

# CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS.

CENTRAL GREECE.

(LOCRIS, PHOCIS, BOEOTIA AND EUBOEA.)

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## PREFACE.

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THIS volume of the Catalogue of Greek Coins contains the money of Central Greece, viz. Locris, Phocis, Boeotia, and Euboea. The coinage of Euboea, being closely connected with that of the adjacent mainland, has been catalogued immediately after that of Boeotia, the order of Eckhel having been in this instance departed from.

As in previous volumes of the Catalogue, an endeavour has been made to classify the coins of the various cities in approximate chronological order. The principles on which the chronological arrangement rests in the various localities are set forth in the Introduction, and in the case of Boeotia, more fully in Mr. Head's *History of the Coinage of Boeotia*, London, 1881.

The metal of each coin, and its size, is stated in inches and tenths. The weight is given in English grains of all gold and silver coins, and the average weight of certain classes of bronze coins when it appeared to the writer that such information might be desirable. Tables for converting grains into grammes and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume.

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



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## INTRODUCTION.

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### LOCRIS.

THE coins of the Eastern Locrians, who called themselves sometimes Opuntii after their chief town Opus, sometimes Hypocnemidii, later Epicnemidii, from their geographical position at the foot of Mt. Cnemis, and sometimes Eastern, 'Hoïoi, to distinguish themselves from the Western Locrians or Locri Ozolae, may be divided chronologically into the following classes.

The form of the Λ (Λ) on the half-obol (Pl. i. 1), is identical with Period I. Before that which occurs in the two well known Locrian circ. B. C. 387. inscriptions of which one is a decree respecting a settlement of Hypocnemidian Locrians at Naupactus, placed by Kirchhoff as early as B.C. 455,\* and the other a treaty between the two towns of Oeanthe and Chaleion in western Locris, which may be dated about B.C. 440. † As, however, archaic forms of letters still continued to be used on Boeotian coins as late as circ. B.C. 378, ‡ there is no reason why this little Locrian coin should be assigned to an earlier date than the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

On the other hand, on historical grounds, it seems improbable that it is later than the Peace of Antalcidas, B. C. 387, when it was enacted that all towns in European Greece 'both small and great'

\* Kirchhoff, *Stud. z. Gesch. d. Gr. Alphabets*, 3rd ed. p. 135, and Vischer *Rhein. Mus. für Phil.* N. F. Bd. xxvi.

† Hicks. *Manual Hist. Gr. Inscr.* no. 31.

‡ B. V. Head. *Coinage of Boeotia*, Pl. v. 1 and p. 67.

should be autonomous.\* For some time after the proclamation of this Peace no one city would be likely to have struck money in the name of a whole people.

After the proclamation of the Peace of Antalcidas, the name of  
 Period II. circ. Opus, the chief city of the Eastern Locrians, begins  
 B. C. 387-369. to appear for the first time on the coinage, which is  
 now no longer struck in the name of the Locrians in general with  
 the letter Λ, but in that of Opus in particular with ΟΓΟΝ.

The obols first issued in this period have on the reverse a star, which is thought by Prof. E. Curtius† to represent the morning star, (*ἠφῶς ἀστήρ*), the badge of the Eastern Locrians, just as the evening star (*ἑσπέριος ἀστήρ*) was, according to Strabo,‡ that of the Western Locrians.

The obols with the star and ΟΓΟΝ may be divided into two classes, one of which only I propose to attribute to this period. The coins of this first class (Pl. i. 2) may be distinguished from those of the second (Pl. i. 12) by their more archaic and less smooth and finished style of work. In the centre of the star on the reverse is a dotted circle, and the amphora on the obverse is placed between two ivy-leaves or an ivy-leaf and a bunch of grapes.

The obols with ΟΓΟΝ and a linear circle (Pl. i. 12) in the centre of the star, and with the amphora between two bunches of grapes, belong without doubt to the next period, B.C. 369-338. See below, p. xviii.

The head of Persephone on the Locrian didrachms (Pl. i. 3 *sqq.*) is  
 Period III. circ. identical in style with that which Euainetos and his  
 B. C. 369-338. school of die-engravers popularized at Syracuse in the latter part of the reign of Dionysius the Elder, B. C. 405-367. §

\* Xen. *Hellen.* V. Τὰς δὲ ἄλλας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις καὶ μικρὰς καὶ μεγάλας αὐτονόμους εἶναι.

† *Arch. Zeit.*, 1855, p. 38.

‡ p. 416.

§ B. V. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. iv. 3.

This resemblance is so remarkable on many specimens that they might almost be thought to be by the same engraver. Some of the Locrian didrachms (these doubtless the latest of the series) bear likewise much resemblance to the tetradrachms of Syracuse of the time of Agathocles, in the interval B.C. 317–310,\* but they are less hard and linear in treatment and certainly earlier in date. The earring of the goddess on the Locrian coins is usually similar to that on the Syracusan coins, but on some specimens (Pl. i. 9) it is more ornate, consisting of a rosette beneath which is a crescent with five pendants attached. Precisely the same earring occurs on evidently contemporary coins of Pheneus and Stymphalus in Arcadia, which R. Weil † attributes to about B.C. 362. The resemblance of the head of Persephone on the coins of Opus to that on those of Syracuse is so striking, that we might almost be tempted to seek for some unusually intimate relations between Dionysius the Elder and the people of Opus. That the influence of the Sicilian tyrant was not confined to the West, but extended also to the mother country, is well known, and U. Köhler has shown ‡ that he took an active part in the Peace-Congress which met at Delphi in B. C. 369.

This year B.C. 369 is also the date of the restoration of the Messenians and of the issue of the beautiful Messenian didrachm, § with a head of Persephone identical in style with that on the money of the Opuntians.

Whether the coinage of Opus also began, like that of the Messenians, in B.C. 369, as there seems good reason to suppose, or at a somewhat earlier date, it is not easy to decide, but of one thing we may rest assured, viz. that it is all subsequent to the Peace of Antalcidas (B.C. 387).

\* B. V. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. viii. 4.

† *Zeit. f. Num.*, 1881, Bd. ix. p. 35.

‡ *Die griechische Politik Dionysius des Aelteren*, in the *Mittheilungen d. Deutsches Inst.*, Bd. i., 1876, p. 19.

§ B. V. Head, *Guide, Ancient Coins*, Pl. 23, 35.

How long this coinage lasted is also uncertain, but an examination of the varieties of the reverse-type may assist us in forming an approximate idea of its duration.

Like the obverse-type, that of the reverse is, if not exactly copied from, certainly suggested by a coin of Syracuse having on the reverse the hero Leucaspis armed with a short sword and shield, while by his side is an altar and a dead ram.\* These accessories are, however, omitted on the Opuntian coins. Here the figure is that of the national Locrian hero Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, but armed with helmet, sword, and shield, advancing to the fight. At his feet on many specimens is a broken spear.

This identical type is likewise adopted by the city of Tegea shortly after B.C. 370, and in this instance the hero intended is Cepheus, the Argonaut, and mythical king of that city.

The same fighting figure is also seen on a much later coin of Thebæ in Phthiotis, where another local hero Protesilaus is to be understood.

It is probable that all these reverse-types are suggested by, if not copied from, the same Syracusan prototype.

The Opuntian coins of this period may be divided into three principal classes, distinguished by the ornamentation of the inside of the hero's shield. This is

(*a*) a serpent (nos. 7-21).                      (*β*) a lion (nos. 22-26).

(*γ*) a griffin (nos. 27-34).

These three classes probably succeeded one another in the order here proposed, if we may judge from the style of the figure of Ajax, which is at first short and thick-set (Pl. i. 3, 5), but gradually becomes tall and slim (Pl. i. 9). On some specimens of class (*γ*) his name, ΑΙΑΞ, is added (Pl. i. 11).

\* B. V. Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. v. 6.

To the numerous varieties described in this volume the following didrachms of class ( $\alpha$ ) may be added:—

*Obv.* Head of Persephone l.

*Rev.* ΟΓΩΝ ΤΙΩΝ Ajax as usual; between his legs a spear-head.

[Mionnet ii. 92, nos. 21 and 23.]

*Obv.* Similar.

*Rev.* ΟΓΩΝ ΤΙΩΝ Ajax; behind, a wreath.

[Mionnet ii. 91, no. 19.]

*Obv.* Head of Persephone l.

*Rev.* ΟΓΩΝ ΤΙΩΝ Ajax; between his legs an ivy-leaf; beneath, a broken spear.

[Mionnet ii. 92, no. 20.]

All these Locrian and other imitations of Syracusan coins are to be accounted for not so much by the political influence undoubtedly exercised by Dionysius in Central Greece, as by a considerable influx of Syracusan money at this period, in payment of the various mercenary troops sent into the country by Dionysius in support of his Lacedæmonian allies.

As works of art there can be no doubt that the Syracusan coins were far in advance of anything hitherto produced in the mother country. No wonder, then, if the splendid decadrachms of Syracuse exercised a marked influence upon the coinage of Greece proper, especially in the case of cities like Messene and Opus, which now began to coin money for the first time, and unlike Athens or Corinth, had no traditional types which they felt bound to follow. Artistic and commercial considerations would thus be alone quite sufficient to account for the adoption both of the head of Persephone on the obverse, and of the figure of Ajax on the reverse of the coins of the Locrians, without having recourse to the theory that these and other similar imitations of the works of the great Syracusan

engravers were owing to any direct intervention of Dionysius in the affairs of Greece proper.

If, as I imagine, the Congress which met at Delphi in B.C. 369 marks the higher limit of the series of Opuntian didrachms, the lower limit may well have been the battle of Chaeroneia, B.C. 338.

Although the number of distinct varieties of the Opuntian didrachm, which have been described, is not large, there is, notwithstanding, as has been seen a very well-marked difference in style between the earlier and the later specimens, and just such an advance as we might look for during this particular period of 30 years.

To this period also belong the obols on which the amphora is bound with a vine-wreath and placed between two bunches of grapes, and which have a *linear* circle in place of the older dotted one in the centre of the star on the reverse (Pl. i. 12).

The earliest Opuntian bronze money appears to belong to quite the latter end of this period (no. 37). Strangely, however, the right of coinage in this metal was not the sole privilege of the metropolis, as is proved by the existence of bronze coins of the Locrian town of Scarphea (p. 11, no. 1). See below, p. xxii.

Whether the Opuntians at the battle of Chæroneia were among the allies of Philip, or whether they are to be counted among those of Thebes and Athens, I have not been able to ascertain. In any case the reorganization of Greece under the hegemony of Macedon was the immediate result of Philip's victory.

By the Synod which assembled at Corinth new arrangements were agreed upon which took the place of those of Antalcidas. It is said that at this congress the separate autonomy of each individual city was re-affirmed. The silver coinage of Central Greece, however, of Boeotia as well as of Locris, during the age of Alexander, hardly bears out this statement, for it is issued no longer in the names of the separate cities, but with the inscriptions **ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ**

Period IV.  
circ. B. C. 338-  
300.



and ΛΟΚΡΩΝ. This seems to indicate that Opus, like Thebes, fell under the displeasure of Philip, the right of coining silver being in each case taken away from the city and transferred to the whole community or federal body of Locrians and Boeotians.

The money of the Locrians, which appears to be subsequent to the battle of Chaeroneia, may be divided into the following classes:—

- (a) Silver and bronze, with inscription ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Ψ or ΥΓΟΚ.
- (β) Silver with ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, ΛΟΚΡ, or ΛΟΚ.  
Bronze with ΛΟ, ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, or ΛΟΚΡ ΕΓΙΚΝΑ.
- (γ) Bronze with ΛΟ.

Among the coins of class (a) the following rare drachm, of which there is no specimen in the British Museum, is worthy of note:—

*Obv.* Head of Persephone l.

*Rev.* ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, Ajax l., seen from behind, armed with spear and shield, on which is the gorgoneion, between his legs Ψ.

[Cab. de Luynes. *Zeit. f. Num.* VII. Pl. i. 9.]

The occurrence of the monogram Ψ, for Ὑποκναμίδων (monograms being extremely common on the coins of Philip's time) as well as the decidedly later style of the figure of Ajax, indicate the coins of this class (Pl. ii. 1, 2) as the latest of their type, *i. e.* with Ajax *helmeted*.

In the attribution of the silver coins of class (β), *obv.* Head of Pallas, *rev.* Ajax bare-headed (Pl. ii. 4), to the period of Philip or Alexander, I am guided partly by the late style of the lettering, the extremities of the letters being dotted. One of the hemidrachms in the British Museum (no. 42) appears to be restruck upon a coin of some colony of Corinth, having on the obverse a head of Herakles, and on the reverse a Pegasus. The reverses of these coins may be

compared for style with the contemporary silver coins of the Aenianes. [*B. M. Cat. Thessaly, etc.*, Pl. ii. 1.]

The following varieties of the obol may be added to those described in this catalogue (Pl. ii. 5) :—

*Obv.* Head of Apollo l. laur.

*Rev.* Λ Ο Bunch of grapes between ivy-leaf and trident.  
[Paris.]

*Obv.* Bunch of grapes.

*Rev.* Λ Ο Olive-spray with berry and two leaves.  
[Paris.]

The trident on the first of these coins connects it with the half-drachms having that symbol (Pl. ii. 4).

The head of Apollo on the bronze money of class (β) (Pl. ii. 7) bears a close resemblance in style to that on the coins of Chalcidice and to the laureate youthful head on the gold staters of Philip. The class is certainly not much later than the time of Philip. A variety reading ΛΟΚΡΩΝ ΕΓΙΚΝΑ has a greave (*κνημῖς*) for reverse-type.\* Next in order follows the series of bronze coins having on the obverse the head of Pallas: of these the later specimens are of poor style (nos. 77–80), and are probably subsequent to B. C. circ. 300. By far the larger number are, however, of good work (Pl. ii. 8), and seem to be contemporary with the half-drachms (Pl. ii. 4), the helmet of Pallas being identical in form.

On the coins of this period magistrates' names, in an abbreviated form, make their first appearance. The form Ἐπικναμῖδιοι also supersedes the older Ἰποκναμῖδιοι.

For the space of more than a century, or in other words from  
**Period V. circ.** about B. C. 300 down to the end of the war between  
**B. C. 196–146.** Rome and Macedon in B. C. 197, it does not appear that any coins whatever were struck in Eastern Locris.

One of the Articles of the Peace solemnly proclaimed by Fla-

\* Imhoof. *Mon. Gr.*, p. 148.

mininus at the Isthmian Games in B.C. 196 was that every Greek city, both in Europe and Asia, should be independent.

Accordingly we find the metropolis of the Eastern Locrians striking bronze money once more in her own name. These coins (Pl. ii. 9) exhibit the more recent form of the name, **ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ**, in place of the earlier **ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ**; but at what precise time between circ. B. C. 338, the date of the last coins reading **ΟΠΟΝΤΙΩΝ**, and circ. 196, that of the earliest specimens with **ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ**, the change in spelling was introduced, there is no numismatic evidence to shew.

In B. C. 146 the various Greek states lost what little independence had been accorded to them and became subjects of Imperial Times. Rome. From this time until that of the Empire no coins were struck in Locris.

Under the Empire Opus seems to have enjoyed the right of coining in bronze only during a short period, comprising the **Period VI.** reigns of Galba and Otho (Pl. ii. 10—12), for the magistrate Claudius Serapion of the autonomous coins occurs on the following imperial coins of those emperors.

*Galba.*

*Obv.* **ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΓΑΛΒΑ C** Head of Galba r. laureate.

*Rev.* **ΟΠΟΥ ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥ ΣΕΡΑΠΙΩΝΟΣ** Male figure standing facing slightly towards l., holding patera, his mantle twisted round his l. arm.

[*Berliner Blätt*, iii. 166.]

Æ, size '8

*Otho.*

*Obv.* **ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ[ΤΟΡΑ] ΟΘΩΝΑ** Head of Otho r. bare.

*Rev.* **ΟΠΟΥ ΕΠΙ . . ΚΛΑΥ ΣΕΡΑΠΙΩΝΟΣ** Male figure standing as above.

Æ, size '8

There is also a coin with the head of Persephone similar to Pl. ii. 11, which, according to Mionnet, *Suppl.* iii. p. 492, no. 45, reads **ΕΠΙ ΠΑ . . . ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ ΟΠΟΥΝ**. This magistrate,

Pa . . . ? Claudius Serapion, is not mentioned in history. The Claudius Serapion who held the office of *γραμματεὺς* at Tralles in Lydia belongs to a later time, the reign of Geta.\*

Besides Opus the only other towns of Eastern Locris of which coins are known are Scarphea and Thronium.

Of Scarphea the earliest coin which has come down to us (p. 11, **Scarphea,** no. 1) is a bronze piece of the fighting Ajax type, **circ. B. C. 338.** which is apparently contemporary with the coins of Opus of the same type. It may be dated about the time of the battle of Chaeronea, either shortly before or after that event.

From this time until the proclamation of the freedom of Greece by **Flamininus** no coins of Scarphea are known, but **circ. 196—146.** between this and the complete subjection of Greece, in B. C. 146, Scarphea once more seems to have enjoyed the right of striking bronze money (Pl. ii. 13). Another coin of this town is described by Borrell in the *Numismatist*, Part I. 1851, p. 35, probably belonging to the same late period.

*Obv.* Bearded heroic head.

*Rev.* ΣΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ Draped Female figure standing facing.

Æ 7

Thronium is the only Locrian town except Opus of which we have **Thronium,** silver money. The obol (Pl. ii. 14) is probably the **5th cent. B. C.** earliest coin struck in the Locrian territory. In fabric it resembles the archaic coins of Thessaly. The greave, *Cnemis*, contains an allusion to the Cnemis range of mountains from which the people of Eastern Locris derived their name.† The head on the obverse is peculiar. It may be that of the river Boagrius, on which stood the town of Thronium, or of some local divinity (a Centaur, Silenos, or Pan ?)

\* Mion. Suppl. vi. p. 475, no. 737.

† Cf. the bronze coin reading ΛΟΚΡΩΝ ΕΠΙΚΝΑ with the Cnemis on the reverse. Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* p. 148.

Subsequently no coins of Thronium are known until the time of the Aetolian League, of which its coinage with Aetolian types (Pl. ii. 15) seems to shew it to have been a member after the latter part of the third century B.C. Cf. the contemporary Aetolian money of Amphissa and Oeanthe in Western Locris and of the Oetaeans in Thessaly.

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LOCRI OZOLAE.

The Western Locrians did not strike any coins of their own in early times. From B.C. 315 they were subject to the Aetolian League, and the Amphisceans are several times mentioned as acting in alliance with the Aetolians in the early part of the third century, B.C. The coins of Amphissa with Aetolian types (p. 13, no. 1) appear, however, to be somewhat later in style, and to belong to the second century B.C.

**Amphissa,**  
2nd cent. B.C.

Of the town of Oeanthe also Dr. Imhoof-Blumer \* has recently published a bronze coin probably contemporary with those of Amphissa.

**Oeanthe,**  
2nd cent. B.C.

*Obv.* Head of Apollo laur.

*Rev.* ΟΙΑΝ ΟΕΩΝ, spear-head.

Æ 65

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P H O C I S.

The coinage of Phocis begins at a very early period, and probably not long after B.C. 600. Like the archaic money of Arcadia, it is distinctly federal in character.

\* *Mon. Gr.*, p. 147.

The twenty-two confederate Phocian towns held their periodical *συνέδριον*, synod, in a building called the Phokikon,\* near Daulis, and here perhaps rather than at any one of the towns the federal mint may have been established. Money would be issued at this mint only on the occasions of the meetings of the *συνέδριον*, when it may be supposed that a concourse of people from all parts of the Phocian territory were gathered together, and that a fair or market was held for the exchange and purchase of commodities, as at Delphi during the Pythian festivals, &c.

The most conspicuous type on the Phocian money is the head of a bull; and, as on most of the later specimens, this head is bound with a sacrificial fillet, it may be inferred that it is typical of some special sacrifice, perhaps in honour of the national eponymous hero Phokos, to whom there was a temple † called the Heroön of the Hero Archegetes, where sacrifices were offered every day throughout the year, and presumably at certain stated times a great sacrifice on behalf of the whole people, when a prize bull may have been the victim. This bull may not improbably have been called *ὁ Βοῦς τοῦ ἥρωος*, cf. Boeckh, C. I. G., 1688, where, in an Amphictyonic inscription, one particular bull, designed for sacrifice to the hero Neoptolemus, is thus designated. ‡

The coinage of Phocis falls into the following classes, which may be thus arranged in approximate chronological order:—

The coins of the first period form a distinct class, characterized by their globular fabric and rude incuse square on the reverse (Pl. iii. 1, 2), which resembles that which is seen on the earliest electrum hectæ.§ The bull's head on the obverse is almost barbarous in its execution, and

\* Paus. x. 5, 1.

† Paus. x. 4, 7.

‡ A. Mommsen, *Delphica*, p 226.

§ Cf. *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xv.; Pl. viii. 16, 17, 18; and Pl. ix. 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, &c.

belongs in style to the period of the infancy of art, being distinctly previous to the well-marked archaic bull's head on the earliest inscribed coins. Of this first coinage the denominations known are Triobols (44·7 grs.), Trihemioobols (22·5 grs.), and Hemioobols (7·7 grs.).

The bull's head on the obverses of the triobols or hemidrachms which I have attributed to the second period (Pl.

Period II. circ.  
B.C. 550-480.

iii. 3-5) is of strong and massive style. Within

the incuse square on the reverses is a female head, probably that of Artemis, which is identical in design and treatment with the head on some of the earliest coins of Syracuse struck before B.C. 480, \* the hair in each case being indicated by dots.

To this period triobols only can be referred with certainty, but it is probable that many of the smaller denominations described under the next period may belong to this.

The first inscribed coins, the series of which commences about the time of the Persian Wars (Pl. iii. 3-5), bear the legend **ΦΟΚΙ** for **ΦΟΚΙΩΝ** (sub. *νόμισμα*) in the same way as the contemporary coinage of the Arcadian confederacy is inscribed **ΑΡΚΑΔΙΩΝ**.

Not until the time of the Third Phocian War (B.C. 355) do we find this adjectival form of the legend replaced by the name of the people in the genitive plural, **ΦΩΚΕΩΝ**.

In the next period triobols and obols occur. The former (Pl. iii. 6-10) are of the same type as those of Period II.,

Period III. circ.  
B.C. 480-421.

but the head of the goddess is of a later style of

art, exhibiting greater freedom and less uniformity of treatment, especially in the arrangement of the hair, which is now indicated by lines in place of dots. Most of these varieties may be compared with the heads on the contemporary tetradrachms of Syracuse. In the inscription the ancient form **Φ** is still retained.

\* Head, *Coinage of Syracuse*, Pl. i. figs. 4 and 5.

On the obols (Pl. iii. 11-13) the head of Artemis (?) is replaced by the fore-part of a wild boar, one of the animals, be it remarked, especially connected with the worship of that goddess :

*τερπομένη κάπροισι καὶ ὠκείῃς ἐλάφοισιν.*—Od. vi. 104.

The coins which appear to fall into the period which extends from the Peace of Nicias to the Battle of Leuctra, consist :— of *triobols* (Pl. iii. 14), on which the bull's horns are decorated with fillets ; on the reverse, although the ancient form  $\Phi$  still maintains its place in the inscription, the female head may be said to belong to the period of finest art ;—of *obols* (Pl. iii. 15) ; and of *hemiobols* ; on both which the bull's head is turned to the side, while a Corinthian helmet is the type of the reverse of the *hemiobols* (Pl. iii. 16).

Period IV. circ.  
B.C. 421-371.

Next comes the period of Theban supremacy, during which the Phocians were the unwilling allies of Thebes.

To this period no silver coins can be ascribed with certainty. It may be that the new Locrian currency (Pl. i. 3) and the Boeotian money, now more plentiful than ever, may have driven the Phocian silver out of circulation.

Bronze coins, however, now make their appearance in Phocis for the first time. The type, a head of Pallas facing, may not improbably have been imitated from tetradrachms of Syracuse,\* as are also the Locrian coins of this same period from the Syracusan decadrachms † (see above, p. xvii). On the reverse of these coins the later form of the  $\Phi$  first occurs. Their average weight is 32 grains (Pl. iii. 17).

\* *Coins of the Ancients*, Pl. xxvi. fig. 31.

† *Ibid.*, fig. 28.



Next comes the period of the third Sacred War, during which the Phocians under their successive Strategi, Philomelus, B.C. 357-354, Onomarchus, B.C. 354-352, Phayllos, B.C. 352-351, and Phalaecus, B.C. 351-346, held possession of the Oracle of Delphi, and scattered its sacred treasures far and wide.

The amount of money coined at this time by the Phocians out of the proceeds of the temple-treasures for the payment of the mercenary troops must have been very large: cf. the catalogue of the objects melted down recorded by Diodorus Siculus.\*

When, however, it is borne in mind that at the end of the war the entire Phocian territory was drained of its money, the Locrians having even collected and melted down the Phocian coins to make a silver amphora, which they afterwards dedicated at Delphi; † and when we remember moreover that the land and all the towns were laid utterly waste, so that the old men women and children, who alone remained in the country, were reduced to the greatest extremes of poverty and misery, ‡ it can no longer be a matter of surprise that of the plentiful currency of the Phocian Strategi so small a quantity has come down to us, and that not a single coin of gold bearing the name of the Phocians is now known.

The silver coins of this period consist of triobols and obols, having on the reverse the head of Apollo and the letters  $\Phi\Omega$ . (Pl. iii. 18-20). The occurrence of the head of Apollo now for the first time on the coinage of Phocis (the style of art being also taken into account) clearly indicates the period during which the Phocians held the Oracle of Apollo at Delphi, and struck money there.

The bronze money consists of Trichalka, having on the obverse

\* xvi. 5, 6.

† Plutarch, *De Pyth. Orac.* xvi.

‡ Demosth., *Fals. Leg.* p. 361.

**ΦΩΚΕΩΝ** and three bulls' heads ; *rev.* **Τ** (*Τρίχαιλλον*) in a wreath (Pl. iii. 21), and of smaller coins, *obv.* bull's head with filleted horns ; *rev.* **ΦΩ** in a laurel-wreath (Pl. iii. 22-24), the **ΦΩ** in some cases being replaced by the name of the Strategos, **ΟΝΥΜΑΡΧΟΥ** (fig. 24) or **ΦΑΛΛΑΙΚΟΥ**. The Trichalkon weighs on the average about 137 grs. or an Attic didrachm. The smaller coins are of three denominations, which fairly correspond in weight with the Attic drachm, tetrobol, and hemidrachm.

It is worthy of note, that while the silver money follows the Aeginetic standard, the early bronze coins of Locris, Phocis, and Boeotia seem to be regulated according to the Attic standard.

After the termination of the Third Sacred War by Philip of Macedon, in B.C. 346, and the destruction of all the Phocian towns, comes an interval during which we can hardly suppose any coins to have been issued in Phocis.

In B.C. 339, however, Athens and Thebes combined to reconstitute Phocis, and to rebuild some of her ancient towns.

In B.C. 323 we find the Phocians contributing their contingent to the army of Leosthenes in the Lamian War.

Subsequently Phocis fell into the hands of Cassander, and in his time probably were issued in Phocis the tetradrachms of Alexander the Great's type, with the bull's head mint-mark (Müller, no. 750).

To the remaining Phocian bronze coins it would be rash to assign a precise date. Judging from their careless execution, and poor style of art, it is probable that they belong for the most part to the second century B.C. (Pl. iii. 25). On some specimens, over the bull's head are the letters **ΕΛ** or **ΑΝ**, which may stand for the towns of Elatea and Anticyra.

## D E L P H I .

The village of Delphi, which grew up at the foot of the Temple of Apollo, on the steep southern declivity of Parnassus, was in early times a member of the Phocian Convention. But as the Temple increased in wealth and prestige, the Delphians claimed to be regarded as an independent community, a claim which the Phocians always strenuously resisted, but which the people of Delphi succeeded at last in establishing, under Lacedaemonian protection, in B.C. 448.

No sooner, however, were the Spartans gone than the Athenians stepped in, and re-established the Phocians in their privileges.

Not until the Peace of Nicias, in B.C. 421,\* was Delphi finally recognised as an autonomous state—Τὸ δ' ἱερόν καὶ τὸν νεῶν τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος, καὶ Δελφούς, αὐτονόμους εἶναι καὶ αὐτοτελεῖς καὶ αὐτοδίκους καὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς γῆς τῆς ἑαυτῶν κατὰ τὰ πάτρια.†

The coins of Delphi fall into the following three periods:—

The Delphian coins, which apparently belong to the earlier part of the fifth century, may have been issued from time to time in the intervals of autonomy enjoyed by the town of Delphi before B.C. 421. Of these,

**Period I. Before  
B.C. 421.**

by far the most remarkable is the following:—

*Obv.* ΔΔΛΦΙΚΟΝ Two rams' heads in juxtaposition, faces downwards; above, two dolphins meeting: border of dots.

*Rev.* Four deep incuse squares, the sides of which are formed of three degrees or steps; in the bottom of each square a dolphin, and in one corner of each square a floral ornament.

[*Rev. Numismatique*, 1869, p. 150.]

Æ 276 grs

\* Thucyd. iv. 118.

† Ib. v. 18.

This unique coin, notwithstanding its types, which seem to indicate a system of division by two and four, corresponds in weight with three Aeginetic drachms, and is heavier than the ordinary Attic tetradrachms. Aeginetic tridrachms are, however, entirely unknown.

Next in importance to the above (if it be indeed of Delphi, which is very doubtful) is a silver stater in the Ashburnham Collection, which may be thus described :—

*Obv.* Ram's head r. ; beneath, dolphin : border of dots.

*Rev.* Incuse square quartered, each quarter crossed transversely.

℞ 186·5 grs.

[Perikles Exereun., *Sale Cat.*, 1871, Lot 94.]

This, supposing it to be correctly attributed, is the only Aeginetic stater of Delphi now known. The smaller denominations are, however, not uncommon. To those described in this volume (Pl. iv. 1-9), the following varieties may be added :—

*Obv.* Ram's head r.

*Rev.* Incuse square, within which goat's head r.

℞ 11 grs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  obol.

[Perikles Exereun., *Sale Cat.*, 1871, Lot 97.]

*Obv.* Ram's head l.

*Rev.* Omphalos (⊙) in incuse square.

℞ 8·5 grs.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  obol.

[Fox, I. viii. 87.]

The earliest inscribed Delphian coins appear to be those which read **ΔΙ** (Pl. iv. 8). They are certainly anterior to the famous coin with **ΔΑΔΙΚΩΝ**, which latter may even be as late as B.C. 421.

The trihemiobols, which I have assigned to the next Period (Pl. iv. 10), are here placed solely on account of their fabric, which is flatter, less globular, and to all appearance later than that of nos. 1-9.

Period II. circ.  
B.C. 421-371.

After the important congress of B.C. 371, and the alliance of Sparta and Athens against Thebes, Delphi was chosen as the meeting-place of a synod which assembled circ. B.C. 368 for the purpose of renewing the Peace of Antalcidas. In the preliminary article of this peace the ancient privileges and immunities of the Delphian territory were once more set forth.\* As on the occasion of the Peace of Nicias, in B.C. 421, it was now re-enacted that all Greeks should have free access, without let or hindrance, to the Delphian shrine.

With this re-affirmation of the autonomy of Delphi I would connect the commencement of the series of trihemioobols reading  $\Delta\Lambda\Lambda$  and  $\Delta\epsilon\Lambda$  (Pl. iv. 11, 12); and it is worthy of remark that the issue of these inscribed Delphian coins coincides with the cessation of the Phocian silver money reading  $\Phi\text{OKI}$ , which appears to have taken place soon after the battle of Leuctra, B.C. 371.

The change from  $\Delta\Lambda\Lambda$  to  $\Delta\epsilon\Lambda$  would seem to have been made not long before the outbreak of the Phocian War in B.C. 357, and the seizure of the Temple of Apollo by Philomelus; after which the coinage of Delphi is superseded by that of the victorious Phocians, with, on the reverse, the head of Apollo and  $\Phi\Omega$  (Pl. iii. 18-20).

With regard to the weights of the Delphian and Phocian coins, it is noticeable that during the time when both Delphians and Phocians were issuing silver money, there would seem to have been some sort of understanding between them that the alternate denominations from the Triobol down to the Tetartemorion or quarter obol, should

Weight System  
of Phocis and  
Delphi.

\* Köhler, in the *Mittheilungen d. deutsch. Inst. in Athen.* i. p. 17.

be issued in the names of the Phocians and Delphians respectively. The maximum weights of these denominations are as follows:—

Triobol . . .	48 grs.	Phocian.
Trihemibol . .	24 „	Delphian.
Obol . . . .	16 „	Phocian.
Tritartemorion .	12 „	Delphian.
Hemibol . . .	8 „	Phocian.
Tetartemorion .	4 „	Delphian.

The head of the ram (*κάρνος*), the principal type of the Delphian coinage, is a symbol of Apollo *καρνείος*, the god of flocks and herds, under which aspect he was widely revered in the ancient world, but originally it would seem at Thebes, whence the *Aegeidae* of the race of Cadmus, in prehistoric times, when they colonized Sparta, are said to have introduced the cultus into Peloponnesus.\*

The goat's head, the usual reverse-type of the coins of Delphi, alludes to the legend that some goats feeding on the brink of the chasm in the rock over which in after times the oracular tripod was placed, became intoxicated by the fumes which issued from the opening, and by their strange antics first made known the site of the oracle to the herdsmen. *Λέγεται γὰρ τὸ παλαιὸν αἰγας εὐρεῖν τὸ μαντεύειον οὐ χάριν αἰξί μάλιστα χρηστηριάζονται μέχρι τοῦ νῦν οἱ Δελφοί.* Diod. xvi. 26.

The dolphins on all these coins clearly refer to the myth that Apollo in the form of a dolphin conducted the Cretan ship to Crissa, whence, after commanding the crew to burn their vessel and to erect an altar to him on the shore under the name of Apollo

\* Panofka fancifully explains the ram's head as a symbol of Parnassos, for *'Αρνασσός*: cf. *'Αλικαρνασσός*. Panofka, *Delphos u. Melaine*, p. 7, note 14.

Delphinios, he led them on to Delphi, and appointed them to be the first priests of his temple.\*

The most difficult to account for of all the Delphian types is the negro's head. Panofka † supposes it to represent the mythical founder of Delphi, Delphos the son by Poseidon of the nymph Melaine, Melantho, or Kelaino (*γαῖα μέλαινα*), a daughter of the river Kephissos. Others, with much less probability, identify it with Aesop (cf. *αἰθίοψ*), who was said to have met his death at Delphi.

The only other type which calls for explanation is the circle with a point in the centre. This is symbolical of the *ὀμφαλὸς γῆς*, the umbilicus, or middle part of the circle of the earth.

#### AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.

To the remarkable Amphictyonic stater (Pl. iv. 13) the following Diobol must be added :—

*Obv.* Head of Demeter veiled l.

*Rev.* ΑΜΦΙΚ ΤΙΟΝΩΝ Omphalos, around which a serpent is coiled.

Æ 30·8 grs.

[*Rev. Num.* 1860, Pl. xii. 8.]

These two coins were probably struck on the occasion of the re-assembling of the Amphictyonic Council at the close of the Phocian War in B.C. 346, either at the meeting at Thermopylae, as the head of the Demeter of Anthela on the obverse would lead us to suppose, or at that at Delphi, during the celebration of the Great Pythian Festival, at which King Philip presided, in August of the same year.

The latter is the more probable alternative, as it is certain that

\* Homeric *Hymn to Apollo*, l. 390 sqq.

† *Delphos u. Melaine*, p. 7.

on such an occasion, when Greeks from all parts were flocking to Delphi to take part in the celebration of the festival, a sacred Amphictyonic currency, which all alike might use without fear of fraud, would have been specially acceptable. It must not be forgotten, however, that at all the meetings (*πυλαία*) of the Amphictyonic Council, whether in the spring at Delphi, or in the autumn at Thermopylae, markets or fairs were held, called *πυλατιδες ἀγοραί*,\* at which such coins may have been struck, although, in the case of the larger of the two coins, the Pythian Festival of August 346 seems to be the most likely occasion.

The seated Apollo, clad in a long robe with tight-fitting sleeves, is perhaps copied from some once famous statue of the Pythian god, removed before the time of Pausanias. Other representations of Apollo wearing a dress with long sleeves are a colossal statue in the Museo Borbonico at Naples,† much restored, and the relief of the Apotheosis of Homer in the British Museum.‡

#### IMPERIAL COINAGE AT DELPHI.

From the time when the fatal battle of Chaeroneia put an end to the liberties of Greece, for a space of about four centuries or more, no coins of Delphi are known.

Not until the reign of Hadrian does Delphi begin to issue coins in any appreciable quantity,§ a privilege which, with many others then renewed or conferred upon them, the Delphians perhaps owed to the influence of Plutarch with the emperor.

\* Krause, *Pythien*, p. 43.

† Clarac. 926.<sup>c</sup>

‡ See also a late vase in Lenormant et de Witte, *Élite des monum. céramog.* II. Pl. 65, and Müller, *Denkmäler* II. Taf. xiv. 149.

§ Friedländer, *Arch. Zeit.* 1869, p. 102, says that coins of Domitian are known.



The historian was at that time a Member of the Amphictyonic Council, and living at his native town of Chaeroneia in Boeotia, where for many years he held the office of Priest of the Pythian Apollo, the duties of which must have frequently brought him into intimate relations with the neighbouring oracle of Delphi.\* Some indeed have supposed that he was actually Priest of Apollo at Delphi, but of this there does not seem to be sufficient evidence.

Hadrian, we are told, strove to infuse new vigour into the political life of Greece by the institution of his Panhellenic Synod at Athens. He also endeavoured to reanimate the ancient religion at Olympia, Delphi, and other great centres, and he was rewarded not so much by a revival of the old beliefs, as by the introduction of his own cultus under the names of Olympios, Pythios, Panhellenios, &c., † all this, there can be little doubt, occasioned the issue of the numerous coins struck in his honour, both at Delphi and at Elis, with which we are familiar.

The coins struck in the time of Hadrian at Delphi are numerous (Pl. iv. 14–21). Among those not in the British Museum the most remarkable for its unusual inscription is one of Antinoüs reading **ΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟΝΕC ΑΝΤΙΝΟΟΝ ΗΡΟΑ**; *rev.* Tripod and inscr. . . **ΟΤΙΜΟC ΑΝ** [έθηκε]. ‡

Of Antoninus Pius a few examples only are known. Of Faustina the Elder, on the contrary, there are many varieties (Pl. iv. 22–25); after which there is another break, until the time of Caracalla, with whom the series with imperial heads closes.

The Delphian bronze coins without the name of any emperor belong, in all probability, to the age of the Antonines. Among them one, according to Millingen (*Recueil.* t. ii. 11), has on the *obv.* Apollo

\* Hertzberg, *Gesch. Gr.* ii. 166.

† Hertzberg, *l. c.*, p. 332.

‡ *Arch. Zeit.*, 1869, p. 102.

Kitharoedos, and on the rev. ΠΥΘΙΑ, and beneath, a representation of three mountain peaks,—Mount Parnassus.

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## BOEOTIA.

In Boeotia, as in Phocis, the commencement of the coinage may be placed in the earlier half of the sixth century B.C.

Period I. circ. B.C. 600-550. The adoption of the Aeginetic standard throughout Central Greece may have been perhaps due to the ancient commercial relations which appear to have existed between Orchomenus and Aegina, indicated by the fact that Orchomenus was a member of the naval confederation of Calauria, on the Saronic Gulf.

Both in weight, fabric, and in the peculiar conformation of the incuse square on the reverse, the earliest Boeotian money is modelled upon that of Aegina. Hence it is not unreasonable to suppose that previously the Aeginetan staters were the chief, if not the only medium of circulation in Boeotia.

The most striking characteristic of the money of Boeotia is that it is a Federal currency. The various Boeotian cities appear to have possessed from the first sufficient cohesion to induce them to adopt a common type which might serve to distinguish the Boeotian currency from that of all the other Greek states.

This distinctive type is the so-called "*Boeotian Buckler*," a round or oval shield with a semicircular opening at either side. That this shield is a religious emblem there can be little doubt, but to what divinity it especially belongs we have no means of ascertaining. It is presumable, however, that it had its origin at Thebes, and possibly in the worship of Herakles, the national Theban hero.

The most ancient coins bearing this shield on the obverse are, as already stated, characterized by an incuse square on the reverse, of the ancient Aeginetan pattern, that is to say, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are in relief, the other four being deeply sunk (Pl. v. 1-3).

Some of these coins are uninscribed, and these we may take to belong to a period when Thebes was the only member of the Boeotian confederacy possessing the right of coinage. Others have in the openings of the shield on either side the initial letters of the towns Haliartus (Pl. vii. 12), and Tanagra (Pl. ix. 6-11).

To this period must also be ascribed some of the earliest obols of Orchomenus (Pl. viii. 2-4). These do not bear the shield, and therefore cannot be said to belong to the Federal currency of Boeotia. From this fact it may be inferred either that Orchomenus then stood altogether aloof from the Confederacy, or that her connection with it was not so close as that of her less powerful neighbours.

In the next period the stater or didrachm makes its first appearance in Boeotia. The incuse square on the reverses of these earliest Boeotian didrachms is distinctly later in style than that which occurs on the drachms of Period I. It is more symmetrical, and assumes the shape of a sort of conventional device, which is probably meaningless, and which from its form has obtained the name of the "mill-sail" pattern. The mint-mark now also takes up a more conspicuous position, the initial letter of the name of the city in which the coin was issued being usually placed in the centre of the reverse, and less frequently in the side openings of the shield (Pl. vii. 13, 14, ix. 10, xi. 1-8). The towns at which coins were struck during this period were Acraephium, Coroneia, Haliartus, Mycalessus, Orchomenus, Pharae, Tanagra and Thebes. Of these, Orchomenus is still the only one which does not place the shield on the obverse of its money.

After the Battle of Plataea and the final repulse of the Persians, the influence of Thebes in Boeotia received a serious check. It would even appear as if Tanagra, relying perhaps on the support of Athens, aspired for a time to the leadership of the Boeotian League. Of this we possess, indeed, no direct evidence, but it may be inferred from the fact that the money of Tanagra, and of Tanagra only, is now frequently struck in the name of the Boeotians *in genere* (Pl. ix. 10-12). This period is also marked by the first introduction of reverse-types both at Tanagra and Thebes. At Tanagra the type is a wheel (Pl. ix. 11-17), at Thebes an amphora (Pl. xi. 9-11).

The wheel as a Tanagraean coin-type may have been borrowed from the neighbouring town of Chalcis in Euboea, a city which in this same period, in like manner, adopted the Boeotian shield as the obverse-type of its principal coin, the tetradrachm (see p. lvi). This interchange of coin-types between Tanagra and Chalcis may have been occasioned by the commercial intercourse which must have been frequent between Aulis, the port of Tanagra, and Chalcis on the opposite bank of the Euripus. Another origin for the wheel (a well-known solar emblem) on the coins of Tanagra may be sought in the worship of Apollo as a sun-god: in this case it might express the same idea as the horse \* on the later coinage of Tanagra (Pl. x. 1). The famous temple of Apollo at Delium, which belonged to Tanagra, was perhaps the centre from which this worship spread.

The amphora as a Theban type is easily accounted for in the worship of Dionysos at that city.

Athens, whose influence in Boeotia had been steadily on the increase for some time past, succeeded, after a temporary repulse at the battle of Tanagra (B.C. 457), in making herself practically supreme in all Central

Period III. circ.  
B.C. 480-456.

Period IV. circ.  
B.C. 456-446.

\* Unless we prefer to regard the horse, as in Thessaly, as a symbol of Poseidon Onchestios.

Greece. During this period of Athenian ascendancy it is probable that the democratic parties in the various Boeotian towns, relying upon Athens for support, may have been anxious to celebrate the autonomy of their municipalities by the issue of coins bearing their own names and types. To this period, therefore, may be attributed certain coins of Acraephium with a kantharos on the reverse (Pl. vii. 3), of Coroneia with a gorgoneion (Pl. vii. 6), of Haliartus with an amphora (Pl. vii. 15), of Tanagra with the fore-part of a horse (Pl. x. 1), and of Thebes with an amphora (Pl. xi. 13). There can be little doubt that all these coinages were inaugurated during this decade of Boeotian democratic government.

In B.C. 446 the Athenians, and with them the Boeotian democratic party, sustained a disastrous defeat at the Battle of Coroneia. A counter revolution throughout Boeotia was the immediate result. The democracies supported by Athens were overthrown, the exiled oligarchs were reinstated, and Thebes became once more the leading state in Boeotia, B.C. 446.

From this time Thebes was occupied in consolidating her authority, and with the fall of Plataea, B.C. 426, she became the undisputed ruler of a united Boeotian Confederacy.

Although there is nothing to prove that the coinages of the various non-Theban communities here assigned to Period IV. ceased definitely in B.C. 446, it is nevertheless highly probable that they did so, in the main, about that time. At any rate there is no trace of any coinage except that of Thebes which can be positively assigned to the period of the ascendancy of that city which followed the Battle of Coroneia. On the other hand, we now have a plentiful issue of Theban staters bearing various types, mainly representations of Herakles, of great artistic merit, resembling in style the contemporary works of the time of Pheidias, more especially the metopes of the Parthenon, which are generally believed to be rather earlier

than the frieze, and to date from about B.C. 450-445. On the coins of this period the ancient form Ⓢ (for Ⓞ) occurs for the last time (Pl. xii. 1-8).

During Period VI. of continued Theban hegemony there is no indication of any Boeotian coinage except that of  
 Period VI. circ. Thebes, of which the staters are of three types,  
 B.C. 426-395. (i) the head of bearded Herakles (Pl. xiii. 1, 2), (ii) the head of bearded Dionysos (Pl. xiii. 5-9), and (iii) an amphora (Pl. xiii. 12-15). The heads of Herakles preserve much of the archaic mode of treatment, but of the other two it is hard to say which is the more recent.

A remarkable innovation now takes place in the spelling: instead of ⓄEBAION we now find the form ⓄEBH[ON] (Pl. xiii. 16), the letter H having been adopted in Boeotia to take the place of the diphthong AI some time before the introduction of the other letters of the Ionian alphabet.\* On all the coins of this period except the smallest the ancient incuse square is still retained, but is less sharply defined than on the more archaic series.

The year B.C. 395 is the date of the formation of the anti-  
 Period VII. circ. Spartan alliance between Thebes, Athens, Corinth,  
 B.C. 395-387. Argos, &c. Thebes now became one of the principal states of Greece. The introduction of a gold, or rather electrum, coinage at Thebes about this time is doubtless due to the intimate relations which now commenced between the Persians and certain states of Greece, and the consequent influx into Greece of Persian gold, by the diplomatic distribution of which the alliance against Sparta was in a great measure promoted.

The Theban coins of this period are easily distinguishable from earlier coins of the same types, first by the total disappearance of

\* B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 37.

the incuse square, and next by the much more infantine aspect of the Herakles (Pl. xiv. 7, 8).

With the proclamation of the Peace of Antalcidas, **Period VIII. circ.** in B.C. 387, the entire political *status* of Boeotia, and **B.C. 387-374.** indeed of Greece generally was changed. The Boeotian League was now dissolved, and oligarchies under Spartan patronage were established in the various Boeotian cities. The completeness of this constitutional revolution was due to the fact that there was, and always had been, a strong Separatist Party favourable to the absolute independent autonomy of the individual communities. The Separatists were, however, not the majority of the population, and they were generally obliged to place reliance upon the physical force supplied by the Spartans, who with their harmosts and garrisons held every strong fortress in the land. Even the Cadmeia at Thebes fell into the hands of the Spartans in B.C. 382.

Sparta was now supreme, and for some years her will was law in every Boeotian town; but with the recovery of the Theban citadel by Pelopidas and his associates in 379-8, a reaction commenced, which after a time led to the complete restoration of the ancient Confederacy under the hegemony of Thebes.

The period of disintegration, B.C. 387-374, has left marked traces upon the coinage. At no other epoch in the history of Boeotia can we point to such a variety of coin-types, the issue of so many different mints: v. s. *Chueroneia*,\* *Copae*, *Coroneia*, *Haliartus*, *Lebadeia*, † *Mycalessus*, *Orchomenus*, *Pharæ*, *Plataea*, *Tanagra*, *Thebes*, ‡ *Thespiæ*, and *Uncertain*.

Some, it is true, of the coins here assigned to this period, e.g. the staters of Haliartus (Pl. vii. 16), and the coins reading Δ—Ι (Pl. v. 8), Λ—Ω, &c. are usually thought to belong to an earlier time. My

\* B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 44.

† *Ib.*, p. 46.

‡ *Ib.*, p. 54.

reasons for bringing them down to B.C. 387-374 will be found stated at length in my *Coinage of Boeotia*.\*

The ninth period may be said to begin at *Thebes* with the recovery of the Cadmeia. The new *federal currency* instituted about this time probably lasted forty years. The coins appear to have been signed by one of ten Boeotarchs, but not necessarily by the eponymous archon of the League.

Period IX. circ.  
B.C. 379-338.

It is noticeable that this series of coins (Pl. xv. 1-9) does not bear the name either of Thebes or of the Boeotians, but only of the Federal magistrate. Certain specimens, however, bear the name of Orchomenus (Pl. viii. 8-12). These must not be confounded with the federal currency, having in all probability been issued by the Separatist party in power at Orchomenus, and probably only during a very short period, for they have only one magistrate's name, variously spelt **EVD**, **EYΔO**, and **EYΔOPO**, who may be supposed to have held at Orchomenus the same post (perhaps that of a Polemarch) as the magistrate at Thebes who is responsible for the contemporary federal money.

Several of the magistrates' names on the Boeotian coins of this period may be those of persons mentioned in history, such as Charon (Pl. xv. 9), one of the Liberators B.C. 379-8, Epaminondas (Pl. xv. 4), Damokleidas (Pl. xv. 3), Theopompus, and Ismenias.

The occurrence of several of the same names as on the didrachms on the lesser silver and bronze money† is sufficient evidence that the coins described on pp. 84-87 are the small currency of this period.

After the signal victory of King Philip at Chaeroneia a Macedonian garrison was placed in the Cadmeia B.C. 338. The old enemies of Thebes, Orchomenus, Thespieae, and Plataea, were restored, and finally, in B.C. 335, Thebes herself was levelled to the ground by Alexander the Great.

Period X. circ.  
B.C. 338-315.

\* pp. 46 and 59.

† B. V. Head, *Ib.*, p. 69.



With the exception of the bronze coinage struck at Haliartus, Lebadeia, Orchomenus, Plataea, Tanagra, and Thespiæ (Pl. vii. 17, viii. 17, ix. 5, x. 10, xvi. 11), none of the Boeotian money of this period bears the name of any particular town. The crescent on Pl. v. 16 is however the mint-mark of Thespiæ, where the smaller silver currency appears to have been issued, the staters reading **ΘΟ ΙΩ** (Pl. v. 14, 15) having been perhaps struck at Orchomenus.

After having lain in ruins for twenty years the city of Thebes was rebuilt by Cassander B.C. 315. The Cadmeia was now once more the stronghold of a Macedonian garrison, first under Cassander and then under Demetrius Poliorcetes, down to B.C. 288, when Demetrius, who had then fallen from the height of his power, presented Thebes with her freedom, hoping perhaps thereby to attach Boeotia to his cause.

The coins which clearly belong to this period of the Macedonian occupation of Thebes bear the types of Alexander the Great, with the addition of the Boeotian shield as a mint-mark. (See Müller, *Mon. d'Alex. le Grand*, nos. 751-756.

The bronze coins of two sizes, with the inscr. **ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ** (Pl. xvi. 1, 2), seem also to fall into this period, the head of Herakles being later in style than that which occurs on the somewhat similar bronze coinage of Period IX. (Pl. xv. 11-17).

During the next period Boeotia was independent of Macedon. After the repulse of the Gauls, in B.C. 278, in which the Boeotians took an active part, the Boeotian League entered into an alliance with the Achaean League, but they were subsequently compelled to take the side of the Aetolian League. This, however, did not prevent them from being treacherously attacked by the latter during the celebration of the Pamboeotia in B.C. 244, when they were obliged once more to turn for protection to the Macedonians.

The coins which, on grounds of style, have been here assigned to

the half-century of independence which began in 288 B.C. have the inscr. **ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ**, but were without doubt struck at Thebes. The most important among them are the tetradrachms of Attic weight with the figure of Poseidon enthroned, on the reverse. (Pl. vi. 1.)

During the reigns of Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius II., and Antigonus Doson, B.C. 244-221, it is probable that the Macedonian coinage was current in Boeotia. But with the accession of Philip V. a larger measure of autonomy was accorded to the Boeotians.

The bronze coins of this period (Pl. vi. 8) can be assigned to it with absolute certainty, as they are almost always restruck on the money of Antigonus.

The silver coins, which closely resemble the bronze, are *drachms* (Pl. vi. 6, 7) weighing about 80 grs., of a standard to which for distinction's sake we may give the name of Aetolian; for in the coinage of the Aetolian League we find this standard combined with the Attic, the various Aetolian denominations weighing 260 grs. (Attic tetradrachm), 160 grs., 80 grs., and 40 grs.\*

In B.C. 197, Flamininus made himself master of Thebes. A decree of alliance with Rome was forthwith carried in the General Assembly of the Boeotians. Notwithstanding this formal alliance the internal government of Boeotia remained in the hands of the party opposed to Rome, and on more than one occasion Boeotia openly sided with the enemies of the Republic, first with Antiochus III. B.C. 192, and next with Perseus B.C. 173; after which the Romans thought it necessary first to break up, and afterwards, in B.C. 146, formally and finally to dissolve the Boeotian League.

In this period Boeotia had become a prey to internal dissensions

\* B. M. Cat., *Thessaly-Aetolia*, p. xvi.

and disorders of every description : a general financial disorganization appears also to have prevailed to such an extent that the state actually issued bronze money\* in the place of silver, identical with the silver both in size and types, and apparently legally equivalent to it. †

The coinage of this period consisted therefore of the following chief denominations :—

1st. The silver drachm, weighing about 80 grs. (Pl. vi. 9, 10), called ἀργύριον συμμαχικόν or Βοιωτίον.

2nd. The bronze drachm, in all respects similar, called δραχμή χαλκού (Hunter, Pl. 13. ix. xiv.)

3rd. The obol, probably the smaller bronze coin, with the shield on the obverse, and either Nike or a Trident on the reverse, six of which were equivalent to one drachm (Pl. vi. 11, 12).

Whether any coins were issued in Boeotia between B.C. 146 and the early time of the Empire is doubtful. An

**Period XV.**  
**circ. B.C. 146-27.** unimportant local bronze coinage may, however, be conjecturally assigned to this period. See under *Lebadeia* (Pl. vii. 18); *Orchomenus* (Pl. viii. 18); *Thebes* (Pl. xvi. 3); and *Thespiæ* (Pl. xvi. 12, 13).

Under the Empire there are bronze coins of Thebes bearing the names of magistrates, ‡ struck under Galba, and

**Period XVI.**  
**Imperial coinage.** perhaps Trajan (Pl. xvi. 4); of Tanagra, Augustus to Commodus (Pl. x. 13—16); often without the Emperor's head; and of Thespiæ, under Domitian only (Pl. xvi. 14—16).

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## EUBOEA.

That an island of the extent and importance of Euboea should have

\* *Hunter, Catalogue*, Pl. 13, ix. xiv.

† See *Hermes*, 1874, p. 431; also *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 91.

‡ *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 96.

had no native currency during the period of her greatest colonizing and commercial activity is a proposition hardly to be entertained.

Chalcis and Eretria, from the dawn of history down to the Persian Wars, were the two most enterprising cities in European Greece, as is shewn by the large number of Chalcidian and Eretrian colonies on the coasts of Thrace, of Southern Italy, and of Sicily. The wealth of Euboea in cattle, in copper\* and in iron,† and the bronze works of Chalcis, especially the Chalcidian swords and spears, were renowned in antiquity.‡ Euboea, also, in very early times had already given her name to one of the most widely used standards for weighing the precious metals, a remarkable fact, and one which is alone sufficient to bear witness (indirect, but none the less valuable) that this island would have been among the first to issue coins as soon as the knowledge of the new invention should have reached her ports from the Asiatic side of the Aegean Sea.

Where then are we to look for these earliest coins of the cities of Euboea, which must assuredly have been issued in no small quantities within the century and a half or two centuries before the Persian Wars?

To this question there can be but one answer. The earliest coinage of Euboea consists in the main, as both E. Curtius§ and F. Imhoof Blumer|| have recently shewn, of the several series of archaic coins of various types, but all of Euboic (Attic) weight, usually attributed to Athens.¶

If no coins of Athens were known of the earliest times we might hesitate before venturing to attribute to any other city than Athens classes of coins which have been repeatedly found in Attica. When once we admit however (as few I imagine can fail to do) that among the well known Athenian coins with the head of Pallas on the

\* Pliny, H.N. iv. 12.

† Strabo, x. 447.

‡ Dondorff, *De rebus Chalcidensium*, C. viii.

§ *Hermes*, x. p. 215 sqq.

|| *Monatsbericht d. k. Acad. d. Wissensch.*, June, 1881.

¶ Beulé, *Mon. d'Athènes*, pp. 15—22.

obverse and the owl on the reverse, there are specimens which are most certainly long anterior to the date of the expulsion of the Pisistratidae (B.C. 510), and which in point of style we have no difficulty in assigning to the age of Solon, then Athens can hardly lay claim to another coinage distinct from but contemporary with her own.

It may perhaps be objected that the Athenian tetradrachms are all struck on both sides, and are on this account later than the series with the Wheel, Gorgon's head, and other types. Granting that they may as a rule be somewhat later than the examples with incuse reverses of the various types in question, I maintain that they are most undoubtedly not later than the more recent continuations of those same series with types on both sides.

For instance, the tetradrachms with the Gorgoneion on one side and the Lion's or Bull's head facing on the other (Pl. xxii. 6—10), are, I am persuaded, considerably later in date than the earliest class of Athenian tetradrachms with the head of Pallas and the owl. Moreover, the style of the art of the Gorgoneion class, &c. is not only later than that of the Athenian coins, but the fabric is not the same.

To accept these various coinages as Athenian would be therefore to admit the hypothesis that the city of Athens, during the century between the time of the legislation of Solon and the Persian Wars, (circ. B.C. 590—490), issued from her single mint nearly a dozen parallel coinages, all distinct from one another and all contemporary. Such a proceeding would be at variance with the universal practice of all the more important cities of the ancient world.

In the archaic period each state had its own well-marked and distinctive badge, by which its coinage was easily and immediately recognizable. The Owl of Athens, the Tortoise of Aegina, the Pegasus of Corinth and her colonies, the Buckler of the Boeotian Confederacy, the Tunny-fish of Cyzicus, the Seal of Phocaea, the Bee of

Ephesus, the Griffin of Teos and Abdera its colony, the Sphinx of Chios, the Tripod of Croton, the Bull of Sybaris, and the Dolphin-rider of Tarentum, all these were the well known emblems of the respective cities.

It may then be safely asserted that no city of any commercial standing would ever have issued more than one principal coinage at one and the same time in the age in question. The types of the smaller denominations may and often do vary, but those of the large staters hardly ever.

There remains therefore in favour of the attribution of these coins to Athens only the argument that they have been generally found there. But, after all, what does this amount to? When we remember what close relations always existed between Euboea and the eastern side of Attica,\* of which the common cultus of the Amarynthian Artemis both in the Attic Deme of Athmonon and in Euboea is one among many indications, it would be surprising if even the smaller denominations of early Euboean money had not in course of time found their way across the narrow channel, in exchange for Athenian silver of like weight and value, especially after the Athenian *Owls* had become, in the age of Pericles, the chief medium of circulation throughout the Athenian Empire, of which Euboea then formed part.

Moreover, it is not by any means in Attica only that these early Euboean coins have been discovered. They have been found also in Boeotia,† and, it is said, in Chalcidice,‡ both districts far more intimately connected in early times with Euboea than with Attica. §

\* Dondorff, *Die Ionier auf Euboea*, p. 25.

† Brøndsted, *Voyages et recherches dans la Grèce*, liv. i. p. 118.

‡ E. Curtius, *Hermes*, v. p. 225.

§ The large find of coins of this class at Szubin in the Province of Posen described by Levezow has been lately called in question. It seems never to have been properly authenticated: see *Zeit. f. Num.* v. p. 213.

On the whole then the Euboean origin of the various coinages in question must be accepted.

The types of the larger denominations (tetradrachms or didrachms) are as follows:—

1. Wheel,	}	Chalcis?
2? Triskelis,		
3. Gorgoneion,	}	Eretria?
4. Lion's or bull's head facing,		
5. Horse,	}	Cyme?
6. Fore-part of horse,		
7. Hind-part of horse,		
8. Owl,	}	Athenae Diades?
9. Astragalos,		
10. Amphora,		Histiaea?

Unfortunately the distribution of these ten coin-types among the various Euboean cities must remain as yet more or less conjectural. It is even possible that some of the less frequent types may belong to Euboean colonies, or to cities in early times tributary to Euboea, such as Tenos, Andros, and Ceos, which were at one time dependent upon Eretria;\* or, again, some of them may have been Temple-coins, or occasional issues struck at religious festivals such as the *Γεραίστρια*, the *Ἀμαρύνθια*, &c.

One type only can be attributed with something approaching to certainty, viz. the Wheel to Chalcis, this being the type of later inscribed coins of that city.

The worship of the heavenly bodies, the Sun, the Moon, and the Planets, was peculiarly characteristic of the Lelegian race, who of old inhabited Euboea,† and from them the later Ionian population may have inherited it.

\* Strab. x. p. 448.

† Deimling, *Die Leleger*, p. 165 sqq.

The *Wheel* and the *Triskelis*\* are well known solar symbols, so also is the *Eagle devouring a serpent or a hare*, the type of the later Chalcidian coins.

The *Gorgoneion* and the *Bull's head* are in like manner emblems of moon-worship; and these may be ascribed to Eretria, where the moon-goddess, under the name of Artemis Amarynthia or the *Refulgent*, was especially revered.† The sanctuary of this goddess remained, indeed, even down to a late period a kind of Amphictyonic centre for all middle and southern Euboea. The *Bull's head* and the *Lion's head*, which occur in conjunction with the *Gorgoneion*, are also symbols respectively of lunar and solar worship.

If then I have rightly attributed the coins, the inference may be drawn that a form of sun-worship chiefly prevailed at Chalcis, and that of a moon-goddess at Eretria, although in neither city probably was the cultus exclusively solar or lunar.‡

The *Horse* is less distinctly solar in its signification, but there is no question that the *fore-part* and *hind-part of the horse* might symbolize respectively the rising and the setting sun. These types may perhaps belong to Cyme, on the eastern coast of the island, a city of some importance in very early times, for it gave its name both to Cumæ in Campania and to Cyme in Aeolis, at which latter place curiously enough the *forepart of a horse* also occurs on the coinage.

The horse, as in Thessaly and perhaps in Boeotia, might also be connected with the worship of Poseidon, either at Cyme (cf. κῆμα)

\* I have great doubts whether the coins bearing this type should be attributed to Euboea, or included in the group in which they have been placed by Beulé.

† Heinze, *De rebus Eretriensium*, p. 17.

‡ The two peculiarly Eretrian names Γογγύλος and Γοργίων (Thucyd i. 128, Xen. *Anab.* vii. 8, 2 and 17) may be cited as instances of proper names which may throw a kind of side-light upon the local cultus, Γοργίων being of course connected with Gorgon, and Γογγύλος signifying any round or spherical object.



or at Geraestus, a place in the territory of Carystus, where there was a temple of that god, and where games were celebrated in his honour. Ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ Γεραίστια ὑπὸ πάντων Γεραιστίων (Γεραιστίῳ?) ἄγεται Ποσειδῶνι.\* But in this case it is not clear why the hind-quarters of the horse should have been selected as types for the stater.

The *Owl* is certainly a symbol of the worship of Athena, and as a coin-type it may have been borrowed from Athens. The style and fabric of these owl-staters, with diagonally-divided incuse reverses, are nevertheless not Athenian. The coins bearing this type may preferably be attributed to some Athenian settlement in Euboea, perhaps to Athenae Diādes, near the northern extremity of the island, a town which was independent both of its immediate neighbour Diium and of Histiaea, for it is separately assessed in the Athenian Tribute Lists.†

The *Astragalos*, as a religious symbol, may refer to the practice of consulting certain oracles by the throwing of ἀσάγαλοι or dice. Cf. Schol. in Pind., *Pyth* iv. 337—καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀστρογάλοι κείνται οἷς διαμαντεύονται βάλλοντες.

Euboean coins bearing an astragalos may have been issued in early times as temple-money at Orobiae, where there was an oracle of Apollo called Selinuntios, which enjoyed a high reputation for veracity—ἐν ᾧ μαντεῖον ἦν ἀψευδέστατον.‡ Or, as Beulé § has suggested, the astragalos as a coin-type may be connected with some oracle of Athena Skiras, which was consulted by means of dice. This goddess had temples at Phalerum and in the island of Salamis, and her worship may well have been imported from Attica into Euboea by Athenian settlers, perhaps in B.C. 506, when, after having defeated the Chalcidians, they divided their lands by

\* Schol. in Pind. *Olymp.* xiii. 159.

† Köhler, *Delisch-Attische Bund*, p. 196.

‡ Strab. x. p. 445.

§ *Mon. d'Athènes*, p. 22.

lot among 2000 Athenian Kleruchs, and dedicated a temple to Athena in the Lelantian Plain—*τεμένη δὲ ἀνήκαν τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ ἐν τῷ Διλαντῷ ὀνομαζομένῳ τόπῳ*.\*

Euboïc staters with the *Amphora* may belong to Histiaea, which even in Homeric times was renowned for its wine—*πολυστάφυλον Ἰστίαϊαν*,† and to which apparently no other archaic coins can be attributed. On the other hand, the early Aeginetic didrachms of Ceos exhibit an amphora very similar in form. It is therefore possible, though not very probable (considering the difference of fabric), that the amphora staters of Euboïc weight may have been struck at Ceos during the time that this island was subject to Eretria. I prefer, however, the attribution to Histiaea.

With regard to the date of the earliest Euboëan coins, all that can be affirmed is that they are to all appearance of the same date as the earliest coins of the other districts of Hellas (e. g. Aegina, Boeotia, Corinth, &c.). The existence of an electrum coinage in Euboea in this early period is more than probable, for in addition to an electrum stater (wt. 124 grs.) with an extremely archaic Gorgon-head (B. M. *Guide*, Pl. i. 4), which might be attributed to Eretria, there are Tritæ (wt. 44·4 grs.) with an Eagle devouring his prey (Pl. xx. 1) and Hectæ (circ. 22 grs.), both with the Wheel and the Flying Eagle types, which may be ascribed to Chalcis (Pl. xx. 2, 3). These electrum coins of Euboïc weight may be compared with an electrum stater of Aeginetic weight, and of the Tortoise type, which there is good reason to assign to Aegina.‡ This indicates that Ionia, the land *par excellence* of an electrum currency, was the country whence both Aegina and Euboea derived the practice of coining money, Aegina according to the Phœnician silver-

\* Aelian, *Var. Hist.* vi. 1.

† Il. ii. 537.

‡ *Num. Chron.*, N. S. xv. Pl. viii. 16-18.

standard somewhat reduced, Euboea according to the so-called light Babylonian gold-standard.

The century and a half preceding the Persian War was the time when the stream of commerce from Asia to the West flowed strongest through Euboea; Chalcis and Eretria being then the two principal ports of embarkation for Italy and Sicily, the emporia of trade, and the starting points of colonization.

The chief varieties of Euboean coins of this period, not represented in the British Museum, are the following:—

#### CHALCIS ?

*Obv.* Archaic wheel, having long axle-beam crossed by two transverse spokes.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.

[Mion. Pl. xl. 4.]

*R. Stater.* Wt. 125 grs.

*Obv.* Triskelis, within a circle.

*Rev.* Diagonally divided incuse square.

[Fox Coll. Berlin.]

*R. Stater.* Wt. 125 grs.

This coin may however be Lycian.

#### ERETRIA ?

*Obv.* Bull's head, facing.

*Rev.* Irregular incuse.

[Margaritis. Pl. i. 55.]

*R. Hemionol.* Wt. 5 grs.

#### CYME ?

*Obv.* Horse l., standing on a basis, the whole in a circle.

*Rev.* Incuse square, divided diagonally.

[Boulé, *Mon. d'Athènes*, p. 19.]

*R. Stater.* Wt. 130.5 grs.

#### CYME ?

*Obv.* Fore-part of springing horse l., within a circle.

*Rev.* Same.

[De Luynes Coll.]

*R. Stater.* Wt. 131 grs.

*Obv.* Fore-part of bridled horse springing r.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Stater.* Wt. 130 grs.

[The Hague. *Zeit. f. Num.* iii. Pl. vi. 5.]

*Obv.* Fore-part of springing horse l., in double circle.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Drachm.* Wt. 58·5 grs.

[*Rev. Num.* 1865, vii. 3.]

### CYME ?

*Obv.* Hind-part of horse r., in circle.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Stater.* Wt. 133 grs.

[*Margaritis*, Cat. no. 51.]

### UNCERTAIN.

*Obv.* Astragalos, in circle.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Stater.* Wt. 130·5 grs.

[*Beulé*, *l.c.* p. 19.]

The latest coins of this period are the tetradrachms of Eretria ? with the Lion's or Bull's head in the incuse square on the reverse (Pl. xxii. 6-10). They may be almost said to form a transitional class, and are probably subsequent to B.C. 500.

In Euboea, as indeed generally throughout Greece, the invasion of Xerxes, B.C. 480, forms the lower limit of the

Period II. circ. *early archaic* coinage.  
B.C. 480-445.

The war over, the cities of Euboea were enrolled among the subject allies of Athens. Nevertheless, it does not appear that the right of coinage was taken away from all of them, for the earlier half of the fifth century is marked by the issue of a new coinage at the three chief cities of the island, Chalcis, Eretria, and Carystus.

It is probable then that there was a short interval during the war in which coins were not struck, but that no long time elapsed before the commencement of the new currency.

This new money is characterized—

- (i) By a change in fabric, the coins becoming thinner and flatter.
- (ii) By the general introduction of reverse-types, and apparently, in the case of Eretria, of entirely new types (Pl. xxiii. 1-8).
- (iii) By the first occurrence of inscriptions.

This late archaic money does not seem to have extended beyond the time of the revolt of Euboea from Athens, B.C. 445, and its reconquest by Pericles in the same year.

The following coins are varieties which do not exist in the British Museum:—

#### CARYSTUS?

*Obv.* Bull's head and neck r.

*Rev.* Incuse square.

*Æ Drachm.* Wt. 62 grs.

*Æ Obol.* Wt. 10 grs.

[Imhoof-Blumer, *Monatsbericht der k. Acad. d. Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1881, p. 661.]

#### CARYSTUS.

*Obv.* Ox l., scratching itself.

*Rev.* **KARVΞTIO**[N] Cock r., in incuse square.

*Æ Tetradrachm.* Wt. 264 grs.

[Imhoof, *l.c.*]

*Obv.* Cow, suckling calf r.

*Rev.* **A K** Cock r., in incuse square.

*Æ Didrachm.* Wt. 132.5 grs.

[Imhoof, *l.c.*]

The cow and calf, a symbol of Asiatic origin, seems to refer wherever it occurs to the worship of a goddess of Nature.\*

On the summit of Mt. Oche, at the foot of which Carystus stands,

\* Cf. the remarks of Prof. E. Curtius on the occurrence of the cow and calf on the Harpy Tomb. *Arch. Zeit.* 1855, p. 3.

there is still to be seen a primitive temple dating from prehistoric times,\* which there is reason to suppose may have been sacred to this Nature goddess, whom the Greeks of a later age identified with Hera; for Mt. Oche was then believed to have been so-called on account of the union there of Zeus with Hera, ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκεῖ ὄχελας, ἦτροι τῶν θεῶν μιξέως Διὸς καὶ Ἥρας.† The other cow or bull-types at Carystus may also be connected with the cultus of the goddess Hera. The cock evidently contains an allusion to the name of the town: cf. κηρύσσω, 'to crow,' and κῆρυξ or κάρυξ, 'a cock.' ‡

## CHALCIS.

*Obv.* Boeotian shield, on which Ψ (X).

*Rev.* Wheel, in incuse square.

Æ *Tetradrachm* (broken). Wt. 249 grs.

[Imhoof, *Mon. Gr.* p. 221.]

The Boeotian shield on this coin shows a connection between Chalcis and Boeotia. It is observable that the wheel also occurs on coins of Tanagra in this same period. §

*Obv.* Flying eagle, holding serpent r.

*Rev.* Wheel, in incuse triangle.

Æ *Didrachm*. Wt. 132 grs.

[De Luynes.]

*Obv.* Similar, but no serpent.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Didrachm*. Wt. 129 grs.

[*Zeit. f. Num.* iii., p. 217.]

*Obv.* Eagle flying r.

*Rev.* Same.

Æ *Tetrobol*. Wt. 44 grs.

[Berlin.]

\* Walpole, *Travels in various countries of the East*, p. 285.

† Steph. Byz. s.v. Κάρυστος. Welcker, *Kleine Schriften*, iii., p. 376 sqq.

‡ *Anth.* p. 5, 3, and *Ar. Eccl.* 30.

§ B. V. Head, *Coinage of Boeotia*, p. 22.

*Obv.* Eagle flying r., holding serpent.

*Rev.*  $\nabla$ AY Same.

[*Cat. Behr.*, Pl. i. 9.]

*R. Tetradol.* Wt. 44 grs.

*Obv.* Eagle flying r.

*Rev.* Same.

[*Zeit. f. Num.* iii., p. 217, 4.]

*R. Obol.* Wt. 7.5 grs.

## ERETRIA.

*Obv.* E Cow r., scratching herself; on her back, a swallow.

*Rev.* E Sepia, in incuse square.

[*Hunter*, Pl. xxviii. 20.]

*R. Tetradrachm.* Wt. 200.3 grs.

*Obv.*  $\exists$  Cow l., scratching herself.

*Rev.*  $\exists$  Sepia, in incuse square.

*R. Didrachm.* Wt. 132 grs.

[*Margaritis Coll.* Imhoof, *k. Acad. d. Wissenschaften*, 1881, p. 662.]

*Obv.* E Cow r., scratching herself.

*Rev.* E Sepia, in incuse square.

[*Hunter*, p. 147, 2.]

*R. Hemidrachm.* Wt. 30.2 grs.

*Obv.* E Cow's head, facing.

*Rev.* E Sepia, in incuse square.

[*Six Collection*.]

*R. Obol.* Wt. 10.4 grs.

*Obv.* Similar.

*Rev.* Similar.

[*Imhoof, l.c.*]

*R. Hemiobol.* Wt. 4.3 grs.

*Obv.* Female head l.

*Rev.*  $\begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ \text{m} & \omega \\ \downarrow \end{matrix}$  arranged in wheel-like form.

[*Millingen, Sylloge*, Pl. iv. 35.]

*R. Obol?* Wt. not stated.

With regard to the new types which appear in this period on coins of Eretria, it may be remarked that the town had been destroyed by the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes in B.C. 490,

and that it was rebuilt some time before the Battle of Artemisium in B.C. 480, at which seven Eretrian ships were present. This restoration of Eretria may well have been the occasion of the issue of the new coinage.

The Cow may be an emblem of the worship of the Amarynthian Artemis, or may be connected with the Io myth.\* The swallow seated on the cow's back has not been satisfactorily explained.

The Sepia, *τευθίς*, is a marine symbol of no exclusively local import, although it doubtless points to the worship of Poseidon at Eretria.† It would seem that this fish was a well known emblem of the Eretrians, and as such it may have been present to the mind of Themistocles, when he mockingly likened the Eretrians to those creatures, saying that they had swords but no heart (courage): † *τοὺς δὲ Ἐρετριεῖς ἐπισκόπων ἔλεγεν ὡσπερ τευθίδας μάχαιραν μὲν ἔχειν καρδίαν δὲ μὴ ἔχειν*. Cf. certain other Greek coin-types which may in like manner have served as the city arms or signet, such as the Athenian owl and the Samian galley, with which symbols, as we read, the Samians and the Athenians derisively branded their prisoners on the forehead: *οἱ δὲ Σάμιοι τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνθυβρίζοντες ἔστιζον εἰς τὸ μέτωπον γλαῦκας καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σάμαιναν*.‡

After the revolt of Euboea from Athens in B.C. 445, and the reconquest by Pericles, the island, so far as numismatic evidence, or rather lack of evidence, may be accepted as conclusive, appears to have been deprived of every vestige of its ancient independence,|| for there are no coins which it is possible to assign to the interval between the

Period III. circ.  
B.C. 445-336.

\* Strab. 445.

† Heinze, *De rebus Eretriensium*, p. 18.

‡ Plutarch, *Apoph. Reg. et Imp.*; *Themistocles* xiv., also *Vita Themistocli*. xi.  
§ Plut. *V. Pericl.* xxvi.; but cf. Aelian *Var. Hist.* ii. 9, who tells the story inversely.

|| See, however, the inscription, Hicks, *Manual Gr. Inscr.* p. 33. Treaty between Athens and Chalcis, B.C. 445.



settlement of the island by Pericles in B.C. 445, and the second revolt in B.C. 411.

From B.C. 411, however, Euboea was again independent of Athens, and Eretria in all probability was the leading city of the island; for to

**Eretria:** this town the coins almost certainly belong, which have on the obverse a female head of the early fine style, perhaps the Nymph Euboea, and on the reverse the head of an ox with the inscription **EYB**, &c. (Pl. xvii. 1-3), in an incuse square. These I would place before the Peace of Antalcidas, B.C. 387. They follow the Euboic (Attic) standard.\*

In Euboea, as in Boeotia, and perhaps over the greater part of Hellas, the provisions of the Peace of Antalcidas, which secured, or professed to secure, the independent autonomy of every separate city, seem to have exercised an influence upon the coinage which is distinctly traceable.

Thus, instead of a single coinage for the whole island, the various cities soon begin once more to coin their own money in their own names, with the exception of Eretria, of which no coins are known after the archaic period until quite a late time (B.C. 196), unless those reading **EY**, **EYB**, **EYBOI**, &c., are to be attributed to this town (Pl. xvii. 1-4.)

**Carystus.** The year B.C. 369, the date of the Peace Congress at Delphi, at which the provisions of the Peace of Antalcidas were formally renewed, is probably the date of the

\* To this period Dr. Imhoof (*Mon. Gr.* p. 224) has assigned the following coin of Aeginetic weight, which he thus describes—

*Obv.* Ox lying l., with head turned back.

*Rev.* **EVB** Head of nymph r., hair rolled; the whole in incuse square.

[Paris.]

Wt. 184 gra.

Prof. Gardner has, however, called my attention to the fact that this coin is Cretan in style, and Aeginetic not Euboic in weight, and that the inscription is probably **EVR**, and not **EVB**. If this be so, the coin is doubtless of Gortyna, and the head on the reverse that of Europa.

introduction of coins of the finest style of art into Central Greece (see above, p. xv). The marked improvement in the head of Herakles which is noticeable on certain coins of Carystus (Pl. xviii. 7, 8), as compared with other and somewhat earlier coins of the same town (Pl. xviii. 3, 4), is no doubt due to the fresh artistic impulse which began to be felt about this time. This also applies to the class of coins of Eretria? (Pl. xvii. 5-10), of the same type as those above described (Pl. xvii. 1-3), but without any traces of an incuse square and of a later style of art.

The silver money of Chalcis of this period (Pl. xx. 9-13) may be compared for style with the contemporary money of the Opuntians (Pl. i. 3 sqq.), which, as I think, began in B.C. 369.

There is nothing to show who is the nymph or goddess intended to be represented on the coins of this series, the head being entirely without any characteristic traits. Nos. 64-69 (Pl. xx. 14), with the monogram **Α**, are always of barbarous work. They are probably later copies.

The head on the bronze coins (Pl. xx. 15) is very remarkable, but remains unexplained. The human heads which adorn the diadem of the goddess have never, so far as I am aware, been even remarked.\* In the collection of Mr. E. H. Bunbury there is a coin of a similar type, although of a later period, which is evidently meant to represent a moon-goddess. The face is round like that of the Gorgon. This round female face is surmounted, or rather surrounded, by six or seven circular discs, above which passes a fillet, the ends of which hang down on either side. This strange type may serve as a clue to the meaning of the head on the Chalcidian bronze coins, of fine style (Pl. xx. 15), which may also stand for Hera as a lunar goddess. The five circular discs, in each of which a human face

\* For a somewhat similar ornamentation, see a Relief in *Mus. Capitolinum*, Tom. iv., Pl. 16.

is traceable, which form a sort of coronet for the head of the goddess, may be the five planets. Cf. an engraved gem (Overbeck, *Kunstmythologie*, iii.; Gemmentafel, i. 8), where Juno Coelestis is seated on a throne surmounted by heads of the sun and moon, and with seven stars above her head.

The Eagle and Serpent, as has been already remarked (p. l), may refer to the worship of the Sun god, or may be compared with the same type on coins of Elis, where there can be no doubt that this type is an emblem of the Olympian Zeus. Now, at Chalcis, there was also a temple dedicated to Zeus Olympios, which was one of the chief, if not the chief, of the Chalcidian shrines, for in it the decree of the Athenian *βουλή*, lately discovered on the Acropolis at Athens, was ordered to be inscribed,\* B.C. 445.

To this same period, B.C. 369–336, belong the first coins which

**Histiaea.**

can be with certainty attributed to the town of Histiaea, where it is interesting to find that the vines which had obtained for Histiaea, as early as Homer's days, the epithet of *πολυστάφυλος*, now occupy an important place both on the obverse and reverse of the coinage (Pl. xxiv. 1, 2).

With regard to the weight of the silver drachms of the various

**Weight system.**

Euboean towns which are subsequent to B.C. 369, it should be noted that they are distinctly lighter than those which belong to the period before that date. Whether this reduction is owing to a formal abandonment of the ancient Euboic (Attic) standard, and to the adoption of the standard of the coins of Philip of Macedon, or whether it was a mere gradual degradation, the coins remaining all the time nominally Attic, there is no evidence to show.

After the Battle of Leuctra (B.C. 371), Euboea was for a time dependent upon Thebes, but subsequently (B.C. 358) the Euboean

\* Hicks, *Gk. Inscr.*, Settlement of Chalcis, p. 34, lines 35 and 61.

towns joined the Athenian Confederacy, sending deputies to the Synod at Athens, and being separately assessed, Histiaea, Chalcis, and Eretria at 5 talents each, annually.

About B.C. 350 Euboea was again detached from the Athenian alliance, the various cities being for the most part ruled by tyrants, who adhered to the Macedonian party.

In B.C. 341-340 Phocion led an expedition into Euboea, expelled some of the tyrants, declared the cities free, and excused them from sending tribute to Athens: the Euboean Synod was henceforth allowed to meet in Chalcis itself.

In B.C. 338 the victory of Philip at Chaeronea threw Euboea once more into the power of Macedon.

During the reigns both of Philip and Alexander coins were issued in Euboea in their names (see Müller, *Num. d'Alex. le Grand*, Phil. ii., nos. 209, 210; Alex. iii., nos. 757, 758).

There is also a remarkable tetradrachm in the British Museum which is not described in Müller's work. In style it appears to belong to the end of the 4th century B.C.

*Obv.* Head of Herakles in lion's skin.

*Rev.* ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ Zeus aëtophoros enthroned; in front, head of the Chalcidian goddess on capital of Ionic column, and surmounted by five discs, with ends of fillet hanging down on either side. Beneath throne, Μ

Æ 200·6 grs.

The attribution of this coin to Chalcis cannot be doubted.

From the date of the accession of Alexander (B.C. 336) down to the time of Cassander, all Euboea was subject to Macedon, a strong garrison being maintained in Chalcis.

In the year B.C. 313 all the Euboean towns declared themselves

Period V. circ.  
B.C. 313-265.

independent except Chalcis, which remained garrisoned until it was freed by Demetrius, circ. B.C. 304, when he effected a landing at Aulis, secured Chalcis, and hastened to liberate Greece from the grasp of Cassander. This interval of freedom was, however, not of long duration, for before B.C. 265 Euboea was ruled by Alexander the son of Craterus, and nephew of King Areus. This prince also held the citadel of Corinth.\*

The only Euboean coins which, by reason of their good style and full Attic weight, fall undoubtedly into this period, are the earliest tetrobols, &c. of Histiaea, with the head of the nymph Histiaea on the obverse, and the figure of the same nymph on the reverse, seated on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand. (Pl. xxiv. 6, 7.)

This is a coin-type altogether original, and not borrowed from the coins of Antigonus (Gonatas?), with Apollo seated on a prow, or from those of the Magnetes in Thessaly, struck at Demetrias, with Artemis in a like position; these two issues being both considerably later in date than those of Histiaea, of fine style.

In addition to the tetrobols, octobols are known (*Zeit. f. Num.* i. p. 186), which only differ from the tetrobols in having the name **ΙΣΤΙΑΙΑ** written in the field behind the back of the nymph.

There are also didrachms and triobols of Carystus (Pl. xviii. 11, 12) of fine style, which appear to fall into this same period.

In the early part of his reign, though probably not before B.C. 265,

Antigonus Gonatas recovered possession of Euboea, which from this time was continuously under

Period VI. circ.  
B.C. 265-196.

Macedonian rule down to the time of the conclusion of the war between Philip V. and the Romans, when, in B.C. 196, the Euboean towns, together with the rest of Greece,

\* Suidas, τοῦ βασιλεύσαντος Εὐβοίας. Droysen, iii. 239.

received their freedom from the hands of Flaminius. There are no coins which can be attributed with any degree of probability to this period of the Macedonian dominion.

The proclamation of freedom by Flaminius appears to have been followed in Euboea by a plentiful issue of money at all the four principal towns of the island, Carystus, Chalcis, Eretria, and Histiaea.

Period VII. circ.  
B.C. 196-146.

Of Carystus, the most remarkable coin is the gold piece of 49·3 grs. (Pl. xix. 1). These Carystian gold coins are mentioned in the Inventories of the *Ἱερομνησίου* of the temple of Apollo at Delos (see Inventory of Demares, line 189, published by Homolle, *Bull. Corr. Hell.* 1882, p. 49), where, among other gold coins dedicated to the god, 1 Karystian gold drachm is catalogued. Although the date of this inventory is between B.C. 185 and 180, this is no proof of the date of the coin, as in the same inventory many other coins, such as gold Philips and tetradrachms of Lysimachus, are mentioned. For evidence of date we must therefore fall back upon the style and execution of the coin, which are thoroughly in the spirit of the time of Philip V. of Macedon. The trident moreover occurs as a symbol on silver coins of Carystus of this same period, and as a type on some of the bronze coins, on which latter the two outer prongs are curved outwards, precisely as on the gold piece (cf. Pl. xix. 1 and 7). It is interesting to know that this coin was called a drachm in antiquity, but it is difficult to say to what standard it belongs.

The didrachms with the portrait of Antiochus III. (?) as Apollo (Pl. xix. 2) were probably issued during the sojourn of that monarch in Eubœa (B.C. 192-191). (P. Gardner, in *Num. Chron.* N. S. xviii. p. 97).

With regard to the date of the coins of Chalcis (Pl. xxi. 1-8) there can be little or no doubt. Like the contemporary money of Eretria (Pl. xxiii. 9-13), they

Chalcis.

consist of the following denominations in silver, of the Attic standard :—tetradrachms, octobols, tetrobols [triobols], and diobols. Magistrates' names are not unknown in this period. In addition to the specimens here described, see the two octobols in *Mion.* ii. 305, 32 and 34, with the magistrate's name **ΕΥΕΤΕΙ** (?) and the following tetrobols :—

*Obv.* Female head facing, wearing earrings, and head-dress of pearls, and bound with fillet, of which the ends hang down on either side.

*Rev.* **ΧΑΛΚΙ** Prow r., beneath **ΞΩΞΙΠΑ** (*Mion.* ii. 304, 30), or **ΘΑΡΞΙ** [Overbeck, *Kunstmythologie*, iii. p. 103.]

Æ *Tetrobol*, Wt. 38 gra.

The head of the goddess represented on the above, as well as on the bronze coins (Pl. xxi. 5, 6), is probably that of the celestial Hera, the seat of whose worship was the lofty summit of Mount Dirphys, the highest point in Euboea, and overlooking the Chalcidian plain. It is to this period that the bronze coin belongs with the head of the moon goddess, in the collection of Mr. Bunbury described above (p. lx.). The veiled head on the tetradrachm (Pl. xxi. 1) has been supposed by Prof. Gardner (*Num. Chron.* N. S. xviii. p. 99) to be an idealized portrait of the Chalcidian bride of Antiochus III., by name Euboea.

To the coins of Eretria of this period (Pl. xxiii. 9–13) the following varieties must be added :—

**Eretria.**

*Tetradrachms.*

*Obv.* Bust of Artemis r., wearing earring and necklace; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.

*Rev.* **ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ** Ox standing r., horns bound with fillet; beneath, **ΔΑΜΑΣΙΑΞ**

[Berlin].

Æ Wt. 260 gra.

Another, **ΧΑΡΙΔΑΜΟΣ**

[Electrotype in Brit. Mus.]

*Octobol.*

Similar to Pl. xxiii. 10, but with magistrate's name, **ΧΑΡΙΔΑΜΟΣ**  
[Mion. *Suppl.* iv. no. 88.]

*Tetrobols.*

Similar to Pl. xxiii. 11, but with magistrates' names—**ΑΓΝΩΝ**  
[Mion., *Sup.* no. 83], **ΑΜΦΙΝΙΚΟΣ** (**ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΙΚΟΣ**?) [l. c. 84],  
**ΔΑΜΑΣΙ** [l. c. 86.], **ΕΠΙΤΕΛΗΣ** [l. c. 87], **ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ**  
[Mion. ii. no. 64.]

To the Eretrian bronze coins of this period may be added those described in Mion. *Suppl.* iv. no. 92, and perhaps 94; and Hunter, Pl. 26, 22. The bronze coins reading **ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ** (Pl. xvii. 15–19) were probably struck in great part at Eretria. Some of them, however, may belong to Chalcis.

The silver coinage of Histiaea of the period subsequent to B.C. 197 is remarkably abundant. It consists of tetrobols, often very carelessly executed, and varying in weight from about 39–28 grs. (Pl. xxiv. 9–14). It may be inferred from the large number of monograms which these coins bear that their issue continued for a long time. In style they are debased copies of the beautiful coins of an earlier period, B.C. 313–265 (Pl. xxiv. 6, 7).

These late Histiaean tetrobols are identical both in weight and obverse type (the head of a nymph crowned with vine-leaves and grapes) with the small silver coins of Macedonia, which also come to an end in B.C. 146 (Brit. Mus. *Cat. Macedon.* p. 10, nos. 23–31). In antiquity these coins were called *Ἰστιαϊκά* or [*ἀργύριον*] *Ἰστιαϊκόν* (see the Inventory of Demares,\* B.C. 185–180, lines 60 and 215); l. 60, *ἀλλὰ ἀργυρᾶ παντοδαπὰ ἀπ' ἀνδριάντων, κ.τ.λ., καὶ Ἰστιαϊκὰ III.*;

\* *Bull. Cor. Hell.* 1882, p. 35.



l. 215, τετράνομα ΔΔΓΙΙΙΙ. δίνωμα ΔΙ. νόμοι Δ. Ἰστιαϊκοῦ ΞΔΔΗΗ.  
Ἀλεξάνδρειον τέτραχ[μον].

This last line I would translate—"29 denarii, 11 quinarii, 10 sestertii, 23 drachms of Histiaean (silver), and an Alexandrine tetradrachm."

From this it does not appear of what denomination the Histiaean money was, but merely that the sum total amounted to 23 drachms.

Some of the Histiaean bronze coins of this late time (Pl. xxiv. 16) bear a strong resemblance both in size, fabric, and reverse-type, the bunch of grapes, to the contemporary bronze coins of the opposite Locrian coast (Pl. ii. 9).

There is no evidence that any coins were struck in Euboea between B.C. 146 and Imperial times.

Period VIII.

Imperial Times.

Among the more important imperial coins not in the British Museum, the following are deserving of notice:—

Carystus.

*Trajan.*

*Obv.* KAICAP ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC Head of Trajan r., laur.

*Rev.* ΚΑΡΥCΤΙΩΝ Zeus Nikephoros seated.

Æ 95

[Mion. *Suppl.* iv. no. 39.]

*Antoninus Pius.*

*Obv.* Inscr. defaced. Head of Antoninus Pius.

*Rev.* ΚΑΡΥCΤΙΩΝ Cock.

Æ 7

[Mion., l. c., no. 40.]

Chalcis.

*Augustus.*

*Obv.* Α. ΛΙΟΥΙ. . . . ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΩ. Γ. Head of Augustus, bare.

*Rev.* ΧΑΛΚΙC Female head wearing tiara composed of several rows of pearls.

Æ 9

[Mion., *Suppl.* iv. no. 75.]

*Nero.*

*Obv.* **ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ** Head of Nero r., bare.

*Rev.* **ΕΠΙ Μ ΚΛΕΟΝΙ** Female head r., wearing tiara composed of three rows of pearls.

[Overbeck, *Kunstmythologie*, iii.; Münztafel, ii. 28.] Æ '8

*Verus.*

*Obv.* **ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙΣ Λ ΑΥΡ ΟΥΗΡΟΣ ΑΥΓ.** Bust of Verus, bareheaded, r., wearing cuirass.

*Rev.* **ΧΑΛΚΙ ΔΕΩΝ** Hera seated l. on throne, clad in peplos, resting on sceptre, and holding patera; at her side bull.

[Mion., ii. no. 58.]

Æ 1'

*Obv.* Same inscr. Bust in paludamentum.

*Rev.* **ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ ΗΡΑ** Hera seated l. on conical rock, holding patera and filleted sceptre.

[Mion., *Suppl.* iv. no. 79.]

Æ 1'

*Caracalla.*

*Obv.* . . . . **ΚΟΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ** Head of young Caracalla, bareheaded r., wearing paludamentum.

*Rev.* **ΧΑΛΚΙ** . . . . Apollo, naked, standing, holding bow in his l. hand; his r. hanging down.

[Mion., *Suppl.* iv. no. 80.]

Æ '96

*Eretria.**Commodus.*

*Obv.* **Μ. ΚΟΜ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟΣ** Head of Commodus r., laur.

*Rev.* **ΕΡΕΤΡΙΩΝ** (*sic*) A head presenting three faces; that in the middle a female front face, with a crenelated crown; the other two, to the right and left, are male bearded profiles.

[Borrell, *Num. Chron.* vi. p. 145.]

Æ '95

The Imperial Coins of Chalcis and Eretria thus show that the worship of the heavenly bodies was maintained in Euboea at least as late as the third century of the Christian era. The Chalcidian Hera, sometimes called simply Chalkis, whose head is frequently represented on the top of an Ionic column, crowned with a stephanos of pearls, and whose entire figure is seen seated on the rocky summit of a mountain (Dirphys), is the same goddess whose moon-like face on Mr. Bunbury's coin is encircled by seven discs (see above, p. lx.); and she is under another name identical with the moon-goddess who is symbolized on the early coins of Eretria by the gorgoneion and the cow (cf. the Io myth in its connection with Euboea), and who there bore the name of Artemis Amarynthia, or the Refulgent.

It is probable that the remarkable coin of Commodus, showing a front female face, flanked by two male bearded profiles, all in one, is also to be explained as the moon in her three phases. Cf. various representations of Hekate (Petersen, *Die dreigestaltige Hekate*, in the *Archæologisch-epigraphische Mittheilungen aus Oesterreich*, 1880, p. 140 sqq.).

BARCLAY V. HEAD.



CENTRAL GREECE.



# L O C R I S .

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No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>LOCRI OPUNTII, HYPOCNEMIDII OR EPICNEMIDII.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Before B.C. 387?</i></p>				
1	6·2	R·3	Half amphora.	^ in border of dots.
			[Pl. I. 1.]	
<i>Circ. B.C. 387-369.</i>				
2	11·8	R·45	ΟΓΟΝ Amphora.	⊗ within star of sixteen rays, the whole within border of dots.
			Z Γ An ivy-leaf on either side of amphora.	
3	12·2	R·45	Z Γ " "	
			O O	
[Pl. I. 2.]				
4	10·3	R·45	O Z To l., grapes; to r., ivy-leaf.	
5	12·6	R·45	" " "	
6	11·8	R·45	" " "	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 369-338.
			Head of Persephone, wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with wreath of corn- leaves.	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword, shield, and crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude r.
				(a)
				<b>Inside shield, Serpent.</b>
7	189·	Α·9	Head l.	<b>ΟΓΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> Between legs, round shield. [Pl. I. 3.]
8	181·4	Α·1·	" r.	<b>ΟΓΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> Between legs, kantharos. [Pl. I. 4.]
9	39·5	Α·65	" "	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> " "
10	40·8	Α·55	" "	" "
11	40·7	Α·6	" "	" "
12	38·5	Α·6	" "	" "
13	42·	Α·6	" "	" " In field r., wreath.
14	188·2	Α·9	" l.	<b>ΟΓΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> Between legs, no symbol; on ground, broken spear. [Bank Coll.]
15	189·5	Α·9	" "	" " [Pl. I. 5.]
16	184·8	Α·9	" "	<b>ΟΓΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> " "
17	42·5	Α·6	" "	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> " " (serpent omitted in shield.)



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Persephone, wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with wreath of corn-leaves.	<b>ΟΡΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword, shield, and crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude r.
18	190.2	Α·9	Head l.	<b>ΟΡΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> On ground, crested helmet and broken spear.
[Bank Coll. Pl. I. 6.]				
19	42.5	Α·45	" r.	<b>ΟΡΟΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> " "
20	184.	Α·95	" l.	<b>ΟΡΟΝΤΙ ΩΝ</b> On ground, helmet without crest.
21	182.2	Α·85	" "	" "
(β)				
<b>Lion in shield.</b>				
22	180.8	Α·95	" "	<b>ΟΡΟΝΤΙ ΩΝ</b> On ground, Thes-salian or Macedonian helmet with loop at top, and spear.
[Pl. I. 7.]				
23	173.7 plated.	Α·9	" "	" "
24	41.	Α·6	" r.	<b>ΟΡΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> Between legs, crest of helmet.
[Pl. I. 8.]				
25	37.	Α·6	" "	" "
26	40.8	Α·6	" l.	" Between legs, no symbol; on ground, spear.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Persephone, wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with wreath of corn- leaves.	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword, shield, and crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude r.
				(7) <b>Griffin in shield.</b>
27	180.2	Æ .95	Head l.	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ</b> On ground, broken spear.
28	192.5	Æ .95	„ r. (earring with five pendants.)	„ On ground, spear.
				[Pl. I. 9.]
29	42.	Æ .6	„ „	„ „
				_____
30	188.	Æ .95	„ l.	„ On ground, olive- branch and spear.
				[Pl. I. 10.]
31	179.5	Æ .95	„ „	„ Between legs, <b>Λ</b> ; on ground, broken spear.
32	180.7	Æ .95	„ „	„ „ „
				_____
33	181.7	Æ .95	„ „	<b>ΟΓΟΝΤΙ ΩΝ</b> Between legs, <b>ΑΙΑΞ</b> ; on ground, spear.
				[Pl. I. 11.]
34	185.5	Æ .95	„ „	„ „ „
				[Same dies.]
				_____

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
35	8·8	Æ·4	<p>ΟΓΟΝ Amphora en- circled with ivy-wreath.</p> <p>ΟΓ ON a bunch of grapes on either side of amphora.</p> <p>[Pl. I. 12.]</p>	<p>⊙ within star of sixteen rays, the whole within border of dots.</p>
36	11·8	Æ·4	<p>” ” ”  </p>	
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
37		Æ·5	<p>Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian hel- met.</p>	<p>ΟΓΟΝΤΙΩΝ Bunch of grapes.</p>
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 338—circ. B.C. 300.</i></p>				
<p>(α) Æ, Æ, with inscription ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Ψ, or ΥΓΟΚ.                  (β) Æ ” ” ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, ΛΟΚΡ, or ΛΟΚ.                  Æ ” ” ΛΟ, ΛΟΚΡΩΝ, ΛΟΚΡ ΕΓΙΚΝΑ                  (γ) Æ ” ” ΛΟ.</p>				
<p>(α) SILVER.</p>				
38	179·	Æ·95	<p>Head of Persephone, wearing earring and necklace, hair bound with wreath of corn- leaves.</p> <p>Head l.</p>	<p>Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword, shield, and crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude r.</p> <p>ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Within shield, no sym- bol; between legs, Ψ; on ground, spear.</p> <p>[Pl. II. 1.]</p>
39	41·	Æ·6	<p>” r.</p>	<p>” ” ” no spear.</p>
40	42·2	Æ·6	<p>” ”</p>	<p>” ” ” in front, trophy. [Pl. II. 2.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			BRONZE.	
41		Æ 5	Head of Hermes l., wearing petasus.	[Υ]ΓΟΚ [ΛΟΚ]ΡΩΝ Bunch of grapes. [Pl. II. 3.]
			(β)	
			SILVER.	
42	33·7	Α 65	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword and shield, head bare, in fighting attitude r. ΛΟΚΡΩΝ Within shield, sea-horse; in front, trident.
			[Restruck.]	
43	38·9	Α 6	Previous types: <i>obv.</i> , Head of Herakles; <i>rev.</i> , Horse or Pegasus.]	
				"        "        "
				[Pl. II. 4.]
44	40·7	Α 65		"        "        "
			ΛΟΚΡ Amphora.	
45	12·5	Α 45	ΛΟ ΚΡ To l., grapes; to r., ivy-leaf.	⊙ within star of sixteen rays, the whole within border of dots.
46	13·2	Α 45	" " "	
47	11·	Α 45	" " "	
48	10·8	Α 45	" " "	[Pl. II. 5.]
49	10·5	Α 45	" " "	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
50	10·7	Æ·4	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	Λ O K Three bunches of grapes, arranged in triangle, within a circular border composed of the twisted vine stalk.
[Pl. II. 6.]				
BRONZE.				
51		Æ·5	Head of Apollo l., laur.	Λ O Bunch of grapes.
52		Æ·55		" " to r., a greave (enemis).
53		Æ·55		" " " "
54		Æ·55		" " to l, ivy-leaf.
[Pl. II. 7.]				
55		Æ·55		" " " "
56		Æ·55		" " " "
57		Æ·55	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	Λ O K Π Ω N Bunch of grapes.
58		Æ·55		
59		Æ·5		
60		Æ·6		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Pallas r., wear- ing crested Corinthian helmet.	ΑΟΚ ΡΩΝ Bunch of grapes.
61		Æ ·5	above, AN.	
62		Æ ·5	„ „	
63		Æ ·5	„ AM?	
64		Æ ·55	„ EY.	
65		Æ ·55	„ ΛΕ.	
66		Æ ·5	„ ΚΑ.	
67		Æ ·5	„ ΔΑΜ.	
				[Bank Coll.]
68		Æ ·55	beneath, ΓΑ.	[Pl. II. 8.]
			Similar.	Similar.
69		Æ ·5		above, ΤΙ.
70		Æ ·55		„ ΦΡΑ.
			Similar.	ΛΟΚΡ ΕΓΙΚΝΑ Bunch of grapes.
71		Æ ·5		
72		Æ ·5		
73		Æ ·5		
74		Æ ·5		
75		Æ ·5		
76		Æ ·5		

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				(γ)
				BRONZE.
				<i>Rude work, perhaps after B.C. 300.</i>
			Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	Λ O Bunch of grapes.
77		Æ ·6		
78		Æ ·6		
79		Æ ·6		to r., ivy-leaf.
80		Æ ·55		to r., ivy-leaf; to l., greave (cnemis).
<hr/>				
				<i>Circ. B.C. 196-146.</i>
				BRONZE.
			Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	Bunch of grapes.
81		Æ ·65		ΟΠΟΥΝ ΤΙΩΝ In field l., cornucopiae.
				[Pl. II. 9.]
82		Æ ·65		ΟΠΟΥΝ ΤΙΩΝ Beneath grapes, caduceus.
83		Æ ·6		" " "
84		Æ ·65		"
<hr/>				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size:	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>IMPERIAL TIMES.</b></p> <p><i>Time of Galba or Otho.</i></p>				
85		Æ ·85	<p><b>ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑΥΔΙ ΟΥΣΕΡΑΠΙ[ΩΝΟΣ]</b> Head of Hades r.</p>	<p><b>ΟΠΟΥΝ ΤΙΩΝ</b> Warrior [one of the Dioscuri?] standing l., holding spear, on which he rests, and round shield; his r. hand on his hip.</p> <p>[Bank Coll. Pl. II. 10.]</p>
86		Æ ·7	<p><b>ΣΕΡΑΠΙΩΝ Ο[Σ]</b> Head of Persephone r., wearing wreath of corn-leaves; in front, poppy-head.</p> <p>Countermark, <b>Λ</b> [ΛΟ].</p> <p>[Bank Coll. Pl. II. 11.]</p>	<p><b>ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΚΛΑ ΥΔΙΟ Υ</b> Same type.</p>
87		Æ ·75	<p>” ”</p> <p>Head of Hades r., laur.; behind, poppy-head.</p>	<p><b>ΟΠΟΥΝΤΙΩ[Ν]</b> The Dioscuri on horseback galloping r., with spears couched, their heads surmounted by stars: the whole in laurel-wreath.</p>
88		Æ 1·		<p>[Pl. II. 12.]</p>



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>SCARPHEA.</b></p> <p><b>BRONZE.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 338.</i></p>				
1	Æ ·65		<p>Female head r., hair rolled.</p>	<p>ΣΚΑΡΦΕΩΝ Ajax, the son of Oileus, naked, armed with sword, shield, and crested Corinthian helmet, in fighting attitude r.</p> <p>Between legs, helmet ?</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 196-146.</i></p>
2	Æ ·8		<p>Head of Pallas r., wearing crested helmet: border of dots.</p> <p>Countermark, owl r.</p>	<p>Σ[KAP] ΦΕΩΝ Hermes standing, facing, towards l., holding caduceus and palm.</p> <p>Countermark, star of sixteen rays.</p> <p>[Bank Coll. Pl. II. 13.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p><b>THRONIUM.</b></p> <p>V<sup>th</sup> <i>Century</i> B.C.</p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Head of bearded Seilenus (?) r.   <b>Ω</b> <b>Ω</b>   Greave (cnemis) : the whole in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. II. 14.]</p> <p>II<sup>nd</sup> <i>Century</i> B.C.</p> <p><i>As a Member of the Aetolian League?</i></p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p>Head of Apollo r., laur.   <b>Ω</b> <b>NI</b>   Spear-head and jaw-bone <b>ΩΝ</b>   of Calydonian boar r.; in field l., grapes.</p> <p>[Pl. II. 15.]</p> <p> </p> <hr/>	
1	15.2	Æ 4		
2		Æ 7		
3		Æ 65		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>LOCRI OZOLAE.</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>AMPHISSA.</b></p> <p>II<sup>nd</sup> Century B.C.</p> <p>BRONZE.</p> <p><i>As a Member of the Aetolian League?</i></p>				
1		Æ 7	Head of Apollo r., laur.	<p><b>ΑΜΦΙΣ</b> Spear-head and jaw-  <b>ΣΕΩΝ</b> bone of the Caly-  donian boar r.</p> <p>in field l., grapes; centre, star; r., <b>ΑΡ</b>.</p>
2		Æ 65		<p>” ” ” ” <b>ΑΕ</b>.</p>

# P H O C I S.

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No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>SILVER.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 600-550.</i></p>				
			Bull's head, facing, of rude archaic work.	Deep rough incuse square.
1	44·7	R·5		[Pl. III. 1.]
2	22·5	R·4		[Pl. III. 2.]
3	7·7	R·3		
4	7·7	R·25		
5	7·5	R·25		
6	7·5	R·25		
<hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 550-480.</i></p>				
			Bull's head, facing, of strong and massive archaic style.	Incuse square, within which female head, wearing necklace, hair indicated by <i>minute dots</i> , and bound with fillet, plain or beaded, under which the ends of the hair are turned up.
7	47·5	R·5		Head to r.
8	45·7	R·55		"
9	41·2	R·5		" (wearing stephane).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bull's head, facing, of strong and massive archaic style.	<p>ΦOKI Incuse square, within which female head, wearing necklace, hair indicated by <i>minute dots</i>, and bound with fillet, plain or beaded, under which the ends of the hair are turned up.</p>
10	46.2	Α.55		<p>K I Head r. O ⊙</p>
11	45.8	Α.5		<p>K I ⊙ ⊙ ”</p>
				[Pl. III. 3.]
12	47.5	Α.5		<p>K O I Head r., placed diagonally in ⊙ square.</p>
13	46.2	Α.55		<p>O ⊙ κ ” ” [graffito, KRAT].</p>
				[Pl. III. 4.]
14	48.8	Α.55		<p>O κ Head l. ⊙ -</p>
15	47.5	Α.55		<p>” ”</p>
				[Pl. III. 5.]
16	44.5	Α.5		<p>” ” (wearing stephane).</p>
17	46.	Α.5		<p>” Head r.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.					
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 480-421.									
18	46·	A·5	Bull's head, facing, of strong and massive archaic style.	ΦOKI Incuse square, within which female head, wearing necklace, hair indicated by <i>lines</i> , and bound with fillet, plain or beaded.  no inscr. Head l., hair hanging down.					
[Pl. III. 6.]									
19	44·2	A·55		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">I</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">K</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">,, ends of hair turned up.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Θ</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">O</td> </tr> </table>	I	K	,, ends of hair turned up.	Θ	O
I	K	,, ends of hair turned up.							
Θ	O								
20	45·	A·5		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">Θ</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">-</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">,, hair hanging down.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">O</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">K</td> </tr> </table>	Θ	-	,, hair hanging down.	O	K
Θ	-	,, hair hanging down.							
O	K								
21	44·5	A·55		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">[-]</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">Θ</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">Head r., ,, "</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">K</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">O</td> </tr> </table>	[-]	Θ	Head r., ,, "	K	O
[-]	Θ	Head r., ,, "							
K	O								
[Pl. III. 7.]									
22	45·2	A·5		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">[[</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">[[</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">, ,, "</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">K</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">O</td> </tr> </table>	[[	[[	, ,, "	K	O
[[	[[	, ,, "							
K	O								
23	43·8	A·55		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">-</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">Θ</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">, hair rolled behind.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">K</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">O</td> </tr> </table>	-	Θ	, hair rolled behind.	K	O
-	Θ	, hair rolled behind.							
K	O								
[Pl. III. 8.]									
24	42·7	A·5		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">"</td> </tr> </table>	"	"	"		
"	"	"							
25	44·2	A·55		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">"</td> </tr> </table>	"	"	"		
"	"	"							
[Pl. III. 9.]									
26	38·7	A·5		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">"</td> </tr> </table>	"	"	"		
"	"	"							
27	47·7	A·55		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">"</td> </tr> </table>	"	"	"		
"	"	"							
28	45·5	A·5		<table border="0" style="border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="border-right: 1px solid black; padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-right: 5px;">"</td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">"</td> </tr> </table>	"	"	"		
"	"	"							

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bull's head, facing, of strong and massive archaic style.	ΦOKI Incuse square, within which female head, wearing necklace, hair indicated by <i>lines</i> , and bound with fillet, plain or beaded.
29	45·7	AR·55		- ⊙ Head r., hair rolled behind. κ ⊙
30	41·	AR·5		κ ⊙ " " [⊙ ⊙]
31	42·7	AR·5		[⊙] κ ⊙ " " [⊙] [κ ⊙]
32	45·7	AR·55		⊙ ⊙ " hair rolled under I κ and over diadem. [Pl. III. 10.]
33	41·4	AR·55		[⊙] κ ⊙ " " [⊙] [κ ⊙]
			⊙ ⊙ Bull's head, facing.	Incuse square, within which forepart of boar r.
34	15·8	AR·4	⊙ ⊙ in field.	[Pl. III. 11.]
35	14·5	AR·35	" "	
36	15·8	AR·4	⊙ ⊙ "	
37	15·5	AR·4	" "	[Pl. III. 12.]
38	15·2	AR·4	" "	
39	14·7	AR·4	[ " ] "	
40	14·6	AR·4	" "	
41	14·4	AR·35	" "	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			⊙ ○ Bull's head, facing.	Incuse square, within which forepart of boar r.
42	14·8	AR·35	⊙ ○ above bull's head.	
43	15·	AR·4	⊙ ○ in field.	○ ⊙ behind boar.
			⊙ ○ Similar.	Similar type l.
44	15·	AR·35	⊙ ○ in field.	
45	13·8	AR·4	” ”	
46	14·	AR·35	” ”	
				[Pl. III. 13.]
47	14·	AR·4	⊙ ○ ”	
48	15·7	AR·4	[⊙] ○ ”	in field l, ○.
49	14·6	AR·4	○ ⊙ ”	” spray of olive.
50	13·8	AR·4	no inscr.	⊙ in front of boar. ○
51	15·8	AR·4	”	⊙ ” ○
				<hr/>
				<i>Circ. B.C. 421-371.</i>
			Bull's head, facing, bound with sacrificial fillet.	○ ⊙ Incuse square, within which female head r. wearing ampyx. K -
52	44·9	AR·6		[Pl. III. 14.]
53	42·5	AR·6		



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
54	15.5	R.35	☉☉ Bull's head and neck r. ☉☉ above.	Incuse square, within which forepart of boar r. [Pl. III. 15.]
55	14.5	R.35	☉☉ above; beneath, dolphin r.	
56	15.2	R.4	☉ behind. ○	
57	15.8	R.4	inscr. effaced.	
58	14.3	R.4	☉ behind. ○	in field r., ivy-branch.
59	13.7	R.4	„ „	Type I.
60	13.	R.4	Bull's head and neck l. : border of dots.	Incuse square, within which forepart of boar r.
61	9.3	R.3	☉☉ Bull's head and neck r. ☉ behind. ○	Incuse square, within which Corinthian helmet without crest r.
62	7.4	R.3	„ „	
63	6.5	R.3	„ „	[Pl. III. 16.]
64	8.1	R.3	no inscr. Bull's head r.	
65	7.3	R.3	„ „	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 371-357.				
BRONZE.				
Head of Pallas facing slightly towards l, wearing helmet with three crests and necklace.			Φ, ΦΩ, Φ, in olive-wreath.	
66	Æ ·5			Φ [Pl. III. 17.]
67	Æ ·5		”	
68	Æ ·55		”	
69	Æ ·5		”	
70	Æ ·5		”	
71	Æ ·55		”	
72	Æ ·55		”	
73	Æ ·55		”	
74	Æ ·5		”	
75	Æ ·5		Φ	
76	Æ ·4		ΦΩ	
77	Æ ·5	Similar type towards r.	”	
[The average weight of these coins is 32 gra.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Circ. B.C. 357-346.</i>	
			SILVER.	
			Bull's head, facing.	Φ Ω Head of Apollo r., laur., with flowing hair: concave surface. behind head, lyre.
78	43·	℞·55		
79	42·8	℞·55		" "
				[Pl. III. 18.]
80	42·3	℞·55		" "
81	42·2	℞·55		" "
				[Pl. III. 19.]
82	40·8	℞·55		" "
83	40·3	℞·55		" "
			Similar.	Similar.
84	14·	℞·4		" "
85	12·2	℞·35		" "
86	10·7	℞·4		" "
			Similar.	Similar.
87	40·2	℞·55		behind head, laurel-branch. [Pl. III. 20.]
88	42·5	℞·5		" "
89	42·5	℞·5		" "
90	41·3	℞·55		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
			$\Phi\Omega$ KE $\Omega$ N	Three bull's heads with fillets, facing, arranged in triangular pattern.   Laurel-wreath, within which (mark of value, <i>Trichalkon</i> ?). $\Gamma$
91	155·	Æ·85		
92	132·	Æ·85		
93	126·	Æ·85		
[Pl. III. 21.]				
			Bull's head, facing, bound with sacrificial fillet.	$\Phi\Omega$ within laurel-wreath.
94		Æ·65		
[Pl. III. 22.]				
95		Æ·65		
96		Æ·65		
[Average weight about 60 grs.]				
			Similar.	Similar.
97		Æ·5		
98		Æ·55		
99		Æ·5		
100		Æ·5		
[Pl. III. 23.]				
[Average weight about 37 grs.]				
			Similar.	Similar.
101		Æ·45		
102		Æ·45		
[Average weight about 27 grs.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Time of Onymarchus, B.C. 354-2.</i>	
103		Æ 6	Bull's head, facing, bound with sacrificial fillet.	<b>ONY</b> within laurel-wreath. <b>MAP</b> <b>XOY</b>
			[Pl. III. 24.]	
			<i>Time of Phalaecus, B.C. 351-0.</i>	
104		Æ 65	Similar.	<b>ΦA</b> within laurel-wreath. <b>ΛAI</b> <b>KOY</b>
			<i>Circ. B.C. 339-146 (?).</i>	
105		Æ 65	Bull's head, facing, bound with sacrificial fillet.	<b>ΦΩΚΕΩΝ</b> Head of Apollo r., laur.
			above, <b>EA</b> .	
106		Æ 65	„ „	
107		Æ 6	„ <b>AN</b> .	
			Similar type.	Similar, of later style.
108		Æ 65		
109		Æ 75		
			[Pl. III. 25.]	
110		Æ 65		
111		Æ 65		
112		Æ 8		
113		Æ 8		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>DELPHI.</b>				
SILVER.				
<i>Before B.C. 421 ?</i>				
1	22·5	Æ ·4	Ram's head l. ; beneath, dolphin l.	Incuse square, within which goat's head r. and border of dots.  [Pl. iv. 1.]
2	22·6	Æ ·4	Ram's head r. ; beneath, dolphin r.	Incuse square, within which two goats' heads, face to face.  above goats' heads, dolphin r. [Pl. iv. 2.]
3	15·5 worn.	Æ ·4	Ram's head r. ; beneath, dolphin r.	Incuse square, within which goat's head facing between two dolphins upwards.
4	22·	Æ ·4		[Pl. iv. 3.]
5	14·7	Æ ·35	Tripod.	Incuse square, within which a circle with a point in the centre. (Om- phalos.)  [Pl. iv. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
6	11·5	AR·3	Head of Negro r.	Incuse square, within which ram's head r.; beneath, dolphin r. [Pl. iv. 5.]
7	9·	AR·35	Similar.	Incuse square, within which goat's head facing. [Pl. iv. 6.]
8	8·5	AR·3	Similar type l.	Similar. [Pl. iv. 7.]
9	10·2	AR·35	Similar type r.	<b>A</b> <b>Q</b> Incuse square, within which goat's head facing. [Pl. iv. 8.]
10	3·7	AR·25	Bull's head, facing.	<b>A</b> <b>Q</b> Similar. [Pl. iv. 9.]
-----				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 421-371.				
11	22·	AR·45	Head of ram r.; beneath, dolphin r.	Incuse square, within which goat's head facing between two dolphins upwards. [Pl. iv. 10.]
12	22·6	AR·45		
13	18·8	AR·4		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
14	21·7	Α·4	Head of ram r. ; beneath, dolphin r.	Incuse square, within which goat's head facing between two dolphins downwards.
15	21·	Α·4		
16	22·2	Α·4		
[These coins are of more recent fabric than no. 4.]				
<i>Circ. B.C. 371-357.</i>				
17	18·2	Α·4	Head of ram l. ; beneath, dolphin l.	ΔΑΛ Goat's head facing between two dolphins downwards.
18	19·2	Α·45		Incuse square.
19	23·2	Α·4		In field l., tripod.
[Bank Coll. Pl. iv. 11.]				
20	16·8	Α·5	Head of ram l. ; beneath, dolphin l.	ΔΕΛ Goat's head facing between two dolphins upwards ; in field, on either side of goat's head, an ivy-leaf.
21	18·5	Α·5		
[Pl. iv. 12.]				



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
22	187.3	R 9	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 346.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p>Head of Demeter l., veiled, her hair bound with wreath of corn.</p>	<p><b>AMΦΙ ΚΤΙΟ ΝΩΝ</b> Apollo wearing long chiton with close- fitting sleeves, seated l. on the Delphian omphalos over which hang fillets; his r. arm rests on lyre, in his l. a long branch of laurel.</p> <p>in field l., tripod.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. iv. 13.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>DELPHI.</b></p> <p><b>IMPERIAL COINAGE.</b></p> <p><b>BRONZE.</b></p> <p><b>Hadrianus.</b></p>				
23		Æ 1.	<p><b>ΑΥΤΟ·ΚΑΙ·ΤΡΑΙΑ</b>  <b>ΝΟC·ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC</b>  <b>ΑΥΓΟ</b> Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing cuirass.</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Pan naked, bearded, seated l. on rock (Mt. Parnassos), placing his r. upon a pedum which rests on another rock before him.</p> <p>[Pl. iv. 14.]</p>
[Bank Coll.]				
24		Æ 1.	Same. (Same die.)	<p><b>ΔΕΛ [Φ]ΩΝ</b> Laurel-wreath, within which <b>ΠΝ</b>  <b>ΟΙΑ</b></p> <p>[Pl. iv. 15.]</p>
25		Æ .75	<p><b>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑ</b>  <b>[ΝΟC] ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC</b>  <b>ΑΥ</b> Bust of Hadrian r., laur., wearing aegis.</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Apollo Musegetes r., clad in long chiton, playing lyre.</p> <p>[Pl. iv. 16.]</p>
26		Æ .75	Same. (Same die.)	<p><b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Apollo naked standing r., holding in l. lyre (?), and placing his r. hand on the crown of his head.</p> <p>[Pl. iv. 17.]</p>
27		Æ .75	Same. (Same die.)	<p><b>ΔΕΛΦΩΝ</b> Crow r. on laurel-branch.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
28		Æ ·75	<p>..... OC ΔΔΡΙ  <b>ΑΝΟC</b> Bust of Emperor r., laur., wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛΦΩΝ</b> Crow r. on laurel-branch.                    [Pl. iv. 18.]</p>
29		Æ ·75	<p>Same inscr. (Same die as no 24.)</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛ [ΦΩΝ]</b> Altar bound with laurel-wreath; in the centre, a bucranium.                    [Pl. iv. 19.]</p>
30		Æ ·75	<p><b>ΑΥΚΑΙΤΡΑΙΑ ΝΟC</b>  <b>ΔΔΡΙΑΝΟ[C]</b>                  Similar.</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Rock, upon which Delphian omphalos, around which serpent twines itself.                    [Pl. iv. 20.]</p>
31		Æ ·75	<p>Similar.</p>	<p><b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Tripod standing on a low stool.                    [Pl. iv. 21.]</p>
Antoninus Pius.				
32		Æ ·75	<p><b>ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC</b>  <b>ΑΥΤ</b> . . . . . Head of Antoninus r., laur.</p>	<p><b>ΠΥ</b> within laurel-wreath.  <b>ΘΙ</b>  <b>Α</b></p>
Faustina Senior.				
33		Æ ·9	<p><b>ΘΕΑΦΑΝ CΤΕΙΝΑ</b>                  Bust of Empress r.</p>	<p><b>[Δ]ΕΛΦΩΝ</b> Temple of Apollo, front and one side visible; within, statue of Apollo naked, leaning on column. In pediment of temple, <b>Θ</b> (omphalos.)                    [Pl. iv. 22.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
34		Æ .95	<b>ΘΕΑΦ ΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ</b> Bust of Empress r.	<b>ΔΕ ΛΦ ΩΝ</b> Temple of Apollo, front and one side visible ; within, statue of Apollo naked, leaning on column. In pediment of temple, • (omphalos.)
			Similar.	<b>ΠΥ ΘΙ</b> Agonistic Table, on which crow l., five apples, one-handled vase, and laurel-wreath.
35		Æ .95		[Pl. iv. 23.]
36		Æ .85	<b>ΘΕΑΦΑΥ ΣΤΕΙΝΑ</b> Similar.	Similar.
			Similar.	<b>ΠΥ ΘΙ Α</b> Similar type, without vase.
37		Æ .85		
38		Æ .95	<b>ΘΕΑΦ ΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ</b> Similar.	Similar. [Pl. iv. 24.]
39		Æ .7	<b>ΘΕΑ ΦΑΥΣΤΙΝΑ</b> Similar.	<b>ΠΥ</b> within laurel-wreath. <b>Θ Ι</b> <b>Α</b>
40		Æ .75	<b>ΘΕΑΦΑΥ [ΣΤ]ΕΙΝΑ</b> Similar.	Similar.
41		Æ .75	<b>ΘΕΑΦΑ ΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ</b> Similar.	<b>ΔΕΛ ΦΩΝ</b> Bust of Apollo r., laur., wearing chlamys, his hair falling in long locks down to his shoulders.

[Pl. iv. 25.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1		Æ 75	<p>Bearded head l.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ELATEA.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">BRONZE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 197-146.</p> <p><b>ΕΛΑΤΕΩ Ν</b> Pallas standing r., armed with helmet and shield, and wielding spear, in fighting attitude. In front, tripod?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. iv. 26.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/>

# BOEOTIA.

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No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>UNCERTAIN MINTS.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 600-550.</i></p> <p><b>CHIEFLY THEBES ?</b></p> <p><b>SILVER.</b></p>				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are deeply indented.
1	95·	℞·6		
2	94·7	℞·6		[Pl. v. 1.]
3	94·	℞·5		
4	91·	℞·6		
5	89·5	℞·55		[Three compartments only in relief, and five incuse.] [Pl. v. 2.]
6	92·	℞·6		"           "           "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
7	45·3	℞·45	Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are deeply indented.
				[Pl. v. 3.]
8	41·5	℞·45		
			Similar.	Similar.
9	15·	℞·3		
10	14·	℞·3		
			Similar.	Incuse square, quartered, the alternate quarters again divided each into two triangles.
11	14·7	℞·3		
12	14·2	℞·3		[Pl. v. 4.]
			Half Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into triangular compartments, of which some are in relief.
13	7·7	℞·25		[Pl. v. 5.]
			Boeotian shield.	Similar.
14	2·7	℞·2		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				<i>Circ. B.C. 480-450.</i>
				TANAGRA ?
				SILVER.
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, within which <b>B</b> .
15	15·5	℞ 3		[Pl. v. 6.]
16	12·8	℞ 3		
				<i>Circ. B.C. 387-374.</i>
				UNCERTAIN MINTS.
				SILVER.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, in incuse square.
17	87·	℞ 7		[Pl. v. 7.]
18	86·5	℞ 65	across end of shield, club.	
19	81·5	℞ 7		
20	44·5	℞ 6		
21	42·2	℞ 55		
22	41·5	℞ 6		
			Similar.	Δ   Similar type.
23	90·8	℞ 75	on shield, caduceus.	
24	90·7	℞ 7	„ „	Pellet above amphora.
				[Pl. v. 8.]




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	44.2	AR 55	Boeotian shield.	Δ   Amphora, in incuse square. Pellet above amphora. [Pl. v. 9.]
26	40.5	AR 55		
27	3.7	AR 2	Similar.	Δ   Kantharos, in incuse square. [Pl. v. 10.]
28	35.5 worn.	AR 6	Similar.	Λ Ω Amphora, in incuse square.
THESPIÆ?				
SILVER.				
29	43.	AR 6	Similar.	Amphora, in incuse square. in field r., C. [Pl. v. 11.]
30	38.	AR 5	Boeotian shield.	Kantharos, in ill-defined incuse square. BO Ω above, thunderbolt.
31	32.	AR 5		„ „ club r.
32	41.3	AR 5		B OI „ „
33	40.5	AR 5		„ „ „ in field r., [Pl. v. 12.] ivy-leaf.
34	39.7	AR 5		„ „ „ „
35	41.	AR 6		BO I „ „ „

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
36	37·7	Æ·55	Boeotian shield.	Kantharos, in ill-defined incuse square. <b>BO</b>   above, club r.; in field r., grapes.
37	37·7	Æ·55		" " " l; "
38	3·1	Æ·25	Boeotian shield. on shield, club down-wards.	<b>B O</b> Bunch of grapes. [Pl. v. 13.]
39	3·2	Æ·25	" "	
40	2·8	Æ·25		
41	2·2	Æ·25		
<i>Circ. B.C. 338-315.</i>				
<b>ORCHOMENUS?</b>				
<b>SILVER.</b>				
42	189·5	Æ·95	Boeotian shield.	<b>BO</b>   <b>Ω</b> Amphora, of which the upper part is fluted. above, grapes.
43	190·	Æ·9		[ <b>Ω</b>   <b>OB</b> ] " "
44	186·	Æ·9		" club and grapes.
45	189·5	Æ·95		" club r.
46	189·5	Æ·9		" bow and arrow.
47	190·	Æ·95		" bow (strung).

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
48	191.	Æ·9	Boeotian shield.	<b>BO Ω</b> Amphora, wholly fluted. above, bow (strung). [Pl. v. 14.]
49	184·2	Æ·95	Similar.	<b>BO Ω</b> Amphora, upper part fluted, beneath fluting, a wavy line with pellets (berries?) in the hollows. above, dolphin r. [Pl. v. 15.]
<b>THESPLÆ ?</b>				
<b>SILVER.</b>				
50	45·2	Æ·55	Boeotian shield.	<b>BO I</b> Kantharos. above, club r. ; in field r., crescent r. [Pl. v. 16.]
51	42·2	Æ·55		" " " "
52	41.	Æ·55		" " " l.
53	40·7	Æ·55		" " " "
54	39·7	Æ·55		" " " "
<hr/>				
55	13.	Æ·45	Similar.	Similar. above, club r. ; in field r., crescent l.
56	12·7	Æ·45		" " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>UNCERTAIN MINT,</b>				
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
			Boeotian shield.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Ornamented trident; in field r., dolphin upwards.
57		Æ ·55		beneath, ivy-leaf. [Pl. v. 17.]
58		Æ ·5		" "
59		Æ ·55		" grapes.
60		Æ ·55		" "
61		Æ ·5		" doubtful object.
62		Æ ·5		" pellet.
<hr/>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 288-244.</i>				
<b>THEBES:</b>				
<b>SILVER.</b>				
			Head of Zeus r., laur.	<b>ΒΟΙΩ ΤΩΝ</b> Poseidon, naked to waist, holding dolphin and tri- dent, seated l. on throne, on the side of which, Boeotian shield.
63	238·4 worn.	Α 1·		[Pl. vi. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
64		Æ ·85	Head of Pallas r., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Trophy of arms r.
[Pl. vi. 2.]				
65		Æ ·8	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Winged Pallas or Nike standing r., wielding thunderbolt and holding aegis.
66		Æ ·7	Similar.	to r., Boeotian shield.
67		Æ ·7	Similar.	to l.,  ; to r., Boeotian shield.
68		Æ ·7	Similar.	" " "
[Pl. vi. 3.]				
69		Æ ·7	Similar.	" " "
70		Æ ·8	Similar.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Winged Pallas or Nike advancing r., wielding thunderbolt and holding aegis.
[Pl. vi. 4.]				
71		Æ ·7	Similar.	<b>Β ΟΙΩΤΩ[N]</b> Pallas, helmeted, standing r., wielding thunderbolt and holding aegis.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
72		Æ 65	Head of young Dionysos r., wearing ivy-wreath.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Apollo, naked, hold- ing bow, seated l. on cippus, his chlamys beneath him; on cippus, behind Apollo, stands his tripod.  on side of cippus, trident l.; in field l., wreath.  [Pl. vi. 5.]
73		Æ 65		" " "
74		Æ 7		on side of cippus, trident r.; in field l., wreath.  <i>Circ. B.C. 220-197.</i>  THEBES?  SILVER.
75	78.5	Α 7	Head of Demeter, three- quarter-face r., wearing corn-wreath.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Poseidon, naked, standing facing, head r., resting on trident, and holding dolphin.  in field r., ▲ over Boeotian shield.  [Pl. vi. 6.]
76	78.2	Α 7		" ΕΙ " "  [Pl. vi. 7.]
77	76.	Α 7		" ▲ " "
78	75.5	Α 75		" Η " "
79	75.2	Α 75		" ΔΞ " "
80	75.2	Α 7		" ΔΙ " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
			Head of Demeter, three-quarter-face r., wearing corn-wreath.	<b>ΒΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Poseidon, naked, standing l., resting r. foot on rock, and leaning on trident.
81		Æ 7		
				[Pl. VI. 8.]
82		Æ 65		
83		Æ 65		
84		Æ 7		
85		Æ 7		
86		Æ 7		
87		Æ 7		
88		Æ 6		
89		Æ 65		
<p>[Apparently all the coins of this class are restruck on bronze coins of Antigonus (Dason?) of Macedon, having on the obverse a head of Herakles, in lion's skin r., and on the reverse <b>B A</b>, youth on horse r., and beneath the monogram, <b>Α</b>.]</p>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.				
SILVER.				
			Head of Poseidon r., laur. : border of dots.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> Nike standing l., clad in long chiton with diplois, hold- ing wreath and resting on trident.
90	80·	Α·7		to l., grapes ; below, Α.
91	70·	Α·65		„ bipennis ; „ Γ.
92	77·5	Α·75		„ Π.
93	77·2	Α·7		„ „
94	77·	Α·75		„ Π.
95	76·7	Α·75		„ Ζ.
96	76·7	Α·7		„ Α.
97	75·8	Α·7		„ Β.
98	73·2	Α·7		„ Π.
99	69·9	Α·7		„ Α.
100	72·3	Α·7		
			Similar.	<b>ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ</b> (behind). Similar type.
101	77·	Α·7		to l., Υ ; below, crab.
				[Pl. vi. 9.]
102	77·2	Α·7		„ Ζ.
				[Pl. vi. 10.]
103	70·5	Α·7		„ Α.
104	67·8	Α·65		„ „



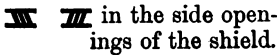
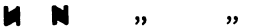




No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
BRONZE.				
105	Æ ·55	Boeotian shield, across one end of which, club.	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ (behind) Nike standing l., clad in long chiton with diplois, holding wreath and resting on trident.	
[Pl. vi. 11.]				
106	Æ ·65			
107	Æ ·55			
108	Æ ·5	Boeotian shield.	ΒΟΙΩΤΩΝ Trident upwards ; in field r., dolphin.	
[Pl. vi. 12.]				
109	Æ ·45			
110	Æ ·5			
111	Æ ·5			

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>CITIES OF BOEOTIA.</b>				
<b>ACRAEPHIUM.</b>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 550-480.</i>				
SILVER.				
1	12.5	R .3	Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 1em; height: 1em; margin-right: 0.5em;"></div> <span>in incuse square.</span> </div>
[Pl. VII. 1.]				
<hr/>				
2	7.5	R .25	Half-Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 1em; height: 1em; margin-right: 0.5em;"></div> <span>in incuse square.</span> </div>
3	6.7	R .25		<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 1em; height: 1em; margin-right: 0.5em;"></div> </div>
[Pl. VII. 2.]				
<hr/>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 456-446.</i>				
4	180.5	R .8	Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; width: 1em; height: 1em; margin-right: 0.5em;"></div> <span>A K Kantharos in incuse square.</span> </div>
above, laurel-leaf or grain of corn.				
[Pl. VII. 3.]				
<hr/>				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
1	10·8	R 4	Boeotian shield.	<p style="text-align: center;">COPAE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SILVER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ΚΩΓΑΙΩΝ Forepart of bull, rushing r. ; concave field.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. VII. 4.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>CORONEIA.</b>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 550-480.</i>				
SILVER.				
			Boeotian shield.	☉ in incuse square.
1	15·7	AR·3		
2	15·	AR·3		
3	14·	AR·3		☉
				[Pl. VII. 5.]
4	13·8	AR·25		
5	13·8	AR·25		
<i>Circ. B.C. 456-446.</i>				
			Boeotian shield.	K O Gorgon-head, with protruded R O tongue, in incuse square.
6	44·7	AR·5		
				[Pl. VII. 6.]
<i>Circ. B.C. 387-374.</i>				
			Boeotian shield.	K O Gorgon-head, with protruded tongue, in concave field.
7	14·	AR·35		
				[Pl. VII. 7.]
8	12·7	AR·4		
9	10·2	AR·4		no inscr.
				[Pl. VII. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	12·8	AR·4	Boeotian shield.	[K] O Gorgon-head (tongue not protruding), in concave field.
11	10·9	AR·4		no inscr. [Pl. VII. 9.]
12	13·5	AR·4	Similar.	O X Head of Athena Itonia, three-quarter-face towards r., wearing helmet with three crests, in concave field. [Pl. VII. 10.]
13	11·2	AR·45	Similar.	O K? Head of Athena Itonia, wearing crested Athenian helmet r., in concave field. [Pl. VII. 11.]  [NOTE.—This coin once weighed 16 grs. (cf. B. V. Head, <i>Coinage of Boeotia</i> , p. 45). The oxide having been lately removed, a considerable diminution in the weight has taken place.]

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>H A L I A R T U S .</b>				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 600-550.				
S I L V E R .				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are deeply sunk.
1	95·	R·55	 <b>III III</b> in the side openings of the shield.	
[Pl. VII. 12.]				
2	93·5	R·55	 <b>M N</b> „ „	
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 550-480.				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse, of 'mill-sail' pattern.
3	189·5	R·65		in centre,  .
[Pl. VII. 13.]				
4	187·9	R·7		„ „
5	190·5	R·8		„  .
[Pl. VII. 14.]				
6	189·5	R·75	rim of shield divided into eight compartments.	„  .
			Similar.	Similar.
7	94·	R·55		in centre,  .
8	85·	R·55		„ „



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	47·2	AR·5	Boeotian shield.  rim of shield divided into eight compartments.	Incuse, of 'mill-sail' pattern.  in centre, <b>⏏</b>
10	15·	AR·3	Similar.	<b>⏏</b> in incuse square.
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 456-446.				
11	188·4	AR·75	Boeotian shield, of which the rim is studded with nails.	<b>⏏</b> <b>A</b> Amphora, wreathed with ivy, the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. VII. 15.]
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.				
12	184·2	AR·85	Boeotian shield, on which trident upwards.	<b>ARI AR T IO</b> <b>⏏</b> Poseidon Onchestios naked, running r., striking downwards with his trident, his arm outstretched.  [Pl. VII. 16.]
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 338-315.				
BRONZE.				
13		Æ·95	Boeotian shield.	<b>API</b> in slightly concave field.  [Pl. VII. 17.]


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p><b>LEBADEIA.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 146-27.?</i></p> <p><b>BRONZE.</b></p>	
1		Æ 6	Head of Pallas l., wearing crested Corinthian helmet.	ΛΕ in olive-wreath.
2		Æ 55	Similar type r.	ΛΕ Similar.



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>MYCALESSUS.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 387-374.</i></p> <p><b>SILVER.</b></p> <p>Boeotian shield.      <b>M Y</b> Thunderbolt upwards.</p> <p>[Pl. VIII. 1.]</p> <p><b>Y M</b></p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 20px auto;"/>				
1	13·	Æ 4		
2	12·8	Æ 4		
3	12·5	Æ 4		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>ORCHOMENUS.</b>				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 600-480.				
SILVER.				
			Sprouting corn-grain.	Incuse square, divided usually into eight triangular compartments, of which three or four are often in relief.
1	12.5	AR .3	E	
[Pl. VIII. 2.]				
2	15.8	AR .35	„	
3	16.2	AR .3	E	
4	16.5	AR .3	„	
-----				
			Half sprouting corn-grain.	Similar incuse square.
5	7.3	AR .25		
-----				
			Sprouting corn-grain.	Similar incuse square.
6	16.2	AR .35		
7	15.	AR .35		
8	14.5	AR .3		
9	13.5	AR .35		
-----				

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
10	15.3	R.3	Sprouting corn-grain.	Incuse square, quartered.
11	15.3	R.3	Similar. Ξ R	Incuse square, of later Aeginetan pattern,  .
12	13.	R.3	ϣ E	
13	13.5	R.3		Ξ R in two of the incuse compartments. [Pl. VIII. 3.]
14	14.5	R.3		E R
15	13.8	R.3		ER in incuse square. [Pl. VIII. 4.]
<i>Circ. B.C. 480-456.</i>				
16	12.3	R.4	Sprouting corn-grain. E P	Incuse square, of later Aeginetan pattern,  .
17	12.5	R.45	„	[Pl. VIII. 5.]
18	10.2	R.3	Three sprouting corn-grains. [E] P	Similar. [Pl. VIII. 6.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
19	3·5	AR·25	Sprouting corn-grain. <b>E R</b>	Incuse square, of later Aeginetan pattern,  .
				[Pl. VIII. 7.]
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.
20	183·2	AR 1·	Boeotian shield.	<b>EPX</b> Free horse galloping r., with loose reign. above, ear of corn and <b>[E]YΔOPO</b>
				[Pl. VIII. 8.]
21	38·3	AR·5	Boeotian shield.	<b>EPX</b> within a wreath composed of two stalks of corn with ears.
				[Pl. VIII. 9.]
22	187·8	AR·9	Boeotian shield.	<b>EP XO</b> Amphora, of which the upper half is fluted. to r., ear of corn.
				[Pl. VIII. 10.]
23	183·2	AR·85		" " " above, <b>EY▷O</b>
				[Pl. VIII. 11.]
24	189·5	AR·85	across one end of shield, ear of corn.	" " " <b>EY</b>
				[Pl. VIII. 12.]
25	9·3	AR·35	Three sprouting corn- grains. beneath, <b>EP</b>	Free horse prancing r.
26	8·	AR·35	" <b>E P</b>	
				[Pl. VIII. 13.]







No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Three sprouting corn-grains.	Free horse prancing r.
27	9·7	Α·35	beneath, ΡΞ	
28	9·	Α·35	„ ER	above, EP
29	8·6	Α·35	no inscr.	„ Ε
—————				
			Half-sprouting corn-grain.	Ear of corn.
30	6·7	Α·3	in field l., ivy-leaf.	E R
31	4·8	Α·3	„ „	„
[Pl. viii. 14.]				
32	5·7	Α·3	„ „	Ρ Ξ
33	4·8	Α·3	„ „	Ρ Ο
34	3·7	Α·25		
—————				
			Sprouting corn-grain.	Ear of corn.
35	4·	Α·25	Ρ Ξ	E R
[Pl. viii. 15.]				
—————				
















No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
36		Æ ·55	Boeotian shield, along which ear of corn.	<b>EPXO</b> in the alternate spaces of a star of eight rays.
[Pl. VIII. 16.]				
37		Æ ·55		
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 338-315.				
38		Æ ·85	Boeotian shield.	<b>OPX</b> in slightly concave field.
[Pl. VIII. 17.]				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 146-27?				
39		Æ ·5	Bust of Hera r., wearing stephanos and veiled; over her shoulder, sceptre: border of dots.	<b>EP</b> Tripod; the whole in laurel- <b>XO</b> wreath.
[Pl. VIII. 18.]				
40		Æ ·45		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>P H A R A E .</b></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 550-480.</i></p>				
1	187·8	Æ · 7	Boeotian shield.	Incuse, of 'mill-sail' pattern. in centre, ☉.
[Pl. IX. 1.]				
2	192·1	Æ · 85	rim of shield divided into twelve compartments.	" "
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 387-374.</i></p>				
3	12·	Æ · 35	Boeotian shield.	♦ A Amphora. to r., / (ear of corn?).
4	12·2	Æ · 4		to l., ear of corn.
[Pl. IX. 2.]				
5	12·5	Æ · 35		" "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>PLATAEA.</b>				
SILVER.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.				
1	38.7	Æ 55	Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; margin-right: 5px;">ΓΛΑ</div> <div>Head of Hera r., wearing stephanos.</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">[Pl. IX. 3.]</div>
2	37.2	Æ 5	Similar.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; margin-right: 5px;">ΓΛΑ</div> <div>Head of Hera facing, wearing stephanos.</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">[Pl. IX. 4.]</div>
BRONZE.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 338-315.				
3		Æ 85	Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; border-right: 1px solid black; padding: 0 5px; margin-right: 5px;">ΓΛΑ</div> <div>in slightly concave field.</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;">[Pl. IX. 5.]</div>



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>TANAGRA.</b></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 600-550.</i></p>				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into eight triangular compartments, of which four are deeply indented.
1	93.	AR 6	 in side-openings of shield.	[Pl. ix. 6.]
2	91.	AR 6	 " "	
3	88.5	AR 6	" "	
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Similar.
4	41.5	AR 45	 in side-openings of shield.	[Pl. ix. 7.]
<hr/>				
			Similar.	Similar.
5	15.5	AR 25	 in one side-opening.	[Pl. ix. 8.]
<hr/>				
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 550-480.</i></p>				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse, of 'mill-sail' pattern.
6	90.2	AR 6	 in one side-opening.	 in the alternate incuse divisions.
<p>[Pl. ix. 9.]</p>				
7	89.	AR 6		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ. B.C. 480-456.</i>				
8	190·8	AR·75	Boeotian shield. —  in side-openings of shield.	Incuse, of 'mill-sail' pattern.  in centre of incuse.
[Pl. ix. 10.]				
9	186·7	AR·7	Boeotian shield. —  > in side-openings; on rim at one end,  .	Wheel of four spokes, in circular incuse.    in three quarters of the wheel.
[Pl. ix. 11.]				
10	189·6	AR·75	 on rim at both ends.	  in two opposite quarters.
[Pl. ix. 12.]				
[For the obols with <b>B</b> in incuse square on the reverse, which perhaps belong to this class, see above (p. 34, nos. 15, 16.)]				
11	187·4	AR·7	Boeotian shield.	Wheel of four spokes, in circular incuse. <b>A T</b> in two adjoining quarters.
[Pl. ix. 13.]				
12	187·2	AR·85	—  in one side-opening.	—  > in two opposite quarters.
[Pl. ix. 14.]				
13	182·8	AR·75	—  " " " "	" " " "
14	184·	AR·75	—  in side-openings.	
15	186·	AR·75	 on rim at both ends.	
[Pl. ix. 15.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
16	45.5	R. 5	Boeotian shield. ┠ ┌ in side-openings.	Wheel of four spokes, in circular incuse.
17	47.8	R. 45	┠ in one side-opening.	┠ > in two opposite quarters. [Pl. ix. 16.]
<hr/> <p>TANAGRA ? Circ. B.C. 480-456.</p>				
18	14.5	R. 3	Boeotian shield.	Wheel of four spokes, in incuse square. [Pl. ix. 17.]
19	13.7	R. 3		
20	13.5	R. 3		
21	12.3	R. 25		
<hr/> <p>Circ. B.C. 456-446.</p>				
22	189.	R. 8	Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, within which forepart of horse springing. T A W type r., wreath round horse's shoulder.
23	183.	R. 75		T A type r., horse bridled. [Pl. x. 1.]
24	188.	R. 75	rim of shield in twelve compartments.	T A type l. [Pl. x. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
25	47·3	AR·45	Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, within which forepart of horse springing. <b>T A W</b> type r., as no. 22.
26	47·	AR·5		<b>T A</b> type l., as no. 24.
27	15·5	AR·3	Similar.	Incuse square, within which horse's head r. <b>T A</b> [Pl. x. 3.]
28	5·5	AR·3	Half Boeotian shield.	Similar. <b>T A</b>
29	182·7	AR·85	Boeotian shield.	<b>T A</b> Fore-part of horse springing r., his shoulders bound with wreath; the whole in concave field. [Pl. x. 4.]
30	12·3	AR·4	Boeotian shield.	Fore-part of horse springing r.; in concave field. <b>TA NA</b>
31	10·3	AR·4		<b>T A</b> wreath round horse's shoulders. [Pl. x. 5.]
32	15·2	AR·35		<b>T A</b>
33	13·7	AR·4		„

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Fore-part of horse springing r. ; in concave field.
34	13·	Æ 4		T A
35	13·	Æ 35		T A
36	16·7	Æ 4		TA
37	15·	Æ 4		"
38	12·7	Æ 4		"
39	15·5	Æ 4		TA
40	15·3	Æ 35		[T] A type 1. [Pl. x. 6.]
			Half Boeotian shield.	Horse's head r. ; in concave field.
41	6·7	Æ 3		T A
			Boeotian shield.	[Similar. T A
42	3·3	Æ 25		
			Boeotian shield.	Fore-part of horse springing r. ; in concave field.
43	13·7	Æ 4		TA rein loose.
44	14·	Æ 4		T A beneath, ivy-leaf.
45	12·7	Æ 4		" " grapes.
				[Pl. x. 7.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
46	12·3	AR·4	Boeotian shield.	Stern of galley ; in concave field. <b>TA</b> type r.
47	13·7	AR·35		" " l. [Pl. x. 8.]
48	6·	AR·3	Half Boeotian shield.	Similar. <b>TA</b> type l. [Pl. x. 9.]
BRONZE.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 338-315.				
49		Æ·85	Boeotian shield.	<b>TAN</b> in slightly concave field. [Pl. x. 10.]
IMPERIAL TIMES.				
50		Æ·55	<b>TANA</b> in laurel-wreath. <b>ΓΡΑΙ</b> <b>ΩΝ</b>	<b>T A</b> Winged caduceus. <b>N A</b> [Pl. x. 11.]
51		Æ·55	Youthful bust r., Hermes Kriophoros? draped; at shoulder, crooked staff (pedum?); in front, ear of corn: border of dots.	<b>TANA Γ ΠΑΙΩΝ</b> Hermes Kriophoros standing, facing, carrying a ram across his shoulders. [Pl. x. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				Augustus.
52		Æ ·85	KAICAP Head of Augustus r., bare.	TANAGPRAION Three nymphs draped, dancing, hands joined. TA N AΓ PA I ΩN [Pl. x. 13.]
53		Æ ·8		TA N AΓPAI Ω[N] Countermark, tripod.
54		Æ ·85		TANAGPRAION
				Tiberius.
55		Æ ·75	TIBEPI OCKAICAP Head of Tiberius r., bare.	TANA ΓPRAION Tripod.
				Drusus.
56		Æ ·6	ΔPO VCOC Head of Drusus r., bare.	T A Palm. N A
				Germanicus.
57		Æ ·65	ΓEPM ANIKOC Head of Germanicus r., bare.	T A Apollo naked, standing facing, holding laurel-branch in r., and bow in l. N A
58		Æ ·6		

(Same die.)

κ







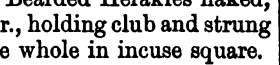
No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
59		Æ .75	<p style="text-align: center;">Trajanus.</p> <p><b>ΑΥΝΕΤΡΑ ΚΑΙΣΕΒ ΓΕΡΔΑ</b> Head of Trajan r., laur.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Trajanus.</p> <p><b>ΤΑΥΑΓΡ Α ΙΩΝ</b> Apollo? naked, standing facing, holding in r. bow? and in l. laurel-branch?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. x. 14.]</p>
60		Æ 1.	<p><b>ΑΥ ΚΑΙΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΝΟCΕΥCΕΒΗC</b> Head of Antoninus Pius r., laur., wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Antoninus Pius.</p> <p><b>ΤΑΝΑ ΓΡΑΙ ΩΝ</b> Dionysos, clad in short chiton and endromides, holding kantharos and thyrsos, standing l. under a portico flanked by two columns, each bearing a figure clad in short chiton, apparently supporting the roof of the portico; in ex., a Triton swimming l. with outstretched arm and head turned back.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. x. 15.]</p>
61		Æ 1.	<p><b>ΑΥΡ ΚΟΜΟΔΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ</b> Bust of Commodus r., bare-headed, wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Commodus.</p> <p><b>ΤΑΝΑ ΓΡΑΙ ΩΝ</b> Distyle temple, within which statue of Artemis r. on basis, wearing short chiton and endromides, and carrying a torch in each hand; before her, a lighted altar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. x. 16.]</p>
62		Æ .95		



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>THEBES.</b>				
[For the coinage of Thebes? B.C. 600-550, see above, p. 32].				
SILVER.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 550-480.				
			Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, of 'mill-sail' pattern.
1	183·8	℞·75		in centre, ⊗.
				[Pl. XI. 1.]
2	190·	℞·75		„ ⊕; three compartments only in relief.
				[Pl. XI. 2.]
3	190·2	℞·65		„ „ in the four incuse divi- sions, ⊕ Ε Β Α.
				[Pl. XI. 3.]
			Boeotian shield, the rim of which is divided into twelve compartments.	Incuse square, of 'mill-sail' pattern.
4	189·8	℞·7		in centre, ⊗.
5	192·7	℞·7		„ ⊕.
6	189·	℞·7		„ „
				[Pl. XI. 4.]
7	186·2	℞·7	[Countermark, •].	„ „
			Boeotian shield.	Similar.
8	92·2	℞·55		in centre, ⊗.

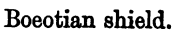

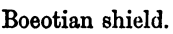

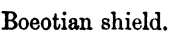

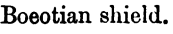
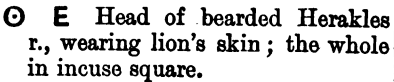

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	95·5	℞·55	Boeotian shield.	Incuse square, divided into ten compartments, of which five are in relief. in centre, ⊗. [Pl. xi. 5.]
10	46·5	℞·45	Similar.	Incuse square, of 'mill-sail' pattern. in centre, ⊕. [Pl. xi. 6.]
11	16·4	℞·3	Similar.	Incuse square. in centre, ⊗.
12	14·7	℞·3		„ ⊕. [Pl. xi. 7.]
13	8·3	℞·25	Half Boeotian shield.	Incuse square. in centre, ⊕. [Pl. xi. 8.]
14	7·8	℞·25		„ „
15	7·	℞·2		„ „
16	6·5	℞·2		„ „
17	4·	℞·2	Boeotian shield.	Incuse square. in centre, ⊕.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Circ. B.C. 480-456.</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Without inscription.</p>
18	182.2	R. 65	Boeotian shield.	Amphora, in incuse square.
				<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xi. 9.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>
19	94.	R. 6	Similar.	Similar.
				<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xi. 10.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>
20	15.5	R. 3	Similar.	Similar.
21	15.5	R. 3		
22	15.5	R. 3		<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xi. 11.]</p> <hr style="width: 20%; margin: auto;"/>
23	5.5	R. 25	Half Boeotian shield.	Ivy-leaf, in incuse square.
				<p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. xi. 12.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ. B.C. 456-446.</i>				
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, in incuse square.
24	187.5	AR .85		 [Pl. XI. 13.]
25	191.	AR .8		 [Pl. XI. 14.]
26	186.6	AR .75		 [Pl. XI. 15.]
-----				
			Similar.	Similar.
27	46.2	AR .45		 [Pl. XI. 16.]
-----				
			Half Boeotian shield.	Similar.
28	5.5	AR .2		 [Pl. XI. 17.]
-----				
<i>Circ. B.C. 446-426.</i>				
			Boeotian shield.	  Bearded Herakles naked, walking r., holding club and strung bow; the whole in incuse square.
29	185.9	AR .9		[Pl. XII. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
30	188.2	AR .85	Boeotian shield.	⊕ ΕΒΑΙΟΣ Young Herakles naked, kneeling r. on r. knee, and stringing his bow; the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. XII. 2.]
31	194.5	AR .85		club behind.
32	195.2	AR .85		⊕ ΕΒΑΙΟΣ ; club in front.  [Pl. XII. 3.]
33	184.	AR .95		”
34	195.	AR .85	Similar.	⊕ Ε Β Α Ι Ο Σ Young Herakles naked, kneeling r. on r. knee, and shooting an arrow from his bow; the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. XII. 4.]
35	188.	AR .9	Similar.  on shield, club.	[⊕] ΕΒΑΙΩΝ Young Herakles naked, stooping r. and stringing his bow; the whole in incuse square.  in front, club.  [Pl. XII. 5.]
36	185.	AR .9	Similar.	[⊕] ΕΒΑΙΩΝ Bearded Herakles naked, striding towards r., carrying off the Delphic tripod, and wielding his club in r.; the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. XII. 6.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	ΘΕΒΑΙΟΣ Infant Herakles kneeling l., strangling two serpents; the whole in incuse square.
37	189·8	R·9		
38	187·4	R·85		
				[Pl. XII. 7.]
39	192·7	R·85		Herakles kneeling in a more upright attitude, one serpent hangs dead over r. arm.
				[Pl. XII. 8.]
40	180·	R·85		" in field l., " large ivy-leaf."
			Similar.	
				ΘΕΒΑ Nymph (Thebe?), seated l., apparently on a low rock, her r. hand outstretched, her l. resting on rock; the whole in incuse square.
41	177·3	R·9		[Pl. XII. 9.]
			Similar.	
				ΘΕΒΑ Female figure (Harmonia?), wearing long chiton with diplois, seated r. on chair without back, her r. leg crossed over her l., and her l. foot resting on footstool; in her l. hand she holds a crested Corinthian helmet; the whole in incuse square.
42	185·6	R·8		[Pl. XII. 10.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
43	47·	AR·45	Boeotian shield.	  Kantharos, in incuse square.  [Pl. XII. 11.]
44	16·8	AR·35	Boeotian shield.	  Kantharos, in incuse square.
45	16·3	AR·3		
46	14·5	AR·3		
47	15·	AR·25	Boeotian shield.	  in incuse square.  [Pl. XII. 12.]  <i>Circ.</i> B.C. 426-395.  [Pl. XII. 13.]
48	182·2	AR·8	Boeotian shield.	  Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin; the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. XIII. 1.]
49	188·2	AR·85		 „ Similar head l. [Pl. XIII. 2.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
50	7.5	Æ .3	Half Boeotian shield.	Club l. above, <b>ΘΕΒΑ</b> ; beneath, ivy-leaf.
51	6.5	Æ .3		" " " "
52	6.5	Æ .3		" ivy-leaf; " <b>ΘΕΒΑ</b> . [Pl. XIII. 3.]
53	3.3	Æ .2	Boeotian shield; dotted.	rim   Club between <b>Θ</b> and ivy-leaf. [Pl. XIII. 4.]
54	190.2	Æ .85	Boeotian shield.	Head of bearded Dionysos r., wear- ing wreath of ivy; the whole in incuse square. <b>Θ</b> <b>Ξ</b> [Pl. XIII. 5.]
55	189.7	Æ .8	across one end of shield, club.	[ <b>ξ</b> ]   [ <b>ξ</b> ] [Pl. XIII. 6.]
56	187.	Æ .8	Countermark on shield, owl l.	[ <b>Θ</b> ]   <b>μ</b> [Pl. XIII. 7.]
57	155. plated.	Æ .85		"   "
58	187.8	Æ .85		<b>Θ</b> <b>E</b> [Pl. XIII. 8.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy; the whole in incuse square.
59	188.5	AR .85	across one end of shield, club.	[O] E
60	188.5	AR .8		⊙ [„]
61	187.2	AR .8		„ [„]
62	174.	AR .85		„ „
63	187.7	AR .8	across one end of shield, club.	„ „
				[PL XIII. 9.]
			Boeotian shield.	⊙ EB Kantharos, above, club r.; the whole in incuse square.
64	38.	AR .45		[Pl. XIII. 10.]
65	37.	AR .45		
66	39.8	AR .5		in field r., Γ.
67	38.5	AR .55		in field l., battle-axe downwards.
				[Pl. XIII. 11.]
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora (upper part fluted), in incuse square.
68	187.7	AR .75		⊙ <sup>B</sup> E
69	189.	AR .85		⊙ E

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora (upper part fluted), in incuse square.
70	186.5	Æ .8		⊙ E
71	185.2	Æ .8		"
72	185.	Æ .9	across one end of shield, club.	"
				[Pl. XIII. 12.]
73	178.5	Æ .85		"
74	188.	Æ .85		" ivy-leaf hanging from l. handle. [Pl. XIII. 13.]
75	184.5	Æ .8		" " " " "
76	155.8 plated.	Æ .8		" " " from each handle. [Pl. XIII. 14.]
77	184.	Æ .75		" in field r., bunch of grapes. [Pl. XIII. 15.]
			Boeotian shield.	⊙ E BH Kantharos, above which, club r.; the whole in incuse square.
78	40.3	Æ .55		[Pl. XIII. 16.]
79	40.	Æ .5		
80	39.8	Æ .5		

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Half Boeotian shield.	Bunch of grapes.
81	8·	R·35		⊙ E [Pl. XIII. 17.]
82	6·2	R·3		⊙ in field l.
83	5·5	R·3		in field r., ⊙.
84	7·	R·3		” ”
85	6·8	R·35		” ” ?
86	7·	R·3		” ” ?
			Boeotian shield.	Bunch of grapes.
87	3·	R·2		⊙ E
88	3·1	R·25		no inscr.
				<i>Circ. B.C. 395-387.</i>
				ELECTRUM.
			Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy.	⊙ E Infant Herakles naked, seated facing, head to l., strangling two serpents; beneath, club r.: traces of incuse square.
89	46·3	EL·45		[Pl. XIV. 1.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of bearded Dionysos r., wearing wreath of ivy.	⊙ <b>E</b> Infant Herakles naked, kneeling r., strangling two ser- pents; in incuse circle or concave field.
90	15·8	EL·85		[Pl. xiv. 2.]
SILVER.				
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, of which the upper part is fluted; usually in slightly con- cave circle.
91	191·	AR·85		⊙ (Amphora banded).
92	191·3	AR·8		⊙ <b>B</b> <b>E</b> to l., strung bow.
93	189·	AR·85		" " "
94	182·	AR·85		⊙ <b>E</b> " "
95	186·2	AR·85		[Pl. xiv. 3.] " " club.
96	191·	AR·8		" " " [Same die.]
97	185·5	AR·8		" to r., grapes.
98	185·6	AR·95		" to l., oenochoë; above, ivy- leaf.
				[Pl. xiv. 4.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
99	187.1	Æ .8	Boeotian shield.	Amphora, of which the upper part is fluted, within a wreath of ivy; in slightly concave circle.  ⊙ E [Pl. xiv. 5.]
100	184.2	Æ .9		⊙ E berries alternating with leaves in ivy-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 6.]
101	189.	Æ .95	Boeotian shield.	Infant Herakles naked, seated facing, head to r., strangling two serpents: concave field.  ⊙ E [Pl. xiv. 7.]
102	186.8	Æ .85		"
103	186.8	Æ .9		⊙ E to r., strung bow. [Pl. xiv. 8.]
104	188.2	Æ .8	Boeotian shield.	⊙ E Head of bearded Dionysos, facing (slightly towards r.), wearing ivy-wreath. [Pl. xiv. 9.]
105	10.2	Æ .4	Three Boeotian half-shields; in the centre, ⊙.	Three Boeotian half-shields, on each of which a club; in the centre, ⊙: concave field. [Pl. xiv. 10.]
106	10.	Æ .35		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
107	5·7	Æ·35	Half Boeotian shield. on shield, club.	⊙ <sup>Β</sup> E Amphora, the upper half fluted: concave field. to l., club.
108	6·	Æ·3	" "	" "
109	5·2	Æ·3		
110	3·5	Æ·25	Boeotian shield, across one end of which, club.	⊙ E Kantharos, above which, club r.: concave field.
				[Pl. xiv. 11.]
				[Pl. xiv. 12.]
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.
				[For the probable coinage of Thebes in this period, see above, under Boeotia, <i>in genere</i> (p. 34)].
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 378-338 or 335.
				SILVER.
111	183·	Æ·8	Boeotian shield.	Amphora, the upper part fluted; in concave field. ΑΓ ΛΑ
112	187·	Æ1·05		AN ΔP amphora with long stem; ( <i>graffito</i> , EO).
				[Pl. xv. 1.]
113	189·	Æ·85		T I A N
114	185·7	Æ·9		A N above, club l. T I

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, the upper part fluted, in concave field.
115	185·7	Æ·85		ΑΓ ΟΛ above, grapes.
116	182·8	Æ·9		" " "
			(Same die).	
117	190·2	Æ·9		ΑΡ ΚΑ two ivy-leaves on each handle.
118	188·5	Æ·8		" "
119	187·5	Æ·8		" " "
120	189·8	Æ·9		FA ΞΤ above, corn-grain.
			[Pl. xv. 2.]	
121	182·5	Æ·9		" " "
122	181·2	Æ·9		" " ivy-branch.
123	188·5	Æ·85		Α Μ to r., grapes. Ω
124	184·8	Æ·85		" " "
125	186·	Æ·9		Α Μ above, club l. Ω Γ
126	183·	Æ·8		ΔΑ ΙΜ
127	189·5	Æ 1·		ΔΑ ΜΟ " " on l. handle, ivy-branch.
			[Pl. xv. 3.]	
128	183·	Æ 1·		" " " " "
129	172·	Æ·85		ΔΑ ΜΩ " " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, the upper part fluted, in concave field.
130	broken. plated.	Æ·8		ΔΑ Μ above, wreath?
131	183·8	Æ·9		[Δ]Α ΜΟ above, club r. Κ Λ
132	179·4	Æ·8		ΔΙ Ο
133	184·2	Æ·85		Δ Ι " " Ο Γ
134	188·	Æ·85		ΔΙ Ω
135	188·5	Æ·85		ΕΓ ΑΜΙ " roso.
			[Pl. xv. 4. Altered in the die from no. 138.]	
136	188·5	Æ·8		ΕΓ ΑΜ
137	165· plated.	Æ·8		Ε]Γ ΑΜ
138	188·5			ΕΓ ΓΑ above, Boeotian shield.
139	184·	Æ·8		FE ΠΓ
140	188·5	Æ·8		ΕΥ ΦΑ above, club r and grapes. Π Α
			[Pl. xv. 5.]	
141	188·	Æ·85		Ε above, club l.; on each ↓ Ε handle, ivy-leaf.
142	187·	Æ·9		" " "
			[Pl. xv. 6.]	
143	189·5	Æ·9		Ε ΧΕ " "
144	189·5	Æ·85		"



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, the upper part fluted, in concave field.
145	185·	Æ·8		ΘΕ ΟΓ above, caduceus l.
146	192·5	Æ·9		ΗΙ ΚΕ „ club r.; on r. han- dle, ivy-leaf.
147	189·2	Æ·85		„ on each handle, ivy-leaf; in field r., olive-spray.
			[Pl. xv. 7.]	
148	179·3	Æ·85		„ above, wreath.
149	188·	Æ·8		ΗΙΞ ΜΕ
150	187·7	Æ·85		ΚΑ ΒΙ
151	188·7	Æ·85		ΚΑ ΛΛΙ
152	187·	Æ·85		„ (or ΚΑ ΛΛΗ?)
153	184·	Æ·9		ΚΛ Ε above, wreath.
154	188·5	Æ·85		ΚΛ ΙΩ
155	185·3	Æ·85		„
156	188·3	Æ·8		ΚΛ ΙΩΝ
157	180·2	Æ·85		ΚΡ ΑΤ
158	185·2	Æ·85		ΟΛ ΥΜ above, laurel-leaf?
159	185·7	Æ·85		ΟΝ ΑΞ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Boeotian shield.	Amphora, the upper part fluted, in concave field.
160	178.5	Æ .85		Γ Τ Ο
161	189.2	Æ .85		Τ Ι in field r., club. Μ
162	187.7	Æ .85		Τ ] Ι Μ Ι in field l., club.
163	189.2	Æ .85		Τ Ι Μ Ι above, club r.; on l. han- dle, ivy-leaf.
164	184.7	Æ .85		Τ Ι Μ Ο
165	188.5	Æ .85		Φ Ι Δ Ο above, grapes.
166	188.	Æ .85		Υ Α Ρ Ο ,, wreath.
			[Pl. xv. 8.]	
167	185.	Æ .8		,, ,, [ ,, ?]
168	180.5	Æ .85		,, in field, on either side, ivy- wreath.
			[Pl. xv. 9.]	
			Boeotian shield, across one end of which, club.	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin, in concave field.
169	13.	Æ .45		in front, Ο Ε
			[Pl. xv. 10.]	
170	12.4	Æ .4		,, ,,
171	14.	Æ .4		,, Ι Σ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
	Average 33 grs.		Head of young Herakles l, in lion's skin.	Club l.
172		Æ ·55		ΛΥΚ ΙΝΩ [Pl. xv. 11.]
173		Æ ·5		"
-----				
			Head of young Herakles r, in lion's skin.	Club and arrow, both l.
174		Æ ·5		ΘΕΟ ΤΙ [Pl. xv. 12.]
175		Æ ·5		"        (club and arrow r.) ["]
176		Æ ·5		ΛΑΑΝ ΘΕ
177		Æ ·5		" "
-----				
			Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin.	Club and strung bow.
178		Æ ·45	Head l.	ΑΡΙΞ    Type r.
179		Æ ·5	" "	"        "
180		Æ ·5	" " (slight beard).	ΑΡΙΞ    Type l. ΦΕΙΔΟ
181		Æ ·5	" " (    "    )	[ " ]        " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of young Herakles, in lion's skin.	Club and strung bow.
182		Æ 5	Head l.	[Σ]A? [OΛ]YM
183		Æ 5	„ r.	ΞA Type l. FEPΓ [Pl. xv. 13.]
184		Æ 5	„ „	„ Type r. „
185		Æ 5	„ „	„ „ „
186		Æ 5	„ l.	A Type l. OIQN
187		Æ 5	„ r.	H Type r. OIQN
188		Æ 5	„ „	Θ [ΘI]Q[N] Type r.
			Head of young Herakles l., in lion's skin.	Club and Thyrsos, both r.
189		Æ 5		APIΞ [Pl. xv. 14.]
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	Club r., and inverted bunch of grapes.
190		Æ 5		ONA Ξ I [Pl. xv. 15.]
191		Æ 5		„
192		Æ 55		„

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of young Herakles l., in lion's skin.	Club and caduceus.
193		Æ ·5		ΟΛΥΜ Club above caduceus. [Pl. xv. 16.]
194		Æ ·5		ΟΛΥΜ " " [Ε] ΠΙ ?
195		Æ ·5		ΦΕΙΔΟ Club beneath caduceus.
196		Æ ·55		" "
197		Æ ·55		" "
198		Æ ·55		" "
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	Club r. ; below, Boeotian shield.
199		Æ ·55		ΓΥΡ Ρ Ι
200		Æ ·55		" " [Pl. xv. 17.]
				<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 315-288.
				[During this period, gold and silver coins bearing the types of Alexander the Great (Müller, nos. 751-756), were struck at Thebes.]
				BRONZE.
			Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Thyrsos, filleted, and club, both l.
201		Æ ·4		
202		Æ ·45		
203		Æ ·45		
				[Pl. xvi. 1.]

Average  
35 grs.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
204		Æ ·5	Head of young Herakles r., in lion's skin.	ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ Thyrsos, filleted, and club, both l.
205		Æ ·45		
206		Æ ·45		
	Average 23 grs.		Boeotian shield.	Trident.
207		Æ ·4		ΘΗΒΑΙ ΩΝ [Pl. XVI. 2.]
208		Æ ·4		ΘΗΒΑΙ ΩΝ
209		Æ ·4		"
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 288-146.				
[For the coins struck at Thebes during this period, <i>see</i> under Boeotia, p. 38 <i>sqq.</i> ]				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 146-27.				
BRONZE.				
	Average 62 grs.		ΘΗΒΑ ΩΝ Lyra.	Torch between two ears of corn and two poppy-heads, all tied together: border of dots.
210		Æ ·6		
211		Æ ·6		
[Pl. XVI. 3.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>IMPERIAL TIMES.</b>				
	Average 115 grs.		Head of bearded Herakles, laur. : border of dots.	Club and filleted thyrsos, crossed : border of dots.
212		Æ · 8	ΘΗΒ ΑΙΩΝ Head l.	ΕΠΙΑΡΧΙ ΠΕΜΠΤΙΔ Ο Υ [Pl. xvi. 4.]
213		Æ · 75	"	"
214		Æ · 8	ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ ,, r. inscr. defaced.	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>THE SPIAE.</b>				
SILVER.				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 387-374.				
			Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>⊙ Ε Σ Π Ι</p> </div> <div> <p>Two crescents, back to back, in incuse circle or concave field.</p> </div> </div>
1	15·2	Α·4		[Pl. xvi. 5.]
2	11·2	Α·4		[Pl. xvi. 6.]
3	10·	Α·4		Ι Π Σ Ε ⊙
			Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>⊙ Ε Σ</p> </div> <div> <p>Crescent, horns upwards.</p> </div> </div>
4	14·4	Α·4		[Pl. xvi. 7.]
5	13·5	Α·4		
6	12·8	Α·4		
7	10·6	Α·4		⊙ Ε Σ
			Boeotian shield.	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;"> <p>⊙ Ε Σ</p> </div> <div> <p>Crescent, horns upwards.</p> </div> </div>
8	3·	Α·25		



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	191.5	Æ 9	Boeotian shield.	ΘΕΞΓ IKON Head of Aphrodite Melainis r., wearing earring and necklace; in front, a large crescent, and beneath, another, smaller.
[Pl. xvi. 8.]				
10	43.5	Æ 6	Boeotian shield.	⊙ E Ξ Head of Aphrodite, as above; in front, a large crescent.
[Pl. xvi. 9.]				
11	39.	Æ 6		
12	14.2	Æ 4	Boeotian shield, on which, crescent.	⊙ Head of Aphrodite, as above, no crescent.
[Pl. xvi. 10.]				
(See also hemidrachm with the crescent classed under Thespieae? page 35, no. 43, above.)				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 338-315.				
[For the silver of this period struck at Thespieae? see p. 37, nos. 50-56.]				
BRONZE.				
13		Æ 85	Boeotian shield.	⊙ Ε Ξ in concave field.
[Pl. xvi. 11.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 146-27.				
BRONZE.				
Female head r, laur., wearing modius and veil: border of dots.			ΘΕΣΠΙ ΕΩΝ	Lyre, the whole in laurel- wreath.
14	Æ ·6			
[Pl. XVI. 12.]				
15	Æ ·6			
16	Æ ·6			
17	Æ ·6			
18	Æ ·6			
19	Æ ·65			
20	Æ ·6			
21	Æ ·6			
22	Æ ·5			
23	Æ ·45			no wreath.
24	Æ ·6			(inscr. differently placed.)
25	Æ ·55			( " )

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
26		Æ 45	Female head r., laur., wearing modius and veil: border of dots.	<p><b>ΘΕΣ</b> Lyre. <b>ΠΙΕΩ[N]</b></p> <p>[Pl. xvi. 13.]</p> <p>IMPERIAL.</p> <p>Domitianus.</p>
27		Æ 7	<p><b>ΑΥΔΟΚΑΙΣΕΓΕΡ</b> Head of Domitian r., laur.</p>	<p><b>ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ</b> Apollo Kitharædos, standing facing, with lyre in l. hand.</p> <p>[Pl. xvi. 14.]</p>
28		Æ 7	Similar.	<p><b>ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ</b> Female figure, standing l., holding patera? and cornucopiæ (Tyche?).</p> <p>[Pl. xvi. 15.]</p>
29		Æ 7	Similar.	<p><b>ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ</b> Female figure, clad in long chiton and veiled? standing l., her r. slightly raised.</p>
30		Æ 6	<p><b>ΑΥΔΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΣΕΓΕΡ</b> Head of Domitian r., radiate.</p>	<p><b>ΘΕΣΠΙΕΩΝ</b> Apollo, holding lyre, seated r. on altar? his feet on footstool.</p>
31		Æ 6		
32		Æ 55		<p>[Pl. xvi. 16.]</p>

# EUBOEA.

[For uninscribed coins, see under the various Euboean towns of which they bear the types, or under Uncertain Euboean towns, p. 136.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p>ERETRIA?</p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 411-387.</p> <p>SILVER.</p>	
			<p>Head of nymph r., hair rolled.</p>	<p>Head and neck of bull, three-quarters towards r.; traces of incuse circle.</p>
1	61·3	AR·7		<p><b>EYB OI</b></p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 1.]</p>
2	61·2	AR·75		<p><b>  E YB</b></p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 2.]</p>
3	62·9	AR·6		<p><b>  EY B</b></p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 3.]</p>
4	62·4	AR·6		<p>  "</p>
5	60·4	AR·6		<p>  "</p>
			<p>Similar.</p>	<p>Similar.</p>
6	23·4 broken.	AR·45		<p><b>  EY [B]</b></p> <p>[Pl. xvii. 4.]</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 369-336.	
			SILVER.	
7	56.5	AR 55	Head of nymph r., wearing earring and necklace, of finest style of art.	Head and neck of bull, three-quarters towards r.; bound with sacrificial fillet.  EY [Pl. xvii. 5.]
8	55.7	AR 7	Head of nymph l., wearing earring, of later style than no. 7.	Similar.  EY [Pl. xvii. 6.]
9	54.9	AR 65		"
10	47.6 worn.	AR 65		"
11	56.6	AR 6		" to r., kantharos.
12	46.5 worn.	AR 7		" " bunch of grapes.
13	56.9	AR 65	Head of nymph l., similar to no. 8, but of still later style.	Similar.  EY to r., Head of Seilenos, facing. [Pl. xvii. 7.]
14	55.	AR 7		" " " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
15	27·9	Æ·45	Head of nymph r., wearing earring. behind, E.	Head and neck of bull, three-quarters towards r., bound with sacrificial fillet. <b>EY</b>
16	25·9	Æ·5	„ „	„ „ [Pl. xvii. 8.]
17	16·7	Æ·45	Head of nymph r., wearing earring. behind, E.	Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes. <b>E Y B</b> [Pl. xvii. 9.]
18	18·1	Æ·45	Head of nymph l., wearing earring. behind, E.	Similar. <b>E Y B</b> [Pl. xvii. 10.]
BRONZE.				
19		Æ·55	Bull's head, facing: border of dots.	Sepia: border of dots. [Pl. xvii. 11.]
20		Æ·55		
21		Æ·45	Bull's head and neck r.: border of dots	Sepia: border of dots.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Bull standing r.	Bunch of grapes.
22	Æ ·6		above, sword with strap. [Pl. xvii. 12.]	to r., trophy.
23	Æ ·5		„ wreath.	EYB „ „ „
24	Æ ·45		„ „	EYBO „ „ cornucopiæ.
25	Æ ·5		„ „	„ „ „ „
26	Æ ·45		„ club.	EYB to l., star.
27	Æ ·45		„ cornucopiæ; in front, thymiaterion ?	EYJBO
28	Æ ·5		in front, thymiaterion ?	EYBOI to r., ivy-leaf.
29	Æ ·5			„ „ „ „
30	Æ ·5			OB YE EY BO
			[Pl. xvii. 13.]	
31	Æ ·45			EY BO
			Female head r., wearing vine-wreath, earring, and necklace.	Bull's head and neck, three-quarters towards r.
32	Æ ·55			EY BO above, two bunches of grapes.
				[Pl. xvii. 14.]
33	Æ ·45			[ „ ]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.	
			BRONZE.	
			Bull standing l.	<b>EY BO[IEΩN]</b> Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes.
34		Æ ·65	above, star; beneath, <b>ME</b> .	above, star. [Pl. xvii. 15.]
35		Æ ·7	” ” ” ”	” ”
			Similar.	<b>EYBOIEΩN</b> Vine-branch with one bunch of grapes.
36		Æ ·45	above, star; beneath, <b>Α</b> .	above, star. (inscr. effaced.)
			Bull recumbent l.	<b>EYBOIEΩN</b> Vine-branch with two bunches of grapes.
37		Æ ·75	above, star.	above, star. (inscr. effaced.)
38		Æ ·6	” ” beneath, <b>ΔΗΜΑΡΧΟΣ.</b>	” ” [Pl. xvii. 16.]
			Female head r., veiled.	<b>EYBOI</b> Bull butting r. <b>EΩN</b>
39		Æ ·6		
40		Æ ·65		in ex., spear-head? [Pl. xvii. 17.]
41		Æ ·65		in field r., palm.



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., veiled.	<b>EYBOI</b> Bull butting r. <b>EΩN</b>
42		Æ ·65		in ex., <b>Α</b> !
43		Æ ·65		,, trident.
44		Æ ·65		above, ,,
			Female head, veiled, slightly towards r.	<b>EYBOI</b> Prow r. <b>EΩN</b>
45		Æ ·6		
46		Æ ·45		
				on prow, star and cornucopiæ. [Pl. xvii. 18.]
			Head of Hermes r., wearing petasos.	<b>EYBOI</b> Ear of corn. <b>EΩN</b>
48		Æ ·45		[Pl. xvii. 19.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<p><b>ATHENAE DIADES?</b></p> <p>[See Uncertain towns, p. 136.]</p> <hr/> <p><b>CARYSTUS.</b></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 480-445.</i></p>	
1	124·	AR 95	Cow r., with head turned back, suckling calf.	Cock r., in incuse square.   K [Pl. xviii. 1.]
2	28·1	AR 55	Forepart of bull r.	Palm-tree, in incuse square. [Pl. xviii. 2.]
3	59·5	AR 55	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Bull recumbent l.   KAP [Pl. xviii. 3.]
4	58·9	AR 65		"

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size:	Obverse.	Reverse.
5	28.4	A·45	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Palm-tree.  K A [Pl. xviii. 4.]  ----- <i>Circ. B.C. 369-336.</i>
6	111.9	A·9	Cow r., with head turned back, suckling calf.	Cock r.  KA [PY]Ξ [Pl. xviii. 5.]
7	96.6	A·85		KA PYΞ [Pl. xviii. 6.]  -----
8	58.8	A·55	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Bull recumbent l.  KAPY beneath, club r. [Pl. xviii. 7.]
9	47.1	A·65		" " "  -----
10	27.8	A·45	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Palm-tree.  KA PY to l., club. [Pl. xviii. 8.]  -----

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
11	18·8	Æ 45	Head and neck of bull, three-quarter face to- wards r.	Two palm-trees. <b>K AP Y</b> [Pl. XVIII. 9.]
12	6·8	Æ 3	Head of Apollo r., laur.	Three palm-trees with one root. <b>K A</b> [Pl. XVIII. 10.]
<i>Circ. B.C. 313-265.</i>				
13	118·8	Æ 95	Cow r., with head turned back, suckling calf : border of dots.	Cock r. <b>KAPYΞΤΙΩΝ</b> to l, $\ddagger$ . [Pl. XVIII. 11.]
14	26·7	Æ 55	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin : border of dots.	Bull recumbent l. <b>KAPY</b> beneath, club l. [Pl. XVIII. 12.]
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
15		Æ 7	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Head and neck of bull, three quarter face towards r., bound with sacrificial fillet. <b>KA</b> [Pl. XVIII. 13.]
16		Æ 4		<b>[[K]APY?</b>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.				
G O L D .				
17	49.3	A 5	Head of bearded Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Bull recumbent l.  <b>KAPY</b> above, trident l.; beneath, club l.
[Pl. XIX. 1.]				
S I L V E R .				
18	98.5	A 8	Head of Antiochus III. ? as Apollo, r., wearing wreath entwined with royal diadem: border of dots.	Nike l., in biga, holding palm and reins.  <b>KAPYΣTI[ΩN]</b> above horses, trident in wreath.
[Pl. XIX. 2.]				
B R O N Z E .				
19		Æ 7	Head of young Herakles r., wearing lion's skin.	Head and neck of bull, three-quarter face towards r., bound with sacri- ficial fillet.  <b>KA</b> to r., <b>PR</b> .
[Pl. XIX. 3.]				
20		Æ 65		" "
21		Æ 65		" "
22		Æ 7	Head of Zeus r., laur.	Eagle r., wings open.  <b>K A</b> <b>P YΣ</b> <b>T I</b> <b>[ΩN]</b>
[Pl. XIX. 4.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23		Æ ·65	Female head r., veiled.	Bull butting r.  <b>KAPY</b> [Pl. XIX. 5.]
24		Æ ·7	Head of Poseidon r.  countermark, dolphin and trident.	Dolphin twined round trident.  <b>K A</b> <b>P Y</b> <b>T Σ</b> <b>Ω I</b> [N] [Pl. XIX. 6.]
25		Æ ·45	Head of Poseidon l.	Trident r.  <b>KA</b> above, dolphin r. [Pl. XIX. 7.]
26		Æ ·65	Female head r., veiled: border of dots.	Dolphin r.: border of dots.  <b>KA</b> <b>PY</b> [Pl. XIX. 8.]
27		Æ ·55	Youthful Dionysiac? bust r.; over shoulder, thyrsos?	Dolphin l.  <b>KA</b> <b>PY</b> [Pl. XIX. 9.]
28		Æ ·55		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>IMPERIAL TIMES.</b>				
Nero.				
29		Æ 75	<p><b>ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ</b> Head of Nero r., laur.</p>	<p><b>ΚΑΡΥ</b> Head of Poseidon r., laur.  behind, dolphin downwards; in front, trident.</p>
[Pl. xix. 10.]				
Trajan.				
30		Æ 95	<p><b>ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ</b> <b>CΕΒ</b> Head of Trajan r., radiate.</p>	<p><b>ΚΑΡΥC ΤΙΩΝ</b> Head of Posei- don r., laur.</p>
[Pl. xix. 11.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p>CHALCIS?</p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 700-480.</p> <p>ELECTRUM.</p>				
1	44.4	EL. 4	Eagle l., devouring prey (hare?).	Irregular incuse square.  [Pl. xx. 1.]
2	43.8	EL. 4	Eagle flying l. ?	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
3	22.1	EL. 35	Eagle flying r.	Incuse square.  [Pl. xx. 2.]
4	20.8	EL. 35	Wheel of four spokes.	Incuse square.
5	21.8	EL. 35		[Pl. xx. 3.]



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				SILVER.
			Wheel of four spokes.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
6	131.4	AR.75		
7	128.	AR.75		
8	126.	AR.75		
				[Pl. xx. 4.]
9	123.	AR.7		
			Similar.	Similar.
10	67.5	AR.65		
11	65.2	AR.55		
				[Pl. xx. 5.]
12	65.	AR.55		
13	64.8	AR.55		
14	62.7	AR.55		
15	62.6	AR.55		
16	59.	AR.5		

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	15.5	R.3	Wheel of four spokes.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
18	11.5	R.3		
			Similar.	Similar.
19	10.	R.3		
20	9.8	R.3		
21	9.6	R.3		
22	9.5	R.3		
23	9.3	R.3		
24	9.3	R.3		
25	9.3	R.3		
26	9.3	R.3		
27	9.3	R.3		
28	9.	R.3		
29	9.	R.35		
30	8.8	R.3		

[Pl. xx. 6.]


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
31	8.8	AR 3	Wheel of four spokes.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
32	8.5	AR 4		
33	7.5	AR 3		
34	7.5	AR 25		
35	6.5	AR 25		
<b>CHALCIS.</b>				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 480-445.				
36	38.9	AR 45	Eagle flying r.	Wheel of four spokes, in incuse square.
[Pl. xx. 7.]				
37	42.1	AR 45	eagle carries serpent.	Y A V in three quarters of wheel.
[Pl. xx. 8.]				
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 369-336.				
38	57.4	AR 6	Female head l., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws: concave field.
AA X beneath, rose.				
[Pl. xx. 9.]				
			Similar.	Similar type l.
39	55.	AR 65		X AA beneath, rose?
40	57.1	AR 55		„ above, race-torch.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
			Female head r., of later style than nos. 38-40, wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws: concave field.	
41	55·	Æ·7			XAA      beneath, corn-wreath.
42	54·1	Æ·75			"      "      "
43	54·9	Æ·65			Λ AX      "      "
44	57·3	Æ·65			"      "      wreath.
[Pl. xx. 10.]					
45	53·7	Æ·7			ΛA X      "      "
46	57·	Æ·65			"      "      trident r.
47	55·6	Æ·7			X AA      "      " l.
48	57·2	Æ·65			ΛA X      "      kantharos.
49	56·7	Æ·65			"      "      "
50	56·	Æ·65			X AA      "      trophy.
[Pl. xx. 11.]					
51	54·	Æ·65			"      "      "
52	53·1	Æ·65		"      "      "	
53	54·9	Æ·65		XAA      "      caduceus.	
54	54·7	Æ·65		Λ A X      "      corn-grain?	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., of later style than nos. 38-40, wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws: concave field.
55	51.3	AR 65		X A Λ above, star.
56	55.	AR 65		no inscr.; no symbol.
			Similar type.	Eagle r., devouring hare: concave field.
57	26.9	AR 5		XA above, crescent.
58	26.5	AR 5		" "
				[Pl. xx. 12.]
59	24.3	AR 5		
			Similar type.	Eagle standing r.
60	7.4	AR 35		X A in front, laurel-leaf?
				[Pl. xx. 13.]
			Female head r., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled; of barbarous work.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
61	57.1	AR 65		ΛAX above, Π.
62	55.7	AR 65		" " "
63	55.1	AR 7		" " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled; of barbarous work.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
64	54.3	Æ .65		ΛΑΧ [above, Π.]
65	53.9	Æ .7		" " "
66	53.8	Æ .65		" " "
67	53.6	Æ .7		" " "
68	53.1	Æ .7		" " "
69	52.6	Æ .65		
				[Pl. xx. 14.]
				BRONZE.
	Average 31.5		Female head facing, wearing earrings, necklace, and diadem surmounted by five discs with human faces, over which passes a sacrificial fillet, the ends of which hang down on each side.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
70		Æ .55		ΛΑ Χ [Pl. xx. 15.]
71		Æ .6		ΧΑΛ to r., ivy leaf.
72		Æ .55		Χ ΑΛ ,, star.
73		Æ .55		ΧΑΛ above, rose.

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head facing, wearing earrings, necklace, and diadem surmounted by five discs with human faces, over which passes a sacrificial fillet, the ends of which hang down on each side.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
74		Æ ·6		X AA beneath, kantharos.
75		Æ ·45		AA]X ,, trophy.
76		Æ ·5		,, term.
77		Æ ·55		XAA ,, tripod.
78		Æ ·5		X AA ,, ear of corn.
			Similar head, placed on the capital of an Ionic column.	Similar type.
79		Æ ·5	(six discs.)	XA [Λ]
80		Æ ·5		XAA
				<i>Circ. B.C. 369-336 (?)</i>
			Female head r., hair rolled, and covered with net of pearls, apparently bound with fillet, the end of which is seen hanging down behind neck.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
81		Æ ·65		X AA [Pl. xx. 16.]
82		Æ ·65		"

No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
83		Æ 65	Female head r., hair rolled, and covered with net of pearls, apparently bound with fillet, the end of which is seen hanging down behind neck.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.  <b>XAA</b> to r., trident. [Pl. xx. 17.]
84		Æ 65		" " ☉. [Cf. nos. 92-95, attributed to B.C. 196-146.]  <i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.  SILVER.
85	254.5	AR 1.15	Female bust r., wearing earring, necklace, stephane, and veil.	<b>XAAKID[EQN]</b> Hera in quadriga r., holding sceptre and reins; the whole in oak-wreath. in ex., <b>EENOKPATHΞ</b> . [Pl. xxi. 1.]
86	84.8	AR 8	Female head r., wearing earring; hair rolled, and long locks hanging down at back of neck: border of dots.	<b>XAAKI</b> Eagle standing r., with open wings, contending with serpent erect. in front, <b>MENEΔH</b> . [Pl. xxi. 2.]
87	82.	AR 8		" 
88	17.	AR 5	Similar.	<b>XAA</b> Similar type. [Pl. xxi. 3.]



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>BRONZE.</b>				
89		Æ ·9	<b>ΧΑΛΚΙ</b> Charioteer in quadriga r., holding goad and reins.	Laurel-wreath, within which magistrate's name.  <b>ΘΕΟ ΚΛΗΣ ΠΑΥΣΑ ΝΙΟΥ</b>
90		Æ ·9		[Pl. XXI. 4.]
91		Æ ·85		
—————				
92		Æ ·7	Female head r., hair rolled, and covered with net of pearls, bound with fillet, of which the ends hang down the neck.	<b>ΧΑΛΚΙ</b> Eagle flying r., holding <b>ΔΕΩΝ</b> serpent in beak and claws.
93		Æ ·6		
94		Æ ·7		
95		Æ ·65		
[Cf. nos. 81-84, attributed to b.c. 369-336 ?]				
—————				
96		Æ ·65	<b>ΧΑΛ</b> Female head facing, placed on the capital of an Ionic column, wearing sacrificial fillet, of which the ends hang down on either side.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws
97		Æ ·65		above, <b>ΦΙΛΙΣ</b> ; beneath, <b>ΑΑΘ</b> .
" "				
[Pl. XXI. 5.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			<b>XAA</b> Female head facing, placed on the capital of an Ionic column, wearing sacrificial fillet, of which the ends hang down on either side.	Eagle flying r., holding serpent in beak and claws.
98		Æ ·65		above, ΦΙΛΙΣ; beneath, ΑΑΘ.
99		Æ ·65		" "
100		Æ ·7		" " " "
101		Æ ·6		" " " "
102		Æ ·65		" " " "
103		Æ ·65		" "
[Pl. xxi. 6.]				
104		Æ ·5	Female head r., hair rolled, and covered with pearls.	<b>XAA</b> Eagle standing r., with open wings, contending with erect serpent.
105		Æ ·5	Circular disc, on which eagle standing r., with open wings, contending with erect serpent.	<b>X</b> Prow of galley r.
[Pl. xxi. 7.]				
106		Æ ·75	<b>X</b> Bull standing r.: border of dots.	Three ears of corn on stalk, in ivy-wreath.
[Pl. xxi. 8.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
				<p style="text-align: center;">IMPERIAL.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Agrippina.</p>
107		Æ·75	<p>ΑΓΡΙΠ ΠΙΝΑ of Agrippina r.</p>	<p>Bust   ΕΠΙ ΜΕ ΚΛΕΟΝ Bust of goddess r., wearing head-dress composed of three tiers of pearls, placed on the capital of an Ionic column.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXI. 9.]</p>
108		Æ 1·	<p>ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ Head of Nero r., bare.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Nero.</p> <p>ΣΤΡΑ-ΤΙ-ΚΛΑΥ-ΕΥΘΥΚΑΙ-ΧΑΛ Head similar to preceding.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXI. 10.]</p>
109		Æ·8	<p>ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ Bust of Hadrian r., laur., and wearing paludamentum.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hadrianus.</p> <p>ΧΑΛΚΙ ΔΕΩΝ Similar.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[Pl. XXI. 11.]</p>
110		Æ·7	<p>ΑΥΤ Κ·Μ·ΑΥΡ ΑΝ ΤΩΝΙΝΟΣ Head of M. Aurelius r., laur.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">M. Aurelius.</p> <p>ΧΑΛΚΙ ΔΕΩΝ Head of Faustina? as goddess r., crowned with three tiers of pearls.</p>

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
111		Æ 8	<p>ΚΡΕΣΚΙ . . . . . (<i>sic</i>) Head of Empress r.</p>	<p>Crispina ?</p> <p>ΧΑΛΚΙΑ ΕΩΝ Head of goddess r., crowned with pearls.</p>
112		Æ 95	<p>ΑΥΚΛΑΕ ΠΣΕΥΗΡΟC Head of Severus r., laur.</p>	<p>Sept. Severus.</p> <p>ΧΑΛΚΙ ΔΕΩΝ Hera seated l. on conical rock; she wears lofty head-dress, holds patera and filleted sceptre, and is clad in long chiton and peplos; across field, Η ΡΑ.</p>

[Pl. XXI. 12.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>C Y M E ?</b></p> <p>[See Uncertain towns, p. 136.]</p> <hr/> <p><b>ERETRIA.</b></p> <p>[For Electrum, of which there is no specimen in the British Museum, see <i>Revue Numismatique</i>, 1864, p. 189.]</p> <p><b>SILVER.</b></p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 700-480.</p>				
			Gorgon's head.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
1	133.5	AR 75		
2	131.7	AR 7		
				[Pl. xxii. 1.]
3	128.5	AR 7		
4	126.5	AR 75		
				[Pl. xxii. 2.]
5	125.3	AR 7		
6	131.6	AR 75		
				in one quarter, lion's head, facing.
				[Pl. xxii. 3.]
			Similar.	Similar.
7	9.6	AR 25		
8	9.5	AR 25		


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
9	9.3	AR .3	Gorgon's head.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
				[Pl. xxii. 4.]
10	9.2	AR .3		
11	8.9	AR .25		
12	7.8	AR .3		
				—————
13	133.7	AR .7	Bull's head, facing; between the eyes, a star with curved rays.	Similar.
				[Pl. xxii. 5.]
				—————
				<i>After B.C. 500?</i>
14	254.3	AR 1.15	Gorgon's head.	Bull's head, facing; between the eyes, a star with curved rays: the whole in incuse square.
				[Pl. xxii. 6.]
				—————
15	268.5	1.3	Gorgon's head.	Lion's head and two fore-paws, facing: the whole in incuse square.
				[Pl. xxii. 7.]
16	262.5	.95		
				[Pl. xxii. 8.]

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
17	259.5	AR 1.	Gorgon's head.	Lion's head and two fore-paws, facing: the whole in incuse square.  [Pl. xxii. 9.]
18	255.0	AR 1.		
19	268.5	AR 1.		in field, ● ● [Pl. xxii. 10.]
<hr/>				
<i>Circ. B.C. 480-445.</i>				
20	265.	AR .95	Cow r., scratching herself; on her back, a swallow r. (thick fabric.)	Sepia, in incuse square.  [Pl. xxiii. 1.]
21	252.	AR 1.5	Ξ, type l.; on cow's back, swallow l.: border of dots. (flat fabric.)	[Pl. xxiii. 2.]
<hr/>				
22	128.7	AR .95	Similar; no swallow. Ξ type r.	Similar.  [Pl. xxiii. 3.]
23	125.3	AR .8	Ε „	
24	119.6	AR .85	„ „	
25	127.5	AR .8	„ „ beneath, archi- tectural line of orna- ment consisting of a row of crescents, each containing a point, ☽.	the form of the incuse square accom- modated to that of the sepia.  [Pl. xxiii. 4.]


No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Cow r., scratching herself.	Sepia, in incuse square.
26	66.4	AR.5	(thick fabric.)	
27	63.4	AR.5	( " )	E R [Pl. XXIII. 5.]
28	61.7	AR.75	Ξ type 1. (flat fabric.)	[Pl. XXIII. 6.]
			Similar.	Similar.
29	21.8	AR.5	type r.	
30	22.3	AR.55	E " 1.: border of dots.	
31	21.	AR.6	" " "	
32	14.1	AR.5		E
			Head of bull, facing.	Sepia, in incuse square.
33	9.	AR.35		
34	8.7	AR.35		
35	8.6	AR.3		
36	8.6	AR.35		

[Pl. XXIII. 7.]




No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
37	8.1	AR 35	Head of bull, facing.	Sepia, in incuse square.
38	8.1	AR 3		
39	6.	AR 3	in field l,  .	
40	10.8	AR 35	Gorgon's head.	<p>Fore-part of springing horse r, in incuse square.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 8.]</p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 411-336.</p> <p>[With inscription <b>EYBOI</b>, &amp;c., see p. 94 <i>sqq.</i>]</p> <p><i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.</p> <p>SILVER.</p>
41	85.3	AR 75	Head of Artemis r.; at her shoulder, bow and quiver.	<p>Bull or cow recumbent r.</p> <p><b>EPETPI</b> in ex., <b>ΔΑΜΑΣΙ</b>.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 9.]</p>
42	86.5	AR 85		<p><b>EPETPI ΕΩΝ</b> ,, <b>ΦΑΝΙΑΣ</b>.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 10.]</p>
43	39.6	AR 7	Female head r., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled, with locks hanging down behind.	<p><b>EPETPIΕΩΝ</b> Vine-branch, from which hang two bunches of grapes.</p> <p>beneath, <b>ΦΑΝΙΑΣ</b>.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiii. 11.]</p>







No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., wearing earring and necklace, hair rolled, with locks hanging down behind.	Head and neck of bull, three-quarter face towards r., bound with sacrificial fillet.
44	27.5	AR .55		ΕΡΕΤΡΙ; beneath, ΑΓΝΩΝ.
45	28.6	AR .55		ΕΡ ΕΤΡ[Ι] „ ΦΑΝΙΑΣ. [Pl. xxiii. 12.]
				BRONZE.
46		Æ .65	Female head l., veiled.	ΕΡΕΤΡΙΕΩΝ Bull or cow recumbent l. above, magistrate's name.
47		Æ .65		„ ΑΛΕ[Ξ] ΙΠΠ[ΟΣ]
				[Pl. xxiii. 13.]
48		Æ .65		„ ΑΡΙΣΤ[Ο] ΝΙΚΟΣ
			(See also Æ with inscription ΕΥΒΟΙΕΩΝ, perhaps struck at Eretria in this period, p. 98.)	



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>HISTIAEA.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 700-480.</i></p> <p>[See Histiaea? Uncertain towns, p. 137.]</p> <hr/> <p><b>SILVER.</b></p> <p><i>Circ. B.C. 369-336.</i></p>				
			Head of Maenad r., wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath.	<p><b>ΙΣΤΙ</b> Bull walking r.; in background, vine with two bunches of grapes.</p> <p>to r., bunch of grapes.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 1.]</p>
1	56.1	AR .65		
2	52.9	AR .65		<p>„ race-torch.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 2.]</p>
3	46.7	AR .65		<p>„ „</p>
4	50.4	AR .65		<p>„ .</p>
5	48.7	AR .65		<p>„ „</p>
6	48.4	AR .65		<p>„ „?</p>
<p><b>BRONZE.</b></p>				
			Similar head r. behind, star.	<p>Bull walking r.</p> <p><b>ΙΣ ΤΙ</b> above, trophy.</p> <p>[Pl. xxiv. 3.]</p>
7		Æ .55		
8		Æ .5		<p>„ „ „</p>
9		Æ .5		<p>„ „ bunch of grapes.</p>






No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Head of Maenad r., wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath.	Fore-part of walking bull r.
10		Æ ·5		ΙΞΤΙ above, prow r.
11		Æ ·5		ΙΞ ΤΙ ,, rose, facing.
12		Æ ·5		,, ,, fore-part of horse r.
			[Pl. xxiv. 4.]	
13		Æ ·55		,, ,, lion's head r.
14		Æ ·55		,, ,, club r.
15		Æ ·55		,, ,, "
16		Æ ·55		,, ,, thyrsos r.
17		Æ ·55		,, ,, "
18		Æ ·55		,, ,, tripod r.
19		Æ ·55		ΙΞΤ Ι ,, kantharos.
20		Æ ·5		ΞΙ ΤΙ ,, ram's head r.
			Similar head r.	Bull's head and neck, three-quarter face towards r.; in background, vine.
21		Æ ·5		ΙΞΤΙ (in field r., downwards).
22		Æ ·5		,, ,, "

[Pl. xxiv. 5.]















No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
23		Æ 5	Head of Maenad r., hair in sphenone.	Inscr. blundered. Bull's head and neck, three-quarter face towards r.; above, caduceus?
<p><i>Circ. B.C. 313-265.</i></p> <p>SILVER.</p>				
24	41.2	Æ 6	Female head r., wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair in net, or sphenone.	Nymph Histiaea, her hair bound with vine-wreath, right breast bare, seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a mast with cross-piece (trophy-stand).  ΙΣΤΙΑΙ ΕΩΝ to l., grapes; on prow, wing.
<p>[Pl. xxiv. 6.]</p>				
25	40.1	Æ 55		" " " ; " "
26	41.2	Æ 6		" no symbol; on prow, wing.
27	40.5	Æ 55		ΙΣΤ ΙΑΙΕΩΝ to l., swan r. on deck of galley; on prow, wing.
<p>[Pl. xxiv. 7.]</p>				
<p>BRONZE.</p>				
28		Æ 55	Head of Dionysos, facing, wearing ivy-wreath.	ΙΣΤΙ Vine-branch with leaf and bunch of grapes.  to r.,  .



No.	Wt.	Metal Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair in sphendone.	<b>ΙΣΤΙ</b> Head and neck of bull, three-quarter face towards r., bound with sacrificial fillet.
29		Æ 6		to l., bunch of grapes.
30		Æ 55		" "
31		Æ 6		" "
			[Pl. xxiv. 8.]	
32		Æ 65		" "
33		Æ 55		" "
<i>Circ.</i> B.C. 196-146.				
SILVER.				
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
34	36	Æ 55		<b>ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ</b> on galley,  ; beneath, 
35	36.8	Æ 55		"  ; " 
			[Pl. xxiv. 9.]	
36	36.5	Æ 55		" " " ; " 
37	33.8	Æ 5		" " " ; " "
38	28.3	Æ 55		<b>ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ</b> " " ; " "
			[Barbarous.]	
39	37.4	Æ 6		<b>ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ</b> " " ; "  Α
40	37	Æ 6		" " " ; " "


No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
41	34.6	Æ 6		ΙΣΤΙΑ ΙΕΩΝ: on galley,  ; beneath, ΑΞ
42	38.1	Æ 55		ΙΣΤΙ [ΑΙ]ΕΩΝ ,,  ; ,, Ξ ΔΑ
43	36.5	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” ”
44	33.6	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” ”
45	37.5	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” Η
46	35.3	Æ 6		” ” ; ” ” ”
47	36.6	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” Μ
48	35.5	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” ” (Histiaea holds thyrsos in r.)
[Pl. xxiv. 10.]				
49	33.9	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” Μ
50	35.3	Æ 6		” ” ; ” ” ΘΕ
51	38.3	Æ 6		” ” ; ” ” ΘΡ
52	35.	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” ϙ
53	38.3	Æ 55		” ” ; ” ” ΤΙ
54	33.5	Æ 6		” ” ; ” ” ΤΙ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
55	27.7	R .55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙ]ΕΩΝ on galley,  ; beneath, Ε-ΤΙ Η
				[Barbarous.]
56	37.5	R .55		ΙΣΤΙΑΙ ΕΩΝ ,,  ; ,, Α -Ε
57	37.3	R .55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ ,, ,, ; ,,  ΟΡ
58	33.9	R .55		,, ,, ,, ; ,,  Δ
59	35.7	R .55		ΙCΤΙΑΙΕ[Ω]Ν ,, ,, ; ,, -Β
60	36.7	R .55		ΙΣΤΙ ΩΞΙΑ ,, ,, ; ,, Α -Β
61	36.6	R .55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ ,, ,, ; ,, Α -Β
62	36.3	R .55		,, ,, ,, ; ,, ,, ,,
63	33.1	R .55		,, ,, ,, ; ,, -Β Δ
64	37.8	R .6	(hair in sphendone.)	ΙΣΤΙ ΩΞΙΑ ,, ,, ; ,, ΣΙ -Β
65	35.3	R .6		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ ,, ,, ; ,,  (aplustre)
66	35.3	R .65		ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ ,, ,, ; ,, ,,
67	35.1	R .6		,, ,, ,, ; ,, ,,
				[Pl. xxiv. 11.]
68	36.7	R .6		ΙΣΤΙΑΙ ΕΩΝ ,, ,, ; ,, ,,



No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
69	31·	Æ·55	(behind,  )	ΙΣΤΙΑ on galley,  ; above, ΙΙΕΩΝ  (jaw-bone)
70	38·	Æ·6		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „  ; beneath, ΑΜΙ 
71	35·	Æ·5		„ „ „; beneath, 
72	37·6	Æ·55		„ „ „; on knees, bird.
73	34·6	Æ·55		„ „ „; beneath, ΑΙ
74	32·5	Æ·55		„ „ „; above,  below, 
75	32·5	Æ·5		„ „ „; above,  below, 
76	36·5	Æ·5		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „ „; behind, 
77	34·	Æ·55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩ Ν „ „; above, „
78	35·3	Æ·55		ΙΣΤΙ Α]ΙΕΩΝ „ „; „ „ below, 
79	31·5	Æ·55	(behind, Α.)	ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙ Ε[ „ „; beneath, 
80	32·9	Æ·6		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „ „; „ „
81	32·4	Æ·6		Ι ΣΤ[Ι] ΑΙΕΩΝ „ „; „ „
82	32·7	Æ·55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙ[ „ „; „ ΕΡ
83	33·6	Æ·5		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „ „; „  ΕΡ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
84	32.6	AR 65		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ on galley,  ; beneath, Ε ΚΕ
85	32.	AR 55		" "  Ε ; ,, ΣΑΡ
86	31.5	AR 55	(behind, Σ.)	" " " ; " "
87	31.9	AR 5		" " ; behind, Α
			[Barbarous.]	
88	35.3	AR 55		ΙΣΤΙΑΙΕΩΝ " " ; beneath, Μ?
89	34.3	AR 55		ΙΣ[ΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ " " ; " ΜΕ
90	33.1	AR 6		" " " ; " "
91	34.2	AR 55		" " " ; " Μ
92	35.5	AR 55		" " " ; to l., Μ ; beneath, Α ; in front, +
93	35.3	AR 55		ΙΣΤ ΙΑΙΕΩ Ν " " ; to r., ↑ Σ
94	38.7	AR 55		Ι[ΣΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ " " ; " Α
95	34.7	AR 55		" " " ; " "
96	36.2	AR 5		" " " ; " Κ Μ
97	37.6	AR 6		ΙCΤΙΑΙ ΕΩΝ " " ; " C P
			[Pl. xxiv. 12.]	
98	37.9	AR 6		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ " "

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
99	35.2	Æ 5		ΙΣΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ on galley, 
100	34.1	Æ 5		" " "
101	37.8	Æ 6		ΙΣΤΙ ΩΣΙΑ " "
102	36.1	Æ 6		ΙΣΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ " "
103	35.8	Æ 6		ΙΕΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ " "
104	37.	Æ 6		ΙΣ ΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ " "
			[Pl. xxiv. 13.]	
105	34.3	Æ 55		ΕΣΤΙ [Α]ΙΕΩΝ " "
106	25.5	Æ 55		ΙΣΤΙΑ ΕΩΝ " "
107	33.5	Æ 5		.. Α ΙΤΟΙ " "
108	36.9	Æ 55	(hair bound with ivy-wreath.)	Type I. " "
109	32.4	Æ 55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ on galley, bird; below, ΘΕ?
110	31.6	Æ 55		" " thunderbolt; below, ΔΙ
111	31.3	Æ 55		" " ; " "
112	33.4	Æ 55		ΙΣ ΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ " ; " X

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.	
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.	
113	32.6	Æ .55			Ι]ΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ N on galley, thunderbolt (winged); below, Σ
114	36.9	Æ .55			ΙΣ[ΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ on galley, plough
115	33.1	Æ .55			„ „ below, ⚡
116	34.1	Æ .55			„ „ „ „
117	33.	Æ .55			„ „ „ „
[Pl. xxiv. 14.]					
118	33.3	Æ .65			„ „ ⚡
119	34.2	Æ .65			„ on galley, tripod „ ⚡
120	32.6	Æ .6			„ „ „ „ „
121	35.3	Æ .6			inscr. blundered „ „ „ „
122	31.6	Æ .55			ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „ crescent „ „
123	30.8	Æ .6			„ „ star „ ⚡
124	35.	Æ .6			„ „ „ „ „
125	34.5	Æ .55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ „ „	
126	33.7	Æ .6		„ „ „	
127	33.9	Æ .5		ΙΣΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ „ caduceus	

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
			Female head r., usually wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	Nymph Histiaea seated r. on the stern of a galley, and holding a trophy-stand.
128	33·8	Æ·55		ΙΣΤΙ ΑΙΕΩΝ
129	33·4	Æ·55		”
130	31·9	Æ·55		no inscr. above, Ζ
131	26·9	Æ·6	(countermark, gorgon-head.)	Ι]ΣΤΙ [ΑΙ]ΕΩΝ beneath, ΣΩ
BRONZE.				
132		Æ·55	Female head r., wearing earring, necklace, and vine-wreath; hair rolled.	ΙΞΤΙ Bull's head and neck, three-quarter face towards r., bound with sacrificial fillet.
				[Pl. xxiv. 15.]
133		Æ·55		(inscr. blundered.)
134		Æ·65	Female head r., wearing earring, necklace, and ivy-wreath; hair rolled. (countermark, grapes.)	ΙΣΤΙΑ ΙΕ ΩΝ Bunch of grapes.
				[Pl. xxiv. 16.]
135		Æ·65		
136		Æ·55		[ΙΣΤΙ] ΑΙΕΩΝ
137		Æ·65	Similar head r.	ΙΣΤΙΑΙ ΔΙ the whole in an ivy-wreath. ΕΩΝ ΝΚ
				[Pl. xxiv. 17.]
138		Æ·45	Female head ? r.	ΙΣΤΙΑΙ ΤΡΙΠΟΔΟΣ ΕΩΝ

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<b>UNCERTAIN TOWNS.</b>				
<hr/>				
<b>ATHENAE DIADES?</b>				
<b>SILVER.</b>				
<i>Before Circ. B.C. 480.</i>				
1	124	AR 75	Owl standing l.; within circle.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
[Pl. xxiv. 18.]				
<hr/>				
2	11.2	AR 3	Similar.	Similar.
[Pl. xxiv. 19.]				
<hr/>				
<b>CYME?</b>				
<b>SILVER.</b>				
<i>Before Circ. B.C. 480.</i>				
1	67.7	AR 6	Hind quarters of walking horse r.; within circle.	Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.
2	64.9	AR 55		
3	59.3	AR 65		
[Pl. xxiv. 20.]				

No.	Wt.	Metal. Size.	Obverse.	Reverse.
<p><b>HISTIAEA?</b></p> <p>SILVER.</p> <p><i>Before Circ. B.C. 480.</i></p>				
1	127·	R·8	<p>Amphora, with band round neck, within circle.</p>	<p>Incuse square, divided diagonally into four parts.</p>
2	128·7	R·7		<p>[Pl. xxiv. 21.]</p> <p>each of the four parts again divided.</p>
3	123·	R·75		<p>”</p>





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OF  
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

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

T A B L E  
OF  
THE RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF ENGLISH GRAINS AND FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.858	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

**TABLE**  
**FOR**  
**CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMETRES**  
**AND THE**  
**MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.**

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
3.5		90
		85
		80
3.		75
		70
2.5		65
		60
		55
2.		50
		45
1.5		40
		35
		30
1.		25
.9		20
.8		15
.7		10
.6		6
.5		
.4		
.3		
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.1		
	<b>MIONNET'S SCALE</b>	
	19	
	18	
	17	
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London : Gilbert & Rivington, Limited, St. John's Sq., Clerkenwell Road.







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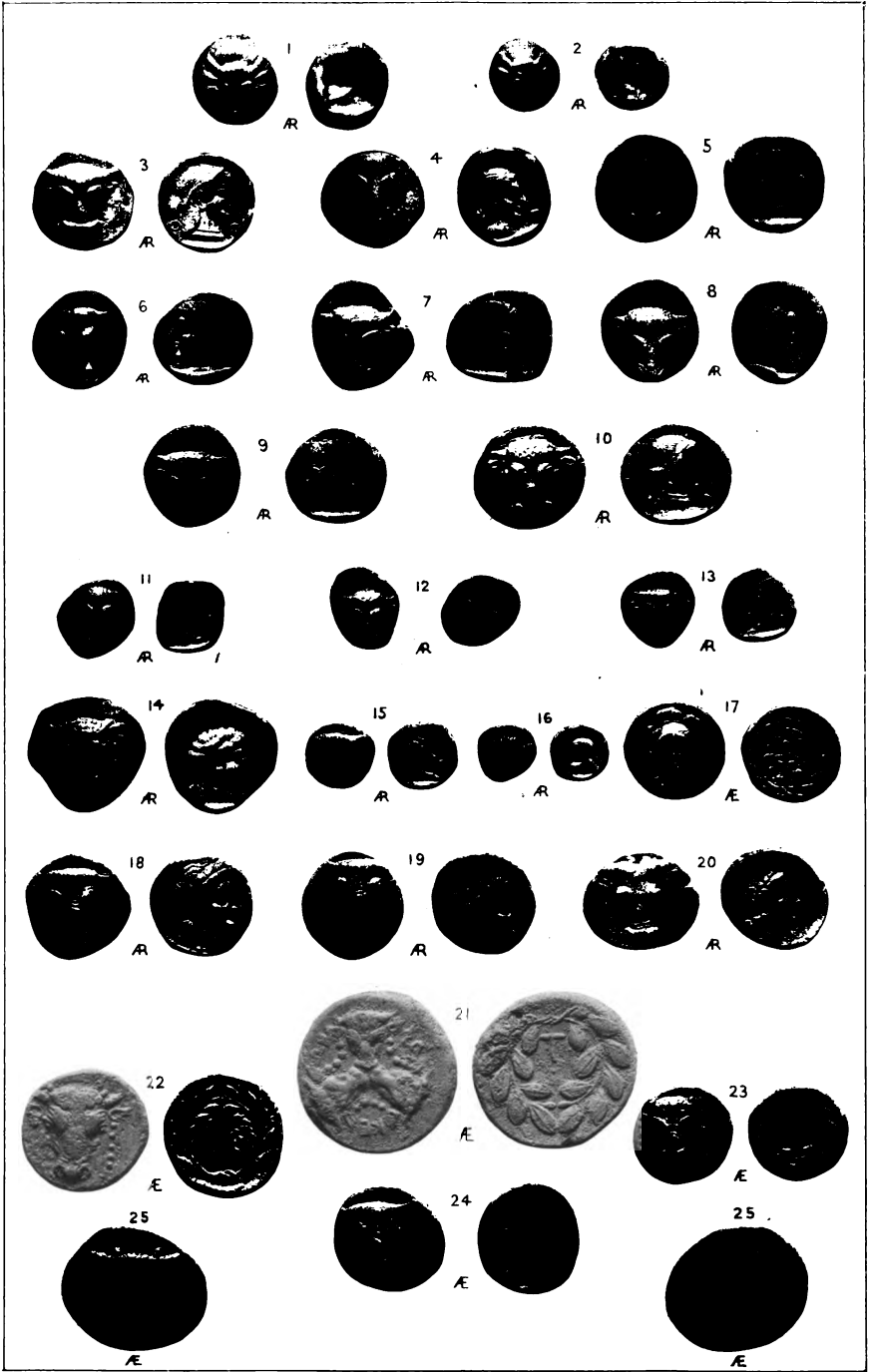
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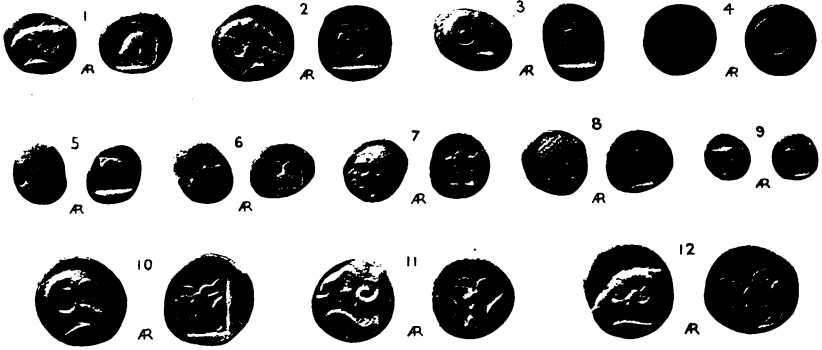




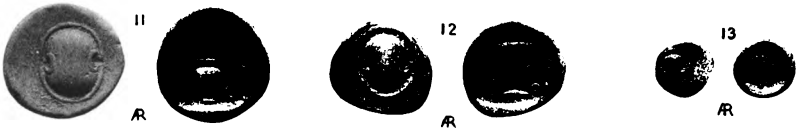
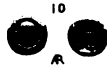
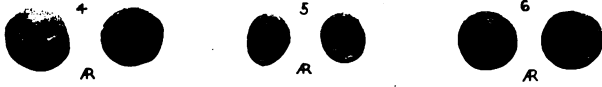
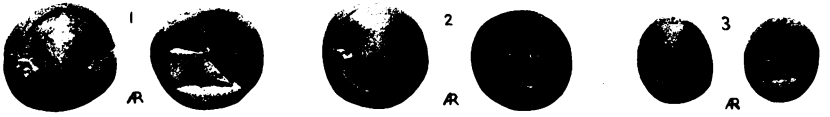
















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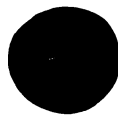
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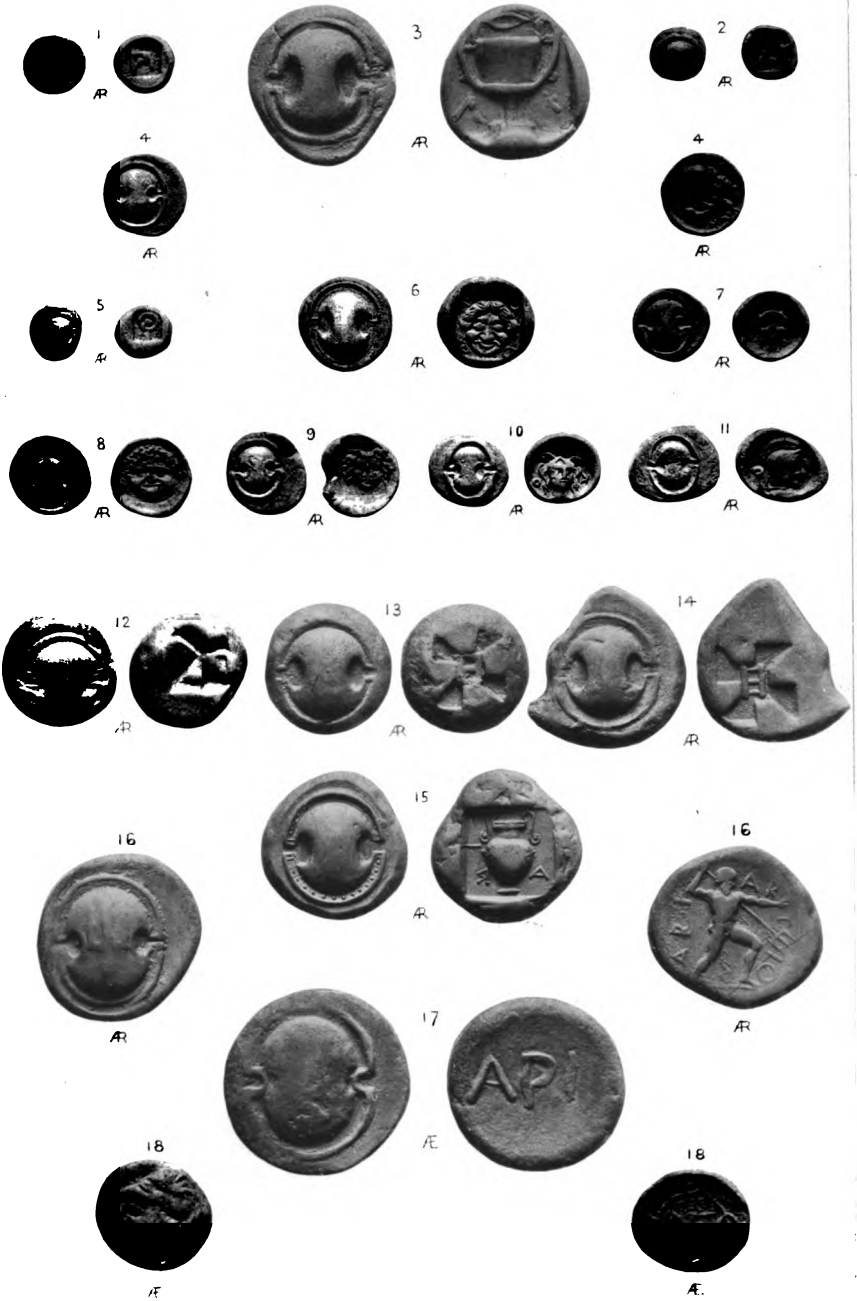
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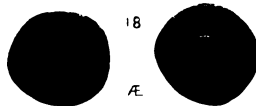
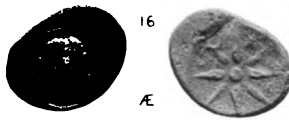
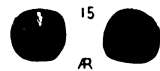
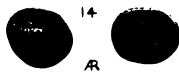
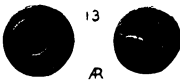
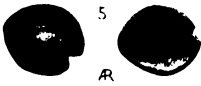
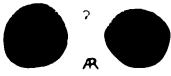
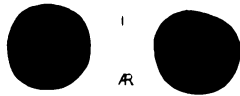


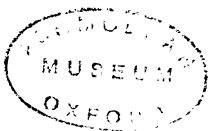


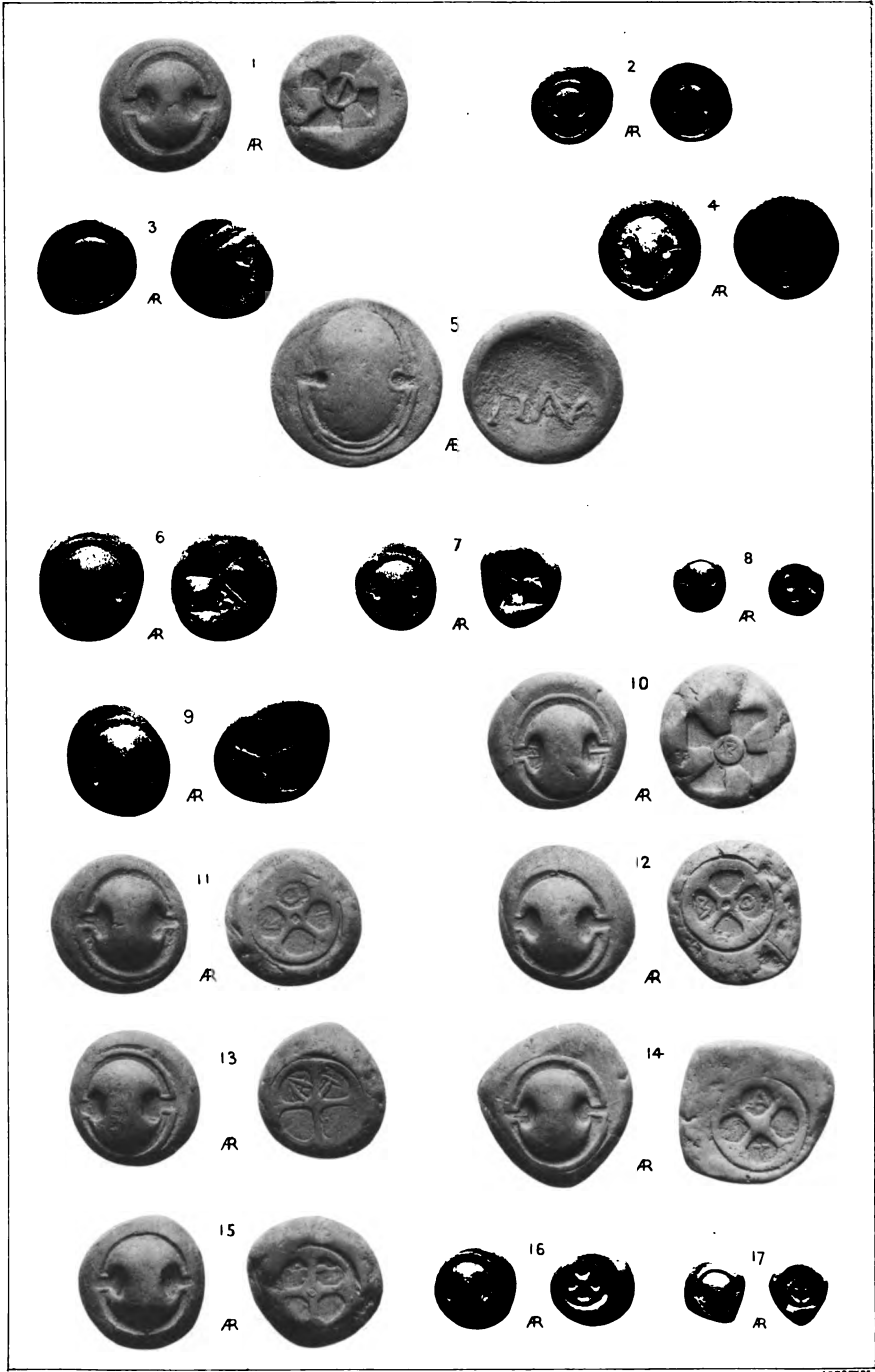
ACRAEPHIUM, COPAE, HALIARTUS, LEBAEIA.



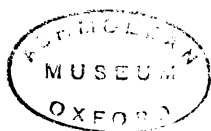
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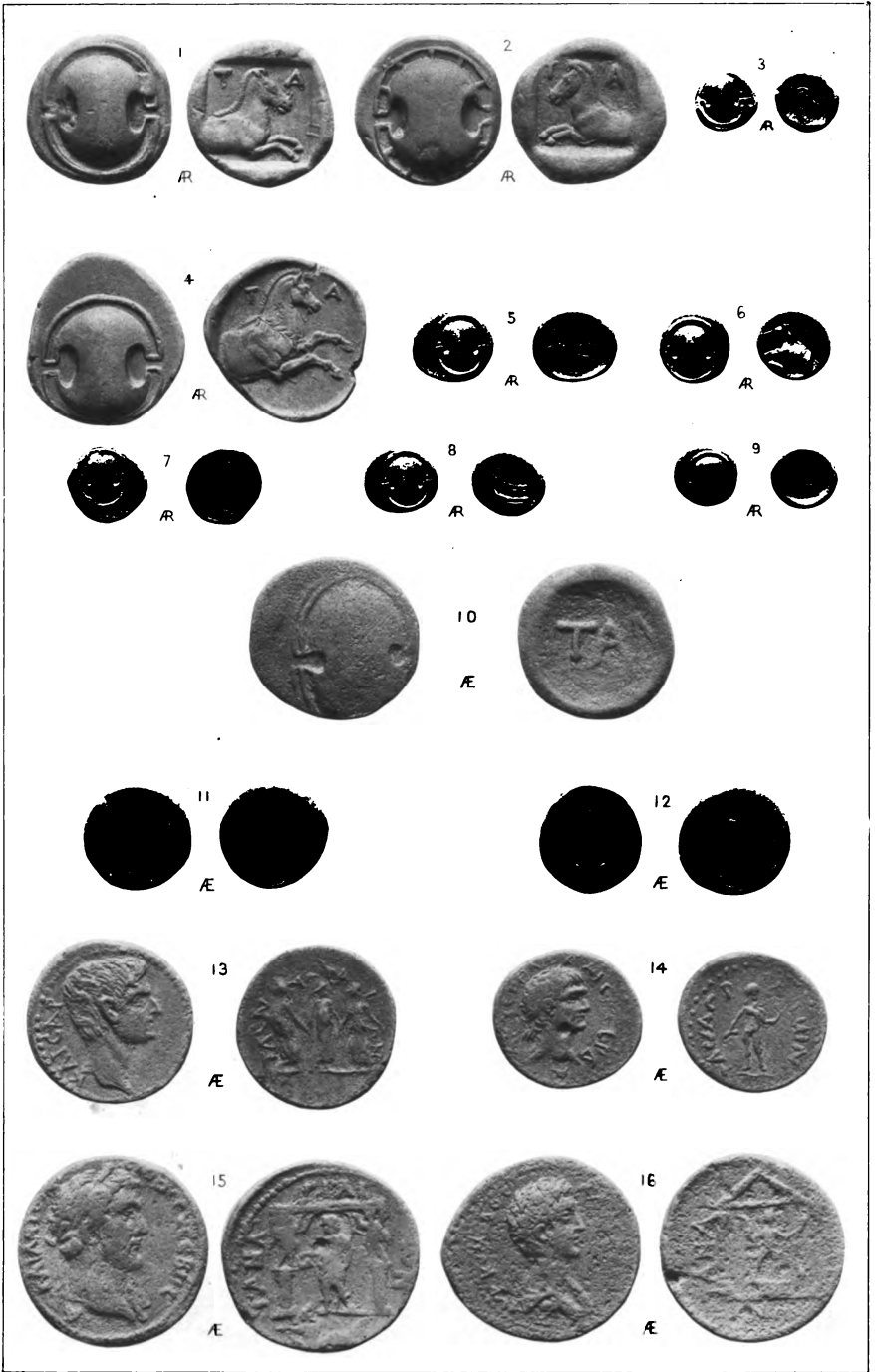






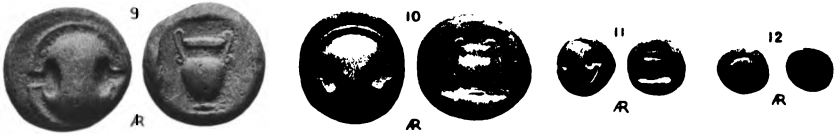
PHARAE, PLATAEA. TANAGRA.



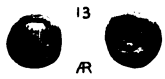
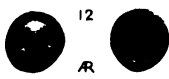




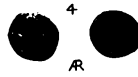
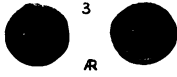




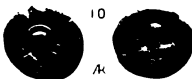
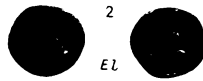






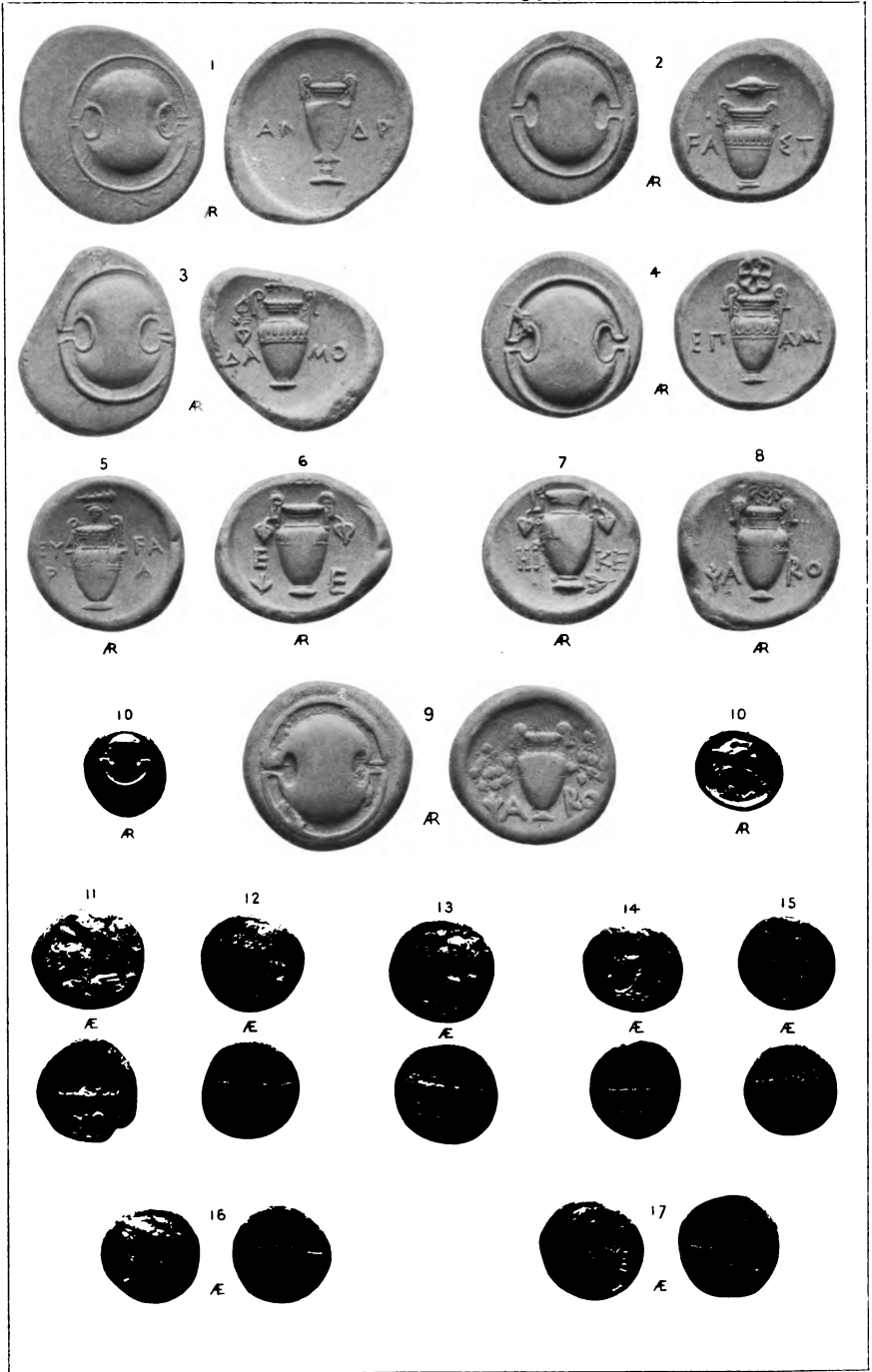




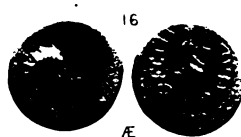
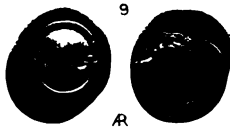
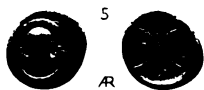
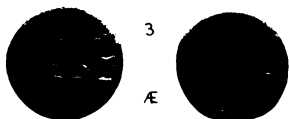
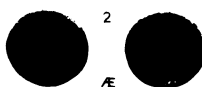






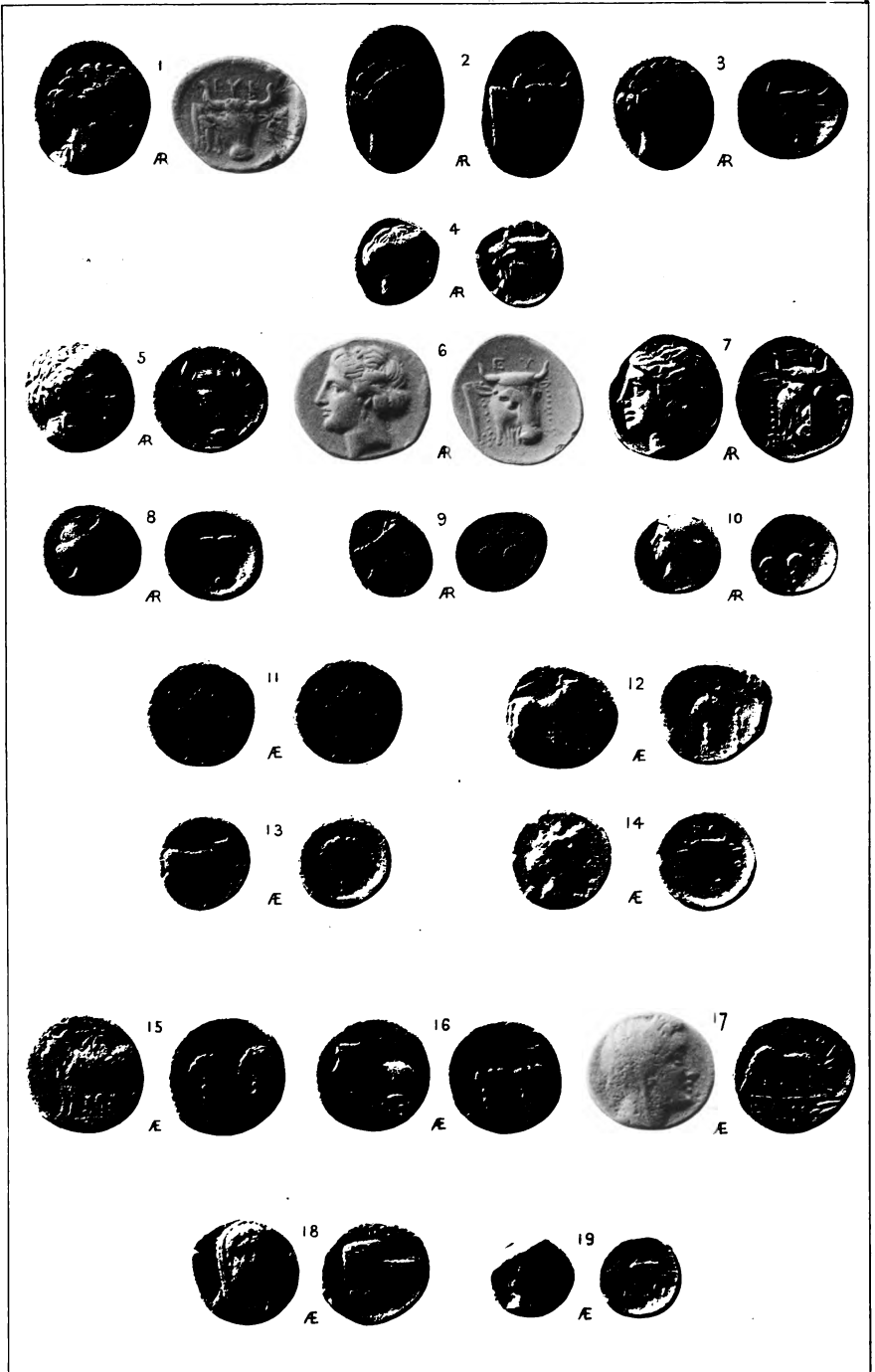






THEBES - THESPIAE.





EUBOEA.





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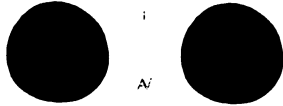
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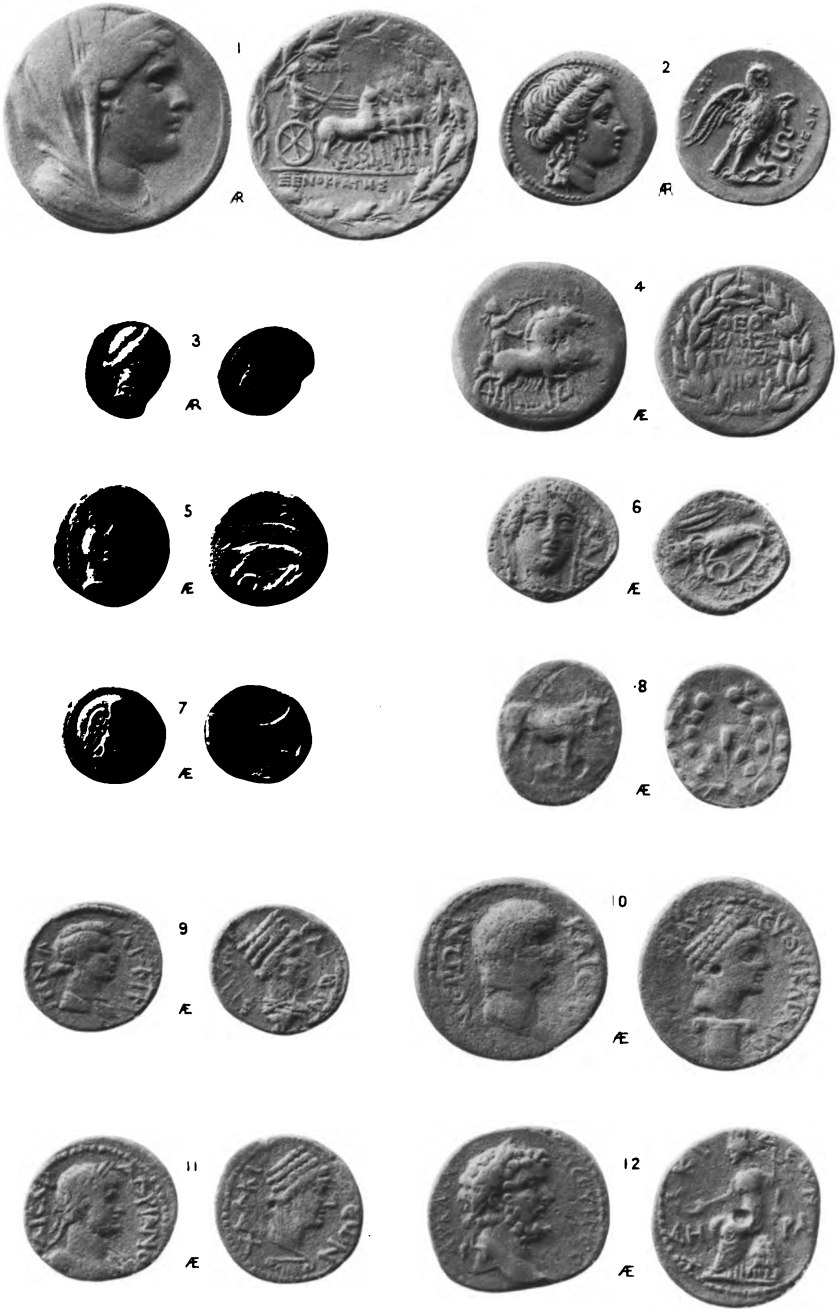
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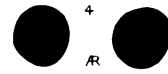
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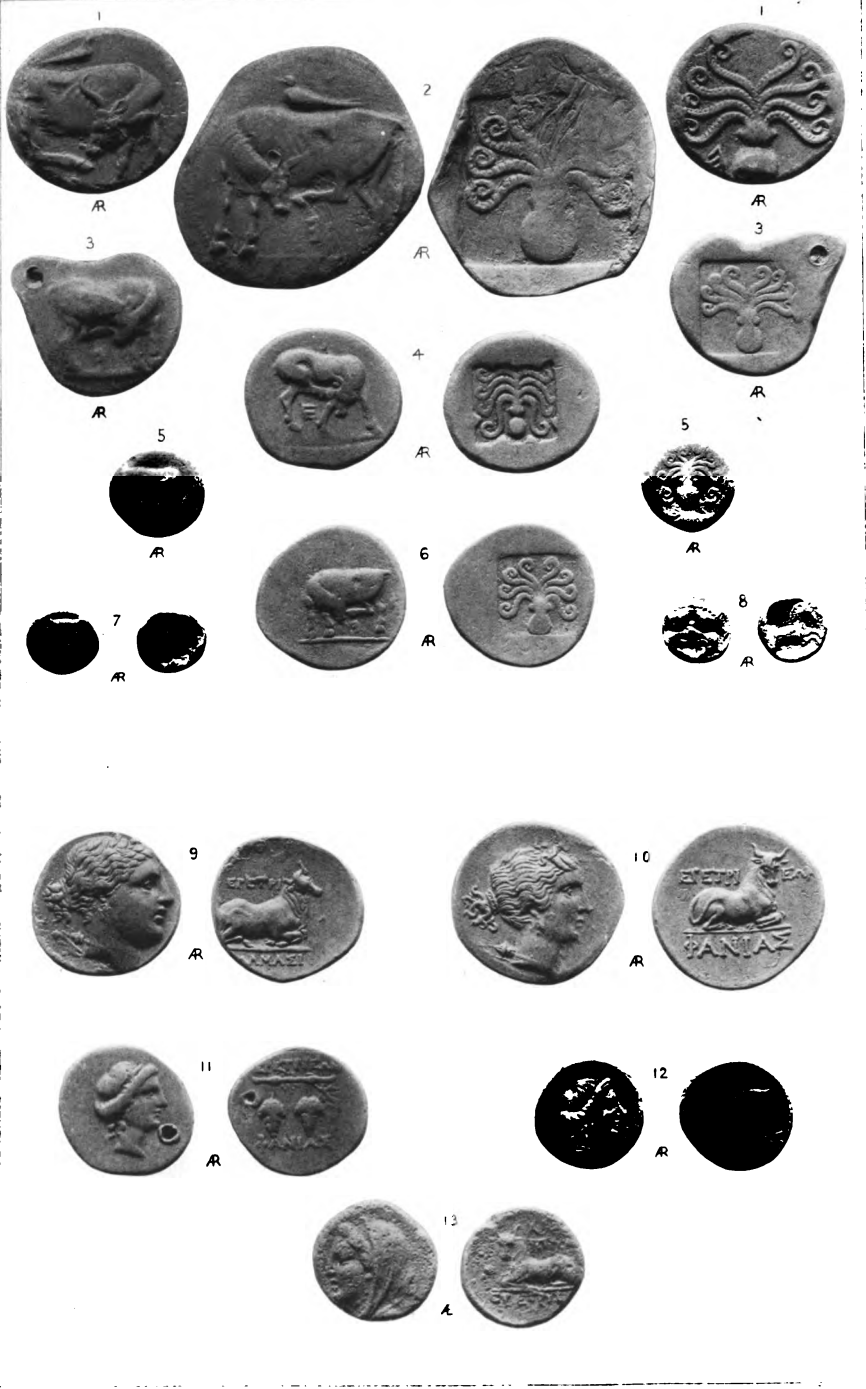


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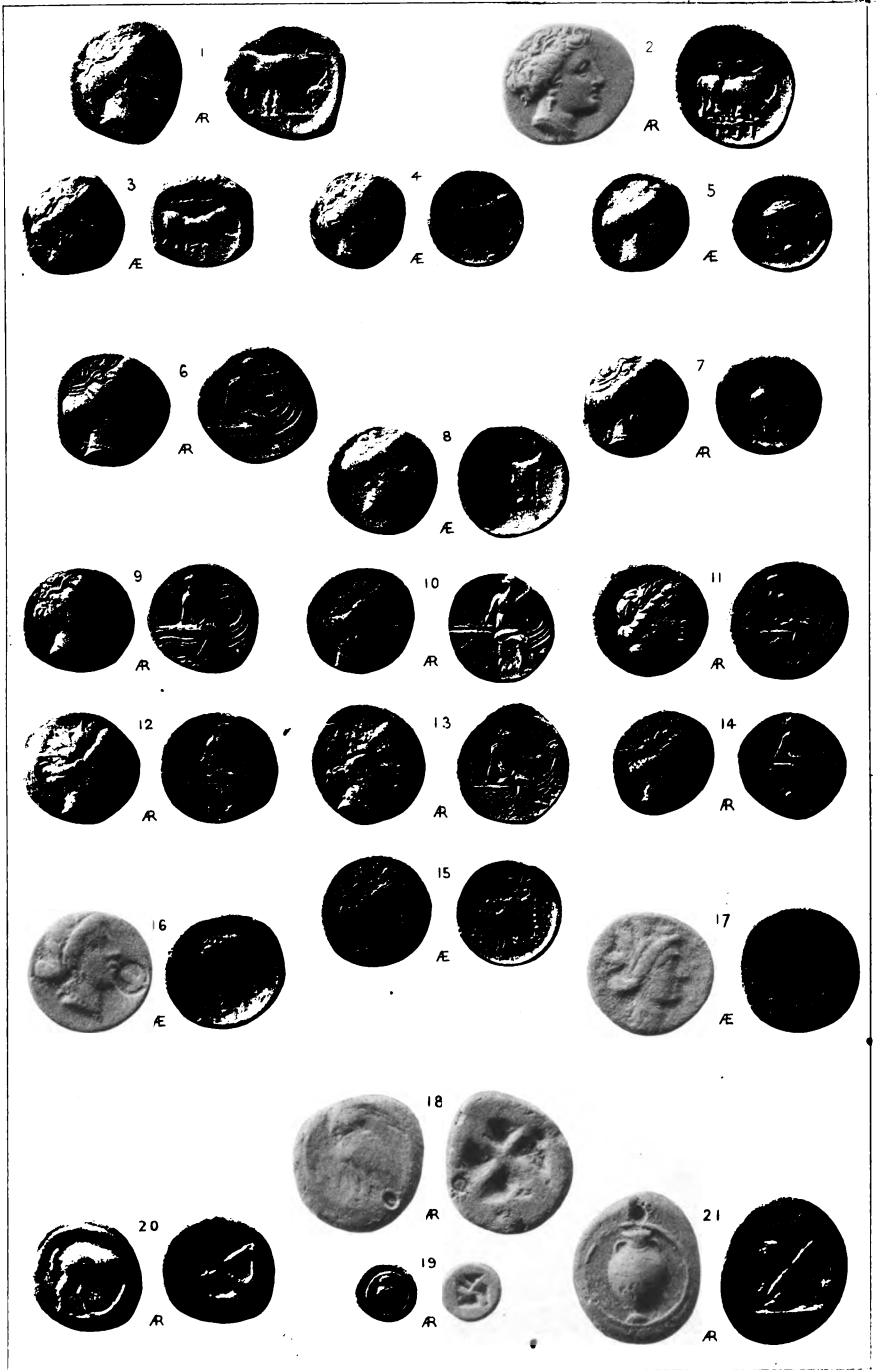












HISTIAEA AND UNCERTAIN.