







THE COPPER COINAGE
OF
THESSALY

BY

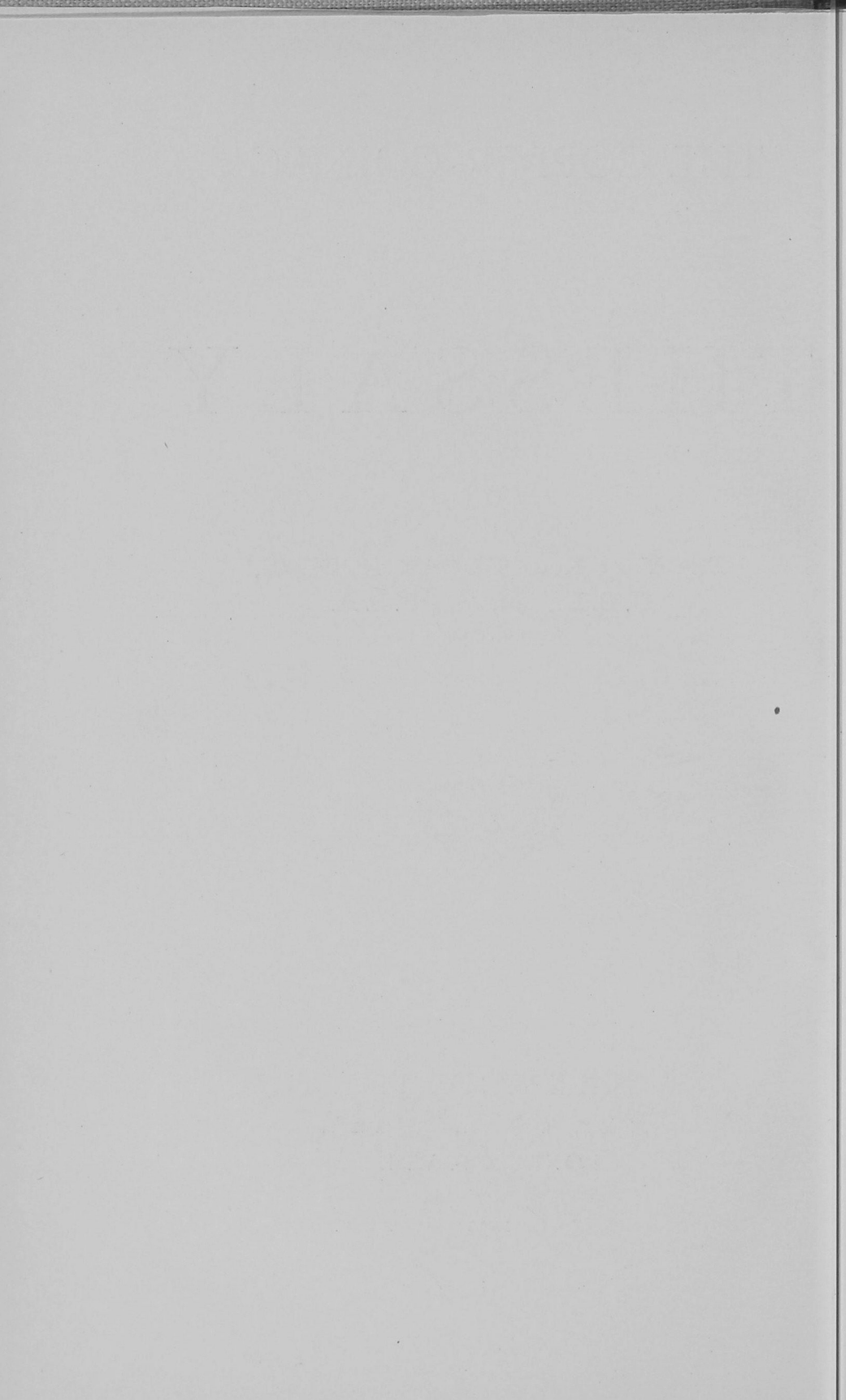
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THE COPPER COINAGE OF THESSALY

FOREWORD.

The collecting of Greek Copper Coins is beset with many difficulties, but it has correspondingly rich reward.

Not only are very many Greek copper coins hopelessly worn, which makes the task of identification extremely difficult, but it must be remembered that because copper suffers more rapidly and extensively than either gold or silver from atmospheric and chemical conditions, many otherwise well preserved specimens are utterly spoiled by corrosion in parts.

On the other hand time and circumstance sometimes recover a coin with so delightful a patina as to make it a perfect joy, comparable with the finest porcelain that the world has ever seen.

It must further be frankly admitted that often enough there is little guidance either from Museum or Sale Catalogues. Copper coins, unless they are supremely fine do not lend themselves readily to illustration.

Mere descriptions are usually misleading and the scantiness of accurate representation leaves most collectors in the dark.

Against that, the very neglect of the series and the inadequate study of its manifold varieties offer a nearly unique opportunity to the student.

The most modest collection may contain a number of unpublished and unrecorded specimens; an experience, which is entirely impossible, let us say, either in a collection of Roman or English Coins.

Nor does the satisfaction of collecting stop there.

Many of the earlier Greek copper coins present as much artistic perfection as either the silver or gold, and if they happen to possess a fine patina, blue, pink, green or black, possess a charm, which nothing else in the whole field of numismatics can surpass.

The collector of Greek copper is not only the heir of the ages with treasures in his cabinet, which tell the story of the past in the

It is easy to see how the geography and the mythological lore, which attaches to places, have influenced the coin-types. The horse and in consequence the cavalryman, the bull, the grape-bunch and the amphora are of the soil ; the horse springing from a rock, and the manheaded bull stand for the gush of fountains and the perverse torrents of the rivers ; Zeus comes from Olympus, Poseidon has shaken the mountains and let the waters out, Dionysus and Demeter bless the vine and corn, Herakles, Apollo, Achilles and local nymphs and deities, the Argo, Philoctetes and a host of others, who found a home in Thessaly, and most of all Athene, who gives grace to husbandman and warrior alike.

The land, its heroes and its gods are all reflected in the coinage.

THE HISTORY OF THESSALY.

The early history of Thessaly is obscure, although what happened there was destined to have a momentous effect upon the rest of Greece.

In the eighth century B.C. the great tide of migration, which in the end moulded historic Greece was begun with the invasion of the valley of the Peneius by the Thessalians.

They came from Thresprotia in Epirus and conquered, enslaved or drove out the original inhabitants they displaced.

Of such evicted races the Arneans went south, and conquerors in their turn, subdued the Cadmeian Thebes and settled down into what was afterwards known as Boeotia. A second, the Dorians, had more far reaching consequence. They overran the Isthmus of Corinth and always pushing South and East conquered Messenia, Laconia and Argolis, until through the political genius of Lycurgus, from them was born Sparta, the mightiest state of all Greece.

The Thessalians took their name from the traditional Thessalus, son of Herakles, from whom such a great family as the Aleuadae of Larissa claimed direct descent. Their language was Hellenic, a variety of that dialect spoken by the tribes they invaded.

The picture Grote draws of them is certainly not flattering and should be tempered by crediting them — at all events after 450. B.C — with some real culture and artistic feeling, of which the coinage is an indisputable witness.

“ The abundance ” he says, “ of corn and cattle from the neighbouring plains sustained in these cities a numerous population and above all a proud and disorderly noblesse, whose manners bore much resemblance to those of the heroic times. They were violent in their behaviour, eager in armed feud, but unaccustomed to poli-

tical discussion or compromise; faithless as to obligations, yet at the same time generous in their hospitalities, and much given to the enjoyments of the table. Breeding the finest horses in Greece they were distinguished for their excellence as cavalry; but their infantry is little noticed, nor do the Thessalian cities seem to have possessed that congregation of free and tolerably equal citizens, each master of his own arms, out of whom the ranks of hoplites were constituted. The warlike nobles, such as the Aleuadae at Larissa, the Skopadae at Krannon, despising everything but equestrian service for themselves, furnished, from their extensive herds, on the plain, horses for the poorer soldier. These Thessalian cities exhibit the extreme of turbulent oligarchy, occasionally trampled down by some one man of great vigour, but little tempered by that sense of political communion and reverence for established law, which was found among the better cities of Hellas."

Whether there was but one invasion or, as seems more likely, there were several, the Thessalians, conquerors and conquered, fused into three classes, much in the same ways as the Dorians in Sparta.

First, there were the rich land owners, distributed among the different cities, presumably the conquering Thessalians and their descendants, who formed separate oligarchies with very vague and loosely defined relations to one another. Sometimes they were bound into a strong Confederacy. It is this fact of an actual and possible confederacy which accounts for a certain community of types to be found in the coins of the different Thessalian cities. But generally it was weak and disorderly. At the head of the Confederacy was the Tagos, if it happened that the mutual jealousies of the cities permitted one to be elected.

Traditionally the Aleuadae of Larissa were the Kings of Thessaly: and the origin of the Confederacy is to be found in the story of Aleuas the Red. The great cities of Pharsalus or Pherae were often as powerful as Larissa and so obstructed an election; although it was recognised, as we learn from Xenophon, that when Thessaly was under her Tagos, all the neighbouring peoples paid tribute; yet no one did for Thessaly what Cleisthenes did for Athens, or Lycurgus for Sparta, or Philip for Macedon. This is the more remarkable, because their neighbours saw the possibilities of a united Thessaly and the Phokians actually built the wall across the pass of Thermopylae to keep them back.

The second class consisted of the Achaeans, Magnetes and Perhaebi, who paid tribute to their rulers, like the Perioeki at Sparta, but retained their ancient names and their Amphiktionic franchise while their standard of culture and taste was often higher than that of their rough masters.

Those of the third class were called Penestae, whose origin is

doubtful, but who were probably the remnants of the races, whom the Thessalians found and conquered. They tilled the ground and provided revenues and retainers for the first class. In a state of villedinage, they could not be sold as slaves outside the country and despite their degraded social position, were capable of acquiring property and were even sometimes richer than their lords. Like the Helots at Sparta, with their own language, customs and grievances they must have been a continual political and social menace to the rest.

Politically there were four divisions of Thessaly, to wit, Thessaliotis, Pelasgiotis, Histiaeotis and Phthiotis.

As this division has a distinct bearing upon the classification of the coins, it may be convenient here to set out the mint towns under their proper heads, and then in the Catalogue describe them alphabetically.

Thessaliotis.

Cierium. Methylium. Pharsalus. Proerna.

Pelasgiotis.

Atrax. Crannon. Eurea. Gonnos. Gyrton. Larissa. Mopsium. Phacium. Pherae. Scotussa.

Histiaeotis.

Gomphi. Metropolis. Pelinna. Phaloria. Pharcadon. Tricca.

Phthiotis.

Eccarra. Halus. Lamia (Malienses). Larissa Cremaste. Melitaea. Peumata(?). Thebae.

In addition there were the races, who paid tribute and struck coins.

Magnetes with town mints of Demetrias, Eurymenae, Homolium, Meliboea, Rhizus.

Oetaei among whom was the Spartan foundation, Heracleia Trachinia; Aenianes with their capital at Hypata.

Perrhaebi with mints at Orthe and Phalanna.

The Thessalian Confederacy at various times struck coins and to complete the list there were three islands, Icus, Peparethus and Sciathus.

After the expulsion of the Dorians the Thessalians did not play a very prominent part in the development of Greece, which their invasion had started. In the Lelantine War circ. 700 B. C. they sided with Chalchis against Eretria and towards the end of the sixth

century B.C. were found as mercenary cavalry in the pay of Hippias, the Athenian, when they made good their reputation by defeating the Spartans.

They are next heard of, when Xerxes set out to invade Greece. Despite the fact that there were exiled Aleuadae at the court of Xerxes, the Thessalians joined with Athens and Sparta and declared themselves ready to fight the Persian, if they had adequate support.

It was perhaps the finest thing they ever did in their history. Xerxes had crossed the Hellespont and was in Thrace. The way to Greece lay through Thessaly and Thessaly was a rich prize.

The Thessalians assembled all their forces, and ten thousand hoplites from Athens and Sparta marched to hold the pass of Tempe. A few days later Alexander of Macedon, in reality a false friend, sent secret word of how Xerxes was going to outflank the Greeks; and, incredible as it appears now, the Spartan general panicked and withdrew his forces, leaving Thessaly to its fate. There was nothing for it but to send earth and water to the Persian King. Perhaps at Thermopylae Leonidas and his heroes wiped out the misjudgment.

The undistinguished story goes drearily on.

At the battle of Tanagra in 457. B.C. the desertion of the Thessalian cavalry lost Athens the victory at the crucial moment; and in 433 some of the Thessalian cities concluded a half hearted alliance with Athens and though they took no active part in the Peloponnesian War, such of their cities as favoured democracy sided with Athens, and such as favoured oligarchy with Sparta. This probably explains the ease with which Brasidas marched through Thessaly to attack Amphipolis and the Athenian outposts in Thrace and Macedon in 424, while Agesilaus, after the battle of Corinth in 344 had to fight his way through a hostile Thessaly.

At the end of the fifth century, however, Thessaly really began to count in the politics of Greece.

Athens in 404 had submitted to Sparta, and Sparta in turn had fallen to Thebes after the military genius of Epaminondas had won the battle of Leuctra in 371. B.C.

It was at this time, when the rather shadowy authority of the Tagos, which had been nominally held by the powerful families of the Aleuadae of Larissa, the Scopadae of Crannon or the Creonides of Pharsalus, became a reality in the hands of the tyrants of Pherae.

A certain Lycophron had made himself tyrant of Pherae in 405 B.C. and was succeeded by Jason, either his son-in-law, or more probably his son.

Lycophron had organised a large army of mercenaries and Jason set to work with success to bring all Thessaly under his power and to be Tagos in effect as well as in name. With the Spartans to back

him he defeated the Aleuades of Larissa, who were supported by Athens, and gradually subdued each of the Thessalian cities until, after the fall of Pharsalus in 373, he was elected Tagos and reconstituted the Thessalian League.

Such a united Thessaly was a force with which it was necessary to reckon. Its mere numbers were greater than any other race in Greece and Jason's army is said to have included eight thousand horse, the best cavalry in Greece, twenty thousand hoplites and an enormous supply of light armed troops.

Not unnaturally Thebes wondered whether he would side with them or with Sparta in their conflict, but were relieved to find him conclude an alliance with themselves, though that relief must have been considerably tempered by the fact that he sacked the Phokian town of Hyampolis, and seized the Spartan fortress of Heraclea Trachis which commanded the pass of Thermopylae; nor could they have been much assured to hear that he had concluded a treaty with Amyntas II of Macedon and Alexander I of Epirus.

There can hardly be any doubt that he aspired to some sort of leadership of Greece; and his sinister alliance with Macedon may have sown the seed in the mind of Philip, whose dream of a Greek Empire was actually realized by Alexander; for Philip had been partly educated in Thessaly.

With some such idea in his mind Jason proclaimed that he would be present at the Pythian Festival at Delphi in the spring of 370 as an act of thanksgiving to Apollo for the federation of Thessaly. All his preparations were made, including an immense army, when he was assassinated at Pherae and his tyranny fell to his brothers, Polydorus and Polyphron. Though they lacked his genius and ambitions and were both assassinated, they were sufficiently powerful to be elected Tagos in their turns.

They were succeeded by Alexander, not only son-in-law but relative of Jason. The real tragedy of Greece begins with him: and the end of all Hellenic freedom.

In every sense a tyrant he could not hold what Jason had created.

The Aleuades of Larissa not only broke into open rebellion, but called to their aid the King of Macedon, and Macedonian troops for the first time found a footing within Greece. Other cities called in the help of Thebes.

A struggle which was to have a momentous issue for Thebes took place. Thebes had the two greatest generals in Greece, Pelopidas and Epaminondas, who disregarding their treaty obligations, marched into Thessaly.

The former defeated Alexander, expelled the Macedonians and freed the Thessalian cities in 368, but shortly after Alexander revenged himself on his defeat by capturing Pelopidas treacherously

and throwing him into prison. The Thebans sent a large force to retrieve him, but were held up, and had it not been for the skill of Epaminondas, who was serving as a hoplite and was called out to command, might have met with serious disaster. Reinforcements were sent and Alexander was compelled to surrender Pelopidas. In 364 Pelopidas led a third expedition against Alexander and though Alexander was at last thoroughly defeated, Pelopidas fell a victim to his own rashness and was slain. Shortly afterwards Alexander was murdered by his wife and her brothers. It was at this time that the first federal Æ coinage was issued (Nos. 1 and 2 below).

Two years later the Thessalians joined with Epaminondas in his attack upon Sparta, which ended in the fatal battle of Mantinea, when Epaminondas was killed, and Thebes began to decline as an effective power.

Yet another two years, and in some ways the greatest figure in Greek history took the stage

Philip became Regent of Macedon in 359-8 as guardian to the boy son of Perdiccas. Within a year he had won his way to popularity and the throne, and began to organize that Macedonian Army with which Alexander built up the Macedonian Empire and began to dream those dreams which made Demosthenes his implacable enemy.

The outbreak of the Social War in 357 gave him the time to perfect his designs. He conquered Thrace, and in 356 founded Philippi as a stronghold in the centre of the gold producing district of Mount Pangaeus : which gave him an almost unlimited supply of money — a power in his case as effective as his own Macedonian phalanx.

At this critical moment, when Philip's eyes were upon Greece, Thebes fell out with Phokis, who seized Delphi with its immense temple treasure.

With Thebes were allied Thessaly and the Locrians, and the Sacred War began. The success of the Phokian chief, Onomarchus, who actually defeated the Thebans in the open field, threw the Thessalians, who saw their country being ravaged, into a panic. Alexander's successors, Teisiphon and Lycophron, as tyrants of Pherae, were bribed to help Phokis.

Then the Aleuadae of Larissa appealed to Philip for assistance. He was only too eager to take the chance. He had an ever growing army and had commenced to build a fleet. His successes in the chariot races at Olympia served as an excuse for him to pose as a Greek and he soon appeared in Thessaly. The Phokians twice defeated him and drove him back, but a few months later Philip re-appeared and at the battle of Pagasae in 352 totally defeated the Phokians. Onomarchus was killed with some 6,000 of his men and

Philip settled himself in Pagasae and elsewhere in the Magnesian Peninsula. He expelled the tyrant of Pherae, declared it free, and marched south as far as Thermopylae, where however he was checked by an Athenian force.

Still he had a firm foothold in Thrace and Thessaly as a result of his campaign.

In 345 Philip returned to complete the conquest of Thessaly ; and while he established garrisons in key positions, he made a pretence of restoring freedom to Thessaly by reconstituting the four old tetrarchies taking good care to set his own partisans over each. They were probably Aleuadae of Thessaly.

Two of them, Simos and Hellanokrates, appear on the silver coinage of Larissa, and the other two were probably Eudikos and Thrasyladaeos.

In 344 on the plea that the tyrants of Pherae were resisting his authority, he appeared again with a larger army, expelled Simos and Eudikos and made Thessaly a province of the new Macedonian Empire, taking for himself the title of " Strategos of the Thessalian League ".

The autonomous mints of Thessaly were closed ; and Macedonian money with Symbols indicating various cities of Thessaly and Magnesia, Melitaea, Lamia, Pharsalus and Tricca took its place.

After the murder of Philip an attempt at a rising in 330 was put down at once, but on Alexander's death the Thessalians were among those who in 323-322 tried to break away from the Macedonian King.

This revolt, which was known as the Lamian War, sets a definite end to any Thessalian freedom, and henceforth the King of Macedon, until Philip V in 197, described himself as ' Strategos of the Thessalian League. '

There is however one more moment of shadowy liberty for Thessalian cities. In 302 Demetrius Poliorcetes invaded Thessaly and declared the cities of Larissa and Pherae free, when he posed as the Champion of Greek liberty. In 294 he was proclaimed King of Macedon and made Thessaly the heart of his Empire, founding Demetrias, where he was buried, to become a favourite residence of the Macedonian Kings.

In 192-191 the ill-fated expedition of Antiochus III of Syria to Greece took place, and the Romans certainly found some of the Thessalian cities garrisoned against them, either by their own citizens or by Seleucid troops.

In 196 Flamininus in the name of Rome proclaimed the Thessali, Perrhaebi and the Magnetes free ; and another Thessalian League sprang into existence until 146, when Thessaly was incorporated with Macedon as a Roman Province.

The Aenianes and the Oetaei were both members of the Aetolian League and gained their freedom about 168, when it came to an end.

Once more Thessaly was the scene of an event of world wide interest, of equal importance with the invasion of Xerxes or the invitation to Macedon to enter into Greek politics. On August 9th 48 B.C., Julius Caesar defeated Pompey at the battle of Pharsalia. He conferred freedom yet again on the Thessalians; and in 27 B.C., Thessaly was incorporated in the Roman Province of Achaia: in which it had the status of a *κοινόν* with its own concilium at Larissa and a *στρατηγός* at its head. From Augustus to Hadrian, the name of the strategos appears on the coins. The liberal policy of Hadrian allowed fuller freedom, and the issue of a semi-autonomous coinage, with the head of Achilles instead of the Emperor; while from Marcus Aurelius to Salonina the *κοινόν Θεσσαλῶν* appears without any definite strategos in the usual appellation, and there we must leave the story of Thessaly.

This brief and necessarily imperfect sketch of the history of Thessalia fixes certain time points for the coinage.

1). From say 500 B.C. to 344 B.C. the definite moment of conquest by Philip of Macedon.

2). The revival under Demetrius Poliorcetes from 302-288 B.C.

3). From the declaration of liberty by Flamininus in 196 B.C. until 146 B.C, when Thessaly was incorporated in the Province of Macedon.

4). From the battle of Pharsalia to 146 B.C. when Thessaly was made a distinct Roman Province (Achaia).

It is perhaps worth while to add to this the distinct issues of the Thessalian League.

1). When the tyrants of Pherae made the office of Tagos effective the rest of Thessaly united to resist Alexander.

2). When Demetrius Poliorcetes insisted upon the freedom of Thessaly as a condition of peace with Cassander.

3). From 196-146, and possibly from B.C. 48-27.

And in the cases of the Aenianes and the Oetaei the dissolution of the Aetolian League, probably 168 B.C.

It should be added that there is little doubt that these time points are entirely conclusive only in the issues of silver, and though probably generally true of the copper, some issues may well have been carried on, when silver was impossible.

The detailed evidence for the dating of the several issues of each mint will follow in the catalogue, so far as it is reasonably ascertainable.

THE COIN TYPES.

A few words ought to be said about the types, which appear upon the coins.

There are some, as I have already said which practically explain themselves, for example the grapes at Euraea, Meliboea, Rhizus or Scotussa, the corn grain at Pherae, the bull at Crannon or the horse at Larissa, or Atrax. They have reference simply to the agricultural prosperity of Thessaly. The cavalry man of Pharsalus, of Pherae or Crannon, the slinger of the Aenianes, or the prow of the Magnes mean military or naval excellence.

The lion-head fountains of Oeta or Pherae are emblems of the springs; and the horse issuing from the rock at Orthe stands for the picture of a torrent's force.

But beyond the inspiration of Nature, herself, which is common to nearly all ancient coinage, there are types which enshrine myths, legends, what you will, possibly a living power of religion, certainly a popular romance of history, which give the coinage of Thessaly a very remarkable value.

It is perhaps worth saying here that a very wide spread idea that the ancients had little appreciation of nature is utterly without foundation. Paganism not only spiritualized the whole world but with an infinite skill translated its conceptions into visible pictures. What Ruskin in another connection has well called the modern animal, has again and again mistaken these pictures for a stupid materialism. The Centaurs tearing along the heights of Pelion in the heart of a thunderstorm are not very far from the horsemen of the Apocalypse.

The types which are legend and not nature can best be understood by a careful study of the brilliant article in the *Revue des Études Grecques*, which M. Paul Monceau wrote in 1888, entitled *La Légende et l'Histoire en Thessalie*.

That study covers the ground from about a thousand years before Christ.

It is true that at the time when the first Thessalian Æ is issued, say 450 B. C., legends have coalesced, contradiction and confusion are inevitable. A type, which presents the story of five hundred years' tradition is no criterion of date.

But be that as it may, this splendid story throws a flood of light upon the Thessalian coins.

Some localities clung to old beliefs. At Cierium they had not forgotten the knucklebones of Arne, or at Mopsium the conflict of the Centaurs and the Lapithae and much else.

I think I can best serve the collector of Thessalian bronze, if I set out in general M. Paul Monceau's views and explain, as far as is convenient, under the classification of each Thessalian town, the particular legends attaching to it.

I therefore reproduce with the utmost gratitude to M. Monceau the table under which he classifies the Thessalian legends.

He has divided them into three general classes.

The earliest is the Pelasgic, which is at least one thousand years B.C.; the next, which roughly covers the period of the great migrations, he calls the Aeolian, Iono-Mynian, the Achaean and the Dorian, and the third is the Thessalian proper.

To this division corresponds the historical settlement of Thessaly, to which I have already referred.

It is, however, only just to add that the real value of this magnificent research rests more with the silver than with the bronze coins.

The collector of bronze must be satisfied with more modest results.

At the same time a careful study of the table, which M.P. Monceau has made cannot fail to help any earnest student.

Here is the final result of his labours; and for that every student of the coinage of Thessaly must be eternally grateful.

This table, which is a slightly modified one of Monceau's, marks the well defined stages in the history as well as the legend of Thessaly.

The earliest inhabitants were Pelasgi, whoever they may have been, and this is no place to discuss a vexed question. It suffices to say that a steady Greek tradition and the existence of the place name, Pelasgiotis, stand as witnesses to the existence of indigenous inhabitants, upon whom the Hellenes descended before the dawn of history.

Hence Monceau's Pelasgic cycle.

This is followed by three cycles representing the three great tribes of Hellenic migration, alike in Greece Proper and Asia Minor. Each of them claimed that their earliest chiefs were descended from Hellen as a common ancestor.

Lastly, there is the cycle of the Thessalians themselves, who, coming from Thresprotia, drove out the Hellenic tribes they found as masters of the original Pelasgic inhabitants and possessed themselves of the land.

The silver coins, e. g., the sandal of Jason on the early \mathcal{R} of Larissa, richly illustrate these legends. The \mathcal{A} are more circumscribed. The following list brings the \mathcal{A} into general accordance with Monceau's table and I have tried to add such details as are necessary and illustrative as a preface to the coinage of the several cities.

Cycle of Legends	Chief Heroes	God	Geographical Area
Pelasgic	Titans Aloades Prometheus Deucalion Ixion Centaur (1) Chiron	Zeus Olympios (8)	Olympus and Ossa
Aeolian	Lapithes Kaeneus Pirithous	Athene Itonia (10)	The Plains of Cierium and Larissa
Iono-Minyan	Aeson Pelias Jason	Poseidon (11)	Magnesia and Pelion
Achaean	Peleus Achilles (2) Phoenix Philoctetes (3) Protesilaus (4)	Zeus of Dodona (9)	Othrys and Phthiotis
Dorian	Herakles (5) Admetus Daphne Cyrene Aristaeus Actaeon Coronis Asclepios (6) his sons Machaon (7) Podaliris	Apollo	Vale of Tempe and road to Greece
Thessalian proper	Peneius Aleuas	The river Peneius	Valley of the Peneius

Note. — The numbers in the above table refer to the mint town, etc. from which Æ coins were issued and to which they are attached below.

1. Thessalian confederacy — Magnetes.
2. Thessalian confederacy — Larissa Cremaste, possibly Pharsalus.
3. Larissa.
4. Thebae.
5. Heracleia Trachinia, Scotussa.
6. Thessaly Imperial : Tricca.

7. Tricca.

8. 9. Thessalian confederacy — Aenianes, Cierium, Crannon, Gyrtion, Magnetes, Hypata, Perrhaebi.

10. Thessalian confederacy : Thessaly Imperial, Aenianes, Malienses, Pharsalus.

11. Cierium.

It should be noted that sometimes it is exceedingly difficult to decide whether a head is that of Poseidon or Zeus unless a distinct symbol such as a trident accompanies it.

Say for example Magnetes. The bearded head may well be Poseidon or Zeus. The evidence of legends would favour Poseidon. If a superfine specimen were to appear which would justify the description, "Diademed with aquatic plants", Poseidon and not Zeus would be the God. On present examples the diadem might well be composed of oak leaves and give us Zeus Dodona.

Without any sure evidence at all, I confess my own numismatic instinct, whatever it is worth, inclines me to believe that the coin of the Magnetes represents Poseidon and not Zeus.

The cult of Poseidon in Thessaly was more important than has yet been allowed. He was not only the God of the sea, but the God whose trident blow made savage Thessaly very nearly the Garden of Eden.

THESSALIAN CONFEDERACY.

The origin of the Thessalian Confederacy, as we have already seen, goes back to the earliest days, when the Thresprotian Thessalians had settled down after their conquest of the indigenous inhabitants. It was indeed their most noteworthy political achievement. Aristotle devoted a treatise to it, of which some fragments still survive.

Its founder was Aleuas the Red, of Larissa, in the late years of the eighth century or the early ones of the seventh B. C. He gave it a special military character and in the sixth century B. C. Scopas of Crannon put it upon a sound financial basis.

From first to last it was the work of the Thessalian aristocracy. At its head was the *Tagos* (ταγός), who was chosen from one of the noble families, such as the Aleuadae of Larissa, the Scopadae of Crannon or the Creonides of Pharsalus with a recognised prerogative for the Aleuad candidate.

The rivalries of these families, however, which sometimes flamed out into actual civil war, prevented it from becoming a serious power in the Greek world, and Thucydides (IV. 78) sums up its

real failure, when he says, that Thessaly by its constitution was under the dominion of a few individuals rather than in the enjoyment of civil equality.

The division of the Confederacy into four tetrarchies and the three political classes, which composed it, has already been mentioned.

From the time of Aleuas the Red until the rise of the tyrants of Pherae there was certainly no Æ federal coinage.

Somewhere in the beginning of the fourth century B.C. Lycophron of Pherae succeeded in bringing the greater part of Thessaly under his rule and probably was able to ensure his election as Tagos, which was an achievement without precedent.

His successor, Jason, not only secured and extended the dignity, but converted it into an hereditary privilege. Both his brothers managed in turn to be elected Tagos and were succeeded by Alexander, the nephew of Jason, who had certainly contrived the assassination of his predecessor. During his reign in B.C. 361-360 a powerful party opposed to him and claiming to be the real Thessalian Confederacy concluded an offensive and defensive alliance with Athens against him.

There is no need here to describe in detail the fall of the tyrants of Pherae, but this is the moment when the first Thessalian federal coinage was undoubtedly issued.

B. C. 361-360.



Fig. 1.

Laureate head of Zeus ; border of dots.

℞. ΠΕΤΘΑΛΩΝ retrograde. Forepart of prancing horse, issuing from rock.

1 .55 Berlin (T. CCXCIII. 19). Newell.

Similar.

℞. Similar, but legend not retrograde, and below horse, a trident.

2. .55 B.M. (FIG. 1) (T. pl. CCXCIII. 20).

The form ΠΕΤΘΑΛΩΙ is a dialect form of ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΙ.

A discussion of the inscription with this form will be found in the *Zeit. für Num.*, vol. 1922, p. 45 by W. F. Hillen von Gaertingen. The inscription records the alliance of the Thessalians with the Athenians against Alexander of Pherae in B.C. 360-1.

In despair the Aleuadae of Larissa called in the aid of Philip II of Macedon to crush the tyrants of Pherae.

In B.C. 352 Philip destroyed Lycophron II, the last tyrant of Pherae and with that the autonomy of Thessaly.

Philip, under the pretence of pacifying the country, divided it* up into four tetrarchies, imitating the old constitution. At the head of each tetrarchy he set a *στρατηγός* but he took good care that they should all be his friends. One of them is definitely known from the silver coins, for his name **ΣΙΜΟΣ** appears upon some of them.

This constitution lasted until B.C. 344.

During this period there is no clear evidence of any *Æ* issue, but Mr Newell has in his collection a curious coin, which might belong here, but equally well might not be a Thessalian coin at all, and so he agrees.

B.C. 352 — B.C. 344.



Fig. 2.

Head of Herakles (? bearded) r., in lion skin, very similar to the coins of Scotussa.

℞. ΑΛΩ r. down.

Eagle standing r., with head reverted l., copied from the well known type of Larissa, *cf.* B.M.C. pl. V. 12.

3. .6 Newell (FIG. 2).

This coin was purchased by Mr Newell at Athens along with a number of Thessalian pieces.

Philip's new constitution did not last long, for in B.C. 344 he made the excuse of misgovernment and annexed Thessaly to his kingdom of Macedon.

As *στρατηγός* himself, he held the ancient position of *Tagos*, and each succeeding Macedonian King became *στρατηγός* in turn until Philip V.

No doubt the coins during this period were the ordinary Macedonian types with local mints, e. g., Larissa.

During this long period there was one moment of shadowy freedom for Thessaly.

In B.C. 302 Demetrios Poliorketes declared Larissa Cremaste, Pherae and other Thessalian cities free.

* This repetition of the history is for the sake of clarity and order.

A rare coin exists, which shews distinct Macedonian influence. It might well have been issued between B.C. 302 and B.C. 294, when Demetrios had consolidated his position and his Thessalian friends were of less importance, or it may have been struck later, say at Demetrias, which he built in Magnesia, to become a favourite home of the Macedonian kings.

B.C. 302 — B.C. 294 or later.



Fig. 3.

Macedonian shield with star in centre : border of dots.

℞. ΘΕΣΣΑ r. down ΛΩΝ l. down. Lyre.

4 . 5 B. M. (FIG. 3); Newell; Paris; E. R.

In B.C. 197 the Roman armies defeated Philip V at Cynoscephalae. Flaminius declared the freedom of the Thessali, the Perrhaebi and the Magnetes.

A new Federal coinage was commenced, which certainly lasted until B.C. 146. Its mint was Larissa and its legend ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ.

In B.C. 146 the revolt of Macedon led to drastic action on the part of Rome. All federal leagues were abolished and that of Thessaly with it.

An abundant Silver and Copper coinage was issued, but the correct chronological classification bristles with difficulties.

Perhaps it will be simpler to write the second chapter of the history before discussing the problems.

Until B.C. 48, when Julius Caesar won the battle of Pharsalus, the coinage of Thessaly ceased.

Then Caesar proclaimed the freedom of Thessaly, and the Confederacy like others was reconstituted. It differed in this respect from other Leagues and Confederacies, which were only reformed for religious and ceremonial purposes, that it had a political significance and certainly struck money. Strategoi were again appointed and the KOINON of Thessaly had a fresh period of autonomy until Augustus reconstituted the Province; and the Thessalian coinage can then be conveniently studied under the reigns of the various Emperors.

The first problem is as to the correct reference of the names and monograms, which invariably appear on the reverse of the coins, and sometimes of the obverse. They occur both in the genitive and nominative cases. There are two theories.

They may be merely the names of monetary officials and then there is little or no chance of arriving at the dates of the issue; or

*Slings with
dart. See
Warren's
1st Article
HC*

one of the names, where there are two or three upon the coin, may be that of the annual στρατηγός, and Monceau has argued that the name on the obverse and the first name on the Reverse, usually in the genitive, is that of the στρατηγός.

Now in this case, as from other sources a large number of the names of the strategoi is known, it would be possible to date many of the coins, at all events in the silver issues.

There are, however, grave difficulties, not the least being that, as in the case of the pair of names, Demothoinos and Philoxenides, sometimes one and sometimes the other comes first. If both were monetary magistrates there would be no difficulty, but it would be odd for a monetary official to jump into the position of Strategos and for the Strategos to act as junior monetary official to one who had been his subordinate.

If the second name is that of a monetary magistrate, the conclusion can only be that he held some very important position, such as Assistant moneyer, which would have permitted the alternation without any loss of dignity.

Moreover the coincidence of names between those on the coins and those of the known strategoi is too close to ignore.

It seems fair to conclude, then, that the name of the Strategos is to be found upon the coins, but not necessarily in what has been assumed to be the first place; and then a rough system of dating can be found for the silver coins, but hardly as yet for the Æ.

The second problem is whether the extant coins were all issued between B. C. 197 and B. C. 146; or whether the same types were continued in B. C. 48-27.

So far as the silver coins go, it seems a likely presumption; because there are two distinct styles, one a neat, compact flan with a high relief and a careful treatment, especially of the hair and beard on the Obverse; the other with a wider flan, generally flat treatment and very conventional hair and beard; but that hardly holds for the Æ. It is difficult in the usual condition of the coins to be quite certain of the relief or indeed of any point of style, while the weight and size of the flan are little criteria.

For the purposes of classification I have, however, made no distinction. I would assign all those with a long series of names and monograms of magistrates to the earlier period; and those of exceptional type and size to the latter; but I do so with the qualification that I hope a further study of the coinage and what is most important of all, the assemblage of a really large series of the coins will enable a profitable examination of dies and so forth to lead to a definite conclusion.

There appear to have been at least three regular denominations; and there were probably more.

The same magistrates were responsible for the Æ issues as for the Ἀ.

B.C. 199-146 and possibly B.C. 48-27.



Fig. 4.

Laureate head of Apollo r.

℞. ΘΕΣΣΑ l., upwards. ΛΩΝ r., downwards.

The Itonian Athene in fighting attitude r., with helmet, shield and poised spear.

In the field, or above spear, various monograms, magistrates' names and symbols.

Magistrates' monogram on ℞.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|--|
| 5 | ·85. | HP | B.M.C. 5/50; H I. 458/17; E. R. (3). |
| 5a | ·8 | HP | between A of ΘΕΣΣΑ and arm of Athene. E. R. |
| 6 | ·85. | HP | with star on shield. B. M. C. 5/51; E. R. |
| 7 | ·75-·9 | ℞ | B.M.C. ΘΕΣΣΑ ΛΩΝ 5/53; B.M.; H. I. 458/18; Photiades 24; Newell F. pl. CLXXX. 19; Spink; E. R. (Fig. 4). (2); Ash. |
| 8 | ·75 | ℞ | behind Athene. Newell. |
| 9 | ·75-·85 | ⊠ | Newell; Spink; E. R. (2); Ash; Lockett. |
| 10 | ·8. | ⊠ | E. R. (found at Kharditsa 1922). |
| 11 | ·8. | ⊠ | Newell. Ash. |
| 12 | ·8-·85. | ⊠E | B.M.C. 5/49; Newell; E. R.; Lockett. |
| 13 | ·85 | ⊠ | Newell. |
| 14 | ·95. | ⊠ | over shield and spear r. E. R. (2, one Obv. double struck); Ash. |

Monograms on either side of Athene.

- | | | | |
|----|--------|----|--|
| | | T | l. |
| | | M | A |
| 15 | ·7-·75 | | B.M. (2); H. I. 458/19; Rev. D. Keppel; Newell (3) E. R. and variety with owl above spear r. |
| | | Tl | M |
| | | A | l. |
| 16 | ·7. | | Newell. |

Two monograms, r. and l. of Athens

- 17 ·8-·85 $\text{H} \text{R}$ B.M.C. 5/52; Newell.
 18 ·6-·85 $\text{R} \text{H}$ Newell; E.R.

Magistrate's name above spear.

- ΑΛΕ ΞΑΝ**; amphora r., with bunch of grapes tied to its handle.
 19 ·8-·85 B.M.C. 5/54; 5/55; J.I.A.N. 1908 264/16; 1911 270/376.
ΟΡΑ l.: owl r.
 20 ·8-·9 Newell; Hirsch 1908 no. 1290; J.I.A.N. 1908 264/15; Spink; E.R. (found at Khirditsa 1922). (2); Ash.
 Similar: above spear **ΙΠΠΟΛΟΥ**.
 20a Owl ~~below~~ shield.
 ·8 E.R. (2).
 20b Similar but owl below shield.
 ·75 E.R.
ΙΠΠ ΟΛΟΧΟΥ; in field **A** l. **P** r.
 21 ·75-·85. B.M.C. 5/57; 5/58; H.I. 458/20; W. 2946; De la Fuye Cat. 352 (misread); F. pl. CLXXX 18; no 4981; Newell (4) E.R. (2, one ex Photiades). Ash; Lockett (2).
 Same but owl r.
 22 ·85 Newell. E.R.
 Same but r. **A** **PI**.
 23 ·8. Newell.
 Same but **A** l., **P** r.
 24 ·8. Newell; E.R. (2).
 Same but **AP**, l., l r.
 25 ·85. E.R.
ΙΤΑ ΛΟΥ above.
 26 ·7 H.I. 458/22. (This may be misread for the next coin).
ΚΥΛ ΛΟΥ above: **ΠΕΤΡΑΙ** in ex. E.R. (2).
 27 ·75-·85 J.I.A.N. 1911 271/378 (misread in Leake, *European Greece* p. 102).
ΙΣΛΓΟΡΑΣ above; wheat ear or acrostolium.
 28 ·8. Newell (2).
ΠΥΘ ΩΝ above; outside legend r., a tripod.
 29 ·7-·8. H.I. 458/21; J.I.A.N. 1908 264/7; Newell; E.R.
ΦΙΛ ΟΚ above; in field r. **OP** **Α**.

- 30 ·7-·8 B.M.C. 5/60; B.M. (3); J.I.A.N. 1911 271/377;
Newell; Spink; E R. (3). E.R. (ΦΙ ΛΟΚ).
Same, but in field l. $\begin{matrix} \text{A} \\ \Sigma \end{matrix}$; r. $\begin{matrix} \text{OP} \\ \text{Α} \end{matrix}$.
- 31 ·75 Newell; E.R.
Same but in field l. Α; r. $\begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ \text{P} \end{matrix}$.
- 31^a ·75 E.R.
ΦΙΛΟΚ above; ΠΕΤΡΑΙ ex.
- 32 ·75-·8 Newell (2).
... ΤΙΜΑ above; ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟ ex.
- 33 ·85. Newell.
... ΠΕ ΙΣ... above; traces of letters ex.; ear of corn r.
Paris.
- 34 ·6 Newell.

Magistrate's name on Obverse and Reverse.

- Obv. ΞΕΝ ΝΙΠ in field across.
℞. ΞΕΝ ΝΙΠΠΟΥ above spear; pilei of Dioscuri
with stars on either side of Athene.
- 35 ·8-·9. B.M.C. 5/56 pl. I. 7; B.M. (2); Newell; E.R.
Same but ΞΕΝΙΠΠΟΥ below neck line on Obv.
- 36 ·85 Newell.
Obv. ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ from top r., circular.
℞. ΙΤΑ ΛΟΥ above spear; ΠΕΤΡΑΙΟ ex.
- 37 ·7-·75. B.M.; Newell (2); E.R. (2).
Same but with Obv. ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ r. down ΤΟΥΣ l.
down circular. (E.R.).
- 37^a Same obv. Α behind head.
℞. Above shield ... Π... : in ex. ΦΙΛΟΞΕ.
·8 E.R.

A second denomination of similar types exists.



Fig. 5.

- Obv. ΙΠΠΟ ΛΟΧΟ above spear.
- 39 ·55-·6 B.M.C. 5/59; B.M.; Newell; Spink; E.R. (2).
(Fig. 5).
℞. ΙΣΑΓ... above spear; r. ear of corn.
- 40 ·58 F pl. CLXXX 20.

- Ῥ. ΦΕΡΕ... above spear; ear of corn r., outside legend.
 41 .55 B.M.
 Ῥ. $\begin{matrix} \text{T} & \text{I} \\ \text{M} & \text{A} \end{matrix}$ l. r.
 42 .6. Newell. E.R. (2)
 42a Ῥ. Φ.
 .55 Ash.
 42b Ῥ. Ῥ l.
 .55 E.R.

A second regular issue was put out simultaneously with the Apollo-Athene issue under the charge of the same magistrates, possibly to represent another denomination.

Head of Athene Itonia in crested Corinthian helmet r.; magistrate's name variously disposed.

Ῥ. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ variously disposed. Bridled horse trotting r.; sometimes symbol before horse.

ΓΕΝΙΚ above helmet.

Ῥ. ΘΕΣ above ΣΑΛ below horse ΩΝ up r. Bunch of grapes before horse, ΝΣ below its belly in small letters.



Fig. 6.

- 43 .7-8 J.I.A.N. 1911 271/380; E.R.; Lockett.
 ΙΠΠΑΙ above helmet ΤΑΣ below neck. (172-171 B.C.).
 Ῥ. ΘΕΣ above Σ r. ΑΛΩΝ below.
 No symbol.
 44 .65-8 B.M.C. 5/62; 5/63; B.M. (3); Photiades 30; W. 2948; pl. CXIII 2949; F. 4984; 4985; pl. CXXXI. 1; J.I.A.N. 1911. 271/381; Leake Supp. Num. Hell. p. 148; Newell (2); Spink; E.R. (4); Ash.
 ΙΣΑΓΟΡΟ above helmet.
 Ῥ. ΘΕΣ above, Σ r. ΑΛΩΝ below horse. No symbol.
 45 .85. B.M.; Mionnet S. III p. 265/35; E.R.; Ash.
 ΝΥΣ above helmet ΣΑΝ l. down ΔΡΟΥ under.
 Ῥ. ΘΕΣ above horse ΣΑΛΩΝ below; ear of corn before.

- 46 ·65-75 B.M.C. 6/64; 6/65; B.M.; H.I. 458/25; 458/26;
J.I.A.N. 1908 264/18; Col. Morcom; Photiades
29; Mion. S. III 29-33; Hirsch XIII. 1226; F.
pl. CLXXXI. 2; Spink; E.R. (FIG. 6); Lockett.
ΞΕΝΙΠΠΟΥ above helmet.
℞. ΘΕΣ above ΣΑΛΩΝ below; in front caps of
dioscuri with stars.
- 47 ·75 B.M.; H.I. 458/24.
ΦΕΡΕΚΡΑ above helmet.
℞. ΘΕΣ above horse; ΣΑΛΩΝ below and up r. cir-
cular; no symbol.
- 48 ·75 B.M.C. 6/67; E.R.; Ash.
ΦΕΡΕΚΡΑ above helmet; ΤΑΣ below neck.
℞. ΘΕΣ above horse; ΣΑΛΩΝ below. Ear of corn
before.
- 49 ·7-8 B.M.C. 6/66; B.M.; Newell; E.R.
Same but ΦΕΡΕ above helmet ΙΣΑΓ behind down.
- 49a ·75 E.R.
Same but ΦΕΡΕ above helmet ΣΑΠ ΤΗΣ left and
below.
- 50 ·7. Newell; E.R.
ΦΙΛΟΚ above helmet.
℞. ΘΕΣ above horse; ΣΑΛΩΝ below and up r. cir-
cular no symbol.
- 51 ·7. Newell; E.R. (3).
No magistrate on obv.
℞. ΑΞ below horse.
- 51a ·7. E.R.
An interesting variety belongs to one magistrate.
Similar ΙΣΑΓΟΡΟΥ.
℞. ΘΕΣ above rider on horse walking or below
ΣΑΛΩΝ.
- 51b ·7 Lockett (Fig. 6 a): E.R. (2).



Fig. 7.

One further issue remains, which at present it is impossible to date, because it is extremely rare and the few specimens extant only present monograms, which are difficult to resolve.

Head of Zeus r., crowned with oak.

℞. ΘΕΣΣΑ l. up ; ΛΩΝ r. down. Itonian Athene in the usual fighting attitude, holds shield on l. arm, brandishes spear with r. Various monograms in field.

ϷΕ in field r.

52 ·65 B. M. C. 5/61 ; Newell.

Ϸ in field r.

53 ·55-·65. Newell ; E. R.

Ϸ in field l.

54 ·4 E. R. (FIG. 7).

The only certain conclusion of this difficult issue is that there were two denominations and though our knowledge of it from the few coins we possess is scanty, it obviously must have been important in its day or it could not have been worth while to issue a couple of denominations.

THE IMPERIAL COINAGE.

When Julius Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia in B. C. 48, he declared Thessaly free. In B. C. 27 it was incorporated into the Roman Province of Achaia as a **KOINON** with its capital at Larissa and was administered under a strategos. From then until at least the reign of Salonina Æ coins were struck under the authority of Rome. Usually they present the portrait of the reigning Emperor, but exceptions are to be found, naturally until Augustus was declared Emperor, and occasionally later, as when under Hadrian a more liberal policy was pursued.

JULIUS CAESAR. B. C. 48-27.



= THESSALONIKÆ

Fig. 8.

OMONOIA behind veiled head of Homonoia r. ;
border of dots.

℞. ΘΕΣΣ
ΣΑΛΩΝ in two lines above prancing horse r. ;

ΡΩΜ below : border of dots.

55 .7-8 B.M.C. (Macedon) 113/43; 113/44; B.M. (Fig. 8);
H.I. 459/27; E.R.; V. 4/48 pl. I, 4.

The following coins appear to belong to this same period. There was certainly a Strategos, named Petraios in B.C. 48-47 and a Eubiotos, as Strategos, is mentioned in a list, which records the freedom of Pherae, engraved in the reign of Augustus. Moreover a certain Petraios was burned alive by order of the Thessalians under Augustus. The collocation of the two names irresistibly suggests that the coins they signed belong somewhere to this period, as well as the types, which are different from those which can undoubtedly be assigned to the earlier period. It is also true that all the magistrates or Strategoi in this group except Eubiotos may be found upon the silver, which at least was struck from B.C. 197-146, which suggests the conclusion that the earlier types were continued and supplemented by new types which gave way to the decisions of Augustus.



Fig. 9.

Head of Apollo, laureate, hair rolled and quiver over shoulder r.

℞. $\text{C}\text{E}\text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}$ above, AON below, NIKOKPATH l. up, r. down. Artemis in long chiton advancing r., holds burning torch in either hand.

56 .75-85 B.M. (2, one figured *Num. Chron.*, 1898, pl. XIX, 2); Hirsch XXI, no. 1291; Newell; F. 4988: Spink; E.R. (Fig. 9). (3).

Similar but $\text{O}\text{E}\text{C}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}\text{A}\text{O}\text{N}$ from without or up circular.

℞. Similar but $\text{C}\text{TPATH}\text{GOY ANTI}\text{GONOY}$ from l. down circular.

56a .75 Paris.

This coin must be of the time of Augustus; would seem to make $\text{NIKOKPATH}\text{C}$ a very late magistrate.



Fig. 10.

Head of Itonian Athene in crested Corinthian helmet
r.; **EYBI** above.

℞. **ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ** above; **ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΥ** below; feeding
horse r.

57 ·65·7 B.M. (Fig. 10); Newell.



Fig. 11.

Head of Zeus r., crowned with oak.

℞. **ΘΕΣΣΑ** l. upwards; **ΛΩΝ** r. upwards; **EYBIO-**
ΤΟΥ above, **ΠΕΤΡΑΙΟΣ** below. Bovine centaur
seizing a rearing horse.

58 ·95·10 B.M. (*Num. Chron.*, 1898, pl. XIX, 1); B.M.
(W. pl. CXIII, 2945; H.I. 458/16; Mion.,
p. 264. 23, 24 (misread); Hirsch XIII. 1222;
Egger (Prowe) 1908, 650; Petsalis (Athens) F.
pl. CLXXXI. 5; E.R. (2). (Fig. 11). Lockett.



Fig. 12.

Head of Itonian Athene in crested Corinthian helmet
r. **ΦΙΛΟΚΡΑ** circular from top r. down; **ΤΟΥΣ**
l. down.

℞. **ΘΕΣΣΑ** r. downward; **ΛΩΝ** l. upwards; **ΙΤΑ-**
ΛΟΥ above; **ΠΕΤΡΑΙ** below. Itonian Athene
stands l. : holds Niké in r. hand rests l. on spear
and buckler beside her : border of dots.

59 ·7·9 B.M. (Fig. 12); W. pl. CXIII, 2947; Mion., II p. 45.
no. 45; Newell (3). V. 4/45 pl. I. 2. E.R. (2).



Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

ΠΥΘΩ above; ΝΟΣ below.

Head of Itonian Athene in crested Corinthian helmet r.

℞. ΘΕΣΣΑ r. downwards; ΛΩΝ l. up. Demeter facing in diplois with ear of corn in either hand.

60 ·6·75 B.M. (Fig. 13) (*Num. Chron.* 1892. p. 8. 16); Mion. S. III p. 265. 34; Leake, *Num. Hell.* p. 102; E.R. (Fig. 14). (2).

AUGUSTUS.

B.C. 27—A.D. 14.

The coins of Augustus shew a bare head, a laureate, and in the case of some posthumous coins, a radiate. There is one coin in the collection of Mr. Newell, on which apparently the Emperor's head is not the type.

The spacing of the legends, which are usually circular, present insignificant variations and the letters Ν·Ρ·Σ·Ω are often retrograde or upside down.



Fig. 15.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from top l., down circular.

Bare head of Augustus, l.; border of dots.

℞. ΑΙΤΙΓΟΙΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ from top l., down, circular.

Asclepios facing, head r., clad in himation, holds serpent rod in l. hand; in field, l. ⚡; border of dots.

61 ·75·8 B.M.C. 6/70, pl. I 9; W. pl. CXIII, 2950. (Fig. 15). Newell (2).

Similar.

℞. Similar but \mathfrak{A} r. of Asklepios.

·8 Newell.

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Fig. 16.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from top l., down, circular.

Head of Augustus l., laureate; border of dots.

℞. ΑΝΤΙΓΩΝΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ from top l., down, circular.

Apollo Musagetes, wearing chiton and chlamys, playing lyre; \mathfrak{A} in field l.; border of dots.

63 ·95-100. B.M.C. 6/71, pl. I 10; 6/72; B.M.; Newell; Micn. S. III 268/56, 58; E.R. (Fig. 16). (2). V. 4/49.



Fig. 17.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΑΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from r. bottom up circular. Bare head of Augustus r.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΩΝΟΥ from top l., down, circular.

Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude r.; in field r. \mathfrak{A} ; border of dots.

64 ·95. E.R. (Fig. 17). (2).

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from top l., down, circular.

Head of Augustus l., laureate; border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΩΝΟΥ from top l., down, circular.

Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude r.; in field r. Æ ; border of dots.

64a .85-9 B.M.; Newell (2), one with legend beginning below head; 4992; Mion. S. III 268/56. E.R. (2).

Similar.

$\text{R}.$ Similar but Æ l. of Apollo.

65 .9 Newell.

While Antigonos and Megalokles, if that is the correct form of the nominative of the genitive Megalokleous, were strategoi, Augustus seems to have allowed Livia to coin, a privilege she continued to exercise after his death, presumably with the permission of Tiberius. Possibly she was given Thessaly for "pin-money".



Fig. 18.

$\Sigma\text{ΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ}$ from top l. circular.

Laureate head of Augustus r.; border of dots.

$\text{R}.$ $\Sigma\text{ΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΑΡΙ}$ from top r. downwards, circular. Itonian Athene as usual; ¥ in field r.; border of dots.

66 .95. F. pl. CLXXXI. 6; Newell. (Fig. 18). V. 5/50 (in field Æ). E.R. (3).

Similar.

$\text{R}.$ Similar but ΑΡΙΣΤ.

67 .9-10 Newell (2).

The following coin in the collection of Mr. Newell may well find a place here with the qualification, which Mr. Newell adds.

$\Theta\text{ΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ.}$ Bearded head r.

$\text{R}.$ Head of Apollo r.: ΑΛΟΚΛΕ ΚΛΕΙ in front; several uncertain letters behind, which look like ΜΕΓ.

67a .7 Newell.

This is possibly the magistrate ΜΕΓΑΛΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ of Augustus' coinage, says Mr. Newell. The patronymic is different here, if ΚΛΕΙ is his patronymic.

$\Sigma\text{ΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ}$ l. up; [$\Theta\text{ΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ}$] r. down.

Bare head of Augustus r.; border of dots.

$\text{R}.$ $\Theta\text{ΕΣΣΑΛ}$ l. up; $\Omega \text{ΜΕΓΑΛΟ } \Psi\text{Σ}$ r. down.
Apollo head r.

68

.85 Newell.



Fig. 19.

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ l. up; ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ r. down.

Bare head of Augustus r., border of dots.

℞. ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ l. up; ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. down.

Athene with helmet and shield l., facing, holds Niké in r. hand, rests l. on shield and spear.

In field l. Ϟ; r. Λ.

69 .85 B.M. (Fig. 19); F. 4994; Mion. S. III 268/60. E.R. (3).

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ r. down ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ l. down.

Bare head of Augustus r.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ l. up; ΣΩΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ r. down.

Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude in r.: in field r. Ϟ: border of dots.

69a .75 E.R. (2).



Fig. 20.

A posthumous issue.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from top l., down circular.

Radiate head of Augustus l.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΛΥΚΟΥΤΟΥ from bottom l. up.

Apollo Musagetes in chiton and chlamys, holding lyre in l. hand, holds plectron in r. Above r. hand

$\frac{V}{O}$; below Ϟ (?); border of dots.

70 1.05. B.M.C. 7/73. pl. I. 11.

LIVIA.

Born B.C. 57, married Augustus B.C. 38, died A.D. 29.

This infamous woman, Livia Drusilla, afterwards called Julia, was the fourth wife of Augustus, who divorced Scribonia to marry her. At the time she was the wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero, and the mother of the Emperor Tiberius, and actually married Augustus, when she was pregnant with Nero Drusus. To ensure the purple for Tiberius, she had Marcellus, Agrippa Junior and Germanicus murdered.

She certainly had some right of coinage in Thessaly both during the reign of Augustus and after his death, and if Mionnet, quoting from Sestini, is to be trusted, used her own name on the coinage, though as the epithet **ΘΕΑ** is used, the particular coin might have been issued after her death.

It may be equally true that the whole of this coinage was in some sense a complimentary one, struck locally by some Thessalian authority in honour of the Empress with the sanction of Augustus and Tiberius, which would also account for a similar complimentary coinage to Agrippina under Nero.



Fig. 21.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ from top l. down circular.

Veiled bust of Livia l., wearing stephane : border of dots.

Ρ. ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ from top l. down, circular.

Nymph stands facing l., holds in r. hand ball (?), rests l. on hip : in field l. **Α**, possibly some object hangs from her l. hand : border of dots.

71 I·I B.M.; E.R. (Fig. 21); cf. Mion. S. III 268/68 but Mion. says Livia on Obv. looks r.); V. 5/51 pl. I. 5.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ l. up circular.

Bust of Livia r.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ from top l., down circular.

Artemis stands r. with torch : border of dots.

72 75. Newell.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ.

Veiled head of Livia, wearing stephane r.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΜΕΓΜΟΚ.. from top l. circular. Itonian Athene with shield and spear in fighting attitude l.; in field (? r. or l.) mon.

73 100 Mion. S. III. 269/69.



Fig. 22.

ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.

Livia (?) seated, holds sceptre in r. hand, laurel branch in l.: border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΛΥΚΟΥΤΟΥ from l. bottom up, circular.

Demeter stands l.; holds torch in l. hand, in outstretched r. corn ears; in field l. $\frac{V}{\Theta}$: border of dots.

74 105 H. I. 459/28; Mion. S. III 268/65. 66; E.R. (2). (Fig. 22); Spink. V. 4/46 pl. I 3. Lockett.

ΘΕΑ ΛΙΒΙΑ.

Head of Livia.

℞. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ.

Free horse.

75 75. Mion. S. III 268/67 (from Sestini).

TIBERIUS.

A.D. 14-37.

Two coins attributed to Tiberius are given on the authority of Mionnet, whose description of them is but sketchy.

- 76 ·95. TI. ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ. Laureate head of Tiberius.
 Ρ. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ. Head of Livia r.
 Mion. II. 6/52.
- 77 ·95. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΩΝ. Bare head of Tiberius.
 Ρ. ΑΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ.
 Pallas Itonia.
 Mion. S. III 270/72.

A third coin, which may be attributed to Tiberius has recently come into my possession. Its condition is not sufficiently good to make its reading an absolute certainty, but M^r E.S.G. Robinson of the British Museum agrees with me that it may probably read as follows: —

- ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular, ΤΙΚ[ΑΙΣ]
 from top r. down.
 Bare head of Tiberius l. : border of dots.
 Ρ. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ ΑΝΤΙΓΟΝΟΥ from l. bottom up
 circular.
 Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude l. : in field r. Æ : border of dots.
- 77a ·95. E.R.
 I suspect that 77 was misread by Mionnet for this coin.

If this attribution is correct, then as the same magistrate appears as on the coins of Augustus, it would seem likely that Augustus' coins signed by the magistrate Antigonos are late in his reign.

CALIGULA ?

The Vienna Catalogue tentatively gives the following coin to Caligula.

- ...ΓΑΙΟΥ...
 Bare head of Emperor r. : border of dots.
 Ρ. ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ...
 Itonia Pallas to r. : border of dots.
- 78 1·0 V. 5/52.

NERO.

A.D. 54-68.

Nero coined several new types and denominations for Thessaly, and though it would seem to have been an extensive coinage but few specimens are known.

There is a difficulty about the exact name of one of the magis-

trates. Most authorities following Mionnet read ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ, although Mionnet himself in one case reads ΑΛΟΡΧΟΥ. The dot within the O is not very clear and the name may be ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ. Mr. Robinson, who feels the same difficulty as I do, has adopted ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ for the British Museum coins, and I have so read it here. Since going to press I have acquired a specimen on which the letter is undoubtedly omicron not theta.

If Mr. Newell's conjecture is right, and there seems every probability that it is, Nero allowed a coin to be struck as a compliment to Agrippina, the mother, whom he murdered, just as Augustus or Tiberius allowed a coin complimentary to Livia.



Fig. 23.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from top r. down circular.

Laureate head of Nero l.: border of dots.

℞. ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ l. up in two lines; ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ r.
 ΟΣ ΟΥ

down in two lines.

Apollo Musagetes, holding lyre, in chiton and chlamys standing r.

79 9 B.M.C. 7/74; B.M. (Fig. 23); F. pl. CLXXXI. 9; Hirsch XXI. 1292.

Similar but ℞. legend ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ } ΑΡΙΣ-
 or ΟΥ }
 ΣΤΡΑΤΗ } l. up;
 ΓΟΥ }

ΤΙΩΝΟΣ r. down.



Fig. 24.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from top r., circular.
 Radiate head of Nero r.: border of dots.

℞. ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ from top l. cir-
 cular.

81 ·75-·8 Bovine centaur r.: border of dots.
F. pl. CLXXXI 8; Newell (Fig. 24).



Fig. 25.



Fig. 26.

- ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ** from top r., circular.
Laureate head of Nero r.: border of dots.
☉. **ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ** r. down; **ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ** l. up.
Horse r., led by draped female figure (Larissa?),
holds bridle in r., whip in l. hand : ex. line;
border of dots.
- 82 1·31 B. M. (Fig. 25) (*Num. Chron.* 1905 pl. XV. 2) B. M.;
Leake, *Num. Hell.* 103; Sestini, *Num. Vet.* V.
pl. I 6; Mion. II 6/53; S. III 271/79; Newell
(Fig. 26) (2); F. pl. CLXXXI. 7. E. R.
Similar but horse l.
- 83 1·5 Newell.
ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from top r. circular.
Laureate head of Nero r.: border of dots.
☉. **ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ** l. up, **ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ** r. down.
Apollo seated r., r. hand over head, holds lyre in l.:
border of dots.
- 84 ·95-1·0 B. M. C. 7/75; W. pl. CXIII. 2951; Newell (2);
Mion. S. III 272/80. V. 3793^b.

ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from top r. circular.
Laureate head of Nero; border of dots.

℞. ΣΤΡΑΤΗΤΟΥ l. up; ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ r. down.

Nike l.; holds wreath in outstretched r. hand; palm
in l.

85 1'0. Newell; V. 5/53.

AGRIPPINA.

Born A.D. 16—executed A.D. 59.

Julia Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina senior. By her marriage in A.D. 28 to Cn. Domitianus Ahenobarbus, she was the mother of Nero and on her husband's death she married the Emperor Claudius (A.D. 49). Profligate, ambitious and unscrupulous, her lust for power caused Nero, who owed a great measure of his advancement to her scheming, to have her executed.

Some coins may fairly be ascribed to her, as they present a female bust as Eirene and the name of the magistrate ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ, who undoubtedly was strategos in Nero's time. It is however, just as possible that the female figure may represent one of Nero's three wives, Octavia, Poppaea or Statia Messalina.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ from centre bottom
upwards and circular.

Draped female bust r.: border of dots.

℞. ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ l. up; ΣΤΡΑΤΗΤΟΥ r. down.

Apollo seated r. on throne, holding lyre.

86 1'1-1'3 Newell; B.M. (2).



Fig. 27.

ΘΕ... ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ.

Head of Agrippina.

℞. ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ.

Victory.

87 Mionnet S. III 272/83 from Sestini. B.M. (Fig. 27).



Fig. 28.

ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ ΕΙΡΗΝΗ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ from bottom l. up circular.

Laureate and draped female bust of Agrippina(?) as Eirene in wreath of olive r. : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΛΑΟΥΧΟΥ l. up ; ΣΤΡΑΤΗΤΟΥ r. down.

Nymph three quarters facing l. leads stepping horse l.

87a I. 3. B.M. (Fig. 28).

No coins of Vespasian or Titus for Thessaly are known. The extravagant honours, which Nero bestowed upon the Greeks were certainly curtailed by Vespasian. Dr. Head says that in A.D. 69 Vespasian withdrew the privileges which Nero had granted to the Greeks and reconstituted Achaia as a senatorial province, which covered Thessaly. What is not clear is why such a reconstitution should affect the copper coinage. Yet it must have done so, for the fact is that while there are no known coins of Vespasian for Corinth or Thessaly, there certainly are of Palestine or Antioch.

The next coinage of Thessaly is therefore to be found in the reign of Domitian.

DOMITIAN.

A. D. 81-96.

Domitian associates himself with his wife in the coinage of Thessaly. There must be some reason for such an unusual course. We have no direct evidence but it may be reasonable to suppose that he wished to cover up the political mistake of Vespasian in underrating the value of the Greek colonies.

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΙ. From r. bottom up, circular.

Head of Domitian r. : laureate ; border of dots.

Ῥ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝ. From r. bottom up, circular.

Bust of Domitian r. : border of dots.

- 88 75-9 B.M.C. 7/76; B.M. (2); F. Pl. CLXXI. 10;
Newell (2); Egger cat. XLV. 496; J.I.A.N.



Fig. 29.

1911. 271/381a (reads **ΚΑΙΣΑΡΩΝ**); Spink. V.
5/55 5/56. E.R. (Fig. 29). (2).
88a Similar but there is a star on obv. before Domitian's
head and the legends in both cases read in the
opposite direction to the last.
.8. E.R.
Similar but Obv. reads **ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ**
ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ and **Ρ. ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ**.
89 .8 Newell; V. 5/54.

HADRIAN.

A.D. 117-138.

Hadrian's devotion to Greek art and literature, as well as the visits he paid to the various Provinces of the Empire to inspect personally their administration are well known. In 123 and 124 and 135 A.D. his interest in the province of Achaia led him to pay three visits to Athens, and it is noteworthy that the Thessalians were allowed to issue coins of a semi-autonomous or municipal character, which bear the head of Achilles instead of that of the Emperor. This is the only certain type in the whole Thessalian coinage, which can be said to shew a head of its most famous hero.



Fig. 30.

ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΟΙ. From l. bottom
up, circular.

Head of Hadrian r. laureate : border of dots.
℞. $\bar{\alpha}$ OX NIKOMAXOY from bottom l. up, circular.
Athene Itonia with shield and spear in usual fighting
attitude r.; border of dots.

- 90 ·75·85 B.M.C. 7/77, pl. I. (Fig. 30) 12; B.M. (2); Newell
(3); Hirsch 1908 no. 1293; E.R. (2) V. 6/57;
Lockett.

Similar, but with draped bust of Hadrian r.



Fig. 31.

- 91 ·85. Newell (Fig. 31); E.R. (2); F. pl. CLXXXI. 12
(reads $\bar{\alpha}$ NIKOMAXOY); Lockett.

Municipal issue.



Fig. 32.

ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ from l. bottom up, circular.

Head of Achilles in crested helmet, adorned with
Pegasus r.

℞. NIKOMAXOY from top r. down, circular; horse
trotting l. below horse $\bar{\alpha}$; exergual line.

- 92 ·55·65. B.M.C. 6/68, pl. I. 8; *Corolla*, pl. XIII. 2. (Paris);
Photiades cat. no. 32. Mion. S. III 279/51; E.R.
(Fig. 32). H. I 459/29; V. 4/47.

Similar.

- 93 ·55 B.M.C. 6/69; Photiades Cat. 33.



Fig. 33.

ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣ from l. bottom up, circular.

Head of Achilles in crested helmet adorned with Pegasos r.

℞. ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ above circular.

Horse feeding r. : border of dots.

93 .5 B.M. (Fig. 33).

The following coin is of singular interest, because the letters on the Rev. clearly point to Larissa as the mint place for this municipal coinage.

Head of Achilles in crested helmet l.

℞. Λ above horse standing l. : Α below.

93a .6 E.R. : Paris (but horse on ℞. is r.).

As from Marcus Aurelius onwards there is a distinct change in the legends, a note here on the varying forms will be in place.

The earliest form is ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ ΡΩΜ.

This is followed by ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ ΣΕΒΑCΤΗΩΝ with the name and title of a strategos (CΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ) on the ℞. and is so continued until Nero, although in isolated cases the Imperial name appears, e.g. ΣΕΒΑCΤΟΥ, ΛΙΒΙΑ, or ΤΙ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΣΕΒΑCΤΟC.

Then Nero changes the form to ΝΕΡΩΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ or ΝΕΡΩΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ. Domitian and Hadrian use their own names and title in the accusative with the nom ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΙ.

Thus : — ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟΝ or ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΚΑΙCΑΡΑ ΘΕCΣΑΛΟΙ.

From M. Aurelius onwards the Imperial name and title is used on the Obv. and ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ on the Rev.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

A. D. 161-180.

Son of Annius Verus the Praetor, and Domitia Calvilla. A. D. 121 : adopted by Antoninus Pius and succeeded him. He associated with himself as colleague, his adopted brother Verus : so that for the first time Rome was governed by two Augusti et Imperatores.

ΑΥΤΜΑΑΥΡΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC circular and variously divided, beginning from bottom l. up.

Head of Aurelius, laureate and draped, r ; border of dots.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.

Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude r. : behind Athene olive tree ; border of dots.



Fig. 34.

- 94 .95-100. B.M.C. 8/78, 201/80a; B.M.; (Fig. 34) F. 5001;
W. pl. CXIII. 2952; J.I.A.N. 1911 271/382;
Newell; V. 6/58; E.R.
Similar but bust not draped.

Two denominations.

Larger :—



Fig. 35.

- 95 .9-15. B.M.C. 8/79 (Fig. 35); Mion. S. III. 61; Newell
(2); E.R. (3); V. 6/57.
Similar but bust draped.
95a .9 E.R.



Fig. 36.

- Smaller.
96 .7-9 B.M.C. 8/80; B.M. F. pl. CLXXXI 13; Newell
(2); Hirsch 1908, no. 1293; E.R. (Fig. 36); (3)
Spink; Lockett.

FAUSTINA JUNIOR.

Died A. D. 175.

Daughter of Antoninus Pius. Her date of birth is uncertain. Destined by desire of Hadrian to marry L. Verus, she was on Hadrian's death married to Marcus Aurelius. Despite the notorious profligacy of her life she had many children, among whom was Commodus. She died on the way to join her husband in Syria.

ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ from top r., down circular.
Draped bust of Faustina r. : border of dots.

Β. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΩΝ from bottom l., up, circular.

Athene Itonia with spear and shield in fighting attitude r. : behind her, olive tree ; border of dots.

Three denominations.



Fig. 37.

First.

9723 I-1·25. B. M. C. 201/80b; Newell; (Fig. 37) F. 5002, 5004 pl. CLXXXI. 11.; Mion. S. III 274/94. V. 6/61.



Fig. 38.

Second.

98 75·9 B. M. (Fig. 38); Hirsch 1908, no. 1293; Newell;

F. 5003; E. R.; (3). V. 6/60.

Third.

98a .65. E. R.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

A. D. 193-211.

Septimius Severus was born at Leptis in Africa A. D. 146. His father was Septimius Geta, a man of senatorial family, and his mother, Fulvia Pia. In talent and achievement he was one of the most outstanding Emperors. His campaign against Scotland is of special interest, as well as the fact that he repaired the great wall of Hadrian. He died at York, aged 65, quite probably poisoned by his infamous son, Caracalla.

He was the first known Emperor to place a mark of value upon his Thessalian coins, to wit, Γ which is taken to mean that the coin was of the value of three Assaria.



Fig. 39.

ΑΥΤΑCΕΠΤCΕΒΗΡOCΠ from bottom l. up, circular. Laureate and draped bust of Severus r.: border of dots.

ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCCAΛΩΝ from bottom l. up, circular. Athene Itonia with shield and spear in fighting attitude r.: border of dots.

99 '9-1·15 B. M. C. 8/81; B. M. (Fig. 39); V. 6/62.

Obv. Similar.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCCAΛΩΝ from bottom l. up, circular.

Warrior charging r. with spear and shield? Ares or Achilles. cf. 120 below.

100 '85. B. M. V. 6/64.

Obv. Similar.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ above; ΘΕCCAΛΩΝ below. Γ in ex. Niké in chariot r.; border of dots.

- 101 1'0 B.M.; Newell; V. 6/63. E.R.
 Obv. Similar.
 R. Similar, but warrior with shield and spear r. in
 chariot, similar to figure of no. 120 below, Ares or
 Achilles.
- 102 '95 Newell.

JULIA DOMNA.

Died A. D. 217.

Julia Domna was the daughter of a priestly family of Emisa in Syria, and the second wife of Septimius Severus, whom she married about A. D. 175. A beautiful and brilliant woman, she possessed neither common morals nor loyalty, though she never fell from the favour of Septimius Severus. She was the mother of Geta and Caracalla. Forced to witness the murder of Geta by Caracalla, she received a certain deference from him, of which the coins bear witness. On his death she appealed to the sympathy of Macrinus, and though he treated her at first with courtesy, he soon discovered that she was plotting against him in order to gain the imperial throne. He therefore ordered her to quit Antioch, where she lived, and in despair she starved herself to death in A. D. 217.

Her Thessalian coins may be taken together.

Her first issues with her name alone belong to the reign of Septimius Severus. Her second to the reign of Caracalla.



Fig. 40.

IOYΛIA l. up; ΔOMNA CE r. down.

Bust of Julia Domna draped r.; border of dots.

R. KOINON l. up; ΘΕCΚΑΛΩΝ r. down.

Athene Itonia with spear and shield in usual fighting
 attitude r.; border of dots. Central hole obv. and rev.

Two denominations.

Larger.

- 103 1-1. B.M. (Fig. 40); F. pl. CLXXXI. 15; V. 37/16; E.R.
 Smaller.

- 104 .85. F. 5006; Newell. E. R. (2).
 [ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΔΟΜΝΑ CE].
 Draped bust of Julia Domna r.: border of dots.
 R. KOINON ΘΕC above, CAΛΩΝ below: in field Γ.
 Niké in quadriga r.: border of dots.
- 105 1.0 Newell; V. 7/65.

From now onward until the end of the Imperial Series the coins often have a central hole, obv. and rev., to prevent the dies slipping.

JULIA DOMNA AND CARACALLA.



Fig. 41.

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝ ΔΟΜΝΑΝ ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΑ[N] from l. bottom up, circular.

Draped bust of Julia Domna r.: border of dots.

R. M AP AYP ANTΩNEINON ΘECCAAΩ from l. bottom up, circular.

Draped and laureate bust of Caracalla r.; beneath Δ; border of dots.

- 106 1.0 W. pl. CXIII. 2953 (Fig. 41).
 This coin is obviously one of four assaria.

CARACALLA.

A. D. 211—A. D. 217.

Bassianus, son of Septimius Severus and Julia Domna, was born at Lugdunum A. D. 188. He was surnamed Caracalla from a Gaulish garment he wore. In A. D. 197 he was created Caesar by his father and given the name of M. Aurelius Antoninus. He took part in the campaign of Septimius Severus in Britain and received the surname of Britannicus.

On the death of his father in A. D. 211, he succeeded as joint Emperor with his brother Geta. However he soon murdered him and began a reign of cruelty and lust, which stands out in strange contrast to a childhood, which is recorded to have been singularly attractive. He was assassinated in A. D. 217 by a soldier.

Judging from the general abundance of his Colonial mintages, he appears to have pursued a liberal policy. Achaia and Thessaly were no exceptions. The coins of Caracalla are the commonest of the series, though it ought to be said that no Thessalian coin, autonomous or imperial, is really common.

Many of his coins bear the letter Γ, which is taken to be a mark of value and stands for three assaria.

There are certainly two denominations of Caracalla's coins.

Larger denomination.



Fig. 42.

ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥ Ρ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ C from bottom l., up circular.

Laureate bust of Caracalla in cuirass r. star above head; border of dots.

Κ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΑΛΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular. Athene Itonia with spear and shield in fighting attitude r.: border of dots.

107 · 05-1 · 0. B.M.C. 201/81a; Mion. 7/55, 7/59; Egger 1904. no. 651; Newell (2); F. 5007, pl. CLXXXI. 16, 5009; Egger 1904. 651. V. 7/67, pl. I. 6; 7/68. E.R. (Fig. 42). (3).

108 1 · 1 Newell. Ο C ΑΥ Μ ΑΡ ΑΥ Ρ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝ.

108^a 1 · 6 Newell. ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥ Ρ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ C.

Smaller denomination.

Similar with star in front.

109 B.M.; Hirsch 1908. 1294; Mion. II 7/59. E.R.: Egger. Ash.

ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥ Ρ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ C from bottom l. up, circular.

Bust of Caracalla r.: border of dots.

Κ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΑΛΛΩΝ from bottom centre, up l., circular.

Warrior (?) Protesilaus or Ares r. armed and fighting: border of dots.



Fig. 43.

- 110 .8 B.M. (2). (Fig. 43).
 110a .6. E.R. (2). Paris.



Fig. 44.

Denomination with mark of value.

Three assaria.

M AP AY ANTΩNEINOC from middle l. up circular.
 Draped bust of Caracalla in cuirass r.; star in front :
 border of dots.

℞. **KOINON** above; **ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ** below.

- 111 .9 Niké holding palm and wreath in triga galloping r. :
 below horses Γ; border of dots.

- 112 .9 Mion. II. 7/60. Newell. E.R. (Fig. 44).

- 113 .85-.9 Similar but draped bust and cuirass : no star.

℞. Similar.

The legends on both Obv. and ℞. vary considerably.
 I have noted the following :—

(a) Obv. **A.K MA ANTONINOC.**

℞. **ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ** above; **KOINON** below.
 E R.; V. 7/66.

(b) Obv. **AY K.M AY ANTONINO.**

℞. **ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ** above; **KOINON** below.
 F. 5010; Newell. E.R. (2).

(c) Obv. **AY K M A ANTΩNINOC.**

℞. **ΘΕCΑΛΩ** above; **KOINON** below.

B.M.C. 8/83, pl. I. 13; B.M.; W. pl. CXIII.
 2954.

(d) Obv. **AY K M AYP ANTΩNINOC.**

℞. **ΘΕCΑΛ** above; **NΩ** below.
KOINON

B.M.C. 8/84; Hirsch 1900. 1294; F. 5010(?).

(e) Obv. **AY K AYP ANTΩNINOC.**

℞. **KOINON** above; $\Theta\epsilon\text{C}$ below.
CAΛΩN

B.M.C. 8/85; F. 5011; Newell.

(f) Obv. **A.K.M AY ANTΩNINOC.**

℞. **KOINO** above; ΘCC below.
CAΛΩN

Newell.

(g) Obv. **ΑΛΤΟ ΚΑΙ ΜΑ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC.**

℞. **KOINON** above; **ΝΥΝΥCΩCΘ** below.

E.R.

(h) Obv. **ΜΑ ΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΝΙ.**

℞. **KOINON** above circular; $\Theta\epsilon\text{CC}\Lambda\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ circular.

E.R.

ELAGABALUS.

A.D. 218—A.D. 222.

Varius Avitus Bassianus was born at Emisa in Syria A.D. 205. He was called Elagabalus after the god Heliogabalus, whose hereditary priest he was. He was the son of Sextus Varius Marcellus and Julia Soaemias, daughter of Julia Maesa and niece of Julia Domna. He was therefore cousin german of Caracalla.

In A.D. 218, Julia Maesa, with a view to his being Emperor changed his name to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, and on the defeat of the army of Macrinus he succeeded Caracalla, when only thirteen years of age.

The infamy of his life is notorious. He was murdered by his soldiers in A.D. 222.

It is difficult, if not impossible to distinguish his coins from those of Caracalla. Here I have assigned a few to Elagabalus, because they appear to have a rather younger bust, but they may equally belong to Caracalla. It is, however, an interesting suggestion that those coins, which have a star, or possibly rather a sun, upon them really belong to Elagabalus and the others to Caracalla, as they all bear approximately the same legend. The sun would then refer to the priesthood of Elagabalus.

I have taken the ω form of Omega as the test for the coins of Elagabalus, which makes the series hold together the better.

AY KAI M AYP ANTΩNEINOC from l. bottom up,
circular.

Draped and laureate bust of Elagabalus r.: border of
dots.

℞. **KOINON** l. up, $\Theta\epsilon\text{CC}\Lambda\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ r. down, circular.



Fig. 45.

- Itonian Athene with spear and shield in usual fighting attitude r.: border of dots.
 114 '95-1'1 B. M.; E. R.
ΑΥΤ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC from l. bottom up, circular.
 Draped and laureate bust of Elagabalus r.: border of dots.
Ρ. **ΚΟΙΝΟΝ** above, **ΘΕCΑΛΛΩΝ** below.
 Niké with palm and wreath in triga galloping r.;
 below horses **Γ**; border of dots.
 115 '95. B. M. C. 8/82. E. R. (2).

MAXIMINUS.

A. D. 235—A. D. 238.

Caius Julius Verus Maximinus was the son of Micea, a Goth, and Ababa, an Alanian, and so was a barbarian. He was born in Thrace, A. D. 173. Beginning life as a herdsman, he came under the notice of Septimius Severus and later of Alexander Severus and receiving promotion in the army, achieved some military success, especially in the war against Persia. He procured the assassination of Alexander and was proclaimed Emperor in his place. He is remarkable for his stature and for the ferocity of his character. He was murdered at Aquileia in A. D. 238 together with his son, by the soldiers, who could no longer stand his savage treatment of them.

- ΓΑΙΟΥ ΟΥΗ ΜΑΙΜΕΙΝΟC** from bottom l., up circular.
 Laureate and draped bust of Maximinus r.: border of dots.
 116 1'05 **Ρ.** **ΚΟΙΝΟΝ** l. up; **ΘΕCΑΛΛΩΝ** r. down, circular.
 Itonian Athene in usual fighting attitude with spear and shield r.: border of dots.
 117 1'05. Newell; E. R. (2).
 Similar but with star behind Athene.



Fig. 46.

118 1'05 E.R. (Fig. 46) (thick fabric).



Fig. 47.

...ΙΟ ΟΛ ΜΑΙΜΙΝΟ...

Laureate bust of Maximinus r.: border of dots.

ΡΧ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ above, ΘΕΩΝ below : in field Γ.

Nike in triga r.: border of dots.

119 '95 V. 7/69. B.M. (2) (Fig. 47).

MAXIMUS.

A.D. 235—A.D. 238.

Caius Julius Verus Maximus, son of Maximinus, was born in A.D. 216. Declared Caesar A.D. 235; otherwise he is quite undistinguished and perished with his father in the massacre at Aquileia in A.D. 238.



Fig. 48.

ΓΑΙΟΥ ΜΑΞΙΜΟC from bottom l., up, circular.
Bare head and draped bust of Maximus r.: border of dots.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕC[CAA]ΩΝ from bottom l. up, circular.

Warrior (Ares or Achilles?) armed with spear and shield advancing r.: border of dots.

120 .95. Newell.

With mark of value.

Similar.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ above; ΘΕC^{ΩΝ}CAA below.

Nike in triga, holding palm and wreath r.: below horses Γ border of dots.

121 1'0 B.M.

Similar, but

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ above; ΘΕCCAA^{ΩΝ} below.

122 .95. B.M.

BALBINUS.

A.D. 238.

Decimus Coelius Balbinus was born of a noble family about A.D. 178.

When news of the approach of Maximinus to Italy was received after the death of the two Gordians in Africa, the Senate created Balbinus and Maximus Pupienus Augusti with equal power. Balbinus was then sixty with a high reputation for literary and forensic ability. The murder of Maximinus made it possible for Pupienus to march against Persia, while Balbinus was preparing an expedition against the Goths. Both were however murdered by the jealous Praetorians after a reign of only three months.

BALBEINOC.

Radiate head of Balbinus.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCCAAΩΝ from bottom l. up, circular.

Itonian Athene with spear and shield in usual fighting attitude : in field l. Δ.

123 .9 Mion. II. 87/62; V. 7/70, pl. I. 7. (This latter is a misread coin of Gallienus. See below).

1. It is probable that Mionnet's coin is also misread and that really no coins of Balbinus exist. It is very unlikely that they should.

VALERIAN.

A. D. 153-260.

Caius Publius Licinius, after serving as Censor under the Emperor Decius, was himself elected Emperor in A. D. 253 for his outstanding merits. He immediately associated his eldest son, Gallienus, and in A. D. 258 started out to the East to resist the attacks of Sapor. At first he met with success and took Antioch from the Persians; but entrusting the rest of the campaign to his Praetorian Prefect, Macrianus, was betrayed with his army and taken captive. During his captivity he died.

His coins, which are very rare, have marks of value, viz., Δ and Γ, that is four and three assaria.

Four assaria.

ΑΥΤ Κ Μ Π[Ο]ΛΙ ΟΥ..... from l. bottom up, circular.

Radiate hand, cuirassed bust of Valerian r.: border of dots.

℞. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ l. up; ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ r. down circular. Itonian Athene with spear and shield in usual fighting attitude r.: in field l. Δ; border of dots.

124 ·8·95. Newell; Hirsch 2908, 1295; V. 7/71.



Fig. 49.

ΑΥΤ ΠΟΛΙΟΝΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Radiate and cuirassed bust of Valerian r.; border of dots.

℞. ΘΕCΑΛΩΝ above; ΚΟΙΝΟΝ below.

Nike in triga with palm and wreath: below horses Γ: border of dots.

125 ·8 Newell (Fig. 49); Hirsch 1908, 1295; F. pl. CLXXXI 17. E. R. Paris.

GALLIENUS.

A. D. 261—A. D. 268.

Publius Licinius Gallienus, the son of Valerian, was born in A. D. 218. In A. D. 253 he was made Particeps Imperii and in A. D. 261 succeeded as Emperor against the pretenders. In his early days he met with some success as a military commander against the Germans, but his personal character was detestable and his half hearted campaign against the Persians, who held his father in captivity, was probably due to the fact that he was more able to indulge his vices, when Valerian with his strict moral standard was out of the way.

He was assassinated in A. D. 268.

His coins marked with Δ and Γ shew the two denominations of four and three assaria respectively.



Fig. 50.

ΑΥΤ ΚΠΟΛ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC from l. bottom up, circular. Bust of Gallienus r., radiate and draped; border of dots.

ΑΥ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.

Itonian Athene with spear and shield in fighting attitude r., behind Δ ; border of dots.

126 '9-1'0 B. M. C. 9/86 (Fig. 50); E. R.; V. 8/72.

ΑΥΤ ΚΠΛΓΕΡ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC.

127 '9-'95. B. M. C. 9/87; Hirsch 1908, no. 1295; F. 5012; Newell; E. R. (thick flan). (Fig. 51).

ΑΥΤ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟC ΑΥΓ. E. R.



Fig. 51.

- 128 1'0 Newell (thick flan).
ΑΥΤ ΚΑΙ ΠΟ ΛΙΕ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ.
- 129 '9 Newell. E.R. (2).
ΑΥΤ ΓΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΑΥ from l. bottom up, circular.
 Bust of Gallienus, radiate and draped r.: border of dots.
ΡΧ. ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.
- 130 '9-1'0 B.M.C. 9/88; B.M. *Nymp. und Char.* pl. V, 33
 (Berlin) Newell. V. 7/70 pl. I-7.



Fig. 52.

- ΑΥΤΓΑΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΑΥ** from l. bottom up circular.
 Draped and radiate bust of Gallienus r.: border of dots.
ΚΟΙΝΟΝ ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ from l. bottom up circular.
 Satyr¹ l. drinking from cup: in field l. **Δ**.
- 130a 1'0 B.M.C. 9/88 (Fig. 52).
 Bust of Gallienus, radiate and draped r.: border of dots.
ΡΧ. ΘΕCΣΑΛΩΝ above; **ΚΟΙΝΟΝ** below.
 Victory in triga, galloping r., below horses **Γ**; border of dots.
- 131 '75. B.M.

SALONINA.

Married A.D. 251. Murdered A.D. 268.

Cornelia Salonina married Gallienus A.D. 251. Nothing is known of her birth or family history. When he was associated with his father, she became Augusta. Her beauty, prudence and high character stand out in contrast to the vices of her husband. Encouraging talent and merit, she strove to keep the legions loyal to Gallienus, whose flagrant misgovernment led to the conspiracy at Milan in A.D. 268, when she perished with him.

1. The interpretation of this type as a Satyr drinking is extremely doubtful: but the coin is too worn to decide the type absolutely.

Her coins in Thessaly present the same two denominations as those of Gallienus.

- KOPH CΑΛONINA** from bottom l. up, circular.
 Draped bust of Salonina with crescent behind r.:
 border of dots.
- ℞. **KOINON ΘΕCCAΛΩΝ** from l. bottom up, circular.
 Itonian Athene with spear and shield in fighting
 attitude r.; behind Δ ; border of dots.
- 132 ·8-1·0 B.M.C. 9/87; B.M.; Newell (2), one with flan
 narrow and very thick: V. 8/73. E.R.
- KOPH CΑΛΩΝINA** from l. bottom up, circular.
 133 ·95 Newell. E.R.



Fig. 53.

- KOPH CΑΛΩΝINA** from l. bottom up, circular.
 Draped bust of Salonina with crescent behind;
 border of dots.
- ℞. **ΘΕCCAΛΩΝ** above, **KOINON** below.
 Nike in triga galloping r.: below horses Γ ; border
 of dots.
- 134 ·85. Newell; E.R. (Fig. 53).

At the moment no Imperial coins of Thessaly have appeared later than Salonina. A coin in the Vlasto collection, which was attributed to Philip I was misread for Maximinus and is rightly placed in this catalogue and in my collection, where it now is.

I am free to confess that though I have been at some pains to classify the Imperial coins of Thessaly, the result is disappointing. There is no doubt about their rarity, which seems to indicate that they were never issued in great numbers.

It is, however, to be hoped, that further attention to them on the part of collectors, will bring more to light and some day make a really comprehensive catalogue possible. Very few students have devoted themselves to the claims of the Imperial series, and indeed Thessaly is not much worse off than other parts of the Greek world, when the grim hand of Rome froze out the beauty and the glory of an art, which was irresponsible, because it was natural,

and degraded free thought by the narrow canons of formal logic, till the soul of man withered; mathematics ousted mystery, and scientific precision put its paralysing foot upon the neck of poetry.

The numismatist, at least, with a thousand evidences of the sheer struggle in his cabinet, will wonder whether life is worth living at all, when the fruit of the tree of knowledge has opened his eyes to little but physical formulae.

In the coinage of Thessaly he can go back from the sorry evidence of Rome's spoiling, to the time, when at least men believed in gods, and if life was not quite so hygienic as it is to-day, it was more beautiful; and if honestly he wants to know the worst of things as well as the best, he will by his collection of Imperial coins arraign Rome before the Tribunal of Eternity for making man only the heir-at-law of a scientific process and denying him the one single inspiration in a dreadful mechanism, that in fact he is in some mystic way an Image of God and because he is, he has come to what he is and can gladly go on, until that same Image is perfect and complete.

I cannot leave this imperial series without a note, which is due to the interest and kindness of my friend the Rev. E. A. Sydenham, who is a very distinguished numismatist.

In the case of Imperial coins bearing either Γ or Δ , which are acknowledged to be marks of value, the value is not three or four Asses, although the B.M. so describes them, but three or four assaria, a very different matter. The like values appear in Imperial times, as Chios, Caesarea and probably Antioch, to take the most notable examples. It looks as if there were a regular standard adopted by the Roman Emperors, of which a convenient formula is as follows:—

1 Drachma = 1 Denarius = 8 Obols = 16 Assaria or 96 Chalkoi. This, as far as can be ascertained, equates the Greek and the Roman denominations.

For a characteristic Greek issue with the values clearly marked, there is none, perhaps, better than a series of Antiochos IV, the Seleucid King of Syria.

The type of the Obverse is a radiated and diademed head of Antiochos IV r., and of the Reverse, Tyche, seated on throne l., holding Nike facing her and an eagle before her feet.

Behind the head of Antiochos are Δ B A
X X X ζ , that is respectively, four chalkoi, two, one, and a half chalkous.

1. It is instructive to note that modern science has reverted to mystery and discovered an unknown factor behind mathematical formulae in its description of existence.

THE AENIANES.

The Aenianes were one of the indigenous tribes of Thessaly of Pelasgic origin, living about the foot of Mount Ossa and Mount Olympus. The invasion of the Thessalians drove them south to the valley of the Spercheius, where they dispossessed the Inachians.

Their legendary king Phemios, the leader of this exploit, appears on the early \mathcal{A} ., but on the \mathcal{E} . is degraded to the slinger, and as expert slingers the Aenianes were of military importance.

Their capital was Hypata, which appears to have been their mint and struck coins in its own name (*vid.* below).

There are three issues of \mathcal{E} .

1. B.C. 302-286. Some of the coins are of extremely fine style and suggest an even earlier date, which is supported by the type of Head of Zeus with thunderbolt behind, similar to the fourth century coins of Halus and Melitaea.

2. B.C. 279-168 with Aetolian types, as part of the issues of the Aetolian League.

3. B.C. 160-146, strongly influenced by Athenian types.

Circ. B.C. 302-286.



Fig. 54.

Fig. 55.

Head of Zeus r., laureate; behind, thunderbolt : border of dots.

\mathcal{R} . AINIAN (r.), ΩN (l.) circular. Slinger in chlamys l., slinging r.; sword round waist; two javelins behind. Concave field.

135 ·9 B.M. (Fig. 54). Paris. W. Pl. 108. 2792.

136 ·65 E.R. (Fig. 55). Athens. Hirsch 1908. No. 1900. Spink. B.M.C. 12/20.

Similar, but head l. and no thunderbolt.

\mathcal{R} . Similar.



Fig. 56.

137 ·8-·74 B.M.C. 12/18. Pl. II. 5. F. 4453. Pl. CLXXI. 10; 4454; Newell (2); E.R. (2, one ex Pozzi); (fig. 56). Lockett: Ash.

Circ. B. C. 279-168 (Aetolian types).



Fig. 57.

Head of Zeus r., laureate.

℞. ΑΙΝΙΑΝ (above). ΩΝ (below). Spearhead and jawbone of boar r.; in field l. bunch of grapes. Concave field.

138 ·7 Mionnet, p. 9. 70. Photiades sale cat. No. 49. E.R. (Fig. 57).



Fig. 58.

Similar.

℞. Similar but magistrate's name between spearhead and jawbone.

ΑΓΗΜ.

139 ·65 E.R. (Fig. 58).

ΑΡΙΣ.

140 ·65 Hirsch XXI. No. 1301. V. 33726.

ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΙ.

- 141 ·65 Mion. t. III, sup., p. 278. No. 121.
 ΠΟΛΕ.
 142 ·65 E.R. Lockett.
 Circ. B.C. 168-146.



Fig. 59.

Head of Zeus r. ; laureate.

℞. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ l. upwards. Slinger as before.
 Magistrate's name r.

- 143 ·8 B.M.C. 202/18 α. (Fig. 59).
 ΑΜΦΙΑΣ.
 144 ·8 B.M.C. 202/18 β.
 ΑΥΤΟΒΟΥ.
 144a ·8 E.R.
 ΜΟΡΤΥ.
 144b ·8 E.R.
 ΣΤΡΑΤΙΟΣ.
 145 ·8 E.R. (found at Karditsa 1922).
 ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ.
 146 ·70 F. 4555. Hirsch XXI. 1300 ; V. 33723.
 ΤΟΛΜΑΙΟΣ.
 147 ·8 B.M.C. 12/19. Newell. E.R.
 ΥΠΑΡΟΣ.
 148 ·8 B.M.C. 202/18 γ. Newell.
 149 ·75 ο/ ...ΩΜΟΣ. ℞. ΟΙΩΞΟΣ.
 Col. Morcom. Leake Supp. to *Num. Hell.*, p. 111.
 ·8 ο/ ·ΝΙΚΟΜΑΧΟΥ behind head. ℞. ΑΙΝΙΑ r. down.
 ΝΩΝ l., down.
 150 E.R.



Fig. 60.

Head of Athene in crested Corinthian helmet r.,
above magistrate's name.

℞. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ l. upwards. Slinger as before.

ΑΜΦΙ.

151 ·65 B.M.C. 202/17 a ; E.R. (Fig. 60).

ΑΝΤ.

152 ·65 J.I.A.N. 1911. 271/386.

ΑΥΤΟ.

153 ·6 Newell ; E.R. (2).

ΚΛΕ.

154 ·65 W. pl. CVIII, 2793.

ΣΤΡΑ.

155 ·7 Hirsch 1908. 1300.



Fig. 61.

Head of Athene in Athenian helmet, ornamented
with foreparts of horses r. : border of dots.

℞. ΑΙΝΙΑΝΩΝ l. upwards. Slinger as before : r.
downwards magistrate's name.

ΑΝΤΙΟ.

156 ·8 B.M.C. 11/17 ; E.R.

ΑΥΤΟΡ.

157 ·8 B.M. ; (Fig. 61). E.R.

ΝΙΚΑΡ.

157a ·8 E.R.



Fig. 62.

Head of Thessalian warrior in petasos r.

℞. ΑΙΝΙΑ r. down ΤΙΜΑ (down) slinger as before.

158 ·7 V. 8/4. (Fig. 62).

For this obverse type, cf. Crannon, no. 202 below r.
Similar.

℞. Similar but ΕΓΙΚΡΑ.

- 158a .7 E.R.
 Similar, but ΠΟΛΕΜΟ behind head.
 Ῥ. ΑΙΝΙΑ r. up; ΝΩΝ l. down.
- 158b .7. E.R.

ATRAX (PELASGIOTIS).

Atrax was situated upon the right bank of the Peneus, about ten miles from Larissa and was supposed to have been founded by the Lapith Atrax and the local nymph, Bura, the daughter of Ion.

There are apparently two issues of Æ., the earlier belong to the first half of the fourth century B.C. and the later to the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

Of the types, which are usually self evident, the most interesting is the cupping glass, which indicates a special reverence for Asklepios and the art of medicine.

Circ. B.C. 400-344.



Fig. 63.



Fig. 64.

Bearded head of Atrax, bound with fillet l. : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΑἸΤΑ (retrograde).

Cupping glass and forceps in field l. : border of dots.
 Shallow incuse square.

- 159 55-8 W. pl. CVIII. 2795, described *Num. Chron.* 1896, pl. II. 6 and T. pl. CCC. 8 (Fig. 63); B.M. (Fig. 64).



Fig. 65.

Bearded head of Atrax r.

℞. ΑΤΡΑ above
ΓΙΩΝ below. Butting bull r.

160

·7 Newell.

Similar.

℞. ΓΙΩ[N] above. Similar.
ΑΤΡΑ below.

161

·5 W. pl. CVIII. 2796, also described Num. Chron. 1896, pl. II. 7, and T. pl. CCC. 9 (Fig. 65).



Fig. 66.

Bearded head of Atrax l. : border of dots.

℞. ΑΤΡΑΓΙ above
ΩΝ below. Bull butting r.

162

·7 E.R. (Fig. 66).

Similar.

℞. ΑΤΡΑ above. Similar.
ΓΙΩΝ below.

163

·7 Hirsch. XIII. 1250 : XXI. 587 : XXV. 1304 (on Obv. N.I.); Mion. S. III, p. 280, 127; E.R.; F. pl. CLXXI. 15. W. 37471 (on obv. NI).



Fig. 67.

Head of Apollo, laureate r. : border of dots.

℞. ΑΤΡΑ above, Α Ι r. down, ΩΝ ex. Free horse standing r. plain ex line : border of dots.

164

·65-·7 B.M. (2); W. pl. CVIII. 2797; F. pl. CLXXI. 12; Hirsch XXI. 1303; Mion. II, p. 10, no. 73; Lambros *Numismatique de l'Île d'Amorgos*, pl. I. 27; E.R. (Fig. 67).

Similar, in front **EYBATAΣ**. I owe this reading to D^r Ph. Lederer of Berlin, who published it in "Berliner Münz Blätter 1916, viz 164 in "Del-tene Griechische Münzen der Sammlung Arthur v. Guinner.

- 165 7 **ΑΤΡΑ** above, > 1 r. down, **Ω** ex.
Hirsch XXV. 586; J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 3; E.R. (3 one ex Weber).



Fig. 68.

Horseman prancing r. : border of dots.

- ΑΤΡΑ** above
ΓΙΩΝ below. Bull jumping r., plain ex line;
shallow incuse.
166 65-68 B.M.; F. pl. CLXXI. 16; Hirsch XIII. 1251.
Empedocles. (Fig. 68).



Fig. 69.

Head of nymph r.

- ΑΤΡΑ** above; **ΙΩΝ** below.
Feeding horse r.
167 7 V. 37469. (Fig. 69).



Fig. 70.

Head of nymph (Bura) r.; hair wreathed: border of dots.

℞. **ΑΤΡΑ** above
ΓΙΩΝ below . Free horse standing r.; plain ex.
line: border of dots. Shallow incuse.

168 ·85 Paris; F. pl. CLXXI. 11; B.M. (below horse **Μ**)
Hirsch XIII. 1251; XVII. 1311; E.R. (Fig. 70.)

Circ. B. C. 300-196.



Fig. 71.

Head of Apollo, laureate: border of dots.

ΑΤΡ l. **Α** r. above; **ΓΙ** r.; **ΝΩ** below horse.

℞. Horseman in chlamys, trotting r.; r. hand raised; shallow incuse.

169 ·8·9 B.M.C. 14/2, pl. II. 8; B.M.; E.R.
Similar.

℞. **ΩΝ** l. above, **ΙΓ** r.; **ΑΤΡΑ** ex. Similar.

170 ·8 E.R. (Fig. 71).
Similar.

℞. **ΑΤ** above **ΡΑ** r.; **ΓΙΩΝ** ex.

171 ·65 B.M.

Similar below horse **Μ**.

172 ·65 V. 37468.



Fig. 71 a.

A very remarkable coin is in the collection of Mr R. C. Lockett, which I tentatively attribute to Atrax. Conjoint heads of Thessalian warrior in petasos and horse: border of dots.

℞. Bull butting r.; above, trident; below .. **ΤΡΑΓ** ..

172a ·55 Lockett. (Fig. 71 a).

CIERIUM (THESSALLOTIS).

Cierium, formerly called Arne after a local nymph, sometimes said to be the daughter, sometimes the bride of Poseidon, was originally the capital of the Boeotians before they were driven out of Thessaly.

It was situated on the Onochonos, which ultimately flows into the Peneus.

Besides Arne Poseidon and Athene Itonia had shrines at Cierium and Asclepias was held in special reverence.

The Æ. issues took place between B.C. 400 and 344 and the mint was closed after the conquest of Thessaly by Philip of Macedon.

The type of Arne playing with the knucklebones is frequently found in Greek art and that of Zeus Ithomatas, which is also to be found on the coins of Olympia, Messene and Aegium, is a copy of the statue by the famous sculptor Agelaidas.

The head of Apollo closely resembles the same head of the coins of Philip and Alexander.



Fig. 72.

Head of Poseidon bound with taenia r.

℞. **KIEPI** r. up : **ΩΝ** l. down. Arne kneeling r. and playing with knucklebones.

173 ·55-6 B.M.C. 15/5; B.M.; Newell; Hirsch XXI. 1306; XXV. 590 from Rhousopoulos 1213; E.R. (three, two found at Karditsa 1922). (Fig. 72). Spink.

Similar but below head **KIEPIΩΝ**.

℞. Similar.

173a ·55. E.R.



Fig. 73.

Similar, but head of Poseidon l.

℞. Similar.

- 174 55-6 B. M. (Num. Chron. 1896, pl. VII. 3); Millingen, pl. III. 13; Bompois, fig. 5; Z. fur N. VII pp. 12 seq.; *Nym. und Char.*, pl. V, 14; F. pl. CLXXI. 14; Paris (T. pl. CCXC. 3), Newell; E. R. (Fig. 73) ex Photiades 54 and W. pl. CVIII. 13); E. R. (in ex. dolphin). Lockett.

Head of Poseidon bound with taenia r.

℞. Similar but inscription, **KIEP** below head.

- 175 55-6 E. R.

Head of Zeus laureate l., behind thunderbolt, below **Ξ**.

℞. **KIEPI** l. up. Similar.

- 176 5 Hirsch XXV. 591.



Fig. 74.

Head of Poseidon laureate, hair rolled r.

℞. **KIEPIEION** above. Bridled horse prancing r.; beneath. Arne kneeling l. and playing with knucklebones: border of dots.

- 177 85 Cambridge (T. CCXC. 5). Newell; (Fig. 74). *Nym. und Char.* pl. V. 15 of Copenhagen; Leake *Num. Hell.* 35; Bompois, pl. IV. 8.

Circ. B. C. 400-344.



Fig. 75.

Head of Apollo laureate r.: border of dots.

℞. **KIEPIEION** l. up. Naked Zeus stands r., brandishing thunderbolt in r., holding eagle on l. hand.

Before him Arne kneels, playing with knucklebones.

- 178 ·8-·9 B. M. C. 15/3, pl. XXXI. 2; 15/4; B. M. ; Paris (T. pl. CCXC. 3) Newell; Hirsch XIII. 1254; XXV, pl. VII. 589; Photiades, no. 53 (ΚΙΕΠΙΕΩΝ) Nym. und Char. pl. V. 15; Millingen, pl. III. 14; E. R. (3). (Fig. 75); Spink.

CRANNON (PELASGIOTIS).

Crannon was situated near the source of the river Onchestus, so called from Onchestus, son of Poseidon. It was the home of the powerful family of the Scopadae.

Poseidon was held in particular honour, as the god of rocks and springs, which is reflected in the coin types. The bull refers to the bull fights in Poseidonian Festivals.

The curious type of the Hydria is taken from the παράσημον of the City. It was customary in time of drought to take a sacred chariot with Hydria in procession through the City to supplicate Apollo for rain, and if a crow settled on the wheels, that was the sign that Apollo would grant the prayers of the faithful.

There are two issues of Æ; the earlier from B. C. 400-344 and the later after Demetrios Poliorcetes.

At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War Crannon was allied with Athens and in 394 with the Boeotians against Sparta and did considerable damage to Agesilaus on his return from Asia.

Circ. B. C. 400-344



Fig. 76.

Head of Poseidon laureate r.; border of dots.

℞. Horseman clad in chlamys and petasos galloping r.; below horse trident, shallow incuse. Legend variously disposed.

ΚΡ Α above.

- 179 ·75. B. M. C. 17/7, pl. II. 14; Paris (T. pl. CCXCV. 18). B. M.; F. pl. CLXXI. 17; F. no. 563; W. pl. CVIII. 2801. E. R.; Ash.

- 180 .8. Athens ; E. R. ; Spink.
KP [A] above **N** r.
KPA above Σ r.
- 181 .75 E. R.
KP above **A** below.
- 182 .75. E. R. (ex Weber). (2).
KPA above **Z** r. **NO** below.
- 183 .75 E. R. ex Lucerne Sale 1923. (Fig. 76).
KPA above **NΩ** ; **NΩN** exergue.
- 184 .75 E. R.
KPA above ; **Z** r. ; **ΥΙΝΟ** below.
- 185 .75 E. R.

(Note. It seems probable to me that some of the varieties are due to small flans).



Fig. 77.

Head of Poseidon laureate r. : border of dots.
℞. **KP** above **A** below r. Horseman clad in chlamys and petasos galloping l. ; below horse, trident. Shallow incuse.

- 186 .75 E. R. (Fig. 77).



Fig. 78.

Horseman in chlamys and petasos galloping r. : beneath horse **ΠΡ**.

- 187 .6-.65 B. M. C. 16/2 pl. II. 12 ; B. M. ; Newell ; E. R. ex Pozzi pl. XC. 1199, also figured T. pl. CCXCV. 17. (Fig. 78). Lockett.

Similar, but no letters.

- 188 .6. B. M. ; E. R. ; Spink.
℞. Similar but above bull **ΠΡ**.

Similar, no letters.

℞. Similar above bull ΙΠ.

189 .6 E.R. (2).



Fig. 79.

Similar, but horseman l., no letters.

℞. Similar but above bull ΙΠ.

190 6. B.M. (*Num. Chron.*, 1889, p. 252, no 9). Newell;
E.R. (Fig. 79). Spink. Lockett.

190a Similar.

℞. Similar, below bull P.

.6. E.R.



Fig. 80.

Horseman clad in chlamys and petasos galloping
r. : border of dots.

℞. Hydria mounted on wheels, on r. wheel, crow,
legend variously disposed.

ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ above circular.

191 .75. Paris (T. pl. CCXCV. 21).

K [P] above NA below.

192 .7. B.M. C. 16/3.

KPA above NNO below.

193 .65-.7 B.M.C. 16/4; Mion. II, p. 10.77; F. pl. CLXXI.
20; E.R. (Behind horseman T.). E.R.

KPA above NNO below.

194 .7 F. pl. CLXXI. 18; Rhousopoulos no. 1261; E.R.
Lockett.

K YK above.

195 .7. E.R. ex Pozzi 1170. (Fig. 80).

N below horseman.

℞. KP above l.



Fig. 81.

- 96 .75 V 10/5 ; 10/6. (Fig. 81). Lockett.
 Similar : no letter.
 R. Similar but no crow.



Fig. 82.

- 97 .55-.7. **KPA** above in two lines **NNO** below.
 B.M.C. 16/5 pl. II 13 ; (Fig. 82) 16/6 ; B.M. ;
 Newell ; Hirsch XXI. 1308 ; J.I.A.N. 1911 p. 272,
 no. 396 ; E.R. ; Spink. Ash.
 Similar.
 R. Similar but l. **KP** r. **AN** across coin.
- 98 .6 E.R. Behind horseman K.
 Similar.
 R. Similar but **KPA** above in two lines **NNO** below.
- 99 .7 B.M. (2) ; Seltman ; E.R. (2) ; Rhousopoulos 1262.
 W. pl. CVIII. 2802. Lockett.
 Similar.
 R. Similar but.
KPA l. up **NNO** r. down.
- 200 .65 E.R. ex Warren.



Fig. 83.

Similar.

- 201 \mathcal{R} . Similar but.
AT (l.) **ΛΑΝ** (r.) above : **KPA** below.
 65 F. pl. CLXXI. 19 ; E. R. (2). (Fig. 83).
Circ. after B. C. 300.



Fig. 84.

- Bust of Thessalian youth in petasos and chlamys r.
 \mathcal{R} . **KPA** (r.) **N** (l.) above. **NΩΝΙΩΝ** below.
 \mathcal{R} . Horseman in chlamys and petasos galloping r. ;
 beneath horse. **ΠΕ**.
 202 75-85. B. M. C. 17/8 pl. II. 15 ; (Fig. 84) 17/9 ; Hunter I
 449/2 ; Newell ; Newell (variety **K PA** above **Z r.**).
 Paris.

A unique coin in the Paris collection deserves a special notice. It serves as a link between the various issues of the coinage of Crannon.



Fig. 85.

- Head of Poseidon laureate r. : border of dots.
 \mathcal{R} . **KΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ**. From top l. to r. circular.
 Hydria mounted on wheels, crow on either wheel.
 203 .6 Paris (T. pl. CCXCV. 21). (Fig. 85).

Babelon regards the bearded head on all coins of Crannon as that of Zeus, but in the absence of the thunderbolt and remembering that the Thessalian owed the gift both of water and of the horse to Poseidon I have adopted the latter as the true interpretation. — The form of the legend **KΡΑΝΝΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ** is dialectal and may be compared with **ΓΟΜΠΙΤΟΥΝ**, **ΓΥΡΤΟΥΝΙΟΥΝ** or **ΦΕΡΑΙΟΥΝ**.



Fig. 86.

A coin tentatively attributed to Crannon.
 Facing head of Nymph $\frac{3}{4}$ r. : border of dots.
 R. **KPANN**. From top r. down circular.
 Bunch of grapes.
 204 .45 B.M. (Fig. 86).

DEMETRIAS (MAGNESIA).

Demetrias on the Pagasaeon Gulf was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes in 290 B.C. and became the favourite residence of the later Macedonian Kings. The inhabitants of eight towns were migrated by Demetrius to form its first population. After 197 B.C. as the Capital of Magnesia it was the official residence of the Magnetarchs and the chief mint of the district.

Only one rare Æ is known with types similar to those found upon the coins of the later Magnetes.



Fig. 87.

Head of Artemis l.; quiver on shoulder : border of dots.

R. **ΔΗΜΗ** above. Forepart of galley r.
ΤΡΙΕΩΝ below.

206 54 Mion. III Supp. p. 283 (varied) Hirsch 1908,
 pl. XVII. 1310. Hirsch Cat. XXV, no. 595. E.R.
 (Fig. 87).

For type of Magnetes, vide 329. *WRONG REF. (EUREA)*

ECCARRA (PHTHIOTIS).

Livy mentions a city of Phthiotis, called Acharrae in connection with a raid of the Aetolians upon the territory of the Dolopes. Six attributed the coins, described below, except the last, to this City and holds that Eccarra is a dialect form of Acharrae. They were previously attributed to Icaria near Samos. His argument in full can be found in the *Num. Chron.*, 1890, pp. 185 seq.

Circ. IVth. Cent. B. C. fin.



Fig. 88.

Head of Zeus laureate l. ; border of dots.

℞. **EKKAP** l. down. **PEON** r. down. Artemis stands to l. front, r. hand resting on hunting spear; r. foot drawn back. Shallow incuse.

- 207 . 55. B. M. (*Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 185, no. 2; Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 12 and 13; Berlin (vid. T. l. c.) W. pl. CVIII. 2805; Hirsch XXV, pl. VII. 597; E. R. (2) (Fig. 88); F. pl. CCXLVIII. 25.

Similar.

℞. Similar, but **EKKA** l. down. **PPEI** r. down.

- 208 . 55. B. M. (4) E R. (2).

Laureate head of Apollo l. : border of dots.

℞. **EKKA** l. down. **PEON** r. down. Similar.

- 209 . 55 Hirsch XXV. 596.

Note. I have never seen this last coin and suspect it may have been misdescribed. For further specimens vid. *Num. Chron.*, as above.

EUREA.

Except for some very rare coins nothing at all is known of Eurea, which is supposed to have been in Pelasgiotis.

Similar obverse types may be found at Larissa or Gomphi and reverse at Rhizus or Scotussa.

The style is fine and suits well with the middle of the fourth century.

Before circ. B. C. 344.

Head of Maenad, facing three quarter l. ; crowned with vine leaves : wears necklace : border of dots.

℞. **EYPEAI** circular above
ON below . Bunch of grapes on stalk with two leaves. Above grapes Λ right.



Fig. 89.

210 8-9 B.M. (*Num. Chron.*, 1896. Pl. VII. 3) (Fig. 89) :
 Paris (*Rev. Num.*, 1895. Pl. IV. 15); Petrograd
 (*Zeit. für Num.* 1874. p. 173); Berlin (*Zeit. für*
Num., 1898. p. 49) ; Newell ; Hirsch XXI.
 pl. XVII. 1310 ; XXV pl. VIII. 598 ex Rhousopou-
 los no. 1266.

Similar.

℞. Similar but no Λ.

211 8·9. F. pl. CLXXI. 22 ; E.R. V 35243.

Similar.

℞. Similar but Λ left above grapes.

211a 9. E.R.

EURYMENAE (MAGNESIA).

Eurymenae was situated at the foot of Mount Ossa near Homolium. Pliny says that it possessed a famous calcareous spring.

Its extremely rare coins are of fine style and evidently belong to the IVth Century B.C.

Circ. B.C. 400-344.



Fig. 90.

Fig. 91.

Head of young Dionysus, crowned with ivy r. ; hair
 long and curled : border of dots.

℞. ΕΥΡΥΜΕΝΑΙΩΝ above. Vine with six bunches

- 212 .8. Paris (T. CCCI 2 also figured *Rev. Num.*, 1843, pl. I. 2. and *Nym. und Char.* pl. VIII. 22); Berlin (Hirsch XXXI, pl. VIII. 280); Hirsch X III pl. XVII from Rhousopoulos, pl. XVII. 1268; F., pl. CLXXI. 23; (Fig. 90). E. R
 Similar.
 R. Similar but with Λ in field l.
 213 .78 Paris (T. CCCI. 1). (Fig. 91).

GOMPHI-PHILIPPOLIS (HISTIAEOTIS).

Gomphi was situated on the Pamisos at the foot of Mount Pindus, south west of Tricca and commanded the Pass, which led to Athamania. Its position made it one of the key positions of north Greece. Naturally Philip seized it and built a fortress there in his invasion of Thessaly. To the new fortified town Philip gave the name of Philippolis, but it returned later to its original name.

Above the town was a famous statue of Zeus Acraios, who is represented on the coins. He was worshipped as Zeus Palamnaios, that is the blood-stained, and the tradition of primitive human sacrifices long lingered there.

On the coins he is represented as sitting first on rocks and then upon a throne, which suggests at least two separate issues, one previous to Alexander the Great and the other after; for the introduction of a throne for Zeus is post Alexandrine.

Circ. B. C. 350-306.



Fig. 92.

Head of Hera wearing stephanos, facing three-quarters r., wearing earrings.

R. ΓΟΜΦ l. upwards ΕΩΝ r. down.

Zeus Palamnaeus seated l. on rocks; holds in r. hand sceptre rests l. on rocks.

- 214 .7. B. M. C. 19/2 (pl. III 3 and T. CCXCI. 4); E. R. (same dies). (Fig. 92).

Circ. B.C. 306-283.



Fig. 93.

Head of Hera facing three-quarters r., with wavy locks and necklace : border of dots.

℞. Zeus Palamnaeus seated l. throne, chlamys over knees, holds thunderbolt in r. hand, rests l. on long sceptre. Legend variously disposed.

ΓΟΜΦ l. up; ΙΤΟΥΝ r. down.

215 .85. B.M. (Fig. 93); Pozzi Cat. pl. LX. 1200 (Spink).



Fig. 94.

ΓΟΜΦΙ r. down; ΤΟΥΝ l. down.

216 .8-.85 B.M.; Rhousopoulos pl. XVII 1269; E.R. (3); Spink; Newell. (Fig. 94). M.

ΓΟΜΦΙ l. up; ΤΟΥΝ r. down. Bucranium outside legend l. (?).



Fig. 95.

217 .8-.85 Paris (T. pl. CCXCI 7); Athens; J.I.A.N. pl. X 5. E.R. (Fig. 95). Lockett.

This coin is the same as 215 above.



Fig. 96.

- 218 .8. Laureate head of Apollo r.
 ⚔. Zeus Palamnaeus as before on throne.
 l. down ΓΟΜΦΙ r. down; ΤΟΥΝ l. down.
 Rhusopoulos pl. XVII 1271; Mion. III p. 284 no.
 140; Sestini III p. 39; Hirsch XVII p. 84, no.
 1325; E.R. (Fig. 96). Paris (T. pl. CCXCI 6).



Fig. 97.

- 219 .85 ΓΟΜΦΕ r. down; ΩΝ l. down.
 Paris (T. pl. CCXCI 6) (Fig. 97).
 A later Issue.
 Head of Maenad facing-three quarters l.; hair loose
 and waving; border of dots.



Fig. 98.

- 220 8-85. ⚔. Zeus Palamnaeus as before l. on throne; border
 of dots. Legend varying.
 ΓΟΜΦΕ r. down; ΩΝ l. down.
 B.M.C. 19/3; 19/4 pl. III. 4 (Fig. 98); Hunter I
 450/1; F pl. CLXXI 24; no. 4371; Newell;
 Hirsch XXI. 1311 (2); XXV pl. VIII 599. E.R.
 (2 one ex Hirsch XIX pl. VII 313). V 9/2: 9/3.

221

222

Go
Tem
Th
B.C
Fr
forge

223

224

225

Ash; Lockett.

ΓΟΜΦΕΩΝ r. down.

- 221 .8 E.R.
Similar but Maenad facing three-quarters r.
℞. Similar.

ΓΟΜΦΕ r. down; ΩΝ l. down.

- 222 .8. Newell.

GONNUS (PELASGIOTIS).

Gonnus was situated on the River Peneius, near the pass of Tempe, and issued coins of two types, which are very rare.

Their style is of the finest and suggests the period between B.C. 400 and 344 as the time of issue.

From the genuine coin, no. 223 below, Christodoulos made his forgery, which is illustrated Svor. pl. E. 135.

B.C. 430-344.



Fig. 99.

Head of Zeus r. laureate : border of dots.

℞. Ram standing r.; legend variously disposed; shallow incuse.

ΓΟΝΝΕ above ΩΝ r. down.

- 223 .75. E.R. (Fig. 99).

ΓΟΝΝ above ΕΩΝ r. down.

- 224 .75. E.R.

ΓΟΝ above ΝΕΩΝ r. down. Below ram $\text{H}\Sigma$.

- 225 .75. B.M.; W pl. CVIII 2806; Berlin (*Zeit. für Num.* XIII 10) Pozzi 1173; E.R.

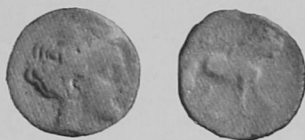


Fig. 100.

Head of Nymph r. : border of dots.

226 **℞. ΓΟΝΝΕ.** Lion standing.
.7. Paris and Rev. Num. 1877, pl. XVI. 18). (Fig. 100).

GYRTON (PELASGIOTIS).

Gyrton was an ancient Pelasgic town of the Perrhabaeans and is mentioned by Homer. It was situated upon the Peneus five miles from Larissa.

There were two traditions of its founding, one, which ascribed it to Gyrton, the father of Phlegyas and Ixion, and the other to Gyrtona, daughter of Phlegyas.

Both myths mingle on the coins.

At the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War the Gyrtonians were allied to Athens.

There are two issues of money, the former about the middle half of the IV Century B. C., the latter post Alexandrine.

Circ. B. C. 350-306.



Fig. 101.

Head of youthful Gyrton l. of horse's head r.: border of dots, sometimes linear.

℞. ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΟΝ from half r. to l. upwards.

Head of Gyrtona, bound with taenia r.: shallow incuse.

227 7-75. B. M. C. 20/1 pl. XXXI 3; Newell; Hirsch XXI. 1312. E. R. (Fig. 101). (2).



Fig. 102.

Fig. 103.

Similar.

℞. Similar but Gyrtona l.

228 65-7. B. M. (2); W. pl. CVIII 2807; Mion. II p. 284; Florence (Eckhel n. v. pl. VI. 12); E. R. 4. (Fig. 102). Empedocles. (Fig. 103).

(Note. (these, w/ pl. XL. 2 de Mille

A similar coin in my collection reads **ΓΥPTONION**.

(Note. Christodoulos made a remarkable forgery of the former of these, which was actually figured in the Pozzi sale Catalogue; . XL. 201. The reverse may also be found in Svoronos *Synopsis Mille Coins Faux du Faussaire C. Christodoulos*. pl. E 138).



Fig. 104.

Young male head, probably Gyrton facing three-quarters; ro on r.

℞. **ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ** circular above.

Nymph's (Gyrtona) head l.

9 .75. B.M.; Newell (*American Journal of Numismatics*, vol. XLVIII 1915, pl. I. 10). (Fig. 104).



Fig. 105.

This is a skilful modern forgery of 229 and is well worth comparing with the genuine coin.



Fig. 106.

Head of Gyrton in high helmet with crest r. in field r. **ΓΕ**.

℞. **ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ** from top r. circular.

Head of Gyrtona r. wearing stephane and earrings, behind **ΙΓ**.

230 .75. B.M.C. 203/1a, (pl. III. 4a; also figured T. pl. CCC 12); E.R. (Fig. 106); V. 34973.



Fig. 107.

Head of Apollo or possibly Gyrton, laureate l.

℞. ΓΥΡΤΩΝΙΩΝ l. upwards. Head of Gyrtona bound with taenia l. : behind, $\overline{\text{ΑΛ}}$ or ΑΛ .

231 .7-8 B.M.C. 20/2, pl. III. 5; (Fig. 107) 20/3; Paris (T. no. 744) Newell (2) Pozzi pl. XL 1202; Ratto Geneva 1927, pl. XXIX 990; *Nym. und Char.* IV 35 (Berlin); Hirsch XXV, pl. VIII 603; E.R. (2).

Circ. B.C. 300-196.



Fig. 108.

Laureate head of Zeus r. : border of dots.

℞. ΓΥΠΤ above Ω r. ΝΙΩΝ ex.

Bridled horse trotting r. : below ear of corn.

232 .75-.9 B M.C. 20/4; W. pl. CVIII 2809; Newell; (Fig. 108). Hirsch XIII 1277; Photiades no. 62; Hirsch XXI 1313; J.I.A.N. 1911, p. 272, no. 391; E.R. (3 one ex Hirsch XXV, no. 604); Spink.



Fig 109

Similar, but head of Zeus l.

℞. Similar : horse r. ; bunch of grapes beneath raised foreleg.

Below horse various monograms.

ΔH.

- 33 .7-.8 B.M.C. 20/7; 20/8; Hunter I. 450/1; W. no. 2810; Newell; Hirsch XXI. 1313; E.R. (2) F. no. 4574. V 9/1 pl. I. 8. Paris (Fig. 109). Lockett.

∇P.

- 34 .8. B.M.C. 20/9; E.R. F. pl. CLXXII. 2.



Fig. 110.

M.

- 35 .8-.95 Hunter 450/1 (?); E.R. V. 9/2. (Fig. 110).

Similar.

℞. Similar, but horse trotting l.

∇Λ.

- 36 .8-.9 B.M.C. 20/5 pl. III 6; 20/6; Newell; J.I.A.N. 1911 272/392; Hirsch XIII. 1275; Newell; Ratto Geneva 1927 pl. XXIX. 991; E.R. (3).



Fig. 111.

Headot Gyrtion r. laureate: border of dots.

ΓΥPT above Ω r. ΝΙΩΝ ex.

Bridled horse trotting r.

- 37 .65. W. pl. CVIII, 208; E.R. (Fig. 111).

HALUS OR ALUS (PHTHIOTIS).

Halus was situated on the Gulf of Pagasos at the north East spur

of Mount Othrys. It was very ancient and finds mention in Homer, and is said to have been founded by Athamas, son of Aeolus.

Zeus, the Devourer, (Laphystios), god of the storm, was the special object of worship at Halus.

One of the most picturesque of Greek legends belongs to Halus and is depicted upon the coins.

Athamas had two children by his first wife Nephele, namely Phrixus and Helle. He married the second time Ino, by whom he had two other children. Ino, jealous for her own children, pretended that an oracle demanded that Phrixus and Helle should be sacrificed to Zeus. Just as the sacrifice was prepared Nephele descended in a Cloud, which is the meaning of her name, placed the children on the back of a ram, with a golden fleece, which had been given to her by Hermes. On the way to safety Helle fell off and was drowned in the Hellespont, which took its name from the accident. Phrixus reached Colchis, sacrificed the ram to Zeus and hung up its fleece. Hence the expedition of Jason and the Argonauts to obtain it.

Halus was destroyed at the beginning of the Sacred War but rebuilt in the third Century.

There are two issues of coins, the earlier of which are of beautiful style.

B. C. 400-433.



Fig. 112.

Head of Zeus Laphystius, laureate r.; behind a thunderbolt: border of dots.

℞. Helle seated facing on ram, running r.; her l. hand holds horn, her r. rests on back.

Two varieties of legend.

ΑΛ I above M; r. ΙΩ below.

238 .65. Hirsch XIII. 1242; E. R. (Fig. 112).

ΑΛΕ above Δ; r. Η below.

239 .65. E. R.

Similar but head of Zeus and thunderbolt l.

℞. ΑΛΕ above Δ; r. Η below.

240 .65 B. M. C. 13/1; (pl. XXXI. 1). B. M. (Num. Chron. 1899, pl. VIII. and T. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 5.);

(Note.
see Num

241

242



Fig. 113.

Newell ; E. R. (Fig. 113).

(Note. A silver forgery made from the first of these coins exists, see Num. Zeit. 1901. 25).

B. C. 300-196.



Fig. 114.

Head of Zeus Laphystius laureate r. ; border of dots.
R. ΛΛΕΩΝ ex. Phryxus clinging to ram, flying r.
with chlamys in the wind. Behind X.

241 •8. B. M. C. 13/2 ; Newell ; Hirch XXI. 1302 ; E. R. (2,
one from Lucerne V sale). (Fig. 114).



Fig. 115.



Fig. 116.

Similar.

R. Similar.

242 •55-65 B. M. C. 13/4. (Fig. 115) ; F. pl. CLXXII. 3 ; B. M. ;
Newell ; Paris (pl. CCLXXXVIII. 4 ; W. pl. CXIII.
2811 ; J. I. A. N. 1911, pl. X. 2 and p. 271,
no. 388 ; Newell ; E. R. (Fig. 116).



Fig. 117.



117 A

- Similar but head of Zeus I.
℞. Similar.
- 243 .55-65 B.M.C. 15/3 (Fig. 117); Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXIII.6); Newell. Lockett.
Similar; head of Zeus r.
℞. Similar but with waves below Phryxus and legend.
HΩ above E; r. AA below.
- 244 .55-.6 B.M.; E.R. (2).
Similar but head of Zeus I.
℞. Similar with waves.
- 245 .56-.6 B.M.C. 13/3; Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXVIII.6); Newell.

HERACLEIA TRACHINIA (OETAEA).

Heracleia Trachinia under its old name of Trachis was one of the most ancient cities of Thessaly and is mentioned by Homer as a chief city of the realm of Achilles.

It was situated upon the Asopos near the sea and commanded the pass of Thermopylae and so the only road from Thessaly to Greece. An interesting study of Imhoof Blumer in the *Rev. Suisse de Numismatique*, 1917, vol. XXI, p. 22, attributes some rare copper coins to Trachis, issued in common with Lamia.

The actual history of Heracleia Trachinia begins at the time of the Peloponnesian war, when somewhere about 427 B.C. the Spartans founded it close to the old Trachis with 6000 Dorians and some 4000 other Greeks and at the same time transferred the inhabitants of the old city to the new.

They realized the strategic importance of the position as did the other Greeks. As early as 420 B.C. the Thessalians attacked it. Then the Boeotians took and the Spartans regained it. Next the Thebans took it in 395 B.C. and it was declared free.

Somewhere about this time the mint must have been opened and perhaps continued until Jason of Pherae took it in 371, and rased it to the ground.

It soon however regained its autonomy and opened its mint again, which lasted until the conquest of Philip.

The last issue seems to belong to the time of the Aetolian League from about 279 to 168 B.C.

Before B.C. 427.

Head of nymph, wreathed with sea plants r., wears earring.

℞. ΩΝ above.

The Hydra of Lerna.

46 .8 T. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 3, vid also Rev. suisse Num.,
loc. cit., pl. II. 7.

This attribution, which is highly conjectural has, it is fair to



Fig. 118.

ay to Imhoof Blumer, been varied by attribution to the Perrhaebi
nd to the series reading ΠΕΤΘΑΛΩΝ. I have tried in vain to
ocate this coin and obtain a cast : but its whereabouts is unknown.
ould the owner read this note, I beg him to let me have a cast.

B.C. 395-B.C. 371.

HPA below head.

Head of lion r., tongue protruding.

℞. Club flanked by dolphins, in olive wreath.

247 .6 Newell. (Fig. 118).



Fig. 119.



Fig. 120.



Similar but head of lion l.

℞. Similar.

248 .6 Newell. (Fig. 119); F. pl. CLXXII. 5. (dolphin on
l. of club only). (Fig. 120).



← ΠΗΡΑΙ

Fig. 121.

Head of nymph r.

℞. HPA from top r. circular.

Head of lion with tongue protruding r. in incuse.

249 .45 Newell. (Fig. 121).



Fig. 122.

Head of lion r., tongue protruding.
R. Club downwards in olive wreath.
Legend differently disposed.

- 250 .5 E.R. ; Mion. Suppl. T. III, p. 285, no. 145.
 HP r. up, A l.
 HQ l. down. A r.
- 251 .5-.55 B.M. ; E.R. (Fig. 122).
 B.C. 370-B.C. 344.



Fig. 123.

Fig. 124.

Head of lion l., tongue protruding.
R. HPA l. upwards.
Club downwards, r. of club two ivy leaves with
stems interlaced.

- 252 .6-75 B.M.C. 21/6, pl. III. 10. (Fig. 123); E.R. (Fig. 124).
 B.C. 279-B.C. 168.



Fig. 125.

Head of lion l. with mouth shut : border of dots.
R. HPA l. upwards.
Club downwards in wreath.

- 253 .55-.6 B.M.C. 21/7, pl. III. 1; 21/8; 21/10; Newell;
 F. 4578; E.R. (Fig. 125).

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Letters to right of club.

A.

254 .6 B. M. C. 21/9 ; E. R.

ΔΑ.

255 .55 Hirsch 1908, XXI, no. 1316.

Σ.

256 .55-.6 B. M. ; E. R.

HOMOLIUM (MAGNESIA).

Homolium lay on the right bank of the Peneus by the Vale of Tempe in north Thessaly.

The coins of Homolium are very rare and of one type only, which refers to the myth of Philoctetes. Homer relates that he was the leader of the Magnesians in the Trojan War. Bitten by a serpent, as the outcome of the vengeance of Hera or the nymph Chrysa, whose love he had spurned, he was deserted by his companions on the Isle of Lemnos, because of the stench of his wound. There he was healed by Machaon, son of Asklepios.

The obverse presents the head of the hero and the reverse the serpent, either in allusion to the wound of Philoctetes or the healing of Machaon.

Perhaps the most interesting coins are one in the possession of Colonel Morcom (No. 260) and mine (No. 258). They are signed behind the head of Philoctetes with a T.

The T on the obverse of some of the coins of Crannon should be compared.

Circ. 350 B. C. or earlier.



Fig. 126.

Head of Philoctetes in conical cap r.

℞. ΟΜΟΛΑ l. up ; ΙΕΩΝ r. down.

Coiled serpent with head r. : between and serpent a bunch of grapes.

257 .85. Vienna (Schlosser, Beschrieb der Altgriechischen Münzen), pl. I. 10, Paris (T. pl. CCI. 3), W.

pl. CIX.2514 (Num. Chron. 1899, pl. VII, 2).
Rhusopoulos Sale, pl. XVIII.1375, 1379. E.R.
(Fig. 126) Newell; Seltman.



Fig. 127.

Similar but higher relief and more hair : behind
head T : border of dots.

℞. **ΟΜΟΛΙΕΩΝ** r. downwards. Similar : border of
dots. From this Rev. die Christodoulos made his
forgery pl. F. 167 (Svoronos).

258

.8 E.R. (Fig. 127).



Fig. 128.

Head of Philoctetes in conical cap l. : border of dots.
℞. **ΟΜΟΛ** l. upwards ; **ΕΙΩΝ** r. downwards.
Similar.

259

85-9. B.M. Paris (T. pl. CCCC1.4) Spink. Athens.
Newell : V 10/2 ; E R. (ex. Rhusopoulos Sale,
no. 1375, Allatini and Bement). (Fig. 128). Ash.



Fig. 129.

Similar but T. behind head.
℞. Similar.

160 85. Col. Morcom. Athens. (Fig. 129).

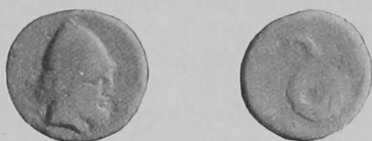


Fig. 130.

Similar.

℞. **IKON** l. down ; **OMOA** r. down. Serpent coiled l.

261 .7. B.M. ; E.R. (Fig. 130).



Fig. 131.

Similar.

℞. **OMOI** l. down ; **KON** r. down. Serpent coiled r.

262 .7. B.M. (Fig. 131). Hirsch 1908, pl. ^{XVII}~~XVIII~~. 1356. Mion. S. III, p. 286, nos. 148, 149. E.R. (3).

Similar.

℞. **OMOAIKON** l. up circular. Similar.

263 .7. De Hauteroche, pl. IV. 13. Paris (T. 756). B.M. (figured T. pl. CCCI. 6). Newell. E.R. Seltman.

Similar.

℞. **KON** l. up ; **OMOI** r. down circular. Similar.

264 .7. B.M. (Num. Chron. 1899, pl. VII. 2), F. pl. CLXXII. 6

Similar.

℞. **KON** l. up ; **OMOI** r. up. Similar.

265 .7. E.R.

Similar.

℞. **ON** l. up. **OMOAIK** r. up. Similar.

266 .7. E.R.

HYPATA.

Hypata was the capital of the Aenianes and was situated at the

foot of Mount Ossa on a tiny tributary of the Sperchius. It was doubtless the Mint town for the Aenianes and on one occasion issued Bronze in its own name early in the fourth century B.C.

The coins are exceedingly rare.

B. C. 400-344.



Fig. 132.

Head of Zeus, laureate r.; behind a thunderbolt border of dots.

℞. Athene standing r.; holds Nike in r. rests l. hand on buckler by her side; her spear held transversely under her l. arm.

ΥΓΑ l. up; Τ above; ΑΙΩΝ r. down.

267 .85 B.M. (Fig. 132).



Fig. 133.

268 .55. B.M.C. 203/1, pl. III. 11a; Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXVII. 17). (Fig. 133).

LARISSA (PELASGIOTIS)

Larissa lay on the right bank of the river Peneius and was from ancient times the capital of Thessaly. The leading family was that of the Aleuadae, which traced its descent from Herakles. From this family was sprung Aleuas the Red, who created the military organisation of the Thessalian *λοισιδον*.

With the Scopadae of Crannon and the Creondes of Pharsalus the Aleuadae represented the oldest nobility in Thessaly. The date of Aleuas the Red is the eighth or seventh century B.C.

The coins of Thessaly are among the most beautiful of all Greek

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coins and happily the earliest Æ of Larissa may be included with these.

Contrary to the usual belief they are among the commonest of Thessalian coins, because it is natural enough that so important and prosperous a city should have issued abundantly; but that statement requires a modification, which is true of all Greek Æ. In really fine state and style, they are rare, particularly those with the facing head of the nymph Larissa and therefore command a high price.

There are four distinct issues of Æ coins.

1. From circ. B. C. 400—B. C. 344, when Philip taking advantage of the futile revolt against his settlement added Thessaly to his kingdom of Macedon.

2. After Demetrius Poliorcetes had proclaimed the freedom of the Greek cities—say from B. C. 306—B. C. 197.

3. From B. C. 197—B. C. 146. Larissa as the capital of Thessaly was the place of mintage of the Federal coinage already noticed.

4. After B. C. 146 and possibly until the time of Julius Caesar, wherein there is a single issue, which might even be as late as the time of Hadrian to commemorate some special occasion.

The types call for little remark.

The beautiful facing head of the Fountain nymph Larissa, sometimes with barley ears in place of the stephane interwoven in her hair is a copy of Kimon's full face of Arethusa on the well known coins of Syracuse and bears witness not only (as indeed other Thessalian coins do) to an intercourse with Greek Sicily but to a real share in the thought and culture of the day.

The usual reverse is either a horse or a warrior, except in one case, where the head of Asklepios is represented and it may be noted that Thessaly is one of the birthplaces of the healing art in ancient Greece.

The last issue of all represents Herakles on the obverse and Larissa on the reverse. The reference of both is obvious from what has already been said.

B. C. 400—B. C. 344.



Fig. 134.

Head of fountain Nymph, Larissa, with hair in flowing locks and bound with sphenone : facing three quarter left : necklace : border of dots.

℞. ΛΑΡΙ above, ξ r., ΝΩΙΑ below.

Bridled horse trotting r. : above letter : below symbol.

Above < ; below ear of corn to r.

269 8. E. R. (2). Ash.

Above Ψ ; below ear of corn to l.

270 85 Newell.

π̄ : below ear of corn to l.

271 85 B. M. C. 31/82 ; E. R.

Above Æ : below ear of corn to right.

272 8. Newell ; E. R. (2). (Fig. 134).

Above E : below ear of corn to l.



Fig. 135.

273 .8-.85. B. M. C. 31/81 ; W. pl. CX. 2864 ; Col. Morcom (ω) ; E. R. (3) ; (Fig. 135).

Spink.

Above π̄ : below ear of corn to l.

274 .8 E. R.

Note. The Σ is sometimes M and the Ν sometimes Ν.

No letter above : below ear of corn : r. bud of flower.

275 .85 E. R. V 15/35 (? Δ in front).

No letter above : below bucranium.

276 .8-.85. B. M. ; Paris ; Newell ; E. R. (Figured W. pl. CX. 2868).

No letter above : below quiver.

277 .85. B. M. C. 31/82 ; E. R.

No letter above : below trident.

278 .8-.85. Paris ; Newell (2). In Mr. Newell's coins the tridents point in opposite directions. Lockett.

No letter above : below ear of corn to l.

279 .8 E. R. (2).

No letter above : below Μ.

280 85. B. M.

No letter or symbol (probably imperfectly struck or ill preserved coins).

281 .75-.8. B.M.C. 31/83; H.I. 453/14; Allotte de la Fuye
sale 1925, no. 357. M.



Fig. 136.

Similar head and border of dots.

℞. ΛΑΡΙΣ above: ΗΩΙΑ below.

Horse feeding r., forefoot raised.

282 .67. E.R. (A coin of exceptionally fine style. (Fig. 136).

Similar.

℞. ΣΑΙΩΝ above, ΛΑΡΙ below.

Similar.

℞. Similar but ΛΑΡΙΣ above ΑΙΩΝ below.

Beneath horse double axe.

282a .6. E.R.

Similar but horse l.

283 .7-.75 B.M.C. 32/87; 32/88; Newell (3).



Fig. 137.

Head of Nymph Larissa, three-quarters facing l.,
crowned with corn: wears necklace: border of
dots.

℞. Horseman r. wearing petasos and chiton, holds
lance in r. hand; concave.

Legend variously disposed, and sometimes monogram
below horse.

ΛΑΡ I above M r. IA below. No monogram.

284 .75-.85. Hunter I. 453/15; J.I.A.N. 1911. 273/414; E.R.;

(Fig. 137). Spink (3). M (ex Allatini).

Seltman.

ΛΑΡΙ above M r.: ΑΙΩΝ below. Below horse Δ.

- 285 .65-.7 B.M.; Newell; Hirsch 1908. no. 1341; E.R.
 Similar. Below horse **M**.
 286 .7 (**N**). B.M.C. 32/85; Newell; (**N**), E.R. (3); Lockett;
 Ash. V. 15/37. These coins are usually of a very
 flat, dull style.



Fig. 138.

- 287 .7 **ΛΑΡ I** above **Σ** r.; **ΝΩΙΑ** below. Below horse **Ξ**.
 B.M.C. 31/84; Newell; E.R. (**ΑΙΩΝ**). (Fig. 138).
 Newell; E.R. V. 15/37. V. 15/38. Ash.



Fig. 139.

- Similar.
℞. Similar but horseman has no lance.
ΛΑΡ I above; — **ΝΩΙΥΞ** below.
 287a .7 E.R. (Fig. 139).



Fig. 140.

- Head of Nymph Larissa r., hair bound and rolled :
 wears earring: border of dots.
℞. Legend, variously disposed above and below
 horse feeding, forefoot raised; in shallow incuse.
ΣΑΙΩΝ above: **ΛΑΡ I** below.
 288 .65-.7 B.M.C. 32/98. pl. VI. 13; B.M.; W. pl. CX.
 2859; J.I.A.N. 1911. pl. X. 17; Newell; E.R.;
 (3) (Fig. 140). V. 15/39. M: Ash: Lockett.

ΣΑΙΩΝ above : **ΙΡΑΑ** below.

89

.7 E. R.

ΝΩΙΑΣ above : **ΛΑΡΙ** below.

90

.65 E. R. ex W. pl. CX. 2860.

ΝΩΙΑΣ above : **ΛΑΡΙ** below.

91

.7 E. R.

ΝΩΙΑΣ above : **ΛΑΡΙ** below. Bucranium beneath horse.

91a

.65-.7 B. M. C. 32/90; Newell; Col. Morcom.

ΑΙΩΝ above : **ΛΑΡΙΣ** below.

92

.7 Newell.



Fig. 141.

ΛΑΡΙ above : **ΣΑΙΩΝ** below.

93

.65-.75. B. M. C. 32/91; E. R.; (Fig. 141). Spink. B. pl. CCXCIX. 18.



Fig. 142.

Head of Nymph Larissa r. : hair bound and rolled : wears earring : behind M .

ΛΑΡΙ above : **ΣΑΙΩΝ** below.

℞. Horseman r., wearing helmet with lance couched : behind star.

93a

68 B. M. (Fig. 142). Lockett.

This coin, though in the British Museum trays of Larissa in Thessaly, in my judgement really belongs to Larisa in Ionia. The armour of the horseman is really quite unlike the Larissan type.



Fig. 143.

Similar. (No monogram).
 R. Similar but horse feeding l.
 ΣΑΙΩΝ above : ΛΑΡΙ below.

- 294 .7 E.R. (3). (Fig. 143). Ash.
 ΛΑΡΙΣ above : ΑΙΩΝ below.
 295 .45-.65 B.M.C. 32/92, 32/93 ; T. pl. CCXIX. 19, 20 ; CCC.
 1. Newell ; E.R. (3, horse tethered on one). J.I.
 A.N. 1911. 271/413 ; Rosenberg Cat. 1924. 148.
 ΙΡΑΛ above ΝΩΙΑΞ.
 295a .65. E.R.



Fig. 144.

ΛΑΡΙΣ above : ΑΙΩΝ below : beneath horse Α : border
 of dots.

- 296 45-55. T. pl. CCC. 2 ; Newell (2) ; E.R. (2). (Fig. 144).
 Seltman. Ash.



Fig. 145.

ΛΑΡΙ above : ΗΩΙΑΞ below.

- 297 .7 E.R. (2). (Fig. 145).
 ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ above : ΗΩ below.
 298 .45-.55 B.M.C. 32/94 ; Newell.



Fig. 146.

Similar but head of Nymph l.

R. Similar but horse l.

ΛΑΡΙ above : ΣΑΙΩΝ below.

- 299 .7 Paris (T. pl. CCXCIX. 17). E.R. (Fig. 146).

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302

303

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 profile
 other.



Fig. 147.

ΣΑΙΩΝ above: ΛΑΡΙ below.

75. Newell; F. pl. CLXXIV. 1. (Fig. 147).



Fig. 148.

Similar head of Nymph I.: hair more bunched behind.

℞. Feeding horse r.

ΛΑΡΙΣ above: ΑΙΩΝ below.

301 45 B.M.C. 32/95, pl. VI. 14; W. pl. CX. 2862; E.R. (Fig. 148). Ash.

ΛΑΡΙ above Σ ρ.: ΙΩΝ below.

302 45 B.M.C. 32/96, 32/97; Col. Morcom; E.R. V. 15/41.

ΛΑΡΙΣ above: ΑΙΩΝ below: beneath horse Δ.

303 45 Newell; E.R.

ΛΑΡΙΣ above: ΑΙΩΝ below: in front of horse Δ.

304 45. Newell; E.R. (2).

There appears to have been only one denomination of this type, the lower. The higher, which goes with it, is described next. The profile head series shews two denominations, the one half of the other.



Fig. 149.



Fig. 150.

Similar, head of Nymph I.

ΛΑΡΙΣΑ l. circular.

℞. Head of Asklepios bearded and laureate r.: border of dots.

305 .55-.6 B.M. (Num. Chron., 1892. 8/17); Newell; F. pl. CLXXIV. 3. E.R. (Fig. 150). V. 15/43; Lockett. (Fig. 149).

305a Bull r.
℞. Thessalian horseman r. Legend worn away.
.6 Paris (T 735, Pl. CCC. 4).

Of this coin, though it was recorded by M. Babelon I have the gravest doubt. To my mind it is the copper core of what was a plated coin of a well known silver type.

B.C. 305-197.



Fig. 151.

Laureate head of Apollo : behind head ☉ .

℞. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙ l. up : ΩΝ r. down.

Artemis standing r. in short chiton, shoots arrow from bow : in field r. ME ; concave.

306 .8 B.M.; Newell; E.R.; (Fig. 151). Hirsch XVII. 1370; XXV. 650. V. 15/44 : pl. I. 13. V. 16/45; Ash.



Fig. 152.

Similar but head of Apollo l.

℞. Similar but no monogram : r. legend ΛΑΡΙΣ r. up : ΑΙΩΝ l. down.

307 .8 Hist. Num. p. 299 ; E.R. (2). (Fig. 152).

With monogram ☉ on ℞.

308 .8 Newell; E.R.

A second denomination.

Similar.

℞. Similar with monogram ☉ r.

308a .65. Newell; E.R.

(This set
the Coins
minted at

309 .8-

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(This series leads M. Vlasto to suggest that here is evidence that the Coins of the Thessalian Confederacy from B.C. 196-146 were minted at Larissa.)



Fig. 153.

Head of Larissa r. of fine style : hair tied in chignon behind with flowing locks ; behind head $\overline{\text{M}}$; on neck circular countermark, spiked helmet.

R. $\Lambda\text{A}\ \text{PI}$ above : $\Sigma\text{A}\text{I}\Omega\text{N}$ below.

Horseman wearing close fitting lorica and chiton with spiked helmet, holding lance at rest on prancing horse ; behind horseman eight rayed star.

09 .8-.85. B.M. ; W. pl. CX. 2861 ; Newell ; E.R. (Fig. 153).

B.C. 48-27.



Fig. 154.

$\Theta\text{E}\Sigma\Sigma\text{A}\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ from l. bottom up circular.

Apollo resting on r. l. head turned r. : places r. hand on head, holds bow in l. : border of dots.

R. $\Lambda\text{A}\text{P}\text{I}\Sigma\text{A}$ from r. bottom up circular.

Larissa stands facing in long chiton : head turned l. : holds cup (? ball or mirror) in r. hand : border of dots.

09 .5 B.M. ; Berlin Blätter. I. 1862. pl. V. 2 ; Zeit. für Num. I. p. 182 ; Imh. Blum. Nym. und Char. pl. V. 31 (Berlin same coin probably as before). F. pl. CLXXIV. 3 ; Newell ; E.R. (2). (Fig. 154).

$\Theta\text{E}\text{C}\text{C}\text{A}\Lambda\Omega\text{N}$ from bottom l. up circular.

Similar.

R. $\Lambda\text{A}\text{P}\text{I}\text{C}\text{A}$ r. up.

Similar.

09 .55-.6 B.M. (Num. Chron. 1889. pl. XII. 4) ; Rhousopoulos Cat. pl. XVII. 1334 ; Newell.

LARISSA CREMASTE (PHTHIOTIS).

Larissa Cremaste stood on the slope of a steep hill, twenty miles west of the Malian Gulf. Its situation gave it the name, the Overhanging Larissa (κρεμαστή).

Of old it belonged like the rest of Phthiotis to Achilles, but it has no numismatic history until in B. C. 302 Demetrius Poliorcetes captured it and Pherae and declared them both free.

Its first issue dates from that period and naturally ends in 286 B. C.

A second issue occurs some time after B. C. 197.

The types of the earlier issue are interesting.

On the obverse is a youthful head, which some for no other apparent reason than that Phthiotis once belonged to Achilles have attributed to that hero. Theodore Reinach in the *Corolla Numismatica* has explained the remarkable neglect of any cult of Achilles in Thessaly until it was restored under Domitian or Nerva, which accounts for the fact that the only representation of Achilles on the whole series of Thessalian money occurs upon the coin struck under Hadrian (No. 92-93 above).

The reverse shews Thetis, the mother of Achilles, on a sea horse bearing a shield with the monogram X, which may fairly be held to indicate that it is meant for the shield of Achilles.

In the second and later issue the same monogram occurs in the field of the reverse. This demands a quite different explanation and has nothing whatever to do with Achilles. The same monogram occurs also on the coins of Peumata, Thebae, Halus and Larissa itself. Of these the three last are contemporary with the coin of Larissa Cremaste. The coin of Peumata is certainly much earlier. Leaving it out of account therefore for the moment, it seems impossible in the case of the rest not to see in X the monogram of the Achaean League.

Then it would seem that some of the Thessalian cities, as is most natural, took some part in this League, as they did in the Aetolian; and so brought themselves and their kindred cities under the ban of the Romans in B. C. 147. If this is so, then the Thessalian members of the League were admitted on easier terms than the others and not compelled to adopt the league coinage, although if this particular coin is stripped of the characteristic figure of Athene Itonia and its distinctive legend, the head of Zeus on the obverse and the presence of the monogram on the reverse gives the identical type of the Federal currency.

To see in these coins some sort of political association with the Achaean League is irresistible.

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B. C. 302—B. C. 286.



Fig. 155.

Young male head r. with flowing locks : border of dots.

℞. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ. From r. bottom upwards, circular. Thetis seated l. on sea horse, holds in l. hand shield, bearing monogram Δ. Before sea horse a harpa. Concave.

- 312 75 B. M. (Num. Chron. 1893, p. 25); Athens; (Fig. 155); Newell; E. R.
Similar but head l.

℞. Similar but ΛΑΡΙ from r. bottom upwards. Before seahorse Thessalian helmet.

- 313 .7-.75. B. M. C. 33/1, pl. VIII. 1; 33/2; Hirsch 1908, pl. XVII, 1342; Newell; Nym. und Char.,



Fig. 156.

pl. VIII. 41; Berlin Arch. Zeitung, 1869, pl. XXIII. 15; Mion. S. III 269/212; E. R. from W. pl. CX. 2865 (Fig. 156), which appears to be the actual coin figured in B. M. C. pl. VIII, (though how it came through the Weber and Vlasto collections into my possession is a mystery to me); Pozzi 1204.

Similar but before seahorse harpa or foreleg of horse.

- 314 .75 B. M. (3); E. R. (2); F. pl. CLXXIV. 4; Empedocles.
(Note, the symbol is exceedingly difficult to determine. It might even be a dolphin).

Similar but no symbol on ℞.

- 315 .7-.75. B. M.; J. I. A. N. pl. X. 18; E. R.; Riechmann Cat. (Halle), 1924, pl. XXI. 513.



Fig. 157.

Head of nymph r. with hair rolled and flowing behind.
R. ΛΑΠΙ r. upwards. Harpa with hook l. upright
within olive wreath.

316 .5-.55 Paris (Nym. und Char. pl. IV.241); J.I.A.N.
1911, 274/417, 418; Mion. p. 16/129; Leake,
Supp. Num. Hell., p. 130; V. pl. I.15; E.R.
(Fig. 157).



Fig. 158.

Similar but helmet l. of Harpa.

317 .55 B.M.C. 33/3; (Fig. 158). Newell



Fig. 159.

Similar but Nymph's hair is rolled short and she
wears earring.

R. ΛΑΠΙ l. upwards. Harpa with hook turned r.
within olive wreath.

318 .55 W. 2867; (Fig. 159). E.R. (a second with ΛΑΠΙ r.
upwards).



Fig. 160.

Head of nymph, wearing olive wreath, l. earring and
short hair. On either side of neck ΙΓ.

- 319 .5-.6 B.M.C. 33/4, pl. VI. 15; 33/5; F. pl. CLXXIV. 5;
J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 19; Hirsch XXI, 1343;
Newell; E.R. (Fig. 160).
Similar but no letter on O.
320 .6 Newell; E.R.



Fig. 161.

Head of Nymph r. with hair rolled and flowing loose behind, wears earring.

Ῥ. ΛΑΡΙΣ l. down.

Perseus, naked but with wreath on head and aegis flying from shoulder stands facing; holds in r. hand harpa, in l. head of Medusa; incuse circle.

- 321 .7 Nym. und Char. pl. 14, 34 (De Luynes); Z. für Num. X, 74/16; Rhousopoulos 133, 5; Revue Num., 1911, pl. VII, 59; E.R. (Fig. 161).
Similar but on Ῥ. ΛΑΡΙ only.

- 322 .7 E.R.

B. C. 197—B. C. 146.



Fig. 162.

Head of Zeus, laureate r. : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΛΑΡΙΣΑΙΩΝ l. down. ✕.

Itonian Athene in fighting attitude with shield and spear r. ; below shield in field r.

- 323 .8 Historia Num. 2nd Ed. p. 255; Empedocles; Newell; E.R. (Fig. 162).

MAGNETES.

The Magnetes were an ancient race living around the Mounts Pelion and Ossa, so ancient that they are among those mentioned in the Iliad. Like the Perrhaebi, the Achaeans, the Malians and the Dolopes, they paid tribute to the Thessalians but retained their Amphictyonic franchise, as genuine Greeks.

They played a little known part in history. By constraint they were on the side of Xerxes, when he invaded Greece, but held themselves aloof from the quarrels of city with city.

Two kindred tribes in Asia Minor, to wit in Magnesia on Mount Sipylus (Lydia) and on the River Maeander (Ionia) migrated from the Thessalian Magnesia so early that the circumstances of their migration are forgotten.

Some confusion has in consequence crept into the attribution of coins bearing the legend **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ**, but the article with a plate by Mr. Alan J. B. Wace in the Journal of Hellenic Studies, vol. XXVI (1906) has cleared up several of the difficulties.

In B. C. 196 Flaminius proclaimed the Magnetes, the Perrhaebi and the Thessali free. The first (known) coins of the Magnetes were then issued from their mint at Demetrias, which Demetrius Poliorcetes founded, for the whole peninsula of Magnesia. Demetrias was the capital and at Demetrias resided the Magnetarchs.

That issue came to an end, like similar issues in B. C. 146.

Another issue occurs after Pharsalia and continues through Imperial times, at least as late as Trebonianus Gallus.

The types are particularly interesting.

The Magnetes were hardy mountaineers and sailors. It is appropriate to find Zeus Akraios and the Centaur Cheiron, Poseidon, the prow and the Argo, for Iolcos is only some seven stades from Demetrias.

One further type is of particular interest, that of Aphrodite Neleia, who was honoured with a special cult at Neleia between seven and eight miles south of Demetrias.

B. C. 197—B. C. 146.



Fig. 163.

Laureate head of Apollo r. : border of dots.

324 .5-.6 N

325 .15-.5

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327 .45-

328 .5

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℞. **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** from l. bottom upwards, circular.
Artemis wearing chlamys and chiton charging r.
with two torches.

- 324 .5-.6 Num. Chron. 1898, pl. XIX, 3; Hirsch XVII,
no. 1384; Newell (2); E.R. (Fig. 163). Ash.
Lockett.



Fig. 164.

Similar but Apollo l.

℞. Similar but **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** l. down.
No monogram.

- 325 .15-.55 Newell (2); Hirsch 1908, no. 1348.
☿ before Artemis.
326 .6 E.R. (Fig. 164).
☿ behind Artemis or outside legend l.
327 .45-.6 W. pl. CXI, 2872; E.R. (2); Spink.



Fig. 165.

Head of Artemis r.; quiver over shoulder.

℞. **ΜΑΓΝ** above: **Η** r. **ΤΩΝ** below.

Prow; dolphin in field l.

- 328 .55-.6 B.M.C. 34/14; B.M.; Hirsch XIII, 1342; Newell
(2); E.R. (Fig. 165).



Fig. 166.

Similar but border of dots.

℞. **ΜΑΓΝΗ** above: **ΤΩΝ** below.

Beak of galley: incuse.

- 329 .45. B.M.; E.R. (Fig. 166).



Fig. 167.

It is quite possible that in view of the special cult this is a head of Aphrodite rather than of Artemis.

Similar but head of Artemis l. ; border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ r. downwards.

Poseidon stands facing, holds in r. hand dolphin, rests l. on long trident : in field l. Π.

330 .55-.6 Newell ; Leake Suppl. Num. Hell., p. 132 ; Hirsch XVII. 1387 ; E.R. (2) ; (Fig. 167) Spink (ex Headlam, Lucerne, 1923).



Fig. 168.

Similar but with other monograms.

In field l. palm-branch.

331 .65 B.M. (Num. Chron., 1899, pl. IX. 3). (Fig. 168).
E.R.

In field l. $\begin{matrix} \text{ME} \\ \text{C} \end{matrix}$.

332 .55 E.R.

In field r. thunderbolt.

333 .55 B.M.

There follows the largest series of all.



Fig. 169.

Head of Zeus laureate r. : border of dots.

℞. The Centaur Cheiron r. his r. arm advanced, holds in l. over shoulder a palm-branch ; wears chlamys.

Two varieties of legend.

(a) **ΜΑΓΝΗ** above : **ΤΩΝ** below.

Symbol below Cheiron Bee.

- 334 .8. B.M.C. 34/6 ; Hirsch 1908, 1347.
Below Cheiron thunderbolt.
- 335 .8-.85 B.M. ; Newell ; E.R.
Below Cheiron star.
- 336 .8 E.R.
In front of Cheiron star.
- 337 .75-.8 Newell ; E.R. (Fig. 169). Ash.
No symbol.
- 338 75-.8 B.M.C. 34/3 ; 34/5 ; W. pl. CXI, 2870, H.I, 453/1 ;
Newell (2) ; E.R. ; M.



Fig. 170.

(b) Circular legend from l. **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ**.

Below Cheiron star.

- 339 .65-.8 E.R. ; Spink.
Below Cheiron \odot .
- 340 .65-.8 B.M. ; E.R. ; Lockett.
Below Cheiron Υ .
- 341 .75-8 Newell ; E.R. (Fig. 170).
Below Cheiron altar.
- 341a .75 Ash.
No symbol.
- 342 .8 E.R. Lockett.



Fig. 171.

Similar but head of Zeus l.

\mathcal{R} . Similar but legend from l. circular.

Below Cheiron owl.

- 343 .7-.8 B.M.C. 34/8, 34/9 ; Newell (2) ; E.R. (2) ;
(Fig 171) Spink ; V. 16/6 pl. I.18.

- In front of Cheiron owl.
 344 .8 B.M.C. 34/10; Newell. Ash.
 Below Cheiron Η: l. plough.
 345 .8-.85 B.M.C. 34/11, pl. VII. 4, 34/12; B.M.; E.R. Lockett.
 Below Cheiron prow.
 345a .75 E.R.
 Below Cheiron ⚡: in ex. ear of corn.
 346 .85. J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 20; E.R.
 In front of Cheiron palm.
 356a .8 Ash. E.R.
 No symbol.
 347 75. B.M.C. 34/7; Newell. E.R. (countermark ear of corn).



Fig. 172.

- Diademed head of Zeus r.: border of dots.
 ⚡. ΜΑΓΝΗ above: ΤΩΝ below.
 Prow r. with eye on bulwarks.
 348 .65-.85 B.M.C. 34/13; B.M.; J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 21;
 Hirsch XVII, 1881; Mion. III, S. 296/213;
 Hirsch 1908, 1347; E.R. (3); (Fig. 172) Spink.
 V. 16/4. Ash. Lockett. (2).
 Similar but on ⚡. before prow thunderbolt.
 349 .85. Newell.
 Similar but harpa above prow.
 349a .8. E.R.



Fig. 173.

- Similar but head of Zeus l.
 ⚡. Similar.
 350 .7 B.M.
 Palm r.: dolphin l. of prow.
 351 .7-.75. Newell; E.R. (2) Spink; B.M.
 In front of prow r. owl.
 352 .7-.8 Newell; E.R.; (Fig. 173) Spink.

352a

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353a
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the M



Fig. 174.

Head of Zeus l., crowned with oak wreath : border of dots.

℞. Similar, but r. star : l. ΑΓ.

7 E.R. ; (Fig. 174) B.M. Ash.

352a



Fig. 175.

Laureate head of Zeus r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓ above : Ν r. : ΗΤΩΝ below.

Horse trotting r. : concave.

7. E.R. (Fig. 175).

353

AMPHIPOΛIS



Fig. 176.

Laureate head of Apollo r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗ above : ΤΩΝ below.

Horse standing r. : above star : r. Π.

.75 Paris (Fig. 176). Ash.

353a

Note. I hesitate to assign these two coins especially, the latter, to the Magnetes in Thessaly : they may really be of Asia Minor.



Fig. 177.



Fig. 178.

Laureate head of Asklepios r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝ l. up : Η above : ΩΝ r. down.

Asklepios seated l. on throne, naked to waist, holding long staff in l. hand, fondling serpent with r. : concave.

354 7.85 B. M. ; Newell ; E. R. (3) (Fig. 177). Newell (with countermark star). Wace fig. 1. Wace fig. 2 (with star countermark). (Fig. 178).



Fig. 179.

Similar.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗ ΤΩΝ to l. inwards, to r. outwards.

Asklepios (?) r., leaning on staff : to l. below part of dog (?)

355 .52 F. pl. CLXXIV. 12. (Fig. 179).

B. C. 46-27.

The attribution of the following type to this period must be only a conjecture. It may belong to much later Imperial times e.g. Hadrian ; but there is a twofold argument in favour of the present attribution.

The style and fabric are coarse, similar to undoubted coins of the Thessali of this period and usually, when quasi autonomous coins occur under the Emperors, they are neater in style and smaller in module, e. g. the coin of the Thessali with the head of Achilles.



Fig. 180.

ΜΑΓΝ r. down : ΗΤΩΝ l. up.

Laureate head of Asklepios r., wearing chlamys.

℞. Asklepios seated on throne l., naked to waist, holds staff in l. hand, fondles serpent with r. ; another staff appears to rest transversely on his

356 .7-

356a

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B. M.

right with the lower end visible below throne :
border of dots.

356 .7-75 B.M. ; Athens ; Monn. Grecq., p. 133 ; Photiades,
Cat. 121 ; Newell ; E.R. (3). (Fig. 180).

Head of Asklepios r. : border of dots.

℞. **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** above and across coin.

Asklepios seated on throne l. : holds staff in l. hand,
strokes serpent with wand in r. hand : dog before
his legs looking up : countermark star : border
of dots.

356a .95 B.M.



Fig. 181.

ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ circular.

Centaur r. : border of dots.

℞. Ship Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

357 .65 Newell (Fig. 181). Wace, p. 168.

Head of Apollo (?)

℞. Satyr with torch : **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** circular.

358 .65 Wace, p. 168. D.

This coin now in B.M. is really 324 above.

Wace, p. 168.

Imperial.

The classification of the Imperial Coinage of the Magnetes has
been made very much easier and more certain by the work done, as
a result of a journey of exploration in the Magnesian Peninsula in
April 1905 by Dr. Alan J. B. Wace. So far as the coins go,
Dr. Wace's conclusions will be found on pp. 165-168 of the *Journal
of Hellenic Studies*, vol. XXVI (1906). They are accompanied
by an excellent plate on p. 166. The actual coins are now in the
B.M. I refer to them below as Wace.

AUGUSTUS.

B. C. 27—A. D. 14.



Fig. 182.

- 359 45-6 **CEBACTOC** from r. bottom up, circular.
 Bare head of Augustus r. : border of dots.
 ⚭. **ΜΑΓ** below ; **ΝΗΤΩΝ** r. up.
 Centaur r. ; exergual line : border of dots.
 B.M. (Wace, fig. 3, but legend reads from top l. to
 r. bottom).
 E.R. (Fig. 182).

(Note. It is possible that the portrait on this coin is that of Claudius and not Augustus. Wace reads **..CCEBACTOC** and if that is correct, it looks like **ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΣ CEBACTOC** but I can only read **CEB** clearly on the coin. My own coin has **CEBACTOC** and nothing else).



Fig. 183.

- [**CEBAC**] **ΤΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** from bottom l. up,
 circular.
 Radiate head of Augustus r. : border of dots.
 ⚭. **ΚΑΛΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙCΑΡ** from bottom l. up, circular.
 Bare head of Claudius r. : border of dots.
 360 .95. Newell. (Fig. 183).

(Note. Comparing the portrait on the previous coin with these two, its attribution is certainly in favour of Augustus).

- CEBACTOC** l.
 Head of Augustus r.
 ⚭. **ΓΑΙΟΣ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** from l. bottom up, circular.
 Head of Caius Caesar r.
 361 .8 Kleinasiatische Münzen, vol. I, p. 78, 23. Under
 Ionia.

TIBERIUS.

A.D. 14 — A.D. 37.

- TIBERIOS** l. upwards **ΚΑΙCΑΡ** r. downwards.
 Laureate head of Tiberius r.
 ⚭. **ΜΑΓΝ** l. downwards **ΗΤΩΝ** or upwards.
 Ceres seated r. on chair : holds in r. hand sceptre
 in l. ear of corn.
 361a .8. E.R. (2).

CLAUDIUS.

A. D. 41 — A. D. 54.



Fig. 184.

Legend perished.

Bare head of Claudius r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝ below ; ΗΤΩΝ r. up.

Centaur r. : border of dots.

.6. Newell. (Fig. 184).

NERO.

A. D. 54 — A. D. 68.



Fig. 185.

CEBAC r. down circular ; ΤΟC l. up.

Laureate head of Nero r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ from l. to r. circular.

Centaur with palm r. : border of dots.

B. M. (Wace, fig. 4) ; (Fig. 185). Newell.

ΝΕΡΩΝ r. up ΚΑΙCΑΡ r. down.

Laureate head of Nero l.

℞. CEBACTOC r. down MACNHTΩΝ l. up circular.

Laureate head r.

.7 Ash.

DOMITIAN.

A. D. 81 — A. D. 96.

ΔΟΜΙΤΙΑΝΟC ΚΑΙCΑΡ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ from top r.,
circular.



Fig. 186.

364 365 366
 8 B.M. (Fig. 186). Ash.
 This is a most curious coin and appears to consist of two obverses.

TRAJAN.

A.D. 98—A.D. 117.



Fig. 187.

365 366a
 75. E.R. (Fig. 187).

ΑΙΑΡΤ r. up.
 Diademed head of Trajan r. : border of dots.
 Ῥ. ΜΑΤΙ r. up ; ΗΤΩΙ l. down.
 Poseidon seated on throne l., holds in r. hand dolphin, rests l. on staff.

ANTONINUS PIUS.

A.D. 138—A.D. 161.



Fig. 188

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ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC Π from l. bottom up, circular.

Bust of Antoninus r., laureate and draped : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΖΕΥC ΑΚΡΑΙΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Zeus naked stands l., holds sceptre in l. hand, thunderbolt in r. : border of dots.

366 9 W. Pl. CCXII, 6010 ; now in B.M. (Fig. 188).

MARCUS AURELIUS.

A.D. 161 — A.D. 180.

ΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝ ΕΝΟC... from l. bottom up circular.

Laureate bust of Aurelius r. : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΚΡΑΙΟC (?) from l. bottom up circular.

Zeus naked stands l. holds sceptre in or l. hand, thunderbolt in r. : border of dots.

366a 8 Ash.

COMMODUS.

A.D. 180—192.

ΑΥΤΜΑΥΡ ΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Laureate head of Commodus r. : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΝΩΤΗΝΓΑΜΑΙΕΝΝΟΡΦΑ from bottom r. up, circular.

Aphrodite clad in chiton standing r., holds sceptre in r. hand in l. pomegranate ; behind her Eros r. : border of dots.

367 1·1. Berlin, Monn. Grec., p. 292.91 ; cf. Wace, no. 3.

Imhoof-Blumer's note on this coin is illuminating and well worth translating. He says, "With regard to coin types of Magnesia, which resemble this, I only know of two with the portraits of Faustina junior and Gordian III, described by Mionnet, Suppl. VI, 239, 1045 and 252, 117 after Vaillant, but before dogmatising upon these types and identifying them with Aphrodite Melia, it will be necessary first of all to find the actual coins again". It is rather graceless to pass Mionnet by, but the cold fact is that today Mionnet is not of very much assistance. Such a judgment is not in the least to decry his outstanding merit. He must always remain a master and a classic as in lesser degree both Vaillant and Sestini do ; but modern numismatics demand conditions, which were unknown in Mionnet's day and it is those conditions, which

have put Mionnet out of date, but they do not detract from his real merit and perhaps it is true that with the single exception of Barclay Head there is no giant to stand side by side with him.

Imhoof Blumer and others misread this coin and took the Rev. legend to refer to some obscure goddess of Asia Minor. The true reading is not ΜΗΛΕΙΑ but ΝΗΛΕΙΑ and the geographical reference to Thessalian Magnesia is incontrovertible.

Similar, but legend on Obv. ΑΥΚΜΑΚΟΜΑΝΤΩΝΙ-ΝΟC.

368 I. I. Löbbecke Z. für N. XII, pl. XIII, 6; the late Mr. Ready. E R.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

A. D. 193—A. D. 211.



Fig. 189.

Legend nearly illegible CΕ... ΗΡΟC.

Diademed head of Septimius r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΚΡΑΙΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Zeus Akraios nude, stands three quarter facing l., in r. hand holds sceptre, in l. thunderbolt.

369 8. B. M. (Wace, fig. 5); B. M. ; (Fig. 189). Athens. Ash.

JULIA DOMNA.

Died A. D. 217.



Fig. 190.

ΔΟΜΝΑ ΙΟΥΛΙΑ from bottom l. up, circular.

Diademed head of Domna r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗ[ΤΩΝ ΑΦΡΟ]ΝΗΛ from bottom l. up, circular.

370

371

(Note private acquire)

371a

372

Aphrodite clad in chiton standing l., holds sceptre in r. hand, in l. pomegranate; behind her Eros r: border of dots.

370 75 B. M. (Fig. 190).

CARACALLA.

A. D. 211—A. D. 217.

Head of young Emperor r., diademed and wearing chlamys: border of dots.

℞. M l. below; ΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ bottom r. up, circular.

Centaur r. bearing palm: border of dots.

371 7 Vlasto (ex Lucerne 1923), Rhusopoulos, Hirsch XIII. 1346.

(Note. I include this coin on the authority of M. Vlasto's private Catalogue, though it was not actually in the collection I acquired from him.)

ΑΥΚ ΜΑΥ ΑΝΤΩΙΝΟC from l. bottom up circular.

℞. [ΜΑΓ]ΝΗΤΩΝ from l. upwards ΚΕΝΤΑΥ[ΡΟC] in exergue to l.

Centaur l. holding out on r. hand dolphin, in l. branch: border of dots.

371a 9. Ash.

GETA.

A. D. 211—A. D. 212.

ΠΟΥΛΟ CΕΠΤ ΓΕΤΑC from l. bottom up, circular.

Diademed head of Geta r.: border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΚΡΑΙΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Zeus Akraios nude, stands three quarter facing l.; in r. hand holds sceptre, in l. thunderbolt.

372 7 Berlin (Griechische Münzen, 120/312), see also Wace no. 5.

ALEXANDER SEVERUS.

A. D. 222—A. D. 235.



Fig. 191.

ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ from l. bottom up, circular.
Bust of Alexander, bare headed r., wears cuirass and
paludamentum : border of dots.

℞. **ΑΡΓΩΜ** above ; **ΑΓ** r. **ΝΗΤΩΝ** below outwards.
Ship Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

373 75. B.M. (2), B.M.C. Ionia 167/66, pl. XX. 1. Wace,
fig. 6 ; (Fig. 191). Hirsch XXI. 2882. Ash.



Fig. 192.

Similar.

℞. Zeus Akraios as before.

374 75. B.M. (Wace, no. 7). (Fig. 192).

MAXIMINUS.

A. D. 235—238.



Fig. 193.

ΓΑΙΟΥ ΒΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΕΙΝΟΣ from l. up, circular.
Draped laureate bust of Maximinus r. : border of
dots.

℞. **ΑΡΓΩ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** from r. top circular.
Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

375 '9-95. Newell ; Mion. Suppl. VI. 249/1095 ; Wace, no. 8
(Fig. 194).
B.M. 3

MAXIMUS.

ΓΑ ΙΟΥ . . . ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ from l. bottom up, circular.
Bust of Maximus r., laureate and draped : border of
dots.

℞. Legend difficult to decipher **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ**.

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377

A. D. 235—A. D. 238.



Fig. 194.

Demeter stands r., in r. hand ears of corn, in l. long torch : border of dots.

376 .75 B. M. (Fig. 194).

This coin, if correctly attributed by the authorities at the British Museum, and for my own part I entirely concur, suggests that the following, which the B. M. C. for Lydia records under Magnesia ad Sipylum ought to be given to Thessaly; and I accordingly set them out here with the further consideration that all coins reading only **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** without local reference or magistrate's name most probably belong to Thessaly and not to Magnesia, either in Ionia or Lydia.

ΝΕΡΩ . . . ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ from bottom l. up, circular.

Heads jugate of Nero laureate and Agrippina : border of dots.

℞. **ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** [ΑΓ]ΡΙΠΠΙΝΑ from r. bottom up, circular and in field **ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗ**.

Demeter standing to front, holding ears of corn and poppy in r. hand and resting l. on long torch ; before her stands Agrippina I, clad in chiton and peplos, her right hand raised and holding sceptre in l.

377 .75-8 B. M. C. (Lydia) 146/53, 54, 55 with slight varieties of legend.

ΓΑΙΟΥΒΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΟΣ.

Bare bust of Maximus r.

℞. **ΑΡΓΩ ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ** from and bottom up.

Argo with rowers r.

377a .75 Ash.



Fig. 195.

ΓΑΙΟΥ ΒΗ ΜΑΞΙΜΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Bare head of Maximus r. : border of dots.

℞. ΑΦΡΟΔΙΤΗ ΝΗΛΕ from right top down, circular).

Aphrodite clad in chiton, standing r., holds sceptre in r. hand, in l. pomegranite; behind her Eros r. : border of dots.

378 75. E.R. (Fig. 195).

This coin, at present unique, is interesting, because it bears witness to the cult of the goddess persisting so long which has no other historical evidence. Neleia was not only a town, which dated back to Pelasgic times, but of considerable importance to the last days of Thessaly. Its ruins, though they shew an inscription to the worship of Neleia Aphrodite, attest its antiquity, but tell little of its life and vigour.

GORDIANUS PIUS.

A.D. 240—244.



Fig. 196.

ΜΑΑΝΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC from l. bottom up, circular.

Laureate and draped bust of Gordianus r. : border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΓΩ from l. above r. circular : in field above ship B.

Ship Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

379 1.0 B.M.; Wace, no. 9; Mion. Suppl. VI, 253/1122; E.R. (Fig. 196). Ash.

ΜΑ. ΝΓΟΡ from l. both up circular.

Radiate bust of Gordian r.

℞. [Μ]ΑΓ ΜΗΤΩΝ.

Deity seated l. in temple.

379a .75 Ash.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

ΤΡΕΒ ΓΑΛΛΟC from l. up, circular.

Laureate bust of Emperor; border of dots.

℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΓΩ from r. bottom circular.
Ship Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

A. D. 251—A. D. 254.



Fig. 197.

Fig. 198.

380 75. B. M. C. (Ionia), 173/103 and Wace, fig. 7. (Fig. 197.
Fig. 198). Ash. (℞. leg. retrograde).

VALERIAN SENIOR.

A. D. 253—A. D. 260.



Fig. 199.

... ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟΣ from l. up, circular.
Radiate head of Emperor r. : border of dots.
℞. ΝΥΛΗΝ below, galley with rowers : border of
dots.

380 85 B. M. (fig. 199).

GALLIENUS.

A. D. 261—A. D. 268.

... ΓΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΛ... from bottom l. up, circular.
Diademed head of Gallienus r. : border of dots.
℞. ΜΑΓΝΗΤΩΝ ΑΡΓΩ from l. circular.
Ship Argo with rowers r. : border of dots.

381 75 B. M. Mion. Sup. VI, 256/1141. Wace, fig. 8 =
B. M. is a coin of Trebonianus Gallus and probably
is Mionnet's coin.

MALIA (PHTHIOTIS).

The Malians an ancient people mentioned in Homer as part of the Kingdom of Achilles originally inhabited the territory around the Malian Gulf, which took its name from them.

By the fourth century their neighbours had made considerable inroads upon them and they were confined to the northern side.

Their chief town and only mint was Lamia on the Acheloos.

The two spellings, Malia and Lamia, of which the former appears to be the more ancient, trace back their origin either to Malos, the son of Amphictyon or to the nymph Lamia, daughter of Poseidon.

The Malians were naturally among the first to send earth and water to Xerxes, but it is more reprehensible that it was a Malian, who shewed Xerxes the secret way, which enabled him to take the heroic defence of Thermopylae in the rear.

At the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 427, the foundation of Heraclea Trachinia by the Spartans drove the Malians into alliance with Athens; at the battle of Leuctra they sided with the Boeotians and were allies of Jason of Pherae.

The earliest Bronze issue is in the early part of the fourth century, which ended with the conquest of Thessaly by Philip.

On the death of Alexander the Great, Lamia was the theatre of the revolt of the Ahenians, the Aetolians and others like the Lamians against the Macedonians. This is known as the Lamian war and ended in 322 with the disastrous defeat of the rebels at Crannon.

The reverse types on the bronze coins refer to the treachery and sufferings of Philoctetes, who became a national hero of Lamia, over the arrows of Herakles. Philoctetes, entrusted by the dying Herakles to place his famous bow and arrows in his tomb and never to reveal the secret, betrayed his confidence. Messengers from the Greeks came to beg Philoctetes to shew them the place, because Troy could only fall, if the arrows of Herakles were used. Philoctetes kept his promise only in letter; for, though he would not tell, he led the messengers to the spot and stamped his foot upon the ground, where they might dig.

The vengeance of the Gods pursued him, for trying the arrows on the island of Lemnos he let one fall accidentally upon his foot. The poison with which it was smeared from the hydra of Lerna caused such a noisome wound that Philoctetes was abandoned on the island.

After the death of Achilles, the Greeks finding that they could not take Troy without the arrows, sent Ulysses and Neoptolemos

to Lemnos to fetch Philoctetes to the Camp before Troy, where by the grace of Zeus, Machaon and Podalirus, the two sons of Asklepios healed him.

B. C. 400-344.



Fig. 197.

Head of Athene r. in crested helmet.

℞. ΜΑΛΙΕΩΝ l. up.

Philoctetes standing r. drawing his bow at the birds of Lemnos: one falls in front of him and his bow is at his feet.

384 .55-6 B. M. C. 35/3, pl. VII. 6; (Fig. 197). B. M. C. 35/4; 35/5; B. M. (3); Col. Morcom. Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXVII. 25); Newell (2). E. R. (3). Spink. W., pl. CIX. 2823. V. 17/2. Lockett. Ash.



Fig. 198.

Head of nymph Lamia r., hair rolled, wears earring and necklace.

℞. ΛΑΜΙ r. down.

Philoctetes sits r. on rock, naked except for conical cap to which he raises his r. hand, his l. supporting him; before, his bow in case.

385 .55 B. M. C. 22/6, pl. III. 15, also figured T. pl. CCLXXXVII. 23). B. M. C. 22/7; Newell (2). F. CLXXII. 11. Fig. E. R. (ex Photiades no. 72 and W. pl. CIX 2822). (Fig. 198).



Fig. 199.

Similar.

℞. Similar : but Philoctetes sits on an island and a dolphin swims in sea below.

386 .55 Empedocles. E. R. (2). (Fig. 199).



Fig. 200.

Similar.

℞. ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ l. up circular; syllables differently divided.

Philoctetes kneels on rock facing, turns r. to discharge arrow, his quiver below or before him; bird falls in front of him.

387 .6-7 B. M. ; F. pl. CLXXII. 12 ; Newell ; W. pl. CIX. 2821 ; J. I. A. N. 1911, p. 272, no. 400 ; Newell ; E. R. (2). (Fig. 200). Behind the head on the obv. of Fig. 208 are two minute letters, IP, possibly an artist's signature.



Fig. 201.

Similar.

℞. ΛΑΜΙΕΩΝ l. up circular.

Philoctetes kneels r. on r. knee, discharging arrow, two birds fall before him; below, quiver.

388 .6-7 B. M. C. 23/10 ; 23/11 ; 23/12, pl. IV. 3 ; Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXVII. 24) ; Newell (2) ; Hirsch XXI, pl. XVII. 1320 ; W. pl. CIX. 2821 ; J. I. A. N. 1911, pl. X. 10 ; Mion. S. III, p. 286, no. 151 ; Geneva 1923, pl. LII. 1732 ; Ratto 1927, pl. XXIX. 994 ; E. R. (3) (Fig. 201) ; V. 11/1 ; V. 33728. Ash. M.



Fig. 202.

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389

Head of Nymph r. with rolled hair.

℞. ΛΑΜ across. Amphora with ivy leaf above and tendrils hanging either side.

388a ·65 V. 33728. (Fig. 202). Lockett.

Possibly these two coins are one of the earliest issues and correspond to the ℞ in type; or possibly they are only copper cores of the ℞ issue, the latter, as Mr. Lockett agrees, is not above this suspicion.

MELIBOEA (MAGNESIA).

Meliboea was one of the ancient cities of Magnesia, south of Mount Ossa and not far from the coast. Homer says it belonged to the kingdom of Philoctetes.

The style of the coins makes it clear that they belong to the early half of the fourth century B. C. and their artistic merit suggests a high standard of culture and prosperity. Nothing further is known of its history except that Livy says the Romans captured and pillaged Meliboea in 108 B. C.

The nymph on the coins is Meliboea, who married Pelargos and was the mother of Lycaon. As such she has passed into the legends of Arcadia. The local account, however, was that she married Magnes, the eponymous hero of the Magnetes and founded the City, which bears her name. Other types have Dionysiac reference. Obviously vineyards and wine making were the sources of trade.

B. C. 400—B. C. 344.



= SCOTUSSA

Fig. 203.

Head of young Dionysus, with garland of ivy r.

℞. Μ Ι.; ΛΕ r.

Bunch of grapes on stalk between two vine leaves.

389 ·65 E. R. (Fig. 203).

(Cf. for this coin of really charming style Imh. Bl. Nym. und Char., pl. V. 8. A very similar rev. can be seen in the coin of Scotussa figured N. C. 1902, pl. XV. 8. At present it appears to be the only specimen known).



Fig. 204.

Head of Nymph Meliboea three quarter face; flowing hair adorned with bunches of grapes: border of dots.

℞. **ΜΕΛΙΒΟΙΕΩΝ** from bottom l. up circular.

Two bunches of grapes and two leaves from one stalk with tendrils; concave.

- 390 65-75 B.M.C. 35/1, pl. XXXI. 4, figured T. pl. CCC. 23; Col. Morcom, ex Pozzi, 1215; Newell; B.M. ex W. pl. CXI. 2873; Egger Cat. XL, pl. XVI. 803; Hirsch XXI, no. 1351; E.R. 3, one with several letters in legend retrograde. (Fig. 204).



Fig. 205.

Head of Nymph with corn wreath, wears earring; border of dots.

℞. **ΜΕΛΙΒΟΕ** from l. to r. circular.

Bunch of grapes between two vine leaves from one stalk concave.

- 391 7-8 B.M. (2). Nym. und Char., pl. V. 8; E.R. (Fig. 205) ex Photiades, p. 10, 124. W. pl. CXI. 2874); Empedocles (Athens).



Fig. 206.

Head of Nymph with hair tied at back and curled fringe: wears single drop earring.

392

393

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394

39

℞. Bunch of grapes.

Two legends.

MEΛI from r. to l.

392 5 B.M. (2); Photiades 124; Hirsch XXV, pl. IX. 660; E.R. (Fig. 206). Lockett.

MEΛI letters upside-down from l. to r.

393 5 F. pl. CLXXIV. 14; E.R. ex Pozzi 1216. Paris, T. pl. CCC. 24.

MELITAEA (PHTHIOTIS).

Melitaea was a small town on the river Enipeus, which is a tributary of the Peneus.

The bee is the *type parlant* of the town and owes its choice to the story of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene, whom he met near Melitaea. Their son Aristaeus taught the Thessalians the art of bee-keeping before leaving for the Cyclades.

The coins date from the beginning of the fourth century B.C. to the capture of Melitaea by Philip in B.C. 344.

B.C. 400—B.C. 344.



Fig. 207.

Head of Zeus r. laureate : behind thunderbolt.

℞. **ME** above ; **ΛI** below.

Bee with outstretched wings : concave.

394 55-6 Paris, T. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 9; Newell; Rhousopoulos cat. pl. XVIII. 9; V. 35247; E.R.; (Fig. 207). (3) Lockett.

Similar.

℞. **ΛI** above ; **ME** below.

Similar.

395 55 E.R.



Fig. 208.

Head of Zeus r., laureate ; no thunderbolt : border of dots.

℞. **ME** above ; **ΛΙ** below.

Bee.

- 396 55-6 B. M. (Num. Chron. 1889, 252/12) ; Berlin (Prokesch-Osten Inedita 1854, pl. I. 34) ; E. R. ; (2) (Fig. 208) and another with legend **MEΛ** only. Lockett. Ash.

Similar.

℞. **MEΛΙ** from l. down and circular.

Bee.

- 397 55-6 B. M. ; F. pl. CLXXIV. 14 ; E. R.



Fig. 209.

Head of Zeus, laureate l. ; behind thunderbolt.

℞. **ME** above, **ΛΙ** below.

Bee with outstretched wings.

- 398 55 B. M. ; Newell ; Hirsch XXV, pl. IX. 661 ; E. R. (3). (Fig. 209) ; Lockett. Ash.



Fig. 210.

Similar, but no thunderbolt.

℞. Similar.

- 399 55-6 B. M. (Num. Chron. 1889, 252/12) ; Berlin (Prokesch-Osten Inedita 1854, figured T. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 10) ; Col. Morcom ex Pozzi, no. 1219 ; Ratto Geneva 1909, pl. XVI. 2081 ; Egger XL, pl. XVI. 804. E. R. (Fig. 210) ; (2). W. pl. CXI. 2875 : 2876.

Head of Zeus laureate, r.

℞. **MEΛITAIEON** from top to r. circular.

Bee with outstretched wings : concave.

- 400 8 Berlin (B. pl. CCLXXXVIII. 11).

Thunderbolt is on coin

401

rea
as

no
etc

4



Fig. 211.

Head of Nymph r., with rolled hair.
R. ME above; AI below.
Bee with outstretched wings.

NOT MELITAIA
= GENTINUS IN
TROAD

401

55 B.M. (Fig. 211).

METHYLIUM.

This place is known only by some very rare coins, of which the reading is now certain. In the past it has sometimes been described as Methydrium. The situation of neither can be fixed.

The style of the coins beyond being obviously Thessalian does not help much. They are akin to these of Phalanna or Pharsalus, etc.

Fourth Century B.C.



Fig. 212.

Young male head, possibly a local hero, with short hair: border of dots.

R. ΜΕΘΥΛΙΕΩΝ from middle l. down, circular.

Horseman with couched spear r., wears crested helmet and flying chlamys. Below r. Athene Promachos.

402

75. E. R. (Fig. 212).

Similar but with A below horseman.

403

75-8 B.M.; Berlin, Z. für N. XXI, pl. IV. 13, also figured, T. pl. CCLXXXIX. 18; Athens; Spink.



Fig. 213.

Head of Nymph r. with rolled hair.

℞. ΜΕΘΥΛΙΕΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.

Nike flying l., holds wreath in r. hand : incuse circle.

404 65-75 B.M. (Num. Chron. 1895, pl. V.8, misread ΜΕΘΥΔΡΙΕΩΝ). Hirsch XXIX, pl. VII.347 ; E R. ex Rhousopoulos and Pozzi coll. (Fig. 213).



Fig. 214.

Head of Nymph l., rolled hair.

℞. ΜΕΘΥ
ΛΙΕΩΝ in two lines l. up.

Nike as last.

405 65. B.M. (Num. Chron., 1895, pl. V.8) ; also figured T. pl. CCLXXXIX.19). (Fig. 214) ; Berlin (Z. für N. 1921, p. 39, note).

Note. For name see inscription on a bronze oil measure found at Karditza, now at Athens, which reads in punctuated letters ΜΕΘΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝ.

METROPOLIS (HISTIAEOTIS).

There were two cities of this name in Thessaly, one in Pelasgiotis, which issued no money and the other in Histiaeotis, near the modern Karditza, one of the largest towns in Thessaly today. Metropolis was situated at the foot of one of the ranges of Pindus, near the source of the Pamisos, a frontier town between Histiaeotis and Thessaliotis. There is little known of its history, except that it was captured by Antiochus III in 191 and that Julius Caesar halted there on his march from Gomphi to Pharsalus. It had a famous temple of Aphrodite, who was worshipped there as Καστωνία or Καστωνιήτις and a peculiar feature of her worship was that swine were sacrificed upon her altars. It is probable that she was a variety of an Asiatic Aphrodite, which took her name from Mount Castneion in Pamphylia. The dove, however, and not the swine is her attribute on the coins.

The copper issues of Metropolis date from the time of Demetrios Poliorketes.

B.C. Circ. 300— B.C. 200.



Fig. 215.

Head of Aphrodite with hair gathered into knot behind l.; r. of neck a little dove flying.

℞. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙ from top l. down circular.

Dove r. standing, flapping wings and holding branch in claws. Concave.

406

.45 E.R. (Fig. 215).



Fig. 216.

Head of Apollo r.

℞. ΜΗΤΡΟ l.

Dove flying r.

407

.5 B.M.; Rhousopoulos; afterwards, Hirsch XXV, no. 664 (Fig. 216). Egger XL, pl. XVI, 805. Newell (2). Lockett. Ash.

Head of Apollo r.

℞. ΜΗΤΡΟ r. down.

Lion seated r.: behind monogram Ϟ (?)

407a

.6. E.R.



Fig. 217.

Head of Apollo laureate r.; border of dots.

℞. ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΤΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular.

Aphrodite Castneia standing l., clad in chiton and himation; holds in r. hand dove; before her l.

Eros: various monograms.

408 In field l. $\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{I}}$.
75 B.M.C. 36/4, pl. XXXI.6. F. pl. CLXXIV.15.
(Fig. 217).



Fig. 218.

409 In field r. $\begin{matrix} \mathbf{\times} \\ \mathbf{\nabla} \end{matrix}$.
'75-8 B.M.; Photiades no. 127; Hirsch XIII. 1368; E.R.
(Fig. 218). Newell. M.



Fig. 219.

410 Head of Apollo laureate r.
 \mathbf{R} . Forepart of manheaded bull l., looking backwards.
Beneath. Two varieties of legend.
 \mathbf{MHTPO} above bull; $\mathbf{POLITON}$ below and mono-
gram $\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{I}}$.
'75. E.R. (Fig. 219) ex Vlasto, Wigan, Pozzi (no. 1221);
Mion. S.T.III 297/216.



Fig. 220.

411 $\mathbf{MHTPOΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ}$ from l. bottom up circular; below
bull $\overset{\circ}{\mathbf{I}}$.
'75-8. B.M.C. 36/3, pl. XXXI.5; Pozzi 1222. Rhouso-
poulos, pl. XVIII. 1367; W. pl. III. 2878; Munich;

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Newell (2, one countermarked on obv. with eagle). E. R. (2 one countermarked on rev. with anchor. (Fig. 220). Ash.

Note. It seems to me extremely probable that the issues with the reverse, a dove, are earlier than Demetrios, and if the countermark upon my coin of the last issue is really an anchor, it may have been put there by the authority of Antiochus III of Syria.

MOPSIUM (PELASGIOTIS).

Mopsium was a town, which dominated the hill in the valley of the Peneus, half way between Larissa and Tempe. It took its name from the Lapith Mopsos, the son of Ampyx, who was one of the Argonauts.

The Lapiths were a primitive race inhabiting the mountain ranges of Thessaly, who conquered the Centaurs, but were in turn exterminated by Herakles. Monceau says that the Aeolians of history were the Lapiths of legend.

The contest of the Lapith and the Centaur on the coins was a favourite subject of Greek art and Dr. Head reminds us that the coins in many ways resemble one of the finest Parthenon metopes in the British Museum. The Lapith is armed with a sword or perhaps short spear and the Centaur with a rock, just as the Centaur on the coins of the Magnetes carries a branch of a tree. The contest carries us back at least to the dawn of Greek history and perhaps even further. It may not be too fanciful to see in it a memory of the Iron Age overcoming the Stone.

There is a very interesting reference in the *Andromache* of Euripides (730 seq) in which the Chorus addresses Peleus, who was the husband of Thetis and the father of Achilles, which bears upon the coin type.

ὁ γέρον Αἰακίδα
 πείθειμαι καὶ σὺν Λαπίθαισί σε Κενταύροις
 ἑμιλῆσαι δορὶ κλεινοτάτῳ

Coins of Mopsium are very rare and of fine style.

B. C. 400 — B. C. 344.



Fig. 221.

Head of Zeus, laureate, facing: in field r. thunder-bolt; border of dots.

℞. ΜΟΥΕΙΩΝ from l. up. circular.

The Lapith Mopsos with sword or short spear l. contending with rearing Centaur r. armed with rock; border of dots; concave.

412 ·8-85 B.M. (Num. Chron., 1889, pl. XII.5). V. 17/1 pl. I. 19; Paris (B. pl. CCC. 14); Berlin; Newell; E.R. (Fig. 221).

Draped female bust r.

℞. ΜΟΥΕΙΩΝ r. downwards.

Aphrodite stands facing l.; holds dove in outstretched r. hand; in front plant (? rose).

413 ·65. Newell.

OETAEI.

The Oetaei were the southernmost of the tribes in the valley of the Spercheius and took their name from a town on the slopes of Mount Oeta, near the source of the river Asopos. Their geographical position was of first rate strategical importance, because they held the pass of Thermopylae, which was the only defile by which an army from the north could penetrate into central Greece. Oeta was said to have been founded by Amphissos, son of Apollo and Driope, hence the head of Apollo on the coins.

Mount Oeta, itself, was famous, as the spot where Herakles, maddened by the robe poisoned with the blood of the Centaur Nessos — the treacherous gift of his jealous wife, Deianeira — raised his funeral pyre and begged Philoctetes to fire it. In his death agony Zeus carried him off to Heaven and Philoctetes raised a shrine in his honour. So the cult of Herakles began. By a quaint irony of fate Herakles was worshipped by the Oetaei under the name of Κορυσεπίων the "locust scarer", because he rid them of these plagues. The hunting types and the Aetolian types are common to Oeta with other peoples in Thessaly, e.g. Aenianes. There are two certain issues of Copper, the first of fine style, contemporary with the earliest Silver.

B. C. 400 — B. C. 344.



Fig. 222.

Head of lion l., with spear in paw.

℞. **OIT** above; **I** in middle; **AΩN** below.

Hunting knife and spear with strap.

- 414 ·55-6 B.M.C. 37/5, pl. VII.11; 37/6; W. pl. CXI.
2882; Hirsch 1908, no. 1353; Newell; E.R.
B.M.C. 37/7. Lockett (2). Ash.

Similar but legend **OIT** above; **ΩΩIA** below.

- 415 ·55 E.R. (Fig. 222).

Similar but legend **OITAI** above; **ΩN** below.

- 416 ·6 B.M.C. 37/10; V. 18/4.

Similar.

℞. **OIT** above.

Hunting spear between knife and sheath.

- 417 ·6 B.M.C. 37/7.

Similar.

℞. **OIT** above; **AΩN** below.

- 417a ·6. E.R. (?)

B.C. 279 — B.C. 168.

(Aetolian types).



Fig. 223.

Head of Apollo r.

℞. **OITAI** above **ΩN** below.

Spearhead and jawbone of boar r. in field middle l.
bunch of grapes.

- 418 ·65-7. B.M.C. 37/11, pl. VII.14; B.M.; J.I.A.N. 1911,
pl. X.36; Hirsch 1908: no. 1355; V. 18/5,
pl. II.1; Newell; E.R. (Fig. 223).



Fig. 224.

Similar, smaller denomination, but without grapes and
monogram on Rev. and star in middle of field.

- 419 ·65 E.R. (Fig. 224).



Fig. 225.

Young head of Herakles, crowned with vine wreath (Herakles bibax).

℞. As previous coins with monogram and bunch of grapes.

420 .65 E.R. (Fig. 225).

Note. It is conceivable that this is a head of Dionysos, and the grapes on the Reverse must be construed to fit in with it: but as they occur on the Apollo head type, there is no necessary connection between them and the Obverse. On the other hand the wreath is entirely suitable to Herakles bibax, as he is represented say in the Alcestis.

ORTHE (PERRHAEBIA).

Orthe was an ancient city of the Perrhaebi, which dates back to Homeric times. Strabo calls it the acropolis of Phalanna, near to which it must have been situate. The existence of the coins, although very rare corroborates Pliny's statement that it was an autonomous town. They date from after the conquest of Philip of Macedon.

B. C. 341 — B. C. 200.



Fig. 226.

Head of Athene r. in crested helmet, adorned with coiled serpent: border of dots.

℞. ΟΡΘΙΕΩΝ from middle l., down, circular.

Forepart of horse springing r. from rock, on which grow olive bushes; all in wreath of olive: concave.

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- 421 .85. B.M. (Num. Chron., 1890, p. 316.10). Paris (T. CCXCIII 16 and Rev. Num. 1843, pl. X.4) (Fig. 226); Arch. Zeit. 1848, pl. XVIII, 1851; J.I. A.N. 1911, pl. X.27; Photiades Cat. no. 133; Rhousopoulos, pl. XVIII.1377; cf. Leake Num. Hell. Europ. Gr., p. 162; Newell; Empedocles. E.R. (2 one ex Pozzi).



Fig. 227.

A second denomination similar.

- 422 .6 B.M. (Fig. 227).



Fig. 228.

Head of Athene r. in crested helmet : border of dots.
 R. Trident in olive wreath with inscription on
 either side in varying disposition.

90

10

- 423 .7. B.M. ex. W. pl. CXI.2884. (Num. Chron., pl. I. 14). (Fig. 228).

90

01

- 424 .7 Berlin (I, pl. CCXCIII. 17).

01

80

- 425 .7 Newell.

PELINNA (HISTIAEOTIS).

Pelinna was situated on the northern bank of the Peneius not far from Pharcedon. The four towns of Pelinna, Metropolis, Gomphi and Tricca formed an important strategical fortification. There were certainly three issues of Æ at different times. The most

interesting and distinctive type is the reverse with the Sibyl Mantho, daughter of the seer Tiresias, holding or opening a casket, from which she is apparently drawing her oracles.

B.C. 400 — B.C. 344.



Fig. 229.

Horseman r., striking at prostrate hoplite, who covers himself with a shield, horseman wears helmet and chlamys : border of dots.

℞. ΠΕΛΙΝ r. downward ; ΝΑΙ l. upward.

Warrior, charging l., wears petasos and chlamys, holds spear in r. hand, shield adorned with star in l. : sword sling around belt.

- 426 .6 B.M.C. 38/5, pl. VIII.4, also figured T. pl. CCXC. 18) ; Newell ; E.R. ex Pozzi, pl. XLI. 1237, also figured by Regling in *Die Antiken Münzen als Kunstwerk*. (Fig. 229). Ash.



Fig. 230.

Similar but horseman l.

- 427 .6. Paris (B. pl. CCXC. 19 ; B.M. ; E.R. (Fig. 230). Ash. From the conquest of Alexander until the time of Demetrios Poliorcetes the mint at Pelinna apparently did not issue.

B.C. 306 — B.C. 197.



Fig. 231.

Horseman wearing petasos and chlamys on prancing horse l. : border of dots.

℞. ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙ l. upwards.

Mantho veiled stands facing towards r. : holds in l. hand casket, in r. a key; concave.

Petzalis coll. Athens. E.R. (Fig. 231).

Similar.

℞. Similar but Mantho stands l.



Fig. 232.

428a .7-75 F. pl. CLXXIV.25 (Fig. 232).



Fig. 233.

Similar.

℞. ΠΕΛΙ r. down NNA l. up.

Mantho stands r., opening the casket she holds in l.

429 .65-7 B.M. (Num. Chron., 1888, pl. I.3, also figured T. pl. CCXC.20); Nym. und Char., pl. V.35; Newell; Egger Cat. XL, pl. XVI.807; Rhousopoulos Cat. pl. XVIII.1383; E.R. ; (Fig. 233). Lockett. Ash.



Fig. 234.

Similar, but horse stepping.

℞. ΠΕΛΙΝ r. down ΝΑΙΕ l. up.

Mantho veiled, seated r. on seat, opening casket.

- 430 .65 Paris (T. pl. CCXC.21); Newell; J.I.A.N. 1908, pl. IX.12; Photiades Cat. no. 135; Rhousopoulos Cat. pl. XVIII.1384; Nym. und Char., p. 74, no. 206; E.R. (ex Pozzi no. 1236) (Fig. 234); Lockett.
Similar but legend on \mathcal{R} . ΠΕΛΙΝΝΝΙ. up AI r. down.
- 431 .7. E.R.
Similar but legend on \mathcal{R} . ΠΕΛ I down ΙΝΝΑΕ r. up.
- 431a .65. Ash.



Fig. 235.

Head of Mantho veiled r. : border of dots.

\mathcal{R} . ΠΕΛΙΝΝΑΙΩΝ circular above.

Warrior, wearing petasos and chlamys, holding spear at rest, charging r.

No monogram beneath horseman.

- 432 .75. Hirsch. XXI Cat. no. 1358; E.R. (3); B.M.C. 39/7, pl. VIII.6. Lockett. Ash.
 \mathcal{M} below horseman.
- 433 .7-8 B.M.C. 39/6, pl. VIII.5; 39/8; B.M.; Newell (2); Col. Morcom; Rhousopoulos Cat. pl. XVIII. 1386; W. pl. CXI.2886; E.R. (2) Spink (ex Wigan and Pozzi). Ash.
A second denomination appears to be
- 434 .45 B.M.
 Σ below horseman.
- 435 .8 E.R. (Fig. 235).

B.C. 197 — B.C. 146.



Fig. 236.

Head of Athene r. in crested Corinthian helmet : border of dots.

℞. ΠΕΛΙΝ l. upwards, ΝΑΙΩΝ r. upwards.

Nike winged and draped l., holds wreath in outstretched r. hand, stylis in l. over shoulder.

36

9 Mion. III. Sup. p. 301, no. 299 (misread). V. 18/2; Hirsch XXI, Cat. no. 229; E. R. (Fig. 236). Ash.

PERRHAEBI.

The Perrhaebi were one of the ancient races, possibly Pelasgic, dispossessed by the Thessalians, and such as remained of them held the fertile slopes of the Cambunian range from Pindus to Olympus. Their capital was Olooson, near Tempe, which goes back to Homeric times; and there was situated the mint.

After the retreat of Xerxes they became definitely subject to the tyrants of Larissa, until they fell to Jason of Pherae and finally to the Macedonians. The types of their coinage resemble the other Thessalian types.

The appearance of Zeus upon their coins is to be expected from their situation on Olympus.

The first copper issue is from 400 to 344; and the second after 36 B. C.

B. C. 400 — B. C. 344.



Fig. 237.

Laureate head of Apollo r.

℞. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ circular.

Head of Nymph r. in sphendone.

37

.65. Paris (T. pl. CCXCIII 4); (Fig. 237) Newell; E. R.

This type is similar to that of Phalanna.



Fig. 238.

Head of Hera, facing, slightly inclined l., veiled.

Ῥ. ΠΕΡΡΑΙ r. down; ΒΩΝ l. down.

Zeus, naked, stands facing : holds in r. hand thunderbolt, rests l. on long sceptre.

- 438 .85-.9 B.M.; Hirsch XVII, no. 1410; Photiades Cat., no. 141; E.R. ex Rhousopoulos and Pozzi, no. 1240) (Fig. 238) Spink.

Similar, but Ῥ. ΠΕΡΡΑΙΒΩΝ r. down and between Zeus and legend six rayed star.

- 439 .8-.9 B.M. Paris (B. pl. CCXCIII 5; Rev. D. Keppel; Jameson; E.R. (ex Duruffé sale pl. IX 358, Photiades Cat., no. 141, Allatini and Bement).

B.C. 197 — B.C. 146.



Fig. 239.

Head of Zeus r. : crowned with oak leaves : border of dots.

Ῥ. ΠΕΡΡΑΙ l. up; ΒΩΝ r. down.

Hera seated r., holds sceptre in r. hand, rests l. on knee.

- 440 .75-.8 B.M.; Newell; W. pl. CXI 2892 (Fig. 239), 2893; Hirsch XVII Cat., 84/1409; Rhousopoulos pl. XVIII 1392; E.R.; Spink. Ash.



Fig. 240.

Similar.

Ῥ. Similar but ΣΩΤΙ from top down r. of Zeus.

- 441 .75. B.M.C. 203/10 a.; Empedocles : E.R. (Fig. 240).

PEUMATA.

Peumata was probably a town of Phthiotis and if so, would share the legends of traditions of Achilles.

The monogram, which is the reverse type, appears on the coins of the Achaean League, but it is also found upon the coins of Alus and of Larissa Cremaste, both towns of Phthiotis, which would point to near neighbourhood at least. Its coins, which are very rare, might have been issued somewhere between 302 B.C. and 268 B.C.

B.C. 302 — B.C. 286.



Fig. 241.

Head of nymph bound with oak wreath r.

℞. ΠΕΥΜΑΤΙΩΝ circular.

The monogram X with a helmet in the field r.

442 . 5. B.M. (4); Berlin (*Zeit. für Num.* XII pp. 110-111); Newell; Empedocles; E.R. (Fig. 241). Ash.

The B.M. has a further specimen on which there is no trace of a helmet.

While the wreath certainly seems to be composed of oak leaves, it is not impossible that sea plants or seaweeds are intended, and in that case the nymph might well be Thetis, and possibly the monogram is of Achilles as on the coins of Larissa Cremaste.

Similar but head apparently male r. : (? Achilles): border of dots.

℞. Similar (no helmet).

443 . 5. E.R.

PHACIUM (PELASGIOTIS).

Phacium, situated on the banks of the Peneius, between Atrax and Pharcadon, was one of the lesser towns of Pelasgiotis, entirely overshadowed by Larissa and Pherae.

Some rare coins exist, issued after Demetrios Poliorcetes. The head on the obverse probably represents some local nymph, as is the case with so many of the coins of Pelasgiotis.

B.C. 302 — B.C. 197.



Fig. 242.

Head of Nymph, bound with corn and wearing earring r.

℞. ΦΑΚΙΑΣΤΩΝ above circular.

Horseman in chlamys with r. hand raised r., horse trotting; between horse's hind legs ear of corn.

- 444 .8. B.M.C. 41/1 pl. XXXI 7; 41/2; Berlin (Pinder Num. Ant. pl. I 11) Empedocles; Col. Morcom; Hirsch XVII .1411; XXV 674; Waddington 7207; E.R. Paris (Fig. 242).

Similar but nymph wears a necklace of pearls or beads.

℞. Similar but no ear of corn and legend circular.

- 445 .8. E.R.

PHALANNA (PERRHAEBIA).

Phalanna was situated on the left bank of the Peneius, north west of Larissa and not far from Olooson. Its history is unknown except for a mention of it in the war between the Romans and Perseus B.C. 171.

It was supposed to have been founded by Phalanna, daughter of Phoenix and sister of Tyros. It is evidently her head, which appears upon the coins, which were struck before the conquest of Philip of Macedon.

The Apollo Head-Nymph type, except for those with special letters upon them, possibly signatures of monetary officials, are contrary to general opinion the commonest of all Thessalian Æ.

B.C. 400-B.C. 344.



Fig. 243.

Young male head, possibly Ares r. : border of dots.
 ⚔. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑΙΩΝ circular from l. to r., starting almost anywhere on the others.

Head of Nymph r. with hair tied in net and fastened whit ribbons.

There is an infinite variety of workmanship from the most careful to the most careless. In the best the nymph is shown wearing earrings and necklace, but both or either are frequently absent.

Letters on obverse, behind Ares' head.

- 446 .8. Paris (B. pl. CCXCIII 12; F. pl. CLXXV 3; Rev. Num. 1911 p. 303; E.R. (Fig. 243).
 Ⓞ.
 447 .75-.9 B.M. (2) B.M.C. 41/10; W. pl. CXI 2897; E.R. Ash.
 T.
 448 .8. B.M. : Newell.
Letter on obverse behind Ares' head and on reverse behind Nymph's head.
 Obv. E Rev. γ.
 449 .75-.8 B.M. ; Newell; E.R.
 Obv. □ Rev. γ.
 450 .75-.8 B.M.C. 41/8, 41/9. Ash.
Letter on Rev., behind Nymph's head.
 ϕ.
 451 .8. E.R.



Fig. 244



PERHAEBI
 Fig. 245.

(SEE FIG. 237)

No letters.

- 452 .65-.8 B.M.C. 41/4 pl. VIII 15; 41/5 pl. VIII 16, also figured B. pl. CCXCIII. 14, 41/6, 41/7; B.M. (7); H. 354/1; V. 19/3, 19/4; Paris; F. CLXXV. 4, 5, 6, and 4670; Newell (2) J.I.A.N. 1911 275/432, 433, 434; Mion. p. 21, 151; Nym. und Char. pl. IV 39; Num. Chron. 1902 pl. XV.6. Hirsch XXI 1364 (2) W. pl. CXI 2898; E.R. (13) etc. (Fig. 244 and 245). Ash. Lockett (2).



Fig. 246

- 453 .55. E.R. (Fig. 246).



Fig. 247.

Similar but head l. on obverse.

R. Similar.

- 454 .75. B.M.C. 41/11 (Fig. 247). Ash.



Fig. 248.



Fig. 249.

Head of Zeus laureate r.

R. ΦΑΛΛΑ r. down circular.

Head of Nymph, hair tied in net with long coiled ribbon.

- 455 .65. Nym. und Char. pl. V 37; Leake Num. Hell. p. 88; Hirsch XIII pl. XXIII 1402; B.M.;

(Fig. 248) E.R. (Fig. 249) (Note Lucerne Cat. V, pl. LII 1770 is a forgery by Christodoulos.)



Fig. 250.

Head of Nymph l., wears earring and necklace, hair rolled.

℞. ΦΑ above ΑΛ below.

Horseman in conical cap and chlamys r. on prancing horse.

456 .65. B.M.C. 204/9 a pl. IX 4 (wrongly attributed to Pharcadon); Hirsch XXX, no. 677; Photiades no. 1528; Nym. und Char. p. 60; Ratto 1909 no. 2093; Newell; E.R. ex. Pozzi 1242. (Fig. 250).

Head of nymph r., hair rolled with ringlet : border of dots ΦΑΛ on ΩΝ.

℞. Head of nymph, hair tied in net. r.

456a .45. E.R.



Fig. 251.

Head of Ares in helmet r. : border of dots.

℞. ΦΑΛΑΝ above ΝΑΙΩΝ below.

Horse standing r.

457 .55. Berlin (T. pl. CCXCIII 15) (Fig. 251).

... ΟΡΙΣ.

Head of Zeus (?) r.

℞. ΦΑΛΑΝΝΑ.

The nymph Phalanna seated, her left hand stretched towards a stork.

458 .55. Leake. Num. Hell. p. 88.

PHALORIA (HISTIAEOTIS).

Phaloria was in the West of Thessaly. Nothing is known of its history and its coins, which from their style appear to have been issued from B.C. 302 to B.C. 286, are exceedingly rare.

B.C. 302-B.C. 286.



Fig. 252.

Head of Athene facing, three quarter l. in triple crested helmet with long hair on either side of face : in field r.

℞. ΠΙΑΣΤΑΝ above ΦΑΛΩ below.

Wolf running r. : below bucranium.

459 .75-.8 H.I. 457/2, pl. XXX.10. (wrongly attributed to Phalanna); Athens (Num. Chron. 1890, p. 187) (Fig. 252) Mion. Supp. III p. 303, no. 238; E.R.

Similar of poorer style and legend on ℞. ΙΑΣΣΤ above ΦΑΛΩΡ below.

460 .75. E.R.



Fig. 253.

Head of Apollo r. laureate; border of dots.

℞. ΦΑΛΩΡΙΑΣΤΩΝ from l. bottom up, circular Apollo seated l. on rock, holds arrow in outstretched r. hand, in l. branch of bay (?)

461 .85. B.M.; cf. Zeit. für Num. XVII, p. 236. (Fig. 253).

PHARCADON (HISTIAEOTIS).

Pharcadon was situated on the left bank of the Peneius west of Tricca and between Pelinna and Atrax.

There is a fairly large silver coinage of the fifth century of types more or less common to the rest of Thessaly.

It never minted after the conquest of Thessaly by Philip so that its excessively rare Æ. fall between B.C. 400 and B.C. 344 and the crescent type is quite peculiar.

B.C. 400 — B.C. 344.



Fig. 254.

Feeding horse r. with ground marked by strong exergual line.

℞. ΦΑΡΚΑ above ΔΟΝΙΟΝ below.

Inverted crescent with star below.

462 .65-.7 B.M.C. 42/9, pl. IX 5, also figured T. pl. CCXCII 18; B.M. (2) (Fig. 254).



Fig. 255.

Thyrsus below inverted crescent and retrograde legend thus : — ΝΙΟΝΟΔ above ΑΥΡΑΦ below.

463 .75. E.R. (Fig. 255). Ash.

PHARSALUS (THESSALLOTIS).

Pharsalus, which still remains as a town of some two and a half thousand inhabitants, was situated on the left bank of the Enipeus, twenty five miles south of Larissa and was one of the most important towns in Thessaly. It came into prominence after the Persian wars, but there are ruins in the near neighbourhood, which suggest that a town existed here from the earliest days.

Its position was of immense strategical importance, because it commanded both the great plains of Thessaly and the narrow ways, which led to Thermopylae.

Pharsalus was the home of the powerful family of the Creondae,

one of whom Thucydides calls βασιλεύς τῶν Θεσσαλῶν probably meaning the Tagus, a position, which members of that family are known to have held from time to time. The mint at Pharsalus began to work soon after the invasion of Xerxes, though the Æ. appear to be confined to the period between B.C. 400 and B.C. 344.

In later times Pharsalus is famous as the place of the victory of Caesar over Pompey, one of the fateful battles of history.

The types shew the head of Athene, either facing or in profile on the obverse and of the Thessalian knight with one or two foot attendants or by himself on the reverse. The suggestion that this represents Achilles on horseback and Patrocles on foot, has been adequately disproved by Reinach in the *Corolla Numismatica* and it can hardly represent the groups of Sculpture on this subject described by Pausanias.

Many of the coins of Pharsalus are of the most beautiful style and workmanship and may well have been executed by famous artists, but it is impossible to identify the name ΤΕΛΕΦΑΝΤΟ or the initial Τ or Ε, which appears on some of the coins with a certain Telephas (Telephanem Phoceum) who, Pliny says, went and worked in Thessaly. The dates won't fit.

The coins of Pharsalus well illustrate the difficulty of classifying Greek Æ. They are numerous and present many noticeable differences. Many catalogues describe specimens in some such way as this. Obverse Head of Athene, facing, or in profile as the case may be; Reverse Thessalian hors. man. Athene wears many different helmets; the horseman sometimes has a petasos, sometimes a complete helmet etc. : while the legend is displayed in bewildering variety. Except by actually handling the coins entire certainty is impossible and I do not claim to have been correct in all my attributions, but at least I have set out the varieties from actual coins; so that there is always one sure example of each difference I shew below.

B.C. 400-B.C. 344.



Fig. 256.

Head of Athene r. in crested helmet, adorned with griffin; wears necklace : border of dots.

- 462 .65. \mathcal{R} . ΦA l. P r. above; \mathfrak{z} r.; A below.
 Thessalian cavalryman, wearing petasos and chlamys
 r.; holds mace of arms at the rest.
 B.M.; E.R. (Fig. 256). Ash. (\mathfrak{z} l.).
 Head of Athene l. in crested helmet adorned with
 scrolls and Scylla.
 \mathcal{R} . Thessalian cavalryman r. in petasos and chlamys
 on prancing horse; holds mace of arms at the rest.
 Legend variously disposed.
 ΦAP above $A\mathfrak{z}$ below.
 463 .6. E.R.
 $\Phi \sqcup$ above $\mathfrak{z}A$ below.
 464 .6. B.M.; E.R.
 $\mathfrak{z}\Delta$ above; ΦA below.
 465 .6. J.I.A.N. 1911 pl. X 35; E.R.; B.M.



Fig. 257.

- 466 .6. ΦA above P below.
 Newell (The Warrior holds mace at the carry.)
 (Fig. 257). E.R.



Fig. 258.

- Head of Athene in crested helmet, adorned with
 scrolls and Scylla r., hair escaping from below
 flap: border of dots.
 \mathcal{R} . Thessalian cavalryman wearing helmet and
 cuirass on charging horse r., wielding the mace of
 arms above his head.
 Legend variously disposed.
 ΦA above $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{P}$ below.
 467 .65-.7 F. 221/4686; pl. CLXXV 20; Newell; E.R. (2).
 ΦA above $P\mathfrak{z}$ below.

- 468 .5. Newell.
 ΦA above $PA\zeta$ below.
- 469 .65. W. pl. CXII 2909.
 ΦA above P r. ζ below.
- 470 .6. Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXIX 9); E.R. (Fig. 258).
 Lockett.
 ΦA above σ r. A below.
- 471 .7. Newell. E.R.
 Similar, but before neck of Athene K .
 \Re . Similar.
 ΦA above τ r. $A\zeta$ below.
- 472 .65. Newell.



Fig. 259.

- Similar, but no K .
 \Re . Similar but spirited galloping horse r.
- 472 .62. ~~J. I. A. N. 1911 pl. X 35~~; E.R. (Fig. 259). *Kaus 465*
 $\Phi\xi$ Δ above ΦA below.
 P above A left; Φ below.
- 474 .6. Newell. M.
 Similar, but helmet adorned with griffin : no necklace.
 \Re . Similar but prancing horse.
 $\Phi\xi$ above AP below.
- 475 .6. Newell : E.R.
 Similar, but head with plain helmet and no necklace.
 \Re . Similar.
 Legend nearly illegible, probably ΦA above ζP below.
- 476 .55. E.R.
 Head of Athene in crested helmet, l., adorned with Scylla and scrolls; wears earring, and long curls escape below flap; border of dots.
 \Re . Thessalian cavalryman wearing helmet and cuirass r., on horse prancing, wielding mace or arms above his head.
 Legend variously disposed.
 ΦA above $[A] \zeta P$ below.

- 77 .6-.65 B. M. ; W. pl. CXII 2911 ; Seltman ; E. R. Lockett.
 ΦA above ξP below.
- 78 .6. Newell (2) ; E. R. Ash.
 ΦA above ξP below.
- 79 .6-.7 B. M. C. 44/19, pl. IX 15 ; Newell.
 ΦA above P below.
- 80 .65. Newell.
 Φ r. A d below.
- 81 .6. E. R.
 ϑξ above ΦA below. Lockett.
- 82 .55. B. M. C. 44/20 pl. IX 16 and B. pl. CCLXXXIX.
 13.
 ξP above ΦA below.
- 83 .55. E. R.
 ΦA above ; P right ; ξA below.
- 84 .45. Newell ; E. R. Ash.



Fig. 260.

Similar of very fine work ; before Athene **Ε** or **T**.

Ϻ. Similar but symbol below horse.

Astragalos. ΦA above ξP below.

- 85 .6. B. M. from W. pl. CXII 2910 ; Newell ; Hirsch XXV,
 no. 1373 ; E. R. (2, one figured T. pl. CCLXXXIX
 12). (Fig. 260).

Below horse a helmet, same legend.

- 86 .65. B. M., figured T. pl. CCLXXXIX 11.
 Similar but helmet plain and no necklace.
 Ϻ. Similar, only legend visible ΦA above.
- 87 .5. Newell.



Fig. 261.

Head of Athene facing three quarters l., in narrow helmet with three crests ; hair flowing on either side, wears necklace.

℞. ΦΑ below ∫P above.

Thessalian cavalryman, wearing petasus and chlamys on prancing horse r., holds mace of arms at rest.

488 .55-.65 Colonel Morcom. ; E.R. (Fig. 261).



Fig. 262.

Head of Athene facing three quarters l. in narrow helmet with three crests, that on either side shewing in full, hair flowing, wears necklace; in field l. Ε.

℞. ΦΑ above; ∩ r. ; Α∫ below.

Thessalian cavalryman as last r. : below horse Β.

489 .85. E.R. (Fig. 262).

Similar but without Ε.

490 .85. Empedocles.



Fig. 263.

Fig. 264.

Head of Athene l. in helmet with three crests, that on l. shewing full; hair flowing on either side; wears necklace.

℞. Thessalian calvaryman in helmet and cuirass on prancing horse r., wields mace of arms over head. Legend variously disposed.

Two denominations.

ΦΑ above ∩ r. Α∫ below.

491 .75-.85 B.M. ; Hirsch XIII, pl. XVIII 1430; Egger (Prowe) 1904 no. 658; V 21/9; 21/11; E.R. (2); (Fig. 263 B.M.C. 45/26. Empedocles (Fig. 264). Lockett.

92 .85. ΦA above τ r. ξA below.
.85. W. pl. CXII 2913. E.R.



Fig. 265.

93 .6. Φ above A r. $\exists P$ below.
.6. E.R. (Fig. 265).



Fig. 266.

Head of Athene three quarters facing l., in helmet with three crests and ear flaps upon either side, hair flowing, wears necklace : border of dots.

R. Φ above; A r. ; $\exists P$ below.

Thessalian warrior in helmet as usual wielding mace r.

94 .85. B M.
95 .65. E.R. (Fig. 266). Lockett.



Fig. 267.

Similar, but Athene is facing three quarters r. : in field r. Ξ .

R. ΦA above P r. $A \exists$ below.

Similar, but below horse helmet.

96 .75-85. E.R., figured T. pl. CCLXXXIX (but there is no "cadavre étendu à terre") (Fig. 267) V. 21/12. Ash.

97 .65. Newell. Lockett.



Fig. 268.

Head of Athene three quarters facing l. in helmet with three crests, that on right shewing in full, hair flowing, wears necklace and holds shield on l. arm: border of dots.

℞. Thessalian cavalryman as usual wielding mace r. Legend variously disposed.

ΦΑ above P r. ΣΑ below.

498 .75-.85 E.R. ex. Headlam sale, Lucerne; (Fig. 268), Hirsch XIII, pl. XVIII. 1428 Ash.

Φ above A r. P below.

499 .65-.7 Newell; E.R.



Fig. 269.

Head of Athene in narrow helmet with three crests, three quarters facing l.; in r. hand spear, shield on l. arm.

℞. Thessalian cavalryman in helmet wielding mace r. as usual.

Legend variously disposed.

ΦΑ above P r. ΑΞ below.

500 .8. B.M.C. 45/24, pl. IX. 18; Hirsch XXV, pl. IX. 694. E.R. (Fig. 269). Lockett.

ΦΑ above P r. ΞΑ below.

501 .8. B.M.C. 45/25. E.R.



Fig. 270.

Similar but holds spear r. as well as shield.

℞. Thessalian cavalryman in helmet and cuirass, attended by a footman behind bearing a spare mace of arms, strikes down an enemy footman in front of him.

ΦΑΡ above ΣΑ below.

- 502 .85. B. M. C. 45/24, pl. IX. 18, (figured T. CCLXXXIX. 17); (Fig. 270). Paris (B. CCLXXXIX. 16); Newell (2, one countermarked with owl on obverse) Lockett.



Fig. 271.

Head of Athene three quarters l. in narrow helmet with three crests, two shewing in full, hair flowing; border of dots.

℞. ΦΑΡΣ below.

Thessalian cavalryman in helmet wielding mace r. with footman as usual.

- 503 .9. F. CLXXV 19; V. 21/8; W. pl. CXII. 2915; Newell; E. R. Ash.

Similar.

℞. ΦΑΡ below Σ r.

- 504 .9. E. R. (Fig. 271).



Fig. 272.

Head of Athene, three quarters facing l., in helmet with three crests, that on l. only shewing in full, hair escaping from r., shield on l. arm: border of dots.

- 505 .8. E.R. (Fig. 272); F. 4687 (?). Ash.
 Ῥ. ΦΑΡΣ above Α r. ΛΙΩΝ below.
 Thessalian cavalryman with footman as usual.



Fig. 273.

- Similar head of Athene, though neater work, with shield on l. arm and spear in r. hand.
 Ῥ. Similar, legend variously disposed.
 ΦΑΡ above ΣΑ below.
 506 .8-.85 B.M.C. 45/26; (Fig. 273), W. pl. CXII.2914; Newell (5); Hirsch XXV, pl. IX. E.R.
 ΦΑΡ above ΣΑΙΩ below Ν r.
 507 .75-.85 B.M.C. 45/23; Paris (B. pl. CCLXXXIX.15; H. I. 455/4 (?); V. 21/10; Newell (2); J.I.A.N. 1911 pl. X.36; Hirsch XXV, pl. 692; Corolla pl. XIII 9 bis; E.R. ex Pozzi 1228.



Fig. 274.

- Head of Athene three quarters facing r. in helmet with three small crests, and ear flaps up, hair escaping either side, bust ends in point.
 Ῥ. ΦΑ below Ρ r. Σ[Α] above.
 Thessalian horseman with footman as usual.
 508 .75. E.R. ex Pozzi 1929; (Fig. 274) Newell.
 Head of Athene in crested helmet adorned with Scylla r.
 Ῥ. ΦΑΡΞ from bottom r. round.



Fig. 275.

Head of Athene in crested helmet r.

℞. Horse's head r.

- 9 .45. Paris (T. pl. CCLXXXIX 10): F. pl. CLXXV. 21; W. pl. CXII 2912; Empedocles; Hirsch XXI 1373; XXV 691. E. R. B. M. (Fig. 275). Ash.



Fig. 276.

Similar.

℞. Φ right A below P left.

Similar but horse's head l.

- 0 .45. E. R. (Fig. 276); Athens.

These last two coins are perhaps the earliest Æ. issue and may be compared with the ℞. between 430 and 344 B. C.

PHERAE (PELASGIOTIS).

Pherae was situated at the foot of Mount Pelion in the northernmost part of the plain of Larissa. It was one of the most important towns of Thessaly and with Crannon, Scotussa and Larissa one of the most powerful and important.

On the northern side of the city was the famous fountain Pheraia, which appears on the coins usually as a lion's head with water gushing from its mouth and in one case at least the Nymph Pheraia is represented wearing a coronal of reeds.

While its silver issues are among the earliest in Thessaly, its Æ coinage began about the time, when in 404 B. C. its tyrant Lycophron defeated the Aleuadae of Larissa and was elected Tagus. A second tyrant in 395 established his position, which was further strengthened by his successor Jason, who used the growing weakness of Larissa to bring Polydamas of Pharsalus under his influence.

Jason then organised the strongest army in Greece and for a while held the balance of power between Sparta and Thebes, who were disputing the leadership of Greece. He was indeed becoming the greatest power of all, when he was assassinated in B. C. 370.

He was succeeded by his two brothers Polydorus and Polyphron, one of no account, who both perished violently.

The first Æ coins of Pherae may be assigned to the period between B. C. 404 and B. C. 369, before Alexander became tyrant. A new

and interesting event in Thessalian city numismatics can be noted here. Alexander and his successor Teisiphon, who was tyrant from B.C. 359 to B.C. 353 both put their names in full upon the coins. There is no other such clear evidence of dating in the whole \mathcal{A} series, although it is possible that some day the tenure of office of the magistrates or money officials upon coins of the Thessalian League or of the Aenianes, to take typical examples, may be accurately fixed.

Teisiphon was succeeded by Lycophron II, but there is as yet no ground to assign any of the known coins to his reign. In his quarrel with the Aleuadae of Larissa he made alliance with the Phocians and in turn the Aleuadae called in the help of Philip of Macedon, who defeated and killed both Lycophron and his Phocian ally Onymarchus, reorganised Pherae as a republic and set his own garrison in Pherae as elsewhere in Thessaly. With that defeat the mint at Pherae was closed, to be opened again for a short while in the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes, when the last \mathcal{A} coins, which we have of Pherae, were issued.

Most of the types are straightforward enough. Hekate appears with myrtle crown and torch, the Thessalian youth wearing the petasos, who has sometimes been mistaken for Hermes, the lion's head spouting water, the half bull issuing from rocks, which must refer to the famous fountain and the curious representation of a horse's leg.

But there is one, which is open to question, a facing or profile female head with the constant reverse of a lion's head spouting water. This has sometimes been taken for the nymph Hypereia, thus connecting the obverse and the reverse, because there is no sign of the torch. On the other hand a fine coin in my possession clearly shews a myrtle wreath, which ought to belong to Hekate. Another small puzzle is the appearance of a fish upon certain reverses with the lion's head. By itself a fish in connection with a fountain and the brook, which obviously must flow from it, would present no difficulty, but in the last issue of all while on the \mathcal{A} a fish appears on the left of the facing female head, on some, if not all of the \mathcal{A} a torch appears. The fish then would appear to be an alternative symbol of Hekate and if that is so, then we may safely conclude that the female head throughout is the head of Hekate, with or without the torch, and that the nymph Hypereia does not appear.

B.C. 404 — B.C. 369.

Facing head of Hekate (? nymph Hypereia) with flowing locks and diadem : border of dots.

℞. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ from bottom r. to l., circular.
Lion's head, spouting water r. in deep circular



Fig. 277.

incuse. The edge of this very rare coin is worked
away to a sharp bevel.

511 S Newell : E.R. (Fig. 277) : Nym. und Char. 64/172.



Fig. 278.

Fig. 278 a.

Head of Hekate (? nymph Hypereia) wearing wreath r.

℞. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ from top r. circular.

Lion's head spouting water r. in circular incuse.

Two denominations.

512 6-7 B.M. (Num. Chron. 1889, pl. XII.6); Col. Mor-
com ; F. pl. CLXXVI. 1; (Fig. 278) W. pl. CXII.
2921 ; E.R. (2, one found at Kharditsa); Lockett.
(Fig. 278 a). Ash.



Fig. 279.

Similar.

513 .48 E.R. (3) (Fig. 279).



Fig. 280.

Head of Hekate r. wearing wreath and earring before a torch.

℞. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ from top r. circular.

Lion's head r., spouting water; below fish, and in some rare cases water below, represented by dots, in incuse circle.

Two denominations.

514 65-7 B.M.C. 47/12, pl. X.9; B.M.; F. pl. CLXXV.26; J.I.A.N. 1911, 276/445; Hirsch XIII, pl. XIX. 1439; Newell; Empedocles; E.R. (2, one with water dots); (Fig. 280). Spink; V. 33731-33732, ex. Hirsch XXI.1377.

515 .45 Newell.
Head of Hekate l.

℞. Similar.

516 .65 V. 33733, ex. Hirsch XXI.1377. Ash.



Fig. 281.

Lion's head r., tongue protruding.

℞. ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ above circular.

Hekate seated on horse trotting l., wears vail and holds torch in either hand: all in deep circular incuse.

517 75-8. B.M. ex. W. pl. CXII.2920 (Fig. 281). Empedocles: E.R. Lockett. Ash.



Fig. 282.

Second denomination.

518 55 B.M.C. 47/13, pl. X.10; B.M.; Paris (T. pl. CCXCIV.11; E.R. (ex Mavrogordato, J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X.39. (Fig. 282).



Fig. 283.

Lion's head l., with tongue protruding.

ΦΕΡ r. down ΑΙΟ[N] l. up.

Corn grain.

519

4-4 E.R. (Fig. 283). Ash.

(It is possible that this coin is the earliest Æ issue).

Tyrants.

ALEXANDER.

B.C. 396 — B.C. 359.

69



Fig. 284.

Head of Thessalian warrior in petasos r.

℞. Horse's leg in circular incuse. Legend variously disposed.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ from top r. down circular.

520

.55-6 B.M.; F. pl. CLXXVI.2; V. 23/9, pl. II. 14; Photiades 173; E.R. (2) (Fig. 284). Hirsch XXX, no. 702. Ash.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝ l. up ΔΡΟΥ r. up.

521

6. E R ; ex. Headlam Sale; Lucerne, V. 1923. M.

Similar but much larger leg. : inscription circular.

522

.55-6 B.M. (Num. Chron. 1890, p. 317, no. 11; Paris (T. pl. CCXCIV.21); Newell, ex W. pl. CXII. 2925; E.R.; Lockett.



Fig. 285.

Similar but head on obv. l.; legend on \mathcal{R} . ΑΛΕΞΑΝ
l. up $\Delta\text{ΠΟΥ}$ r. up.

523 .55 E.R. (Fig. 285).



Fig. 286.

Forepart of bull running right; dotted truncation.
(In some cases the upper leg is also represented
by dots, which gives the creature the appearance
of lying down.)

\mathcal{R} . Forepart of horse galloping r.; legend variously
disposed.

ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ from l. up circular.

524 .55-.6 B.M.C. 47/18; 47/19, pl. X.14; Paris (T.
pl. CCXCIV.22; Newell; Photiades no. 174;
E.R. (2) (Fig. 286).

ΑΛΕΞΑΝ from l. up $\Delta\text{ΠΟΥ}$ below horse.

525 .55-.6 B.M.; F. pl. CLXXII. 3; Hirsch XXI. 1379; Spink;
E.R. (4). Ash.

A lead tessera in my possession may here be men-
tioned. It appears to be rightly assigned to Alexan-
der, though unless it was meant as a trial piece
for an issue, which was either not realised or has
disappeared, its purpose is entirely obscure. The
presence of the bipennis justifies its attribution to
Alexander, since the bipennis is found on silver
obols of his minting.



Fig. 287.

Head of Satyr (Silenus) facing.

\mathcal{R} . $\Phi\text{Ε}$ up r.

Forepart of bull; in field l. lateral bipennis. All in
deep circular incuse.

526 .75. E.R. (Fig. 287).

TEISIPHON.

B.C. 359 — B.C. 353.



Fig. 288.

Forepart of bull running r. : beaded truncation.

℞. Forepart of horse r. ; legend in two varieties.

- 527 .55-.6 **ΤΕΙΣΙ ΦΟΝΟΥ** l. top down circular.
528 .55-.6 B.M. (2); Paris (T. pl. CCXCV.2 and Rev. Num. 1853, pl. XIV.10) (Fig. 288) Mion. Sup. III, no. 272; E.R.; Spink.



Fig. 289.

A second denomination.

- 529 .45 E.R. (Fig. 289).
ΛΕΙΣΙΦΟΝΟΥ l. top down circular.
530 55-6 Paris (T. pl. CCXCV.1; V. 23/10, pl. II.13; Newell; Hirsch XIII, pl. XIX.1450; XV.703; E.R.

LYCOPHRON II.

B.C. 353 — B.C. 352.

Head of Hekate, three quarters facing l., crowned with wreath of reeds.

℞. **ΦΕΡΑΙΟΝ** below horse.

Hekate seated sideways on horse galloping to r., wears veil and holds long torch in r. hand; behind and above lion's head.



Fig. 290.

Fig. 290 a.

Three denominations.

- 531 .8-.95 B.M.C. 48/22; 48/23, pl. X.16, also figured T. pl. CCXCV.5) Paris (T. pl. CCXCV.4); H. 455/1; Hirsch XXI.1381; F. pl. CLXXVI.4. (Fig. 290). Lockett. (Fig. 290 a).



Fig. 291.

- 532 .76 E.R. (thick flan). (Fig. 291).



Fig. 292.

- 533 .55-.6 Nym. und Char. 66/177; Newell; Col. Morcom; Ratto Geneva, 1909, pl. X.2107; Photiades 169; Empedocles; E.R. (Fig. 292). Ash.

PRÖERNA (THESSALIOTIS).

There appears to have been but one issue and one type of Pröerna. In style they resemble the coins of Gomphi, issued about B.C. 300 and are very rare.

B.C. 306-283.



Fig. 293.

Head of Nymph (or possibly Hera) with flying locks; facing three quarters r. : border of dots.

℞. ΠΡΩΕΡΝΙΩΝ r. downwards. Demeter stands facing l. : holds in r. hand two ears of corn, in l. long torch : field l. Φ.

534 .65-.8 B.M. (2) Berlin; Empedocles (Athens) Newell; Hirsch XIII, pl. XIX.1454; XXV.706; Photiades 175. E.R. (2) and E.R. with monogram l. Φ (Fig. 293).

RHIZUS (MAGNESIA ?)

There is little known of Rhizus, except that it was one of the eight towns, whose inhabitants were transferred to the new foundation of Demetrias and was therefore likely to have been situated in the neighbourhood.

Its coins are rare and of fine style, one similar in type to those of Scotussa, Eurea or Gomphi, and date about the middle of the fourth century. They indicate that Rhizus must have been of considerable importance and culture at the time.

Fourth Century B.C.



Fig. 294.

Head of Artemis r.

℞. ΡΙΣΙΟΥΣΙΩΝ between ten rays of star.

- 535 .65. B.M. (Num. Chron. 1900, pl. I.7) Paris (T. pl. CCC.21) (Fig. 294).



Fig. 295.

Similar.

- 536 .5 E.R. (Fig. 295). B.M.
 R. ΠΙΘΟΥΣΙΩΝ between eight rays of star.



Fig. 296.

*Λ to left -
 above grapes,
 below
 branch*

- 537 .8. Num. Chron. 1896, pl. VII.4; attributed Num. Chron. 1900, page 10, note 14) Hirsch XXV, pl. IX.710, attributed to Scotussa; Spink; E.R. (Fig. 296) (No Λ). Ash.

Similar.

- 538 .8. Paris (T. pl. CCC.19).
 R. Similar but no Λ and in field r. trident.

SCOTUSSA (PELASGIOTIS).

Scotussa lay between Pherae and Pharsalus. Its silver coins are among the earliest in Thessaly, but in the second half of the fifth century B.C. Scotussa had ceased to strike.

It began again somewhere about B.C. 400, when the first Æ appear. It joined with the other Thessalians to oppose the march of Agesilaus of Sparta across Thessaly in B.C. 394, which would give a time limit for the beginning of the period. Then it was treacherously taken by Alexander of Pherae in B.C. 377 in his attempt to bring all Thessaly under his power. This for the moment closed the

mint at Scotussa. Three years later at Cynocephale the Thebans defeated Alexander and no doubt continued to strike till the conquest of Philip of Macedon in 344 B.C. The mint reopened for the last time about B.C. 300 under Demetrius Poliorcetes and then continued till B.C. 190.

B.C. 394 — B.C. 367.



Fig. 297.

Head of Herakles, bearded in lion skin r.

℞ ΣΚ across field. Forepart of horse feeding l.

539 .45-.55 B.M.C. 49/3, figured T. pl. CCXCV.9 (Fig. 297);
F. pl. CLXXVI.9; Hirsch XXI. 1383; E.R. (The
B.M.C. says ΣΚΟ but the O is doubtful).



Fig. 298.

Head of Herakles without beard in lion skin r.

℞. Σ[K]O above.

Bunch of grapes on stalk with leaf.

540 .6 B.M. (Num. Chron. 1902, pl. XV.8, also figured
T. pl. CCXCV.10) (Fig. 298).

(Both Wroth in the Num. Chron., *loc. cit.* and
Babelon in his *Traité* assign this coin to B.C. 394
— B.C. 367, but despite such weighty authority
my own opinion is that it belongs to next period
and is a lower denomination of the facing head of
Nymph type).



Fig. 299.

- Head of Herakles in lion skin l.
 Ῥ. ΣΚΟ ΦΠΑ from bottom r. to l. circular.
 Forepart of horse feeding r. in circular incuse.
- 541 .6 Paris (T. pl. CCXCV. 11); Hirsch XXX. 708. E. R.
 (Fig. 299) V. 34965.
 Head of Herakles in lion skin r.
 Ῥ. ΣΚΟ above ΠΦΑ below.
 Similar.
- 542 .6 Gen. R. Fox. Rare Greek coins, pl. VII.

B. C. 364 — B. C. 344.



Fig. 300.

- Head of Nymph facing three quarters r., bound with
 fillet and hair floating loosely, border of dots.
 Ῥ. ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣΑΙ above and to r. circular ΩΝ below.
 Vine branch with grapes between two leaves.
- 543 .8-.85. B. M. (Num. Chron., 1890, p. 318, no. 13; Paris
 (T. pl. CCXCV. 13); Berlin ex Imh. Blumer;
 Pellerin Recueil, pl. XXVIII. 38; Mion. II 24/170;
 S. III 308/266; Newell; F. pl. CLXXXVI. 7;
 Hirsch XXI. 1384; E. R. (2) (Fig. 300) Empe-
 docles.



Fig. 301.

- Similar but nymph facing three quarters l.
- 544 .8-.85 B. M.; H. 455/1, pl. XXX. 11; F. pl. CLXXXVI. 6;
 (Fig. 301) Paris (T. pl. CCXCV. 14). E. R.;
 Newell. Ash.



Fig. 302.

Head of young Herakles in lion skin l., border of dots.

℞. Σ·Κ·Ο to r., l. and above, incuse.
Kantharos.

545 .52. F. pl. CLXXVI.8.; (Fig. 302). V. 34380.

B.C. 300 — B.C. 190.



Fig. 303.

Head of Athene r. in close fitting helmet with chin strap up and earring.

℞. Bridled horse prancing r.: in field below tail bunch of grapes (This, in case of coins either of smaller flans than usual or badly centred, is not always visible).

Two varieties of legend.

ΣΚΟΤΟΥ above ΣΑΙΩΝ in exergue.

546 .75 B.M.C. 49/5; pl. XXXI.9. B.M.; Ratto, Geneva 1927, no. 1038; E.R. (2) (Fig. 303). Lockett.

ΣΚΟΤΟΥ above, ΣΑΙΩΝ above exergue below horse.

547 .75. E.R. (2). Empedocles.



Fig. 304.

Thessalian helmet with cheek piece r.; border of dots.

- Ῥ. ΣΚΟΤΟΥ above.
Ram standing r. on club; border of dots.
548 .55-.6. Col. Morcom ex Headlam Sale, Lucerne 1923;
Empedocles; E.R. (Fig. 304).
The last issue : —



Fig. 305.

- Head of bearded Herakles in lion skin r.
Ῥ. ΣΚΟΤΟΥΣ above ΣΑΙΩΝ below.
Club to r.
549 .85-.9 B.M.C. 49/4, pl. XXXI.8; W. pl. CXII.2929;
E.R. (Fig. 305); Spink.
This rare coin has sometimes been attributed to
Scotussa in Macedon, but the position of the club
as on no. 548, with a characteristic Thessalian
helmet seem to make Thessaly preferable.

THEBAE (PHTHIOTIS).

Thebae in Phthiotis has a reflected glory from Pylace, where there was a temple sacred to Protesilaus, who was a native of this part of Thessaly. The coins are all of the time of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

The monogram appears on them as on others, for example Halus, Peumata and Larissa Cremnaste.

B. C. 302 — B. C. 186.



Fig. 306.

Head of Demeter, crowned with corn and veiled l. :
border of dots.

℞. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ from l. bottom up circular.

Protesilaus armed with shield and sword leaping
on shore from prow of galley : in field r. ✕.

- 550 .75-.85. B.M. (2) (Num.Chron. 1889, p.6, no.1); Zeit.
für Num. I, p. 175; Hirsch XXV. 714; Newell;
Rhusopoulos 1469; W. pl. CXII. 2921; J. I. A.
N. 1911, pl. X. 6; Empedocles; E.R. (3).
(Fig. 306).



Fig. 307.

Fig. 308.

Head of Demeter, crowned with corn and flowing
hair r.

℞. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ from l. bottom up circular.

Protesilaus as last coin; in field r. ✕.

- 551 .55 B.M. C. 50/2, pl. XI. 4; (Fig. 307) B.M. (2), one
with ✕ between legs of Protesilaus; Newell; W.
pl. 2931, now in B.M.; Hirsch XXI. 1398; E.R.
ex Pozzi. (Fig. 308).



Fig. 309.

Head of Demeter, crowned with corn and veiled l. :
border of dots (Later style).

℞. ΘΗΒΑΙΩΝ top l.

Bridled horse stepping r. with curled tail; below
horse ✕.

- 552 .7-.85. B. M. (Num. Chron. 1888, p.6; (Fig. 309) B.M.;
Berlin (Zeit. für Num. I, p. 175; Col. Morcom;
Newell; Photiades 181; W. 2932; Hirsch XIII,
pl. XIX. 1469; E.R. (2) Mion. S. III. 528/150
wrongly attributed to Thebes in Boeotia.

TRICCA (HISTIAEOTIS).

Tricca the capital of Histiaeotis, was next to Larissa the largest town in Thessaly.

Situate on the left bank of the Peneius, it took its name from the fountain nymph Tricca, the daughter of Peneius, and her head appears on the Æ coinage.

Its antiquity may be realised because Homer says that it was under the rule of Podaleiros and Machaon, the two sons of Asklepios. They led the Triccaean to the Trojan war. A reference to this must be found in the reverse of the first Æ coin, on which a Trojan warrior appears. This may represent Pódaleiros or Machaon themselves, but they went to Troy rather as surgeons than soldiers. It is more likely to represent Achilles or Ajax or merely the idealised type of Triccan warrior.

It was most of all famous for its temple of Asklepios, who was born near by. The temple was the most popular in Greece.

In the bearded figure on the reverse of the coins, there can be no doubt that Asklepios is represented, but it is followed by an unbearded figure. This of course may represent the young Asklepios, as has been suggested, though unbearded representations of Asklepios are rare, and it seems more likely to be a representation of one of the sons.

After the conquest of Philip of Macedon Tricca issued no coins and the Æ dates between B.C. 400 and B.C. 344.

B. C. 400 — B. C. 344.



Fig. 310.

Head of Nymph Tricca with hair rolled, wears earring and necklace.

R. ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙΩΝ from bottom l. up.

Armed warrior with shield and sword charging r.:
(? Achilla on Ajax) border of dots.

553 .65 B. M. C. 52/16 (also figured T. CCXCII. 6); B. M. (Num. Chron. pl. XII. 7); Newell; E. R., this has legend in two lines ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙ l. up and outside ΙΩ down. (Fig. 310). Ash. (ΩΝ r. down).



Fig. 311.

Head of Nymph Tricca, with rolled hair r. : border of dots.

℞. ΤΡΙΚΚΑΙ up l.; ΩΝ down r.

Asklepios sits on chair with back r., leaning forward, rests l. hand on his staff over shoulder, holds serpent in r.; beneath chair a serpent erect, all in incuse circle.

554

.85 B.M. (Num.Chron. 1891, pl.IV.14, also figured T.pl.CCXCII.9) (Fig.311).
E.R.



Fig. 312.

Similar.

℞. ΤΡΙΚ l. up ΚΑΙΩΝ r. down.

Bearded Asklepios sits on stool r., his staff over l. shoulder with r. hand feeds a bird to a serpent erect before him.

555 .75-.85.

B.M. (2); Paris (T.pl.CCXCII.7). Hirsch XXI. 1390; Empedocles; E.R. (3) one is smaller and neater than usual. (Fig.312). Lockett. Ash.



Fig. 313.

- 556 .8. Similar, but nymph has pendant earring and necklace.
R. Similar, but stool has double cross bar beneath.
B.M.C. 52/17, figured T. pl. CCXCII. 8; Newell;
J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 31; E.R. (Fig. 313).
Seltman.
Head of Nymph l.; no earring.
R. Similar to last.
- 556a .8. Ashmolean Museum. E.R.



Fig. 314.

- Similar, but no earring or necklace.
R. Similar but the seated figure has no beard and
under stool is A.
- 557 .8-.9 B.M.; Newell; pl. CXIII. 2938; Mion. 25/179; S.
T. III. 309/271; Hirsch XIX. 1481 = XXV. 717
= Rhousopoulos 187 = E.R. (Fig. 314).

With that the actual Catalogue of the Thessalian Æ closes. There remain, however, the coins of the Isles adjacent to Thessaly and properly Thessalian, although they are rather insignificant.

ISLES OFF THESSALY.

There are four Isles off Thessaly, sometimes called the Sporades, which have a numismatic interest, that is to say, Icus, Peparethus, Sciathus and Scyrus. Lying off the east coast of Thessaly they were ideal haunts of pirates — the curse of ancient navigation, but were finally cleaned up by Pompey. They were naturally the first Greek bases for the invading Persians and were of really military importance both in the conflict of Athens with Philip of Macedon and afterwards when Philip V was fighting Rome.

It is possible to assign Æ to three of them, but at present there is no Æ, which can be attributed to Scyrus.

ICUS.

Icus lay to the east of Peparethus and has been identified with Chelidromos, the most ancient of the group. Here as in the other isles there is evidence of Cretan colonists and throughout the

oinage of the islands resembles what is found at Melos, Myconos
r Naxos in type.

Icus is represented by a single coin, which Imhoof-Blumer
ublished. Its date is somewhere in the fourth century.

Fourth Century B. C.



Fig. 315.

Laureate head of Poseidon r.

℞. ΙΚΙΩΝ from middle r. down, circular and out-
wards.

Trident.

58 .6 Berlin (Monn. Grecq. 134/9, figured) (Fig. 315).

PEPARETHUS.

The numismatic history of Peparethus goes back at least to the
latter part of the VIth century B. C. but no Æ coins were issued
before the middle of the fourth Century B. C. At the time of the
Persian invasion the successful sea fight off Peparethus prepared
the way for the decisive victory of Salamis. After the war it
passed into the Athenian federation and paid an annual tribute for
the upkeep of the fleet. This in B. C. 454 amounted to 18,000
drachmae. In B. C. 426 the island suffered terribly from an earth-
quake.

The most probable date of the issue of the Æ money was between
B. C. 361 when the Athenians made alliance with Thessaly against
Alexander of Pherae, who was actually blockading the island at the
time, and 340, when Philip of Macedon ravaged Peparethus.

An imperial issue with portraits of Roman Emperors closes the
series.

Peparethus was famous for its vines and the types of the Æ all
bear reference to this, with one exception, where the head of
Athene appears, doubtless due to Athenian influence.

B. C. 361 — B. C. 340.

Head of bearded Dionysos r.

℞. ΠΕ on either side and at the foot of a Kantharos,

wreathed with vine tendrils and bunches of grapes hanging : above ivy leaf. Circular incuse.



Fig. 316.

- 559 .55-.6 B.M.C. 53/1, pl. XI. 14; 53/2; 53/3; B.M. (2); (Fig. 316); H. 460/1; Paris (T. pl. CCCII. 5); W. pl. CXIV. 2959; Mion. p. 26/182, 183; J. I. A. N. 1911. 276/447; 276/448; Seltman (2) Spink; E. R. (4).



Fig. 317.

Head of young Dionysos, ivy-crowned r.

℞. ΠΕ on either side of Kantharos, wreathed with vine branches and ivy leaf above.

- 560 .5 B.M. (2); E. R. (3) (Fig. 317).
Similar.

℞. ΠΕ
ΠΑ on either side of Kantharos.

- 561 .56 B.M.C. 53/4; Hirsch XXI. 1391; B.M.; M.

Circa B.C. 197 onwards.

From the style the following coins appear to be a later issue.



Fig. 318.

Head of young Dionysos r.: border of dots.

℞. Amphora: legend variously disposed.

Γ Ε
Γ Α on either side.

52 .6-.65. B.M.C. 53/5, 53/6; J.I.A.N. 1911.276/446 (Γ Α
Π Ε)

(Fig. 318); W.pl.CXIV.2961.

Π Ε above Kantharos.

Γ Α on either side.

Π Η

53 .6-.65 B.M.C. 53/7; pl.XI.16; W.CXIV.2961; Hirsch
XXI.1391; Empedocles; E.R. (2). J.I.A.N.
pl.X.40.

In the B.M. trays there is a coin with an owl in a square countermark and a bunch of grapes in an oval, which appear to have been struck over a flan like the last.



Fig. 319.

Head of Demeter r., veiled: border of dots.

℞. Π Ε
Π Α Thyrsos united to cross pieces of a torch.

54 .45 B.M.C. 53/8, pl.XI.16. (Fig. 319).



Fig. 320.

Bust of Dionysos, crowned with ivy r.: border of dots.

℞. Π Ε Γ Α Ρ Η Θ Ι Ω Ν from bottom l. up and outwards, circular Kantharos with palm at side.

55 .7-.75 B.M.C. 53/9; F.pl.CLXXXII.1 (Fig. 320); H.
460/2; J.I.A.N.276/450.



Fig. 321.

Athene Itonia, armed with shield and spear in attitude of attack r.: border of dots : countermark thyrsus.

℞. Π Ε Π Α from top l. down circular.

Owl, head l. facing.

566 .55 H.460/3, pl. XXX. 19. (Fig. 321).



Fig. 322.

Head of Athene in Corinthian helmet r.: border of dots.

℞. Π Ε around grapes.

Π Α

567 .55 B.M. (Fig. 322).

Imperial.

AUGUSTUS.



Fig. 320.

Σ Ε Β Α Σ from bottom l. up.

Bare head of Augustus r.: border of dots.

℞. Π Ε Π Α from top l. down.

Bearded head r. (? Dionysos); border of dots.

568 .75 H.460/4, pl. XXX. 20. (Fig. 320).



Fig. 321.

Similar with uncertain countermark, (? thyrsus tied to cross pieces of torch).

℞. ? Head of Dionysos.

569

.8 H. 460/5. (Fig. 321).

SCIATHUS.

Sciathus lay between Peparethus and the southernmost point of the coast of Magnesia. It was famous for its wine. After the Persian invasion, it became subject to Athens and paid an annual tribute. It struck some unimportant \AA coins during the fourth century and its mint was closed down by Philip on his conquest of Thessaly.

The presence of the Caduceus on the reverse of most of its coins has sometimes caused a confusion with the coins of Eresus. On these, however, Hermes is always represented wearing the petasos

B.C. circ. 350 — B.C. 344.



Fig. 322.



Fig. 322a.

Young head bound with taenia r.; (usually attributed to Hermes presumably because of the caduceus on the ℞, but the same ℞ type occurs with Obv. Gorgon's head; more likely Apollo or local divinity or hero).

℞. ΣΚΙ r. down ΑΘΙ l. down.

Caduceus in incuse circle.

570 .6. Paris (T. pl. CCCII. 12 and 13) E. R. (Fig. 322).

With bunch of grapes r. of Caduceus.

571 .45-.55 B. M. C. 54/1, (figured T. pl. CCCII. 14); E. R. (3). (Fig. 322a).

With tripod r. of Caduceus.

- 572 65. B.M.C. 54/1, pl. XI. 17, also figured T. pl. CCCII. 10; B.M.



Fig. 323.

Similar young head l.

℞. Similar.

No symbol.

- 573 .55-.6 B.M.; E.R. ex Pozzi 1267; E.R. (Fig. 323).



Fig. 324.

Trophy l. of caduceus.

B.M.C. 54/4; B.M.; J.I.A.N. 1911, pl.

- 574 .5-.55 B.M.C. 54/4; B.M.; J.I.A.N. 1911, pl. X. 41; Milligan, Ancient Coins, pl. III. 18; W. pl. CIV. 2962; E.R. (2, one ex Pozzi); (Fig. 324).



Fig. 325.

Young head without taenia r.

℞. ΣΚΙ r. down ΑΘΙ l. down.

Caduceus : r. tripod.

- 575 .5 B.M.C. 54/2, pl. XI. 18, also figured T. CCCII. 11; E.R. (Fig. 325).



Fig. 326.

Veiled head of Demeter r.

☩. ΣΚ on either side of caduceus within a crown.

576

.5 Paris. (T.pl.CCCII.17). (Fig. 326).



Fig. 327.

NOT SKIATHOS, ASPENDOS IN
PAMPHYLIA, see SNG DEUTSCHL
(88P) 17-20

Facing head of Gorgon; border of dots.

☩. ΣΚ on either side of caduceus : border of dots.

577

.5 B.M.C. 54/5, pl. XI. 19, also figured T. pl. CCCII. 16; Paris (T. pl. CCCII. 16); Hirsch XXI. 1392; E.R. (Fig. 327).

Both at Peparethus and Sciathos there was an Athenian Kleruchy, most probably taking its rise from about 166 B.C., when the Romans handed over to Athens Delos and other places.

Coins for the Kleruchies with the types of Peparethus and Sciathos and the legend ΑΘΕ are fairly common, but they do not properly belong to the Thessalian series.

They are illustrated Pl. 25 Sciathos (?) (nos. 22-28), Peparethos (nos. 29-50) in *Les Monnaies d'Athènes* by Jean N. Svoronos. Munich 1923-1926.

*
**

There remains now, only the delightful task of thanking those, to whose generous help and sympathy this study of the Thessalian copper coins owes any merits it possesses.

In the first place it has come into existence through the interest of Messrs. Spink in Numismatics generally, and none who are fortunate enough to know Mr. Forrer, will fail to realise how valuable has been his assistance. If it were for nothing else than the magnificent Weber Catalogue, I, like many other students, would owe him what we shall never be able to repay; but I am conscious of much more.

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There are many others, who have helped. To them all I say the most heartfelt "Thank you", and I hope that I have not misunderstood or misapplied any of the knowledge they have so willingly placed at my disposal.

P. S. The somewhat unusual division of syllables at the end and beginning of lines is not my responsibility.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN CATALOGUE.

Ash.	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.
B. M. C.	British Museum Catalogue.
B. M.	In British Museum Collection, but not in Catalogue.
H.	Hunter Catalogue (Glasgow).
F.	McClellan Catalogue Fitz-William Museum.
W.	Sir Hermann Weber Catalogue.
Mion.	Mionnet.
Monn. Grec.	<i>Monnaies Grecques</i> , by Imhoof-Blumer.
Kl. Mun.	<i>Kleinasiatische Münzen</i> by Imhoof-Blumer.
J. I. A. N.	<i>Journal International d'Archéologie numismatique</i> .
Nym. und Char.	<i>Nymphen und Chariten</i> by Imhoof-Blumer in <i>Jour. Int.</i> XI, 1908.
Num. Chron.	The Numismatic Chronicle.
T.	Babelon's <i>Traité</i> .
Z. für N.	<i>Zeitschrift für Numismatik</i> .
V.	Vienna Collection.
E. R.	Writer's Collection.

I

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ERRATA

Page 46 for Bassanius read Bassianus.

Page 162 for Onymarchus read Onomarchus.

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