

**Classical Coins at the Cape:  
A History and Catalogue of the Greek and Roman  
Numismatic Collections in Iziko Museums of South Africa**

**Leigh Nissen  
NSSLEI001**



**A dissertation submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of  
Master of Arts in Classical Studies**

**Faculty of Humanities  
University of Cape Town  
January 2024**

The copyright of this thesis vests in the author. No quotation from it or information derived from it is to be published without full acknowledgement of the source. The thesis is to be used for private study or non-commercial research purposes only.

Published by the University of Cape Town (UCT) in terms of the non-exclusive license granted to UCT by the author.

## **Declaration**

This work has not been previously submitted in whole, or in part for the award of any degree. It is my own work. Each significant contribution to, and quotation in, this dissertation from the work or works, of other people has been attributed, and has been cited and referenced.

Signature:

Signed by candidate

Date: 31 January 2024

## **Abstract**

The collection of ancient Greek and Roman coins held by Iziko Museums of South Africa has been a part of the museum's primary collections since the South African Museum's inception in 1825. Over the years, this numismatic collection has developed via donations (for example those by Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed); loans (such as the Mann Collection), and by various purchases made by the curators of the numismatic department itself. To date no complete catalogue or syloge exists. Based upon the museum's own accession registers, archival research, and physical examination of the collection, this dissertation provides the first complete catalogue of the Greek and Roman coins in the museum's holdings. In doing so, a brief history of the establishment of the museum is given, along with its collecting practices of ancient coinage; a history of the numismatic department; and a history of numismatic display and curation in the museum, as far as this has been possible from the museum's own archival records, letters, and unpublished notes. In providing the first, accessible catalogue and history of the Greek and Roman coins in the museum, this dissertation also enters current conversations around curation, conservation, and display within museum spaces in South Africa and suggests future possibilities for antiquities collections of this nature within museum spaces in the country more generally.

Keywords: Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed Collection, Mann Collection, Greek and Roman coins, numismatics, South African Cultural History Museum, Iziko Museums of South Africa, Cape Town

## **Acknowledgements**

This project would not have been possible without my supervisor, Jeffrey Murray, who provided critical feedback and generous support in the form of a URC BRAAS Fellowship, which funded my studies. I am indebted also to the helpful and diligent staff of the Iziko Social History Centre, without whom, this project would have numerous gaps. A very special word of thanks to Esther Esmiol, Lailah Hisham, Thando Ngcangisa, Baheya Hardy, Tessa Davids, and Paul Tichmann. Major-thanks as well as to Lalou Meltzer for taking time to talk to me and answer many questions about the museum's numismatic department.

I am grateful for my parents who have supported me on this journey as well as the friends and family members who all kept me motivated. This project is only possible because of the love and support of the people around me.

## **Contents**

Abstract

Acknowledgements

Introduction

Chapter 1: General Overview of the Greek and Roman Coin Collections

Chapter 2: The Mann Collection

Chapter 3: The Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed Collection

Conclusion

Bibliography

Appendix 1: A Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Numismatic Collections in Iziko Museums of South Africa

## Abbreviations

BMC	British Museum Catalogues of Coins
<i>DSAB</i>	W. J. de Kock et al. (eds.), <i>Dictionary of South African Biography</i> , 5 vols. (Cape Town, 1972-1987)
HSSM	Hajee Sulaiman Shah Mahomed
ISHC	Iziko Social History Centre
RE + vol. no.	H. B. Mattingly et al., <i>Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum</i> , 6 vols. (London, 1923-76)
RIC	H. B. Mattingly et al., <i>The Roman Imperial Coinage</i> (London, 1923-)
RRC	M. H. Crawford, <i>Roman Republican Coinage</i> , 2 vols. (Cambridge, 1974).
SAM	South African Museum
<i>SAM</i> 1955	<i>The South African Museum, Cape Town 1855–1955</i> (Cape Town, 1955)
SACHM	South African Cultural History Museum
SNG	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum</i>
<i>De Pass Cat.</i> 1934	<i>Catalogue of the De Pass Collection</i> (Cape Town, 1934)

## Introduction

The ancient coin collection housed in the Iziko Museums of South Africa is one of the oldest collections held by the museum but to date has received relatively little scholarly attention. What information about the contents of the collection there is (which in recent decades has largely been in storage and out of public view) is scattered across several personal and public archives. This study, therefore, seeks to bring together for the first time, all available information relevant to the collection, both published and unpublished, analysing the collection's acquisition history, development, and curation. In doing so, this work sheds light not only on southern African museum practices and collection histories, but also the position of the study and research of the ancient Mediterranean world in this region of the globe. The study also includes as an appendix, the most complete and first sylloge of the collection as it currently stands.

Several collections of Mediterranean antiquities in South Africa, both Greco-Roman and Egyptian, have fortunately been subject to a number of recent publications, and further research on these collections is currently underway.<sup>1</sup> In 2017, for example, Samantha Masters provided an initial overview of the histories of several antiquities collections in South Africa, providing two particular case studies of public collections: those held by Iziko Museums as well as the teaching collection of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, housed on the Howard College campus in Durban of the University of KwaZulu-Natal. In the paper, Masters argued that such collections have been largely neglected in the post-1994 period and that changes in the country's museum policy have meant that these collections have been viewed in connection with the country's colonial legacy. She states, 'after the fall of apartheid in 1994, museums as well as other custodians of knowledge, heritage and culture became part of a new national agenda of transformation', and as a result, certain collections that were developed under South Africa's colonial and apartheid periods were overlooked in favour of indigenous and previously neglected or suppressed collections, specifically from the region.<sup>2</sup> In her in-depth analysis of two specific case studies, Masters concluded that, 'What is clear is that the collection of classical antiquities, by state and by university museums in South Africa, is a practice of a bygone era, and its demise goes beyond the increased constraints on the international trade of antiquities'.<sup>3</sup> Further study is needed, however, on the exact implications of recent local government policies regarding heritage and conservation. More recently, a full-scale examination of the classical antiquities housed in the Iziko collection has been underway, and a digital database of all South African antiquities is currently being established under the direction of Samantha Masters of the Department of Ancient Studies at Stellenbosch University. The recently completed doctoral dissertation of Thandi Welman-Hawkes, submitted at the University of Stellenbosch under the supervision of Masters, provides the most comprehensive study available of Iziko's classical antiquities.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> The literature review which follows provides a survey of some of the most recent publications relevant to the study of antiquities collections in southern Africa. These studies, which range from short notes or articles to a sylloge or catalogue, are uneven in terms of their scope, the level of detail which they supply via their analyses of the various collections or items within them, as well as their discussion of collections' history and curation. The initial model for studies of this kind must be the basic museum catalogue, for example the kind produced by Frederick Stimpson Salisbury, *Guide to the Greek and Roman Coins in the Albany Museum* (Grahamstown, 1915); later examples specific to Iziko Museums are the *Catalogue of the De Pass Collection*, published in Cape Town by the South African Museum in 1934 and *Greek Vases in Cape Town*, also published by the South African Museum in 1961: see Boardman and Pope 1961.

<sup>2</sup> Masters 2017: 284.

<sup>3</sup> Masters 2017: 315.

<sup>4</sup> Welman-Hawkes 2020.

In the dissertation, Welman-Hawkes approaches the collection through the theoretical lenses of what she terms ‘negative heritage’ and ‘object- and nation-oriented policies’. She arrives at the designation of the classical materials within the collection as ‘orphan artefacts’, claiming that the museum no longer has any desire to display or study the items, only intending to continue maintaining and conserving them. The dissertation offers a catalogue of the items studied, built upon the museum’s accession notes, one determined by specific criteria which Welman-Hawkes herself set out. She does not, however, attempt to offer any of her own analysis of the previous research conducted on the items, judging whether specific identifications etc. are correct or not.

While Welman-Hawkes’ study is concerned with the Greco-Roman antiquities collections more generally, it does not include, specifically, study of the Greek and Roman numismatic collections held by Iziko.<sup>5</sup> Concerning the classical coins, she writes,

The records of the collected and purchased coins in the numismatics section of the museum report is [sic] always meticulous. In a new colony it would be easy to collect the new currency out of interest and for posterity, but it would also be very simple to send off for any coins from anywhere in the world (or from any period in history). Coins are small and easily transportable at minimal cost. Thus, a small number of ancient Greek and Roman coins made their way into the collection without being linked to the other objects of similar origins. They were the only purchases of classical items made by the museum in its first fifty years.<sup>6</sup>

While both studies have contributed much to our knowledge of Iziko’s antiquities holdings, as well as the museum’s historical and current curatorial practices, they have neglected to examine the Greek and Roman numismatic collections of the museum. Study, therefore, of the classical numismatic collections as well as their associated archives within Iziko is a lacuna in the scholarship. At present, there is no comprehensive catalogue of the collection publicly available either in print or digitally. This dissertation, therefore, presents the first analysis of these collections and places them within the larger history of their collection, display, and curation both within the museum itself and in southern Africa more generally. It investigates the nature and scope of the ancient coin collections, the individual histories of the objects themselves within these collections, and finally also the relationship between these collections and the various collecting and curatorial policies and practices of the collectors and the museum.

At present, the numismatic collections are in storage at the Iziko Social History Centre in Cape Town, having been removed from public display nearly three decades ago in 1998.<sup>7</sup> Since their removal from display, the numismatic collections have remained largely forgotten and very little research, both by the museum staff as well as external scholars, has been undertaken. Several factors have influenced the current situation of the collections, including specific curatorial practices of past and current museum staff (as will be seen below); the employment of staff at the museum with the necessary skills required by the specialised discipline of numismatics (thereby allowing full appreciation of these collections); and finally, also, the museum’s limited resources, both financial and physical. Currently, there is no dedicated numismatics curator at the museum.

---

<sup>5</sup> She states, ‘This study does not include any ancient coins currently remaining in the numismatics department’ (Welman-Hawkes 2020: 26 n. 5).

<sup>6</sup> Welman-Hawkes 2020: 30-1.

<sup>7</sup> Welman-Hawkes 2020: 41.

Since being moved into storage, select pieces from the larger antiquities collections have, on occasion, been put on public display. For example, a Greek amphora can be seen in semi-permanent display at Iziko's museum at Groot Constantia, and more recently, a Greek vase along with a bust of the goddess Isis (SACHM 71/141) were displayed as part of an exhibition by the University of Cape Town's Honours in Curatorship programme.<sup>8</sup> The Iziko National Gallery is, at the time of writing, preparing an exhibition that would include several of the Greek vases, as part of retrospective of the museums' vast collections built up over a century and a half. It will also be the first time that many of the Greek vases will be on display.<sup>9</sup> Despite the general neglect of the classical items in the collections, in contrast materials from the ancient Egyptian collections have remained on display in a semi-permanent exhibition at Iziko's Slave Lodge Museum.

Currently, the ancient Egyptian antiquities remain on display and were the recent beneficiaries of an exhibition refurbishment. The 'Kemet: Life in Ancient Egypt' exhibition opened in December 2018 and was the work of the museum staff in partnership with the Friends of Design, Academy of Digital Arts, in Cape Town, and in consultation with Jessica Nitschke, a research associate of Stellenbosch University. The display of the Egyptian collection has been fairly consistent in the Slave Lodge's history, as floor plans of the Slave Lodge, formerly called the 'South African Cultural History Museum', indicate, showing the collection on display at least as early as 1990, along with other antiquities.<sup>10</sup> The Egyptian, Greek, and Roman antiquities were displayed on the ground floor of this museum, and were located in the lower left wing of the building in adjacent rooms. According to a floor plan from the 1990s, the Egyptian and Greek rooms were connected, and three displays were classified under the rubric of 'Antiquity and Classical Collections'.<sup>11</sup> Later, the Egyptian collection was separated and moved to its current location on the museum's upper floor, but when this exactly took place is unclear.<sup>12</sup> At this time, the Greek and Roman collections remained on display, and a temporary exhibition was installed in the gallery formerly devoted to Egypt. When, however, the Greek and Roman galleries were removed, the Egyptian collection remained in its new location. Initial publicity for the museum indicated that 'Kemet: Life in Ancient Egypt' would remain on display until the end of 2022, exceeding its original exhibition length which indicated an end in 2020; indeed the exhibition still remains on display.<sup>13</sup>

The Egyptian collection provides an interesting comparandum for the classical collections, as it raises a number of questions about the museum's curatorial practices and the ideologies that inform them.

---

<sup>8</sup> The UCT Honours in Curatorship exhibitions from 2018 and 2019 both featured items from Iziko's antiquities collections, suggesting keen interest from the students themselves in researching and interacting with these pieces. The Hellenistic statuette of Isis was the subject of a 2019 thesis project titled, 'SACHM 71/141' by Malika Meyer, which explored the objects' location in the museum's history and curatorial space, as well as the reception of Isis and the limits of museum display.

<sup>9</sup> Information supplied during a recent joint visit by students and staff of the Classics section at the University of Cape Town and the Department of Ancient Studies, Stellenbosch University to the Iziko Social History Centre, 14 October 2022.

<sup>10</sup> South African Cultural History Museum Floor Plan, 1990. ISHC Archive.

<sup>11</sup> South African Cultural History Museum Floor Plan, 1992. Ground Floor. ISHC Archive.

<sup>12</sup> One floor plan in the museum's archives shows the move, but is undated, although the museum is still referred to as the SACHM, thus dating the plan to sometime before 1998 when the museum was renamed the Slave Lodge.

<sup>13</sup> As of January 2024.

The Egyptian collection, too, has also benefitted from sustained research by both museum staff and external scholars.<sup>14</sup>

Modern scholarly research on the Egyptian collection began at least as early as the 1990s, when Anlen Boshoff, a curator at the South African Cultural History Museum at the time, catalogued Kafr-Tarkhan pottery in the collection. She published a detailed study in 1996, based upon research conducted towards a Master's degree at Stellenbosch University, under the supervision of Izak Cornelius. *Egyptian Ceramics (3050-2686 BC) from Kafr-Tarkhan in the South African Cultural History Museum, Cape Town* was published by the South African Cultural History Museum and provided the first complete catalogue of the Tarkhan pottery in the collection, excavated by Sir Flinders Petrie, and which made its way to Cape Town through the museum's contributions to the Egyptian Exploration Society. In 2002 the Egyptian collection was again the subject of a short chapter by Anlen Boshoff and Izak Cornelius in an edited volume which showcased the collections of Egyptian material culture around the world.<sup>15</sup>

Specimens of five mummified votive animals in the Egyptian collection were also subjected to a computed tomographic analysis, the first of its kind on the materials.<sup>16</sup> The study was able to shed new light on the collection, discovering two bird skeletons, a mummy wrapped to look like an ibis but in fact consisting of plant-based materials, as well as another presented as a falcon, but containing only the remains of a leg and talons of a bird of prey, and the remains of a mammal which could have been from a cat, but with the head and front legs missing, thereby eluding sure confirmation. The study also consisted of a preliminary chemical analysis to identify the various compounds used in the mummification process.

Scholarly research has also been done on various items in the collections from the Ancient Near East. In 2016, for example, Renate van Dijk-Coombes studied cylinder seals, which previously had only been described briefly in the De Pass Collection catalogue.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, the article also studied seals housed in Stellenbosch University's Department of Ancient Studies. Van Dijk-Coombes' research represents the most up to date scholarship on these items, although she herself acknowledges the need for further research.

In 2019, Iziko's Egyptian collection was again the subject of study, in this instance by Alice Stevenson whose research focused on the politics, people, and social histories of the discipline of Egyptology and archaeological work associated with it and a number of international institutions that supported or were linked with this work in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.<sup>18</sup> Her research has shed new light on museum and collecting practices globally, including in South Africa. The forerunners to Iziko Museums were some of the many institutions that supported the work of the Egyptian Exploration Society and benefitted as early as 1898 from excavations in both Egypt and the Sudan, receiving items in agreement with the Society's sponsorship model.

---

<sup>14</sup> See, e.g. Boshoff 1995, Boshoff 1996, Cornelius and Boshoff 2002, Cornelius, Swanepoel, du Plessis, and Slabbert 2012, Stevenson 2019, van Dijk-Coombes 2016.

<sup>15</sup> Boshoff and Cornelius 2002: 133-142.

<sup>16</sup> Cornelius et al. 2012: 129-148.

<sup>17</sup> *De Pass Cat.* 18; Van Dijk-Coombes 2016: 1-23.

<sup>18</sup> Stevenson 2019. Stevenson's study identifies Egyptian collections at Albany Museum in Makhanda (formerly Grahamstown), the KwaZulu-Natal Museum in Pietermaritzburg, St John's College in Johannesburg, as well as the Wellington Museum in Wellington in the Cape (a collection previously held by the Huguenot University College).

At the time of writing, both locally and more globally, many conversations are taking place around specific museum collections in Africa, and a number of stake-holders within the field have sought to reconcile the place of items with so-called ‘colonial’ or ‘European’ origins in museum collections on the continent, as well as their relationship to, and the display of ‘indigenous’ items within the same collection.<sup>19</sup> Coupled with this has been renewed efforts to consider how to make museum spaces more inclusive and their curatorial practices more ethical.<sup>20</sup> In South Africa in particular, a number of recent studies have attempted to articulate the place which several so-called ‘European’ collections have within both museum spaces and various cognate institutions in the country.

In 1998, for example, Anna Tietze, an academic from the Michaelis School of Fine Art at the University of Cape Town, wrote about the fortunes of the Beit bequest, a gift of classical casts presented to the Cape Colony by Alfred Beit in 1908.<sup>21</sup> The donation of a classical cast collection, the brainchild of Rudyard Kipling, Tietze notes was almost totally out of keeping with the Cape’s aesthetic and artistic priorities at the time, and their apparent neglect and ultimate near-disappearance altogether, indicative of both political and educational, as well as the museum’s, policies throughout but especially in the first half of, the twentieth century. Tietze followed up this research and published a revised and expanded study of this collection in 2017.<sup>22</sup>

Similarly, Welman-Hawkes views Iziko’s antiquities collections as, what she terms, a ‘negative heritage’, and has suggested that their association with the country’s colonial and apartheid past associates them with a negative cultural value, one that therefore affects their current position within the museum’s holdings.<sup>23</sup>

Scholars have also written about recent display practices of antiquities in South African museums. Samantha Masters, for example, provided a report of an exhibition in 2008, the result of a collaboration between Stellenbosch’s Ancient Studies department, Iziko Museums, and the Sasol Art Museum.<sup>24</sup> The ‘Living Antiquity’ exhibition, held at the Sasol Art Museum in Stellenbosch, from 2005 (succeeded by the ‘Containing Antiquity’ exhibition from 2007) put on display Greek, Roman, and Ancient Near Eastern items from Iziko’s De Pass Collection. The latter reincarnation of the exhibition capitalised ‘on one of the particular strengths of the Iziko collection: its broad representation of vessel shape, type and function’.<sup>25</sup> This collaboration allowed for artefacts that would have stayed in storage to be on display and find new life and interpretation. Scholars have also put forward suggestions of display using new technologies, particularly in response to problems of display space. Masters and Welman (2015) have met this need and made a case for making South African’s antiquities collections accessible online via digital databases, thereby enabling not only the collection’s preservation and the

---

<sup>19</sup> MacKenzie (2009) discusses the institution of the museum in relation to Britain and its various colonies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries; Beinart and Dubow (2021) which explores the establishment of museums along with other institutions of knowledge-production within South Africa, beginning in the 18th century; see also, Rankin 2013: 72-98.

<sup>20</sup> Recent studies, for example, Gibson (2019) seeks to interrogate how digitization can perpetuate centuries of institutional prejudice and Welman-Hawkes (2020) who looks specifically at antiquities in the Iziko Museums collections and questions whether they have a place in an ‘Africanized’ and ‘decolonial’ museum space.

<sup>21</sup> Tietze 1998: 70-90.

<sup>22</sup> Tietze 2017b: 316-335.

<sup>23</sup> Welman-Hawkes 2020: 13.

<sup>24</sup> Masters 2008: 99-109.

<sup>25</sup> Masters 2008: 100.

public to view specific items (digitally), but also allowing scholars to continue researching these collections.<sup>26</sup>

Studies focusing on local antiquities have also focused specifically on the drastic political and social changes in the region historically. They have asked questions about the preservation of these collections in the current climate of museum practices within the country as well as the factors that have led to their display or storage. Samantha Graham, for example, in her 2016 Stellenbosch Master's thesis on two separate classical collections housed in Durban, South Africa, noted that out of the seventeen (by her count) collections of classical antiquities in South Africa in various public or university museums, only four remained on display at the time of her writing.<sup>27</sup> She also detected a 'general disinterest in record-keeping and records associated with such objects' in many of the museums which she studied.<sup>28</sup> Her particular study was focused on two collections in South Africa, both university collections: one in the Museum of Classical Archaeology housed on the Howard College campus of the University of KwaZulu-Natal in Durban and the other owned by the Durban University of Technology. Her thesis provides some of the most up-to-date information of the collections' accession records, object histories, and the curation policies.

### **Producing a Catalogue of the Ancient Greek and Roman Coins in the Iziko Museums Collection**

In her study of these two Durban-based collections of classical antiquities, Samantha Graham stressed the importance of building antiquities databases and making them digitally available, especially when current access is limited or restricted, for the sake of future research and preservation.<sup>29</sup> Iziko's collections would benefit equally from such an intervention, and especially so, when all information currently available on the collection, whether museum registers, catalogue cards, description cards, internal records, research, and correspondence is gathered together in one place for the first time and made accessible to the public and researchers alike. Museum records, like the objects themselves, are often fragile and susceptible to loss and would benefit also from digitization and storage in an electronic database. This ensures that they are handled less often by researchers (especially in the case of paper, which should not be constantly exposed to light or changes in air temperature). Second, these records are also vulnerable to fire, water, pests, or general decay over time.<sup>30</sup>

It is clear from SACHM floor plans of the time that the numismatic collection on public display was removed sometime in the early 1990s. At first this was a temporary move, but in line with later museum policies was made permanent. This dissertation, therefore, via a basic catalogue makes available the collected information currently known on the classical coin collection. The information has been

---

<sup>26</sup> Masters and Welman 2015: 83-99.

<sup>27</sup> Graham 2016.

<sup>28</sup> Graham 2016: 7. It should be noted that in the case of the Museum of Classical Archaeology at UKZN in Durban, however, many of the items in the museum's holdings have been well-researched and published: see, e.g. Mackay 1992: 3-11, Mackay 1993: 149-52, Mackay 1994: 153-58, Mackay 1995: 34-40, Mackay 1996: 42-45, Mackay 1996: 171-74, Mackay 1997: 166-67, Mackay 1998: 171-72, Mackay 1999: 163-65, Mackay 2000: 166-69, Mackay 2001: 172-74, Ryan 2002: 101-105, Ryan and Gosling 2003: 123-28, Ryan 2006: 161-66, Ryan 2007: 115-19.

<sup>29</sup> Graham 2016.

<sup>30</sup> The partial destruction of the Special Collection and African Studies Libraries at the University of Cape Town in 2021 has signalled a new impetus for the region's conservation and preservation activities in regard to research collections.

catalogued using both Microsoft Access and Excel. While partial catalogues internal to the museum do exist, none of them aim at the comprehensive coverage achieved in this dissertation, nor are they available publicly. This study also not only provides a basic catalogue of the collection, but also takes into consideration the object histories of these items and places them within a larger history of collection and curation. These aspects of the collection's history have been recovered through archival research of the museum's registers as well as acquisition records and correspondence. It should be noted, however, that several museum registers are currently missing, and therefore this dissertation provides only a partial history of the collection, and much research is still needed.

To date several similar catalogues of numismatic collections in southern Africa have already been published. These collections are mostly housed within university collections and some are only partially displayed. These publications, however, provide a basic model for the current catalogue, and act as comparanda for their scale and the level of detail which they supply. Most often these publications have been the result of research by academics working within the departments where they are housed. One of the earlier examples, to my knowledge, is Kenneth Douglas White's catalogue of the Roman coin collection held by Rhodes University, Makhanda (formerly Grahamstown).<sup>31</sup> K. D. White was Professor of Classics at Rhodes University in the middle of the twentieth century and published a slim volume of a selection of coins from the department's collection as well as brief commentary and notes upon them. The aim, as he expressly stated in the volume's preface, was 'designed to meet the requirements of undergraduates and others who are not specialists in numismatics'.<sup>32</sup> His further stated aims were 'to provide, in reasonable compass, a fairly full commentary on a representative selection of coins which have a bearing on some specific historical problem, or which throw light on the personality and policy of one or other rulers and those associated with them' and 'to help the student of the early Roman empire to make intelligent use of numismatic evidence, and to assess the significance of a number of coins to which frequent reference is made in the standard histories, as well as some which are perhaps less well known'.<sup>33</sup> White's aim, therefore, can be seen to be purely pedagogic rather than research-based, especially in relation to the collection's curation history. Although simple, the volume was elegantly produced and along with commentary featured four pages of glossy plates.

In 2005 J. D. Snowball and W. D. Snowball published a brief study of several of the coins in the Rhodes University Classics Museum collection.<sup>34</sup> Their focus was on coins featuring Alexander the Great and his successors. While their study covered the economic and political significance of coinage and, based upon stylistic analysis, the establishment of production contexts (they were classified as coming from the Amphipolis and Arados mints and were likely minted during Alexander's lifetime), their study provided no details of the history of their acquisition or display within the collection. It is possible that these coins were given on loan to the Rhodes University Classics Museum by the Albany Museum. This museum, also in Makhanda in the Eastern Cape and affiliated with Rhodes University, holds (or held) a collection of coins – a selection of which were previously on loan to the SACHM in the 1970s – the current state of their numismatic department or collections is unknown.<sup>35</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> White 1958.

<sup>32</sup> White 1958: preface (not paginated).

<sup>33</sup> White 1958: preface (not paginated).

<sup>34</sup> Snowball and Snowball 2005: 13-26.

<sup>35</sup> A catalogue of their classical coins was published by Frederick Stimpson Salisbury, *Guide to the Greek and Roman coins in the Albany Museum, Grahamstown* (Grahamstown, 1915), while he was a Classics Master at Kingswood College, Grahamstown. Salisbury held an MA degree in Classics from Christ's College, Cambridge.

Next, in 1963 Thomas Francis Carney, Professor of Classics at the then University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (today the University of Zimbabwe) produced a catalogue of the Roman and foreign coins in the collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld, housed at the institution.<sup>36</sup> The collection of 116 coins, representing a broad range of different coin types, is one of the largest in southern Africa and was assembled in the first half of the twentieth century. More lavishly produced than White's volume, Carney's aim was also pedagogic. The book, however, also makes more than a nod towards research and acknowledges the collection's history and provides a thorough introduction to the monetary history of Rome.<sup>37</sup> The volume also produces thirteen glossy pages of plates. Carney's Roman coin catalogue was supplemented in 1970 with a catalogue of the Greek coins produced by John Graham Pollard, the Deputy Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge as well as Keeper of Coins from 1966-1988.<sup>38</sup> Pollard's text provides descriptions of the coin types along with brief historical introductions to the various mints. His volume also supplements, in an appendix, information on items missing from Carney's earlier publication on the Roman material.<sup>39</sup> In 1992, Jessie Maritz – a classicist at the University of Zimbabwe – made the case for using collections such as the Courtauld as a teaching tool in southern Africa, where, by virtue of their geographical location, many university students are cut off from easy access to the antiquities of the Mediterranean world.<sup>40</sup>

Smaller university collections in southern Africa have also received some attention. Albert van Stekelenburg, a Professor of Latin at Stellenbosch University, in 1978 published some notes on Roman Republican coins housed in the university's collection, along with several illustrations.<sup>41</sup> This collection was built up in the 1960s from a donation by a Mr A. P. Richter of around one hundred coins, and was added to subsequently by the departmental chair, Professor Frans Smuts. The collection has grown over the years, and in a recent article on it, Maridien Schneider placed the total holdings at around 170 coins.<sup>42</sup> A second smaller university collection, held by the University of Natal (today the University of KwaZulu-Natal), was catalogued in 1989 by Mrs Anne Gosling, Senior Lecturer in Classics on the Howard College campus of the University in Durban. Gosling's descriptive catalogue was prepared in conjunction with an exhibition of the coins held in May 1989 in the Museum of

---

The catalogue provides a basic guide to the collection and is supplemented by the drawings of R. W. Daniels. In the Director's foreword he notes that the coins have been stored at the Albany Museum for many years: '... and so long ago as the year 1883 they were described by Mr. E. J. Smith, our Hon. Secretary, in the general catalogue published by the Museum that year'. He goes on to mention that the collection grew over the years through exchanges, purchases, and donations – the most important donation coming from a Mrs Dulcken in 1901. The slim publication of 45 pages indicates that the collection ranged from Hellenistic coin-types through Roman imperial coinage up to the Late Byzantine period.

<sup>36</sup> Carney 1963. Stephen Lewis Courtauld (1873-1967), the youngest brother of Samuel Courtauld, founder of the Courtauld Institute of Art, spent many years of his life in Southern Rhodesia (today Zimbabwe) and was a benefactor of artworks to several institutions in the country, see Maritz 1992: 31-40.

<sup>37</sup> Carney (1963: i) does however acknowledge the limitations of numismatic study in southern Africa: 'The catalogue is also to a certain extent geared to the academic needs of its environment in Southern Africa, where university libraries do not generally hold wide ranges of the specialist numismatic journals. The bibliography centres upon major reference works, current monographs and those classical journals normally held in our libraries. The catalogue is, frankly, a teaching aid, not a contribution to research'.

<sup>38</sup> Pollard 1970.

<sup>39</sup> See reviews by Healy (1970: 256-57), Bernareggi (1971: 441), Williams (1972: 317-18), in *Akroterion* 17 (1972), 36-7 (author not named), and finally also by Austin (1973: 60).

<sup>40</sup> Maritz 1992: 31-40; see also Maritz 1999: 166-68.

<sup>41</sup> Van Stekelenburg 1978: 9-23.

<sup>42</sup> Schneider 2005: 67-85.

Classical Archaeology.<sup>43</sup> The exhibition, which represented Greek, Roman, and Byzantine coinage, was made up mostly of coins lent by the Pietermaritzburg campus of the same University and the loan or donations of several individuals including the author of the catalogue herself.<sup>44</sup>

## Dissertation Outline

In the remainder of this introduction a brief sketch of the history of the South African Museum is necessary in order to situate the collecting and cataloguing of Greek and Roman coins in Cape Town within the larger history of the museum's collecting and display practices and policies.

The first chapter will outline what in particular is known of the history of the museum's numismatics department, detailing collection, display, and exhibitions. It will also summarise what research has been undertaken on this section of the museum's collection and provide basic information on the researchers themselves.

It will provide an overview of the entire Greek and Roman coin collection, as well a history of the collection and its organisation. Most of the work done on the collection to date was achieved by Margaret Shaw and Lalou Meltzer.<sup>45</sup> Shaw was the first, in scholarly fashion, to organize and identify the coins – a process continued by Meltzer, who also corrected earlier attributions. Much of the information on the collection comes from the physical envelopes in which the coins themselves are kept and Meltzer has preserved Shaw's original work in order to create object histories. This chapter will also provide a broad analysis of the collection as well as a survey of general trends and patterns of collecting adopted by the curators and an overview of donor information. It is worth noting at the outset that donation was the primary means by which the collection was established and developed, however, some coins were purchased specifically for the collection.

In addition to the final catalogue, the next two chapters will focus on two specific case studies of smaller collections within the overall Greek and Roman numismatic collections: the Mann Collection and the Hajee Sulaiman Shah Mahomed Collection.<sup>46</sup> Though the Mann Collection is no longer held by the museum, it was part of the museum's collections for nearly a century and was related to the intellectual history of the Cape through its connections to William Mann. Mann was an assistant astronomer at the Royal Observatory in the Cape Colony during the nineteenth century. Historically, there were several attempts by academics to catalogue this specific collection and its history, but owing to a variety of factors, these attempts have largely remained unsuccessful. The only published work on the collection, to my knowledge, was done by Denis Saddington, a Professor of Classics at the University of Witwatersrand.<sup>47</sup>

---

<sup>43</sup> Gosling 1989.

<sup>44</sup> Today, all the coins are held in the Museum of Classical Archaeology on the Howard College campus of the university in Durban.

<sup>45</sup> On Shaw, who was an Honorary Life Member of the South African Numismatics Society, see Davison 2002: 118. Shaw herself published a brief study on the history of currency in South Africa, but as her topic suggests, the volume did not include Greek and Roman coins, see Shaw 1956.

<sup>46</sup> The orthography of Shah Mahomed's name varies greatly across sources; for the sake of this dissertation, the form above is used consistently.

<sup>47</sup> Saddington 1987: 94-98. Saddington also published on other coins in South Africa: Saddington and Vogel 1997: 23-29; Saddington 2001: 93-98.

The second collection this study will focus on are the coins donated by Hajee Sulaiman Shah Mahomed. Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed (1859-1929; hereafter HSSM), a retired merchant from India who had immigrated to the Cape, became a prominent figure in the Cape Malay community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>48</sup> He donated a number of coins to the South African Museum in the early part of the twentieth century, including examples of ancient Greek and Roman coins. A recent inventory of HSSM's collection, however, only lists four ancient coins within the current collection – two Roman, a Greek silver didrachm, and another from the reign of Ptolemy II. The rest of the coins in this inventory come from England, India under British Rule, Indonesia, Ceylon, Mauritius, German East Africa, and Liberia, and the majority are listed at the time of compilation as being on display at the Bo-Kaap Museum in Cape Town. However, over the course of researching this dissertation, several more ancient coins indicating HSSM as the original donor have been found; and they will now appear listed as such in the final catalogue.

### **A History of Iziko Museums South Africa**

To understand best the numismatics collection, it must be placed within the larger context of the history of Iziko Museums, as this present conglomeration has undergone significant changes and reconfigurations since its establishment as the South African Museum in 1825. These changes have both affected and influenced the scope of the collection and the position it holds today within the museum. The following sketch of the museum's history is indebted to Roger Summers' history of the institution published in 1975.<sup>49</sup> His account of its origins and the growth and development of the museum still remains the most comprehensive study on the topic. While his survey of the history of the South African Museum for the years 1825-1975 provides a general narrative of the institution's history, little space in his work is given to specific discussion of the numismatic collections. His work, however, does usefully provide evidence for the general curatorial and management practices of the institution in these years.

Iziko has its origins in 1825 in a museum established by Lord Charles Somerset (1767-1831), the then Governor of the Cape Colony. While the institution of the museum arrived comparatively late to South Africa, the practice of the museum can trace some of its early origins to the early Dutch settlers and their collecting and display practices which marks the start of European settlement in the Cape.<sup>50</sup> Early settlers, new to the landscape of southern Africa, were especially interested in hunting the new fauna and exploring the new flora. With the establishment of the Dutch East India Company in the Cape in the mid-seventeenth century, as Summers notes, the skins of animals were preserved, stuffed, and put on display in the fort (a colonial building preceding the Castle). Next, early in the eighteenth century, a museum was established in Company's Garden by the colony governor at the time, Willem Adriaan van der Stel (1699-1707). This was mainly a small zoological museum that was open to the public, but in reality was an extension of the governor's personal collection of wild animals and birds, about which Summers remarks, 'could barely aspire to the dignity of a public institution'.<sup>51</sup> It continued in this form until the second British Occupation of the Cape in 1806, but was abolished two decades later after the establishment of the museum by Lord Charles Somerset. With the British occupation

---

<sup>48</sup> See Ajam 1990: 68-76.

<sup>49</sup> Summers 1975.

<sup>50</sup> This is in comparison to European institutions such as the British Museum, founded in 1753 and the Louvre in Paris founded in 1793; but quite contemporary to other colonies like Australia that only saw its first public museum open in 1827. See further MacKenzie 2009: 79.

<sup>51</sup> Summers 1975: 1.

of the Cape, the area of the Company's Garden was neglected, and it was also closed to the public by Sir George Yonge (1731-1812), the then governor of the colony, who reserved it for his own private use.

The museum was revived in 1825 by Somerset who placed a notice in the *Cape Gazette and African Advertiser*.<sup>52</sup> John MacKenzie points to Andrew Smith (1797-1872) as the possible instigator of the project and the obvious choice to oversee it.<sup>53</sup> Smith was born in Kirkton, Scotland, and had trained to be a surgeon at the University of Edinburgh and later joined the Army Medical Services in 1816.<sup>54</sup> He arrived in the Cape in 1821 before being sent off to Grahamstown (today, Makhanda). This iteration of the museum had as its focus natural history – evident from the initial newspaper advertisement:

His Excellency the Governor being convinced, from various sources, of the endless diversity and novelty of the natural products of this Colony, is most desirous to make them in future the subject of particular attention. His Excellency has therefore directed an Establishment to be formed in Cape Town under the title of “The South African Museum”, for the reception and classification of the various objects of the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Kingdoms which are found in South Africa, whereby an opportunity will be opened to the colonists of becoming acquainted with the general and local resources of the Colony. His Excellency trusts, therefore, that the Inhabitants will aid him with their exertions, in contributing whatever it is in their power to collect, to promote an Institution so interesting and useful.

His Excellency has been pleased to nominate Dr ANDREW SMITH, M.D. to be Superintendent (sic) of this Institution, to whom all communications are to be made, addressed to him, at the South African Museum.

His excellency has selected an apartment in the Public Library, to place the collections in for the present, and it is his intention that the Museum should be open to the Inspection of the Public, at stipulated hours to be here after fixed.

The advertisement omits any mention of cultural material and instead focuses exclusively on natural history, suggesting that the focus of the museum from the start was particularly on southern African natural history. The advertisement also states, it is important to note, that the museum should provide a way for the ‘colonists’ not only to acquaint themselves with the materials collected in the museum but also, that through contributing to it themselves, the museum would provide an opportunity to explore their new surroundings.

The advert, as can be seen, invites donations to the museum and indeed this appears to be the principal way that the institution's collections were developed over the next several years and even for much of its history to date. The museum benefited greatly from the donations of natural history specimens from local naturalists, notably the botanical collector Baron Carl von Ludwig as well as the taxidermist Jules Pierre Verreaux.<sup>55</sup> Mentioned in the original advertisement, as seen above, and identified as the

---

<sup>52</sup> *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser*, 11 June 1825: 1.

<sup>53</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 80: ‘Smith's collecting habits were already well established, and he gathered natural history and ethnographic material during his years at the Eastern Cape. He met Lord Charles Somerset, the Governor, and may have raised the question of the museum with him’.

<sup>54</sup> Summers 1975: 6-7.

<sup>55</sup> Baron Carl von Ludwig (1784-1847) is credited with starting the first known botanical garden in Cape Town (see *DSAB* 1.856-57). The Verreaux family were famous Paris-based taxidermists. Beinart and Dubow (2021:

prime mover, Andrew Smith himself had built up an extensive collection of material throughout his stay in the Cape from 1821 to 1837 (including during his expedition into the interior 1834-36). According to the advertisement, space was made in the Public Library, at this time housed in the Old Supreme Court Building (originally the Slave Lodge at the corner of Wale and Adderley Street). Smith's position was honorary, and he still received a military salary; he also continued to work for the governor and was often sent on diplomatic missions to local chiefs and as a result his duties and explorations on behalf of the colony often took him away from Cape Town.<sup>56</sup> During Smith's absences Verreaux oversaw the running of the museum.<sup>57</sup>

Smith's 'short-lived private museum' was only for a select elite in the settler society but did at least have claims to house the largest variety of animal specimens in the colony at the time.<sup>58</sup> It would provide the model for the newly established South African Institution in 1829-30 that would have Verreaux as the acting curator.<sup>59</sup> This collection was composed of contributions by Smith, Verreaux, and Ludwig. Smith, however, took his collection with him when he left in 1837. What was left was given on loan to the South African College.<sup>60</sup>

After Smith returned to England in 1837 and Verreaux returned to Paris, the South African Literary and Scientific Institution took over the collection, but it was ultimately inoperative, and the collection was neglected.<sup>61</sup> The remains of the collections were handed over to the new museum formed in 1855 – an initiative led by the governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey (1812-1898).<sup>62</sup> Edgar Leopold Layard (1824-1900), naturalist in ornithology, conchology, and archaeology – and the son of a senior official in the English East India Company – arrived in Cape Town in December of 1854 and was then recruited to the Colonial Secretary's office and given the role of minding the new museum as well as being appointed to the new museum commission.<sup>63</sup>

### **The South African Museum (1855-1969)**

The new museum, as stated above, was guided by Layard.<sup>64</sup> It was inaugurated by proclamation on 25 June 1855 and managed by three trustees and a curator. Members of the public were both encouraged and invited to become subscribers at the price of a guinea per year, which would provide 'certain privileges of entry to the Museum and the right to elect one of the three trustees'.<sup>65</sup> The museum received a small grant from the government and the rest of its budget was made up from private funds

---

75) comment, 'The Verreaux brothers were also responsible for exhibited the stuffed corpse of a Tswana man in Paris. It ended up on display as "El Negro" in Banyoles, Spain, and was repatriated to Botswana amid some controversy in 2000'.

<sup>56</sup> *SAM* 1955: 1.

<sup>57</sup> *Cape Town Gazette and African Advertiser*, 9 May 1829: 1: 'During the absence of Dr. Smith, all Applications relating to the South African Museum, are to be made to Mr. J. Verreaux, Long-street, who has been appointed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, to take charge of that Establishment till Dr. Smith's return'.

<sup>58</sup> Beinart and Dubow 2021: 77.

<sup>59</sup> Beinart and Dubow 2021: 77.

<sup>60</sup> Beinart and Dubow 2021: 77.

<sup>61</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 83; *SAM* 1955: 1.

<sup>62</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 83.

<sup>63</sup> *DSAB* 1.467-86; MacKenzie 2009: 84.

<sup>64</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 84.

<sup>65</sup> *SAM* 1955: 1.

accumulated through its subscription programme. Shortly after this renewed inception, the museum appealed to the public for donations and suggestions included the follow items:

...ores, minerals, and fossils; soils from the best corn-, wine- and cotton-growing districts, with analyses, crops, details of rotation; cereals and wines; honey; dyes; hides; all kinds of animals, plants, timber, especially those of economic and medical importance; specimens of Native art and manufacture.<sup>66</sup>

This suggested guideline again illustrates that from its earliest years, the museum's intention appears to have been a focus on natural history along with some ethnographic materials; it did not intend to collect fine arts, or other cultural artefacts (beyond these so-called 'Native' specimens). However, as several small coin and medal donations were given to the museum in these years, it was compelled to extend its original, rather more limited, scope.<sup>67</sup> The early donations were initially placed temporarily at the Slave Lodge, before being offered a space at a bookseller and a publisher on St George's Street.<sup>68</sup> While this location was central in the city of Cape Town and convenient in relation to public access, the rooms were simply not suited for holding museum objects. Regardless, the museum opened officially on 15 January 1956 and steadily gained visitors – this demonstrated the value of the space both as an educational institution for the public but also as one that might be valuable in advancing scientific, historical, and cultural research in the colony.

Its early focus set the tone for both the future collecting habits and scope of the South African Museum. It relied heavily on the specific individuals, who directed the trajectory and development of the museum, and who often had their own specialities and interests. In these years the focus tended to be on natural history and ethnography, as these were the fields of expertise of the individuals in charge of the museum; cultural collections were not a priority at this time, although the museum did still accept donations of this kind and an arts and cultural history collection was slowly developed.

### **The South African Cultural Museum (1964-1998)**

While it was not the original intention of the South African Museum to collect large cultural collections, over time these did begin to accumulate within their collections, and the museum built up a significant body of cultural and artistic material. The formation of the South African Cultural History Museum (SACHM), a second museum independent of the SAM which would collect all the 'cultural' materials was established in 1957. From January of that year, it was recommended by the Department of Education, Arts and Science (DEAS) that the SAM establish a separate section for cultural history, and later that year the DEAS would grant funding for a cultural history division starting from 1 April 1958.<sup>69</sup> The SACHM was opened in 1966 as a separate institution to display and curate the cultural collections from the South African Museum. However, the cultural and historical collections were

---

<sup>66</sup> *SAM* 1955: 2.

<sup>67</sup> *SAM* 1995: 2.

<sup>68</sup> The Slave Lodge is located at the bottom of the Company's Garden, on the corner of Wale Street and Adderley Street; it originally housed slaves before it was later remodelled into government offices in the early 1800s, next it became the supreme court building, and then finally the SACHM in 1966 until it was renamed the Slave Lodge and became a dedicated space to the history of slavery in the Cape (along with several smaller collections, displaying, for example, some ancient Egyptian artefacts).

<sup>69</sup> Mazel 2019: 4.

largely focused on European history and collections relating to South Africa's indigenous populations were kept by the SAM.

Regarding this museum's collecting and curatorial focus, Aron Mazel states:

The split divided the SAM natural and cultural assemblages, but it is noteworthy that the Archaeology and Anthropology collections, which relate to South Africa's Khoisan and Bantu-speaking inhabitants were retained by the SAM. The cultural and historical collections that focused on Europe and European colonization of South Africa (SA) and ancient Egypt and Rome formed the basis of the SACHM.<sup>70</sup>

This 'balkanisation' perpetuated the idea that South Africa's indigenous peoples and their cultural 'products' belonged with natural history collections and not the non-southern African cultural materials. The numismatic collection moved over to the new museum, but some items were retained by the SAM, so-called 'primitive' money collections raised issues regarding their appropriate 'home' and it appears as if some ethnographic and archaeological numismatic materials remained in the SAM.<sup>71</sup>

Patricia Davison has traced the separation of the cultural and ethnographic collections of the museum to the late nineteenth century when prior to 1882 the museum had what was termed the 'Miscellaneous Collection', divided into 'native implements', 'work of civilized races' (which included coins and antiquities) as well as books.<sup>72</sup> She also noted the changing nomenclature over time, from 'native implements' to 'work of native races' in 1891, and then 'work of uncivilized races' in 1892. The extent of this division and its effect on the numismatic department can be seen in the unnecessary division in currency that separated numismatic collections into coins and banknotes whereas items in the 'ethnographic' collections, such as tokens of exchange, were determined to be primitive forms of money and separated.<sup>73</sup> This division came up later again when in 1977 the SACHM wrote to the SAM on the possibility of the museum selling items from their 'primitive money' collection to the SACHM collection.<sup>74</sup> Not only was the division in currency arbitrary, but with the split of the two museums meant that the collections themselves physically belonged to two different institutions making it harder to present comprehensive displays. It also highlights the question of who gets to decide what is 'primitive' and what is not: admittedly, the ancient coin collection contains some of the earliest examples of minting, but other cultures similarly developed their own styles and means of economic exchange – deciding that one example counts as 'numismatics' and another as 'primitive' is limiting to the collection. In a statement to the press, made in 1964, the SACHM's director Jan van der Meulen said:

The museum would not be filled simply with so called Africana. The field would be much wider and embrace not only the culture of European countries which had contributed to South African culture – Holland, Germany, England and France – but also classical antiquity and Eastern Cultures.<sup>75</sup>

---

<sup>70</sup> Mazel 2013: 167.

<sup>71</sup> Letter from SACHM to Director T. H. Barry of the SAM, 6 July 1977.

<sup>72</sup> Davison 2005: 102.

<sup>73</sup> Davison 2005: 103.

<sup>74</sup> Letter from SACHM to Director T. H. Barry of the SAM, 6 July 1977.

<sup>75</sup> *Cape Argus*, 12 November 1963, quoted in Davison 2005: 103.

With the notable inclusion of ‘classical antiquity’ (which would have included the Greek and Roman coins) as its own category, this once again highlights the selective nature of the SACHM’s core collection. In the split from the SAM, it defined what was constituted as cultural, historical, and socially significant against what was not.

### **The Slave Lodge (1998 till present)**

In the wake of South Africa’s first democratic elections in 1994, changes in government led also to changes in the governmental approach to the museum and in the late 1990s and early 2000s new legislation was passed which established the ‘Southern Flagship Institution’ which effectively brought many museums and galleries within the Cape together under one umbrella. This consortium was later renamed Iziko Museums of South Africa, *‘iziko’* being a Xhosa word meaning ‘hearth’. The South African Cultural History Museum was transformed into the Slave Lodge (reverting to the building’s former designation).<sup>76</sup> This museum was set up and dedicated to telling the history of slavery in the Cape, and many of the other cultural history collections not relevant to this narrative were taken down and placed in storage nearby within the Iziko Cultural History Centre on Church Square in Cape Town.<sup>77</sup> The numismatic collection, along with other antiquities collections and cultural materials from Asia, were among those collections ‘boxed up’. It is also worth noting that much of the South African Museum persisted untouched under the new political dispensation, and that while it maintained its natural history focus, it continued to blur discipline divisions, as various collections which fall under the label of ‘ethnography’ remained.

As a result of this museum’s changed focus since 1998, there has been no designated cultural history museum in Cape Town. Instead, the cultural collections are spread out over Iziko’s various institutions with most of them in storage at the Iziko Cultural History Centre. Bertram House, Koopman-De Wet’s House, Rust en Vreugd, Groot Constantia, and the Old Townhouse all hold parts of the furniture and art collections. The Castle similarly holds the William Fehr Collection, and the Bo-Kaap Museum collects the history of the Bo-Kaap and the Cape Malay community. The Old Town House holds the Michaelis Art collection.

### **History of the Numismatics Department**

The history of the acquisition of coins and medals within Iziko Museums and its forerunners starts with the inception of the South African Museum. Though, as stated above, the focus of the museum

---

<sup>76</sup> The Slave Lodge was built in 1679 as accommodation for government slaves by the Dutch East India Company who had established themselves at the Cape in 1652. In its over three centuries of existence, the building has served many different functions and has been known, in addition to the ‘Slave Lodge’, as the Government Offices Building, the Old Supreme Court, as well as the South African Cultural History Museum. While the Slave Lodge is the second oldest still remaining colonial structure in Cape Town (after the Castle of Good Hope), it has been significantly modified and renovated since the 17<sup>th</sup> century; see Geyser 1988.

<sup>77</sup> As mentioned, not all former exhibitions were removed: the ancient Egyptian display, for example, remained, along with exhibits on jewellery, weapons, and silverware. Some of these have subsequently also been removed to storage.

from the start was principally on natural science and history, this museum received a large donation of coins and medals over time which caused them to broaden their scope.<sup>78</sup>

One of these early coin collections came as part of the Dessinian collection, acquired by the museum in 1861 and one of the earliest non-zoological collections in the Cape.<sup>79</sup> Joachim Nikolaus von Dessin (1704-1761) arrived in the Cape from Germany in 1727 as a mercenary soldier and built up a collection of 'books, pictures, coins, medals and "curiosities"' which, originally, he bequeathed to the Groote Kerk.<sup>80</sup> From there they were transferred to the Cape Town Library and Art Gallery and in 1822 (the Library – today the National Library of South Africa – took over the collection owing to the significance of the book collection), the rest of the collection was later acquired by the SAM (the coins and medals included).<sup>81</sup>

This example was the primary method through which the numismatics department of the museum developed over these years – the specific collecting of ancient coins was not a main priority for the institution. Despite this, it did manage to build up a substantial, albeit small, collection of ancient coins which became part of the museum's permanent collections. The extant acquisition records for many of the donations before the year 1951 are sparse and many lacunae exist. Judging by these records, however, it appears as though more serious attention was given to the development of the numismatics department after the establishment of the SAM. This interest, furthermore, continues until roughly the mid-1990s, when the museum ceased acquiring numismatic-related items, and the last curator of the numismatics department retired.

From the early 1950s, there was a sufficient influx of ancient coins to prompt the director of the South African Museum to write to Spink and Son asking for books and materials which could help with the identification of Greek and Roman coins.<sup>82</sup> The influx was caused by soldiers returning home after the war, bringing with them coins easily collected abroad.<sup>83</sup> By the 1970s and 1980s the museum was actively adding to its numismatic collection through purchases made with overseas dealers. These purchases were done by the director at the time, Wolfgang Schneewind along with Lalou Meltzer.<sup>84</sup> The purchasing was focused on filling gaps in the collection and the acquisition records provide several examples of the museum seeking out a specific coin or set of coins. Many of these, however, were very expensive and constantly remained outside of the museum's budget.

To give some indication of the means of acquisition, later in the 1980s the museum acquired a further twelve ancient coins, almost all from the latter half of the Roman Empire and one coin from the Republican period.<sup>85</sup> This included eight coins (also from the later Roman Empire) that were donated by Joan Houston, while a handful were purchased from H. B. Zuck, a member of the South African Numismatics Society. The museum stopped acquiring coins all together in 1990s, including coins from

---

<sup>78</sup> SAM 1955: 2: 'The trustees did not intend to include examples of the fine arts, but the large number of coins and medals which were presented to the museum induced them to extend their original limits'.

<sup>79</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 80.

<sup>80</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 79-80.

<sup>81</sup> MacKenzie 2009: 80.

<sup>82</sup> Letter from the Director of the SAM to Spink & Sons, 4 July 1952. SAM Archive, Numismatic Acquisitions.

<sup>83</sup> Numismatic Acquisitions Folder, [?]-1951, B1/1. ISHC Archive.

<sup>84</sup> Schneewind originally joined the South African Cultural History Museum as a deputy to the previous Director G. Wacha in 1965, and replaced him as Director in the following year, see Mazel 2019: 163-92. Schneewind appears to have had a lively interest in numismatics and was a member of the South African Numismatic Society.

<sup>85</sup> Accession cards N83-02 to N88-30.

the SA mint. Currently, the museum is attempting its first numismatic purchase from the SA mint in over two decades.<sup>86</sup>

---

<sup>86</sup> Via communication with the current museum staff.

## Chapter 1: General Overview of the Greek and Roman Coin Collections

At the time of writing the entire numismatics collection is housed at the Iziko Social History Centre on Church Square in the centre of Cape Town. The ISHC houses the museum's Social History department and provides a storage facility for Iziko Museums' cultural and historical collections, including everything taken off permanent display after the South African Cultural History Museum was converted into the Slave Lodge and a museum for slavery in South Africa. The museum's natural history collections are kept at the South African Museum, including all botanical, entomological, ornithological, paleontological materials; other items from these collections are kept in a separate, designated storage space. The ISHC, therefore, houses a range of cultural collections including the antiquities and numismatics collections held by the museum. The ancient coin collection occupies only about three drawers of space at the ISHC.

The building itself, formerly the National Mutual Building, was previously used by the museum to house the old SACHM collections, but it was renovated in 2006 by the Department of Arts and Culture and reopened in 2010 with updated storage facilities as the Iziko Social History Centre.<sup>87</sup> The original building, designed by Francis Masey, had belonged to the National Mutual Life Association of Australia – an insurance business founded in Australia and opened in Cape Town in 1903.<sup>88</sup> According to the Iziko website, much significance was placed on the development of this new facility as it would, for the first time, bring together collections that had previously been kept separate: 'the heritage significance of the centre is that it unites collections that were separated under apartheid'.<sup>89</sup> When the SACHM had first separated from the SAM, pre-colonial and African ethnographic collections had stayed at the SAM with the natural history collections as the 'cultural' white-European historical collections were moved to the SACHM and its storage facilities. Today, emphasis is placed by the museum on the integration of these collections at the ISCH and on moving forward to continue to break down these artificial separations.<sup>90</sup> The ISCH, therefore, forms part of the museum's current, post-apartheid project at reconciling its own colonial past and colonial collections with other items in its stores. In doing so, it aims to shift interest towards areas of the collection it perceives as neglected or which have been misrepresented historically.

In the years after 1994, resources at the museum have been invested into areas of South African history and slavery, while other collections such as the antiquities and numismatics ones have had very little interest shown them at a purely administrative or policy-making level. This, however, is not unique to the antiquities and the numismatics collections, indeed other collections (including furniture, textiles, jewellery from other geographical regions) not specifically related to slavery in the Cape or more general South African history have also remained in storage. The ISCH is willing, however, for the efforts of researchers separate to the museum to work on items in the collection (e.g. Samantha Masters of Stellenbosch University, who is currently cataloguing the antiquities). With the retirement

---

<sup>87</sup> Social History Centre, Iziko Museums: <https://www.iziko.org.za/museums/social-history-centre/>, last accessed 24 December 2023.

<sup>88</sup> National Mutual Life Association of Australia (NMLA): <https://www.iziko.org.za/museums/social-history-centre/>, last accessed 24 December 2023.

<sup>89</sup> <https://www.iziko.org.za/museums/social-history-centre/>, last accessed 24 December 2023.

<sup>90</sup> <https://www.iziko.org.za/museums/social-history-centre/>, last accessed 24 December 2023.

of Lalou Meltzer in 2015, no further research has been carried out on the Greek and Roman numismatics collection.<sup>91</sup>

### **Physical Description of the Collection**

It is important for the future study and understanding of this collection to provide a description of how the coins are physically stored within the museum, especially as the collection is not easily accessible.<sup>92</sup> It is also necessary for the object histories of the coins themselves that the chain of information associated with how they are stored is kept and maintained.<sup>93</sup>

The coins themselves are stored in envelopes. Most consist of two brown envelopes, a larger outer rectangular one, with a smaller square envelope inside. Some have a third envelope, typically square and white, that is usually stored inside or alongside the inner square brown envelope. These white (or cream-coloured) envelopes were later confirmed by Lalou Meltzer as being the older; with the square brown envelopes being newer, and the final outer, rectangular envelopes being still more recent. The information recorded on the square envelopes (both white and brown) occasionally is incorrect or out of date, and typically represents earlier research or assumptions in their descriptions of the coin. This information generally appears to be the work of Margaret Shaw. The outer corrected information, typically, is attributable to Lalou Meltzer.

Almost all of the ancient coins follow Margaret Shaw's accessioning system, except for those received in the 1980s which follow Lalou Meltzer's changed conventions: e.g. N82/31. 'N' for numismatics, '82' for 1982 and '31' representing the fact that it was the 31st numismatic acquisition for the given year. While a large percentage of the collection follows the rectangular, brown and white envelope formula it is not standardised across the entire ancient coin collection. A few coins lack inner envelopes completely with no discernible reason as to why; this presents researchers of the collection with a problem as it has been found that, occasionally, the inner brown envelopes contain information relating to provenance, especially concerning coins donated by HSSM and Alfred De Pass (discussed below). Coins acquired during the 'N-series' also lack these envelopes, but as they were more recent acquisitions, it is assumed that they did not use these inner envelopes at all, and that all necessary information for them was made available through their catalogue cards. Enclosed with most of the

---

<sup>91</sup> Lalou Meltzer was not the last numismatics curator; she was succeeded by Helene Volgraaf when Meltzer became Director of the ISCH in 2007. Volgraaf, however, managed other departments as well. See also, Iziko Museums of South Africa, Annual Report 2014-2015: 23.

<sup>92</sup> The research period to produce the coin catalogue which this dissertation represents occurred amidst the Covid-19 pandemic that began in 2020 and which, understandably, made accessing the physical collection of coins difficult. The project was put on hold, therefore, when the ISHC was not open to the public during the initial stages of lockdown during 2020. Access was only granted in early 2021 but continued to be difficult owing to fluctuating access-policies which were subject to change in relation to surges of the virus. Towards the end of that year, with a decline in cases in South Africa, the ISHC relaxed its restrictions and access was granted on a more regular, weekly basis. Additionally, also, the coins were unavailable for viewing due to staffing shortages, but the museum's archive remained open and the process of collecting, collating, and studying information on the numismatics collections and the history of the department was achieved. Eventually, full access to the coins was possible and I was able to view (over the course of several months) every ancient coin currently held in the Iziko collection.

<sup>93</sup> When the entire collection has been catalogued, photographed and the provenance has been determined and everything is stored and made available digitally.

coins is a folded paper containing the metal, coin-type (along with ruler or emperor), and a number which is speculated to be the coin's register number.

Some coins are also accompanied by folded notes or the coin itself is folded into a piece of paper. In the case of Iaa21, for example, a bronze *as* with a double head of Janus on the obverse and ship's prow on the reverse, two additional notes were included. The first, a lined page that enclosed the coin with 'The As, bronze' written on front, the inner part has slightly more detail and reads in the same black ink 'The As, [...] 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War BC 220'. The second was a folded piece of paper with 'The As, The Carisca family. The head of Janus' written inside with black ink; and in pencil in a different hand, the added details with an arrow pointed at the middle text, 'Why, [...] 1865'. It is hard to attribute these notes or corrections to any one curator or to even date them reasonably as they seem to have been added to over the lifetime of the coin's storage at the museum and all information – even incorrect dates or identification – have been kept with the coin for the sake of the collection's historical consistency and continuity.<sup>94</sup> Information, even incorrect information, has been kept as a record of information on the coin and as a result, many envelopes show corrections and additions over the years in different coloured inks and handwriting styles. For the sake of research by future curators, this information is included to show a chain of knowledge and change of it over the decades (if not centuries). Thankfully these records have been maintained as researchers are still now able to find the coin's original register number, along with its initial description. Correct and unaltered information can be found on the accession cards for all the coins, though they lack descriptive detail. Presently, the location of the catalogue cards for the coins accessed before 1982 is unknown. Currently there is only one ancient coin without an accession number which, for the purpose of this study is labelled as 'UNK001'.<sup>95</sup> It is a dupondius of Antoninus Pius and is suspected to be 'leftover' from the Mann Collection (discussed below), but there is no further information to confirm this. Lastly, separate from the rest of the information recorded, also visible on the envelopes are display codes. These were used for coins when on display, for example Iaa:1 on its inner brown envelope has 'D1' written lightly in pencil in the top left corner. This would have been the coin's number when it was on public display.

Also, an important and necessary note on the inner envelopes is that some of them were reused. For example, GRa:85 is a tetradrachm of Alexander the Great purchased in 1980, but its inner envelope does not belong to GRa:85. The inner envelope belongs to GRa:26 and the description indicates 'Drachm Alexander Macedon', which while similar is not necessarily the same, especially as it is a recent acquisition and therefore less likely to have been misidentified. It is an important note to make when attributing ownership, as it should be assumed that the ownership on the envelope matches the coin, but there is room for error and misunderstanding. For the purposes of this study, in terms of coin ownership, it is assumed that past curators would not mix-up or reuse those envelopes without clearly stating as such.

To further illustrate the usefulness of preserving this 'paper trail': Iaa:16 is a struck bronze quarter-uncia displaying the head of Roma on its obverse and a ship's prow on the reverse, with the legend 'ROMA' above. The coin itself is not in good visual condition, the surface of both sides is covered in a thick green patina with a slightly mottled appearance, making identification difficult. The coin's iconography, however, is still visible and comparison with similar specimens confirms its identification. Enclosed along with Iaa:16 are two small papers that identify it as 'Probably Greek', signalling how it was first identified and accessioned. The condition of its preservation might have

---

<sup>94</sup> To avoid confusion, the latest, best, and most often, correct information is always to be found on the outer envelope; the inner envelopes are the older ones and are kept for showing a log of information on the coin.

<sup>95</sup> UNK – unknown, 001 – the 1<sup>st</sup> one in this series – and hopefully the only one!

made it hard to confirm, and formerly, with a lack of the standard reference works, or similar specimens, may have led to this assumption; it, therefore, suggests to the researcher that this coin must have been one the earlier acquisitions of the numismatics department, indeed, the donor might also have designated it as a ‘Greek coin’.

### Accessioning System

In total, the ancient coin collection contains 606 coins.<sup>96</sup> The majority of the collection follows Margaret Shaw’s accession system. Her system resulted in coins being organized according to political divisions from roughly AD 1500 with certain exceptions. Where possible the first letter represented the country or political division, for example France was ‘F’, otherwise the first two letters were used, ‘Gr’ for Greece. For Classical Greece, ‘GRa’ was used, while ‘GRaR’ denoted Classical Greece under Rome. Gold coins were catalogued separately; however, note the case of a gold stater from the Ptolemaic kingdom which was labelled ‘GRa1:G’ and was still filed along with the rest of GRa1 but perhaps on a separate catalogue or register. In the case of other items in the numismatic collection, the same geographic system was used with different prefixes. For cheques, the prefix ‘CQ’ was used, for banknotes it was ‘N’, for bonds ‘P’, and for business documents ‘BD’.

The original description of this system, which was left by Shaw herself, does not always correlate with the collection upon inspection. For example, in Shaw’s original system ‘GRaR’ was meant to represent Classical Greece under Rome, but the code itself is not in use with the collection, similarly Ia<sub>3</sub> and Ia<sub>5</sub> are meant to describe Roman Britain and Roman Gaul respectively, but currently in the collection these all still fall under Ia. It is possible that in practice better codes or more practical methods arose and were implemented by later curators. Often within the numismatic collection, papers and documents were meant to be understood internally or by the curator him or herself which leaves current researchers with speculation and guesswork as the only real avenue for supplying the information about the catalogue and how it was passed down. It is impossible to know what notes or information has been left out, destroyed, lost, or misplaced.

*Table 1, groupings of ancient coins at Iziko under Margaret Shaw’s accessioning system*

Accession code	Region and/or Kingdom and/or Empire	Number of coins
Aba1	Kingdom of Axum (modern-day Ethiopia)	1
GRa	Ancient Greece and related territories	61
GRa1	Ptolemaic Kingdom	12
GRa2	Seleucid Empire	5
GRa3	Successors of Alexander in the East	2
GRaR	Greek States under the Roman Empire	6
GRa.1.R	Egypt under Rome	18
GRa.2.R	Roman Empire in Syria	1

<sup>96</sup> Potentially 607 coins, if Ia:41 can be located.

GRb	Byzantine Empire	14
Iaa	Roman Republic	42
Ia	Roman Empire	353
Ia3	Roman Britain	12
Ia5	Roman Spain	1
I.OST	Ostrogoths	2
LEBaa	Phoenicia	4
N(year)	New accession system introduced in 1982	14
PAL	Judea	29
PERb	Parthia	2
PERaa	Persian Empire	1
TUaa	Carthage	6
YEMaa	Himyarites	1
Suspected forgeries and copies	Coins considered copies or fakes in the collection	18
Unknown	A coin was found without an accession code and simply categorized as 'unknown'	1
		<b>Total: 606</b>

In August 1982, Lalou Meltzer changed the accessioning system to a simple chronological system known as the N-series. This was done by Meltzer in order to replace Shaw's somewhat complicated system that had begun at the SAM. It was intended at the time that the entire numismatic collection would be transferred to this new system: 'At a later stage perhaps, when time permits and the matter has been more thoroughly investigated, the numismatic items which arrived before August 1982 (the great bulk of the collection), will have their numbers changed in accordance with the new system'.<sup>97</sup>

This transfer ultimately never came to fruition as Meltzer took on the role of Director of Social History and the numismatics section increasingly saw less activity and interest.<sup>98</sup> As this would not have been limited to the ancient coins only (already a substantial collection), but also the entire numismatic collections, the task of re-accessioning the coins under the new code was never carried out; so while

<sup>97</sup> Numismatics Catalogue System Change 1982, SACHM Archive.

<sup>98</sup> The steep decline in acquisitions after the 1980s is evidence of decreased interest as well as a decreased allocation overall of resources to the department.

the flaws of Shaw's system are obvious, for the purpose of this study they are preserved in order to prevent further confusion.<sup>99</sup>

Table 1 above describes the groupings of the Iziko Ancient Coin Collection originally laid out by Shaw but also makes some allowances for the eclectic nature of the collection currently. The table puts the suspected forgeries and fakes into a separate category in order to avoid potential future confusion. Here there was a deliberate effort to separate the forgeries from the rest of the collection. As indicated, all forgeries belong to the Ia code. The code 'N' while a later addition, as noted above, collects a number of coins in the collection but does not describe anything about them geographically or in terms of their periodisation. The category includes ancient coins and if removed from the table would also lead to future confusion, and therefore has been retained.

Since coins were some of the earliest items acquired by the museum, their accession dates in the Iziko collection to the establishment of the museum itself. While these coins were not catalogued under the current accession system, they acquired these codes under the reforms undertaken by Shaw in the 1930s. For the ancient Roman coins, there are seven codes under Shaw's system classifying different historical time periods and geographical divisions. These include the Roman Republic (Iaa), Roman Empire (Ia), Roman Britain (Ia3), Roman Spain (Ia5), Greek states under the Roman Empire (GRaR), Egypt under the Roman Empire (GRa1R), and the Roman Empire in Syria (GRa2R). The first Iaa covers the Roman Republican period (508-27 BC) and include some of the early forms of Roman coinage and shows the development of its coinage as Rome grew to be the preeminent power in the Mediterranean. The Ia code collects coins of the Roman Empire (27 BC – AD 476), beginning with coinage minted under Augustus up to the fall of the western Roman empire in AD 476. The latest 'ancient' coin in the Iziko collection dates to the period of Theodosius I (AD 383-392): Ia:494, a small bronze with the emperor on the obverse, and the emperor spurning a kneeling captive on the reverse. While Iaa and Ia cover historical time periods of Roman history, other codes are based on geographical divisions. Though not every coin in Iaa and Ia were minted in Rome; why some provincial Roman coinage received their own codes and why others did not is unclear. As indicated above, Ia3 encompasses Roman Britain geographically, all the coins in this division come from the later Roman Empire temporally. Ia5 contains one specimen from Roman Spain: Ia5:1, which is an *as* from the mint at Celsa with the bare head of Augustus on the obverse and the inscription AVGVSTVS DIVI F, and a bull on the reverse, dated by the museum to be c. 27-25 BC. GRaR is a particularly challenging category, as it collects coins from the Roman Empire under 'so-called "Greek Imperial" states' and covers a wide geographical area as well as time period.<sup>100</sup> Geographically, it spans an area covered by modern-day Turkey to Iraq, and historically it spans a period from Trajan (AD 98-117) to Philippus I (AD 244-249). GRa1R covers coinage from Egypt only after it become a Roman province and mostly contains specimens from the third and fourth centuries AD, with some examples from the reign of Hadrian and one from that of Trajan. The last category collects coins from Syria under Roman rule, under the accession code GRa2R, which holds only one specimen. GRa2R1 is a tetradrachm of Vespasian dated by the museum to c. AD 70-72, depicting Vespasian's head on the obverse with a Greek legend and on the reverse, an eagle with spread wings carrying a wreath in its mouth with a club and palm-branch in field minted at Selucia Pieria.

---

<sup>99</sup> A desideratum to be tackled by future curators, must surely remain a new, more accessible system, embracing the entire numismatics collection.

<sup>100</sup> Cf. Lalou Meltzer's note to Margaret Shaw's classification in the numismatic register, 'Numismatics register excl. gold coins G-Z', SAM Archive.

The code GRb collects coins from the Byzantine Empire and the collection contains 14 specimens. The earliest coin in the collection, GRb1, dates to the period of AD 554-5, and features Emperor Justinian I on the obverse; with the latest coin, GRb12, produced between AD 1295-1320, featuring Christ on the obverse.

Greek coins are collected under four subdivisions of the 'GRa' (i.e. Ancient Greece) code: Classical Greece (GRa), Egypt under the Ptolemies (GRa1), the Seleucid Empire (GRa2), and Alexander's successors in the East (GRa3). The coins collected under GRa include a range of coins and time periods from across Greek world. The oldest coin dates to c. 570-515 BC: GRa:5, a silver stater from Corinth with a Pegasus on the obverse and an incuse square on the reverse. Alfred de Pass' three donations to the collection are some of the finest specimens in the entire collection: GRa:61 is a tetradrachm from Syracuse dated to 317-310 BC under Agathocles. The obverse shows the head of Persephone to the left, wearing a wreath of corn, adorned with earrings and a necklace; the border of the coin is lined with three dolphins. The reverse shows Agathocles' monogram with a quadriga to left, driven by a charioteer holding the reins with the horses in action. GRa contains coins from Athens, Corinth, Sicily, Thrace, Ionia, Italy, Halicarnassus, North Africa, Lesbos as well as Macedonia. At first glance, the GRa code seems interrupted and out of sequence as there are large gaps but consultation of the numismatics register shows that many Greek coins initially identified as GRa, were in fact misidentified and were instead reclassified later under their correct code. The codes GRa1, GRa2 and GRa3 collect coins minted under Alexander the Great's successors. After Alexander the Great's death and the division of his empire, coins minted, while consistent with the Alexander-coin type, were produced in order to maintain continuity, making it very normal for certain coin types to remain stable over long periods of time.<sup>101</sup> GRa1 collects coins minted under the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt, started by Ptolemy Soter I in 306 BC and his successors. GRa2 collects coins from the Seleucid Empire, founded by Seleucus I in 312 BC and which comprised of a large portion of western Asia. Lastly, the GRa3 collections contains coins minted in Alexander's eastern empire by the Babylon satrapy.

### **Donations, loans, and purchases**

All acquisitions by the numismatic department are recorded in several binders kept within the ISCH collections, which span the period right from the beginning of the South African Museum up until the present. The first of these folders collects all numismatic history of the collections from an unspecified date, indicated simply by a question mark ['?'] on the label up to the year 1951. In this broad period, while mention is made of Greek and Roman acquisitions, very little in the way of specifics are included in the records (e.g. coin type, period, provenance). Most of the numismatic acquisitions from this period were South African coins, with only a few Asian and European coins along with an assortment of medals. The next folder collects items from 1951–1969, covering the two decades of the numismatic collection at the SAM before it was absorbed into the new South African Cultural History Museum in 1966. The next period collected covers 1970–1984, followed by a folder covering 1985–1989, ending finally with one on the 1990s. The 1990s, the most slender – and last – folder in the collection, reveals that no new numismatic material was acquired and it also covers the period after the museum's numismatics display was removed and stored. First, it is worth noting that not all numismatic acquisitions and purchases are recorded in these folders; second, that record-keeping greatly improves after 1959.

---

<sup>101</sup> Metcalf 2011: 256.

## Unknown—1951

The first folder documenting the numismatic acquisitions does not have a clear start date, instead a question mark is used to signify the start date and it purports to collect everything up until the year 1951. As noted in the introduction, coins were some of the earliest acquisitions made by the museum, with the Dessinian Collection being one of the most likely early contributors to the overall collection. Loss of museum records from the early years, however, precludes detailed information about this donation.

The register records that in 1884 the museum was contacted by a Captain Thomas Terence Constantine Purland (1860-1923) with the offer of loan (or possible donation) of a number of antiquities and coins.<sup>102</sup> It indicates a selection of pottery and mummy cloth along with several Greek and Roman coins. Purland was born in London, England in 1860 and left England in 1879 originally intending to fight in the Anglo-Zulu War but instead joined the Cape Civil Service. He writes to the museum:

I have a small collection of Roman Pottery, Roman + Greek Coins, Egyptian Mummy Cloth [?] and a few other curiosities of various kinds. I shall be happy to lend these to local Museum if you care to give them accommodation.<sup>103</sup>

Many letters are in this same vein with only the general information given unless in the case of rare or specific items like the Egyptian Mummy Cloth in this particular case. Here, Purland's loan is recorded in the register along with Babylonian artefacts as well. In some cases, the items are listed but in terms of ancient numismatics acquisitions, the coin type and year are hardly ever included. Captain Purland's serves as one of the earliest examples in the museum's acquisition registers and illustrates that the museum was accumulating ancient material in the late 1800s.

Alfred de Pass donated a small but valuable collection of ancient coins to the numismatics department. He was born in Cape Town in 1861 but spent most of life in Britain, only returning to South Africa in the late 1920s. De Pass was an avid art collector and donated parts of his collection to numerous institutions in both Britain and South Africa.<sup>104</sup> What had initially started as collecting for his own personal collections, soon developed into collecting art with the intention of donating to public institutions and from around 1910 de Pass donated to several British institutions in the years that followed.<sup>105</sup> In 1926, de Pass returned to South Africa after many years and in 1935 bought a house in Cape Town.<sup>106</sup> In Cape Town, de Pass' focus shifted to the local cultural institutions, which he saw as needing more help than those in Britain.<sup>107</sup> De Pass, for example, was a central figure in the restoration of the manor house at Groot Constantia, which had been gutted by a fire in 1826 and at the time was being restored by Franklin Kendall.<sup>108</sup> He also gifted many paintings to the National Gallery over the course of 20 years, starting in 1927.<sup>109</sup>

In donating to the SAM, De Pass felt strongly that the museum was lacking objects belonging to various ancient cultures. His donation to the museum is partially collected in a catalogue published by

---

<sup>102</sup> For biography of Purland, see *DSAB* 5.616-17.

<sup>103</sup> Letter from T. T. C. Purland to the curator of the Cape Town Museum, 21 April 1884.

<sup>104</sup> Tietze 2017a: 56.

<sup>105</sup> Tietze 2017a: 56.

<sup>106</sup> Tietze 2017a: 57.

<sup>107</sup> Tietze 2017a: 57.

<sup>108</sup> Tietze 2017a: 57.

<sup>109</sup> Tietze 2017a: 57.

the museum in 1934, although the catalogue omits mention of his numismatics donations.<sup>110</sup> In terms of Greek coins, four silver coins from the collection are recorded as being part of the De Pass collection.<sup>111</sup>

In the period covered by this folder, the ancient numismatics collections were greatly enhanced also by the loan of the Mann Collection in 1916. This collection will be dealt specifically in Chapter 2. Though no longer in the holdings of Iziko Museums, this collection was considered one of the best of its kind and contained rare collection of Hispano-Roman coins. Throughout the period of its loan to the museum, it drew the sustained interest of several prominent classicists and numismatics specialists, however, despite several attempts, the collection was never comprehensively studied nor published.

### 1951—1969

In the two decades before the cultural history collections left the SAM, the numismatics acquisitions grew steadily. The museum acquired South African bank notes and coins (purchased directly from the South African Mint) along with similar items, a practice that would continue over the next several decades. In 1952, the director of the museum wrote to Spink and Son specifically for help in acquiring reference materials in order to help identify ancient coins, and the museum's reading room as a result built up one of the best reference libraries in the country for the study of ancient coinage.<sup>112</sup> In this period there were several donations of ancient coinage, for example in 1961 the museum received four coins from a Mr A. Ludwick from De Aar in the Northern Cape.<sup>113</sup> Similarly, in 1968 the museum received a Greek bronze coin and a Roman bronze coin with Emperor Hadrian on it from one T. G. Wilson.<sup>114</sup>

### 1970—1984

After 1966, the numismatics collections were transferred to the newly formed South African Cultural History Museum where the department, evidently, continued to expand and grow. In 1979, in the records, there is mention of a loan collection from the Albany Museum in Grahamstown – SACHM was in contact with J. R. Heaton at the museum there, but this collection was withdrawn in 1982. This loan consisted of coinage from Sicily, Rostock, Prussia, various Papal States, Morocco, Hyderabad and Gwalior in India, along with several Indian temple tokens.<sup>115</sup>

The museum also received a loan of roughly 13 ancient coins in the 1970s from one J. Betts of Stellenbosch (catalogued under a separate code: L81). The coins are listed as possibly having been found in Apollonia or Cyrenaica, but this remains unclear. According to records, they consist mostly

---

<sup>110</sup> *De Pass Cat.* 1934.

<sup>111</sup> GRa:61, GRa:62, GRa:63 and GRa1:8.

<sup>112</sup> Letter from Director of the SAM to Spink & Son, 4 June 1952, Numismatic Acquisitions 1951-1969, ISHC Archive.

<sup>113</sup> Numismatic Acquisitions 1951–1969, Numismatic Donations, B1/2, ISHC Archive. '4 ancient coins', 21 August 1961.

<sup>114</sup> Letter from W. Schneewind to T. G. Wilson, 26 November 1968, Numismatic Acquisitions 1951-1969, ISHC Archive.

<sup>115</sup> Letter from L. Melzter to J. Heaton (Albany Museum), 18 June 1979. Albany Museum Loan 1979. Numismatic Acquisitions 1970–1984, B1/3, Coins, Loans, Withdrawn. ISHC Archive.

of coins from Egypt under the Ptolemies, as well as some examples from the reign of Nero and Antoninus Pius, and also some from the Later Roman Empire and one coin suspected of belonging to the Byzantine Empire.<sup>116</sup> In 1984 the museum received a complaint from one Alan Betts (possibly the same individual?) who had offered his collection on loan and was upset to discover his coins were not on display, indicating that he was considering withdrawing them. Lalou Meltzer responded by providing insight to the museum's collection policy and the motivations of the museum:

...we are not only striving for interesting displays visible at all times to any member of the public who happens to stroll in. We also fulfil a very important function of providing study material to researchers in the fields of history, numismatics, archaeology, etc. – and to this end your loan items are of inestimable value.<sup>117</sup>

There is no indication of when the coins were removed from the museum.

During the 1970s and 1980s the museum was actively adding to its collection, frequently purchasing coins from a number of international dealers. Most of the purchases done at this time was upon the instigation of the then director, Wolfgang Schneewind, along with Lalou Meltzer. The scope of coins purchased was wide and includes items from a range of historical periods and geographical areas, including Islamic, Indonesian, and Eastern European examples. The purchasing was focused on filling notable gaps in the existing collection and several examples remain in the archival record of the museum seeking out a specific coin or set of coins. Schneewind and Meltzer wrote to various sellers (Christies, Spink and Son, Coins and Antiquities, all in London, and City Coins in Cape Town) requesting various coins to fill different parts of the collection.<sup>118</sup> In terms of ancient coins, the Greek collection also had several large gaps and the museum was looking specifically for major Greek silver trade coins, however these very expensive and appear to have been constantly outside of the museum's budget.<sup>119</sup>

During this period, the museum also made specific purchases for exhibitions: in 1977 and 1980 they acquired specific coins for display. In 1977 an 'African Primitive Money' exhibition was planned, and the museum actively made purchases towards this. While in 1980 several coins were purchased for an exhibit on 'Coins and the Bible'. The museum again contacted Spink and Son, hoping to acquire a Seleucus I drachm, a Roman denarius or bronze with the 'Judea Capta' motif, as well as a coin of Antiochus IV Epiphanes. In response, Spink and Son offered a Vespasian denarius that was initially rejected by the museum, but which later appears on an invoice.<sup>120</sup>

The museum also continues to make further ancient coin purchases: in 1982 a denarius representing Quintus Fabius Labeo from the Republican period is acquired and in the same year received a donation by a Captain Banks of a denarius with the deified Faustina represented on it, purchased in the 1960s at Greco-Roman site in Western Turkey (although Captain Banks is unable to name the exact

---

<sup>116</sup> 'Betts Loan of Coins, received, according to Dr Schneewind, in c. 1970. J. Betts, Stellenbosch; the coins were found in Apollonia? Cyrenaica?' undated, SACHM Archive.

<sup>117</sup> Letter from Lalou Meltzer to Alan Betts, 25 October 1984. Reference No. 1166/84.

<sup>118</sup> Letter from L. Meltzer to B. Curtis (Coins and Antiquities), 18 October 1978. Numismatic Acquisitions 1970–1984, B1/3 (Coins, Purchases).

<sup>119</sup> The museum during this period appears always to be conscious of its budget. For example, in 1978 the SACHM is seeking a specific Roman Didrachm; it is offered at 250 GBP, but the museum is unable to pay the entire price at once and reaches an agreement with Spink and Son to pay it off over a period of a few months; Numismatic Acquisitions 1970-1984, ISHC Archive.

<sup>120</sup> Numismatic Acquisitions 1970-1984, ISHC Archive.

excavation).<sup>121</sup> The following year in 1983, there is an invoice for three Roman coins, all presumably purchased.

### 1985—1989

During the later 1980s the collection continues to grow through several purchases. In 1988, a Mr V. Hohne donated three items, including a silver coin of Gordianus III (AD 238–244) from the mint in Rome. However, this seems to be the only ancient coin donated between 1985 and 1989; other donations to the numismatics department from these years appear to be only medals.

### 1990s

During this period acquisitions appear to be almost all medals, despite the museum being presented with several offers to buy local coins. In 1991, the museum orders from the South African Gold Coin Exchange and in the same year the museum received an offer to purchase a coin of Ptolemy I but did not pursue the acquisition as it already had a coin of a similar type within its collections. This remains the last entry in the acquisition registers of the numismatics department. In this period too, the museum returned one of its most significant loan collections in terms of numismatics – the Mann Collection – in 1991, which will be discussed further in Chapter 2.

### Attempts to Research and Publish the Collection

Very little has been written or published on the Greek and Roman coins within the museum's collection, despite their long tenure in the institution. One of the earliest publications of the museum was E. M. Shaw's *A History of Currency in South Africa*, produced as the South African Museum Guide No. 5 in 1956. As the title suggests, the work limited its focus only to coins of relevance to South Africa, for example coinage of the Dutch East India Company, the English East India Company, coins from the Netherlandic, British, and Batavian occupations of the Cape to more recent productions in the rest of South Africa.

The South African Numismatic Society produced a volume of its second convention held in Cape Town in 1964 at the Old Supreme Court. The catalogue featured several curated exhibitions on ancient coins. The convention was held in the same year as the new cultural history museum in Cape Town opened. The catalogue indicates that several presentations on classical coins were given at the convention and that these were linked to specific curated displays. These included a talk by J. McA. Day, 'Ancient Greek coins and their Cities of origins', an active member of the numismatic society along with his curated display, 'A Display of Ancient Greek and Roman coins from approx. 700 B.C. to the fall of the Roman Empire in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century', which according to the catalogue presented 'about 200 coins'.<sup>122</sup> Another speaker and exhibitor was Pastor J. F. Rowlands, whose talk 'Coins of the Bible' was accompanied by a display of 'Coins of the New Testament'.<sup>123</sup> Included were a silver denarius of

---

<sup>121</sup> Ia:505, the last coin recorded in the Ia series before the change to Meltzer's N series accessioning system.

<sup>122</sup> Hibbard 1964: 26-8.

<sup>123</sup> Hibbard 1964: 29.

Augustus Caesar, the so-called ‘Widow’s Mite’, Pontius Pilate’s bronze lepton, various bronzes of Herod and Felix, as well as Rome’s ‘Judaea Capta’ Victory bronze *As* of Vespasian among others.

The museum itself published no catalogue of the Greek and Roman coins in their holdings. Instead, interest to produce such a catalogue came from various external researchers and several attempts were made over the next few decades. Professor K. D. White in the late 1950s intended to produce a catalogue on all ancient coins in South Africa. At the time White was a professor in Classics first at Rhodes University and then later at the University of Natal whose area of specialisation was in Roman material culture. During his time in South Africa, he did produce one coin catalogue (mentioned above), *Historical Roman Coins Illustrating the Period 44 B.C. to A.D. 55: A Selection from the Departmental Coin Collection of the Classics Department of Rhodes University* (Grahamstown, 1958). White showed a particular interest in the Roman coins of the Mann Collection, but nothing appears to have come to fruition. Later in the 1970s Professor John Atkinson in Classics at the University of Cape Town along with the then SACHM director, Dr Wolfgang Schneewind, attempted to collaborate on a complete catalogue of the ancient coins. Schneewind, too, showed a great interest in the study of coins more generally and during his tenure of the directorship was heavily involved in numismatics acquisitions and purchases.

Unpublished notes by Atkinson and Schneewind from this time provide important information on the entire numismatics collection and its display at the time and from earlier periods of the museum’s history. For example, they note that from the South African Museum’s first report in 1855, the numismatic collection contained 1055 coins but go on to suggest that even though no complete list exists, that it was likely that the Dessinian Collection comprised the bulk of the collection in these early days:

No list has yet been found of these, but it may be presumed that these were chiefly the coins and medals of the Dessinian Collection, with some additions. We do not know how many Roman coins were contained in this collection.<sup>124</sup>

Schneewind continues, claiming that the first complete catalogue was produced in 1898:

Only in 1898 the first numismatic catalogue was written and sectioned according to the various countries. A file of foolscap sheets listed quite a fair number of Roman coins, of which donators are sometimes indicated, i.e. G. J. C. Overbeck for 1874, Reverend R. C. Soames and HSS Mohammed. Of the latter donor some very nice pieces have been put in the new display.<sup>125</sup>

This section is interesting for two reasons, the first being the mention of a complete catalogue with provenance. Presently, this catalogue has also not been located within the museum’s archives or collections, but it seems to have been available during the time of Atkinson and Schneewind’s investigations. Secondly, the mention of ‘HSS Mohammed’ indicates that his coins were valued and on display – later museum inventories omit quite a large number of these ancient coins, but these have been ‘rediscovered’ during the process of this study.<sup>126</sup> Notes on the Mann Collection take prominence in their records and will be dealt with in greater detail in Chapter 2.

---

<sup>124</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes. These notes were given by Prof. John Atkinson to Dr Jeffrey Murray of UCT Classics in October 2020.

<sup>125</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

<sup>126</sup> An undated but more recent list only mentions two ancient coins as being part of HSSM collection; but through the process of examining the coins themselves in conjunction with the SACHM archive folder on the

In the case of some of the Greek coins, a fair portion of them have notes and information supplied by Colin Mackennal Kraay (1918-1982), provided after a visit to the SACHM sometime in 1978.<sup>127</sup> Kraay's expertise as a numismatics scholar resulted in his appointment as Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum (from 1975 till his death). Throughout his career he contributed greatly to the field and specialized particularly in Greek coinage.<sup>128</sup> Indeed Kraay's *Greek Coins* published in London in 1966 (with photographs by Max Hirmer) was regularly consulted and seen in the notes relating to the museum's Greek collection. Evidence of Kraay's visit and research on the collection has left traces on the envelopes themselves, for example on GRa56 (a tetradrachm from Athens) which mentions Kraay as well as his visit and indicates his suspicion that the coin itself may be a Palestinian copy: '... or, according to Kraay, on 1978 visit, possibly a PALESTINIAN copy of an Athenian silver tetradrachm'. In this case, Kraay's own work is given as the reference on the envelope. Similarly, on a different envelope (this time for GRa1:10, a tetradrachm depicting Cleopatra II and Ptolemy IX Soter II), Kraay's reference is included in red ink: 'Kraay's info. Nikolaou + Morkolm Paphos I 870. Ptol. IX and Cleop. III'. Further information on Kraay's visit as well as his inspection of the coins has not been traced.

Finally, Denis Saddington, at the time a Professor of Classics at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, produced the only published article (to my knowledge) in 1987 on the Mann Collection.<sup>129</sup> His research continues that which was started by White, Schneewind, and Atkinson, providing physical descriptions and some historical background to some of the coins in the collection, and represents the final scholarly engagement with them while they were still housed at Iziko – shortly after the publication of his article, the coins were removed from loan.

---

collection, it has been 'rediscovered' that he donated a larger number of coins still within the museums' possession.

<sup>127</sup> Front of outer envelope for GRa56.

<sup>128</sup> Sutherland 1983: 591–93. He also published notes on the Courtauld Collection in Zimbabwe, see Kraay 1980: 59–61.

<sup>129</sup> Saddington 1987: 94–98. This will be dealt with more fully in Chapter 2.

## Chapter 2: The Mann Collection

The Mann Collection was a large loan collection of coins, manuscripts, gem cameos, and other archaeological material entrusted to the museum from 1916 to 1991. The collection was officially withdrawn in 1991 by a descendant of the Mann family, Dr J. S. Lewis, the great-great-grandson of William Mann and given to Spink and Son, a London based numismatics dealer, to be sold.<sup>130</sup> Despite its long tenure at the museum, very little has been published on the collection and its history. The ancient coin component, which constituted the bulk of the collection, however, has been of interest to several scholars over the years, including Kenneth Douglas White, a former Professor of Classics at the Universities of Rhodes and Natal in the middle of the twentieth century, Gilbert Kenneth Jenkins, formerly Curator of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, London, John Atkinson, recently deceased Emeritus Professor of Classics at the University of Cape Town, and finally also Denis Saddington who, at the time of publication of an academic article on the collection, was Professor of Classics at the University of the Witwatersrand.<sup>131</sup>

The Hispano-Roman coins in the collection in particular caught the attention of Jenkins, who had scholarly interests in the coins of the Iberian Peninsula, in the 1950s, after they were brought to his attention by White, who had contacted the museum in relation to his ambitions to prepare a checklist of Greek and Roman coins held in collections in South Africa.<sup>132</sup> Similarly, Saddington – the only scholar who managed to produce a publication on the Hispano-Roman coins in the collection – had been made aware of it only by a chance mention by White, who had told him about the coins during a visit in 1984.<sup>133</sup> Work on the collection was also done internally, first by Margaret Shaw, then the SACHM director in the 1970s, Dr Wolfgang Schneewind, and also by Lalou Meltzer, who gathered biographical material on the Mann family and information on the coins themselves.

While the collection itself is no longer held by the museum, in the 1980s a considerable amount of information and research on the collection and the Mann family was collected by Meltzer and her research on the family was kept together in a cardboard folder, providing a wide range of information on the coins themselves. The folder contains her readings and index cards collecting information on the Mann manuscripts as well, and biographical notes focused on the father, Cornelius Mann and his son, William Mann (important for his contributions to the Cape Observatory and therefore Cape intellectual history more generally), and it includes photographs of the coins themselves. These photographs were likely taken during the period of White's interest in the collection as copies were sent to him in 1959.

Cornelius Mann was born in 1778 to Lieutenant Colonel Goether Mann and Ann Mann (née Wade). He was assistant inspector of the Royal Engineers from 1817 up until his promotion to commanding

---

<sup>130</sup> SACHM Archive, Mann Loan Collection.

<sup>131</sup> SACHM Archive, Mann Loan Collection; Saddington 1987: 94-8.

<sup>132</sup> Letter from K. D. White to Alfred Walter Compton (Director of SAM), 24 March 1959. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. M15: 'I am preparing a check list of Greek and Roman coins held in various collections in South Africa and I should be very grateful to have your co-operation in the work'. Letter from G. K. Jenkins to K. D. White, 14 September 1959: 'I am myself preparing an extensive work on the ancient Spanish coinages and hope to give much closer attention to the provincial series, particularly in the matter of chronology in the reign of Tiberius where we have to apply to the provincial series the results of modern research on the Roman series (e.g. various important discoveries by Sutherland and others)'. Indeed, the introduction to Francisca Chaves Tristán's *Las monedas hispano-romanas de Carteia* (Barcelona, 1979) was written by Jenkins.

<sup>133</sup> Letter from D. B. Saddington to the Director, 30 November 1984. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. Ref. No. 1345/ 84.

officer in Gibraltar.<sup>134</sup> Mann married Sarah Fyers on 15 of July 1801 in Gibraltar and had ten children with her, including William Mann. He later became Major-General in the Royal Engineers and was stationed in Gibraltar during the early years of the 19th century. Mann had taken an interest in the excavations of Roman ruins at Cortigo del Rocadillo which was where he formed the core his collection that he would add to over several years.<sup>135</sup>

In a letter from the Gibraltar Museum to the then Director of SACHM, Wolfgang Schneewind, in 1968, it was stated that evidence of Cornelius Mann's activities in Gibraltar could be found in the minute-book of the Gibraltar Scientific Society. At the foundation of the society in October 1835, Mann had been elected to its council and on 7 March 1837 he gave 28 Carteian copper coins to the society.<sup>136</sup> From the same date, it was also recorded that a 'W. Mann Esq.' gave a lecture to the society under the title of a 'Sketch of the Antiquities of Gibraltar, and its Vicinity'. Later, in the following month of that same year on 4 April, a 'Mr. Wm. Mann' was recorded as giving drawings and a catalogue of Carteian coins to the society. It is reasonable to assume that the 'Wm. Mann' mentioned was Cornelius Mann's son, who would eventually bring his father's coin collection to Cape Town.<sup>137</sup>

William Mann was born in the Borough of Lewisham in London, England in 1817.<sup>138</sup> The family moved to Gibraltar in 1830 and in 1837 William returned to England to study further and took courses in engineering and surveying at an engineering school in Chatham, Kent.<sup>139</sup> In 1839 he was appointed as second assistant to Thomas Maclear (1794-1879) at the Royal Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope, and he arrived in October of that year. Thomas Maclear was Her Majesty's astronomer in the Cape and also the father of William's eventual wife, Caroline Ann Maclear.<sup>140</sup>

In the Cape, Mann befriended the observatory's first assistant, Charles Piazzi Smyth.<sup>141</sup> While Mann was based at the observatory, Smyth was also conducting geographic surveys across the country. Mann kept a diary of his first few years in the Cape which was edited and published in 1989 by Brian Warner as *The Cape Diary and Letters of William Mann, Astronomer and Mountaineer: 1839-1943*. It records his letters, sketches, and dairy entries from his arrival in October 1939. Warner's introduction to the diary mentions his interest in the ancient world, 'Mann had a fondness for archaeological studies. He had a considerable knowledge of old coins, which he had studied in early life with his father'.<sup>142</sup> Reference is also made to William Mann in a biography of Thomas Maclear in *Astronomers at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope* (Cape Town, 1979), also by Brian Warner. Here, Warner notes that it was one of his sons, Gother Charles Maclear Mann, who eventually inherited his father and grandfather's collection

---

<sup>134</sup> Warner 1989: 7.

<sup>135</sup> Saddington 1987: 94.

<sup>136</sup> Letter from the Gibraltar Museum to W. Schneewind, 6 September 1968.

<sup>137</sup> Cornelius Mann passed away in 1840 and left the collection to his son – a copy of Cornelius Mann's will is in the SACHM archive.

<sup>138</sup> *DSAB* 4.347.

<sup>139</sup> Cornelius Mann, the father, had spent time in Gibraltar previously, where he had met and married Sarah Fyers before returning to England; the family returned to Gibraltar in 1830.

<sup>140</sup> Thomas Maclear arrived in the Cape in 1834 to take up the post of Her Majesty's astronomer when the post became vacant in 1833. Maclear was also friends with Andrew Smith (the superintendent of the early South African Museum) and was also a trustee of the South African Museum.

<sup>141</sup> Charles Piazzi Smyth was the son of William Henry Smyth, who also spent time in Gibraltar and was interested in numismatics at around the same time as Cornelius Mann.

<sup>142</sup> Warner 1989: 19.

and entrusted it to the South African Museum in 1916. Mann senior passed away soon after in 1873 after a battle with scarlet fever and was buried at St Paul's Church in Rondebosch.

After the coins were given on loan in 1916, the Mann family kept in regular contact with the museum. In 1922 when the museum was robbed, a G. G. Mann (presumably Gerard Goether Mann) wrote to enquire whether or not the coins had been affected: 'My attention has been drawn to the Robbery of Coins from the South African Museum – I am curious to learn whether the coins loaned through Mr Goether Mann are among those stolen'.<sup>143</sup> The museum replied a week later to assure the Mann family that the loaned coins were not affected.<sup>144</sup> Three years later, the museum once again was robbed and wrote to a Miss Mann in Kenilworth to assure the family once again that the coins were safe:

In reply to the inquiry made the other day, I am glad to be able to say that the collection of coins deposited here on loan by members of your family is safe and intact. It was not involved in any way in the theft.<sup>145</sup>

While Miss Mann's original letter is not included, the second half of the museum's letter responds to something related to the display or organization of the coins: 'I am hoping very soon to work through all our coins and prepare a series for exhibition, and your collection will then no doubt be of great service for the purpose of comparison and identification'.

While the precise organisation of the Mann Collection at this time is unknown, the letter suggests that the museum was still working through the collection. In another letter addressed to Sir Thomas Muir, a trustee of the museum, who having been appointed in 1893 served as a trustee of the institution until his death in 1934, the following is recorded:

It is in payment for work done by Mr. Hayne in putting in order a very valuable collection of classical coins from all parts of the Mediterranean region brought together about a hundred years ago by the grandfather of Mr. Goether Mann. The coins have been deposited in the Museum for some years, and Mr. Mann now wants us to make use of them and to treat them as our own collection. I am getting Mr. Hayne to arrange them so that they can be exhibited in sections.<sup>146</sup>

What is known for certain is that it was only under Margaret Shaw that the collection was first catalogued.<sup>147</sup> Shaw had assumed responsibility for the numismatic collections in 1937.

Next, between 1959 and 1960 when Professor K. D. White at the University of Natal took an interest in the collection, Dr J. S. Lewis was contacted for permission to use the collection and responded positively to the work being done. In correspondence with Shaw, he expressed his approval but did not want the coins to leave the museum:

---

<sup>143</sup> Letter from Gerard Goether Mann to Louis Albert Peringuey (Director of the SAM), 16 September 1921. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. M 20 769.

<sup>144</sup> Letter from L. Peringuey (Director of SAM) to G. G. Mann, 21 September 1921. B4/6.

<sup>145</sup> Letter from Edwin Leonard Gill to 'Miss Mann', 9 June 1925. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. M.20. Only one of the Mann coins fell victim to theft; stolen in May 1989, a Japanese Nishu-Kin gold coin was one of the few gold coins in the Mann Collection (noted in 'Internal Mann Collection Coin List', most likely compiled by E. M. Shaw).

<sup>146</sup> Letter from Edwin Leonard Gill to Sir Thomas Muir, 3 July 1928. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6 M.1.

<sup>147</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

Your suggestion of photographing the collection or part of it for study purposes is most acceptable as I do not wish the collection – a most valuable one – to leave the Museum. Nevertheless, I would be pleased to have the study and publication of the coins accomplished.<sup>148</sup>

Lewis also advised that the manuscript and catalogue of Cornelius Mann himself also be copied and sent along with the photographs, ‘Would it not be advisable to have photostat copies made of the notes and drawings of Cornelius Mann and together with photographs of the Carteia coins have them sent to the British Museum for advice?’<sup>149</sup>

The Mann collection was evaluated again in 1969 by J. M. Day, a member of the South African Numismatics Society.<sup>150</sup> Day’s report provides a general background of the coins and notes that in 1945 ownership of the collection was passed from William Mann’s granddaughter, Alice M. C. Lewis (née Mann) to her son Dr J. S. Lewis, who would eventually withdraw the coins in 1991. Day gives a physical description of the collection:

The collection of the late Maj. Gen. Cornelius Mann consists of five small cabinets of coins (mainly ancient), some loose trays of coins, various antiquities as detailed below, plus about 15 numismatic books and manuscript notebooks, the latter giving some details of the Hispania Citerior and Ulterior sections.<sup>151</sup>

The collection is noted as consisting of about 1500 coins with the majority being of bronze, which although of poor quality and of little commercial value, were in his estimation ‘numismatically, very interesting’; the majority of the collection came from Spain from between 200 BC–AD 100: ‘These coins were collected by the Gen. Mann from excavations, in that area around 1860. Such Spanish settlements as Emporiae, Ursona, Ulia, Carteia (many specimens, Obulco, Abdera, Gades etc., are well represented’.<sup>152</sup>

Day also records that work was done on the collection in collaboration with Jenkins of the British Museum and he acknowledges contribution from D. C. Devenish of the Gibraltar Museum.<sup>153</sup> Day mentions that 150 coins were on display at the Cultural History Museum. He also stressed in his report that a unique collection like this, deserved to be recorded and accurately attributed:

It would be a great pity if the section of Spanish origin were dispersed before they had been completely attributed and recorded, but it is a time-consuming task and the Museums concerned have not the staff to divert onto such a specialized subject, which is but a portion of their total activities and interests. These early Spanish coins do not frequently come onto the market in great numbers, and though basically in many cases in poor condition they would represent a great challenge to a local student or Numismatist willing to work on them. Their attribution and writing up could even be the material for a thesis for a higher University degree.<sup>154</sup>

---

<sup>148</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to M. Shaw, 12 January 1960. B4/6, M15d.

<sup>149</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to M. Shaw, 12 January 1960. B4/6, M15d.

<sup>150</sup> ‘Mann Collection’, J. M. Day, dated 14 May 1969. Loan to the SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6.

<sup>151</sup> ‘Mann Collection’, J. M. Day, dated 14 May 1969. Loan to the SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6.

<sup>152</sup> ‘Mann Collection’, J. M. Day, dated 14 May 1969. Loan to the SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6.

<sup>153</sup> David C. Devenish was the Curator at the Gibraltar Museum from 1967-1970.

<sup>154</sup> ‘Mann Collection’, J. M. Day, dated 14 May 1969. Loan to the SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6.

Apart from the coins, other antiquities on loan by the Mann family included a stone female figure, tentatively identified as being from Malta, two axe heads, glass beads, crossbow heads, stone arrow heads as well as fibulas, and other bronze figures and objects. Another undated inventory of the collection, specifies, '173 Imperial Roman bronze coins, 200 Roman Colonial bronze coins, 200 Carthaginian bronze coins, 196 bronze Coins of the Roman Empire from 200 A.D. (circa)'.<sup>155</sup>

The general impression provided by these documents is that the Mann Collection was a large asset to the museum, and one viewed as valuable. Even if numismatics as an area was not originally one of the intended collecting interests of the SAM, as much care as possible, given the museum's resources and expertise, was taken to make sure that the collection was looked after and well-documented.<sup>156</sup> The Hispano-Roman coins were seen as an important aspect of the collection, especially given General Mann's connection to Gibraltar. The Mann Collection provided an opportunity for research on a large group of coins, collected from a specific site listed in Mann's manuscripts.

Included in Lalou Meltzer's notes and research on the Mann family retained in the museum's archive, is a list (dated 1980) of biographical sources on the Mann family and catalogue cards on their manuscripts. These provide an inventory of the manuscripts in the collection. According to these notes the Mann Collection contained fifteen manuscripts mostly written in the 19th century, with one dated as early as 1759. Also included among these was material from the Royal Numismatic Society (1838), list of members of the Numismatic Society (1839), proceedings of the Numismatic Society, a numismatic journal edited by J. Y. Akerman and a numismatic chronicle. Six of these manuscripts focus specifically on ancient coins, covering Greece, Rome, and Roman Britain. The inventory list for the Mann book collection also housed in the museum lists 33 entries, and includes numismatic manuals, journals, and chronicles written by Akerman as well as two unpublished volumes in manuscript by Cornelius Mann himself.<sup>157</sup>

When in 1959, K. D. White wrote to Dr Compton at the South African Museum enquiring about the ancient coins in their possession, signalling his intention to create a checklist of all Greek and Roman coins in South Africa, Margaret Shaw responded that the museum would be interested in participating and claimed that within the museum's possession were '80 Greek and 500 Roman coins'.<sup>158</sup> Shaw also mentioned a 'private collection' with a fair amount of Greek and Roman coins that had not been catalogued yet.<sup>159</sup> A later letter from Shaw reveals that the collection mentioned was likely the Mann Collection. She noted that the reason why the collection had not yet been catalogued, was owing both to the collection's size and the fact that the owners were still deciding whether or not they wanted to 'preserve' it within the museum's holdings. White wrote back in September of that year and in his

---

<sup>155</sup> Undated 'Mann Collection of Coins' inventory, Index of the Mann Collection of Coins & Gems etc., ISHC Archive.

<sup>156</sup> *SAM* 1955: 2, 'The trustees did not intend to include examples of the fine arts, but large numbers of coins and medals were presented to the museum induced them to extend their original limits'.

<sup>157</sup> Inventory of Books in the Mann Collection, Index of the Mann Collection of Coins & Gems etc., ISHC Archive.

<sup>158</sup> Letter from K. D. White to A. W. Compton (SAM), 24 March 1959. Loans to the SACHM: Mann Collection. B4/6. Dr Alfred Walter Compton was director of the South African Museum 1956-194 (Summers 1975: 231). Letter from E. M. Shaw to K. D. White, 2 April 1959: 'We also have housed here a fair-sized private collection of Greek and Roman coins which is not catalogued at all. (It is a big job to tackle and we have decided to wait until the owners make up their mind about it'. It is unlikely that Shaw is referring to anything other than the Mann Collection, as it was the only large collection of ancient coins loaned to the museum at that time.

<sup>159</sup> Shaw was hesitant to catalogue the entire collection until they were sure that the collection would be staying in the museum.

letter mentioned the Mann Collection, and that he had been in correspondence with Kenneth Jenkins at the British Museum.<sup>160</sup> White forwarded Jenkins' response to the museum, which clearly shows a strong interest in the collection:

Anyhow, I think that I would be glad to have a list of numbers from each mint and any other such particulars if it is not troubling you too much to send me one and one never knows what such information may suggest or throw to light on and I think that we are not in the possession of so much information about local provenances of sources in Spain that we can afford to neglect any possible other sources. Many chance finds of coins from here and there all through Spain are diligently recorded by various Spanish numismatists but none of it adds up to anything worth having by comparison with a real group from a specific place.<sup>161</sup>

The value of the Mann Collection, as Jenkins noted, lay in the fact that it was a large number of coins taken from one site. White wrote again to Shaw in that same month about his continued contact with Jenkins and with another numismatist also, Humphrey Sutherland, who both had expressed their interest in the collection: 'I have been in correspondence about Mann with Sutherland, and, at his suggestion, with Kenneth Jenkins at the B. M. They both think the collection may be important, but want more details'.<sup>162</sup> White also inquired whether it would be possible to have the collection sent to him in Pietermaritzburg, where he was located at the University of Natal. In view of the fact that the collection was without a catalogue and quite valuable, Dr John Saville Lewis, the son of Alice Lewis, a descendant of Cornelius Mann and the person at the time in charge of the collection, was opposed to the collection leaving the museum but suggested that photographs and the notebooks of Cornelius Mann sent instead. Lewis was very keen for research to be done on the collection.<sup>163</sup> When Shaw next wrote to White in October of 1959, she stated that she had written to Lewis about the suggestion of his study of the coins and said also that, 'I wish he would let us have them (tho' quail at the thought of the cataloguing work involved!) but I think the terms of the will may prevent this'; she also enclosed in her letter photographs of the coins.<sup>164</sup> White's response to the photographs noted that they would be a 'valuable teaching aid'.<sup>165</sup> Despite this correspondence, White never published anything on the Mann collection despite a considerable amount of research, evidenced by the photographs of the coins and of Cornelius Mann's notebooks being sent to both him and Jenkins.<sup>166</sup> The project likely came to a halt after White left South Africa in 1962 owing to the worsening political situation in the country at the time. After his resignation from the University of Natal, he took up a post at the University of Ibadan after a stint a fellow at St John's College Cambridge.<sup>167</sup> At the time, the collection was still part of the South African Museum, however in just a few years it would move to the newly established

---

<sup>160</sup> Letter from K. D. White to E. M. Shaw, 22 September 1959. B4/6, M15a.

<sup>161</sup> Letter from G. K. Jenkins to K. D. White, 14 September 1959.

<sup>162</sup> Letter from K. D. White to E. M. Shaw, 22 September 1959. Humphrey Sutherland (1908-1986) was the Keeper of the Heberden Coin Room at the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford) from 1957 to 1975, published on Roman coins.

<sup>163</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to E. M. Shaw, 12 January 1960. B4/6, M15d.

<sup>164</sup> Letter from E. M. Shaw to K. D. White, dated 12 October 1959, but only sent 21 October due to delays with the photographs. M.15.d.

<sup>165</sup> Letter from K. D. White to E. M. Shaw, 3 November 1959.

<sup>166</sup> *Per litteras* via Jeffrey Murray with Jane Gardner, Tessa Rajak, and Amy Smith, no trace of White's research notes on these coins was found among his papers left to the University of Reading.

<sup>167</sup> Hilton 2018: 157-58; 162-63. Hilton notes that 'White's departure from South Africa mid-career at this time was in all probability ultimately connected with events at Sharpeville on 21 March 1960'.

South African Cultural History Museum, then called the Old Supreme Court building in Adderley Street, Cape Town.

In 1967, the museum received a letter from E. Collins, the Secretary for Education, Arts and Science who requested information about K. D. White and his work on the Mann Collection.<sup>168</sup> The title of the letter, 'Catalogue of and commentary of the Mann Collection of Roman Coins in the South African Museum, Cape Town' was likely the title used by White, in his application to the National Council for Social Research (a body of the Department of Education, Arts and Science) for a grant to aid his cataloguing of collection:

In 1960 Professor K. D. White (at the time attached to the University of Natal) undertook, with the assistance of a small grant from the National Council for Social Research, to catalogue the abovementioned coins. As Professor White considered that certain details regarding the coins could only be furnished by a numismatist, he handed the list compiled by him to the Keeper of Ancient Coins at the British Museum, at whose request photographs of the coins were also sent to the British Museum.

Professor White has not been successful in obtaining the required details from the British Museum and this office would be pleased to learn whether the required information regarding the coins had per chance been supplied directly to the South African Museum.<sup>169</sup>

No response by the museum survives in the Mann Collection folder, but presumably the museum had not received the completed catalogue either. The following year in 1968 the Director of the SACHM, Wolfgang Schneewind wrote to the British Museum to ascertain whether Jenkins had managed to publish anything on the Mann coins:

We should be very much interested to know whether Professor Jenkins has published already his monograph on the coins issued in Roman Spain (Carteia etc.) and we should like to contact him again because more coins have been discovered of the Mann-Collection perhaps unknown to him and valuable to his research.<sup>170</sup>

Again, no further response is recorded in the file. Jenkins, it seems, never published anything on coins from the Mann Collection either. It is not clear, too, which coins Schneewind refers to. Were there coins belonging to the Mann Collection that had been 'lost' in the museum, but rediscovered only in the period after White, Jenkins, and Shaw had worked on coins and had them photographed? Could it be that in the conversion from the old South African Museum to the SACHM more coins belonging to the Mann Collection had been unearthed? Since no complete catalogue at the time was ever produced, it is likely we cannot know. A later catalogue did exist, when Lalou Meltzer took over the project in the 1980s. Like Shaw, Meltzer had engaged with Jenkins. This catalogue, however, is no longer within the museum's possession and it is unknown what became of it.

---

<sup>168</sup> Letter from E. Collins (Secretary to Education, Arts and Science) to Director (SAM), 18 August 1967. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. Ref. No. N/R/6/632.

<sup>169</sup> Letter from E. Collins (Secretary to Education, Arts and Science) to Director (SAM), 18 August 1967. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6. Ref. No. N/R/6/632.

<sup>170</sup> Letter from W. Schneewind (SACHM) to the Keeper (British Museum), 10 January 1968. Loans to the SACHM: Mann Collection B4/6.

From the 1970s the task of research work on the Mann Collection and attempts to publish it was taken up by John Atkinson and Wolfgang Schneewind.<sup>171</sup> They were attempting to produce a catalogue of the all the coins in the collection, which would at the time have included the Mann Collection. The plan came to a halt when Schneewind abruptly left the museum and the country.<sup>172</sup> In their unpublished research notes special interest was given to the Mann Collection. A considerable number of the Mann Collection coins were still on display in the museum at the time and Schneewind writes that the collection was ‘one of the finest legacies handed down to us by a Cape Family’.<sup>173</sup>

John Atkinson wrote a draft introduction for the projected catalogue that provides information on the coins on display at the time in the Cultural History Museum. In this introduction, he provided a brief overview of the Mann family and on how the coins made their way to Cape Town. It also includes some information on Cornelius Mann as a collector and describes the manuscript he created for his collection:

He listed the coins which he collected and then produced in manuscript A few notes relating to Carteia and its coins etc. Gibraltar, 1835. This book contains drawings of ‘about seventy of the coins of Carteia’ which he collected on his various visits to the site. He claimed that 43 of his coins were of types not represented ‘in any other Cabinet in Europe’.<sup>174</sup>

Atkinson goes on to note that his drawings were done with ‘the precision one might expect of a draughtsman engineer’, but that the descriptions did not include how or where the coins were found.<sup>175</sup> Schneewind indicates that Mann was guided in his identifications by Enrique Florez’s *Medallas de las Colonias, Municipios y Pueblos Antiguos Espana* (Madrid) published in three volumes between 1757 to 1773 – these were present in the materials handed over by the family to the museum. In terms of the coins themselves and their origin, Atkinson notes that ‘Mann’s own book offers no indication whether any of the coins in his collection belonged, or might have belonged, together in a hoard’.<sup>176</sup>

Atkinson also notes that: ‘it is clear that Mann did not limit his coin collecting to 1833 and 1834’ and that ‘he seems to have acquired coins by purchase as well as from on site searches’.<sup>177</sup> Atkinson continues:

My understanding is that by the time the Mann Collection was entrusted to the curatorship of the S.A. Museum there was no proper catalogue of the coins. From 1937 Miss E. M. Shaw worked on a catalogue of the coins in the Mann Collection, so that, when the Cultural History Museum took over the curatorship of the numismatic collection in 1964, there was more order in the inventory of the Mann coins, but Miss Shaw could not make up for information that was irretrievably lost.

---

<sup>171</sup> Biography of John Atkinson is to be found in Wardle 2022: 1-7.

<sup>172</sup> Letter J. E. Atkinson to J. A. Murray, 28 October 2020.

<sup>173</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

<sup>174</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

<sup>175</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

<sup>176</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

<sup>177</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes.

Thus even though Cornelius Mann described coins types which he found at Carteia, one cannot be sure that any such coin now in the collection was the particular item found in the period 1833 and 1834.<sup>178</sup>

So, despite Mann providing a descriptive catalogue of his finds between 1833 and 1834, the state at which the collection arrived in the museum, despite later work, proved impossible to consolidate with some of the descriptions to the physical collection that had grown between 1834 and his death in 1840.

This suggests that the current catalogue of the coins presented in the Mann notes was made by Shaw and that prior to her tenure the collection was simply not completely catalogued. Missing from Atkinson's notes are his full descriptions of the Mann coins on display (although they are promised in the last paragraph of the projected introduction). Only three coins are provided for in their notes, handwritten as D53, D54, and D55. These codes would have referred to their display numbers, and so while now helpful in terms of information regarding their display and curation, these notes also provide the only proper descriptions of displayed Mann coins in the museum.<sup>179</sup> The final page of Atkinson's notes provide handwritten descriptions of these coins, suppling information on the metal, the origin, and the type, followed by standard obverse and reverse descriptions. Atkinson also provides the direction of the die-axis (an important detail missing from the numismatic catalogues in the museum in general). There are sketches of the legends, and Atkinson also provides his own reference material as well as a date. Atkinson also cites the work of the Spanish numismatist Octavio Gil Farrés as a reference.<sup>180</sup>

Comparing Atkinson's descriptions to the list of coins on display at the time of their removal in 1991, D53 is missing but Atkinson's description matches the one given for D54 (although, as he points out in his descriptions, the two coins were similar). D53 in Atkinson's notes is a bronze *as* from Gades, and from the display-list, D54 is also an *as* from Gades with the same date of 47-44 BC given. If Atkinson and Schneewind's catalogue had come to fruition, it would have filled a large gap in our knowledge not only of the Mann collection but also of the other Greek and Roman coins in museum's holdings. It would have likely promoted further research and preserved the history of the Mann Collection before its final removal and likely dissolution.

In 1989, the University of Cape Town's Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies reached out to the museum about potentially expanding their display to supplement a Summer School course that was being given by Atkinson:

I have spoken to Assoc. Prof. John Atkinson who is giving a lecture on 'Art in miniature: some classical coins' in the Summer School course entitled 'Antiquity through Art'. I believe he is well acquainted with the coins in your collection and is, in fact, ordering slides of these to illustrate his lecture.

I would very much like, as would he, to refer Summer School students to your collection of coins, and wonder whether you would consider this an opportunity to

---

<sup>178</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes. Handwritten at the end of the sentence, added by Atkinson: 'Furthermore we are unfortunately not able to say whether any of the coins belonged to a hoard'.

<sup>179</sup> Saddington 1987: 94-98 only dealt with Mann Collection coins *not on display*.

<sup>180</sup> Gil Farrés 1959.

show a greater number of your coins to particularly interested viewers by staging an expanded exhibition during January and the early part of February?<sup>181</sup>

It is very likely that some of the items shown in this lecture would have included examples from the Mann Collection which, at the time of the course, was still on loan to the museum.

Finally, the only published research work ever produced on the Mann Collection was done by Denis Saddington, at the time Professor of Classics at the University of the Witwatersrand.<sup>182</sup> Before publishing this work in 1987, he was in correspondence with the museum for some time. He first wrote to them in 1984, stating that he had been made aware of the Mann Collection by K. D. White: 'When Professor K. D. White visited Johannesburg earlier this year, he informed me that there was a collection of Roman provincial coins from Spain in your Museum (the Mann Collection?)'.<sup>183</sup> The collection would have directly interested Saddington, who states in his letter that he had previously been in charge of the Courtauld Collection of Greek and Roman Coins when he was based at the University of Rhodesia and as well as given his general interests in Roman provincial administration.<sup>184</sup> Saddington requested a visit to the museum, to which Meltzer replied, writing that the museum would be happy to show him the collection.<sup>185</sup> The following year Saddington wrote to the museum requesting photographs,

When I visited Cape Town a year ago Mrs Meltzer very kindly showed me the coins in the Mann Collection.

She expressed interest in my continuing to study those from Carteia in Spain. As I am going to a conference on Roman Frontier Studies in Europe next September, where I will meet several numismatists, I should like to do some preliminary work on the coins this vacation.<sup>186</sup>

Saddington planned to attend the 14<sup>th</sup> conference on Roman Frontier Studies Congress (LIMES) in Austria and intended to consult other numismatists on the collection and the coins from Carteia. He also inquired whether the museum's library held any material that would have been useful for his study, to which Meltzer again wrote back in January of 1986 with a bibliography of relevant books as well as some of her own work on the Carteian coins.<sup>187</sup> Saddington, however, never managed to meet the numismatists he previously had hoped to, but had received advice on which books to consult; in the same letter, he also informed the museum that he was planning to give an academic paper on the coins at the next Classical Association of South Africa conference in Stellenbosch in January of 1987.<sup>188</sup> The museum granted him permission to present the coins in the collection under the specific conditions that no attention be given to the fact that they were a part of a loan collection and secondly,

---

<sup>181</sup> Letter from Penny Morrell (University of Cape Town) to Director (SACHM), 27 November 1989. SACHM Archive, D4/17/13.

<sup>182</sup> Saddington 1987: 94-98; for a biography of Saddington, see Wheeler 2012: ix-xiii.

<sup>183</sup> Letter from D. B. Saddington to Director (SACHM), 30 November 1984. Loans to SACHM: Mann Collection, B4/6.

<sup>184</sup> For a list of his publications, see Wardle 2012: xiii-xviii.

<sup>185</sup> Letter from L. Meltzer (SACHM) to D. B. Saddington, 7 December 1984. Ref. no. 1345/84.

<sup>186</sup> Letter from D. B. Saddington to Director (SACHM), 19 December 1985.

<sup>187</sup> Letter from L. Meltzer to D. B. Saddington, 9 January 1985. B4/6: 'Included is a pre-publication copy of a work on Carteian coinage which is my own'. Meltzer specified that it was 'pre-publication', but it appears never to have made it to publication.

<sup>188</sup> Letter from D. B. Saddington to L. Meltzer, 15 October 1986. B4/6.

that he did not address the history of the collection.<sup>189</sup> After the conference, Saddington once again contacted the museum to request permission to publish his talk in *Akroterion*, Stellenbosch University's Classics journal:

Considerable interest was expressed in the talk: May I have your permission to publish it in the Newsletter of the Classical Association, called 'Akroterion', which is published by the Department of Latin in the University of Stellenbosch?<sup>190</sup>

The director wrote to Saddington, saying that he was 'delighted' at the idea of publication and asked only that a copy of the publication in which the article appears or a photostat of the article be sent to the museum.<sup>191</sup>

The published article itself thanked the Director and staff of the SACHM and gave special thanks to Meltzer for the assistance provided. It provides a brief overview of the Mann Collection, how it was formed, as well as how it made its way to the Cape via William Mann. Saddington provided a brief historical context for the coins and discussed Rome's relation to Spain in the period in question.

His article also discussed the images on the coins themselves, highlighting Carteian types in particular. In their depiction of Hercules, Saddington noted the significant association of the hero with the city's foundation. Similarly, nautical themes, including depictions of Neptune, rudders, a fisherman on a rock, or Cupid riding a dolphin were evaluated in relation to the context of their find: 'these underline the fact that Carteia was a harbour city for the important fisheries'.<sup>192</sup> In his discussion of six of the coins from the collection, Saddington ordered them according to 'Native Coinage' and 'Carteia', providing coin types, a brief description, and included some photographs. Overall, Saddington's article provides a small glimpse into what the Mann Collection could have provided with further study and more in-depth research. The rare Carteian coins especially had potential for their connections to Roman expansion after the Second Punic War and in illustrating Roman provincial minting practices.

### **Withdrawal of the Mann Collection**

The coins officially left the museum in 1991 and were transferred to Spink and Son to be sold. The dissolution of the collection meant that no further research could be conducted on it and a significant portion of the museum's Greek and Roman coin collection was lost. The process of the removal of the coins is well-documented in correspondence between the SACHM and the Mann family which begins in 1989. Lalou Meltzer initially contacted one of the Mann descendants, Dr J. S. Lewis, in the hopes that Lewis might be interested in making the loan to the museum permanent as the coins had already been in the museum for such a long time; she highlighted also how unique the collection was because of its ties to local Cape history:

The Mann Collection is, as your family knows full well, a very unique collection – certainly by South African standards. Amongst its ancient Spanish coins are rare examples. The collection's Cape connection, it having been brought to the Cape by

---

<sup>189</sup> Letter from L. Meltzer to D. B. Saddington, 3 April 1986. B4/6.

<sup>190</sup> Letter from D. B. Saddington to L. Meltzer, 11 February 1987. B4/6.

<sup>191</sup> Letter from L. Meltzer to D. B. Saddington, undated. B4/6.

<sup>192</sup> Saddington 1987: 95.

William Mann, who worked in the Royal Observatory, in the 19th century, underlies its historical importance for Cape Town.<sup>193</sup>

Lewis responded to the request the following year in August and affirmed that the family would like to hold on to the collection, stating that his mother Alice Mann was the granddaughter of William Mann.<sup>194</sup> He also stated that the family was interested in discovering the value of the coins. The following month the museum replied, disappointed, but hoped that the current arrangement could stand for a little while longer.<sup>195</sup> The following year, Lewis expressed interest in selling the collection and in a letter dated 2 May 1991 informed the museum that he had authorized the valuation of the coins by a 'Mr Rasmussen'.<sup>196</sup> This seems to have happened in the following weeks with F. K. Mitchell in attendance (a member of the South African Numismatic Society and an apparent friend of Lewis).<sup>197</sup> Mitchell wrote to the Director, A. P. Roux two weeks after Lewis' letter to express his regret at attending the meeting when the museum had not been properly informed about the nature of the visit or the sale of the coins. He wrote:

I was embarrassed and most put out when I found that it had been left to me to tell you that there was a possible move in the offing for the Mann Collection. I had assumed Dr Lewis would have had a preliminary chat with you. I'm sorry and was sad to be involved at all.<sup>198</sup>

This letter also clarifies that Rasmussen was there on behalf of Spink and Son in London, confirming Lewis' interest in selling.

Lewis wrote to the museum again on 20 May to thank them for allowing the coins to be evaluated and stressed that the situation was not final, but depended on the political future of the country:

Dr. Mitchell said you'd be concerned at the prospect of losing this collection after so many years in the Museum's custody. I do not intend to sell yet, but this would depend on the political settlement in this country!

I feel the time is right to hasten research and investigation of the coins, which might possibly (?) be quicker if done by experts in the U.K. This would depend on how long a period of the coins would have been on loan, and the expenses involved. I might then have to sell part of the collection to defray expenses. I believe Mr. Mussen will contact me direct, and then I shall assess the whole matter.<sup>199</sup>

Subsequently, the decision was made to withdraw the collection and Director Roux wrote to express his disappointment but acceptance of Lewis' decision: 'Although you have your reasons, it will still be an irreplaceable loss not only for the museum but the country as well. If it is in any way possible to change your plans, I urge you do so'.<sup>200</sup>

---

<sup>193</sup> Letter from SACHM to Dr. J. S. Lewis, 4 December 1989.

<sup>194</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to Director of SACHM, 20 August 1990.

<sup>195</sup> Letter from SACHM to J. S. Lewis, 5 September 1990.

<sup>196</sup> Letter from Lewis to SACHM, 2 May 1991.

<sup>197</sup> Letter from Dr F. K. Mitchell to Director Roux, 16th May 1991.

<sup>198</sup> Letter from Dr F. K. Mitchell to Director Roux, 16th May 1991.

<sup>199</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to A. P. Roux, 20 May 1991.

<sup>200</sup> Letter from the A. P. Roux (SACHM Director) to J.S. Lewis, 22 May 1991.

Lewis decided that the coins should be sent to London for further analysis, evident from two letters from 15 July, one to Rasmussen with a copy sent to the museum and another letter directly to the museum.<sup>201</sup> In the letter, it is noted that the SACHM should present a list of specific coins they would wish to keep, but he maintains the whole collection will be sent to London:

A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Director of the S.A. Cultural History Museum, Cape Town, with a suggestion that he give me details of the particular items in the collection the museum would like to retain. But I think initially the whole collection should be transferred to London for valuation.<sup>202</sup>

There is nothing in the remaining letters within the SACHM archive to suggest that the museum retained any of the coins, but Director Roux did send a list of coins currently on display in the museum dated the 6th of August.<sup>203</sup> These included a considerable number of Greek and Roman coins, as well as two ancient Greek coins on display at Groot Constantia, and three ancient Greek coins on display in an unspecified location. One of the Mann coins is listed as stolen – a Japanese Ni-shu Kin from the Manen Era 1860 stolen in 1989 and written off by the board in May 1990.

Next, Spink and Son wrote to Lewis on 5 August and confirmed that the coins would be sent to London and that Natalie Jaffe of City Coins would be making the arrangements.<sup>204</sup>

I understand that Mr Roux of the Museum is reluctant to lose the collection, and we will of course be very pleased to make a selection of visually appealing and historically interesting coins which can be displayed at the Museum, but which are perhaps not of great commercial value. However, before we can do that we shall need to examine the complete collection in London.<sup>205</sup>

The remainder of the correspondence in the Mann Collection archive folder only relates to the logistics of the exit of the coins. In October of that year, the SACHM issued an official letter of the withdrawal of the collection, and it was handed over to City Coins in Cape Town who were representing Spink and Son on behalf of Lewis.<sup>206</sup> As far as it is possible to ascertain, no further correspondence follows and there are at present no Mann Collection coins in the museum's holdings. One ancient Roman coin of unknown origin, however, has tenuously been identified as possibly belonging to the Mann Collection – if it is indeed part of the Mann Collection, it would likely have been by accident. While it retained them, the SACHM had a considerable amount of the Mann Collection coins on display and their removal would have provided the curatorial staff with the opportunity to replace the exhibitions they were a part of.

---

<sup>201</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to Rasmussen, 15 July 1991 with a copy forwarded to SACHM.

<sup>202</sup> Letter from J. S. Lewis to Rasmussen, 15 July 1991 with a copy forwarded to SACHM.

<sup>203</sup> Letter from A. P. Roux (SACHM Director) to J. S. Lewis, 6 August 1991. Ref. No. B4/6.

<sup>204</sup> Letter from Spink and Son Ltd to Lewis, 5 August 1991.

<sup>205</sup> Letter from Spink and Son Ltd to Lewis, 5 August 1991.

<sup>206</sup> Letter from A. P. Roux (SACHM Director) to J. S. Lewis, 8 October 1991. Ref. No. B4/6.

### Chapter 3: The Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed Collection

The second case study will look at a collection that entered the museum prior to the Mann Collection and remains, therefore, one of the largest single contributions to the ancient coin collection. Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed contributed greatly both in terms of coins and in establishing a fund to further the purchase of coins by the museum. An Indian merchant who lived in the Cape from the end of the 19th century, Shah Mahomed was a philanthropist, contributing to various cultural institutions and was involved in the restoration of kramats (sacred Muslim burial sites located across the Western Cape). While he was known for his philanthropic activities, much less is known about his ancient coin collection and his interest in the ancient world. Over the course of the century since their donation, the ownership of the coins inside the museum has been jumbled and presently no catalogue of them exists. An undated inventory list in the museum's archive includes a variety of coins from around the world, which lists several ancient coins. Examination of the physical collection has revealed more ancient coins than previously listed. Material on the collection is preserved with the South African Museum's archive, held at the Iziko Social History Centre in a folder collecting the acquisition history of the department. The HSSM Collection shares its folder with the Dessinian and Des Vages collections and holds the collected correspondence HSSM had with the institution in the early 20th century. This correspondence starts in 1901 but the letters mention an earlier donation from 1897. In 1901 HSSM presented a hundred pounds to the museum in order to start a fund for coins as well as another donation of ancient coins. The folder also collects everything associated with HSSM collected by the museum over the years including biographical material. In the process of going through the physical collection, the initials 'HSSM' were found on a number of envelopes previously unlisted that can be presumed to be his donations. Evidence of his donations are also present in the South African Museum registers (here there is also evidence of him donating ancient archaeological material). This chapter serves to present a case study on HSSM's donations to the museum and compile a complete list of his coin donations.

Since nothing previously has been published on the collection, this chapter will provide a basic case study on his collection and also survey some known facts about his life regarding his donation. It will first provide an overview and biography of Shah Mahomed's life and philanthropic activities, already established in an article by M. T. Ajam in 1990.<sup>207</sup> Shah Mahomed's own writings, particularly his *Journals of My Tours Round the World 1886-1887 and 1893 to 1895 AD* (published in Bombay, 1895) also provide details about his life and interests.

Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed was born on 23 June 1859 in the village of Dhorajee in the district of Kathiawar during the period of the British Raj (1858-1947).<sup>208</sup> Previously, British India had been overseen by the British East India Company during the period of Company rule from 1757 to 1858, but following the Indian Rebellion of 1857 all control was handed over to the British Crown. Shah Mahomed belonged to the Memon Community, an ethnic group originating from the North-Western region of India, today Pakistan.<sup>209</sup> Shah Mahomed's father was a cloth merchant in Mauritius but passed away when Shah Mahomed was still very young; he was, therefore, raised by his mother and without much money.<sup>210</sup> As a teenager, he left his home to study trading and business from a merchant, married his first wife in 1875 at the age of 17, and for five years worked as a merchant but struggled

---

<sup>207</sup> Ajam 1990: 68-76.

<sup>208</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 1.

<sup>209</sup> Shah Mahomed's Memon heritage is relevant as his collection drew interest from the World Memon Foundation, which reached out to the SACHM for information on him and his donations.

<sup>210</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 1.

to make a good living.<sup>211</sup> In 1880 he left behind his wife and son to follow his business partner. What followed was a journey south via Burma (Rangoon, Bassien), Yemen (Aden), Zanzibar, and Mozambique, that would eventually end in South Africa. Shah Mahomed arrived first at the Natal Colony on 7 May 1882 aboard the S. S. Danube, where he spent a year. He left Natal aboard the S. S. Rome via Port Elizabeth, and eventually arrived in Cape Town on 11 May 1883, where he decided to settle:

One of the plans revolving in my mind was to take a steamer for Sydney. For a time my mind was halted between Sydney in Australia and Demerara in British Guiana. But man proposes and God disposes. In the end I went to neither of these places, but settled down to a small business in Cape Town, which has ever since been my home.<sup>212</sup>

Shah Mahomed settled in the Cape and established a successful business, travelling back and forth between India. Next, he set off once again in 1886 for further travel (the subject of his travel book mentioned above). He spent much of the rest of his life in Cape Town before passing away in 1929 and was buried, along with his wife and daughters in the cemetery of St Peter's in Mowbray.<sup>213</sup>

Today, Shah Mahomed is best known for his restoration work on various kramats in the Western Cape.<sup>214</sup> But he had various ambitions: in 1888, after his marriage to Rahimah Salie, the daughter of Imam Slemman Sulayman Salie, he purchased land in Cape Town (Lots 3 and 4 of the Mariendal Estate, adjacent to the disused Muslim cemetery in Claremont) with the intention of building a *masjid* and an academy for higher education.<sup>215</sup> Despite these intentions, the deeds of the trust were seen as controversial by the Muslim community, as non-Muslims, the Mayor of Cape Town, and the Cape's Civil Commissioner were named as co-administrators of the academy and the Karamat of the Shaykh Yusuf:

To this there was a great resentment among the Muslims in the city because both of the non-Muslim appointees 'were hardly competent to deliberate on matters affecting the cultural life of the Muslim community'.<sup>216</sup>

While the *masjid* project came to fruition, the academy did not.

Shah Mahomed hoped to fund a chair in Arabic at the University of Cape Town, leaving a large sum of money for this purpose. Writing to the University of Cape Town on 21 August 1923, he stated 'I enclose Union Government Stock Certificate Number 12192, dated August 13, 1923, to the value of £1 000.00 and hope to make further additions thereto'.<sup>217</sup> But as noted above, Shah Mahomed's 'modernist' views and as an 'outsider' figure had a somewhat strained relationship with the traditional 'Cape Malay' community.<sup>218</sup>

From SAM records, it is clear that Shah Mahomed made several donations to the museum, in fact, some of his donations were even recorded in the local press. The *Cape Argus* in 1902 printed:

---

<sup>211</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 2.

<sup>212</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 11.

<sup>213</sup> Some sources erroneously give his death date as 1927.

<sup>214</sup> Mahida 1993: 33.

<sup>215</sup> Mahida 1993: 33.

<sup>216</sup> Mahida 1993: 33.

<sup>217</sup> Mahida 1993: 33.

<sup>218</sup> Ajam (1990: 70) makes this point. Today, however, the Arabic Section of the School of Languages and Literatures at the University of Cape Town benefits from the Shah Mahomed donation.

The Directors of the South African Museum have just received a further collection of ancient coins from Hadje [sic] Sulieman Shah Mahomed. Some of these are in excellent state of preservation, notably one of Phillip II, the father of Alexander the Great, which dates back to B.C. 359. In addition to this collection Hadje [sic] Mahomed made a gift of 100 pounds to the Museum Authorities to be devoted to the purchase of ancient coins as opportunities present themselves.<sup>219</sup>

Ajam attributes Shah Mahomed's interest in coins to his background in business, stating that: 'It need not surprise us that one so enthusiastically involved in business should hold the coin as an art form in high esteem'.<sup>220</sup> While his commercial activities certainly could have played a role, his interest in the ancient world, evident in his travel writings, surely cannot be discounted. His interests in the ancient world were not limited to coinage, and indeed, it is clear that he donated other artefacts to the museum also.<sup>221</sup> Throughout his travels, Shah Mahomed also visited several museums which almost certainly would have influenced his own longing to build a collection of his own. Coins, as cultural artefacts, presented Shah Mahomed with 'easy-to-collect' items on his journey, and it is true that these especially he established a fund for the particular purchase of.

In his study of Shah Mahomed, Ajam interprets his philanthropy as having a political aspect: 'In a very subtle way this donation was also a profound political statement at a time when the captains of industry and commerce in Cape Town were settlers from Europe or their direct descendants'.<sup>222</sup> Certainly, that Shah Mahomed, as a person of colour, was contributing to society in a way that was typically reserved for the 'White' elite in colonial society merits further exploration. Indeed, Ajam connects this directly with Shah Mahomed's 'race' and background, finding evidence for it in his own words: 'It is possible for a coloured man to take a deep interest in matters of ancient history. I hope that my example, though very meagre, may be followed by other and more wealthy people'.<sup>223</sup>

Ajam here quotes from Lawrence G. Green's *I Heard the Old Men Say* (published in 1964). Green includes the quote to describe how Shah Mahomed felt about his contributions to the museum; however, in reviewing the letters by Shah Mahomed, this quote appears to be a partial misattribution – the sentence that both Ajam and Green quote was written by Shah Mahomed's solicitor (or one of the people managing his transactions with the museum). The letter reads as follows:

... but he had already had a letter drawn up by his attorneys which I understand he has sent to you, he appears to wish it be quite clear that he – a coloured man is anxious that it should be known that it is possible for a coloured man to take a deep interest in matters of ancient history, & he thinks that the example though very meagre may be followed by other & more wealthy coloured or white people, hence his desire to have his name closely associated with it.<sup>224</sup>

Shah Mahomed's writing provides, perhaps, the best insights into his interests in ancient history and his collecting habits. They reveal his familiarity with classical authors (such as Herodotus, Diodorus

---

<sup>219</sup> *Cape Argus*, 24 January 1902; quoted in Ajam 1990: 71.

<sup>220</sup> Ajam 1990: 71.

<sup>221</sup> Registers from 1901 show he donated some Egyptian artefacts as well as a Sumerian tablet.

<sup>222</sup> Ajam 1990: 71.

<sup>223</sup> Ajam 1990: 72.

<sup>224</sup> Letter from J. Cohen to Sclater, Director of South African Museum, 13 December 1901. B1/2/1.

Siculus, and Strabo) and supply information on a number of the cities he visited associated with ancient sites around the Mediterranean world.

In the third chapter of his *Journals*, for example, Shah Mahomed recounts his travels in Egypt.<sup>225</sup> Arriving in Cairo in November of 1883, he references Herodotus in his descriptions of the pyramids:

The particulars given by Herodotus about these structures strike one with amazement. He says that in building one pyramid alone thirty years were spent, that thousands of men were employed upon it, that every three months the 100,000 workmen employed upon it were discharged for an equal number of other men.<sup>226</sup>

He continues, ‘The statement of Strabo, Diodorus and other ancient Greek authors that these pyramids were made to serve as gigantic mausoleums of Egyptian kings is confirmed by the discovery of bones in the box’.<sup>227</sup> And a little later, ‘My curiosity was greatly excited by all that I had heard and read about these wonderful monuments of human skill and labour when I went to see them’.<sup>228</sup>

After Cairo, Shah Mahomed next travelled to Alexandria. Again, in his *Journals* he is eager to both review and describe Alexandria, visiting famous landmarks such as ‘Pompey’s Pillar’. In the case of the so-called ‘Pompey’s Pillar’, Shah Mahomed notes, ‘Pompey’s memorial tower is also worth a visit. It is 90 feet and is built of but three pieces of stone’.<sup>229</sup> He continues in his descriptions of the city, ‘After the death of Alexander, the city was the capital of the Ptolemey Kings [sic] and on its falling into the hands of the Romans, it was raised to such a pitch of fame that it was second only to Rome’.<sup>230</sup> He also refers to the burning of the Library of Alexandria in AD 640, but also mentions the destruction of its earlier exemplar:

But there was yet another library even more renowned than this, which was founded by Ptolemey I [sic], who put together 100,000 volumes which in the time of Julius Caesar increased to 700,000. This great library was burnt down in the fire which was set by Caesar to a hostile fleet in the harbour. Thereafter Mark Antony at the request of his mistress, Cleopatra, founded another library, which too, was destroyed in 390.<sup>231</sup>

In his writings, he is not always clear which classical sources he has been reading, but it is evident that he has covered a fair amount of ancient history.

Further on in the chapter, he recounts his visits to two tombs: first, the alleged tomb of Alexander the Great and second, the tomb of the ancient mathematician, Euclid. At the tomb of Alexander the Great, Shah Mahomed mentions that he relied on a guide to take him to the presumed tomb which in his account was located in the home of an Egyptian family:

It was difficult to realize that, amidst such humble and obscure surroundings, should be the resting place of Alexander the Great. Could this poor sepulchre be that of the

---

<sup>225</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 24.

<sup>226</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 26; Shah Mahomed appears to be referencing Herodotus 2.124-5.

<sup>227</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 26-27.

<sup>228</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 27.

<sup>229</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 31. The pillar consists of a Roman triumphal column, erected to honour the emperor Diocletian (c. AD 242-312) misattributed to Pompey by a misreading of the Greek inscription.

<sup>230</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 31.

<sup>231</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 31. As can be seen, his information isn’t always correct.

famous Captain, the conqueror of a great portion of the civilized world, at whose name his enemies trembled, and whose glory and renown as a conqueror were untarnished by reverses! Could this simple, hidden, dust-covered grave be the place for the corpse of one who led great monarchs as captives in his train and who beheld the world at his feet! Alas for the vanity of human wishes! Dust and ashes all! I wiped the dust from the tomb with my handkerchief as I stood there with these moving reflections crowding upon my mind. What an end to all the triumphs and glories of poor man!<sup>232</sup>

Seeing the tomb of Alexander connects specifically with his donation of coins later in Cape Town: in 1901 Shah Mahomed specifically mentions coin-types of Alexander.<sup>233</sup>

In Chapter 6 of his *Journeys*, Shah Mahomed recounts his travels in Greece and Turkey. He arrived in Athens on 14 January 1887 and notes that it was a place he had longed to visit: 'It had long been a burning desire with me to see this city, renowned of old as the seat of philosophy, learning and civilization'.<sup>234</sup> Shah Mahomed provides the historical background of the city, and as with Egypt, appears familiar with the recent excavation history of the city:

To Dr. Schlieman is due honour of bringing to light the ancient ruins which had remained buried for hundreds of years. His exertions in this respect were indefatigable. The famous Elgin marbles, brought from Athens by the father of the present Viceroy of India and purchased by the British Government for GBP 35,000, now form part of the valuable collections to be seen in the British Museum. One of the ancient remains which have been excavated is the temple of Minerva.<sup>235</sup>

Providing his readers with recommendations of classical sites to see, he next moves on to Turkey, beginning in Smyrna and next Constantinople, to which he devotes many pages, having stayed there for several days.<sup>236</sup>

In a second tour, Shah Mahomed once again returned to the Mediterranean, this time visiting Italy.<sup>237</sup> In Rome, Shah Mahomed visited most of the main classical sites including the Pantheon, Forum, and Colosseum and again his narrative makes clear that he took a keen interest in current excavations and had a broad and decent knowledge of the classical world, its history, and specific authors such as Horace and Pliny. At Naples, he visited the National Museum, showing an interest in the finds from Pompeii and Herculaneum, particularly the papyri finds from the latter – from Naples, he journeyed to Pompeii and Herculaneum themselves, ending this section of the account of his trip at Vesuvius.

The work also illustrates Shah Mahomed's deep interest in various museums of the world. He notes several that he visited in the course of his travels, describing their collections, but he was most impressed, it seems, by the British Museum in London – claiming that it surpassed the collections of

---

<sup>232</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 32.

<sup>233</sup> Letter from Shah Mahomed to the South African Museum, 4 November 1901: 'some of Alexander the Great in a state of excellent preservation'. Acquisitions Numismatics Sulaiman Shah Mohamed and Des Vages Collection + Dessinian, B1/2/1, ISHC Archive.

<sup>234</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 51.

<sup>235</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 51.

<sup>236</sup> Initially he claims twelve days, but later only nine (Shah Mahomed 1895: 55, 57).

<sup>237</sup> This is recounted in chapter 26, pp. 207ff.

the Louvre in Paris as well as the National Museum in Naples.<sup>238</sup> He claims to have spent three full days in the museum.

In sum, Shah Mahomed's travel writing reveals him to be someone with a good classical knowledge, an abiding curiosity in the material remains of the Mediterranean, and as someone with an interest in museum collections. These all have a direct bearing upon his numismatic donations.

## Donations

The museum correspondence in the Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed folder starts in 1901 but from other letters it is clear that HSSM had been in touch with the museum earlier as a donation of coins in 1897 is mentioned.<sup>239</sup> On 4 November 1901 Shah Mahomed wrote to the museum about a further donation of ancient coins:

Some time ago, your Honourable Board were good enough to accept some cases of old coins from different countries which I have been able to collect in my travels.

I have now a further collection of choice old coins, (some of Alexander the Great in a state of excellent preservation). Will you kindly let me know if these would be acceptable for the Museum. If so, I should like to have a case made in keeping with the others and if you would let me know the dimensions I will have a case made, or if you get it done, I would gladly give you a cheque for the amount.<sup>240</sup>

It is not clear exactly what he means by 'old' in the letter, but it is clear from his own example, that certainly 'ancient' coins were included.<sup>241</sup>

The museum's reply is not preserved in the folder, but HSSM later writes again asking for clarification on whether or not they would like him to supply a display case (and for clarity on their use of the GBP 100.00):

I should be glad if you would let me know whether you will order the case. If so I s[h]ould like to get a silver plate inscribed similar to those on the other cases, and if it is not presuming on my part, I should be pleased if you let me know how you propose to invest the 100 so as to be permanently secure yet obtain the best possible interest consistent with the security. I regret troubling you with this solicitation, but I should be pleased if you could comply as ancient coins compel me to pay such a great reverence for their association with past history.<sup>242</sup>

The second part of the letter addresses HSSM's investment and his wish to know how the museum plans to use it; the fund was used by the museum for many years after his donation and, indeed,

---

<sup>238</sup> Shah Mahomed 1895: 278-80.

<sup>239</sup> Letter from HSSM to Director of the SAM, 12 December 1901: 'I gave to the South African Museum four boxes of old and new coins'.

<sup>240</sup> Letter from HSSM to SAM, 4 November 1901. He offered GBP 100.00.

<sup>241</sup> The inventory of the Bo-Kaap Museum also reveals coins from England, Indonesia, India etc.

<sup>242</sup> Letter from HSSM to SAM, 13 November 1901. Outgoing museum correspondence from this time has been preserved, but the condition of some of letters make them hard to read; replies to HSSM have not yet been found.

according to museum records, was still providing returns in May 1984 – there are, however, no clear indications of what was purchased with the money.<sup>243</sup>

### **The Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed Fund**

Much of interaction from this time is centred around the fund and establishing its terms of use. In December 1901 a letter was sent from the person handling HSSM's finances to the director of the museum promising a draft agreement so that the funds could be transferred.<sup>244</sup> In the next letter sent by HSSM, which enclosed the funds, more coins were donated and the terms and conditions of his donation were stipulated: HSSM writes, 'I now have another box of coins (from Greece and Asia Minor, dated before the birth of Christ) which I am anxious to give to the South Africa Museum'.<sup>245</sup> The conditions of how the fund should be spent are stipulated as follows:

In addition to these, my enclosed cheque for 100.- is for the purpose of extending the collection of coins at the Museum; and to secure the capital for the fund, this money is given on the following conditions:

1. It must be invested in Government Stock, or some other equally sound security.
2. The security must be in the name of HAJEE SULLAIMAN SHAH MAHOMED, and the Trustees of the Museum must have the power always to draw the interest.
3. The Capital must be invested in perpetuity, for benefit of the South African Museum.
4. The interest only must be used for the purchase of coins, and these must bear some distinguishing mark so as to show the name of the donor. For example, those bought by the interest of this fund should be marked "Purchased by the HAJEE SULLAIMAN SHAH MAHOMED FUND". The object is to perpetuate the memory of HAJEE SULLAIMAN SHAH MAHOMED.

It is unclear what the museum's response to these conditions were, whether they embraced them wholesale, or offered revised terms, as their reply has not been preserved in the archival record. Another letter to the director from this time (already referred to above), from one of the agents whom the director had met in person and who had consulted with HSSM referred to his donations thus:

I have just seen him with regard to your letter of the 11th – [...], but he had already had a letter drawn up by his attorneys which I understand he has sent to you, he appears to wish it to be quite clear that he – a coloured man is anxious that it should be known that it is possible for a coloured man to take a deep interest in matters of ancient history too, & he thinks that the example though very meagre may be followed by other & more wealthy coloured or white people, hence his desire have his name closely associated with it.<sup>246</sup>

---

<sup>243</sup> One note in the HSSM folder reads: 'Shah Mohamed Bequest as at 31 May 1983, R272.20. R19.50 received per year, R9.75 in May + R9.75 in November'; see also letter from the Director of SAM to HSSM, 3 May 1928.

<sup>244</sup> Letter to Sclater, director of SAM, 6 December 1901. B1/2/1.

<sup>245</sup> Letter from HSSM to SAM, 18 December 1901. B1/2/1.

<sup>246</sup> Letter to Sclater, director of SAM, 13 December 1901. B1/2/1.

The emphasis placed on HSSM's 'race' in this letter is interesting and is something that HSSM himself never addresses directly with the museum in his own correspondence.

Although it was made clear that HSSM wished for it be known when his fund was used to buy coins, a letter from 1928 reveals that was not always the case. The museum wrote to HSSM to clarify some of its recent activity in the numismatics department:

I want to explain one thing with the Coin Fund for which this Museum is indebted to you. There is a good deal of activity in the coin department just now, and we have been spending a certain amount of money lately on coins. It is only by an oversight in the bookkeeping that we have not shown it in the Annual Report as being paid for out of your fund. We are spending a little more this year also on the purchase of coins and this will be duly shown as a transaction under your fund.<sup>247</sup>

It appears as if the museum had made some numismatics purchases using the fund but that these were omitted from the annual report. In the letter, the museum also requests that part of the fund goes towards the cost of new cases for the display of the coin collection.<sup>248</sup> HSSM's reply, if there was one, is not recorded in the folder. The next record of the fund comes in 1964, when the museum received a letter from the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates, giving the museum R4.27 interest from the fund; also in the letter, is specific mention that the fund is to 'be used for the purchase of ancient coins'.<sup>249</sup> It also states that because the interest is so low, in future they will switch to paying it out annually. The last mention of the fund is a note on the returns from 1984 and no further records in the file mention it.

Evidence for there being a number of unrecorded HSSM coins within the museum's holdings comes in several forms, including the envelopes themselves bearing the label 'HSSM', HSSM's own words in his letters, where he states that he donated 'boxes' of ancient coins, as well as an undated list included with one of HSSM's letters on his donated Greek coins. The undated list in the HSSM archive shows a numismatic inventory for the 'Hadji Sulaiman Shah Mohammed Collection' [sic]. It is unclear if this was meant to be a complete list of everything in his collection but notably it omits quite a number of ancient coins – it appears that the curators themselves, however were aware that the list was incomplete: handwritten on the bottom of the first page is a note alluding to more coins not listed, '*Munte gemerk HSSM gevind deur Anlen Boshoff en Helene Volgraff Junie 1997. Nie noodwendig volledige lys van versameling nie?*'<sup>250</sup> The list does reveal that quite a number of HSSM's coins were on display at the Bo-Kaap Museum at one point, but it is likely that these were not the ancient coins, but ones from England, India under British Rule, Indonesia, Ceylon, Mauritius, German East Africa, and Liberia that were also in the HSSM Collection.<sup>251</sup> The list only records four ancient coins under the category of 'Old world' and these are Ia:8, Iaa:1, Gra:1, and Gra:1:2. Only three were on display, Iaa:1 and Gra:1

---

<sup>247</sup> Letter from SAM director to HSSM, 3 May 1928. B1/2/1.

<sup>248</sup> In terms of numismatics at this time, there was not much on display; in the same year, however, the museum begins organising the Mann Collection for display – so it seems to be a period of reorganisation and curation generally within this department.

<sup>249</sup> Letter from General Manager and Secretary of the South African Association for the Administration and Settlement of Estates to the Treasurer of the SAM, 3 November 1964. B1/2/1.

<sup>250</sup> 'Hadji Sulaiman Shah Mohammed Collection', B1/2/1. 'Coins marked HSSM found by Anlen Boshoff and Helene Volgraff June 1997. Not necessarily a complete list'. Anlen Boshoff was the curator of antiquities at the time and Helene Volgraff was also the curator for the numismatics department.

<sup>251</sup> No one currently at the museum could elaborate on this numismatic display, nor had memory of the coins being on display there, but according to this inventory at least some coins were on display there for a period.

were part of the Roman display, and GRa.1:2 was a part of the African money display; Ia:8 was in the numismatics vault. From the notes made by John Atkinson and Wolfgang Schneewind we can ascertain that more than one HSSM Roman Republican coin was on display along with Iaa:1, and inspection of the envelopes themselves reveals that the first few Roman Republican coins acquired by the museum are attributed to HSSM.<sup>252</sup>

Also included amongst the HSSM's letters is an undated list of Greek coins.<sup>253</sup> It is included with the correspondence in 1901 and is probably a list of the coins donated in December 1901.<sup>254</sup> The list contains 69 coins; a type-written page with faded ink, lists the coins from 1-69 and starts with 'Nos. 1 Ancient Greek Silver Coin' and lists 26 silver coins, one from Asia Minor. The descriptions are basic with very little detail, for example, '4. Thebes Coins. Probably 400 B.C.'; coins 27 to 69 are described simply as 'Ancient Greek Copper Coins. Dynasties unknown'. It is unclear if the museum made this list or if it was provided with the coins by HSSM himself. This list appears, at least, to have been made before Shaw's accessioning system and it is unclear what system the museum used before that. An updated description of these exact coins is not available but for a large number of the GRa accession code coins were later reaccessioned into other codes after being misidentified as Greek, and it is possible that a large number of these were from HSSM's 'Greek' coins.

### HSSM's Greek Coins

GRa:1 is a silver didrachm from Gela, a Greek colony in Sicily, dated between 490-475 BC, the description attributes it possibly to Hippocrates, or the reign of his successor, Gelon and his son Polyzalos, but this is unclear. The obverse and reverse in the museum's description seem to be switched around: the obverse (the museum's reverse) depicts a bearded horseman, throwing a javelin from his right hand, while the reverse (the museum's obverse) shows the front part of a man-headed bull facing towards the right, with a legend that gives the city name in Greek. Kraay and Hirmer, along with Jenkins are given as references. On the inner envelope (and therefore, most likely the older envelope), the original description can be found: 'Tetradrachm of GELA in Sicily. Before circa 426 BC'. 'Didrachm??' has also been written above the original identification of the tetradrachm and the date crossed out with '480' written below. 'HSSM' is written in the lower right corner and the coin was on display for a time, with 'C.10' written in pencil suggesting its display number.

GRa:2 is a silver drachm from a contested mint, depicting Alexander the Great (likely to be a posthumous issue). The museum dates it between 336-326 BC and lists Lampsacus, Colophon or Amphipolis as possible mints. In terms of the description – which is not complete, but rather seems to speculate on some details of the reverse – the following is written: 'symbols on reverse in field forepart of goat? [symbol] and below throne head in Phrygian cap?' Upon inspection of the coin, the obverse shows the head of Herakles in a lion skin to the right and Zeus seated on the reverse.<sup>255</sup> Different references in *SNG* are given for the different possible mints.

---

<sup>252</sup> Atkinson and Schneewind unpublished notes: '... and HSS Mohammed. Of the latter donor some very nice pieces have been put in the new display'.

<sup>253</sup> HSSM Papers, Greek coin list. B1/2/1.

<sup>254</sup> Letter from HSSM to SAM, 12 December 1901: 'I have now another box of coins (from Greece and Asia Minor dated before the birth of Christ) which I am now anxious to give to the South African Museum'.

<sup>255</sup> Perhaps because it was common imagery used they felt a full description was not needed. Though this is definitely not the case with the other Alexander the Great coin types.

GRa:3 is a silver hemidrachm (triobol) from Athens with helmeted Athena on the obverse and an owl facing forward with a twig. The museum dates it to the fifth century BC, giving the dates 430-322 BC, referenced from *BMC*. A similar motif can be found on GRa:70, a silver drachm from Athens also, but gilded and with the reverse showing the full body of the owl to the right, with the legend AΘE. GRa:70 was originally GRa:3:G, perhaps because of its gilded finish and it was assumed to be gold and originally identified as a stater on the inner envelope.

The last Greek coin attributed to being from the HSSM Collection is GRa1:2, a small copper coin from the Ptolemaic period. It is attributed to being from the mint of Egypt in Alexandria, but the exact time period and ruler is contested. The museum provides two different identifications: Ptolemy II Philadelphos (285-346 BC) with *SNG* given as the reference, or Ptolemy II Euergetes I (246-221 BC) with *BMC* as a reference. The obverse shows the head of Alexander the Great to the right with the horn of Ammon, clad in elephant's skin and with an aegis. The reverse shows an eagle and a thunderbolt to the left, wings spread open and between legs with the legend 'Δ'. This coin was part of the 'Money in Africa' exhibition and was originally identified as Ptolemy IV when it was first accessioned by the museum.<sup>256</sup>

### HSSM's Roman Coins

While not complete, the list of Greek coins provided some sense of how many coins were donated as well as an idea of what was donated. In terms of HSSM's Roman coins, however, there is no equivalent list and there is no way of knowing exactly how many Roman coins he donated; but it is clear from the final catalogue produced in this dissertation that they outnumber the ones of Greek coins currently present and securely identified in the collection. The original inventory only identifies two Roman coins deriving from HSSM, Iaa:1 and Ia:8; but analysis of the collection itself has identified more coins attributable to his donations. Without documentary evidence, however, it is also impossible to know the full extent of his collection.

In coins of the Roman Republic period a handful of coins previously unlisted on the inventory, are attributed to HSSM. A review of the coins themselves reveals more Republican coins than those listed on the internal inventory. The first two are examples of early Republican cast bronze coinage. Iaa:1 was on display for a period and was described in John Atkinson's unpublished notes and description of the collection.

Iaa:1 is a cast bronze *as* in the Libral Series with double-headed Janus on the obverse and a ship prow to the right on the obverse.

Iaa:14 is a struck bronze *sextans* dated to c. 218 BC, it shows Romulus and Remus being suckled by the she-wolf on the obverse and an eagle with a star on the reverse, with the legend ROMA displayed beside the eagle.

Iaa:37 is a silver denarius dated to c. 89 BC, by the moneyer Gaius Allius Bala and has Diana's head on the obverse, with Diana in a biga driven by stags and a griffin. It also has a display number (D. 39) indicating it had been on display in the museum at some point.

---

<sup>256</sup> Inner envelope of GRa1:2.

## Conclusion

This study's intention has been to collect in one place, and thereby produce for the first time, a brief historical account of the Greek and Roman numismatic collections of Iziko Museums of South Africa, accounting for their acquisition, curation, conservation, and display, and so to produce the first sylloge of information on the coins from the museum's own archival and acquisition records. This catalogue, therefore, represents the first stage in producing an entirely comprehensive catalogue of these collections. As can be seen, from its earliest establishment, the museum continued along traditional lines similar to other such colonial institutions. Given its time and location, the museum's focus was on its new environment, collecting and displaying items of value particularly to the natural sciences. Typically, only through donation were 'cultural' or 'European' collections built up within its larger collection – these were usually done by specific individuals who took a keen interest in the items themselves and were motivated to 'fill gaps' within the established collections, men such as Alfred de Pass and particularly in relation to this study, William Mann and Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed.

In the museums' own pamphlet on their history to mark the occasion of their centennial, they recorded their call for donations which was aimed specifically at material directly related to the museum's context and its patrons' surroundings.<sup>257</sup> The original notice did have provision for cultural material in the form of 'specimens of Native art and manufacture', which fell into the colonial frameworks of the time that perceived indigenous art and culture for the most part as 'frozen in time', suggesting that the indigenous people around them were closer to the museum's 'natural history' focus, rather than that their productions would, or should, sit alongside their own artworks and other cultural artefacts. The museum, therefore, became more of 'laboratory' which aimed at explaining this new, 'alien' world to colonial settlers.<sup>258</sup> The pamphlet even noted that: "The trustees did not intend to include examples of the fine arts, but a large number of coins and medals which were presented to the museum induced them to extend their original limits".<sup>259</sup> It is worth noting that some of the first items to 'blur this line' in the museum's focus and to open up the museum's practices of collecting cultural and artistic objects were specifically coins and medals.

Overall, in the museum's history, the drive for large cultural and art collections was not as strong as for natural history collections. The National Gallery, too, was not as easily established as the museum and struggled for many years to come to fruition.<sup>260</sup> The SAM was never intended to be or conceived of as a cultural or artistic body in the same way, but over the course of nearly two centuries of collecting, it did manage to accumulate large collections through donations, and then later also through purposeful augmentations (once these collections had become firmly established). Because of this, and through a lack of expertise and limited funding and resources, collections like the numismatics collection have been sorely neglected, despite – as this study has shown – several attempts over the

---

<sup>257</sup> *SAM* 1955: 1-2, 'Shortly after the Museum had been started an appeal for donations of specimens was issued. "As the objects in view, in the establishments of the South African Museum have the information of the mercantile community, the instruction of youth, and the amusement of all, the following articles, among others, suggest themselves as applicable to the purposes..." The suggestions included ores, minerals and fossils; soils from the best corn-, wine- and cotton-growing districts, with analyses, crops, details of rotation; cereals and wines; honey; dyes; hides; all kinds of animals, plants, timber, especially those economic and medical importance; specimens of Native art and manufacture. The trustees did not intend to include examples of fine arts, but the large number of coins and medals which were presented to the museum induced them to extend their original limits'.

<sup>258</sup> Tietze 2017b: 326.

<sup>259</sup> *SAM* 1955: 1-2.

<sup>260</sup> Tietze 2017a: 33.

years to study and display parts of the collection, incorporating them into larger exhibitions. It is worth, at this point, offering some suggestions for future research on this collection. Firstly, scientific analysis of the coins themselves is needed; second, the construction of a complete digital database, providing all relevant information of the coins (as well as images of them) would provide better access to them for researchers and members of the public alike; thirdly, a history of each object's provenance and individual histories should be drawn up; and finally, the possibilities of future display must be considered.

Building upon the basic sylloge produced in this dissertation, along with an account of the museum's own archival records related to the numismatic department, analysis of the coins themselves is needed. Scientific analysis of coins falls into two main categories: those using destructive methods and those applying non-destructive ones. Destructive methods, in the case of this collection would, obviously, not be appropriate, as the collection is not particularly large, and yet despite this, it is still considered an asset of the museum. Therefore, the collection might be best suited for XRF analysis. X-ray fluorescence can provide elemental analysis and chemical analysis of various materials including metals, glass, and ceramics.<sup>261</sup> However, XRF is not without its drawbacks: since it can only measure a small surface area it is problematic in the analysis of silver-alloy coins due to the large difference in chemical reactivity of silver and copper.<sup>262</sup>

Next, this study did not allow for die-axis analysis and in future any catalogue moving forward would benefit greatly from this information. The die-axis of a coin shows the direction in which the coin was struck and is essential for any descriptive catalogue – due to time constraints, this could not be included in the study. The unpublished notes on some of the coins produced by Atkinson and Schneewind include this information.

3D modelling of the coins is also recommended as it would allow specific details on the coins themselves to be recorded and therefore make them available to future researchers who do not have physical access to the collection. This kind of modelling allows for details to be seen that typically do not show up well on photographs, and could provide information of the die-axis, thickness, shape, and surface damage of the specific coins. This type of analysis would be beneficial to researchers especially in terms of accessibility to the collection – currently, access remains limited.

Regarding a future database of the collection. Similar in scope to that of the British Museum in London, a searchable online database on Iziko Museums of South Africa's website is a desideratum. The entries could include pictures of the obverse and reverse, the object type, museum number, denomination, description, country, and issuing authority, cultural periods, production date and place, materials, dimensions (including weight and die-axis), inscriptions, references, location, subjects on the coin, associated names or tags, provenance and acquisition history, and the department it belongs to. This would greatly assist future researchers in locating specific items within the collection. Related to this information, it would be necessary to establish complete object histories and provenance for these coins. Presently, only a fraction of the coins has a clear provenance and acquisition dates. This thesis offers a first step in this process. As has been noted above, merely recording the information on the envelopes in which the coins are currently stored is not a perfect solution; occasionally envelopes are mixed up or reused.

---

<sup>261</sup> Metcalf 2011: 15.

<sup>262</sup> Metcalf 2011: 15. Silver-alloy coins are victims to surface enrichment, which means the composition of the silver surface changes over time while it is buried, which means the XRF cannot penetrate deep enough, and results are affected.

Lastly, recommendations for the collection's future display would have to consider several factors including interest (both from the public and the museum staff), security, and longevity. Currently there appears to be little interest in putting the coins on display and owing to financial and other resource constraints, there is no designated numismatics curator at the museum; there is also little to no research currently being done on the coins themselves. The collection does, however, offer much educational potential for display, including in relation to exhibitions on antiquity, art, technology, money, the Mediterranean world (including Greek, Rome, Africa, and the Near East), and more. Coins from the Ptolemaic period, for example, would naturally find a home in the Egypt gallery presently in the Slave Lodge. Two practical barriers to the display of the coins would be space and security. Out of all of the Iziko sites, the Slave Lodge would be the most suitable, but space is already limited and priority is given to displays and objects that fit within the current theme and conception of the Slave Lodge. Related to their display, would be considerations for security – the museum has been victim to coin thefts in the past, specifically coins that were on display and to ensure their safety, as a national asset, would require a level of security that there may, currently, not be budget for. For now, the coins might be best suited to remain in storage, and therefore making them available through digital means is at present the best solution for making them available to the public.

This study has collected and collated information available in the museum's archives regarding its numismatic collections, in doing so it provides a brief account of the department and its history, and focuses on two specific loan/donation collections because of their diverse histories within the museum: the Mann Collection, highly prized by the museum, was ultimately removed from their care, despite several attempts to catalogue and research it; the Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed Collection is less-well known and studied but remains within the museum's holdings. The Shah Mahomed Collection is an increasingly relevant one to study, as museums in former colonies have come to reckon with their colonial and imperial collections. Shah Mahomed stands out from the expected profile (mostly white European settlers and their descendants) of the donor to the South African Museum. Contrasting, therefore, the individual histories of these two collections in many ways highlights that the history of the museum's collections and curation ultimately relies upon individuals to drive certain initiatives forward, centred around their own interests, and available resources at any given time.

The numismatic collections are overwhelmingly in need of a new system of cataloguing – the one implemented by Margaret Shaw is unnecessarily complicated and inadequate. The reliance on geography and time periods makes it wholly inconsistent and does not provide a clear overview of the collections as they are currently constituted. Lalou Meltzer reforms of the system in 1982 switched over to an accessioning system that was simply prefixed with 'N' for numismatics, followed by the year the coin was acquired. A new system would need to encompass all the numismatic collections; albeit a large task, the system would need to be intuitive for future generations. The British Museum, for example, uses the year of acquisition as the first descriptor for items in their coin collections, and the same could easily be applied to Iziko's collection. While Meltzer's system is similar, including the whole year instead of the last two digits is preferable as the museum has operated over two centuries and there would be considerable confusion if the specific century was not specified. A series that is simply the year, and as Meltzer suggests, the number for that year (e.g. 1880/1 would mean the first coin acquired in 1880) is preferable, however, it would require the extra work of tracking down acquisition dates for the majority of the collection – which once again would require combing meticulously through the museums' annual reports and registers to ascertain all of this data. In the long term this system would be beneficial for the collection as a whole and for future researchers and curators.

In collecting and collating as much of the currently available material held on the Greek and Roman coins within Iziko's collections, this study has, for the first time, produced a sylloge of these coins. Since the closure of the numismatics department of the museum in the 1990s, and with the loss of one of its major loan collections in 1991, very little further work has been undertaken on the Greek and Roman coins held by Iziko. This study, therefore, makes accessible and available in one place, information on this collection. Given current museum practices within South Africa, it is unlikely that the items within this collection will be returned to display with the museum's galleries in the near future. By providing information about these lesser-known collections in the country, this dissertation contributes to our knowledge of the broader history and reception of ancient world, and particularly numismatics in South Africa. It joins ongoing conversations about the role of Classical Studies in South Africa and sheds light on the place that the study of numismatics might play in these larger conversations.

## Bibliography

- Ajam, M. T. 'Hajee Sulaiman Shah Mahomed – A South African Philanthropist (†1929)', *Journal for Islamic Studies* 10 (1990), 68-76.
- Askew, G. *Coinage in Roman Britain* (London, 1967).
- Austin, N. J. 'Review of Graham Pollard, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld*. University College of Rhodesia, Salisbury, 1970', *Proceedings of the African Classical Associations* 12 (1973), 60.
- Beinart, W. and Dubow, S. *The Scientific Imagination in South Africa: 1700 to the Present* (Cambridge, 2021).
- Bernareggi, E. 'Review of G. Pollard, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld*', *Athenaeum* 59 (1971), 441.
- Boardman, J. and Pope, M. *Greek Vases in Cape Town* (Cape Town, 1961).
- Boshoff, A. *The Early Dynastic ceramics of Kafr-Tarkhan [c. 3000-2800 BC] with Special Reference to Examples in the South African Cultural History Museum, Cape Town* (MA Diss. Stellenbosch University, 1995).
- Boshoff, A. *Egyptian Ceramics (3050-2686 BC) from Kafr-Tarkhan in the South African Cultural History Museum, Cape Town* (Cape Town, 1996).
- Bruck, G. *Die spätromische Kupferprägung: ein Bestimmungsbuch für schlecht erhaltene Münzen* (Graz, 1961).
- Carson, R. A. G., Hill, P. V., and Kent, J. P. C. *Late Roman Bronze Coinage* (London, 1960).
- Carney, T. F. *A Catalogue of the Roman and Related Foreign Coins in the Collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld* (Salisbury, 1963).
- Chaves Tristán, F. *Las monedas hispano-romanas de Carteia* (Barcelona, 1979).
- Cornelius, I. and Boshoff, A. 'The Egyptian collection in Iziko Museums of Cape Town, South Africa', in M. Eldamaty and M. Trad (eds.), *Egyptian Museum. Collections around the World: Studies for the Centennial of the Egyptian Museum* vol. 1 (Cairo, 2002), 133-142.
- Cornelius, I., Swanepoel, L. C., du Plessis, A., Slabbert, R. 'Looking inside votive creatures: Computer tomography (CT) scanning of ancient Egyptian mummified animals in Iziko Museums of South Africa: A preliminary report', *Akroterion* 57 (2012), 129-148.
- Crawford, M. H. *Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 vols. (Cambridge, 1974).
- Davis, N. *Greek Coins and Cities* (London, 1967).
- Davis, N. and Kraay, C. M. *The Hellenistic Kingdoms: Portrait Coins and History* (London, 1973).
- Dattari, G. *Monete imperiali greche. Numi Augg. Alexandrini*. (Cairo, 1901).
- Davison, P. 'Miss E. Margaret Shaw', *The South African Archaeological Bulletin* 57.176 (2002), 118.
- Davison, P. 'Redressing the Past: Integrating the Social History Collections at Iziko: 2004 Sama Conference Paper', *South African Museums Association Bulletin* 31.1 (2005), 101-104.
- Editor, 'G. Pollard, Catalogue of the Greek coins in the collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld', *Akroterion* 17 (1972), 36-37.

- Gibson, L. K. *Decolonising South African Museums in a Digital Age: Re-Imagining the Iziko Museums' Natal Nguni Catalogue and Collection* (PhD Diss. King's College London, 2019).
- Gil Farrés, O. *Historia de la moneda española* (Madrid, 1959).
- Gosling, M. A. *Special Exhibition of Ancient Coins: The Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal, Durban, May 1989* (Durban, 1989).
- Graham, S. R. *Classical Antiquities in Durban: A Study of Two Collections* (Master's Diss. Stellenbosch University, 2016).
- Grant, M. *Roman Imperial Money* (London, 1954).
- Green, L. G. *I Heard the Old Men Say: Secrets of the Cape that Has Vanished, and Little-known Dramas on the Fringe of Living Memory* (Cape Town, 1964).
- Grueber, H. A. *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum* (London, 1910).
- Healy, J. F. 'Review: The Courtauld Collection of Greek Coins Reviewed', *Classical Review* 23.2 (1973), 256-57.
- Hibbard, M. G. *Second South African Numismatic Convention/Tweede Suid-Afrikaanse Munkundige Konvensie 7-12 Jan 1964, Coin and Medal Exhibition* (Cape Town, 1964).
- Hilton, J. 'Selected Letters to Samuel Whiteley by South African Classicists', *Akroterion* 63 (2018), 151-75.
- Kraay, C. M. *Greek Coins* (London, 1966).
- Kraay, C. M. 'Notes on the Courtauld Collection of Greek Coins at the University of Zimbabwe', *Proceedings of the African Classical Associations* 15 (1980), 59-61.
- MacDonald, G. *Catalogue of Greek Coins in the Hunterian Collection*, 3 vols. (Glasgow 1899-1905).
- Mackay, E. A. 'Poikiloidos Sphinx', *Scholia* 1 (1992), 3-11.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal', *Scholia* 1 (1992), 140-41.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal: A Fragment Attributed to the Centaur Painter', *Scholia* 2 (1993), 149-52.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal: Two Youths from Boeotia', *Scholia* 3 (1994), 153-58.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Agathodaimones in Durban', *Scholia* 4 (1995), 34-40.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal', *Scholia* 4 (1995), 160-61.
- Mackay, E. A. 'A Magic Stele in Durban', *Scholia* 5 (1996), 42-45.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal', *Scholia* 5 (1996), 171-74.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology: University of Natal', *Scholia* 6 (1997), 166-67.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal', *Scholia* 7 (1998), 171-72.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology, University of Natal', *Scholia* 8 (1999), 163-65.

- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology: University of Natal', *Scholia* 9 (2000), 166-69.
- Mackay, E. A. 'Museum of Classical Archaeology: University of Natal', *Scholia* 10 (2001), 172-74.
- MacKenzie, J. M. *Museums and Empire: Natural History, Human Cultures and Colonial Identities* (Manchester, 2009).
- Mahida, E. M. *History of Muslims in South Africa: A Chronology* (Durban, 1993).
- Maritz, J. A. 'The Courtauld Collection as a teaching tool', *Akroterion* 37 (1992), 31-40.
- Maritz, J. A. 'The Coin Collections of the University of Zimbabwe', *Scholia* 8 (1999), 166-68.
- Masters, S. 'In the museum: *Containing Antiquity* an exhibition in the Sasol Art Museum, Stellenbosch' *Akroterion* 53 (2008), 99-109.
- Masters, S. 'Museum Space and Displacement: Collecting Classical Antiquities in South Africa' in G. Parker (ed.), *South Africa, Greece, Rome: Classical Confrontations* (Cambridge, 2017), 281-292.
- Masters, S. and Welman, T. 'Disrupting context: Making a case for the digital curation of classical antiquities in South Africa', *Akroterion* 60 (2015), 83-99.
- Mattingly, H. B. et al., *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, 6 vols. (London, 1923-76).
- Mattingly, H. B. et al., *The Roman Imperial Coinage* (London, 1923-)
- Mazel, A. D. 'Apartheid's Child: The Creation of the South African Cultural History Museum in the 1950s and 1960s', *Museum History Journal* 6.2 (2013), 166-202.
- Mazel, A. D. 'Exhibiting Apartheid: Whites, Malays, and Absent Slaves in the Displays of the South African Cultural History Museum', *Southern African Humanities* 32.1 (2019), 163-92.
- Metcalf, W. E. *The Oxford Handbook of Greek and Roman Coinage* (Oxford, 2011).
- Milne, J. G. *Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins. University Of Oxford, Ashmolean Museum* (Oxford/London, 1933).
- Pekáry, T. *Die Fundmünzen Von Vindonissa Von Hadrian Bis Zum Ausgang Der Römerherrschaft* (Brugg, 1971).
- Plant, R. J. *Greek, Semitic, Asiatic Coins and How to Read Them* (New York, 1979).
- Pollard, G. *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the Collection of Sir Stephen Courtauld* (Salisbury, 1970).
- Rankin, E. 'Creating/Curating Cultural Capital: Monuments and Museums for Post-Apartheid South Africa', *Humanities* 2.1 (2013), 72-98.
- Ryan, A. J. 'In the museum', *Akroterion* 47 (2002), 101-105.
- Ryan A. J. and Gosling, A. 'In the museum', *Akroterion* 48 (2003), 123-28.
- Ryan, A. J. 'In the museum', *Akroterion* 51 (2006), 161-66.
- Ryan, A. J. 'In the museum', *Akroterion* 52 (2007), 115-119 [note: date is printed incorrectly in print edition].

- Saddington, D. B. 'Some unpublished Hispano-Roman coins in the Mann Collection in the Cultural History Museum, Cape Town', *Akroterion* 32 (1987), 94-98.
- Saddington D. B. and Vogel, U. R. D. 'An unpublished coin of Pontius Pilate and some speculations about his career', *Akroterion* 42 (1997), 23-29.
- Saddington, D. B. 'Some Roman coins from Regensburg in Johannesburg', *Akroterion* 46 (2001), 93-98
- Salisbury, F. S. *Guide to the Greek and Roman Coins in the Albany Museum, Grahamstown* (Grahamstown, 1915).
- Schneider, M. 'The Roman coin collection at Stellenbosch: A sequel', *Akroterion* 50 (2005), 67-85.
- Seaby, B. A. *A Catalogue of Roman Coins* (London, 1948).
- Shah Mahomed, H. S. *Journal of My Tours Round the World, 1886-1887 and 1893-1895: Embracing Travels in Various Parts of Africa, Australia, Asia, America and Europe* (Bombay, 1895).
- Shaw, E. M. *A History of Currency in South Africa* (Cape Town, 1956).
- Snowball, J. D. and Snowball, W. D. 'Five unpublished coins of Alexander the Great and his successors in the Rhodes University Collection', *Akroterion* 50 (2005), 13-26.
- South African Museum, *Catalogue of the De Pass Collection: Objects illustrating the arts of ancient civilizations: Egyptian, Greek, Chinese, Persian and others* (Cape Town, 1934).
- Stevenson, A. *Scattered Finds: Archaeology, Egyptology and Museums* (London, 2019).
- Summers, R. F. H. *A History of the South African Museum: 1825-1975* (Cape Town, 1975).
- Sutherland, C. H. V. 'Colin Mackennal Kraay, 1918-1982', *Proceedings of the British Academy* 68 (1983), 591-93.
- Tietze, A. 'Classical Casts and Colonial Galleries: The Life and Afterlife of the 1908 Beit Gift to the South African National Gallery', *South African Historical Journal* 39 (1998), 70-90.
- Tietze, A. *A History of the Iziko South African National Gallery: Reflections on Art and National Identity* (Cape Town, 2017a).
- Tietze, A. 'Antique Casts for a Colonial Gallery: The Beit Bequest of Classical Statuary to Cape Town', in G. Parker (ed.), *South Africa, Greece, Rome: Classical Confrontations* (Cambridge, 2017b), 316-335.
- Van Dijk-Coombes, R. M. 'Cylinder seals in the collections of Iziko Museums of South Africa and the Department of Ancient Studies of Stellenbosch University', *Akroterion* 61 (2016), 1-23.
- Van Stekelenburg, B. 'Coins of the Roman Republic from the collection of the University of Stellenbosch: A historical description', *Akroterion* 23 (1978), 9-23.
- Wardle, D. 'Curriculum vitae and list of publications: D. B. Saddington', *Acta Classica* 55 (2012), xiii-xviii.
- Wardle, D. 'John Edward Atkinson (1938-2022)', *Acta Classica* 65 (2022), 1-7.
- Warner, B. *Astronomers at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope* (Cape Town, 1979).

Warner, B. *The Cape Diary and Letters of William Mann, Astronomer and Mountaineer: 1839–1843* (Cape Town, 1989).

Welman-Hawkes, T. 'Orphan artefacts': *Investigating Classical Objects in the Iziko Collection, Cape Town* (PhD Diss. Stellenbosch University, 2020).

Wheeler, E. 'In memoriam: Denis Bain Saddington (1931-2011). *Praefectus de auxiliis historicorum*', *Acta Classica* 55 (2012), ix-xiii.

White, K. D. *Historical Roman Coins illustrating the period 44 B.C. to A.D. 55: A Selection from the Departmental Coin Collection of the Classics Department of Rhodes University* (Grahamstown, 1958).

Whitting, P. D. *Byzantine Coins* (London, 1973).

Williams, R. T. 'Review: Greek Coins in the Courtauld Collection by Graham Pollard', *The Numismatic Chronicle* 12 (1972), 317-18.

Wroth, W. W. *Catalogue of the Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum*, 2 vols. (London, 1908).

Wroth, W. W. *Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths and Lombards and of the Empires of Thessalonica, Nicaea and Trebizond in the British Museum* (London, 1911).

## Appendix 1: A Catalogue of the Greek and Roman Numismatic Collections in Iziko Museums of South Africa

### i. Order of tables

Ia – Roman Empire  
Iaa – Roman Republic  
GRa1R – Egypt under Rome  
GRa2R – Roman Empire in Syria  
GRaR – Greek States under the Roman Empire  
GRb – Byzantine Empire  
Ia3 – Roman Britain  
Ia5 – Roman Spain  
I.OST – Ostrogoths  
GRa – Ancient Greece and related territories  
GRa1 – Ptolemaic Kingdom  
GRa2 – Seleucid Empire  
GRa3 – Successors of Alexander in the East  
N(year)  
Suspected forgeries

### ii. Abbreviations used in catalogue<sup>263</sup>

AE	Bronze or mix of brozne alloys
AR	Silver
AU	Gold
El	Electrum
l.	left
obv.	obverse
r.	right
rev.	reverse

---

<sup>263</sup> Abbreviations to standard numismatic reference works are to be found in the abbreviations list at the beginning of the dissertation.

## I Roman Coins

### Ia – Roman Empire

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	Ia:6	AE	As		AD 71	Rome or Lugdunum	Head of Vespasian, laureate, r. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III	Aequitas standing l. holding scales and long rod, AEQVITAS AVGVSTI S.C.	RE2, pg. 129 no. 600 pg. 200 no. 809	HSSM	Roman Empire, Vespasian cos III. Inner envelope: 'Ia:6 AE As of Vespasian Obv. IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG. COS III. Rev. AEQVITAS AVGVSTI S.C. HSSM'
2	Ia:7	AE	As		AD 22-23	Rome	Head of Tiberius bare, l., TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTI IMP VIII	S.C. large in centre, PONTIF. TRIBVN POTEST XXIII starting high r.	RE1, pg. 133. no. 91-94	HSSM	Roman Empire, Tiberius. Inner envelope: 'Ia:7 AE as Tiberius (14-17). O- TI CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVSTI. Bare head of Tiberius, l. R- S.C. PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN. POTEST. XXII HSSM'
3	Ia:12	AE	Sester-tius		AD 64-66	Rome	Head of Nero laureate r., with aegis, NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM TR P IMP [PP]	Nero and soldier on horses r., DECVRIO in exergue S C, l. and r. in field	RE1, pg. 226. no. 143	HSSM	Roman, Nero, 'De Cursio. S.C' series. Inner envelope: 'D84 Ia:12 AE Sestertius Nero (55-68 A.D). O- NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM. TR.P. IMP. P.P. Bust of Nero, with slight beard, laureate r. R - S.C. in exergue DECVRIO Nero galloping R. accompanied by cavalry man of the army'

4	Ia:16	AR	Denarius	3.44g	AD 80	Rome	Head of Titus laureate l., IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM	Tripod with fillets streaming out l. and r., with a dolphin on top r. TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P	RE2, pg. 236, no. 80	HSSM	Roman Empire, Titus, (T.R.P IX. IMP.XV COS VIII. P.P). Inner envelope: 'Ia:16 AR Denarius Rome Mint Titus AD 80. O- IMP TITUS CAES VESPASIAN AVG PM. Head of Titus, laureate, l. R- TR P IX IMP XC COS VIII PP. Tripod with fillets streaming to l. and r. on which lies a dolphin, r. (Apollo) HSSM'
5	Ia:17	AR	As	10.49g	AD 15-16	Rome	Head of Augustus l., radiate, in front of thunderbolt and above star, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER	Livia seated r., S.C.	RE1, pg. 141. no. 152		Roman Empire struck by Tiberius commemorating Augustus. Inner envelope: 'D73, Ia:17 COPPER AS DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER struck under Tiberius c. 14-15 AD 10.49g RIC Mattingly-Sydenham I p.95 No. 2'
6	Ia:18	AR	Denarius		AD 92	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate r., IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XI	Minerva standing l. with thunderbolt, IMP XXI COS XVI CENS P P P	RE2, pg. 337, no. 195	HSSM	Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'D93 Ia:18 Denarius Rome Mint Domitian AD 92 O- IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XI Head of Domitian, laureated r. R- IMP XXI COS XVI CAES PPP Minerva standing R., holding thunderbolt in r. hand spear in l. H.S.S.M behind her, round shield'
7	Ia:19	AR	Denarius		AD 96	Rome	Head of Nerva, laureate, r., IMP NERVA CAES AVG [PM TR P] COS II PP	Iustitia draped and seated r. feet on stool, holding long sceptre in r. hand and branch extended in l., IVSTITIA AVGVST	RE3, pg. 2. no. 13	HSSM	Roman Empire Nerva, Inner envelope: 'Ia:19 AR Denarius (Rome Mint) Nerva O- IMP NERVA CAES [ ] COS II.P.P R- IVSTITIA AVGVST seated female figure of Iustitia holds spear in r. hand HSSM'

8	Ia:20	AR	Denarius		AD 101-102	Rome	Head of Trajan, laureate r., IMP. CAES. NERVA. TRAJAN AVG GERM	Victory standing front, head l., holding up wreath in r. hand and palm in l., PM TR P COS III PP	RE3, pg. 46 no. 115-119	HSSM	Roman Empire Trajan (COS III), inner envelope: 'Ia:20 AR Denarius Trajan (98-117) O-IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAJAN AVG. GERM Bust of Trajan laureate, r. R- P.M. TR.P. COS III P.P. Victory standing r. HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3623 S 97 Rome Trajan'
9	Ia:21	AR	Denarius		AD 98-99	Rome	Head of Trajan, laureate r., IMP CAES NERVA TRAJAN AVG GERM PM	Pax draped and seated l. on throne, holding branch in extended r. arm and sceptre in l., TR P COS II PP	RE3, pg. 37 no. 49-52	HSSM	Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:21 AR Denarius Trajan (98-118) O- IMP CAES NERVA TRAJAN AVG GERM P M, BUST OF Trajan laureate r. R- TR.P.Cos II PP. Pax? Seated l. holding olive? Palm? Victory? HSSM' Enclosed paper: '3688 S 98 Trajan Rome'
10	Ia:23	AR	Denarius		AD 125-128/A D 128-132	Rome	Head of Hadrian r., laureate with drapery on l. shoulder, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS	Modius and corn ears, COS III	RE3, pg. 296, no. 452 or pg. 304, or pg. 376 no. 1039	HSSM	Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:23 AR Denarius Hadrian O- HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, Head of Hadrian, laureate r. R- COS II, modius with ears of corn r. barely on top. 4712 HSSM'. Inner paper: '3712 s. 117 Hadrian Rome'
11	Ia:25	AR	Denarius		AD 169-170	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius laureate r., M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIII	Diana, draped and standing front, head l., holding arrow in extended r. hand and bow, vertical at l. side, in l., COS III	RE4, pg. 457, no. 506	HSSM	Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'D.108 Ia:25 Denarius MARCVS AVRELIS (previously identified as Antonius Pius) TR. P. XXIII COS III Rv. Diana Dec 169-170 RIC III, 230 No 212 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3624 S 138 Rome Ant Pius'

12	Ia:26	AE	Sester tius		AD 172-173	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius laureate r., M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII	Jupiter seated l. on throne holding Victory in extended r. hand and vertical sceptre in l., [IMP VI] C[S III S.C. in exergue. (Legend illegible on coin)	RE4, pg. 627 no. 1436	HSSM	Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:26 AE Sestertius Marcus Aurelius (previously identified as Antonius Pius) O- M. ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII Bust of M. Aurelius laureate r. R- Illegible, seated deity holds victor to l. HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3730 Rs. 13S Anton. Pius Rome'
13	Ia:27	AR	Denar ius	3.63g	AD 161-176	Rome	Head of Faustina II (wife of Marcus Aurelius) in elaborate wave - chignon at back, FAVSTINA AVGVSTA	Juno veiled and draped standing l. holding patera in extended r. hand and vertical sceptre in l., peacock standing inclined l., IVNO	RE4, pg. 399 no. 104	HSSM	Roman Empire Fasutina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'D110 Ia:27 Denarius Fasutina II (jun) d. 174 AD 3.63g RIC II, 269 no 688 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3630 S. 135 Rome Faustina'
14	Ia:28	AR	Denar ius		AD 166-167	Rome	Head of Lucius Verus laureate r., L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH M(AX)	Aequitas draped standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., TR P VII IMP III COS III	RE4, pg. 447 no. 447	HSSM	Roman Empire Lucius Verus, joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and L. Verus, inner envelope: 'Photo, Ia:28 Denarius Marcus Aurelius 3679 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3679 D 161 M. Aurelius Rome'
15	Ia:29	AE	Sester tius		AD 158-159	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, draped, cuirassed and bare head r., AVRELIVS CAES AVG PIIF	Virtus helmeted in military dress, standing r., holding vertical spear with r. hand and parazonium in l., l. foot on helmet, TR POT XIII COS II in field S.C. l. and r.	RE4, pg. 356 no. 2085-6	HSSM	Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, struck under Antoninus Pius, inner envelope: 'Ia:29, AE Marcus Aurelius HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3736 Bs 161 M. Aurelius Rome'

16	Ia:30	AE	Sester tius		circa AD 180-1	Rome	Head of Commodus, draped and laureate r., M COMMDVS ANTONINVS AVG	Commodus seated on curule chair on platform, behind him officer and in front Liberalitas draped standing l., holding abacus in r. and cornucopiae in l. with citizen mounting steps (incredibly worn)	RE4, pg. 760-1/772, no. 453	HSSM	Roman Empire Commodus, circa AD 180-1? (legend on the rev. giving clue to date, very unclear), inner envelope: 'Ia:30 AE Sestertius Commodus, 3782 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3782 Bs 180 Commodus Rome Ia:30'
17	Ia:33	AR	Denar ius		AD 241	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, laureate and draped cuirassed r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	Salus standing r., feeding snake in arms, SALVS AVGVSTI	RE4, pg. 28 no. 129	HSSM	Roman Empire Gordianus III (Pius), Summer AD 241, inner envelope: 'Ia:33 Denarius Gordianus III'
18	Ia:34	AR	Anto ninian us		AD 244-247	Rome	Head of Philip I laureate, cuirassed r., IMP M IVL PHILIPVS AVG	Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, AEQVITAS AVG G	RIC Vol IV, part III pg. 71, no. 27(b) or pg. 78 no. 82	HSSM	Roman Empire Philip I, Mint of Rome or perhaps Antioch, inner envelope: 'Ia:34 Denarius Philip the Elder AD 244 3691 HSSM'
19	Ia:35	AE with AR wash wash	Anto ninian us		AD 253-268	Rome	Head of Gallienus radiate r., IMP GALLIENVS AVG	Gryphon walking l., mintmark in exergue, APOLLINI CONS	RIC Vol V, part I, pg. 145 no. 165	HSSM	Roman Empire Gallienus, debased Antoninianus, (undated coin), inner envelope: 'Ia:35, AE Gallienus AD 254 HSSM'
20	Ia:37	AE	Large AE	11.98 g	Circa AD 284-305	Treveri or Heraclea (uncertain)	Head of Diocletian laureate r., IMP CC VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG	Genius standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, mintmark, GENIO POPV-L- I ROMANI		HSSM	Two specimens. Roman Empire Diocletian, inner envelope: 'Ia:37 AE D135 of Diocletian 286-308 photo 11.98g (two coins) HSSM'. Enclosed paper 1: '3754 Bs 286 Diocletian Rome'. Enclosed paper 2: '3722 Bs 286 Diocletian Rome Ia:37'

21	Ia:38	AE	Large AE		AD 293-305		Head of Constantius I (Chlorus) as Caesar, laureate r., CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES	Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, mintmark ??, SACRA MON VRB AVGG ET CAESS NN		HSSM	Roman Empire Constantius I (Chlorus) as Caesar still, inner envelope: 'Ia:38 AE of Constantius AD 305 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3913? 305 Constantius I Rome'
22	Ia:40	AE	Small AE		AD 367-375	Siscia	Head of Valentinian I, draped and pearl diademed DN VALENTIANVS	Victory l. holding wreath and palm, SECVRITAS REIPUBLICAE	Late Roman AE Coinage, pg. 73. <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> part II, pg. 105-6	HSSM	Roman Empire Valentinian I, inner envelope: 'Ia:40 AE Valentinian 364-375 3804 HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '3804 Bs 364 Valentinian I ??'
23	Ia:41	AE	Large AE		AD 383-392	Heraclea	Head of Theodosius I (the Great) draped, and pearl diademed, DNTHEODO-SIVS PF AVG	Emperor r., holding labarum and globe and spurning captive with l. foot, VIRTVSE-XERCITI	Late Roman AE Coinage pg. 85 no. 1980, Guido Bruck pg. 86	HSSM	Roman Empire, Theodosius (the Great), follis?, inner envelope: 'Ia:41 AE Theodosius Magnus 379-395 Heraclea Mint 3639 HSSM'
24	Ia:42	AE	Sester tius		AD 80-81	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate, bearded r., CAES DIVI AVG VESP F DOMITIAN COS VII	Minerva, helmeted and draped, advancing r. while holding javelin in r. hand and holding shield in l., S.C. in l. and r. field	RE2, pg. 272 no. 231-2/pg. 275, no. 247	HSSM	Roman Empire Domitian, struck under Titus, COS VII, inner envelope: 'Ia:42 AE Sestertius Rome Mint. Domitian (80-96 AD, O- CAES DIVI AVG VESP F DOMITIAN COS VII, Head of Domitian laureate, r., R- Minerva, laureate draped advancing r. brandishing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield in l. HSSM, BMC Imp ii Domitian No 247'. Enclosed

											paper: '3887? 81 Domitian Rome'
25	Ia:43	AR	Denarius		AD 80	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate and bearded r., [CAESAR] DIVI F DOMITIANVS COS VII	Altar garlanded and lighted with horns l. and r.	RE2, pg. 239 no. 92-96	-	Roman Empire Domitian, struck under Titus, inner envelope: 'Ia:43 Denarius Domitian 81-96'
26	Ia:44	AE	As		AD 77-78	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate r., CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS COS V	Spes advancing l., holding flower, and lifting up skirt. S.C.	RE2, pg. 177; pg. 179 no. 748		Roman Empire Domitian, struck during Vespasian's reign. Inner envelope: 'Ia:44 AE dupondius Domitian (81-90 AD). O- CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS cos? R- S.C. Spes advancing holds flower'
27	Ia:45	AE	Sester-tius		AD 222-235	-	Head of Julia Mamaea r. diademed, IVLIA MAMAEA AVGSTA	Venus standing l., holding sceptre in l. hand and Cupid statuette palladium in r. hand, S. C.	RIC Vol IV, Pt. II pg. 267-7 no. 699/708		Roman Empire, Julia Mamaea (mother of Severus Alexander), inner envelope: 'Ia:45 Sestertius of Julia Mamaea, AD 235, 0-IVLIA MAMAEA AVGSTA bust of Julia Mamaea, diademed, hair in stiff waves. R- S.C. (illegible) Standing female figure holding [?] victory'
28	Ia:46	AE	Sester-tius		AD 177-178	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius laureate and diademed r., M AVREL [ANTONINVS]	Felicitas draped and standing front, head l. and holding caduceus up in r. hand and vertical spear in l., FELICTAS [AVG IMP VIII] COS III P.P., S.C.	RE4, pg. 674 no. 1677		Roman Empire, Marcus Aurelius, joint reign of Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:46 AE Sestertius Marcus Aurelius (161-180). O- M. AVR ... AVG PR P XXXII, bust of M. Aurelius laureate r. R- FELICTAS ... S.C. Felicitas, standing l. holds spear and caduceus'

29	Ia:47	AE	Large AE		AD 293-305	Tionum/ Treveri	Head of Constantius I (Chlorus) laureate r., CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES	Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, SACRA MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR			Roman Empire Constantius I (Chlorus), inner envelope: 'Ia:47 AE CONSTANTIVS CHLORVS'
30	Ia:48	AE	Sestertius		AD 145-160	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius with drapery and head bare r., AVRELIVS CAES AR AVG PII F COS II	Hilaritas standing head l. holding long palm and cornucopiae, HILARITAS, S.C.	RE4, pg. 288 no. 1775		Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, struck during the reign of his father, Antoninus Pius, inner envelope: 'Ia:48 Sestertius'. Enclosed paper: '134 S 14 Tiberius'
31	Ia:49	AE	Sestertius		AD 253-260	Rome	Head of Salonina, diademed and draped r., CORNELIA SALONINA AVG	Pietas seated l., extending r. hand, and holding sceptre; two children standing right and another child beneath her seat, [] AVGG, S.C.	RIC Vol V, part 1, no. 47, pg. 112		Poor specimen/unsure - Roman Empire Cornelia Salonina wife of Gallienus, Mint - Rome/Asia, sestertius/As. Inner envelope: 'Ia:49 Sestertius Cornelia (253-254)'
32	Ia:68	AE	As		AD 15-16	Rome	Head of Tiberius bare l., [TI CAESAR] DIVI AVG F AVGVST [IMP VII]	Female figure (Livia) veiled, draped and seated r. holding a patera in r. hand and long sceptre, S.C., PON[TIF MAXIM TRI]BVN P[OTEST XVII]	RE1, pg. 128 no. 68-69		Roman Empire Tiberius, inner envelope: 'Ia:68 AE As Tiberius AD 15. O- (TI CAESAR) DIVI AVG F AVGVST [IMP VII] Head of Tiberius bare l. R-PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN P[OTEST XVII]. Seated up female figure, veiled holding patera and sceptre. S.C. BMC Emp. I Tiberius Nos. 65-9'
33	Ia:69a	AE	As		7 BC	Rome	Head of Augustus bare r., CAESAR AVGST PONT MAX TRI[VNIC POT]	In centre S.C., M SALV[IVS OTHO III VIR] A A A F F	RIC Vol I, pg. 79 no. 189		Roman Empire Augustus, moneyer: M Salvius Otho. Inner envelope: 'Augustus 4144 S Bs BC27-AD13', enclosed paper: '2 on EX [] 3741 Bs BC 26 Augustus? Rome'

34	Ia:69b	AE	As		7 BC	Rome	Head of Augustus bare head r., [CAESAR AVGSVT PONT MAX] TRIBVNIC POT	S.C. large in centre, M MAECILVS [TVLLVS III VIR AAA FF]	RIC Vol I, pg. 79 no. 192		Roman Empire Augustus, moneyer: M. Maecilius Tullus, inner envelope: 'Ia:69 As Mint of Rome, moneyers [], Augustus BC 27-AD14. O- CAESAR AVGVST PONT MAX TRIBVNIC Head of Augustus, bare r. R-M SALVINVS OTHO IIVIR AAR M MAECILIUS TULLUS IIVIR AAAFF VALER MESSA LA II VIR AAAFF. Three coins in centre S.C.'
35	Ia:69c	AE	As		6 BC	Rome	Head of Augustus r., [CAESAR] AVGVST PONT MAX TRIB[VNIC POT]	S.C. large in centre around, [VOL]VSVS VALER MESSAL [III VIR AAAFF]	RIC Vol. I, pg. 80, no. 197		Roman Empire Augustus.
36	Ia:70	AE	As		AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus radiate r., [DIVVS] AVGVSTS [PATER]	Altar with panelled door, above flames, S.C., in exergue PROVIDENT	RE1, pg. 141 no. 146-150		Roman Empire Tiberius, in commemoration of Augustus 'Divus Augustus Pater'. Inner envelope: 'Ia:70 Copper Augustus'
37	Ia:71	AE	As		AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus l. radiate, tied with ribbon, [DIVVS] AVGVSTUS PAT[ER]	Winged thunderbolt upright, S.C.	RE1, pg. 142 no. 157-8		Roman Empire struck under Tiberius commemorating Augustus, 'DIVUS AUGUSTUS PATER', inner envelope: 'Ia:71 AE As Rome Mint Tiberius AD 34-37. O-DIVVS AVGVSTS PATER Head of Augustus, laureate. R. S.C. thunderbolt, BMC. Emp. I. Tiberius. No. 102,103, 108-116 etc.'

38	Ia:72	AR	Denarius		AD 11-13	Lugdunum	Head of Augustus, laureate r., CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI F PATER PATRIAE r.	Female figure, draped and seated r., on low chair holding sceptre in r. hand and cornucopias in l., PONTIF MAXIM	RE1, pg. 91 no. 545		Roman Empire Augustus (pierced), (both Augustus and Tiberius employ this reverse). Inner envelope: 'The Tribute "penny", Ia:72, AR Denarius (mint Lugdunum), Tiberius AD 14-37, O-TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS. Head of Tiberius, laureate, l. R- PONTIF MAXIM. Seated female (?) Pax Justitia. BMC Emp. I Tiberius Nos. 30-60 (pierced)?
39	Ia:73	AE	As		AD 36-37	Rome	Head of Tiberius, laureate l., TI CAESAR DIVI AVG [F AVGVST] IMP VIII	Rudder placed vertical across globe, below small globe attached to blade of rudder, PONTIF MAX TR POT XXXIIX	RE1, pg. 139 no. 135-137		Roman Empire Tiberius, inner envelope: 'Ia:73 AE As (Rome Mint) Tiberius AD 14-17, O-DIVIS AVGVSTVS PATER Head of Augustus radiate, l., above a star in front thunderbolt. R- S.C. seated female figure holding patera and sceptre, BMC Emp I Tiberius numbers 151-4'
40	Ia:74	AE	Dupondius		AD 68-69	Rome/Gaul	Head of Galba laureate r., IMP SER GALBA CAE AVG TR P	Pax standing l., holding branch and cornucopias, PAX AVGVST, S.C.	RIC Vol I, pg. 205 pl XV 263		Rome Empire Galba, inner envelope: 'Ia:74 AE, Caligula AD 37-41' enclosed paper: '3773 Bs 37 Caligula Rome'

41	Ia:75	AE	As	10.52g	AD 42	Rome	Head of Claudius bare l., TI CLADVIVS CAESAR AVG P M TR P IMP	Minerva, helmeted and draped, holding javelin r. hand and shield in l. arm, S.C.	RE1, pg. 192 no. 207		Roman Empire Claudius, inner envelope: 'Ia:75, copper, As, D81, Claudius 41-42. O- TI CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG P. M. TR P IMP P P Bare head of Claudius, l. R- S.C. Athena Promachos advanced l. holding shield and javelin, RIC. BMC I p. 129 No. 66 pl viii, White HRC pg. 59 pl. IV;4'. Enclosed paper: '3851 Bs 41 Claudius Rome'
42	Ia:77	AE	Sester tius	25.18g	AD 64-66	Rome	Head of Nero, laureate l., NERO CLAUDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM P TR P IMP P P	Nero on low platform behind him Praefectus Annonae, below attendant standing l., handing tessera to citizen, centre statue of Minerva, CON II DAT POP, S.C.	RE1, pg. 226 no. 141		Roman Empire Nero, poor-unsure exactly, inner envelope: 'Ia:77 D85 AE Sestertius Rome or Lugdunum, Nero: (AD 54-68)64-6. O- (NERO CL)AVDIVS CAESAR AVG GERM PM TR P IMP P P Head of Nero, laureate, l. R- CONG II DAT POP S.C. (in exergue) Nero seated on tribune, distributing bounty. BMC Emp I p. 224, No 136' Second envelope: 'Nero 4152 Bs 54-68'
43	Ia:79	AR	Denarius		AD 69-79	Mint uncertain: Rome, Tarraco or Gaul	Head of Vespasian laureate r., [IMP] CAESAR VESPAIANVS AVG ---	Pax seated l., holding branch in extended r. hand and caduceus in l. hand, [COS ITER] TR POT	RE2, pg. 4 no. 26/27		Roman Empire Vespasian, inner envelope: 'Ia:79 AR denarius Rome Mint Vespasian 69-79. O- (IMP CAE)SAR VESPAIANVS AVG. R- Pax draped, seated l., holding branch in r. hand, and caduceus in l.

44	Ia:80	AE	As	5.9320g	AD 71-79	Lugdunum	Head of Vespasian laureate r., IMP CAES VESPA-	Woman draped and seated beside palm tree, IVDEA CAPTA, S.C. in exergue	RE2, pg. 210 no. 845		Roman Empire Vespasian, poor specimen and incomplete identification, 'many such above asses from COS III onwards to end of reign'. Inner envelope: 'Ia:80 AE As Lugdunum Mint Vespasian (Titus) 77-78. O- IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P Head of Vespasian. R- JUDAEA CAPTA S.C. (in exergue) female captive seated at foot of palm tree to left spoils. BMC Emp ii p210 no 845 pl 40 11'. Enclosed paper: '3789 Bs 69 Vespasian Rome'
45	Ia:81	AR	Denarius		AD 75	Rome	Head of Vespasian, laureate r., [IMP] CAESAR VESPASIANVS [AVG]	Pax, bare to waist seated l. and holding branch extended in r. hand and l. hand in lap, PON MAX TR P COS VI	RE2, pg. 30 no. 161		Roman Empire Vespasian, inner envelope: 'Ia:81 AR Denarius Rome Mint, Vespasian AD 75 (69-79). O- ...CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG... Head of Vespasian, laureate. R- DON MAX TR P COS VI Pax seated l., holding olive branch in r. hand, l. hand on lap BMP Emp ii Vespasian p. 20 No. 16' Enclosed paper: '3703 c. 79 Vespasian Rome'
46	Ia:82	AE	Dupondius		c. AD 72		Head of Vespasian r., IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG	Pax draped standing l., sacrificing over altar, [PAX AVG, S.C.]	RE2, pg. 203 no. 816		Roman Empire Vespasian, 'perhaps then type', inner envelope: 'Ia:82 AE As Vespasian (69-79)'. Second envelope: 'Vespasian 4153 Bz 69-79'

47	Ia:83	AE	As		AD 85	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate r., bearded with aegis [IMP CAES DOM]IT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER PPP	Moneta draped standing l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand, MONETA AVGVST, S.C.	RE2, pg. 378 no. 365		Roman Empire Domitian, COS XI, inner envelope: 'Ia:83 AE AE As Rome Mint Domitian 81-96 O- IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS PER PP Bust of Domitian, laureate with aegis r., R- MONETA AVGVSTI S.C. Moneta draped, standing l. holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., BMC Emp ii Domitian, p. 378 No 366 Pl 74.8'. Enclosed paper: '3841 AE 81 Domitian Rome'
48	Ia:85	AE	Sester tius		AD 87	Rome	Head of Domitian laureate r., [IMP CAES DO] MIT AVG [GERM] COS XIII CENS [PER PP]	Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre around IOVI VICTORI, in exergue S.C.	RE2, pg. 386 no. 395		Roman Empire investigation unsure, poor specimen, inner envelope: 'Ia:85 AE Domitian 81-96'. Second envelope: 'Domitian Rome 4072 c 81-96'
49	Ia:87	AR	Denar ius		AD 100	Rome	Head of Trajan laureate r., with aegis on l. shoulder, front and back, IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM	Statue of Hercules with lion-skin on head, standing front on low base holding club downwards in r. hand and end of lion-skin over l. arm, PM TR P COS III PP	RE3, pg. 39 no. 59		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:87 AR Denarius Rome Mint Trajan 98-117. O- IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM Head of Trajan, laureate r. R- PM TR P COS II PP? Herakles, marked carrying club in r. hand; cloak on l. arm'. Enclosed paper: '3625 S 97 Rome Trajan'

50	Ia:88	AR	Denarius	3.06g	AD 103-111	Rome	Head of Trajan laureate r., IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P	Felicitas draped and standing l., holding caduceus pointing upwards in r. hand and l. arm resting on column, COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO [PRING]	RE3, pg. 73 no. 302		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:88 Silver Denarius D.96a 3.06g Trajan 98-117. O-IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M PR P Head of Trajan laureate r., R- COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI Pax (?) standing l., holds cornucopiae in l. hand, rudder (?) in extended r. hand RIC II P. 252 No 125 PAX I COS V PP OPTIMO PRINC 103-111'. Enclosed paper: '3627 S 97 Rome Trajan'
51	Ia:89	AE			c. AD 104-111	Rome	Head of Trajan laureate r., [IMP CAES NERVAE] TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM [TR P COS V PP]	Salus, draped and seated l. on throne with patera in r. hand and feeding snake coiled around altar, l. arm on throne, SPQR [OPTIMO PRINCIPI] S.C. in exergue	RE2, pg. 171 no. 806-809		Roman Empire Trajan, poor specimen approximation, inner envelope: 'Ia:89 1st brass, Trajan: 98-117'. Enclosed paper: '3751 Bs 98 Trajan Rome'
52	Ia:92	AE	Dupondius or as		c. AD 128-134	Rome	Head of Sabina r., no plait hair piled on top of head, above double stephane, SABRINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG PP	Ceres veiled, draped, and seated l. hon modius holding corn ears in r. hand upwards and torch in l. hand, S.C. in exergue	RE3, pg. 540 no. 1900		Poor Specimen, unsure results - Rome Empire Sabina (wife of Hadrian), inner envelope: 'Ia:92 AE, Marciana (or Matidia) sister (or niece of Trajan) I 110'. Second envelope: 'Marciana [] Matidia Sister or wife of Trajan 4188 AE 98'

53	Ia:93	AR	Denarius		AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Trajan, laureate r., IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG	Pax draped and seated l., on low chair, holding Victory on globe in r. hand and branch in l., PM TR P COS III	RE3, pg. 264 no. 194		Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:93 Silver denarius, Hadrian, O- IMP CAESAR TRAIAN F HADRIANVS AVG Head of Hadrian, laureate r., R- PM TR P COS III seated Victory (?) draped, [?], cuirassed, l. holds Victory in extended r. hand at l. shoulder olive branch'. Enclosed paper: '3676 S. 117 Hadrian Rome'
54	Ia:96	AR	Denarius		AD 219	Rome	Head of Elagabalus r., laureate and draped, IMP ANTONINVS AVG	Pax walking l., holding olive branch and sceptre, PM TR P II COS II PP	RIC4, part II, pg. 29 no. 21		Roman Empire Elagabalus, unsure, inner envelope: 'Ia:96 Silver Antonius Pius 138-161'. Enclosed paper: '3651 S. 138 Anton Pius Rome'
55	Ia:97	AR	Denarius		c. AD 161-175	-	Head of Faustina II r., draped and hair in low chignon at back, FAVSTINA AVGVS TA AVG P --	Providentia standing front and head l., holding globe in r. hand extended and veil flying overhead in l.			Roman Empire Faustina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius, unsure, inner envelope: 'Ia:97 Silver Faustina I wife of Antonius Pius'. Enclosed paper: '3708 S 139 Faustina I of Ant Pius Rome'
56	Ia:98	AE	Sester tius		AD 140-143	Rome	Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate, ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P COS [III]	Annona draped standing r., downwards in r. hand over modius and cornucopiae in l., at feet r., prow r., ANNONA [AVG] S.C. l. and r. in field	RE4, pg. 197 no. 1226-1228		Roman Empire Antoninus Pius, inner envelope: 'Ia:98 AE Antoninus Pius'
57	Ia:101	AE	Dupondius		AD 155-156	Rome	Head of Antoninus Pius, radiate r., ANTONINVS AVG [PIVS PP IMP II]	Fides draped and standing front, head l., holding vertical standard in each hand, TR [POT XIX COS	RE4, pg. 853 no. 2003		Roman Empire Antoninus Pius, poor specimen, inner envelope: 'Ia:101 AE Antoninus Pius 138-161'. Enclosed paper: '3869 Bs 138 Ant-Pius Rome'

							III] S.C. l. and r. in field				
58	Ia:102	AE	Dupondius or as		AD 141	Rome	Head of Faustina I, bust draped r. with hair waved and piled up in bun on top, DIVA AVGVSTA	Providentia, draped, standing front, head l. and raising r. hand and holding globe l. hand, AETERNITAS, S.C. l. and r. in field	RE4, pg. 249 no. 2155		Roman Empire Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius, inner envelope: 'Ia:102 Brass Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius'. Enclosed paper: '3759 Bs 138 Faustina elder wife of Ant-Pius Rome'
59	Ia:105	AE	Sester tius		AD 161-176	Rome	Head of Faustina II, bust, draped r. with hair waved and fastened in chignon low at back, FAVSTINA AVGVSTA	Fecunditas standing front and head l., holding two children in arms, at side l. and r. hand two more children, FECUND AVGVSTAE	RE4, pg. 530 no. 92		Roman Empire Faustina II, wife of Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:105 AE Faustina II Wife of Marcus Aurelius d. 175 AD'. Enclosed paper: '3745 Bs 161 Faustina of M Aurelius Rome'
60	Ia:107	AE	Plated denarius, cast in AE		AD 161-162	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, bare r., IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG	Providentia standing r., holding globe in extended r. hand, cornucopiae in l. hand, PROV DEOR TR PXVI	RE4, pg. 409 no. 188		Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:107 AE Marcus Aurelius 161-180'. Enclosed paper: '3826 Bs 161 M Aurelius Rome'
61	Ia:108	AR	Denarius		AD 145-160 (?)	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., AVRELIVS CAE SAR AVG [P I I F]	Honos standing facing front, head l., holding branch and cornucopiae, COS II	RE4, pg. 86 no. 596		Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius COS II, inner envelope: 'Ia:108 Silver, Lucius Verus 161-169 (joint imperator with M Aurelius)'. Enclosed paper: '3668 S 161 Lucius Verus with M Aurelius Rome'

62	Ia:109	AE	Sester tius		AD 161-162	Rome	Head of Lucius Verus, bust with drapery on l. shoulder; head, bare and r., IMP CES L AVREL VERVS AVG	Fortuna draped, seated l. on low seat, holding rudder on globe in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., TR POT II COS II with S.C. in l. and r. low in field	RE4, pg. 548 no. 1027		Roman Empire Lucius Verus, joint reign of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, inner envelope: 'Ia:109 AE Lucius Verus 161- 169'. Enclosed paper: '3849 Bs 161 Verus Rome'
63	Ia:110	AR	Denar ius		AD 181	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., M COMMODVS A NTONVS AVG	Providentia standing l., holding wand over globe and vertical spear. TR P VI IMP IIII COS III P P	RE4, pg. 699 no. 66- 7		Roman Empire Commodus, inner envelope: 'Ia:110 Silver Commodus 180-192'. Enclosed paper: '3642 S 180 Commodus Rome'
64	Ia:111	AR	Denar ius		AD 183	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., M COMMODVS ANTON AVG PIVS	Felicitas standing and draped to front, head l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand, TR P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P	RE4, pg. 707 no. 108		Roman Empire Commodus, inner envelope: 'Ia:111 Silver Commodus 180-192'
65	Ia:112	AE	Sester tius		AD 192	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., L AEL AVREL CO MM AVG [P FEL]	Unclear – either Mars helmeted and in military dress clasping r. hand with Fides, or Roma clasping hands with Fides. Mars or Roma holds vertical spear. P M TR P XVII I MP VIII COS VII PP	RE4, pg. 838 no. 698-99		Roman Empire Commodus circa AD 192, inner envelope: 'Ia:112 AE Commodus 180- 192'. Enclosed paper: '3836 Bs 180 Commodus Rome'

66	Ia:114	AR	Denarius		AD 197-198	Rome or Laodicea	Head of Septimus Severus, laureate r., L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII	Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae, PM TR P V [COS II PP]	RIC4, part I, pg. 103 no. 104 (Rome), pg. 158 no. 493 (Laodicea)		Roman Empire Septimus Severus, inner envelope: 'Ia:114 Silver Septimus Severus 193-211'
67	Ia:115	AR	Denarius		AD 194 (?)	Rome	Head of Septimus Severus, laureate r., L SEPT SEV PE RT AVG IMP	Pax seated l., holding branch and cornucopiae, PACI AVGVSTI	RIC4, part I, pg. 97 no. 54		Roman Empire Septimus Severus, inner envelope: 'Ia:115 Silver Septimus Severus 193-211'
68	Ia:116	AR	Denarius		AD 194-197	Rome	Unsure - Head of Septimus Severus, laureate r., ---- AVG	Securitas seated l. and holding globe, [SEC]URITAS [PV]BLIC[A]	RIC4, part I, pg. 98 no. 56, pg. 102 no. 93		Roman Empire Septimus Severus, unsure poor specimen, inner envelope: 'Ia:116 Silver Septimius Severus 193-211'
69	Ia:117	AR	Denarius		c. AD 196-197	Rome	Head of Septimus, laureate r., L SEPT PERT [AVG] IMP VIII	Severus riding r., hand raised, [ADVENTI AV]G	RIC4, part I, pg. 100 no. 74 (?), denarius (?)		Roman Empire Septimus Severus, unsure dating, 'ADVENTI AVG FELICISSIMO' celebrates Severus' return to Rome have triumphantly defeated ALBINUS. Inner envelope: 'Ia:117 Silver Septimus Severus 193-211', second envelope: 'Septimus Severus 4075-8 S 193'
70	Ia:119	AE	Sesterius		AD 194-5(?)	Rome	Head of Clodius Albinus, bust with head bare and r., drapery on l. shoulder and back, D CLOD SEPT ALBIN [CAES]	Minerva standing l., helmeted holding olive branch and shield on ground r., spear against l. arm, MINER [PACIF COS II] with S.C. in l. and r. low in field.	RIC4, part I, pg. 52 no. 54		Roman Empire Clodius Albinus, inner envelope: 'Ia:119 AE Septimus Severus 193-211'

71	Ia:121	AR	Quina rius?		AD 196-211	Rome	Head of Julia Domna (?), bust draped to r., hair waved and coiled back, IVLIA AVGSTA	Juno veiled, holding patera and sceptre of feet l, peacock, IVNO	RIC4, part I, pg. 168 no. 539		Roman Empire Julia Domna wife of Septimus Severus, unsure if correct Julia, inner envelope: 'Ia:121 Silver Julia Domina, wife of Septimus Severus'. Enclosed paper: '3655 S. 193 Julia Domna w of Severus Rome'
72	Ia:122	AR	Denar ius		AD 202-217	Rome	Head of Plautilla, bust draped and hair coiled in vertical ridges and fastened with low bun, PLAVTILLA AVGSTA	Concordia standing l., holding patera and sceptre, CONCORDIA AVGG	RIC4, part I, pg. 269 no. 363(a)		Roman Empire Plautilla, wife of Caracalla, inner envelope: 'Ia:122 Silver Plautilla, wife of Caracall, 211-217'. Enclosed paper: '3857 Bs 198 Plautilla w Caracalla Rome'
73	Ia:123	AR	Denar ius		c. AD 202-217	Rome	Head of Plautilla, bust draped r., hair firmly waved and down neck, [PLAV]TILLA AVGVSTA	Venus bare to waist, standing l. and holding apple and palm resting l. elbow on shield, at feet to l. Cupid, VENVS VICTRIX	RIC4, part I, pg. 270 no. 369	-	Roman Empire Plautilla, wife of Caracall, inner envelope: 'Ia:123 Silver Plautilla, wife of Caracalla 211-217' enclosed paper: '3658 S 211 Plautilla w of Caracalla Rome'
74	Ia:124	AR	Denar ius		c. AD 202	Rome	Head of Geta, draped and bare head r., GETA CAES PONTIF	Geta sacrificing l. with patera over tripod, VOTA PVBLICA	RIC4, part I, pg. 317 no. 26		Roman Empire while Emperor Septimus Severus struck for his son, Geta, inner envelope: 'Ia:124 Silver Geta (joint Imperator with Caracalla) 211- 212'
75	Ia:125	AR	Denar ius		c. AD 200-202	Rome	Head of Geta, bust draped and head bare to r., P SEPT GETA CAES PONT	Geta standing l., holding branch and spear behind trophy, PRINC IVVENTVTIS	RIC4, part I, pg. 316 no. 18		Roman Empire Geta, struck during his father Septimus Severus' reign, inner envelope: 'Ia:125 Silver Geta 211-212'. Enclosed paper: '3640 S 209 Geta Rome'

76	Ia:126	AR	Denarius		AD 231-235	Rome	Head of Severus Alexander, bust draped and laureate r., IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	Spes walking l., holding flower and raising skirt, SPES PUBLICA	RIC4, part II, pg. 89 no. 254		Roman Empire Severus Alexander, inner envelope: 'Ia:126 Silver Alexander Severus 222-235'. Enclosed paper: '3640 S 222 Alex Sevr Rome'
77	Ia:127	AE	Sester tius		AD 222-231	Rome (?)	Head of Severus Alexander, bust draped and laureate r., IMP SEV ALEXANDER AVG	Romulus walking r., carrying spear and trophy with S.C. in l. and r. low in field	RIC4, part II, pg. 119 no. 625		Roman Empire Severus Alexander, inner envelope: 'Ia:127 AE Alexander Severus 222-235'. Enclosed paper: '3734 Bs 222 Alex Severus Rome'
78	Ia:128	AR	Denarius		c. AD 228-231	Rome (?)	Head of Severus Alexander, draped and laureate r., IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG	Jupiter standing l., with cloak hanging behind and over r. arm, holding thunderbolt and sceptre, IOVI CONSER VATORI	RIC4, part II, pg. 86 no. 198		Roman Empire Severus Alexander, inner envelope: 'Ia:128 Alexander Severus 222-235'. Enclosed paper: '3693 c. 222 Alex Sever Rome'
79	Ia:129	AE	Sester tius		AD 222-235	Rome (?)	Head of Julia Mamaea, bust draped r. and diademed, IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA	Felicitas standing front, head l. and legs crossed while holding [caduceus?] and leaning on column with S.C. l and r. in low field	RIC4, part II, pg. 125 no. 676		Poor specimen, unsure results – Roman Empire Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander, inner envelope: 'Ia:129 Julis Mamaea, mother of Alexander Severus'. Enclosed paper: '3715 Bs 222 Julia Mamaea mother of Alex Severus Rome'
80	Ia:131	AE	Sester tius		AD 235-8		Head of Maximinus I, bust draped and laureate r., [IMP] MAXIMINUS [PIVS] AVG	Figure standing front and head l., in l. arm short sceptre and r. arm raised with S.C. in l. and r. low field	RIC4, part II, pg. 142-149		Roman Empire Maximinus I, inner envelope: 'Ia:131 AE Maximinus 235-238'. Enclosed paper: '3772 Bs 235 Maximinus'

81	Ia:132	AE	Sester tius?				Head of Gordianus?					Roman Empire, Gordianus? Inner envelope: 'Ia:132 AE Gordianus'. Enclosed paper: '3783 Bs 238 Gordian II Rome'
82	Ia:133	AE	Sester tius	-	AD 240	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust draped, cuirassed and laureate r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	Gordian seated l. on curule chair, holding globe and sceptre, PM TRP III COS P P	RIC4, part III, pg. 47 no. 294			Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:133 AE Gordianus III 238-244'
83	Ia:134	AR	Anto ninian us		c. AD 247-249	Rome	Unsure - Head of Philip I, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP PHILIPPVS AVG	Roma seated l., holding Victory and spear at her side, shield - unclear, perhaps in front of altar?	RIC4, part III, pg. 75 no. 65			Unsure - Roman Empire Philip I, inner envelope: 'Ia:134 Silver Philip. 244-249'. Enclosed paper: '3634 S 244 Phillipus Rome'
84	Ia:135	AE	Sester tius		AD 244-249	Rome	Head of Philip I, bust draped, laureate, and cuirassed r., [IMP] M IVL PHILIPP[VS] AVG	Aequitas standing front, head l., holding scales and cornucopiae with S.C. l. and r. low in field, [AEQVI]TAS AVG	RIC4, part III, pg. 89 no. 106			Roman Empire Philip I, inner envelope: 'Ia:135 Philip Senior 2444-249 AE'. Enclosed paper: '3723 Bs 244 Philip Rome'
85	Ia:136	AE	Sester tius?		c. AD 244		Head of Marcia Otacilia Severa					Roman Empire Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip the Elder, inner envelope: 'Ia:136 AE Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip the Elder'. Second envelope: 'Marcilia Severa wife of Philip Senior 244 Bs 4218'
86	Ia:138	AE	Sester tius?		AD 244-6	Rome	Head of Philip II, bust draped and head bare r., M IVL PHILIPPUS CAES	Philip II, in military dress, holding transverse spear and globe (directions/hands),	RIC4, part III, pg. 101 no. 255			Roman Empire Philip II, inner envelope: 'Ia:138 AE Phillip Junior 244-249'. Enclosed paper: '3665 c. 244 Philip Jnr S of Philip Rome'

								with S.C. in l. and r. low in field			
87	Ia:139	AR	Antoninianus		AD 249-250	Rome	Head of Trajan Decius, bust draped, radiate and cuirassed r., IMP CMQ TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG	Genius standing l., wearing polos on head while holding patera and cornucopiae to r. (check directions, same with ia140), [GENIVS] EXERC ILLVRICIANI	RIC4, part III, pg. 122 no. 15(b)		Roman Empire Trajan Decius, inner envelope: 'Ia:139 Silver Trajan Decius 249-231'. Second envelope: 'Trajan Decius 249-51 4200 S'
88	Ia:140	AR	Antoninianus		AD 249-251	Rome	Head of Trajan Decius, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP CMQ TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG	Genius standing l., wearing polos on head, and holding patera and cornucopiae to r., [GENIVS] EXERC ILLVRICIANI	RIC4, part III, pg. 122 no. 15(b)		Roman Empire Trajan Decius, inner envelope: 'Ia:140 Silver Trajan Decius 249-251'. Enclosed paper: '724 Silver coin of Decius Trajanus'
89	Ia:141	AR	Antoninianus		AD 251-253	Milan	Head of Trebonianus Gallus, bust draped, cuirassed, and radiate r., IMP CC VIB TREB	Libertas standing l., holding pileus and transverse sceptre, LIBERTAS PUBLICA	RIC4, part III, pg. 166 no. 70		Roman Empire Trebonianus Gallus, inner envelope: 'Ia:141 Silver Trebonianus Gallus 251-254'. Second envelope: 'Trebonianus Gallus 251-4 4213 Silver'
90	Ia:142	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome	Head of Gallienus, radiate r., GALLIENVS AVG	Stag walking r., DIANAE [AVG]	RIC4, part I, pg. 146 no. 178-181		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:142 AE Gallienus 260-268'. Second envelope: 'Gallienus 4160.5 Bs 253.60'
91	Ia:143	AR	Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome?	Head of Gallienus, radiate and cuirassed r., [GALLIENVS]	Mars standing l. while holding branch and spear, spear/foot resting on shield,	RIC5, part I, pg. 159 no. 329-330		Roman Empire Gallienus, probably type -(variant), inner envelope: 'Ia:143 AE Gallienus 260-268'

							[VIRT]VS AVGVSTI			
92	Ia:144	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome	?Head of Gallienus, radiate r., GALLIENVS [AVG]	Stag walking l., DIANAE [CONS AVG]	RIC5, part I, pg. 146 no. 178-181	Roman Empire Gallienus, unsure, inner envelope: 'Ia:144 AE Gallienus 260-268'
93	Ia:145	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome?	Head of Gallienus, radiate and cuirassed r., GA[LLIENVS AV]G	Stag walking l., [DIANAE C]ONS AVG	RIC5, part I, part 146 no. 177-181	Roman Empire Gallienus, unsure exactly (?) Mint of Rome, inner envelope: 'Ia:145 AE Gallienus 260-268'
94	Ia:146	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome	Head of Gallienus, radiate and cuirassed r., GALLIENVS AVG	Stag walking r., DIANAE CONS AVG	RIC5, part I, pg. 146 (no. 181) no. 177, 179	Roman Empire Gallienus?, inner envelope: 'Ia:146 AE Gallienus 260-268'
95	Ia:147	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome	Head of Gallienus, radiate and cuirassed r., GALLIENVS AVG	Goat walking l., IOVI CONS AVG	RIC5, part I, pg. 149 no. 207	Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:147 AE Gallienus 260-268'
96	Ia:149	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 253-268		Head of Gallienus l., [?]			Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:149 AE Gallienus'. Enclosed paper: '24 Bs 254 Gallienus'
97	Ia:150	AR	Antoninianus		AD 258-259	Asia?	Head of Salonia, diademed, draped r., crescent, CORN SALO[NINA] AVG	Vesta standing l., holding patera and torch, VES[TA]	RIC5, part I, pg. 115 no. 69	Roman Empire Salonia wife of Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:150 Billion Salonia, Wife of Gallienus'
98	Ia:151				c. AD 259-267	Mediolanum	Head of Postumus, bust draped, radiate r. (possibly cuirassed), -- -POSTVMVS AVG	Fortuna standing on prow, l., holding patera and rudder,	RIC5, part II, pg. 367 no. 370-3	Roman Empire Gallic Empire Postumus, inner envelope: 'Ia:151 AE Postumus'

							CONCORD [AEQVIT]				
99	Ia:152	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 268	Cologne	Head of Postumus, draped, radiate r. (possibly cuirassed), IMP C POSTUMVS PF AVG	Victory standing r., holding wreath and palm, IMP X COS V	RIC5, part II, pg. 360 no. 289		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Postumus, inner envelope: 'Ia:152 AE Postumus, Imp in Gaul 258-267'. Second envelope: 'Postumus 258-268 4210-1 Bs'
100	Ia:153	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 259-267	Lugdunum	Head of Postumus, draped, radiate r. (possibly cuirassed), IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG	Galley l. with rowers and steersman, [LAETTIA]	RIC5, part II, pg. 343 no. 73		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Postumus, inner envelope: 'Ia:153 AE Postumus, Emperor in Gaul 258-267'. Enclosed paper: '76 Bs 258 Postumus'
101	Ia:154	AR	Antoninianus		AD 259-267	Lugdunum or Cologne	Head of Postumus, draped, radiate r. (possibly cuirassed), IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG	Providentia standing l., holding globe and sceptre, PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 343 no. 80, pg. 363 no. 323		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Postumus, inner envelope: 'Ia:154 AE Postumus Imperator in Gaul. 258-257'. Enclosed paper: '3829 Bs 258 Postumus Rome'
102	Ia:155	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 265-270	Southern mint	Head of Victorinus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP C VICTORINVS PF AVG	Pietas sacrificing l., at altar holding box of perfumes, [PIE]TAS AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 392 no. 57, 59		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Victorinus, unsure, southern mint, inner envelope: 'Ia:155 AE Victorinus Imp in Gaul 265-267'. Second envelope: 'Victorinus 265-7 4221-4 Bs'
103	Ia:156	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 265-270	Cologne	Head of Victorinus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed (?) r., [IMP C] VICTORINVS PF AVG	Sol walking l. with r. hand raised and holding whip in l. hand, INVIC [TVS]	RIC5, part II, pg. 396 no. 114		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Victorinus, inner envelope: 'Ia:156 AE Victorinus Imp in Gaul 265-267'

104	Ia:157	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 265-270	Cologne	Head of Victorinus, bust draped, radiate and cuirassed r., IMP [C VICTOR]INVS PF AVG	Pax standing l., holding olive branch and sceptre, PAX AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 397 no. 118	-	Two specimens - Roman Empire Gallic Empire Victorinus, inner envelope: 'Ia:157 AE Victorinus, Imp in Gaul. 265-267 (two coins)'
105	Ia:158	AE	Debased Antoninianus		c. AD 272-276	Possibly an irregular mint	Head of Tetricus II, bust draped (?) and radiate r., ---V ESV TETRICVS CAVS	Emperor or soldier standing front with spear and baton	RIC5, part II, pg. 260, pg. 424, no. 280, pg. 425 no. 286		Unsure - Roman Empire (?) Tetricus Emperor in Gaul Irregular mint, inner envelope: 'Ia:158 AE Tetricus Imperator in Gaul 267-272'. Second envelope: 'Tetricus 4167-8 Bz 268-73'
106	Ia:159	AE	Debased Antoninianus		c. AD 272-276		Head of Tetricus II, radiate r., [?]	Pontifical vase lituus to l., [?]	RIC5, part II, pg. 422 425		Unsure/poor specimen - Roman Empire Tetricus II Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:159 AE Tetricus Imperator in Gaul 267-272'
107	Ia:160	AE	Debased Antoninianus		c. AD 267-276	Possibly Gaul	Head of Tetricus II, bust radiate and cuirassed (?) r., ---CVS PF AVG	Laetitia standing l., LAETITIA AVGN	RIC5, part II, pg. 408 no. 90		Very unsure - Roman Empire Tetricus Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:160 AE Tetricus. 267-272 Imperator in Gaul'. Enclosed paper: '3862 Bs 267 Tetricus Rome'
108	Ia:161	AR?	Antoninianus		AD 268-270	Rome?	Head of Claudius II (Gothicus), bust draped (?), radiate and cuirassed (?) r., [IMP] C CLAVDIVS AVG	Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and sceptre IOV[I VICTORI*] (*STATORI or VICTORI]	RIC5, part I, pg. 215 no. 54		Unsure – Roman Empire Claudius II (Gothicus), inner envelope: 'Ia:161 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'. Enclosed paper: '77 Bs 269 Claudius II'
109	Ia:162	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 268-270	Rome?	Head of Claudius II (Gothicus), bust draped (?), radiate and cuirassed (?) r., [IM]P C CLAVDIVS AVG	Providentia(?) with crossed legs, leaning against a column holding baton/sceptre and cornucopiae (IXII - mint mark),	RIC5, part I, pg. 218 no. 92		Unsure – Claudius II (Gothicus), inner envelope: 'Ia:162 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'. Enclosed paper: '860 Bs 269 Claudius II'

								[PROVI] DENT [AVG]			
110	Ia:163	AR?	Antoninianus		AD 268-270	Antioch	Head of Claudius II, bust draped and radiate r., IMP C CLAUDIVS AVG	Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre, peacock, IVNO [REGINA]	RIC5, pg. 229 no. 212		Unsure of reverse – Roman Empire Claudius Gothicus (Claudius II), inner envelope: 'Ia:163 Claudius Gothicus 268-270 AE'. Enclosed paper: '3607 Bs 268 Claudius II Rome'
111	Ia:164	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 270-275	Siscia?	Head of Aurelian, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP C AVRELIANVS AVG	Concordia standing holding 2 ensigns, CONCORDIA MILI	RIC5, part I, pg. 286 no. 192-3		Roman Empire Aurelian, probably Siscia Mint, inner envelope: 'Ia:164 AE Aurelian 270-275'. Enclosed paper: '3867 Bs 270 Aurelian Rome'
112	Ia:165	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 275-276	Gaul	Head of Tacitus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed, [IMP] C MCL TACITVS PF AVG	Spes walking l., holding flower, and lifting skirt, [SPE]S PVBLICA	RIC5, part I, pg. 332 no. 60-61		Unsure – poor reverse, Roman Empire Tacitus, inner envelope: 'Ia:165 AE Tacitus 275-276'. Enclosed paper: '86 Bs 275 Tacitus'
113	Ia:166	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 275-6	Rome	Head of Tacitus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed, IMP CM CL TACITVS	Mars standing l., resting on shield, and holding olive branch and spear, CLEMENTIA TEMP	RIC5, part I, pg. 334 no. 83		Roman Empire Tacitus, inner envelope: 'Ia:166 AE Tacitus 275-276'. Enclosed paper: '3846 Bs 275 Tacitus Rome'
114	Ia:167	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 276-282	Siscia or Antioch	Head of Probus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed (?) r., IMP CM AVR PROBVS PF AVG	Emperor standing l., holding sceptre, receiving globe from Jupiter, holding sceptre (directions), CLEMENTIA TEMP	RIC5, part II, pg. 86 no. 634, pg. 119 no. 920		Unsure exactly – Roman Empire Probus, inner envelope: 'Ia:167 AE Probus 286-272'. Second envelope: 'Probus 287-282 4205 Bs'

115	Ia:168	AE	Debased Antoninianus	3,31g	AD 276-282	Rome	Head of Probus, radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding spear and shield, IMP PROBVS AVG	Emperor riding l., with r. hand raised and l. hand holding sceptre, at foot captive, ADVENTVS AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 35 no. 157		Roman Empire Probus, inner envelope: 'Ia:168 AE 276-282'
116	Ia:169	AE	Debased Antoninianus		AD 276-282	Siscia or Antioch	Head of Probus, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG	Emperor standing r., receiving globe from Jupiter standing l., CLEMENTIA TEMP	RIC5, part II, pg. 86 no. 634 pg. 119 no. 920		Unsure exactly – Roman Empire Probus, inner envelope: 'Ia:169 AE Probus 276-282'. Enclosed paper: '3798 Bs 279 Probus Rome'
117	Ia:170	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 283-5	Lugdunum	Head of Carinus, bust draped, radiate, and laureate r., CARNVS NOBIL CAES	Prince standing l., holding globe and ensign, PRINCIPI IVVENTVT	RIC5, part II, pg. 157 no. 151		Roman Empire Carinus, inner envelope: 'Ia:170 AE (Carus) Carinus 262-263 283-5    coin n 3861'. Enclosed paper: '3861 Bs 283 Carinus Rome'
118	Ia:172	AE	Debased Antoninianus?		c. AD 284-305		Head of Diocletian, bust radiate r., IMP C DIOCLETIANVS	Within wreath: 'VOT, XX ?K'			Roman Empire Diocletian, inner envelope: 'Ia:172 AE Diocletian 285-305'. Enclosed paper: '862 Bs 286 Diocletian'
119	Ia:173	AE	Antoninianus		c. AD 285	Antioch	Head of Diocletian, bust draped, radiate, and cuirassed r., IMP C L VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG	Emperor holding sceptre, receiving Victory on globe from Jupiter standing l. with sceptre, IOVI CONSERVATOR I AVGG	RIC5, part II, pg. 256 no. 325		Roman Empire Diocletian, inner envelope: 'Ia:173 AE Diocletian 285-305' enclosed paper: '3701 c. 284 Diocletian Rome'

120	Ia:174	AE	Large AE		c. AD?	Treveri	Head of Maximianus I (Herculus)*, bust laureate and cuirassed r., in paludamentum, IMP MAXIMIANVS PF AVG (*perhaps Galerius Maximianus)	Genius standing l., with wreath and cornucopiae, GENIA POPV-LI ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximianus I (Herculeus), perhaps Galerius Maximianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:174 AE Maximianus 286-305? 3795'. Enclosed paper: '3761 Bs 286 Maximianus Rome'
121	Ia:175	AE	Large AE		c. AD 284-305/306-308	Treveri	Head of Maximianus (Herculus), laureate r., MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES	Genius standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximianus (Herculus), not Galerius Maximianus?, inner envelope: 'AE Maximianus 286-305'. Enclosed paper: '3795 Bs 286 Maximianus II Rome'
122	Ia:176	AE	Large AE		c. AD 305-307	-	Head of Maximinus II (Daza), bust draped and laureate r., MAXIMINVS NOBILISSMVS CAESAR	Genius standing l., holding cornucopiae and wreath, GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximinus II (Daza), inner envelope: 'Ia176 AE Maximianus II 308-312'. Second envelope: 'Maximinus II 4175 Bs 308.13 Maximinus Nobli Cases Genio Populi Romani Standing figure'
123	Ia:177	AE	Large AE		c. AD?	Treveri?	Head of Maximianus I (Herculus), bust laureate r., MAXIMIANUS --- NOB CAES	Genius standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POPV-LI-ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximianus I (Herculus), perhaps Galerius Maximianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:177 AE Maximianus with Diocletian 286-305'. Enclosed paper: '3662 c. 286 Maximianus with Diocletian Rome'
124	Ia:180	AE	Follis	10,37g	c. AD 295-305	Cyzicus	Head of Constantius I (Chlorus), bust laureate r., [FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES]	Genius with patera and cornucopiae, [GENIO POPVLI ROMANI]			Roman Empire Constantius I (Chlorus), Richard Reece pg. 145 (m-mint mark), inner envelope: 'Ia:180 2 ?Pears D138 Constantius Chlorus 305-306 10.37g'. Enclosed paper: '3762 Bs 305 Constantius I Rome'

125	Ia:181	AE	Large AE		c. AD 286-305	Rome	Head of Maximianus I (Herculius) or Galerius Maximianus, bust laureate r., IMP C MAXIMIANVS PF AVG	Genius l., with cornucopiae, GENIO [POPVL] ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximianus I Herculius or Galerius Maximianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:181 AE Galerius Maximianus 305-311 3637'
126	Ia:182	AE	Large AE		c. AD 284-308		Head of Maximianus I (Herculius)* laureate r., IMP C MAXIMIANVS [PF AVG] (*possibly Galerius)	Genius standing l., handing wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POPV[LI ROMANI]			Roman Empire Maximianus I, (? Not Galerius), inner envelope: 'Ia:182 AE Galerius Maximianus 305-311'. Enclosed paper: '3637-8 c. 305 Galerius Rome'
127	Ia:183	AE			c. AD 307-314	Antioch	Head of Maximinus II (Daza), laureate r., IMP C GAL VAL MIXMINVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., holding up Emperor's head and cornucopiae, GENIO AVGVSTI			Roman Empire Maximinus II (Daza), inner envelope: 'Ia:183 AE Maximinus Daza 308-?311 see reverse'. Enclosed paper: '3819 Bs 308 Maximinus II Rome'
128	Ia:184	AE	Follis		c. AD 313-316	Thessalonica	Head of Licinius I, bust draped and laureate, IMP LICINIVS PF AVG	Jupiter standing l., holding Victory and sceptre with eagle at feet, IOVI CONSERVATOR AVGG NN	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60 no. 621		Roman Empire Licinius I, inner envelope: 'Ia:184 Licinius 307-323'. Enclosed paper: '3667 Bs 307 Licinius with Constantius Sr Rome'
129	Ia:185	AE			c. AD 307-324	Cyzicus or Nicomedia ?	Head of Licinius I, bust draped and veiled(?) l., holding sceptre, IMP LICINIVS AVG	Jupiter standing l., holding Victory on a globe and sceptre, IOVI CONSERVATOR AVG			Roman Empire, Licinius I, uncertain mint, inner envelope: 'Ia:185 AE Licinius 307-323'. Enclosed paper: '3672 c. 307 Licinius with Constit Rome'
130	Ia:187	AE	Follis		c. AD 313-315	Treveri	Head of Licinius I, bust draped, laureate and cuirassed(?) in paludamentum(?), IMP LICINIVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., with wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POP ROM	Perhaps: <i>Die fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60, no. 613		Roman Empire Licinius I, reign with Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:187 AE Licinius 307-323'. Enclosed paper: '3799 Bs 307 Licinius Rome'

131	Ia:188	AE			c. AD 314-315	Lugdunum	Head of Constantine I (the Great), bust laureate and cuirassed r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., holding globe, SOLI INVIO-TO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmunzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60 no. 619		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:188 AE Constantine Great 310-337'. Enclosed paper: '3813 Bs 306 Constantine Rome'
132	Ia:189	AE	Follis		c. AD 305-320	Treveri?	Head of Constantine I, bust laureate and cuirassed r., CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., holding globe, SOL INVIC TO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmunzen von Vindonissa</i> , pg. 58 no. 576 pg. 61 no. 646 (pgs. 57-63)		Unsure generally – Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:189 AE Constantine Gr: 310-337 (the coin surface 515)'. Enclosed paper: '22 Bs 306 Constantine'
133	Ia:190	AE			c. AD 324-330	Treveri?	Head of Constantine I (the Great), laureate r., CONSTANTINVS AVG	Camp-gate with Z towers - above, star, PROVIDENTIAE AVGG	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 4 no. 43, <i>Die Fundmunzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 67 esp. no. 777		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), maybe the mint of Treveri, inner envelope: 'Ia:190 AE Constantine Gr 310-337'
134	Ia:193	AE	Small AE, 'Constantinopolis', issues		c. AD 330-335	Treveri	Head of Constantine I, bust helmeted, cuirassed(?) l., CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow l., holding spear and leaning on shield	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 5 no. 53, 59, 66, 71, 77, 86. <i>Die Fundmunzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 68-9		Roman Empire Constantine the Great (I) and his successors, inner envelope: 'Ia:193 AE Constantine Gr: 310-337'
135	Ia:194	AE	Small AE		c. AD 330-335	Thessalonica	Head of Constantine II, bust laureate, cuirassed r.,	Two soldiers standing with each holding spear and leaning against shield, between	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 20 no. 841		Roman Empire, probably Constantine II, son of Constantine the Great, inner

						CONSTANTINVS [IVN] NOB C	them two standards, GLORI-AEXER-CITVS			envelope: 'Ia:194 AE Constantine the Great 310-337'
136	Ia:196	AE	Small AE, 'Constantinopolis' issue		c. AD 330-335	Treveri	Head of Constantine I, bust helmeted, cuirassed l, in paludamentum with spear behind, CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory standing on prow l., holding spear, and leaning against shield	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 5 no. 52, 59, 66, 71, 77, 86. <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 68-69	Roman Empire struck by Constantine I (the Great) or his family successor, inner envelope: 'Ia:196 AE Constantine Great 310-337'
137	Ia:197	AE	Follis ?		c. AD 320-321	Aquileia	Head of Constantine I(?), Bust laureate, cuirassed r. and in paludamentum, IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Mars standing r. holding spear and leaning on shield, MARS CONSERVATOR I	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 65, no. 734, pg. 60 no. 618	Roman Empire, probably Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:197 AE Constantine Great 310-337'. Enclosed paper: '3628-9 c. 308 Rome Constantine Gr.'
138	Ia:198	AE			c. AD 306-324	Treveri?	Head of Constantine I (the Great), bust laureate, cuirassed r., CONSTANTINVS []	Sol standing l. with globe, SOL INVICTO COMITI		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:198 AE D144 Constantine great 310-337 Rv SOLI INVICTO COMITI mt PTR Trier'. Enclosed paper: '3805 Bs 306 Constantine I Rome'
139	Ia:201	AE			c. AD 330-335	Treveri	Head of Roma, helmeted r., URBS ROMA	Romulus and Remus with the She wolf, two stars above, TAP below	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 5 no. 51	Roman Empire struck by Constantine I and successors, inner envelope: 'Ia:201 AE D145 Constantine the great 310-337'
140	Ia:203	AE			c. AD 305-320	Aquileia, Arles or Rome?	Head of Constantine I, --- CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., holding globe, SOLI INV-I-CTO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i>	Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:203 AE Constantine the Great, 310-337'

									pg. 57-63 Bruck pg. 68		
141	Ia:204	AE	'Constantinopolis', issues		c. AD 330-335/7	Rome?	Head of Constantine, helmeted bust r., holding sceptre, CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow l., arm resting on shield, []	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 15 no. 547		Unsure generally – Constantine I and his successors, inner envelope: 'Ia:204 AE Constantine Great 310-337'. Enclosed paper: '3873 Bs Constantine []'
142	Ia:206	AE		3,09g	c. AD 320-324	Arles	Head of Crispus, laureate r., CRISPUS NOB CAES	VOT-V in wreath, CAESARVM NOSTRORUM	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> II, pg. 65 no. 726		Roman Empire, Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:206 AE D147 Crispus son of Constantine Gr. RO VOTIS V CAESARVM NOSTRORUM mt crescent moon [] 3.09g'. Enclosed paper: '3664 c. 306 Crispus of Constantine Gr Rome'
143	Ia:207	AE	Small AE		c. AD 321-327	Arelate or Ticinum	Head of Constantine I, bust laureate r., CONSTAN-TINVS AVG	VOT-XX in wreath, [D N] CONSTANT MAX AVG	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 13 no. 466, 476, 496 (Ticinum), <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 65 no. 735 (Arelate)		Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: 'AE Crispus eldest son of Constantine Gr'
144	Ia:208	AE			c. AD 317-324	Arles	Head of Crispus, bust laureate r., CRISPUS NOB [CAES?]	Mars? Prince standing r., with shield in l. hand and spear in l., with D and S in r. and l. low field,	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> II, pg. 62 no. 656		Roman Empire, Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:208 AE D148 Crispus, elder son of Constantine Gr'. Enclosed paper: '3659 c. 306 Crispus of Constantine Gt Rome'

								[PRINCIPIA IVVENTVTIS]			
145	Ia:209	AE	Follis		c. AD 305-320	Treveri, Arles or Rome?	Head of Constantine I, bust laureate and cuirassed r. in paludamentum, IMP C CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., SOLI IN-VI-CTO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 57-63		Unsure generally – Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:209 AE Constantine Gr: 310-337'
146	Ia:210	AE			c. AD 324-330	Siscia	Head of Constantius II, bust laureate, cuirassed l. in paludamentum, FL IVL CONSTANVTIVS NOB C	Camp-gate with two towers and stars above, PROVIDENTIA E CAESS	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage,</i> pg. 18 no. 727 pg. 19 734, 740		Roman Empire Constantius II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:210 AE Constantine II 335-340 (Gaul, Spain, Brittain)'. Second envelope: 'Constantine II 337- 340 4224 Bs'
147	Ia:211	AE			c. AD 320-324	London, Trier or Lugdunum	Head of Constantius II, bust laureate r., in paludamentum and holding eagle tipped sceptre, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C	Altar inscribed: VO-TIS-XX, BEATA TRAN QVILLI-TAS	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 64 no. 704 714		Roman Empire Constantine II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:211 AE Constantine II 335-340'. Enclosed paper: '3661 c. 337 Constantine II Rome'
148	Ia:212	AE			c. AD 317-324	Rome or Ticinum	Head of Constantine II, bust draped and head bare r. in paludamentum, CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB CAES	Sol l., holding whip, CLARITAS REIPVBLICAE	<i>Seaby's Catalogue of Roman Coins</i> pg. 111 no. 3184		Roman Empire Constantine II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:212 AE Constantine II 335-340'. Enclosed paper: '106 Bs 337 Constantine II'
149	Ia:214	AE	Small AE		c. AD 353-354	Amiens	Head of Constantius II, bust draped r., pearl-diademed, [DN] CONSTAN-TIVS [PF AVG]	Virtus helmeted, shield on l. arm and spearing falling horseman who raises arm behind him, [FEL TEMPRE] PARATIO	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 45 no. 25-6		Roman Empire Constantius II, inner envelope: 'Ia:214 AE Constantius 335-340 (Illyria, Italy, Africa)'. Second envelope: 'Constans 337-340 4306-9 Bs'

150	Ia:215	AE	Small AE		c. AD 341-346	Treveri	Head of Constans, bust cuirassed and diademed r., paludamentum, CONSTAN-S PF AVG	Two Victories, each holding wreath, VICTORIAE [D.D AVGG Q NN]	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 6 no. 140, 140a, <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 83		Roman Empire, Constans son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:215 AE Constans 335-350'
151	Ia:216	AE			c. AD 364-375	Arles?	Head of Valentinian I, bust draped r., and pearl-diademed, [?]	Emperor standing to r., holding labarum/standard and supressing captive, GLORIA ROMANORVM	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 65, no. 479, <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 94		Roman Empire Valentinian I, inner envelope: 'Ia:216 AE Constans 335-350'
152	Ia:218	AE	Small AE		c. AD 341-346	Rome?	Head of Constans, bust laureate, cuirassed r. with rosettes, in paludamentum, CONSTANS PF AVG	Two victories, each holding wreath, VICTORIAE D AVGG Q NN			Unsure generally – Roman Empire Constans son of Constantine I, Mint of Rome probably, inner envelope: 'Ia:218 AE Constans 335-350'
153	Ia:219	AE	Small AE		c. AD 330-335	Siscia	Head of Constantius II, bust laureate, cuirassed r., FL IVL CONSTANTIVS	Two soldiers standing next to each other, holding spear, and leaning on shield with two standards between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 19, no. 749		Roman Empire Constantius II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:219 AE Constantius II 335-350 in East, 350-361 sole'. Enclosed paper: '3843 Bs 337 Constantius II Rome'

154	Ia:220	AE			c. AD 330-335	Cyzicus	Head of Constantius II, bust draped, cuirassed(?) r., pearl-diademed, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C	Two soldiers standing next to each other, holding spear, and leaning on shield with two standards between them, GLORIA EXERCITVS	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 28 no. 1228, 1243, 1244, 1255		Roman Empire Constantius II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:220 AE Constantius II 335-361'. Enclosed paper: '3791 Bs 337 Constantius II Rome'
155	Ia:221	AE	Small AE		c. AD 324-330	Treveri	Head of Constantius II, bust laureate, cuirassed l., in paludamentum, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C	Camp-gate with two towers, above star, PROVIDENTIA E CAESS	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 4 no. 22, 34, 40, 46		Roman Empire Constantius II, son of Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:221 AE Constantius II 335-361'. Enclosed paper: '3650 Bs 337 Constantius II Rome'
156	Ia:222	AE	Small AE		AD 346-350	Trier	Head of Constantius II, bust draped r., pearl diademed, ONCONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Emperor standing l. in galley while holding labarum and phoenix on globed, while Victory steers galley, FEL TEMP REPARATIO	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 46 no. 40		Roman Empire Constantius II, son of Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:222 AE Constantius II 335-361'. Enclosed paper: '3842 Bs 337 Constantius II Rome'
157	Ia:223	AE			c. AD 355-363		Head of Flavia Helena, bust r., FL HELENA AVGVSTA	Securitas l. holding palm-branch, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE			Roman Empire Flavia Helena wife of Julian II (Apostate), no mint and indiscernible mintmark, inner envelope: 'Ia:223 Flavia Helena wife of Julian Apostate 361-364'. Enclosed paper: '3633 Bs? Rome Flavia?'
158	Ia:225	AE	Small AE		c. AD 388-392	Arles	Head of Valentinian II, bust draped r., pearl diademed, DN VALENTINIANVS [PF AVG]	Victory to r., holding up wreath and palm, VICTPRIA AVGGG	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 57 no. 562		Unsure generally – Roman Empire Valentinian II (?), inner envelope: 'Ia:225 AE Valentinian I, West. 364-375'. Enclosed paper: '4173 Bs 364 Valentinian I [] West'

159	Ia:229	AE	Small AE		c. AD 364-378		Head of Valens, bust draped r. and pearl diademed, DN VALENS PF AVG	Emperor standing r., with head l. and holding labarum and hand on kneeling captive, GLORIA MANORVM			Roman Empire Valens, mint uncertain, inner envelope: 'Ia:229 AE Valens East 364-378'
160	Ia:231	AE			c. AD 379-395		Head of Theodosius I (the Great), bust r., DN THEODOSIUS PF AVG	Emperor standing r., on galley at prow Victory, [GLO]RIA ROMANORVM			Poor specimen – Roman Empire Theodosius (the Great), mint uncertain, inner envelope: 'Ia:231 AE Theodosius Magnus 379-395'. Enclosed paper: '3699 c. 379 Theodosius Emp East'
161	Ia:232	AE			AD 383	Antioch	Head of Flacilla, bust mantled r., AEL FLACCILLA AVG	Empress head facing r., hands crossed on breast, SALVS REIPVBLICAE			Roman Empire Flacilla wife of Theodosius the Great (I), inner envelope: 'Ia:232 AE Aelia Flacilla, wife of Theodosius Magnus 379-395'. Enclosed paper: '3654 Bs 379 Flacilla wife of Theodosius Emp East'
162	Ia:233	AE			c. AD 400	Constantinople, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, Antioch or Alexandria	Head of Eudoxia, bust r. with headdress, [AEL EUDO]XIA AVG	Victory seated r. on small column, writing on shield, SALVS REIPVPLICAE	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 90, 95, 98, 102 and 105		Roman Empire Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius II, inner envelope: 'Ia:233 AE Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius II 408-450'
163	Ia:236	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 268	Unidentified mint in Gaul?	Head of Marius, bust radiate, draped, and cuirassed r., IMP C M AVR MARIVS AVG	Victory walking l., holding wreath and palm, VICTORIA AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 378 no. 17		Roman Empire Gallic Empire Marius, unidentified mint in Gaul?, inner envelope: 'Ia:236 AE M. Aurelius Marius []'. Second envelope: 'M. Aurelius Marius Emperor in Gaul about 268 AD somewhat scarce Bs 267 AD'

164	Ia:239	AE	Follis		c. AD 284-305	Antioch	Head of Diocletian, laureate r., IMP C DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., holding wreath in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., GENIO POVLI ROMANI			Roman Empire Diocletian, inner envelope: 'Ia:239 AE Diocletian 285-305'. Enclosed paper: '3632 c. 284 Rome Diocletian'
165	Ia:240	AE	Large AE		c. AD 350-353	Trier, Lugdunum or Arles	Head of Magnentius, bust bare head r., with paludamentum, DN MAGNETIVS PF AVG	Chi-Rho flanked by alpha and omega, [?]	<i>Die Spätromische Kupferprägung</i> pg. 59		Roman Empire Magnentius, inner envelope: 'Ia:340 AE Magnentius 350-352 Salvs DD NN AVG OT CAES 4201 (Arles)'. Second envelope: 'Magnentius 350-53 4202-1 Bs'
166	Ia:241	AE			c. AD 351-353	Lyons	Head of Magnentius, bust draped, bare-headed r., behind head, A, DN MAGN[TIVS PF AVG]	Two victories standing, holding up inscribed shield, VICT[ORIAE DDNN AVG ET CAES]	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 50 no. 229 231		Unsure – Roman Empire Magnentius, inner envelope: 'Ia:241 AE Magnentius 350 4202'
167	Ia:242	AE			c. AD 306-312		Head of Maxentius, bust laureate r., IMP C MAXENTIVS PF AVG	Temple with statue of Roman inside, [CONSERV VRB SVAE]			Roman Empire Maxentius, inner envelope: 'Ia:242 AE Maxentius 306'. Second envelope: 'Maxentius 4183 Bs 306 AD'
168	Ia:243	AE	Small AE		AD 321	Arles	Head of Crispus, laureate, bare-headed r., CRISPVS NOB CAES	Within wreath: VOT-V, CAESARVM NOSTORVM	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 65 no. 726		Roman Empire Crispus Son of Constantine the Great (I), inner envelope: 'Ia:243 AE Constantine Gr: (Urba Roma) c. 306'
169	Ia:244	AE	Follis		c. AD 307-314	Antioch	Head of Maximinus II (Daza), laureate r., IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO EXERCITI			Roman Empire Maximinus II (Daza), inner envelope: 'Ia:244 AE Maximinus Daza 308-312'. Enclosed paper: '3690 Bs 308 Maximinus Rome'

170	Ia:245	AE			AD 324-330	Antioch	Head of Constantine I, laureate r., CONSTANTINVS AVG	Camp-gate and two towers, above star, PROVIDENTIA E AVGG, mint mark in exergue	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> pg. 30, no. 1320, 1333 and others		Unsure generally – Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: ‘Ia:245 AE Constantine Gr: c. 312 (Antioch Mint)’
171	Ia:246	AE	Small AE		AD 330-370	Antioch	Head of Constantine I, bust helmeted, cuirassed l., in paludamentum, CONSTANTINOPO LIS	Victory on prow - resting hand on shield, mint mark - SMANI	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 30 no. 136 pg. 31 no. 1369, <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> , pg. 68 no. 796 pg. 80 no. 1106		Roman Empire ‘Constantinopolis’ issues, of Constantine the Great or successors, inner envelope: ‘Ia:246 AE Constantine Gr 310-337 (Antioch Mint)’
172	Ia:248	AE			c. AD 364-375 or 367-375	Rome	Head of Valentinian I, bust draped r., pearl diademed, DN VALENTINIA	Victory to l., holding wreath, SECVRITAS [REIPVBLICAE]	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 61 no. 724, <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 102 no. 1688		Roman Empire Valentinian I, unsure dates, inner envelope: ‘Ia:248 AE Valentinian. West. 364-375?’
173	Ia:249	AR	Siliqua	1,63g	AD 383-388	Treveri	Head of Magnus Maximus, bust r., pearl-diademed, [?]	Roma seated on throne holding globe and spear, VIRTVSPQ MANORVM	RIC9 Vol IX, pg. 29 no. 84b mint		Roman Empire Magnus Maximus, inner envelope: ‘Ia:249 Silva D151 Magnus Maximus 383-388 Mint of Treveri/Treves RIC IX pg. 29 1.63 No 84(b) mint 1)’ second envelope: ‘Magnus Maximus [ 4174 S 383’

174	Ia:250	AE	Small AE		AD 364-375	Constantinople	Head of Valens, bust draped r., pearl-diademed, DN VALENS PF AVG	Emperor standing facing head l., holding labarum, and dragging captive, GLORIARO MANORVM	<i>Late Roman AE Coinage</i> , pg. 87-8 no. 2070 no. 2076		Roman Empire Valens, inner envelope: 'Ia:250 AE Valens East 364-378'. Enclosed paper: '3660 c. 364 Emp East'
175	Ia:257	AE	Dupondius		c. AD 41	Rome	Head of Claudius, bare l., [TI CLAU]DIVS CAESAR AVG PM [TR P IMP]	Ceres seated l., on throne to l., CERES SC in exergue	RE1, pg. 183 no. 136-137		Poor specimen, unsure classification - Roman Empire Claudius, inner envelope: 'Ia:257 AE ? Augustus'
176	Ia:258	AE	As		AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus, radiate l., [DIVVS] AVGVSTS PAT[ER]	Altar with panelled door in front, S.C. large l. and r. in field in exergue PROVIDENT	RE1, pg. 141 no. 146-150		Maybe forgery – Roman Empire Memorial Coin of Augustus struck by Tiberius, inner envelope: 'Ia:258 Dupondius Augustus BC 44 AD 14'. Enclosed paper: 'Augustus'
177	Ia:259	AE	As		AD 11-12	Rome	Head of Augustus, bare l., IMP CAESAR DIVI F [AVGSTVS IMP XX]	S.C. large in centre, PONTIF M[AXIM TRIBVN] POT XXXIII	RE1, pg. 50 no. 275-6		Roman Empire Augustus, TR P XXXIII, inner envelope: 'Ia:259 AE dupondius Augustus BC 44 AD 14'

178	Ia:260	AE	As		AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus, radiate l, DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER	Altar with panelled door in front; above flames (?), S.C. large in field, PROVIDENT in exergue	RE1, pg. 141 no. 146-50		Roman Empire Memorial coin of Augustus struck by Tiberius, inner envelope: 'Ia:260 AE dupondius (sestertius struck through) Tiberius (Augustus struck through) AD 22-3 (Pater struck through), O- DIVVS AUGUSTUS PATER Head of Augustus laureate, r. R- PROVIDENT S.C. altar/ BMC Emp I Tiberius No 143-150'. One of the 'Sejanus' series, which include IUSTITIA CLEMENTIA MODESTA issues'. Enclosed paper: '3785 Bs 26 Augustus [] Rome'
179	Ia:261	AE	As		AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus, radiate l, DIVVS AVGVSTS PATER	Altar with panelled door in front; above flames (?), S.C. large in field, PROVIDENT in exergue	RE1, pg. 141 no. 146-50		Roman Empire Memorial coin of Augustus struck by Tiberius, inner envelope: 'Ia:261 Copper As Augustus after BC 2 (Pater) see 260'
180	Ia:262	AE	As	10,80 g	c. AD 34-37		Head of Augustus, radiate l, DIVVS AVGVSTS PATER	Altar with panelled door, S.C. in large field, PROVIDENT in exergue	RE1, pg. 141 no. 146-50		Roman Empire struck under Tiberius commemorating Augustus, inner envelope: 'D72 Ia:262 Copper As Divus Augustus Pater (after B.C. 2 struck through) (Pater) c. 14-15 AD ? 34- 37 minted under Tiberius. See 260. 10.80g'
181	Ia:263	AE	As		c. AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus radiate, l, DIVVS AVGVST[VS PATER]	Eagle on globe, standing front, head r. and up; in field l. and r. S.C.	RE1, pg. 142 no. 155-6		Roman Empire Memorial coin of Augustus struck under Tiberius, 'Divus Augustus Pater' inner envelope: 'Ia:263 Copper as Augustus BC 44 AD 14'

182	Ia:264	AE	As		c. AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Augustus radiate l, DIV[VS AVG]VSTVS [PATER]	Eagle on globe, standing front, head r. and up; in field l. and r. S.C.	RE1, pg. 152 no. 155-6		Roma Empire Memorial coin of Augustus struck under Tiberius, 'Divus Avgvstvs Pater' inner envelope: 'Identified 263 Ia:264 Copper Augustus BC 44 26 - AD 14'. Enclosed paper: '796 Bs BC 26 Augustus'
183	Ia:265	AE	As	13.05 g	c. 29 BC - AD 14	Nemausus	Head of Augustus and Agrippa, facing opposite directions, IMP [P]P DIVI F	Crocodile chained to palm tree, COL [NEM]	Michael Grant, <i>Roman Imperial Money</i> pg. 59-62 BC		Roman Empire (Augustus and Agrippa and successors), inner envelope: 'D75 Ia:265 AE As Augustus Agrippa [] of Nemausus c. 38 BC - 68 AD (see White H.R.C. pp. 22 foll.) 13.05g'
184	Ia:266	AE	As		c. 29 BC - AD 68	Nemausus	Head of Augustus and Agrippa, facing opposite directions, [IM]P [PP] DIVIF	Crocodile chained to palm tree, [COL NEM]	<i>Hunterian Coll.</i> Vol III. Pg. 705 no. 6-10		Roman Empire Augustus and Agrippa and successors, 'largish AE (flat flan). Nemausus (Nimes) in S. Gaul replaced Marseilles in Nbness after Actium 31 BC (battle against M. Antony and Cleopatra), which left the way to clear for Octavian to become 1st Emperor of Rome (and conqueror of Egypt), Nemausus received a draft of ex-sailors as settlers and the 2nd draft of further settlers and then receive. Status of full colony. Reverse crocodile emblem of Egypt. Agrippa was the General of Augustus. Grant p. 57 ff.'

185	Ia:267	AE	As		c. 29 BC - AD 68	Nemausus	Head of Augustus and Agrippa, facing opposite directions, IMP [PP] DIVIF	Crocodile chained to palm tree, COL [N]EM	<i>Hunterian Coll.</i> Vol. III. Pg. 705 no. 6-10		Roman Empire Augustus and Agrippa and successors largish AE (flattish flan), inner envelope: 'Ia:267 AE as [] Augustus and Agrippa'
186	Ia:268	AE	As		c. AD 34-37	Rome	Head of Agrippa, l., wearing rostral crown, M AGRIPPA L [F. COS III]	Neptune standing l., naked except for cloak which hangs over l. shoulder and r. arm, holding small dolphin? in r. hand and trident in l. hand, S.C. large l. and r. in field	RE1, pg. 142 no. 161		Roman Empire during the reign of Tiberius in memory of M. Agrippa, inner envelope: 'Ia:268 AE As Rome Mint Agrippa BC 17-13. O- M AGRIPPA L [F COS III] Head of Marcus Agrippa, bare, l R- SC. Neptune standing l; holds trident in r. hand, conch in l. and chlamys draped over shoulders. B.M.C. Emp I Tiberius, Nos 161-8'
187	Ia:270	AE	As		AD 37-38	Rome	Head of Caligula, bare l., [C. CAESAR] AVG GERMAN ICVS [PON M TRP POT]	Vesta draped, seated l. on throne holding patera in r. hand and long transverse spear in l., VESTA above, S.C. large in l. and r. field	RE1, pg. 154 no. 45-8		Roman Empire Caligula Mint of Rome (TR P), inner envelope: 'Ia:270 AE As (Rome) Gaius (Caligula struck through) 37-38 (41 struck through). O- C. Caesar AVG GERMANICUS PON M TR POT bare head of Gaius l., R- Vesta veiled seated holding patera and sceptre between S.C. in field alone VESTA BMC Emp I Gaius p. 45 ff., 59'. Enclosed paper: '797 Bs 37 Caligula'

188	Ia:271	AE	As		AD 41-54	Rome?	Head of Claudius, bare r., TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG [P M] TR [P IMP PP]	Minerva(?), SC l. and r. low in field	RE1, pg. 206; pg. 192; pg. 185 no. 149		Very poor specimen - Roman Empire Claudius, probably, Mint of Rome, inner envelope: 'Ia:271 AE As (dupondius struck through) Claudius 41-42/41-54 O- TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP PP bare head of Claudius. R- S.C. Athena Promache advances l. holding shield and javelin. BMC Emp I p 129 no. 66 pl. VIII'
189	Ia:272	AE	Dupondius		AD 41-45	Rome?	Head of Claudius, bare l., TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR	Ceres draped, seated l. and holding long torch resting on her lap in l. hand corn-ears (?) with r. hand, CERES [AVGVSTRA] S.C. in exergue	RE1, pg. 183 no. 136		According to reference, imitation - Roman Empire Claudius, inner envelope: 'Ia:272 AE Dupondius (Senatorial) Rome Mint 41-42 (41-54) Claudius. O- TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P P IMP. R- CERES AVGVSTA S.C. Ceres veiled, seated l., holds torch and ears of corn, BMC Emp I Claudius 136 ff.'
190	Ia:273	AE	As	9.73g	AD 64-66	Rome	Head of Nero, laureate r., NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP	Temple of Janus, l. hand side show, PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT S.C.	RE1, pg. 244 no. 227		Roman Empire Nero, inner envelope: 'D83 Ia:273 copper as AE Sestertius Rome Mint Nero (54-68) c. AD 64-66. O- NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP PP Bust of Nero, laureate r., R- PACE PR TERRA MARIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT SC. Closed temple of Janus, 798. Mattingly Sydenham BMC Emp I, Nero RIC pg. 159 No. 198. 9.73g'. Enclosed paper: '3733 Bs 54 Nero Rome'

191	Ia:274	AE	Dupondius		c. AD 64-66	Rome	Head of Nero, radiate r., NERO CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP PP	Securitas, seated r., in l. hand sceptre, resting head on r. hand, in front of field, altar, SECVRITAS [AVGVSTI]	RE1, pg. 241 no. 213		Roman Empire Nero, 'Ia:274 AE dupondius Lugdunum Mint Nero (64-68) c. AD 64-66. O-IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P PP. R-SECURITAS AVGVSTI S.C. (in exergue) Securitas draped seated r. supporting head with r. hand, BMC Emp I pl 44.1'. Enclosed paper: '3735 Bs 54 Nero Rome'
192	Ia:275	AE	As		AD 64-66	Rome	Head of Nero, laureate l., IMP NERO CAESAR AVG	Temple of Janus, PACE PR [VBIQ] PARTA IANVM CLVSIT, SC	RE1, pg. 244 no. 231. pg. 398 no. 232		Roman Empire Nero Copper As, inner envelope: 'Ia:275 AE dupondius Nero. 54-68'. Enclosed paper: '3869 Bs 54 Nero Rome'
193	Ia:276	AR	Denarius		AD 74-70		Head of Vespasian (or Titus), r., IMP CA[] SPA	Winged caduceus, []			Poor specimen – Roman Empire Vespasian or perhaps son, Titus, 'winged caduceus appears on coins bearing obverse of both Vespasian and Titus, but it appears with obverse of Titus, I think only on coins issued during the reign of Vespasian*'. Inner envelope: 'Ia:276-billion-coin Silver denarius Vespasian 69-79' (*note on front of large envelope, most likely by L. Meltzer)
194	Ia:279	AE	Dupondius?		c. AD 87	Rome	Head of Domitian, radiate r., IMP CAES COMIT AVG GERM COS [XIII CENS PER PP]	Fortuna standing l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., FORTVNAE AVGVSTI SC	RE2, pg. 386 no. 397		Only approximation (date) - Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'Ia:279 AE dupondius Domitian 81-96'. Enclosed paper: '3740 Bs 81 Domitian Rome'

195	Ia:281	AE	As		AD 82	Rome	Head of Domitian, bearded, laureate r., [IMP CAE]S DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN AVG [P M]	Minerva, helmeted, standing l., holding thunderbolt and vertical spear-round shield resting against l. leg, TRP COS VII DES VII P P, SC	RE2, pg. 356 no. 270		Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'Ia:281 AE dupondius Domitian 81-96'
196	Ia:282	AE	As		c. AD 85-96	Rome	Head of Domitian, bust, laureate r., IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS X----	Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, MONETA -----, SC			Poor specimen - Roman Empire Domitian, (COS XI -- XVII), inner envelope: 'See IA83 (as of []) Ia:282 AE dupondius Domitian 81-96'
197	Ia:283	AE	As		c. AD 84-85	Rome	Head of Domitian, bearded, laureate r., IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GE[GERM COS ---]	Moneta standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, MON[ETA AV]GVST, SC	RE2, pg. 361 no. 288-9 pg. 267 no. 314		Very unsure of exact date, poor specimen – Roman Empire Domitian (COS X-XI), inner envelope: 'Ia:283 AE dupondius Domitian 81-96'
198	Ia:284	AE	As		AD 85	Rome	Head of Domitian, bust, laureate, bearded r. with aegis? IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT P P	Rectangular altar with four steps, door with four panels, flanked by two pilasters on each side, SALVTI above and AVGVSTI below, SC	RE2, pg. 375 no. 358		Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'Ia:284 as (Rome Mint), AE AD 85 Domitian 81-96, O- IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XI CENS POT PP Bust of Domitian laureate r., with aegis. R- SALVTI above, AVGVSTI (in exergue) S.C. Rectangular altar with four steps, door with four panels and lions head knuckles in front flanked by two pilasters on either side on [] BMC EMP ii Domitian, p. 375 no. 356 pl. 74.4'

199	Ia:285	AE	As		AD 86	Rome	Head of Domitian, bust, laureate r. with aegis, [IMP CAES COMIT] AVG GERM COS XII CENS PER P P	Fortuna draped standing l., holding rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., [FORTVNAE] AVGVSTI, SC	Possibly – RE2, pg. 383 no. 386		Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'Ia:285 AE dupondius Domitian 81-96 (COS XII)'
200	Ia:286	AE	As		AD 90-91	Rome	Head of Domitian, bearded, laureate r., [IMP CAES DOMIT] COS XV CENS PER PP	Fortuna/Moneta standing l., holding cornucopiae and rudder/scales, [FORTUNAE AVGVSTI] or [MONETA AVGVSTI]	RE2, pg. 400 no. 448-9		Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'AE Dupondius Domitian 81-96 (COS XV)'
201	Ia:289	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, draped and laureate r., IMP CAES NER TRAIANO	Virtus, helmeted in military dress, standing r., with r. foot on helmet and holding vertical spear reversed in r. hand on parazonium pointing up in left, PM TR P COS VI P P SPQR	RE3, pg. 111, no. 559-61		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:289 Silver Trajan 98-117'. Enclosed paper: '3667 S. 98 Trajan Rome'
202	Ia:290	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, draped(?) and laureate r., [IMP] CAES NER TRAIANO O[PTIMO AVG GER DAC]	Mars helmeted advancing r., holding transverse spear upwards in r. hand and trophy(?) over l. shoulder in l. hand, P M TRP COS VI P P SPQ[R]	RE3, pg. 109 no. 536-40		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:290 Silver Trajan 98-117'. Enclosed paper: '3698 S Trajan Rome'
203	Ia:292	AR	Denarius		c. AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust laureate r., with drapery on l. shoulder, front and back, IMP	Aequitas seated l., on backless chair holding scales in r. hand and	RE3, pg. 72 no. 288-93		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:292 Silver 98-117'. Enclosed paper: '3587'

							[TRAIANO] AVG GER FAC PM TR P	cornucopiae in l. hand, [COS V] SPQR OPT[MO] PRINC			
204	Ia:293	AR	Denarius		c. AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust laureate r., with drapery on l. shoulder, front and back, [IMP] TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P	Aequitas seated l., on backless seat holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand, COS V PP [SPQR OPTIMO PRINC]	RE3, pg. 72 no. 288-93		Unsure – Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:293 Silver Trajan 98-117'
205	Ia:294	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, draped and laureate r., IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TR P	Victory walking l., over round and oblong shield (?) holding up wreath in r. hand and sloping palm in l. hand, [COS V] PP SPQR [OPTIMO PRINC]	RE3, pg. 76 no. 337- 344		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:294 Silver Trajan 98-117'
206	Ia:295	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, drapery, laureate r., IMP TRAIANO AVG GER FAC PM [TR P]	Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae [COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC]	RE2, pg. 71 no. 281-7		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:295 Silver Trajan 98-117'
207	Ia:296	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed r., IMP CAES NER TRAIANO	Fortuna draped, veiled and seated l., on backless chair, holding rudder and ground in r. hand cornucopiae in l. hand, P M TR P COS VI PP SPQR	RE3, pg. 113 no. 577-581		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:296 Silver Trajan 98-117'

208	Ia:297	AE	Dupondius		AD 115-116	Rome	Head of Trajan, radiate r., IMP CAES TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC [PM TR P COS VI PP]	Felicitas standing l., draped holding caduceus raised in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. [SENATVS POPVLVS QVE ROMANVS], SC	RE3, pg. 216 no. 1016*		Poor specimen, guess and approximation – Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:297 AE dupondius Trajan 98-117'
209	Ia:298	AE	Dupondius		c. AD 98-103	Rome	Head of Trajan, laureate r., [IM] CAES] NERVA TRAIAN AVG GE[RM PM]	Woman (Justitia) seated l., on throne with cornucopiae as arms, holding vertical spear in r. hand and l. hand on lap, TR POT [SC]	RE3, pg. 149 no. 719 pg. 152 no. 734 pg. 157 no. 748		Poor specimen - Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:298 AE dupondius Trajan 98-117'. Enclosed paper: '3665 Bs 98 Trajan Rome'
210	Ia:300	AE	As		c. AD 115-116	Eastern mint - Cypros or Antioch?	Head of Trajan, bust, draped, cuirassed r., [IMP CAES] NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM	SC in laurel-wreath, DAC PARTHICO PM TR POT XX COS VI PP	RE3, pg. 232 no. 1090-1094		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:300 AE dupondius Trajan 98-117'
211	Ia:301	AR	Denarius		AD 125-128	Rome	Head of Hadrian, bust laureate, draped r., HADRIANVS [AVGVSTS]	Diana draped, standing half front, head r., holding arrow with r. hand, holding arrow in r. hand and now in l. hand, COS III	RE3, pg. 282 no. 334-6		Unsure – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:301 Silver Hadrian 117-138'
212	Ia:302	AR	Denarius		AD 125-132	Rome	Head of Hadrian, laureate r., [HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS PP]	Roma (Virtus?) helmeted, in military dress, seated r., on cuirass and shield, holding vertical spear in r. hand and parazonium in l. hand, [COS] III	RE3, pg. 286 no. 367 pg. 299 no. 482		Very unsure – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:302 Silver Hadrian 117-138'

213	Ia:303	AR	Denarius		AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Hadrian, bust, laureate r., with drapery on l. shoulder, IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG	Salus draped, seated l., feeding out of patera in r. hand, snake coiled around altar and resting on l. arm on side of chair, PM TR P COS III in exergue, SALVS AVG	RE3, pg. 279 no. 320		Roman Empire Hadrian, (COS III) inner envelope: 'Ia:303 Silver Denarius Hadrian 117-138 O-IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG Head of Hadrian, laureate, bearded. R- PM TR P COS III SALVS AVG (in exergue), Salus seated l., [] snake'. Enclosed paper: '3694 S 117 Hadrian Rome'
214	Ia:304	AE	Sester-tius		AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Hadrian, laureate r., HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP	Aequitas draped standing l., holding scales in r. hand, and vertical rod (pertica) in l. hand, SC, AEQVITAS AVG	RE3, pg. 465 no. 1481-2		Roman Empire Hadrian, (COS III) inner envelope: 'Ia:204 AE Sestertius Hadrian 117-138'. Enclosed paper: '3784 Bs Hadrian Rome'
215	Ia:305	AE	Sester-tius		AD 117-138		Head of Hadrian, r., [?]	Victory? SC			Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:305 AE sestertius Hadrian 117-138'. Enclosed paper: '3868 Bs 117 Hadrian Rome'
216	Ia:307	AE	Sester-tius		c. AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Hadrian, bust, laureate, draped r., IMP CAES TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG	Jupiter naked to waist, seated l., holding Victory on extended r. hand and vertical sceptre in l. hand, [PONT MAX TR POT COS III, SC in exergue]	RE3, pg. 406, no. 1146		Approximation only – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:307 AE sestertius Hadrian 117-138'

217	Ia:308	AE	Dupondius		AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Hadrian, radiate r., HADRIANVS [AVGSTVS PP]	Hilaritas standing l., holding long palm upright in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., at feet l. small male figure standing r., at feet small female figure standing l., [HILARI TAS PR] SC, COS III	RE3, pg. 446 no. 1370		Poor specimen – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:308 Brass dupondius Hadrian 117-138'
218	Ia:309	AE	Dupondius		AD 119-121	Rome	Head of Hadrian, bust, radiate r., with drapery on l. shoulder, IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIAN[VS AVG PM TR P COS III]	Salus draped standing l., r. foot on globe, holding patera in r. hand and rudder upwards in [SALVS PVBLICA] SC	RE3, pg. 421 no. 1237		Dating unsure – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:309 AE Hadrian 117-138'. Enclosed paper: '3838 Bs 117 Hadrian Rome'
219	Ia:310	AE	As		AD 119-138	Rome	Head of Hadrian, bust, laureate and draped r., IMP CAESAR TRAIAN [HADRIANVS AVG]	Fortuna seated l., holding rudder on ground in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., PM TR P COS III FORT RED in exergue, SC.	RE3, pg. 426-7 no. 1271-2		Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: 'Ia:310 AE dupondius Hadrian 117-138. O- IMP CAESAR TRAIAN () Bust of Hadrian, laureate, cuirassed r. R- PM TR P COS III FORT RED (in exergue) Fortuna [] seated staff in l. hand, in [] (Celebrating Hadrian, return from travels)'. Enclosed paper: '3865 Bs 117 Hadrian Rome'
220	Ia:313	AR	Denarius		AD 167-168	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., M ANTONIVS AVG AR M PARTH MAX	Providentia standing l., holding in r. hand wand over globe on ground l., vertical spear in l. hand,	RE4, pg. 451 no. 470		Not entirely sure – Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:313 Silver Antoninus Pius 138-161'

							TR P XXI IMP V COS III				
221	Ia:314	AE	Sester tius		AD 173-4	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII	Roma standing l., holding Victory and spear, [IMP VI] COS [III], SC	RE4, pg. 633 no. 1472*		Probably – Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: ‘Ia:314 AE Antoninus Pius 138-161’. Enclosed paper: ‘3840 Bs 138 Anton Pius Rome’
222	Ia:315	AE	Dupo ndius or As		c. AD 141	Rome	Head of Faustina Pius, bust, draped, veiled r., DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA	Providentia draped standing r., holding vertical sceptre and globe AETER NITAS	RE4, pg. 235 no. 1458-61		Poor Specimen - Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius, AD 141 and immediately afterwards, inner envelope: ‘Ia:315 AE Faustina (wife of Ant Pius)’. Enclosed paper: ‘3837 Bs 138 Faustina Elder, w of Ant Pius Rome’
223	Ia:316	AE	Sester tius		c. AD 161-180	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., []	Providentia standing draped l., pointing with wand over globe and holding vertical sceptre in l. hand, SC	RE4, pg. 590 no. 1279		Poor specimen unsure – Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: ‘Ia:316 AE sestertius Antoninus Pius 138-161’. Enclosed paper: ‘[?] Antoninus’
224	Ia:317	AE	Dupo ndius or as		c. AD 141	Rome	Head of Faustina I, bust draped r., hair elaborately waved, DIVA FAVSTINA	Juno(?) draped and raising r. hand, l. hand at side standing l., [AETERNITAS], SC	RE4, pg. 247 no. 1542		Approximation – Roman Empire Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius, enclosed envelope: ‘Ia:317 AE dupondius Faustina (w of Ant Pius)’

225	Ia:318	AR	Denarius		AD 218-222	Rome or Antioch	Head of Elagabalus, bust draped, laureate r., IMP ANTONINVS	Elagabalus sacrificing l., over altar/tripod holding patera and club/cornucopiae on ground r., horn/bull, in field, star, INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG	RIC4 Vol IV, part II, pg. 34 no. 87 pg. 43 no. 191		Roman Empire Elagabalus, inner envelope: 'Ia:318 Silver denarius Antoninus Pius 138-161, O- IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG, Head of Antoninus Pius, beardless, laureate r. R- INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG Standing l., holding patera in [] r. hand in l. cornucopiae in field, star'. Enclosed paper: '3706 Bs 138 Ant Pius Rome'
226	Ia:319	AE	Sester tius		AD 180-192		Head of Commodus(?), laureate, bearded r., [?]	Jupiter(?) seated l., holding Victory in extended r. hand and sceptre in l., SC [?]	Perhaps RE4, pg. 195 no. 509		Only guessing – Roman Empire Commodus, enclosed envelope: 'Ia:319 AE sestertius Marcus Aurelius 161-180'
227	Ia:320	AE	As		AD 166-167	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., [?]	Three trophies, [?]	RE4, pg. 599 no. 1321 pg. 601 no. 1330		Poor specimen unsure – Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:320 AE dupondius M Aurelius 161-180'
228	Ia:321	AE	Dupondius		AD 161-162	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, radiate r., [IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG PM]	M. Aurelius and L. Verus togate standing l. and r., clasping r. hands and holding scrolls, [CONCORD AVGVSTOR] TR P XVI	RE4, pg. 547 no. 1016		Roman Empire Joint reign of M. Aurelius and L. Verus, inner envelope: 'Ia:321 AE dupondius Marcus Aurelius 161-180'
229	Ia:322	AE	Dupondius		c. AD 176-177	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, radiate r., [?]	Trophy at base of which seated two captives, DE GERM or DER SARM	RE4 pg. 659-60 no. 1612-1614		Poor specimen approximation – Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:322 AE dupondius Marcus Aurelius 161-180'

230	Ia:323	AE	Dupondius		AD 172-173	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, radiate r., M ANTONINVS [AVG TR P] XXVII	VICT-GERMA-IMP VI-COS III-SC in laurel wreath	RE4 pg. 631 no. 1464		Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:323 AE dupondius Marcus Aurelius 161-180 O- M. ANTONINVS ... XXVII Head of M Aurelius, laureate. R VICT GERMA IMP VI (CO)S III SC all within wreath'. Enclosed paper: '3823 Bs 161 M Aurelius Rome'
231	Ia:324	AE	Sester tius		c. AD 161-176	Rome	Head of Faustina II, bust draped r., hair fastened in low chignon at back, [FAVSTINA AVGVSTVS]	Hilaritas standing front, holding long palm almost vertical in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand, []	RE4 pg. 531 no. 911		Approximation poor specimen – Roman Empire Faustina, wife of M. Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:324 AE sestertius Faustina Jnr.'
232	Ia:325	AE	Dupondius or as		c. AD 141	Rome	Head of Faustina I, bust draped r., veiled, DIVA FAVSTINA	Ceres veiled, draped and standing l., holding two corn-ears downwards in r. hand and short, transverse spere in l., AVGVSTA, SC	RE4, pg. 250 no. 1567		Roman Empire Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius, later than 141 AD, inner envelope: 'Ia:325 AE dupondius Faustina jnr. 161-175'
233	Ia:326	AE	Sester tius?		AD 188-189	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., M COMMODVS [ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT]	Minerva standing front, head l., holding Victory on r. hand and vertical spear in l., trophy right, [MINERVICT PMTRP] XIII IMP VIII COS [PP]	RE4 pg. 820 no. 629		Roman Empire Commodus, inner envelope: 'Ia:326 AE Commodus 180-192'. Enclosed paper: '36035 c. 176 Rome Commodus'

234	Ia:327	AR	Denarius		AD 181	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., [M COMMODVS] ANTONINVS AVG	Felicitas standing front, head l., holding up caduceus in r. hand and sceptre vertical in l. hand, TR P VI IMP III COS III PP	RE4, pg. 698 no. 61		Roman Empire Commodus, inner envelope: 'Ia:327 Silver Commodus 180-192'. Enclosed paper: '3645 S. 180 Commodus'
235	Ia:328	AR	Denarius	2.35g	AD 181	Rome	Head of Commodus, laureate r., [?]	Providentia with hand over globe and sceptre, [?]	RE4 pg. 699 no. 66		Roman Empire Commodus, inner envelope: 'D113 Ia:328 Silver denarius Commodus (180-192) Rv Providentia TR P VI IMP III COS III 181 A.D., RIC III, 368 No. 19 2.35g'
236	Ia:329	AR	Denarius		AD 193-211		Head of Septimus Severus, laureate r., [L] SEPT SEV PERT	Fortuna seated l., [?]	RIC4 part I, pg. 116 no. 189		Poor specimen - Roman Empire Septimus Severus, inner envelope: 'Ia:329 Silver Septimus Severus 193-211'. Enclosed paper: '133 S 193 Sept. Severus'
237	Ia:330	AR	Denarius		c. AD 193-211	Eastern Mint? Alexandria?	Head of Septimus Severus, laureate r., [?]	Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm, [?]	RIC4 pg. 136 no. 350		Roman Empire Septimus Severus, Eastern Mint? Alexandria? (Barbarous style), inner envelope: 'D114 Ia:330 Silver denarius Septimus Severus 193-211 Eastern mint? Alexandria? RIC IV p 136 No. 350'
238	Ia:331	AR	Denarius		AD 196-211	Rome	Head of Julia Domna, bust draped r., IVLIA [AVGVSTA]	Venus standing front, head l. and holding apple and drawing drapery from shoulder, VENVS [FELIX]	RIC4 part I, pg. 170 no. 580		Roman Empire Julia Domna wife of Septimus Severus, inner envelope: 'Ia:331 Silver Julia Domna (w. of Sept. Sev.) 193-(127)'. Second envelope: '3643 S Roman Julia Domna wife of Septimus Severus: [AD 193-211]'

239	Ia:332	AE	Dupondius or As		AD 211-217		Head of Julia Domna, bust draped, hair elaborate waves in rows and turned up low at the back, IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG	Hilaritas standing l. holding long palm and cornucopiae, HILARITAS, SC	RIC4 Part I, pg. 311 no. 597		Roman Empire Julia Domna, wife of S. Severus, inner envelope: 'Ia:332 AE dupondius Julia Domna 193-(217) (W. of Sept. Sev.)'. Enclosed paper: '3636 c. 219 Julia Domna w of Severus Rome'
240	Ia:333	AR	Denarius		AD 193-6	Rome	Head of Julia Domna, bust, draped r., hair waved and coiled at back, [IVLI]A DOMNA AVG	Venus naked to waist standing r., holding apple and palm, resting l. elbow on column, VE[NVS] VICTR	RIC4 part I, pg. 165 no. 536		Roman Empire Julia Domna, inner envelope: 'Ia:333 AE, billion? Julia Domna 193-217'. Enclosed paper: '3680 C. 193 Julia Domna Sept. Severus Rome'
241	Ia:334	AR	Denarius		AD 214	Rome	Head of Caracalla, laureate r., [VS AVG GERM	Serapis standing l., raising r. hand, [?] VII COS IIII PP	RIC4, part I, pg. 246 no. 244		Damaged - Roman Empire Caracalla (TR P XVII), 1/2 cut, inner envelope: 'Ia:334 Silver Caracalla 211-217 broken'. Second envelope: 'Caracalla 4158 S 211-217 AD'
242	Ia:335	AE	Sestertius		c. AD 222-235	Rome	Head of Julia Mamaea, bust diademed r., IVLIA MAMA EA AVGVSTA	Felicitas standing front, head l. legs crossed, holding caduceus, and leaning on column, FELICITAS PVBLICA, SC	RIC4, part II, pg. 125 no. 676		Roman Empire Julia Mamaea, mother of S. Alexander, inner envelope: 'Ia:335 AE sestertius Julia Mamaea mother of Severus Alexander 222-235'. Enclosed paper: '3770 Bs 222 Julia Mamaea m of Alex Severus'
243	Ia:336	AE	Large AE		c. AD 286	Antioch	Head of Maximianus I (Herculus), laureate r., IMP CM A MAXIMIANVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., holding wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI			Roman Empire Maximianus I (Herculus), inner envelope: 'Ia:336 AE dupondius Maximinus 235-238'. Enclosed paper: '3684 c. 235 Maximianus Rome'

244	Ia:337	AE			c. AD 307-314		Head of Maximinus II, bust laureate, draped r., IMP MAXIMINVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., with wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POP ROM[?]			Poor specimen - Roman Empire Maximinus II, inner envelope: 'Ia:337 AE Maximinus 235-238'. Enclosed paper: '3845 Bs 235 Maximinus Rome'
245	Ia:339	AE	Sestertius		AD 241-243	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	Gordian standing r., holding transverse sceptre and globe, [PM] TR P III [COS II PP]	RIC4, Part III, pg. 49 no. 305		Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:339 AE sestertius Gordianus III 238-244'
246	Ia:340	AE	Sestertius		AD 240	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed, r., IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	Virtus, helmeted, standing front head l., holding branch and spear, VIRTVS AVG, SC	RIC4, part III, pg. 45, no. 273		Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:340 AE sestertius Gordianus III 238-244'. Enclosed paper: '3871 Bs 238 Gordian III Rome'
247	Ia:341	AE	Sestertius		c. AD 240-244	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, draped, laureate, (cuirassed?) r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	S? Unidentifiable	RIC4, part III, pg. 47-52		Reverse Unidentifiable – Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:341 AE sestertius Gordianus III 238-244'
248	Ia:342	AE	Sestertius		AD 241-243	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed r., IMP GORDIANVS [PIVS FEL AVG]	Jupiter standing front, head r., holding long sceptre and thunderbolt, IOVI STA[TORI], SC	RIC4, part III, pg. 48, no. 298-9		Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:342 AE sestertius Gordianus III 238-244'
249	Ia:343	AR	Denarius		AD 241-3	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, draped, laureate, cuirassed, r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG	Apollo seated l., holding branch and leaning l. elbow on lyre, PM TR P III COS II PP	RIC4, part III, pg. 27, no. 114		Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:343 billion Gordianus III 238-244'

250	Ia:344	AR	Antoninianus		AD 243-244	Rome	Head of Gordianus III, bust, draped, laureate, cuirassed, r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS [FEL AVG]	Mars hastening r., holding transverse spear and shield, MARS [PROPVGNAT]	RIC4, part III, pg. 31 no. 145-6		Damaged - Roman Empire Gordianus III, inner envelope: 'Ia:344 billon Gordianus III 238-244 (broken)'. Enclosed paper: '3711 Bil 238 Gordian Rome'
251	Ia:345	Debased AR / AE	quadrans or debased denarius?		AD 238-244		Head of Sabina Tranquillina, bust, draped r., SABINA TRANQVILLINA AVG	Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornucopiae, CONCORDIA AVGG	No such small AE coin exists for Tranquillina.		Suspicious – Roman Empire Sabina Tranquillina, (wife of Gordianus III) inner envelope: 'Ia:345 AE Sabina Tranquillina w. of Gordianus III (238-244)'. Enclosed paper: '3834 Bs 238 Sabina Tranq w of Gordianus III'
252	Ia:346	AE	Sesterius		AD 246-9	Rome	Head of Philip II, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed r., IMP M IVL PHILLIPVS AVG	Pax standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre, PAX AETERNA	Variant - RIC4, part III, pg. 103 no. 268		Variant – Roman Empire Philip II, inner envelope: 'Ia:346 AE Philip I 244-249'
253	Ia:347	AE	Sesterius		AD 244-249	Rome	Head of Philip I, bust, laureate, draped r., IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG	Difficult to discern, SALVS AVG, SC	RIC4, part III, pg. 91, no. 186-189		Roman Empire Philip I, inner envelope: 'Ia:347 AE Philip I 244-249'
254	Ia:348	AE	Sesterius		AD 248	Rome	Head of Philip I, bust, laureate, draped, cuirassed, r., IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG	Octastyle temple with a statue of Roma inside, SAECVLVM NOVVM, SC	RIC4, part III, pg. 89 no. 164		Roman Empire Philip I, (celebrating 1000th anniversary of Rome), inner envelope: 'Ia:348 AE Philip I 244-249'. Enclosed paper: '3802 Bs 243 Philip I Rome'
255	Ia:349	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 244-249		Head of Philip I*, bust, radiate, draped?, cuirassed?, r., IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG (*less likely Philip II)	Reverse difficult to discern, ROMAE AETERNAE	RIC4, part III, pg. 78 no. 85 (Philip I), pg. 99 no. 243 pg. 100 no. 251		Roman Empire Philip I, less likely his son Philip II, inner envelope: 'Ia:349 AE Philip I 244-249'. Second envelope: 'Philip 4149 S AE 244'

256	Ia:350	AE	Sester tius		AD 248	Rome	Head of Marcia Otacilia Severa, bust, draped, diademed r., MARCIA OTACILA	Pietas standing l., sacrificing over altar, holding box of perfumes, [PIETA]S AVGG, SC	RIC4/ part III, pg. 93, no. 198		Roman Empire Marcia Otacilia Severa wife of Philip I, inner envelope: 'Ia:350 AE Otacilia (wife of Phillip I) (244-249)'
257	Ia:351	AE	Sester tius		AD 249-251	Rome	Head of Trajan Decius, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., [IMP CMQ TRAIANVS] DECIVS [AVG]	Trajan seated l., on platform presiding at largesse, offer on platform as well as Libertas, holding abacus and cornucopiae, citizen standing l., below platform, LIBERALITAS AVG, SC	RIC4, Part III, pg. 136 no. 121		Roman Empire Trajan Decius, inner envelope: 'Trajan Decius 249-251'
258	Ia:352	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 276-282	Antioch	Head of Probus, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed, r., IMP [C MAVR] PROBVS PF AVG	Female standing r., presenting wreath to emperor, standing l., holding globe and sceptre, RESTITVT ORBIS	RIC5, part II, pg. 120 no. 925		Roman Empire Probus, inner envelope: 'Ia:352 AE PROBVS 276-282 RIC V/II p 120 No. 925'. Enclosed paper: 'Valerianus'
259	Ia:353	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		c. AD 257-259	Lugdunum	Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed r., GALLIENVS PF AVG	Emperor standing l., holding sceptre and raising figure [RESTIT GALLIAR]	RIC5, part I, pg. 70 no. 29		Unsure legend poor – Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:353 Billon Gallienus 253-268'
260	Ia:354	AR	Anto ninian us		AD 253-268	Rome	Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate r., GALLIENVS AVG	Stag/antelope l. ?, DIANE CONS AVG	RIC5, part I, pg 146 no. 178- 181		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:354 AE Gallienus 253-268'
261	Ia:356	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto		AD 253-268	Rome?	Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed r., GALLIENVS AVG	Mars standing r., holding globe and spear, VIRTVS AVG	RIC5, part I, pg. 158 no. 317		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:356 AE Gallienus 253-268'

			ninian us								
262	Ia:357	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 253-268	Rome?	Head of Gallienus, radiate r., GALLIENVS	[?] transverse standing l., holding transverse sceptre, [?] A TAS AVG			Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:357 AE Gallienus 253-268'
263	Ia:358	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		c. AD 258-259	Lugdunum	Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate, cuirassed, r., GALLIENVS PF AVG	Victory running l., holding wreath and palm, treading down enemy, VICT GERMANICA	RIC5, part I, pg. 71 no. 45		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:358 AE Gallienus 253-268'
264	Ia:359	AR	Anto ninian us		AD 253-268	Rome, Mediolanu m or Siscia	Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate, cuirassed r., GALLIENVS AVG	Fortuna standing l., holding rudder on globe and cornucopiae, FORTVNA [REDVX]	RIC5, part I, pg. 147 no. 193 pg. 173 no. 282 pg. 181 no. 572		Roman Empire Gallienus, uncertain mint, inner envelope: 'Ia:359 AE Gallienus 253-268'''. Enclosed paper: '119? Bs 254 Gallienus'
265	Ia:360	AR	Anto ninian us		AD 253-268		Head of Gallienus, bust, radiate, cuirassed r., GALLIENVS AVG	Laetitia standing front, head l. holding in r. hand wreath?, in l. hand, anchor?, LAETTIA AVG	Many such above types of coin in the reign of Gallienus?		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:360 AE Gallienus 253-268'
266	Ia:361	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 267-276		Head of Tetricus I or II, bust radiate r., P TETR]] OY?	Spes?, walking l., holding flower, [S]PES			Roman Empire Tetricus I or II, debased Antoninianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:361 AE Tetricus 267-272'
267	Ia:362	Deba sed AR alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us or		c. AD 267-276		Head of Tetricus I, radiate r., [IMP] TETRICVS P]]	Hilaritas/Liberalita s standing l., holding palm and cornucopiae, [HILARTIAS/LI			Roman Empire Tetricus I, inner envelope: 'Ia:362 AE Tetricus Jnr 367-272'. Second envelope: 'Roman D60'

			quinar ius					BERALITAS AVGG]			
268	Ia:363	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		c. AD 272-276		Head of Tetricus II, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed r., C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES	Pontifical implements, [PIETAS] AVGVSTOR	RIC5, part II, pg. 423 no. 258		Roman Empire Tetricus II, emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:363 AE Tetricus Jnr 267-272'. Second envelope: 'Roman D61'
269	Ia:364	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		c. AD 272-276		Head of Tetricus II, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed, r., C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES	Spes, walking l., holding flower, and raising skirt, SPES AVGG	RIC5, part II, pg. 424 no. 270		Roman Empire Tetricus 'Emperor' in Gaul, (Emperor with his father Tetricus I), inner envelope: 'Ia:364 AE Tetricus Jnr 267-272'
270	Ia:365	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 259-267	Lugdunum or Mediolanu m	Head of Postumus, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed?, r., IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG	Fides standing l., between two ensigns, [FIDES] MILITVM	RIC5, part II, pg. 342 no. 59 pg. 368 no. 380		Roman Empire Postumus Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:365 AE Postumus 258'
271	Ia:366	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 259-267	Cologne	Head of Postumus, bust, radiate, cuirassed r., IMP C POSTVMVS PF AVG	Pax standing l., holding olive branch and sceptre, PAX AVG	RIC5, part II, pg. 363 no. 318		Roman Empire Postumus Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:366 AE Postumus 258'
272	Ia:367	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 265-270		Head of Victorinus, radiate r., [IMP] C POSTVMVS PF AVG	Pietas, PAX			Roman Empire Victorinus Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:367 AE Victorinus 265-267'
273	Ia:369	Deba sed silver alloy	Deba sed Anto ninian us		AD 268-270		Head of Claudius II (Gothicus), bust, radiate r., [IMP] C CLAVDIVS [AVG]	? Victory, unclear			Roman Empire Claudius II Gothicus, inner envelope: 'Ia:369 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'
274	Ia:370	Deba sed	Deba sed Anto		AD 268-270	Mediolanu m?	Head of Claudius II (Gothicus), bust, radiate r., IMP C	Pax standing l., holding olive branch and	RIC5, part I, pg. 223 no 156		Roman Empire Claudius II (Gothicus), inner envelope:

		silver alloy	ninianus				CLAVDIVS [PF AVG]	sceptre, PAX [AVG]	(also pg. 217 no. 80)		'Ia:370 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'
275	Ia:372	Debased silver alloy	Debased Antoninianus		AD 267-276		Head of Tetricus I, bust, radiate, cuirassed r., IMP [?] AVG	Soldier standing l., resting on shield, holding sceptre, VIRTVS AVGG	RIC5, part II, pg. 411 no. 148		Only guess work - Roman Empire Tetricus I, inner envelope: 'Ia:372 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'
276	Ia:373	Debased silver alloy	Debased Antoninianus or quinarius		AD 268-270		Head Claudius II (Gothicus), bust, radiate r., IMP CL[A-- --]	Providentia standing l., leaning on column?, holding baton, --- AVG	RIC5, part I, pg. 217-8, no. 85		Roman Empire Claudius II Gothicus, inner envelope: 'Ia:373 AE Claudius Gothicus 268-270'
277	Ia:374	AE	As		AD 270-275	Rome	Head of Severina, bust, diademed, draped r., SEVERINA AVG	Juno standing l., holding patera and sceptre at foot, peacock, IVNO REGINA	RIC5, part I, pg. 316 no. 7		Roman Empire Severina, wife of Aurelian, inner envelope: 'Ia:374 AE Severia (w. of Aurelian) 260-275'
278	Ia:375	Debased silver alloy	Debased Antoninianus		AD 276-282		Head of Probus, bust, radiate, draped r., IMP C PROBVS PF AVG	Salus/Virtus			Roman Empire Probus, inner envelope: 'Ia:375 AE Probus 276-282'
279	Ia:379	Debased silver alloy	Debased Antoninianus		AD 270	Rome	Head of Quintillus, bust, radiate, draped, cuirassed r., IMP C [M AVR CL QUIN]TILLVS AVG	Concordia standing l., sacrificing at altar and holding double cornucopiae, [CON] CORDIA AVG	RIC5, part I, pg. 240 no. 13		Roman Empire Quintillus, inner envelope: 'Ia:379 AE Quintillus'

280	Ia:380	Debased silver alloy	Debased Antoninianus		AD 282-283	Cyzicus or Tripolis?	Head of Carus, bust, radiate, cuirassed, r., IMP CM AVR CARVS PF AVG	Emperor standing r., receiving globe from Jupiter or Carinus, standing l., holding sceptre, VIRTVS AVGG	RIC5, part II, pg. 124, 128, pg. 150		Roman Empire Carus, inner envelope: 'Ia:380 AE Carus 282-3'
281	Ia:381	AE	Dupondius		AD 74-79	Uncertain	Head of Titus, radiate r., T CAESAR IMP []	Felicias standing l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopiae in l., FELICITAS PVBLICA, SC	RE2, pg. 162, 163-170		Roman Empire Titus during the reign of his father Vespasian, inner envelope: 'Ia:381 Brass Carinus 281-5'
282	Ia:383	AE	Follis		AD 284-308	Uncertain	Head of Maximilianus I (Herculus), r., IMP MAXIMIANVS PF AVG	Carthage, standing l., SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS FEL KART	<i>Seaby's Catalogue of Roman Coins</i> pg. 100 no. 2574		Pierced - Roman Empire Maximianus I (Herculus), inner envelope: 'Ia:383 AE Maximianus Hercules 286-305'
283	Ia:384	AE	Follis		AD 293-305	Antioch	Head of Galerius Maximianus*, r., [GAL] VAL MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES (*most likely)	Genius standing l., with wreath and cornucopiae, [GEN]IO POPV[L]I ROMANI			Roman Empire, probably Galerius Maximianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:384 Galerius Maximianus (Hercules struck through, 286-305 struck through) 293-305'. Enclosed paper: '3752 Bs 286 Maximianus'
284	Ia:385	AE	Follis		AD 284-308		Head of Maximianus I (Herculus), radiate r., IMP MAXIMIANVS PF AVG	Moneta standing l., with scales and cornucopiae, SAC MON VRB AVGG ET CAES NN			Roman Empire Maximianus I (Herculus), inner envelope: 'Ia:385 AE Maximianus 386-305'

285	Ia:390	Silver ed AE	Quina rius		AD 306		Head of Constantius I (Chlorus), bust laureate r., DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO PRINC	Eagle, MEMORIAE AETERNAE	<i>Seaby's Catalogue of Roman Coins</i> pg. 103 no. 2958		Roman Empire Constantius I (Chlorus), Memorial coin struck after his death, inner envelope: 'Ia:390 AE Constantius 305'. Enclosed paper: '861 Bs 305 Constantius I 305'
286	Ia:392	AE	Follis		AD 307-324		Head of Licinius I, bust, cuirassed, laureate r., IMP LICINIVS PF AVG	Sol standing l. with globe, SOL INVICTO COMITI			Roman Empire Licinius I, inner envelope: "Ia392 AE Licinius 307-324" enclosed paper: "3669 Bs 307 Licinius with Constantius Sr Rome"
287	Ia:393	AE	Small AE		AD 307-324		Head of Licinius I, laureate r., IMP LICINIVS AVG	VOT- in wreath, CN LICINI AVGVSTI			Roman Empire Licinius I, inner envelope: 'Ia:393 AE Licinius 307-324'. Enclosed paper: '108 Bs 307 Licinius'
288	Ia:395	AE	Small AE		AD 313-315	Treveri	Head of Constantinus I (the Great), bust, laureate r., CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., with globe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60 no. 612-613		Roman Empire Constantius I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:395 AE, Constantine Sr 308- 323'. Enclosed paper: '3806 Bs 306 Constantine I Rome'
289	Ia:396	AE	Small AE		AD 305-324		Head of Constantinus I (the Great), bust, laureate r., CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Head of Sol, radiate, SOLI INVICTO COMITI			Roman Empire Constantius I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:396 AE Constantine Sr 308- 323'. Enclosed paper: '3747 Bs 306 Constantine I Rome'
290	Ia:397	AE* (*per haps silver gilded )	Small AE		AD 305-320	Treveri?	Head of Constantine I, bust, cuirassed, laureate r., IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG	Sol standing l., with globe, SOLI [INVICTO COMITI]	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60 no. 613		Roman Empire Constantine I, gilded ??, inner envelope: 'Ia:397 AE Constantine 308- 323'

291	Ia:398	AE	Small AE		c. AD 305-320		Head of Constantine I, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., with globe, SOLI INVICTO [COMITI]			Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:398 AE Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '3764 Bs 306 Constantine I Rome'. Second paper: 'Constantinius'
292	Ia:400	AE	Small AE		c. AD 305-320	Lugdunum	Head of Constantine I, bust, laureate, cuirassed, r., IMP CONSTANTINVS	Sol standing l., with globe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 60 no. 619		Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:400 AE Constantine Sr 308-323'
293	Ia:401	AE	AE		AD 308-337		Head of Constantine I (the Great), bust, laureate r., [IMP] CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., with globe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	<i>Seaby's Catalogue of Roman Coins</i> pg. 108 no. 3118		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:401 AE Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: 'Constantine I'
294	Ia:402	AE	Small AE		AD 321	Lugdunum	Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust, cuirassed, r., CONSTANTINVS AVG	Altar inscribed: VOTIS, BEATA TRAN QVILLITAS	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 63 no. 693		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:402 Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '96 Bs 306 Constantine'
295	Ia:403	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337		Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust l., VRBS ROMA	She-wolf with Romulus and Remus, [?]			Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:403 AE Constantine 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '3810 Bs 307? Rome'
296	Ia:404	AE	Small AE		AD 330-335	Treveri	Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust l., VRBS ROMA	She-wolf with Romulus and Remus, two stars above, TRS	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 69 no. 819		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:404 AE Constantien Sr 308-323'

297	Ia:405	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337		Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust l., VRBS ROMA	She-wolf with Romulus and Remus, two stars above, [?]			Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:405 AE Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '107 Bs Rome'
298	Ia:406	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337		Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust l., VRBS ROMA	She-wolf with Romulus and Remus, two stars above, [?]			Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:406 AE Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '3827 Bs Rome?'
299	Ia:407	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337		Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted, bust l., VRBS ROMA	She-wolf with Romulus and Remus, two stars above			Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:407 Constantine Sr 308-323'. Enclosed paper: '3663 Bs Rome?'
300	Ia:413	AR	Denarius		AD 140-144	Rome	Head of Antoninus Pius, laureate r., ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P COS III	Clementia standing l., holding patera and sceptre, CLEMENTIA AVG	RE4, pg. 30, no. 194-5		Roman Empire Antoninus Pius, inner envelope: 'Ia:413 Silver denarius Small (AE? Struck through) Antoninus Pius AD 138-161'
301	Ia:414	AE	As		c. AD 217	Rome	Head of Caracalla, laureate r., [ANTO]NINVS PIVS AVG GERM	Jupiter seated l., holding Victory and sceptre, eagle at feet, P M TR P XX COS[IIII PP]	Possibly – RIC4, part I, pg. 307, no. 568(b)		Roman Empire Caracalla, inner envelope: 'Ia:414 Medium AE Maximinus 235-238'. Enclosed paper: '3814 Bs 138 Anton Pius Rome'
302	Ia:415	AE (with silver wash?)	Antoninianus		AD 295-306		Head of Constantius I (Chlorus), bust, radiate r., [FL] VAL CONSTANTIVS]	Victoria held between two men, CONCORDIA MILITVM			Roman Empire Constantius I (Chlorus), inner envelope: 'Ia:415 Small AE Constantius I 305'. Enclosed paper: '859 Bs 305 Constantius I'
303	Ia:419	AE	Small AE		AD 305-324	Treveri?	Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted l., CONSTANTINOPO LIS	Victory on prow, [?]			Roman Empire Constantine (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:418 Small AE Constantine Hreat 311-337'. Enclosed paper: '109 Bs Constantine [?]'

304	Ia:420	AE	Small AE		c. AD 313-316	Lugdunum	Head of Constantine I (the Great), bust, laureate, cuirassed r., IMP CONSTANINVS [?]	Sol standing l., with globe, SOL INVCTO COMITI	Similar coin with different mint mark: <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> , pg. 59 no. 606-8: pg. 60 no. 618-620 pg. 61 no. 636-638		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:420 Small AE Constantine Sr 3111-337 (c. 308)'
305	Ia:421	AE	Small AE		c. AD 324-330	Treveri	Head of Constantine II, bust, laureate l., [in paludamentum?], CONSTANTINVS [IVN NOB] C	Gate with two towers, above star, PROVIDENTIA E [CAESS]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 4 no. 33		Unsure - Roman Empire Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia:421 Small AE Constantine Great c. 306 Treveri mint'
306	Ia:423	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337	Lugdunum	Head of Constantine I (the Great), helmeted bust l., CONSTANTINOPO LIS	Victory on prow standing with a shield and spear, []	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 7 no. 185		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:434 Small AE Constantine Gt (Constantinopolis)'
307	Ia:424	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337		Head of Constantine I, helmeted bust l., [?]	Victory on prow standing with a shield and spear, [?]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 28 no. 1220 no. 1233 no. 1234 no. 1249 pg. 28 no. 1260		Roman Empire Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Ia:434 Small AE Constantine Gr. (Constantinople)'. Enclosed paper: '3916 Bs Constantine []'
308	Ia:425	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337	Rome?	Head of Constantine I, helmeted bust l., [CONSTANTINOPOLIS]	Victory on prow standing with a shield and spear, [?]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 35 'No legend' no.		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:425 Small AE Constantine Gr: Constantinopolis'

									3 – to which only belongs R (Rome) mint		
309	Ia:426	AE	AE		c. AD 316-326		Head of Crispus, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., CRISPVS NOB CAES	Mars standing l., with spear and shield, PRINCIPIA IV VENTIVTIS			Roman Empire Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:426 medium AE Crispus 317-326'
310	Ia:428	AE	Small AE		c. AD 320-324	Siscia?	Head of Crispus, laureate r., IVL CRISPVS NOB C	VOT-V in wreath, CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	For type, with different mint mark see: <i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 65 no. 738		Roman Empire Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:428 small AE Crispus 317-326'. Enclosed paper: '863 Bs 306 Crispus s of Constantine'
311	Ia:429	AE	Small AE		AD 317-326	Thessalonic a	Head of Crispus, l., CRISPV B NOB CAES	Two captives sitting below trophy, VIRTVS EXERCIT			Roman Empire Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:429 Small AE Crispus 317-326'. Enclosed paper: '3675 c. 308 Crispus s of Constantine Gt Rome'
312	Ia:433	AE	Small AE		c. AD 317-324	Lyons?	Head of Constantine II, bust, laureate r., CONS[T]ANTINVS IVN NOB C	VOT-X- in wreath, CAESARVM NOSTRORVM			Roman Empire Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia:433 AE small Constantine II 337-340'. Enclosed paper: '3767 Bs 117 [??] Hadrian'
313	Ia:438	AE	Small AE		AD 324-330	Nicomedia	Head of Constantine II, bust, laureate, cuirassed in paludamentum l., CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C	Camp gate with two towers, with star above, PROVIDENTIA E CAESS	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 26 no. 1104 1105 1112 1113		Roman Empire Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia:438 AE Constantinius II 337-361'

314	Ia:439	AE	Small AE		AD 353-360	Lyons	Head of Constantius II, bust, draped, rosette diademed r., DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Virtus spearing fallen horseman who raises his arm behind him, FEL TEMP REPARATIO	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 50 no. 254 and 257		Roman Empire Constantius II, inner envelope: 'Ia:439 AE Constantius II 337-361'. Enclosed paper: '3793 Bs 337 Constantius II Rome'
315	Ia:441	AE	Small AE		c. AD 320-337		Head of Constantius II, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C	VOT-X- in wreath, CAESARVM NOSTRORVM			Roman Empire Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia:441 AE medium Constantinus II 337-340'
316	Ia:445	AE	Small AE		AD 364-378	Arles	Head of Valens, bust, draped, pearl-diademed r., DN VALENS PF AVG	Victory standing l., with wreath, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 56 no. 528, 533		Roman Empire Valens, inner envelope: 'Ia:445 AE Valens 364-378'. Enclosed paper: '79 Bs 364 Valens East'
317	Ia:449	AE	Small AE		AD 379-395		Head of Theodosius I (the Great), bust, pearl diademed r., [?] THEODOSIVS [?]	VOT-X-MVLT-XX, in wreath			Broken – Roman Empire Theodosius, inner envelope: 'Ia:449 AE Theodosius 379-395'
318	Ia:450	AR	Denarius		AD 112-117	Rome	Head of Trajan, bust, draped, laureate r., [IMP] CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC	Mars naked advancing r., trophy over shoulder and spear in hand, PM TR P COS VI PP SP[QR]	RE3, pg. 109 no. 536-540		Roman Empire Trajan, inner envelope: 'Ia:450 Silver denarius Trajan 98-117'. Enclosed paper: 'Trajan 98'
319	Ia:452	AR	Denarius		AD 218-222	Rome	Head of Elagabalus, bust, laureate, draped r., IMP ANTONINVS AVG	Libertas seated l., holding pileus and sceptre, LIBERTAS AVGVSTI	RIC4, part II, pg. 36 no. 115		Roman Empire Elagabalus, poor silver, inner envelope: 'Ia:452 Small Billon lead Caracalla 211-?' Enclosed paper: 'Antoninus Caracalla'
320	Ia:453	Debased silver	Antoninianus		AD 253-268	Rome or Siscia	Head of Gallienus, radiate r., GALLIENVS AVG	Panther l., LIBERO P. CO[NS AVG]	RIC5, part I, pg. 151 no. 230 and		Roman Empire Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:453 Small AE Gallienus 253-268'. Enclosed paper: 'Gallienus 253-268'

									pg. 181 no. 574		
321	Ia:454	Debased silver	Antoninianus		AD 257-258	Lugdunum	Head of Salonia, diademed, draped r., crescent, SALONIA AVG	Felicitas seated l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae, FELICIT[AS] PVBLICA	RIC5, part I, pg. 108 no. 6		Roman Empire Salonia wife of Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Ia:454 Small AE Salonia w of Gallienus'. Enclosed paper: 'Salonia (w of Gallienus 253-268)'
322	Ia:455	AE	As		AD 41-54		Head of Claudius, l., TI CLAVDIVS [] TR P IMP	Ceres seated l., CERES []			Very poor – Roman Empire Claudius, inner envelope: 'Ia:455 AE Claudius (struck through - Gothicus 268-270) 41-54 AD'. Enclosed Caesar: 'Claudius Caesar 268'
323	Ia:456	Debased silver	Antoninianus		c. AD 267-276	South mint in Gaul	Head of Tetricus I, bust, radiate, cuirassed, r., IMP TET[RICVS]	Hilaritas standing l., with palm and cornucopiae, HILARITAS AVGG	Probably - RIC5, part I, pg. 408 no. 80-81		Roman Empire Tetricus I, Emperor in Gaul, inner envelope: 'Ia:456 Small AE Tetricus 267-272'. Enclosed paper: '? Tetricus 271'
324	Ia:459	AE	Small AE		AD 330-335	Treveri	Head of Constantius I (the Great), helmeted, bust, l., CONSTANTINOPO LIS	Victory on prow with spear and shield, [?]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 5, no. 66		Roman Empire Constantius I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:459 Small AE Constantius Sr: 308-333'. Enclosed paper: 'Constantinopolis'
325	Ia:460	AE	Small AE		c. AD 330-337		Head of Constantius I (the Great), helmeted, bust, l., CONSTA[NTINOP OLIS]	Victory on prow with spear and shield, [?]			Roman Empire Constantius I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia:460 AE small, Constantius Sr: 308-333'
326	Ia:461	AE	Small AE		c. AD 321	Lugdunum (Lyon)	Head of Crispus, bust, laureate, cuirassed, r., CRISPVS NOB CAES	Altar inscribed: VO-TIS-XX, BEATA TRAN QVILLI-TAS	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 64 no. 694-5		Roman Empire Crispus, Lugdunum Mint (Lyon), 'Ia:461 Small AE Crispus 317'. Enclosed paper: 'Crispus Nobus? 323'

327	Ia:462	AE	Small AE		c. AD 321	Lugdunum	Head of Crispus, bust laureate r., CRISPUS NOB CAES	Altar inscribed: VO-TIS-XX, BEATA TRAN QVILLI-TAS	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 64 no. 694-5		Roman Empire Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia:462 Small AE Crispus 317'
328	Ia:464	AE	Small AE		c. AD 335-337	Treveri	Head of Constantine II, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., CONSTANTINVS IVN NC	Two soldiers between a standard, GLOR[IA EXERGITVS]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 5 no. 93		Unsure – Roman Empire Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia:464 Small AE Constantine II 333-361'
329	Ia:472	AR	Siliqua	2.03g	c. AD 367-378	Treveri	Head of Gratianus, bust, laureate r., [?]	Roman seated on throne l., with Victriola and spear, [?]	RIC9, pg. 19 no. 27c, 22 no. 45c		Roman Empire Gratianus, inner envelope: 'D.14 Ia:472 Siliqua (struck through: denarius) Gratianus 375-383 mint of Treveri/Treves 2.03g 378-383 RIC IX p. 26 no. 65(a), comp num chron 1931 pp. 245 ff.' Enclosed paper: 'Gratian 375'
330	Ia:474	AE	Small AE		c. AD 367-378		Head of Gratianus, bust, draped, pearl-diademed r., DN GRATIANVS PF AVG	VOT-XX-MULT-???, in wreath			Roman Empire Gratianus, inner envelope: 'Ia:474 Small AE Gratianus 367-383 (struck through: 375)'
331	Ia:477	AE	Sester tius		AD 167-169	Rome	Head of Marcus Aurelius, laureate r., [M AN]TONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX	Aequitas seated l., holding scales and cornucopiae, TR POT [XXII/XXIII] IMP V COS III, SC	RE4, pg. 602 no. 1333 pg. 605 no. 1345		Roman Empire Marcus Aurelius, inner envelope: 'Ia:477 Dupondius Antoninus Pius (138-161)'
332	Ia:480	AR	Denarius		AD 92-93	Rome	Head of Domitian, laureate, r., IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XII	Minerva advancing r., with javelin and shield, IMP XXII COS XVI CENS PPP			Roman Empire Domitian, inner envelope: 'Ia:480 Denarius Domitian AD 92-3 O-Bust of Domitian, laureate r., R- Minerva helmeted, draped,

										advancing r., brandishing javelin in r. hand and holding round shield in l.' Second envelope: 'Drachm DOMITIANVS AD 92/3 Obv Bust to r. inscr. IMP(erator) CAES(ar) DOMIT(ianus) AVG(ustus) GERM(anicus) P(ontifex) M(aximus) TR(ibunicus) P(o)T(estate) XXI Rev Roman Solier r. inscr IMP XXII COS XVI CENS PPP'
333	Ia:481	AR	Denarius* (*drachm?)	AD 98-117	Caesarea, Cappadocia	Head of Trajan, laureate r., [Greek inscription]	Arabia standing front, head l., holding branch in r. hand and sword in sheath in l. hand - beneath his r. hand, a camel l., [Greek inscription]	<i>Hunterian Coll.</i> Vol II pg. 586 no. 27		Roman Empire, Trajan, Mint-Caesarea in Cappadocia, inner envelope: 'Ia:481 Caesaria in Cappadocia, Silver Denarius Trajan AD 98-117'. Second envelope: 'Imperial Silver by Trajan, struck in Caesarea (Cappadocia) Obv. Head r.; inscrip [Greek inscription] Rev Draped figure of Arabia, standing l., branch in r. hand, torch or sword in sheath? in l. hand by her l. side, camel l. inscr [Greek inscription]'
334	Ia:484	AE	Follis	c. AD 308-310	Rome	Head of Maxentius, bust laureate r., IMP C MAXENTIVS PF AVG	Figure (Mars) seated in the temple, CONSERV URB SVAE	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> pg. 58 no. 567		Roman Empire Maxentius, inner envelope: 'Ia:484 Dupondius Maxentius 306-312'
335	Ia:488	AE	AE	AD 330-335	Cyzicus	'Constantinopolis' bust l., [?]	Victory on prow, [?]	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 28 no. 1220 etc.		Roman Empire, struck by Constantine and his

336	Ia:489	AE	Small AE		AD 330-337	Thessalonica	Helmeted bust l., CONSTANTINOPO LIS	Victory with spear and shield, on prow	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 20 no. 839, pg. 21 no. 853		Roman Empire, Constantine I, inner envelope: 'Small AE Constantine, 308-337'
337	Ia:490	AR?	Denarius		AD 128-132	Rome	Head of Hadrian, laureate, r., HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS PP	Annona seated l., on low chair, holding hook in r. hand, and cornucopiae in l. in front, modius with corn-ears, COS III	RE3, pg. 300 no. 488	Kays	Roman Empire, Hadrian, Roman denarius of Hadrian, AD 117-138
338	Ia:491	AR	Denarius		AD 140-144	Rome	Head of Antoninus, laureate r., ANTONINVS AVG PI VS PP TRP COS III	Aequitas, draped, standing l., holding scales in lowered r. hand, and vertical sceptre in l. hand, AEQUITAS AVG	RE4, pg. 28 no. 173-4	Kays	Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius, Roman denarius of Antoninus Pius AD 138-161
339	Ia:492	Silver (alloy)	Denarius		AD 201 (onwards)	Rome	Head of Septimus Severus, SEVERVS PIVS AVG	Trophy (made from armour and shields) and two captives, PART MAX PM TRP VIII	RIC4, pg. 114 no. 176	Kays	
340	Ia:494	AE	Small AE		AD 383-392	Siscia	Head of Theodosius I r., pearl-diademed, draped, DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG	Emperor with kneeling captive, GLORIA ROMANORVM	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> pg. 75 no. 1593		
341	Ia:497	AR	Antoninianus		c. AD 267-276						Emperor in Gaul, perhaps: Postumus, Laelianus or Tetricus

342	Ia:498	AE	AE Antoninianus		AD 268-270	Rome?	Head of Claudius II (Gothicus) r., radiate, draped, IMP (CLAVDIVS] AVG	Pax standing l., with olive-branch and sceptre, [PAX] AVGVSTI	RIC5, pg. 217 and no. 81		Unsure – Roman Empire Claudius II (Gothicus). Inner envelope: ‘Ia 3621 Roman Empire AE Antoninianus’. Enclosed paper: ‘3621 unidentified’
343	Ia:499	AR	Antoninianus		AD 253-268		Head of Gallienus r., [?]	Worn – unidentified figure standing l., holding unidentified			Roman Empire, Gallienus
344	Ia:500	AR	Gilded denarius		AD 92-93	Rome	Head of Domitian r., laureate, TR P XII IMP XXII	Minerva fighting l., behind shield, [?]	RE3, pg. 339 no. 205m pl. 66, 1		Pierced – Roman Empire, Domitian, inner enveloped: ‘Ia:500 not gold, Coin of Domitian AD 81’
345	Ia:501	AE	Follis		Group I – AD 296-305 Issue VI – AD 298-299	Carthago	Head of Constantius I r., laureate, CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES	Carthago standing l., in long robe, holding fruit with both hands, SALVIS AVGG ET CAESS AVCTA KART	RIC5, pg. 426 n. 28a	Bought from Spink and Son, March 1978 n. 3258	Roman Empire, Tetrarchy, Constantius I responsible for Rhine and Britian
346	Ia:502	AR	Siliqua	2,1570g	c. AD 352-353	Arles	Head of Constantius II r., diademed, draped, armoured, [DN? CO]NSTANTIVS PF AVG	Within wreath “VOTIS XXX MULTIS XXXX”	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 55	Bought from Busso Peus Nachf, Frankfurt. October 1979 sale n. 298 n. 454	Later Roman Empire, Constantius II
347	Ia:503	AR	Miliarense	3,1215g	c. AD 337-361	Nicomedia	Head of Constantius II r., diademed, DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Inside wreath: “VOTIS XXV MULTIS XXX”		Bought from Stanley Gibbons, London, List 45 n. 61 July 1980	

348	Ia:504	AR	Denarius	3,376 0g	AD 69/70	Rome	Head of Vespasian r., laureate, [IMP CAESA]R VESPASIANVS [AVG]	A captive of Judea sits in front of a trophy consisting of helmet, cuirass, shields, IUDAE[A]	BMC n. 35, p. 6; RIC 15; Kindler n. 178	Bought from Spink and Son. London Numis Circular June 1980 n. 4674*	
349	Ia:505	AR	Denarius	3,326 g	After AD 141	Rome	Head of Faustina r., DIVA FAUSTINA	Juno? Veiled, draped standing l., extending r. hand, and holding vertical sceptre in l. hand, AETERNITAS	RE4, no. 345-7, pl. 8, 15	Donated by Captain H. J. S. Banks, R. N. Newlands, Cape Town, bought 20 years ago in Turkey, 5. 3. 1982	

### Iaa – Roman Republic

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	Iaa:1	Cast AE	Aes grave, as	262.68g	c. 230 BC	Libral series	Double head of Janus bearded and laureate	Prow r.	H. Mattingly pg. 12- 15; <i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 9-10.	HSSM	Roman Republic, perhaps before 269 BC. On paper that enclosed coins: '3779 Bs As of Consular Rome, Ia:2'. Inner envelope: 'AE As (aes grave) (cast AE) AE 2.6. Head of Janus bearded, laureate [?]. Prow, r. alone mark of value. HSSM?.

2	Iaa:2	Cast AE	Aes grave, semis	121.93g	c. 230 BC	Libral series	Jupiter's head l.	Prow r.	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 11		Roman Republic, perhaps c. 269 BC. Inner envelope: 'Sydenham No. 73, 220-205 BC, AE Semis, AE 2.1 Head of Saturn, laureate, beneath [...] Rev. Prow'. Enclosed paper: '3780 Bs Semis of Consular Rome'
3	Iaa:3	Cast AE	Aes grave, triens	94.32g	c. 230 BC	Libral series	Helmeted head of Minerva	Prow r.	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 no. 12		Roman Republic, perhaps before 269 BC. Inner envelope front: 'Iaa:3, D3, AE Triens (AES GRAVE) BC. 338-269 AE 1.8, Head of Minerva l; wearing vested Corinthian helmet laureate marks of value ....., all on [...], Prow r. Laureate marks of value ....., all on [...]'; back: 'BMC Rep. i. p [] No. 32 Pe vi.2'
4	Iaa:4	Cast AE	Aes grave, quadrans	68.81g	c. 230 BC	Libral system	Head of Hercules	Prow r.	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 no. 13		Roman Republic, perhaps before 269 BC. Enclosed paper: '3771 Bs Quadrans of Consular Rome'. Inner envelope front: 'Iaa:4 AE Quadrans Sydenham no 15 222-203 B.C. D.4'; back: '68.81g'
5	Iaa:5	Cast AE	Aes grave, sextans	39.78g	c. 230 BC	Libral series	Mercury's head	Prow r.	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 14		Roman Republic, perhaps before 269 BC. Enclosed paper: '3792 Bs Consular Rome Sextans'. Inner envelope: 'Iaa:5, AE Sextans B.C. 338-269 D5 39.78g'

6	Iaa:6	Cast AE	Aes grave, uncia	21.24g	c. 230 BC	Libral series	Bellona's head	Prow r.	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 16		Roman Republic, perhaps before 269 BC. Inner envelope front: 'Iaa:6, AE unica BC 338-269 D6 AE 1.1 Head of Roma I. wearing crested Athenian helmet with visor; behind mark of value. Prow r. beneath, mark of value'
7	Iaa:7	Cast AE	Aes grave, sextans	45.31g	c. 265 BC	Wheel series	Tortoise	Wheel	H. Mattingly pg. 6-7 1st stage series; <i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 25		Roman Republic, c. 269-235 BC (Mattingly). Enclosed paper: '3815 Bs Consular Rome Latium BC 312-286 sextans'. Inner envelope: 'Iaa:7 D.8 AE sextans BC 312-286 (wheel series) tortoise on raised field, archaic wheel of six spokes beneath two of the spokes ... Weber I p. 30 No. 139 Pe. 45.31g'
8	Iaa:8	Cast AE (oval- almond shape)	Aes grave, sextans	24.89g	c. 220 BC	Todi in Umbria	Wheat ear/palm- leaf/club	2 dots	<i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 133		Roman Republic originally considered missing but found in the envelope Ia:492. Inner envelope: 'Iaa:8, Sextans (Aes Grave) Umbria (TODI) BC. 273-268 (after BC. 320) ear of barley: raised [...], D9'
9	Iaa:9	Struck AE	Token aes	5.89g	c. 268-220 BC	Cales, Campania	Head of Athena	Cock and star, [C]AVENO	H. Mattingly, pg. 91, B. Head. Pg. 23		Roman Republic (Latin ally), inner envelope: 'Iaa:9, AE, D10, Cales (Campania) after BC 268 5.89g'

10	Iaa:10	Struck AE	Quadrans	39.29g	c. 217 BC		Hercule's head	Bull rearing r., over snake	Mattingly pg. 14-15 <i>BMC</i> (pl. LXXV no. 9) vol II pg. 136 no. 116; <i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 75.		Roman Republic, inner envelope: 'Iaa:10, D. 11, AE Quadrans, after BC. 269, Head of Hercules, wearing lion's skin, [...] four dots. Bull galloping, below mark [...] in exergue ROMA BMC Rep II pl. 136 No 116 (11)'
11	Iaa:11	Struck AE	Quincunx	17.02g	c. 268-217 BC	Luceria, Apulia	Head of Athena	Wheel of 8 spoke	B. Head pg. 47; H. Mattingly pg. 14, 91		Roman Republic, inner envelope: 'Iaa:11, D12, AE Quincunx, Luceria in Apulia, 3rd Cent BC 17.02g"
12	Iaa:12	Struck AE	As	42.34g	c. 240 BC	Herdonea, Apulia	Bearded double head of Janus	Prow, ROMA	B.M.C. Vol II, pg. 194, 203 pl. LXXXV no. 1		(Unsure) Roman Republic, D22. As c. 240-229 BC. Enclosed paper: '3749, Bs As, Consular Rome'
13	Iaa:13	Struck AE	Sextans	25.90g	c. 218 BC		Head of Mercury wearing petasus	Prow, above - ROMA	B.M.C. Vol. 1, pg. 20 pl. XI. No. 3 H. Mattingly pg. 14ff.		Roman Republic, Enclosed paper: '3732 Bs - Consular Rome, Sextans I BC 268-240'. Inner envelope: 'Iaa:13 D14 AE Sextans (struck AE) BC. 268-240. Obv. - Head of Mercury wearing winged petasos above ... Rev. Roma above Prow r. below ... BMC Rep I, p20 No.59 Plxi.3'

14	Iaa:14	Struck AE	Sextans	24.18g	c. 218 BC		Romulus and Remus being fed by the she-wolf	Eagle with a star, ROMA	H. Mattingly. Pg 15 <i>BMC</i> vol. II. Pg. 137 no. 120 pl. LXXV no. 10; <i>Vente Publique</i> 47 Basle no. 76	HSSM	Roman Republic, enclosed paper: '3824 Bs Consular Rome. (sextans)'. Inner envelope: 'D15 Iaa:14 AE 1.2. AE Sextans after BC. 269, Obv. Wolf r. its head turned back, suckling the [?] Romulus and Remus, in exergue. Rev -- Eagle standing r., holding flower in its beak, behind: [?] HSSM'
15	Iaa:15	Struck AE	Quadrans	5.80g	c. 218 BC		Head of Hercules r.	Prow r, ROMA	<i>BMC</i> pl. XII no. 14. Vol. 1 pg. 32 no. 259.		Roman Republic, enclosed paper: 'Quadrans 3755 Bs - Consular Rome BC 246-'. Inner envelope: 'D.16 Iaa:15 AE Quadrans c. 240-229 B.C. BMC Rep 1, [?]. 32 No 259 [?] 5.80g Pl. XXI, 12'.
16	Iaa:16	Struck AE	Quarter-uncia	2.64g	c. 218 BC		Head of Roma	Prow r., ROMA above	<i>BMC</i> . Vol. I, pg. 26 no. 182 pl. XI no. 12		Roman Republic, enclosed paper 1: 'A consular issue? Of money [?] as one side and a [?] on the [?]'. Enclosed paper 2: 'Probably Greek/The metal seems to have [?] on this coin, which is an [?] piece of money probably Greek'

17	Iaa:17	AR	Victoriatius	2.69g	c. 218-169 BC		Head of Jupiter	Victory placing wreath on trophy	Mattingly pg. 14, pg. 18. <i>BMC</i> pl. XIII no. 8, XIV no. 11, XVIII no. 13		Roman Republic, white envelope: '3687 S Roman Republic, above 217 BC - 197 (victoriatius)'. Brown envelope: 'D19 Iaa:17 Victoriatius (3/4 denarius) c. 217-197 Obv. Head of Jupiter, laureate, Rev. ROMA (in exergue) Victory draped, standing r., and placing wreath on trophy. <i>BMC</i> Rep. i. p 46 No 367'.
18	Iaa:18	Struck AE	As	35.70g	c. 218 BC		Double head of Janus	Prow r.	<i>BMC</i> Vol. I. pg. 42. no. 344. pl. XIV 5		Roman Republic, 'D20 Iaa:18 AE As (Series 4) c. 217-197 BC Obv. Head of Janus, Laureate [], rev ROMA below prow r., [] 1, above, [] (moneyer's symbol)'; back: 'BMC Rep I p. 50 foll. Nos. 427 (dolphin) 461 (star) etc. This symbol of featured on BMC'
19	Iaa:19	Struck AE	As	27.38g	c. 218 BC		Double head of Janus	Prow r. - above l	<i>BMC</i> Vol. pg. 37 no. 373 at pl. XV I	Possibly the Carisca family	Roman Republic, inner envelope: 'Ia:254 (struck through) Iaa:19, ae 1.3 d21 AE as (unusual series) c. B.C. 217-197, Obv. Head of Janus, laureate above, l. Rev ROMA below prow, r., above l <i>BMC</i> Rep I, p47 No 373-378 pl xv.i'. Two enclosed folded papers, the first: '(outside) The As, (inside) As AE BC 220'; second: 'The As The Carisca family, the head of Janus (why?)'

20	Iaa:20	Struck AE	As	27.50g	c. 218 BC		Doubled head of Janus	Prow r.			Roman Republic, inner envelope: 'Ia:57 (struck through) Iaa:20 D22 AE As 27.50g'. Enclosed paper: '3718 Bs. Early Rome? As'
21	Iaa:21	Struck AE	As	20.38g	c. 218 BC		Double head of Janus	Prow r. - in front, l		Possibly the Carisca family	Roman Republic, inner envelope: Ia:253 (struck through) Iaa:21 D23 AE As Rome, B.C. 217-197 (struck through) 196-173 Moneyer? C. Petronius Obv Head of Janus, laureate above l, Rev ROMA below prow r.; in just l above [] BMC Rep I p. 3 No. 632 DEXX 10'. First enclosed paper: 'The As The Carisca family (why [?]) The head of Janus'. Second paper: 'The As[...] 2nd Punic War BC 220'
22	Iaa:22	AE	Sextans			Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified	Unidentified		Unidentified
23	Iaa:23	AR	Denarius	3.28g	c. 172-151 BC	Rome	Head of Roma, r., wearing winged helmet-earring of 3 drops, under chin, X, behind head cornucopiae.	Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; on tablet below, ROMA; underneath horses, L CV.	RR1 pg. 113		Roman Republic, moneyer: Lucius Cupiennius (could also be 'Cupitus' too). Inner envelope: 'Ia:253 (struck through) Iaa:23 Silver denarius moneyer Lucius Cupiennius? C. B.C. 172-151 (as L. Coceius Cupito)? O- Head of Roma, r. wearing winged helmet etc. R- ROMA (on tablet) The Dioscuri on horseback charging r. etc. below horses L C V'. Folded paper: '3876 S Rome'

24	Iaa:24	AR	Denarius	2.99-3g	c. 172-151 BC	Rome	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet, behind, X	ROMA (on tablet). Diana her head surmounted by a crescent, and naked to hips, in biga, r., horses galloping; she holds whip below horses, FLAVS	RR1 pg. 113 no. 848		Roman Republic, inner envelope; 'Ia:61 (struck-through) Iaa:24 AR Denarius moneyer Decimia – perhaps [?] son of C. Decimus Flavius praetor urbanus, B.C. 172-151 o- Head of Roma, wearing winged helmet 3-drop earrings behind r. r- ROMA (on tablet) Diana in biga, r., horses galloping she holds whip in right hand and rein in l. below horses FLAVVS Above Diana a [ ]'. Enclosed paper: '3682 S. Coins Rome Flavius'
25	Iaa:25	AR	Denarius	3.63g	c. 172-151 BC	Rome	Head of Roma, r. wearing winged helmet, under chin, X; behind head SARN, reading downwards	ROMA (on tablet) the Dioscuri on horseback, charging right, each holds couched spear and wears chlamys, cuirass and pileus, surmounted by star, below horses, M. ATILI.	RR1 pg. 92 no. 679		Roman Republic, note: Introduction of cognomen on obverse. Inner envelope: 'Ia:62 (struck through) Iaa:25 AR.75 Denarius Moneyer M. Atilia Saranus B.C. 172-151 (praetor in Hispania) o- Head of Roma, r; wearing winged helmet and 3-drop earring under chin X behind head SARN r- ROMA (on tablet) The Dioscuri on horseback charging r.; below horses M. ATILF. Enclosed paper: '3656 S Consular Rome Saranus Atilia'

26	Iaa:26	AR	Denarius	2.59g	c. 124-103 BC	Rome	Head of Roma, r., wearing helmet (winged); under chin *; behind head LAECA	Libertas, crowned by Victory in quadriga r., horses galloping; behind her sceptre, below horses, M PORC	RR1 pg. 151 no. 1023		Roman Republic, moneyer: Marcus Porcius Laeca. Figure of Libertas celebrates moneyers ancestor who granted the people leave to appeal in criminal matters. Inner envelope: 'Ia:64 (struck through) Iaa:26 AR.75 Denarius Moneyer M. Porcius Laeca (descendant of the praetor of 195 BC) B.C. 124-103 o- Head of Roma r; wearing winged helmet, [] simple drop earring; under [?] * behind head LAECA r-ROMA (in exergue). Libertas crowned by Victory in quadriga, r. she holds cap of Liberty, behind, sceptre, below horses M. PORC'. Enclosed paper: 'Denarius 2657 S [?][?] Consular Rome M.P. Laeca B.C. 124-103'
27	Iaa:27	AR	Denarius		c. 89 BC	Rome	Bust of young Hercules, r. club over l. shoulder - behind head shield below bust, ROMA	Roma armed with spear, [crowned by Genius of the Roman people] [text in exergue]	RR1 pg. 135 172		Roman Republic, damaged, Moneyer: Publius Cornelius Lentulus Marcelli Filius. Inner envelope: 'Roman Republic c. B.C. 89 Coinage of Rome silver denarius Moneyer Publius Cornelius Lentulus'
28	Iaa:28	AR	Denarius		c. 87 BC	Rome	Male head with pointed beard, with winged diadem on head	[Q.] TITI on tablet, from which Pegasus springs	RR1 pg. 286 no. 220 pl. xxxvi no. 1		Roman Republic, pierced and mounted, moneyer Quintius Titius. Possible forgery, pewter instead of silver. Enclosed paper: 'F. R. H. Redfern "Comay" 4th Beach Clifton on Sea, Classic silver coin (perforated)'

29	Iaa:29	AR	Denarius	3.59g	c. 77 BC	Rome (maybe include the moneyer?)	Head of Roma r., wearing winged helmet ornamented with gryphon's head, earring of single drop - long hair and tied - behind, FLAC	L. RVTILI (in exergue) Victory naked to hips in biga r., horses galloping she holds wreath in r. hand, and reins in l.	RR1 pg. 395 no. 3242		Roman Republic, Moneyer L. RUTILIUS FLACCUS. Inner envelope: 'Ia:66 (struck through) Iaa:29 AR Denarius moneyer L. Rutilia Flaccus'
30	Iaa:30	AR	Denarius	3.69g	c. 50-49 BC	Gaul	Elephant r., trampling a dragon. In exergue, CAESAR.	Emblems of the pontificate: apex, securis (sacrificial axe) terminating in a wolf's head, 'spergiillum' (sprinkler), and simpulum	RR2 pg. 390-391 no. 27-30 pl. ciii. 5.		Roman Republic, military coinage. Trampling of the dragon by the elephant refers to Caesar's recent campaigns in Gaul and his victories over Ariouustus and the Gauls. Inner envelope: 'Ia:483 (struck through) Iaa:30 Denarius Rome Julius Caesar c. 56 B.C. 49 B.C! minted in Gaul for the Army 3.69g'. Enclosed paper: 'Denarius of Julius Caesar Cohen No. 49 issued circa BC 56 obv. Elephant (Caesar) trampling on the serpent (Gaul) CAESAR in Ex. Rev. Simpulum, sprinkler, axe and Priests' hat (Refers to Caesar's office as Pontifex Maximus BMC (Gaul) 27'.
31	Iaa:31a	AR	Legionary denarius		c. 32-31 BC	East (unspecified)	Galley r., with rowers: a standard placed at the prow; above, ANT AVG, below IIVIR R. P. C.	A legionary aquila between two signa, between them LEG X (possibly, the reverse is quite faint)	RR2 pg. 528. no. 201-2		Roman Republic Legionary money by Mark Antony in the East. Grouped with Iaa:31b

32	Iaa:31b	AR	Legionary denarius		c. 32-31 BC	East (unspecified)	Galley r., with rowers: a standard placed at the prow; above, ANT AVG, below, II VIR R. P. C	A legionary aquila between two signa, between them LEG VIII	RR2 pg. 528. no. 200		Roman Republic Legionary money issued by Mark Antony in the East, inner envelope: 'Ia:234 (struck through) Iaa:31(b) Silver denarius (Legionary Series) Mark Antony c. B.C. 32 1. o- Galley T, with rowers; a standard of prow; alone ANT AUG(UR); below III VIR RPC. O- a legionary quila between 2 signa; below LEG.VIII. 2. Similar, but LEG X on reverse. 2 coins'
33	Iaa:32	AR	Denarius		38-37 BC	East, potentially Athens	Mark Antony dressed as augur, standing r., holding lituus in r. hand. Around: M. ANTONIVS M.F.M.N.AVGV R.IMPTER	Head of Sol r., radiate; around: COS.DESG.IT ER.ET TERT.III.VIR. R.P.C.	RR2 pg. 506. no. 141		Roman Republic, Coinage of the East, probably coinage of Athens, Mark Antony. Sol symbolical of East. Inner envelope: 'Iaa:235 (struck through) Iaa:32'

34	Iaa:33	AR	Denarius		c. 36 BC	Africa	Head of Octavius r., bare headed with beard, around - IMP. CAESAR. DVI. F. III. VIR. ITER. R.P.C	Temple of four columns, containing the statue of Julius Caesar holding the augur's staff (lituus), the pediment of the temple ornamented with star and frieze - DIVO. IVL, on the l. is lighted altar, around - COS. ITER. ET. TER. DESIG.	RR2 pg. 580-1, no. 33-37		Roman Republic, Coinage of Africa, Octavius, inner envelope: 'Ia4:1 (struck-through) Iaa:33 Provincial: Africa Silver denarius Augustus c. BC 36 o-[IMP CAES] DIVI F III VIR ITER R.P.C. Head of Octavianus, bare headed with beard. R-COS ITER ET DESIG (around) Tetrastyle temple within which is the statue of Julius Caesar holding lituus in pediment, a star; on frieze DIVO IVL. The temple may be the one [?] in course of Construction in the Forum on the very spot where C. was murdered'
35	Iaa:34	AR	Denarius	3.80g	c. 124-102 BC	Rome	Head of Roma	Victory in a biga, below 2 ears of corn	RR2, no. 1008.	Captain Jan Lombard M. 1680; R. H. Myburgh Civil Service Club.	Roman Republic, Moneyer - Marcus Marcus Manii Filius, inner envelope: 'D34 Ia:1 (struck-through) Iaa:34, Roman Republican denarius of the Moneyer c. 124-103 BC Marcus Marcus son of Maniius, Captain Jan Lombard M. 1680 R. H. Myburgh Civil Service Club. O- Head of Roma, r.; wearing winged helmet, [?]. Single drop earrings, under chin *; below [?] R. Victory in biga. R; [?] [?] below divide by ears of corn M [?]'

36	Iaa:35	AR	Denarius	3.89g	c. 99-94 BC	Italy	Bust of Roma l., wearing crested helmet, ornamented on each side with a feather instead of a wing, the visor is peaked and single drop earring; armed with a spear in r. hand, directed over her r. shoulder and a shield; above her head, crescent.	[P]. ERVA, view of the interior of the comitum	RR2 pg. 274, no. 526	Roman Republic, Coinage of Italy, Moneyer - Publius Licinius Nerva, inner envelope: 'D.35, Ia:86 (struck-through) Iaa:35, Silver Denarius Roman Republic Nerva 96-98(struck-through) Moneyer P. Licinius Nerva BC. 99-94 O- Bust of Roma, l. wearing crested helmet, ornamented with a feather on each side, visor peaked; single drop earring, spear in r. hand; shield over mounted with galloping horseman above her head, crescent; before*; behind ROMA. R- (P) NERVA (in field) voting scene in the consular room'
37	Iaa:36	AR	Denarius	3.65g	c. 93-92 BC	Italy	M. FOVRI. L. F. around Head of Janus, laureate	PILI, Roma placing wreath on trophy, ROMA	RR2 pg. 283, no. 560	Roman Republic, Coinage of Italy, Moneyer – Marci Furii Lucii Philii Philii. Inner envelope: 'Ia:63 (struck-through) Iaa:36 AR Denarius D.37 c. B.C. []-92 o- M. FOVRI. L. F. around head of Janus, R [] (=PHILII) in exergue Roma, draped standing l., holds sceptre in l. hand and places wreath on trophy with e., alone head of Roma in star behind her ROMA, moneyer M Furius L F Philus, probably refers to victory over Gaul in N. Italy 223 B.C.' Enclosed paper:'3692 S. Cons Rome P Furius Philus'

38	Iaa:37	AR	Denarius	3.82g	c. 89 BC	Rome	Female head to the r., diademed (possibly Diana), BALA	Diana in biga of stags, below C.ALLI	RR2 pg. 239 no. 1753-4	HSSM	Roman Republic, Coinage of Rome, Moneyer Caius Allius Bala, inner envelope: 'Ia:4 (struck-through) IAA:37 D.39 AR Denarius of Republican Rome C. Allius Bala c. BC. 89 O- Female head (? Diana) diademed; locks falling down neck; behind BALA, under [] letter F p.to (silver) HSSM R-C ALLI (in exergue) Diana in biga of stags galloping r; laureate stags griffin; the whole enclose in a laureate wreath BMC'. Third envelope: 'C. Allius Bala Denarius About 90 B.C. 4219 Silver Ia:4'
39	Iaa:38	AR	Denarius	3.60g	c. 82 BC	Rome	Head of Ceres r., CAPIT.XXXXV II	Ploughman with yoke of oxen l, above XXXXVII, below MA[R]IC.F	RR pg. 354, no. 2855		Roman Republic, Moneyer - Caius Marius Caii Filius Capito (serrated edge). Inner envelope: 'D41, Ia:65 (struck through) Iaa:38 AR Denarius Moneyer C. Marcus Caii Ailius Capito B.C. 82. (identity uncertain). O- C. MARI.C.F. CAPIT around bust of CERE, R; headband with wreath of corn; after legend number XXXXVII. R- C. Mari. C. F.S.C(in exergue) farmer, l. ploughing yoke of oxen; edge serrated above number XXXXVII'. Enclosed paper: '3705 S Cons Rome Marcillas'

40	Iaa:39	AR	Denarius	3.83g	c. 71 BC	Rome	Head of Concordia r., veiled and diademed, before CONCORDIA, behind [P]AVLLVS LEPIDVS	Togate Aemillius Paullus touching trophy, captured Greeks (King of Macedon and his sons?) below PAVLLVS	RR, pg. 418, no. 3373.	Roman Republic, Moneyer - Paullus Aemilius Lepidus. Inner envelope: 'D42 Ia:61 (struck-through) Iaa:39 Denarius moneyer Paullus Aemilius Lepidus B.C. 71 O-Head of Concordia, R., veiled and diademed; before CONCORDIA, behind, PAULLUS LEPIDUS. R-PAULLUS (in exergue) Trophy to which L. Aem. Paullus extends hand on l. of trophy, Perseus and his 2 sons in [?] dress above trophy TER[TIUS]. Reverse reveals [?] capture of Perseus, last King of Macedon in 167 by L. Aemilius Pallus'. Enclosed paper: '3700 S. 50 BC? 71 Cons Rome PL Aemilius'.
41	Iaa:40	AR	Denarius		c. 48 BC	East (Greek)	Head of Venus r., diademed and hair in a knot and two locks of hair flowing behind her neck	Aeneas carrying Anchises on his l. shoulder and carrying the Palladium in his r. hand; before CAESAR	RR, pg. 469 no. 31	Roman Republic, Julius Caesar, Coinage of the East (Greek). Inner envelope: 'Iaa:40, D48 Ia:482 (struck-through) Denarius Julius Caesar c. B.C. 48 minted in the East for army payment'. Folded paper: 'Denarius of Julius Caesar, Cohen NO 12 issued plus/minus BC 48 Obv. diademed Head of Venus Right. Rev CAESAR Aeneas carrying Anchises (his father) and Palladium. This coin relates to the mythical descent of Julius Caesar from Julius the son of Aeneas. This coin thought to be had been issues

											just after the battle of Pharsalus BC 48'
42	Iaa:41	AE	Triens								
43	Iaa:42	AR	Anonymous didrachm or quadrigatus	5.8086g	c. 225-215 BC	Rome	Laureate janiform head of Dioscuri in beaded circle	Jupiter in the quadriga r. drawn by Victory, sceptre is l. hand and thunderbolt in r. hand. Incuse in tablet ROMA, line border	Crawford n. 28/3 pl. II-IV p43-6 addenda 761 (Spink's ref. Syd 64)	Bought from Spink and Son in London, 16/07/1979. See Spink's Numismatic Circular Dec. 1978 n. 1421.	Roman Republic, Quadrigatus minted through the 2nd Punic War period. Mainstream style group standard of quadrigatus associated with AE aes grave. Damage on flan edge. Earlier didrachm replaced by denarius because of the debasement - greatest military effort, for types see p. 715. (On Obv. Heads in high relief, long neat curving sideburns - circular ringlets of hair. Incuse legend on reverse 2nd Punic War 217-201 BC). Inner envelope, from Spink and Son: 'Spink's assoc. Director G. Muller, says damage done at the time of striking without damage would have cost over 400 pounds. Rome didrachm/quadrigatus c. 225-212 BC AR Iaa:42'

## GRa1R – Egypt under Rome

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	GRa1R1	AE	AE		AD 256-257	Alexandria	Head of Valerian, laureate, cuirassed bust r., paludamentum	Eagle with wings closed and wreath in beak, standing l., looking back, in field	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III pg. 527, no. 896		Roman Empire Alexandria Mint Egypt Valerian Senior, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:1 Billon coin of Valeria AD 253-65 []', label: 'Roman Empire Egypt Valerian 256-265 B AE, Obv.'
2	GRa1R2	AE	AE		AD 265-266	Alexandria	Head of Salonia, draped bust r., wearing stephane	Eagle with wings closed and wreath in beak, standing l., looking back in front palm, behind	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 534, no. 962		Roman Empire Alexandria Mint Egypt Salonia Wife of Gallienus, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:2 Billon Coin Salonia c. 260 AD [?]'
3	GRa1R3	AE	AE		AD 267-268	Alexandria	Head of Gallienus, cuirassed r. and paludamentum	Eagle with wings open, with wreath in beak, standing l., looking back	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 532, no. 942		Roman Empire Alexandria Mint Egypt Gallienus, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:3 Egypt Gallienus AD 260-268'

4	GRa1R4	AE	AE		AD 266-267	Alexandria	Head of Salonia, bust, draped r. and wearing stephane	Eagle with wings open and wreath in beak, standing l., behind palm	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 534, no. 963		Roman Empire Egypt Alexandria, Salonia, wife of Gallienus, inner envelope: 'Egypt (Alexandria) GRa1R4 Salonia, wife of Gallienus AD 260-268'
5	GRa1R5	AE	AE		AD 282-283	Alexandria	Head of Carus, laureate, cuirassed r., paludamentum, AKMAKA POCCEB	Eagle with wings closed and wreath in beak, standing r., palm over l. shoulder, in field L A	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 546, no. 1063-4		Roman Empire Egypt Alexandria Carus, inner envelope: 'GRa1R5 AE Carus c. 282'. Second envelope: '4320. C. Alexandria in Egypt Emperor Carus 282 AD'. Display label: 'Roman Empire Alexandria CARUS 282 AE, rev.'
6	GRa1R6	AE	AE		AD 273-274	Alexandria	Head of Aurelian, laureate r.	Eagle with wings open and wreath in beak, standing front r., to l. above star and upwards ETOVC in field r.	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 543, no. 1036		Roman Empire Egypt Alexandria Aurelian, (in 273 AD ETOVC was substituted for L), inner envelope: 'GRa1R:6 AE Aurelian c. 272'. Inner envelope: '4106-13 Bz Alexandria in Egypt under the Roman Empire'
7	GRa1R7	AE	Small AE		(1) AD 280-281, (2) AD 278-279	Alexandria	Head of Probus, laureate, cuirassed r., paludamentum	(1) Eagle with wings open and wreath in beak, standing r., in field L S, (2) Eagle with wings open standing l., in field L	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 536, no. 1056, 1055		Unsure deductions, two specimens – Roman Empire Egypt Probus, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:7 AE Probus 276-282 two coins'

8	GRa1R9	AE	AE		c. AD 282-283	Alexandria	Head of Carinus, laureate r.	(1) Tyche standing l., rudder in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. hand, (2) Nike advancing l., holding wreath and palm, in field L A	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 547, no. 1167, 1068		Unsure poor specimens, unsure deductions, two specimens – Roman Empire Carinus, inner envelope: ‘GRa1R:9 AE Carinus c. 283 two coins’
9	GRa1R10	AE	AE		c. AD 286-7	Alexandria	Head of Maximianus, laureate, cuirassed r., and paludamentum	Elpis standing l., holding lotus-flower, star (?), in field, L B (?)	For probable type: <i>Hunterian Collection</i> , vol. III, pg. 555 no. 1127, pg. 556 no. 1139		Roman Empire Egypt Maximianus (Herculius?), inner envelope: ‘GRa1R:10 AE Maximianus LB c. 287 Elpis’
10	GRa1R11	AR?			c. AD 98-117 or 117-138	Alexandria	Head of Trajan (or Hadrian), bust laureate r., drapery on l. shoulder	Eagle standing r., with wings closed in field l. and r.			Roman Empire Trajan or Hadrian, inner envelope: ‘GRaR:11 billon Trajan 98-117 Alexandria Mint (Egypt)’. Enclosed paper: ‘3702 Bil 98 Trajan? Rome’
11	GRa1R12	AE	Small AE		c. AD 364-367	Alexandria	Head of Valentinian I, bust, draped and pearl diademed r., [DN] VALENTINI-[ANVS PF AVG]	Emperor standing to l., holding Victoriola and standard, RESTITVTOR REIP			Unsure generally – Roman Empire Valentinian I, inner envelope: ‘GRa1R:12 AE Valentinian I West 364-375 Mint Alexandria’
12	GRa1R13	AE	Small AE		AD 364-375	Alexandria	Head of Valentinian I, bust, draped, pearl-diademed r., DN VALENTIANVS PF AVG	Victory to l., holding wreath and palm, [SECVRITAS] REIRUPBLICAE	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 104 no. 2860, 2862		Unsure generally – Roman Empire Valentinian I, inner envelope: ‘GRa1R:13 AE Valentinian West 364-375 Alexandria Mint’. Second envelope:

											'Valentinian West 4141.2 Bs 375 AD'
13	GRa1R14	AE	Small AE		c. AD 364-375	Alexandria?	Head of Valens, bust, draped r., and pearl-diademed, [DN] VALENS PF AVG	Victory standing l. with wreath, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> , pg. 104 no. 2861, 2863		Roman Empire Valens, inner envelope: 'GRa1R14 (Ia:446 struck through) AE Valens 364-278'
14	GRa1R15	AE	Follis	6.19g	c. AD 305-311	Alexandria	Head of Galeria Valeria, bust, draped r., GALVAL ERIA AVG	Venus standing l., holding [?], VENERI VICTRICI			Roman Empire Galeria Valeria (Wife of Galerius), inner envelope: 'D140 (Ia:238 struck through) GRA1R:15 AE Valeria wife of Galerius (Maximianus) 305-311 6.19g'. Enclosed paper: '3830 Bs 286 Valeria w of Maximianus'
15	GRa1R16	AE	Follis	7.39g	AD 305-311	Alexandria?	Head of Galerius Valerius Maximianus, laureate r., IMP G GAL VAL MAXIMIANVS P[FAVG?]	Genius standing with cornucopiae and patera, GENIO IMPERATORIS?			Roman Empire Galerius Valerius Maximianus, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:16 (Ia:378 struck through) D139 AE Galerius Maximianus 307/5-311 Rv. GENIO IMPERATORIS mint ALE. Alexandria 7.35g'. Enclosed paper: '3832 Bs 306 Maximianus'

16	GRa1R17	AR	Billon /tetradrachm	13.6177g	AD 98-117	Alexandria	Head of Trajan, radiate r., aegis at neck and star r., [?]	Bust of Zeus (Nilus?) r., laureate, [?]	Milne p. 21 n. 755 (type), Coins and Antiquities reference: Dattari 961, Curtis 345.	Purchased from Coin and Antiquities. London, Catalogue n. 57 RA 20.	Egypt province of the Roman Empire, Emperor Trajan (98-117 AD), inner envelop: 'GRa1R:17 13,6177g'
17	GRa1R18	AR	Billon /tetradrachm	12.5743g	AD 117-138	Alexandria	Head of Hadrian, bust, laureate, cloaked and cuirassed r.	Agathodaemon crowned with skhent enfolding in coils caduceus, facing uraeus crowned with disc and thorns enfolding sistrum, tails knotted together	Milne p. 29 n. 1166 (Catalogue and Antiquities Reference, Dattari 1550 and Curtis 351)	Purchased from Coin and Antiquities. London, Catalogue 57 RA 48*.	Egypt – Province of the Roman Empire, Emperor Hadrian, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:18 12.5743g'
18	GRa1R19	AR	Billon /tetradrachm	11.9295g	AD 117-138	Alexandria	Head of Hadrian, laureate r. with drapery	Hippopotamus standing r., above LE.	Coin and Antiquities reference: Dattari 1575, Curtis 440 variant	Purchased from Coin and Antiquities. London Catalogue 57 RA 49*.	Egypt – Province of Roman Empire, inner envelope: 'GRa1R:19 11.9295g'

GRa2R – Roman Empire in Syria

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	GRa2R1	AR	Tetradrachm		c. AD 70-72	Selucia Pieria	Head of Vespasian, bust, laureate r.	Eagle with wings open and wreath in mouth standing forwards, club on l. and palm branch	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> vol. III, pg. 159 no. 129-130		Roman Empire Syria Vespasian, inner envelope: 'GRa2R:1 Tetradrachm Vespasian (AD 69-79)'. Second envelope: 'Imperial Syria Tetradrachm struck by Vespasian Mint of Tyre or Antioch, Obv. Head r., laureate inscription from above r. downwards [], Rev, wings displayed standing l. on club in front, palm-branch, inscription []'

## GRaR – Greek States under the Roman Empire

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	GRaR1	AE	AE		AD 98-117	Caesarea	Head of Trajan, r.	[?] in wreath	<i>Weber Collection</i> vol. III, pg. 710		Roman Empire Cappadocia Caesarea, inner envelope: 'GRaR:1 AE Caesarea in Cappadocia Trajan 98-117'. Second envelope: 'Caesarea in Cappadocia Trajan 4100 Bz AD 98-117'
2	GRaR2	AE	Small AE		AD 193-211	Nicopolis ad Istrum	Head of Septimus Severus, bust, laureate r.	Crescent and star	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> vol. I, pg. 413 no. 4		Roman Empire Nicopolis ad Istrum Danubian district Septimus Severus, inner envelope: 'GRaR:2 AE coin Nicopolis in Moesia Septimus Severus AD 193'. Second envelope: 'Nicopolis 4114 Bz AD 193 in Moesia Sept. Severus'
3	GRaR3	AE	AE		AD 138-161	Philippopolis	Head of Antoninus Pius, laureate r.	Dionysos naked l, holding Kantharos and thyrsos	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> vol. I, pg. 443 no. 3		Roman Empire Thrace Philippopolis, inner envelope: 'GRaR:3 Philippopolis in Thrace Antoninus Pius 138-141'. Second envelope: 'Philippopolis in Thrace Antoninus Pius 4182 Bz 138'

4	GRaR4	AE	Large AE		AD 218-222	Ephesus	Head of Elagabalus, bust, cuirassed r. and paludamentum	Tyche standing l., wearing modus and holding cornucopiae and patera	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> vol. II, pg. 335 no. 58-1		Roman Empire Ionia Ephesus Elagabalus, inner envelope: 'GRaR:4 AE Ephesus AD'. Second envelope: 'Ephesus 30 cent AD 4086 c.'
5	GRaR5	AE	Large AE		AD 244-249	Euphrates area, Syria, Commagene Samosata	Head of Philippus, bust, laureate, cuirassed r., and paludamentum	Tyche of Samasata turreted, seated l. on rock with Pegasos running beneath to l.	<i>Weber Collection</i> vol. III, pg. 749 no. 7943		Roman Empire Euphrates area Syria Commagene Samosata Philippus Senior, inner envelope: 'GRaR:5 AE Samosata Phillip Senior c. 244', second envelope: '4312 - c Samosata coin of the Emperor Philip Senior 244'
6	GRaR6	AE	As?		c. AD 222-235	Rhesaena	Head of Severus Alexander, laureate, cuirassed r. and paludamentum	Tyche of the city, draped and turreted, seated l. on rock and hold eagle r., at feet river God swimming l.	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> Vol. III, p. 317 n. 2 pl. lxxix n. 16, head p. 815. G. Webster <i>Roman Imperial Army</i> .	Purchased from Mr Heinrich C. E., Tamboerskloof, February 1979.	Rhesaena in Iraq, colony of the Roman Empire, perhaps Emperor Severus Alexander.

## GRb – Byzantine Empire

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
---	---------------	----------	------	--------	------	------	---------	---------	-----------	------------	-------

1	GRb1	AE	Follis		AD 544-5	Constantinople	Head of Justinian I, beardless, helmet, facing front, in r. hand globus cross, in r. field cross, DN IVSTINIA ANVS	M beneath B to left, A-N-N-O, above cross, in exergue CON, to right X-V-III	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> vol. I, pg. 33 no. 73-5	HSSM	'Have not found exact type – not entirely sure therefore', Byzantine Empire Justinian I, inner envelope: 'GRb:1 AE follis: large Constantinople Justin I. 518-527'. Second envelope: 'Justin I 518-527 4185 Bz 515 AD'
2	GRb2	AE	Follis (40 nummi)		AD 573-574	Cyzicus	Justin II on the l. and Sophia on r., amiate seated facing on double throne, Justin holds in r. globus cross, Sophia holds in r., cruciform sceptre - cross/star above them, DNIV-NVSPPA		<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> vol. I, pg. 90 no. 173		Byzantine Empire Justin II, inner envelope: 'GRb:2 Large AE follis Justinianus I 537-565'
3	GRb4				-	Constantinople (or Ostrogothic imitations)	Head of Justinian I, r.	[-] all within wreath	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> vol. I, pg. 39 no. 139		Unsure specimen/poor specimen – Byzantine Empire Justinian I, inner envelope: 'GRb:4 5 [-] piece AE, Justin I 518-527'. Enclosed paper: '41857 Bz 518 Justin I'

4	GRb5	AE	Large AE		AD 973-976 AD		Bust of Christ, bearded facing, wearing nimbus cross, tunic and mantle - nimbus has two pellets in each limb of cross, [-]	Inscription [-], above and below star	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in British Museum</i> vol. II, pg. 477 no. 18		Byzantine Empire John I, inner envelope: 'GRb:5 Follis John 1 927-976'. Enclosed paper: '185 Cn? Eastern Rome? John I 969-97 (follis)'
5	GRb6	AE	20 nummi		AD 574-582 or AD 582-602 or AD 641-668	Rome	unclear	XX, below ROM[A?]			Byzantine Empire, Tiberius II 574-582 AD or Maurice Tiberius 582-602 AD or Constans II 641-668 AD, inner envelope: 'GRb:6 20 nummi, possible of Tiberius Constantine 578-582'
6	GRb7	AE	Follis		Before AD 538		Head of Justinian I, beardless, cuirassed, diademed r., DN IVSTIN[]	M on l., star, in exergue, CON beneath B	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in British Museum</i> , pg. 29 no. 29		Not sure – Byzantine Empire Justinian, inner envelope: 'GRb:7 Follis Justin I 519-20'
7	GRb8	AE	Follis		c. AD 832-839	Provincial Mint	Head of Theophilus, bearded, facing wears crown with cross and robe of lozenge pattern	Head of Michael facing, on r. head of Constantine, each has crown with cross, above *	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> vol. II, pg. 427, no. 49-52		Byzantine Empire Theophilus Michael II and Constantine, inner envelope: 'GRb:8 Follis Theophilus c. 832-839 - this coin Provincial Mint'

8	GRb9	AE	Follis		AD 821-829	Provincial Mint	Head of Michael, facing bearded, on r. bust of Theophilus beardless, facing between them pellet - the song wears lozenge-pattern robe, MIX		<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in British Museum</i> vol. II, pg. 417 no. 26		Byzantine Empire Michael II and his son Theophilus, inner envelope: 'GRb:9 Michael II 820-829 Provincial Mint'
9	GRb10	AE	Follis		AD 821-829	Provincial mint	Head of Michael facing, bearded, on r. bust of Theophilus, beardless facing between them, pellet. Each wears crown with cross – Michael wears robe and mantle, Theophilus wears robe of lozenge pattern.		<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in British Museum</i> vol. II, pg. 417 no. 20-27		Unsure of Emperor – Byzantine Empire Michael II with son Theophilus, inner envelope: 'GRb:10 Michael II (+ Theophilus) 820-829 Provincial Mint'
10	GRb11	AE	AE		AD 803-811	Provincial mint	Head of Nicephorus, bearded, facing, wears crown with cross in r. hand cross potent-robe of lozenge pattern, [?]	Head of Stauracius, beardless, wears crown with cross, in r. hand globus cross, [?]	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in British Museum</i> vol. II, pg. 403 no. 13-14		Cannot be sure of Emperors – Byzantine Empire Nicephorus I and Stauracius, inner envelope: 'GRb:11 Follis Nicephaeus and Stauracius 803-811'

11	GRb12	Silver/gold alloy	Nomisma? Mounted		c. AD 1295-1320	Constantinople	Christ in centre, at l. Andronicus on r. Michael - Christ blesses them both with arms outstretched, [?]	View of Constantinople, a circular wall, flanked by towers - in centre the Virgin facing l., B	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , pg. 619 no. 17 (pg. 618-620)		Byzantine Empire Andronicus II and Michael IX, folded paper: 'Andronicus II and Michael IX 1295-1320 Gold nomisma? Alloyed with silver'
12	GRb13	AE	Follis (40 nummi)		AD 527-538	Constantinople	Head of Justinian, in front cross on globe, [DN IVSTI]NI-ANVS PP AVG	M – left and right, star, g – above cross – below E – in exergue, CON	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , pg. 30 no. 37		Byzantine Empire probably Justinian.
13	GRb14	AE	AE		c. AD 911-912	Constantinople	Head of Leo, facing with short beard; wears crown with cross, [?]	[?]	<i>Imperial Byzantine Coins in the British Museum</i> , vol. II, pg. 447, no. 8-10, pl. LI, no. 13		Byzantine Empire Leo VI, enclosed paper: 'Follis Leo VI Constantine 911-912'
14	GRb15	AR	Miliaresion	2.9427g	AD 867-1081 or AD 869-879	Constantinople	Cross potent on 3 steps, beneath globus 3 borders of dots, [?]	With 3 borders of dots, [?]	<i>British Museum Catalogue</i> , p. 428 n. 6-7, pl. L, 15, see also p. xlv, xclv-v, Whiting, <i>Byzantine Coins</i> , illus. 57-58, p. 188	Bought from Dr Busso Peus Nachf, Frankfurt (Main). Auction 300. Oct. n 444.	Byzantine Empire (Macedonian Dynasty 867-1081) Basil II and Constantine (AD 869-879), 'Constantine was Basil's son by his first wife Maria), BMC. Period IV. This period 842-976 and following Golden Age of Coin Art. Revival of Image - worship – now vigour)'. Inner envelope: 'GRb:15 Dr. Busso Peus Nachf. Munxhandlung 6



										Emperor in Britain 4190.2 Bz 287'
3	Ia3-07	AE	Follis		AD 305- 308	London	Head of Maximianus (Herculus), laureate, cuirassed r., DN MAXIMIANO PF AVG	Genius turning r., holding cornucopiae and patera, overhead modius in exergue, [?] PLN	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 60 no. 612	Roman Empire (Britain) Maximianus (Herculus), after abdication, inner envelope: 'Ia3:7 (Ia:50 struck through) Maximianus Hercules AE c. 305-308 London Mint'
4	Ia3-08	AE	Antoninianus		AD 293- 296	London	Head of Allectus, radiate, draped, bust r., IMP C ALLECTVS PF AVG	Minerva l., with olive branch and spear, leaning on shield, COMES AVG	<i>Coins of Roman Britain</i> pg. 50, no. 466	Roman Empire (Britain) Allectus, inner envelope: 'Ia3:8 (Ia:138 struck through) Copper (Gallienus struck through) 293-296 (260-268 struck through) Allectus London Mint'. Enclosed paper: '3696 c. 253 Gallienus Rome'
5	Ia3-09	AE	Follis		c. AD 307- 314	London	Head of Maximinus II, laureate, cuirassed bust r., IMP MAXIMINVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., with wreath and cornucopiae, GENIO POP ROM	<i>Coins of Roman Britain</i> pg. 63 no. 680	Roman Empire (Britain) Maximinus II (Daza), inner envelope: 'Ia3:9 (Ia:338 struck through) AE Maximinus II Daza (235-238 struck through) 307-314'
6	Ia3-10	AE	Small AE		c. AD 307- 324	London	Head of Licinius I, laureate, cuirassed bust, r., IMP LICINIVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., raising r. hand, and holding globe, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	<i>Die Fundmünzen von Vindonissa</i> , pg. 61 no. 644. <i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> pg. 64 no. 698	Roman Empire (Britain) Licinius I, inner envelope: 'Ia3:10 (Ia:186 struck through) AE Licinius 307-323 London Mint'. Enclosed paper: '89 Bs 307 Licinius'

7	Ia3-11	AE	AE		c. AD 306-309	London	Head of Constantine I, laureate, cuirassed bust r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Genius standing l., with patera and cornucopiae, GENIO POPULI ROMANI	Askew, <i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 67 no. 752		Roman Empire (Britain) Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia3:11 (Ia:394 struck through) AE Constantine Gr. 408-323 London Mint'. Enclosed paper: '3794 Bs 305 Constantinus I Rome'
8	Ia3-12	AE	Follis		c. AD 315-317	London	Head of Constantine I, r., IMP CONSTANT[?]	Sol standing l., holding globe in l. hand, SOL INVICTO COMITI	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 69 no. 794	HSSM	Roman Empire (Britain) Constantine (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia3:12 Ia:39 AE? Follis, Constantine the Great 306-337 London Mint HSSM'. Enclosed paper: '98 bs 306 Constantine Ia:39'
9	Ia3-13	AE	Follis		AD 309-313	London	Head of Constantine I, laureate, cuirassed bust r., CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol standing l., holding globe and whip, COMITI AVG NN	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 67 no. 733		Roman Empire (Britain) Constantine the Great (I), inner envelope: 'Ia3:13 (Ia:200 struck through) AE Constantine Great'. Enclosed paper: '102 Bs 306 Constantine'
10	Ia3-14	AE	Small AE		c. AD 320-324	London	Head of Constantine II, helmeted, cuirassed bust r., CONSTANT-NVS IVN NC	Altar inscribed - VOTIS XX, BEAT' TRANNQLITAS	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 72 no. 862		Roman Empire (Britain) Constantine II, inner envelope: 'Ia3:14 (Ia:437 struck through) AE Constantine II 337-361'

11	Ia3-15	AE	AE		AD 317-326 (329-324)	London	Head of Crispus, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., CRISPVS NOBIL C	Altar inscribed - VOTIS XX, [BEATA TRANQVILLITAS]	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 70 no. 838		Roman Empire (Britain) Crispus, inner envelope: 'Ia3:15 (Ia427 struck through) Medium AE Crispus 317-326 London Mint'
12	Ia3-16	AE	Follis		c. AD 309-313	London	Head of Constantine I, laureate, cuirassed bust r., [?]	Emperor on horse l., captive at feet, [?]	<i>Coinage of Roman Britain</i> , pg. 66 no. 709		Roman Empire Constantine I (the Great), inner envelope: 'Ia3:16 (Ia:199 struck through) AE D143 Constantine Great 310-337 Rev. ADVENTVS AVGVSTI PLN London mint Askew p. 66 No 709'. Enclosed paper: '3768 Bs 306 Constantine I Rome'

### Ia5 – Roman Spain

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	Ia5:1	AE	As		c. 27-25 BC	Celsa	Head of Augustus, bare r., AVGVSTVS DIVI F	Bull standing r., in front II VIR, behind CVI CEL above L SURA below L BVCCO	Gil Farrés pg. 268 no. 1064		Roman Empire Spain Augustus, inner envelope: 'Ia5:1 Spain: Roman Empire Coin of Celsa in to now of Augustus (BC 27-AD 14) As'

## I.OST – Ostrogoths

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	Lost.1	AE	40 nummia	10.45g	c. AD 494-534	Rome	Roma's bust r., IMVIC T AROMA	Eagle, JX (vertical)	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards and of the empires of Thessalonica, Nicaea and Trebizond in the British Museum</i> , pg. 103 no. 15 and 18 pl. xiii		Quasi-autonomous issues struck in the reign of Theodric and Athalaric. Inner envelope: 'D154 Ik:1, 49 Nummia Bronze Theoderic + Athalaric, 494-534, BMC Vandals etc. p. 103, no. 15'
2	Lost.2	AE	Small bronze (5 nummia)		AD 493-526	Ravenna	Head of Justin, r., [?] NVS PP AVC	Large € and cross.	<i>Catalogue of the Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards and of the empires of Thessalonica, Nicaea and Trebizond in the British Museum</i> , pg. 52, no. 37-40		Copy of Imperial Byzantine bronze coin of Justin I, Theodric in Ravenna, inner envelope: 'Ik:2 5 nummia piece Bronze, Justin I 518-527'

## Greek Coins

### GRa – Ancient Greece and related territories

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Provenance	Notes
1	GRa:1	AR	Didrachm	8,3709 g	49-480/475 B.C.	Sicily, Gela	Forepart man, headed bull swimming r.	Bearded horseman r., wearing a crested helmet and a spear in his r. hands, reigns in l, horse prancing.	HSSM	Perhaps Hippokrates and Reign of Gelon and son, Polyzalo – unsure. Didrachms payment of mercenaries as tempor. Leading power of Sicily
2	GRa:2	AR	Drachm	4,1296g	336-326 B.C.	Mint of Lampsacus, Macedonia, Colophon or Amphipolis? Kingdom - Northern Greece	Alexander the Great/Herakles	Zeus seated, symbols on the reverse field left forepart of goat, Phrygian cap	HSSM	
3	GRa:3	AR	Hemi drachm, 3 obols (triobol)	2,1280g	430-322 B.C.	Athens (in Attica)	Athena's helmeted head	Owl facing and twig	HSSM	
5	GRa:5	AR	Stater of 3 drachms	8g	570-515 B.C. [Kraay]	Corinth	Pegasus with curled wing left beneath (archaic koppa)	Incuse square subdivided into 4 squares of which enclosed a rounded projection		

6	GRa:6	AR	Drachm	4,2476g	527-430 B.C.; up to 450 B.C.	Athens (in Attica)	Athena's helmeted, olive sprig on helmet	Owl and branch, AΘE, leaves on helmet reduced to three; sprig of olive takes stand form, tip of floral ornament still pointing to the top of first leaf		
9	GRa:9	AE			2nd and 1st centuries B.C.	Asia, Lesbos Island, Mytilene	Bust of Helios r., draped radiate in small border dots	MY TI, tripod on which 2 branches of laurel.		
10	GRa:10	AR	Diobol	8,553g	c. 400-280 B.C.	Italy, Calabria, Taras (Tarentum)	Head of Athena in Corinthian helmet left	Herakles naked, standing l., turning r., grappling with Nemean lion: between legs and a club downwards in field l.		Italiote League: A type of Federal coinage – enormous output of diobols – majority minted by Taras but Heraclea, seat of Italiote League, also shared in issue - thus virtually a federal coinage; Hippocamp attribute of Taras, Poseidon's son; Sparta's only colony, a most important mint of S. Italy; Taras - exceptionally large and varied output of small silver denominations. Resisted AE coinage introduction and instead of silver of small denominations.
11	GRa:11	AR	Didrachm (Rhodian)	7,44737g	308-277 B.C.	North Africa, Cyrenaica	Head of Carneius	Silphium plant		Magas, Viceroy for Egyptian king Ptolemy I Soter; Colonised from Thera. Didrachms commonest coins.
12	GRa:12	AE	Litra	15,3354g	345-317 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Zeus Eleutherios r., laureate, short hair, and plain border	Winged thunderbolt upright, eagle to r.		Democracy restored by Timoleon; Kraay on 1978 visit says, later than Timoleon.

13	GRa:13	AE		8,8415g	317-289 B.C. (1st coinage 317- c.310 B.C.)	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Persephone l., wreath of barley and necklace	Bull butting l., above NK and dolphin l., beneath another dolphin		Time of Agathocles
14	GRa:14	AE	Trias	4,1976g	c. 420 B.C. [Kraay]	Sicily, Syracuse	Female head, Arethusa r. wearing necklace behind dolphin.	Cuttle fish, perhaps 3 dots		Earliest AE of Syracuse
15	GRa:15	AE, thick fabric		7,2680g; 6,3645g; 7,69g	345-317 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Pallas l., wearing Corinthian helmet bound with olive wreath, border plain visible on one of the coins	Seahorse l. with curled wing, rein hanging loose, border visible on or two		3 specimens; Democracy restored by Timoleon.
18	GRa:18	Plated or emerg ency issue		15,19509 g	c. 4th century to 5th century B.C.					Imitation of an Athenian silver tetradrachm; According to Kraay on 1978 visit to Museum: 'a plated tetradrachm – an ancient forgery or an emergency issue'; Emergency issue at time of Peloponnesian War (?) – crisis at end of war, c. end of fifth century/beginning of fourth century.
19	GRa:19	AE			404 B.C. and after, (320) 4th/3rd/2nd c. B.C.	Aegina	2 Dolphins between them, A	Incuse square with 5 compartments		Aegina Island
20	GRa:20	AR	Tetradrach m	16, 8382g	336-323 B.C.	Amphipolis mint	Alexander the Great/Herakles	Zeus seated l. holding eagle sceptre		Alexander the Great (III); posthumous issue till the end of the 3rd century B.C. Zeus expressing hegemony of Greece recalls Baal worshipped in much of Alexander's new Persian Empire).

21	GRa:21	AR	Tetradrachm	16,5680g	336-323 B.C.	(perhaps) mint of Apella or Amphipolis, Macedonia	Alexander the Great/Herakles	Zeus seated, holding Eagle and sceptre		Most likely a posthumous issue.
23	GRa:23	AR	Drachm	4,239g	336-324 B.C.	(perhaps) mint of Lampascus	Alexander the Great/Herakles	Zeus seated, holding Eagle and sceptre		Most likely a posthumous issue.
26	GRa:26	AR	Drachm	4,2309g	336-323 B.C.	Mint of Colophon or Lampascus?	Alexander the Great/Herakles	Monogram or lyre		Most likely posthumous issue of Alexander the Great. SNG Ashmolean 2742
27	GRa:27	AE, smallish			2nd/1st centuries B.C.	Cyclades, probably, Ceos	Bearded head l., Aristaeus?	Forepart of Sirius, left surrounded by rays (?)		BMC. p.89 n. 7 pl. xxi, 3. head p. 483-3. Weber ii, 557-8. Hunterian II, p. 203-4
28	GRa:28	AE			2nd/1st centuries B.C.	Cyclades, Ceos Island	Bearded head l., Aristaeus?	Forepart of Sirius, left surrounded by rays		BMC. P.89. n. 1-6. Head p. 4. 82-3. Weber II, p. 557-8. Hunterian vol II, p. 203-4
31	GRa:31	AE		8,0110g	Probably period of Hicetas 287-78 B.C. and struck c. 282-278 B.C. (BMC). Unlikely a later period under Romans after 212 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Zeus Hellenios, laureate, legend unclear, border of dots	Eagle l. on thunderbolt, plain border		BMC p. 204 n. 468-70, p. 226 n. 690
32	GRa:32	AE		7,9782g	Period of Hicetas 287-278 B.C., struck c. 282-278 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Zeus Hellenios (?), laureate, beardless, legend in front, border of dots	Eagle l. on thunderbolt, wings open.		212 B.C. issue has eagle r. it seems. BMC p. 204 n. 270-1. Head p. 187. BMC p. 226 n. 690
33	GRa:33	AE	Small	3,6409g	Struck between 412-345 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Female head l., wearing necklace, earring	Wheel of four spokes in the lower quarters two dolphins r. and l.		Hunterian I p.230. n.779. BMC Sicily p. 182 n. 243

35	GRa:35	AE	1/2 litra	8,9596g	c. 275-212 B.C.	Sicily, Catana	Horned head of Zeus Ammon r., laureate	Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae to l. monogram to r., two monograms		During the 1st Punic War (264-214) Catana submitted to Rome, Aequitas shows Roman intrusion Rams horn show Egyptian influence. Hill. P 206 pl xiv BMC Sicily
39	GRa:39	AE		11,05g	c. 146-118 B.C.	Kingdom of Numidia, Massyles Dynasty Micipsa	Head diademed l., O in cheek, dot in front	Horse above star below		<i>Corpus Nummorum Numidiae Mauretaniaeque</i> by Jean Mazard, pg. 42. no 68.
43	GRa:43	AE			c. 340 B.C. (-3rd c. B.C)	Italy, Campania, Neapolis	Head of Apollo r., laureate with hair long and border of dots	Man-headed bull, r. showing full face - border of dots and star of 8 rays. Achelous, river god and father of sirens.		Greeks in West. A. G. Woodhead, p. 100. Hunterian Coll. Vol I p. 40. n 96. Head p. 38 ff. Kraay p. 187-201. Kraay Himer p. 316. BMC p. 110 ff.
44	GRa:44	AE			after c. 340 B.C. (- 3rd c. B.C.)	Italy, Campania, Neapolis	Head of Apollo l., laureate, hair loose	Man-headed bull, r., full face with Nike flying r. crowning bull		See information of GRa:43.
45	GRa:45	AE		6,3619g	275-216 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Persephone l., wearing earring and necklace, splendone, border of dots	Bull butting l., plain border.		Hieron II. BMC p. 219 n. 616 ff. Head p. 185
46	GRa:46	AE		6,4675g	c. 282-278 B.C., period of Hiketas or perhaps, a later issue under Roman domination after period c. 212 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Possible head of Zeus Hellenios r., laureate, dotted border	Eagle l. on thunderbolt with wings open		212. B.C. seems to have eagle r. BMC p. 204 n. 470-1 or p. 226 n. 690 (here the eagle r. ??)

47	GRa:47	AE			After 84 B.C.	Island off Ionia, Chios	Sphinx seated r. in front of corn/amphora?	Amphora between lines of inscription and bunch of grapes.		BMC. Ionia p. 335 n. 62 ff, head p. 601. Hunt. Coll 2, p. 398 n. 14. Weber III, part I, 6267 ff.
49	GRa:49	AE			c. after 190 B.C.	Ancient Eastern Greece, Ionia, Miletus	Cult statue of Apollo Didymeus, standing r. hold r. stag, l. bow, border of dots	Lion recumbent right looking back, star of 8 rays in exergue.		BMC. Ionia p. 197 n. 138 ff. Pl. xxii. 9. Head p. 586, Weber II, part I. n. 6057.
50	GRa:50	AE	Smallish		later 2nd or 1st centuries	Caria, Halicarnassus	Head of Poseidon r.	Trident ornamented with a volute on each side of the handle and dolphins between prongs		BMC. Caria p. 105 n. 30 Head p. 618, Weber II, pt I, n. 6498- 6501.
53	GRa:53	AR	Obol	1g/ Aegean std. probably	495/475-421 B.C.	Peloponnese, Argos	Forepart of wolf at bay l.	A in shallow upper part of which two deeper incuses		Kraay p. 96, 98, 100, 103. BMC p. 137 n. 23f Head p. 437 and 439.
54	GRa:54	AE		10,8134g	Reign of Hiketas, 287-278 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Zeus Hellenios r., beardless and laureate with a border of dots	Eagle l. on thunderbolt with wings open, plain border		BMC. P. 204. n. 468-9. Weber I n. 1695.
56	GRa:56	AR	Tetradrach m	17,0420g	After 420th B.C./4th c.	Attica, Athens*				Kraay p. 65ff., p. 72ff., p. 292 ff.
59	GRa:59	AE	Trias,	11,9g	c. 450-425 B.C.	Sicily, Aeragas/Agri gentum	City badge, possibly 2 eagles	City badge, possibly crab		Pyramid or tooth shape. Base - 2 pellets but must be 3 - cf2 then hexas. M Price. Essays in Greek Coinage
61	GRa:61	AR	Tetradrach m	16,988g (Attic std)	c. 317-310 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Persephone l., wearing wreath of corn, earring, and necklace, three dolphins beneath, border not visible	Quadriga l., driven by charioteer, holding a goad, reins, horses in high action, border not visible	De Pass	Ruler – Agathocles. 1st coinage – no name and title. Triskelis – personal coinage of Agathocles. BMC p. 192 n. 351 Kraay. 293 pl. 38 n. 134. Kraay p. 236f

62	GRa:62	AR	Stater (Incuse type)	7,9665g	c. 550-450 B.C.	Italy, Bruttium, Croton	Tripod, Heron at side and downwards ride	Incuse border radiating lines	De Pass	Obv. Tripod (Apollo's – Croton said to have been founded by Achaeans on direct instruction from Apollo at Delphi) Heron at side and downwards ride. Rev. Incuse border radiating lines. Kraay and Hirmer p. 167ff, 174ff. P 310-11 pl. 92 n. 264 BMC p. 343. Hunterian Coll vol. I p. 128ff.
63	GRa:63	AR	Stater/tridr achm	7,6852g	470-425 B.C.	Italy, Lucania	Poseidon wearing chlamys brandishing trident	Bull l, head	De Pass	p. 80 Kraay p. 166ff., 176f, 186f. Kraay and Hirmer p 304, Hunterian Coll. Vol I p 97 n. 5- 13 BMC p. 267 ff. type
67	GRa:67	AE	Pentonkion	11, 9904g	After c. 210 B.C.	Sicily	Head of Ares l, laureate, behind Phrygian helmet in griffins head? Border of dots	Horseman standing l. holds horse walking l. in l. hand steer		The Mamertini, a body of mercenaries from mainland Italy who occupied Messina and a great part of northeastern Sicily c. 280s B.C. BMC p. 112 n. 33 Head p. 151ff. esp. 156 Weber I n. 1440.
68	GRa:68	AE		5,0068g	345-317 B.C.	Syracuse, Sicily	Head of Apollo l. laureate hair falling over neck	Pegasus flying l.		Time of Timoleon. Democracy restored. BMC Sicily p. 190 n. 321 ff.
69	GRa:69	AE	No coin type given		c. 250 B.C.	Africa - north. Cyrenaica.	Head of Ammon r., with locks falling over temple with uraeus-like ornament rising from the centre diadem.	Silphium type I		Koinon signifying polity or federal league. Silphium (?) was a chief source of country's wealth. BMC p. 67 n. 1 ff.
70	GRa:70	AR	drachm	4,2154g	c. 5 B.C.	Athens, Attica	Athena's helmeted head	Owl and twig	HSSM	

71	GRa:71	AR	didrachm or stater	11,8204g	379/371-338 B.C. (Kraay)	Central Eastern Greece, Boeotia, Thebes	Boeotian shield	Amphora - two ivy leaves on handle		Kraay p. 112ff. BMC central n. 117. B. Head p. 251. Kraay and Hirmer p. 336-7 pl. 145 n. 450
72	GRa:72	AE	No coin type given	8,45051g	317-289 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Bust of Artemis, r. wearing earring and necklace, hair in knot behind; quiver over shoulder, in front	Winged thunderbolt		Ruler Agathocles, 3rd coinage title [king]. B. Head p. 182, BMC Sicily p. 199 n. 422 ff.
73	GRa:73	AE	Litra	16,5345g	275-216 B.C.	Sicily, Syracuse	Head of Hieron? L. diademed, border of dots behind thunderbolt	Horseman r., wearing chlamys helmet cuirass and holding conche spear in r. hand, horse prancing, plain border		Hieron II. BMC p 217 n. 582
74	GRa:74	AE	Large denomination		After c. 250/200-49 B.C.	Gallia (Gaul), Massalia (Marseilles)	Head of Apollo l. hair long border of dots, symbol	Bull butting r., above corn-ear to r.		Hunterian collection vol. 3 p. 681 n. 56 (type)
75	GRa:75	AE	Large denomination,		After c. 250/200-49 B.C.	Gallia (Gaul), Massalia (Marseilles)	Head of Apollo l., long hair, border of dots, possible symbol behind	Bull butting r., bow in exergue		
76	GRa:76	AR	Tetradrachm	16,8409g	336 - 323 B.C.	Mint of Ake (Palestine)				
77	GRa:77	AE (smallish)	AE (smallish),		c. 280 - 258 B.C.	Ionia (ancient Eastern Greece – Turkey today) Ephesus	Bee, all in laurel wreath	Stag feeding r. above quiver, in exergue magistrates name		

78	GRa:78	AR	Denarius		AD 11/12	Mauritania kingdom	Bust of king in lion's skin head-dress	Cornucopia and trident	Bought from Stanley Gibbons, list n. 15 item n 25 Sept/Oct 1977	
79	GRa:79	AR	Tetradrachm	16,3040g	c. 420 B.C.	Athens, Attica	Head of Athena r., fine style eye profile in rough execution, wearing earring and crested helmet, adorned with upright olive leaves and floral ornament.	Outright, wings closed behind crescent and olive sprays with 2 leaves and berry. Incuse square. Olive leaves on helmet added after Persian victory in 480 B.C.	Bought from Stanley Gibbons Ltd London List 18 April/May 1978 n. 16	Obv. Head of Athena r. of fine style eye in profile rough execution, wearing round earring and close-fitting crested helmet, the front adorned with upright olive leaves and the back with a floral ornament. The tip of the floral ornament which had originally pointed upwards parallel to now turns downwards parallel to 1st leave and leaves lose stems and merge with upper edge of diadem. Rev. Outright; wings closed behind crescent and olive sprays with 2 leaves and berry. Incuse square. Olive leaves on helmet added after Persian victory in 480 B.C.
80	GRa:80	AR	Triobol	2,14g	c. 340 B.C.	Athens, Attica	Head of Athena r.	Owl standing	Bought from Spink and Son London List July/Aug no. 9395 [no year given]	Obv. Head of Athena r. a true profile representation (I think L.M.) in which eyeball is shown between upper and lower lids. Leaves on Athena's helmet tended to lose shape and become parallel-sided projections. A distinctive feature is stylization of floral ornament (this stylization says Kraay p 75 means c. 340 B.C.). Rev. Owl's head large with wild startled appearance, linear treatment of head feathers Owl Std. facing, wings closed olive

										branch on either side framing the bird.
81	GRa:81	AR	Obol	0,5748g	Mid-5th century B.C.	Athens, Attica	Head of Athena r.	Owl standing	Bought from Spink and Son. London Numismatic circular Nov. 1978 n 12656	Obv. Head of Athena, r. n crested Athenian helmet on which are 3 upright olive leaves and a palmette spray, wearing earring and necklace. Rev. Owl std r. head facing - behind olive spray

### GRa1 – Ptolemaic Kingdom

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
---	---------------	----------	------	--------	------	------	---------	---------	-----------	------------	-------

1	GRa1:1	Copper (large)		28,5633g	205-180 B.C. if Ptolemy V Epiphanes ( <i>SNG</i> and Kraay) or 145-116 B.C. if Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II or Physcon (Potbelly)	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Cleopatra I (wife of Pt. V – if Pt. VIII the mother) as Isis with long curls bound with corn.	Eagle l. on thunder bolt – wings open	<i>BMC</i> Pt. VIII, 67 or Svorones 1233 Pt V.		Part of the ‘Money in Africa’ Exhibition. Original description included in envelope, suggests Pt. II or IV. Original envelope says: ‘GRa1:4, AE Egypt Ptolemy II BC 285–246’
2	GRa1:2	Copper (small)		10,23g	285-246 B.C. if Ptolemy II Philadelphos 285 - 246 B.C. or later ( <i>SNG</i> ), or 246 - 221 B.C. if Ptolemy III Euergetes I ( <i>BMC</i> ).	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Alexander the Great r. with horn of Ammon clad in elephants’ skin and aegis	Eagle on thunderbolt l. with wings open between legs	Kraay – <i>BMC</i> Pt. III, and Svoronos 439 = Pt. II, year 4 = 267 B.C. <i>SNG</i> Copenhagen n. 161, 162. <i>BMC</i> . P. XLIV, 57 n. III	HSSM	Part of the ‘Money in Africa’ Exhibition. Original envelope: ‘GRa1:2 AE coin, Egypt. Ptolemy IV B.C. 221-204, HSSM’.
3	GRa1:3	AE (large)		68,8953g	246-221 B.C., Ptolemy III Euergetes I	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)?	Head of Zeus Ammon r., diademed, with globe.	Eagle l. on thunderbolt, to l. cornucopia between his legs, *	Kraay – <i>BMC</i> pt. III, 87, Svoronos 694, Pt. III. Numis circular Nov 1978 n. 12677. <i>SACHM</i> – <i>BMC</i> p. XLIV p. 55. Kraay and Davis p. 158 ff. Jenkins, <i>Ancient Greek Coins</i>		Part of the ‘Money in Africa’ Exhibition. Original envelope: ‘GRa1:3 AE, Egypt, Ptolemy III B.C. c 246-221 C 29’.

4	GRa1:4	Copper (large), 2 specimens		1) 40,7667g, 2) 41,2113g	221-203/5 B.C. if Ptolemaeus IV Philopator. Or, 1st/2nd coinage 222-219/217-204 B.C. or, Ptolemy III (Svoronos)	Uncertain - Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Zeus Ammon r. diademed.	Eagle l. on thunderbolt look back on l. wing filleted cornucopia, between legs 1) between legs 2)	Kraay – (1) <i>BMC</i> Pt. IV 38, Svoronos 974 Pt. III, (2) <i>BMC</i> 37 or 38 Pt. IV. <i>SACHM</i> – <i>SNG</i> . Copenhagen. (a) n. 226/228-9 (b) ditto. <i>BMC</i> p lii, liii, 66 n. 38 and 37, pl. xv. 3, Kraay and Davis, p. 161 ff.		Original envelope: 'GRa1:4 AE, Egypt, Ptolemy? [...] coins'
5	GRa1:5	AR	Tetradrachm	14,3867g	116-107 B.C., Ptolemy IX Sater II and Cleopatra III	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Ptolemy I, r. diademed and wearing aegis.	Eagle l. on thunderbolt, to r. to l.	Kraay – <i>BMC</i> Pt. X, with Cleopatra III, 14 Nicolau and Morkolm 400-401. <i>SACHM</i> – <i>SNG</i> 349.		Year 4 = 114/3 B.C.
6	GRa1:6	AE (small)		7,6594g; diameter - 0,877"	180-145 B.C., Ptolemy VI Philometor ( <i>SNG</i> ) or 116-106/7 B.C. if Ptolemy X Soter II ( <i>BMC</i> )	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Zeus Ammon r. diademed.	2 eagles l., on thunderbolt; in front of cornucopia	Kraay - <i>BMC</i> Pt. X, 31; Svoronos 1425. <i>SACHM</i> - <i>BMC</i> p. 106 n. 31-4 pl. xxvi. N. 8 p. lxxlx. <i>SNG</i> Copenhagen, n. 314. <i>Numis.</i> Circ. Jan. 179. N. 63		Part of the 'Money in Africa' exhibition. Also labelled 'Coin 4'. Original envelope: 'GRa1:6, AE, Ptolemy VI B.C. 181-145 ([...] coin after 170)'

7	GRa1:7	Copper (AE, large)		43,3852g	221-203/5 B.C., Ptolemaeus IV Philopator. 1st/2nd coinage, 222-219 or 217-204 B.C. (according to Svoronos: Pt. III)	Uncertain – mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Zeus Ammon r. diademed.	Eagle l. on thunderbolt looking back: on l. wing filleted cornucopia between legs	Agreement between <i>BMC</i> and <i>SNG</i> . Kraay – <i>BMC</i> pt. IV, 37 or 38. Svoronos 974, pt. III. SACHM – <i>BMC</i> p. lii and liii, 66 n. 37 pl. xv n. 3. <i>SNG</i> Copenhagen n. 226.		Original envelope: ‘AE, Ptolemy’.
8	GRa1:8	AR	Tetradrachm	15,6851g	323-283 B.C., Ptolemy I Soter/323-305 B.C. coinage as Satrap, not King	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Alexander the Great r., with horn of Ammon, diademed and clad in elephant skin and aegis, on aegis [...] (=engravers mark)	Pallas/Athena Promachos r. in front eagle on thunderbolt	Kraay – <i>BMC</i> pt. I, 36. Mint Alexandria, 310-5 B.C. SACHM – <i>BMC</i> p. 4 n. 36 p. xix Newell p. 24 ff. R. G. P. C.; Kraay and Davis p. 140ff. Jenkins p.235, Kraay p. 381	De Pass	Part of the ‘Money in Africa’ Exhibit. On standard lighter than Attic - Rhodian std. used by Ptolemy as Satrap from c. 310 B.C. SACHM – Does this coin correspond to BMC’s ‘Fourth Coinage Rhodian Standard Ptolemy Governor for Alexander the IV B.C. 316-311 or Interregnum B.C. 311-305 Cyprus. 315-306 B.C. (b) with symbols of office of <i>strategos</i> of Cyprus?’. Original envelope: ‘GRa1:8, Ptolemy I B.C. 305-285, C 28, DE PASS’

9	GRa1:9	AE/copper (large)		52,1717g	221-230 B.C. Ptolemaeus IV Philopator. 1st/2nd coinage 222-219/217-204 B.C. Or Ptolemy III (Svoronos).	Uncertain - Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Head of Zeus Ammon r. diademed.	Eagle left on thunderbolt looking back on left wing, cornucopiae, filleted between his legs	Kraay's info on photo <i>BMC</i> 38 pt. IV, Svoronos 74, pl. III. <i>SACHM – BMC</i> p. lii and liii, <i>BMC</i> p. 66 n. 38 pl. xv n. 3? Kraay and Davis pl. 161 ff., <i>SNG</i> 226/228-9.		Part of the 'Money in Africa' exhibition. <i>BMC</i> and <i>SNG</i> agree to as to which king. 'Philopator' = 'son of a beloved father'
10	GRa1:10	AR	Tetradrachm	14,0690g	109-108 B.C., Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX Soter II	Mint of Egypt (Alexandria)	Stereotype portrait of Ptolemy I.	Zeus' eagle l. on thunderbolt, and thunderbolt in field r.	Kraay's info Nikolaou and Morkolm, Paphos I. 870 Pt. IX and Cleopatra III. <i>SACHM – Spink's ref. SNG Ashmolean 355 and SNG Copenhagen 355. Kraay and Davis p. 169 ff., See BMC P. 108 61+62. PL. XXVII n. 1,2</i>	Bought from Spink and Son. Numismatic Circular Sept. 1978 (London) n. 10506	Part of the 'Money in Africa' exhibition. Ptolemy ruled 116-106 and 88-80 B.C. Thunderbolt and eagle – devices of Zeus, like many rulers after Alexander, he represents himself with attributes of deity like Zeus. This Ptolemy called Ptolemy X Soter by B. M. C. Spink & Son LTD. envelope: 'Ptolemies, Cleopatra III and Ptolemy IX Soter. AR'
11	GRa1:11	AR	Tetradrachm	14,2426g	323-283 B.C., Ptolemy I Soter	Uncertain mint	Head of Ptolemaeus I, diademed, with aegis (of Zeus) r.	His symbol - Zeus' eagle on thunderbolt, std l., wings closed in field l.	<i>SNG Copenhagen n. 70, B. M. C. P. 20 n. 59, Davis and Kraay pl. 13, 14, 17. Davis, Greek Coins and Cities n. 107, Pozzi n. 3207. Newell p. 29 ff., RGPC. Jenkins 235.</i>	Bought from Busso Peus. Frankfurt sale Oct. 1979 n. 298 n. 141.	Phoenician standard. According to <i>BMC</i> this is an issued minted by Ptolemy I as well as the II. This type repeated again and again by succeeding Ptolemies.

12	GRa1:G	AU	Stater	8,5631g	359-336 B.C., Philip II		Head of Philip, laureate r.	Man driving biga, r. below horse in exergue	SNG Ashmolean 2446, <i>Vente Publique</i> 47 (Basle) no. 450.		Posthumous issue?? Inner envelope: 'GRa1:G Classical Greece Macedon Philip II Gold Stater on display C21'
----	--------	----	--------	---------	-------------------------	--	-----------------------------	---	---	--	---

## GRa2 – Seleucid Empire

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	GRa2:1	AE		15,3058g	312 - 280 B.C.	Seleucid empire	Head of bridled horse r., having bulls horns. Dotted border.	Anchor inverted [Greek] to r., symbol?	Head p. 757; <i>Weber Coll.</i> vol. 3. 7833; <i>BMC</i> n. 47		Inner envelope/original envelope: 'GRa2/GRa2:1. AE. Syria, Seleucus I, B.C. 312-280'
2	GRa2:2	AE		15,5954g	311 B.C. - AD 64	Seleucids?	Head of king r, laureate	Apollo seated l, to r.			Inner brown envelope: 'GRa2:2 AE coin, Syria (Seleucid)? [Antiochus?] B.C. 381 - 361, 223 – 187'. Cream envelope: 'Seleucid king of Syria, 4081 c. Antiochus I BC 281-261'

3	GRa2:3	AE		8,2687g	A joint coinage in AE during the 2nd century B.C. beginning 149 B.C. (Alexander I - 142-144 B.C.)	Mint Seleucia Pieria (Hunt. Coll.) or Antioch (BMC)	Two bearded heads r. Each bound with taenia – border of dots	Thunderbolt in wreath	<i>Hunterian Collection</i> p. 142-142, BMC p. lvvi, p. 152 n. 4ff.		Syria, the 4 cities (tetropolis) of Apameia and Laodiceia (founded by Seleucus I). A joint coinage in AE during the 2nd century B.C. beginning 149 B.C. (Alexander I - 142-144 B.C.). First brown inner envelope: 'GRa2:3, AE, Syria, 2nd Century B.C.' Second envelope: 'Selucia, Apameia, Antioch and Laodicia in Syria in combination 2nd. Cent. B.C. 4082 c'
---	--------	----	--	---------	---	---	--	-----------------------	---	--	--

### GRa3 – Successors of Alexander in the East

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	GRa3:1	AR	Tetradrachm	16,0292g	Late 4th century B.C.	Babylon - Satrapy	Seated Baal l. with sceptre in r. hand - club (?) in field l.	Lion walking l. [?] (=date?) above.	<i>BMC</i> p. 187 no. 33ff.; Spink's ref. <i>BMC</i> pl. LI n. 15; Kraay + Davis, <i>Hellenistic Kingdoms</i> p. 181 ff. 24ff. <i>Historia Numorum</i> p. 816; Weber vol. 3 n. 8200	Bought from Spinks. London. Numismatic Circular. Oct. 1978. n. 11626.	Alexandrine Empire in the East. Mazaeus (Persian) appointed by Alexander Satrap in 331 B.C., afterwards ruled by Perdikkas' Satrap, Docimus the latter overturned by SELEUCUS Nicator 321 - 280 B.C.; Euboic-Attic std. dumpy fabric.

2	GRa3:2	AR	Tetradrachm	16,9364g	328-306 B.C.	Babylon, successor of Alexander Governor or Satrap, Mazaeus 328-306 B.C.	Ba'al-Tars seated l. on seat without back, nude to waist, r. leg dracon back - l. hand on seat	Lion walking l., tail looped behind above, bee	<i>BMC</i> p. cxliii. Pl. xxi, 12 p. 184 n. 20	Bought from Spink and Son. London. Arrived 10.3.80.	Middle East Display 1. Folded white note included: 'after 331 B.C. Alexander the Great had defeated Persian King Darius and the Persian general Mazaeus handed over Babylon to Alexander. The latter keeping the basic Persian satrapal organization unchanged made Mazaeus satrap of Babylonia, 323 Alex. died. Later Archon (an unknown) given Babylonia after 321 B.C. Seleucus made satrap of Babylonia. After 312 Seleucus re-conquered Babylonia after Antigonus had seized it from earlier'. Inner brown Spink & Son envelope: 'Gra3:2 Babylon 328-06 B.C. Silver 4 drachm'.
---	--------	----	-------------	----------	--------------	--	--	--	--	---	---

Other III

N(year)

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	N82-31	AR	Denarius	3.8137g	124 BC	Rome	Helmeted head of Roma, r.; behind ROMA downwards before X and LABEO upwards. Border of dots.	Jupiter in quadriga r., holding sceptre and reins in l. hand and hurling thunderbolt with r. hand, below rostrum, in exergue Q. FABI, border of dots.	Crawford pg. 294, no. 273.1, pl. XXXIX, Grueber, <i>Coins of the Roman Republic in the B. M.</i> pg. 264f. no. 494ff.	Purchased from Mr H. B. Zuck, 17 Nov. 1982	Roman Republic, Moneyer Q. Fabi Labeo, Crawford reference, '*rostrum (=curved prow of boat?) prob. Alludes to naval victories of the eldest Labeo as Praetor in 189 or Proconsul in 188'
2	N83-02	AE	Follis		c. AD 313-314	Rome?	Head of Constantine I, bust laureate r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG	Sol radiate standing l., raising r. hand, globe in l. shoulder, SOLI INVICTO COMITI	RIC8, pg. 296 no. 1-2, pg. 298 no. 18-20	Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, Constantia	Roman Empire late
3	N83-03	AE	Small AE			Edessa	Head of Elagabalus or Caracalla, bust, radiate l.	Bust of Tyche, city Goddess, l.	<i>BMC of Greek coins. Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia</i> , p. 102 no. 72.3, pl. xvi, 15 p. cill ff.	Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, Constantia. July 82	Roman Empire (Greek Imperial series), Edessa (in Mesopotamia/Iraq today), Emperor Elagabalus AD 218-22 (or ?) Caracalla 211-216)
4	N83-04	AE	Follis		c. AD 313-315	Trier	Head of Licinius I, bust laureate, cuirassed r., IMP LICINIUS P F AVG	Turreted Genius standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae, draped with himation, GENIO POP ROM	RIC6, pg. 168 no 56-58 (bust?), probably 133 no. 56 (seen from behind).	Donated by Mrs Joan Huston,	Late Roman Empire Emperor Licinius I (AD 307-324)

									Constantia, July 1982		
5	N83-05	AE	Half follis		AD 317-318	Arles, Rome, Aquileia or Siscia	Head of Constantius I, laureate, veiled r., DIVIO CONSTANTIO [PIO PRINC]	Emperor in curule chair seated l., with patera and sceptre, [REQUIES] OPTIMOR MERIT, mint mark in exergue	RIC7, p 310 no. 105 p. 395 no. 22, 25 variant p. 430 no. 46	Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, July 1982	Late Roman Empire, Emperors Constantine I and Licinius I, Memorial coin of Constantius I
6	N83-06	AE	Follis		AD 330-331	Lyons (Lugdunum)	Head of Constantius II, bust r. laureate and cuirassed, CONSTANTIVS [IVN NOB C]	Two soldiers standing facing towards centre between them two standards, GLOR-IA EXERCITVS	RIC7, n. (238) 244	Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, July 1982	Late Roman Empire, Constantine II as Caesar (not Augustus)
7	N83-07	AE	Small AE		AD 337-361		Head of Constantius II, bust r. laureate, DN CONSTANIVS [PF AVG]	Virtus helmeted standing holding globe and spear r., [SPES] REI PVBLICE (no visible mint mark)	<i>Late Roman Bronze Coinage</i> p. 109	Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, July 1982	Late Roman Empire Constantius II
8	N83-08	AE	Small AE		c. AD 350-355	Constantino ple Cyzicus mint	Head of Constantius II, bust r., DN CONSTAN[?]	Virtus l. with shield on l. arm, spearing a fallen horseman, shield on ground at r. and horseman kneeling beside horde (?), FEL TEMP RE[P] ARATIO		Donated by Mrs Joan Houston, July 1982	Late Roman Empire, probably Constantius II (337-361)
9	N83-09	AE	Follis		c. AD 350-353	Amiens mint	Head of Magnentius, r., DN MAGNENTIUS PF AVG	Two victories facing holding wreath inscribed - VOT V MVLX, around VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE	RIC8, p. 122 n. 25	Donated by Joan Houston, July 1982	Late Roman Empire, Emperor Magnentius (350- 253 AD)

10	N83-124	AE	Billon		AD 276-282	Alexandria mint	Head of Probus, r. laureated, cuirassed, [?]	Tyche standing l., with Timon and cornucopiae	Milne, <i>Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins</i> , p 108, n 4558; Plant, R. <i>Greek, Semitic, Asiatic Coins</i> p. 14; Dattari, <i>Monete Imperiali Greche</i> n. 5545		Roman Empire, Egypt, Emperor Probus (276-282 AD)
11	N83-125	AE	Billon		AD 284-305	Alexandria mint	Head of Diocletian, laureate r., ribbon hanging down, [?]	Tyche standing l., with cornupiae and rudder	Dattari, <i>Monete Imperiali Greche</i> p. 379. Milne, <i>Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins</i> p. 113 ff.		Roman Empire Egypt, Emperor Diocletian (probably)
12	N83-126	AR	Antoninianus		AD 250-251	Rome	Head of Herennius Etruscus Caesar, radiate, draped r., Q HER ETR MES DECIUS NOB C	Spes advancing l. and hold flower, SPES PUBLICA	RIC4, part 3. no. 149.	Purchased from H. B. Zuck	Roman Empire Herenius Etruscus Caesar, undated, AD 250-251
13	N88-30	AR	Antoninianus		AD 238-239	Rome	Head of Gordian III, radiate, draped and cuirassed r., IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG	Providentia standing l., holding globe in r. hand and sceptre in l., PROVIDENTIA AVG	RIC4, iii p. 16 no. 4		Roman Empire, Gordian III, Rome mint (Augustus) 1st issue AD 238-239
14	UNK001	AE	Dupondius		AD 138-161	Rome	Head of Antoninus Pius, radiate r., PIVS	Annona, ANNONA AVG SC	RE4, p. 213 no. 1330	Mann Collection?	No accession code - Roman Empire, Antoninus Pius, 'Mann Collection?'

## Suspected forgeries

#	Museum Acc. #	Material	Type	Weight	Date	Mint	Obverse	Reverse	Reference	Provenance	Notes
1	Ia:5	AE	Sestertius	20.80g			Head of Caesar, r., behind head, C CAESAR in front, DICT PERPETVO	Winged caduceus and fasces in saltire, in the angles, celestial globe, two right hands joined axe, and L BVCA	Silver coins of same type: RR1, pg. 546, no. 4157	HSSM	Forgery – Roman Empire, Roman Republic. Inner envelope: 'Ia:5 AE Sestertius Type III C. Julius Caesar Diet. Perpetuo Aemilias, Moneyer L. Aemilias Buca. BMC Rep 1 p 546 No. 4157 AE PTO HSSM'
2	Ia:8	AE	Sestertius (cast)	24.10g	c. AD 37-41	Rome	Head of Agrippina r., AGRIPPINA MF MAT C CAESARIS AVGVSTI	Carpentum, l. by two mules and wheel of 8 spokes, SPQR MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE	<i>BMC</i> , Mattingly, vol. I, pg. 159, 86	HSSM	Cast piece in imitation of a coin – Roman Empire struck by Caligula commemorating Agrippina (his mother), inner envelope: 'D79 Ia:8 AE Sestertius Agripina (mother of Gaius 37-41). O - AGRIPPINA M.F. MAT. C. CAESARIS AVGVSTI, R-S.P.Q.R. MEMORIAE AGRIPPINAE PTO 24.10g H.S.S.M/RIC Mattingly-Sydenham I p. 118 No 42 [J.VIII, 123 O- Bust of Agrippina r., hair in [queue?], R-Carpentum diam in 2 mules, P. Enclosed paper: '3781 Bs 37 Agrippina w of Germanicus, m of Caligula Ia:8'

3	Ia:9	AE	Sestertius (cast)	-	AD 37-41/40-41		Head of Caligula, laureate l., C CAESAR DIVI AVG PRON AVG PM TR P IIII PP	Three sisters (of Caligula) standing from left to right in different positions, S.C. in exergue, AGRIPPINA DRVSILLA IVLIA	RE1, vol. I pg. 152 no. 36	HSSM	Renaissance copy cast - Roman Empire Caligula (hybrid), inner envelope: 'Ia:9 AE Sestertius Rome Mint Gaius Ad 37-38 O- C CAESAR AVG GERMANICVS POM M TR POT Head of Gaius, laureate l. R- AGRIPPINA DRVSILLA IVLIA S.C., the three sisters of Gaius [],[] + []. 3726 H.S.S.M./BMC Emp I Gaius Nos. 36-7'. Enclosed paper: '3726 Bs Caligula 37 Rome'
4	Ia:10	AE	Sestertius		AD 41-45/42	Rome	Head of Claudius, laureate r., TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP PP	Triumphal arch with equestrian statue between two trophies with a ruder striking downwards, NERO CLAVDIVS DRVSVS GERMAN IMP, S.C.	RE1, pg. 191 no. 188, pl. 36.2	HSSM	Two specimens, Renaissance copies – Roman Empire Claudius, inner envelope: 'Ia:10 Paduan forgery AE Sestertius Rome Mint Claudius AD 41 (42) O- TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP Head of Claudius, laureate r. (two coins) H.S.S.M./R- NERO CLAVDIVS DRUSUS GERM IMP S.C. Triumphal and surmounted by equestrian statue of Drusus charging r. between two trophies, BMC Emp I Claudius'
5	Ia:11	AE	Sestertius		AD 64-66		Head of Nero, laureate r., with aegis on neck, NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP PP	Birds eye view of Ostia harbour - above figure standing on column, below Neptune reclining holding rudder in hand and in centre 7 (?) ships, AVG VSTI, SPQR OST C	RE1, pg. 222, no. 131	HSSM	Renaissance cast 'Paduan' forgery – Roman Empire Nero, inner envelope: 'Ia:11 AE Sestertius Nero (55-68) Nero Claud. Caesar Aug (?) TR P IMP PP Bust of Nero with (???) laureate r., 3737 H.S.S.M./R- Avgvsti (above) within S.C. POR OST (below) the harbour of Ostia with [] at foot, Neptune'

6	Ia:13	AE	Sestertius		AD 71		Head of Galba, draped, laureate r., IMP SER SVLP GALBA CAES AVG TR POT	Galba lecturing three soldiers, ADLOCVT, S.C.	RE1, pg. 355 - note at the bottom of page about 'Paduan' forgery.	HSSM	'Paduan' forgery – Roman Empire Galba, inner envelope: 'Ia:13 AE Sestertius Rome Mint Galba AD 69 O- IMP SER SVLA GALBA CAESAR TR POT Head of Galba laureate r., R- S.C. ADLOCVT (in exergue) Galba standing on dais, admonishing his troops (3 soldiers) below him, their standards behind Galba, chair. 3748 H.S.S.M/ BMC Emp I'
7	Ia:14	AE	Sestertius (or Medal)		AD 69		Head of Otho, bare head r., IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TRI POT	Emperor standing r. at Modius giving out corn to three citizens standing facing, SECVRITAS PR SC		HSSM	'Paduan' forgery – Roman Empire Otho, inner envelope: 'Paduan AE Ia:14 AE Sestertius Rome Mint Otho AD 69 O- IMP OTHO CAESAR AVG TRI POT. Head Otho bare r., hair carefully [] across head R- SECVRITAS PR SC in exergue Otho standing l. shakes hands with [] H.S.S.M/ BMC Emp I'
8	Ia:15	-	Sestertius		AD 69	Rome	Head of Vitellius r., draped and laureate, AVITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG PM TR P	Vitellius seated l. on platform r., clasping the hand of foremost of 3 citizens standing in front of him behind the citizens, S.C. in exergue	RE1, pg. 376 no. 49 pl. 62, 15.		'Paduan' suspicious/dubious – Roman Empire Vitellius, inner envelope: 'Ia:15 AE Sestertius Vitellius AD 69, O- A. VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP AVG PM TRP Head of Vitellius, laureate r. R- L. VITELLIVS CEN SOR II S.C. (in exergue), L. Vitellius, father of the [] seated on [] 3 citizens. 3728/ BMC Imp I'

9	Ia:24	-	Sestertius		AD 119- 138	Rome	Head of Trajan, laureate, l, HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS	Galley to l., with 6-7 rowers and stern arch over steersman, standard and [] above, FELICTATI AVG	RE3, pg. 452-4, pg. 460-1	HSSM	Renaissance medal – Roman Empire Hadrian, inner envelope: ‘Photo Ia:24 AE Sestertius Hadrian, O-HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS, Head of Hadrian, laureate bearded, l. R-FELICITATI AVG (?) COS II PP (?) S.C. galley with rowers, or (?) H.S.S.M’. Enclosed paper: ‘3817 Bz. 117 Hadrian Rome’
10	Ia:31	-	Sestertius		AD 233	Rome	Head of Severus Alexander, r., laureate and draped, IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG	Sol, advancing l., with whip in l., and robe flying out behind him, PM TR P XII COS II PP	RE4, pg. 205-6, no. 932-7	HSSM	Potentially a later copy – Roman Empire Severus Alexander, inner envelope: ‘Ia:31 AE Sestertius of Alexander Severus 3907 HSSM’
11	Ia:32	-	Sestertius		AD 238	Rome	Head of Pupienus, r., laureate, draped and cuirassed, IMP CAES M CLOD PVPIENVS AVG	Balbinus, Pupienus, Gordian III, seated l. on platform - behind them soldier - in front Liberalitas - below, citizen mounting steps of platform, LIBERALITAS AVGVSTORVM, S.C. in exergue	RIC4, part II, pg. 175, no. 13.	HSSM	Very suspicious/fake – Roman Empire Pupienus, joint reign with Balbinus, inner envelope: ‘Ia:32 AE Sestertius of Pupienus ?3778 H.S.S.M’. Enclosed paper: ‘3778 Bz 237 Pupienus Rome’
12	Ia:78	-	Sestertius		AD 71		Head of Galba, r., draped and laureate, IMP SER SVLP GALBA CAES AVG	Galba lecturing three soldiers, ADLOCVT, S.C.	RE1, pg. 355		