

**ROMAN ALEXANDRIAN COINS IN THE
MUSEUM OF FACULTY OF ARTS,
UNIVERSITY OF ALEXANDRIA**

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Roman Alexandrian Coins in the Museum of the Faculty of Arts, University of Alexandria.

The Museum of the Faculty of Arts possesses a large number of unregistered coins of unknown provenance. The collection is kept in boxes inside the safe of the museum.

Intending to publish the Roman Alexandrian coins in sequence⁽¹⁾, I begin with box no. 1 which contains 122 Roman Imperial and Roman Alexandrian coins. A considerable part of the Roman Alexandrian coins, which slightly outnumber the Roman Imperial ones, is effaced and in a very bad condition. Consequently I have chosen 38 coins out of them to deal with⁽²⁾. In this paper I shall try to shed some light on the various features of this collection.

To secure the position of Egypt under his tight control, Augustus set up a special monetary system for this most important province. Unlike the other provincial mints of the Empire, the Alexandrian mint issued coins with Greek legends and different denominations. The Alexandrian coins could not be circulated outside Egypt as they were futile for economic exchange and commercial purposes. Only the whole course changed with the assimilation of the Alexandrian mint to the other mints of the Empire under the reign of Diocletian in A.D 296⁽³⁾.

Denominations

The Alexandrian mint struck billon i.e. debased silver coins. One denomination was issued in billon and five denominations were issued in bronze. The first use of the billon tetradrachm had been under Tiberius in his seventh regal year. The completion of the five bronze denominations took place in the last years of Domitian. These denominations are: the drachm, the half-drachm, the diobol, the obol and the quarter-obol. They were hardly struck after A.D. 220 except for the drachm which was struck infrequently for commemorative purposes⁽⁴⁾.

Two denominations are represented in this collection, the billon tetradrachm and the bronze drachm whose existence is excessively rare as there is only one drachm no. 16. The constant diminishing of the silver content and even the size of the tetradrachm manifested itself through the coins of the third century A.D. The silver-plated bronze tetradrachms which have lost their silver coat turn to a mere bronze pieces as a result of the effect of time and nature. The depreciation of the value of the tetradrachm was concurrent with that of the denarius⁽⁵⁾. The deterioration of the value of the coins was closely connected with the deterioration of the economic conditions of the Roman Empire in the third century which occurred as a result of the attacks of the enemies of the Empire and the civil war among the emperors and the pretenders who looked forward to assuming the purple⁽⁶⁾.

Legends

The Alexandrian coins have independent obverse and reverse legends with the exception of the coins of Nero nos. 1-7 and the coins of Aelius Caesar in which the obverse legends are completed on the reverse⁽⁷⁾.

The legends of the obverse generally occur in the nominative form with two exceptions, first the legends of Augustus whose legends use the genitive form and second the legends of Aemilian which appear in the accusative form⁽⁸⁾.

The obverse bears the name and the titles of the emperor or a member of the imperial family and they normally appear abbreviated.

The full forms of the Greek inscriptions with their Latin equivalents will be presented in addition to the diverse forms of these inscriptions in our collection.

Nero

Two legends appear on the coins of Nero :

1- ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
in the 11th year on coin no. 1.

NERO CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS.

2- ΝΕΡΩ ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ from the 12th and the 13th years on coins
nos. 2-11.

NERO CLAUDIUS CAESAR AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS
IMPERATOR.

The first Emperor to use the title ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡ was Claudius⁽⁹⁾.

Hadrian

The coins of Hadrian bear one inscription :

1- ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΣ
CЄBACTOC in the 15th and 17th years on coins nos. 12-16.
IMPERATOR CAESAR TRAIANUS HADRIANUS
AUGUSTUS

Philip I

One inscription appears on the coins of Philip I :

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ ΚΑΙΣΑΡ ΜΑΡΚΟΣ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ
ЄVCЄBHC in the 2nd, 3th and 7th years on coins nos. 17-22.
IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCUS IULIUS PHILIPPUS PIUS.

The first appearance of the title єVCЄBHC occurred in
the second year under Antoninus Pius⁽¹⁰⁾.

Valerian I

The coin of the Emperor bears the instruction

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP ΠYBAIOC AIKINIOC OYAAEPIANOC
€VTVXHC €VC€BHC in the 3rd year on coin no. 23
IMPERATOR CAESAR PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALERIANUS FELIX PIUS

The first Emperor to use the title €VTVXHC was Commodus in his 31st regal year ⁽¹¹⁾

Gallienus

Two inscriptions for the Emperor and his wife occur on the coins of Gallienus :

1- AVTOKATΩP KAICAP ΠYBAIOC AIKINIOC
ΓAΛΛIHNOC C€BACTOC in the 13th years on coins nos.
24-25.
IMPERATOR CAESAR PUBLIUS LICINIUS GALLIENUS
AUGUSTUS .

2- KOPNHAIΑ CAAΩN€INA C€BACTH in the 14th year on
coin no. 26 .
CORNELIA SALONINA AUGUSTA .

Claudius II Gothicus

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP KΛAYΔIOC C€BACTOC in the 2nd
year on coin no. 27.

IMPERATOR CAESAR CLAUDIUS AUGUSTUS .

Aurelian

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP AVKIOC ΔOMITIOC
AVPHAIANOC CεBACTOC in his 5th year on coins nos.
28-29.

IMPERATOR CAESAR LUCIUS DOMITIUS AURELIANUS
AUGUSTUS .

Tacitus

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP KΛAVΔIOC TAKITOC
CεBACTOC in the 1st year on coin no . 30 .

IMPERATOR CAESAR CLAUDIUS TACITUS AUGUSTUS .

Probus

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP MAPKOC AVPHAIOC ΠPOBOC
CεBACTOC in the 2nd and 3rd years on coins nos .31-33.

IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCUS AURELIUS AUGUSTUS.

Diocletian

AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP ΓAIOC OVAΛEPIOC
ΔIOKΛHTIANOC CεBACTOC in the 5th year on coin no . 34

IMPERATOR CAESAR GAIUS OUALERIUS
DIOCLETIANUS AUGUSTUS .

Maximian

Two inscriptions appear on the coins of Maximian .

1-AVTOKPATΩP KAICAP MAPKOC OYAAEPIOC
MAEIMIANOC CEBACTOC in the 2nd and 4th years on
coins nos . 35 - 36 .

IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCUS VALERIUS
MAXIMIANUS AUGUSTUS.

2- MAEIMIANOC CEBACTOC in the 8th and 10th years on
coins nos . 37 - 38.

MAXIMIANUS AUGUSTUS .

The reverse legends of the Alexandrian coins might bear various legends as the names and the titles of some of the emperors , members of the imperial family , names of deities and personifications and the date . The use of the dating began for the first time in the Imperial period in the 20th regal year of Augustus . The Alexandrian year commences on 1 Thoth which corresponds to 29 August ⁽¹²⁾ Therefore the first year of the emperor begins from his succession until 29 August and his last year is reckoned from 29 August until the end of his reign before the beginning of the new year . Consequently more than one emperor might join in the same year but with different dates . ⁽¹³⁾

The symbol L is far more frequent than ETOVΣ on the Alexandrian coins to indicate the year . It is suggested to be a lineal descendent of the Demotic expression for "year" or a corruption of the initial of ETOVΣ ⁽¹⁴⁾ In the collection only

three coins bear the word ΕΤΟΥΣ and belong to Aurelian nos . 28 , 29 and Tacitus no . 30

Types

* Obverse types

The types of the obverse are confined to the portrait of the emperor or a memb of his house . One example of a member of the imperial house occurs here on coin no . 26 which bears the bust of Cornelia Salonina the wife of Gallienus .

The Emperor is generally represented laureate while the Caesar is represented bare-headed . The first imperial portrait to appear with the radiate diadem is Augustus who is represented as an obverse type on the coins of Tiberius and this is connected with the deification of Augustus . Nero was the first emperor to wear the radiate diadem in his lifetime and this tradition came in parallel with his representation on the Roman dupondius ⁽¹⁵⁾

Hadrian was the first to be represented bearded . The beard adds serious expressions on the portrait which seems idealistic . The head of Antonius Pius is thin and elongated with a thick pointed beard .His representation mingles the idealistic with the realistic expression .The portraiture of the Roman emperors in the second half of the third century highlights the serious faces with rigid features which mirror the military spirit and personality . ⁽¹⁶⁾

Reverse types

The reverse types of the Alexandrian coins contain a great deal of diverse representations . The types of this collection might be divided into four classes :

1- Imperial types

Many instances of types of the Emperor or a member of his house like the Empress or a Caesar appear on the reverses of the Alexandrian coins . Also groupes of two Emperors or an Emperor and a Caesar occur occasionally .⁽¹⁷⁾ The Emperor occurs in several other types . He is represented , riding a horse , on a chariot drawn by horses or elephants and in group with a deity or a personification .⁽¹⁸⁾ Two representations of imperial types occur in this collection :

1- **The Emperor** . On the coin of Hadrian no . 12 , the Emperor is represented receiving corn ears from Alexandria .

2- **A member of the imperial family** . Under Nero the head of deified Tiberius occurs in four instances nos . 8-11 . This tradition began under Tiberius when the head of deified Augustus appeared with a radiate diadem .⁽¹⁹⁾

II- Deities

Of the diverse types of Greek and Graeco-Egyptian deities , three are represented in this collection :

1- **Athene** . The types of Athene are very common from the beginning to the end of the Alexandrian coins . The first appearance of the seated type which we have in this collection occurs under Commodus .⁽²⁰⁾ The Roman types of Athene in Egypt are Greek and inspired of the Attic art .⁽²¹⁾ The goddess always wears a helmet and frequently has a shield in addition to a spear as represented on the coin of Philip no . 17.

2- **Helios** . the Greek sun god who is distinguished by the radiate diadem , appears as a bust under Philip I on coin no . 21 . His first appearance in this type occurs under Hadrian .⁽²²⁾

3- **Serapis** . The Graeco-Egyptian god of underworld , fertility and many other functions , in accordance with the attributes he receives because of his identification with several gods⁽²³⁾ , is a common type on the Alexandrian coins . He is also a member in the Graeco-Egyptian traid with Isis and Harpocrates⁽²⁴⁾ . He is represented in a purely Greek type . His seated type on the coin of Hadrian no . 13 appears for the first time under Domitian .⁽²⁵⁾ In this type he is represented seated on a throne crowned with the modius and wearing the himation . His right hand is strched bout downwards and his left hand is resting on a sceptre . Before his feet the dog Kerberos is represented . The last use of this type occurs under Gordian III.⁽²⁶⁾

III - Personifications

The concept of the personification applies to the embodiment of an abstract meaning , land or whatever natural phenomenon in the attitude of the human being . The instances of

personifications represent the majority of the reverse types in this collection .

1- **Alexandria** . The personification of the city of Alexandria ⁽²⁷⁾ is usually represented with other allegorical divinities like Roma ⁽²⁸⁾ and Nilus ⁽²⁹⁾ or paying respect to the emperor. ⁽³⁰⁾ In this collection she is represented in three types . The first is the bust type in which she appears wearing the elephant skin . This type is exclusively represented on the coins of Nero nos . 1-7 . The second is the standing type which occurs in association with the Emperor on the coin of Hadrian no . 12 . This type refers to the arrival of Hadrian to Egypt and the Loyalty shown by Alexandria towards him . ⁽³¹⁾ The third is the single standing type which occurs on the coins of Philip no. 20 , Diocletian no . 34 and Maximian nos . 25 , 37 .

2- **Dikaiosyne** The personification of justice ⁽³²⁾ is represented as a young woman holding scales in her right hand and a sceptre or a cornucopia in her left hand . On the coin of Probus no . 31 she is represented standing with scales in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left one .

3- **Elpis** . Elpis is the personification of hope. ⁽³³⁾ She occurs thrice under Tacitus no . 30 and Maximian nos. 35 38 where she is shown walking, holding a flower with her right hand and slightly raising the drapery of her dress with her left hand .

4- **Homonoia** . the personification of concord ⁽³⁴⁾ implies its influence on the members of the imperial family . On the coins of

Philip no . 18 and Gallienus no . 25 . she appears standing and holding cornucopiae in her left hand .

5- Nike. The personification of victory is conceived as a deity rather than as a personification. ⁽³⁵⁾ Her types began to appear as early as the time of Augustus and remained very common throughout the whole imperial period . She has diverse types ⁽³⁶⁾ of which she appears in two under Philip I , the seated type no . 19 and the flying type no . 22 . In both cases she is represented winged , holding a laurel wreath in her right hand and wearing chiton and peplos .

6- Nilus . The personification of the river Nile , according to the Greek myth , is considered as the son of Oceanos and Tethys and the brother of the other Fluvii. ⁽³⁷⁾ As a deity of fertility he is confounded with Osiris and assimilated to Serapis who appears in a pantheistic form with the attributes of Nilus . ⁽³⁸⁾ The female consort of Nilus is Euthenia , the personification of abundance , with whom he appears in jugate types on the Alexandrian coins⁽³⁹⁾ . He is represented in two types under Hadrian . The bust type no . 14 has a cornucopia behind his left shoulder . The seated type no . 15 is represented with a reed in his right hand and a cornucopia in his left hand . In all his types he appears as an old stout man with a beard .

7- Tyche , the personification of fortune and the deity of city gained popularity on the Alexandrian coins where she appeared in diverse types and attitudes from Domitian to Diocletian . ⁽⁴⁰⁾ She is assimilated to Isis whose headdress she wears . She also wears

a peplos with the knot of Isis .⁽⁴¹⁾ On the coin of Maximian no . 37 , she is represented holding a rudder in her right hand and a cornucopia in her left hand .

IV- Zoological types .

The reverse types include several types of animals and birds which have mythological significance to Egyptian and Graeco-Roman deities . In this collection two zoological types are included :

1- **Eagle** . It was taken over from the Ptolemaic coinage and found popularity with the Romans because of its military significance . It became the Roman legionary Aquila .⁽⁴²⁾ It is frequently represented with a laurel wreath in his beak , with a palm across it or with the standards . The use of the eagle as a reverse type increased in the third century A.D.⁽⁴³⁾ In this collection it occurs in three types : with wings open under Valerian I no . 23 , and Gallienus no . 26 : with palm under Gallienus no . 24 , and Probus no . 33 and with the head turning back under Claudius II no . 27 , Aurelian nos . 28 , 29 and Probus no . 32 .

2- **Lion** . As a zodiacal sign referring to Sun in Leo , the lion is represented on the bronze coin of Antoninus Pius no . 16 leaping and over his back appears the bust of Helios . The zodiacal signs and types were made to commemorate the beginning of the sothiac cycle in A.D. 139 which corresponded to the third regal

year of Antoninus Pius . . . ⁽⁴⁴⁾ As one of the attributes of the sun gods , the lion has a solar significance . ⁽⁴⁵⁾

Conclusion

This collection intermittently covers the [periode between A.D. 64/65 - the 11th year of Nero - and A.D. 294/295 - the 10th year of Maximian . the major part of the collection belongs to the third century . Consequently it can be suggested that it might come from the same provenance . Two denominations are represented in this collection , the billon teteradrachms - 37 coins - and the bronze drachm - one coin - which indicates that it might come from a separate provenance . The obverse legends are limited to the names and titles of the emperors or the members of the imperial family , while the reverse bears mainly the date and sometimes the names and titles of the emperor . The obverse types are constricted to the portraits of the emperor or a member of the imperial house . The reverse types are diverse and can be distributed to number of subjects such as the types of the emperor or a member of the imperial house , gods an goddesses of the Greek and Graeco - Egyptian cycle , personifications and the zoological types . Therefore this collection generally reflects the main features of the Alexandrian coins in the Roman Imperial period .

Abbreviations

ae = bronze drachm .

bi = billon tetradrachm .

Bib. = bibliography .

D = diametre .

l. = left .

M = metal

no. = number .

Ob. = obverse .

r. = right .

Rev. = reverse .

Y = year .

() = letters between brackets are either effaced or indistinct .

Abbreviations of the Bibliography

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Catalogue

Nero

1- D: 25mm M: bi Y: 11

Ob., (ΝΕΡΩ) ΚΛΑΥΚ (ΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡ). Head of Nero r., radiate .

Rev., ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ. Bust of Alexandria wearing the elephant skin
on her head r. To r. L^{IA}

Bib., Geißen , no. 168 : Vogt , no . 10 .

2- D: 24mm M: bi Y: 12.

Ob., ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒ (ΓΕΡΑΥ) . The portrait is as no . 1

Rev., ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ . Bust of Alexandria wearing the elephant skin
on her head r. To r. L^{IB}

Bib., Geißen , no, 137 : Milne , no . 283 .

3- D; 23 mm M: bi Y : 12 .

Ob., (ΝΕΡΩ) Κ (ΑΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡ ΑΥ). Portrait as no 2 .

Rev., (ΑΥΤΟΚΡ) Α. Type as no . 2:

Bib., as no 2.

4- D: 25 mm M; bi Y: 12.

Ob., (ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥ)ΚΑΙΣΣΕΒΓΕΡ(ΑΥ). Portrait as no. 2.

Rev., (ΑΥΤΟ)ΚΡΑ. Type as no 2.

Bib., as no . 2

5- D: 24mm M: bi Y: 12.

Ob . (ΝΕΡΩΚΛΑΥΚ) ΑΙΣΣΕ(ΒΓΕΡΑΥ). Portrait as no . 2.

Rev., AV(TOKPA). Types as no. 2.

Bib., as no. 2.

6- D: 23 mm M; bi Y: 12.

Ob., (N) EPΩKAAV (KAISSEBΓEPAV). Portrait as no. 2.

Rev., (AVTOKP) A. Type as no. 2.

Bib., as no. 2.

7- D: 23 mm M: di Y: 12.

Ob., (NEPΩKΛ) AVKAISSE (BΓEPAV). Portrait as no 2.

Rev., AV (TOKP) A . Type as no. 2 .

Bib., as no. 2 .

8- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 13.

Ob., (NEPΩKAAV KAISSEBΓEP) A (V). Head of Nero 1.,
radiate. To 1. LIΓ

Rev., TIBEPIOΣ (KAIΣAP). Head of Tiberius r., lauriate.

Bib., Geißen, nos. 187- 189; Poole, nos. 114 - 115.

9- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 13.

Ob., (NEPΩKAAV KAISSEBΓEP) A (V). Head of Nero 1.,
radiate. To 1 LIΓ

Rev., TIBEPIOΣ (KAIΣAP). Type as no. 8.

Bib., as no. 8.

10- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 13.

Ob., NEPΩKΛ (AVKAISSEBΓEPAV). Portrait as no. 8.

Rev., TIBEPIO (ΣKAIΣAP). Type as no. 8.

Bib., as no. 8 .

11- D: 24 mm M: bi Y: 13 .

Ob., (ΝΕΡΩ) ΚΛΑΥΚΑΙΣΣΕΒ (ΓΕΡΑΥ) .Portrait as no . 8 .

Rev., (ΤΙ) ΒΕΡΙΟ (ΣΚΑ) ΙΣ (ΑΡ) . Type as no . 8 .

Bib., as no. 8 .

Hadrian

12- D: 25 mm M: bi Y: 15 .

Ob., (ΑΥΤΚΑΙ) ΤΡΑΙΑΔ ΠΙΑ (CεB) . Bust of Hadrian r.,
lauriate .

Rev., The Emperor receiving from Alexandria corn ears. In the
exergue IC.

Bib., Geißen, nos . 1026 - 1027 ; Milne, nos. 1294 - 1296 ;
Vogt, no. 53.

13- D: 25 mm M: bi Y: 17 .

Ob., (ΑΥΤΚΑΙ) ΤΡΑΙΑΔ ΠΙΑ Cε(B) . Bust of Hadrian r.,
lauriate .

Rev., Serapis seated on a throne l. to l. ΛΙ and to r. S .

Bib., Milne, no. 1328 ; Geißen, no . 1059 .

14- D: 24 mm M: bi Y: 19 .

Ob., ΑΥΤΚΑΙ (CΤΡΑΙΑΝ) ΑΔ ΠΙΑΝΟC Cε(B) . Head of
Hadrian l., laureate .

Rev., bust of Nilus r . To l. ΛΕΝ and to r. ΝΕΑΚ (ΑΙΔΕΚΑ) .

Bib., Milne, no. 1454 ; Geißen, no . 1147 .

15- D: 25 mm M: bi Y: 22 .

Ob., (AVT) KAICTPAAΔ PIANOC€B . Head of Hadrian r.,
laureate .

Rev., Nilus seated l. To l. KB .

Bib., Dattari , no 1438 ; Milne, no. 1571 ; Geißen, no . 1241 .

Antoninus Pius

16- D: 34 mm M: ae Y: 8 .

Ob., () AA () . Head of Antoninus Pius r., laureate .

Rev., a lion leaping r. In the field above the head of Helios and a
star . In the exergue LH.

Bib., Geißen , nos. 1495 - 1497 .

Philips I

17- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 2 .

Ob., AKMIOVΦIAIΠΠIOC€VC€B . Bust of Philip I r., laureate.

Rv., Athene seated on a throne l. To l. L and to r. B.

Bib., Milne , no. 3531 .

18- D: 24 mm M: bi Y: 2 .

Ob., as no . 17 .

Rev., Homonoia standing l . To l . L^B.

Bib., Milne, no. 353^o ; Geißen, no . 2710

19- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 4 .

Ob., AKMIOVΦIAIΠΠIOC€VC€B . Bust of Philip I r., laureate.

Rev., Nike seated on a stool l. L^Δ.

Bib., Milne, no. 3669.

20- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 4.

Ob., (AKMIO)VΦIAIΠΠIOCЄVC(CЄB). Bust of Philip I r.,
laureate.

Rev., Alexandria standing l. To l. L and to r. Δ.

Bib., Milne, no. 3658

21- D: 24 mm M: bi Y: 7

Ob., AKMIOVΦIAIΠΠIOCЄVC(CЄB). Bust of Philip I r.,
laureate.

Rev., bust of Helios r. To r. L and to l. S.

Bib., Poole, no. 1949; Milne, no. 3748; Geißen, no. 2749.

22- D: 23 mm M: bi Y: 7.

Ob., AKMIOVΦIAIΠΠIOCЄVC. Bust of Philip I r., laureate.

Rev., Nike flying r. To r. LS.

Bib., Poole, no. 1968; Milne, no. 3765; Geißen, no. 2750.

Valerian I

23- D: 22 mm M: bi Y: 3

Ob., AKPIAIOVAΛЄPIANOCЄVЄVC. Bust of Valerian I r.,
laureate.

Rev., eagle with wings open. To r. L and to l. Γ.

Bib., Poole, no. 2144; Dattari, no. 5189; Milne, no. 3914;

Geißen, no. 2857.

Gallienus

24- D: 22 mm M: bi Y: 13 .

Ob., (AVTK) ΠΑΙΚΓΑΛΛΙΗΝ (OCCεB). Bust of Gallienus
r., laureate.

Rev., eagle standing r. with a palm crossing it towards l. To l .
L and to r. II' .

Bib., Milne , no. 4079

25- D: 22 mm M: bi Y: 14 .

Ob., AVTKΠΑΙΚΓΑΛΛΙΗΝOCCεB. Head of Gallienus r.,
laureate.

Rev., Homonoia standing l. To l. L^A.

Bib., Poole , no. 1186 ; Dattari ,no. 5296 ; Milne, no. 4136;
Geißen, no . 2978.

26- D: 21 mm M: bi Y: 14 .

Ob., (KOPNHAIACAΛΩN) εINACεB. Bust of Salonina r .

Rev., eagle standing l. with wings open . To l. L^A.

Bib., Poole , no. 2278 ; Dattari ,no5345 ; Milne, no. 4135;
Geißen, no. 2978 .

Claudius II Gothicus

27- D: 20 mm M: bi Y: 2 .

Ob., AVTKKΛΑΒΔΙOCCεB. Bust of Claudius II r., laureate.

Rev., eagle standing l. and its head back r. To l. (L) and to r. B.

Bib., Milne , no. 4243 .

Aurelian

28- D: 20 mm M: bi Y: 5

Ob., AVTKAΔAVPH^IAVOCCεB . Bust of Aurelian r.,
laureate .

Rev., eagle standing l. and its head back r. To l. ε TOVC and to
r. ε .

Bib., Milne, no. 4430; Geißen, nos . 2082 - 2087 .

29- As no. 28 .

Tacitus

30- D: 19 mm M: bi Y: 1 .

Ob., AKKATAKITOCCεB . Bust of Tacitus r., laureate .

Rev., Elpis standing l. To l. ε TOVC and to r. A.

Bib., Milne , no . 4494 .

Probus

31- D: 20 mm M: bi Y: 2 .

Ob., AKMAVPIΠOBOCCεB . Bust of Probus r., laureate .

Rev., Dikaíosyne standing l. To l. L^B .

Bib., Milne , no . 4522

32- D: 20 mm M: bi Y: 2 .

Ob., as no . 31 .

Rev., eagle standing r. and its head back l. L and to r. B.

Bib., Milne, no. 4540.

33- D: 21 mm M: bi Y: 3.

Ob., as no. 31.

Rev., eagle standing r. with a palm crossing it towards l. To l. L
and to r. Γ

Bib., Poole, no. 2439; Dattari, no. 5562; Milne, no. 4564;

Geißen, no. 3130.

Diocletian

34- D: 18 mm M: bi Y: 5.

Ob., (ΑΚΤΟΥ) ΑΛΔΙΟΚΛΗΤΙΑΝΟCCЄB. Bust of Diocletian
r., laureate.

Rev., Alexandria standing l. To l. L and to r. є.

Bib., Milne, no. 4915.

Maximian

35- D: 21 mm M: bi Y: 2.

Ob., (ΑΚΜΟΒΑ) ΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟCCЄB. Bust of Maximian r.,
laureate.

Rev., Elpis standing l. To l. L and to r. B.

Bib., Milne, no. 4828.

36- D: 19mm M: bi Y: 4.

Ob., (ΑΚ) ΜΟΒΑΜΑΞΙΜΙΑΝΟCCЄB. Bust of Maximian r.,
laureate.

Rev., Alexandria standing l. To l. L and to r. Δ .

Bib., Milne , no . 4904.

37- D: 19mm M: bi Y: 8.

Ob., MAΞIMIANOCCЄB . Bust of Maximian r., laureate.

Rev., Tyche standing l. L and to r. H. In the exergue Γ .

Bib., Poole , no. 2589 ; Dattari ,no 5993 ; Milne, no. 5079;

Geißen, no . 3331.

38- D: 22mm M: bi Y: 10.

Ob., as no 37 .

Rev., Elpis standing l. To l. Land to r. I .

Bib., Milne , no . 5164.

Footnotes

- 1- I wish to express my gratitude to the dean and the curators of the museum for allowing me to publish this collection .
- 2- The registered coins which had been in display in glass cases were sent to the laboratory of the Graeco-Roman Museum for cleaning . The Meuseum of the Faculty of Arts is closed due to a partial reconstruction in progress in 1993.
- 3- J. G. Milne , Catalogue of Alexandrian Coins in the Ashmolean Museum, 2nd edition , oxford , 1971 , p . x v .
- 4- Ibid , p xviii.
- 5- Ibid, p . xvi.
- 6- J. Vogt, The Decline of Rome , Translated by Janet Sondheimer , London , 1967 , pp 11 ff : Milne , op, op. pp. xv ff.
- 7- R.S. Poole, Catalogue of Greek Coins , Alexandria and the Nomes , London , 1892 , p. xxxviii.
- 8- J. Vog, Die alexandrinischen Kaisermünzen , vol . I, Stuttgart, 1924 , p.4: Poole , op , cit pp . xxxviii-xxxix.
- 9- Vogt, op . cit. p. 23.
- 10- Ibid, p. 111.
- 11- Ibid, p . 147.
- 12- Poole, op. cit, pp. ix ff ; Vogt, op. cit. p. 3.
- 13- The Emperors Galba. Otho. Vitellius and Vespasian present an obvious example of this case , for them see Vogt, op. cit. pp. 37ff.
- 15- Vogt, op. cit. p.27.
- 16- R. Cagnat & V. Chapot , Manuel d'archeologie romaine , Paris , 1916, pp. 488 ff .

- 17- Milne . op. cit. pp. 151 ff.
- 18- Ibid, pp. 151 - 153.
- 19- Vogt, op. cit. p. 21.
- 20- Milne, op. cit, nos. 2632-2636.
- 21- Helene Cassimatis , Athene , in "Lexicon Iconographicum Mythologiae Classicae " , (LIMC), vol. II, 1, Munich, 1982, p. 1408.
- 22- G. Dattari , Numi Augusti Alexandrini , vol. 1, Cairo, 1901, nos. 1384, 1385: Milne, 1106 - 1107 and passim.
- 23- For the functions of Serapis see , P.M. Fraser , Ptolemaic Alexandria , vol. 1 , Oxfor, 1972 , pp, 246 ff. In respect of the pantheistic types with several attributes , see Poole, op. cit. pp. Ixii-Ixiii: Milne . op. cit. nos. 1948,1370,2334 and passim .
- 24- Fraser, op. cit. p. 246.
- 25- Poole, op. cit. no. 621: Milne. op. cit. no. 492.
- 26- Milne, op. cit. no. 3392.
- 27- in some of her representations the concept of the city manifests itself by means of the turrets , hence Alexandria is depicted wearing a cap surmounted by turrets , see Milne, op. cit. nos. 4447, 5090. 5091, pl I, no. 4174.
- 28- Poole, op. cit, pl. xxiii, no. 1597: Milne, op. cit. no. 2866.
- 29- Poole, op. cit, pl. xxvii, nos. 668 669; Milne, op. cit. nos. 1294 - 1298 and passim.
- 31- Vogt, op. cit. p. 102.
- 32- Poole, op. cit. p. ii.
- 33- Ibid, p. lii.
- 34- ibid, p. liii.

- 35- For the numerous and various types of Nike see Milne, op. cit. pp. 142 - 143.
- 36- Milne , op. cit pp. 142 - 143 .
- 37- Marie-Odile Jentel, Neilos, in "LIMC" VI. I. Munich, 1992, pp. 720-726.
- 38- Milne, op. cit. pl.IV, no. 1095.
- 39- Dattari, op. cit. pl. xx, no. 2781; Milne op. cit. pl. III, nos. 2860 - 2861.
- 40- Poole, op. cit. p. lv, Milne, op. cit, p. 149.
- 41- Poole, op. cit. p. lv.
- 42- Milne, op. cit. pp. xxxiii - xxiv.
- 43- Poole, op. cit. p. xxxii.
- 44- Vogt, op. cit. p. 115; Poole, op. cit. pp. lvi-lvii.
- 45- E.A. Wallis Budge, the Gods of the Egyptians , Vol. 2 . New York 1969, p. 360.

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1
2



33



34



35



36

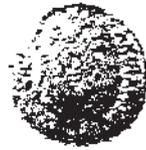




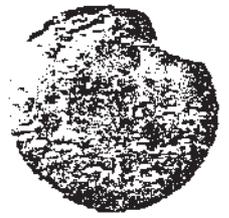
1



1.



1b



1c



1.



1s



1b





37



38

