·0	Æ ·95	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΛΥΚΚΕΙ ΟΥ Herakles naked l., contending with lion; behind him, strung bow and quiver with strap; on lion's mane, Γ.
			[Bank Collection.]	
2	196·4	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	48·	AR ·55	Similar.	ΛΥΚΚΕ Lion running r.; ΙΟΥ beneath him, crescent.

PATRAOS.

B.C. *circ.* 340–315.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	198·5	AR ·85	Head of Apollo with short hair r., laur.: border of dots.	ΠΑ Τ ΡΑΟΥ Armed horseman prancing r., spearing a prostrate soldier, who defends himself with a spear and a Macedonian shield; beneath horse, thunderbolt, behind, ΠΟΥ.
2	192·	AR ·95	Similar.	ΤΡΑΟΥ Similar type; beneath horse, thunderbolt; in field l., bunch of grapes.
3	188·2	AR ·85	Similar.	ΠΑ ΤΡΑοΥ Similar type; beneath horse, club.
4	196·	AR ·95	Similar: no border.	ΥοΑϘΤ ΑΠ Similar type; behind horse, bell.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	196·	AR ·95	Similar.	Π ΑΤΡ Α Similar.
6	197·4	AR 1·	Similar.	ΠΑΤΡΑοΥ Similar type; in field l., [symbol].
7	195·	AR ·95	Similar.	Π Α ΤϘΑοΥ Similar type.
8	187·	AR ·95	Similar.	ΠΑΤ ΡΑ οΥ Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	201·5	Æ ·9	Similar.	ΠΑΟΡΤΑΥ (*sic.*) Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
10	197·6	Æ ·9	Similar.	Π Μ (*sic.*) Similar.
11	179·	Æ 1·	Similar.	Ι ΙΩ Υ (*sic.*) Similar type; behind horse, ⋀.
12	45·5	Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., wearing tainia.	ΠΑΤΡΑ Fore-part of running wild boar r.
13	45·4	Æ ·55	Similar.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Similar; beneath, ⊠.
14	47·7	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΠΑΤΡ. Similar type; beneath, bunch of grapes.
15	49·	Æ ·65	Similar.	. Α . . ΑΟΥ Similar.
16	33·3	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΠΑΤΡΑΟΥ Eagle with closed wings standing r.; behind, ⊠.
17	33·1	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AUDOLEON.	
			B.C. *circ.* 315–286.	
			Class I. Aeginetic (or debased Græco-Asiatic?) Standard.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 306.	
1	199·	Æ 1·	Head of Pallas with loose hair, three-quarter face towards l., wearing necklace and three-crested helmet.	·ΥΔΩΛΕ ΟΝΤ ΟΣ Bridled horse trotting r.; beneath, caduceus upright: border of dots.
2	190·	Æ ·95	Head of Pallas with hair in two curls, three-quarter face towards l., wearing earrings, necklace, and three-crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ•ΝΤ•Σ Horse with loose bridle trotting r.; beneath, Υ: border of dots.
3	193·4	Æ ·95	Head of Pallas with hair in two curls, three-quarter face towards l., wearing necklace and three-crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕΟΝ Τ•Σ Similar type; beneath, caduceus: border of dots.
4	191·6	Æ ·95	Head of Pallas with hair in two curls, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace and three-crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ •ΝΤ• Ξ Free horse trotting r.; beneath, Ϡ: border of dots.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	189·9	Æ ·9	Same. (Same die.)	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ• Ν Τ•Ξ Similar.
6	192·1	Æ ·9	Same. (Same die.)	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ•Ν Τ•Σ Similar.
7	194·7	Æ ·9	Similar.	Same inscr. Horse trotting r. with rein hanging loose; above, star.
			[Bank Collection.]	
8	191·8	Æ ·9	Head of Pallas with hair in two curls, three-quarter face towards r., wearing necklace and three-crested helmet bound with wreath of laurel or olive: border of dots.	Same inscr. Type similar to No. 4.
9	96·	Æ ·7	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ•Ν Τ•Σ Bridled horse trotting r.; beneath horse's fore-leg, Ϡ: border of dots.
10	47·	Æ ·55	Head of Pallas, full-face, wearing three-crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ •Ν Τ•Σ Bridled horse trotting r.: border of dots.
			[This coin is pierced.]	
11	42·	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
12	43·2	Æ ·55	Similar head, three-quarter face towards l.: border of dots.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ•ΝΤ •Σ Similar.
13	43·6	Æ ·6	Similar.	ΑΥΔΩΛΕ• ΝΤ •Σ Free horse trotting r.; beneath, Ϡ: border of dots.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	46·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	AYΔΩΛE•N T•Σ Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
15	44·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	AYΔΩΛE• NTΣ (*sic.*) Similar; Λ beneath horse's fore-leg.
16	45·8	Æ ·55	Similar; head larger.	AYΔΩΛE• NT Horse with loose bridle trotting r.; beneath, Λ.
17	30·8	Æ ·5	Head of Pallas, three-quarter face towards r., wearing three-crested helmet: border of dots.	AYΔΩΛE•NT•Σ Forepart of galloping free horse r.; beneath, Λ: border of dots.
18	30·8	Æ ·5	Similar head, towards l.: border of dots.	AYΔΩΛE• NT•Σ Similar.
			Class II. Attic Standard.	
			After B.C. *circ.* 306.	
19	259·3	Æ ·95	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	AYΔΩΛE•NT[•Σ] ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus aëtophoros, wearing himation over knees, seated l. on throne without back, resting with l. on sceptre; in field l., Λ: border of dots.

Note.—For Barbarous imitations of the silver staters of Philip II. of Macedon, with the name of Audoleon, see *Gaulish Series*.

MACEDONIA.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MACEDONIA IN GENERE.	
			SILVER.	
			B.C. 158–146.	
			Right of coinage conceded by the Senate B.C. 158. [Mommsen. Ed. Blacas, Vol. III., p. 281.]	
			First Region. [*Capital, Amphipolis.*]	
1	261·4	Æ 1·15	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., draped and wearing earring and stephane; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΠΡΩΤΗΣ Club r.; above, Α: the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves, outside which, on the left, a thunderbolt.
2	259·1	Æ 1·2	Similar; no earring.	Similar; above, Α.
3	255·7	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; above, ΑΡ; beneath, ΗΡ ΣΡ.
4	262·	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; above, ΗΡ; beneath, Ν. [thunderbolt winged.]
5	262·	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	263·	Æ 1·2	Similar.	Similar; above, ΔΑΡ; beneath, ΤΚ ΜΕ.
7	257·4	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar; above, ΔΑΡ; beneath, ΤΚ ΜΕ.
			(A palm branch incised in the field below the upper monogram.)	
8	261·5	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar; above, ΔΑΡ; beneath, ΤΚΡ ΜΕ.
			Second Region. [*Capital, Thessalonica.*]	
9	258·	Æ 1·2	Similar.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ Similar; above, ΔΑΡ; beneath, ΔΑΚ.

Fourth Region. [*Capital, Pelagonia.*]

COPPER.

10		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus r., laur.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗΣ Similar; above, ΜΕ; beneath, ΛΚ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CONTEMPORARY SMALL CURRENCY.	
			SILVER.	
			B.C. *circ.* 158–146.	
11	35·	Æ ·6	MA KE Club r., the whole in the centre of a Macedonian shield.	Macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces l., in field l., Σ and Ω; r. Δ, and trident l.
12	37·2	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., Ν and Ω; r., ΜΕ and thunderbolt.
13	36·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., Μ ? and Ω; r., ΜΕ and tripod.
14	37·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
15	32·7	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., Α and Α; r., Φ and star.
			[Bank Collection.]	
16	35·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces, and neck-piece bent upwards.
17	33·	Æ ·6	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a wheel-like ornament with six crescent-shaped rays.	MAKE ΔΟΝΩΝ Prow r., between the two lines of the inscription.
18	32·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
19	34·5	Æ ·55	Similar, the central ornament with four rays only.	Similar; above, star.
20	35·3	Æ ·5	Similar, the central ornament with six rays.	Similar; in field r., Μ.
21	32·	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Π.
22	33·	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Ρ.
23	33·5	Æ ·6	Head of Mainad r., wearing earring, necklace, and wreath of vine-leaves and grapes.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Beneath inscr., prow r.
24	37·7	Æ ·6	Similar.	ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Between the two lines of the inscr., prow r.
25	33·4	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; above, star.
26	37·2	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; no symbol; in field r., Μ.
27	35·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Π.
28	32·9	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Ϙ.
29	36·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Ρ.
30	28·8	Æ ·55 Plated.	Similar.	Similar; in field r., Ϻ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	27 8	AR ·55 Plated.	Similar.	Similar [◁ for A in inscr.]; in field r., letter.

COPPER.

B.C. *circ.* 168–146.

Series with 𐤀 = AMΦI Amphipolis ?

32		Æ 1·05	Head of young Dionysos r., with band across forehead, and wreath of ivy.	MAK E ΔON ΩN Goat standing r.; above, 𐤉, EP; behind, 𐤊; in front, 𐤀.
33		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; above, 𐤉, 𐤅; in front, 𐤀.
34		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; above, uncertain mon.? and 𐤀; in front, 𐤀.
35		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; above, K? E; in front, 𐤀; beneath, 𐤊?
36		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above, (?); in front, ↄ and 𐤀; in ex., Γ.
37		Æ 8	Head of Apollo r., laur.	MAKE ΔONΩN Tripod with holmos, surmounted by three sprays of laurel; in field l., 𐤀.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
38		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
39		Æ ·65	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which ΜΕ [MAKE].	Macedonian helmet with cheek-pieces l.; in field r., Α.

[Bank Collection.]

Amphipolis? Various monograms.

40		Æ ·8	Head of young river-god, Strymon, r., with short horns and crowned with reeds.	MAKE ΔΟΝΩΝ	Ornamented trident r., above and below which Π, Νκ.

[Double-struck.]

41		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.	Νκ Π
42		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.	Π ΜΕ
43		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.	Π Σ
44		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.	Π Σ
45		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.	Μ ΜΕ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Series with Β = ΒΟΤ Bottiaea? Probably struck at Pella.	
46		Æ ·8	Bust of Pan r., with short horns, and wearing the nebris tied round his neck; at his shoulder, pedum.	Two goats kneeling r.; above, Β; the whole in oak-wreath.
47		Æ ·9	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	ΜΑ ΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝ Naked youth riding r., placing a wreath upon his horse's head; in front, Β and star.
48		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus r., wearing oak-wreath: border of dots.	ΜΑ ΚΕ ΔΟ ΝΩΝ Winged thunderbolt l.; beneath, Β.
49		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	ΜΑ ΚΕ ΔΟΝ ΩΝ Similar type; beneath, Β and crescent.
50		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; beneath, Β and star.

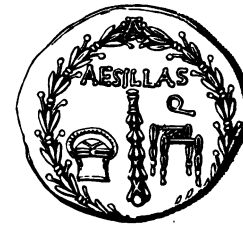
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Uncertain Mints.	
51		Æ ·85	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia.	MAKE ΔONΩN Club r.; above, Γ; beneath, AΓ: the whole in oak-wreath.
52		Æ ·95	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; above, HP: the whole in oak-wreath.
53		Æ ·9	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; above, Σ; beneath, ⊥? the whole in oak-wreath.
54		Æ ·85	Head of Apollo r., laur.	MAKE ΔONΩN AK. Lyre; in field l., strung bow; r.,
55		Æ ·95	Head of Seilenos, facing, wearing ivy-wreath: border of dots.	D MAKE ΔONΩN within an ivy-wreath.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
56		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
			[This and the previous coin are restruck upon pieces of another type, having an oak-wreath on the reverse.]	
57		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
58		Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			Without Inscription.	
59		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	Eagle with closed wings, standing r. on thunderbolt, his head turned back; in field l., ⍋; r., AP.
60		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., N; r., AP.
61		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., ear of corn; r., AP.
62		Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar type; in field l., H; r., AP.
63		Æ ·6	Similar.	Eagle with closed wings, standing r. on thunderbolt; in field l., racing-torch; r., AP.
64		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field l., ⍋; r., AP.
65		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field r., AP; l., NI.
			[This coin is restruck on a coin of one of the later Macedonian kings, having on the obverse a Macedonian shield; rev., crested helmet.]	
65*a*		Æ ·45	Similar.	Thunderbolt; in field l., Θ? r., AP.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MACEDONIA A ROMAN PROVINCE.	
			After B.C. 146.	
			SILVER.	
66	257·9	Ar 1·2	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., laur., draped, and wearing stephane and earring; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	MAKE ΔONΩN Club r.; above which, Δ: the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns.
			POTIN.	
67		Pot.·95	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia; at his shoulder, trident.	MAKE ΔONΩN Club r.; beneath, Δ: the whole within wreath of oak-leaves.
			COPPER?	
68		Æ? ·95	Similar.	Similar.
			[The above two coins have serrated edges.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SILVER.	
69	258·7	Æ 1·2	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., draped and wearing stephane and earring; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Club r.; above which, LEG and a hand holding an olive-branch l.; beneath, faint traces of a harpa, l.: the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves and acorns.
70	247·7	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Same inscrs.; similar type; no harpa; beneath, Λ (double-struck).
			COPPER.	
			GAIUS PUBLILIUS, QUAESTOR.	
71		Æ ·85	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΓΑΙΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΙΛΙΟΥ Club r.: the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
72		Æ 1·	Head of Roma (or hero Perseus ?) r., wearing winged helmet terminating at the top in the head of a griffin : border of dots.	Same inscr. within wreath of oak-leaves.
73		Æ 1·	Similar.	Similar.
74		Æ ·85	Similar (helmet varied).	Similar.
			Struck at Amphipolis ?	
75		Æ ·8	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing band across forehead and wreath of ivy.	ΤΑΜΙ Ο[Υ] ΓΑΙΟΥ Π ΟΠΛΙΛ ΙΟΥ Goat standing r.; in front, [monogram].
			Struck in Bottiaea, probably at Pella ?	
76		Æ ·8	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, adorned with a griffin and the foreparts of horses, as on contemporary Athenian tetradrachms.	ΓΑΙΟΥ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ Bull feeding r.; above, [monogram]; beneath, [monogram].
77		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
78		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			L. FULCINIUS, QUAESTOR.	
79		Æ ·85	Head of Roma (or hero Perseus ?) r., wearing winged helmet terminating at the top in the head of a griffin: border of dots.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ Within wreath of oak-leaves.
			[Bank Collection.]	
80		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΟΥ ΛΕΥΚΙΟΥ ΦΟΛΚΙΝΝΙΟΥ Within a wreath of oak-leaves; above the inscr., Ϝ.
			Before B.C. *circ.* 89.	
			AESILLAS, QUAESTOR.	
81	243·8	Ar 1·1	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Head of Alexander the Great r., with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; behind, ⊙.	AESILLAS Club downwards, between money-chest (fiscus) on the left, and subsellium on the right: the whole within a laurel-wreath.
82	254·5	Ar 1·35	Similar.	Similar.
83	256·3	Ar 1·2	Similar.	Similar.
84	254·	Ar 1·2	Similar.	Similar; above wreath, Ⅎ.
				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
85	249·7	Æ 1·25	Similar; without ⊙.	Same inscr.; similar type; no monogram.
86	57·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

SURA, LEGATUS PRO QUAESTORE.

[*Note.*—Bruttius Sura was Legatus of Sentius Saturninus, Proconsul in Macedonia, B.C. 89–87.]

87	248·	Æ 1·25	MAKEΔONΩN Head of Alexander the Great r., with flowing hair and Ammon's horn; behind, ⊙.	SVVRA · LEG PRO Q Club downwards, between money-chest (fiscus) on the left, and subsellium on the right; the whole within a laurel-wreath.

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88		Æ ·65	Nike advancing r., holding wreath and palm.	MAKEΔONΩN between two dotted circles; in the centre, a Macedonian shield.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
89		Æ ·6	Similar type, l.	Similar.
90		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
91		Æ ·6	Similar.	ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Similar type, but the shield in the centre encircled by an oak-wreath instead of a circle of dots.
			Time of Caracalla or Sev. Alexander ?	
			GOLD.	
92	42·2	Ⱥ ·65	Head of Alexander the Great l., diademed.	ΑΛΕΞΑ ΝΔΡΟΥ Lion advancing r.
			[Bank Collection.]	
93	29·	Ⱥ ·4	Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed.	No inscr. Lion advancing l.
94	18·	Ⱥ ·35	Bust of Alexander as young Herakles r., laur., wearing lion's skin round neck.	ΑΛΕΞΑ ΔΡΟΥ Lion advancing r.
			SILVER.	
95	26·2	Ⱥ ·5	Head of Alexander as young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	ΑΛΕΞΑ ΝΔΡΟΥ Lion advancing r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
96	14·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	No inscr. Lion advancing l.
97	16·2	Æ ·45	Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed.	ΑΛΕ ΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ] Lion advancing r.

COPPER.

[*The following are attributed by Eckhel* (*II. p.* 111) *to the time of Caracalla, but the majority of them are probably later.*]

98		Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander as young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ· Female figure (Macedonia ?) turreted, seated l. on throne, holding in extended r. small statue of Emperor ? and in l. sceptre.
99		Æ 1·	Similar.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ Μ ΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ· Cista mystica with open lid; from it a serpent issues r.
100		Æ 1·	Similar.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ[ΜΑ]ΚΕΔΟΝ ΩΝ · ΝΕΩ Alexander on horseback galloping l., about to spear a lion beneath him; in his l. he holds two spare javelins.
101		Æ 1·05	Similar.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ Μ ΔΟΝΩΝ Β ΝΕΩ Similar. [Bank Collection.]
102		Æ 1·	Similar.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΝ ΕΩ Alexander on horseback galloping r., about to spear a lion which crouches l. beneath his horse.
103		Æ 1·	Similar.
			Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΕΩ (*sic.*) Alexander on horseback galloping r., holding spear upright; beneath horse, star.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
104	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOINON MAKEΔONΩ NNEΩ Similar (spear couched).
105	Æ 1·05	Similar.
		Rev. KOINONMA KEΔON ΩNBNE Similar. [Bank Collection.]
106	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOIMAKEΔONΩNBNE Ω KO Similar.
107	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOINO NMA KEΔONΩNNE Alexander on horse prancing r. [Bank Collection.]
108	Æ 1·	AΛEΞANΔP OV Head of Alexander as young Herakles r., in lion's skin; beneath, thunderbolt.
		Rev. KOI NON MAKEΔONΩNNEΩB Alexander r., naked but for chlamys which flies behind him, taming Bukephalos, who rears before him, l.
109	Æ 1·1	AΛEΞANΔPOV Bust of Alexander as young Herakles r., in lion's skin.
		Rev. KOINONMAKE ΔONΩN BNE Ω Similar.
110	Æ 1·05	Same inscr. Head of Alexander as young Herakles r., in lion's skin.
		Rev. KOINON MA KEΔONΩN BNE Two pentastyle (*sic.*) temples seen in front.
111	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOINONMAKEΔONΩNBNE Table with lions' feet; upon it, two agonistic urns, containing each a palm; beneath, EOC. (year 275) = A.D. 245–6.
112	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOINONMAKEΔONΩNB·NEΩ Lion advancing r.; above, club, l.; over which, EOC· (year 275) = A.D. 245–6.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
113	Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟV Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΝ ΕΩ Pallas Nikephoros seated l., holding in l. arm spear; behind her, shield.
114	Æ 1·1	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝ ΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ Similar type.
115	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕ ΔΟΝΩΝΝ Similar type; behind Pallas, star.
116	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚ ΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝ Similar type; no symbol. [Nike holds wreath towards Pallas.]
117	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΝΕ ΚΟΙΝΟΝ Lion advancing r.; above, club, l.
118	Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡϒ Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ·ΝΕΩ· Similar.
119	Æ 1·15	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟV Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΝΕΩ Cista mystica with open lid; from it a serpent issues r.
120	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟИΑΝИΕΩ · (*sic.*) Alexander on horseback galloping r., holding javelin.
121	Æ 1·05	Similar.
		Rev. Κ ΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩ·Ν·Β·ΝΕ Similar.
122	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ·Β·ΝΕΟΚ Similar; r. arm raised with javelin.
123	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Β ΝΕΩΚΟ Similar type; beneath, star.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
124	Æ 1·	Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ Alexander on horse prancing r.; beneath, star.
125	Æ 1·	Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΒΝΕΩ The Emperor in military attire, standing facing, head r., resting with r. on inverted spear, and holding in l. parazonium.
126	Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΟΥ Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΒΝΕ Similar.
127	Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙ ΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ Two tetrastyle temples, seen in front; between them, a column, upon which a statue of the Emperor, resting on spear and holding parazonium.
128	Æ ·9	ΑΛΕΞΑ ΝΔΡΟΥ Bust of Alexander the Great r., diademed, wearing cuirass and chlamys. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ Two hexastyle temples, seen in front.
129	Æ ·95	ΑΛΕ ΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Head of Alexander the Great, r., diademed. Rev. ΚΟΙ ΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ Similar.
130	Æ 1·1	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ V Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ΒΝΕ Two tetrastyle temples, fronting inwards at right angles to one another.
131	Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Similar. Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝΒΝΕ Table with lions' feet; upon it two agonistic vases, each containing a palm.
132	Æ 1·	Similar. Rev. Similar; in field r., a star.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
133	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. Similar; star beneath table.
134	Æ 1·	Similar.
		Rev. KOINON MAKЄΔONΩNBN ЄΩKOP Similar type, varied; beneath table, amphora.
135	Æ 1·1	AΛЄΞANΔPO V Head of Alexander the Great r., diademed.
		Rev. KOINONMAKЄ ΔONΩN BNЄ Ω Alexander r., naked, but for chlamys which flies behind him, taming Bukephalos, who rears l.
136	Æ 1·	AΛЄΞANΔPOV Head of Alexander the Great l., diademed; beneath, thunderbolt.
		Rev. KOI NON MAKЄΔONΩNNЄΩ[B] Similar type.
137	Æ 1·	AΛЄ ΞANΔPϒ Bust of Alexander the Great r., diademed, wearing cuirass.
		Rev. KOINONMAKЄΔONΩNBNЄΩ Alexander on horse, trotting r.; in ex., ЄOC (year 275) = A.D. 245–6.
138	Æ 1·05	AΛЄΞANΔ Head of Alexander the Great r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, adorned with griffin running r.
		Rev. KOINONMAKЄ Ω The Emperor in military attire standing facing, head r., resting on inverted spear, and holding parazonium.
139	Æ 1·05	AΛЄΞANΔPOV Similar.
		Rev. NONMAKЄΔONΩN Alexander on horse galloping r.; he holds javelin in r.
		[Bank Collection.]
140	Æ 1·1	Similar.
		Rev. ONMAKЄΔONΩNBNЄΩKO Alexander on horse trotting r.
141	Æ 1·	Similar (tooled).
		Rev. KOINONMAKЄΔONΩNNЄΩK Alexander on horse galloping r. (tooled).

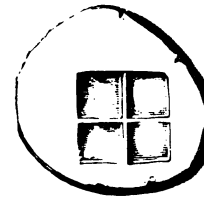
No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
142	Æ 1·05	Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩ ΝΕΩ Lion advancing r.; above, club l.
143	Æ ·8	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ ΟΥ Similar type.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Bow in case and club; between the bow-case and club, ΒΝΕΩ.
144	Æ ·8	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ·ΒΝΕ· Bow, quiver, and club.
		Imperial Coinage.
		Claudius.
145	Æ ·95	ΤΙ·ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Claudius l., bare.
		Rev. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ·ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in a circle, within which a Macedonian shield.
		Nero.
146	Æ 1·	ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Nero l., bare.
		Rev. Similar.
147	Æ 1·15	Similar.
		Rev. . . . . ΝΩΝ The Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding wreath in extended r., and resting with l. on inverted spear; in field r., a Macedonian shield.
		Vespasianus.
148	Æ 1·1	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ Head of Vespasianus l., laur.
		Rev. ΜΑΚΕ ΔΟ Similar.
149	Æ ·9	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΟΥΕΣΠΑΣ Similar.
		Rev. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in a circle, within which a Macedonian shield.

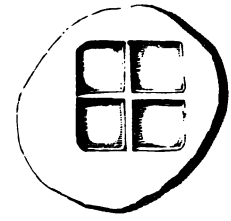
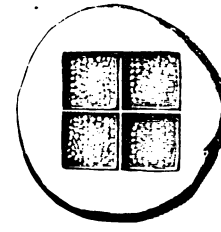
No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Domitianus.
150	Æ 1·	ΑΥΤ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ·Δ ΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ:ΣΕΒ· Head of Domitianus r., laur.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ The Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding wreath in extended r., and resting with l. on spear; in field r., a Macedonian shield.
		Hadrianus.
151	Æ 1·	ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ Head of Hadrianus r., laur.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Thunderbolt, with two wings.
		[Bank Collection.]
152	Æ ·85	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ Similar type.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ in a circle, within which a Macedonian shield.
153	Æ ·85	ΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟϹ Similar.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ·⁝· Similar.
		Antoninus Pius.
154	Æ 1·	ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ Head of Antoninus r., laur.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟ . . . ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Thunderbolt, with two wings.
155	Æ 1·05	ΚΑΙϹΑΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ Bust of Antoninus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Thunderbolt, with four wings.
		M. Aurelius.
156	Æ 1·05	ΚΑΙϹΑΡΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.
		Rev. ΚΟΙΝΟΝΜΑ ΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ Similar type.

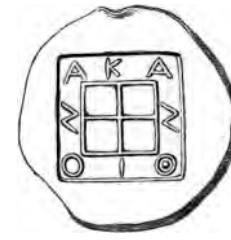
No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Caracalla.
157	Æ 1·	AVKMAV PANT Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. KOINONMAK ЄΔONΩN Zeus naked, standing l., holding thunderbolt and resting on sceptre; over l. arm, chlamys; at his feet, eagle.
		Gordianus Pius.
158	Æ 1·05	AV M·ANTΩ·ΓORΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. KOINONMAKЄΔONΩNNЄΩKORΩ ·B· Table with lions' feet, upon which two agonistic vases, each containing a palm; beneath the table an amphora.

CITIES.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ACANTHUS.	
			I. Attic Standard.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 500.	
1	268·	Æ 1·05	Lion l., on the back of a bull r., fastening upon him with teeth and claws; the skin of the lion covered with pellets; in ex., a floral ornament (acanthus ?): border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.

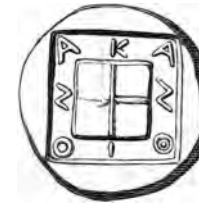


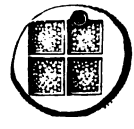
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. *circ.* 500–424.	
2	258·5	Æ 1·15	Lion r., on the back of a bull l., fastening upon him with teeth and claws: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
				
3	262·5	Æ 1·15	Similar type; bull's head raised and turned back; above, ⊙; in ex., floral ornament (acanthus ?): border of dots.	Similar.
				
4	260·9	Æ 1·05	Similar; bull's head not turned back.	Similar.
5	261·1	Æ 1·2	Similar type; above, scallop shell: border of dots.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	253·3	Æ 1·2	Lion r. springing upon bull l., whom he seizes with teeth and claws; above, ivy-leaf: border of dots.	ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ around the border of an incuse square, within which, a quadripartite linear square.
				
7	40·8	Æ ·6	Fore-part of bull kneeling l. on one knee and looking back; above, floral ornament (acanthus ?): border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
8	40·2	Æ ·6	Fore-part of lion devouring prey r.; skin covered with pellets as on No. 1: border of dots.	Similar.
9	41·8	Æ ·55	Fore-part of lion devouring prey l.; in ex., floral ornament (acanthus ?): border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	34·1	Æ ·55	Fore-part of lion devouring prey r.; above, floral ornament (acanthus ?): border of dots.	Similar.
11	35·9	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
12	29·1	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
13	36·3	Æ ·55	Similar, but above, ⊙.	Similar.
14	33·8	Æ ·55	Similar; above, floral ornament (acanthus ?).	Quadripartite incuse square, the surface granulated.
15	19·9	Æ ·45	Head of Pallas r. (of archaic style), wearing circular earring, necklace, and crested Athenian helmet.	Quadripartite incuse square.
16	19·1	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
17	18·2	Æ ·55	Head of Pallas r. (less archaic in style), wearing crested Athenian helmet.	Quadripartite incuse square.
18	17·6	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
19	14·1	Æ ·45	Head of Pallas r. (of fine style), wearing crested Athenian helmet.	A K A . in the four quarters of a quadripartite incuse square.
20	20·	Æ ·45	Similar.	A K A N in the four quarters of a quadripartite incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
21	9·6	Æ ·4	Head and neck of lion facing (of archaic style): border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
			II. Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			After B.C. 424.	
22	223·1	Æ 1·05	Lion r. springing upon bull l., which he seizes with teeth and claws; beneath bull, EVK: border of dots.	AKANΘION around the border of an incuse square, within which a quadripartite linear square.
				
23	218·1	Æ 1·	Similar type; above lion, ΣΥ (no exergual line): border of dots.	AKANΘION around the border of an incuse square, within which a quadripartite linear square, each quarter containing a raised granulated surface.
			[Bank Collection.]	
24	216·9	Æ 1·	Similar; no inscr.; in ex., dolphin l.	Similar.
25	220·3	Æ 1·	Similar; in ex., ΑΛΕΞΙΣ.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26	216·4	Æ 1·	Similar; in ex., ΑΛΕΞΙΟΣ.	Similar.
27	218·3	Æ 1·05	Similar.	Similar.
28	219·5	Æ 1·	Lion r. springing upon bull l., whose head is facing: border of dots.	ΑΚΑΝΘΙΟΝ written on a broad raised band around the border of an incuse square, within which a quadripartite linear square, each quarter containing a raised granulated surface.
29	40·	Æ ·65	Fore-part of bull kneeling l. on one knee, his head turned back: border of dots.	Shallow quadripartite incuse square.
30	37·2	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, olive-wreath, untied.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
31	35·2	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, bell-shaped flower (acanthus ?).	Similar.
32	34·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
33	35·3	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, 卐.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
34	35·5	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, 卐 and olive-spray.	Similar.
				
35	34·4	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, olive-spray and ΠΟ.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
36	36·	Æ ·55	Similar; above bull, Α.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
37	32·3	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, ΕΥ.	Similar (double-struck).
38	36·5	Æ ·6	Similar; above bull, ΠΕ.	Similar.
39	23·1	Æ ·55	Similar; above bull, A.	A K A N in the four quarters of a shallow quadripartite incuse square.
			B.C. *circ.* 392–379, *or later.*	
			Contemporary with the Coinage of the Chalcidian League.	
40	9·5	Æ ·3	Head of Apollo r., laur.	A K A N Θ I O N on three sides of an incuse square, within which a lyre of seven strings.
			[Bank Collection.]	
41	9·5	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.
			COPPER.	
			B.C. *circ.* 400 *or later.*	
42		Æ ·65	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet: border of dots.	A K / A N in the four quarters of a wheel.
			[Bank Collection.]	
43		Æ ·6	Similar: plain border.	Similar.
44		Æ ·55	Similar type l.: border of dots.	Similar.
45		Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
46		Æ ·45	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet: border of dots.	A K / A N in the four quarters of a linear square.
47		Æ ·5	Similar type l.: border of dots.	Similar.
48		Æ ·5	Similar.	A K / N A Similar.
49		Æ ·45	Head of Pallas l., wearing crested Athenian helmet, on which, Skylla.	A K / A N Similar.

AEGAE OR· EDESSA.

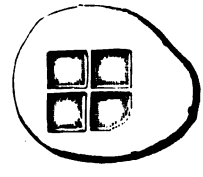
SILVER.

Babylonic Standard.

B.C. *circ.* 500–480.

Struck by Alexander I. of Macedon, before his acquisition of the Bisaltian silver mines.

1	146·3	Æ 1·	Goat kneeling r. on one knee and looking back; above, Δ: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.

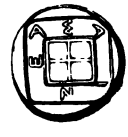


2	140·4	Æ ·9	Similar; above, ΛΛ.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
3	139·3	Æ ·9	Similar; above, ⊙.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	14·9	Æ ·45	Similar type; above, ʘ.	Similar.
5	14·2	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
6	16·6	Æ ·45	Similar; above and in front, a pellet.	Similar.
7	15·4	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
8	14·8	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
9	15·3	Æ ·35	Goat kneeling r. on one knee.	Quadripartite incuse square.
10	13·8	Æ ·35	Similar type; goat wears collar; above back, two pellets.	Similar.
11	13·1	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
12	12·8	Æ ·35	Similar: border of dots.	Similar.
13	12·3	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
			[Nos. 10 and 11 were found at Salonica.]	
14	15·	Æ ·45	Goat kneeling r. on one knee.	Incuse square, within which bridled horse's head r.
15	13·7	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.
		COPPER.
		Augustus.
16	Æ 1·	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., laur.
		Rev. ΕΔΕΣ / ΣΑΙΩΝ within a laurel-wreath; above, Θ.
17	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Tiberius and Livia.
18	Æ ·75	ΤΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΟΣ Head of Tiberius r., laur.
		Rev. ΕΔΕΣΣΑΙΩΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ Head of Livia r.
19	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Julia Domna.
20	Æ 1·	ΙΟΥΛΙΑΔΟ ΜΝΑϹΕΒ Bust of Domna r., draped.
		Rev. ΕΔΕϹ ϹΕΩΝ Roma Nikephoros seated l. on cuirass, shield behind her, at her side a goat l.; behind her, a female figure (Edessa ?), turreted, and holding sceptre, crowns her.
		Caracalla.
21	Æ 1·	ΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΕΔΕϹϹ ΕΩΝ Similar type.
22	Æ ·95	Κ Μ·ΑΥΡ·ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ Bust of Caracalla r., laur.
		Rev. ΕΔΕϹϹΑΙΩΝ Similar type (no shield behind Roma); female figure not turreted.
23	Æ ·95	ΑΥΤΜΑΥΡΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟϹ ϹΕΒ Head of Caracalla r., laur.
		Rev. Same inscr. Similar type, but female figure is turreted, and holds cornucopiæ instead of sceptre.

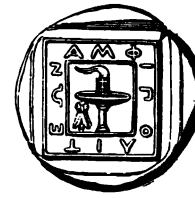
No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Julia Paula.
24	Æ ·95	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΠΑΥΛΑΑΥΓ Bust of Julia Paula r., draped.
		Rev. Same inscr. Similar type, but the female figure not turreted, and holding sceptre.
		Gordianus Pius.
25	Æ 1·05	ΑΥΤΚΜΑΤΩΝΙΟϹΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ (*sic.*) Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ЄΔЄ [ϹϹΑ] Ι ΩΝ Similar type, without goat; female figure turreted, and holding cornucopiæ.
26	Æ ·95	ΑΥ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝ·ΤΩ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ (*sic.*) Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ЄΔЄ ϹϹΑΙΩΝ Similar type, but Roma seated on shield.
		[Bank Collection.]
27	Æ 1·	ΑΥ·Κ·Μ·ΑΝ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ЄΔЄϹϹ ЄΩΝ Similar type, but female figure holds sceptre.
		Philippus Senior.
28	Æ 1·	ΑΥ·Κ·ΜΑ·ΙΟΥΛΙ·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ Bust of Philippus Sen. r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ЄΔЄϹ ϹΑΙ ΩΝ Similar type, but Roma seated on throne, behind which, cuirass. The female figure holds cornucopiæ; beneath, ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AENEIA.	
			SILVER.	
			Attic Standard.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–424.	
1	39·3	Æ ·55	Head of Aeneas r. as oikist (of archaic style), bearded, and with hair in formal curls, wearing crested Corinthian helmet: border of dots. [Double-struck.]	Quadripartite incuse square.
2	18·7	Æ ·45	Similar type.	Similar.
			[This coin has a large hole in it, and has lost weight.]	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			After B.C. 424.	
3	34·9	Æ ·6	Head of Aeneas l. as oikist (of fine style), with slight beard, wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	AINEAΣ written round the border of an incuse square, in the centre of which a quadripartite square slightly raised. 
4	34·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
			Before Philip II.	
5		Æ ·6	Head of Aeneas r. as oikist, bearded, wearing Phrygian cap.	ΑΙΝΕΙΑΤ ИƱ Bull butting r.
			AMPHAXITIS.	
			COPPER.	
			After B.C. 168.	
1		Æ 1·	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	ΑΜΦΑ ΞΙΩΝ Club r.: the whole in oak-wreath; beneath, ⅄.
2		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; beneath, ⅄.
3		Æ ·85	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type; above, Ε; beneath, ⅂, ⚓: the whole in oak-wreath.
4		Æ ·85	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type, l.; beneath, Ρ: the whole in oak-wreath.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AMPHIPOLIS.	
			B.C. 424–358.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			SILVER.	
1	220·5	Æ 1·	Head of Apollo, three-quarter face towards r., laur.; in field r., the fore-part of a lion or dog l., farther fore-paw raised: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ written round a raised frame, within which, a torch; in field r., A; the whole in an incuse square.
2	217·3	Æ ·95	Similar; no symbol.	Same inscr. and type; in field r., tripod.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	217·5	Æ 1·	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; in field l., cicada.
				
4	220·5	Æ ·95	Head of Apollo, three-quarter face towards l., laur.; in field l., crab: border of dots.	Same inscr. and type; no symbol.
5	208·7	Æ ·95	Similar; no symbol.	Similar.
6	214·8	Æ ·95	Similar.	Similar.
7	55·6	Æ ·55	Similar; head towards r.	Similar.
8	36·	Æ ·55	Similar; head towards l.	A M / Φ I around torch, within a laurel-wreath; the whole in an incuse square.
9	25·9	Æ ·5	Similar; head towards r.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ written round a raised frame, within which a torch: the whole in an incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	8·4	Æ ·35	Head of Apollo r., wearing tainia: border of dots.	A M / I Φ Dolphin r., downwards, within a linear square enclosed in an incuse square.
			COPPER.	
			Before Philip II.	
11		Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	A M / Φ I Torch; the whole in linear square.
12		Æ ·5	Head of Apollo r., wearing tainia.	Similar.
13		Æ ·45	Similar.	Same inscr.; similar type.
14		Æ ·45	Similar.	A M / I Φ Similar.
15		Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
16		Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo l., laur.	A M / Φ I Torch; the whole in linear square.
18		Æ ·45	Head of Apollo l., wearing tainia.	A M / I Φ Similar type.
			After B.C. 168.	
19		Æ ·75	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	AMΦI ΠO / ΛITΩN Centaur prancing r., hurling stone with r. and holding branch over l. shoulder; beneath, ΨP and ear of corn-(nearly effaced).
20		Æ ·8	Similar.	AMΦIΠO / ΛITΩN Similar; no monogram.
21		Æ ·75	Head of Roma (or hero Perseus?) r., wearing winged helmet, terminating at the top in the head of a griffin: border of dots.	AMΦIΠO / ΛITΩN within a wreath of oak-leaves.
22		Æ ·8	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia: border of dots.	AMΦIΠO / ΛITΩN Club r.; the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves.
23		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above, P.
24		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; above, M; beneath, ꝶ.
25		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar; above, ; beneath, .
27		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above, ; beneath, plough l. and .
28		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; above, ; beneath, torch l. and ; outside wreath on l., palm-branch.
29		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; above, ; beneath, ; outside wreath on l., thunderbolt.
30		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
31		Æ ·6	Head of young river-god, Strymon, r., with short horns, crowned with reeds: border of dots.	AMΦIΠo / ΛITΩN Dolphin r.; above, ; beneath, plough l. and : the whole within a wreath of oak-leaves.
32		Æ ·6	Similar.	Same inscr.; tridcnt r.; above, ; beneath, plough, l.
33		Æ ·6	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; above, ; beneath, plough, l.
34		Æ ·6	Similar.	AMΦI / ΠoΛI Trident r.; above, .

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
35		Æ ·75	Head of Artemis Tauropolos r., wearing stephane; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Bull butting r.
36		Æ ·85	Similar.	ΑΜΦ ΙΠΟ Λ ΙΤΩ Ν Two goats contending, on their hind legs, face to face.
37		Æ ·85	Similar.	ΑΜΦ ΙΠ[Ο] ΛΙ ΤΩ Ν Similar.
38		Æ ·8	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; in field l., [illegible]; r., [illegible].
39		Æ 85	Similar.	Similar, but in field, [illegible], [illegible].
40		Æ ·75	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy and band across forehead: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Goat standing r.: border of dots.
41		Æ ·75	Similar.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar.
42		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; beneath goat, [illegible].
43		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
44		Æ ·75	Head of Medusa, facing, winged, and surrounded by snakes: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠ[Ο] ΛΕΙ ΤΩΝ Pallas Nikephoros standing l.; behind her, spear and shield.
45		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
46		Æ ·8	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠ[Ο] ΛΙΤΩΝ Horse trotting r.
47		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΑΜΦΙΠ Ο Same type; in field r., Σ; beneath, Θ.
48		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
49		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
50		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., bound with tainia; hair in formal curls: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Ear of corn.
51		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

52		Æ ·75	Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Ear of corn r.; above, Ω; beneath, Ⓐ.
53		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
54		Æ ·65	Similar.	ΑΜΦΙ[Π] ΟΛΙΤΩ[Ν] Similar.
55		Æ 1·1	Bust of Artemis Tauropolos r.; at her shoulder, bow and quiver: double border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r.: border of dots.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			As.	
			Period of the Semuncial Reduction after B.C. 88.	
56	293·	Æ 1·1	Head of Janus, laur.; above, I: border of dots.	[ΑΜΦΙ] ΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Two Centaurs prancing, back to back; they wear chlamydes.
			Early Imperial Time?	
57		Æ ·8	Bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., wearing stephane; at her shoulder, bow and quiver: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤ[ΩΝ] Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r.: border of dots.
58		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
59		Æ ·7	Similar.	ΑΜ ΦΙΠΟΙΛΤ Ω (*sic.*) Similar type l.
			[Bank Collection.]	
60		Æ ·65	Similar.	ΑΜΦΙΠ Ο ΙΤ Bull galloping r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
61		Æ ·65	Head of Zeus l., laur.: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙ ΩΝ Eagle with spread wings, standing towards l. on thunderbolt and looking back: border of dots.
62		Æ ·7	Head of Zeus r., laur.; behind, sceptre: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Eagle with spread wings standing r. on thunderbolt, looking back: border of dots.
63		Æ ·7	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΤΩΝ Head of bearded Herakles r., lion's skin tied round neck: border of dots.	Pallas Nikephoros standing l.; behind her, shield and spear; border of dots.
64		Æ ·55	ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩ Eagle with spread wings standing towards l. on thunderbolt, looking back.	Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm: border of dots.
65		Æ ·7	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Eagle with spread wings standing towards l. on thunderbolt, looking back: border of dots.
			[Bank Collection.]	
66		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
67		Æ ·6	Similar type l.	Α ΜΦΙΠΟΛ ΕΙΤΩΝ Similar.
68		Æ ·55	Bust of Pallas r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩ Ν Eagle with closed wings standing r. on thunderbolt, looking back: border of dots.
69		Æ ·5	Similar head.	ΑΜ Π ΟΛΕΙΤΩ. Eagle with closed wings standing r.: border of dots.
70		Æ ·5	Similar.	ΛΙΤΩΝ Bull advancing r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
71		Æ ·55	ΑΜΦΙ ΠΟΛΙΤ Ν Horse trotting l.	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩ[Ν] Club r.: border of dots.
			Later Imperial Time?	
72		Æ ·7	ΑΜΦΙ ΠΟΛΙΣ Female head (The City), veiled and turreted, r.: border of dots.	ΑΜΦΙΠ ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Military figure standing l., resting on spear: border of dots.
			Imperial Coinage.	
			Augustus.	
73		Æ ·9	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ Head of Augustus r., bare.	
			Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r.	
74		Æ ·85	ΘΕΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕ ΒΑΣΤΟΣ Similar.	
			Rev. Similar.	
75		Æ ·8	ΘΕΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣ ΤΟΣ Head of Augustus r., radiate.	
			Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Similar.	
76		Æ ·9	ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ Head of Augustus r., bare. ϽΟΡΑΣΑΙΚ (*sic.*)	
			Rev. Similar type; beneath bull, ΔΗΜΟ	
77		Æ ·95	ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Bust of Artemis Tauropolos r., wearing stephane; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	
			Rev. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ The Emperor, his r. raised, l. holding scroll, standing l. on suggestum; behind him, præfect crowning him: "adlocutio."	

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
78	Æ ·95	ΚΑΙCΑΡ CЄΒΑCΤΟC Military figure advancing l., holding in r. spear resting on the ground, and in l. parazonium.
		Rev. ΑΜ ΦΙΠΟ ΛЄΙ ΤΩΝ Female figure (the City) turreted, seated l. on throne, holding in extended r. patera.
		Livia.
79	Æ ·85	ΙΟΥΛΙΑΣΕΒΑ Head of Livia r., veiled, wearing stephane.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r.
		Tiberius.
80	Æ ·8	ΤΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕ ΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Tiberius r., bare.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r. ΚΛΙ in countermark.
81	Æ ·8	ΤΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑ ΣΤΟΣ Similar.
		Rev. Similar. (No countermark.)
82	Æ ·9	Similar; type 1.
		Rev. Similar.
83	Æ ·8	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		[Bank Collection.]
		Caligula.
84	Æ ·8	ΚΑΙ⊱ΑΡΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ⊱ΘΕΟΣΣΕ . . . . . Σ Caligula on horseback trotting r., his r. raised; beneath horse, ΓΙ.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠ ΟΛΙΤΩ Ν Similar.
		[Bank Collection.]
85	Æ ·8	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ ΘΕΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Similar; no letters beneath horse.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ . . . . Similar.
86	Æ ·85	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΓ ΕΡΜΑΝΙΚ . . . . . Caligula on horseback galloping r., his r. raised.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
87	Æ ·6	ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ Bearded head r., diademed.
		Rev. Γ ΚΑΙ ΣΑΡ ΓΕΡΜΑΝ The Emperor on horseback r., his r. raised.
		Claudius.
88	Æ ·9	ΤΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙ ΟΣΣΕΒΑΣ Statue of Emperor in military attire, standing l., his r. raised, l. holding aquila.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙ ΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping l.
89	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Nero.
90	Æ ·85	ΝΕΡΩΝ·ΚΛΑΥ . . . . . Ρ Similar type.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ ΙΤ Similar.
		Domitianus.
91	Æ ·9	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟ Head of Domitianus r., laur.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠ ΟΛΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius, and holding long torch in r. and branch in l.; beside her a shield.
92	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
93	Æ ·8	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
94	Æ ·75	ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
95	Æ ·75	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Domitia.
96	Æ 1·	ΔOMITIA AYΓOYCCTA (*sic.*) Bust of Domitia r., wearing stephane.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛITΩN Female figure (the City) turreted, seated l. on throne, holding patera.
97	Æ ·95	ΔOMITIA AYΓOYCCTA (*sic.*) Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Trajanus.
98	Æ ·8	AYTOKPA TΩPTPAIANOC Statue of Emperor standing l., his r. raised, l. holding aquila.
		Rev. AMΦIΠOΛ Є I T Ω N Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, seated on bull galloping r.
		Hadrianus.
99	Æ ·8	KAICAP AΔPIANOC Head of Hadrianus r., bare.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO Λ Є I TΩ N Similar.
100	Æ ·85	Same inscr. Head of Hadrianus r., laur.
		Rev. AMΦI OΛЄITΩN Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius and holding long torch in r., and resting with l. on shield.
101	Æ ·95	AΔ PIANOC Military figure advancing l., holding in r. spear, which rests on the ground, and in l. parazonium.
		Rev. AMΦ IΠOΛ N Female figure (the City) turreted, seated l. on throne, holding patera.
102	Æ ·8	AΔPIAN OC KAI Statue of Emperor in military attire, standing l.; his r. raised, l. holding aquila.
		Rev. AMΦI Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius, holding long torch in r. and resting with l. on shield.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Sabina.
103	Æ 1·1	CABEINA CEBACTH Bust of Sabina l., wearing stephane; in front, a crescent containing a pellet.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛEITΩN Female figure (the City) turreted, seated l. on throne, holding patera.
		[Bank Collection.]
		M. Aurelius.
104	Æ ·7	OVHPOC KAICAP Head of M. Aurelius r., bare.
		Rev. AMΦIΠ ITΩN Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius; she holds long torch in r., and rests with l. on shield.
105	Æ ·8	Similar.
		Rev. AMΦIΠ OΛEITΩN Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius; she holds long torch in r. and branch in l.
106	Æ ·65	Similar.
		Rev. AMΦ IΠOΛITΩN Similar.
107	Æ ·7	. . KAIMAVPHΛANTΩNEINO Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.
		Rev. AMΦIΠ OΛEITΩN Similar.
108	Æ ·85	AYT KMAYPAN TΩNEINOC CEB Similar.
		Rev. AMΦ I TΩN Female figure (the City), veiled and turreted, seated l. on throne, sacrificing with patera at thymiaterion placed before her; on l. arm cornucopiæ.
109	Æ ·95	AYTKAIM ANTΩNEINOC Head of M. Aurelius r., bare.
		Rev. . . ΦIΠO ΛEITΩN Similar?
110	Æ ·9	AVTKAICMAVPHΛOVHPOC Head of M. Aurelius r., bare.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛEITΩN Female figure (the City), veiled and turreted, seated l. on throne, holding patera in extended r. and the end of her peplos in l.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
111	Æ ·85	AVT·K·M·AVP Head of M. Aurelius r., laur. Rev. ΓΟΛ ЄITΩN Similar figure not veiled.
		Faustina Junior.
112	Æ ·75	ΦAVCTINA CЄBACTH (*sic.*) Bust of Faustina r. Rev. AMΦI ΠOΛЄITΩN Artemis Tauropolos riding on bull galloping r.; she holds in l. bow, and with r. draws an arrow from quiver at her shoulder.
113	Æ ·7	Same. (Same die.) Rev. A M ΦIΠ ΩN Similar.
		L. Verus.
114	Æ 1·	AVKAIΛAV PHOVHPO Bust of L. Verus r., bareheaded, wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛЄITΩN Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted; she holds patera in extended r.
		Commodus.
115	Æ 1·	AVTOKAVKO MOΔOCKAICAP Bust of young Commodus r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum; head bare. Rev. Similar. [Bank Collection.]
116	Æ 1·	AVT·K·M·AVϥ· KOMMΔOCANTΩNЄI (*sic.*) Head of Commodus r., laur. Rev. AMΦIΠOΛ ЄITΩN Similar.
117	Æ ·9	Same. (Same die.) Rev. AMΦIΠOΛЄ I TΩN Same type; in field r., crescent and star.
118	Æ ·9	AVTOKMAV P KOMMANTΩN N Head of Commodus r., laur. Rev. AMΦIΠO Same type; in ex., fish l.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
119	Æ ·95	ΑVΤΟΚΜΑVΡΚΟ Μ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing cuirass.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤ ΩΝ Similar type; beneath throne, crescent and star.
120	Æ ·75	Κ Μ·ΑVΚΟΜΜΟΔ ΟϹΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ Bust of Commodus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΑΜ Φ ΙΠΟΛΙΤ ΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos riding on bull galloping r.; she holds bow? in l., and with r. draws an arrow from quiver at her shoulder.
121	Æ ·7	Same. (Same die.)
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΙΤΩΝ Artemis Tauropolos standing l., wearing modius; she holds long torch in r. and branch in l.
		Sept. Severus.
122	Æ ·85	ΑVΤΚ ϹΕΒΙΡΟϹ (*sic.*) Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted; she holds patera in r.
123	Æ ·85	ΑVΚΛϹΕΠ ϹΕVΗΡΟϹ Similar.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar.
124	Æ ·9	ΑΚΛ·ϹΕΠΤ ϹΕVΗΡΟϹ Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
125	Æ ·9	Λ·ϹΕΠ ϹΕΒϞΡΟϹ·Π Similar.
		Rev. ΑΜΦ ΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar.
126	Æ ·9	Λ·ϹΕΠΤ·ϹΕ ΟϒϞΟϹ·ΠΕΡ·Α VΓ· Head of Sept. Severus r., laur.
		Rev. ΑΜΦ ΙΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar; beneath throne, star?
		Julia Domna.
127	Æ ·85	ΙΟVΛΙΑ ΑVΓΟVϹΤ Bust of Julia Domna r.
		Rev. ΑΜ ΦΙΠ ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar; beneath throne, ⊙.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Caracalla.
128	Æ ·85	AVTK ANTΩNEINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛEITΩN Similar.
		Geta.
129	Æ ·75	ΓETA CKAIC Bust of Geta r., head bare, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. AM ΦI ΠOΛEIT Artemis Tauropolos with inflated veil, riding on bull galloping r.
		Macrinus.
130	Æ ·85	AV MOΠECEV MAKPINOC Bust of Macrinus r., laur., wearing cuirass.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛEITΩN Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted, holding patera.
		[Bank Collection.]
		Elagabalus.
131	Æ ·85	AV·K·MAVP ANTΩNINOCC Bust of Elagabalus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛITΩN Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted; she holds patera; before her, a lighted altar; in ex., fish l.
		Julia Mæsa.
132	Æ ·8	IOVMA ICAAVГOV Bust of Julia Mæsa r., draped.
		Rev. AMΦIΠOΛ EITΩN Similar.
		Severus Alexander.
133	Æ ·9	AVKMACEAΛEΞANΔPOC Bust of Severus Alexander r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. AMΦIΠO ΛEITΩИ Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted, holding patera; in ex., fish l.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
134	Æ ·9	ΑVΤΚΜΑVΡϹΕVΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡ Similar.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛ ΕΙ ΤΩΝ Similar.
135	Æ ·8	ΑVΤΚΜΑVΡ·ϹΕVΑΛ Ϲ Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Julia Mamæa.
136	Æ ·85	ΙΑΜΑΜΕΑ Bust of Julia Mamæa r., draped, wearing stephane.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠΟ Λ ΕΙΤΩΝ Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted; she holds patera and sceptre; in ex., fish l.
		Valerianus Senior.
137	Æ 1·	ΑVΤΚΑΙΠΟ·ΛΙΟVΑΛΕΡΙΑΝϘ Bust of Valerianus r., radiate, wearing paludamentum.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙ ΠΟ ΛΕΙΤΩΝ Female figure (the City) seated l., turreted; she holds in r. a small statue of Artemis Tauropolos, standing facing, with long torch and branch, as on nos. 91–95; in ex., fish l.
138	Æ 1·05	Same. (Same die.)
		Rev. Similar.
139	Æ 1·05	ΠΟΛΙ ΟVΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟϹ Similar.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙ Π ΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ Similar.
		Gallienus.
140	Æ 1·05	ΑVΤΚΑΙΠΟΛ[Ι]ΚΕΓΝΓΑΛΛΗΝΟϹ (*sic.*) Bust of Gallienus r., radiate, wearing paludamentum.
		Rev. ΑΜΦΙΠ ΟΛ ΕΙ ΤΩΝ Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			APHYTIS.	
			COPPER.	
			Before Philip II.	
1		Æ ·65	Head of Zeus Ammon, three-quarter face towards l.	AΦY TAI ΩN Kantharos: plain border.
2		Æ ·75	Similar: border of dots.	Similar.
3		Æ ·65	Head of Zeus Ammon r.	AΦ Y Two birds billing; between them, astragalos. [The birds are apparently doves, but see no. 5.]
			After B.C. 168.	
4		Æ ·85	Head of Zeus Ammon r.	AΦY TAI Eagle r., with closed wings.
5		Æ ·6	Similar.	A Φ Y Two eagles face to face, with closed wings.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ARNAE.	
			Time of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392–379 *or later.*	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
1	7·7	AR ·35	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ϙ A N Lyre.
			BEROEA.	
			Time of Gordianus III. or Philippus I. ?	
			COPPER.	
1		Æ 1·	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ] Head of Alexander the Great l., diademed.	
			Rev. ΚΟΙ ΝΟΝ [ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ]Β·ΝΕΩΚ Alexander, helmeted, on horseback, galloping r., with couched javelin ; beneath horse ΒΕΡΟΙΕΩΝ.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BOTTIAEI CHALCIDICES.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 400.	
			SILVER.	
			Asiatic Standard.	
1	32·2	Æ ·6	Head of Demeter ? r., wearing stephanos bound with corn: border of dots.	[BOTT]I[A] I ΩN Fore-part of bull r., r. fore-leg bent: the whole in an incuse square.
			Time of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392–379 *or later.*	
			COPPER.	
2		Æ ·55	Head of Apollo r., laur.	B O T TIA IΩN Lyre.
3		Æ ·6	Similar.	B O T TIAI ΩN Similar.
4		Æ ·45	Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane: border of dots.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BOTTIAEI EMATHIAE.	
			After B.C. 168.	
			SILVER.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	24·5	Æ ·55	Macedonian shield, in the centre of which a wheel-like ornament with five crescent-shaped rays.	ΒΟΤΤΕΑΤΩΝ on a prow r.
2	23·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; above, tripod.
3	26·3	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; no symbol; beneath, ΘΕ.
4	28·	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; above, Μ.
			COPPER.	
5		Æ ·85	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet.	ΒΟΤΤΕ / ΑΤΩΝ Bull feeding r.
6		Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			[For coins probably struck in Bottiaea with the mon. Β only, see pp. 13, and 18.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			CASSANDREA.	
			(See also Potidaea and Eurydicea.)	
			COPPER.	
			Period of Roman Dominion.	
1		Æ ·6	Vexillum between two signa, the vexillum inscribed AVG.	CAS / SAN / DRE within a laurel-wreath.
2		Æ ·55	Bridled horse r.; behind him, a palm-branch.	CASS / AND / RE within a laurel-wreath.
			Imperial Coinage.	
			Claudius.	
3		Æ ·8	TICLACAESAV GGERMPMTRPPP Head of Claudius r., laur.	
			Rev. COLIVLAVG CASSANDR Head of Zeus Ammon r.	
4		Æ ·85	TICLACAESAR AVG GERMPMTRPPP Head of Claudius l., laur.	
			Rev. Similar; countermarked, AVG.	
			Vespasianus.	
5		Æ 1·05	IMPCAES·VESPASIANAVG Head of Vespasianus r., laur.	
			Rev. COLIVLAVG CASSANDRENS Head of Zeus Ammon l.	
			Domitianus.	
6		Æ ·85	IMP CAES DOMITAVGGERM Head of Domitianus r., laur.	
			Rev. COLIVLAVGCASSANDRENS Head of Zeus Ammon l.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Caracalla.	
7		Æ ·7	MAVRAN TONINVS Head of Caracalla r., laur., beardless.	Rev. IVLCO AYG CAS Poseidon naked, standing r., resting his l. foot on prow r.; he holds trident and dolphin.
			CERDYLIUM?	
			B.C. *circ.* 400–350.	
			COPPER.	
1		Æ ·45	Female head r., wearing sphendone.	E / K P Two-handled vase, calathus? beneath which, grain of corn.
			CHALCIDICE.	
			Time of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392–379 *and later.*	
			GOLD.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	132·4	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo l., laur.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre.
2	132·6	Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Same inscr. and type; beneath, ΕΠΙΕΥΔΩΡΙΔΑ.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
3	222·2	Æ ·95	Head of Apollo l., laur.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre.
4	223·3	Æ 1·	Similar type r. : border of dots.	Similar.
5	220·2	Æ 1·	Similar ; head l.	Similar.
6	219·7	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo r., laur.	(In inscr., И.) Similar.
7	222·8	Æ 1·	Head of Apollo l., laur.	Χ Α ΛΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Similar type ; above lyre, tripod.
8	220·4	Æ ·9	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre, across upper part of which, in small characters, Ε ΓΙΠ ΟΛΥΞ ΕΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	223·7	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; ΕΠΙ ΠΟ ΛΥΞΕΝ
10	216·7	Æ 1·	Similar.	Similar; beneath lyre, ΕΠΙΑΡΙϚΤΩΝΟϚ.
11	220·3	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar; above, ΚΡΑ; below, [Ε]ΠΙΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΟΔΩΡΟ.
12	222·8	Æ ·9	Similar.	Same inscr. and type; above, ΕΠ ΙΑΡ ΧΙΔ ΑΜ Ο.
			[Bank Collection.]	
13	38·	Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre: the whole in incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
14	36·8	Æ ·55	Similar; behind, Α.	Similar.
15	33·4	Æ ·55	Similar; type l.; behind, Δ.	Similar.
16	36·6	Æ ·6	Similar.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ Ε ΩΝ Lyre: the whole in linear square, enclosed in incuse square.
17	36·5	Æ ·55	Similar; type r.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre.
18	36·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
19	36·5	Æ ·55	Similar; type l.; beneath, Ξ.	Similar; on right side of lyre, Α.
20	36·5	Æ ·6	Similar; no letter.	Similar; no letter.
			[Bank Collection.]	
21	33·9	Æ ·5	Same. (Same die.)	Same.
22	36·	Æ ·45	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Similar.
23	35·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
24	35·9	Æ ·5	Similar.	Χ . Α ΛΚΙΔ ΕΩΝ Lyre; above, tripod.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	35·	Æ ·45	Similar.	[X] A [Λ] KIΔ EΩN Lyre; below, EΠIOΛYMΠIO.
26	5·1	Æ ·25	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	IK ΛAX Tripod.
27	4·9	Æ ·25	Similar.	X AΛK IΔ Similar.
28	4·7	Æ ·25	Similar; type l.	XAΛ KI Similar.
			COPPER.	
29		Æ ·6	Head of Apollo r., laur.	X A Λ KIΔ EΩN Lyre; beneath which, palm-branch.
30		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
31		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo l., laur.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
32		Æ ·45	Similar type, r.	XAΛKI ΔEΩN Tripod.
33		Æ ·45	Similar type: plain border.	Similar.

Note.—The above series of coins was probably struck at Olynthus as chief city of the Chalcidian League. See also Olynthus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			DICAEA.	
			Fifth Century B.C.	
			SILVER.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	38·3	Æ ·6	Cow (Io?) r., scratching herself, as on the coins of Eretria: border of dots.	Shallow incuse square, divided irregularly by broad bands
			[Bank Collection.]	
			DIUM.	
			Time of Amyntas III. and the Olynthian League?	
			COPPER.	
1		Æ ·55	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Δ I A T Ω N Club downwards, on right of which, bunch of grapes with leaf.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			As a Roman Colony; Imperial Time.	
2		Æ ·6	COL DIENSIS Plough, r.	BA . . . . . CLAYDIANA Artemis running r., fitting arrow to bow; over shoulder quiver.
			Imperial Coinage.	
			Tiberius.	
3		Æ ·85	TI·CAESAR·DIVI AVG[FAVGVST]VS Head of Tiberius r., bare.	Rev. COLONIA IVL DIENSIS D D Female figure, veiled, seated r., holding patera and sceptre.
			Julia Soæmias.	
4		Æ ·95	IVLSV EMISAVG (*sic.*) Bust of Julia Soæmias r., draped, wearing stephane.	Rev. COL IVLD IENSIS D D Pallas standing l., holding patera and resting on spear; on either side of her, a serpent, l.
			Julia Mamæa.	
5		Æ 1·05	IVLIAMA MAEAAVG Bust of Mamaea r., draped, wearing stephane.	Rev. Same inscr. (D D in inscr.) Zeus standing l., holding patera and resting on sceptre; at his feet, eagle. [Bank Collection.]
			Maximus.	
6		Æ ·95	C IVL VER MAXIMVS CAES Bust of Maximus r., wearinging paludamentum; head bare.	Rev. COL IVL D IENSIS D D Similar type.
			Salonina.	
7		Æ ·85	SALONI NAAVG· Bust of Salonina r., within a crescent, draped, wearing stephane.	Rev. COL . . . DI . . . . . D D Pallas standing l., holding patera and resting on spear; on either side of her, a serpent, l.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			EDESSA, *see* AEGAE.	
			EION ?	
			Thick fabric—Before B.C. *circ.* 500.	
			SILVER.	
			Babylonic Standard ?	
			(i) *With letter* ʘ.	
1	48·1	Æ ·55	Two swans, r. and l.; one holding an eel ? in his bill; between the swans, ʘ.	Incuse square, divided diagonally.
2	20·6	Æ ·4	Swan standing r. on one leg, with head turned back; above, lizard l.; in field, ʘ ʘ.	Incuse square, quartered.
3	17·4	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ii) *With letter* Λ.	
4	9·9	Æ ·3	Two swans breast to breast, heads turned back; between them, Λ.	Incuse square, divided diagonally.
			(iii) *Without letter.*	
5	15·9	Æ ·35	Swan r., with head turned back.	Incuse square, divided diagonally.
6	13·6	Æ ·35	Swan r., with head turned back; above, lizard l.	Incuse square, divided diagonally.
7	6·8	Æ ·25	Swan r., with head turned back; above, lizard ?	Incuse square, divided diagonally.
8	15·5	Æ ·4	Swan standing r. on one leg, with head turned back; above, ivy-leaf.	Incuse square, quartered.
			Thin fabric—Fifth Century B.C.	
			(i) *With letter* A.	
9	13·3	Æ ·45	Swan r., head turned back; above, lizard l.; beneath, A: border of dots.	Incuse square, quartered.
10	11·8	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(ii) *With letter* H.	
11	14·2	Æ ·45	Similar, but beneath, H.	Similar.
12	13·8	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
13	13·6	Æ ·45	Similar, but H in front.	Similar.
14	13·	Æ ·45	Similar, but H beneath breast.	Similar.
15	6·5	Æ ·35	Two swans side by side r.; above, ivy-leaf and H: border of dots.	Similar.
			(iii) *With letter* Θ.	
16	15·3	Æ ·45	Swan standing r. on one leg, with head turned back; above, lizard l.; beneath, Θ.	Similar.
17	15·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
18	14·2	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
19	12·5	Æ ·45	Similar: border of dots.	Similar.
			(iv) *With letter* N.	
20	12·1	Æ ·45	Swan r. with head turned back; above, lizard l.; beneath, N: border of dots.	Incuse square, quartered.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			(v) *Without letter.*	
21	12·1	Æ ·45	Similar; no letter.	Similar.
22	11·9	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.

EURYDICEA.

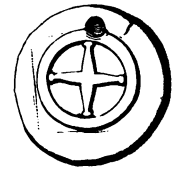
Probably a temporary name of Cassandrea.
Vide Borrell, Num. Chron. III. 135.

COPPER.

B.C. *circ.* 298–294?

1		Æ ·65	Head of Eurydice, wife of Antipater, veiled, r.	[E]ΥΡΥΔΙΚΕΩΝ Tripod, upon which, laurel-wreath.

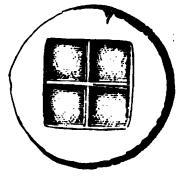
2		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3		Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ICHNAE.	
			SILVER.	
			Babylonic Standard.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–480.	
1	142·	Æ ·8	ΙΙΟ Α[Ι] Χ Ι Warrior wearing crested helmet, cuirass, and greaves, holding by the bridle a horse prancing l. : border of dots.	Wheel of four spokes.
				
			LETE.	
			SILVER.	
			Babylonic Standard.	
			(*α*) LUMPY FABRIC.	
			Before B.C. 500.	
1	152·6	Æ ·75	Naked ithyphallic satyr with horse's feet, r., seizing by the wrist a nymph l., clad in long chiton ; the hair of both figures indicated by dots : in field, six pellets.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	154·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
3	141·2	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar square, again divided at right angles.
4	146·6	Æ ·75	Similar type, but satyr caresses nymph with his l., holding her wrist with r.; in field, three pellets.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts.
5	148·	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
6	152·1	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
7	135·4 Plated	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
8	146·1	Æ ·75	Naked ithyphallic satyr with horse's feet and tail, which he holds with his r., advancing r. with extended hand towards nymph l., clad in long chiton, who raises her r. and holds wreath in l.; between the figures, a pellet.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts.
9	135·6	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	77·	Æ ·55	Naked ithyphallic satyr with horse's feet r., seizing by the wrist a nymph l., clad in long chiton.	Incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
11	60·1	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
12	19·1	Æ ·35	Naked satyr squatting r.; in the field, three pellets.	Incuse square.
13	18·7	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
14	18·1	Æ ·35	Similar (no pellets visible).	Similar.
15	15·	Æ ·35	Naked satyr kneeling r. on one knee, veretrum tenens.	Incuse square, quartered.
			(β) FLAT FABRIC.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–480.	
16	146·4	Æ ·85	Naked ithyphallic satyr with horse's feet r., seizing by the wrist a nymph l. and caressing her with l.; the figures larger than on series (α); above, ⊙, and on either side, a pellet.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts.
17	153·3	Æ ·9	Similar, but above and on either side, a pellet.	Similar.
18	151·4	Æ ·9	Similar, but nymph holds wreath in r.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
19	154·1	Æ ·9	NOIAT[Ǝ]Λ in small characters. Naked ithyphallic satyr with horse's feet r., seizing by the wrist a nymph l. and caressing her with l.; around, three pellets (two visible).	Quadripartite incuse square.
20	151·6	Æ ·85	Same. (Same die.)	Same. (Same die.)
21	150·1	Æ ·9	Same. (Same die.)	Similar.
22	148·3	Æ ·85	No inscr. Similar (three pellets).	Similar.
23	151·	Æ ·85	Same. (Same die.)	Same. (Same die.)
24	144·1	Æ ·85	Similar (two pellets visible).	Similar.
25	16·5	Æ ·45	Naked satyr with horse's feet and tail, squatting r.; in field, two pellets.	Incuse square, diagonally divided into four parts.
26	16·5	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
27	16·	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
28	13·7	Æ ·45	Similar, but satyr holds rhyton?	Similar.



[Bank Collection.]

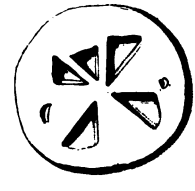
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
29	16·	Æ ·45	Naked satyr with horse's feet and tail, kneeling r. on one knee, veretrum tenens.	Quadripartite incuse square.
30	18·7	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
31	18·5	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
32	17·	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
33	17·1	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
34	14·	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
35	13·5	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.
36	13·3	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

MENDE.

SILVER.

Attic Standard.

Period I., B.C. *circ.* 500–450.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	263·5	Æ ·95	Ass l.; on his back, crow, r., ab ano asini pascens; in background, traces of a vine?	Incuse square, containing five deep triangular depressions. 

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	41·	Æ ·5	Ass l.	Similar.

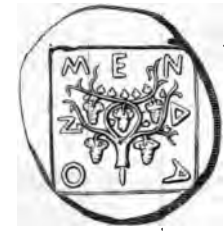
[Bank Collection.]

3	4·7	Æ ·35	Ass's head l.: border of dots.	Incuse square, quartered.

Period II., B.C. *circ.* 450–400.

4	260·	Æ 1·2	Seilenos reclining l. on back of ass r.; he holds kantharos in r.; in front of ass, a vine, on which a crow, seated r.; beneath ass, dog r.: border of dots.	ΜΕΝΔΑΙΟΝ Vine with five bunches of grapes; the whole in shallow incuse square.

[Bank Collection.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	37·2	Æ ·6	Seilenos naked r., behind ass, pulling him back by the ears: border of dots.	ΜΕΝ ΔΑ ΙΟ Ν Crow r.: the whole in an incuse square.
			[Broken coin.]	
			[Bank Collection.]	
6	36·9	Æ ·6	Similar (less vigorous).	ΜΕ[Ν] ΔΑΙ Ο Ν Similar.
7	6·3	Æ ·35	Fore-part of ass r.: border of dots.	Kantharos in an incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
			Period III., B.C. *circ.* 400–346 ?	
8	39·	Æ ·55	Seilenos reclining l. on back of ass r.; he holds kantharos in r.; beneath ass, Μ: border of dots.	ΜΕΝ Δ ΑΙΗ Amphora: the whole in linear square, surrounded by a fringe of lines.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	35·3	Æ ·5	Similar type; beneath ass, cicada: plain border.	Same inscr. and type; the whole in linear square, contained in incuse square.
10	35·	Æ ·55	Similar type and border; beneath ass, astragalos; in front, grain of corn.	Similar.

COPPER.

B.C. *circ.* 400–346?

11		Æ ·65	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy.	[M] E N Δ A Amphora; on either side, a branch of ivy.
12		Æ ·6	Similar.	M E N Δ Two amphoræ; on either side, a branch of ivy.
13		Æ ·4	Similar.	M E N Amphora.

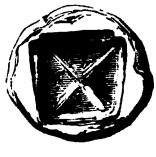
NEAPOLIS (DATENÔN).

SILVER.

Before B.C. *circ.* 500.

Babylonic Standard.

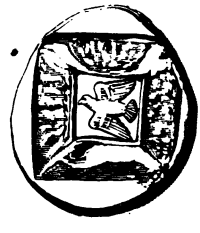
1	147·	Æ ·75	Gorgon's head.	Incuse square, diagonally divided.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. *circ.* 500–411.	
2	150·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Incuse square, quartered.
3	150·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
4	150·7	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
5	148·	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
6	147·	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
7	140·5	Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
8	65·	Æ ·7	Similar. (Above, on left side, A.)	Similar.
9	54·5	Æ ·7	Similar. (No letter.)	Similar.
10	53·7	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
11	53·1	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
12	17·4	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
13	15·3	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			B.C. *circ.* 411–350.	
14	58·	Æ ·65	Gorgon's head.	N [E] Head of Nike r., Π [O] wearing olive-wreath; hair twisted up behind.
15	56·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
16	55·5	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
17	29·8	Æ ·6	Gorgon's head.	N E Head of Nike r.; Π O hair bound with cord, and twisted up behind.
18	29·8	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
19	28·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
20	27·5	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
21	26·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
22	25·	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
23	28·	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
24	28·	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
25	29·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	NEOΠ Similar.
26	29·1	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27	29·	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
28	26·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
29	29·1	Æ ·55 Plated	Similar.	Similar.
			[Barbarous fabric.]	
30	29·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	ΝΕΩΠ Similar.
31	25·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
			COPPER.	
			B.C. *circ.* 411–350.	
32		Æ ·4	Gorgon's head.	NE[O]Π Head of Nike r., bound with cord; behind, uncertain symbol.
33		Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar, behind, bird, l.
34		Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar, behind, rose.
35		Æ ·45	Similar.	NEO Similar; behind, caduceus.
			OLYNTHUS.	
			SILVER.	
			Fifth Century B.C.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	255·6	Æ 1·1	Quadriga r., driven by male charioteer, holding whip in r. and reins in l.; horses advancing slowly; in field above, a large pellet.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts; in the midst, another incuse square, containing an eagle flying.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	36·	Æ ·6	Free horse with loose rein, prancing r.	Ο Λ V N Eagle flying upwards, holding a serpent in his beak r. and talons: the whole in an incuse square.
3	36·	Æ ·6	Horse standing r., attached by bridle to a column of the Ionic order (meta).	Similar.
4	20·3	Æ ·45	Fore-part of prancing bridled horse l.: border of dots.	Eagle flying upwards, holding a serpent in his beak l. and talons: the whole in an incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
			Time of the Chalcidian League, B.C. 392–379 *or later.*	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
5	35·	Æ ·6	Ο Λ Υ Ν Θ [Ι] Head of Apollo, r., laur.: border of dots.	Χ Α Λ ΚΙΔΕ ΩΝ Lyre: the whole in an incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORTHAGORIA [STAGEIRA].	
			B.C. *circ.* 400–350.	
			SILVER.	
			Persic Standard.	
1	160·4	Æ ·9	Head of Artemis r., wearing earring and necklace; at her shoulder, quiver: border of dots.	ΟΡΘΑΓΟ ΡΕΩΝ Helmet with cheek-pieces, facing, surmounted by star; beneath, Η: border of dots.
2	155·2	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
3	158·4	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
4	147·3	Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
5	40·2	Æ ·6	Head of Artemis, three-quarter face towards l., wearing earrings and necklace; at her r. shoulder, quiver: border of dots.	ΟΡΘΑΓΟ ΡΕΩΝ Helmet with cheek-pieces, facing, surmounted by star: border of dots.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
6		Æ ·5	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Similar.
7		Æ ·5	Similar head, wearing tainia.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
8		Æ ·45	Head of Apollo ? r.: border of dots.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

PELLA.

COPPER.

After B.C. 168.

1		Æ ·85	Bust of Pallas r., wearing aegis and crested Athenian helmet, adorned with a griffin and fore-parts of horses, as on contemporary Athenian tetradrachms: border of dots.	ΠΕΛΛΗΣ (in ex.) Biga r., driven by Nike; horses prancing; above, star; beneath, stalk of barley.
			[Bank Collection.]	
2		Æ ·8	Similar type.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3		Æ ·8	Head of Roma (or hero Perseus r.), wearing winged helmet, terminating at the top in head of griffin: border of dots.	ΠΕΛΛΗΣ; above, [monogram]; beneath, [monogram]: the whole in oak-wreath.
4		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar; but mon. above, [monogram].
			[Bank Collection.]	
5		Æ ·9	Bust of Pan r., with pointed ear and short horn, and wearing nebris tied round his neck; at his shoulder, pedum: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ ΛΗΣ Athena Alkis r.; in field l., [monogram]; r., Ak.
6		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar, but uncert. mon., and I.
			[Bank Collection.]	
7		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar, but uncert. mon., and [monogram].
8		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar, but both mons. uncert.
9		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; uncert. mon. in field l.; no mon. in field r.
10		Æ ·75	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ ΛΗΣ Bull standing r.; beneath, [monogram]; in front, [monogram].

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11		Æ ·7	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΠΕΛΛΗΣ Lyre; in field r., ΨΑΚΦ
12		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
13		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laur.: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ ΛΗΣ Tripod with cover and holmos.
14		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
15		Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
16		Æ ·7	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, adorned with griffin and fore-parts of horses, as on contemporary Athenian tetradrachms: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ ΛΗΣ Bull feeding r.; beneath, plough r.
17		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar, but beneath [illegible]; in field r., [illegible].
18		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
19		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and uncert. mon.
20		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and [illegible].
21		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and [illegible]?
22		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar, but beneath, [illegible]; and above, [illegible].
23		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and uncert. mon.
24		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and [illegible].
25		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and [illegible].
26		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar, but [illegible] and [illegible].

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
27		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar, but Κ and uncert. mon.
28		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar, but ΒΚ and no mon.

[Bank Collection.]

29		Æ ·7	Head of Demeter, facing, veiled: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ / ΛΗΣ Bull feeding r.; beneath, ΑΡ and stalk of barley.

30		Æ ·8	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.	ΠΕΛ / ΛΗΣ Trident upwards; in field r., aplustre, and beneath, uncert. monograms.

Time of M. Antonius.

B.C. *circ.* 40.

31		Æ 1·15	ΠΕΛΛΗΣ Female head r. (Octavia?), hair rolled: border of dots.	ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm: border of dots.
32		Æ 1·05	ΠΕΛΛΑΙΩΝ Similar type.	ΠΕΛ / ΛΗΣ within laurel-wreath: border of dots.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.
		Hadrianus.
33	Æ 1·	[IM]PCAESARTRAHADRIANVSAVGCOSPP Head of Hadrianus r., laur.; paludamentum on l. shoulder.
		Rev. COL·IVL·AV G·PELL Pan, naked, seated l. on rock; his r. arm raised to his head, l. resting on syrinx.
34	Æ ·8	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
35	Æ ·75	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		M. Aurelius.
36	Æ ·95	Inscr. defaced. Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.
		Rev. Similar.
37	Æ ·75	ANTONINV SIMPERTOR (*sic.*) Bust of M. Aurelius r., wearing paludamentum.
		Rev. Similar.
		[Bank Collection.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Caracalla.
38	Æ ·8	MAVR ANTONINVS AV Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. [COL IVL]A VG PEL[L]A Similar type.
		Julia Mamaea.
39	Æ 1·	IVLIA·MAMAEA·AV[G] Bust of Julia Mamaea r., draped, wearing stephane. Rev. COLIVLAV Ç PEL[LA] Pan, naked, seated l. on rock; his r. raised to his head; he holds in l. pedum; in field l., syrinx. [Bank Collection.]
		Maximinus.
40	Æ 1·05	IMPCCIVLV ERMAXIMINVS Bust of Maximinus r., laur., wearing cuirass. Rev. COLIVLA VG PELLA Similar type.
		Maximus.
41	Æ 1·05	CIVLVER·MAXIMVS CAES Bust of Maximus r., bareheaded, wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. Same inscr. Female figure (the City), turreted, seated l. on throne; she raises her r. to her face.
		Gordianus III., Pius.
42	Æ ·95	IMP C MANT GORDIANVS Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. COL IVLA VÇ PELLA Pan, naked, seated l. on rock; r. arm raised to his head, l. resting on syrinx.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
43	Æ ·95	Same inscr. Head of Gordianus r., laur.
		Rev. [COL]IVLA V A G PEL L (*sic.*) Pan, naked, seated l. on rock, his r. raised to his head; he holds in l. pedum; in field l., syrinx.
44	Æ ·95	IMPCMANTGORDIANVSAVG Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. COLIVL AVGPELLA Pan, naked, seated l. on rock; his r. raised to his head; he holds in his l. pedum, and rests with l. elbow on syrinx.
45	Æ 1·	IMPCMAN TGORDIANVS Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass.
		Rev. COLIVLA VG PEL[LA] Similar.
46	Æ ·95	IMP GORDI ANVSPF·AG (*sic.*) Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. COLIVL AVGPILLA (*sic.*) Pan, naked, seated as above, holding in l. pedum; in field l., syrinx.
47	Æ ·95	Same. (Same die.)
		Rev. COLIVLA VGPELLA Similar.

Philippus Senior.

48	Æ 1·	IMPCAEMIVFILIPPVS Bust of Philippus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. COLIVLA VC PELLA Female figure (the City), turreted, seated l. on throne; she raises her r. hand to her face.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PHILIPPI.	
			Time of Philip II.	
			GOLD.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	133·	Æ ·7	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin, not tied under chin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod with fillet hanging from the handles; above, a branch of laurel; in field r., a Phrygian cap l.
2	132·7	Æ ·65	Similar, lion's skin tied under chin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod; in field r., horse's head r.
3	132·4	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field r., stag's head r.
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
4	47·7	Æ ·6	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin, not tied under chin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ Tripod with fillet hanging from the handles; above, a branch of laurel; in field r., strung bow.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	23·8	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
6	24·1	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar; but in field, barley-corn.
7	23·9	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
			COPPER.	
8		Æ ·7	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩ[Ν] Tripod; in field l., club, above which barleycorn.
9		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field r., ear of corn.
10		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; in field l., Κ, below which, ear of corn; r., Η.
11		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; in field l. ⌈Θ⌉, below which ear of corn.
12		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; in field r., bunch of grapes, below which ΙΠ.
13		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; above tripod, palm; in field l., bunch of grapes.
14		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; no symbols.
15		Æ ·65	Similar head l.	Similar; in field l., club, above which barleycorn.
16		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field l., ear of corn and Μ.
17		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; in field l., bow in case.
18		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field l., racing-torch.
19		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar; in field l., wreath.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; above tripod, branch of laurel; in field l., Θ.
21		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; in field l., cista?
22		Æ ·4	Similar head r.	ΦΙΛΙ / ΠΠΩΝ Similar type.

Imperial Coinage.

Augustus.

23		Æ ·75	VIC AVG Statue of Nike l., on cippus; she holds wreath and palm.	Rev. COHOR PRAE PHIL Three military standards.

Claudius.

24		Æ 1·1	TICLAVDIVSCAESAR·AVG·PM·TR·P·IMP Head of Claudius l., bare.	Rev. COLA VG [IVL] PHILIP Statues of Augustus and Julius standing l. on cippus inscribed DIVVS AVG Augustus, wearing cuirass, raises his r. and holds parazonium in l.: behind, Julius, naked to waist, places a wreath upon the head of Augustus: on either side the cippus, an altar.
25		Æ 1·05	Similar.	Rev. COLAV G IVL PHILIP Similar.
26		Æ 1·1	Similar.	Rev. COLAVG IVL PHILIP Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Domitianus.	
27		Æ ·95	CAESAR AVG F DOMITIAN COS III Head of Domitianus l., bare.	Rev. [COL AVG] IVL PHILIPP Similar type.

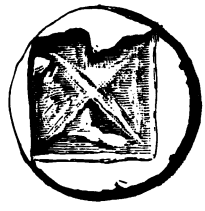
POTIDAEA.

B.C. *circ.* 500.

SILVER.

Attic Standard.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	271·2	Æ 1·05	Poseidon Hippios, naked, on horseback r.; he holds trident and reins; beneath horse, star: border of dots.	Incuse square divided diagonally into four parts.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. *circ.* 500–429.	
2	41·6	Æ ·7	⊓ O Similar type.	Female head r., of archaic style, with long hair, wearing spiked head-dress, covered with dots, and necklace: the whole in linear square enclosed in incuse square.
3	41·	Æ ·6	⊓ Similar.	Similar.
4	44·1	Æ ·55	⊓ Similar type; beneath horse, star.	Similar.
5	42·2	Æ ·6	No inscr. Similar type and symbol.	Similar (no linear square).
			[Bank Collection.]	
6	39·	Æ ·5	Similar type l.; beneath horse, star.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
7	20·4	Æ ·4	Naked horseman r.; horse trotting.	⊤⊧V (?) Female head r., of archaic style, wearing spiked head-dress: the whole in incuse square.
8	19·2	Æ ·4	Similar.	No inscr. Similar.
9	21·	Æ ·4	⊓ Naked horseman r., on fore-part of prancing horse.	Female head r., of archaic style, with long hair: the whole in incuse square.
10	20·	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PYDNA.	
			COPPER.	
			Time of Amyntas III. and the Olynthian League.	
1		Æ ·65	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	ΠΥΔΝΑΙΩΝ Eagle with closed wings r., devouring serpent, which he holds with his talons.
2		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
3		Æ ·65	Similar.	[ΠΥΔ]ΝΑΙΩΝ Similar.
			Under Athens, B.C. *circ.* 364–358.	
4		Æ ·65	Female head r., wearing earring and necklace; hair in sphendone.	ΠΥΔ[Ν] ΑΙΩΝ Owl r., standing on olive-branch.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
6		Æ ·65	Similar.	Π Υ ΔΙΑΙ Similar type l.
			[Restruck on coin of Amyntas: previous inscr. AMYNTA still legible on obv.]	

SCIONE.

SILVER.

Before B.C. 421.

Attic Standard.

1	42·5	Æ ·55	Young male head r. (Hermes?), bound with tainia tied in front.	Ο Ι Κ Σ Corinthian helmet without crest r.: the whole in incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	

2	36·7	Æ ·55	Ν Ο Ι Κ Σ Fore-part of lion r., head turned back; in front, pellet: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square, in the centre of which five pellets.
			[It is very doubtful whether this coin be of Scione: in fabric it resembles rather the coins of Acanthus.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
3		Æ ·8	Young male head r. (Hermes ?), bound with tainia.	ΣΚΙΩ Corinthian helmet without crest r.

[Bank Collection.]

STOBI.

Imperial Coinage.

COPPER.

Titus and Domitianus.

1		Æ ·9	TITVSIMP DOMCAES Heads face to face of Titus r., laur., and of Domitianus l., bare.	Rev. MVN STOB Tetrastyle temple; in the midst, between the columns, a pellet.

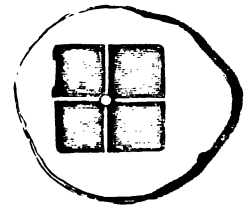
Trajanus.

2		Æ ·95	[I]MPCAENERVATRAIANAVGGERMPM. Head of Trajanus r., laur.	Rev. MVNI CIPIST [OBEN] SIVM Tetrastyle temple, within which statue, at feet of which, bird.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
3	Æ ·85	GERMPMTRPCOS Similar.
		Rev. CIPIS TOB EN SIVM Similar temple; the pediment adorned with round shield.
4	Æ ·85	CAESNERVATRAIAN·AVGGERM Similar.
		Rev. ST OB EN SIVM Similar.
		Sept. Severus.
5	Æ 1·15	IMPLEPS SEVERVS Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. MVNIC STOBENS Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm.
6	Æ ·95	IM C SE SEVERV Similar.
		Rev. MVNICIPI VMSTOBEN Nike advancing r., carrying wreath and palm; in field r., star.
		[Bank Collection.]
		Julia Domna.
7	Æ 1·1	IVLIA AVGVSTA Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.
		Rev. MVNICIP STOB Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm.
8	Æ ·95	AVGVSTAIVLIA Similar.
		Rev. MVNICIPI S TOBEN Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm; at her feet, wheel.
9	Æ ·95	AVGVS TAIVLIA Similar.
		Rev. MVNICI STOBEN Winged female figure standing r., holding in r. long torch round which serpent twines, and in l. cornucopiae.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Caracalla.
10	Æ ·9	MAVRE L ANTONI NVS Head of Caracalla r., laur. Rev. MVNICIP [S] TOBENS Nike advancing r., carrying wreath and palm.
11	Æ ·95	M AVREL ANTONI Similar. Rev. MVNICI STOBE Similar.
12	Æ ·9	ANTONINVS PIVS AVGV Similar. Rev. MVNIC S T OBEN Similar.
13	Æ ·9	IMCMAVR ANTONINVS Similar. Rev. MVNICIP STOBEN Nike advancing r., carrying wreath and palm; at her feet, wheel.
14	Æ ·95	Same inscr. Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass. Rev. MVN ICI STOB Similar type l.
15	Æ ·95	AVGMAVR ANTONINVS Head of Caracalla r., laur. Rev. MVNIC STOBE N Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm.
16	Æ ·9	ANTONINVS PIVSAVGV Similar. Rev. MVNICI STOB Similar.
17	Æ ·95	AVGMAV ANTONINV IV (*sic.*) Similar. Rev. MVNIC STOB Nike advancing l., carrying trophy.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Geta.	
18		Æ 1·15	**SEPTGETA CAES PONT** Bust of Geta r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum; head bare.	Rev. **MV NIC P STOBENS** The city as an Amazon, standing facing, holding in extended r. Nike? and resting with l. on spear; on either side of her a reclining nymph holding an urn (nymphs of the Axius and the Erigon).
19		Æ 1·15	**P SEPTI GETA C** Similar.	Rev. **MVN STOB** Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm; in field l., crescent.
			TERONE.	
			SILVER.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–480.	
			Attic Standard.	
1	256·4	R 1·2	Amphora; a bunch of grapes hanging from each handle: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
			[Restruck on tetradrachm of Acanthus, similar to no. 3, p. 31.]	
2	262·3	R 1·2	Amphora, on which bunch of grapes: border of dots.	Similar; pellet in centre of square.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	268·	Æ 1·1	Amphora, on which three bunches of grapes; in field H E : border of dots.	Similar; no pellet.

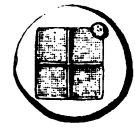
[Bank Collection.]

[This coin was found in Egypt, where it may have been conveyed by the Persians]

4	33·	Æ ·5	Oenochoë l.: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square.
5	35·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
6	38·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

B.C. *circ.* 480–424 ?

7	34·	Æ ·6	T E Oenochoë l.: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square; surface granulated.



8	33·9	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			B.C. *circ.* 424–400.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
9	36·9	Æ ·55	Satyr l., with one leg doubled under him, raising to his mouth an oenochoë, as if to drink from it: border of dots.	Τ Ε Goat r.: the whole in incuse square.
10	6·9	Æ ·3	Τ Ε Oenochoë l.	Goat's head r., in incuse square.
			THESSALONICA.	
			COPPER.	
			After B.C. 168.	
1		Æ ·65	Head of Apollo r., laur.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΗΣ Tripod with holmos, surmounted by three sprays of laurel; in field r. Φ; l. Υ.
			[Bank Collection].	
2		Æ ·9	Head of Roma (or Hero Perseus), r., wearing winged helmet, terminating at the top in the head of a griffin: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Above inscr., ΔΑ: all within wreath of oak-leaves.
			[Bank Collection]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3		Æ ·85	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙ ΚΗΣ Bunch of grapes; in field l., ΜΗ; r., ΓΑ: all in wreath of ivy.
4		Æ ·85	Bust of Hermes r., laur.; at his shoulder, caduceus.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΗΣ Pan naked l., his r. raised to his head; goat-skin hanging from l. arm; in field l., ΜΕ.
5		Æ ·85	Similar.	Similar.
6		Æ ·75	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Club l.; above, ΜΕ.
			[Bank Collection.]	
7		Æ ·9	Head of Zeus? r., laur.: border of dots.	ΘΕ Σ / Σ ΑΛ Ο / ΝΙΚΗΣ Two goats contending on their hind legs; between them a star.
8		Æ ·75	Bearded head r.: border of dots.	Similar. (No symbol.)
9		Æ ·7	Similar.	[Θ]Ε Σ / Σ Α / Λ ΟΝΙΚ ΗΣ Similar type; in field r., star.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10		Æ ·8	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy; band across forehead: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ / Ν ΙΚΗ Σ Goat standing r.; above, ΔΚΑΙ Λ; behind,
11		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ / ΝΙΚ Η Σ Similar type; in front,
12		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ / ΝΙ ΚΗ Σ Similar type; above, ; in front,
13		Æ ·85	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛ Ο / ΝΙ ΚΗ Σ Similar type; above,
14		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ / ΝΙ ΚΗ Σ Similar type; above, ; in front,
15		Æ ·7	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣ Α / Λ ΟΝΙΚ Η[Σ] Similar type; behind, uncert. mon.
16		Æ ·8	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ / ΝΙ ΚΗ Σ Similar type; in front, ; beneath, plough l.
17		Æ ·75	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛ[Ο] / ΝΙΚΗΣ Goat standing r.
18		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
19		Æ ·85	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Athenian helmet, ornamented with fore-parts of horses, as on contemporary Athenian tetradrachms.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΗΣ Bull feeding r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
21		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
22		Æ ·8	Head of Poseidon r., wearing tainia; at his shoulder, trident: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣ A ΛΟΝΙ Prow r.: border of dots.
23		Æ ·75	Similar; behind, Ε.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟΝΙ Similar.
24		Æ ·65	Head of Artemis r., wearing stephane: border of dots.	[Θ]ΕΣΣΑΛ ΝΙΚΕΩ[Ν] Quiver; behind which, strung bow; above, ΑΡ.
25		Æ 6	Similar.	Similar; above, ΑΚ.
26		Æ ·6	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type.
27		Æ ·8	Head of Zeus r., laur.; at his shoulder, sceptre.	[Θ]ΕΣΣΑ [ΛΟΝΙ]ΚΗΣ Bull galloping r.; beneath, ΑΡ and ΑΥ.
28		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar; beneath bull, Α, Ρ, and ΑΥ.
29		Æ ·65	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛ Eagle with closed wings standing r. on thunderbolt: border of dots.
30		Æ 85	Head of Zeus r., laur.: border of dots.	[ΘΕ]ΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΗΣ Eagle with with open wings standing r. on thunderbolt.
31		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Period of the Semuncial Reduction, after B.C. 88.	
			Asses.	
32	223·	Æ 1·05	Head of Janus, laur.; above, I: border of dots.	ΘΕΣ ΣΑ The Dioscuri on horseback prancing, back to back; above the head of each, star; in ex., ear of corn.
			[Bank Collection.]	
33	191·	Æ ·95	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type.
34	169·	Æ ·95	Similar.	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΗΣ Two Centaurs prancing, back to back, holding each a branch; they wear chlamydes.
35	149·	Æ ·9	Similar.	Similar.
36	112·	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
37	72·	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
38	64·	Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar.
39	52·	Æ ·65	Similar.	No inscr. Similar.
40		Æ ·75	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet: border of dots.	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟ ΝΙΚΗΣ Free horse galloping r.; beneath, caduceus.
41		Æ ·8	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type; above horse, star.
42		Æ ·75	Similar.	Same inscr. Similar type; above, ΑΝΤ; beneath horse, palm-branch.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Imperial Time.	
43		Æ ·8	ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ Head of Livia? or Concordia r., veiled: border of dots.	ΘΕΣ ΣΑΛΟΝ ΡΩΜ Free horse galloping r.: border of dots.
44		Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
45		Æ ·65	Nike l. on globe; she holds wreath and palm; in field l., crescent: border of dots.	ΘΕΣ ΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ within oak-wreath: border of dots.
46		Æ ·6	Similar type to r.; in field r., crescent: border of dots.	ΘΕϹ ϹΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ Similar.
47		Æ ·85	ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Bust of the City r., turreted: border of dots.	ΚΑΒΕΙ ΡΟϹ Kabeiros standing l., holding rhyton and hammer: border of dots.
48		Æ ·85	ΘΕϹ[ϹΑΛΟΝΙ] ΚΕΩΝ Head of the City r., turreted: border of dots.	ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟϹ Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
49		Æ ·9	ΘΕCCΑΛΟ NIKEΩN Bust of the City r., turreted: border of dots.	ΚΑΒΙ POC Similar.
50		Æ ·85	ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ within oak-wreath: border of dots.	ΚΑΒΕΙΡΟΣ Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
51		Æ ·9	ΘΕCCΑΛΟ NIKH Bust of the City r., veiled and turreted: border of dots.	ΚΑΒΙ PO C Similar.
52		Æ ·85	ΘΕCCΑ ΛΟΝΙΚΗ Similar.	ΚΑΒΕΙ POC Similar.
53		Æ ·75	ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΗ Similar.	ΚΑΒ ΕΙPOC Similar.
54		Æ ·75	ΘΕCCΑΛΟ NIKH Similar.	ΚΑΒΕΙ POC Similar; behind Kabeiros, anvil.
55		Æ ·75	ΘΕCCΑ ΛΟΝΙΚΗ Similar.	ΘΕC CΑΛΟ NIKE ΩN within laurel-wreath: border of dots.
56		Æ ·7	ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΗ Similar.	Similar.
57		Æ ·75	ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΗ Similar type.	ΘΕCCΑ ΛΟΝΙ ΚΕΩN Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Imperial Coinage.
		Julius Caesar and Augustus.
58	Æ ·85	ΘΕΟΣ Head of Julius Caesar r., laur.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ Λ ΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ Head of Augustus r., bare.
59	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. ΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ Similar.
60	Æ ·8	ΘΕΟϹ Head of Julius Caesar r., bare.
		Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙ ΚΕΩΝ Similar.
61	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕ ϹΕΒΑϹΤΟΥ Similar.
		M. Antonius, Octavianus, and Octavia ?
62	Æ 1·1	ΘΕΣΣΑΝΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ·ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙ[ΑΣ] Female bust r. (Octavia or Libertas); behind, Ε.
		Rev. Μ·ΑΝΤ·ΑΥΤ Γ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤ Nike advancing l., carrying wreath and palm.
63	Æ 1·2	Similar; in front, Ε.
		Rev. Similar.
64	Æ ·95	ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΣΙΑ Similar head r.
		Rev. ΑΝΤ ΚΑΙ within a laurel-wreath.
65	Æ ·95	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
66	Æ ·95	ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕ ΣΙΑ Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Augustus.
67	Æ ·9	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Augustus l., laur.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ within a laurel-wreath.
68	Æ ·8	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
69	Æ ·85	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ Similar head r.
		Rev. Similar.
		[Bank Collection.]
70	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ Similar.
71	Æ ·75	ΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒ ΑΣΤΟΣ Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟΝΙΚ ΕΩΝ Similar; above inscr., star.
72	Æ ·65	ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΟΝΙ ΚΕΩΝ Similar.
		Gaius Caesar and Augustus.
73	Æ ·9	ΓΑΙΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥΥΙΟΣ Head of Gaius r., bare.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝ ΙΚΕΩΝ Head of Augustus r., laur.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Tiberius and Augustus.
74	Æ ·85	ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Tiberius r., bare.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Head of Augustus r., laur.
		Tiberius and Livia.
75	Æ ·85	ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ·ΣΕ ΒΑΣΤΟΣ Head of Tiberius r., laur.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙ ΚΕΩΝΣΕΒΑΣ[ΤΗ] Head of Livia r.
76	Æ ·85	Similar (head bare).
		Rev. Same inscr. Demeter r., carrying in each hand a torch; she stands in a car drawn by two serpents.
77	Æ ·85	ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Tiberius r., laur.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΕ ΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ[Η] Bust of Livia r., wearing stephane, and veiled.
78	Æ ·95	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
79	Æ ·9	ΤΙ·ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Tiberius l., laur.
		Rev. Similar.
		Antonia.
80	Æ ·6	ΑΝΤΩΝΙ Α Head of Antonia r.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙ ΚΕΩΝ Bridled horse galloping r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Claudius and Britannicus.
81	Æ ·9	ΤΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΟCΚΑΙCΑΡCΕΒΑ Head of Claudius l., bare.
		Rev. ΒΡΕΤΑΝΝΙΚΟC·ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚ Head of Britannicus l., bare: the whole within a laurel-wreath: uncertain counter-mark.
		Titus and Domitianus.
82	Æ ·9	ΤΙΤ[ΟΝ]ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΔΟΜΕΤ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ Heads, face to face, of Titus and Domitianus.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑ / ΛΟΝΙΚΕ / ΩΝ Above inscr., an eagle with closed wings, holding branch in claws; the whole in laurel-wreath.
83	Æ ·9	Similar.
		Rev. Similar, but oak-wreath ?
		Trajanus.
84	Æ ·85	ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC Head of Trajanus r., radiate.
		Rev. ΘΕC / CΑΛΟ / ΝΙΚΕ / ΩΝ Above inscr., eagle with spread wings: the whole in laurel-wreath: countermark, head, r.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Marciana.
85	Æ ·7	ΜΑΡΚΙΑ Bust of Marciana r.
		Rev. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Nike on globe, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
		M. Aurelius.
86	Æ ·8	ΜΑΥΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝ Bust of M. Aurelius r., wearing cuirass and paludamentum, head bare.
		Rev. ΘΕCC / ΑΛΟΝΙ / ΚΕΩΝ within laurel-wreath.
		Commodus.
87	Æ 1·1	ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ ΛΟΥ ΑΥΡΗ ΚΟΜΟΔΟΝ Bust of Commodus r., beardless, and with bare head; he wears cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. [ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙ] ΚΕΩΝ Nike advancing r., carrying wreath and palm.
88	Bil. 1·	ΑΥΤΚΜΑΥΡΚΟΜ ΜΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΝ Bust of Commodus r., bearded, laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ Similar type; in field r., crescent.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Sept. Severus.
89	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΛCЄΠ CЄVΗPOCΠЄ Bust of Sept. Severus r., laur wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛ ONIΚЄΩN Nike advancing l., holdin wreath and palm.
90	Æ 1·	Similar. (Shoulders bare.)
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛO NIΚЄΩN Similar.
		Julia Domna.
91	Æ 1·05	IOVΛIA AVΓOVCTA Bust of Julia Domna r., draped.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛ ONIΚЄ Ω N Nike advancing l., hold ing wreath and palm.
92	Æ 1·	IOVΛIA ΔOMNA CЄ Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛONI ΚЄΩN Nike advancing l., holdin Kabeiros and palm.
93	Æ 1·1	Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛON IΚЄΩN Nike advancing r., carryin trophy.
94	Æ ·95	Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛO NI ΚЄΩN Distyle temple, within whicl Kabeiros facing, head l.; he holds rhyton and hammer.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Caracalla.
95	Æ 1·15	AVKMAVPAN ΤΩΝЄINOC Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛO NIKЄΩ N Nike, advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
96	Æ 1·05	AVTK ·M· AVP· ANTΩNINOC Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛ O NIKЄΩN Similar.
97	Æ 1·	AVKMAVP ANTΩNINOC Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCA ΛO NIKЄ[Ω]N Similar.
98	Æ ·95	·AV·K M·AVP· ANTΩNINOC Head of Caracalla r., laur.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛO NIKЄΩN Nike, standing l., holding wreath ? and palm.
99	Æ 1·	AVT·K·M·AVP·ANTΩNINOC Bust of Caracalla r., radiate, wearing cuirass.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛONI KЄΩN Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
		[Bank Collection.]
100	Æ ·9	AVK·M·AVP· ANTΩNINO Bust of Caracalla r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛONIKЄΩN Kabeiros, standing facing, head l., clad in chiton and himation; he holds rhyton and hammer; on either side of him, an anvil with horn-shaped projection.
101	Æ ·9	AVKMAVP ANTΩNINOC Head of Caracalla r., radiate.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛ[O] NIKЄΩN Distyle temple, within which Kabeiros, facing, head l.; he holds rhyton and hammer.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
102	Æ ·75	ΑVΤΚΜΑVΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ[ΝΟ]C Bust of Caracalla r., laur.? wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. Κ ΑΒ ΕΙΡΟC Kabeiros, standing facing, head l., clad in chiton and himation; he holds rhyton and hammer.
		Elagabalus.
103	Æ ·95	ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC Bust of Elagabalus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Nike, standing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
		Julia Paula.
104	Æ ·95	ΙΟVΛΙΑ ΠΑVΛΑ ΑVΓ Bust of Julia Paula r., draped.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝ ΙΚΕΩΝ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
105	Æ ·95	Similar.
		Rev. Similar.
		Julia Aquilia Severa.
106	Æ 1·	ΙΟVΛΙΑΑΚVΛΙΑCΕΒΗ[ΡΑC]Ε Bust of Aquilia Severa r., draped, wearing stephane.
		Rev. ΘΕ[CCΑΛΟΝΙ] ΚΕΩΝ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros? and palm.
107	Æ 1·	ΙΟVΑ ΑΚVΛΙΑ CΕΒΗΡΑ CΕ Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΙΚΕΩΝ Nike, standing facing, holding agalma (Kabeiros?) and palm.
		[This coin is tooled.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Julia Mamaea.
108	Æ 1·05	ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑ ΑΥΓ Bust of Julia Mamaea r., wearing stephane, and draped.
		Rev. Θ Ε CCΑΛΟΝ ΙΚΕΩΝ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
		Severus Alexander.
109	Æ 1·	ΑΥ·Κ·Μ·ΑΥ·CΕ· ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Bust of Sev. Alexander r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. Θ ΕCCΑΛΟΝΕΙ ΚΕΩΝ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
110	Æ ·95	IMPCMAVRSEVALEXANDER·AV Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕCCA[Λ]ONIKEΩN Similar.
		Maximinus.
111	Æ 1·05	ΑΥΚΓΙΟΥΟΥΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC Bust of Maximinus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟ ΝΕΙΚΕΩΝ Kabeiros, facing, head l., clad in chiton and himation: he holds rhyton and hammer; before him a lighted altar; behind him an anvil, with horn-shaped projection.
112	Æ ·95	ΥΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟC Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑ ΛΟ Ν ΕΙΚΕΩΝ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
113	Æ 1·	ΑΥΚΓΙΟΥΟΥΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟC Similar.
		Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛ[Ο] Ν ΕΙΚΑΙΩΝ Similar.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
114	Æ 1·1	Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCA ΛO N ЄIKAIΩИ Nike, standing facing, holding Kabeiros and palm.
		Maximus.
115	Æ ·95	Γ IOVΛOVHP MAΞIMOC KЄ Bust of Maximus r., wearing paludamentum, head bare.
		Rev. Θ Є CCAΛO NI KЄΩN Nike, advancing r., holding wreath and palm.
		Gordianus III. Pius.
116	Æ 1·	AVKMANT ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., laur wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄ C CAΛONI KЄΩN Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
117	Æ 1·05	Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄ C CAΛON IKЄΩN Similar.
118	Æ 1·	AVTKMANTΩNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛONIKH NЄΩKOPOC Bust of the City r turreted.
119	Æ 1·	AVK·M·ANTΩ·ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus, r. laur wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛONЄI K ЄΩNNЄΩK Nike, advancing l holding five balls and palm.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
120	Æ 1·	ΑVΤ Κ·Μ·ΑΝΤΩ·ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝΝΕ ΩΚΟΡ Tetrastyle temple, placed cornerwise.
121	Æ ·95	ΚΜΑΝΤΩΝΙΟϹ ΓΟΡΔ Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙ ΚΕΩΝΝΕΩΟ ΡΩΝ Distyle temple, within which Kabeiros l., holding rhyton and hammer; before and behind him an uncertain object.
122	Æ 1·	ΑVΤΚΜΑΝΤΝΙΟϹΓΟΡΔΙΑΝοϹ (*sic.*) Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΕΙΚΕΩΝΝΕΩΚ Kabeiros, facing, head l., clad in chiton and himation; he holds rhyton and hammer; before him a lighted altar.
123	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΜΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ Similar. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛ ΟΝΙΚ[ΕΩ] Similar type; in front, lighted altar; behind, anvil with horn-shaped projection.
124	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΜΑΝ[Τ ΓΟΡ]ΔΙΑΝΟϹ Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝΝΕΩΚ Similar.
125	Æ 1·	ΑVΤΚΜΑΡ ΑΝΤ ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ Similar. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛ [ΟΝΙΚ]ΕΩΝ ΠVΘΙΑ Apollo, naked, holding in r. laurel-branch, standing l. in front of column, on the top of which, lyre, upon which he rests l. elbow; around column twines serpent; in front of Apollo five balls and agonistic urn containing palm; behind him strung bow.
126	Æ 1·	ΑVΤΚΜΑΝΤΩΝΙΟϹΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟϹ Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕϹϹΑΛΟΝΙ Κ ΕΩΝΝΕΩΚΟΡ ΠVΘ ΙΑ Apollo, naked, standing l., holding Kabeiros and strung bow.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
127	Æ 1·	AVTKMANTΩ ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass. Rev. ΘECCAΛO NE IKEΩNNEΩ Similar.
128	Æ 1·05	AVK·M·ANTΩ·ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘECCAΛONEIKEΩNNEΩKOP Agonistic urn inscribed Π[VΘ]IA, containing palm.
129	Æ 1·	AVTKMANTNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC (*sic.*) Similar. Rev. ΘECCAΛONIKEΩN KOPΩN Similar type, but Π V above and below urn. ΘIA
130	Æ ·9	AVKMANTΩNIOC ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing cuirass. Rev. [Θ]ECCAΛONIKEΩNNEΩK OPΩN Tripod, on which cushion? surmounted by five balls; to l. of tripod agonistic urn, to r. amphora, each containing palm.
131	Æ ·95	AVTKMANTΩ ΓOPΔIANOC Bust of Gordianus r., radiate, wearing paludamentum. Rev. ΘECCAΛONEIKEΩNN . . . Π V I Θ A Tripod, on which five balls.
		Tranquillina.
132	Æ 1·	CABINIA TPANKVΛΛINAAVΓ Bust of Tranquillina r., draped. Rev. ΘECCAΛONIKEΩNNEΩK Nike, standing l., holding in r. laurel-branch downwards, and in l. palm; at her feet five balls and agonistic urn containing palm; in ex., ΠVΘIA.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Philippus Senior.
133	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΜΙΟV ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Bust of Philippus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚ ΕΩΝΠVΘΙΑ Apollo, naked, standing l., holding Kabeiros and laurel-branch; before him a table, on which an agonistic urn containing palm.
134	Æ ·95	ΑVΚΜΙΟVΛΙΟC ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Bust of Philippus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝΝΕΩΠVΘΙΑ Apollo, naked, holding in r. Kabeiros, standing l. in front of column, on the top of which, lyre, which he holds with l.; around column twines serpent; in front of Apollo tripod, on which five balls.
135	Æ ·95	ΑVΚ·ΜΑ·ΙΟVΛΙ·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Similar. Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ·ΝΕΩ Nike, standing l., holding in r. laurel-branch downwards, and in l. palm; at her feet five balls and agonistic urn containing palm; in ex., ΠVΘΙΑ.
136	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΜ ΙΠΠΟC Bust of Philippus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕCCΑ N ΝΕΩΚΟ Π V ΘΙΑΔΙ ·Β· Tetrastyle temple, placed cornerwise.
137	Æ 1·	ΑVΚΜΑΙΟVΛΙ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC Bust of Philippus r., laur., wearing cuirass and paludamentum. Rev. ΘΕCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΕΩΝ ΝΕΩ Π V ΘΙΑΔΙ ·Β· Agonistic urn containing palm and five balls.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Otacilia Severa.
138	Æ 1·	ΟΤΑΚΙΛΙΑ CЄΒΗΡΑΑV Bust of Otacilia Severa r.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛΟΝΙ ΚЄΩΝ·ΝЄΩ Nike, advancing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
		Philippus Junior.
139	Æ 1·	ΟVΛΙΟC·ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC ΚЄ Bust of Philippus Junior r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛΟΝΙΚЄΩΝΝ[ЄΩΚΟΡΩΝ] Tripod, on which five balls and palm.
		[Bank Collection.]
		Trajanus Decius.
140	Æ 1·2	·ΑVΤΟΚΑΙC·ΚVΙΝ · ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟCΔЄΚΙΟC Bust of Trajanus Decius r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. [ΘЄCCΑ]ΛΟΝΙ ΚΗ·ΚΟΛ ΩΜΗΤΡΟΠ·Δ·ΝЄΩΚΟ Four agonistic urns, each containing two palms.
		Gallienus.
141	Æ 1·1	ΑVΤΚΠΟΛ[ΙЄΓ]ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC Bust of Gallienus r., radiate, wearing cuirass and paludamentum.
		Rev. ΘЄCCΑΛΟΝΙΚΗΜΗΤΡ ΚΟΛΒΝЄ Apollo Kitharoedus, standing facing, head l., holding plectrum and lyre which is placed on the top of a column.

No.	Metal. Size.	Obverse—Reverse.
		Salonina.
142	Æ ·85	CAΛΩNINA AVΓ Bust of Salonina r., rising from a crescent.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛONIK ЄΩ N BNЄ Nike, standing l., holding Kabeiros and palm.
143	Æ ·85	Similar.
		Rev. ΘЄCCAΛO NIKHBNЄ Distyle temple, within which Kabeiros, facing, head l.; he holds in r. rhyton, and in l. hammer; in front, lighted altar; behind, anvil with horn-shaped projection.

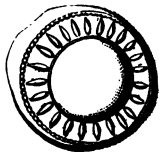
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			TRAELIUM.	
			B.C. *circ.* 450–400.	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
1	5·6	Æ ·3	Ear of corn: border of dots.	T R / I A in the four quarters of an incuse square.
2	5·5	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.
3	4·9	Æ ·25	Similar.	Similar.
4	3·	Æ ·25	Bunch of grapes: border of dots.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
5	3·	Æ ·25	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 400.	
6		Æ ·6	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	T P / I A in the four quarters of the field of the coin, the dividing lines meeting in a small circle in the centre.
7		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
8		Æ ·4	Head of Hermes l., wearing petasos.	T P / A I in the four quarters of the field.
9		Æ ·35	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	T P / I A Similar.
10		Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
			B.C. *circ.* 400–350.	
11		Æ ·65	Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	T PAIAI O N Rose ; in field r., crescent.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
13		Æ ·65	Similar.	Same inscr., similar type; in field r., bunch of grapes.
14		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; but in field r., ear of corn.
15		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
16		Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar; but in field r., thunderbolt.
17		Æ ·65	Similar.	ΤΡΑΙΛΙΟ Ν Similar type; no symbol.
18		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
19		Æ ·65	Head of Hermes l., wearing petasos.	Τ ΡΑΙΛ Ι Ο Ν Similar type; in field r., ivy-leaf.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			URANOPOLIS.	
			Time of Cassander.	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
1	107·4	Æ ·8	The sun as a globe encircled by rays: border of dots.	ΟΥΡΑΝΙΑΩ[Ν] Aphrodite Urania, clad in long chiton and peplos fastened on r. shoulder, seated, facing, on globe; on her head a spike surmounted by a star; she holds in r. long sceptre, ending above in circle (of the universe ?), from which hang two fillets; in field l., a pyramidal object surmounted by star.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
2		Æ ·65	The sun as a star of eight rays: border of dots.	ΟΥΡΑΝΙΔΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ no symbol. Similar type;
3		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
4		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
5		Æ ·5	The sun and moon, (a star of eight rays within crescent): border of dots.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN TOWNS.	
			SILVER.	
			Attic Standard.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–480.	
1	261·2	Æ ·9	Two female figures face to face, their hair represented by dots, each wearing tainia, earring, and long chiton, supporting between them an amphora.	Quadripartite incuse square.

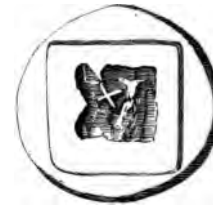
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	114·8	Æ ·8	Figure kneeling r. on one knee (or running); hair, represented by dots, falling in long plait over shoulder; l. arm raised, and holding ⊙; around waist, belt, to which is attached a pair of spread wings, and from which hangs a short skirt; on feet, winged talaria; in front, a flower r.: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.

[Bank Collection.]

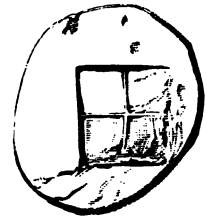
[This coin was procured by Mr. Borrell at Salonica P, to the neighbourhood of which town he attributed it.]

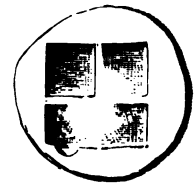
Græco-Asiatic Standard.

3	209·8	Æ 1 1	Pegasos walking r.	Shallow incuse square, in the centre of which a deeper incuse square, apparently divided diagonally.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
4	197·8	Æ 1·1	Pegasos walking l.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square.
			[This coin was procured at Salonica.]	
5	142· Plated	Æ 1·05	Similar type : border of dots.	Similar.
			[This coin has been broken.]	
6	207·	Æ ·95	Pegasos galloping r. ; beneath, hound running r.	Quadripartite incuse square.
			[From Salonica.]	
			[Bank Collection.]	





No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	40·5	Æ ·55	Fore-part of galloping Pegasos r.; around, four pellets.	Quadripartite incuse square.
			[Found at Salonica.]	
8	35·3	Æ ·55	Similar type; above, floral ornament, as on coins of Acanthus.	Similar.
9	33·	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
10	5·8	Æ ·35	Similar type: border of dots.	Similar.
11	5·8	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
12	4 7	Æ ·35	Similar.	Similar.
13	6·	Æ ·3	Similar type l.: border of dots.	Similar.
14	46·4	Æ ·65	Naked bearded horseman r.; his r. raised as if to strike; horse prancing.	Quadripartite incuse square.
			[Found at Salonica.]	
15	35·	Æ ·6	Naked bearded horseman r., carrying javelin? in r.; horse prancing: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
			[Found at Salonica.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
16	32·4	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

[Found at Salonica.]

[Bank Collection.]

Time of Augustus?

17		Æ ·75	PA CIS Head of Livia? or Julia? as Pax, r., wearing olive-wreath: border of dots.	·FICTORI ·SEPTVM IIVIRQVIN Founder of Colony driving yoke of oxen r.: border of dots.

[Bank Collection.]

18		Æ ·7	M·FICTORIVSM·SEP TVMIVSIIVIRQVI Bird's-eye view of city of hexagonal form, having two gates and six towers: border of dots.	M·FICTORIVS M. SEP TVMIVS IIVIR QVINQ Amazonian shield.

[Bank Collection.]

[These two coins were procured by Mr. Borrell from Salonica at different periods.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.

THRACO-MACEDONIAN TRIBES.

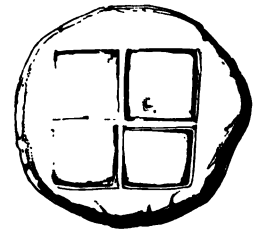
BISALTAE.

SILVER.

Græco-Asiatic Standard.

B.C. *circ.* 500.

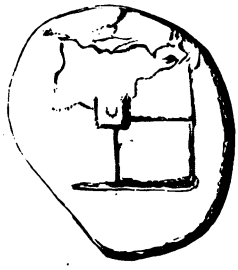
1	434·9	Æ 1·3	Naked warrior, wearing kausia and carrying two spears, standing r., on the farther side of a bridled horse r.: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square.
2	422·9	Æ 1·3	C ΙΣΑΛΤΙΚΩΝ Similar.	Similar.



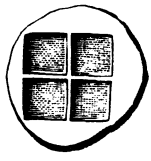
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	396·3	Æ 1·4	⟨IƐEL . . . . . Similar.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square, in the centre of which, a smaller incuse square.

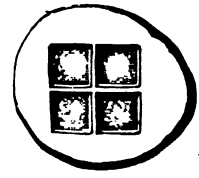
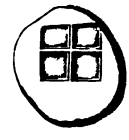
[Bank Collection.]

[Found in Egypt with coin of Terone, p. 107, no. 3, and coin of Derronikos? p. 151, no. 2.]



4	61·2	Æ ·75	No inscr. Similar.	Quadripartite incuse square.
5	68·5	Æ ·75	Similar, varied.	Similar.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	201·9	Æ ·95	Armed horseman wearing chlamys and kausia, and carrying two spears, riding r.: border of dots.	Similar.
				
7	38·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
				
8	37·9	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
9	11·6	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

[Some of the above uninscribed coins may have been struck by Alexander I. of Macedon.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			MOSSES.	
			KING OF THE BISALTAE?	
			B.C. *circ.* 500–480.	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard?	
1	63·4	Æ ·65	Warrior, wearing kausia and short chlamys, carrying two spears, standing r., on the farther side of a bridled horse r.	MOΣΣEΩ written round an incuse square, in the centre of which a raised quadripartite square.
2	42·3	Æ ·6	Similar type; behind warrior, ivy-leaf.	MOΣ ΣEΩ Similar.
3	52·3	Æ ·65	Similar; no symbol.	MOΣΣEΩ Similar.
4	52·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
5	57·5	Æ ·65	Similar type: border of dots.	M OΣΣ EΩ Similar.
6	57·6	Æ ·65	Similar.	MΩΣΣEO Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.

EDONI.

GETAS, KING OF THE EDONI.

B.C. *circ.* 500.

SILVER.

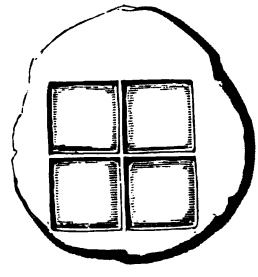
Græco-Asiatic Standard.

1	427·8	Æ 1·3	Naked man r., wearing kausia, between two oxen r. : border of dots.	ΓΕΤΑΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣΗΔΩ ΝΑΝ written round incuse square, within which a raised quadripartite square

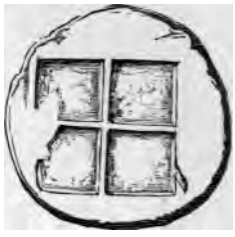
2	417·8	Æ 1·35	Similar, varied.	ΓΕΤΑΣΗΔΟΝΕΟΝΒΑ ΣΙΛΕΥΣ Similar.

[The above two coins were found in the Tigris in 1818.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ORRESCII.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 500.	
			SILVER.	
			(*a*) Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
1	440·3	AR 1·35	ORR ꟻ ꟼ KIOΛ Naked man, wearing kausia and carrying two spears, between two oxen r.; in field r., flower: border of dots.	Quadripartite shallow incuse square.
			[Bank Collection.]	



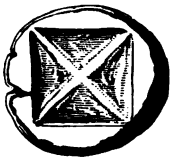
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	434·1	Æ 1·25	OPPH ϶ K IOV Similar type (man bearded); no symbol: border of dots.	Similar.



(β) Babylonic Standard.

(i.) LUMPY FABRIC.

3	152·9	Æ ·85	ΩPHƐKIOV Man wearing short chiton with belt, and kausia, holding by the bridle a horse prancing r.	Incuse square divided diagonally into four parts.



4	149·7	Æ ·75	ΩPHƐKIOV Similar.	Quadripartite incuse square.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	157·8	Æ ·75	ΛΩΙΚΣΗΡΩ Centaur kneeling r. on one knee, carrying in his arms a nymph clad in long chiton; the hair of both figures long, and indicated by dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
6	155·1	Æ ·8	Similar, but beneath Centaur, pellet.	Similar.
7	145·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
8	144·3	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.

(ii.) FLAT FABRIC.

B.C. *circ.* 500–480.

9	140·	Æ ·85	No inscr. Similar type: border of dots.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			. . . NAEI.	
			SILVER.	
			Babylonic Standard.	
			LUMPY FABRIC.	
			Before B.C. *circ.* 500.	
1	141·7	Æ ·75	ΩΙΑΛ . . . Centaur kneeling r. on one knee, carrying in his arms a nymph clad in long chiton; the hair of both figures long, and indicated by dots; between forelegs of Centaur a flower (rose?) springs from the ground.	Quadripartite incuse square.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ZAEELII.	
			SILVER.	
			Babylonic Standard.	
			FLAT FABRIC.	
			Circ. B.C. 500–480.	
1	141·3	Æ ·9	ΣΑΙΕΛΕΩΝ Centaur as above, carrying nymph; in field above, a pellet.	Quadripartite incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			UNCERTAIN THRACO-MACEDONIAN KING (DERRONIKOS ?)	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			B.C. *circ.* 500 ?	
1	624·4	Æ 1·5	Man, bearded, wearing kausia and long garment with short sleeves, seated in high-backed chariot r., with wicker sides and wheel of archaic form (cf. p. 154, no. 15), drawn by two oxen (one only seen); he holds whip in raised r.; in field above, crested helmet r.; beneath oxen a flower (rose ?) springs from the ground: border of dots.	Triquetra of legs, with wing at the ankles; in the intervals a floral ornament somewhat resembling the acanthus of architecture.

[Found at Ishtib.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	495·	Æ 1·35	ΛΔΙ ΛΙ (?) Similar, but very barbarous; no flower beneath oxen.	Shallow incuse square, within which double linear square, containing Pegasos walking r.

[Bank Collection.]

[This coin was found in Egypt with coin of Terone (p. 107, no. 3) and coin of the Bisaltae (p. 141, no. 3). It appears to have lost nearly 100 grs. in weight.]

UNCERTAIN THRACO-MACEDONIAN KING

(DOKIMOS ?)

SILVER.

Græco-Asiatic Standard.

B.C. *circ.* 500.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	38·5	Æ ·7	ΙΚΟΔ Bull kneeling l. on one knee and looking back: border of dots.	Shallow incuse depression, within which crested helmet r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	32·9	Æ ·7	ΔOKI Similar type r.	Similar.
3	37·4	Æ ·7	No inscr. Similar type; in field above, star of four rays (or flower ?)	Similar.
4	34·7	Æ ·75	Similar, but above bull, flower ⚜.	Similar.
5	30·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.

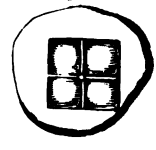
Thraco-Macedonian Uncertain.

B.C. *circ.* 500–480.

SILVER.

Various standards (Babylonic, Attic, and Græco-Asiatic.)

1	72·4	Æ ·75	Bull kneeling r. on one knee and looking back; above, dolphin r.: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.



2	17·3	Æ ·5	Bull kneeling r. on one knee; above, dolphin r.: border of dots.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	13·5	Æ ·45	ΔΡΡΙΝ ΑΚΑΝ?] [ΟΡΡΗ, or Similar; no symbol.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
4	14·7	Æ ·45	Bull kneeling r. on one knee: border of dots.	Similar.
5	10·5	Æ ·4	Similar type.	Similar.
6	14·6	Æ ·5	Bull kneeling l. on one knee: border of dots.	Similar.
7	10·5	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.
8	6·8	Æ ·4	Head of bull r.: border of dots.	Similar.
9	6·5	Æ ·3	Similar.	Similar.
10	5·6	Æ ·3	Similar.	Similar.
11	5·6	Æ ·35	Fore-part of bull r.	Similar.
12	5·8	Æ ·3	Head of bull r.: border of dots.	Similar.
13	4·4	Æ ·3	Similar.	Similar.
14	3·3	Æ ·2	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	

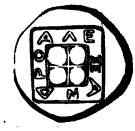
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	60·	Æ ·7	Bull kneeling r. on one knee and looking back: border of dots.	Shallow incuse square, within which wheel of peculiar form, having spindle-shaped axle-beam crossed by two transverse bars slightly curved (cf. 150, 151, nos. 1 & 2; also Coins of Etruria, Cat. Gr. Coins, Italy, pp. 12, 17).
16	14·9	Æ ·4	Similar; above, pellet.	Similar.
17	14·9	Æ ·4	Bull kneeling r. on one knee: border of dots.	Similar.
18	62·1	Æ ·6	Bull kneeling r. on one knee and looking back.	Shallow incuse square, within which wheel of four spoke
19	19·8	Æ ·45	Bull kneeling r. on one knee and looking back; above, shell (scallop): border of dots.	Incuse square, within whic wheel of four spokes.

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
20	17·7	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
21	15·7	Æ ·45	<ITR? Similar type.	Similar.

[The wheel being a type which occurs on copper coins of Acanthus, some of the above-described coins may have been struck by that city.]

KINGS OF MACEDON.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			ALEXANDER I.	
			B.C. 498–454.	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
			Struck after the acquisition by Alexander of the Bisaltian silver mines, B.C. *circ.* 480 (*cf. Coins of the Bisaltae*).	
1	447·5	Æ 1·3	Warrior, wearing kausia and chlamys, carrying two spears, standing r., on the farther side of a bridled horse r.: border of dots.	ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟ written round a shallow incuse square, within which a raised quadripartite linear square.
			[Bank Collection.]	
2	442·5	Æ 1·3	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	400·2	Æ 1·25	Similar.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
4	66·	Æ ·65	Similar type.	Similar.
				
5	61·3	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
6	34·4	Æ ·55	Free horse advancing r.: border of dots.	Quadripartite incuse square.
7	31·	Æ ·5	Horse advancing r.; bridle hanging loose.	Similar.
8	15·2	Æ ·5	Free horse advancing r.: border of dots.	Similar.
			[Bank Collection.]	
9	13·7	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
10	12·	Æ ·45	Similar.	Similar.
11	16·6	Æ ·4	Similar; above, A.	Similar.
12	15·5	Æ ·35	Similar type; above, ivy-leaf.	Similar.
13	12·2	Æ ·4	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	8·7	R ·4	Similar; above, floral ornament.	Similar.
15	8·2	R ·35	Young male head r., wearing kausia: border of dots.	Similar.

[Some of the above uninscribed coins may have been issued by the Bisaltae before B.C. circ. 480. For coins struck by Alexander before B.C. circ. 480, *see* Aegae.]

TIME OF ALEXANDER I. AND PERDICCAS II.

SILVER.

Græco-Asiatic Standard.

1	192·	R 1·1	Horseman advancing l., carrying two spears: border of dots.	Incuse square, within which linear square containing goat's head r.; behind, caduceus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	190·6	Æ 1·	Horseman advancing r., wearing kausia and chlamys, and carrying two spears.	Incuse square, within which linear square containing fore-part of goat r., one knee bent.
			[Bank Collection.]	
3	33·6	Æ ·55	Free horse advancing r. (of barbarous work): border of dots.	Incuse square, within which linear square containing crested helmet l.
4	29 8	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
5	30·9	Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar; helmet r.
6	30·2	Æ ·55	Similar (of good work).	Similar.
7	29·	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
8	25·8	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar (linear square double).
9	24·9	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	32·8	Æ ·55	Similar; on exergual line, A.	Similar.
11	31·5	Æ ·55	Similar; above, A.	Similar.
12	27·8	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
13	31·9	Æ ·55	Similar; above, H.	Similar.
14	28·6	Æ ·55	Free horse prancing r.; beneath, H: border of dots.	Similar.
15	30·8	Æ ·55	Free horse advancing r.: border of dots.	Incuse square, within which bisected linear square, across which caduceus.
16	16·2	Æ ·45	Head and fore-legs of prancing horse l.: border of dots.	Incuse square, within which linear square containing crested helmet r.
17	15·3	Æ ·45	Similar type r.; beneath, ⁘: border of dots.	Similar.

[Bank Collection.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
18	36·5	Æ ·6	Horseman r., wearing kausia, and carrying two spears (barbarous work): border of dots.	Shallow incuse square, within which fore-part of lion r.
			[Bank Collection.]	
19	36·2	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
20	32·7	Æ ·6	Horseman r., wearing kausia and chlamys, and carrying two spears; beneath, flower growing: border of dots.	Incuse square, within which fore-part of lion l.
21	42·3	Æ ·55	Similar; no symbol.	Similar; fore-part of lion r.
22	34·3	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
23	32·6	Æ ·55	Similar.	Similar.
24	37·3	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; above lion, caduceus.
25	35·7	Æ ·6	Similar; beneath horse, dog r.	Similar.
26	35·6	Æ ·65	Similar; horse prancing; beneath, flower growing: border of dots.	Incuse square, within which fore-part of lion r.
27	34·6	Æ ·55	Similar; but beneath, Π.	Similar.
28	35·	Æ ·6	Similar; no symbol or letter.	Similar.
29	34·7	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar; above lion, caduceus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PERDICCAS II.	
			B.C. 454–413.	
			SILVER.	
			Græco-Asiatic Standard.	
1	30·7	Æ ·55	Free horse prancing r.	Π E PΔI K Incuse square, within which double linear square containing crested helmet r.
			[Bank Collection.]	
2	10·	Æ ·35	Horse standing r., attached by bridle to a ring.	[Π] E P Incuse square, within which fore-part of lion r.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	11·9	Æ ·35	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Π ΕΡ Incuse square, within which club and strung bow.

ARCHELAUS I.

B.C. 413–399.

SILVER.

Persic Standard.

1	157·5	Æ ·95	Horseman prancing l., wearing kausia and chlamys, and armed with two spears: plain border.	Α ΡΧ ΕΛ Α ο Incuse square, within which linear square containing fore-part of goat r. kneeling on one knee and looking back.

2	157·	Æ ·95	Similar.	ΑΡ ΧΕ ΛΑο Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3	161·	Æ ·9	Young male head r. (Apollo ?) wearing tainia: border of dots.	APXE Λ A O Incuse square, within which linear square containing horse walking r., his rein trailing on the ground.
4	154·	Æ ·9	Similar.	APXE ΛAO Similar.
5	148 9	Æ ·95	Similar.	APXE ΛA O Similar.
6	26·	Æ ·5	Free horse walking r.: plain border.	[A]PXEΛ A O Shallow incuse square, within which double linear square containing crested helmet l.
7	31·1	Æ ·55	Free horse prancing l.: plain border.	Similar.
8	28·6	Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	28·5	Æ ·55	Similar.	APX E Λ Incuse square, within which linear square containing eagle l., with spread wings, looking back.

10	14·3	Æ ·4	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	APX Fore-part of wolf r., devouring prey; above, club r.

[Bank Collection.]

11	5·6	Æ ·3	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	APX E Wolf's head r.; beneath, club r.: the whole in incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
12	4·7	Æ ·3	Similar.	A P Lion's head l.; above, club l.: the whole in incuse square.

COPPER.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
13		Æ ·7	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	APXEΛA[O] Club r., quiver, and strung bow.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AEROPUS = ARCHELAUS II.	
			B.C. 396–392.	
			COPPER.	
1		Æ ·5	Young male head r., wearing kausia.	AEPO ΠO Free horse walking r.
2		Æ ·5	Similar.	AEPO Fore-part of lion r., in incuse square.
3		Æ ·5	Similar; behind, pellet.	AEPO Π Fore-part of lion r., gnawing bone, in incuse square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AMYNTAS II.?	
			B.C. 392–390.	
			SILVER.	
			Persic Standard.	
1	160·2	Æ ·9	Young male head r. (Apollo ?) bound with tainia: border of dots.	AMY ИТ A Incuse square, within which linear square containing horse walking r., his rein trailing on ground.
			[Tooled on obverse.]	

			COPPER.	
2		Æ ·4	Head of Pan r., with short horns.	AMYNTA Fore-part of wolf r., gnawing bone.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3		Æ ·5	Young male head r., bare.	AMYNTA Helmet without crest r.
			[Bank Collection.]	
4		Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.

PAUSANIAS.

B.C. 390–389.

SILVER.

Persic Standard.

1	160·	Æ ·85	Young male head r. (Apollo?) wearing tainia.	ΠΑΥΣ ΑΝΙΑ Incuse square, within which linear square containing free horse standing r.; on his hind-quarter, caduceus.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
2	118·3 Plated	Æ ·85	Similar.	ΠΑΥ ΣΑΝ ΙΑ Similar. but no caduceus.
			[Bank Collection.]	
3	148·5	Æ ·75	Similar.	Similar.
			COPPER.	
4		Æ ·65	Young male head r. (Apollo ?), wearing tainia.	ΠΑΥΣ ΑΝ[Ι]Α Fore-part of lion r., head facing.
5		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
6		Æ ·55	Similar.	Π[Α]Υ ΣΑΝΙΑ Fore-part of lion r.
7		Æ ·45	Similar.	ΠΑΥΣ Α ΝΙ Similar.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AMYNTAS III.	
			First reign ? B.C. 389–383.	
			SILVER.	
			Persic Standard.	
1	143·	AR ·8	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	AMYN TA Incuse square, within which linear square containing free horse standing r.
2	141·4	AR ·85	Similar.	AMY NTA Similar.
3	138·5	AR ·85	Similar : border of dots.	Similar.
4	137· Plated	AR ·85	Similar type.	Similar.
5	21·2	AR ·5	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	[A]MYN TA Eagle standing l. with closed wings, looking back : the whole in linear square.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	19·2	Æ ·5	Similar.	Similar.
7	20·3	Æ ·45	Similar.	A M YNTA Similar.
8	17·4	Æ ·4	Similar.	[A]MYN TA Similar.
			COPPER.	
9		Æ ·6	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	AMYN [T] A Fore-part of boar r., with one leg bent; above, club r.
10		Æ ·55	Similar.	AMYN T A Similar.
11		Æ ·45	Similar.	TA Similar.
12		Æ ·45	Similar.	AMY Similar.
13		Æ ·5	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	AM Y N A T Similar type.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			AMYNTAS III.	
			Second reign? B.C. 381–369.	
			SILVER.	
			Persic Standard.	
14	161·5	Æ ·9	Horseman wearing kausia and chiton, with chlamys, prancing r.; in uplifted r. he holds javelin; caduceus on horse's hind-quarter: border of dots.	AMYNT[A] Lion standing l., holding in his jaws the broken shaft of a javelin, the point of which has pierced his r. foot.
			[Bank Collection.]	
15	160·2	Æ ·85	Similar (traces of caduceus).	Similar.
16	152·3	Æ ·85	Similar (no caduceus).	Similar; within linear square.
			[Bank Collection.]	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			COPPER.	
17		Æ ·6	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	AMYNTA Eagle r. wi closed wings devouring s pent, which he holds w his talons.
18		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
19		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
20		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
21		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
22		Æ ·6	Similar.	Similar.
23		Æ ·4	Similar.	[A]MY NTA Strung l and club, crossed.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			PERDICCAS III.	
			B.C. 365–359.	
			SILVER.	
			Persic Standard.	
1	158·9	Ar ·9	Head of young Herakles r. (with slight whiskers), wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	ΠΕΡ ΔΙΚ ΚΑ Free horse trotting r.; beneath, club r.
			[Bank Collection.]	
			COPPER.	
2		Æ ·8	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin: border of dots.	ΠΕΡΔΙΚ ΚΑ Lion r., holding in his jaws a broken javelin.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
3		Æ ·8	Similar.	Similar.
4		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar.
5		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar (a restruck coin).
6		Æ ·7	Similar.	Similar (a restruck coin).
7		Æ ·65	Similar.	Similar (a restruck coin).
8		Æ ·6	Similar.	ΠΕΡΔΙ ΚΚΑ Eagle standing l. with closed wings looking back.

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1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10·432	201	13·024	241	15·616	290	18·79
162	10·497	202	13·089	242	15·680	300	19·44
163	10·562	203	13·154	243	15·745	310	20·08
164	10·626	204	13·219	244	15·810	320	20·73
165	10·691	205	13·284	245	15·875	330	21·38
166	10·756	206	13·348	246	15·940	340	22·02
167	10·821	207	13·413	247	16·005	350	22·67
168	10·886	208	13·478	248	16·070	360	23·32
169	10·951	209	13·543	249	16·135	370	23·97
170	11·016	210	13·608	250	16·200	380	24·62
171	11·080	211	13·672	251	16·264	390	25·27
172	11·145	212	13·737	252	16·328	400	25·92
173	11·209	213	13·802	253	16·394	410	26·56
174	11·274	214	13·867	254	16·458	420	27·20
175	11·339	215	13·932	255	16·524	430	27·85
176	11·404	216	13·996	256	16·588	440	28·50
177	11·469	217	14·061	257	16·653	450	29·15
178	11·534	218	14·126	258	16·718	460	29·80
179	11·599	219	14·191	259	16·783	470	30·45
180	11·664	220	14·256	260	16·848	480	31·10
181	11·728	221	14·320	261	16·912	490	31·75
182	11·792	222	14·385	262	16·977	500	32·40
183	11·858	223	14·450	263	17·042	510	33·04
184	11·922	224	14·515	264	17·106	520	33·68
185	11·988	225	14·580	265	17·171	530	34·34
186	12·052	226	14·644	266	17·236	540	34·98
187	12·117	227	14·709	267	17·301	550	35·64
188	12·182	228	14·774	268	17·366	560	36·28
189	12·247	229	14·839	269	17·431	570	36·93
190	12·312	230	14·904	270	17·496	580	37·58
191	12·376	231	14·968	271	17·560	590	38·23
192	12·441	232	15·033	272	17·625	600	38·88
193	12·506	233	15·098	273	17·689	700	45·36
194	12·571	234	15·162	274	17·754	800	51·84
195	12·636	235	15·227	275	17·819	900	58·32
196	12·700	236	15·292	276	17·884	1000	64·80
197	12·765	237	15·357	277	17·949	2000	129·60
198	12·830	238	15·422	278	18·014	3000	194·40
199	12·895	239	15·487	279	18·079	4000	259·20
200	12·960	240	15·552	280	18·144	5000	324·00

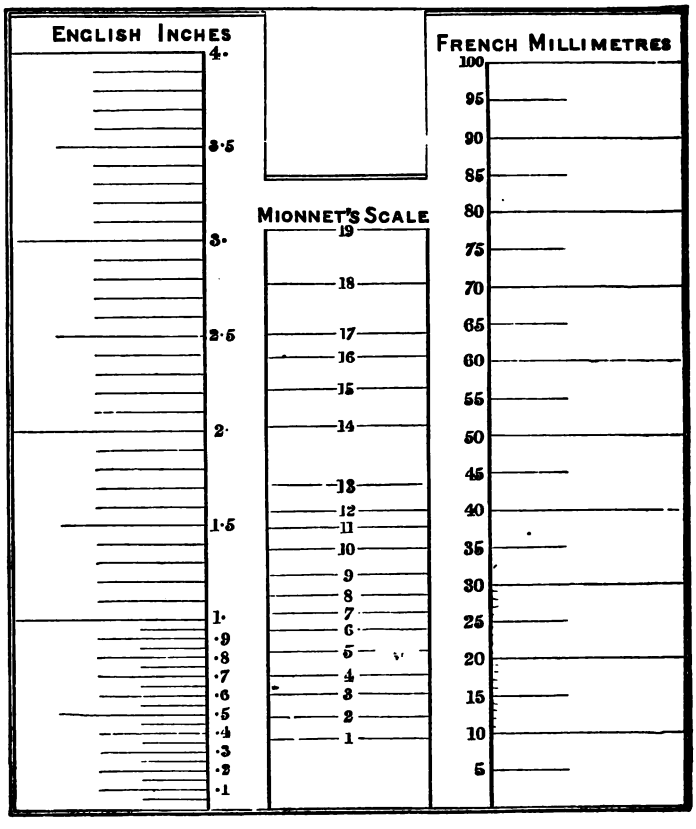
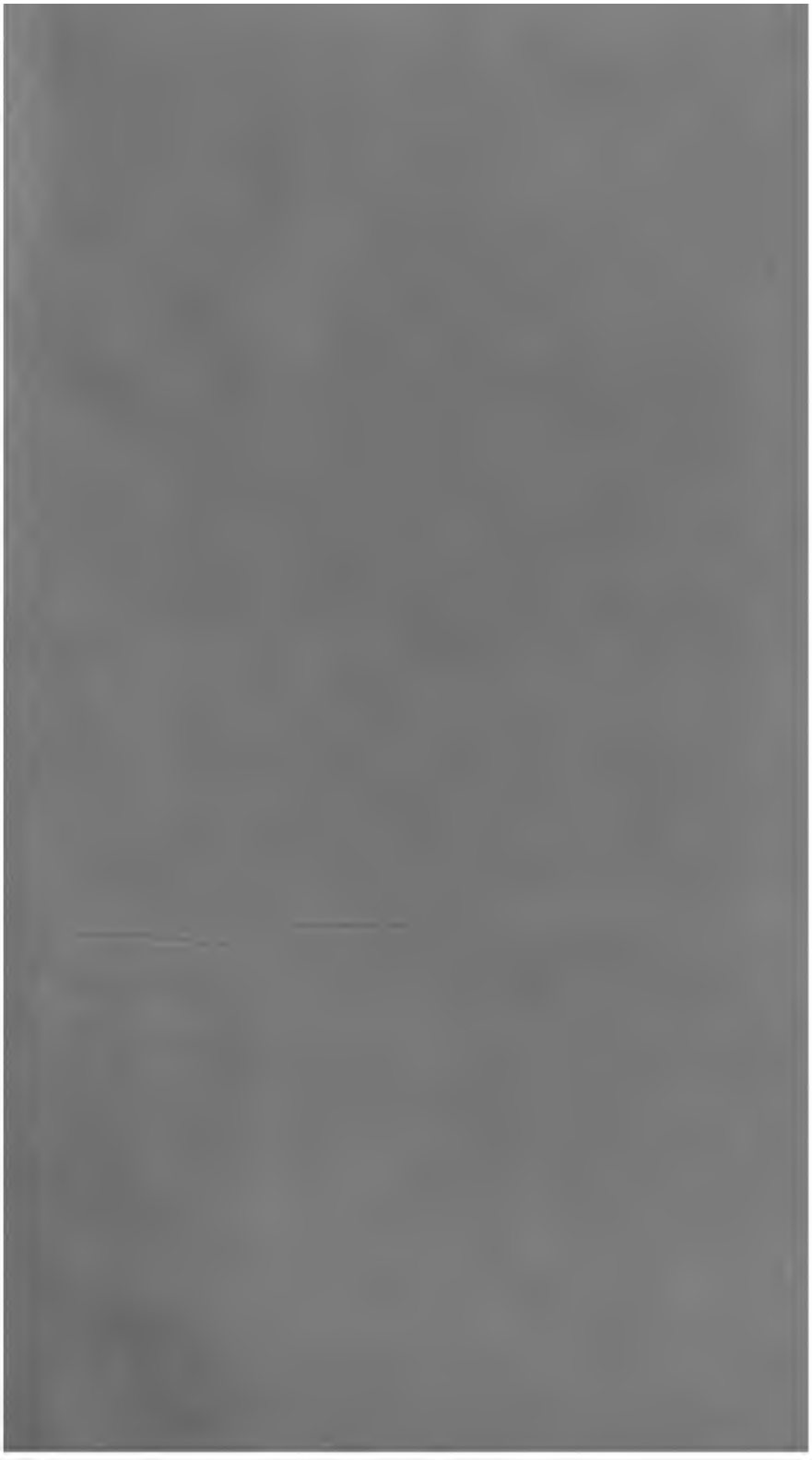
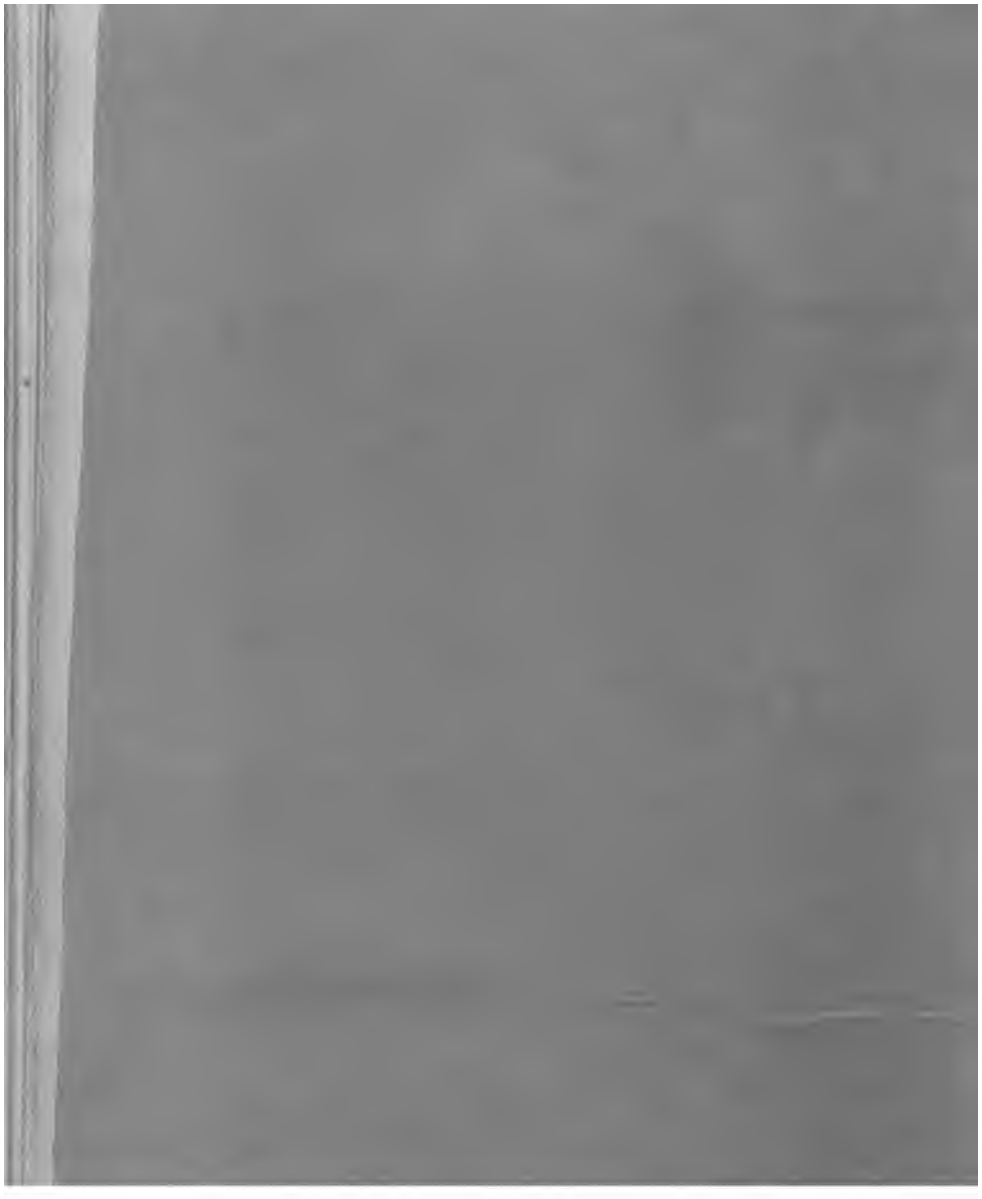
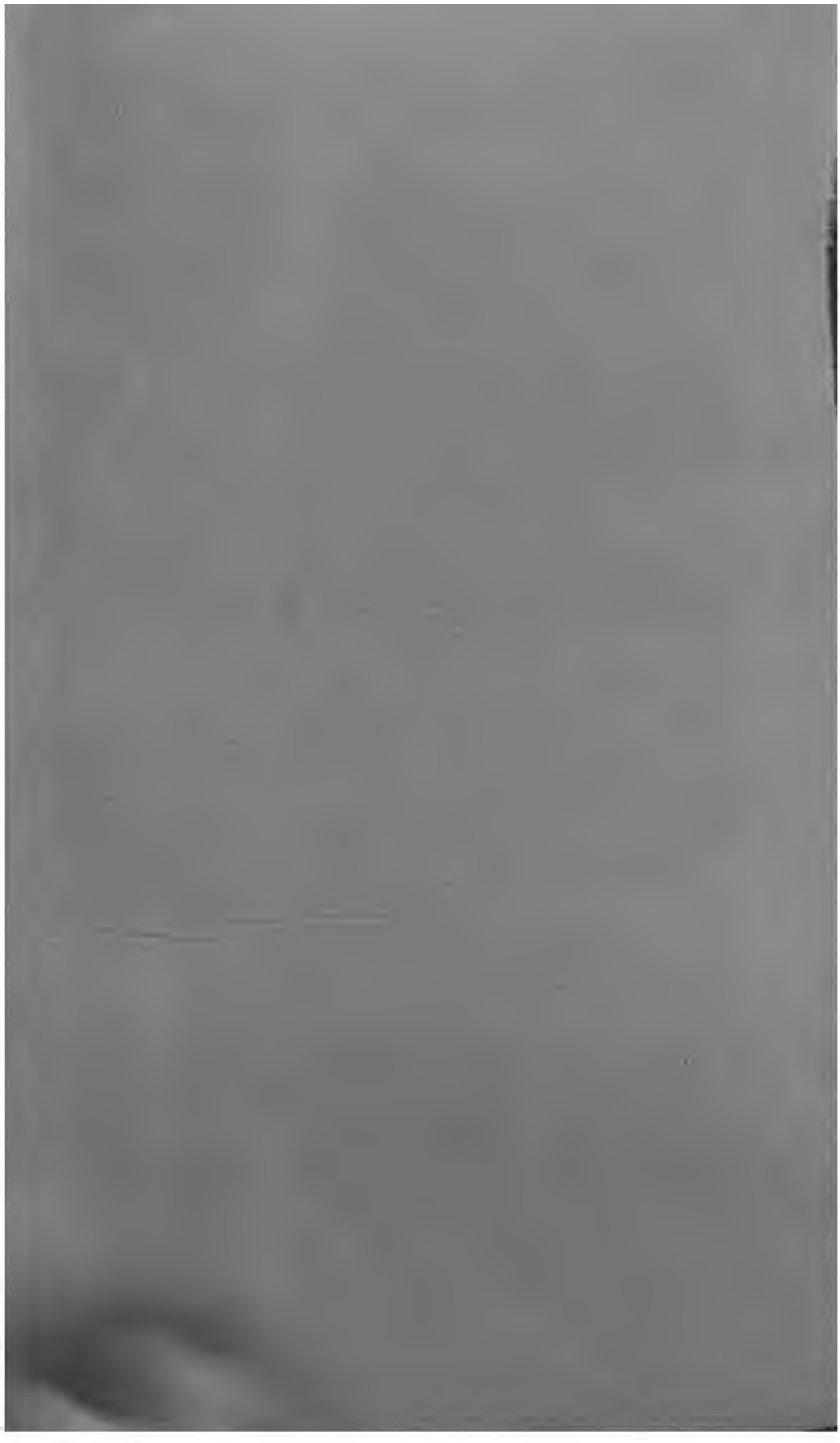
TABLE

FOR

CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES

AND THE

MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.



Woodfall & Kinder, Printers, Milford Lane, Strand, London, W.C.