

ROMAN SILVER COINS

A PRICE GUIDE



BY ANCIENT COIN SPECIALIST RICHARD PLANT

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Roman Silver Coins - A Price Guide

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A fully updated Price guide of over 850 silver Roman coins dated 280 BC - 476 AD, with their market values in GBP and USD, notes on changes in the coinage over the years and over 700 drawings to aid identification.

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**“Dedicated to Gabriel and Jared in memory of their
grandmother Helen Leather”**

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Preface

This is meant to be a book for the ordinary collector, or for people just developing an interest in Roman Silver Coins. For this reason it has been made as simple as possible. Such a reader, I believe, wants to know two things about his (or her) coin; which Emperor minted it and roughly how much it is worth. On the whole the obverse portrait will, therefore, be more important than the Allegorical figure - or whatever is on the reverse. Though comparatively few reverses are catalogued, I have tried to illustrate all the obverses I have seen for Imperial coins.

The Republican period has been a headache to catalogue - I feel that the usual way of listing by family name is extremely difficult for the non-expert, so I have tried a different method. Perhaps my readers will tell me if this is any better! I am sorry that I was unable to list every Republican coin. I only hope that the selection I have offered represents most of the coins that most collectors are likely to come across.

To ease identification for those who need to thumb through the whole book to find the coin they want, I have kept the illustrations as close together as possible, and relegated descriptive notes to the end of the book. Any coin with a bold Asterisk (*) after the value has further notes included in **Appendix I**. I have not discussed weights or purity of silver content: but I have made the illustrations as close as possible to life-sized (though size may vary between one specimen of the same coin and the next).

Important Note

In all cases the price given is for a coin in VF (Very Fine) condition. A crack across the flan, or a flan smaller than normal, or a coin being struck off-centre will very much affect the price. Plated coins will be worth much less, as will a coin which is "black" (probably through impurity of the metal).

Note also, that as one approaches 260AD and the descent of the Antoninianus into the realms of base metal coinage, a good silvered coin will be worth much more than one that is no longer well silvered.

Identification

The questionnaire on the following page is designed to help you identify your Roman Republican coins.

A coin is listed in the earliest category in which it falls. Thus **CRS178** with a ram on the reverse is listed under **GROUP 5** "Coins with notable Obverse type" not under **GROUP 6** "single animal". Unfortunately, there is a chance your coin may not be listed at all: because this is a catalogue containing the vast majority of coins that collectors will come across. It would need to be considerably larger in order to cover the vast array of all Roman Republican coins.

If your coin is not from the Republic, a full Index of both Roman Imperial and the Roman Empire (Imperial period) follows the questionnaire.

And if you still cannot find your coins, remember that it could be from Numidia or Mauretania in North Africa, which use Latin legends. Or, if the writing is Greek, certain coins of Caesareia in Cappadocia, of the province of Lycia, and of Amisus in Pontus can look very like Roman coins, especially when the legend is worn. It is not impossible it could even be Celtic British! Unfortunately none of these "foreigners" come within the scope of this catalogue.

Roman Republic Identification Questionnaire

Note that Groups 1 – 6 are all Denarii and usually 16 – 20mm in diameter.

Group	Description	Class	Number
	The DIDRACHM period before 211BC		CRS1 - 8
	From 211BC the UNNAMED coins, naming just Roma		CRS9 - 15

Are there TWO HORSEMEN or a CHARIOT on the reverse?

GROUP 1	The DIOSCURI (two horsemen) type		CRS16 - 49
GROUP 2	The BIGA (chariot pulled by two horses/other creatures)		
	Obv: Helmeted head/Reverse: Biga of horses	Class 1	CRS50 - 89
	Obv: Helmeted head/Reverse: Non-horse Biga	Class 2	CRS90 - 95
	Obv: Non-helmeted head/Reverse: Biga of horses	Class 3	CRS96 - 113
	Obv: Non-helmeted head/Reverse: Non-horse Biga	Class 4	CRS114 - 116
GROUP 3	The three-horse TRIGA		CRS117 - 118
GROUP 4	The QUADRIGA (chariot pulled by four horses)		
	Obv: Helmeted head	Class 1	CRS119 - 150
	Obv: Non-helmeted head, or different type	Class 2	CRS151 - 162

Obverse Head has a notable Head-Dress, or something unusual?

GROUP 5	Obv: Head of ROMA	Class 1a	CRS163 - 172
	Obv: Similar (but different!) helmeted head	Class 1b	CRS173 - 181
	Obv: Two faces on Obv, or one on Obv and one on Rev	Class 2	CRS182 - 188
	Obv: Front-facing head	Class 3	CRS189 - 190
	Obv: Heads wearing various crowns, caps, or skins	Class 4	CRS191 - 201

The Obverse Head has nothing remarkable about it, turn to the REVERSE:

GROUP 6	Rev: Two or more human characters/trophies	Class 1a	CRS202 - 214
	Rev: Two or more animals	Class 1b	CRS215 - 218
	Rev: Animal plus human	Class 2	CRS219 - 229
	Rev: Single animal	Class 3a	CRS230 - 239
	Rev: Single human	Class 3b	CRS240 - 248
	Rev: Consists entirely of inanimate objects	Class 4	CRS249 - 272

Is the coin less than about 16mm in diameter?

GROUP 7	The Quinarii	Class 1	CRS273 - 283
	The Sestertii	Class 2	CRS284 - 285

Alphabetical Index of Imperial and Imperial Coins

<u>Issued in the name of:</u>	<u>CRS No.(s)</u>	<u>Issued in the name of:</u>	<u>CRS No.(s)</u>
Aelius	459 - 460	Didius Julianus	517
Aemilian	681 - 683	Diocletian	725 - 731
Agrippina Senior	354	Domitia	423 - 424
Agrippina Junior	375 - 376	Domitian	414 - 422
Antonia	374		
Antoninus Pius	461 - 472	Elagabalus	565 - 573
Aquilia Severa	597	Eudocia	841
Arcadius	823 - 825	Eugenius	821 - 822
Augustus	299, 322 - 346, 352	Faustina Senior	473 - 476
Balbinus	619 - 621	Faustina Junior	486-495
Basiliscus	854	Flavius Victor	819 - 820
Brutus	301 - 306	Fulvia	314 - 315
Caius Caesar	371	Galba	378 - 380
Caligula	351 - 354	Galerius	738 - 741
Caracalla	539 - 553	Galla Placidia	835
Carausius	721 - 724	Gallienus	705 - 709
Cassius	307	Germanicus	353
Claudius I	355 - 361	Geta	554 - 559
Cleopatra	317	Gordian I	617
Clodius Albinus	522 - 525	Gordian II	618
Clodius Macer	377	Gordian III	625 - 632
Cnaeus Pompey	288	Gratian	795 - 801
Commodus	504 - 510		
Constans 337 - 350AD	750 - 753	Hadrian	445 - 455
Constans 408 - 411AD	831	Herennia Etruscilla	659 - 661
Constantine I	743 - 745	Herennius Etruscus	662 - 666
Constantine II	746 - 749	Honorius	826 - 829
Constantine III	830	Hostilian	667 - 671
Constantius I	736 - 737		
Constantius II	754 - 765	Jotapian	653
Constantius Gallus	768 - 769	Jovian	776
Cornelia Supera	684	Jovinus	833 - 834
		Julia Domna	538, 583 - 591
Crispina	511 - 513	Julia Maesa	598 - 602
		Julia Mamaea	606 - 608
Decentius	767	Julia Paula	595 - 596
Diadumenian	563 - 564	Julia Soemias	603 - 605
Didia Clara	519	Julia Titi	413
		Julian II	770 - 775
		Julius Caesar	292 - 300

Alphabetical Index of Imperial and Imperial Coins (continued)

<u>Issued in the name of:</u>	CRS No.(s)	<u>Issued in the name of:</u>	CRS No.(s)
Leo I	849	Plautilla	592 - 594
Lepidus	308	Plotina	441
Libius Severus	850	Pompey the Great	286 - 288
Licinius I	742	Postumus	714 - 718
Lucilla	501 - 503	Procopius	794
Lucius Verus	496-500	Pulcheria	840
		Pupienus	622 - 624
Macrianus	719		
Macrinus	560 - 562	Quietus	720
Magnentius	766		
Magnus Maximus	816 - 818	Sabina	456 - 458
Manlia Scantilla	518	Salonina	710 - 713
Marcian	847 - 848	Saloninus	700 - 704
Marciana	442	Septimius Severus	526 - 539
Marcus Aurelius	477 - 485	Severus III (see Libius Severus)	
Mariniana	693	Severus Alexander	574 - 582
Mark Antony	308 - 321	Sextus Pompey	289 - 291
Matidia	443 - 444		
Maximianus Herculeus	732 - 735	Theodosius I	809 - 815
Maximinus I	609 - 612	Theodosius II	836 - 839
Maximus 235 – 238AD	615 - 616	Tiberius	349 - 350
Maximus 409 – 411AD	832	Titus	405 - 412
		Trajan	431 - 440
Nero	362 - 370	Trajan Decius	654 - 658
Nero Claudius Drusus	372 - 373	Tranquillina	633
Nerva	425 - 430	Trebonianus Gallus	672 - 676
Octavia	316		
Octavian (see Augustus)		Valens	784 - 793
Orbiana	609	Valentinian I	777 - 783
Otacilia Severa	643 - 646	Valentinian II	802 - 808
Otho	381 - 384	Valentinian III	842 - 846
		Valerian I	685 - 692
Pacatian	652	Valerian II	693 - 699
Paulina	613 - 614	Vespasian	396 - 404
Pertinax	514 - 516	Vitellius	385 - 390
Pescennius Niger	520 - 521	Volusian	677 - 680
Philip I	634 - 642		
Philip II	647 - 651	Zeno	851 - 853

The DIDRACHM period before 211BC



CRS1: 280 - 276BC
(Probably minted at Metapontum). Obv: Head of Mars **VF £550/\$990**



CRS2: 269 - 266BC.
Obv: Hercules Rev: Wolf and twins **VF £550/\$990 ***



CRS3: 265 - 242BC.
Obv: Head of ?Diana or possibly ?Roma **VF £600/\$1080**



CRS4: 241 - 235BC. Obv: Head of Mars **VF £650/\$1170**



CRS5: 234 - 231BC. Obv: Head of Apollo **VF £550/\$990**



CRS6: 230 - 226BC. Obv: Head of Mars **VF £600/\$1080**



CRS7: 225 - 212BC
Didrachm or "Quadrigatus".
Obv: "Janiform" head of Dioscuri
Rev: Jupiter in quadriga (four horse chariot) **VF £275/\$495**



CRS8: 217 - 214BC
Drachm or "Half-quadrigatus".
Obv: as CRS7 **VF £375/\$675**

The Un-Named coins of the "Denarius" period, from 211BC



CRS9: The DENARIUS.
Obv: Head of Roma. Rev: The Dioscuri (Castor & Pollux)
This was tariffed at 10 asses until 123BC when it was re-tariffed at 16 asses.
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS10: The Half-Denarius known as the Quinarius. Rev: as CRS9 **VF £50/\$90**



CRS11: Sestertius (or Quarter-Denarius).
Rev: as CRS9 **VF £90/\$162**

The Un-Named coins of the “Denarius” period from 211BC (continued)



CRS12:

The Victoriante. 211 - c170BC
 Obv: Head of Jupiter. Rev: Victory crowning a trophy. Valued at 3/4 denarius. It was revived in c 101BC, becoming the model for the Quinarius (half-denarius) **VF £35/\$63 ***



CRS13a: Denarius

c189 - c170BC
 Obv: Helmeted head of Roma
 Rev: Diana in a biga
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS13b: Denarius

c157 - c156BC
 Obv: as CRS13
 Rev: Victory in a biga **VF £30/\$55**

There are just a few later un-inscribed denarii, as CRS14 and CRS15; but very soon most coins were to be named. During a transitional period some coins of Reference Numbers CRS9, CRS10, CRS12 and CRS13 began to be marked with symbols or letters and monograms. For example, CRS15a (below right) is identical to CRS9 but now has an “M based” monogram under the horses. We do not know enough about these coins to be able to attribute them to individuals. Fully named coins, however, were soon to follow.



CRS14: VF £45/\$80 *
 115 - 114BC



CRS15: VF £35/\$63 *
 86BC



CRS15a: VF £35/\$63 *
 c199 - 170BC

Please note that many dates given in catalogues for this period are prefixed by 'c', meaning 'Circa', and that they are tentative! I omit the 'c', but the dates remain tentative!

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

These begin with a large number of “Head of Roma/Dioscuri” and “Head of Roma/Chariot” coins; but later we find a wonderful variety of designs. The latter I intend to list by type, rather than alphabetically by the family name or the magistrate, as I think this will make it easier for the collector to identify a coin.

Note that 'I' and 'J' are both written as I. The 'U' and 'V' are both written as 'V'.

Note, also, that two, three, or even four letters may be tied together or “ligate”. Thus **VR** PUR, and **AV** ANTE

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

GROUP 1: Coins of the “Dioscuri” type (As CRS9) with the name written, usually below the horses; but sometimes above the horse, or behind the Head of Roma on the obverse.

Values: CRS16 – 161, generally all £30/\$55 – £40/\$72 in VF. Some coins with interesting designs, or higher values, have been illustrated.



CRS18: VF £30/\$55 – £40/\$72



CRS37: VF £30/\$55 – £40/\$72

Ref	Behind Roma	Below the horses	Moneyer	Date
CRS16		CA/	C.Aelius	209-208BC
CRS17		P-PAETVS	P.Aelius Paetus	138BC
CRS18	C- AƆSTI	DOG RUNNING	C.Antestius	146BC
CRS19	DOG WALKING	C- AƆSTI	C.Antestius	146BC
CRS20	SARA/	M-ATIL	M.Atilius Saranus	148BC
CRS21		AƆ	L.Autronius	189-180Bc
CRS22		AƆ (or above horse)	Cn.Baebius Tamphilus	194-190BC*
CRS23		M	Metellus	194-190BC
CRS24		CN-CA	Cn.Calpurnius Piso	189-180BC
CRS25		L-COIL	L.Coelius	189-180BC
CRS25a		L-CV [†]	L.Cupiennius	147BC
CRS26*		Ɔ	Decius	206-200BC
CRS27		CN-DO	Cn.Domitius Ahenobarbus	189-180BC
CRS28		Ɔ	Furius Purpurio	
CRS29		Ɔ	Horatius	206-200BC
CRS30		L-ITI	L.Iteius	149BC
CRS31		L-IVI	L.Julius	141BC
CRS32		C-IVNI-C-F	C.Junius	149BC
CRS33		M-IVNI	M.Junius Silanus	145BC
CRS34	TRIO	CN-LVCR	Cn.Lucretius Trio	136BC
CRS35	LIBO	Q-MARC	Q.Marcus Libo	148BC
CRS36		M	Matienus	179-170BC
CRS37	RVF	Q-MINV	Q.Minucius Rufus	122BC
CRS38		H (or above horse)	L.Plautius Hypsaeus	194-190BC*
CRS39		C-PLVT	C.Plutius	121BC
CRS40		T@Q		
CRS41		SX-Q	Sextus Quinctilius	189-180BC
CRS42		C-SCR	C.Scribonius	154BC
CRS43		GR	Gracchus	199-170BC
CRS44		L-SEM	L.Sempronius Pitio	148BC
CRS45		V	A.Terentius Varro	206-200BC
CRS46		C-VR	C.Varro	209-208BC
CRS49		C-ER-LVC	C. Terentius Lucanus	147BC

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

GROUP 2: Coins Of the “Biga” type (CRS13-14), a biga being a chariot pulled by two creatures of any sort, though most commonly by horses.

Class One: Obverse, helmeted head (usually ROMA): Biga of horses (driver often Victory).



CRS56: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72



CRS89: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72

Ref	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS50		SAFRA	Spurius Afranius	150BC
CRS51		SAR	Atilius Saranus	155BC
CRS52		L-ÄILI	L.Atilius Nomentanus	141BC
CRS53		A/	Aurelius	194- 190BC
CRS54	L-COSCO-M-F	L-LIC-CN-DOM	L.Cosconius	(S) 118BC
CRS55	C-MALLE-C-F	L-LIC-CN-DOM	C.Malleolus	(S) 118BC
CRS56	L-POMPONI-CNF	L-LIC-CN-DOM	L.Pomponius	(S) 118BC
CRS57	L-PORCI LICI	L-LIC-CN-DOM	L.Porcius Licinius	(S) 118BC
CRS58		SCA/RI RI L-LIC-CN-DOM	M.Aurelius Scaurus	(S) 118BC
CRS59		Elephants head	L.Caecilius Metellus	128BC
CRS60		M-CALID QM̄-CNFL or C NFOV M-CA-Q-M̄	M.Calidus, Q.Metellus & Cn.Fulvius	117- 116BC
CRS61		P-CALP	P.Calpurnius	133BC
CRS62	M-CIPI-M-F	Rudder	M.Cipius	115- 114BC
CRS63		C-PVLCHER	C.Claudius Pulcher	110- 109BC
CRS64		T-CLOVLI	T.Cloelius	128BC
CRS65		CALD or C-COIL CALD	C.Coilius Caldus	104BC
CRS66		P-SVA	P.Sulla	151BC
CRS67		CN-LENTVL	Cn.Lentulus Clodianus	88BC
CRS68		Man fighting dog CN-DOM	Cn.Domitius Ahenobarbus	128BC
CRS69		L-FLAMINICILLO or CHILO	F.Flaminius Chilo	109- 108BC
CRS70		PVR	Furius Purpurio	179- 170BC
CRS71		SEX-IVI CAISAR	Sextus Julius Caesar	129BC
CRS72		L-IVLI	L.Julius	101BC

(S) = “Serrated edge” (as CRS56 Illustration above)

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

CRS73		D-SILANVS L-F	D.Silanus	91BC
CRS74		Ā	P.Juventius Thalna	179-170BC
CRS75		C-Ā	C.Thalna	154BC
CRS76	PV head within wreath	RVF M-LVCILI	M.Lucilius Rufus	101BC
CRS77		C-MIA/I	C.Maianius	153BC
CRS78		M-ÆRC	M.Marcus	134BC
CRS79		M-OPEIMI	M.Opimius	131BC
CRS80		NATĀ or NAT	Pinarius Natta	149BC
CRS81		C-CATO	C.Cato	123BC
CRS82	LAECA	M-PORC	M.Porcius Laeca	125BC
CRS83	FLAC	L-RVTILI	L.Rutilius Flaccus	77BC
CRS84		L-SAVF	L.Saufeius	152BC
CRS85	RVLLI	P-SERVILI-M-F	P.Servilius Rullus	100BC
CRS86		A-SPVRI	A.Spurilius	139BC
CRS87		C-TITINI	C.Titinius	141BC
CRS88		L-REBA/I	L.Trebanius	135BC
CRS89		FLAC C-VA.-C-F	C.Valerius Flaccus	140BC

Class Two Obv: Helmeted head (usually Roma). Rev: "Biga" of other creatures.



CRS93: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72

Ref	Obverse	Driver	Animal	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS90	COTA	Hercules	Centaur	M-ÆRELI	M.Aurelius Cotta	139BC
CRS91	NASO	Diana	Stags	L-AXSIVS L-F	L.Axius Naso	71BC
CRS92		Jupiter	Elephants	C-ÆTELLVS	C.Caecilius Metellus	125BC
CRS93	CAESAR	Venus	Cupids	L-IVI L-F	L.Julius Caesar	103BC
CRS94		Juno	Goats	C-REN	C.Renius	138BC
CRS95		Cybele	Lions	M-VOLTEI M-F	M.Volteius	78BC



CRS95: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

Class Three: Obv: Non-helmeted head. Rev: “Biga” of horses (driver often victory)



CRS111: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72



CRS112: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72



CRS113: VF £400/\$720

Ref	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS96	Female head C-ANNIVS T-F-T-N-PRO-COS	Q-C-TARQVITI P-F	C.Annius & C.Tarquitius	82-81BC
CRS97	Sol, radiate	M AQIL	Manlius Aquillius	109-108BC
CRS98	Victory (wing at shoulder)	T-CARISI	T. Carisius	46BC
CRS99	Diana with bow and quiver	TI CLAVD -TI-F-A-N	T.Claudius Nero	79BC
CRS100	Venus MAXSVMVS	C-EGNATIUS-CN-F-CN-N	Cn.Egnatius Maxsumus	75BC
CRS101	Cybele veiled and turreted	C-FABI C-F	C.Fabius Hadrianus	102BC
CRS102	Salus SALVS	D-SILANVS L-F	D.Silanus	91BC
CRS103	Mask of Silenus	D-SILANVS L-F	D.Silanus	91BC
CRS104	Venus L-CENSORIN	P-CREPVS C-LIMETAN	L.Censorinus, P.Crepusius and CLimetanus	82BC
CRS105	Saturn	L-MEMMI GAL	L.Memmius Galeria	106BC
CRS106	Saturn	L-C-MEMIES L-F-GAL	L. and C.Memmius Galeria	87BC
CRS107	Victory	L-MVSSIDIVS LONGVS	L.Mussidius Longus	42BC
CRS108	Tatius SABIN	L-TITVRI	L.Titurius Sabinus	89BC
CRS109	Sol, radiate ACISCVLVS	L-VALERIVS	L.Valerius Acisculus	45BC
CRS110	Tatius SABINVS A	IVDEX T-VETTIVS	T.Vettius Sabinus	70BC
CRS111*	Juno Sospita	L-PROCILI-F (S)	L.Procilius	80BC
CRS112	Liberty, diademed MENSOR	L-FARSVLEI	L.Farsuleius Mentor	75BC
CRS113*	Vercingetorix (?)	L-HOSTILIVS SASERNA	L.Hostilius Saserna	48BC

(S) = “Serrated edge”

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

Class Four: Obv: Non-helmeted head. Rev: Non-horse “biga”



CRS116: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72 *

Ref	Obverse	Driver	Animal	Legend	Moneyer	Date
CRS114	Female head	Diana	Stags	C-ALLI	C.Allius Bala	92BC
CRS115	Female head	Neptune	Hippocamps	Q-CREPEREI ROCVS S	Q.Crepereius Rocus	72BC
CRS116*	Bacchus	Ceres	Serpents	M-VOLTEI -M-F	M.Volteius	78BC

GROUP 3: The three-horse “triga”

Ref	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS117	Head of Roma	Victory in triga AP-CL-T-M-Q-☞ or T-M-AP-CL-Q- ☞	T.Manlius Mancinus, Appius Claudius Pulcher and Q.Urbinus	111-110BC
CRS118	Head of Venus	Victory in triga C-NÆ-BAB	C.Naevius Balbus	79BC

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

GROUP 4: The “Quadriga” drawn by four animals. (Always horses on Republican coins).

Class One: Obv: Helmeted head (usually Roma).



CRS121: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72



CRS149: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72

Ref	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS119	GEM	C.ÆVI	C.Aburius Geminus	134BC
CRS120	GEM	M.ÆVI	M.Aburius Geminus	132BC
CRS121	BA. BVS in wreath	M-ACILI	Man.Acilius Balbus	125BC
CRS122	M.ACILIVS M F		M.Acilius	130BC
CRS123	C- ANNIVS.T.F.T.N.PRO.CO S	L-FABI-L-F-HISP	C.Annius & L.Fabius Hispaniensis	82-81BC
CRS124	CRAG	L-ÆS	L.Antestius Gragulus	136BC
CRS125		L-SATVRN	L.Appuleius Saturninus	104BC
CRS126	RVS	M-AF	M.Aufidius Rusticus	140BC
CRS127	Q-ÆE		Q.Caecilius Metellus	130BC
CRS128		C-CASSI	C.Cassius	126BC
CRS129		C-CONSIDI	C.Considius Paetus	46BC
CRS130	SISENNA	CN-CORNEL-L-F	Cn.Cornelius Sisenna	118-107BC
CRS131	TRIGE	C- C V	C.Curiatus Trigeminus	142BC
CRS132	Q-CVRT	M-S I A	Q.Curtius	116-115BC
CRS133		CN-DOMI	Cn.Domitius Ahenobarbus	116-115BC
CRS134	LABEO	Q-FABI	C.Fabius Labeo	124BC
CRS135		C-F-L-R-Q-M	C.Fabius, L.Roscius and Q.Marcus	118-117BC
CRS136		Q-ÆR-C-F-L-R	C.Fabius, L.Roscius and Q.Marcus	118-117BC
CRS137		MÆ-C-F	M.Fannius	123BC
CRS138		C-FVNDAN	C.Fundanus	101BC
CRS139	(Head within wreath)	CN-GEL	Cn.Gellius	138BC
CRS140		P-Æ-AF	P.Maenius Antiaticus	132BC
CRS141	L-MANLI PRO-Q	L-SVLLA IM	L.Manlius Torquatus	82BC
CRS142		L-MINVCI	L.Minucius	113BC
CRS143		L-OPEIMI	L.Opimius	131BC
CRS144		M-CARBO	M.Carbo	122BC
CRS145		CARB	Cn.Carbo	121BC
CRS146	LAECA	M-PORC	M.Porcius Laeca	125BC
CRS147		L-POST-A-B	L.Postumius Albinus	131BC
CRS148	Æ G PVB	L-SENTI-C-F	L.Sentius	101BC
CRS149		M-TVLLI	M.Tullius	120BC
CRS150	M-ÆG		M.Vargunteius	130BC

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

Class Two: Obv: Non-helmeted head (or other type). Rev: "Quadriga" of horses.



CRS151 VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72

Ref	Obverse	Reverse	Moneyer	Date
CRS151	Jupiter	Q-ANTO-BAB PR	Q. Antonius Balbus	83-82BC
CRS152	Victory	T-CARISI	T. Carisius	46BC
CRS153	Venus: PAETI	C-CONSIDI	C. Considius Paetus	46BC
CRS154	Jupiter	L-SCIP-ASIAG	L. Scipio Asiagenus	106BC
CRS155	Vejovis (young male head)	GAR-OGV-VER or OGV-GAR-VER	Gargilius, Ogulnius and Vergilius	86BC
CRS156	Genius (laureate & winged)	IVLI-BVRSIO	L. Julius Bursio	85BC
CRS157	Vejovis (holding thunderbolt)	C-LICINIVS L-F MACER	C. Licinius Macer	84BC
CRS158	Neptune: P-YPSAE	C-YPSAE-COS PRIV CEPIT	P. Plautius Hypsaeus	58BC
CRS159	Female bust: P-YPSAE	C-YPSAE-COS PRIV CEPIT	P. Plautius Hypsaeus	58BC
CRS160	Apollo: PANSA	C-VIBIVS C-F	C. Vibius Pansa	90BC
CRS161*	Jupiter, Juno (illustrated) or Minerva (helmeted) DOS	L-RVBRI	L. Rubrius Dossenus	87BC
CRS162*	Illustrated below		M. Aemilius Scaurus and P. Plautius Hypsaeus	58BC



CRS161: VF £30/\$55 - £40/\$72 *



CRS162: VF £80/\$145 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

GROUP 5: Coins (type with notable Obverse). **Class One:** With Head of Roma as CRS9.



CRS163:
T.Didius
113 - 112BC
VF £70/\$126 *



CRS164:
M.Caecilius
Metellus 127BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS165:
T.Minucius
Augurinus 134BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS166:
T.Minucius
Augurinus 135BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS167: M.Sergius
Silus 116 - 115BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS168:
C.Servilius 136BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS169:
G.Servilius Vatia
127BC VF £60/
\$108



CRS170:
M.Servilius 100BC
VF £55/\$100



CRS171: S.Pompeius Fostlus 137BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS172: C.Publicius 80BC
VF £55/\$100 *

Similar Helmeted Heads



CRS173: Mn.Aquillius 71BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS174: T.Carisius 46BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS175: Cn.Blasio
112 - 111BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS176: Q.Lutatus Cerco
109 - 108BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS177: Albinus Bruti.f.
48BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS178: L.Rustius 76BC
VF £55/\$100 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic



CRS179: P.Satrienus 77BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS180: L.Torquatus 113 -
112BC VF £50/\$90 *



CRS181: The Marsic
Federation 90 - 89BC
(Oscan legends) VF £300/
\$540 *

Class Two: With Two Faces



CRS182: M.Furius Philus
119BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS183: C. Fonteius
114-113BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS184: C.Sulpicius Galba
106BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS185: C.Censorinus
88BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS186: M.Junius Brutus
54BC VF £150/\$270 *



CRS187: C.Coelius Caldus
51BC VF £200/\$360 *



CRS188: M.Plaetorius Cestianus 67BC VF £200/\$360 *

Class Three: Front Facing heads



CRS189: L.Plautius Plancus 47BC
VF £80/\$144 *



CRS190: L.Cornelius Lentulus & C.Claudius
Marcellus 49BC VF £55/\$100 **

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

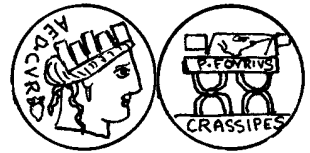
Class Four: Wearing various crowns, caps, or animal skins.



CRS191: A. Plautius 55BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS192: L. Platorius
Cestianus 67BC VF
£55/\$100 *



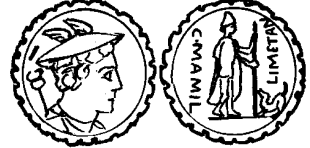
CRS193: P. Furius Crassipes
84BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS194: L. Philippus
113 - 112BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS195: L. Lucretius Trio
76BC VF £70/\$125 *



CRS196: C. Mamilius
Limetanus 82BC VF £160/
\$288 *



CRS197: Cn. Plancius 55BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS198: L. Papius 79BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS199: L. Roscius Fabatus
64BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS200: L. Thorius Balbus
105BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS201: M. Volteius 78BC VF £55/
\$100 *

GROUP 6: Other denarii, distinguished by *Reverse* types.

Class One a: Two or more human characters or trophies.



CRS202: M. Junius Brutus
54BC VF £150/\$270 *



CRS203: L. Titurius Sabinus
89BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS204: (Rape of Sabine
Women) Obv: as CRS203
89BC VF £70/\$125 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic



CRS205: L.Aemilius Lepidus
Paullus 62BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS206: L. Caesius
112 - 111BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS207: L. Memmius
109 - 108BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS208: A. Albinus 96BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS209: C. Servilius 57BC
VF £50/\$90 *



CRS210: L. Calpurnius Piso
Caesonius & Q. Servilius
Caepio 100BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS211: L. Caecilius
Metellus 96BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS212: M. Herennius
108 - 107BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS213: Faustus Cornelius
Sulla 56BC
VF £70/\$125 *



CRS214: C. Coelius Caldus 51BC VF £70/\$125 *

Class One b: Two or more animals



CRS215: T. Quinctius
112 - 111BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS216: C. Marius Capito
81BC VF £55/\$100 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic



CRS217: L.Cassius Caecianus 102BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS218: C.Hosidius Geta 68BC
VF £70/\$125 *

Class Two: Animal with human



CRS219: Man. Aemilius
Lepidus
114-113BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS220: P. Crepusius 82BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS221: L. Marcius
Philippus 56BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS222: L. Calpurnius Pise Frugi 90BC
Almost identical coin issued 67BC by C. Piso
reading C. PISO L. F. FRVG VF £55/
\$100 each *



CRS223: L. Valerius Acisculus 45BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS224: A. Postumius Albinus
81BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS225: Man Fonteius
85BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS226: L. Hostilius Saserna
48BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS227: L. Lucretius Trio
76BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS228: Man. Cordius
Rufus 46BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS229: A. Postumius
Albinus 81BC VF £55/
\$100 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

Class Three a: Single Animal



CRS230: Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius 81BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS231: Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio
47 - 46BC VF £75/\$135 *



CRS232: C. Censorinus
88BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS233: C. Postumius 74BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS234: T. Carisius 46BC
VF £75/\$135 *



CRS235: Q. Titius 90BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS236: Q. Titius 90BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS237: Q. Cassius
Longinus 55BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS238: L. Aurelius Cotta
105BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS239: C. Valerius Flaccus
82BC VF £55/\$100 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

Class Three b: Single Human



CRS240: L.Hostilius
Saserna 48BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS241: M.Cato 89BC –
with M.Cato.Pro.PR on Obv.
47 - 46BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS242: L.Valerius Flaccus
108 - 107BC
VF £55/\$100 *



CRS243: P.Clodius Turrinus
42BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS244: L.Censorinus 82BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS245: L.Procilius 80BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS246: Man.Acilius
Glabrio 49BC VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS247: L.Cassius
Longinus 63BC VF £70/
\$125 *



CRS248: C.Vibius Pansa
48BC VF £60/\$108 *

Class Four: Inanimate objects



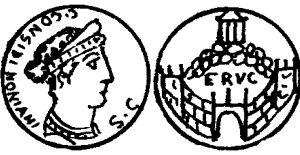
CRS249: M.Volteius 78BC
VF £70/\$125 *



CRS250: Petillius Capitolinus
43BC VF £70/\$125 *



CRS251: Q.Cassius Longinus
55BC VF £70/\$125 *



CRS252: C.Considius
Nonianus 57BC VF £120/
\$216 *



CRS253: Lollius Palicanus
45BC VF £105/\$190 *



CRS254: M.Plaetorius
Cestianus 67BC VF £250/
\$450 *

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic



CRS255: L.Scribonius Libo
62BC VF £50/\$90 *



CRS256: L.Aemilius Paullus
& L.Scribonius Libo 62BC VF
£50/\$90



CRS257: L.Furius Brocchus
63BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS258: C.Considius Paetus
46BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS259: Q.Pomponius Rufus
54BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS260: Q.Sicinius 49BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS261: M.Plaetorius
Cestianus 67BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS262: Albinus Bruti F
48BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS263: L.Mussidius
Longus 42BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS264: C.Norbanus 83BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS265: L.Torquatus 65BC
VF £80/\$145 *



CRS266: L.Sulla 81BC
VF £85/\$153 *



CRS267: T.Carisius 46BC
VF £80/\$145 *



CRS268: Cn.Lentulus
76 - 75BC VF £55/\$100 *



CRS269: P.Galba 69BC
VF £60/\$108 *



CRS270: Q.Caecilius
Metellus 81BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS271: Q.Sicinius and
C.Coponius 49BC VF £55/
\$100 *



CRS272: Albinus Bruti F
48BC VF £70/\$125

The Named Coins of the Roman Republic

GROUP 7: The minor denominations. With exceptions the Quinarii (Half-denarii) and particularly the Sestertii (Quarter-denarii) of the Republic are not very common.

Class One: The Quinarii (usually about 12 – 15mm in diameter)



CRS273: Unnamed of 81BC
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS274: C. Egnatuleius
97BC VF £30/\$55 *



CRS275: T. Cloelius 98BC
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS276: C. Fundanius
101BC VF £30/\$55



CRS277: Cn. Lentulus
Clodianus 88BC VF £30/
\$55



CRS278: P. Sabinus 99BC
VF £30/\$55



CRS279: L. Calpurnius Piso
Frugi 90BC VF £30/
\$55 *



CRS280: L. Papius Celsus
45BC VF £50/\$90 *



CRS281: L. Rubrius
Dossenus 87BC VF £30/
\$55 *



CRS282: Q. Titius 90BC VF £35/\$63 *



CRS283: M. Cato 89BC. If 'M. Cato PRO. PR',
then 47 - 46BC VF £30/\$55 each *

Class Two: The Sestertii (usually about 9 – 11mm in diameter)



CRS284: Man. Cordius Rufus
46BC VF £60/\$108 *



CRS285: L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi 90BC
VF £60/\$108 *

The Imperial Period

This is still within the period of the Republic; but these coins were minted in the names of the great men of the Civil War period, which led to the establishment of the Empire. In fact one of these men, Octavian, became the first Emperor, taking the name "Augustus". From here on all coins are Denarii, unless otherwise stated, until **CRS627**.

POMPEY THE GREAT

Born 106BC, killed 48BC



CRS286: Minted 49BC
VF £330/\$595 *



CRS287: Minted 49BC
VF £300/\$540 *



CRS288: Minted by his son,
Cnaeus Pompey 46 - 45BC
VF £150/\$270 *

SEXTUS POMPEY

Younger son of Pompey the Great, killed 35BC



CRS289: Minted 42 - 40BC
VF £500/\$900 *



CRS290: Minted 42 - 40BC
VF £250/\$450 *



CRS291: Minted 42 - 40BC
VF £250/\$450 *

JULIUS CAESAR

Assassinated on the Ides of March 44BC



CRS292: 49 - 48BC
VF £150/\$270 *



CRS293: 47 - 46BC
VF £150/\$270 *



CRS294: 46BC VF £100/
\$180 *



CRS295: 46 - 45BC
VF £150/\$270 *



CRS296: 44BC VF £800/
\$1450 *



CRS297: 44BC VF £600/
\$1100 *

The Imperial Period

JULIUS CAESAR (continued)

Commemorative



CRS298: With M. Antony
43BC VF £600/\$1080



CRS299: With Augustus
17BC VF £500/\$900 *



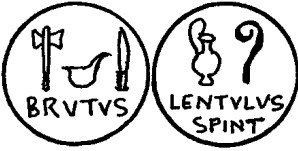
CRS300: Minted 17BC
VF £350/\$630 *

BRUTUS

An assassin of Julius Caesar. He had earlier minted **CRS186** and **CRS202** as a mint official!
Committed suicide 42BC. His "Imperial" coins were all minted 43-42BC



CRS301: VF £300/\$540 *



CRS302: VF £300/\$540 *



CRS303: VF £300/\$540 *



CRS304: VF
Very highly priced *



CRS305: Quinarius
VF £250/\$450 *



CRS306: Quinarius
VF £180/\$325 *

CASSIUS

Another conspirator in the assassination of Julius Caesar, died 42BC at Philippi



CRS307: Minted 42BC VF £200/\$360 *

The Imperial Period

LEPIDUS

A colleague of Antony and Octavian, minted coins 43 - 42BC in conjunction with M. Antony



CRS308: Quinarius **VF £125/\$225 ***

MARK ANTONY

Lost Battle of Actium to Octavian in 31BC, killed himself 30BC



CRS309: 42BC
VF £250/\$450 *



CRS310: 38 - 37BC
VF £150/\$270 *



CRS311: 33BC
VF £250 /\$450



CRS312: 32 - 31BC **VF £100/\$180 ***



CRS313: Quinarius **VF £110/\$198** 43BC

MARK ANTONY AND FULVIA

Wife of Mark Antony, married 44BC, died 40BC

Both Quinarii. The features of "Victory" are those of Fulvia



CRS314: 43BC **VF £140/\$250 ***



CRS315: 43BC **VF £140/\$252 ***

The Imperial Period

MARK ANTONY AND OCTAVIA

Married Mark Antony in 40BC, repudiated 32BC



CRS316: Cistophorus of 3 denarii - minted at Ephesus 39 – 38 BC VF £350/\$630 *

MARK ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA



CRS317: 32-31BC VF £1400/\$2520

MARK ANTONY AND HIS BROTHER LUCIUS



CRS318: Minted 41BC VF £600/\$1080

MARK ANTONY AND OCTAVIAN

Octavian was soon to be known as "Augustus"



CRS319: 40 - 39BC
VF £300 /\$540



CRS320: 39BC VF £220/
\$395 *



CRS321: 40 - 39BC
Quinarius
VF £ ?? *

The Imperial Period

AUGUSTUS

As Octavian, sharing power, before the Battle of Actium 31BC



CRS322: 42BC VF £200/
\$360 *



CRS323: 41BC VF £200/
\$360



CRS324: 40BC VF £160/
\$288 *



CRS325: 36BC VF £180/\$325 *



CRS326: 36BC VF £180/\$325

The Battle of Actium

The battle of Actium was a naval battle in which Octavian (later Augustus) defeated the larger combined fleets of Mark Antony and Cleopatra on the 2nd September 31BC off the coast of Western Greece.

Antony was in Greece with a powerful infantry force and had engaged in indecisive battles with Octavian on land. During this time Octavian's competent naval commander Marcus Agrippa had managed to sever Antony's sea supply route. Mark Antony and Cleopatra tried to negotiate peace terms but were unsuccessful. They then fled to Alexandria in Egypt but Octavian followed them and they surrendered without a fight the following year. Mark Antony committed suicide.

The mighty Roman Empire was born. Octavian was now in complete control. As Emperor he was renamed "Augustus" and became the first of many powerful men to govern and conquer what was at the time, most of the known civilised world.

The Roman Empire

(Octavian as) AUGUSTUS - 31BC - 14AD



CRS327: VF £150/\$270 *



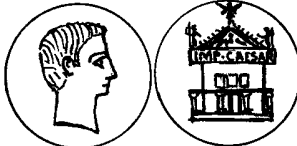
CRS328: VF £200/\$360 *



CRS329: VF £180/\$325 *



CRS330: VF £140/\$252



CRS331: VF £170/\$306



CRS332: VF £170/\$306 *

Obv: as CRS331



CRS333: VF £400/\$720 *



CRS334: VF £150/\$270 *



CRS335: VF £150/\$270

Obv: as CRS334



CRS336: VF £150/\$270 *



CRS337: VF £175/\$315

Obv: as CRS336



CRS338: VF £175/\$315 *



CRS339: VF £250/\$450 *

Rev: Comet



CRS340: VF £150/\$270 *



CRS341: VF £140/\$252 *

Obv: as CRS340



CRS342: VF £120/\$216 *

Main type 2BC - 14AD



CRS343: VF £300/\$540

Cistophorus of three denarii



CRS344: VF £325/

\$585 *

Obv: as CRS343

The Roman Empire

AUGUSTUS - 31BC - 14AD (Continued)



CRS345: VF £80/\$145 Quinarius *



CRS346: VF £80/\$145 Quinarius *



CRS347: VF £100/\$180 *



CRS348: VF £100/\$180

Obv: as CRS347

CRS347 and CRS348 are Commemorative Antoniniani (Double-denarii) minted by Trajan Decius 249-251AD

TIBERIUS - 14 - 37AD



CRS349: VF £150/\$270 *

CRS349 is the "Tribute Penny" referred to in the New Testament.



CRS350: VF £200/\$360 *

CALIGULA - 37 - 41AD



CRS351: VF £700/\$1260 *



CRS352: VF £600/\$1080

With Augustus



CRS353: VF £650/\$1170

With father, Germanicus



CRS354: VF £750/\$1350

With mother, Agrippina Senior

The Roman Empire

CLAUDIUS I - 41 - 54 AD



CRS355: VF £500/\$900 *



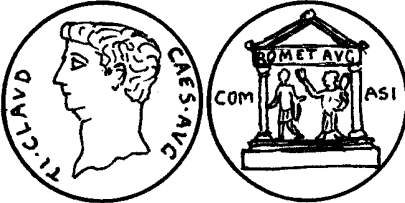
CRS356: VF £500/\$900 *



CRS357: VF £600/\$1100 *

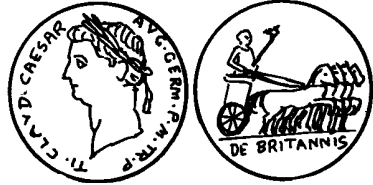


CRS358: VF £600/\$1100 *



CRS359: VF £600/\$1100 *

Cistophorus of three denarii minted at Ephesus.



CRS360: VF £600/\$1100 *

Didrachm minted in Cappadocia.



CRS361: VF £700/\$1260 *

Commemorative, struck under Nero

NERO - 54 - 68 AD

As Caesar under Claudius, 50 - 54 AD



CRS362: VF £350/\$630 *



CRS363: VF £300/\$540 *

The Roman Empire

NERO - 54 - 68 AD

As Emperor



CRS364: VF £300/\$540 *



CRS365: VF £300/\$540 *



CRS366: VF £250/\$450



CRS367: VF £200/\$360



CRS368: VF £200/\$360



CRS369: VF £250/\$450



CRS370: VF £250/\$450

Relations (Augustus to Nero)



CRS371: VF £800/
\$1440 *

Caius Caesar, adopted by Augustus, died 4 AD



CRS372: VF £600/\$1080

Nero Claudius Drusus, brother of Tiberius, father of Claudius, died 9 BC



CRS373: VF £600/\$1080



CRS374: VF £1000/
\$1800 *

Antonia, wife of Nero Claudius Drusus, mother of Claudius, died 37AD.



CRS375: VF £750/\$1350
Agrippina Junior & Claudius

Agrippina Junior was the wife of Claudius and mother of Nero. She died 59 AD. CRS375 and CRS376 were minted during the reign of Claudius.



CRS376: VF £750/\$1350
Agrippina Junior & Nero

The Roman Empire

CLODIUS MACER - 68 AD

Rebelled against Nero April 68AD, died October 68 AD



CRS377: VF Very rare and highly priced

NOTE: From this reign onwards, obverse legends become greatly varied, as do reverse types! However, for the collector it is normally far more important to work out which Emperor a coin should be attributed to, rather than what the reverse type is. Therefore the different obverses are listed first, followed by just a sample few reverses. What the reverse happens to be will not usually affect the price except in cases of special interest.

GALBA - 68 - 69 AD

From 9th June 68 AD – 15th January 69 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



CRS378: VF £300/
\$540

With Obverse A



CRS379: VF £300/
\$540 *

With Obverse C



CRS380: VF £252/\$455

Quinarius

OTHO - 69 AD

From 15th January 69 AD – 17th April 69 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS381: VF £500/
\$900



CRS382: VF £500/
\$900



CRS383: VF £500/
\$900



CRS384: VF £500/
\$900

The Roman Empire

VITELLIUS - 69 AD

Proclaimed in Germany, 2nd January 69 AD – 20th December 69 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS385: VF £300/\$540



CRS386: VF £300/\$540



CRS387: VF £300/
\$540 *



CRS388: VF £300/\$540



CRS389: VF £300/\$540



CRS390: VF £900+/
\$1620+
Vitellius' Children

Anonymous Coins of the Civil War Period 68 – 69 AD

At first sight some of these 68 - 69AD types (there are many types; but all are fairly uncommon) may be confused with the Republican series. These later coins do not state the name of any mint official.



CRS391: VF £350/\$630



CRS392: VF £400/\$720



CRS393: VF £450/\$810



CRS394: VF £450/\$810 *



CRS395: VF £450/\$810

The Roman Empire

VESPASIAN - 69 - 79 AD

Proclaimed in Alexandria, Egypt, 1st July 69 AD – 24th June 79 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



CRS396: VF £45/\$80 *



CRS397: VF £45/\$80



CRS398: VF £45/\$80



CRS399: VF £45/\$80



CRS400: VF £150/
\$270 *

With Obverse D



CRS401: VF £300/\$540

His sons Titus & Domitian.



Obverse H
Commemorative



Obverse I
Commemorative



CRS402: VF £50/\$90



CRS403: VF £100/\$180



CRS404: Antoninianus
VF £100/\$180 *

With Obv I. 249 – 251 AD

With Obv H. Struck during the reign of Titus.

The Roman Empire

TITUS - 79 - 81 AD

As Caesar under Vespasian 69 – 79 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS405: VF £80/\$145 *



CRS406: VF £80/\$145



CRS407: VF £125/\$225
Quinarius

TITUS - 79 - 81 AD

As Emperor



Obverse D



Obverse E



CRS408: VF £80/
\$145



CRS409: VF £80/
\$145



CRS410: VF £80/
\$145 *



CRS411: VF £80/
\$145



CRS412: VF £120/\$216

Commemorative Antoninianus 249 – 251 AD

The Roman Empire

JULIA TITI

Daughter of Titus



CRS413: VF £500/\$900 *

DOMITIAN - 81 - 96 AD

As Caesar under Vespasian and Titus, 69 – 81 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS414: VF £60/
\$108



CRS415: VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS416: VF £60/
\$108 *



CRS417: VF £60/
\$108 *

DOMITIAN - 81 - 96 AD As Emperor



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



CRS418: VF £40/
\$72 *



CRS419: VF £40/
\$72 *



CRS420: VF £80/
\$145



CRS421: VF £100/
\$180



CRS422: Quinarius VF £125 / \$225

The Roman Empire

DOMITIA

Wife of Domitian from 82 AD



CRS423: VF £1000/\$1800 *



CRS424: VF £1200/\$2160 *

NERVA - 96 - 98 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS425: VF £100/
\$180



CRS426: VF £100/
\$180



CRS427: VF
£100/\$180



CRS428: VF
£100/
\$180 *



CRS429: Quinarius
VF £300/\$540



CRS430: VF £100/\$180
Commemorative Antoninianus
Minted 249 - 251 AD



TRAJAN - 98 - 117 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS431: VF
£40/\$72 *



CRS432: VF
£40/\$72 *



CRS433: VF
£40/\$72 *



CRS434: VF
£70/\$125



CRS435: VF
£65/\$117 *



CRS436: VF
£60/\$108 *



CRS437: Quinarius
VF £120/\$216

The Roman Empire

TRAJAN - 98 - 117 AD (continued)



CRS438: Cistophorus (3 Denarii)
VF £200/\$360



**CRS439: VF £100/
\$180**

Commemorative Antoninianus of 249 - 251 AD. Rev: Altar or Eagle as CRS347 and CRS348. (CONSECRATIO)



**CRS440: VF £600/
\$1080**

During his reign Trajan reissued a large number of Republican and earlier Imperial types, adding his own name and titles on the reverse: but all these "restored" coins are rare.

PLOTINA

Wife of Trajan, died 129AD



CRS441: VF £1000/\$1800 *

MARCIANA

Sister of Trajan, died 114 AD



CRS442: VF £1000/\$1800

MATIDIA

Niece of Trajan, died 119 AD



CRS443: VF £1000/\$1800 *



CRS444: VF £1000/\$1800

The Roman Empire

HADRIAN - 117 - 138 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E

CRS445: VF £45/
\$80 *CRS446: VF £60/
\$108 *CRS447: VF £55/
\$100CRS448: VF £50/
\$90CRS449: VF £40/
\$72CRS450: VF £40/
\$72CRS451: VF £45/
\$80CRS452: Quinarius
VF £100/\$180CRS453: VF £250/\$450
Cistophorus of 3 denariiCRS454: VF £100/\$180
Minted in reign of
Antoninus PiusCRS455:
Antoninianus
VF £100/\$180
Reverse:
"CONSECRATIO"
Altar or Eagle.
249 - 241 AD

The Roman Empire

SABINA

Wife of Hadrian, died 137 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS456: VF £60/\$108



CRS457: VF £60/\$108



CRS458: VF £100/\$180
Commemorative

AELIUS, Caesar - 136 - 138 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS459: VF £150/
\$270



CRS460: VF £150/
\$270

ANTONINUS PIUS - 138 - 161 AD

As Caesar under Hadrian, 25th February 138 AD – 10th July 138 AD



Obverse A



CRS461: VF £50/\$90

The Roman Empire

ANTONINUS PIUS - 138 - 161 AD, As Emperor



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



CRS462: VF £30/\$55 *



CRS463: VF £30/\$55



CRS464: VF £30/\$55

CRS465: VF £30/
\$55CRS466: VF £35/
\$63CRS467: VF £30/
\$55 *CRS468: VF £60/
\$108

With Marcus
Aurelius

ANTONINUS PIUS - 138 - 161 AD, Commemorative



Obverse H

CRS469: VF £35/
\$63CRS470: VF £35/
\$63 *CRS471: VF £45/
\$80 *CRS472: VF £45/
\$80

Left:
"CONSECRATIO"
Antoninianus.
249 - 251 AD
Rev: Altar or Eagle
As CRS347 or
CRS348

The Roman Empire

FAUSTINA SENIOR

Wife of Antoninus Pius, died 141 AD

During her Lifetime



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS473: VF £35/\$63

After her Death



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



CRS474: VF £35/\$63



CRS475: VF £35/\$63



CRS476: VF £45/\$80

MARCUS AURELIUS - 161 - 180 AD

As Caesar under Antoninus Pius, 139 – 161 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS477:
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS478:
VF £35/\$63

The Roman Empire

MARCUS AURELIUS - 161 - 180 AD

As Emperor



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



Obverse H



Obverse I



Obverse J



CRS479:
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS480:
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS481:
VF £30/\$55



CRS482:
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS483:
VF £30/\$55



CRS484: Quinarius VF £200/\$360



CRS485: VF £45/\$80

Commemorative, minted by Commodus

FAUSTINA JUNIOR

Married Marcus Aurelius 145 AD, died 175 AD



Obverse A



CRS486: VF £40/\$72



CRS487: VF £40/\$72 *



Obverse B



CRS488:
VF £35/\$63



CRS489:
VF £35/\$63



CRS490:
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS491:
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS492:
VF £40/\$72 *

The Roman Empire

FAUSTINA JUNIOR, Commemorative



Obverse C



Obverse D

CRS493:
VF £40/\$72CRS494:
VF £40/\$72CRS495:
VF £40/\$72 *

LUCIUS VERUS - 161 - 169 AD

Co-Emperor with Marcus Aurelius



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS496: VF £40/\$72



CRS497: VF £40/\$72



CRS498: VF £45/\$80 *

Commemorative



Obverse E



CRS499: VF £50/\$90



CRS500: VF £50/\$90

The Roman Empire

LUCILLA

Daughter of Marcus Aurelius, married Verus in 164 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS501: VF £45/\$80



CRS502: VF £45/\$80



CRS503: VF £50/\$90

COMMODUS - 177 - 192 AD

As Caesar under Marcus Aurelius, 175 – 177 AD



Obverse A



CRS504: VF £40/\$72



CRS505: VF £40/\$72

As Emperor



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



Obverse H

The Roman Empire

COMMODUS - 177 - 192 AD (continued)



CRS506:
VF £40/\$72 *



CRS507:
VF £40/\$72 *



CRS508:
VF £70/\$125 *



CRS509:
VF £70/\$125 *



CRS510:
VF £80/\$145 *
With Obv H

CRISPINA

Married Commodus 177 AD, put to death 183 AD



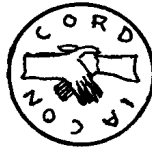
Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS511:
VF £50/\$90



CRS512:
VF £60/\$108



CRS513:
VF £50/\$90

PERTINAX - 1st January 193 – 28th March 193 AD



Obverse A



CRS514:
VF £600/\$1080



CRS515:
VF £600/\$1080



CRS516: VF £750/\$1350
Commemorative, minted
under Septimius Severus



DIDIUS JULIANUS - 28th March 193 – 2nd June 193



CRS517: VF £750/\$1350



CRS518: VF £1000/\$1800
His Wife MANLIA SCANTILLA



CRS519: VF £1000+/
\$1800+



His daughter DIDIA CLARA

The Roman Empire

PESCENNIUS NIGER - 193 - 194 AD

Proclaimed April 193 AD, Killed Autumn 194 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS520: VF £750/
\$1350



CRS521: VF £750/
\$1350

CLODIUS ALBINUS - 195 - 197 AD

Proclaimed Emperor in Gaul autumn 195 AD, died 19th February 197 AD

As Caesar under Septimius Severus 193 - 195 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS522: VF £120/
\$216



CRS523: VF £120/
\$216

As Emperor 195 - 197 AD



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



CRS524:
VF £150/\$270 *



CRS525:
VF £150/\$270

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS - 193 - 211 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



CRS526:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS27:
VF £25/\$45



CRS528:
VF £25/\$45 *

The Roman Empire

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS - 193 - 211 AD (continued)



CRS529:
VF £90/\$162



CRS530:
VF £200/
\$360



CRS531:
VF £30/\$55



CRS532:
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS532:
VF £50/\$90



CRS534: Quinarius VF £200/\$360



CRS535: Cistophorus of three denarii
VF £200/\$360

Commemorative minted by Caracalla and Geta



Obverse H



CRS536: VF £30/\$55



CRS537: VF £30/\$55 *

SEVERUS WITH JULIA DOMNA



CRS538: VF £150/\$270

SEVERUS WITH CARACALLA



CRS539: VF £150/\$270

The Roman Empire

CARACALLA - 198 - 217 AD

Note: During this reign, at the end of 214 AD, the double-denarius, known as the Antoninianus, named after himself (as "ANTONINUS PIUS" rather than "CARACALLA") was introduced.

As Caesar 196 – 198 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS540:
VF £35/\$63CRS541:
VF £35/\$63CRS542:
VF £35/\$63

As Emperor

At first with Septimius Severus, then with Geta and then by himself from 212 AD



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



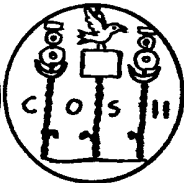
Obverse G



Obverse H

CRS543:
VF £25/
\$45CRS544:
VF £25/
\$45 *CRS545:
VF £25/
\$45 *CRS546:
VF £25/
\$45 *CRS547:
VF £50/
\$90 *CRS548:
VF £200/
\$360 *

CRS549: Quinarius VF £250/\$450

CRS550: Cistophorus of 3 denarii
VF £200/\$360

The Roman Empire

CARACALLA - 198 - 217 AD (continued)



Obverse I

CRS551:
VF £65/\$117CRS552: VF £65/
\$117 *

CRS553: VF £30/\$55

The new ANTONINIANUS, distinguished on males by the radiate crown

Commemorative

GETA - 209 - 212 AD

As Caesar 198 - 209 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS554: VF £35/\$63 *



CRS555: VF £35/\$63



CRS556: VF £125/\$225

As Emperor with Septimius Severus, then with Caracalla



Obverse E



Obverse F



Obverse G



CRS557: VF £40/\$72 *



CRS558: VF £40/\$72 *



CRS559: VF £45/\$80 *

The Roman Empire

MACRINUS - April 217 - June 218 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS560: VF £100/
\$180 *CRS561: VF £100/
\$180 *Obverse C
AntoninianusCRS562: VF £300/\$540
Antoninianus

DIADUMENIAN - 218 AD

Son of Macrinus, proclaimed Caesar April 217 AD, proclaimed Co-emperor with Macrinus just before his father's death June 218 AD.



Obverse A

CRS563:
VF £170/\$306 *CRS564:
VF £170/\$306

There is an "excessively rare, if not unique" denarius of Diadumenian as Emperor.

ELAGABALUS - Proclaimed in Syria - 16th May 218 - 222 AD

Note: Heads and legends are interchangeable, i.e. legend F can be used on the denarius, and legends A - E on the Antoninianus.



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E

Obv: E (with the horn), is used with reverses showing Elagabalus sacrificing, e.g. **CRS570** and **CRS571**

The Roman Empire

ELAGABALUS - 16th May 218 - 222 AD (continued)



CRS565: VF £25/\$45



CRS566: VF £25/\$45



CRS267: VF £25/\$45

CRS568: VF £25/
\$45 *CRS569: VF £200/
\$360 *CRS570: VF £25/
\$45 *CRS571: VF £25/
\$45 *

The Antoniniani



Obverse F



CRS572: VF £60/\$108



CRS573: VF £60/\$108

SEVERUS ALEXANDER - 222 - 235 AD

As Caesar under Elagabalus 221 - 222 AD



Obverse A



CRS574: VF £25/\$45



CRS575: VF £25/\$45 *

As Emperor

The Antoninianus was not minted during this reign, and was not reintroduced until 238 AD (under Balbinus & Pupienus).



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F

The Roman Empire

SEVERUS ALEXANDER - 222 - 235 AD (continued)



CRS576:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS577:
VF £25/\$45



CRS578:
VF £25/\$45



CRS579:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS580: Quinarius VF £400/\$720

Commemorative



Obverse G



CRS581: VF £100/\$180 *
Antoninianus of
249 – 251 AD



CRS582: VF £100/\$180
Antoninianus of
249 – 251 AD

The Ladies of the Severan Dynasty 193 – 235 AD

For the Antoninianus denominations ladies have a crescent behind the shoulder

JULIA DOMNA

Wife of Septimius Severus, mother of Caracalla and Geta, died 217 AD



Obverse A

Both used during the reign of Septimius Severus



Obverse B



Obverse C

Used during the reign of Caracalla

The Roman Empire – Ladies of the Severan Dynasty

JULIA DOMNA (continued)



CRS583:
VF £25/\$45



CRS584:
VF £25/\$45



CRS585:
VF £25/\$45



CRS586:
VF £25/
\$45 *



CRS587: VF
£300/\$540
Caracalla and Geta



CRS588: Quinarius VF £400/\$720



Obverse D



CRS589: Antoninianus
VF £80/\$145 *



CRS590: Antoninianus
VF £75/\$135

Commemorative (reign of Elagabalus)



CRS591: VF £500/\$900

PLAUTILLIA

Married to Caracalla in 202 AD, banished 205 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS592:
VF £40/
\$72



CRS593:
VF £40/
\$72 *



CRS594:
VF £40/
\$72

The Roman Empire – Ladies of the Severan Dynasty

JULIA PAULA

First wife of Elagabalus, married 219 AD, divorced 220 AD



Obverse A



CRS595: VF £80/\$145



CRS596: VF £80/\$145

AQUILIA SEVERA

One of the Vestal Virgins, became Elagabalus' second wife 220 AD



CRS597: VF £100/\$180

JULIA MAESA – Died c223 AD

Sister of Julia Domna. Mother of Julia Soaemias and Julia Mamaea. Grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. Lifetime coins were minted during the reign of Elagabalus. The commemorative coins were struck during the reign of Severus Alexander



Obverse A



CRS598: VF £35/
\$63 *



CRS599: VF £35/
\$63 *



CRS600: VF £35/
\$63



CRS601: VF £70/\$125
Only Antoninianus type



CRS602: VF £300/\$540 *
Commemorative



The Roman Empire – Ladies of the Severan Dynasty

JULIA SOAEMIAS

Daughter of Julia Maesa, mother of Elagabalus.
Killed at the same time as Elagabalus in 222AD.



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS603:
VF £50/\$90



CRS604:
VF £50/\$90



CRS605:
VF £50/\$90

JULIA MAMAEA

Sister of Julia Domna, mother of Severus Alexander, whom she to a great extent controlled.
Assassinated with Severus Alexander 235 AD.



Obverse



CRS606:
VF £25/\$45



CRS607:
VF £25/\$45



CRS608:
VF £25/\$45

SALLUSTIA BARBIA ORBIANA

Married Severus Alexander 225 AD, but Julia Mamaea became jealous, and made Severus Alexander banish her to Africa c227AD.



CRS609: VF £100/\$180

The Roman Empire

MAXIMINUS I - 235 - 238 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS610a:
VF £35/\$63CRS610b:
VF £35/
\$63CRS611:
VF £35/\$63CRS612:
VF £35/
\$63 *

PAULINA

Wife of Maximinus – commemorative coins only, possibly died before Maximinus' accession



Obverse A



CRS613: VF £300/\$540



CRS614: VF £300/\$540 *

MAXIMUS - Caesar 235 - 238 AD

Son of Maximinus I



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS615:
VF £160/\$288 *CRS616:
VF £150/\$270

GORDIAN I 238 AD

Proclaimed in North Africa - 22nd March 238, died 12th April 238



CRS617: VF £800/\$1440



GORDIAN II 238 AD

Son of Gordian I Proclaimed in North Africa 22nd March 238, died 12th April 238



CRS618: VF £800/\$1440 *



These two Emperors use the same Obverse legend. Coins are distinguished by Gordian II having a bald forehead

The Roman Empire

BALBINUS & PUPIENUS - 238 AD

Joint Reign 22nd April 238 – 29th July 238 AD. Reintroduced the Antoninianus (Double denarius)

BALBINUS



Obverse A



CRS619:
VF £250/
\$450



CRS620:
VF £250/
\$450



Obverse B
Antoninianus



CRS621:
Antoninianus
VF £250/
\$450

PUPIENUS



Obverse A



CRS622: VF £250/\$450



CRS623: VF £250/\$450



Obverse B
Antoninianus



Obverse C
Antoninianus



CRS624: Antoninianus
VF £250/\$450

GORDIAN III - 29th July 238 - 244 AD

Nephew of Gordian II. As Caesar under Balbinus and Pupienus from about May 238 AD



Obverse A



CRS625: VF £200/\$360

The Roman Empire

GORDIAN III - 29th July 238 - 244 AD, As Emperor

The Denarii



Obverse B



CRS626: VF £40/\$72



CRS627: VF £40/\$72

The Antoninianus

The Antoninianus now replaces the Denarius as the main silver coin of the Roman monetary system (until **CRS720**). Unless otherwise stated, all coins of this next “Radiate” period are Antoniniani



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS628: VF £20/
\$36



CRS629: VF £20/
\$36



CRS630: VF £20/
\$36



CRS631: VF £20/
\$36 *



CRS632: Quinarius VF £100/\$180

TRANQUILLINA

Married Gordian III in 241 AD



CRS633: VF Very Rare and Expensive

The Roman Empire

PHILIP I - 244 - 249 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



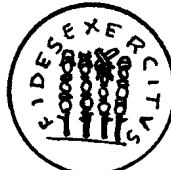
Obverse C



CRS634: VF £20/\$36



CRS635: VF £20/\$36



CRS636: VF £25/\$45



CRS637: VF £25/\$45 *



CRS638: VF £30/\$55



CRS639: VF £30/\$55



CRS640: VF £25/\$45



CRS641: VF £30/\$55



CRS642: VF £30/\$55

OTACILIA SEVERA

Wife of Philip I



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C

CRS643: VF £25/
\$45CRS644: VF £25/
\$45CRS645: VF £25/
\$45CRS646: VF £50/
\$90

The Roman Empire

Philip II 247 – 249 AD

Philip I and Philip II can be distinguished by the youthfulness of Phillip II (he was only about twelve when he was killed).

As Caesar under his father Philip I



Obverse A



CRS647: VF £25/\$45



CRS648: VF £25/\$45

PHILIP II - 247 - 249 AD

As Emperor



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS649: VF £25/\$45



CRS650: VF £30/\$55 *



CRS651: VF £35/\$63

PACATIAN - 248 AD

Rebel in the Danube region for a few weeks, summer of 248 AD



CRS652: VF Very Rare & expensive

JOTAPIAN - 248 AD

Rebel in Syria for a few weeks, summer of 248 AD



CRS653: VF Very Rare & expensive

The Roman Empire

TRAJAN DECIUS - 249 - 251 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS654: VF £25/
\$45CRS655: VF £25/
\$45CRS656: VF £25/
\$45CRS657: VF £25/
\$45 *Obverse C
QuinariusObverse D
QuinariusCRS658: Quinarius
VF £250/\$450

HERENNIA ETRUSCILLA

Wife of Trajan Decius



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS659: VF £25/\$45



CRS660: VF £25/\$45



CRS661: VF £25/\$45

The Roman Empire

HERENNIUS ETRUSCUS - 251 AD

Elder son of Trajan Decius.

As Caesar, September 250 – May 251 AD



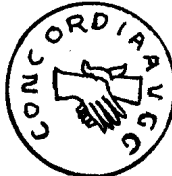
Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS662: VF £50/
\$90



CRS663: VF £50/
\$90



CRS664: VF £50/
\$90



CRS665: VF £50/
\$90

As Emperor, May 251 – June 251 AD



Obverse A



CRS666: VF £200/\$360

HOSTILIAN

Younger son of Trajan Decius.

Died of plague c Nov.251AD

As Caesar, December 250 - c July 251AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS667:
VF £70/\$125



CRS668:
VF £70/\$125



CRS669:
VF £70/\$125

The Roman Empire

HOSTILIAN - As Emperor, with Trebonianus Gallus c July 251.



Obverse C



Obverse D



CRS670: VF £150/
\$270



CRS671: VF £175/
\$315

TREBONIANUS GALLUS - 251 - 253 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS672: VF £25/
\$45



CRS673: VF £25/
\$45



CRS674: VF £25/
\$45



CRS675: VF £30/
\$55



CRS676: Quinarius VF £250/\$450

VOLUSIAN - 251 - 253 AD

Caesar under Trebonianus Gallus c July - c November 251 AD
Co-emperor c November 251 AD - Summer 253 AD

As Caesar



Obverse A



CRS677: VF £100/\$180

The Roman Empire

VOLUSIAN - 251 - 253 AD, As Emperor



Obverse B



Obverse C

CRS678:
VF £30/\$55CRS679:
VF £30/\$55CRS680:
VF £80/\$145

AEMILIAN - 253 AD

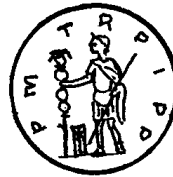
Proclaimed Emperor in Moesia summer 253, assassinated Autumn 253 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B

CRS681:
VF £150/\$270CRS682:
VF £150/\$270CRS683:
VF £150/\$270

CORNELIA SUPERA

Wife of Aemilian



Obverse A



CRS684: VF Very rare & expensive

VALERIAN I - 253 - 260 AD

c September 253 – c June 260 AD (when captured by the Persians)



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D

The Roman Empire

VALERIAN I - 253 - 260 AD (continued)



CRS685:
VF £20/\$36



CRS686:
VF £20/\$36



CRS687:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS688:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS689:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS690: VF £25/\$45



CRS691: Denarius VF £150/
\$270



CRS692: Quinarius
VF £150/\$270

MARINIANA

Wife of Valerian – Commemorative



CRS693: VF £120/\$216

VALERIAN II - 256 - 258 AD

Son of Gallienus, grandson of Valerian I, Caesar 256 – 258 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E

The Roman Empire

VALERIAN II - 256 - 258 AD (continued)



CRS694a:
VF £25/\$45



CRS694b:
VF £25/\$45



CRS695:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS696:
VF £35/\$55 *

Commemorative



Obverse F



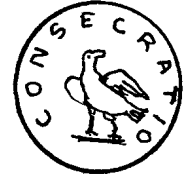
Obverse G



CRS697:
VF £25/\$45 *



CRS698:
VF £25/\$45



CRS699:
VF £25/\$45

SALONINUS - 258 - 259 AD

Younger brother of Valerian II. Caesar from 258 – 259 AD. Proclaimed Emperor by his troops besieged in Cologne. His reign lasted just a few weeks until Cologne fell to Postumus

As Caesar



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



CRS700:
VF £35/\$63



CRS701:
VF £35/\$63



CRS702:
VF £35/\$63



CRS703:
VF £35/\$63 *

The Roman Empire

SALONINUS - 258 - 259 AD, As Emperor



CRS704: VF £300/\$540

The Antoninianus is at this stage becoming more and more debased, and by around 260AD it becomes virtually a base metal coin. The Antoniniani of Gallienus, Salonina, Macrianus, Quietus and Postumus are all included in **"Roman Base Metal Coins - A Price Guide"** (ISBN 0948964-46-4); but as some of their coins do still look "silverish" I list them here also. Prices given are for well-silvered specimens.

GALLIENUS - 253 - 268 AD



Obverse A



Obverse B



Obverse C



Obverse D



Obverse E



Obverse F



CRS705:
VF £25/\$45



CRS706:
VF £25/\$45



CRS707:
VF £30/\$55 *



CRS708:
VF £35/\$63 *



CRS709:
VF £90/
\$160 *

The Roman Empire

SALONINA

Wife of Gallienus.



Obverse A



Obverse B



CRS710:
VF £25/\$45



CRS711:
VF £25/\$45



CRS712:
VF £25/\$45



CRS713:
VF £30/\$55 *

POSTUMUS - 260 - 269 AD

Rebelled against Gallienus, and ruled over Spain, Gaul and Britain.



Obverse



CRS714:
VF £25 */\$45



CRS715:
VF £35/\$63



CRS716:
VF £30/\$55



CRS717:
VF £35/\$63



CRS718:
VF £120/\$216 *

The Roman Empire

MACRIANUS

c September 260 – Spring 261 AD



CRS719: VF £100/\$180

QUIETUS

c September 260 – c November 261 AD



CRS720: VF £100/\$180

Macrianus and his brother Quietus were proclaimed Emperors by the remnants of Valerian's army after the latter's capture by the Persians.

From this time until the reign of Carausius in Britain there is no Roman silver coinage

CARAUSIUS - 287 - 293 AD

Emperor in Britain. Carausius minted a small number of Denarii of good silver c 287 – 289 AD. These are all very rare and expensive. It is thought that they may have been an "ACCESSION DONATIVE" to the troops



Obverse



CRS721:
VF £1500/
\$2700



CRS722:
VF £1500
/\$2700 *



CRS723:
VF £1500
/\$2700 *



CRS724:
VF £1000
/\$1800

DIOCLETIAN - 284 - 305 AD

Diocletian reformed the system by which the Roman Empire was governed. In 293AD he established the "Tetrarchy" (rule of four people); there were to be two senior Emperors, the "Augusti", and two juniors, the "Caesars" - with himself in charge as senior Augustus. With regard to the coinage, all mints, whichever of the four ruled that particular area were to mint coins in the names of all four rulers. Amongst his numismatic reforms Diocletian introduced a new silver coin known as the "Argentus", valued at five AE folles.



Obverse



CRS725: VF £200/
\$360 *



CRS726: VF £200/
\$360 *



CRS727: VF £200/
\$360 *



CRS728: VF £200/
\$360



CRS729: VF £200/
\$360



CRS730: VF £200/
\$360



CRS731: VF £250/
\$450 *

The Roman Empire

MAXIMIANUS HERCULEUS

286 – 305 AD, 306 – 308 AD and 310 AD



Obverse



CRS732:
VF £200/\$360



CRS733:
VF £200/\$360



CRS734:
VF £200/\$360



CRS735:
VF £200/\$360

CONSTANTIUS I

Caesar 293 – 305 AD. Augustus 305 – 306 AD



Obverse



CRS736: VF £200/\$360



CRS737: VF £200/\$360

GALERIUS also known as MAXIMIANUS

Caesar 293 – 305 AD. Augustus 305 – 311 AD



Obverse



CRS738:
VF £200/
\$360



CRS739:
VF £200/
\$360



CRS740:
VF £200/
\$360



CRS741: Half Argenteus
VF £250/\$450



LICINIUS I - 308 - 324 AD



CRS742: VF £100/\$180 *

Billon; but considered by some authorities to be a base silver Argenteus.

The Roman Empire

CONSTANTINE I

Caesar 306 – 307 AD. Augustus 307 – 337 AD



CRS743: VF £500/\$900



CRS744: VF £300/\$540

Half Argenteus

During the 320's Constantine introduced the Siliqua (which during its early life was the same weight as the Argenteus) and also the Miliarense, which weighed 4.5 grammes as opposed to c 3.4 grammes for the Siliqua. The Miliarense was valued one-third more than the Siliqua. From now on until **CRS841**, all coins are Siliquae unless otherwise stated. In some catalogues the pre 355 AD Siliqua is still called "Argenteus".



CRS745: VF £300/\$540

CONSTANTINE II

Caesar 317 – 337 AD. Augustus 337 – 340 AD

As Caesar



CRS746: VF £300/\$540



CRS747: VF £350/\$630

As Augustus



CRS748: VF £300/\$540



CRS749: VF £350/\$630

The Roman Empire

CONSTANS - 337 - 350 AD



CRS750: VF £150/\$270



CRS751: VF £250/\$450



CRS752: VF £300/\$540



CRS753: Miliarensis VF £600+/\$1080+

CONSTANTIUS II

Caesar 324 – 337 AD. Augustus 337 – 361 AD

As Caesar



CRS754: VF £200/\$360



CRS755: Miliarensis VF £600/\$1080

As Augustus



CRS756:
VF £100/\$180



CRS757:
VF £250/\$450



CRS758:
VF £80/\$145 *



CRS759: VF £80/\$145



CRS760: VF £80/\$145

The Roman Empire

CONSTANTIUS II (continued)



CRS761: Miliarensis VF £600+/\$1080+



CRS762: Miliarensis VF £600+/\$1080+

Around 355 AD the weight and size of the Siliqua was reduced by about a third from average 3.4 grammes to average 2.25 grammes. Whilst Siliquae of Constantius II and other rulers before this date are “unreduced”, those after 355 AD are “reduced”.



CRS763: VF £45/\$80



CRS764: “Reduced” Siliqua
VF £50/\$90



CRS765: VF £45/\$80

MAGNENTIUS 350 – 353 AD

Usurper in the West



CRS766: “Unreduced” Siliqua VF £400/
\$720 *

DECENTIUS 351 – 353 AD

Son of Magnentius



CRS767: “Unreduced” Siliqua VF £1500+/
\$2700+

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS 351 – 354 AD

Caesar under Constantus II



CRS768: “Unreduced” Siliqua VF £400/
\$720



CRS769: “Unreduced” Siliqua VF £400/
\$720

The Roman Empire

JULIAN II - 360 - 363 AD

As Caesar, 355 - 360 AD



CRS770: VF £50/\$90



CRS771: VF £150/\$270

NOTE: All Siliquae from now on are "reduced"

As Augustus, 360 - 363 AD



CRS772: VF £40/\$72



CRS773: VF £40/\$72



CRS774: VF £45/\$80



CRS775: Miliarensis VF £600+ / \$1080+

JOVIAN - 363 - 364 AD



CRS776: VF £80/\$145

VALENTINIAN I - 364 - 375 AD



CRS777: VF £50/\$90



CRS778: VF £60/\$108 *



CRS779: VF £60/\$108



CRS780: VF £50/\$90



CRS781: VF £50/\$90

The Roman Empire

VALENTINIAN I - 364 - 375 AD



CRS782: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+



CRS783: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+

VALENS - 364 - 378 AD



CRS784: VF £40/\$72



CRS785: VF £45/\$80



CRS786: VF £40/\$72



CRS787: VF £40/
\$72

Obv as CRS786



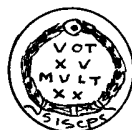
CRS788: VF £40/
\$72

Obv as CRS786



CRS789: VF £40/
\$72

Obv as CRS786



CRS790: VF £40/
\$72

Obv as CRS786



CRS791: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+



CRS792: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+



CRS793: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+

PROCOPIUS - 365 - 366 AD

Rebel in Constantinople area



CRS794: VF £600/\$1080

The Roman Empire

GRATIAN - 367 - 383 AD



CRS795: VF £60/\$108



CRS796: VF £250/\$450 *



CRS797: VF £50/\$90



CRS798: VF £50/\$90 *



CRS799: VF £50/\$90



CRS800: VF £50/\$90



CRS801: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720

VALENTINIAN II - 375 - 392 AD



CRS802: VF £60/\$108



CRS803: VF £60/\$108



CRS804: VF £60/\$108



CRS805: VF £60/\$108



CRS806: VF £60/\$108



CRS807: Half Siliqua VF £200/\$360



CRS808: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+

The Roman Empire

THEODOSIUS I - 379 - 395 AD



CRS809: VF £60/\$108



CRS810: VF £60/\$108



CRS811: VF £60/\$108



CRS812: VF £60/\$108



CRS813: VF £60/\$108



CRS814: VF £60/\$108



CRS815: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+

MAGNUS MAXIMUS - 383 - 388 AD

Proclaimed Emperor by his troops in Britain July 383AD (in opposition to Gratian). He invaded Gaul, defeating Gratian, and forcing Valentinian II to flee from Rome to Constantinople. He now ruled the West from his capital at Treveri in the Rhineland. In 388AD he was defeated by Theodosius I and Valentinian II and fled to Aquileia, where, though he pleaded for mercy, was executed on Theodosius' orders.



CRS816: VF £100/\$180



CRS817: VF £80/\$145



CRS818: VF £100/\$180

FLAVIUS VICTOR 387 – 388 AD

Son of Magnus Maximus. "Eliminated" by Arbogast, general of Theodosius I, after his father's execution.



CRS819: VF £200/\$360



CRS820: VF £400/\$720

The Roman Empire

EUGENIUS - 392 - 394 AD

Proclaimed Emperor by Arbogast on August 22nd 392AD, after a three-month interregnum in the West following the death of Valentinian II. Eugenius began removing the chief supporters of Theodosius from high office in the western provinces, and Theodosius prepared for war. They met at the Battle of the Frigidus on the borders of Italy and Slovenia in September 394AD, and Theodosius won!



CRS821: VF £200/\$360



CRS822: VF £200/\$360

ARCADIUS - 383 - 408 AD

Eldest son of Theodosius I, made Augustus in 383AD. Took over in the East in 395AD.



CRS823: VF £50/\$90



CRS824: VF £50/\$90



CRS825: VF £60/\$108

HONORIUS - 393 - 423 AD

Brother of Arcadius. Made Augustus in 393AD. Became Emperor of the West in 395AD. During this reign, in 410AD, the last legion was withdrawn from Britain, and the island told to defend itself as best it could.



CRS826: VF £50/\$90



CRS827: VF £60/\$108



CRS828: Half Siliqua VF
£100/\$180



CRS829: Miliarensis VF £500+/\$900+

CONSTANTINE III - 407 - 411 AD

A common soldier proclaimed Emperor by the soldiers in Britain. Executed.



CRS830: VF £250/\$450

The Roman Empire

The reigns of Arcadius and Honorius mark the real beginning of the split into Eastern and Western Roman Emperors. There was no longer a SENIOR Augustus, and the two Empires drifted apart. For this reason Arcadius is sometimes described as the first Byzantine Emperor – though numismatists wait for Anastasius!

CONSTANS 408 – 411 AD

Son of Constantine III



CRS831: VF £1500+/\$2700+

MAXIMUS 409 – 411 AD

Usurper in Spain; but later pardoned by Honorius and allowed to retire into private life.



CRS832: VF £1500+/\$2700+

JOVINUS 411 – 413 AD

A Gallic nobleman, proclaimed at Mainz, whose usurpation was supported by a number of barbarian tribes. Eventually he was betrayed, captured, and put to death.



CRS833: VF £300/\$540



CRS834: VF £300/\$540

GALLA PLACIDIA

Daughter of Theodosius I, mother of Valentinian III, lived 388 – 450 AD



CRS835: Half Siliqua VF £500/\$900 *

The Roman Empire

THEODOSIUS II - 402 - 450 AD

Ruler in the East



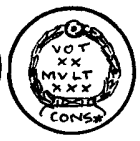
CRS836: VF £100/\$180



CRS837: VF £100/\$180



CRS838: VF £100/\$180



Note that 'CONSA' is the only mintmark for Theodosius II's 'VOT' type, and this distinguishes **CRS837** from **CRS814** (Theodosius I has various mint marks, but NOT 'CONSA')



CRS839: Miliarensis VF £400+/\$720+



PULCHERIA

Daughter of Arcadius, elder sister of Theodosius II. Lived 399 – 453 AD



CRS840: VF £400/\$720

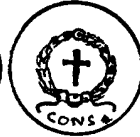


EUDOCIA

Married Theodosius II in 421 AD, died 460 AD



CRS841: VF £400/\$720



From this point on all coins, unless otherwise stated are HALF SILIQUAE

The last days of the Western Empire

The grand scale barbarian invasions that started during the reign of Honorius had culminated in a 14-day pillage of Rome during 455. Subsequent Emperors ruled in name only with various barbarian chiefs now in control of the city and what was left of its armies. The last appointed Western Emperor (Romulus Augustus) was deposed in 476 and what was left, was absorbed by Zeno of the Eastern Empire.

VALENTINIAN III - 425 – 455 AD

Western Emperor



CRS842: VF £300/\$540



CRS843: VF £300/\$540



CRS844: VF £300/\$540



CRS845: VF £350/\$630



CRS846: Siliqua VF £400/\$720

MARCIAN - 450 - 457 AD

Eastern Emperor



CRS847: VF £300/\$540



CRS848: Siliqua VF £400/\$720

Seeming to continue a reverse of
Theodosius II

The Roman Empire

LEO I - 457 – 474 AD

Eastern Emperor



CRS849: VF £200/\$360

LIBIUS SEVERUS 461 – 465 AD

aka **SEVERUS III**

Appointed Western Emperor



CRS850: VF £500/\$900

ZENO 474 – 490 AD

Became Emperor through his marriage to Ariadne, daughter of Leo. He was not popular partly because he came from Isauria, and partly because of the financial problems caused by his predecessor's disastrous expedition against the Vandals. The people of Constantinople welcomed Basiliscus in his place in 475AD; but he was completely hopeless and they were glad to have Zeno back in 476AD

Zeno, later presided over what was left of the Western Empire. He had no children, so upon his death his widow chose his successor as Anastasius, a favoured member of the Imperial court. By now the Empire with its capital at Constantinople has evolved into the Byzantine Empire, built upon the fragments of the Eastern half of the old Roman Empire.



CRS851: VF £250/\$450



CRS852: VF £250/\$450



CRS853: VF £250/\$450

BASILISCUS 475 – 476 AD

Rebelled against Zeno



CRS854: VF £400/\$720

Appendix I. Extra Notes by Coin Number

- CRS2** Obv: Hercules was ordered by the gods to serve King Eurystheus for twelve years, after which he would become immortal. Eurystheus gave him a total of twelve very difficult tasks to perform - the first being to procure the skin of the monstrous Nemean lion, which Hercules had to strangle with his bare hands. He is commonly shown on coins with the lion's skin either round his neck (as here), or over his head (e.g. CRS201). Here he also has his club over his shoulder. Rev: The wolf suckles Romulus and Remus. The King of Alba Longa feared the babies, and ordered them drowned in the River Tiber; but the king's servant placed them in a basket before depositing them in the river. They floated down to where the future Rome would be built - they were found by, and suckled by, a wolf. Romulus later founded Rome.
- CRS9 (+ CRS15a)** Rev: "Dioscuri" literally means "sons of Zeus (or Jupiter)". At the Battle of Lake Regillus against the Latins in 479BC the Romans were having a bad time. The Dioscuri suddenly rode in to support the Romans, and they won the battle.
- CRS12** Rev: When the Romans or Greeks won a battle they commonly decorated the stump of a tree with arms and armour taken from fallen enemy. This was known as a "trophy".
- CRS13** Diana, goddess of hunting, was also thought of as goddess of the moon, as here, where she wears a crescent on her head.
- CRS14** Roma is seated on a pile of shields, with the "wolf and twins" to the right of her.
- CRS15** Obv: Head of Apollo wearing a laurel-wreath (as he frequently does).
Rev: Jupiter in the quadriga wields his usual weapon, a thunderbolt.
- CRS26** Oblong shields and a carnyx (trumpet) in saltire.
- CRS111** Obv and Rev: Juno Sospita was protectress against the dangers of war. She wears the skin of a goat.
- CRS113** Obv: Head considered to be that of Vercingetorix, with an oblong Gallic shield behind. He was a leader of the Gauls against Julius Caesar.
- CRS116** Obv: Head of Bacchus, god of wine, wearing, as usual, a wreath of ivy.
Rev: Ceres, the corn-goddess holding two corn-ears. She is in a chariot pulled by two serpents.
- CRS161** Obv: Head of Juno wearing a veil over the back part of her head. Juno was one of the three divinities of the Roman Capitol. The heads of the other two, Jupiter and Minerva, are also used as obverses of this type. Rev: Triumphal chariot with a small victory standing on top of it.
- CRS162** King Aretas of Nabataea (Arabia) holds out an olive branch. He is submitting to the Romans.
- CRS163** Two soldiers fighting, one with a whip, the other with a sword.
- CRS164** Macedonian shield, with an elephant's head in centre.
- CRS165-6** Monument to an ancestor who in 439BC reduced the price of corn in Rome.
- CRS167** Horseman holds sword and head of a barbarian.
- CRS168** The Dioscuri, each with a small star above head.
- CRS171** The basket of Romulus and Remus came to rest by a fig tree, and later, the shepherd Faustulus (at the left) took the twins away from the wolf and brought them up.
- CRS172** Hercules wrestles with the Nemean lion.
- CRS173** Obv: Bust of Virtus ("courage"). Rev: Manlius Aquillius raises up "Sicily".
- CRS174** Cornucopia (Horn of plenty) on a globe, between sceptre and (on Rev) a rudder.
- CRS175** Obv: The head may be that of Scipio Africanus the Elder. Rev: Jupiter between Juno and Minerva.
- CRS176** Head of either Roma or Mars.

- CRS177** Obv: Head of Mars. Rev: Two Gallic trumpets and two shields.
- CRS178-9** Obv: Head of Mars.
- CRS180** Head of Roma surrounded by a torque (collar). An ancestor of the moneyer had killed a gigantic Gaul in single combat, and taken from him his torque - this earned for his family the surname "Torquatus".
- CRS181** In the Social War of 90-88BC Rome was opposed by the Marsic Federation of neighbouring Italian states. The obverse head is that of "Italia". The reverse shows two soldiers touching with their swords a pig held by the man who kneels in the centre. This was a Roman way of making an oath (see also CRS184). The legends are in the OSCAN script.
- CRS182** Obv: Head of Janus. Rev: Roma builds a trophy (see note on CRS12).
- CRS183** "Janiform" head of the Dioscuri.
- CRS184** Obv: The Dei Penates, who were worshipped as gods of the household. Rev: soldiers swearing an oath over a sow (see note on CRS181 Rev)
- CRS185** Obv: The heads of Numa Pompilius and Ancus Marcius, two early kings of Rome.
- CRS186** Minted by Brutus (who later minted CRS301 - 306) as a young man in his capacity as one of the regular mint officials. The heads are those of ancestors.
- CRS187** Obv: The moneyer's grandfather, of the same name, who was a consul. Rev: Head of Sol the sun-god, who is always shown radiate.
- CRS188** Rev: Head of "Sors" - a "sors" was an oracular response, often written on a tablet as the one below the half-figure.
- CRS189** Obv: Head, or mask, of the Gorgon Medusa. Rev: Aurora (the "Dawn") leading out the four horses of the Sun, ready to harness them to the chariot which Apollo, the sun-god, was supposed to drive across the sky each day.
- CRS190** Obv: The head of the gorgon Medusa is in the centre of the "triskelis" (three legs). The triskelis represents Sicily, where this coin was struck. Rev: Jupiter stands holding an eagle and a thunderbolt.
- CRS191** Obv: Turreted head of the goddess Cybele. Rev: "Bacchius" is unknown to history, but may be another name for Judas Aristobulus II, a Jewish ruler who submitted to Pompey in 63BC.
- CRS192-3** Rev: The sella curulis, "curule chair", the official seat used by leading Roman officials.
- CRS193** Obv: Turreted head of "the City" Note that behind is a deformed foot.
- CRS194** Obv: Head of King Philip V of Macedon, 220 - 179BC. Rev: Equestrian statue of L. Philippus, an ancestor of the moneyer, who concluded a treaty of friendship with Philip V.
- CRS195** Obv: Head of Sol, the sun-god.
- CRS196** Obv: Bust of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, with his staff, the "caduceus", behind. Rev: Ulysses (Odysseus) returns to his island home of Ithaca after an absence of twenty years. As he does not know what to expect he is disguised; but his old dog Argus recognises him, wags his tail and then dies of old age.
- CRS197** Obv: Head of Diana Planciana, wearing a "petasus". Rev: A quiver, a bow, and a goat.
- CRS198-200** Obv: Head of Juno Sospita. See note on CRS111.
- CRS199** Rev: At the yearly festival in honour of Juno Sospita held at Lanuvium, a maiden descended into the grotto under the temple to feed the serpent that lived there. If the girl was chaste she got out of the grotto safely afterwards!
- CRS201** Obv: Head of Hercules. Rev: The savage Erymanthean boar which Hercules captured alive and carried on his shoulders to King Eurystheus (see note on CRS2).
- CRS202** See note on CRS186. Obv: Head of "Liberty". Rev: The consul L. Junius Brutus (an ancestor) walking between two lictors with an usher in front.

- CRS203-4** Obv: Head of Tattius, King of the Sabines, from whom the moneyer may have traced his descent.
- CRS203** Rev: Tarpeia (in the centre), who betrayed a Roman fortress to the Sabines for gold. The Sabines were so disgusted by her treachery that they threw their shields down on her, so killing her.
- CRS204** Rev: The “Rape of the Sabine women”. The earliest Romans were all men. They tricked the Sabines by inciting them to compete in games - “and bring your ladies with you”. At an appropriate moment each Roman snatched a Sabine girl and raced off back to Rome.
- CRS205** Obv: Veiled head of “Concord”. Rev: L Aemilius Paullus, who defeated and captured the Macedonian King Perseus in 168BC, raises up a trophy. At the left stand Perseus and his two sons as prisoners.
- CRS206** Obv: Head of local Italian god Vejovis (who may have been equated with Jupiter) wielding a thunderbolt. Rev: The two Lares praestites, who were deities protecting the city of Rome.
- CRS207** Obv: Uncertain male head. Rev: The Dioscuri
- CRS208** Obv: Head of Apollo. Rev: The Dioscuri allowing their horses to drink.
- CRS209** Obv: Head of Flora wearing a wreath of flowers. Rev: Two warriors.
- CRS210** Obv: Head of Saturn. Rev: Two Quaestors seated - these were Roman officials, who were overseeing a law selling corn at a low price.
- CRS211** Obv: Head of Apollo. Rev: Roma seated on shields being crowned by a Victory
- CRS212** Obv: Head of “Piety”. Rev: One of the Sicilian brothers carrying his father. The story is that the brothers saved their parents from an eruption of Mount Etna by carrying them to safety on their shoulders.
- CRS213** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Three trophies (see note on CRS12).
- CRS214** Obv: See note on CRS187 Obv: Rev. Figure seated on a sacrificial table between two trophies.
- CRS215** Obv: Head of Hercules. Rev: Rider with two horses - in a certain race each jockey had to ride the course vaulting from one horse to another.
- CRS216** Obv: Head of Ceres, goddess of corn. Rev: Man ploughing with two oxen.
- CRS217** Rev: Two yoked oxen.
- CRS218** Obv: Head of Diana, bow and quiver at back. Rev: Wild boar attacked by hound, spear in back.
- CRS219** Obv: Head of Roma. Rev: Equestrian statue on triumphal arch.
- CRS220** Obv: Head of Apollo.
- CRS221** Obv: Head of Ancius Marcius, ancient king of Rome. Rev: Equestrian statue on an aqueduct.
- CRS222** Obv: Head of Apollo.
- CRS223** Obv: Head of Apollo, pickaxe behind. Rev: Valeria Luperca (ancestress of the moneyer) seated on a heifer.
- CRS224** Obv: Head of Diana, bow and quiver at shoulder. Rev: Man standing on rocks, about to sacrifice an ox.
- CRS225** Obv: Head of Vejovis, thunderbolt below (see note on CRS206 Obv.)
Rev: Winged genius on a goat. The caps of the Dioscuri above.
- CRS226** Obv: Head of “Gaul”, with carnyx (trumpet) behind. Rev: Diana of Ephesus holding a stag.
- CRS227** Obv: Head of Neptune, trident behind. Rev: Winged genius on a dolphin.
- CRS228** Obv: Head of Venus.
- CRS229** Obv: Head of Hispania (Spain). Rev: Figure standing between Roman Legionary eagle and fasces (bundle of rods and an axe carried by lictors, as on CRS202)
- CRS230** Obv: Head of “Piety” with stork in front.
- CRS231** Obv: Head of Jupiter.

- CRS232** Obv: Head of Apollo.
- CRS233** Obv: Head of Diana. Rev. Hunting dog, with spear below.
- CRS234** Obv: Head of a sibyl (prophetess). Rev. Sphinx,
- CRS235** Obv: Head of Bacchus (see note on 116 Obv.) Rev. Pegasus.
- CRS236** Obv: Head of Mutinius Titinus, who was especially worshipped by young married women.
- CRS237** Obv: Head of Bonus Eventus, god of good fortune.
- CRS238** Obv: Head of Vulcan, the blacksmith god, tongs behind.
- CRS239** Obv: Head of Victory, with wings showing at her shoulders. Rev. Legionary eagle between two standards.
- CRS240** Obv: Head of Venus or "Piety". Rev: Winged victory.
- CRS241** Obv: Head of Roma.
- CRS242** Obv: Head of Victory. Rev: Mars holding sword and trophy.
- CRS243** Obv: Head of Apollo, lyre behind (he was god of music). Rev: Diana standing holding two torches.
- CRS244** Obv: Head of Apollo. Rev: Marsyas with wine-skin over shoulder (he challenged Apollo to a musical contest - but lost).
- CRS245** Obv: Head of Jupiter. Rev: Juno Sospita, with serpent in front (see note on CRS111).
- CRS246** Obv: Head of Salus (means "Health"). Rev: Salus holding serpent and leaning against column.
- CRS247** Obv: Head of Vesta. Rev: Man dropping tablet into voting-urn.
- CRS248** Obv: Mask of Pan Rev: Jupiter Axurus seated.
- CRS249** Obv: Head of Jupiter. Rev: Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
- CRS250** Rev: Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
- CRS251** Obv: Veiled head of Vesta. Rev: Curule chair within circular Temple of Vesta.
- CRS252** Obv: Head of Venus Rev. The Acropolis of Eryx in Sicily, showing the Temple of Venus.
- CRS253** Obv: Head of "Liberty". Rev: The "Rostrum" at Rome, on which is a magistrate's seat. The Rostrum was a curved set of arches decorated with ships' prows.
- CRS254** Obv: Uncertain head (? Fortune). Rev: Pediment of temple.
- CRS255** Obv: Head of Bonus Eventus ("Good Fortune"). Rev: Well-head upon which are two lyres.
- CRS257** Obv: Head of Ceres. Rev: Curule chair between fasces (see notes on; CRS192 and CRS229 Rev.)
- CRS258** Obv: Head of Apollo.
- CRS258/9** 258 Re. & 259 Obv & Rev, a Curule chair.
- CRS260** Obv: Head of Fortune. Rev: Caduceus (the staff of Mercury) and palm.
- CRS261** Obv: Head of? Bonus Eventus (good fortune). Rev: Caduceus.
- CRS262** Obv: Head of "Piety".
- CRS263** Obv: Head of "Concord".
- CRS264** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Ear of corn, fasces and caduceus. (see note on CRS229 Rev)
- CRS265** Obv: Head of a Sibyl (prophetess). Rev: Tripod surrounded by a torque (see note on CRS180)
- CRS266** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Double cornucopiae (horns of plenty).
- CRS267** Obv: Head of Juno Moneta (Juno the "giver of good counsel"). The mint was originally attached to her Temple: hence the use of "Moneta" for "money". Rev: Anvil with tongs and hammer. Vulcan's domed cap above.
- CRS268** Obv: Genius of the Roman People, sceptre over shoulder. Rev: Globe between

sceptre and rudder.

- CRS269** Obv: Veiled head of Vesta. Rev: Knife, simpulum (cup used for religious ceremonies) and ornamental axe.
- CRS270** Obv: Head of "Piety". Rev: jug and Lituus (the special staff of an augur - an augur was a soothsayer).
- CRS271** Obv: Head of a consul ancestor of the moneyer
- CRS273-4** Obv: Head of Apollo wearing laurel wreath. Rev. Victory with a trophy.
- CRS275** Obv: Head of Jupiter laureate.
- CRS279** Obv: Head of Apollo. Rev: Winged victory.
- CRS280** Obv: Head of Victory, wing visible at shoulder. Rev: Woman feeding serpent.
- CRS281** Obv: Head of Neptune, trident at shoulder. Rev: Snake round altar in front of Victory.
- CRS282** Obv: Head of Victory. Rev: Pegasus.
- CRS283** Obv: Head of ?Bacchus wearing ivy-wreath. Rev: Victory seated.
- CRS284** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Cupid walking,
- CRS285** Smaller version of CRS222
- CRS286** Obv: Bust of Jupiter.
- CRS287** Obv: Bust of Numa Pompilius, an early King of Rome.
- CRS288** Obv: Head of Roma. Rev: "Hispania" (Spain) presenting palm to Pompey, who is stepping off a galley.
- CRS289** Obv: Head of Pompey the Great. Rev: Neptune between the Sicilian brothers (see CRS212 note).
- CRS290** Obv: Head of Neptune. Rev: A naval "trophy" (see CRS12 note).
- CRS291** Obv: The lighthouse at Messana (the modern Messina), with a galley in front. Rev: The sea-monster Scylla.
- CRS292** Obv: Elephant trampling on serpent. Rev: Sacrificial implements (see CRS269), simpulum, sprinkler, axe, and "apex" (priest's hat).
- CRS293** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Aeneas escaping from Troy, carrying his father, and the "palladium" (a statue of Minerva).
- CRS294** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: Sacrificial implements.
- CRS295** Obv: Head of Venus. Rev: A trophy and captives.
- CRS296** Obv: Veiled head of Caesar, with apex behind - veiled for him to act as a priest.
- CRS297** Obv: Head of Caesar. Rev: Venus standing.
- CRS299-300** Obv: Head on these two coins may represent a personification of "the New Age" rather than Julius Caesar!
- CRS300** Obv: Head of Caesar with comet above (a comet appeared shortly after Caesar's death). Rev: A priest standing.
- CRS301** Obv: Head of Apollo. Rev: A trophy (see CRS12 note).
- CRS302** Obv & Rev: Sacrificial implements.
- CRS303** Obv: Head of "Liberty".
- CRS304** Obv: Head of Brutus. Rev: "The Ides of March" (the day Brutus participated in the assassination of Caesar) "Cap of Liberty" between two daggers.
- CRS305** Obv: Magisterial stool. Rev: Tripod.
- CRS306** Obv: Head of "Liberty". Rev: Anchor and prow of galley.
- CRS307** Obv: Head of "Liberty". Rev: Jug and Lituus (see CRS270 note).
- CRS308** Obv & Rev: "sacrificial implements" and raven.
- CRS309** Rev: Radiate head of "Sol" in temple.
- CRS310** Obv: Mark Antony dressed as a priest. Rev: Head of Sol (the sun-god).
- CRS312** Rev: Legionary eagle between two standards.

- CRS314-5** Rev: Lion.
- CRS316** Rev: Head of Octavia on “cista mystica” (special chest connected with the worship of Bacchus, god of wine), with entwined serpents.
- CRS320-1** Rev: Caduceus (see CRS260 note).
- CRS322** Obv: Head of Mars. Rev: Trophy above legionary eagle between two standards.
- CRS324** Rev: Thunderbolt.
- CRS325** Rev: Statue of Caesar in temple dedicated to “the divine Julius”. Altar at left.
- CRS327-9** Obv: Bust of Venus.
- CRS328** Obv: Head of Feronia. Rev: Kneeling Parthian handing back a Roman standard.
- CRS329** Obv: Eagle, consular robes (the shell-like object) and a wreath. Rev: A triumphal chariot.
- CRS332** Capricorn, with cornucopia on back, holding globe & rudder.
- CRS333** Minted 28BC, recording the conquest of Egypt after the deaths of Antony & Cleopatra.
- CRS334** Rev: Shield between two laurel trees.
- CRS335** Altar dedicated to “Fortuna”.
- CRS336** Rev: Apollo holding lyre and plectrum.
- CRS338** Rev: The round temple of Mars the Avenger.
- CRS339** Rev: A comet (see CRS300 note).
- CRS340** Rev: An oak-wreath presented to Augustus by grateful citizens.
- CRS341** Rev: The “golden shield of valour” presented to Augustus.
- CRS342** Rev: Caius & Lucius Caesar standing facing, shields and spears between. Simpulum (see CRS269 note) and Lituus above.
- CRS344** Rev: Capricorn with cornucopia (Augustus was conceived in the Zodiacal sign of Capricorn).
- CRS345** Rev: Victory crowning a trophy.
- CRS346** See CRS316 for type, victory on cista mystica.
- CRS347** When an Emperor died he was usually “deified” - hence DIVO (or DIVVS) before a name means that the person referred to is dead. Rev: An altar.
- CRS349** Rev: Livia, Tiberius' mother, seated as “Pax”, holding olive branch.
- CRS350** Tiberius in a quadriga.
- CRS351+5** Rev: An oak-wreath presented to Augustus by grateful citizens.
- CRS356** Rev: “Nemesis” preceded by a serpent. There were two Nemeses, winged female figures shown plucking their dresses at the neck. These measured out happiness and unhappiness for mortals.
- CRS357** Rev: A praetorian camp, within which a soldier and a legionary eagle.
- CRS358** A triumphal arch commemorating Claudius' conquest of Britain.
- CRS359** “Fortune” crowning Claudius.
- CRS360** Rev: Claudius in a quadriga.
- CRS361** Rev: Cart with winged victories on top and on sides.
- CRS362** Rev: legend on shield, behind which is a spear.
- CRS363** Sacrificial implements.
- CRS364** Ceres, the corn goddess, holding long torch, and poppy-seed and corn-ears.
- CRS365** Rev: Nero, radiate, holding laurel-branch and victory.
- CRS371** Rev: Candelabrum.
- CRS374** Rev: Two lighted torches joined by a garland.
- CRS379** Livia standing.

- CRS387** Dolphin above tripod, in which is a raven.
- CRS394** Rev: Vesta seated holding a lighted torch.
- CRS396** Jupiter standing.
- CRS400** Commemorating the subjection of Judaea after the Jewish revolt of 66 - 70AD. "Judaea" seated mourning below a trophy.
- CRS404** A lighted altar.
- CRS406** Neptune holding sceptre and aplustre (curved ornament at stern of ship).
- CRS410** A throne.
- CRS413** Rev: Venus holding helmet and spear.
- CRS415** Wolf and twins (see CRS2 note). In exergue, a boat.
- CRS416** Helmet on throne.
- CRS417** A lighted altar.
- CRS418-9** Minerva.
- CRS423** Rev: Peacock.
- CRS424** Baby boy seated on globe, surrounded by seven stars.
- CRS428** Sacrificial implements.
- CRS431** Mars carrying spear and trophy.
- CRS432** "Piety" pouring libation at an altar.
- CRS433** "Eternity" holding the heads of the Sun and the Moon.
- CRS435** The "River Danube" reclining.
- CRS436** Trajan's father seated on a curule chair holding patera (Saucer) and sceptre.
- CRS441** Rev: Vesta holding Palladium (see 293 note) and sceptre.
- CRS443** Rev: Matidia as "Piety" looking after two children.
- CRS445** "Adoption" - Trajan, who adopted Hadrian. Shown greeting his new son.
- CRS446** "Egypt" reclining. She holds a sistrum (used in the worship of Isis). At left, an ibis.
- CRS462** "ANNONA" (the Grain supply) holding corn ears in her right hand. Her left hand rests on a modius (a sort of bucket for measuring out grain). The modius is on the prow of a galley.
- CRS467** Modius (see CRS462 note) with corn and poppy-seed.
- CRS470** Funeral pyre of four tiers, with quadriga on top.
- CRS471** Statue of Antoninus Pius on a column.
- CRS477** "Virtus" (Courage) holding spear and parazonium.
- CRS479** Mars.
- CRS480** "Providentia" holding sceptre and a wand over globe.
- CRS482** "Roma" seated on a pile of arms.
- CRS487** Venus holds an apple, and a rudder placed on a dove.
- CRS490** Diana "the Light bearer", holding a long torch.
- CRS491** Juno holding patera (saucer used for pouring libations) and sceptre. Peacock to left.
- CRS492** Draped throne on which are two baby boys.
- CRS495** Throne with sceptre lying across it. Peacock in front.
- CRS498** "Parthia" seated on the ground as a captive. Quiver, bow, and shield to right.
- CRS506** "Liberty" holding Sceptre and cap of liberty.
- CRS507** "Piety" seated with child in front of her.
- CRS508** Jupiter at right placing hand on shoulder of Commodus

- CRS509** Commodus on platform addressing three soldiers with standards.
- CRS510** Commodus considered himself to be a reincarnation of Hercules!
- CRS524** Minerva the Peace-bearer.
- CRS526** The Sun-god holding a whip (to drive the chariot of the sun across the sky).
- CRS528** A trophy with two captives.
- CRS532** Dea Caelestis (Cybele) riding on a lion.
- CRS537** Funeral pyre of four tiers with a quadriga on top.
- CRS544** Hercules standing.
- CRS545** Mars with spear and trophy.
- CRS546** Minerva and a trophy.
- CRS547** Lion with a thunderbolt in its mouth.
- CRS548** Head of Sol, the sun-god.
- CRS552** Serapis, modius on head, raising right hand and holding sceptre.
- CRS554** Genius holding patera over altar and two corn-ears.
- CRS557** "Felicitas" (Prosperity) holding cornucopia and caduceus.
- CRS558** "Fides exercitus" (the Faith of the Army). Fides with legionary standards.
- CRS559** "Fortuna Redux" (Returning good fortune).
- CRS560** Jupiter the Protector. The small figure of Macrinus under his arm.
- CRS561** "Annona" (the grain-supply) (see CRS462 note)
- CRS563** Diadumenian with military standards.
- CRS568** The sun-god (see CRS526 note).
- CRS569** The sacred stone of the Syrian sun-god Elagabal being carried in a triumphal car.
- CRS570-1** Elagabalus had been a priest of Elagabal at Emisa in Syria, He is shown here as a priest at an altar.
- CRS575** "Spes" (Hope) holding flower, and raising dress.
- CRS576** "Pax" (Peace) standing.
- CRS579** Jupiter the Avenger.
- CRS581** Altar.
- CRS586** Cybele, "the mother of the gods", with lions crouching by her throne.
- CRS589** The Moon, the "light-bearer" riding in a biga.
- CRS593** Plautilla and Caracalla standing hand in hand.
- CRS598** "Pudicitia" (Chastity) pulling at her veil.
- CRS599** "Fecunditas" (Fertility) holding a cornucopia, with a child at her feet.
- CRS602** Julia Maesa being carried up to heaven on a peacock.
- CRS612** "Victory in Germany". Winged victory and German captive.
- CRS614** Julia Maesa being carried up to heaven on a peacock.
- CRS615** "Leader of the young men". Maximus with two military standards.
- CRS618** VICTORIA AVGG "The victory of the Augusti" - the double-G of AVGG means that there are two Emperors referred to.
- CRS631** The sun-god standing.
- CRS637** In 248AD the Romans celebrated the 1000th anniversary of the city - this was commemorated with lavish public games, etc; and these were known as the "Secular Games" - thus SAEGULARES AUGG on the coins.
- CRS650** Philip I and Philip II seated on curule chairs.
- CRS657** Pannonia was an area of Central Europe in the area of the modern Austria and

Croatia. It had been divided by the Romans into Upper Pannonia and lower Pannonia - hence the plural PANNONIAE.

- CRS687-9** Valerian is “Restorer of the world”, “Restorer of the East”, and “Restorer of the Human Race”.
- CRS695** When Jupiter was born he had to be hidden away in Crete to avoid his being eaten by his father Saturn. He was brought up by a goat. IOVI CRESCENTI means “the growing Jupiter”.
- CRS696** VICTORIA PART “Parthian Victory”. Victory presenting a wreath to Valerian II.
- CRS697** An eagle carrying Valerian II to heaven.
- CRS703** “Spes” (Hope) on the right presenting a flower to Saloninus.
- CRS707** A griffin “sacred to Apollo”
- CRS708** Commemorating victories by Gallienus over the Germans.
- CRS709** A “Legionary” coin. “Legio Prima Adiutrix”.
- CRS713** A goat “sacred to Juno”.
- CRS714** Serapis standing.
- CRS718** This type, with the obverse showing Postumus holding the club of Hercules over his shoulder repeats the reverse of Commodus (CRS510).
- CRS722** Neptune reclining holding a trident and an anchor.
- CRS723** “Britannia” holding a trident greets Carausius at the right.
- CRS725-7** The four Tetrarchs (Diocletian, Maximianus, Constantius and Galerius) sacrifice over a tripod outside a city gate.
- CRS731** “Africa” holding a military standard and an elephant tusk.
- CRS742** “Jupiter the Protector of the Emperor”. Jupiter holding sceptre and thunderbolt, riding on an eagle.
- CRS758** The VOTIS coins. An Emperor made vows for so many years of his reign, and then made more for a subsequent period. On CRS758 VOTIS XX means that he has fulfilled his vows for a period of 20 years: MVLX XXX, that he has undertaken renewed vows for the next ten years to bring him up to 30 in all. Unfortunately the “VOTIS” period was often contracted because celebrations could begin early - so VOTIS XX could mean that Constantius II had reigned for 19 years, and the coin type could continue for some time thereafter.
- CRS766** “The courage of the army” - Latin is changing. Classical usage would have written the genitive of “army” as EXERCITUS (as CRS636).
- CRS778** Rev: “The Restorer of the world”. Valentinian holding small Victory and the “Labarum”, the Christian standard with the Christian monogram ☩.
- CRS796** Rev: The phoenix, symbol of immortality, standing on a globe.
- CRS798** “The courage of the Romans”.
- CRS835** Rev: The “Christogram”, the first two letters of “Christos” in Greek put into the form of a monogram.

Appendix II. The Names and Titles

Title	Notes
Lf, Mf, etc	“filius” - “Son of”, following the forename of the father. Thus Lf = “son of Lucius” Mf = “son of Marcus”.
III VIR RFC	Member of the “Triumvirate for the establishment of the Republic”, one of three leaders who divided the power of the state between them - the most notable Triumvirate being that of Antony, Lepidus and Octavian.
COS	Consul, often followed by a numeral, e.g. COS III, “Consul on three occasions”.
COS DES (or DESIG)	Elected to the Consulate, but not yet in office. See CRS326, COS ITER ET TER DESIG “Consul twice, and elected to a third term of office”.
CAESAR	Began as a personal family name but because it was the family name of Julius Caesar it was used as a name by all later Emperors. During the middle and later Empire it came to refer to a junior partner, or “Prince”.
NC or NOB CAES, etc.	“Most noble Caesar” used as a title by Princes of the later Empire. See Appendix III.
AUGUSTUS	A title given to Octavian personally, but used by all later Emperors. During the middle and later Empire it came to refer to the Emperor (or partner Emperors) as opposed to the junior “Caesar”. It is usually contracted to AUG. See also Appendix III.
IMPERATOR (IMP)	Originally referring to an occasion after a victory when the soldiers acclaimed their general as “imperator” - so in the earlier period there is often a numeral after IMP. Thus CRS409 gives Titus the title IMP XIII, meaning that his troops had acclaimed him of fourteen occasions. Later it came to be just another title of the Emperor.
TR P or TRIB POT	This was the “Tribunician Power” which appears to have been the real legal basis of the power of an Emperor. As this was renewed annually (or more frequently) it gives the actual date of a coin - thus Septimius Severus was TR P in 193AD, TR P II in 194AD, TR P III in 195AD, etc. Unfortunately Emperors sometimes begin their TRIB POTs “early”, as with Marcus Aurelius who began in 147AD.
PM	“Pontifex Maximus”, “High Priest”.
PP	“Pater Patriae”, “Father of his country”.
PF	“Pius, Felix”, “Pious and blessed”.
PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS	“Leader of the young men”, a title used by the Caesars.
DN	“Dominus noster”, “Our Lord”, used by later Emperors.
DIVVS (DIVUS), DIVO or DIVA	“Deified”, or “Divine”, used as a title for Emperors (and sometimes wives and family members) who had died, and were thus elevated to godlike status.

Appendix III. Grading Roman Coins – A Rough Guide

The easiest way to determine condition is where there is a portrait.

A well struck coin in Very Fine (VF) condition must show most of the hair, though a small worn patch on the high point is allowable.

In Fine condition one would expect the clear outline of a head with some hair visible.

The legend may be partially off the coin because of the striking, or it may have suffered because of a worn die; but normally one would expect a coin in Very Fine condition to be clearly legible and most of a Fine coin to be more or less readable.

With ancient coins so many other factors can be involved such as toning, a coin being off-centre, having a ragged flan, or a crack, or signs of corrosion. Or a coin may appear worn on one side only because a worn die has been used for that side.

But, other factors apart, a coin in VF condition would normally be worth three times as much as one in Fine condition - or more! In the case of a Nero Sestertius, perhaps six times as much.

Appendix III. A short note on the “Ranks” of Caesar and Augustus

In the earliest days of the Empire the Emperor included both Caesar and Augustus in his own personal titles, but it soon became the custom to give the title “Caesar” to a “second-in-command”, and to use “Augustus” as the title of the top man, or of equal ranking top men.

There could be several Caesars and Augusti at the same time, and it will help to note how this can be shown on coins. For example, “the Victory of the Emperor” can be written as VICTORIA AVG; but where there is more than one reigning Emperor this can be shown by adding extra G’s - Victoria AVGG means “the Victory of the two Emperors”, and VICTORIA AVGGG “the Victory of the three Emperors”.

Appendix V. Mint cities, mid 3rd Century onwards.

On later Roman coins a mint signature will usually be found in the exergue at the bottom of the reverse. Mint-marks begin around the mid 3rd century AD; but come into full use from the time of Diocletian onwards. They consist of an abbreviation of the name of the mint, sometimes preceded by the letters SM (sacred mint), plus usually a variable letter to indicate which workshop at that mint minted any particular coin - as this letter is variable I show it below in italics. Here are some of the mints and mint-marks:

LONDON: *pLN, pLON*

TREVERI: (Rhineland) SMTR, *pTR, TRp*

LUGDUNUM: (Lyons) *pLG LVGp*

ARELATE/CONSTANTINA: (Arles, Southern France). Known between 328 and 340 AD as Constantina. Changed to Arelate in 340 AD, and then back to Constantina in 353 AD. *pARL ARLa pCONST pCON*

TICINUM: (Northern Italy) *pT*

ROME: *Rp SMRp*

AQUILEIA: (Northern Italy) *AQp SMAQp*

OSTIA: (near Rome) *MOSTp*

SISCIA: (Croatia) *aSIS SISC*

SIRMIUM: (Serbia) *aSIRM*

THESSALONIKA: (Northern Greece) *SMTSa TESa TSa*

HERACLEA: (Turkey in Europe, near Constantinople) *SMHa HERACLA*

CONSTANTINOPLE: *CONSa CONS*

NICOMEDIA: (Asiatic Turkey, near Constantinople) *SMNa MNa*

CYZICUS: (Asiatic Turkey, near Constantinople) *SMKa*

ANTIOCH: (Turkey, near the Syrian border) *SMANTa ANa ANTa*

ALEXANDRIA: (Egypt) *SMALa ALEa*

BARCINO: (Barcelona, Spain) *SMBa*

RAVENNA: (Northern Italy) *RV RVPS*

MEDIOLANUM: (Milan, Italy) *MD MDPS MED*

Appendix VI. Cleaning tips for Silver Roman Coins

The guidance below is offered to people who have purchased uncleaned, or have freshly dug up Roman coins. It is provided as guidance, and it should be borne in mind that some coins will always be harder to clean than others. Some will probably be impossible. If patience is not exercised when attempting to clean Roman coins, damage to the coin can result, so for this reason, lots of practice on cheap coins is recommended.

Be gentle with your coins; more coins are ruined by over zealous cleaning than anything else! For the cleaning of all ancient coins, you'll probably find the following useful: toothpicks, toothbrushes, soap, water, and lots of patience! For cleaning in between letters, toothpicks work great. For the more experienced collector, dental picks can also be useful, but these run the risk of scratching the coin and/or it's patina. Often, soft brass-brushes are needed, but as silver is more stable than copper based alloys this is usually not the case.

Silvered Coins

Silvered coins are mainly base metal, so cannot be cleaned using the methods for silver coins of good fineness. Generally soap, water and a toothbrush is the only way to clean silvered and silver-plated coins, without damaging the silver. The use of brass brushes or anything harsher will probably result in the silver layer being removed.

Silver Coins of Good fineness

Lemon Juice – Readily available, and it works very well on hard to clean silver coins. Soak the coin in the juice until the desired amount of crud has been removed. Give the coin a quick scrub every so often, and rinse it with fresh water to check the progress.

Ammonium - Will clean the coin without doing any damage to the silver, but it isn't as readily available as lemon juice.

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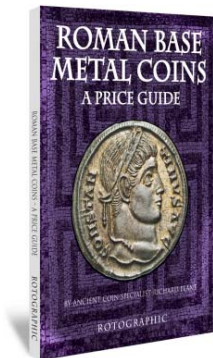
The Cover Coin

The coin shown on the front and back of this book belong to a 19.6mm Domitian (81 – 96 AD) Denarius. The coin is catalogued in this book as CRS419 (with obverse D). It weighs 3.51 grammes and was minted in Rome. The coin is graded as a sharp, bold strike from fresh dies. This coin is virtually as struck and still exhibits a lot of its original mint lustre. At the time of writing, this coin is available from Forum Ancient Coins: www.forumancientcoins.com for US\$375.00 (which is about £210.00).

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