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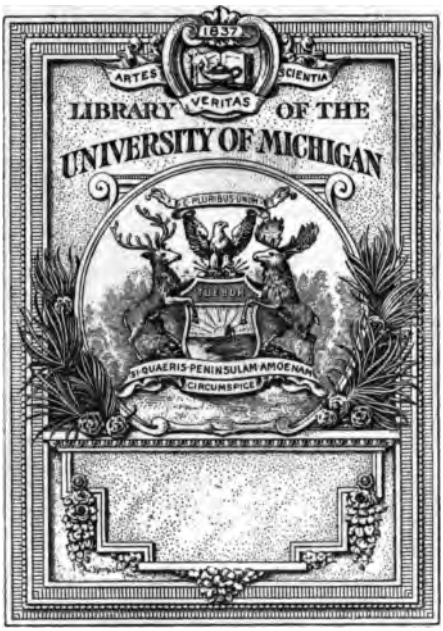
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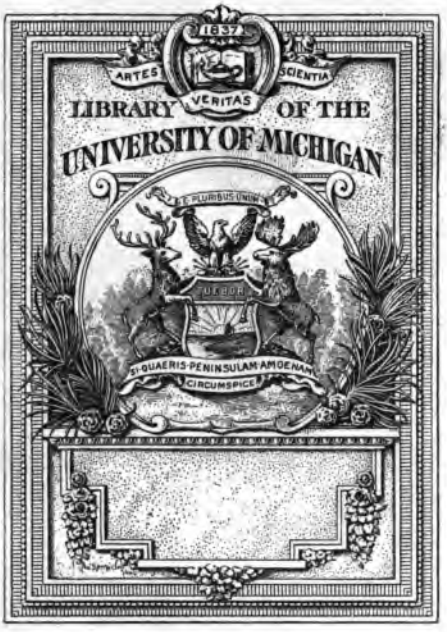
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THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN,

FELLOW AND SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

VOL. XIV.

APRIL, 1851.—JANUARY, 1852.

Factum abiit—monumenta manent.—Ov. *Fast.*

LONDON:

JOHN RUSSELL SMITH, 36, SOHO SQUARE.

SOLD ALSO BY M. ROLLIN, RUE VIVIENNE, NO. 12, PARIS.

M.DCCC.LII.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. WERTHEIMER AND CO.,
FINSBURY CIRCUS.

TO

DR. B. DE KÖHNE,

SECRETARY TO THE NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF ST. PETERSBURG.

THIS

OUR FOURTEENTH VOLUME

IS

INSCRIBED.

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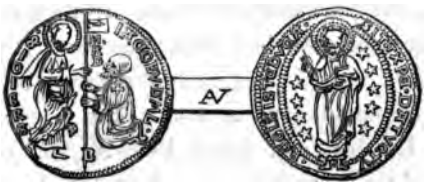
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON A UNIQUE AND UNPUBLISHED GOLD COIN [SEQUIN], STRUCK IN THE ISLAND OF RHODES, BY JAMES DE MILLY, THE 34TH GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM. 1454—1461.



[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28, 1850.]

THIS rare and valuable coin is in the collection of the British Museum. It represents on the obverse, to the right, the standing figure of St. John the Baptist, holding in the left hand a book, and in the right the banner of the Order, which he delivers to the kneeling grand-master, who is represented bare-headed, bearded, and wearing a cowl ornamented with a cross; legend IACOBV. D. ML., near

the staff of the banner the letters M. R. D., and at the end of the staff the letter B., behind the saint, S. IO. IERS.; which inscriptions may most probably be interpreted IACOBVS DE MILLY MAGISTER RODI DOMINVS SANCTI IOHANNIS BAPTISTA HIEROSOLEMITANE [Hospitalis].

Reverse.—The full-faced figure of our Saviour standing within an aureole, who directs attention to his divine doctrine by having his right hand raised, and holding in his left the gospel. On his right side are four stars, and on the left five.

SIT. T. XPE. DATV. Q. TV. REGIS. ISTE. DVCA. which is the Leonine Hexameter on the Sequins of Venice. SIT TIBI CHRISTE DATVS, QVEM TV REGIS ISTE DVCATVS.

No coin whatsoever has hitherto been published of Brother James de Milly,[1] grand-prior of Arvergne, who succeeded the Grand-master, John de Lastic;[2] he was then at his priory when he received the news of his election through his nephew, the Chevalier Boisrond. In their despatch, the council represented to him how important it was for the order that he should immediately repair to the island, and not grant favours before he had taken possession of his dignity at Rhodes, and taken likewise the oath usually tendered to the grand-master of such solemnities. He arrived August 20th, 1454, when his presence was indeed very necessary.

---

[1] In Colonel Rottiers "Description des Monumens de Rhodes, Bruxelles, 1830," at pages 293 and 294, is a passage which leads to the inference, that the author had seen a copper coin of the grand master James de Milly, but such fact may be doubted on carefully considering the entire scope of the passage.

[2] The British Museum possesses also silver aspers of John de Lastic, 1437—1454.

The haughty Mahomet II., enraged at the resolute answer that the knights made to his embassador respecting the tribute demanded, vowed their ruin, and the destruction of Rhodes. While menaced by these formidable enemies from without, the order was unhappily distracted by internal divisions, arising from ambition and vanity.

The complaints of the potentates of Spain, Italy, England, and Germany were, that the principal dignities of the order, and particularly the post of captain-general of the island, were annexed to the language of France, to the prejudice of the other nations.

The French alleged, that the order owed its foundation entirely to their ancestors, and that the other languages ought always to consider them as their first parents, etc. Some of the old knights interposed for an accommodation, and so by prudent negociation De Milly was able to allay all these storms. The discontented party had also returned to their duty. But the grand-master dying soon after of the gout in his stomach [hoping for heaven in consideration of all the heathens he had slain], they renewed their pretensions under the mastership of Brother Peter Raimond Zacosta, a Castilian by birth, and successor to James De Milly.

II.

ON THE IRISH FULL-FACE HALF-PENCE OF JOHN.

THIRD AND CONCLUDING NOTICE.

Cork, February 25, 1851.

DEAR SIR,

In former numbers of the "Numismatic Chronicle," you have kindly inserted two communications of mine on the Irish full-face half-pence of John. Since those periods, I have had several opportunities of examining a large number of this interesting class of coins, and selecting therefrom several additional varieties, not hitherto published, or included in my former lists.

I hereby annex them, numbering them in continuation from those previously described as preserved in my own collection.

	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	CONDITION.
29.	+IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM ON DW	A large and very fine coin, but of different type from former.
30.	+IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM: ON DWE	Very fine.
31.	+IOHANNES DOM	+ADAM ON DWE:	Very fine.
32.	+IOHANNES DOM	+NICOLAS: ON DW	Very fine, type different from former.
33.	+IOHANNES DOM	+NORMAN ON DW	A large and very fine coin, with curious *old head.*
34.	+IOHANNES DOO	+NORMAN ON DW	Very fine, but very rude.
35.	+IOHANNES DOMI	+NORMAN ON DW	Very fine.
36.	+IOHANNES DOM	+NORNAN ON DV	Very fine.
37.	+IOHANNES DOM	+NORNAN ON DW	Very fine.
38.	+IOHANNES DOMI:	+RODBERD ON: DV V	Very fine.
39.	+IOHANNES DOM	+TOMAS ON DWE	Fine.

	OBVERSE.	REVERSE.	CONDITION.
40.	+IOHANNE	+TOMAS ON DV VE	Fine, but obverse ill-struck, that die having slipped.
41.	+IOHANNES	+G . REI ON WA	(Evidently *Gefrei*). Fine, but very rudely engraved.
42.	+IOHANNESO:	+WALTEX ON REN	Extremely fine.

The above-mentioned coins are nearly all exquisite specimens, being in the very best state of preservation, well struck up, and totally unclipped, with every letter (except in one specimen) perfectly plain and legible. They have been chiefly discovered in this county, and in the county of Limerick.

Among them are some very interesting varieties, regarding two of which I would wish to offer a few observations.

In one of my former papers, I mentioned three coins (two of which are in my own cabinet), as reading simply IOHANNES, and ventured to suggest, that they might have been struck before the year 1177, when Henry II. conferred the title of *Lord of Ireland* on his son John. These coins, however, were those which read, on the reverse, +WALTER, and +WALTEX ON RE, and REN, and which I had appropriated to the mint of Reginald's Tower, in the city of Waterford, an appropriation, I am glad to say, which has been fully approved of and agreed to by all my numismatic friends. Among the present list, one coin will be also seen which reads simply IOHANNES, on the obverse. It is also of the *Waterford* mint, but of the moneyer GEFREI, who has also struck his coins with the obverse reading IOHANNES DO, as may be seen from specimens in my former list. I think this coin adds to the probability that those with IOHANNES, *simply*, were struck, as I before observed, previous to John's assumption of the title of *Lord of Ireland*. Those coins with

IOHANNES, simply, are all of *Waterford*, and we know that it was in that city John first commenced his career and rule of Ireland. I have never met with a *Dublin* full-face half-penny of John (much more plentiful of nearly every variety than those of Waterford, and they are known only of these two towns, Dublin and Waterford), that had not some abbreviation of his title, *Lord*.

There is, however, in my present list, another very curious variety; it is that which reads, on the reverse, +WALTEX ON REN, and on the obverse, +IOHANNES O, with two pellets after it. This coin is in exquisite preservation in every portion, and highly struck up. I confess I am unable to offer any conjecture as to what the letter O is intended for: I can hardly suppose it to be either an abbreviation for DOMINUS, or as a blunder of the moneyer. There is a large space between the letter O and and the two pellets after it, and also the same after the pellets. Every letter, on both obverse and reverse, is perfectly formed, and the engraving of the coin very good in every particular. The X, no doubt is intended for the letter R, like, as on the Northumbrian stycas, we see an X often used for both G, N, and R, as specimens in my own collection of such (selected from the celebrated Hexham and York hoards) fully testify, and as may be seen, also, by reference to Mr. Adamson's plates and account of the Hexham hoard of Northumbrian stycas:—

See Plate xxxvi. Nos. 44. 52, and 53.
„ Plate xlii. Nos. 8, and 10.
„ Plate xliii. Nos. 34, 38, and 39.
„ Plate xlviii. Nos. 209, and 210.
„ Plate liv. No. 3.
„ Plate lvii. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

and in many other instances. I have, therefore, only to hope some abler numismatist may clear up this difficulty, and add somewhat more to our numismatic history of Ireland.

Before leaving this subject, I would wish to add a few particulars regarding the rarity of the towns and moneyers of these coins. Those of Waterford are very much rarer than those of Dublin. Only a few moneyers are known, *viz.* GEFREI, MARC, MARCVS, ALEXAND, WHILELMVS, and WALTER, all very rare, but the former the least so. The Waterford coins are much ruder struck and engraved than those of Dublin, and are generally also in much worse preservation. The coins of the mint of Reginald's Tower, in the city of Waterford, are extremely rare, a very few only being known: there is but one moneyer of such, spelt WALTER, and WALTEX.

Of the Dublin moneyers, there are ADAM, TOMAS, NICOLAS, and NORMAN, which are plentiful, and easily to be had. Those of DAVI, NORNAN, RODBER, and RODBERD, are much rarer; while those with ALEX, NICOL, RODBERT, RODBERN, TVRGOD, and WILLELM are of very great rarity indeed. Those coins with DOMI on the obverse are scarce, and those with DOMIN very rare. One coin, in the collection of the late dean of St. Patrick's, now in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, reads, IOHANNIC, and one, in my own collection, IONANNES, both, as far as I am aware, are unique. There is also an unique coin with DOMIN IBER on obverse, and DWELI on reverse; and there are also two others, having WATER, and DE WATER, on reverse, which are supposed to be unique. All these last three coins belonged to the collection of the late dean of St. Patrick's, and are now deposited in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy.

The coins also *without* the abbreviation of DOMINUS are of the very greatest rarity.

There are also several minor varieties which I have not here noticed, but of which I have retained specimens in my own collection, in which some of the letters are joined, or run into each other, as in the two letters N, in IOHANNES (thus, NN), and the letters R and D, in RODBERD (thus, RD); the letter N, also, is variously formed (sometimes thus, ⋚). I have never, also, found any other letters used than the *Latin* H and N, and the *English* E (except in *one* instance, with the *English* h in IOhANNES, on one of the coins of Reginald's Tower, Waterford), a curious coincidence. I think I have now nearly exhausted this subject; but, should opportunities occur hereafter, I shall gladly resume it. In the mean time,

Believe me to remain,
Yours, very faithfully,
EDWARD HOARE.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

III.

COINS OF ABDEMON, PHARNABAZUS, SYPHAX, AND OF ALEXANDER BALA.

BY LE DUC DE LUYNES.

ABDEMON.

AMONG the coins of the kings of Phœnicia, I published a gold coin of an anonymous king of Tyre and Citium, preserved in the Museum of Vienna, and bearing the legend, למלך כית וצר, "Regis Citii et Tyri," and the date 46. I

attributed it to the Phœnician, Abdemon, who, assisted by the king of Persia, seized on Cyprus, put to death the king of Salamis, and invested himself with the kingly power, by subjecting the whole country to the power of the great king. After this, Evagoras, having escaped the vigilance of Abdemon, returns to Cyprus, attacks his enemy, captures him, liberates his countrymen, and assumes the diadem at Salamis. These events took place during the youth of Evagoras, who died at an advanced age B.C. 374. At the time of his victory over Abdemon, he was, perhaps, twenty years old; and, if he lived seventy years, the date of the fall of Abdemon would be B.C. 424. Now the year 427 B.C. corresponds with the forty-sixth year of the reign of Artaxerxes I.; and all favours the belief, that this anonymous coin of a king of Citium and Tyre belonged to Abdemon, and that its archaism was traditional, like the most part of the monies struck for the service of the Persians.[1]

I now publish here a coin with the name of Abdemon. It justifies my observation on the coin of the cabinet of Vienna, and fills up the void in the numismatic history of Cyprus.

Obv.—The bust of the Paphian Venus crowned with towers, the hair plaited and falling on the shoulders; a rich collar on her neck; the shoulders and breast covered by a vestment, held in its place by a large band; behind, ⌒○; before, vestiges of an illegible legend, either Phœnician or Cyprian.

Rev.— עבדמן (עבדהמן — Abdemon). The king in his chariot, with a charioteer, driving to the left, in a simple robe, and with the right hand raised; with the left he holds his royal mantle. He is crowned with a diadem of three rays. The horses are decorated with feathers, and the near horse has on the thigh the counter-mark of the Phœnician ℵ. Weight, 8 gr. 50 c. (French). *In the writer's cabinet.*

[1] Essai sur la Numismatique des Satrapies, etc., p. 72.

Very few observations are necessary to shew the importance of this coin. It gives us the most ancient royal money of a Greek colony, although under the dominion of the Persians: the type of the Paphian Venus, which is preserved in its Archaic style on the gold coins, down to the period of Nicocles and Menelaus, kings of Cyprus, here appears in all its ancient rudeness. The date, ∩O (30), shews us, that the royal money of Abdemon was issued in the thirtieth year of the reign of Artaxerxes I. (443 B.C.), and that the royal dignity was conferred upon Abdemon, either before the siege of Citium, where Cymon, the Athenian general, died, or in 443, the date of our coin, after the treaty of peace concluded by Artaxerxes I. with the Greeks, B.C. 448. It is therefore evident, from the chronology established by the coin in the Vienna cabinet, and by that published here, that the reign of Abdemon, which commenced, at the latest, in the thirtieth year of that of Artaxerxes I., existed at least till the year forty-six of that king; viz., down to 427 B.C. The weight of my coin also merits remark; it is exactly that of the Athenian Didrachm. This weight does not agree with that of the coins of Cyprus, but is that of the coins most used by the Greeks in their commerce. It is also the third of a large silver Daric of 25 gr. 50 c. It is identical with the weight of the golden Daric, and about double that of the gold coins struck by the kings of Tyre and Chittim contemporary with Abdemon.

PHARNABAZUS.

In my essay on the coins of the satraps of Phœnicia (pp. 17—21), I described, after the plates in the Pembroke Catalogue (Part ii. pl. 88), a silver coin, which I attributed to the satrap Dernes, and which exhibited, on one side, a

helmeted bearded head to the right, having before it *ΘIK*; and, on the other side, the full-faced diademed head of a woman, with dishevelled hair. I remarked, that this coin bore exactly the type common to Dernes and Pharnabazus, but the Greek legend *ΘIK*, an entire novelty on pieces bearing evidently Phœnician inscriptions, excited my suspicions, and I believed it to be the addition of a falsifier; in fact, these three letters could not be a date—they are not the commencement of either the name of a man or a place—and the inexactitude of the Pembroke plates left one to all sorts of conjectures. At the sale of the collection, I endeavoured, but without success, to acquire this interesting piece; since then chance has brought into my hands a more perfect example; here is its description:—

Obv.—פרנבזן, "Pharnabazon." A bearded and helmed head to the right; in front, Φ Λ

Rev.—Full-faced diademed female head, the hair dishevelled. *Plated*, 8 gr. 90 c.

This coin gives us, first of all, the certain attribution of the Pembroke coin, on which the name of the satrap is illegible, and then explains the doubtful legend *ΘIK*, which is nothing more than a religious attribute, the symbol of eternal life, so variously represented on different monuments, here placed before the head of Pharnabazus, instead of the ringed cross, or *crux ansata*, which we find on the coins of the same satrap.

The similarity of the letters *ΘIK* with the symbol, if placed horizontally, was clearly the cause of the engraver's error, and the legend remains purely Phœnician. The weight is less than the silver pieces of Pharnabazus and Dernes. This coin was plated, and it has also received a cut from a chisel, the ancient indication of a suspected piece of money.

SYPHAX.

A bronze coin in the Bibliothèque Nationale has the following type:—

Obv.—Virile head to the left, with diadem; the hair and beard short and curly.

Rev.—ספקהממלכת, on a rectangular label. A Numidian horseman, with a diadem, and covered with a flowing drapery, galloping to the left, and guiding, with a small wand, his horse, which has no reins; a globule between the horse and the band.

Mionnet published this as a Punic coin of Sicily,[2] and the inscription is very incorrectly given at pl. xx. No. 49. The late M. Falbe reproduced it, in his Researches on the site of Carthage (pl. iii.), and gave it to an uncertain king of Mauritania, as also another medal, of which the following is his description:—

Obv.—In a circle formed of small pearls, a bare head to the left, with short hair and pointed beard.

Rev.—A horseman, covered with a floating pallium, galloping to the right, on a horse or mule; under the animal three globules, and the same Punic inscription as the preceding, in a square formed by four lines; the whole in a circle composed of small pearls.

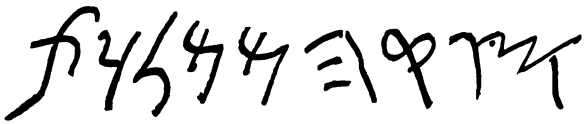
Gesenius classes these two medals under the name of Juba II. He observes, that, the legend being written in a very delicate character, it is very easy to misinterpret it, and that the reading is rather doubtful; the last four letters are, nevertheless, decidedly מלכת, "regnum"; and on one example the three middle letters are certainly קחם, and the two first ought, apparently, to be read בת. He concludes by proposing the following reading, בת קהם מלכת, "Domus

[2] Descrip. des Médailles Grecques, vol. i. p. 273, No. 548.

perpetui imperii," or "Domus sustentans imperium"; or, perhaps, בת ראש מלכת, "Domus capitis regni."

I doubt not but that a more profound investigation of this legend would have fully enlightened Gesenius, as to its real meaning. In fact, its two first letters are visibly a ס and a פ; so that one ought to read, without hesitation, ספק המל כת, "Syphacis regnum," as one reads on the coins of Juba I., יובעי המל כת, "Jubæ regnum," or שיובעי המל כה, "Quod Jubæ regni" (pecunia).

The legend of our medal is written in beautiful characters, identical with those of the Marseilles inscription, of which the reader may judge, by the legend of Syphax, which we reproduce here in characters traced from the Punic inscription of Marseilles:—



We have, then, acquired for numismatology a new regal coin.

It appears to me, that the diademed head on the obverse is the portrait of Syphax, who again appears on the reverse also with a diadem, galloping on his Numidian courser (without bridle), which he guides by means of a wand.

Not having the impression of the second coin of Syphax, in the Copenhagen cabinet, I have not described it; at the same time I do not doubt but what it would present us with the portrait of the king whose name it bears.

The horse upon which Syphax is mounted is remarkable for its pace and attitude, very different from that of a horse under the control of the bridle. It completely justifies this description of Livy:—"Numidiæ equos conscendunt.... Nihil primo adspectu contemptius. Equi hominesque

paululi et graciles: discinctus et inermis eques, præterquam quod jacula secum portat, equi sine frenis, deformis ipse cursus rigida cervice et extento capite currentium."[3]

The globule under the horse indicates a value equivalent to the Roman Uncia. On the Copenhagen coin there are three globules, the usual mark of the quadrans. These observations lead us to a conclusion as to the date.

Syphax allied himself with the Romans against the Carthaginians, 214 B.C. This alliance existed until 204, the year in which, by his marriage with Sophonisba, the king of the Masæcylians embraced the cause of Carthage. History teaches us that Syphax—to whom the Scipios commanding in Spain had sent messengers—wished to form an army, disciplined after the example of the Roman legions; and that the centurion, Q. Statorius, was charged with the instruction of the Numidian prince's regular troops.[4] It is probable that a pay was established, after the Roman manner, for the troops of Syphax, and that these two coins, of which we have given a description, are witnesses to a fact neglected by historians.

The identity of the Punic characters on the coins of Syphax with those of the Marseilles inscription proves, that this epigraphic monument, which has become so celebrated since its recent discovery, was engraved for Carthaginians resident at Marseilles during the second Punic war.

ALEXANDER BALA.

Obv.—Diademed head of Alexander Bala to the right.

Rev.—. *ΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ*. The city of Aradus personified, wearing a crown of towers, sitting to the left on a throne, resting her left elbow on a buckler, and holding on her left hand a Victory, who holds a crown to the left. In the exergue, *ΑΡΞΡ*.

[3] Livy, lib. xxxv. c. 11. [4] Id. lib. xxiv. c. 48.

A Tetradrachm of good work, slightly rubbed, and weighing 15 gr. 90 c. (French).

Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes) being dead, his son, Antiochus V. (Eupator), was acknowledged king of Syria, under the tutorship of Lysias. Demetrius, nephew of Antiochus IV., and son of Seleucus IV., solicited the Roman senate to permit him to assume the crown, of which he had been deprived by his uncle. The senate refused to recognise his rights; but Demetrius, having escaped from Rome, came to Tripolis, in Phœnicia, where he was proclaimed king.

All Syria acknowledged his authority; in spite of the protection of the Romans, Antiochus Eupator and his tutor were put to death, and Demetrius hastened to reconcile himself with Rome, in order to remain in quiet possession of his state: he was compelled to sustain a serious war against the Jews, with whom, in the end, he made a treaty of peace; he put to death Timarchus, who had made himself tyrant of the province of Babylon, and exiled Heraclides, brother of Timarchus, to the island of Rhodes. On this occasion the Babylonians gave him the surname of Soter. The differences between Demetrius and the kings of Egypt, of Pergamus, and of Cappadocia. soon furnished Heraclides with an occasion for revenge. He took to Rome Laodice, daughter of Antiochus Epiphanes, and a young man named Alexander, who pretended to be the brother of Laodice, and legitimate heir to the throne of Antiochus. No one believed these assertions, yet, in face of the known imposture of Heraclides, the latter employed so much artifice, that he obtained a decree of the Roman senate in favour of this suppositious son of Antiochus, giving him permission to return to his country, and promising succour. Seizing a favourable moment, Heraclides raised an army, and attaching to himself many influential

and illustrious men, went to Ephesus, and there made active preparations for his projected war.[5]

The historians do not tell us if Alexander went into Asia Minor with Heraclides, but they lead us to imagine that the young prince appeared at first in Phœnicia, since he commenced operations by seizing on Ptolemais, or Ace, the frontier of Asia towards the Mediterranean and Egypt, and that he commenced his reign in the year 160 of the Seleucidan era.[6]

The mutilated state of the ancient historians, with regard to Asia, has deprived us of a mass of information respecting the Greek dynasty of Syria. But the numismatist is often able to fill up a hiatus, and reveal the epoch of a reign by the assistance of a dated coin, and to shew at what periods certain cities recognised the authority of the competitors for the Syrian throne. Thus, for example, it is by coins alone that we can fix the defeat and death of Demetrius Soter, in the year 162 of the Seleucidan era, a date which the historians have omitted.

Josephus, and the first book of Maccabees (chap. x.), tell us, that Alexander, surnamed Bala, was recognised king at Ptolemais from the year 160; and, up to the present time, no coin of this prince had appeared bearing an earlier date than 161. The one I now publish was struck in the year 160, and consequently dates from the commencement of the reign of Alexander Bala; it shews us also the correctness of Josephus, or of Maccabees, which he copied, and reveals, moreover, an important fact, that the people of Aradus, whose well-known monogram is placed near the date, had then a monetary alliance with Bala, from which their independence had liberated them

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[5] Polyb. Reliq. lib. xxxiii. 14, 16. [6] Joseph. lib. xiii. cap. 2, 3.

towards all other kings, with the exception of Alexander the Great and Ptolemy Soter.

The people of Aradus, like all the people of Phœnicia, had first of all kings; then they submitted to the Persian yoke, and to that of Alexander the Great; but, profiting by the civil wars of Syria, they took part with Calinicus against Antiochus Hierax, treated advantageously with Antiochus the Great, and obtained, with an absolute autonomous rank (which commences on their coins in the year 96 of the Seleucidan era), the right of asylum for all those who sought refuge in their island, with the sole condition, that exiles should not leave Aradus without permission of the kings of Syria.[7] It was, probably, first as an exile, then as a friend and ally, that Alexander Bala was permitted to strike his first regal money within the walls of Aradus. From the same motive, instead of placing on the reverse Jupiter Olympus, the favourite type of Antiochus Epiphanes, and which the former adopted at a later period, he selected the personification of the city of Aradus to accompany his legend. We know, that from the year 96, and perhaps earlier, Aradus had, as the type of its silver medallions, a female veiled head, crowned with towers: and, *Rev.*, a Victory standing, holding a palm-branch and an acrostilium. The mintage of this money, weighing about 15 grs., continued more than a century. Tyre and Sidon, who struck regal money, Tetradrachms and other pieces, weighing 15 grs., with their name, shewing their autonomous condition, only commenced their mintage from the time of Alexander Bala.

The study of coins teaches us, that, from the year 161 of the Seleucidan era, Sidon struck coins of Alexander Bala,

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[7] Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 753.

a monetary alliance which existed down to 166 at least; and that Tyre commenced, at the latest, in 163, and continued down to 167, the period of Alexander's death.[8] It is worthy of note, that the fabrication of the purely autonomous coins of Tyre ceased in the year 160 of the same era, and that of Sidon in 159; that is to say, at the same time that Alexander Bala assumed the diadem of Syria; whilst Aradus long preserved all the integrity of her laws, after only a passing deference in favour of the new king.

Alexander Bala, being proclaimed king at Ptolemais, sought the friendship of Jonathas, son of Mattathias, a Jewish prince; and secured a powerful auxiliary in obtaining the daughter and the support of Ptolemy Philometor. Two years after his landing in Phœnicia, Alexander Bala, with the aid of the king of Egypt, overcame, in a pitched battle, Demetrius Soter, who perished in the fight.[9] After this, Alexander Bala, without fear of future perils, abandoned himself to his inclination for the pleasures and vices of an idle life; the surname Bala, בלע, "Perditor," was no doubt then conferred as a stigma on his conduct, so little in consonance with the majesty of a king. Ammonius, charged with the government of the state, permitted himself to be corrupted by all who would purchase his favour; he countenanced the projects of the people of Aradus, who endeavoured by treason to seize upon Marathus, but who did not succeed in their culpable enterprise, notwithstanding their murder and sacrilege of the ambassadors of Marathus.[10]

Ptolemy, suspecting Alexander of having laid a snare

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[8] Mionnet, Descrip. des Médailles Grecques, tom. v., et Supp. tom. viii., Rois de Syrie.

[9] Josephus, Archæolog. lib. xii. cap. 8; Maccab. lib. i. cap. 10.

[10] Diod. lib. xxxiii. cap. 5.

for him, and having planned his death at Ptolemais, suddenly abandoned him whom he had placed on the throne, and named his son-in-law to supplant him. He recalled his daughter Cleopatra, and gave her in marriage to Demetrius II., son of Demetrius Soter, and a new candidate for the sceptre of Syria.

In the year 167, Alexander Bala, coming down from Cilicia (where he had raised an army), was defeated and put to flight with five hundred followers. He retired to Abæ, in Arabia, near the territory of Zabdiel, called Zabelus by Josephus,[11] and Diocles by Diodorus. Zabdiel, aided by the chiefs of the tribes in his conspiracy, decapitated Alexander, and sent his head to Ptolemy, a few days after the victory which cost the king of Egypt his life. During the combat, the king's horse, frightened by an elephant, threw him, and he received so severe a wound on the head that he for a time lost his senses; but, informed soon after of his triumph, he only survived a few days.

The year of Alexander Bala's death is fixed at 157, and is found on his latest coins, and on the earliest of his rival and successor, Demetrius II.

The regal coins of Bala bear monograms which, after the example of those of Aradus, appear to be the names of cities. We find, in the year 164, the monogram of Seleucia, and in the year 166, on a similar coin, the monograms of Berytus, Dium of Decapolis, and Berœa of the Cyrrestica;

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[11] Zabdiel, "Domum Dei," according to the text of Maccabees, is certainly obscured by Josephus, who has converted it into Zabelus. The text of Diodorus shews us, that the Greeks, according to their usage, endeavoured to translate Zabdiel, by Diocles, "Gloria Jovis," but in order to make their translation correct, it must have been written צְבִיאֵל, Tsebiel, "Splendor Dei," Zabelus, as in Josephus, and not זַבְדִיאֵל, Zabdiel, which, according to the text of Maccabees, appears to be the correct reading.

and on those without date we have the monograms of Ptolemais, Laodicea, Tripolis, and Dora, cities of Phœnicia, and Apamea of Syria.

H. DE LUYNES.

[Many of our readers will, we doubt not, be interested with the foregoing clever dissertation by the Duke de Luynes. It is translated from a recent number of the Revue Numismatique. As an illustration of new varieties, and as a very agreeable example of this sound numismatist's application of his knowledge of the paleography of Phœnician coins, it cannot but be acceptable to those who may not chance to see the original.—ED. NUM. CHRON.]

IV.

ON THE ATTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN COINS TO EDWARD THE THIRD AND EDWARD THE FIFTH.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 23, 1851.]

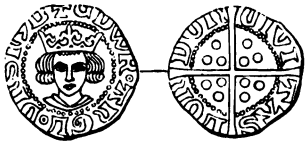
Cork, January 9, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your very short stay in Cork, last summer, prevented me soliciting your opinion on some numismatic questions, on which I was very anxious to have the benefit of your superior experience; and I therefore now send you the coins, propounding my doubts, and requesting your judgment.

My first query respects some pennies of Edward I., II., or III., though I consider their appropriation to rest

between Edward I. or III., and the balance of probabilities to incline to Edward III.

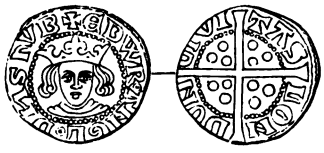


No. 1.—A large and peculiar bust, inscribed—

Obv.—+EDW. R.°ANGL.° DNS. HYB.

Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Having two annulets separating ANGL. from the preceding and succeeding words; and all the N's, on both sides, are the English, and not the Roman, N. This coin weighs 18½ grains.



No. 2.—Contains three pennies with a peculiar and spread bust; similar inscriptions; the ANGL. is also separated by annulets.

The Roman N on both sides. They weigh 18½, 16½, and 15½ grains.

No. 3.—Is a penny with a similar bust, and the annulets separating ANGL.

On the obverse, the N is English; on the reverse, Roman. Weight, 16½ grains.

No. 4.—Contains four pennies; similar busts; without annulets.

On the obverses, the Roman N; on the reverses, the English N. Weights, 20, 18½, 18, and 15 grains.

No. 5.—*Obv.*—Similar bust.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVNELM.

On the reverse, the N English. On the obverse, the N cannot be ascertained. Weight, 17 grains.

No. 6.—*Obv.*—A large bust.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVNELM.

Obverse, Roman N; reverse, English N. Weight, 16½ grs.

No. 7.—*Obv.*—A bust, similar to Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Rev.—CIVITAS EBORACI.

Obverse has the Roman N. Weight, nearly 16 grains.

The foregoing seven enclosures I consider the debateable coins; those which follow are admitted coins of Edward III.

No. 8.—*Obv.*—+EDWARDVS REX ANGL.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVNOLME.

Reverse, English N. A coin of Bishop Hatfield, with the crosier to the spectator's left. Unusual. Weight, 14 grs.

No. 9.—*Obv.*—+EDWARDVS REX ANGLIE.
Rev.—CIVITAS DVNOLM.

English N on the reverse. Being without the crosier it may be supposed to be from the king's mint. Weight, 17¾ grs.

No. 10.—*Obv.*—+EDWARDVS REX ANGLI.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

On the obverse, the Roman N; on the reverse, the English N. Weight, 17¾ grains.

No. 11.—*Obv.*—+ EDWARD ⁘ ANGL. ⁘ R. ⁘ DNS. ⁘ HYB.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON ×

English N on both sides. Each word on the obverse separated by two annulets. A small cross after London. Weight, 16¼ grains.

No. 12.—An electro-type of a London half-groat, Edward III. English N in London.

The busts on the coins in the packets from No. 1 to 7, strike me as altogether different from those we have been accustomed to consider, on good grounds, to be those of Edward I. and II. They have a lowness and breadth distinguishing them from the coins of Edward I. and II., and assimilating them to those of Edward III.; and they seem to me to be clearly one class—whether with the English N or the Roman N—whether with the annulets separating ANGL., or without the annulets; and the specimens from the mints of York and Durham shew that it was not a freak or fancy confined to the London mint. While at the same time the annulets, and the English N, are very strong and decided links of connection with the undoubted coins of Edward III. The difficulty, on the other side, is the inscription—EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB.—precisely the same as that on the coins of Edward I. Balancing these incongruities, I think that the weight of the twelve coins, being 206 grains, which is only an average of $17\frac{2}{12}$ grains, the form of the busts, the annulets, and the English N, give them to Edward III. I should imagine that they were coined early in his reign, and that there is more probability of his engravers varying his style, by shortening his Christian name to that of his grandfather, than that Edward I. should have commenced with a bust such as these coins give us, with the annulets and English N, and that they

were then discontinued till the time of his grandson, on whose undoubted coins we find them. Considering also, that Edward III. came to the throne (a passive instrument, from his age, in his mother's hands) by the deposition of his father, his engravers may have thought a change in the type of the coins advisable, and in keeping with the nature of the change of the sovereign.

P. S. — I recollected this morning, that I had a halfpenny of Edward III., the bust of which had the same form as those on the pennies which I have submitted for your consideration. I enclose it—

No. 1.—*Obv.*—EDWARDVS REX.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Both the N's being English: and it strikes me as being decidedly of the same coinage as the pennies, and assisting to appropriate them to Edward III.

No. 2.—Another half-penny of Edward III, with the usual bust.
Obv.—EDWARDVS REX AN.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

All the N's, obverse and reverse, are English.

No. 3.—Is another penny of Edward III.; rather a rough and unusual bust.
Obv.—+EDWARDVS ꝏ REX ꝏ ANGLIE.
Rev.—CIVITAS LONDON.

Annulets and English N, obverse; Roman N, reverse.

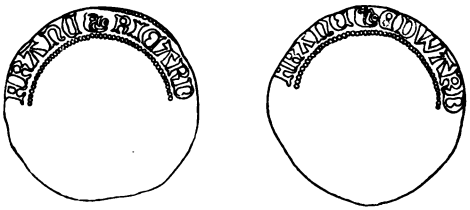
My second query respects the appropriation of those coins, in gold and silver, which have, as mint-marks—a boar's head—a rose and sun united—and a boar's head,

obverse, and rose and sun united on the reverse; hitherto considered as coined by Edward IV., but which I consider as having been coined for Edward V. by the authority and order of his uncle, Richard Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Protector.

To bring the subject more clearly before you, I enclose you the following:—

No. 1.—A gold angel of an Edward. Mint-mark, rose and sun united.

No. 2.—Two groats of an Edward. Mint-marks, obverse and reverse, rose and sun united.



No. 3.—An electrotype of a groat in the British Museum, an Edward. Mint-mark, a boar's head. And—

A groat of Richard III. Mint-mark, a boar's head.

No. 4.—A gold angel of Richard III. Mint-mark, rose and sun united.

No. 5.—A groat of Richard III. Mint-marks, obverse, a boar's head; reverse, rose and sun united.

No. 6.—A groat of an Edward, purchased at the recent sale of the late Rev. Dr. Neligan's collection. Mint-marks, obverse, a boar's head; reverse, rose and sun united.

We may first bear in mind, that the Red Book of the Exchequer states, that the reign of Edward V. commenced on the 9th of April, 1483, and ended on the 22nd of June following, which comprises a period of ten weeks and five days; and the only difference which had to be made in the dies being the mint-marks, no delay or interruption of the coinage would take place, if the government required money to be coined. And we may presume, that in the struggle which Richard had to encounter, first, to establish his protectorate, and secondly to usurp the throne, hard cash was an able auxiliary to cold steel. We are warranted, therefore, in supposing, that the London mint was in full activity during the protectorate. On the coins of Richard III., we find his only mint-marks to have been, the rose and sun united, and the boar's head. On the generality, these mint-marks are the same, obverse and reverse. And more rarely, the obverse presents one of these mint-marks, and the reverse the other. Now we find all these peculiarities are also exemplified on the coins of an Edward.

We are aware that the boar was Richard's personal badge or cognizance during his brother's life time, and not a regal or national badge. In the illuminated roll of the

Earls of Warwick, there is a representation of Richard (in consequence of his intermarriage with that family), who is depicted standing on a white boar. And after Richard had usurped the throne, he created a herald-at-arms, "Blanc Sanglier," whom he sent on his foreign embassies, to announce his accession.[1] We can therefore perfectly well understand why, as the Lord Protector of the king and realm of England, Richard should order his own peculiar and known badge to be used as a mint-mark on his nephew's coinage, more particularly to mark the exercise of *his* late contested, and now established authority. And keeping in recollection the divisions which existed in the court of Edward IV., after the marriage of the latter, and also that the Duke of Gloucester sided with the party who were opposed to the queen, the boar being his badge, its head would never have been thought of for, and still less permitted on, the coinage of Edward IV., whose sympathies and affections must naturally have gone with the queen and her relatives; which, indeed, is fully proved, by the honours and benefits heaped upon the Woodville family by the king.

Now these coins are extremely rare, which is to be expected, as being the coinage of Edward V., since a very small quantity of any coinage reaches us, in proportion to what has been minted; and our share of an eleven weeks' coinage, calculating the quantity that could be struck with the then establishment and machinery at the mint, could not, comparatively, be very great. Had the boar's head been a mint-mark of Edward IV., the coins bearing it would have been as abundantly common as all the admitted mint-marks of that sovereign are.

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[1] See Turner's History of England, vol. iii. p. 472.

The mint-mark rose and sun united of an Edward is not *so* rare as the boar's head, but still very rare; and as it is rather the commoner mint-mark of Richard III., its coincidence in rarity with Richard's coins assists, in my opinion, to identify the coin on which it occurs as a coin of Edward V., ordered by the protector — a motive of some kind operating equally, in each case, for the continuance of its use.

To his other qualities, good and bad, Richard united a personal vanity, certainly not to have been expected in such a man and at such a time. Of this, his attention to the splendour of his dress is quite remarkable; and, among many instances which Turner gives in his reign of this king, one, in vol. iii. p. 480, taken from the Harleian MS. 433, p. 126 (an order to the keeper of his wardrobe, for clothes and materials of show), proves that he entered anxiously into the merest minutiæ where *self* was concerned. Such a man, therefore, was equally likely to consider the mint-marks of the coinage, whether as protector or king, a matter of *personal* concern; and the same egotism would equally induce him *not* to make use of the mint-marks of his predecessor. I therefore think that, as protector, he placed the boar's head as his own cognizance, and the united rose and sun as the York cognizance, on his nephew's coins, and continued them for the same reasons, on his own, as king.

I would now refer you to packet No. 3, and call your attention to the boar's head mint-mark on the obverse of the Edward groat, and then compare it with the similar mint-mark on the obverse of the Richard groat. You will remark, that they are precisely the same, apparently from the same punch, and very peculiar, being short and thick, and the neck ends of each apparently pared and rounded, and the mint-marks on both are kept clear from the letters

on either side. Under the bust of the Edward groat is a pip, which is also met with under the bust of some groats of Richard III. The similarity of these boars' heads, I consider as bearing strongly on the question, and proving, that the two coins must have been coined very near each other in point of time. And, as further connecting these two groats, it strikes me, that the C and D in RICARD, and, on the other groat, the D in EDWARD, and the C in FRANC, were indented in the dies by reversing one punch, and, if so, would suggest, that both the dies had been the work of the same engraver.

On the groats of Edward IV. we have three different busts. On his heavy coinage the bust is similar to those of his predecessors, the Henries. On the groats reduced to 48 grains, the bust is rounder and more animated, sometimes merry, as when the crown is not set even on the brow, and gives an idea that its wearer had taken a cup too much. These certainly continued till the short restoration of Henry VI., as his coins of 1470 are from the same punches. Then we have an older and more dark and severe cast of countenance, which is continued on the Edwards under consideration, by Richard III., and on the first coinage of Henry VII. When, therefore, we find the mint-marks of Richard III. on coins of an Edward, the bust on which came into use at the close of the reign of Edward IV., and as we know that Edward and his brother were not then friends, I feel convinced, as I have before remarked, that Edward IV. would not have allowed them on *his* coins, as being his brother's cognizance; and, that they can only be accounted for as a coinage issued under the authority of Richard as protector to an Edward, and that Edward, history informs us, was his nephew, Edward V.

Combining, therefore, all the foregoing grounds and

circumstances, the identity (as I may term it) of the mint-marks on the coins of Richard III. and those on an Edward —the motives that would induce Richard to place such mint-marks on the coins of his nephew—and the feelings that would have prevented Edward IV. from using them—I come to the decided conclusion, that these coins are those of Edward V.; and I shall be much gratified if, with your greater experience and more ample means of forming a correct judgment on a numismatic question, you should give my opinion the imprimatur of your concurrence.

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

To James Dodsley Cuff, Esq.

V.

BADGES AND MEMORIALS OF CHARLES I.

(*Continued from* p. 205, Vol. XIII.)

40. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair long; armour decorated upon the shoulder with a lion's head; plain falling collar; medal suspended by a ribbon. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS. DG. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HI. REX.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 19.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Cast, roughnesses removed by chasing; ring for suspension; workmanship rather coarse; low relief.

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41. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Same as Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 20.

M. B. E. H. ar. Not uncommon.

Cast, very slightly chased; it occurs generally of silver,

sometimes gilt; it has frequently the usual ornamental border, but it is occasionally without any. It is, perhaps, the least rare of all the larger badges; ring for suspension.

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42. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.*; crowned. Same as Med. Hist. XIV.4.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, within the garter, inscribed as usual; crown above.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. III. fig. 21.

M. B. E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, very slightly chased; rings at top and bottom; it is generally of silver, sometimes gilt. It is, probably, always without the ornamental border so usual upon medallic badges of this period. This reverse was, in all probability, originally executed for a badge of Prince Charles (see No. 68), as the metal is not large enough to take in the whole device.

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43. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.*; crowned; hair short; ruff; armour, lion's head on shoulder; mantle over shoulders. *Leg.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned. *Leg.*—FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, "Kingdoms flourish by concord."

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. III. fig. 22.

E. H. lead. Extremely rare.

Cast, recently, but where the original may be is not known.

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44. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Lovelock; falling laced collar; scarf across the breast; armour. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS D. G. MAG. BRI. FR. ET HI. RX.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$1\frac{3}{16} \times \frac{15}{16}$. Pl. III. fig. 23.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. The bust upon this badge is from the same punch as those which occur upon some pieces which, though very rare, are well known to collectors, and are generally supposed to have been patterns for intended coins. The legends and reverses are always engraved. Upon some, the reverse is a large expanded rose; upon others, the royal arms, sometimes with, sometimes without, supporters.

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45. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as Pl. I. fig. 6.

Rev. incuse.—Royal arms, in a square shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed with its usual motto.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$.

M. B. E. H. ar. Not rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension; usual border, as figs. 4, 6, etc.

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46. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$. P. III. fig. 24.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This differs from the preceding, in omitting the garter, and having the reverse in relief. The crown shows five arches.

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47. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$.

E. H. ar. Rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This differs from the preceding, in having a larger shield, and only one arch to the crown. Balls are substituted for the fleurs-de-

lis; and the arches which ought to spring from them are omitted. The inner line of the border of the medal is omitted, to make room for the upper part of the crown. The work on the reverse is more clear and better executed.

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48. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Same as fig. 10.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned, within the garter, with the usual motto incusely inscribed.

Beaded border on both sides.

$1 \times \frac{7}{8}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. The reverse is rudely cast, and not repaired by chasing.

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49. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—Royal arms, in square shield, crowned, within the garter. The motto and bearings on the shield are incuse.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 25.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension.

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50. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 26.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, very slightly chased; ring for suspension. On this and preceding medal, as well upon several others of these very small medals, the ground is roughened to receive a black colour, which remains on only a very few specimens, as it falls off immediately if the medal is immersed in warm water. This was the case with one in the possession of

E. H., which it was necessary to clean, as the device was scarcely visible under a thick coat of dirt.

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51. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair drawn back from the forehead, two rows of curls behind; lovelock; armour; medal on breast.

Rev.—Royal arms, in garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual; all within a small beaded border. The whole inclosed within the usual border (see fig. 6).

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{3}$. Pl. IV. fig. 27.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. On the truncation are the letters T. S., perhaps intended for Thomas Simon; but though the original design appears to have been neatly executed, the workmanship wants the marks of his superior skill.

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52. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair parted upon the forehead, curly behind; armour; medal suspended by a ribbon; within a floral wreath and corded edge.

Rev.—Royal arms, in a garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual. Wreath and edge, as upon the obverse.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$. Pl. IV. fig. 28.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

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53. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair drawn back from forehead, curly behind; lovelock; plain falling collar; armour; medal on breast. All within a floret border.

Rev.—Royal arms, on garnished shield, crowned, within the garter, inscribed as usual. Floret border, as on obverse.

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension. This is very

similar to the preceding piece, but smaller. The corded edge is omitted, and also the lower part of the bust.

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54. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 6.

Rev.—Three crowns, one over the other.

$\frac{11}{16} \times \frac{9}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 29.
E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, slightly chased; ring for suspension; usual border, as fig. 6.

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55. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Falling laced collar; medal suspended by ribbon; scarf across the breast.

Rev.—Crown, within an oval band, incusely inscribed—
LONG MAY KING CHARLES REIGNE.

$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$. Pl. IV. fig. 30.
E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension. On both sides is a small beaded border, inclosed within two plain lines. There is very little resemblance of the king in this small badge: how much of the error belongs to the chaser, and how much to the original, is uncertain, as no other specimen has come to notice with which it could be compared.

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56. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Crowned; plain falling collar; armour figured, lion's head on shoulder; ribbon for medal.

Rev.—C. R., crowned, within laurel branches.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 31.
Hunter. ar. gilt. Very rare.

Cast, chased; a leafy border on both sides.

57. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 5.

Rev. incuse.—Cypher of C. R., crowned, between two ornamental links; field marked with horizontal lines.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. IV. fig. 32.

E. H. au. and ar. Rare.

These pieces are very neatly executed, much more so than the generality of these very small medals.

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58. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Same as fig. 5.

Rev.—C. R. in cypher.

$\frac{9}{16} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Med. Hist. XIV. 6.

This is inserted upon the authority of the Medallic History; but no medal has fallen into the hands of collectors more nearly resembling it, than No. 57, which has been just described. The obverse frequently occurs without any reverse, having been intended for insertion in a ring, or for inclosure in a heart-shaped silver box. Two specimens of such are in the collection of E. H.; one has, on the cover, a heart pierced with two arrows; on the under side, an eye and tears. The other box has also a heart pierced with two arrows, and an inscription, "*I live and die in loyaltie*"; on the under side, is a skull between C R., with the inscription, "*Prepared bee to follow me.*"

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59. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Similar to Med. Hist. XIV. 5.

Rev.—Laurel wreath, inclosing the inscription, ORTV MAGNVS COIVGIO ET PROLE MAIOR VIRTVTE MAXIMVS, "Great by birth, greater by his marriage and offspring, greatest by his virtue."

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$. Gent. Mag., March 1817.

Æ. Very rare.

This piece is said to have been found on Broadfield Down, about eight miles from Bristol, about the year 1815.

Many of these badges were, probably, military rewards, or memorials, given by the king or his commanders. This was probably executed after the monarch had been removed from the scenes of his earthly troubles, when death had consecrated his virtues to the affectionate recollection of his surviving friends and followers.

60. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Crowned; hair long; falling laced collar; within branches of palm. Beaded border.

Rev.—GOD BLES THE KING.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. IV. fig. 33.

Loscombe, æ. E. H. lead. Extremely rare.

Cast, and of extremely coarse workmanship; probably executed as a military reward in some beleaguered place, where an artist could not be found. Ring for suspension.

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61. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Very rudely copied from Med. Hist. XIV. 5; highly-raised plain rim.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; coarsely executed; ring for suspension. The specimen referred to has marks of having been long worn by some loyal subject.

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62. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Same as Med. Hist. XIV. 5; within the usual leafy border; crown above.

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This is merely a shell; all the plain ground entirely removed, leaving only the portrait, leafy border, and crown. It has been attached by rivets to some object; perhaps, the top of a casket.

63. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair long; lovelock on the left shoulder; plain broad falling collar; armour; medal suspended by ribbon.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 34.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. The head is copied from the same original as Med. Hist. XIV. 5, but the dress and armour much altered. It has, probably, been set in some object, as a locket or casket.

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64. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Crowned; same as Med Hist. XIV. 4. *Leg.*—CAROLVS. D. G. MA. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Underneath, R. for Thomas Rawlins. Bead border.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8}$.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; ring for suspension.

This head is sometimes cast alone, without any field or legend, in order to be riveted or inlaid, as an ornament, upon some casket or small article of furniture.

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65. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Hair long, rather straight; beard long; plain falling collar; armour; mantle round breast; on truncation, I. R. *Leg.*—CAROLVS. D. G. ANG. SC. FR. ET. H. REX.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{1}{4}$. Pl. V. fig. 35.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Struck, thin embossed plate; probably set in a locket. The name of the artist is unknown.

66. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I., front face. Lovelock on left shoulder; plain falling collar, open over the right shoulder; armour; sash.

$1\frac{1}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 36.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

This is a very thin embossed, in very low relief, evidently intended to be set with some strong back-ground.

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67. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *r.* Crowned; same as Med. Hist. XIV. 4. *Leg. incuse.*—CAROLVS. D. G. MAG. BRITAN. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FI. DE.

Rev.—Prince Charles, on horseback (between C. P.), in armour, helmet plumed, scarf floating behind, truncheon in hand; distant battle, incuse.

$1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{16}$. Numismatic Journal, Vol. I. p. 136.

E. H. ar. g. Unique (?).

In the Numismatic Journal, it is erroneously stated to be of gold, and in the collection of the British Museum. It is cast, chased very slightly, in perfect preservation, and beautifully executed. It is singular, that this reverse, from the same die, is attached to a medal of the Earl of Essex, whose name is stamped on the field. It cannot be ascertained which medal was the earliest; but, probably, this of the prince, as the workmanship seems to be that of Rawlins, who was die engraver to Charles I.; and it is possible that, in the chances and changes of this unhappy war, the die may have fallen into the hands of the opposite party; or, as the medals are cast, a mould may have been taken from a medal, and altered, by chasing, to suit its altered purpose. It has not been practicable to trace the pedigree of this rare piece farther back than to the possession of Mr. Brown, at whose sale, in 1791, it was purchased by Mr. Thane, and, passing through the collections

of Mr. Bindley, Colonel Durant, and Mr. Dimsdale, at length came into the possession of E. H.

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68. *Obv.*—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Hair long; plain falling collar; richly-figured armour, lion's head on shoulder; a Cupid (?) on the breast; medal suspended by a chain; sash across the breast. *Leg.*—ILLVST: CAROLI MAG: BRIT: PRINC: DVC: CORNVB. R. F., Rawlins.

Rev.—None.

2 × 1½. See reverse of fig. 37.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. The small figure upon the breast of the armour, which is called Cupid, may as well be that of any other personage, a Silenus even, or a satyr. The juvenile divinity would certainly be the most probable conjecture, if credit could be given to the artist for any portion of a prophetic spirit, or second sight.

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69. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. ¾ *r.* Hair long; lovelock on left shoulder; falling laced collar; medal suspended by ribbon; figured armour, with lions' heads on shoulders.

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* From the same model as the preceding; but omitting a small portion of the bust, and the legend.

1⅝ × 1 5/16. Pl. V. fig. 37.

E. H. ar. g. Extremely rare.

Cast, chased. This badge bears the finest medallic portrait of the unfortunate monarch; it is of high relief, tastefully designed, and skilfully executed. The portrait of the prince is very inferior to that of the king. The specimen here described was once Mr. Dimsdale's, who purchased it from Mr. Young, to whom it had just before been sold by a

stranger, accompanied by the following interesting document:—

"CHARLES R.

"Trusty and well-beloved, We greet you well, Whereas we have received information that those soldiers which have been forward to serve us in the forlorn hope are not looked upon according to their merited Valour and loyal service. We doe therefore require that from henceforward the commanders in chief, both of Horse and foot, which lead up the forlorn hope upon whom also We mean to bestow special tokens of our princely favour, doe signify in writing the names of those souldiers whom they find most forward in serving us their king and country that care may be taken to reward their deservings and make them specially known to all our good subjects. For which end we have thought fit to require Sir William Parkhurst knight, and Thomas Bushell esquire, Wardens of our mint to provide from time to time certain badges of silver containing our Royal Image and that of our dearest son Prince Charles to be delivered to weare on the breast of every man who shall be certified under the hands of their Commanders in Chief to have done us faithful service in the forlorn hope, And we doe therefore most straitly command That no souldier at any time doe sell nor any of our subjects presume to buy or wear any of these said badges other than they to whom we shall give the same and that under such pain and punishment as our Council of War shall think fit to inflict if any shall presume to offend against this our Royal Command. And we further require the said Commanders and Wardens of our Mint to keep several registers of the names of those and of their country for whom they shall give their certificate. Given at our Court at Oxford the eighteenth day of May 1643.

"To our Trusty and well beloved Sir William
Parkhurst Knight and Thomas Bushell Esquire
Wardens of our Mint at Oxford."

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70. *Obv.*—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Exactly the same as reverse of the preceding.

Rev—Royal arms, in garnished shield, within the garter, inscribed as usual; crown above. Same as No. 42. See fig. 21.

$1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. See figs. 37 and 21.

E. H. ar. Extremely rare.

Cast, slightly chased; rings at top and bottom. Executed probably for the same, or similar purpose as the preceding. The reverse is the same as fig. 21, but the metal is sufficiently large to receive the whole device. This piece was once in the possession of Sir H. Englefield, who lent it to the elder Mr. Young, of Ludgate-hill, who had considerable skill in making moulds, and about six or seven casts in silver were made. This piece was then, and is still, considered unique.

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71. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Same as No. 69, but surrounded by a beaded border.

Rev.—None.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{16}$. Unpublished.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased. This is rudely hollow at the back, where the rivets still remain by which it was attached to some article of furniture, or ornament of dress.

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72. *Obv.*—Busts of Charles I. and his son Prince Charles, *r.* Hair long; falling collars; medals suspended by ribbon; armour; sashes fastened upon the breasts; the king crowned; his armour has lion's head on the shoulder. *Leg.*—CAR. REX M. B. F. ET H. CAR. PRINCEPS. R. for Thomas Rawlins.

Rev.—Exactly the same as the obverse.

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 38.

E. H. ar. g. Very rare.

Cast, chased; composed of two thin plates soldered together; rings at top and bottom. Probably given for military service. Although the medals of this type usually distributed appear to have been cast, it is possible that some may have been struck, as the relief is very low. In the collection of E. H. is a thin shell of silver, struck from

the original die, which may have been set as a locket, or inlaid in some article of furniture. As this medal is inferior in workmanship to Rawlins's usual productions, it was probably executed upon some emergency when the artist had not time to bestow his accustomed labour upon it.

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73. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. *l.* Laureate; hair long; medal suspended by a chain; armour, lion's head on shoulder; sash festooned on breast. Same as fig. 9, but without the leafy border.

Rev.—Bust of Prince Charles, $\frac{3}{4}$ *r.* Hair long; plain falling collar; armour; sash over his left shoulder. On the truncation R. (?) for Rawlins.

$1\frac{1}{16} \times \frac{7}{8}$. Pl. V. fig. 39.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Cast, chased; rings at top and bottom.

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74. *Obv.*—Bust of Prince Charles, *l.* Hair long; falling collar; drapery round the base of the bust.

Rev.—None.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{16}$. Pl. V. fig. 40.

E. H. ar. Very rare.

Coarse cast, unrelieved by chasing; ring for suspension. It was evidently intended for wear as a memorial; but it is not without some hesitation that it is pronounced to bear the portrait of Prince Charles. It bears a general resemblance to him; but the piece is too small, and the workmanship too rough, to allow any very accurate delineation of feature.

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75. *Obv.*—Bust of Charles I. $\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* Crowned; hair short; lovelock over his right shoulder; broad falling ruff; ermine robes; collar and medal of the garter. On a band underneath, *Carolus Rex.*

$2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$.

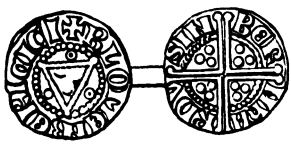
E. H. ar. Unique (?).

This is an engraved silver plate, similar to those executed by Simon de Passe, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. It was not engraved with a view to have impressions taken from, as the letters are not reversed. It was formerly in the collection of Mr. Trattle, and was set in a rim of silver, with a ring for suspension; and from the width of the groove, it is evident that it had been protected by a glass, or that some decoration had been attached to the back of it.

VI.

STERLING OF BLUMBERG, IN ALSACE, WITH THE TYPE OF THE PENNIES OF HENRY III. OF ENGLAND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 28, 1850.]



Brussels, November 4, 1850.

SIR,—Having seen, in the cabinet of M. De Coster, at Malines, an Esterling of the same description as those described by Mr. Thomsen, in the 49th Number of your Numismatic Chronicle, I beg to communicate a drawing thereof to the Numismatic Society of London.

Obv.—Triangle, with a circle of pearls; within the triangle, a flower (?); around, BLOMENBERICICI.

Rev.—Type of the pennies of Henry III. with the long cross. *Leg.*—BER | NHA | RDV | STN.

This piece is of good silver, and weighs 1·03 gram. (at 15·435 troy grains to the gramme, = $15\frac{9}{10}$ gr. troy, nearly).

Mr. Thomsen gives an Esterling with BEMHARDVS, who is, perhaps, the same personage as the BERNHARDVS of M. Coster's coin. As regards the locality in which it was minted, I find but Blumberg in Alsace, although I should have preferred assigning it to some place nearer Holland, or Friesland, in which the pieces described by Mr. Thomsen were discovered.

I am, etc.,

R. CHALON.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,
For. Sec. Num. Soc., London.

MISCELLANEA.

History of the Emperors who have reigned in Gaul. — M. de Witte continues to invite the communication of impressions of rare types of the money of Postumus, Victorinus, and the two Tetrici, and has published, in a recent number of the "Revue Numismatique," a list of Reverses of which he is particularly in search. We have published that list *verbatim*, and sincerely trust our doing so may promote M. de Witte's object. The learning and sagacity of this gentleman are too well known and appreciated, to require any eulogy of ours; and it is needless to observe, that his meditated work cannot fail to prove of high interest to English Numismatists:—

Revers demandés par M. de Witte.[1]

Postume. — *Or, billon, bronze de tout module.*

1. ADLOCVTIO. Type d'allocution militaire.
2. ÆTERNITAS AVG. Hercule couronnant l'empereur.
3. APOLLO SALVTARIS. Apollon.
4. COL. SERG. NEAPOL. Figure drapée qui semble présenter un sceptre à Postume debout devant un autel. Dans le haut, la ville de Néapolis ou Sichem, avec son temple sur le mont Gárizim.[2]
5. CONCORD. EXERCIT. Femme tenant deux enseignes militaires.
6. CONCORD. MILIT. Mars.

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[1] On n'a indiqué ici la plupart du temps que les *revers*, mais il est à désirer que, dans les communications qu'on serait dans le cas de faire à M. de Witte, l'empreinte du *droit* soit jointe à celle du *revers*. — Toutes les pièces qui ont au droit les têtes laurées de Postume et d'Hercule sont extrêmement rares; notre collaborateur prie les amateurs de lui faire connaître celles de ces pièces qui se trouvent dans leurs collections, ainsi que tous les *quinaires* d'or et de billon.

[2] Cette médaille de grand-bronze, sans doute surfrappée, est décrite dans le *Catalogue d'Ennery*, p. 508, No. 3224.

7. CONSERVATORI AVG. Jupiter Nicéphore assis, *ou* têtes de Postume et de Jupiter; devant, un foudre.
8. DIVO POSTVMO (?)
9. FELICITAS AVG. Trophée entre deux captifs.
10. FELICITAS POSTVMI AVG. L'empereur sacrifiant. (Médaillon).
11. FELICITAS PROVINCIARUM. Femme debout.
12. FELICITAS TEMPORVM *vel* TEMP. Galère.
13. FIDES EXERCITVS, *vel* EXERCIT. Femme assise, *ou* femme debout tenant deux enseignes militaires.
14. HERCVLI COMITI AVG. COS. III. Hercule placé entre l'empereur sacrifiant sur un autel et un victimaire qui amène un bœuf. (Médaillon).[3]
15. HERCVLI INVICTO. Hercule et le lion, *ou* le taureau.
16. HERCVLI PISÆO. Hercule nettoyant les étables d'Augias.
17. HILAR. PVB., *vel* AVG. (?) Bacchus (?).
18. IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. COS. III. Tête laurée à droite.
    Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVG. La Providence.
19. IMP. X. COS. IIII. Victoire.
20. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. Mars.
21. P. M. TR. P. V, *vel* VII, *vel* VIII, P. P. Mars, *ou* l'empereur debout.
22. PROVIDENTIA AVG. Galère.
23. SALVS. AVG. Hygie assise.
24. SALVS. EXERCIT. Esculape et Hygie, *ou* Hygie seule assise.
25. VICTORIA AVG. Char triomphal, *ou* Victoire couronnant l'empereur.
26. VICT. COMES AVG. L'empereur à cheval, précédé par la Victoire.
27. VICTORIA POSTVMI. L'empereur couronné par la Victoire, *ou* l'empereur debout près d'un trophée, au pied duquel sont deux captifs.
28. VIRTVS AVG. Mars.
29. VIRTVTI AVG. Têtes de Postume et d'Hercule.

VICTORIN.—*Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ABVNDANTIA AVG. L'Abondance.
2. ADVENTVS AVG. L'empereur à cheval.

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[3] Ce médaillon, gravé dans l'*Iconographie romaine* de Visconti, Pl. lviii. No. 1, se trouve décrit dans plusieurs ouvrages de Numismatique; le père Hardouin (*Opera selecta*, p. 857) le regarde comme faux (?).

3. CONSECRATIO. Autel.
4. DEFENSOR ORBIS. Deux guerriers s'avançant vers trois femmes assises.[4]
5. FIDES EXERCIT. Femme tenant deux enseignes militaires.
6. LEGIO XXII PRIMIGENIE(?). Hercule et le capricorne.[5]
7. P. M. TR. P. COS. II. P. P. L'empereur portant un trophée.
8. RESTIT. GALLIARVM. L'empereur relevant une femme à genoux.
9. SÆCVLI FELICITAS. L'empereur debout.
10. VICTORIA AVG. Victoire sacrifiant, *ou* Victoire tenant une palme, au revers de la tête casquée de l'empereur.
11. IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Tête radiée à droite. *Rev.*—IMP. TETRICVS. P. F. AVG. Tête radiée de Tétricus père, à droit.
12. VIRTVS AVGG. (?). Temple tétrastyle au milieu duquel est la statue de Mars, placée sur un cippe.[6]

LÆLIANUS.—*Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ARA PACIS. Temple de Janus (?).

MARIUS.—*Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ÆQVITAS AVG. L'Equité.
2. FELICITAS AVG. Femme debout.

TÉTRICUS PERE.—*Or, billon, bronze.*

1. ABVNDANTIA AVG. L'Abondance.
2. ÆTERNITAS AVG. L'Eternité.
3. COMES AVG. N. Victoire, *ou* divinité sans ailes.
4. COMITI AVG. Victoire.
5. CONCORDIA AVGG. Deux mains jointes.
6. FELICITAS AVG. La Félicité.
7. HILARITAS AVG., *vel* AVGG. Vases pontificaux.

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[4] Ce rare denier a été publié par la baron Marchant dans sa XXVIe lettre.

[5] Toutes les pièces portant l'indication des *Légions* qui servaient dans l'armée de Victorin sont excessivement rares. On se borne ici à décrire la *médaille douteuse* portant l'indication de la 22e légion.

[6] Existe-t-il réellement des médailles de *Postume* ou de *Victorin* avec la légende AVGG., qui indiquerait l'association de Victorin à l'empire ?

8. IMP. C. CLAVDIVS AVG. Tête de Claude-le-Gothique au revers de celle de Tétricus.
9. INVICTVS. Le Soleil.
10. JOVI PROPVGNATORI. Jupiter.
11. JOVI VICTORI. Jupiter Nicéphore assis.
12. NEPTVNO CONS. AVG. Cheval marin.
13. PIETAS AVG. Femme placée devant un autel.
14. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P., *vel* TR. P. III. L'empereur debout *ou* assis.
15. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. VOTA. L'empereur couronné par la Victoire et faisant une libation sur un autel, près duquel se tient un personnage voilé.
16. SPEI PERPETVÆ. L'Espérance.
17. VICTORIA AVG., *vel* AVGG. Acrostolium.
18. VIRTVS AVG. Mars assis avec un captif à ses pieds, *ou* temple tétrastyle au milieu duquel est la statue de Mars debout sur un cippe.
19. VOTA PVBLICA. Autel.
20. VOTIS DECENNALIBVS. Victoire écrivant sur un bouclier: VOT. X.
21. *Sans légende,* Cheval courant.

TETRICUS PERE ET FILS ENSEMBLE. — *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. IMPP. INVICTI PII AVGG. Têtes de deux Tétricus.
   Rev.—HILARITAS AVGG. Femme debout ayant à ses pieds deux enfants.
2. JOVI VICTORI. Jupiter assis.
3. IMPP. TETRICI, *vel* TETRICIS (*sic*) AVGG. Têtes affrontées du père et du fils.
   Rev.—P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. Sacrifice auquel prennent part l'empereur debout, couronné par la Victoire, et un personnage voilé faisant une libation sur un autel placé au centre.
4. VICTORIA AVG. Victoire assise, ayant devant elle un trophée et écrivant sur un bouclier: VOT. X.[7]

TETRICES FILS. — *Or, billon, bronze.*

1. COMES AVG. Pallas.
2. INVICTVS. Le Soleil.
3. LÆTITIA AVG. N. Femme debout.

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[7] On demande communication de toutes les pièces qui montrent réunies les têtes de *Tétricus père* et de *Tétricus fils;* ces pièces sont d'une grand rareté.

4. PROVID. AVG. Vases pontificaux.
5. SÆCVLVM. Autel.
6. SOLI CONSERV. Centaure.

Outre les *types* indiqués ici, M. de Witte espère que les amateurs voudront bien lui donner connaissance des *pièces inédites* qui, se trouvant dans leurs collections, se rapportent à l'époque historique qu'il a le projet de traiter. Tous les *revers* non décrits par Mionnet doivent être considérés, sinon comme entièrement *inédits*, du moins comme n'ayant jamais été *gravés*.

On peut adresser les communications à M. J. de Witte, 52, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, à Paris, ou à M. Rollin, 12, rue Vivienne, au bureau de la Revue Numismatique.

A Numismatic Sermon.—The great variety of form in which the science of numismatology has been explained and illustrated for the last three centuries, whether by manuals, by catalogues, or by lexicons—by the profounder works which reduce the study of coins to a system, or by the lighter and more popular and desultory articles of a periodical, would seem to leave nothing novel to be discovered in this respect. But, a few weeks ago, while residing at the house of a relative in the country, it chanced that one wet day, when confined within doors, I took up a volume of old tracts, and, on examining it, discovered what certainly was to me an entire novelty, namely, a numismatic sermon. It is entitled, "A Sermon against Clipping, preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at Guildhall Chapel, on Dec. 16, 1694." The author is, "W. Westwood, Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties," the well-known author of "Chronicon Preciosum," who, in the year 1708, was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and was from thence translated to Ely, in 1714.[1] The reverend divine takes for his text that passage which contains alike the earliest record of a pecuniary transaction between man and man, and of a purchase and conveyance of land—"And Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver which he had named in the audience of the sons of Heth, four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant" (Genesis xxiii. 16). From these words, the preacher expatiates with that unction which might be expected from his attachment to numismatic studies. First, On the use and necessity of money to the carrying on the trade and commerce of the world. Secondly, On the mischief of corrupting and debasing money, the coining of bad

[1] The Sermon, I find, is contained in the edition of Bishop Fleetwood's works, folio, 1737.

metal, or the clipping and stealing from good Thirdly, On the reasonableness and justice of the laws that punish such offenders.

Under the first head, he explains the circumstances which led to the adoption of a circulating medium. Men, finding it impossible to subsist and supply their various wants by the immediate produce of their own labours, were soon constrained to apply to one another for what they needed. This was at first accomplished by the one party exchanging what he could best spare for some article, belonging to another, which he most wanted—in other words, by barter. But this process being found, in many respects, inconvenient and uneconomical, it ultimatcly was agreed to use something in common, to serve as the common measure and value of every thing else. The qualities necessary for this purpose being portableness, durability, and beauty; and these qualities uniting in gold, silver, and copper or brass, these metals were pitched upon by various nations, according to the plenty or scarcity they had of them, to serve for the above-mentioned purpose, or for what we now call *money*. He next goes on to describe the gradual process by which, after the first use of the precious metals by weight as mere bullion, the process of using a stamp or mark on each piece of metal, to denote its weight and value, so as to save the inconvenience and delay of weighing in every transaction of life, and to assure the trader that, while he got his full weight, he was not defrauded by any deterioration of the proper standard. Hence the care and charge of coining became every where intrusted to the kings and governors of nations, since they alone possessed the reputation and influence necessary to inspire confidence in the trader, that the piece of metal was really of the weight and fineness which the impress or stamp denoted.

It is remarkable, that the reverend divine omits to notice one of the chief reasons which have induced all civilised nations to adopt gold and silver as the measure of value, namely, the comparative scarcity of those metals, emphatically termed PRECIOUS, and the fact of their being less subject to variation in value than any other commodity.

Under the second head of discourse, the reverend and numismatic divine, in explaining the mischiefs of debasing money, spends, rather unnecessarily, considerable time in proving that the clipping of good money is as truly a fraud as the coining of base money; first, because, although clipped money may for a time pass without question from hand to hand, yet, at last, it must inevitably be stopped in its circulation, either at a loss to the state, or to the individual who holds it when it is at last refused to be taken at its nominal amount; and, next, because, in commercial transactions with foreigners, the natives of a country, in which clipped money is allowed to circulate, are

subject to the double injury of having payments made to them in their own clipped money at its nominal value, and of having similar money refused by the foreigner, in payments made to him, except at its value by weight as bullion.

The good bishop had rather up-hill work to prove, under the last head of his sermon, the reason and justice of the laws which doomed to death such malefactors as clip the coin of the realm. But he, nevertheless, addresses himself to the task with much complacency, and seems full of vexation and grief, that more pity usually attends those criminals than others, or that any one should be weak enough to think, that putting men to death for clipping and coining is either cruel or unjust. He charitably attributes this to the circumstance, that no person is immediately and directly injured by the crime, while, if a thief breaks into a man's house and steals, you are immediately sensible of the consequent fright and injury; *self* is more nearly touched, because what has been your neighbour's case one day may be your own the next; and that pity is refused to the thief which is readily extended to the clipper, whose crime does not at once fix our eye on any particular person injured or ruined thereby.

He goes on to prove, that the English law, as it then stood, was neither cruel nor unjust, because it agreed with the laws of almost all other nations, which rarely concur in unnecessarily inflicting bloody and inhumane executions; instancing the enactments of the Theodosian code among the Romans—the laws of the Visigoths—the early laws of our own country—and the cruel punishment inflicted by Henry I. upon his fraudulent moneyers, as recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, some of whom, for *adulterating* the king's coin, were so punished as if the law had intended to prevent *adultery* itself.

I should apprehend, that, about the time when this singular discourse was delivered, some difficulty had been found in getting juries to convict on charges of clipping, in the same manner, and for the same reason, as in later times in cases of forgery. The excessive severity of the punishment over-shot the mark of the Draconian legislator, and frequently served to obtain impunity for the criminal. "Thus much," says Dr. Fleetwood, "I think, may suffice to vindicate our laws from the reproach of being cruel or unjust; and (if men will but well consider) to wean them from that soft pernicious tenderness that sometimes certainly restrains the hand of justice, slackens the care and vigilance of magistrates, keeps back the under officers, corrupts the juries (for passions and affections bribe as well as gifts), and withholds the evidence, both from appearing, and from speaking out when they appear. These are the ill effects of a weak and undue compassion, shewn especially to these kind of offenders, which help (it is more than likely) to

increase their number, and the misery of honest people, and therefore should be better thought of by such as are so concerned."

We also gain a glimpse, from another passage of the sermon, of the systematic plans then pursued by clippers of the coin. "And what is said of these, as principals, is also true, in its proportion, of all that are accessories; all that are any ways concerned in this affair, such as knowingly provide or make them proper instruments—such as go up and down, whether in city or country, to procure broad money—such as sell these people broad money for great gain, which cannot possibly be done without a strong suspicion of the purchaser—and such as are employed to vend and put off these pieces so corrupted and debased—and, lastly, such as easily receive and purchase the clippings and filings of silver at the hands of justly-to-be-suspected sellers'"

All this, we are ready to exclaim, may be very true; but who would expect to hear it from the pulpit? The worthy divine seems to have had some misgiving on this point; for, at the close of his discourse, he falls into something of a more sermonising train; and, after the passage above quoted, in which he refers to those who aid the clippers in their dishonest practices, thus concludes:—"I know not how they can (any of them) acquit themselves (not to the laws and statutes of the kingdom only, but) to God above, and to their own consciences, who are in any sort partakers with these robbers of the public.

"And upon this account, a discourse of this nature may be (I hope), in this place, as justifiable as any one else upon the eighth commandment; and I will believe I speak to magistrates, not only careful of the dignity and honour of our laws, but of the welfare and security of honest people, and who will therefore take what care they can to bring to light and punishment these offenders. And if there appears but little of Christianity in such sermons, it will be to such as consider, not how great a part justice and honesty, and fair and righteous dealing, make up of this divine rsligion; and how great care the doctrines of the gospel take, not only of men's souls in the world to come, but of the good and welfare of their bodies here. An honest man and a good Christian will never be two distinct things in a Christian kingdom; for the chief design of our religion is, to make us good and honest men in this world, and to propose rewards, to such as will be so, in the world to come. And, therefore, if I have convinced any one of the fraud and villany, the injustice and the theft, of coining and clipping, and thereby shall deter them from entering on or persisting in those evil practices, or shall reclaim them from them, and occasion their repentance and amendment, I shall make no doubt of having served the interest and design

of Christianity in a great many particulars. And in this hope I will end this sermon, leaving it to the blessing of God Almighty."

There is a short appendix, containing extracts from the Theodosian code of the Roman enactments against those who should adulterate the coin; and also from the laws of our own kings, Athelstan, Ethelred, and Canute, on the same subject. Extracts are also given from the Saxon Chronicle, and from the old historians, Matthew Paris and Knyghton, relative to the punishments inflicted on fraudulent moneyers, as well as on other corrupters and clippers of the coin of the realm.

W. B. Bergne.

November, 1850.

Proclamation against Wood's Half-Pence.—Not the least curious of the histories connected with the coinage of Great Britain, is that of Swift's celebrated conspiracy against Wood's coinage for Ireland, in 1724; and which, for its gross injustice, and the perfect success which attended its promulgation in Ireland, is probably without a parallel. Swift, who had been entirely disappointed in the political and clerical world, and who hated the English ministry, was at this time residing in the deanery of St. Patrick's, at Dublin, and saw, in the introduction of this new coinage, a means of annoying his enemies, and embarrassing the government. A grant had been made to Mr. William Wood, a considerable proprietor of copper-works, for coining farthings and half-pence for Ireland, to the amount of £108,000; the want of a proper coinage of the kind being a real grievance to the country; as, in its stead, counterfeit coins of base metal, termed *raps*, not worth half the value put on them, passed current, to the great detriment of all taking them. Wood, with a laudable desire to act with the greatest honesty, took all steps to guard against an unfair amount of alloy being used in the metal; and he consulted the attorney and solicitor-general, as well as Sir Isaac Newton (who at that time was Master of the Mint), in order to ensure himself against all irregularity. When his coins were finished and put in circulation, they exceeded in weight and purity the English coins of the same value, and the dies were better executed and the coins better struck. Swift, however, saw that, by a bold series of falsehoods, he could make the introduction of these coins a means of inflaming his countrymen against the government. He asserted, that they were alloyed beyond all precedent; that the king's mistress, the Duchess of Kendal, had been bribed by Wood, that he might obtain his grant; that she was still further to share in the profits that would accrue from their circulation; and that the liberties and property of Ireland

were alike endangered by their introduction. The Irish Parliament, who had not been consulted, soon took offence, and addressed the crown on the subject; the dean commenced the publication of his famous Drapier's Letters, in which he exaggerated the fancied evil to the utmost—he even preached against them, and furnished the hawkers and ballad-singers with a variety of coarse songs and satires, which were sung in every street; and his untiring opposition was so successful, that, in the end, his falsehoods were believed by all parties, who, forgetting all partizanship, joined in refusing to take them. Wood's relatives in Ireland were in fear of their lives, and the merchants to whom the cases were consigned, fearing the popular fury, publicly advertised, that they had nothing to do with them. At the dean's instigation, the principal inhabitants of Dublin joined in a league to refuse to take them; the shop-keepers soon followed the example; and, in the end, the hawkers and link-boys also treated them with supreme contempt. In the end, the coins were obliged to be withdrawn, Wood was nearly ruined, and his losses were obliged to be indemnified by a grant from the government of £3000 a year for twelve years.

The subjoined document, printed on a single leaf, is endorsed in manuscript, "The Second Grand Jury's Presentment, 28 Novemb., 1724," and is a curious proof of the strong feeling which was generated against Wood's money, which is broadly condemned under the term "base metal coin," and the denunciation against all who import it, as doing so "clandestinely," is made the means of asserting the loyalty of this faction, who are loud in the expression of that virtue, while in the very act of exhibiting the contrary; and lauding as patriots, who demand their gratitude, Swift and his adherents, who had raised the unjust, but too successful, uproar.

F. W. Fairholt.

"*The Presentment of the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin.*

"Whereas several great quantities of base mettal coyn'd, commonly call'd Wood's half-pence, have been brought into the Port of Dublin, and lodg'd in several houses in this city, with an intention to make them pass clandestinely among his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom, notwithstanding the addresses of both Houses of Parliament and the Privy Council, and the declarations of most of the Corporations of this city, against the said coyn; And whereas his Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to leave his loyal subjects of this kingdom at liberty to take or refuse the said half-pence, We, the Grand Jury of the County of the City of Dublin, this Michaelmas Term, 1724, having entirely at heart

his Majesty's interest and the welfare of our country, and being thoroughly sensible of the great discouragement which trade hath suffer'd by the apprehensions of the said coin, whereof we have already felt the dismal effects, and that the currency thereof will inevitably tend to the great diminution of his Majesty's revenue, and the ruin of us and our posterity, Do present all such persons as have attempted, or shall endeavour, by fraud or otherwise, to impose the said half-pence upon us, contrary to his Majesty's most gracious intentions, as enemies to his Majesty's government, and to the safety, peace, and welfare of all his Majesty's subjects of this kingdom, whose affections have been so eminently distinguish'd by their zeal to his illustrious family, before his happy accession to the throne, and by their continued loyalty ever since. As we do, with all just gratitude, acknowledge the services of all such patriots as have been eminently zealous for the interest of his Majesty, and this country, in detecting the fraudulent impositions of the said Wood, and preventing the passing his base coin, So we do, at the same time, declare our abhorrence and detestation of all reflections on his Majesty and his government, and that we are ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his most sacred Majesty against the Pretender, and all his Majesty's open and secret enemies, both at home and abroad.

"Given under our hands, at the Grand Jury Chamber, this 28th November, 1724.

"George Forbes,
William Empson,
Nathaniel Pearson,
Joseph Nuttall,
William Aston,
Sharon Tighe,
Richard Walker,
Edmond French,
John Vereilles,
Philip Pearson,
Thomas Robins,
Richard Dawson,
David Tew,
Thomas How,
John Jones,
James Brown,
Charles Lyndon,
Jerom Bredon,
John Sican,
Anthony Brunton,
Thomas Gaven,
Daniel Elwood,
John Brunet."

VII.

REMARKS ON A GOLD RING FOUND AT WORMLEIGHTON, WARWICKSHIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society May 22, 1851.]

MY DEAR SIR,

Though I am quite aware the subject of bullion and jewel money is scarcely a legitimate one for admission into the Numismatic Chronicle or for discussion before the Numismatic Society, yet, as the Society has honoured me by allowing my communications upon the matter to be read at their meetings and to be printed in the Chronicle, I venture to trespass again upon the attention of the Society, by submitting for their inspection a fine specimen of a penannular gold ring, upon which I wish to make a few observations.

The ring now laid before the Society was turned up by a labourer of the name of Prussian Dixon,[1] on the first or second of the present month (March), whilst ploughing an extra depth, for bean-sowing, a field in the parish of Wormleighton, some eight or ten miles from this place.

[1] So taken down by Mr. Cox, Jeweller.

I am informed it was turned up from as great a depth as the plough could go, and that when found it was quite bright, only a small portion of soil requiring to be removed from its central circle. No cleaning was needed, and it is important to be known, that it was not then nor has since been subjected to any rubbing of its surface. No remains of any other kind were found with or near it, so as to give any clue as to when or how it became deposited in the ground. There is not, it is said, any road near the field, and though Wormleighton is not very far removed from the old Roman Fosse Road,[2] yet, as it is about from seven to eight miles distant from it, the ring can scarcely be supposed to have been dropped by any party travelling upon or by its line. In the field, I am informed, a house formerly stood belonging to one of the most influential families in the county, but the soil in which the ring was discovered was not mingled with any remains of the building; and, indeed, the ring lay too deep to have been dropped by any inhabitant of the edifice. The weight of the ring, if my scales and weights be correct, is ten pennyweights and nearly seventeen grains and a half. It will be seen upon examination, that it is of the most ancient type, of penannular form, being a very massive bar shaped into a perfect ring with the exception of a small opening in one part of the circle. In the specimen of a similar shaped ring exhibited in a plate at p. 56 of vol. vi. of the Journal of the Archæological Institute, in illustration of a paper of Mr. Albert Way's on Ancient Armillæ of Gold, it will be noticed, that the surface of the ring is plain, and the weight is only four pennyweights and eight grains. The present ring, much heavier, though only of the same external circle, is

[2] Wormleighton is about seven or eight miles from a Roman camp site at Chesterton on the Fosse Road.

ornamented by circular rings, apparently chased in the metal after its general fabrication. I am inclined to believe it has been cast, and then chased; and not beaten out, chased, and bent into its shape; for I can scarcely imagine how so thick and short a bar could be bent into a ring form; and, if it were manageable, had it been chased before being bent up, the circles would not be as regular as they are. On one end of the opening in the circle, I am disposed to think I can see a depression as of the part at which the metal has been cast.

In discussing the possible use to which this ring was originally applied, I would wish to draw attention to this fact—that the circles within the ring are as perfect as when first made; whilst the sides, and especially the external circumference, are much worn. This will prove that the ring was never a link in a chain; for, in that case, the interior circle would be at least as much worn as the exterior circle: indeed it could not, from its small inner circle, have admitted a ring of equal size within it. An idea has been thrown out, as mentioned by Mr. Albert Way in his paper already referred to, that these rings have been used for nose-jewels, the aperture being contrived to clip the *septum* of the nose. I can scarcely imagine such use of the ring before the Society, as the aperture seems scarcely large enough to pass over the lower fleshy covering of the *septum;* nor could it, if the aperture had originally been larger, have been pressed up to its present size without damage to the surface of the metal. Another idea has been suggested to me by a friend—Benjamin Nightingale Esq., to whose skilful pencil I am indebted for a sketch of the ring laid before you—that the ring has been an ear-ring, the lobe of the ear having been squeezed through the opening. In confirmation of this opinion, he has men-

tioned, that he possesses one of nearly similar shape, but of red porcelain, of ancient Egyptian fabric, and he inclines to think the ring now submitted for inspection of Egyptian origin, though the difficulty is to account for its discovery in so remote a country. In this judgment I cannot concur, notwithstanding reference is made to mummy cases in the British Museum, where rings of nearly similar shape are seen attached to mummy masks or faces. Had the ring on the table been used as an ear-ring, the *sides* of the ring would have been more worn than the *outer circumference;* but this is not the case, for the outer edge is much more rubbed than the sides. Again, it would be difficult to keep such a shaped ring on or in the ear, even if it could be applied in the first instance. A much more probable use would be that of a fibula, with an acus fixed by a loop of metal and left moveable by turning it upon the ring. Mr. Nugent, an Irish gentleman, and member, I believe, of the Royal Irish Academy, shewed me a penannular brooch or fibula, which he obtained in Algiers, and which was applied by the Kabyle Arabs, by turning the acus back, then passing it through the clothes, afterwards pressing it through the aperture of the ring, and then turning the ring a quarter round so as to form a secure buckle. That many of the penannular rings of antiquity were thus used the modern practice of the Arabs may lead us to believe; but I cannot think the ring now before the Society was ever used for such purpose, or the interior circle would shew rubbing from wear either by the loop of the acus, or by the friction of the clothes.[3]

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[3] An ancient bronze fibula, of the penannular kind, was exhibited by Mr. Edward Hoare of Cork, before the Archæological Institute, in February, 1850, and an engraving of it may be seen at p. 78, vol. vii. of the Journal of the Institute. The fibula is so formed that the acus, which is perfect, may be moved one quarter round and no more.

In my judgment the ring shews such wear as would be effected by being carried in a bag or in a pocket, and I cannot help considering it as a specimen of jewel currency kept for the purpose of exchange, and passed from person to person as a representative of property, as still practised in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. It may be asked—If only intended as a medium of exchange, and not as an article of ornament, why was it formed into the shape of a ring, and why was the labour of chasing it bestowed upon it? The answer I must give is this—That such habit still obtains in Africa, where the form of a ring with a twisted pattern upon it is still preserved in gold prepared for currency amongst the natives or for barter with Europeans. The Rev. Nathaniel Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone, says, as I stated at p. 162, vol. xi. of the Numismatic Chronicle, "Ear and nose rings were, of course, originally worn, hence their shape is still preserved; but in modern times nose-rings are rarely used, and ear-rings only occasionally by females." He adds, "Plates of bullion are used for ornament, but rings, as stated, for currency and traffic." The very general fabrication of gold rings amongst the Celtic tribes, of a weight forming multiples of six or twelve grains, seems clearly to indicate a regulation to a specific value, as if for exchangeable purposes; and I have shewn (Num. Chron., vol. viii., p. 207), that, amongst the ancient Norwegians, rings were formed to the weights of a mark, half a mark, and two marks, and were used as payments for services in various ways. From these circumstances, I am led to believe that the ring now laid before the members of the Society is a specimen of jewel currency, and as such I venture to solicit their attention to it. This impression alone could warrant my trespassing upon the notice of the Numismatic Society with remarks

otherwise more within the range of general archæology than of the study of numismatology.

Requesting you to excuse the transmission of a subject of so doubtful a numismatic character as the present, and thanking you for the indulgent admission into the Chronicle of my previous communications, I remain,

My dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, March 29th, 1851.

Leamington, May 14th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Since I addressed you upon the subject of the penannular gold ring found at Wormleighton in this neighbourhood, I have had an opportunity of examining a number of similar gold rings found in Ireland, now in the British Museum, and which formed a part of the valuable museum of the late Redmond Anthony, Esq., of Piltown. There is a series of the plain penannular rings, and three with engraved circular rings as in the case of my own ring. One of these three rings is larger, and one smaller than mine, and one has been cut in the centre and nearly twisted in two, as if intended to be used for half the weight of the whole. I examined the perfect rings carefully, and found the engraved lines of the inner surface perfect and free from any rubbing, whilst the sides and the outer edge were much worn. In the whole of the rings, plain and engraved, with one or two exceptions, I could trace a cast mark on the inner surface of one of the ends. This was also evident to one of the gentlemen of the Museum who was with me

at the time; so that the mode in which these rings were fabricated, and which seems the only one calculated to form them, may be considered established. One of the plain rings was manifestly too small to have been used for the nose, ear, or as a fibula; so that, from the absence of any remain of an acus, or internal rubbing, which would have led to the belief that such had ever been attached – from the external wear, and small inner circle—the conclusion seems just, that these bossy rings could only have been used as quantities of bullion in the way of an exchangeable medium in the transactions of traffic or payment. I would beg to observe upon the similarity of the engraved circular lines in the Irish rings and my own:—In two of the former the lines are so exactly like those on the ring now exhibited to the Numismatic Society, that one is tempted to suppose that some object was in view beyond that of ornament. Upon one ring there were a few longitudinal lines upon its outer edge; this ring was quite fresh, not shewing the least mark of wear. It would be difficult to pronounce upon the wear of the plain rings; and, therefore, the engraved rings are the more interesting, as affording the means of judging of the former use of these singular jewels.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. DICKINSON.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT BY THE ED. N. C.

[By way of pendent to the remarks of our correspondent, we here give the representation of some objects which cannot fail to interest all who are engaged in similar enquiries. These consist of a gold armlet with several

pendent rings, which were found, thus linked together, by some labourers, in Grunta Fen, in the parish of Streatham, Cambridgeshire, about four miles from Ely. There were discovered, at the same time, a fine twisted torc girdle and a bronze spear-head. These interesting objects, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in November, 1850, have since been purchased by Lord Londesborough.

Though very many of the rings of the early period to which these relics belonged may only occasionally have represented money, it is difficult to conceive that the example exhibited by Mr. Dickinson, as well as those here engraved, of the actual size, could ever have been applied to any other purpose. We entertain this opinion, not because the rings found in Grunta Fen are multiples of each other, for in ancient times some such rule appears to have been observed in the fabrication of all personal ornaments, but

because rings so small could scarcely have been applied to any other use than that of currency.

	oz.	dwts.	grs.
The armlet here engraved weighs .	1	5	12
The double link	0	15	0
The single link	0	5	12
The other single link . . .	0	5	12
The smaller single link . . .	0	2	20
The other smaller link . . .	0	2	20

Thus it appears that the largest links, up to the armlet, are multiples of the smaller, the weight being adjusted as nearly as we find it to be in British coins of an evidently later period. It is worthy of remark, that the double links, weighing together 15 dwts., appear to have been thus clamped together as a precaution against their being confounded with those which, though of about the same size, are much lighter: this seems to us to afford additional evidence as to the use to which these rings may have been applied.

In the Journal of the Archaelogical Institute, vol. vi., p. 56, a gold ring is engraved precisely similar in shape and fabric to those on this armlet. It is stated to have been found in the west of England. The weight is 23 grains—as nearly as possible *one-third* the weight of the smallest of the links on the armlet found in Grunta Fen.—Ed. N. C.]

VIII.

ON SOME COINS OF THE EMPRESS MATILDA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

[Read 27th March, 1851.]

THE perusal of the very interesting paper by Mr. Rashleigh[1] on the Baronial Coins of Stephen's reign, has afforded me, and no doubt many other numismatic students, much pleasure, and I cannot do otherwise than express my cordial concurrence with the views he there brings forward. Indeed, I think it is evident that we must in general look for the debased coinage, recorded in history to have been struck by Stephen's refractory barons, among coins with some outward show of having been issued by a royal mint, and not consider those only as baronial coins which shall have upon them a purely baronial image and superscription, in the same way as we discover the coins issued by the parliament, during the great rebellion, among those that, to all outward appearance, were struck by the authority of Charles I.

My present object is not, however, to enter into the controversy respecting baronial coins, but to attempt to appropriate in a somewhat different manner from Mr. Rashleigh, two or three of the coins that he has engraved and described in the last number of the Chronicle.

Among the kings and queens, who during the last eight centuries, have reigned in England, some are as remarkable

[1] Num. Chron., vol. xiii., p. 181.

for the absence or scarcity of their coins as others for their great abundance. Take, for instance, the reigns of Richard I. and John, of whom we have no English coinage. But perhaps the reign of Matilda—who, by the way, is always most ungallantly omitted in our common regal tables—is as remarkable as any, for though her contemporaries, Stephen, Eustace, William, Henry Bishop of Winchester, Robert Earl of Gloucester, and Henry Earl of Northumberland, all struck coins, specimens of which still exist, yet of Maude for nine years contending for her rights in England, and for five months the absolute possessor of the throne, we have hitherto met with no example of a coinage—without we may make an exception in favour of the penny[2] considered by Mr. Hawkins to have been struck by Stephen and Matilda conjointly, which is, however, by others attributed to Stephen and Henry.[3] But that Maude should have caused coins to be struck in her name, is a matter of great probability, for besides the ordinary grounds for supposing a person in her position to have done so, and the argument to be derived from the number of contemporary coins, we have authenticated accounts of the moneying propensities of her adherents, as well as of the imperiousness and love of power of the Empress. We even find record of a charter[4] of hers granting and confirming the privilege of a mint and moneyers to the Church of Glastonbury, to Henry, prelate of that church, and his successors for ever. There can have been no reason why the privileges thus conveyed

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[2] Hawkins, No. 281.

[3] I need hardly make another exception of the piece of the Empress Maude, which, according to Sir Thomas Browne, was said to have been found in Buckingham Castle, with the inscription "Elle n'a elle." (Hydriotaphia, chap. ii.)

[4] Ruding, vol. ii., p. 214, ed. 1840.

should not have been made use of, as the country[5] around Glastonbury was the stronghold of Maude's adherents, and it was at Bristol, not twenty miles distant, that Stephen was confined.

But whether any coins of Matilda were struck at Glastonbury or no, the one engraved as No. 2 of Mr. Rashleigh's plate appears to me decidedly to belong to that Empress. The head on the obverse, though not much differing from that of Stephen on pennies of the same type, is yet of a rather more feminine cast, with the hair longer than is usual with Stephen. The legend is to be read as follows:—MATILDA IM It is given by Mr. Rashleigh as . . MA . . ILDRIM[6]; but on examination it is evident that the legend commences with the M, and that the space to which he assigns the two letters wanting at the commencement, is occupied by the arm and the shoulder of the portrait, and perhaps the cross or pellets usually prefixed to the legend at this period. I can speak the more confidently to this from having, through the kindness of Mr. Bohn, been allowed to examine the coin itself. The space between the A and I to which Mr. Rashleigh assigns two letters appears to me to have contained only the T, the central fleur-de-lis of the crown having interfered with the legend. There can be no doubt that the IM appended to the name was intended to designate Imperatrix, and though the absence of the usual P after the IM may be cavilled at, yet when we recollect how frequently the final X of REX is wanting on the coins of Stephen, its absence does not appear to be of much importance. It may, however, be asked why the moneyer, in striking English coins of an English queen,

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[5] See Lingard's History of England, vol. ii., p. 27.

[6] If this reading be correct, the R probably stands for Regina.

should give her her foreign title of Imperatrix instead of the more correct one of Regina. To this I answer, that, in the charter to the Church of Glastonbury already referred to, the Queen styles herself "The Empress Matilda, Queen of England," thus giving the title of Empress precedence in England over that of Queen, and for her preferring the title of Empress, beside that it was the more honourable of the two, there was this very sufficient reason, that it would have been impossible to determine whether a grant bearing on the face of it that it was made by "Matilda, Queen of England" was one by the Empress Maude, or by her cousin and victorious antagonist, Matilda the wife of Stephen. The style of the latter, in her charters, was, in fact, "Matilda Regina Angliæ,"[7] while the Empress, in some instances, drops the title of Queen altogether, and in a charter[8] creating Geoffrey of Maundeville Earl of Essex, styles herself "Maude the Empress Lady of the English," and in another,[9] dated at Oxford in 1141, the very year of her coronation, creating Milo of Gloucester Earl of Hereford, her style runs, "Matilda Imperatrix, Henrici Regis filia, Domina Anglorum."

But should a doubt still remain on the mind of any one as to the interpretation of the letters IM on this coin, I think it will be removed by the assistance of two others of those engraved and described by Mr. Rashleigh, which may with great safety be appropriated to the Empress Maude. The coins I allude to are described at p. 189, and one of them stands first in the plate. The other is not engraved, but as they are both apparently from the same dies, it is of the greatest service in rendering nearly complete the legend, which, if taken

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[7] Mon. Ang. i. 688.
[8] Camden's Britannia, ed. 1637, fol. 453.
[9] Vide Rymer's Fordua, new ed., vol. i, p. 14.

tioned, that he possesses one of nearly similar shape, but of red porcelain, of ancient Egyptian fabric, and he inclines to think the ring now submitted for inspection of Egyptian origin, though the difficulty is to account for its discovery in so remote a country. In this judgment I cannot concur, notwithstanding reference is made to mummy cases in the British Museum, where rings of nearly similar shape are seen attached to mummy masks or faces. Had the ring on the table been used as an ear-ring, the *sides* of the ring would have been more worn than the *outer circumference;* but this is not the case, for the outer edge is much more rubbed than the sides. Again, it would be difficult to keep such a shaped ring on or in the ear, even if it could be applied in the first instance. A much more probable use would be that of a fibula, with an acus fixed by a loop of metal and left moveable by turning it upon the ring. Mr. Nugent, an Irish gentleman, and member, I believe, of the Royal Irish Academy, shewed me a penannular brooch or fibula, which he obtained in Algiers, and which was applied by the Kabyle Arabs, by turning the acus back, then passing it through the clothes, afterwards pressing it through the aperture of the ring, and then turning the ring a quarter round so as to form a secure buckle. That many of the penannular rings of antiquity were thus used the modern practice of the Arabs may lead us to believe; but I cannot think the ring now before the Society was ever used for such purpose, or the interior circle would shew rubbing from wear either by the loop of the acus, or by the friction of the clothes.[3]

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[3] An ancient bronze fibula, of the penannular kind, was exhibited by Mr. Edward Hoare of Cork, before the Archæological Institute, in February, 1850, and an engraving of it may be seen at p. 78, vol. vii. of the Journal of the Institute. The fibula is so formed that the acus, which is perfect, may be moved one quarter round and no more.

In my judgment the ring shews such wear as would be effected by being carried in a bag or in a pocket, and I cannot help considering it as a specimen of jewel currency kept for the purpose of exchange, and passed from person to person as a representative of property, as still practised in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone. It may be asked—If only intended as a medium of exchange, and not as an article of ornament, why was it formed into the shape of a ring, and why was the labour of chasing it bestowed upon it? The answer I must give is this—That such habit still obtains in Africa, where the form of a ring with a twisted pattern upon it is still preserved in gold prepared for currency amongst the natives or for barter with Europeans. The Rev. Nathaniel Denton, of Regent, near Sierra Leone, says, as I stated at p. 162, vol. xi. of the Numismatic Chronicle, "Ear and nose rings were, of course, originally worn, hence their shape is still preserved; but in modern times nose-rings are rarely used, and ear-rings only occasionally by females." He adds, "Plates of bullion are used for ornament, but rings, as stated, for currency and traffic." The very general fabrication of gold rings amongst the Celtic tribes, of a weight forming multiples of six or twelve grains, seems clearly to indicate a regulation to a specific value, as if for exchangeable purposes; and I have shewn (Num. Chron., vol. viii., p. 207), that, amongst the ancient Norwegians, rings were formed to the weights of a mark, half a mark, and two marks, and were used as payments for services in various ways. From these circumstances, I am led to believe that the ring now laid before the members of the Society is a specimen of jewel currency, and as such I venture to solicit their attention to it. This impression alone could warrant my trespassing upon the notice of the Numismatic Society with remarks

otherwise more within the range of general archæology than of the study of numismatology.

Requesting you to excuse the transmission of a subject of so doubtful a numismatic character as the present, and thanking you for the indulgent admission into the Chronicle of my previous communications, I remain,

My dear Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

W. B. DICKINSON.

Leamington, March 29th, 1851.

Leamington, May 14th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

Since I addressed you upon the subject of the penannular gold ring found at Wormleighton in this neighbourhood, I have had an opportunity of examining a number of similar gold rings found in Ireland, now in the British Museum, and which formed a part of the valuable museum of the late Redmond Anthony, Esq., of Piltown. There is a series of the plain penannular rings, and three with engraved circular rings as in the case of my own ring. One of these three rings is larger, and one smaller than mine, and one has been cut in the centre and nearly twisted in two, as if intended to be used for half the weight of the whole. I examined the perfect rings carefully, and found the engraved lines of the inner surface perfect and free from any rubbing, whilst the sides and the outer edge were much worn. In the whole of the rings, plain and engraved, with one or two exceptions, I could trace a cast mark on the inner surface of one of the ends. This was also evident to one of the gentlemen of the Museum who was with me

at the time; so that the mode in which these rings were fabricated, and which seems the only one calculated to form them, may be considered established. One of the plain rings was manifestly too small to have been used for the nose, ear, or as a fibula; so that, from the absence of any remain of an acus, or internal rubbing, which would have led to the belief that such had ever been attached – from the external wear, and small inner circle—the conclusion seems just, that these bossy rings could only have been used as quantities of bullion in the way of an exchangeable medium in the transactions of traffic or payment. I would beg to observe upon the similarity of the engraved circular lines in the Irish rings and my own:—In two of the former the lines are so exactly like those on the ring now exhibited to the Numismatic Society, that one is tempted to suppose that some object was in view beyond that of ornament. Upon one ring there were a few longitudinal lines upon its outer edge; this ring was quite fresh, not shewing the least mark of wear. It would be difficult to pronounce upon the wear of the plain rings; and, therefore, the engraved rings are the more interesting, as affording the means of judging of the former use of these singular jewels.

I remain, my dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

W. B. DICKINSON.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

POSTSCRIPT BY THE ED. N. C.

[By way of pendent to the remarks of our correspondent, we here give the representation of some objects which cannot fail to interest all who are engaged in similar enquiries. These consist of a gold armlet with several

in the time of Maude's father, Henry I. The substitution of the Norman DE for the Saxon ON is very remarkable, and would warrant a conjecture that the coins were struck by some of the Norman followers of the Empress. On the reverse of Mr. Bohn's coin the same peculiarity occurs, as the legend appears to be RA . . . . F . DE . IVNC, but what was the name of the moneyer or town it is impossible to determine. The portrait on the two coins belonging to Mr. Rashleigh has, like that on Mr. Bohn's, a more feminine cast than is usually to be met with on Stephen's coins, while at the same time there is a great resemblance between the head on the Matilda and that on the Imperatrix variety.

J. EVANS.

Nash Mills, March 22nd, 1851.

IX.

NEW COINS OF BRITISH REGULI.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 22, 1851.]

British Museum, April 17, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I am anxious to communicate to you some new British coins which have recently passed into this cabinet, and which possess a certain interest, as they add to a series of the reguli of Britain, which daily commands more attention. The first, which is—

1. *Obv.* — Ornaments difficult to characterise, but supposed barbaric imitations of the laureated head of Apollo on the gold stater of Philip of Macedon.

   Rev.—TAX, a horse; above, a bucranium and a kind of twist; still higher, the torquis; in the area, four circles or wheels. Æ. 3; 82·8 grs. Pl. fig. 10.

This coin, which is of an alloy with copper resembling the French *or rouge,* was found at Dorchester in Oxfordshire. It resembles in type those found in a hollow stone at High Wycombe, in 1827,[1] and engraved in Ruding pl. ii., No. 35—39, especially the type No. 37. You have reproduced it in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. ii. pl. 1, fig. 3. Another type, described by yourself in the Num. Chron., vol. ii., pl. ii., fig. 8, p. 50, very like this, with the inscription TASC [iovanus] has been engraved by Mr. Doubleday in plate i. fig. 3 of the Materials for the History of Britain. On a close comparison, there can be no doubt but that the object is a torquis, as in the remarkable instance of the figure in the chariot holding it in her hands instead of the Greek wreath—a barbaric translation of the reverse of the stater of Philip.[2] So in this coin, the body of the man in the chariot has been reproduced by the bull's head,[3] his arms by a kind of loop, and the wreaths held in his hands by the torquis. The chariot has been distributed into wheels or shields, for such the circles probably represent.[4] I find on some maps that Dorchester is marked as Durocina among the Dobuni or Catyeuchlani. It is sufficiently near to Camulodunum, to account for the resemblance in type to the coins there found, with those of Tasciovanus and the earlier ones of Cunobelin. It is, of course, impossible to speak dogmatically on mutilated inscriptions, which are the most difficult to decipher; but the probability appears

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[1] I find in Mr. Hawkins' note, in the Museum Ruding, that ten coins of this type were found at High Wycombe in 1827.

[2] Cf, for example, the often reproduced coin, Num. Chron., Vol. VII., pl. iv,

[3] Concerning these bucrania or bull's heads, cf. Num. Chron., Vol. II., p. 80.

[4] It bears some resemblance to the coins of the sons of Comius —the Gaulish Atrebas.

to be, that, when single words are found upon coins, they are the name of the *regulus* by whom they were issued; that of the *town* being supplementary to that of the *regulus*. Thus *Camulodunum* occurs with Cunobelin, *Verulamium* with Tasciovanus, and *Calleva* with Eppillus—the single instance, *Verulamio* "at St. Albans" apparently being added in full to carefully distinguish it. Hence I naturally regard the form *Tax* as the initial of the name of some *regulus*, and that of *Taxi*-magulus, the king of Kent, who opposed the landing of Cæsar, naturally suggests itself. Although I do not positively assert that it is his, yet the resemblance of the name is remarkable. Nor is the appearance of inscriptions too early at this period, for there is every fair reason to believe that CATTI[5] is the commencement of the name *Catti*velaunus or *Cassi*velaunus, as it was indifferently written.[6] These coins are of a type similar to that already described, and evidently belong to those of South Britain.

The next coin is—

2. *Obv.*—ANDO. The field divided by lunes and objects resembling ears of corn into four compartments in each one of the above letters.

Rev.—Horse going to the left; above, a bull's head; below, a wheel. AV. 21. 1 gr. *British Museum.*

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[5] Num. Chron., Vol. II., pl. i., fig. 8, p. 223, on a coin found at Frome, belonging to Mr. Cuff. Another, with the same type, is in the British Museum; cf. Revue Numismatique, vol. i. p. 84.

[6] Cæsar iv. xi., and fol. 8vo. Berlin, 1776. Polyænus viii. c. 32, Κασολαυνος. It is necessary to bear in mind the Κατουελλανοι. Dio. x. 19. It is highly probable that the Greeks and Romans euphonised the Gaulish names, and that as we have in Greek a constant change of σσ for ττ, and vice versâ, as in the instance of ταασσω-ταττω-πρασσω-πραττω, so we may and do have the literary form κασσι—and the Numismatic *catti*, which last is nearer to Cassi-velaunus than to Catti-vellauni or Catty-euchlani.

This coin is evidently a submultiple of fourth or τεταρτον, and probably part of the name of another *regulus*, although the town of Andover, the ancient *Ando*-vera naturally suggests itself as the place where it may have been struck.

3. *Obv.*—Slightly convex, having across the diameter a raised band.

   Rev.—. . . . . NOS, horse going to the right; below, a flower; area, two circlets; above, horse, bull's head. A/. size 4, weight 79 grs. *British Museum.*[7] Pl. fig. 4.

4. *Obv.*—Same.

   Rev.—. . . . AVNOS, horse going to the right; below, same, lituus or wreathed object; area, 3 circlets, 4 pellets, and bucranium. A/. 3½, Weight 82·5. *British Museum.*[8] Pl. fig. 3.

5. *Obv.*—Same.

   Rev.—DVBNO . . . . . AVNOS, horse going to the right; area, branch; below, horse as before, 3 circlets, bucranium, 6 pellets, A/. 5. Weight, 81·6 grs. *British Museum.*[9] Pl. fig. 9.

6. *Obv.*—Object resembling two ears of barley consisting of two lunes and two annulets and engrailed bands.

   Rev.—. . BNOVELLA . ., a horse running to left over a laurel branch; area, three circlets. A/. 3½. Weight, 84·5 grs. *British Museum*[10] (Found at Walton-on-Naze Nov., 1850). Pl. fig. 6.

7. *Obv.*—Same as No. 6.

   Rev.—D . . . . . LLAVN, same type as No. 6. A/. 3½. Weight 82·8 grs. *British Museum.*[11] Pl. fig. 5.

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[7] British Museum, MS. catalogue, E. H. p. 43, No. 46. The coin of this type reading SON (the end . . . . NOS reversed) is engraved in Num. Journal. pl. ii., No. 5, p. 225.

[8] British Museum, MS. Catalogue, E. H. p. 43, No. 45.

[9] Ibid. 47, 5, 18, 31, purchased at Colonel Durrant's sale, lot 3.

[10] Ibid. p. 41, No. 36.

[11] Ibid. pp. 50, 11, 141. This coin is engraved Num. Chron., Vol. I. No. 7, but it is not legible without the specimen, No. 6, which it helps to complete.

I consider that these five coins are of considerable importance to ancient British numismatics. The three first are evidently from the same *regulus* or people, and the raised band across the obverse is only the part where the curious native ornament in No. 6 and 7 has failed; or else it is an imitation or indication by copy of this ornament. It is the last manner by which the laurel wreath of the head of Apollo on the Philips is represented. The type of the reverse is of course the usual chariot, and closely resembles that of the two coins I have previously described. They are like the early and ruder types of Tasciovanus.[12] Their mode of reading is also peculiar, commencing from the horse's feet and running round the right side of the coin, which has caused them to be misread SON on those specimens in which the coin has not been sufficiently struck out so as to receive the impression of the edge of the die. No. 5, which comes from Colonel Durrant's collection, however, helps to solve the difficulty, because there is clearly in this the commencement and ending of the word, and the number of wanting letters could not be many. The types No. 4 and 5 are not identical by any means with the others, being decidedly of better work, while the inscriptions read in the usual manner from left to right across the top of the coin. It is evident, that they are from the mint of the same *regulus*, and there is no difficulty in reading DVBNOVELLAVN; and on comparing it with the preceding three, it is clear that they have all the same inscription, DVBNOVELLAVNOS. Here then is another king of Britain whose name has

[12] Such as the coin engraved Num. Journal, pl. ii., No. 8, found at High Wycombe, reading TA]SCIAV—Tasciavanus. This type is also found in the British Museum MS. Cat. E. H. p. 41, No 37. It is evident that Tasciavanus and Tasciovanus are the same persons as much as Comius and Komius, the orthography at this time being unsettled.

escaped all contemporary and later authorities, and whom we find only in the series of coins. Although a long name, it is not more extraordinary than *Tasciovanus, Cunobelinus, Vergasillaunus,* or *Cassivelaunus,* which it resembles in the final portion. The first point for observation is the Greek termination in ος (instead of the Latin *us* of the Augustan age), which is the usual monetary form of the names both of towns and princes in the Gaulish series, because that people had derived their language and expressions from the Greek and archaic Latin. The next consideration is, that it is the name of a prince, and not of a tribe, because this last kind of name existing much longer than the other, such a people as could have struck a gold currency could not have escaped the careful itineraries of Ptolemy and Antoninus and all historical notice. The circumstance, too, of no less than the names of two known historical personages, *Vergasil-launus* and *Cassi-vellaunus,*[13] terminating in the same manner, is too remarkable a coincidence to be accidental; and the fact of the kings deriving their names from their people, or at least appearing to do so in the Roman histories, and the prevalence of the *o* in the second syllable, as in Cuno-belin, Dubno-rix, Segonax, Togo-dumnus, Kaso-laulos, Ando- . . . . , Tascio-vanus, in the names of British princes, tends to shew that it is one of a chief. The form *Dubno* is by no means unknown to

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[13] In the Inscription at Ancyra which recounts the political power of Rome under Augustus, first copied by Mr. Hamilton—the Latin portion reading Reg ES BRITANN [orum] DAMNO. BELLA [unusque] ET TIM. . . The Greek reads *Βρεταν*] *ΝΩΝΔ* [*α*] *Μ* [*νων Βε*] *ΛΛΑΥΝΟΣ* [*τε*] *ΚΑΙ Τ* [*ιμ . . .*] Franz in Gerhard's Arch. Zeit. I. ss. 20, 23. Here is another British king whose name ends in *llaunus,* and the question is, whether Damno and Bellaunus should not be read together as Damnobellaunus, our very name. CF. Livy, xliv, 14.

the Gaulish series, as it appears in the coins inscribed *Dubnorex* or *Dubnoreix*, in which some recognise, and with great reason, the celebrated Dumnorix, king of the Aedui. The probability is, that this Dubnovellaunos was a chief of the Catyeuchlani or the Catuelauni, a successor of *Cassivelaunus* in that part of Britain; and from the greater rudeness of the work of the earlier coins, and comparative improvement of the later, which still follow the primitive Greek model, and not the Roman type, it is very reasonable to suppose that he lived about the time of the second triumvirate, before Cunobelin had introduced the improvements in the currency which are visible in the colonies of Camulodunum and of Verulamium, and the family of Comius had issued their Romano-British pieces. At all events, I think that the seven coins mentioned above add three new princes to the series of British kings.

8. *Obv.*—Four objects apparently resembling spikes of corn and two crescents.

Rev.—AD . . . ., horse going to the right over the body; a circlet, and below, under the body, a wheel. *AV.* Size, 4 Weight, 86·5 grs. *British Museum.* Pl. fig. 1.

There are portions of two or three more letters, one apparently a D, and I find a memorandum on the Museum card, that another read ADDI, which would be a near approximation to Adminius, one of the sons of Cunobelin.[14]

9. *Obv.*—Slightly convex; across the field a raised band resembling the coins of Dubnovellaunos.

Rev.—VOS, horse going to the left above, a circle, in which is a star and two circlets, *AV.* Size, 1½. Weight, 20 2 grs. *British Museum.*

These letters are apparently the initial of a word like that of Volisios on the obverse of the Yorkshire coins, whose

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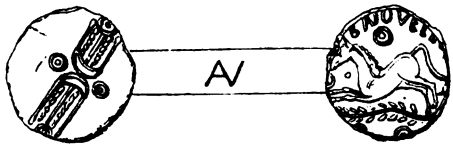
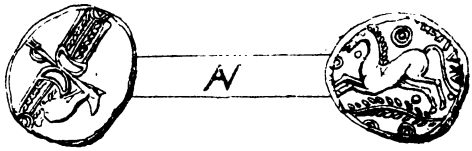
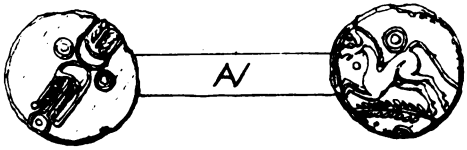
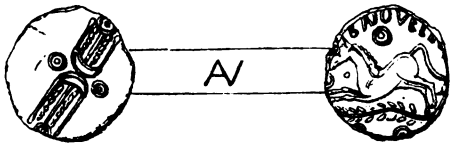
[14] Sueton. Vit. Calig. c. 44.

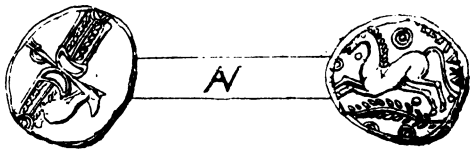


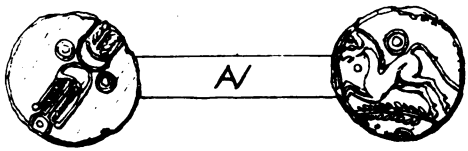




COINS OF DVBNOVELLAVNVS.







COINS OF DVBNOVELLAVNVS.

13. *Obv.*—Single spike.

Rev.— . . COMVX, same type as before. Size, 4.[16] Weight, 80·4 grs. Pl. fig. 2.

These are the same type as the coins reading Catti. No. 13 is, I believe, inedited. It also reads inversely, and there are traces of some letters before those given, but too uncertain to conjecture what they may be.

Yours very sincerely,

S. BIRCH.

X.

REMARKS ON THE BRITISH COINS ATTRIBUTED TO DUBNOVELLAUNUS.

Nash Mills, June 21st, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I had nearly finished the accompanying anastatic plate of coins of a new British prince, Dubnovellaunus, and was preparing a short paper upon them, when I received information that Mr. Birch had made a communication to you on the subject of the same coins, and had attributed them to the same prince.

I have since had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Birch's paper read, and have also, through your kindness, had an opportunity of seeing it in the proof sheets; and though I have little to add to what has been so well said, yet it may serve as a confirmation of the correctness of the attribution of these coins, if the fact be made known, that they were

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[16] Found near Frome, Somerset.

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[16] Found near Frome, Somerset.

simultaneously so attributed by two persons without the slightest communication with each other. Indeed, I might almost say, that we arrived at the same conclusion on different grounds, the number of coins from which Mr. Birch was enabled to argue being five, while those from which I deduced the name were only two, those uppermost in my plate. It is true that these two coins only furnish BNOVELLAVN, but I supplied the two letters DV, which were wanting at the commencement of the name, partly from analogy, these being the only two letters that I could find preceding BNO in any Gaulish name, and partly from finding the name Damno (or Domno) Bellaunus in the inscription of Augustus at Ancyra, to which Mr. Birch has also referred in a note appended to his letter, though it had apparently escaped his observation when he first made his communication to you.

This inscription was published by Chishull in his "Antiquitates Asiaticae, etc.," long prior to Hamilton, who was, however, the first who copied the Greek version. It is unfortunately imperfect in both versions in the part relating to Britain, but Chishull appears to have regarded the Damno Bella(unus) of the Latin as the name "regis alicujus Britannorium," and the coincidence between the name on the coins and that on the inscription, is, I think, sufficient to establish the point that Damno-Bellaunus is to be read as one word. It becomes the more apparent, that both the coins and inscription relate to the same person, when we consider that the Dumnorix of Cæsar is the Dubnorix of coins, and that all the types of Dubnovellaunus point to a date coeval with, or but slightly prior to, that of Cunobelin, which would also coincide with some part of the reign of Augustus.

The two first coins of my plate have been described by

Mr. Birch (Nos. 6 and 7), though I must confess myself at a loss to discover the D upon the latter. The third coin, which, though only shewing the remains of the inscription, is evidently of the same class as the other two, is in my own collection. It was found at Colchester, and this, taken in conjunction with the finding of the first coin at Walton-on-the-Naze, or, more correctly, Walton-Le-Soken, sixteen miles distant from Colchester, would go to prove that the seat of Dubnovellaunus's power was at Camulodunum.

The fact that those coins of Tasciovanus, which give with any certainty their place of mintage, were struck at Verulam, while those of the same class of his son Cunobelin, were struck at Camulodunum, seems to shew that this place was an acquisition by conquest on the part of the latter; and if Dubnovellaunus was the king thus expelled from his capital by Cunobelin, we have at once a reason why he should be among those of whom Augustus says, "ad me supplices confugerunt." But of course this is mere conjecture.

With regard to the other coins published by Mr. Birch, I cannot but hail the addition of so many new types to the British series with great pleasure, though I can hardly consider the first as belonging to Taximagulus, it being so exactly similar to some of Tasciovanus that the X appears to be merely a substitute for the SC of his name; the interchange of X and SC being common in most languages.[1] The place, too, of finding, at some distance from Kent, favours this hypothesis.

Neither can I agree with Mr. Birch in attributing the coin reading CATTI (Ruding A. 81) to Cassivellaunus. The only places where, to my knowledge, similar coins are recorded to have been found, are Frome, in Somersetshire,

[1] See Key's Alphabet etc., p. 97.

and Mount Batten, near Plymouth, both very far removed from the territory of Cassivellaunus, which was north of the Thames. I myself think, that there is more reason for believing that possibly the Cassivellaunus of Cæsar may, after all, be the Tasciovanus of coins.

I see Mr. Birch has referred to the plates of coins in the "Monumenta Historica Britannica." May I take this opportunity of warning numismatists against the coin engraved as No. 50 of the first plate, which is decidedly a modern fabrication. The obverse is taken from Mr. Cuff's coin (Ruding A. 100), though reduced in size; and the reverse is from a coin similar to Ruding I. 1. The conjunction of two types so totally differing in their style of workmanship, is most improbable, and shews great want of judgment on the part of the fabricator, who was also injudicious in his selection of silver or electrum for his metal, and Devonshire for his place of finding.

Believe me,

My dear Sir,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN EVANS.

To J. Y. Akerman, Esq.

MISCELLANEA.

Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead, Herts, May 28, 1851.

My Dear Sir,—I beg to communicate the following slight notice of a find of coins at Ayott St. Lawrence in this county:—

About a month ago, some workmen employed in widening a ride in Prior's Wood, close to Ayott, came upon an urn of dark-coloured earthenware containing about 200 Roman silver coins. The urn was unfortunately broken, and some of the coins dispersed; but they are now, I believe, nearly all in the possession of Lionel Ames, Esq., who has claimed them for the lord of the manor.

I have had an opportunity of examining twenty of them, which I found to consist of twelve family and eight imperial denarii, viz.—

Accoleia.	*Rev.*—Three nymphs standing, their heads terminating in larches or poplars	1
Antonia.	*Rev.*—LEG. XV. The eagle and two standards	1
Calpurnia.	*Rev.*—L . PISO . FRVGI. A horseman at full speed	1
Cipia.	*Obv.*—M.CIPI.M.F. Head of Roma and X. *Rev.*—ROMA. Victory in a biga; below, a rudder	1
Cordia.	*Obv.*—RVFVS. III. VIR. Heads of the Dioscuri. *Rev.*—MAN. CORDIVS. A female standing, in her left hand a hasta pura, in her right a pair of scales, an owl on her shoulder. . .	1
Coelia.	*Obv.*—Head of Rome. *Rev.*—C. COIL. CALD. Victory in a biga .	1
Fonteia.	*Obv.*—M. FONTEI. C.F. Laureated head. *Rev.*—Cupid riding on a goat; above, the caps of the Dioscuri; beneath, the thyrsus; the whole within a garland	2
Furia.	*Obv.*—BROCCHI. III. VIR. Head of Ceres, etc. *Rev.*—L. FVRI. CN. F. A curule chair between two fasces	1

JULIA.	*Obv.*—Head of Venus. *Rev.*—CAESAR. Aeneas carrying Anchises .	1
VALERIA.	*Obv.*—Bust of Victory. *Rev.*—L. VALERI. FLACCI. Mars walking between an ear of corn and the apex . . .	1
VIBIA.	*Obv.*—PANSA. A laureated head. *Rev.*—C. VIBIVS. C.F. A quadriga	1
AUGUSTUS.	*Obv.*—Head of Augustus. *Rev.*—CAESAR DIVI. F. Victory on a globe	1
	Obv.—Head of Augustus *Rev.*—AVGVSTVS. Capricorn holding a globe	1
	Obv.—CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F. PATER PATRIAE. Head of Augustus. *Rev.*—C. L. CAESARES AVGVSTI. F. COS. DESIG. PRINC. IVVENT. Caius and Lucius standing with spears and shields; above, the capeduncula and lituus, and in one instance also X.	4
TIBERIUS.	*Rev.*—PONTIF. MAXIM. A seated figure with the hasta and branch	2

The majority of the coins are in fair, though but very few in fine, condition; and the principal interest attaching to them arises from the early date of their deposit, which must have taken place about the time of the invasion of Claudius. I am not aware of any Roman coins having been previously discovered at Ayott, though it is not improbable that a Roman road connecting Verulam with the Icknield Way, ran through or not far from it.

I remain, etc., etc.,

J. Y. Akerman, Esq. JOHN EVANS.

FIND OF ENGLISH COINS AT BAMPTON.—There have been lately found under the hearth-stone of an old farm-house at Bampton, near Oxford, 456 pieces of money, commencing with James I., and extending to the year 1673. The house is called Ham Farm, and is said to have been part of the outbuildings of a castle once the residence of King John.

Annexed is a catalogue of the pieces found, specifying the mint marks and dates. It is somewhat remarkable that this hoard contains coins of almost every year of the reign of Charles I. and Charles II. down to the year 1673, when we may suppose the

hoarder to have ceased augmenting his store. It may be remarked, that there is not a single piece of smaller value than the half-crown, that there is not one specimen of Briots money, nor of the uncertain local mints, nor of the Commonwealth. It seems probable, that this hoard consisted of the gradually accumulated treasure of some provident and thrifty royalist, who would not contaminate himself with the coinages of rebels and traitors.

HALF-CROWNS.

James I.		8	
Charles I.	Lis . .	1	1625
	Cross . .	2	1626
	Plume .	4	1630
	Rose . .	2	1631
	Harp . .	7	1632
	Portcullis	6	1633
	Bell . .	3	1634
	D with plume	2	—
	Crown .	17	1635
	Ton . .	25	1636
	Anchor .	9	1638
	▲ . . .	15	1639
	Star . .	21	1640
	Ⓐ . .	72	1641
	Ⓟ . . .	31	1643
	Ⓡ . . .	48	1644
	Eye . .	18	1645
	Sun . .	54	—
	Sceptre .	1	1646
	Declaration	6	
	—— RR	2	
	——	8	
	Scotch .	6	
	York . .	3	
	Uncertain	13	
		384	

Charles II.—			
Hammered Half-crowns . . .		24	
Crowns . . .		7	1662
		3	1663
		3	1664
		1	1665
		3	1666
		1	1667
		5	1668
		1	1669
		2	1670
		2	1671
		3	1672
		3	1673
Half-crowns . .		1	1663
		5	1670
		4	1671
		3	1672
		1	1673
		72	
		384	
		456	

EDW. HAWKINS.

THE ZECCHIN OF JAMES DE MILLY.—A correspondent observes of this coin, "The inscription of the Zecchin of James de Milly, Grand Master of Rhodes, published in the Num. Chron. Vol. XIV. p. 1: IACOBV D ML MRD S IO IЄRS, and B, is interpreted: 'Jacobus de Milly Magister Rodi Dominus Sancti Johannis Baptista Hierosolemitanae (Hospitalis)." In lieu of

that must be read: IACOBVs De MiLly MagisteR Domus Sancti IOhannis hIЄRoSolymitanae. Whether the letter B, standing separately, is to be taken for Baptistae, is very dubious; it is rather the chiffre of the master of the mint or something similar. The inscriptions of other zecchins and silver coins of the grand masters justify the proposed interpretation. The grand master is never called *Dominus* Hospitalis. Why should he be? A zecchin of Deodatus de Gozo has, near the staff of the banner MGR for Magister. A zecchin of Emery d'Amboise has MD for Magister Domus, and the title of the grand master in diplomas, is, accordant with the newly-published zecchin: Magister sacrae domus hospitalis Sancti Johannis Hierosolymitanae. Vide *Julius Friedlaender, die Münzen des Johanniter Ordens auf Rhodus, Berlin,* 1843."

Unpublished Variety of Geta, in middle Brass, relating to Britain.

Cork, March 25th, 1851.

Dear Sir,—Among my collection of Roman coins, there is one of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, which is not included among those which you have given in your interesting and valuable work, on the "Coins of the Romans relating to Britain," and which, I should therefore suppose, must be unpublished, and of extreme rarity, if not unique. My coin is as follows:—

Obv.—P SEPTIMIVS GETA PIVS AVG BRIT. Bearded and laureated head of Geta, looking to the right.

Rev.—VICT BRIT TRP III COS II. A winged female, or victory, seated on shields, looking to the left, holds a buckler(?) to her right side, above her knees, and with her right-hand; a palm-branch in her left-hand.

Exergue.—S.C.

The *legend* of this *reverse* occurs on the *second coin* you have given, at p. 68 of your work, but with a *totally different reverse* to that of my coin; and in the *first coin* you have given, at the same page, the *reverse* is somewhat similar to mine, though not precisely so, for, in the coin given and represented by you, the shield is resting on the right knee of the victory, but in my coin she holds the buckler (which also is not perfectly circular, and indeed more resembles a breast-plate than a buckler) aloft, and high above her knees, and apparently at her right-side, but forward. The *legend* also of the *reverse of that coin,* as given by you, is *altogether different to mine.* I should think, therefore, that my coin is an interesting variety, and though it is not *exactly* what

would be termed fine for a *Roman coin*, it is, nevertheless, in very fair preservation. I procured it among a small collection of miscellaneous Roman brass coins, which I purchased in a neighbouring county about five years since, and which, I was informed, had been brought, many years previously, from Sicily, by a British officer, after whose then decease, they were disposed of by, and for his family. Among them were several extremely fine middle and small brass Roman coins, which are now preserved among my collections.

I should think those coins of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, must be extremely rare, as I have never seen but one specimen mentioned in sale-catalogues, and that occurs in the catalogue of the celebrated Campana collection (sold at Sotheby's in 1846), at p. 136, lot 1125, where one specimen is mentioned, and described as "*apparently inedited*," but which, from the description, is very similar, if not exactly the same, as the first coin of Geta, in middle brass, relating to Britain, given and figured in your work.

As, therefore, I considered these coins of Geta of much rarity and interest, and my coin a variety not hitherto known, as far as I was aware, I have thought it desirable to record such in the pages of the Numismatic Chronicle.—I remain yours, etc.,

EDWARD HOARE.

John Yonge Akerman, Esq., F.S.A.

XI.

THE USE OF THE SAMARITAN LANGUAGE BY THE JEWS UNTIL THE REIGN OF HADRIAN, DEDUCED FROM THE COINS OF JUDEA.

Cork, July 28th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE to apologise to the Numismatic Society, for soliciting their indulgence, and calling their attention, not so much to a Numismatic subject, as to the consequences of a Numismatic subject, to the evidence afforded—and, in my mind, to the proof established—by the Samaritan inscriptions on the coins of Judea, that the Jews did *not* change their language and character of writing during, or on their return from the captivity at Babylon; but that they retained the use of the Samaritan character, and consequently language, certainly down to the reign of Hadrian, when we lose sight of them as a nation.

When we call to mind the really astounding ignorance and popular delusion which exists even at this moment in England, as to the supposed "only three farthings of Queen Anne," and their consequent priceless value, we should be very indulgent to a similar ignorance and misapprehension so generally existing among Biblical scholars—men most deeply learned indeed in all the depths and obscurities of the sacred and deceased *languages* of the East, but totally uninformed, and practically unacquainted, with the *coinage* of the East; as an instance of which, I may refer to a letter of the celebrated author of a Chronology of the Bible, the late Rev. Dr. Hales, of Killesendva, in Ireland, dated Jan. 14th, 1819, in reply partly to one of mine,

on a so-called "Hebrew medal" of our Saviour, in which I maintained that the Samaritan language had continued to be used by the Jews after their return from Babylon, which Prideaux states to have been in the year 536 before Christ; that coinage commenced in Judea with Simon Maccabeus, 143 years before Christ, and that the inscriptions on the coins were in the Samaritan character; those purporting to be Jewish coins, with the square or Chaldaic characters, being, comparatively, modern forgeries.

For these opinions, Dr. Hales pronounced me ignorant and presumptuous; and asserted that "the silver shekels of David and Solomon's reign are as exquisitely beautiful in their engraving, and elegance of the sacred character, as they are genuine;" that "the Samaritan character was a ruder imitation of the beautiful *sacred character* on the ancient coins;" and that "the Samaritan rude character was supplanted by the elegant Chaldee after the captivity and before the time of Christ," pages 40 and 41. "A Short Memoir of an Antique Medal, 1819."

On this I may notice, that according to the chronology adopted in our authorised version of the Bible, the reigns of David and Solomon extend from the year 1055 to 975 before Christ; while the earliest Greek coin, that can be certainly and positively assigned, is to Alexander the 1st of Macedon, whose reign commenced about the year 500 B.C., and that there is not any coinage of the native, or Pharaonic sovereigns of Egypt, whose rule extended down to 525 B.C. How great, then, the absurdity of supposing that a people so low in mechanical ability in the reign of Saul as to be without smiths (1 Sam. xiv. 19), and obliged, in the reign of Solomon, to hire Tyrian workmen to build "the temple," whose dimensions were only 105 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and 52½ feet in height, yet coined money

centuries before the Greeks; an art which even their neighbours, the builders of the pyramids, never attained to.

As before noticed, the Jews returned from the captivity of Babylon B.C. 536, and Judea remained a province of the Persian empire, and then of the Macedonian, until the Maccabee family, by their valour and policy, recovered the liberty and independence of the kingdom, B.C. 143, when Simon Maccabeus was chosen high priest and sovereign of Judea by the people, and was also so acknowledged by Demetrius II., King of Syria, Judea having been part of that kingdom, in the partition of the empire of Alexander the Great on his death; and Antiochus VII., the successor of Demetrius, when confirming his brother's treaty with Simon, adds—"I give thee leave, also, to coin money for thy country, with thine own stamp" (Maccabees xv. 6), a convincing proof (if any doubt existed on the subject) that the Jews never had been allowed to coin money by their Persian or Greek masters; the privilege of coining in the East, then as now, indicating the supreme and sovereign power. Our own East India Company, until very lately (in William IV.'s reign), coined most of their money in the name of the Great Mogul; and Mohammed Alee Pasha, and his successors in Egypt, have coined only in the name of the reigning Grand Seignor.

From Prideaux I have compiled this view of the rulers of Judea, of the Maccabee and Herodian families.

Maccabee Family.		Herodian Family.	
Mattathias,	B.C. 168	Antipater, Procurator of Judea.	B.C. 47
Judas Maccabeus,	B.C. 166	Herod, his Son, Governor of Galilee.	B.C. 47
Jonathan Maccabeus	B.C. 161	Hyrcanus deposed, and Antigonus, younger Son of Aristobulus, made King of Judea by the Parthians,	B.C. 40
Simon Maccabeus, 1st Prince.	B.C. 143		
John Hyrcanus, 2nd Prince.	B.C. 135		

ARISTOBULUS, 1st King.	B.C. 107	HEROD the Great declared King of Judea by the Roman Senate,	B.C. 40
ALEXANDER JANNEUS, 2nd King.	B.C. 106	Established as King by the capture of Jerusalem	B.C. 37
ALEXANDRA, Queen.	B.C. 79	ANTIGONUS, at the solicitation of Herod, put to death by orders of Mark Antony	B.C. 37
HYRCANUS, for three months 3rd King.	B.C. 70	HYRCANUS put to death by Herod,	B.C. 30
ARISTOBULUS. 4th King.	B.C. 70	ARCHELAS, HEROD ANTIPAS, PHILIP — Succeed Herod, their Father.	
HYRCANUS, restored by Pompey,	B.C. 63		

The independence of Judea being acknowledged by the King of Syria, by Greece, and by Rome, as also the election of Simon Maccabeus by the Jews, as their high priest and prince three hundred and ninety-three years after their return from the captivity in Babylon, we are informed in the 1st Book of Maccabees, xiii. 42—"Then the people of Israel began to write in their instruments and contracts, in the first year of Simon the high priest, the governor and leader of the Jews."

And on the coinage, which, in the exercise of his sovereign power, Simon now struck, the dates are from the era of the Jewish freedom. I believe that they are only in silver and copper; I am not aware of any in gold. The silver coins are shekels and half-shekels; the copper coins are about the size of our halfpence and farthings; how denominated I am ignorant. The type of the silver coins is generally, on the obverse, the pot of manna; on the reverse, Aaron's rod budded. One variety has, obverse, a building, which Bayer, page 145, considers to represent the monument that Simon erected at Modin, to the memory of his father and brothers (see 1 Maccabees, xiii. 30); reverse, a thistle. The copper coins are much more abundant than the silver,

and have a great variety of types—the pot of manna, a vine leaf, bunch of grapes, palm tree, citron tree, and fruits detached and in baskets; and in Bayer's 6th plate, No. 3, is a copper coin, having, on the obverse, a lyre with three strings; reverse, a palm branch within a wreath. The dates given by Bayer, page 171, are "First," "Second," "Third," "Fourth year." Thus, obverse, "Shekel of Israel, year one;" reverse "Jerusalem the Holy." On another, reverse, "The redemption of Israel, year one." Another, obverse, "Simon;" reverse, "Liberation of Jerusalem." Another, obverse, "Simon, Prince of Israel;" reverse, "redemption of Israel, year," etc. In his sixth plate Bayer gives coins in silver and copper, having on them the name of Simon, but without any year or date. All these coins have their inscriptions in the Samaritan character; and these characters only are used on the coins of the succeeding princes of the Asmonean family. John Hyrcanus (Bayer, page 190), Alexander Janneus and Aristobulus (Bayer, page 202), until you reach the last reign, that of Antigonus (who, it is to be remembered, was placed on the throne of Judea, by the Parthians, whose coins bore inscriptions in the Greek language). Of this prince, Bayer, page 183, gives a copper coin, obverse in Greek characters, "Antigonus, the king;" reverse, in Samaritan characters, "Hyrcanus, the high-priest."

Herod I., or the Great, as he is usually called, was an Idumæan. Idumæa was conquered by John Hyrcanus, B.C. 129, and the inhabitants were obliged either to quit the country or profess the Jewish religion. Herod may, therefore, have been no Jew at heart and in belief; and, owing his elevation to the throne to the decree of the Roman Senate, through the influence of Mark Antony and Octavius, policy and probably inclination led him to adopt

names and customs complimentary to the power by which he was upheld in Judea. When he rebuilt Samaria he called it Sebaste, as also another city which he built, Cæsarea, in honour of Augustus. The Jewish coinage was assimilated to those of the neighbouring dependencies of Rome, by having Greek inscriptions on both sides, and types apparently borrowed from the coins of Syria and Macedon. All the Herodian dynasty continued the Greek inscriptions, and the latter princes added the busts of the reigning emperors of Rome. On some of the coins of Agrippa II. we have the tabernaculum, or umbrella, the Eastern type of royalty, inscription, "Basileus Agrippa." The antiquity and permanence of this type is curious and interesting. Mr. Layard's discoveries at Nimroud shew it as the indication of sovereignty, at least B.C. 1250. We find it again at Persepolis, in the time of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 521. It appears on a rupee which I have of Shah Allum, coined at Delhi A.H. 1218, A.D. 1803, and on a papal "Sede Vacante" coin, A.D. 1829, a period of more than 3000 years from the Nimroud sculptures.

We now come to the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, when a rebellion was raised against the Roman power in Judea, headed by a Jew named Simion or Simeon Barchochab (Simon, son of the star). And a number of Greek and Roman (more I believe of the former than of the latter) coins, of the preceding Emperor, Trajan, restruck, and now bearing Jewish types; and inscriptions with the same Samaritan characters, as are on the coins of Simon Maccabeus, and the other Asmonean princes, but with traces of the imperial types and inscriptions, remaining visible and legible. These coins are described by many writers; but I shall refer only to Bayer, pp. 237, 238, and Supplement, 13-17. And to Eckhel, "Doctrina Numorum Veterum,"

vol. iii., pp. 471-477, where the various specimens are fully described, and the cabinets in which they were are specified. I pass them by, however, to come to one of the actual coins, which is within our reach and examination, being in the British Museum, and as more satisfactory and decisive on the question. It is a silver denarius of the Emperor Trajan, which bore his bust on the obverse, inscribed "Trajano, Aug. Ger. Dac. P.M. Imp.;" and on the reverse was the figure of Arabia, with a camel standing close to her on her right, over which Arabia extends her arm, holding in it a branch, possibly of palm, with this inscription, continued from the obverse, "Cos. v. P, P; S P, Q. R. Optimo Princ."

On the obverse, the coin now bears a bunch of grapes, with the word, in Samaritan characters, "Simion." All the back part of Trajan's bust, the ribbon and neck remain distinctly in outline. On the reverse are two trumpets, and in Samaritan characters "Lacherut Jerusalem," or "Liberation of Jerusalem;" the arm of Arabia, palm branch, and head and breast of the camel, remain visible in outline; and the coin is, as to its Jewish type and inscriptions, in the very finest preservation.

These details establish as facts that, 393 years after their return from captivity in Babylon, or B.C. 143, the Jews first coined money under a ruler, who, being of the house of Aaron, combined in himself the offices of high priest and Prince of Judea, after a bloody war, by which they had preserved their religion, and recovered their independence as a nation. That the types of this coinage were Jewish and sacerdotal, with inscriptions in the Samaritan characters, allusive to their newly-acquired freedom, and the person and family by whom they had been guided in the arduous contest. That these Samaritan inscriptions con-

tinued to be used on their coinage until the Asmonean family were destroyud by a foreign, and, probably, Pagan dynasty, the Herodian, who brought in Greek types and Greek inscriptions.

That about A.D. 130, or perhaps rather earlier, the religious enthusiasm which had raised the nation against the Syrians, drove them into resistance against their Roman masters, and a coinage is struek with inscriptions again Samaritan, and with types again national, and allusive to their then circumstances; for as Moses (Numb. x.) had commanded two trumpets to be made to summon the Twelve Tribes of Israel to their civil and religious duties, so Bar-cochab places two trumpets on the coinage, now to summon the Jewish nation to a warfare, for their religion and their lives. In this warfare he failed, and A.D. 134 Bether, or Bethoron, after a siege of three years, was taken by the Romans, and Bar-chochab and his followers were all put to the sword. "In this war 580,000 lives were destroyed" (*Sephardim, by Finn, page* 35). The consideration of these circumstances, I may repeat, convinces me that the Jews did not change their language, or its character, during their captivity in Babylon. That on their return the Samaritan was the national language and character, and continued so down to their final dispersion as a nation, by the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 134; and, as we naturally cling, in adversity, to what has been our pride in prosperity, the probability is, that for centuries afterwards, the dispersed and wandering Jews continued to speak and to write in the Samaritan of Israel and Judea.

It has been (literally as I think) *assumed,* by some learned men, and taken by their unlearned followers as a matter-of-course-fact, that the Jews lost their Samaritan writing and language during their captivity of seventy years; and

adopted, on their return to Judea, the language and writing of Babylon, which is further *assumed* to have been the Chaldaic, as we now understand it, with the square or Hebrew character. But I have never seen any proof adduced, nor do I believe that any can be given. The only shadow that might give rise to such a suspicion, that I am aware of, is in Neh. ix. 7, 8; but remember also that this occurred 103 years after their return from Babylon, when, on Nehemiah's second coming to Jerusalem, he found the people and the priesthood assimilating to their pagan neighbours; and, among other reformations, he had them instructed in the law of Moses. "And the Levites caused the people to understand the law, and the people [stood] in their place. So they read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused [them] to understand the reading."

I take this transaction to have been analogous to our Church Catechism, or other commentaries, or the instructions given by the clergy to the young and the ignorant of their congregations. And we are afterwards informed that the people rejoiced "because they had *understood* the words that were declared unto them" (ver. 12).

The seventy years' captivity of the Jews is considered to have commenced when Nebuchadnezzar carried away King Jehoiachin and ten thousand of the nobility and superior classes to Babylon. But the nation at large remained eleven years longer, when, on Zedekiah's rebellion, Jerusalem was burnt, and Judea left desolate. This, therefore, reduces the residence in Babylon of the larger portion of the people, to rather less than sixty years. Bearing these circumstances in recollection, the probability is, that most of the Jews who returned to Judea, under the decree of Cyrus, were the children of those taken captive by

XI.

THE USE OF THE SAMARITAN LANGUAGE BY THE JEWS UNTIL THE REIGN OF HADRIAN, DEDUCED FROM THE COINS OF JUDEA.

Cork, July 28th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE to apologise to the Numismatic Society, for soliciting their indulgence, and calling their attention, not so much to a Numismatic subject, as to the consequences of a Numismatic subject, to the evidence afforded—and, in my mind, to the proof established—by the Samaritan inscriptions on the coins of Judea, that the Jews did *not* change their language and character of writing during, or on their return from the captivity at Babylon; but that they retained the use of the Samaritan character, and consequently language, certainly down to the reign of Hadrian, when we lose sight of them as a nation.

When we call to mind the really astounding ignorance and popular delusion which exists even at this moment in England, as to the supposed "only three farthings of Queen Anne," and their consequent priceless value, we should be very indulgent to a similar ignorance and misapprehension so generally existing among Biblical scholars—men most deeply learned indeed in all the depths and obscurities of the sacred and deceased *languages* of the East, but totally uninformed, and practically unacquainted, with the *coinage* of the East; as an instance of which, I may refer to a letter of the celebrated author of a Chronology of the Bible, the late Rev. Dr. Hales, of Killesendva, in Ireland, dated Jan. 14th, 1819, in reply partly to one of mine,

on a so-called "Hebrew medal" of our Saviour, in which I maintained that the Samaritan language had continued to be used by the Jews after their return from Babylon, which Prideaux states to have been in the year 536 before Christ; that coinage commenced in Judea with Simon Maccabeus, 143 years before Christ, and that the inscriptions on the coins were in the Samaritan character; those purporting to be Jewish coins, with the square or Chaldaic characters, being, comparatively, modern forgeries.

For these opinions, Dr. Hales pronounced me ignorant and presumptuous; and asserted that "the silver shekels of David and Solomon's reign are as exquisitely beautiful in their engraving, and elegance of the sacred character, as they are genuine;" that "the Samaritan character was a ruder imitation of the beautiful *sacred character* on the ancient coins;" and that "the Samaritan rude character was supplanted by the elegant Chaldee after the captivity and before the time of Christ," pages 40 and 41. "A Short Memoir of an Antique Medal, 1819."

On this I may notice, that according to the chronology adopted in our authorised version of the Bible, the reigns of David and Solomon extend from the year 1055 to 975 before Christ; while the earliest Greek coin, that can be certainly and positively assigned, is to Alexander the 1st of Macedon, whose reign commenced about the year 500 B.C., and that there is not any coinage of the native, or Pharaonic sovereigns of Egypt, whose rule extended down to 525 B.C. How great, then, the absurdity of supposing that a people so low in mechanical ability in the reign of Saul as to be without smiths (1 Sam. xiv. 19), and obliged, in the reign of Solomon, to hire Tyrian workmen to build "the temple," whose dimensions were only 105 feet in length, 35 feet in breadth, and 52½ feet in height, yet coined money

centuries before the Greeks; an art which even their neighbours, the builders of the pyramids, never attained to.

As before noticed, the Jews returned from the captivity of Babylon B.C. 536, and Judea remained a province of the Persian empire, and then of the Macedonian, until the Maccabee family, by their valour and policy, recovered the liberty and independence of the kingdom, B.C. 143, when Simon Maccabeus was chosen high priest and sovereign of Judea by the people, and was also so acknowledged by Demetrius II., King of Syria, Judea having been part of that kingdom, in the partition of the empire of Alexander the Great on his death; and Antiochus VII., the successor of Demetrius, when confirming his brother's treaty with Simon, adds—"I give thee leave, also, to coin money for thy country, with thine own stamp" (Maccabees xv. 6), a convincing proof (if any doubt existed on the subject) that the Jews never had been allowed to coin money by their Persian or Greek masters; the privilege of coining in the East, then as now, indicating the supreme and sovereign power. Our own East India Company, until very lately (in William IV.'s reign), coined most of their money in the name of the Great Mogul; and Mohammed Alee Pasha, and his successors in Egypt, have coined only in the name of the reigning Grand Seignor.

From Prideaux I have compiled this view of the rulers of Judea, of the Maccabee and Herodian families.

Maccabee Family.		Herodian Family.	
Mattathias,	B.C. 168	Antipater, Procurator of Judea.	B.C. 47
Judas Maccabeus,	B.C. 166	Herod, his Son, Governor of Galilee.	B.C. 47
Jonathan Maccabeus	B.C. 161	Hyrcanus deposed, and Antigonus, younger Son of Aristobulus, made King of Judea by the Parthians,	B.C. 40
Simon Maccabeus, 1st Prince.	B.C. 143		
John Hyrcanus, 2nd Prince.	B.C, 135		

we to commence coining, for the first time, A.D. 1851? If the Jews had ceased to use the Samaritan character and language in Babylon, why should they place it on their coins four centuries afterwards? They could have no value for what they had voluntarily abandoned; and, had they abandoned the Samaritan in Judea, it must have been voluntarily, as they were free agents as to the language they used there. In 1851 we surely should not go back either to old English or to Saxon for the inscriptions on our first coinage. We do indeed continue the absurdity of Latin inscriptions on English coins; but then, childishly silly as our conduct is, we only copy the folly of our forefathers. In this day we should never originate anything so hopelessly stupid as to engrave an inscription, which is to give information, in a language totally unintelligible to 99 persons out of 100, by whom that information is presumed to be required, and for whose edification it is placed on the coin.

Also, when we consider the types and terms placed by Simon Maccabeus upon his coins, they all appeal to the national and religious feelings of the moment; and common sense and common policy would imperatively suggest their being conveyed to the people in the clearest manner, which could only be in the common vernacular language of the country; and, as the inscriptions are in the Samaritan character, I have always felt assured that Samaritan was the character in use. We find the Samaritan inscriptions continued to the coins of the last descendant of Simon Maccabeus, King Antigonus, B.C. 40.

The change of inscriptions by the Herodian sovereigns, from Samaritan to Greek, was clearly state policy, and, consequently, does not infer any change of language in the nation. But when the nation again became intensely, fanatically, and entirely Jewish in their uprising against the

Romans, under Bar-cochab, as their ancestors had been under the Maccabee family against the Syrians, the same policy appeals to the same feelings, and with Jewish types and in Samaritan characters, the coins of Bar-cochab declare to the Jewish nation "The liberation of Jerusalem" under the banner of another "Simon." All the motives which induced Simon Maccabeus to address the people, through the coinage, in the clearest and most intelligible mode, must have pressed infinitely stronger on Bar-cochab. Simon had brought the nation through its struggle of life and death, and had then only to keep alive the feelings that had upheld them in the conflict; while Bar-cochab, like the prophet Ezekiel in his vision of the valley of dry bones, had to re-create and re-animate the dead. Jerusalem and the temple had been more than sixty years reduced to ashes, and the very foundations of Sion had at the same time been ploughed up by Titus. It was not the mere official imitation and continuance of an established, though senseless custom, like the Latin inscriptions on the English coinage, for it was now 170 years since money had been coined in Judea with Samaritan inscriptions. If, therefore, the Samaritan character and language had not continued to be the national character and language of the people, what inducement could Bar-cochab have had to make use of it on the coinage, the types and inscriptions on which were addressed solely to the political and religious feelings of the Jews: while to the Romans they were as so many standards and declarations of rebellion? His object was to raise the people in arms, and he made the coinage one mode of addressing them; but this he could only do by addressing them in their common, vernacular, and every-day tongue. We have the proof in the many Greek and Roman coins of the Emperor Trajan, which have come

down to us with the types and inscriptions of Bar-cochab, that he made this address to his Jewish countrymen in the Samaritan character and language: and to me this appears clear and decisive proof that in the reign of the Emperor Hadrian, A.D. 134, the Samaritan continued to be the written and spoken language of Judea.

Numismatists are sometimes asked, of what utility is their pursuit?

My answer is, that coins are national records, and frequently enlighten the darkness of national history; and if the view which I have taken of, and the inferences I have drawn from, the Jewish coinage, are correct, the coins of Judea prove that the Jews brought back from Babylon the same language they used when led into captivity, and retained the same when they were finally expelled from the land of Judea by the Emperor Hadrian.

Believe me to remain, my dear sir,

Yours truly,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

J. B. BERGNE, ESQ., etc., etc., *London.*

POSTCRIPT.—While this paper was in type, having referred to Mr. Akerman's Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament, I find that he assigns this coin to Archelaus, a son of Herod the Great, the inscription being "Ethnarch," which title Archelaus obtained from Augustus, whereas his father's titles were, first, "Tetrarch" and then "King;" and I think Mr. Akerman's correction of its previous appropriation, cannot be disputed. Mr. Akerman mentions coins of King Herod with the helmet and Macedonian shield. He has also engraved one of King Herod's coins, having on one side a helmet between two palm branches, and over it a star (a most remarkable type, as Mr. A. remarks, when the great event of the first Herod's reign is taken into consideration): on the other side of the coin is, apparently, an altar with the fire kindled.

XII.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLACING ENGLISH INSCRIPTIONS ON THE COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Cork, Jan. 19, 1846.

SIR,

OBSERVING, in the newspaper, that you are returned to London, I beg to thank you for your very obliging letter from Scotland, and to lay before you the inscriptions, as they now are, in Latin, on Her Majesty's coinage, with inscriptions for the same coins in English; and I flatter myself that when leisure allows you to give them the benefit of your consideration, you will be of opinion, that the sense is at least as clearly given in English as in Latin, and that the coins allow full space for these English inscriptions, even according to their present Latin arrangement. And, if longer inscriptions were necessary, they could be placed on the coinage, by continuing the letters to a complete circle, as was customary on the Roman imperial coins, specimens of which, from the mints of Claudius and Trajan, lie before me, and which I would enclose to you, if I was able to forward this letter by a private hand. Through the post, the chances are 99 to 100 that it would not reach you.

It appears to me to be consistent with common-sense, that an inscription, more particularly on a coin,[1] to be

[1] MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM, QUEBEC. — "A monument has been erected to the memory of these brave men. It is an obelisk copied from some of those in Rome, and bears

useful, should be in the language of the country where it is struck, and is to have its general circulation; and, when this is self-evident, as I think it is, as to legends on coins and medals, I require no precedent for doing that which is right and proper; and how many people, I would ask, are there out of the 28 millions of English, Scotch, and Irish, who people the British Isles, that can read Latin?[2]

But precedent, so far as it goes, is entirely against using any other language than that of the country where the coins are struck. Greece and Rome are the highest classical authorities, more particularly on coinage, as theirs are the finest that the world has produced. On Greek coins we have Greek inscriptions, and on Roman coins Roman inscriptions, except in the Greek provinces; and the coins struck in them by the Roman emperors have Greek inscriptions, the exception supporting the rule.

I would ask any classical scholar, what reception a

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two *Latin* inscriptions, which to 99 out of every 100 who look on it are unintelligible. *There is nonsense and pedantry in this.* The inscriptions should have been in French and English."—*Men and Manners in America,* vol. ii. p. 355.

[2] "In respect to these legends, or inscriptions, being meant for the information of all sorts of persons, learned or unlearned, *they should be in the language of the country;* yet this common-sense proposition has found favour only within the last half-century. Latin terms being almost universally used, Russia appears to have been the first, of Christian nations, to employ a vernacular legend. The United States used this style from the first. In 1791, republican France began to inscribe her own language on her coins. The example has since been followed by most nations of Europe; but England and Austria adhere to the old system.

"The coin should declare its country. This is always done with gold and silver, not always with billon and copper. Sometimes it is *so abbreviated or Latinized,* that the common reader can learn nothing from it."—From *a Manual of Coins,* by Eckfeldt and Dubois, assayers of the Mint of the United States.

proposal would have received at Athens, or at Rome, to make use of some foreign or deceased language on their respective coinages; say, the Persian for the former, and the Etruscan for the latter? Would it not have been deemed an insult on the country, to be expiated only by the death or banishment of the offender? And is the dignity of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's empire, less than that of Greece or Rome, in their palmiest days?[3] I opine not. In the

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[3] "The boast of Britain is her transmarine empire. The sun never sets on her dominion. In every continent and in either hemisphere she exercises with comparative peacefulness, and with acknowledged beneficence, an almost unlimited sway. The number and variety of nations, of colours, of climes, of religions, and of laws, united into one vast whole under our Queen, reduce to an empty ostentation, the antique or barbarous titles of emperor or czar. To rule the waves, indeed, would be an idle ambition, were it not that wherever those waves beat the shore, whether through the Australasian archipelago, or the peninsulas of tropical Asia, or habitable Africa, or the Antilles and forests of the New World, we have claimed or founded a home. The fairest regions, the most docile and industrious races, the most cardinal promontories, straits, and stations are ours. With so proud a position, sitting apart and on high, yet girding the earth with the chain of our power, we have a right to some insular pride, and need take little heed of continental envy."—*The Times.*

"The descendants of the Anglo-Saxons seem destined to be by far the most numerous and powerful race of mankind; occupying not only the British isles, in Europe, but the whole of America, from Mexico to the Polar Seas, and the whole of Australia. *The English language* will soon be spoken by an infinitely greater number of civilized men than ever was the Greek, the Latin, or the French."—*Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England,* vol. i. p. 29.

"My lords, if you do not know the advantages of your colonies, Napoleon Bonaparte knew them well. It is by your colonial system, based upon the principles of protection, that you have extended your arms—I do not mean your military arms, I mean your commercial arms—to every quarter and every corner of the globe. It is to your colonial system that you owe it, that there is not a sea on which the flag of England does not float; *that there*

dark ages of Europe, when coinage may be said to have recommenced, it was naturally founded on the existing Roman coinage. This, and the guidance of the clergy, the only men of letters in those days, led to the adoption of Latin legends; and, what with them may have been almost a matter of necessity, England has continued as a matter of course. King Ecgbeorth put Latin inscriptions on his coins A. D. 800, and, *therefore*, Queen Victoria must do the same, 1846!

Requesting now to refer to the Latin and English inscriptions accompanying this letter, I beg you to remark, that on the obverses of the shilling and sixpence, the Latin contains thirty-two letters; whereas in that which I propose for the reverses of the crown, half-crown, and penny, where Her Majesty's title is given in words, at full length, there are only thirty-one letters, consequently there cannot be an objection as to space; and I submit, that "Britanniarum Regina" (Queen of the British Isles), is not so clear as "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." In the former, the information or statement is imperfect; for the reader must refer to some other record to ascertain the names of the British islands. In the English inscription these names are given, and no further information is required. This equally applies to the person who may have the coin under consider-

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is not a quarter of the world in which the language of England is not heard; that there is not a quarter of the globe, that there is no zone in either hemisphere, in which there are not thousands who recognize the sovereignty of Britain—to whom *that language* and that flag speak of a home, dear though distant, of common interests, of common affections—men who share in your glories—men who sympathize in your adversities, men who are proud to bear their share of your burdens, to be embraced within the arms of your commercial policy, and to feel that they are members of your great AHD imperial Zollverein."—*Lord Stanley's Speech on the Corn Laws, in the House of Lords, May* 25, 1846.

ation in A.D. 1846 or in A.D. 4846. Trusting that you will excuse this tax on your time, and perhaps on your patience,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

Sir George Clerk, Bart., M. P.,
Master of Her Majesty's Mint,
etc., etc., etc.

INSCRIPTIONS ON

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
1839
17 letters.
BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.
24 letters.

SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
BRITANNIAR. REG. F. D.
32 letters.

1839
4 numerals.

PENNY, HALFPENNY, AND FARTHING.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA.
1839
17 letters.
BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.
24 letters.

SOVEREIGN AND HALF-SOVEREIGN.

VICTORIA DEI GRATIA
1839
17 letters.
BRITANNIARUM REGINA
FID. DEF.
24 letters.

AND FOR THE COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CROWN AND HALF-CROWN.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD. 1839
23 letters.
QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND D. F.
31 letters.

SHILLING AND SIXPENCE.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD 1839
23 letters.
QUEEN OF GT BRITAIN
& IRELAND D. F.
26 letters.

PENNY.

Same as Crown.

HALFPENNY AND FARTHING.

Same as Shilling.

SOVEREIGN AND HALF-SOVEREIGN.

VICTORIA BY THE GRACE
OF GOD 1839
23 letters.
QUEEN OF GT BRITAIN
& IRELAND D. F.
26 letters.

XIII.

UNPUBLISHED VARIETIES OF GREEK, COLONIAL, IMPERIAL, AND ROMAN COINS.

I AM aware that many numismatists think it useless to publish such coins as are merely varieties of those already published; but I follow the example of Mionnet, who did not reject varieties from his "Description de Médailles Grecques," a grand monument of industry, towards the completion of which I offer a stone, in the following descriptions of coins, all in my collection:—

CELSA TARRACONENSIS.

1 . . . . CAES. QVIN. L. BEN. PR.—Bare head of Augustus to right.

℞ HIBERO. PRAEF.—A trophy. Æ. 4½

The coin engraved by Florez (Tab. 52, No. 8) reads IMP. CAESAR, Q. V. I. C. Quinquennalis Victricis Juliæ Celsæ, instead of the simple QVIN (Quinquennalis) on mine. The coins described by Sestini and Mionnet have Q. V. I. C. A coin, however, published by Lorichs, in the fourth volume of "Grote's Blätter für Münzkunde," reads, on obverse, as mine. The reverse has Q. VARIO. PRAEF. vol. iv. p. 1, No. 7. The coin given by Florez, also, differs from mine, which has in the field a quiver and a bow.

2 AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. Laureated head to right.

℞ C. VAR. RVF. SEX. IVL. POL. II. VIR. Q, Pontifical implements. Lead, size 8.

Sestini attributed this coin, which in bronze is well

known, to Carthago Nova; Lorichs, however, attributes it to Celsa, saying, "that he possesses coins of Celsa, with the usual legend, CV. I. CEL., the obverses of which have been struck from the same dies as some of the type here mentioned."—(Grote's Blätter, vol. iv., page 1.)

NEMAUSUS NARBONENSIS.

IMP. DIVI. F. Laureate head of Augustus and rostrate head of Agrippa. On the head of Augustus are the letters CDDAR incuse, and arranged circularly.

℞—As usual. Class IV, of M. Duchalais. Æ. 7½.

M. de La Saussaye gives a similar coin.[1]—"Autre, avec un contremarque composé de plusieurs traits et des lettres DAR en creux, disposées circulairement." This coin gives a fuller reading of these letters. I leave the interpretation to some more learned numismatist; proposing, however, with hesitation, *Consensu Decurionum Arelates.* This reading would make these two coins interesting, as no coins of Arelata have yet been found.

THURIUM LUCANIÆ.

Helmed head of Pallas to right, on the helmet a wreath of olive.

℞—*ΘΟΥΡΙ*.. Bull tossing to right; in exergue, a fish. Æ. 3.

This coin is unnoticed by Mionnet; but I have found it given as unpublished by M. Regnier,[2] in a work apparently obscure, as Mionnet seems not to have known it; and I have never seen it quoted, so far as I remember.

CATANA.

Laureate head of Apollo to left. Behind, a monogram containing *ΕΡΥ*.

℞—*ΚΑΤΑΝΑΙΩΝ*. Female to right, holding out a bird. Æ. 3½.

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[1] Numismatique de la Gaule Narbonnaise. Pl. xx. No. 33.
[2] Précis d'une collection de Médailles, p. lix. No. 31.

MARCIANOPOLIS.

AT. K. . . . CЄTHPOC. Laureated head to right.

℞—*MAPKIANOΠO . . TUN . . . . . KOC.* Fortune to left. Æ. 7.

The letters *TUN* are in field. The coin is well preserved and the letters perfectly clear; but the commencement of the magistrate's name is on the edge. On all coins of Marcianopolis which I have seen or found described, the name of the magistrate commences the legend, with *TΠ* or *TΠO*, never with the nominative, as here. I cannot supply the defective letters.

NICOPOLIS AD ISTRUM.

1. *AT. KAI. CЄ. CЄTHPOC.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*NIKOΠO. ΠPOC. ICT.* Pallas standing at an altar, holding patera and spear. Æ. 3½.

The Wellenheim Catalogue gives a similar coin, but with *NIKOΠOΛI.* No. 1351.

2. *M. OΠЄΛ. ΔIAΔOT . . . . . NOC. K.* Bare head to right.

℞—*TΠ. CTA. ΛONΓINOT NIKOΠOΛI . . . . . .* Hercules standing to left, leaning on his club, and holding the lion's skin. The letters ‾‾ are in monogram here and afterwards. Æ. 7.

HADRIANOPOLIS.

AT. K. Λ. CЄΠ· CЄTHPOC. Laureated head to right.

℞—*AΔPIANOΠOΛITΩN.* Eagle with spread wings on a base. Æ. 3½.

PERINTHUS.

1. *ATTOKPA. C. BA. N. TPAIANOC.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*ΠЄPINΘIΩN.* Bacchus to left, with cantharus and thyrsus. At his feet, a panther. In field a star. Æ. 4½

Mionnet gives the reverse; but the obverse legend is not given by him, and seems new.

2. *ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΜΑΡ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ. ϹЄΒ.* Radiated head to right.

℞— . . . . . ΙΩΝ ΝЄΩΚΟΡΩΝ. Bacchus standing, to left, holding cantharus and thyrsus. Æ. 6.

PHILIPPOPOLIS.

. . . . *Μ. ΑΥΡ. ϹЄΥ. ΑΝΤΩΝЄΙΝΟϹ.* Laureated head of Caracalla to right.

℞—*ΑΛЄΖΑΝΔΡΙΑ. ЄΝ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΠΟΛΙ.* Urn, on which *ΠΥ . . Α (ΠΥΘΙΑ).* Æ. 6.

CHERSONESUS.

Anterior part of a lion to right, looking back.

℞—Field divided into four compartments, two of which are slightly sunk. In one of these a lizard, in the other X and a pellet. Æ. 2½.

APOLLONIA ILLYRICI.

ΑΙϹΧΙΝ . . Laureated head of Apollo to left.

℞—*ΑΠΟΛ.* Three nymphs dancing around a volcano.

In exergue . . . *ΡΧΗΝΟΛ ΠΙΟΛ* in two lines. Æ. 4½.

I have not found the names of these magistrates recorded as yet, and cannot complete them.

PHILIPPUS V.

Helmed head to right, the helmet winged, and apparently ending in a griffin's head.

℞—*ΒΑ. Φ.* Club and harpa. Æ. 1½.

PTOLEMÆUS EPIRI.

Female head with modius (?) to right.

℞—*ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ*. Eagle on a thunderbolt to left. In field, a star and *H*. Æ. 4½.

Locri Opuntii.

Star.

℞—Plain. Lead, size 1.

The star resembles that on the small silver of the Opuntii; and Mionnet ascribes to them some coins with no legend, but the same type. I have a brass coin similar to this, but size 1½.

Locri Incerti.

Helmed head of Pallas to right.

℞—*ΛΟ*. Bunch of grapes. Æ. 2½.

Achaia.

Laureated head of Jupiter to right.

℞—The usual monogram of *ΛX*, above which the same monogram smaller; below, *M*. The whole in a garland. Æ. 3.

Aegira.

. . . *ΙΡΑΤΑΝ*. Fore part of a goat to right.

℞—*ΔΡΑ* within a garland. Æ. 2.

This coin completes the legend on the coin given by Mionnet.[1] He, however, read *ΛΙΓΙ*, and in field, *AA*. These letters are probably the *A. A.* on my coin, the other letters *T. N.* being obliterated. What is the signification of the letters *ΔΡΑ*? They can hardly, I think, mean *Δραχμη*. Should they be thought to do so, it would be curious that the only two coins on which, so far as I know, this word occurs, should be bronze. The other coin has been published by Pellerin, and is of Byzantium.

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[1] Supplement, vol. iv., sub Aegira.

CORINTHUS.

1. Pegasus to left; ♀ below.
℞—Head of a trident. In field a garland. Æ. 2.
2. Another; in field, an acrostolium. Æ. 2.
3. „ „ „ Σ. Æ. 2.
4. „ „ „ a diademed head to right. In field *A* Æ. 2.
5. „ „ „ a dolphin: In field *H* Æ. 2.
6. „ „ „ an amphora. In field *E* Æ. 2.
7. P. AEBVTIO. P. M. F. C. HEIO. PAMPHILO in a wreath.
℞—P. P. F. ITER. COR. Pegasus to right. Æ. 3½.

Mionnet reads P. M. F. TER. COR., but quotes Ramus; not having seen a specimen. Mine reads as above.

8. GERMA . . . VS. CAESAR. Bare head to right.
℞—C. HEIO. POLLIONE. ITER. C.MVSSID. PRISCO. II. VIR. in a parsley crown. Æ. 5
9. . . . GAL. CAE. . . . Bare head of Galba to right.
℞—I. CAN. AGRIPPAE. II. VIR. COR. Temple, seen from the side. Æ. 4¾.

Mionnet describes a similar coin, but says, "médaille suspecte." This coin is perfectly genuine, though not fine.

10. IM. . . . . ITIAN. AVG. GERM. P. P. Laureated head to right.
℞—COL. IVL. . . . AVG. CORIN. Neptune seated to left. Æ. 5½.

Mionnet gives a coin with COL. IVL. FLAVIA. AVG. COR.

11. ANTO. . INVS. AVG. PIVS. Laureated head to right.
℞—C. L. I. COR. Neptune seated to left. Æ. 7½.

Mionnet gives a smaller coin, Æ. 5, with ANTONINVS PIVS. AVG. on obverse; an unusual legend for Pius.

12. Same obverse.
℞—C. L. I. COR. Female standing to left, with patera and cornucopia. Æ. 5.

13. IMP. CAES. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. Laureated head to right.

℞—C. L. I. COR. Neptune standing to left, with dolphin and trident. Æ. 7½.

14. L. SEPT. SEV. PER. AVG. IMP. VIII. Laureated head to right.

℞—C. L. I. C. In exergue ЯO. Pegasus walking to left. Æ. 4½.

Cranium Cephalleniæ. (?)

Head, of uncertain character, to right.

℞—K. Æ. 2½.

Sauromates II.

BACIΛЄѠC · .AYPOMATOY. Curule chair, on which a garland. In front, a sceptre; in field, a shield. Æ. 7.

Eupator.

BACIΛЄѠC. ЄYΠATOPOC. Diademed bearded head to right, before which a trident.

℞—*MH* within a garland. Æ. 7.

Sauromates IV.

BACIΛЄѠC CAYPOMATOY. Diademed bearded head to right.

℞—Saurometes on horseback to right, his right hand raised, in his left a spear. In front, before the horse, the head of Severus. In exergue B. Æ. 7½.

Sauromates V.

. . . IΛЄ . . CAY . O . . . . . Diademed head to right.

℞—Astarte seated on a throne to left, holding out a patera. Æ. 6, rude fabric.

Rhescuporis VII.

Diademed head to right, exactly similar to that engraved by Chaudoir. Corrections, etc., Pl. 3, No. 26; trident before.

℞—Astarte seated, to right, holding out a globe. Æ. 3.

On the coin above cited, as on most, Astarte is turned to left.

THOTHORSES.

1. *BACIΛEΩC. ΘO. . . . . Υ.* Diademed head to right

℞—Laureated head of Diocletian to right. In front a monogram. In field Z. In exergue *ЄΠ.* Æ. 4½.

2. *BACIΛEΩC. ΘOΘO . . . .* Same obv. In front, X.

℞—Same head. In exergue *ЄϒΦ.* Æ. 4½.

RHESCUPORIS VIII.

1. *BACI . . . . . ΠO . .* Diademed head to right.

℞—Laureated bust of Constantine to right. In field, *HIX* (618). Æ. 4¼.

2. . . . . *OPIΛOC.* Diademed head to right, a trident before.

℞—Laureated bust of Constantine to right, a trident before. In exergue *HIX* (618). Æ. 4.

Mionnet gives no coin of this monarch with *PHCKOΥ-ΠOPIΛOC.*

3. *BACI . . . . . .* Diademed head, a garland before it.

℞—Laureated head of Constantine to right. In field *ΓKX* (623). Æ. 4.

NICÆA.

1. *CЄOΥHPOC . . . . . .* Laureated head to right.

℞—*NIKAI . . ΩN.* Urn, with two palm-branches. Æ. 2¾.

High relief for an Imperial coin, of such small size. A somewhat similar coin in Mionnet is Æ. 4, and has one palm-branch.

2. *ANTΩNЄINOC. AΥΓ. . . . . .* Laureated head of Caracalla to right.

℞— . *IKA . . ΩN.* Female seated to left, holding patera and cornucopia. Æ. 8½.

PERGAMUS.

1. *ΙΟΥΛ. ΜΑΜΕΑΝ. CЄΒΑCΤΗΝ.* Head to right.

R—*ЄΠΙ. CΤΡ. Κ. ΤЄΡΤΤΑΛΟΥ. ΠЄΡΓΑΜΗΝΩΝ. ΠΡΩ. Γ. ΝЄΟΚΟΡΩΝ.* Æsculapius full-faced standing. Æ. 8½.

Mionnet gives a smaller coin, differing somewhat from this.

2. *ΚΟΡ. CΑΛΩΝЄΙΝΑ. CЄΒ.* Head to right.

R—*ΠЄΡΓΑΜЄΝΩΝ.* Bacchus to left, with cantharus and thyrsus; at his feet a panther. Æ. 6.

MILETUS.

Apollo Philesius standing to right.

R—Lion reclining, looking back at a star in field. In front *ΕΥ* in monogram. In exergue . *ΩΠΥΡΟ.* Æ. 4.

Eckhel read on a coin of Miletus, which, however, had a different type, *ΩΠΥΙΩΝ.* This coin was certainly ill-preserved, since Frölich had seen *ΩΡΙΚΙΩΝ* upon it, and perhaps it should be rectified as above. On my coin, the letters *ΩΠΥΡ* are perfectly clear; the *Ο* not so clear, and it may be *Ω*, though I would prefer to read (*Ζ*) *ΩΠΥΡΟ* (*Υ*), or some analogous name.

PHOCÆA.

. . *ΤΩΝΙΝΟC. ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟ.* . Laureated head of Caracalla to right.

R—*ЄΠΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΗΛ. ΜЄΝЄΜ. ΦΟΚΑЄ. ΩΝ.* Fortune standing to left. Æ. 8.

Dumersan describes, in the Catalogue Allier, a coin very similar to this, but reads "*ЄΠΙ. Μ. ΑΥΡΙΛΜЄΝ . . . . ΦΟΚΑЄΩΝ.*" In my coin, the *P* and *H* are joined in a

monogram—that is, *PI*, with a cross bar connecting them; I also read *MЄNЄM*. Menemachus, or some similar name, thus rectifying the strange name, *AΥPIΛMЄN*. Mionnet omits the coin altogether.

SMYRNA.

ꟼA ƆIAꓘ. Bare head of Augustus and Tiberius, face to face.

℞—*ZMΥPN* . . . . . *N*. Astarte full-faced standing, holding a Victory and sceptre. In front, a column. In field, a monogram, containing the letters *ΠHP*. Æ. 4½.

CHIOS.

Sphinx to right, seated.

℞—Full-faced mask. Lead, size 1½ by 2½ "en lingot."

SAMOS.

AΥ. Λ. AΥP. AN. KOMOΔOC. Bare head to right.

℞—*CAM* . . . Male figure standing to left, his right hand raised, in his left a spear. Æ. 5.

MYLASA.

AΥTOKPATOPA. TPA. . . . . Laureated head of Trajan to right.

MΥΛAΣEΩN in two lines, between which a globe; the whole in a garland. Æ. 7.

Mionnet gives no coin of Trajan under Mylasa. I have one of Hadrian, with the same reverse, Æ. 7; on obverse, *AΥTOKPATOPA AΔPIANON CЄBACTON.*

TABA.

AΥ. KAI. ΠO. ΛI. ΓAΛΛIHNOC. Laureated bust to right; *B* before.

℞—*APX. IACONOC. TABHNΩN.* Fortune standing to left. Æ. 9.

This serves to correct Mionnet's reading, "*OICONOC.*"

PERGA.

KOPNHΛIA. CANΩNEINA. CEB. Head to right, upon a crescent.

℞—*ΠEPΓAIΩN.* Three vases on a table. Æ. ¼.

The Wellenheim Catalogue gives a similar coin as unpublished. Sestini has engraved a coin of Gallienus with the same reverse, in the ninth volume of his "Lettere," from the Gotha cabinet.

ANTIOCHIA PISIDIÆ.

1. IMP. CA. GALLIANVS . . . (*sic*) Laureated head to right.

℞—ANTIOCHI. COL. Wolf and twins. In exergue, SR. Æ. 8½.

2. Legend indistinct and blundered. Radiated head of Gallienus to right.

℞—ANTIO. CL. Fortune to left. In field T. and S.C. Æ. 6.

TERMESSUS.

Laureated head of Jupiter to right.

℞—Horse galloping. *TEP* below. *IΘ* above. Æ. 3¾.

GORDUS-JULIA.

1. *A. K. Λ. AYP. KOMOΔOC.* Laureated head to right.

℞—. *OYΛIEΩN. Γ..ΔH . . .* Lunus standing to left. Æ. 6½.

2. *IOYΛIA. MAMAIA.* Head to right.

℞—*IOYΛI.* River god recumbent to left. In exergue *ΓOPΔHNΩN.* Æ. 5½.

HYPÆPA.

AYT.. K. M. AYP. ANTΩNEINOC. CEB. Laureated head of Elagabalus to right.

℞—*EΠI. AYPH. IOYΛIANOY. CYPA. YΠAIΠHNΩN.* Juno Pronuba in a tetrastyle temple. Æ. 5½.

SÆTTENI.

. . . *ΛΙΑ. ΔΟΜΝΑ. CЄBAC*. . . . Head to right.

℞—*ЄΠΙ. ΑΤΤΙ* . . . . *PX. A. TO. B. CAI* In exergue *THNΩN litt. fug.* Tetrastyle temple, in which a naked figure standing to left, looking back, the hands pendent. Æ. 8½.

AEGANIS.

Legend obscure. Laureated head of Claudius to right.

℞—*AIZANITΩN. ЄΠΙ. APICTAPXOΥ. IЄPAKOC.* Jupiter Aetophorus as usual. Æ. 4¾.

ATTÆA.

Λ. ΑΥΡΗ. . ΟΜΟΔΟC. . . . . *CAP.* Bare youthful head to right. In field before, an oval countermark, in which a female head? apparently with the head-dress, as Mamæa, Otacilia, etc.

℞—*CΥΡΑ. M. ΑΥΡΗ. ΡΟΥΦΟΥ. . . AЄl.* In exergue *TΩN.* Commodus on horseback, pacing to right. In field on each side of his head *TO. B.* Æ. 8.

Mionnet gives a coin of Commodus, of a different type, but with *ЄΠ CΥ . . . PΘΥΦΟΥ.* This coin supplies the gentile name of the Prætor.

ZEUGMA.

ΑΥΤΟ. KAI. TI. AIΛ. AΔPI . . . NЄINOC. CЄB. ЄΥC. retrograde. Laureated head to right.

℞—*ZЄΥΓΜΑΤЄΩN.* Temple on a mountain, within a garland. Æ. 6.

DAMASCUS.

Radiated head of the sun to right.

℞— . . . *AΣKHN* . . Mercury standing to left, holding a caduceus. In field *L. ΠΣ.* Æ. 2¾.

The Pembroke Catalogue gives a coin, but larger, with

the same inverse, but the bust of victory on the obverse. This coin is not given by Mionnet.

GERASA.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑ. ΑΥΓΟΥϹΤΑ. Head of Domna to right.

℞—*ΑΡΤϵΜΙϹ. ΤΥΧΗ. ΓϵΡΑϹΩΝ.* Bust of Diana to right. Æ. 7½.

Mionnet gives no coin of Julia Domna under Gerasa.

ALEXANDRIA.

1. *ΑΥΤ. ΚΑΙ. ΤΡΑΙ. ΑΔΡΙΑ. ϹϵΒ.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*L. Δ.* Modius containing ears of corn, between two torches. Æ. 4.

2. Legend fugitive. Laureated head of Antoninus Pius to right.

℞—*L.* ϵ. Eagle on a thunderbolt, to right, looking back. Æ. 6.

3. *Α. ΚΑΙϹΑΡ. Μ. ΑΥΡ. ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟϹ. . . .* Laureated head of Elagabalus to right.

℞—*L.* ϵ. Head of Jupiter-Ammon to right, supporting a globe. Potin 5½.

4. . . . . *ΑΥΡ . . . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟϹ . . .* Laureated head of Alexander to right.

℞—*L. Ι.* Serapis seated to left, in his left hand a sceptre, his right hand stretched towards Cerberus, at his feet. In front, a branch. On the back of the throne a small Victory advancing towards him, holding garland and palm-branch. Potin 5½.

Neither Zoega nor Mionnet has mentioned this Victory, on similar coins; those seen by them, probably, not having been sufficiently well preserved. The obverse of this coin is rubbed, but the reverse perfectly well preserved and sharp. From the perfect homogeneity of the whole field, I can vouch for the fact, that the Victory has not been added with the graver, but is contemporary with the rest.

5. *ΑΥΤΟ. ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟC. ΥC... CЄB.* (*sic*). Laureated head to right.

℞—*L. Γ.* Nile reclining to left. Potin $5\frac{1}{2}$.

6. *A. K. M. ANT. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. ЄΥ.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*L.* Є. Laureated head of Jupiter to right. Potin $5\frac{1}{2}$.

7. *ΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟC. CЄB.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*L. Δ.* A Roma Nicephora seated on arms to left. Pot. 4.

8. *ΦΛΑ. KΩNCTANTIOC. K.* Laureated head to right.

℞—*L. IA.* Hope to left. Pot. $4\frac{1}{4}$.

The latest date given by Sestini, under Constantius, is *L. Δ.*; but this coin being struck during the reign of Diocletian, does not extend the Alexandrian series, as might at first appear.

UNCERTAIN LOCALITY.

1. AVGVSTVS. Bare head to right.

℞— . . . . . S. FLACCVS. P. COTTA. BAL. II. . . . A garland, within which SIS . . N. PRCOS. Æ. $5\frac{1}{2}$.

2. Same obverse.

℞— . STATIV . . . . . : . . . . . : VIR. Same type as above. Æ. $6\frac{1}{2}$.

See the coin given by Morell (Thesaurus I., H. 33, No. 23), which has only P. COTTA. BAL. II. VIR. Havercamp, reasoning from another coin engraved by Morrell, concluded that L. STATIVS and P. COTTA BALBVS were the Duumviri under the Proconsul Sisenna; these coins give the full name L. STATIVS FLACCVS. Havercamp thought these coins struck in Africa, or at Corinth. They appear to me African, and perhaps struck in the same colony as the coins of Augustus and Ptolemæus, which I should rather think were struck in some Roman colony in Africa, rather than in Spain, as is usually said. These coins have a certain resemblance to those of Ptolemæus in appearance, and are not Spanish.

3. ..... *AIC. CЄB. ΓЄP. AΥΤΟΚ.* Laureated head of Nero to right.

℞—*ΤΩI. CΩΤΗΡI. Τ. C. OIKOΥΜЄ. . . C. L. ЄNA.* within a garland. Æ.8½.

The legend is enclosed in a circle, within the garland, as on coins of Antioch. Mionnet gives this coin imperfectly, quoting Vaillant.

4. *ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ . . . . . ΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΣ, ΣΕΒΑ.* Laureated head of Vespasian to right.

℞—*ΕΤΟΥΣ. A.* in a garland. Æ.8.

Not in Mionnet. It does not resemble the coins of Cæsarea Capadociæ.

Full-faced head of a bull.

℞—*ΣA.* Æ4.

A similar coin in the Hunterian Cabinet is attributed to Salamis. It resembles the coins engraved by De Bosset;[1] may it not rather belong to some Cephaloniæ? Do Nos. 38, 39, 40 in De Bosset belong to Cephalonia, or to Zacynthus? Eckhel classed No. 38 to Elis, in the Cat. Mus. Vindob. I have a coin (helmed head to right ℞ *H*, formed as on No. 39, Æ.2½), which I have been told belongs to Zacynthus. If so, I presume these must also be classed to Zacynthus.

EPIDAURUS.

. . . . . *NEINOC.* Laureated head of Antoninus Pius to right.

℞—*IEPAC.* . . . . . Æsculapius seated to left; before him a serpent. Æ.5.

This coin completes the legend of the coin quoted by Mionnet from Neuman, which has only *ΕΠΙΔΑΥΡΟΥ.*

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[1] Médailles de Cephalonie. Pl. 3, Nos. 36, 37, 38.

FLORIANUS.

IMP. C. M. AN. FLORIANVS. AVG. Radiated bust to right.

℞—PROVITENTIA (*sic.*) AVG. Providentia standing. In exergue, III. III. Æ.

CONSTANTINUS.

The usual type of VRBS. ROMA, but with a comet between the two stars on reverse. Exergue, TRS. III. Æ.

HONORIUS.

GLORIA. ROMANORVM. Emperor standing, with globe and Labarum. In field on each side, a cross. Exergue CONSA. II. Æ.

Banduri has given a coin of Arcadius with the crosses in the field; this of Honorius I have not found published.

GLYCERIUS?

Obverse indistinct.

℞—Emperor, full-faced, standing, holding cross, and sceptre transversely. Æ. 1¼.

There are no coins in brass of Glycerius mentioned in the "Descriptive Catalogue." My authority for the attribution is the Wellenheim Catalogue, Vol. i., page 235, Lot 16,870. D. N. G. . . . . Tête diadémée. ℞. as above. A Visconti also gives a small brass of Glycerius, in his "Médaglie del Signor Vitali," vol. ii. page 254.

UNCERTAIN EMPEROR.

No legend. Diademed head to right.

1. ℞—A and a star. Æ. 1.
2. ℞—N, below which Z. Æ. 1.

The types on each side are surrounded by a circle. To what time should these small coins be referred?

UNCERTAIN BYZANTINE.

Two figures full-faced standing, supporting between them the Labarum.

℞—Three figures full-faced standing. Lead, size 4.

This coin is most probably to be referred to Romanus IV. and Eudocia, with her three sons, Michel, Constantine, and Andronicus, as De Saulcy gives a gold medallion, with the whole family and the names, which are absent here from the small size of the coin.

I hope some numismatist will take up the subject of ancient leaden coins anew, as there have been so many discovered since Ficoroni, who is, I think, the only writer on the subject. The Wellenheim Catalogue contains a good number of Greek, and some Byzantine. I have seen here a Galba, size of large brass, and a Vitellius, middle brass, undoubtedly ancient.

W. H. SCOTT.

XIV.

REMARKS ON "THE COINS OF CUNOBELINE AND OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS."

AMONG the names of those, who of late years have devoted much time and attention to the long neglected study of ancient British coins, that of the Rev. Beale Post is deservedly well known. Indeed, as far as the laborious collection of facts, and perseverance in following up the subject are concerned, he nearly stands unrivalled. I hope, however, that I shall be pardoned, both by Mr. Post himself and by those who have been accustomed to look up to him as an authority on British coins, if I attempt to show that

the majority of the theories, which he has built on the substratum of facts that he has accumulated, are not only wholly untenable, but such as tend to bring the study of numismatics into disrepute, and place impediments in the way of its advancement. It is from feeling this, that I am induced to analyse and combat some of Mr. Post's theories, a task which I could wish to have fallen into abler hands than my own, but which the wide dissemination of the errors complained of, by means of the "Journal of the British Archæological Association," and to the best of my knowledge, the absence of any refutation of them, will justify me in undertaking; and thé rather, as some of them have been lately produced by the author for the instruction of continental antiquaries, in the "Revue Numismatique."

The papers containing the opinions to which I refer, have appeared at intervals since 1845, in the journal above-mentioned, and are entitled "On the Coins of Cunobeline and the Ancient Britons." They are, I believe, intended for publication in a separate volume, which, on account of the number of facts there brought together, will be of great value to numismatists, though a large portion of the theoretical part will have to be received *cum grano salis;* and some of the illustrations are made to represent coins rather as they appeared to Mr. Post than as discerned by the eyes of less imaginative men. But I will now proceed to remark seriatim on some of the points in these papers, which appear to require animadversion.

In reading the author's system of classification, which possesses some degree of merit, one can hardly restrain an exclamation of surprise at finding[1] Class III. made to consist of "coins, of known, or reputedly known, British kings

[1] Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i. p. 227.

and chiefs, as Caractacus, Comius, Arviragus, and others." The three instances given being princes to whom no British coins can at present be safely attributed. But of this hereafter. Before proceeding many pages in the first of the essays, Mr. Post's fondness for theorising upon the slightest grounds makes its appearance, though not in that unqualified form which it assumes in his later papers. A sentence, such as the following, is sufficient to set any prudent antiquary on his guard:—"The Janus' head on one of his [Cunobeline's] coins, might have been intended to represent the prudence, with which he supposed he had settled the succession among his sons—an event, however, which seems to have turned out otherwise. The head of Mars on one other, might signify his victories over a neighbouring tribe. The figure of a *coiner* on another might imply his care in improving the coinage of his realm."[2] It is in fact in this excessive fondness for theorising, together with the desire of saying something that shall appear to be new, on nearly every point, and of offering some interpretation, *talis qualis fuerit,* of legends and devices that have hitherto been considered inexplicable, that the key to most of the errors into which Mr. Post has fallen, is to be found.

Our author's interpretation of "The Tascia or Tascio" is, perhaps, the most remarkable feature in the whole series of papers. For those who are not already acquainted with them, I must give a summary of his views upon this subject. The inscription on coins of CVNŌBELINI TASC. F. he thus fills up, Cunobelini Tasciovani Fircobreti "Of Cunobeline the Emperor and legislator:" or else Cunobelini Tasciovani Filii. "Of Cunobeline the son of the Emperor;" or again, and this appears to be the favourite

[2] Journal of Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. i. p. 229.

reading, Cunobelini Tasciovani Firbolgorum. "Of Cunobeline the Emperor of the Firbolgi." Let us pause to examine the process of reasoning by which these conclusions are attained, the arguments by which they are supported, and the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Post's deductions.

His first and most lasting impression as to the meaning of the word Tasciovanus, appears to have been derived from Dr. Pettingal, who found the root of the word in "Tag," which in several ancient languages conveyed the idea of a ruler. Dr. Pettingal, however, did not go the length of considering Tascio and Tag as the same word, but regarded the former as a derivative from the latter, and meaning a burden imposed by the prince. This Mr. Post rejects, and looks on Tascio as the British form of Taioiseach and Tywysog, the present Erse and Welch for chieftain; and Tasciovanus he considers the Latinized form of Tascio.

Now, here we have a series of improbabilities. In the first place, Tasciovanus is not the form into which Tascio would be converted in Latin: the addition of two syllables to the root, in order to give it a Latin form, being almost unprecedented. In the next place, we find no instance of Tasciovanus being appended to Cunobeline's name as a title on the obverse of his coins; but where it does appear, it is always on the reverse, and apart from his name. Mr. Post will perceive the force of this reasoning, as it is from a similar cause that he regards the Tinc. and Viri. on the coins inscribed Com. F. as the names of towns, and not as titles.[3] Again, it is not probable, that a coin bearing Cunobelinus Rex on the obverse, would have the repetition Tasc. on the reverse, though Mr. Post suggests that a wrong die may have been used. But above all, if Tasciovanus be merely

[3] Journal of the Brit. Arch. Association, vol. i., p. 304.

the Celtic form of Imperator, how are we to account for the number of coins which appear with this inscription alone, most of which are evidently of a date anterior to Cunobeline, and probably among the earliest of the inscribed British coins. It is contrary to all analogy, to suppose the first coins of any country to be stamped with merely a title, instead of the name of the monarch. Among warlike tribes, with a small degree of civilization, the man, rather than the office, was usually respected. Mr. Post, indeed, observes, that there is not an instance, in ancient or modern times, of a coinage without titles. May I venture to inquire whether he is acquainted with the Macedonian and Sicilian coins, with *ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ*, *ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΟΥ*, *ΓΕΛΩΝΟΣ*, *ΘΕΡΩ*, and others, which he may see in Frölich's "Notitia Elementaris." There are also coins of Egbert, and of some of the kings of Northumberland without titles. But Mr. Post adduces a coin with a perfectly new type, in the possession of Mr. C. Roach Smith, "from which it is now clear enough that Tascio is not a man's name, but a title, and, consequently, all theories of a supposed Tasciovanus, father of Cunobeline, at once fall to the ground." The coin in question bears on the obverse "the double-lunated unexplained symbol peculiar to the Iceni" (a derivative, by the way, from the head of Apollo on the Macedonian staters). Above it the letters VRE retrograde, below RCI or RSI. Rev. A horse unmounted, walking to the left, and above the legend TASCI—said to have been found in Suffolk.[4] Mr. Post boldly interprets the letters on the obverse as Prasutagus Rex, or Prasutagus Icenorum Rex—with what justice I need not stop to show—while the Tasci on the reverse stands for the still farther title of Im-

[4] Conf. Num. Chron., Vol. XII. p. 121.

perator, and puts one in mind of the "Königlich Kaiserlich" on the Austrian tobacco-shops. But with due deference to the opinion of the very able possessor of the coin, it appears to me, and I might add some others who have seen it, of very doubtful authenticity. The ornament on the obverse, is in a totally different style from those which it is said to resemble, and has a degree of stiffness about it, rarely met with on genuine coins. The horse on the reverse, is also of a style of workmanship, such as I have seen on no other British coin; and last, but not least, the weight of the coin (64 grains), bears no analogy to that of any other British copper coins, while its thickness is also unparalleled. It is, therefore, of such doubtful character, that its unsupported testimony is utterly valueless; and even supposing it to be genuine, the inscription VRE. RSI. has yet to be explained.

But, admitting that all the surmises as to the meaning of the word Tascio are correct, it by no means follows that Tasciovanus is not a proper name, of which Tascio forms a component part, and without for a moment insisting that Mr. Birch's conjecture, that Tasciovanus was the name of the father of Cunobeline, is incontestably certain and correct, yet I think, every one must acknowledge that it has a large amount of evidence in its favour, and will require stronger grounds of disbelief than those suggested by Mr. Post to be adduced against it, before it can fall into disrepute.

And now let us turn our attention to the F., FI., or FIR., which Mr. Post reads on Mr. Wigan's coin. I leave Mr. Neville's coin entirely out of the question, the last letter upon it being too imperfect for its testimony to be of any weight. The difference in the power of vision possessed by different persons, is truly marvellous, and no one looking at the engraving given by Mr. Post, and that given in the

"Numismatic Chronicle," Vol. VII., Plate V., would imagine they were from the same specimen; but so it is, and we will if necessary consider the reading of TASC. FIR. on this coin as established. And what is the result? We have one coin reading FIR., where analogy teaches us to expect FIL. And when we consider the imperfect method in which the majority of the legends on British coins are given, this is by no means remarkable, the word Tasciovanus appearing under the forms of Tascia, Tascie, Tascio, Tasciai, Tassie, etc. We may also remember that L and R are convertible letters, as will at once be apparent when the pronunciation of the English words Calf, Balm, etc., and the derivation of the French Epître and Apôtre, from Epistola and Apostolus, are brought to mind. To lap and wrap are but different forms of the same word. But to return to the F., which, according to Mr. Post's latest hypothesis, stands for Firbolg. This word, which is said to signify the men of Belgium, was, I believe, discovered somewhere in Ireland, and was probably never heard of by any antiquary till within the last year. "It is also to be found in another form—viz., as Viri Bullorum [qy. the Men of Bulls?], Fir and Viri having the same signification." Now here, by Mr. Post's own showing, we have a pretty complete proof that the F., or even Fir., cannot stand for Firbolg, as without at least some part of the Bolg, the F. or. Fir. would have no meaning whatever, but be like "homo a man, a name common to all men," and might stand for Firromans, Firgreeks, or Firanything. Indeed, if the F. on the coins of Cunobeline, be the commencement of a collective proper name, beginning with Fir., it could not have been Firbolg, as there is no reason to suppose that Cunobeline ruled over the whole of the Belgae, or indeed over any one of their tribes. Mr. Post seems aware of the difficulty

of maintaining his theory in this respect, as he is compelled to ask his readers "not to fail to see a mis-statement" in the passage in Cæsar Bell. Gall. lib. v. cap. xii., where he says that the interior of Britain is inhabited by the aborigines, and the coast by colonies which had crossed over from Belgium, and who generally retained the name of their parent tribes. But if the F., or Fir., does not, and cannot mean Firbolg, Mr. Post may revert to his original hypothesis, that it means Vergobretus, or Fircobretus, as he is pleased to spell it, contrary to the only two authorities there are for the word—viz., Cæsar, and the coin of Cisiambus.

The office of Vergobretus, according to the former, was only annual, and there is no authority whatever for supposing it to have existed in Britain; but we will, for the sake of argument, allow that the office did exist, that it was perpetual, and that Cunobeline held it. Now, if this were the case, would it be typified on his coins, by the single letter F., or at the utmost Fir.? We have coins, which Mr. Post attributes to Cunobeline, with the legend Tascio on the obverse, and Ver. on the reverse; yet this Ver., though actually the first syllable of Vergobretus, even Mr. Post acknowledges to refer to Verulam. It is therefore evident, that the moneyers would, if they had had to distinguish between the town and the office, have added a part of the second syllable in each case, as "F. and V. were interchangeable among the nations of antiquity as they are now among the Germans." We are, therefore, after all, driven to Mr. Post's third alternative, that F. represents Filius; though this is only granted with a proviso, that Tasciovanus is in that case to mean the Emperor Augustus, who on this supposition might have struck the coins inscribed with Tascio alone. Such a condition requires no arguments to

make it void and of no effect, and we will, therefore, proceed to another class of coins—those usually attributed to the family of Comius.

They are appropriated by Mr. Post in two different manners, which I will briefly describe.

First—They are considered to have been struck by Comius himself; in which case, they are to be read as bearing the name of Comius, combined with some of the titles Eppillus, Veric, Vergobretus, and Rex. The names of two towns, Tincontium and Viridunum are, in this case, also to be found upon them. Secondly—They are considered to have been struck by different princes, and the reverses of the several varieties are to be read as follows:—Commios, or Communitas Firbolg; while the obverses give the names of Eppillus, Viridovix, and Veric (who are now monarchs), and the names of the towns, Tincontium, and of Viridunum also, when Rex does not occur after Vir. With regard to the first hypothesis, by which Com. F. is interpreted as Comius Fircobretus, I have already commented on, the extreme improbability of Vergobretus being represented by a single F., on coins where Ver. or Vir. appears, with confessedly a different interpretation, even supposing the term Vergobretus to have been in use in Britain, of which we have not the slightest proof. But on these coins, we should have a whole host of words, all *idem sonantes* as to their first syllable—Vergobretus, Verica, Viridunum, and Viridovix; so that the chances against F. representing any word commencing with Fir. or Ver. are greatly multiplied. The name Eppillus, Mr. Post informs us, is a title signifying hereditary father—or, rather, he chooses to consider it the same word as the Gaulish Atepilos, with what reason I cannot perceive. The resemblance between atramentum and ramentum is equally great.

The assumption that Veric, or as it is to be read on some coins Verica, is a title, is perhaps the most unjustifiable of Mr. Post's speculations. According to his account, it is the Celtic Ver.-Rix, high king. On a previous occasion, Ver. has been supposed by him to be the same as Fear, or Viri: so that Ver Rix might, more properly, be considered as a translation of *Ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν*, a title, with which the Trojan ancestors of the British kings were but too well acquainted. The word, however, is not Verrix, but Verica; and Rex, not being a Celtic, but a Latin word, could never have been thus metamorphosed. It is therefore evident, that this interpretation of these coins must be abandoned, and, as in his later papers, there is some appearance of Mr. Post having given it up, I need say no more, but at once proceed to his second hypothesis.

This is of rather less difficult acceptation than the first, inasmuch as it is for one part of the legend only, Com. F., that any great amount of credulity is required. This, as has already been observed, he interprets as Commios, or Communitas Firbolg, "The confederacy, or state of the Belgae." If, however, the former reading were intended, and, if Commios really means a territory, or state, yet I have, I think, shown that Firb. is the greatest abbreviation that could possibly occur of the word Firbolg—supposing there were such a word—and the coins must then have read Com. Firb. If the latter reading, Communitas Firbolg, were meant to be signified, we must, to preserve the Latin idiom, have had Com (munitas) Belg (arum). We have, however, neither of these, but Com. F., or even C. F.; so that, it seems that in interpreting the legends on these coins, we must adopt some different rules from those of Mr. Post, and I think the commonly received opinion that they relate to the family of Comius, by whom the coins were struck, cannot

be far from the truth. Indeed, Mr. Post has come round to the opinion that such princes as Eppillus, Viri(dovix), and Vericus, did exist, and struck the coins in question; but that any one of them was a son of Comius, he will on no account admit. His principal objections are, first—That we have no coin reading Commi. F.,[5] which is now by the discovery of Mr. Tupper's, Mr. Rolfe's, and Mr. Drummond's coins, all reading Verica Commi F., entirely annulled; and, secondly—The number of persons (either three or four) all independent monarchs and sons (or grandsons) of Comius. "By this multiplication of persons, the reductio ad absurdum is pretty nearly, if not quite, reached, and it only requires another varying type or two of this class, the existence of which we cannot doubt, to convince the most sceptical." I will therefore suspend my judgment till these promised discoveries are made. That Com. F. typified the name of any particular state or confederacy, is, I think, disproved by the fact, that the coins inscribed Eppillus, are found in one district (Kent); while those with Tinc. and Viri. are usually discovered in another (Hants, Sussex, etc). Mr. Post regards Eppillus as the son of Divitiacus; it is really a pity that none of his coins with Divi. F. Pater Patriæ have as yet been discovered.

We will now turn to our author's attributions of some other classes of British coins, which seem to demand some notice on my part. As far as the coins[6] of Caractacus, quoted from Camden and Speed, are concerned, as they have not been authenticated in modern times, I shall pass them by; there are, however, some other coins reading Epati and Epp., which Mr. Post attributes to Caractacus. Those reading Epp. may, I think, be transferred to Eppillus

[5] Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc. vol. ii. p. 27. [6] Ibid. vol. ii. p. 12.

without further comment; but the two reading Epati (or *KEPATI*, according to Mr. Post),[7] deserve attention. The obverse presents the head of Hercules in the lion's skin,—a type probably borrowed from the coins of Gades; and it is the lower part of the folds of the lion's skin, where they meet under the chin of Hercules, that our author's zeal for a theory has converted into a letter. The letter thus formed is to be read as K, though more resembling an R; the legend is then to be convertcd into Greek, and read *KEPATI*, which in its turn is to mean Caractacus. It is true that Mr. Post, in a paper read before the Numismatic Society in January, 1849, regards the character, which is "evidently neither Greek nor Roman," as Celtiberian, and having tbe power of K or CH; but this he has since retracted, or I should have been at the pains of showing that a Celtiberian letter, of such a form, had no such power. The folly of supposing that coins of Caractacus, the son of Cunobeline, whose later coins, without exception, bear Latin legends, should be inscribed in Greek is self-evident. The only place, too, where such coins are known to have been found, is Farley Heath, at some distance from Caractacus dominions.

Another class consists of "the coins of Athori and cognate coins," under which head a considerable variety of British types is collected. The "Athori" type is that of Ruding Plate A. 89, and the others consist of coins of Dubnovellaunus (by Mr. Post made to read Durnaunos), coins of Tasciovanus, and uninscribed coins, with what is called the Verulam type with the four converging branches upon them. I beg to refer the reader to Mr. Post's description of the

[7] Num. Chron., Vol. XI. p. 92. Combe, pl. i. fig. 10. Akerman's Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, p. 185.

obverse [as he calls the side bearing the horse] of these coins, by which he will find that they present, some a case of sacrificial knives under the horse, some a curved object resembling a serpent coiled, or a *cockatrice*, and others a druidical circle above the horse. In other words, the degenerate representations of a lyre, or some such adjunct, of the hind legs of the second horse, and the misplaced wheel of the biga on the Macedonian status are to be found upon them.

But I am losing sight of Mr. Post's attribution of these coins to the sons of Cunobeline. His reasons for so doing are, that there have been no coins assigned to the three years between the death of Cunobeline and the conquest of Claudius; and that this period having been one of hostility, or commencing hostility against Rome, Romanised types on British coins might have become out of favour with the representatives of Cunobeline, and types of a more national character been adopted. Even supposing these coins to belong to the era thus assigned to them, what possible grounds there can be for connecting them with the sons of Cunobeline, I cannot perceive. The names of Dubnovellaunus and Tasciovanus on the coins are, however, sufficient to settle Mr. Post's theory. Before leaving this subject, I might remark, that no coin with the legend Athori is to be found, and that which our author so reads is in fact *AΘΘ*, followed by portions of other letters. This legend is to be traced on various coins with the Theta gradually assuming the shape of a D with a dot or bar in is centre, which also gradually disappears, and the D alone remains. It is one of these coins that was found lately at Cambridge, and which is engraved by Mr. Post as reading VODII(OC), and assigned by him to Boadicea. The real legend is ADDIIC. Another is given by Mr. Birch, Num. Chron. Vol. XIV. p. 77.

I am much inclined to consider Mr. Post correct in disputing the usual attribution of the coins inscribed Sego, and Boduoc, to Segonax, and Boadicea; but whether his new method of assigning them to Segontium and the Dobuni, be the right one, or whether they ought not rather to be considered *incerti*, I will not attempt to decide. Of coins assigned by our author to various British states, we have several varieties, which are given to the Cassii, Dobuni, Attrebates, Coritani, and Cangi. The coin assigned to the Attrebates is in all probability one of those inscribed Catti, but from some cause with the C deficient. Of those supposed to read Cori, and attributed to the Coritani, there is, in the Bodleian collection, a specimen with a considerable part of another letter, apparently an O after the I, which militates considerably against Mr. Post's hypothesis. The attribution of Mr. Beesley's coin[8] with the supposed legend *QVANΓEΘ* to the Cangi, is a fine specimen of the effect of a vivid imagination. I have now before me impressions of two coins of exactly the same type, one from the Bodleian, and the other from the Museum collection; and from those I am able to assert that the supposed QV are not letters, but parts of the degenerated biga; the so-called V occurring also on many of the coins inscribed Cori. There remains, then, only the legend *ANΓEΘ*, the *Γ* of which in the Bodleian specimen is either a T or an I, and the concluding letter is in both cases a D. So much for the Cangi.

I have been induced to carry these remarks to a much greater length than I had originally intended; I must, therefore, pass by the chapters on the coins of the Iceni, those of the Brigantes, and the Angora inscription, without

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[8] Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc., vol. ii. p. 24.

comment, though the derivations and interpretations of some of the inscriptions on the coins would be found curious; and the ascertainment of the fact, that the father of Cunobeline was named Timantius by the presence of three letters TIM, in the Angora inscription, cannot but be considered a suprising result.

In conclusion, I must beg to offer the most ample apologies to Mr. Post, if in anything that I may have said I have in the least transgressed the bounds which courtesy dictates; and the more especially as I am convinced that Mr. Post is actuated by a genuine desire of advancing numismatic science, and of placing the history of the early Britons upon a sure and firm foundation. I must also do him the justice to add, that I believe that many of his theories have been thrown out principally for the purpose of inducing discussion upon their merits, and by this means promoting the cause of truth. Looking upon them in this light, I trust that Mr. Post may not find the remarks I have felt called upon to make, entirely unacceptable, and that he will receive them in the same amicable spirit in which they were undertaken.

J. EVANS.

XV.

THE above cut represents a Two-Gulden piece struck at Frankfort, in 1848, by the then Constituent-Assembly. Its interest consists in this, that on it the empire of Germany is distinctly given to the king of Prussia; a rank which it is well known that a certain party in that kingdom were anxious to obtain for their king; but which, for the peace of Europe, it is fortunate they did not succeed in procuring for him. The piece is one of extreme rarity, only one other specimen being known to exist; the die having been immediately broken, and such specimens as had been struck having been called in, on the change which took place shortly after in the Assembly, by whose authority it was issued.

Obv.—Area. FRIEDRICH WILHELM KOENIG VON PREUSSEN.

Margin. ERWÄHLT ZUM KAISER DER DEUTSCHEN D. 28. MARZ 1849

Rev.—Area. Double-headed eagle.

Margin. CONSTITUIRENDE VERSAMMLUNG I.D.F. STADT FRANKFURT. 18 MAI 1848.

On the rim.—ZWEI GULDEN.

XVI.

COINS OF ANCIENT AFRICA.

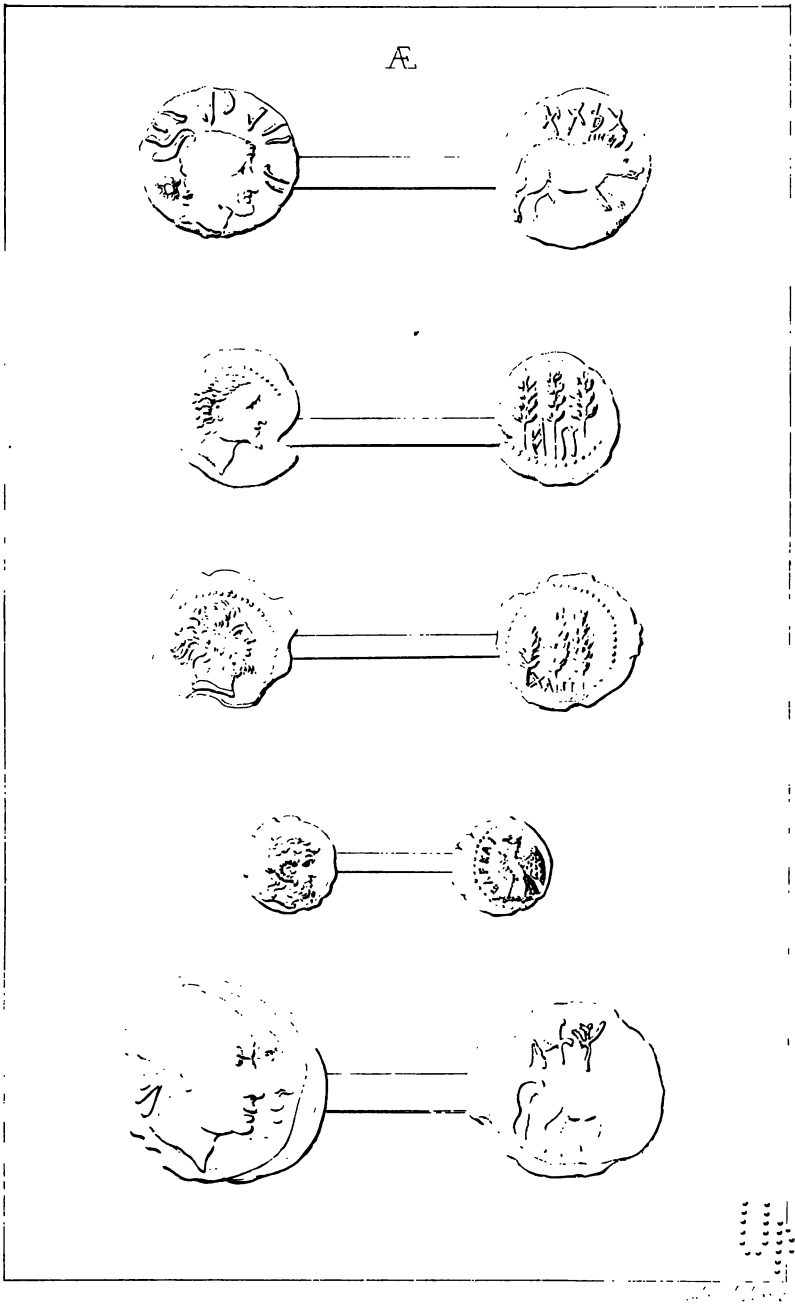
A FEW years ago, we purchased a large number of ancient Spanish and African coins, which had been bought by one of our dealers at the sale of the numismatic collection of Mr. Mark, our late consul at Tangier. Among them was the piece engraved at the head of the accompanying plate, which we subsequently presented to the British Museum.

Obv.—Legend in barbarous and unintelligible characters. Head of a man of advanced age, wearing a hood or cap, the top having two floating bands or streamers: behind, a flower (?)

R. מקמא *in Punic characters.* A boar, running to the right. Æ. 6. (Plate, fig. 1.)

Believing this piece to be altogether a novelty, we forwarded a description of it to the late M. Falbe, who was much interested with it, and requested a cast might be sent him, that it might be admitted into his long-announced work on the Coins of Ancient Africa. M. Falbe concurred with us in assigning this coin to *Macomada,* and observed that his learned colleague, M. Lindberg was of opinion that it belonged to the city of that name in *Syrtica.*

"The legend of the obverse," he observes, "is undecypherable; but the reverse offers the word *Magouma,* which may indicate *Macomada.* M. Lindberg is disposed to attribute this piece, and two others with the same legend, but with different types, to *Macomada Selorum* in Syrtica, the chief station of the *Præfectus limitis Macomadenis,* but the letters do not resemble those which we find on the money of Syrtica, the attribution of which is ascertained; and the whole type, especially the head, rather indicates a



COINS OF ANCIENT AFRICA

Numidian fabric; for these reasons, therefore, I prefer assigning it to the city of Numidia called *Macomada.*"

The second coin is preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It has been communicated to us by Mr. W. Scott, of Edinburgh, with the following observations:—

"Dumersan, in his catalogue des Médailles de M. Allier de Hauteroche, p. 114. first described a coin, attributed by M. de Hauteroche to Carrhæ, in Mesopotamia. 'Tête barbue a droite. ℞. Trois épis, XAPP. Inédite. Bronze, 5. L'orthographie du nom de cette ville a varié selon les auteurs. Cette médaille est la seule où l'on le trouve écrit par un X.'

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Bare male head with short pointed beard to right.

℞. Three ears of corn erect. Between the stalks, punic letters. Æ

"The coin is indubitably African. Of the letters I do not attempt an explanation, further than that the last is *Cheth.* The two first characters appear as if joined at the top, whether accidentally or not I cannot say. By comparing the coin as given above with the engraving of Millingen, their identity will be established. It will be noticed, that the P of the coin in Millingen is a perpendicular line, with

a slanting stroke, which does not return to the perpendicular one, more simply the Etruscan P reversed."

That our correspondent is perfectly right in questioning the appropriation of this coin to Carrhae, our readers will see by the example engraved in our plate (fig. 2). We have added a representation of the coin engraved and described by Millingen, as furnishing a curious instance of the caution necessary to be exercised in copying an imperfect legend. That a writer so well-informed, and of such practical experience as Millingen should have been guilty of such a blunder appears to us wonderful indeed. A glance at the coin might have told him that its fabric was decidedly African, while the novelty of its orthography according to his interpretation, might at least have awakened a doubt as to the propriety of the location he has assigned to it; but he was probably misled by the previous error of Dumersan, who first described the coin in the Catalogue of D'Auteroche. A reference to the coin as now engraved, and a comparison of it with that which is figured below it, will satisfy the reader that there are no grouuds for attributing it to a Mesopotamian city. To what city it should actually be referred is another question; the third character of the legend appears to us to be the only one about which there can be no doubt; the others may probably be interpreted by comparison with other specimens, and in the hope that our notice may assist in assigning it to its proper place in numismatic geography, we have thought it deserving a more correct representation.

Our third coin (the 4th of the plate) is also communicated by Mr. Scott, from the collection of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

Obv. Head of Ammon.

℞. BAPKAI. . . . An eagle. Æ. (Plate, fig. 4.)

This piece appears to be new among the types of Barcæ

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XVII.

UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CUTHRED, BALDRED, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

By John B. Bergne.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.]

I have three remarkable coins to bring to the notice of the Society this evening.

The first is of Cuthred, king of Kent.

Obv. — + CVÐRED REX without bust; a cross paté with a pellet in the centre; in each angle a small wedge or triangle.

XVI.

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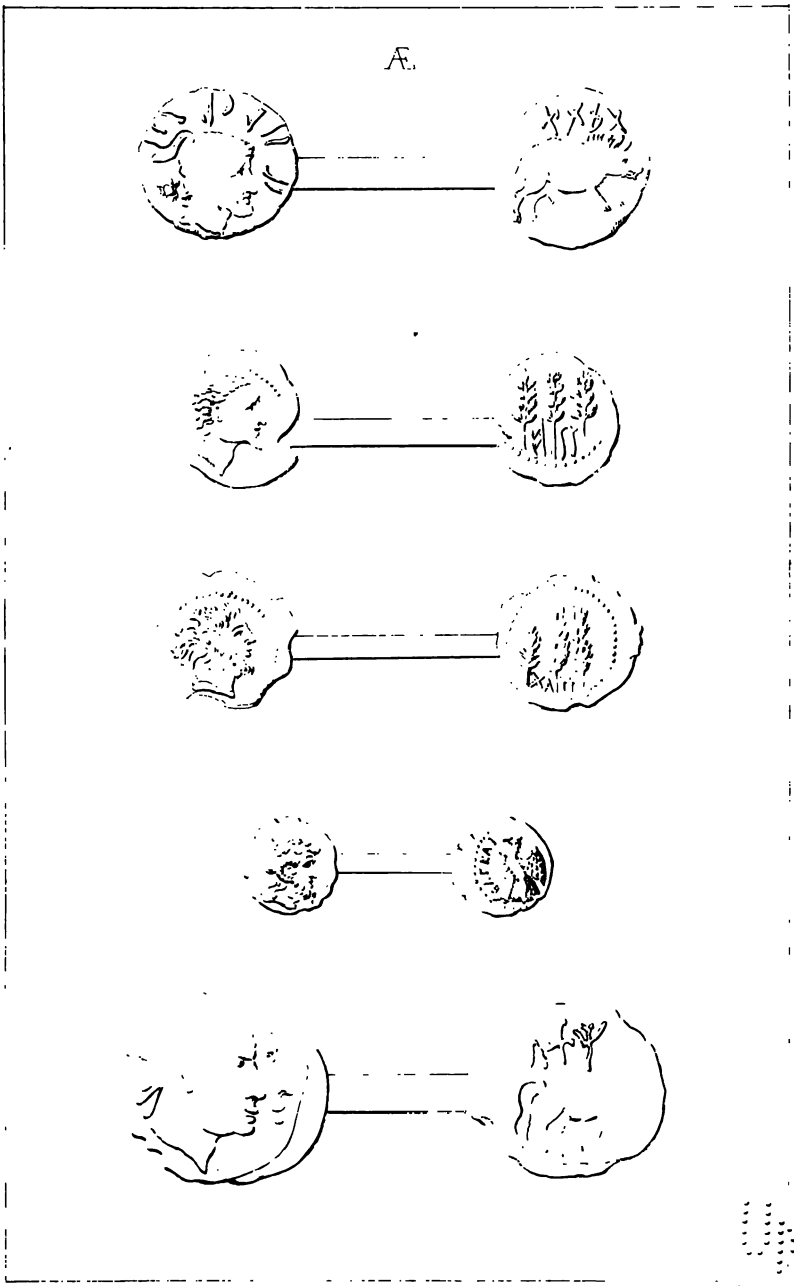

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UNPUBLISHED COINS OF CUTHRED, BALDRED, AND WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

By John B. Bergne.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.]

I have three remarkable coins to bring to the notice of the Society this evening.

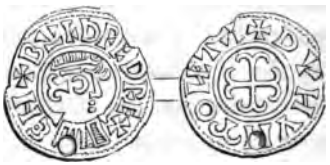
The first is of Cuthred, king of Kent.

Obv.— + CVÐRED REX without bust; a cross paté with a pellet in the centre; in each angle a small wedge or triangle.

Rev.—✠EABA. A tribrach with a small circle in the centre, inclosing a very small tribrach composed of three wedges; a similar wedge also in each arm of the larger tribrach.

It will be seen from this description, that the coin is in most respects similar to that engraved in Ruding, Plate III. No. 3, and especially to the fragment in Plate xxvi. Appendix, which is likewise engraved in Hawkins, No. 54, and is in the Museum collection. It differs from those coins in the details of the tribrach, and by having in the centre a circle in which the arms of the tribrach meet; an arrangement which I do not see in any of the coins of the tribrach type figured in the works of Ruding and Hawkins.

This coin, which is in a perfect state of preservation, was procured by me in Bedfordshire. I could not ascertain where it was found, but it was probably within that county.



The next coin furnishes an unpublished type of Baldred, or Beldred, king of Kent, the successor of Cuthred, and the last of the sovereigns of that division of the heptarchy.

The coins of this king are so rare, that I shall begin by enumerating their different types, and the number of specimens which exist of each, as far as I am aware.

TYPE. SPECIMENS.

1. *Obv.*—BALDRED REX ⊏ANT. The king's bust to the right, with beard.

Rev.—DR ⊏VRITX (for *Dorobernia Civitas*) in the centre; a moneyer's name in the outer circle. Ruding, Plate III. No. 1. Hawkins, No. 57.

Of this type there are the following specimens known, varying in the name of the moneyers, and in some minute details.

TYPE. SPECIMENS.

DIORMOD MONETA. In the Museum collection, formerly Tyssen 1

TIDEBEARHT MONET. In Mr. Cuff's collection. Found with other coins of the same period, in Suffolk, about twenty years ago 1

SIGESTEF MONET. In the cabinet of the Rev. J. F. Dymock; previously in those of Mr. Dimsdale and Mr. Rich 1
The name of the king, on this specimen, reads BELDRED.

2. *Obv.*—BALDFED FEX. A very rude bust to the right; the ear indicated by a Mercian ꝏ.

Rev.—EDELMOD MONETA. In the centre, a small circle; from whence issue six arms or rays. Hawkins, No. 58. In the British Museum 1

Another specimen of this type, somewhat broken, of the same moneyer, and apparently differing only in there being eight rays instead of six on the reverse, is engraved in Ruding, Appendix, Plate XXIX. No. 12, and is stated in the text to be in the collection at the Bodleian Library 1

3. *Obv.*—BELDRED REX. No bust. A plain cross in the centre.

Rev.—PERHEARD. A plain cross in the centre. Hawkins, No. 59. In the British Museum 1

4. *Obv.*—BELDRED REX LANT. No bust. In the centre a plain cross, with a pellet in each angle.

Rev.—OBA. A cross with pellets, as on the obverse, within a circle, from whence issue four limbs, each terminating in a Mercian ꝏ, which alternate, in the outside circle, with

TYPES. SPECIMENS.

the three letters of the moneyer's name and the usual cross. Ruding, Plate III. No. 2. In the British Museum, from the Tyssen Collection..... 1

Another specimen of this type is buried in the Hunter Collection at Glasgow. From a MS. catalogue of that collection, made by Dr. Combe, with illustrations pasted on the leaves, which is in the possession of Mr. Cuff, it seems to resemble the Museum coin in every respect 1

5. *Obv.*—BELDRED REX LANT. No bust. A cross crosslet in the centre.

Rev.—ΣVVEENERD. A plain cross in the centre. Ruding, Plate III. No. 3. In the British Museum from the Tyssen Cabinet.. 1

To these must now be added the newly-discovered coin, the type of which is as follows:—

6. *Obv.*—BALDRED REX ЄN. Bust to the right, very like that on type No. 2.

Rev.—DVNVN MONETA. A cross moline in the centre..... 1

Total number of specimens..... 10

The coin has unfortunately met with rough usage. The edge is broken; it is nearly cracked across the field; and, moreover, its ignorant former possessor has bored a hole through it in order to suspend it to his watch-chain; a mode of exhibition which, as may be supposed, has been anything but beneficial to its general condition.

The peculiarity of the R being rather like an F, which occurs on the obverse of the two coins of type No. 2, will be observed upon this coin likewise; and also the mode of indicating the ear, or back part of the hair, by a Mercian ꝏ, as upon the museum specimen of that type. The A in the king's name is inverted. The mode in which the word

Cantii is abbreviated, differs from that upon any other coin of the kings of Kent, with which I am acquainted. The form of the C is also very peculiar. The coin is rubbed and somewhat indistinct in that part; but the C looks more like the semicircular Є which occurs on some of the coins of Offa (*e. g.* Ruding, Plates IV, and V, Nos. 1, 6, 15, 17, 32), than the angular Ɛ which is usual on the Kentish coins.

This coin is the property of Mr. Nealds, a wine-merchant at Guildford, in the neighbourhood of which place it was found. Mr. Nealds does his best to preserve any objects of interest which may be discovered in that locality; and it is pleasing to see, that through his means this rare coin has been saved from destruction; for another year's wear on the watch-chain would probably have reduced it to a smooth piece of silver. He has shewn the interest which e takes in numismatic pursuits, by having the wood-cut at the head of these notes engraved at his own expense, for the purpose of appearing in the Numismatic Chronicle.

The remaining coin which I wish to describe is of William the Conqueror; and is also, in some respects, unpublished.

Obv. + PILLEMVꝏVI. The king's bust to the right.

Rev. + PVLFPINE ON LVI (for London). Type as Hawkins, No. 233.

The general style of the obverse also resembles the type of No. 233 of Hawkins' Plates; but the head is turned in the opposite direction, and is larger, filling up more completely the field of the coin. The coin is in the finest

condition, and was obtained from my friend Mr. Cureton, to whom it came among a miscellaneous parcel of coins, said to have once belonged to a Scottish family.

When we consider that many thousand coins of William the Conqueror have been brought to light in various hoards, discovered even within the last twenty years, to say nothing of the finds of earlier date, which possibly were not so carefully examined as the more recent ones, it is somewhat remarkable that a chance specimen should now turn up differing in type from any hitherto known. It was accompanied by one or two specimens of the ordinary type of No. 233 of Hawkins.

XVIII.

COIN OF CARAUSIUS, OF A NEW AND UNPUBLISHED TYPE.

By John B. Bergne.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.

On account of the connection of the usurping emperor Carausius with Britain, his coins have always been regarded with peculiar interest by English antiquaries. They exist in all the three metals; being of common occurrence in brass, of the third size only; rare in silver; and supremely so in gold. The fabric of the few specimens which

are to be found in gold, is bold and fine, closely resembling that of the contemporary coins of Diocletian and Maximinian; while, with rare exceptions, the fabric of the silver and copper coins is rough and even barbarous. The standard of the silver varies through every stage of debasement down to little better than billon or washed copper; and yet, however rude be the fabric and work, the portrait is uniformly characteristic, and not to be mistaken for, or confounded with, that of any other emperor.

The types of the reverse are of great variety. In the last edition of Mr. Akerman's work on the coins of the Romans relating to Britain, 53 varieties in gold and silver are enumerated, and no less than 233 in brass; and it is probable that others are now known, as not a year passes without some previously undescribed variety being discovered. In the bed of the Thames, in the neighbourhood of Richborough, St. Alban's, and other Roman stations in the southern half of England, coins of Carausius are found in great numbers. Indeed it is probable, that on examining any dozen coins picked up successively in the fields which occupy the site of the ancient Verulam, two or three would prove to be of Carausius.

Notwithstanding this great abundance of specimens and variety of type, it is well known that it is a matter of great difficulty to procure an example, even of the commonest style of bust and most ordinary reverse, of good work and in fine condition. Hence, when any such specimen occurs, it is proportionably valued; and of course much more so when the type is rare, new, or possessing historical or artistic interest.

A most valuable and interesting specimen of this class is now exhibited upon the table of this Society, through the kindness of Mr. Roach Smith, to whom it was presented by

a friend residing at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury, a village which occupies the site of the Roman town Urioconium or Viroconium, where the coin was discovered. It is in brass, of the third size. The obverse presents the usual title of the Emperor, but with the singular novelty of a bare and full-faced portrait. In both these respects it is unique, as all the coins of Carausius hitherto known, whether in gold, silver, or brass, present the portrait in profile, and either helmeted, laureated, or (as generally) with a radiated crown, but never bare. The work is good, and the condition fine; the portrait, as usual, bold and characteristic. The reverse is one of the most ordinary occurrence.

Obv.—IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. The bare head of Carausius full-faced.

Rev.—SALVS AVG. An erect figure of a female (Hygeia) feeding out of a patera a serpent, which rises from the base of an altar. In the exergue the letter C, probably for *Clausentum.*

Among the coins of Maxentius, struck from fifteen to twenty years after the death of Carausius, an instance occurs of a full-faced type in silver (No. 16 in Akerman's Catalogue), and there are also a few rare instances of the same sort of type among the gold coins of Licinius Junior, and Constantine the Great. In brass of this period, however, the type is exceedingly rare, if not altogether unique. At a later period in the Byzantine series, it becomes common. A full-faced bust appears, also, on some rare reverses of the gold and silver coins of Septimius Severus and his family, so represented for the sake of symmetrical arrangement, between two other busts in profile, looking respectively to the right and left. But I think this coin of Carausius is the earliest example of that style of head for the single bust on the principal side, or obverse, of a Roman imperial medal.

XIX.

ANOTHER COIN READING "WERERIC."

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27th, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR,

I AM glad to be able to add another coin to the list of those reading PERERIE, and supposed to have been struck by the authority of either Henry or Roger of Newburgh, Earls of Warwick. Of these coins, three are already known, two of which were first brought into notice by Mr. Rashleigh in the 12th Volume of the Numismatic Chronicle, and may be thus described:—

Obv. ✠ PERERIE. Profile to the right, holding a sceptre fleurée.

R. GODRIEVS ON: LV. A cross moline the ends returned and forming fleurs de lis within the angles.

One of them is in Mr. Rashleigh's own collection, and the other has been liberally presented by him to the British Museum. A second variety was exhibited by Mr. Webster at a meeting of the Numismatic Society, Nov. 28th, 1850. The type was in all respects similar to that of Mr. Rashleigh (viz. Hawkins, 270, as above described), and the legend on the obverse the same. The reverse, however, read, RAMVN . . NICOL. The third variety, to which I now beg to call attention, has for many years been in the Museum collection. The reasons for its not being already well known appear to be these, that it was incorrectly catalogued by Taylor Combe as reading STIEFNE, and that the coins in such collections are more usually consulted

for their reverses than obverses. But, however that may be, the coin in question reads distinctly PERERIC on the obverse, with the same type as the other varieties. The reverse is also of the same type as the others but reads + PILLEM . . . . ΛP. It is described by Combe as reading PILLEM. ON. P. . and attributed to Winchester, but here too, strange to say, he is incorrect. It is unfortunately impossible to determine what town was the place of mintage. The portions of the two letters that remain are apparently part of an R, and a P or W, and the only two towns to which these letters can be referred, are, I think, NORP(ich) or PĀRP(ick). We have then three towns in various parts of this kingdom, viz., London, Lincoln, and Norwich or Warwick, at which these coins reading PERERIC were nominated; and it becomes a matter of great interest to decide by which of the Earls of Warwick (for I think there is little doubt that thus far they are correctly attributed) they were struck, and from what cause the earl was possessed of such power in the various towns whose names appear on his coins. It is, however, a subject requiring more time and greater means of research than I have at my command, and I must therefore content myself with recommending it to the attention of Mr. Rashleigh, or some other member of our society, who, I have but little doubt, will find his enquiries repaid with success.

I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN EVANS.

Nash Mills, Nov. 19th, 1851.

1. 欽定錢錄 2 臣等謹案 3 官
4 伏羲 5 舜 6 神農 7 堯
8 周景王 9 歷代帝王總紀
10 太古 11 天皇氏 12 地皇氏
13 人皇氏 14 有巢氏 15 燧人氏
16 三皇五帝紀 17 禹 18 啟
19 康 20 相 21 廿四史 22 年號
23 錢志新編 25 右

Fig 24

Fig 4'

Fig 6'

Fig 7'

J. W. del.

CHINESE INSCRIPTIONS AND COINS.

XX.

ACCOUNT OF "KIN TING TSEEN LUH," A CHINESE WORK ON COINS, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.

By John Williams, Hon. Lib. Num. Soc.

Read before the Numismatic Society, November 27*th*, 1851.

At the commencement of the last session, I had the pleasure of reading to you an account of a work on Chinese coins, in the library of the Society, entitled "Tseen Shih Too." Since that time, another Chinese work on the same subject, has been presented to the Society by E. A. Bowring, Esq.; and as I have attentively examined it during the recess, I have now to lay the result of my investigation before you, being encouraged to do so by the interest my former communication on this subject appeared to excite.

The work now under consideration consists of one thick volume. It is entitled—

(Pl. fig. 1) Kin, *Imperial,*
Ting, *fixed or authorized,*
Tseen, *money,*
Luh, *list or catalogue,*

which we may therefore render "List or Catalogue of imperial authorized Money," evidently implying money authorized by the imperial authority, and consequently entitled to be considered as the current money of the Chinese empire.

There is a preface, which is followed by some introductory remarks, in which, among other things, we are informed that this work is in sixteen sections, and that it was presented to Keen Lung in his fifteenth year. The Emperor

Keen Lung reigned from 1736 to 1795; and, consequently, if we consider that the fifteenth year of his reign is implied, we get for the date of the compilation of this work the year 1751. It appears, however, to have gone through several editions, as further on we have an allusion to the 52nd year and 2nd month of the same emperor; and this is, probably, the date of the present edition, viz., 1788. It appears to be a compilation by an author who terms himself (fig. 2) *Chin Tang Kin Gan.* The word *Chin* implies that the person before whose name it is placed was a servant of the crown, or a statesman; and, consequently, we may render the sentence by "His Majesty's servant *Tang Kin Gan.*" Many other names are mentioned, probably of persons who either assisted the author in this compilation, or who were former writers on the subject. All of these have before them the word *Chin,* and some are also followed by the word (fig. 3) *kwan,* the designation of an officer of the Chinese government, which we commonly render by the word *Mandarin.* The introduction is followed by a copious index or table of contents, in which the particulars of each of the sixteen sections are duly enumerated; and it is by a tolerably full description and analysis of this index, that I trust I shall succeed in enabling you to comprehend the nature and arrangement of this curious work.

The first section professes to give the money of (fig. 4) Fuh, Hi, and of the succeeding emperors to (fig. 5) Shun; embracing a period commencing, according to the Chinese chronology, as I shall presently shew, B.C. 3289, and ending, according to the same authority, B.C. 2218. In the former work which I examined, and of which I gave an account last year, the earliest coins are attributed to the emperors of the Hea dynasty, which dynasty flourished

from the close of the reign of the Emperor Shun, to about B. C. 1760: but here we have the representatives of value more than 1000 years earlier: thus claiming an antiquity far beyond anything we can conceive, even as probable, in the existence of coins. I shall, however, reserve all further remarks upon this part of the subject until I have gone through the index. I may, however, remark that the form of the money attributed to this early period is that called Poo (fig. 4′), and the characters on the various pieces are of a very rude and simple description. The coin attributed to Fuh Hi, is given (fig. 4′), and is the first represented in the work. The second coin (fig. 6′), is attributed to Shin Nung, the divine husbandman, who reigned B. C. 3174. It is somewhat of an oval form, with rude characters upon it, and appears from the figure to have had a round hole through the middle, thus approximating to the money of the present day. There is also a poo of this emperor figured. Coins of Hwang Te B. C. 2692, one of which approximates to the Tao or Knife money, and of Shaou Haou, his son and successor (fig. 7′), are also given. Many coins of Chuen Huh, son of Shaou Haou, are also figured; and these are followed by coins of (fig. 7), Yaou, B. C. 2351. Many of the coins attributed to these emperors. are quite plain; how these can be referred to any definite monarch is, I must confess, an absolute puzzle to me.

The second section opens abruptly with the coins of (fig. 8) King Wang the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B. C. 500, none of the coins of the two preceding dynasties, the Hea and the Shang being given. In this, the present work differs materially from the Tseen Shih Too, in which many examples of coins attributed to these dynasties occur, and an interval of 1800 years is

hardly likely to have occurred without coins of some sort having been struck, particularly as in this work it is clearly indicated that they had been in use long before the commencement of that period. The Chow dynasty, the third according to the Chinese historians, commenced B. C. 1118, and ended about B. C. 250. It had thirty-seven emperors from Woo Wang to Tung Chow Keun, and was succeeded by the Tsin dynasty, which was but of short duration, having but four emperors in forty-three years. The index informs us that this second section includes the coins from the Paou Ho of the Chow to the Pwan Leangs of the Tsin dynasties. The words Paou Ho and Pwan Leang are the inscriptions on the coins, by which they are usually distinguished by the Chinese numismatists. The first, Paou Ho, implies "Exchange of value." The second, Pwan Leang, means that the coin was the half Leang. Many figures of coins, or rather of the representatives of value, used by the various petty states into which China was divided at this time are also given. Many of these are of the Tao or Knife kind; this appears to have been the form in which the tribute money due from these minor states was paid. The half Leangs of the Tsin dynasty are rude; but, being of a round form, and having a square hole in the centre, they approximate, in these particulars, to the coins of the present day.

The third section professes to give coins of the Han dynasty, commencing with the Pwan Leangs of Kaou T'sou, the first emperor, and ending with the Chih Tsih, a particular kind of coin, of the value of five Choos, struck by Woo Te, the sixth emperor of this dynasty.

The fourth section gives the coins of Wang Mang, who

usurped the crown from Joo Tze Ying, the thirteenth emperor of the Han dynasty, who was an infant. Some of the coins of this emperor are of the Tao kind; and many of those figured in this section are also curious and peculiar.

In the fifth section, we have the coins of the How or later Han; and I must remark that Ling Te, the emperor whose coins are here given, is placed by other historians in the Tung, or Eastern Han, which immediately preceded this branch of the Han dynasty. Altogether the Han dynasty consisted of twenty-six emperors, and its duration was about 480 years, from about B. C. 202, to A. D. 263. In this section are also given the coins of the San Kwo, or three nations into which China was divided about this time. Of these, coins of the Woo and Shuh appear. In addition, we have the coins of a second Tsin dynasty, from about A. D. 265 to A. D. 418, and of one or two minor dynasties and princes.

The sixth section gives coins from the four Choo pieces of Wan Te of the Sung dynasty, to the coins of Suen Te of the How or later Chow dynasty.

In this section are also given coins of the ninth, tenth and eleventh dynasties, called Tsi, Leang and Shin, the whole including the period between about A. D. 420 and 590.

In the seventh section, we have the coins of the Suy dynasty, A. D. 588 to 633, and of various petty states which flourished immediately before the accession of the Thang dynasty.

The eighth section contains the coins of the Thang dynasty, A. D. 633 to 908. Those of various emperors are

given, and it concludes with the coins of Sse Sze Ming, a celebrated rebel of that period.

The ninth section gives the coins of some of the Woo Tae, or five short dynasties, being from the fourteenth to the eighteenth in succession. These were the How, or later Leang, How Thang, How Tsi, How Han and How Chow. They were from A. D. 908 to 962. Of these coins of the How Thang, How Han and How Chow appear. These are followed by those of ten or twelve minor states which flourished during this period.

The tenth section describes the coins of the nineteenth dynasty, that of the Sung, from Tai Tsou, the first, to Kin Sung, the tenth and last emperor of the first branch of this family.

In the eleventh section we have the coins of the Nan or eastern Sung, from Kaou Tsung to Tou Sung, with the coins of Pae, a rebel chieftain.

In the twelfth section we have the coins of several inferior dynasties contemporary with the Sung, and which were sooner or later subdued by that or the succeeding dynasty (the Yuen). The principal of these are the Leaou, the Hea, and the Kin, this last was a powerful northern Tartar dynasty.

The thirteenth section gives the coins of the Yuen and Ming dynasties, from those of Woo Tsung of the Yuen, to those of the rebels Chang and Lee, by whom the Ming dynasty was overthrown, and who in their turn were overpowered by the Tsing, which is the present reigning dynasty.

These four sections include a period from A. D. 962, to 1644.

The fourteenth section is devoted to foreign money, being entitled "Many Specimens of the Money of Foreign Nations." From twenty to thirty are mentioned, evidently being states contiguous to China. Of these I can recognize only Japan, Annan, Korea and Tung Kwo, which I suppose to be Tonquin.

The fifteenth and sixteenth sections are devoted to "Extraordinary Money of every Kind and State." These may be considered as answering to our medals, and are exceedingly varied in their types and figures.

I have thus endeavoured to give a tolerably full account of the contents of this work, founded upon the index or table of contents given in the work itself, and I have now to make a few remarks, chiefly relating to the correctness of the appropriation of the early coins to Fuh Hi and his immediate successors.

An antiquity so incredible as that claimed by the author of this work for some of the representatives of value figured in it, naturally excites the highest degree of doubt as to its authenticity, particularly as the epoch of Fuh Hi extends far beyond the period assigned to the deluge, both in the Hebrew scriptures, and in the writings of the Chinese themselves. With a view, however, of ascertaining whether the author had any reasonable ground for this appropriation, I have been induced to go rather minutely into the general history of China; and as I possess in the Tung Yuen Ta Tsze, a work to which I very frequently alluded in my former paper, an original, although very brief summary of the history of that country, and of the succession of the dynasties—some extracts from that work relating to the history of the earliest times may not be uninteresting to the

Society. This portion of the Tung Yuen is called (fig. 9) Leih Tae Te Wang Tsung Ke, "Successive Generations of Emperors arranged in Dynasties," and is divided into short sections. The first of these is called (fig. 10) Tae Koo, "Most Ancient Times." In this the earth is described as being at first in something like a chaotic state, which gradually subsided into the present order of things. This period is succeeded by the appearance of a race called (fig. 11) Teen Hwang She, "Heaven's Imperial Family," and the literal version of the description is "Elder and Younger Brothers," thirteen men each 18,000 years, neither names nor particulars are, however, given. To these succeeded (fig. 12) Te Hwang She, "Earth's Imperial Race;" these, in like manner, are designated "Elder and Younger Brothers," eleven men each 18,000 years. These are followed by (fig. 13) Jin Hwang She, "Man's Imperial Family," of these there were nine, each 45,600 years. These were succeeded by the (fig. 14) Yew Chaou She, which we may render, "The House-possessing Family," it being literally, "The Having-Nest Race." These are said to have "taught men to join pieces of wood or branches of trees together to make nests that they might reside in them as dwellings." After these come the (fig. 15) Suy Jin She, "Fire-Man Family." This race we are told "produced fire by rubbing pieces of wood together, and taught men to cook their food with it." No length of time is assigned to either of these races; and the Chinese have a tradition that Suy Jin is the name of the first man who procured fire for the use of the human race. The first section, concludes here; and, I need scarcely add, is so evidently fabulous as to require no further comment.

The second portion of this division of the Tung Yuen is entitled (fig. 16) San Hwang Woo Te Ke. The dynasty

of the three Hwangs, and five Tēs. I may here observe, that the words Hwang and Te were the earliest imperial titles. The three Hwangs and the five Tēs are frequently alluded to by the Chinese writers, as it was during the rule of these emperors that some of them consider that what may be called their golden age occurred. The first of these monarchs is Fuh Hi, to whom I have already alluded as having the earliest specimens of coinage figured in the work under consideration attributed to him. Who Fuh Hi really was, supposing such a personage ever existed, is a matter of great uncertainty. Some suppose him to have been Adam, or the first man; others, Noah; but as the deluge is described as occurring under one of his successors, this supposition is untenable, and at any rate he must be referred to the antediluvian times. He is said, in the Tung Yuen, to have had the body of a serpent, and the head of a man, to have reigned 115 years, to have invented music and medicine, and also the eight Kwa, or positions of three lines, by which the Chinese relate he accounted for all the changes and transmutations which occur in nature. In order to give some idea of these symbols, I have figured them as they are represented on a Chinese coin given in this work (fig. 24).

In the summary in the Tung Yuen, Fuh Hi is succeeded by Neu Kwa, of whom the Chinese say that he was a divine person who operated in the creation of all things. How a personage like this should occur as a successor to Fuh Hi is not explained. It is stated that he reigned 1360 years. I am not, however, sure, that this does not refer to a certain period, as the length of the reign is most preposterous, even for the times in which it is said to have occurred, and I am also quite of opinion that this period should be referred to the preceding section.

Yen Te Shin Nung, "The Divine Husbandman," succeeded. This personage is usually considered as the immediate successor of Fuh Hi. Coins of this emperor are given in the numismatic work. He is considered as the improver of agriculture, medicine, and of the other sciences, and is said in the Tung Yuen to have had the body of a bull and the head of a man. He reigned 140 years, and was succeeded by his son Te Lin Kwei, who, after a reign of 80 years, was succeeded by his son Te Ching, who reigned 60 years. His son, Te Ming, followed, who, in like manner, after a reign of 49 years, was succeeded by his son Te E, who reigned 50 years. His son, Te Lae followed, and occupied the throne 48 years, when he was succeeded by his son Te Yu Wang, who was deposed after he had reigned 55 years, and was the last of this race, being succeeded by Hwang Te, who reigned 100 years, and of whom coins are given in the work under consideration. His son Shaou Haou succeeded, and reigned 84 years. Coins of this monarch are given, and also those of Chuen Heuh, who succeeded him, and reigned 74 years, being followed by Te Kuh, Shaou Haou's grandson, who reigned 70 years. His son Che is not reckoned in the Tung Yuen as one of the emperors, although it relates that he ruled 9 years, when he was deposed, and was succeeded by Yaou, his brother, whose reign appears to have commenced B. C. 2351. Coins of Yaou are given (fig. 7'); but none of those of Shun, whom he associated with him in the empire when he had reigned 72 years. The whole length of the reign of Yaou was 100 years; and Shun is said to have held the empire 61 years, his reign closing B. C. 2218, when the Hea, the first of the regular Chinese dynasties succeeded.

From the circumstance of the coins of many of the intermediate monarchs being omitted, it should appear as though

they were considered of minor importance by the Chinese historians; and this is confirmed by Du Halde, who makes Fuh Hi, Shin Nung and Hwang Te, succeed each other, stating, however, that some historians place the other six princes I have mentioned between Shin Nung, and Hwang Te. It is certain, however, that although mentioned in the Tung Yuen, and other works, as forming part of this line of emperors, they are not reckoned in the rank of the superior monarchs, to whom the arts and sciences are considered as owing their rise and progress.

In this account, there is much obscurity and confusion, as it is difficult to discover which of these individuals were the Three Hwangs, and which the five Tēs, and the Tung Yuen affords no precise information which would enable us to decide. We may, however, infer from it, that the three Hwangs were Fuh Ti, Shin Nung and Hwang Te, and the five Tēs the successors of Hwang Te, with the exception of Che. Another Chinese work which I shall very shortly have occasion to mention, states that the five Tēs were Fuh Ti, Shin Nung, Hwang Te, Yaou and Shun, and that Shaou Haou, Chuen Huh, and Te Kuh, were the three Hwangs, such are the differences of opinion among the Chinese themselves.

The succeeding sections in the Tung Yuen are devoted to the twenty-two superior dynasties, and other minor ones, and also some tributary states thought worthy of notice.

As the epoch of Fuh Hi is of considerable importance in a chronological point of view, I have taken some pains to ascertain it as nearly as possible, and therefore have to call your attention to the following table of the succession of the dynasties, which is compiled not from any fanciful scheme of succession formed by modern European theorists, who are often too apt to wrest truth into an accordance with

their own peculiar views, but from authentic Chinese documents of undoubted authority, compared with the account in Du Halde, which is also evidently from an authentic source. The authorities for this table are Du Halde's History of China, marked D. H. The Tung Yuen (T. Y.) and a list in a numismatic work in Chinese belonging to Mr. Walter Hawkins, called (fig. 23) "Tseen Che Sin Peen," "Description of Money, newly arranged." (T. C.). The succession of dynasties is reckoned backwards from the accession of the Tsing, the present reigning dynasty, A. D. 1644, to that of the Hea, B. C. 2218. The years of the duration of each dynasty, according to these three authorities, are given in separate columns, while three other columns give the dates of their accession as deduced from these numbers—and a following column exhibits the mean of the three, thus fixing the date of the accession of the first or Hea Dynasty. These are succeeded by the emperors who reigned between the accession of the Hea and Fuh Hi; for these the only authority is the Tung Yuen, as Du Halde gives no dates or number of years for these monarchs; and with the exception of Yaou and Shun, they do not appear in the Tseen Che. I must, however, remark, that Du Halde states that the Chow, the third dynasty, lasted but 813 years, instead of 867, as I have stated; while the Tung Yuen gives it a period of 873 years; but upon adding up the numbers of the years assigned by each of these authorities to the several emperors respectively, they are, according to Du Halde, 867, and according to the Tung Yuen, 866. As these numbers are in the closest accordance with the number given in the Tseen Che, 867, I have felt myself fully justified in adopting them as the true years of that family.

No.	Dynasties.	Duration according to D. H.	T. Y.	T. C.	Accession according to D. H.	T. Y.	T. C.	Mean of the three.
					A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
22	Tsing				1644			
21	Ming	266	279	277	1378	1365	1367	1370
20	Yuen	89	89	88	1289	1276	1279	1281
19	Sung	319	320	320	970	956	959	962
18	How Chow..							
17	How Han ..							
16	How Tsin ..	53	54	54	917	902	905	908
15	How Tang..							
14	How Leang.							
13	Tang	289	289	279	628	613	626	633
12	Suy	29	38	37	599	575	589	588
11	Shin	33	32	32	566	543	557	555
10	Leang.....	55	55	55	511	488	502	500
9	Tsi	23	23	23	488	465	479	477
8	Sung	59	60	59	429	405	420	418
7	Tsin	155	155	155	274	250	265	263
6	How Han.....	44	43	43	230	207	222	219
					B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
5	Han	426	436	423	196	229	201	208
4	Tsin	43	43	43	239	272	244	252
3	Chow	867	866	867	1106	1138	1111	1118
2	Shang.....	644	644	644	1750	1783	1755	1762
1	Hea	458	458	451	2208	2241	2206	2218
		3852	3884	3850				
	Deduct	1644	1644	1644				
	B. C.	2208	2240	2206.	Mean of the three....			2218

Emperors.	According to T. Y.		According to the Mean.	
Accession of the Hea.	Years.	B. C.	B. C.	
		2241	2218	
Te Shun alone	33	2274	2251	
Te Yaou	100	2374	2351	
Che	9	2383	2360	
Te Kuh	70	2453	2430	
Chuen Heuh	78	2531	2508	
Shaou Haou	84	2615	2592	
Hwang Te	100	2715	2692	
Te Yu.....	55	2770	2747	
Te Lae	48	2818	2795	
Te E	50	2868	2845	
Te Ming	49	2917	2894	
Te Ching	60	2977	2954	
Te Lin	80	3057	3034	
Shun Nung.....	140	3197	3174	
Fuh Hi	115	3312	3289	Epoch of Fuh Hi, B. C. 3289.
	1071			

Taking the mean of these three authorities, the date of the accession of the Hea was B. C. 2218, and that of Fuh Hi B. C. 3289. The accordance of the date of the accession of the Hea, with those adopted by former authors, is exceedingly near; thus, one authority gives B.C. 2169, another 2205, and Du Halde 2217 as the date of that event. This last is but one year less than the mean date I have deduced, and the greatest difference is but 49 years.

It is evident from this, that Fuh Hi must by us be considered as a mythic personage; and I quite incline to the opinion that all before Yaou, at the least, are to be placed in the same class. I must also again call your attention to the fact that no coins are given between Yaou and King Wang, the twenty-fifth emperor of the Chow dynasty, who reigned about B. C. 500, thus leaving a period of about 1800 years without any coins that could be attributed to the forty-five emperors of the dynasties Hea and Shang, or to the twenty-four emperors of his own dynasty who immediately preceded him; and this is the more remarkable, as numerous vases, attributed to the Shang dynasty, with inscriptions on them, are said to be in existence in China, and are described in works appropriated to them, one of which in twelve volumes, is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. In the Tseen Shih Too, the other numismatic work in the library of this society, the series commences with pieces of money attributed to the Hea and Shang dynasties, and many of those given in the present work, as coins of the earliest antiquity, are assigned to the princes of those dynasties. In the other work belonging to Mr. Walter Hawkins, the series commences with Yaou and Shun, and a great number of the early forms are similar to those attributed by the present treatise to Fuh Hi, and his immediate successors. They are, however, not exactly identical

until we get to the Chow dynasty, when coins exactly resembling each other are assigned in both works to the same princes. It is evident, that these three writers were of different opinions as to the period to which these early pieces of money should be referred. The author of the Tseen Shih Too, commencing with the Hea, takes, in all probability, the safest side; and while the compiler of the present work has gone to the extreme the other way, the author of Mr. Hawkins's Treatise has taken a middle course by commencing with Yaou instead of Fuh Hi.

That the pieces represented in these works are of extreme antiquity will scarcely admit of doubt; but while Chinese authorities are themselves at variance with each other, it would be presumption in me or any European authority to give any decided opinion on the subject: still I may express my conviction with regard to the early history of that country, that if we attempt to draw a parallel between the Chinese and other histories—say the Grecian—the period assigned by them to the Tai Koo, or most ancient times, would correspond with the fabulous ages, that of the three Hwangs and five Tēs to the heroic times, in the accounts of which truth and fable are so blended together, that it is not possible to ascertain which is which; while relations that may be depended upon are only to be found after the accession of the Hea, B. C. 2218; and, consequently, that the commencing the series of coins with this dynasty is possibly the nearest the truth.

In advancing these opinions, I do not go quite so far as Mons. Deguignes, a French author, who, about the year 1750 read a memoir to the French Academy, in which he expressed his opinion that the Chinese are an Egyptian colony, that their characters are only a species of monograms formed of the Egyptian and Phœnician characters,

that the Chow dynasty was in reality commenced by a roving band of Egyptians who conquered China about the year B. C. 1122, and that the emperors of the Hea and Shang dynasties are the ancient kings of Thebes according to the list given by Eratosthenes. In proof of this, he states that upon comparing the names, and making an analysis of the Chinese characters for them, he found that the name (fig. 17) Yu, that of the first emperor of the Hea dynasty, is composed of the Phœnician characters that make Men or Menes; that, in like manner (fig. 18), Ke, the second emperor is Athoth; (fig. 19), Kang, the Third, Diabies; (fig. 20), Seang, the fourth, Pemphos; and so on for all the kings of Thebes in Upper Egypt.

This attempt brings to my mind a work published a few years since; in which the author, in his own opinion at least, proves satisfactorily that our common nursery rhymes, are not the insignificant and unmeaning productions they are generally considered, but disguised Low Dutch satires upon the monks and clergy of the times in which they were first written, and the language into which he transmutes them, although very Dutch-like in its spelling and general appearance, is, I am informed, quite unintelligible both to the modern inhabitants of Holland, and to others who may have made that particular language their study.

I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without some remarks on the probable authenticity of the Chinese historical records. The writers of that country consider their authentic history as commencing either with Hwang Te, B. C. 2692, or with Yaou, B. C. 2351, and all before that is looked upon as involved in obscurity and uncertainty. Still their authentic records go back to an almost incredible antiquity; and I must, in justice to the Chinese, remark, from my own experience, that after the accession of the

Hea dynasty, nothing occurs in their annals materially to invalidate their veracity. In the early history of other nations, long after the period to which the accession of that dynasty is assigned, we are presented with monarchs and heroes possessing mental endowments, and performing actions far surpassing human powers; and they are frequently described as deriving this superiority over ordinary mortals, from supernatural agency, or descent. Their lives also are frequently described as extending far beyond the limits of probability.

In the Chinese annals, however, after the epoch I have mentioned, we are presented with personages performing the ordinary actions of men, and not with immortals and demigods. Good and bad emperors succeed each other as at all subsequent times. They contend with foreign enemies, or with rebellious subjects, with various success. Somteimes they are described as overpowering their enemies, at other times the reigning monarch is deposed by a successful adventurer, who possibly succeeds in establishing a permanent change of dynasty; but frequently we read of the re-establishment of the rightful family after the death of the usurper. Their reigns also are of various lengths, some extending to fifty or sixty years, while others are of a year or two, or even of a few months; and I must also mention that their average duration is about the same as that of the modern European monarchs. Thus the first three dynasties, those of the Hea, Shang and Chow, occupied the throne of China from 2218 to 239 B. C., a period of 1979 years, during which time eighty-two monarchs ascended the throne, giving an average duration of twenty-four years for each reign, not only agreeing very closely with modern observations, but also affording a curious proof that the average duration of human life is

much the same now as it was 3000 years ago. I must therefore express my opinion, that the Chinese history may in a great measure be depended upon from a period commencing 2218 B. C., and as the various revolutions which have so materially affected the permanency of other nations, however powerful in their time, have never had any particular effect upon the Chinese empire; its annals form, perhaps, one of the most curious, as well as one of the most authentic histories in existence, and the consistent account given in them of the uninterrupted succession of dynasties, of emperors, and of events, for a period of upwards of 4000 years, is absolutely without parallel in the history of any other nation upon the earth. From a perusal of some lists of their books, I feel convinced that a vast store of literature of various descriptions exists in China, much of it handed down from very early times. In one of their treatises on astronomy, which is in my possession, there is a catalogue of no fewer than 155 works upon that subject. They also possess historical writings in great profusion. One of these, the (fig. 21) Neen Sze Sze, consists of 368 volumes in quarto, and is divided into 2366 books, commencing with the reign of Hwang Te, B. C. 2692, and coming down to our own times. I must, therefore, express my earnest hope, that, as the language of China is attracting at the present time more notice than it formerly did, and as its acquirement is not found to be beset with almost insurmountable difficulties, as formerly imagined, the Chinese history will receive a due share of the student's attention, and I think we may confidently expect that many hitherto obscure points of oriental history, particularly of that of Central Asia will receive much elucidation, when the annals of this very ancient and unchanging people shall become better known, and be critically investigated by those whose learning

and general intelligence render them competent to the task.

With respect to the information contained in the work under examination, I have but little to say, in addition to the statement I gave respecting the Tseen Shih Too. The same plan is followed throughout, but we have here a number of states, dynasties and princes mentioned, that do not occur in the former work. The list of foreign nations whose money is given, is also much more extensive, and although I am unable to verify more than three or four of them, I have no doubt an acquaintance with the Chinese system of geography would afford a clue to the whole. I may here take an opportunity of mentioning an error into which I fell in my former paper, and which a better acquaintance with the Chinese language enables me to correct. I there stated, that the inscriptions on the coins were generally the Ming, or names assumed by the emperors on their accession to the imperial throne. This, although correct as far as relates to the present, and the preceding dynasty, is not so in reference to the earlier ones. It is a custom in China for the emperor to give to certain years of his reign, distinguished by some particular prosperous event, a name indicative of the same, such as "The Felicitous Era," "Superlatively Peaceful," and so forth. This is called the Neen Haou (fig. 22) or "Designation of the Year"; and it is this name that appears upon the coins, being a reference rather to a particular period during which they were struck, than to the person of the sovereign. These Epithets of Periods form a part of the history of the country, all being duly recorded; and thus they enable the Chinese numismatist to refer his coins to their proper princes. It must be observed, however, that these epithets are, comparatively speaking, of modern introduction, and therefore afford no

clue to the more ancient specimens described in these works.

The style of writing is much the same as that of the Tseen Shih Too. The following is a translation of the description of the first coin of the Chow dynasty, which will give a better idea of the composition than any verbal description can:—"To the right is the money of King Wang of the Chow dynasty. The records of the Gan nation say, that King Wang coined money of large size, of this pattern, and the records of the Han dynasty relate that King Wang altered the coinage by striking this great money. Its characters say, Paou Haou. This specimen is very large, and the characters on it are quite in accordance with the size."

I must also observe, that in this work the figure of the coin described is invariably before the description. This is pointed out in every instance by the occurrence of the character (fig. 25) Yew, "The right hand or side." Hence all the descriptions begin with "To the right is," etc.

It must also be remarked, that in this, as in the Tseen Shih Too, no mention is made of the coins of the Tsing, or present reigning dynasty, and this is also the case in the work I have referred to as belonging to Mr. Hawkins. Whether this is occasioned by its being considered an illegal act, or is a consequence of the reverence in which the reigning dynasty is held, I cannot say. On the coins of these princes, the Ming, or assumed name, is invariably given; and in the Tung Yuen the emperors of this dynasty are also enumerated under their Ming names.

In concluding this paper, I have to state that, although not so voluminous as the Tseen Shih Too, this treatise contains figures and descriptions of numerous coins not contained in that work, and, consequently, forms a very