

NOTES ON ADDITIONS TO THE GREEK COINS IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM, 1887—1896.

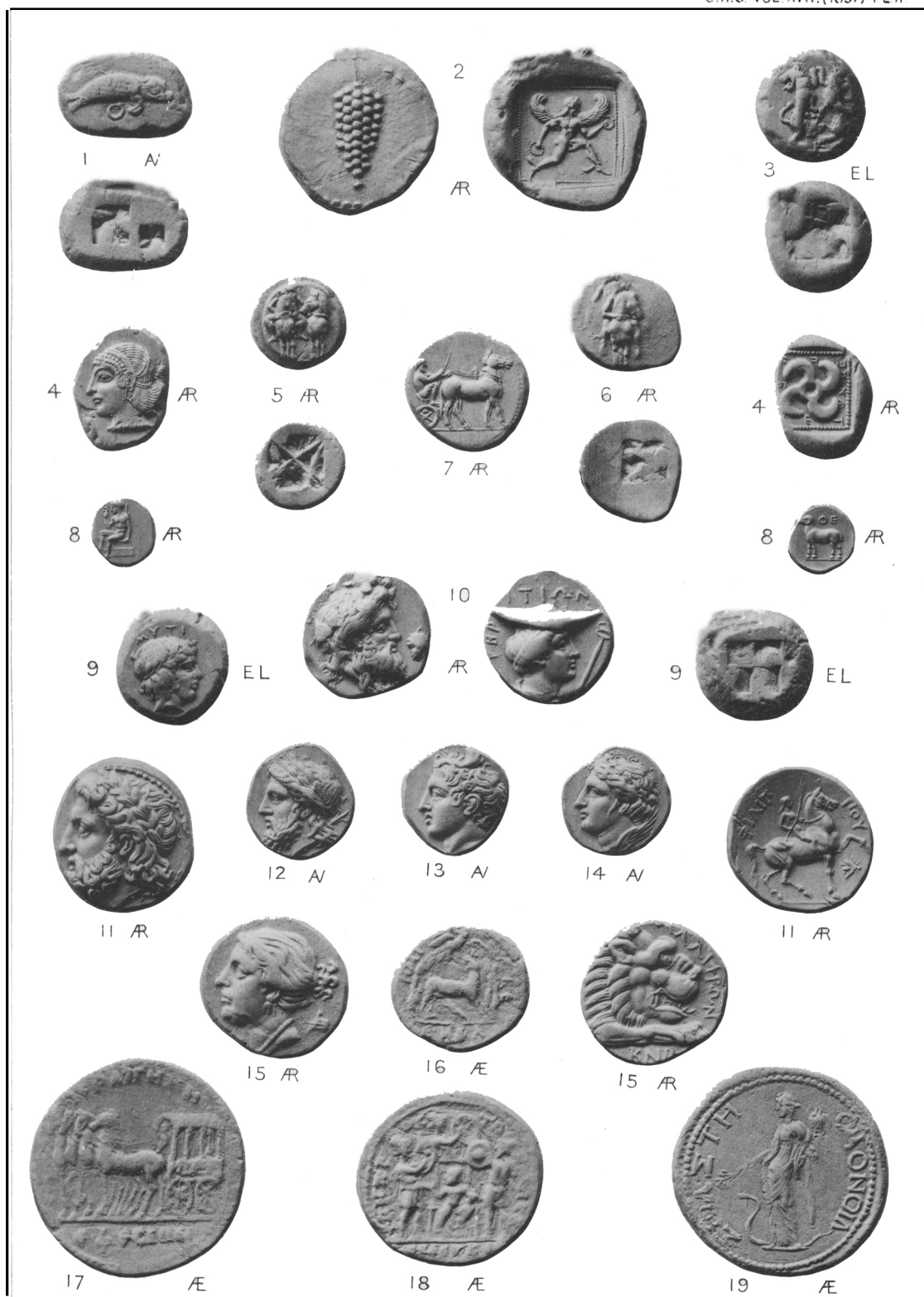
[PLATE II.]

DURING the last ten years no less than 4,361 coins of various parts of the Greek world have been added to the national collection.¹ A certain number of these have been published year by year by Mr. Warwick Wroth in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, under the title 'Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum.' A still larger number are described by Mr. Barclay Head, the Keeper of Coins, in the annual Parliamentary Return of the Accounts &c. of the British Museum. As the former publication is not seen by all who are generally interested in classical studies, while the latter suffers the fate of most Blue Books, it has been suggested that a short paper on the subject of these additions might be interesting to readers of this journal. I need hardly say that the selection here given is not meant to be representative. Had I attempted to give a full report of the acquisitions during the last ten years, these notes would have reduced themselves to a mere catalogue. It has been necessary therefore to choose out a very few coins from among the more important acquisitions. I have omitted in the first place coins which have become well known through publications not primarily confined to numismatics; in the second, pieces of purely numismatic interest; and in the third, many rare and interesting coins, such as the coin of Nabis, tyrant of Lacedaemon, or the gold stater struck at Athens in the name of Mithradates, simply because it would be difficult to add anything to the information already collected by my predecessors. Even in the case of the coins selected, I shall be largely going over old ground; but my excuse must be that some readers will be glad to be reminded that they will find fuller and more valuable information on these subjects in the publications to which I have referred.

The date 1887 has been taken as a starting-point, for the reason that that year saw the publication of Head's *Historia Numorum*, to which every archaeologist naturally first refers for information on Greek numismatics. In the arrangement of places I have followed the geographical order of that work.

The sizes of the coins are given in inches and tenths and the weights in grammes.

¹ See the statistics given by W. Wroth in *Chronicle*, 1897, part ii. ('Greek Coins acquired by the British Museum in 1896').



GREEK COINS ADDED TO THE COLLECTION
OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
1887 - 1896.

MACEDON, Philip II.

1. Head of Zeus l., laureate. Border of dots.

Rev. ΦΙΛΙΠ ΡΟΥ. Naked jockey, holding palm-branch in r., on horse to r. In field r., bee.

AR 95. Wt. 14.39 grs.

Pl. II. 11.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1894 p. 2, Pl. I. 1].

This coin is worthy of illustration for the sake of the unusually fine treatment of the head of Zeus. It should be compared with the head on the Lampsacene Stater described below (No. 10), with which it has much in common, and which it helps us to date. The symbol in the field of the reverse probably indicates the mint of Melitaea in Thessaly.

CHALCIDICE ?

2. Bunch of Grapes. Border of dots.

Rev. Nude male figure running to r.; he has curved wings on his shoulders and wears boots with large tags; in each hand he holds a wreath. The hair is long, and is represented by dotted lines. The whole in dotted square within incuse square.

AR 95. Wt. 16.93 grs.

Pl. II. 2.

[Head, *Num. Chr.* 1891 p. 1, Pl. I. 3; Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1892 p. 19.]

This is one of a small find of archaic coins from the island of Cos. Mr. Head has attributed this piece to Cyrene, in company with three other staters from the same find.¹

¹ These other pieces have a similar obverse type, but on the reverse either a head of Heracles or a helmet. The dies are interchanged, which proves that all these coins belong to the same place and period. The hoard contained also an archaic tetradrachm of Mende of the usual type, and the presence of this coin at first suggested Chalcidice to Mr. Head as the district to which the coins might belong. He however rejected this suggestion, mainly for the following reasons: (1) 'there seems to be no city of Chalcidice to which such a type as a bunch of grapes would be appropriate'; (2) 'the reverses of all these Chalcidic coins consist merely of incuse squares, either quartered or subdivided into triangles. None of them in the earliest period exhibit a device upon the reverse, and at a later period, when reverse-types first make their appearance in Chalcidice, they are never enclosed, as on two out of the three coins now before us, in a dotted square.' In the Museum is another coin which should be considered in this connection [B.M. Cat. Macedon etc. p. 136

no. 2: Figure running to r.; l. arm raised, holding wreath; wings attached to waist by belt, from which hangs a short skirt; on feet, winged talaria; in front a flower r.: border of dots. *Rev.* Quadripartite incuse square. Note: 'This coin was procured by Mr. Borrell at Salonica?, to the neighbourhood of which town he attributed it.' J. Babelon (*Rev. Num.* 1885 p. 397) has attributed this coin to Cyrene, but its probable provenance is in favour of a Macedonian origin, and Dr. H. Weber possesses a specimen which was certainly found in Thasos. The small flower may be compared with that which figures on the coins of Acanthus [e.g. Berlin *Beschreibung der ant. Münzen* Bd. ii Pl. ii 17]. With regard to Mr. Head's objections to a Chalcidic origin, it may be pointed out that the bunch of grapes might well be the type of some wine city of which we have no other coins; and that the helmet on one of the series is most suitable to Macedonia. Mr. Wroth (*l.c.*) has suggested some objections to the attribution to Cyrene.

Whatever may be the origin of these coins, the one before us gives a fine example of the early type of winged figure. Mr. Head describes the figure as a wind-god, comparing those winged divinities on cups of Cyrenaic origin which have been explained by Studniczka as Boreades. We may compare also the little winged figure which runs along the outstretched arm of Apollo, usually holding one or two branches, on the coins of Caulonia.¹ The true interpretation of the winged figure seems, however, to be suggested by the words of Studniczka,² which Mr. Head himself quotes: 'Similar... figures fulfil on Cyrenean bowls with victorious riders the same function as Nike does elsewhere.' With regard to these figures it has been suggested³ that they are personifications of Agon; and that the same or a similar interpretation applies to the figure on our coin seems to me hardly to admit of doubt. The meaning of the wreaths is quite obscure, if the figure is a wind-god; but obvious, if it is a personification of Agon or something similar. If so, it belongs to the earliest representations of the kind, as its date is in the first years of the fifth century.⁴ The correctness of this interpretation of course does not depend on the attribution of the coins to Cyrene.

EUBOEA ?

3. On a raised circular field, a horseman riding to front. His head and that of his horse are turned to r.; his r. hand comes round in front of the horse's neck. With his l. he leads a second horse, the head of which is to l., by a rope passing round its neck. The tails of the horses are seen in the space between their legs.

Rev. Incuse square divided diagonally.

Æ 6. Wt. 5.56 gr.

Pl. II. 5.

[Wroth *N. C.* 1890, p. 328, Pl. XIX. 20.]

4. Horseman riding to front as on previous coin, but without a second horse.

Rev. Incuse square, with traces of diagonal division.

Æ 65. Wt. 2.64 gr.

Pl. II. 6.

These two coins belong to an interesting series, the most remarkable of which are tetradrachms representing a whole quadriga seen from the front. The series falls into two classes, an earlier and a later, the dividing line being about 500-480 B.C.

(a) Earlier class; lumpy fabric.

Tetradrachm (16.77 grs.) with quadriga. Weber collection, *Num. Chron.* 1892, Pl. XV. 8.

¹ Gardner, *Types*, Pl. I. 1. For other parallels see Babelon, *Rev. Num.* 1885, p. 295 ff.

² *Kyrene*, p. 24

³ Knapp, *Nike in der Vasenmalerei*, p. 64, à propos of the British Museum Vase, B 1. I owe the reference to Mr. Walters.

⁴ See Reisch in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real Encycl.*

s.v. *Agon*. The figure on this coin is clearly not to be classed with the 'Eros-figures of later times with agonistic attributes, which have been explained as Agon, on Athenian tetradrachms (Beulé, *Monn. d'Athènes*, 222), intaglios (*Arch. Zeit.* VII. Pl. 2. 2) and sarcophagi (O. Müller, *Hdbch. d. Arch.* 2. ed. p. 668)'

Octobol (5.60-5.56 grs.) with rider leading a second horse. Weber collection, *l.c.* Pl. XV. 9; Brit. Mus. (above no. 3); Sambon, *Cat. d'une préc. coll.* etc., 1889, No. 833, Pl. IV.

Tetrobol (2.79 grs.) with single rider. Weber collection, *l.c.* Pl. XV. 10.

On the coins of this class the thighs of the riders seem to be held far out, almost at right angles to the body; they are, however, really meant to be seen in profile, owing to the difficulty of foreshortening.

(b) Later class; flat fabric.

Tetradrachm (15.68 grs.) *Obv.* Diademed beardless head to l., archaic curls on forehead, and bunch of long hair on back of head.

Rev. Quadriga facing, in incuse square. Weber collection, *l.c.* Pl. XV. 11.

Tetrobol (2.63-2.46 grs.). Single rider, the legs foreshortened. Paris, Bibliothèque Nationale (*Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 66, No. 6, Pl. II. 6) and B. M. (above No. 4).

To these must be added a coin described by Mionnet (Pl. LI. 7) from the Allier cabinet: *Obv.* Horse standing facing with a man beside it: *Rev.* Eagle? flying l. in shallow incuse square. [Weber in *Num. Chron.* 1892, p. 191.]

The scheme of arrangement on the tetradrachms is strictly symmetrical. The heads of the two inside horses (ζύγιοι) are turned towards each other, while the trace-horses (σειροφόροι) look outwards. This again is a method of avoiding the difficulty of foreshortening. As to the parallels from other ancient objects, the Selinuntine metope, which naturally occurs to the mind, does not offer a very close analogy. The high relief in which the metope is worked has allowed the artist to represent the heads of the horses in their natural position.

The closest parallels are to be found on the black-figured vases and the so-called Argivo-Corinthian bronze reliefs. For the latter I may refer to the monograph of de Ridder.¹ Of the vases with a facing quadriga it is perhaps worth while to give the following list, which of course does not pretend to be exhaustive:—

1. Hydria of Chalcidian style. B. M. Cat. B 76.
2. Corinthian² Crater. „ B 15.
3. Chalcidian Amphora. Gerhard, A. V. II. Pl. CVI.
4. Corinthian Oenochoe. Pottier, *Vases Ant. du Louvre*, E. 648, p. 59, Pl. LI.
5. Attic Cylix. Gerhard, A. V. I. Pl. LXII., Berlin Cat. 1799.
6. Attic Amphora.³ B. M. Cat. B 207.
7. Crater, Attic, or Italian imitation, from Gela. Gardner, Ashmolean Vases, no. 190.

¹ *De Ectypis quibusdam aëneis quae falso vocantur Argivo-Corinthiaca*, p. 68.

² According to Löschke (*Ath. Mitth.* xix. p. 516) this also should be classed as Chalcidian.

³ The object which the charioteer holds is de-

scribed as a spear, but a goad would be more in keeping with his function and with other similar representations, e.g. no. 1 and the tetradrachm of series (a).

8. Attic Amphora. Gardner, *l.c.* no. 208.
9. " " " no. 210.
10. " " By Andocides. Burlington Fine Arts Club Cat. (1888), no. 108 (Northampton collection).
11. Attic Oenochoe (style of Andocides). B. M. Cat. B 524.
12. Attic Cotyle. Berlin Cat. 2085.
13. Eretrian Lecythus. *Ath. Mitth.* xi. p. 94.

The representations of a single horseman riding to the front are less common on vases.¹ On a gold coin of Cyrene of later date (period B.C. 431—321) there is a fine representation of a facing quadriga conducted by Nike. On the whole, the evidence of the vases is not very conclusive as regards the distribution of the coins; but they all point to Central Greece, and some of them to Euboea.

The fact that the tetrobol in the French collection was found at Histiaea is also in favour of a Euboic origin. Olynthus in Chalcidice has been suggested; and Dr. Weber (*Num. Chron.* 1892, p. 191) adduces in favour of that suggestion the later coins of Olynthus with an eagle.² But the eagle occurs also on the coins of Chalcis in Euboea.³ On the whole therefore the evidence seems to me to be in favour of Euboea.

The series of coins described above are further interesting for the evident attempt to express denomination by means of the type.

AEGIUM in Achaia.

5. ΑΙΓΙ ΕΩΝ Head of Zeus, r., laureate.

Rev. ΗΜΙ ΟΒΕ ΑΙΝ (the last three letters retrograde). The infant Zeus suckled by the goat Amalthea, who stands to r. between two trees, with head raised towards an eagle above with expanded wings.

Æ '8.

Pl. II. Fig. 16.

The type has been published by Imhoof-Blumer and Gardner,⁴ who say that 'the proper home of Amalthea was in Crete; but there was probably at Aegium a local legend which in some way connected the name of the city with her, Αἶγιον with αἶξ.' But, as Head points out,⁵ there is more direct evidence. Strabo says of Aegium⁶:

ιστοροῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα τὸν Δία ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀνατραφῆναι, καθάπερ φησὶ καὶ Ἀρατος,

αἶξ ἱερή, τὴν μὲν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχεῖν·

ἐπιλέγει δὲ καὶ ὅτι

᾽Ωλενίην δέ μιν αἶγα Διὸς καλέουσ' ὑποφῆται·

δηλὼν τὸν τόπον, διότι πλησίον ᾽Ωλένη.

¹ Cf. Gerhard, A.V. iv. Pl. CCXLVIII.

² Head. *H.N.* p 184; Berlin cat. Pl. V 43.

³ B.M. Cat. *Central Greece*, Pl. XX. 7 ff.

⁴ *Num. Comm.* p. 85, R XIV.

⁵ Brit. Mus. Return 1895, p 85.

⁶ VIII. p 387.

The form **HMIOΘEAIN** occurs on other coins of Aegium, but nowhere else. It may be compared, for its termination, with such a word as **ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΝ**, found at Patara,¹ and other similar forms collected in *J.H.S.* 1895, p. 120.

PHENEUS in Arcadia.

6. Hermes, nude, seated to l. on basis of two steps; petasus hangs behind his neck, being fastened by a string; l. hand rests on the basis, r. holds a caduceus which rests on his right thigh. Behind, on the blank space in the field, **ΕΥ+Α** in graffito.

Rev. **ΘΕ.** Ram to l.

Æ .45. Wt. .96 gr.

Pl. II. Fig. 8.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1896, p. 90 no. 7.]

The characters in graffito, which Mr. Wroth describes as uncertain, and which are barely visible in the photograph, may, I believe, be read **Εὐχά**. If this reading is correct, it adds interest to the coin, which would seem to have been devoted at the shrine of Hermes. A considerable amount of evidence as to the practice of dedicating coins in this way has been collected by F. Lenormant.² The nearest parallel to the present inscription is **ΑΝΑΘ** (**ἀνάθημα**), which Lenormant has noted on a great number of coins.

Apart from the graffito the coin is remarkable for the style of the obverse, which, particularly in the square and massive treatment of the chest, recalls the style of the school of Polycleitus. Statues of Hermes by this master and by his pupil Naucydes are known³; but neither seems to have had any connection with Pheneus. Hermes was the chief god of Pheneus, as would be clear from the coinage even if Pausanias did not tell us so (viii. 14. 10).

SYBRITA in Crete.

7. Head of Dionysus r., bearded; wears ivy-wreath with berries; in front, bunch of grapes.

Rev. [**Ξ**]**ΥΒΡ ΙΤΙΩΝ**. Head of Hermes r., wearing petasus tilted forward on head, and attached by cord passing round the head; drapery on neck. In front caduceus.

Æ .85. Wt. 11.28 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 10.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1890, p. 11, Pl. XIX. 11.]

This didrachm, a work of the first half of the fourth century, gives perhaps the finest representation of the head of Dionysus to be found on coins of this period. The work is of a much softer character than on the coins of Thasos with which it has been compared;⁴ but the expression nevertheless is

¹ Herberdey u. Kalinka, *Ber. über zwei Reisen in S. W. Kleinasien*, 1896, p. 27, No. 26.

² *Rev. Num.* 1874-77, p. 325 ff.; see also P. Gardner, *Num. Chron.* 1873, p. 183 ff.

³ Plin. *N.H.* xxxiv. 80: Naucydes Mercurio et discobolo et immolante arietem censetur.

⁴ Gardner, *Types* Pl. VII. 8.

by no means effeminate. The nearest parallel is perhaps to be found in the small electrum coins of Thebes issued about B.C. 395–387.¹

The head of Hermes on the reverse is of somewhat inferior execution, and is chiefly remarkable for the way in which the petasus is worn. Usually, on coins, the petasus sits well on the back of the head; but on vases of all periods it is as common as not to find it tilted forward,² although it usually fits better than in the present case.

BITHYNIA.

8. ΑΥΤΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΣ·ΑΡΣΕΒΑΓΕΡΜΑ. Head of Domitian r. laureate.

Rev. ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ. Homonoia standing to l., holding in r. olive branch, in l. cornucopiae; beside her, serpent to l.

Æ 1·4.

Pl. II. Fig. 19.

9. ΑΥΤΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Head of Domitian r. laureate.

Rev. ΟΜΟΝΟΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Homonoia, veiled, standing to l., l. resting on sceptre or long torch, in r. uncertain object.

Æ 1·1.

These are two of a mysterious series of coins, the attribution of which is uncertain. They are all struck under either Domitian or Trajan. A coin of the former emperor with the monograms ΓΡ and Μ is published by Imhoof-Blumer,³ who sees in them the initials of Prusias ad Hypium. This coin, he adds, is Bithynian in style, and the same is true of the coins above described. The omission of the mint-name on the majority of specimens may point to the coins being meant for circulation throughout the province. In fact, these bronze coins seem to correspond more or less to the silver ‘medallions’ which replaced the cistophori in Asia Minor in imperial times.

For the various representations of Homonoia on Greek coins it is sufficient to refer to the article in Roscher’s *Lexikon*,⁴ which gives a very complete if somewhat undigested mass of material. It is difficult to see what is the meaning of the serpent which occurs on No. 8.

Two other coins of Domitian, belonging to the same series, also have the serpent, but differ from our coin in that the cornucopiae is replaced by a long torch. But these seem to be the only instances of the serpent being given as an attribute of Homonoia. It is not impossible that we have here a blending of Homonoia with Hygieia.⁵

¹ B.M. Cat. *Central Greece*, p. 77, 78, Pl. XIV 1, 2.

² E.g. Berlin Cat. 2538, Gerhard, *Auscr.* *Vasenb.* Pl. 327.

³ *Griech. Münz.* No. 813.

⁴ I p. 2701 ff. Drexler-Stoll.

⁵ See Peter in Roscher’s *Lex.* I p. 916: sacri-

fice by Augustus to Ianus, Salus, Concordia, and Pax; coin of Galba with the head of Salus on *obv.* and Concordia on *rev.* (Cohen. *Monn. Imp.* 2 I p. 342 No 357); cf. Lucan IV. 190: *mixti salus Concordia mundi*. Cf. also *Sospes Concordia* (Roscher I. p. 920).

LAMP SACUS in Mysia.

10. Head of Zeus l., laureate; fulmen showing behind shoulder.

Rev. Forepart of winged sea-horse r. Traces of incuse square.

A 75. Wt. 8.45 grs. Pl. II. Fig. 12.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1889 p. 257, Pl. XII. 12; B. M. Cat. *Mysia*, Pl. XIX. 6].

The obverse of this coin should, as I have said, be compared with that of the silver tetradrachm of Philip II. of Macedon (no. 1). The present coin shows the finer work of the two, but Philip's coin is much above the average. The treatment of both is more dignified and less florid than that of the heads on the coins of Alexander of Epirus¹ and of Metapontum² with which the Lampsacene stater has been compared. Both are of essentially the same epoch (the middle of the fourth century), but the coin of Lampsacus, judging from its style, is the earlier by a few years. As the tetradrachm of Philip comes between the dates 359 and 336 B.C., we are justified in placing the Lampsacene somewhere near the earlier of these two dates.

11. Head l., wearing wreath (of myrtle?); a small wing springs from the neck.

Rev. As on preceding coin.

A 7. Wt. 8.45 grs. Pl. II. Fig. 14.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1894, p. 11, Pl. I. 11].

Both Mr. Head³ and Mr. Wroth have described this type as a head of Eros. The character of the features, however, has always seemed to me decidedly feminine. A comparison with two other heads on Lampsacene staters will I think show the probability of this view. Both the head of Actaeon (here no. 12) and that of a female satyr⁴ show a strong stylistic resemblance to the present coin; and all three coins are justly attributed by Mr. Wroth to the same hand. On the neck of Actaeon the sterno-mastoid muscle is strongly and definitely marked; in the heads of the female satyr and of the 'Eros,' on the other hand, the roundness and the fold under the chin, characteristic of the well-developed female neck, are plainly visible. The strong development of the brow, which might be adduced as an argument in favour of the male sex, is also found in the female satyr's head. The hair is dressed in practically the same way as on the stater representing Persephone,⁵ but is treated in a more florid manner, a tress being allowed to escape and hang down in front of the ear, as on the satyr's head. There is no ear-ring, and this again finds a parallel in the head of Persephone.

For all these reasons I venture to differ from the authorities who have already described this type, and to suggest that the head is that of

¹ Gardner, *Types* Pl. V 37.

² *Ibid.* Pl. V, 40.

³ Brit. Mus. Return, 1894, p. 87.

⁴ B.M. Cat. *Mysia*, Pl. xix. 2; Head, *Coins of the Ancients* III A 18.

⁵ B.M. Cat. *Mysia*, Pl. xix. 1.

Nike or Iris. The wreath has been described as myrtle, and is certainly not laurel; but it is treated in a somewhat different manner from the myrtle-wreath worn by Artemis at Massalia¹ or by Hekate at Pherae.² A coin of the latter place³ offers a parallel in another respect; just as the wing on the coin of Lampsacus is absurdly inadequate in size, and is merely placed on the neck as it were to identify the type, so Hekate at Pherae is identified by a small hand holding a torch.

Of course the possibility of an androgynous Eros being represented on this coin is not to be excluded.

12. Male head l., with sprouting stag's horn.

Rev. As on no. 10.

AV .7. Wt. 8.45 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 13.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1893 p. 9, Pl. I. 16].

This head is worth reproducing as a fine example of the rare representations of Actaeon on coins. The head of Actaeon on the electrum coins of Cyzicus is of earlier date but of very much less artistic interest.⁴

MYTILENE in Lesbos.

13. **MYTI.** Head of Apollo r. laureate, with short hair.

Rev. 'Mill-sail' incuse square.

EL. .75. Wt. 15.44 gr.

Pl. II. Fig. 9.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1890, p. 15, Pl. XIX. 16; B. M. Cat. *Troas*, &c. Pl. XXXII. 1).

The later electrum coinage of Phocaea and Lesbos is represented solely by hectae, with the exception of this unique stater. The convention between Mytilene and Phocaea, according to which coins were to be issued by each city for a year alternately, is well known.⁵ It is noticeable that in fabric this stater is assimilated to the contemporary Cyzicene currency (although the 'mill-sail' form of the incuse square has not been so neatly produced): and the staters of Lesbos were evidently meant to compete with those of Cyzicus, although they were issued in much smaller numbers.

In style the head of Apollo does not closely resemble any other head occurring on Greek coins, being peculiar in its boyish expression.

IONIA.

14. Heraldic arrangement of two lions, heads reverted, standing each on one hind-leg; between them a column, against shaft of which each rests

¹ Head, *Coins of the Ancients*, IV C 1.

² B.M. Cat. *Thessaly*, Pl. X 13.

³ Gardner, *Types*, Pl. VII 36.

⁴ B.M. Cat. *Mysia*, Pl. VI 6; Greenwell,

Cyzicus, Pl. I 25, 26; Babelon, *Rev. Num.* 1892

Pl. IV 3.

⁵ See Wroth in B.M. Cat. *Troas*: etc. p. lxx.

his other hind-leg; on the capital each places one paw, the other being raised above.

Rev. Rude incuse square.

EL. 75. Wt. 14·00 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 3.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1896, p. 99. Pl. VII. 15.]

This coin, the importance of which as illustrating a certain class of architectural types need hardly be emphasized, was obtained through Mr. Lawson of Smyrna. Mr. Wroth says: 'The coin before us can hardly be later than the middle of the seventh century B.C.; Mr. Head is even inclined to place it as early as 700 B.C.' It is in any case distinctly earlier than the time of Croesus; but, apart from the opinions of the authorities quoted, I should have placed the coin, in judging purely on grounds of style, late in the second half of the seventh century, if not actually in the sixth century. In general appearance (fabric and colour) the coin bears a great resemblance to the stater attributed to Chios,¹ although the incuse square is shallower. And this and other similar coins are attributed by Head (*l.c.*) to about B.C. 500. The ruder, shallower incuse square of our coin, however, may permit us to place it earlier than this low date.

The details of the column are unfortunately not clear. The capital is represented by two dots; the base by a single line projecting from the shaft. Comparison with Phrygian architectural decorations is obvious; for the lions, see Perrot and Chipiez, vol. IV. pp. 111, 157, 180; for the form of the column, *ibid.* p. 136 (the two dots on the coin are probably meant to represent the Ionic volutes). The heads of the lions are represented as reverted, owing to the inability of the artist to foreshorten them. He doubtless thought of them as looking out of the relief, as once did the heads of the lions of the Lion-gate at Mycenae.

A much later representation of this type occurs on a coin of Tlos of the early part of the fourth century; but there the column is absent, its place being taken by a Lycian symbol, and the lions are seated.²

The resemblance of this coin to those attributed to Chios, Clazomenae, Samos and other cities,³ seems to point to the Asiatic coast of the Aegean as the district to which we must attribute it.

EPHESUS in Ionia.

15. Head and titles of Antoninus Pius.

Rev. ΙΕΡΑΤΗΜΗ ΕΦΕΣΙΩΝ. Four-wheeled waggon with arched canopy supported on pillars, drawn by four mules to l.; within, driver seated.

Æ 1·35.

Pl. II. Fig. 17.

The ἀτήμη or ἀτήμη ἱερά is a well-known object on the imperial coins of Ephesus, to which place the spelling ἀτήμη (for ἀτήνη) is, as far as I

¹ Head B.M. Cat. *Ionia*, Pl. I 19, III 19.

³ Head, B.M. Cat. *Ionia*, Pl. I 19, etc.

² B.M. Cat. *Lycia*, etc. Pl. VIII. 3.

know, peculiar.¹ On this coin the car is drawn by four, instead of, as usual, two animals. The compound word *ἱεραπήμη* is otherwise unknown. But for the fact that the adjective *ἱερά*, when used in this connection, is placed after the substantive, it would seem probable that an A has been accidentally omitted.

Of the two forms of *ἀπήμη* or *ἀπήνη* which are to be distinguished, that with two wheels is much commoner than the four-wheeled form. Homer is acquainted with the *τετράκυκλος ἀπήνη* (*Il.* xxiv. 324); but in later Greek times the two-wheeled waggon was more generally used both for racing and for travelling purposes. Illustrations may be found on the coins of Rhegium and Messana (of which latter place a didrachm is illustrated, Pl. II. Fig. 7, for the sake of comparison).² In the *ἀπήνη* of mules, as opposed to the racing-chariot drawn by horses, the driver was seated. As regards the four-wheeled *ἀπήνη*, Mr. A. S. Murray has called my attention to a terracotta from Alexandria which is apparently an instance in point. (Fig. 1.) The waggon is seen from the side, but with the object of showing the driver the



FIG. 1.

opening of the tilt is brought round; while the back view shows a window in the side of the tilt. This is presumably the ordinary form; the sacred waggon at Ephesus was open at the sides, the tilt being replaced by a canopy supported on columns. It was doubtless used for the purpose of carrying the images of Artemis in procession from the pronaos of the temple to the theatre and back again, according to regulations such as those prescribed in the Salutaris inscription.³

¹ For other illustrations of the car see Head, B.M. Cat. *Ionica*, Pl. xiii. 13, xiv. 11.

² For references to the illustrations on vases

see the article *ἀπήνη* in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real. Enc.*

³ *Gr. Inscriptions in B.M.* No. 481, p. 132.

PHOCAEA in Ionia.

16. Seal to r. Below, ☉.

Rev. Two incuse squares, one larger than the other.

A .85. Wt. 16.516 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 1.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1894, p. 14, Pl. I. 14].

This is one of the only two extant gold staters of Phocaea dating from the time of the thalassocracy of that state (B.C. 602–560). The coin, apart from its historical importance and rarity, is metrologically interesting, as a specimen of the Phocaic standard.¹ The other specimen, which is at Munich, is a little lighter, its weight being given as 16.50 grs. The normal weight of the stater was probably 16.8 gr., *i.e.* double the weight of the pure gold stater of Croesus. The Phocaic metal of this period is of very fine quality, containing much less silver than, for instance, the coins struck on the Milesian standard. Mr. Head infers that the coins struck on the Phocaic standard were meant to circulate as gold. The reproach which in antiquity was cast upon the Phocaic currency (Hesychius: *Φωκαεῖς τὸ κάκιστον χρυσίον*) can hardly refer to anything but the later electrum.

Of the form ☉ which occurs on this coin there is, so far as I know, only one other instance, *viz.* on an early coin of Phaselis.²

CNIDUS in Caria.

17. Head of Aphrodite l., wearing ear-ring and necklace. Behind, in field, small prow l.

Rev. ΚΑΛΛΙΦΡΛΝ. In exergue, ΚΝΙ. Head and r. foreleg of lion r.

Æ .9. Wt. 14.58 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 15.

[Montagu Sale Catalogue, 1st Portion, lot 599, Pl. VIII].

The head of Aphrodite on the obverse of this coin, which is dated by Head³ between B.C. 390 and 300, seems to me to bear more resemblance than is usual on Cnidian coins to the head of the Praxitelean Aphrodite. Unfortunately the work is somewhat careless, particularly as regards the nose. The symbol behind the head presumably identifies⁴ the goddess with Euploia, which was the standing designation of the goddess at Cnidus. It is noticeable that none of the copies of the head on coins shows the fillet which confines the hair on the best replicas in marble. The other coins mostly represent the hair as rolled, or confined by an ampyx, a point in which again they are less faithful than the tetradrachm before us to the Praxitelean type.


¹ See Head in *Num. Chr.* 1875, p. 281 ff.;
Cat. *Ionia*, p. xx. ff.


² B.M. Cat. *Lycia*, etc. Pl. XVI 5.

³ B.M. Cat. *Caria*, p. 272, no. 28 A.

⁴ But it may be merely a magistrate's signet.

LYCIA.

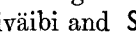
18. Female head l.; three rows of snail-shell curls on forehead, the hair confined by a fillet which passes three times round it, and taken up behind. In the ear, pendant of the shape . Truncation of neck dotted, to represent necklace.

Rev.  (Täththiväibi). Lycian tetraskeles symbol. 'Screw' border. The whole in incuse square.

Æ .8. Wt. 9.79 grs.

Pl. II. Fig. 4.


[Hill, *Num. Chr.* 1895, p. 26, Pl. I. 21; B. M. Cat. *Lycia*, p. 19, no. 89, Pl. V. 8].

This stater belongs to an important series of coins struck by the Lycian dynasts Täththiväibi and  (Sppntaza), between about 480 and 450 B.C. Since the publication by Wroth¹ of two staters, one of each of these dynasts, the series of known coins has become fairly large.² The person represented is probably Aphrodite, and the mint to which the coins belong perhaps Antiphellus.³ For our present purpose the head is chiefly interesting on account of its fine archaic style and its headdress. The latter is a good illustration of the crobilos, and the little spiral which is used to take up the hair behind, and which is of the kind identified by Studniczka with the tettix,⁴ may be easily made out. The ear-pendant is of a form peculiar to this series, and the curious border on the reverse is, so far as I know, not to be found outside the Lycian series.

A similar head, of a more developed type, occurs on coins of Lycia towards the end of the fifth century.⁵

SELEUCIA ad Calycadnum in Cilicia.

19. Bust and titles of Macrinus.

Rev.  ΤΩΝ ΠΡ ΟΥ ΤΩ ΚΑΛΥ.

Naked child seated to front on throne; on either side one of the Corybantes beating shield with sword; behind, the upper part of a third Corybant.

Æ 1.15.

Pl. II. Fig. 18.

[Wroth, *Num. Chr.* 1895, p. 103, Pl. V. 16.]

This representation belongs to a class generally connected with the birth of Zeus; but as Sestini and Imhoof-Blumer point out, it is Dionysus about whom the Corybantes are dancing:

¹ *Num. Chr.* 1893, pp. 15, 16.

³ B. M. Cat. *Lycia*, p. xxxiv.

² See Babelon, *les Perses Achéménides*, Pl. xiii.
11; B. M. Cat. *Lycia*, Pl. V.

⁴ *Jahrb.* 1896, p. 284 ff.

⁵ B. M. Cat. *Lycia*, Pl. VI. 6, xlv. 9.

ἀσπιδιώται

παιδοκόμοι Κορύβαντες ἀεζομένου Διονύσου,
οὐ Φρύγα κόλπον ἔχοντες ὀρεσσιπόλῳ παρὰ Πείῃ,
νήπιον εἰσέτι Βάκχον ἐκυκλώσαντο Βοελαῖς.

(Nonnus, *Dion.* xiii. 135.)

The proof of this lies in the fact that in similar representations on the coins of Magnesia on the Maeander, the *cista mystica* appears below the throne on which the infant is seated; while other coins of the same place show the infant Dionysus seated on the cista.¹ The whole question of the Corybantic cultus has been discussed by Immisch.² With regard to the types with which we are concerned, it must be remembered that in Asia Minor, the playground of mythology, a hard and fast line cannot always be drawn between Zeus and Dionysus. 'Sabazius-Dionysus, son of Zeus and Ariadne' is Ramsay's description of the infant round whom the Corybantes dance at Laodicea.³

¹ Imhoof-Blumer, *Griech. Münzen*, Nos. 314 ff. Pl. VIII 31-34. I take this opportunity of pointing out that the type of a coin of Adada in Pisidia, which I have described as an altar (B.M. Cat. *Lycia*, etc. p. 172, No. 6 Pl. xxx. 4) is probably a *cista mystica* with the dome-shaped

lid which sometimes occurs, as in Imhoof-Blumer *l.c.* Pl. VIII 30. 33. Huber's reading ΒΑΧΧΕΙΑ (Cat. *Lycia*, p. cxviii.) is thus quite appropriate.

² Roscher's *Lexikon*, s. v. *Korymbes*.

³ *Cities and Bishoprics*, I, p. 34.

G. F. HILL.