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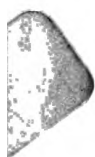


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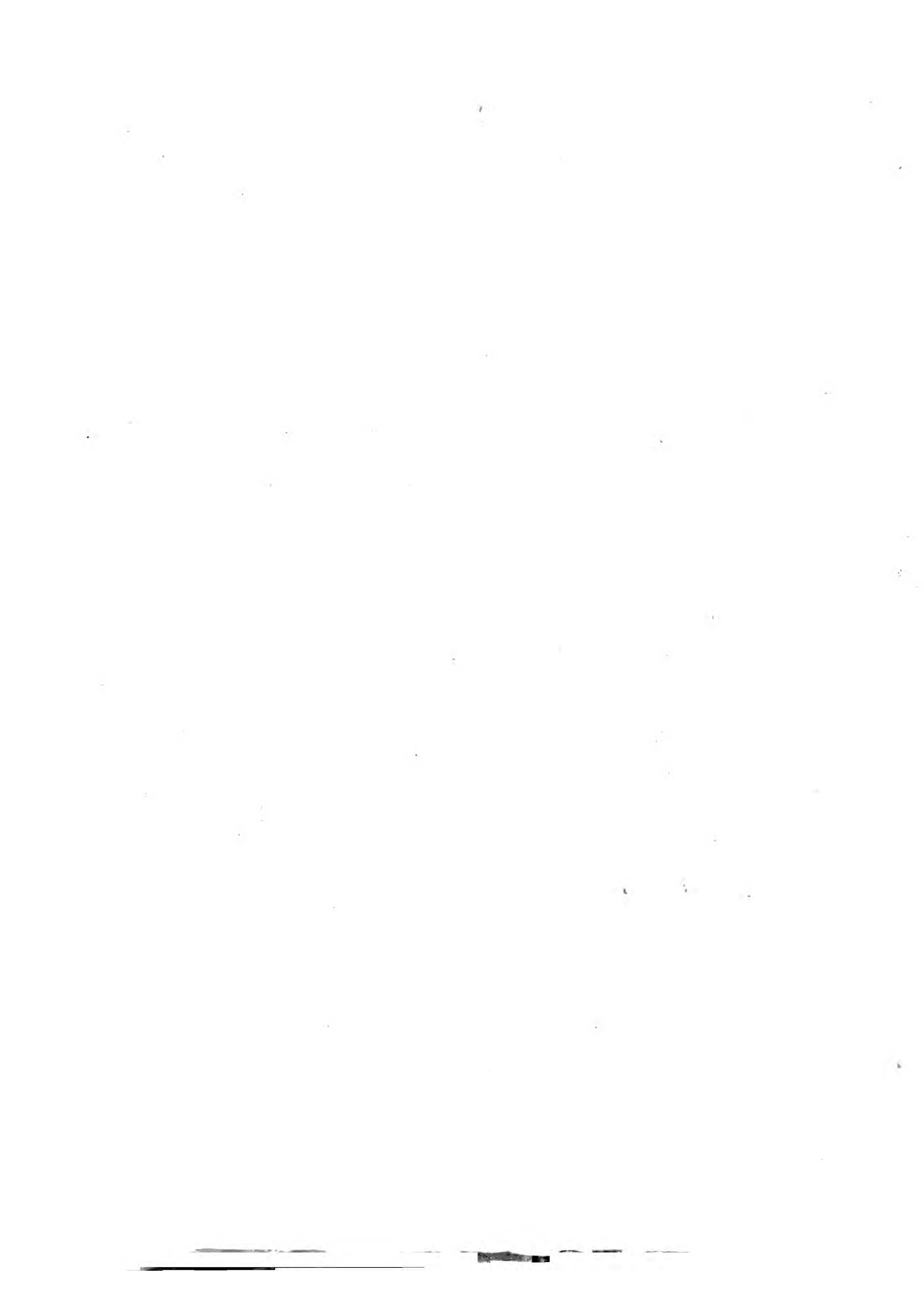














M<sup>r</sup> Maur. Johnson shew'd I.A.S. 172<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> a MS  
of his own int. Decennium Carausii &  
Alecti ex fastis, minusmahbus  
inseinbus & historis illustratu.

AS minutes:

A coin of M. Johnson's ascribed by Dr St. to <sup>Carausius</sup> ~~his~~ son  
Rev. a <sup>fortune</sup> genius with a Cornucopia, her right hand  
beams on a bacillum. C.I.S. LO. <sup>th</sup> he reads  
Colonia immensis Secundana Londinium:  
Secundana means p<sup>l</sup> of <sup>Gemina Martia</sup> legion quartered there.  
acc. to Mich<sup>d</sup> of Cirencester H. 1755.

of 3<sup>d</sup> p. 87 of V.<sup>m</sup> Com. of Syl. Herc. h<sup>d</sup>  
by his son.

2<sup>d</sup>. Diana's head. Claphob.

1. p. 90 ref<sup>d</sup> by V.<sup>m</sup> to his triumphs

V.<sup>m</sup> 149 Lic. Crap Mus. h<sup>d</sup>. to de Lusita<sup>na</sup>.

Stat. Taur. p. 266. 2<sup>d</sup> Caduc. feat<sup>d</sup> of  
Herc. Musag. & Piendes

Br-d.C II. 78. a French author ag<sup>t</sup>  
Coins much on a relig. acc<sup>t</sup> on Games.



M. Gale gave his copy to  
The public libry Camb 153  
237

*Frontispiece*



*W. Stukeley delin. ex numismate argenteo ampliato,  
penes Matt. Duane Ar. maij 22. 1756.*



THE  
MEDALLIC HISTORY  
OF  
MARCUS AVRELIVS VALERIUS  
CARAVSIUS,  
EMPEROR in BRITAIN.



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BOOK I.

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By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M.D.  
*Rector of St. George, Queen-Square, Fellow of the COLLEGE of  
PHYSICIANS, of the ROYAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETYS.*

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M.DCC.LVII.

THE

YACHTING DIRECTORY

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MARTIN LUTHER

1901

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1901



TO HIS  
ROYAL HIGHNESS  
THE  
PRINCE of WALES.

---

*Et pater Æneas et avunculus excitet Hector.*

---



S when the furious Dames, in days of yore,  
At *Bacchic* Orgies fir'd, with frantic cries,  
The Thracian Bard divine, in pieces tore;  
While *Rhodope* resounded with the noise;  
The mangl'd limbs besmear'd with reeking blood,  
His tuneful head in *Hebrus'* stream they throw;  
The vocal harp roll'd with them down the flood,  
And taught the waves, to murmur out his woe;

v      *The* D E D I C A T I O N.

The Muses then their much lov'd poet mourn;  
His sad remains collect; in order join'd,  
Commit them to the monumental urn;  
His memory to deathless verse consign'd:

So we, in filling up a thoughtful hour,  
Gather the fragments of antiquity;  
The lost restore, illustrate the obscure,  
Connect the body of fair History.

Accept, Illustrious Prince, with placid view,  
These pages rescu'd from the wreck of time.  
—His native *Cambria* gives the claim to you,  
CARAUSIUS courts you, in a rural rhyme.

A Monarch cool in thought, in action warm,  
Manly in personage, of graceful mien;  
A soul well suited to his outward form,  
Magnanimous, and prudent, and serene.

Stern *Diocletian* and *Herculius* cease  
'Gainst his superior Arms, unequal war;  
Glad to accept his offer'd terms of peace,  
Acknowledge him their brother emperor.

See



See his vast fleets to every quarter bear  
Terrific pomp, 'ore all the ocean wide,  
From coast to coast, threaten impending war;  
And in the midland seas triumphant ride.

A Consul with the ivory scepter grac'd,  
Amid the *Brittish*, prudent Senate sat.  
With Commerce, smiling peace and plenty blest'd,  
Brittannia's Isle, the truly fortunate!

Here we behold him in his high domain,  
In sovereign empire and majestic state,  
Over a willing nation gently reign.  
And there we mourn his sad, untimely fate.

Thus like the orient sun, the letter'd Muse  
Dispels the mist of antiquated days:  
Great Men in their true light, the world reviews,  
To their deserved obloquy, or praise.

Nor shall oblivion cast a gloomy shade  
On *Brittish* annals, join'd to those of Rome:  
A light springs o'er the ravage time has made,  
The document of ages now to come.

While

While causeless we of time's swift course complain,  
 Th' uncertainty of all, but certain fate:  
 Fair History bids ages roll in vain,  
 Presents us with an ever-during date.

Let pure religion warm your Royal mind,  
 Where *that* sheds forth its sacred influence,  
 Success in every enterprize you find,  
 Protected by the arm of Providence.

Let virtue all your counsels animate,  
 Sordid corruptions poisonous arts disdain.  
 The peoples love will make you truly great:  
 And glory brighten your auspicious reign.

*Hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre, ac frugiferum; omnis te exempli documenta, in illustri posita monumento intueri: inde tibi, tuæque Reipublicæ quod imitere, capias; inde sædum inceptu, sædum exitu, quod vites.* Livy, Rom. Hist. lib. I.



T H E  
P R E F A C E.

**H**ISTORY, says *Cicero*, “ is the light of truth,  
“ the life of memory, and the guide of actions.”  
What I here propose, is an important instance,  
of the power of *Brittain*, under proper counsel,  
and the favor of Providence; as to its natural and naval  
strength. at this time, it was only the force of that part  
of it we call *England*. but then, for ten years together,  
it was able to withstand the whole effort of the Roman  
empire by sea; was mistress of all the coast of Gaul, Spain  
and the mediterranean: this when the empire was in the  
height of its greatness, under *Diocletian* and *Maximian*,  
two subtle, active, and warlike princes.

Because a work of this sort is at present timely, I  
give it to the public, tho’ in abstract: and the world  
may be suppos’d not in humor to receive a larger vo-  
lume. there’s enough to shew the genius of our hero  
CARAVSIVS, who maintained his empire in *Brittain*,  
seven years, to his death. *Allectus*, a mean a wicked man,  
kept it three years longer: by the strength, and posture of  
affairs in which CARAVSIVS left it. it requires  
time,

time, for a great nation to be overturn'd, even in weak hands. like a vast hulk of a ship, without sails or steersman; which will outbrave the waves for a while, by its mere magnitude ; till a proper genius arises, to sit at the helm.

The principal security to a state, is the divine favor, which descends, in proportion of its attachment to the worship of God. immorality and neglect of religion, by its own principles, must necessarily destroy a nation. 'tis the design and duty of government, before all things, to protect religion : and take care that example leads the way, from the higher order. for those of a lower class conduct their lives, both in civil and religious duties, intirely from sight; a fashion (as they call it) is thir guide in every thing. and *they* that are rebellious toward their maker, wil easily become so to their temporal prince.

Such is the genius of moral agents, as well as in natural things, that the purity of the stream is as the fountain. therefore, they, whose duty it is, to *lead* in the paths of piety, are chargeable with a double crime; of their own, and of the errors in others, for want of this example. to them must be imputed the whole, of even an universal corruption. 'tis the civil power that is to preside in spirituals, and set the example. without that, preaching cannot prevail. but most especially are they to take care of public religion, that is, the Sabbath, to which public levy's cannot be friendly; as it dissipates the serious train of thought necessary to religious duty, and to the intent of the day; which is the wisest institution, for the good of government, that can possibly be.

Here-

Hereafter I shall publish somewhat more on this subject, by portions ; an ease to the reader, and to myself : and herein, where there can be no absolute thread of history, the detached pieces may possibly not be unseemly. the whole will be antiquitys of our own country : and those of no little account. beside that it will furnish us with a recent fund of inquiry and knowledg, relative to the learning and use of antique medals ; which these ages exhibit, to supply the defects of writing, that has perished, through the injurys of time. new as my *hypothesis* is, as to the dates of the coins, I should have thought myself unexcusable not to have exhibited it to the public judgment.

After what I wrote on Dr. *Mead's* coin of ORIVNA (no part of which, I need to retract), a correspondence began, between me and the learned *Monsieur de Boze*, medallist and librarian to the king of *France*. I had engaged him to favor us with a print of the coin. and to encourage me in the present undertaking, he generously gave me the 6 plates of coins of *Carausius*, which Dr. *Genebrier* had published.

After *de Bozes* decease, all *Genebrier's* plates remaining were sent to me, by the most noble and learned, the ingenious Count *Caylus* ; out of a true love for learning and the sciences. he was pleased to transmit them to me, through my honored Lord the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who took a delight in prompting me to pursue the work.

The reader will discern, in perusing, how readily the Vertuoso's in this kind of learning and curiosity, furnished me with materials, out of their several cabinets. Myself



and the Public are highly indebted to them, for this generosity ; several of the persons being strangers to me.

The work is new, because I would not peruse what Dr. *Genebrier* has wrote on our emperor, lest I should borrow any thing from him ; and *that* thro' both our separate labors, the fund of the history of CARAVSIVS might be enlarged.

I trust what I have wrote will furnish us with a method of viewing antient medals, in a new light. The learned *De Boze* in his history of the emperor *Tetricus* in *Philosoph. Transact.* Vol. XLVIII. Pars. I. observes from the legend of *Salus Augustorum*, that he is represented, not as a warrior therein, but in a state of peace and plenty. now we shall see in our medallic history, the true cause of such an inscription : that it was coined on 4 jan. the day when the people usually frequented the temple of *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia* in the Tiberine isle ; to present their vows for the safety of the emperors.

This was at *Rome* ; but still, in all parts of the empire, the like religious ceremonies were observed ; and especially by such as set up themselves to be emperors.

Further, we shall see, that all Roman medals were struck on the respective festival days of their kalendar, regarding the genius and deity of the reverse.

Again *De Boze* writes, the legends of some of the coins of *Tetricus* plainly express the happiness which the Gauls enjoy'd, under his auspicious government ; such as *Ubertas*, *Letitia*, *Felicitas publica*, and the like. We shall find in our history of *Carausius*, the true dates, and the reason of striking such coins, indifferently, by all the emperors

emperors. and they are rather acts of religion than civil history strictly.

Therefore, the legend of *Lætitia Aug.* for example, would be unbecoming the dignity of a great emperor, unless understood in a religious light: much more the *Lætitia Auggg.* these coins were truly struck on *feb. 11.* annually by rotation; at celebrating the *ludi Genealici* dedicate to *Faunus*, and to the genius of the emperor. they lasted three days, with extravagant mirth of the public.

Now *Faunus* is the great deity *Pan.* *Ovid* calls the *Lupercalia* 4 days after, *Fauni sacra*, which were notoriously celebrated to *Pan.* and *Servius*, both in his notes on the *Georgics*, and *Æneids*, makes them the same. *Probus* the interpreter of *Virgil* likewise; and *Rutilius* in *Itinerario*: and the author of the treatise *de origine gentis Romanæ.* so the learned *Huetius* makes *Faunus* to live in the time of *Hercules*, or *IOSVAH*: tho' he does not discern *Faunus* to be *IOSVAH.* but he is really the flower of heroes *IOSVAH*, the renowned successor of *MOSES*, in conducting the *Israelites*, and settling them in the land of *Phœnicia*; whence the knowledge of him came to *Greece*, and to *Italy*, in the earliest times. he was the captain of the great host of *IEHOVAH*, incamped in a most beautiful order; the 12 tribes making 4 great armies: each consisting of 3 tribes, facing the 4 quarters of the heavens. the middlemost was the leader, with right and left wing, according to the ordinance of *MOSES.*

We learn from *Plutarch*, *Lucian*, *Polyænus*, *Nonnus*, and other authors, that *Silenus* who is *Moses*, and *Pan* who is *Josuah*, were captains to *Bacchus*. the one commanded the right wing of his army, the other the left. by the name of *Bacchus* IEHOVAH was understood. as I have shewn in print. *Pan* was captain to *Bacchus*: wherefore the anonymous author *de incredilibus* in *Palephatus* writes, from *Polyænus* in *stratagem*, that *Pan* was the first commander, who instituted the regular method of conduct, and order of battle, in war: of disposing an army into *Phalanx*, with right and left wing: whence he was feigned to have horns: as commonly represented in sculpture, and antient monuments. he is called *Agræus* the wild, by *Apollodorus* and *Hesychius*; and said to reside on mountains, deserts: from his conducting the people of *Israel* thro' the wilderness.

With reason then did *Baalam* the prophet, and with just admiration, break out into that beautiful *apostrophe*, on sight of the camp of the *Israelites*, under his eye, in the wilderness.

*Numbers* xxiv. 5. how goodly are thy tents O Jacob, and thy tabernacles O Israel!

*As the valleys are they spread forth, as gardens by the river side; as the trees of lign aloes, which the Lord hath planted; and as cedars beside the waters.*

From the excellent regularity thereof, he compares it to an oriental garden.

Further, *Pan* was the first who by wisdom and art, invented a way of terrifying an enemy, with the Pannic noise or fright. whence the antients always annexed an  
afrighting

afrighting idea to *Pan*, making him the god of terror. the epithet of *angry* is given him, in *Orpheus* his hymn.

When *Brennus* and his *Gauls* invaded the *Greeks*, *Pan* sent fear and terror, or what we call a Pannic among them, which has its name from him. and hither we must refer that famous story of *Gideon* over-coming a mighty host of *Midianites* with only 300 men, by his lamps and pitchers, *Judges* vii. 19. whence the feast and ceremony of *Lampadephoria* instituted to *Pan*.

All this is taken from the *fear* of IEHOVAH which every where preceded the army of the *Israelites*. the word, at the march thereof, was

*Let God arise, let his enemys be scattered; let them fear him, and flee before his face.* Numbers x. 35. Psalm lxviii. 1.

Thus *Moses* in his triumphal song. *Exod.* xv. 14. *the people shall hear, and be afraid: sorrow shall seize the inhabitants of Palestina.*

*Fear and dread, and trembling shall fall upon them, &c.*

xxiii. 27. *Jehovah* says, *I will send my fear before thee, and will destroy all the people, to whom thou shalt come. I will make all thy enemys turn their backs unto thee.*

*Deuteron.* iii. 25. xi. 25. *Josua* iii. 9. *Judges* vii. and many like places.

The consequence was the utter excision of the inhabitants of the land of *Canaan*; so that the astonishing victorys of *JOSVAH* might well affright all the circumjacent countries. they must needs look on him as a demi-god, and pay divine honors to him.

The

The Name of *Pan* is from the *Hebrew* *Paneb* פנה face. and the *face* of *Jehovah* generally in scripture, means God's *anger*.

*Exod.* xxxii. 11. *Moses* intreated *the face* of the *Lord*.  
*1 Kings* xiii. 6. *Psalms* xxxiv. 16. *the face of the Lord* is against them that do evil. and innumerable more passages of this kind, in this sense, of the anger of the deity.

*Pan* is said to have been educated by the nymphs, and especially by a nymph called *Sinoe*; and always associated with the nymphs. the nymphs were the female *Israelites*, as the satyrs the men, demi-gods; who could perform such wonderful feats as they did. *Sinoe* is a name from mount *Sinai*. *Anytas* an old poet calls *Pan* the leader of the nymphs: that they danced before him, whilst he play'd on a pipe. taken from the three grand festivities, or feasts to *Jehovah*, celebrated by this people. he is said to be the leader of the satyrs, muses, and nymphs, meaning the *Israelites*. the notion of *Muses* is derived from *Miriam* sister of *Moses*, and her female companions, who sung divine hymns, with tymbrels. *Exod.* xv. 20, 21.

By *Pausanias* in *Arcadicis*, *Pan* is called *Scolita*, a name derived from the *hebrew* *Escol*, the bunch of grapes of an extravagant bulk, which they brought under his leading, when they went to survey the land. *Numbers* xiii. 23. and on this same account *Pan* is called *Speculator*, the Spy, and said to see at a great distance. thus the prince of poets,

Fortu-



*Fortunatus ille, deos qui novit agrestes,  
Panaq; Sylvanumq; senem, nymphasq; sorores.*

*Sylvanus Silenus* is MOSES, as I could amply demonstrate.

*Pan* is said to be the son of *Mercury*, as also a messenger of the gods, as well as *Mercury* (so *Homer*) because of his unction of the divine spirit; understood by *Mercury*; and because he was a prophet and mediator between God and his people, as *Moses* had been, who laid his hands upon him. *Numbers* xxvii. 8. he gave oracles, deduc'd from the divine *Shechinah*.

Some make *Pan* to be the sun, the moderator and governor of all things. his horns being analogous to the sun's beams: his seven-fold pipe intimating the harmony of the spheres, consonant to the seven musical tones between the seven planets. and in this sense *Orpheus* understands it. at bottom they mean the cosmogony of *Moses*. for the mythologists attribute to *Moses* and IOSVAH indifferently, in many particulars.

In this same sense, *Pan* is called the god of nature, of the universe. *Pan* was beloved by the moon. all this manifestly is deriv'd from IOSVAH's commanding the sun and moon to stand still.

And further, the notion of making him horned has a reference to *Moses's* horn-like rays, when he descended from mount *Sinai*. as IOSVAH was minister and successor to *Moses*.

All authors acknowledge *Pan's* power in forwarding fertility, and the generation of animals, human and the

the rest: whence *Phurnutus* makes him the same as *Priapus*. this comes from the exuberant fecundity of the people of *Israel*. thence the *Luperci* the priests of *Pan* making a whip with thongs, of the skin of the sacrificed goat, ran about the streets, striking the new married women; who willingly offered themselves, on his festivals; thinking thereby to be made fruitful. and the *ludi Genealici* of this day were design'd to court heaven, to render every creature prolific, both of man, and beast.

*Pan* is said to have had a considerable part in the wars of the gods, (as called) between *Jupiter* and the *Titans*; meaning the conquest of the nations of the *Canaanites*: particularly he cast a Pannic fear upon the giants, by blowing on a sea conch-shell. by which they hint at his rapid conquest as with a whirlwind; and particularly throwing down the walls of *Jerico*, by blowing on rams horns, and subduing the gigantic *Anakin* of the land of *Canaan*; in comparison of whom the spys looked upon themselves as grasshoppers. Numbers xiii. 33.

The mythologists say, his mother was *Thymbre*: that he taught *Apollo* the art of divination. by this fable, they daub over *Josuah's* high office, in conducting the oracular ark of *Jehovah*, into the land of *Canaan*.

*Thymbre* is the oracular breast-plate of *Urim* and *Thummim*, which the high-priest put on, when he gave oracles. from this the antient mythologists created their goddess *Themis*. when they make *Pan's* mother to be *Penelope*, 'tis the same thing; the word being a compound of *Hebrew* and *Greek*, both signifying face; importing the *Shechinah*, or divine appearance on the sacred ark.

*Pan*

*Pan* instituted rites of religion.

*Probus* upon the *Georgics* writes, that *Pan* or *Faunus*, was the first that consecrated buildings to the deity, groves and oracles; a notion deriv'd from IOSVAH conducting the sacreds of the *Israelites*.

*Pan* was a great warrior.

*Pan nemorum bellig; potens, quem lucis ad ortus  
Antra tenent*——

He was first worshipped in caves open to the east: from the *Mosaic* tabernacle, which fronted the east.

When *Evander* came to *Italy* with his *Arcadians*, to the place where afterward *Rome* was built: he made a Fane there to *Pan* or *Faunus* in the *Lupercal*. it was a rocky cave under the hill, cover'd with great trees: springs of water issuing. this was under the *Palatine* hill, where the *Luperci* the most antient priesthood officiated. the goat was an animal sacred to *Pan*, and the accustomed sacrifice to him. *Mercury* turn'd himself into the form of a goat when he begat him. this arises from his original name *Osee*, *Ozi* or *Osbea* which signifies a goat in *Hebrew*. *Moses* gave him the honorary name of *Jehoshua*, which signifies the Lord Savior, in a prophetic regard to our Savior's name typified by him. *Numbers* xiii. 8.

IOSVAH lived to be 110 Years old, so that his visage was lean and thin. I question not, that we have good resemblances of him, in all the sculptures of *Pan*. among which is an excellent antique busto in *Spanheim*

*de præst. & usu numismat.* a group in the *Farnesian* palace, of *Pan* teaching *Apollo*; two statues of exquisite workmanship. and on this account they made him the god of shepherds. another admirable marble statue of him at *Rome*, having a goat upon his shoulders, ingrav'd in *Montfaucon*.

It remains, that we inquire, why this day's solemnity is fixed in the *Roman* kalendar on *feb. 11.* dedicated to *Faunus*: immediately succeeded on 15th by the *Lupercalia* dedicated to *Pan*, who are the same.

If we consult the *Jewish* kalendar, on the 26 *Nisan*, we find noted the death of *IOSVAH*. this is in the beginning of spring. as in the *Roman* kalendar, the day preceding the *ludi Geniales*, is noted *veris initium*.

The day is truly the *obit* of their great hero *IOSVAH*, the *Pan* of the *Romans* and *Greeks*: answering in the *Roman* kalendar to *feb. 11.*

What was a fast with the *Jews*, for the decease of their victorious commander, was a day of the highest merriment, and religious joy with the *Romans*, for the *apotheosis* of their demigod. this celebration was brought to them by *Evander* from *Arcadia*.

*Pan deus Arcadiæ.* Virg.

They had it from the *Phœnicians*. *Pausanias* in *Arcadicis* writes, that *Pan* was educated by *Arcadian* nymphs, particularly by *Sinoe*. and hence *Lactantius de falsa religione* makes him, under the name of *Faunus*, first to have brought religion into *Italy*.  
Of

Of *Evander* thus *Ovid Fasti*.  
*Sacraque multa quidem, sed Fauni prima bicornis,*  
*has docuit gentes, alipedisque dei.*

but before him, and before the *Trojan* war *Oenotrus* and *Peucetius*, brothers, went from *Arcadia* to *Italy*, as *Dionysius* of *Halycarnassus* proves : and that *Pan* was the oldest of all the deities in *Arcadia*.

To confirm what we have said, in the excellent archbishop *Ushers* chronology, the death of *IOSVA* is placed in the spring quarter of the year. and thus we are enabled to solve the problem of the *dies emortualis* of the great *IOSVAH* : and show that the coins of *latitia* were struck on *feb. 11th*.

Thus we come to the sources of ethnic theology, which makes so great a part of our ensuing history, and of the general knowledg of medals. And thus much I have said of the great *Pan*, as a specimen of what I could recite, on the subject of our second chapter : as well from observations to be made on the antique busts, statues, bas reliefs, and the like sculptures, as from coins, and medals.

We may have some notion of the Roman celebration of the festivals, from many passages in *Plutarch*, and every author. I will mention only one. when *Julius Cæsar* was in the very height of his power, the *Lupercalia* being celebrated, which, says *Plutarch* in his life, “ was an institution peculiar to the shepherds, many “ young noblemen and magistrates ran that day, up and “ down the city, naked ; striking all they met with “ leathern thongs, by way of sport. women of the best  
b 2 “ quality,



“ quality, place themselves in the way, and hold out  
 “ their hands to the lash ; out of opinion, that it procures  
 “ to those with child an easy labor, and makes those con-  
 “ ceive, who are barren.

*Cæsar*, drest in a triumphal robe, was seated in a golden chair, upon the *rostra*, to assist at this ceremony. *Anthony* tho’ consul was one of those that ran naked, and presented a diadem to him, wrap’d in laurel.

*Cæsar* too was now consul, *augur*, *pontifex maximus*, consequently had a principal hand in the sacrifices, and religious ceremonys of the day. and coins were struck upon the occasion, as to compleat the service. these had instruments of sacrifice upon them. as the following.

CAES. AVG.<sup>ur</sup> PONT. MAX. COS. V. DIC. PERP.

*lituus*, *patera* & *capeduncula* in corona. reverse.

Q. VOCONIVS VITVLVS Q. DESIG. EX SC *vitulus*.

A coin of *Antoninus Pius* LAETITIA COS IIII. two figg. togate, one holds 2 ears of corn in right; the other a globe, meaning plenty, fertility, empire. another of the same obverse : a feminine genius standing, holds ears of corn in right, in left a globe : a child in her arms. fertility, empire.

These coins were manifestly struck feb. 11. A.D. 151.

His wife *Faustina* LAETITIA, a standing fig. holds a *patera* in right, which shows the religious festival. and in general to apply what has been said to the coins of *letitia*, run over all those in *Mezzabarba’s Occo* with this *epigraphe*, and we find them with a garland, a branch, sprig, palm, *patera*, the genius with arms expanded; all importing the festivity, religion. sometime the *temo* on a globe,

a globe, a trophy, a *victoriola*, meaning empire, sovereignty. sometime ears of corn, a *caduceus*, a purse, a *cornucopia*, an anchor; all emblems, or omens of fertility in the fruits of the earth; a child in arms, fecundity in offspring: all hoped for, on performance of the religious dutys of *feb. 11*. sometime the reverse is a ship, a chariot, which typifies Providence, the giver of all felicity. and in a coin of *Geta* this is called *Lætitia deorum*.

This volume being encreased to a sufficient bulk, I deferred publishing the plates of the coins, to Book II. but I have described the several coins here mentioned: as *Occo*, *Mezzabarba*, *Banduri*, *Spanheim*, and other authors do. In the next volume, I shall likewise treat more largely on the use to be made of these curious remains of antiquity.

This present publication is so new, that many parts of it will be thought fanciful: to which I answer, whatever some superficial or supercilious people may call fancy, the candid will think judgment, arising from practise and experience. to such I hope in my next, in general, to render such matters clear. in a discourse of this kind, the writer can see much farther into the necessary chain, that lays the foundation of the whole, or connects the parts, than any, or most readers; which he alone can perceive, who has sufficiently canvassed it, by due thinking on the subject. I made the best use I could of the materials: the motives on which I proceeded being good, I shall be unmoved by malevolence. but I conclude with *Pliny* in his epistle, concerning *Martial*.

Fuit

*Fuit moris antiqui, eos qui vel singulorum laudes, vel urbium, scripserant, honoribus aut pecunia, ornare. nostris vero temporibus, ut alia speciosa & egregia, ita hoc imprimis, exolevit. nam postquam desivimus facere laudanda, laudari quoque ineptum putamus.*

*N. B.* In citing the coins, the former number in large characters is that of the plate; the other in small, is the number of the coin in that plate. *Richard Mead, Esq;* gave me the Doctor's plate of ORIVNA.



#### NAMES of the CABINETS.

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>S</b> IR Anthony Abdy. 269. | Capt. Bootle. 115.         |
| Mr. Ames. 115.                 | Mr. de Boze. preface, 243. |
| Mr. Audley. 227.               | Brandenburgh cabinet. 141. |
| Rev. Mr. Bailey. 118.          | 185. 222.                  |
| Mr. Baker. 156.                | Mr. Burroghs. 116.         |
| Dr. Barton. 154.               | Rev. Mr. Burton. 116.      |
| Banduri. 71. 211. 238.         | Mr. Bush. 153.             |
| Mr. Batteley. 113.             | Rev. Mr. Bye. 245.         |
| Mr. Bell. 67.                  | Cotton library. 235. 267.  |
| Mr. Bernard, 143.              | Mr. Collins. 153.          |
| Rev. Mr. Blandy. 123.          | Mr. Channer. 246.          |
| Miss Blakeley. 237.            | Dr. Davis. 74.             |
| Mr. Blew. 151.                 | Duke of Devonshire. 166.   |
| Bodleian library, 241. 68.     | Mr. Doharty. 73.           |
| 259.                           | Mr.                        |

*The* P R E F A C E. xxiii

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Mr. Drake. 173. 175. 230.<br/>         Mr. Duane. 187.<br/>         Dr. Ducarel. 115.<br/>         Dr. Durban. 226.<br/>         Mr. Earle. 247.<br/>         Mr. Edwards 116.<br/>         Sir Rich. Ellys. 186. 171.<br/>         Serjeant Eyre. 55. 90. 99.<br/>         Rev. Mr. Foote. 76.<br/>         Miss Ford 115.<br/>         Mr. Fleming. 197.<br/>         Sir A. Fontain. 193.<br/>         Mr. Frederic. 190.<br/>         Mr. Gale. 153. 237. 259.<br/>         Mr. Gardner. 150.<br/>         Dr. Giffard. 124.<br/>         Dr. Godwin. 152.<br/>         Mr. Graves. 193. 247.<br/>         Mr. Gray. 106.<br/>         Genebrier. 197. 258.<br/>         Dr. Green. 265.<br/>         Dr. Hales. 202.<br/>         Rev. Mr. Harris 73.<br/>         Mr. Tho. Hern. 252.<br/>         Mr. Hodfal. 254.<br/>         Mr. Hocker. 225.<br/>         Mr. Hungerford. 140.<br/>         Mr. Jacobs. 228.<br/>         Mr. Johnson 110.<br/>         Mr. Jurin. 228.</p> | <p>Mr. Kemp. 243.<br/>         Mr. Lally. 152.<br/>         Mr. Lee. 116.<br/>         Mr. Lethullier. 145.<br/>         Mr. Loveday. 111.<br/>         Mr. Martin. 206.<br/>         Dr. Mafon. 85.<br/>         Dr. Mead. 150. 243.<br/>         Mr. Meadows. 237.<br/>         Mr. Mead. preface.<br/>         Mezzabarba. 119. 270.<br/>         Dr. Milles. 140.<br/>         Duke of Montagu. 170.<br/>         Mr. Morant. 191. 244.<br/>         Seigneur Muselli. 205.<br/>         Mr. Muffel. 124.<br/>         Mr. Myers. 73.<br/>         Cardinal Noris. 63. 114.<br/>         Lord Oxford. 251.<br/>         Dr. Parker. 111.<br/>         Pagy. 256. 220.<br/>         Mr. Paul. 119.<br/>         Peirescius. 271.<br/>         Dr. Pettingal. 184.<br/>         Mr. Pointer. 251.<br/>         Mr. Philips. 152.<br/>         Lord Pembroke. 75. 129.<br/>             150, 161, 225, 28.<br/>         Mr. Perry. 85.<br/>         Dr. Richardson. 41.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Lord.

xxiv      *The*      P R E F A C E.

|                           |                       |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Lord Sandwich. 112.       | Rev. Mr. Walker. 147. |
| Sir Hans Sloan. 115.      | Mr. Webb. 141.        |
| Seguin. 69. 186.          | Mr. West. 140.        |
| Dr. Sharp. 116. 143. 192. | Rev. Mr. Wise. 68.    |
| Mr. Sadler. 186.          | Mr. Wale. 105.        |
| Mr. Scot. 229.            | Dr. Ward. 177. 184.   |
| Jo. Speed. 66.            | Mr. Williams. 121.    |
| Spanheim 141.             | Mr. Williamson. 164.  |
| Dr. Stack. 235.           | Mr. White. 247.       |
| Rev. Mr. Thoresby. 221.   | Lord Winchelsea. 164. |
| Dr. Tyson. 247.           | Mrs. Wright. 165.     |
| Rev. Mr. Walton. 71. 128. | Mr. Yarrow. 113.      |
| Archbishop Wake           |                       |

C O R R I G E N D A.

Page 111. 118. 120. 121. 128. 132. 143. 144. 147. read A. D. 290.  
 Page 193. last line. S. C. in *area*. S. in *exergue*.  
 Page 167. line 2. CONSERVATORI AVGGG.  
 Page 58. l. 9. Wandlebury.

B O O K





# B O O K I.

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## CHAPTER I.

*Of the purpose of divine Providence in raising the Roman empire. the nation of the Jews design'd to combat idolatry. postpon'd for their demerit. the Babylonian monarchy raised and rejected. Persian. Grecian: their language, learning, politeness useful to civilize mankind. lastly the Romans. their elogium. chose for their vertue, to subdue the world. Brittain highly cherished by them. the Romans prepare the world for the reception of Christianity. a strict observation of the Sabbath, the pledg of the divine favor to a nation.*



*Rmorum, Legumq; parens, quæ fundit in omnes  
imperium; primique dedit cunabula Juris!  
hæc est, exiguis quæ finibus orta, tetendit  
in geminos axes: parvâque a sede profecta,  
dispersit cum Sole manus. hæc obvia Fatis,  
innumeras uno gereret cum tempore pugnas,  
et Gallum terrâ prosterneret, æquore Pænum:*

B

*nunquam*

*nunquam succubuit damnis, et territa nullo  
Vulnere, post Cannas, major, Trebiamque fremebat.*

Which may thus be englished, but not with equal spirit.

Parent of Laws, and Arms, by heaven design'd  
to conquer; and to civilize mankind!  
whose powerful Arms orespred the Nations rude,  
now taught *them* Laws, whom she before subdu'd.  
'tis *Rome*, which sprung from a small spot of land,  
brought the whole world to wait her dread command.  
her victorys from low beginnings roll,  
till with the sun, they visit either pole.  
even against Fate reluctant, she engag'd,  
at once innumerable battles wag'd:  
whilst the proud *Gaul* by land, she could subdue;  
by sea, the *Carthaginian* overthrew.  
true valor, which by loss no 'batement knows,  
from *Trebia* and *Cannæ* fiercer rose.

These verses give us a fine, and a just idea of this last of the four great Monarchys; led on by Providence, for the best of purposes, to subdue, and to polish the world; and prepare it for reception of Christianity; which is adapted to compleat our felicity. the *Romans* brought the nations to submit to laws, morality, industry, cultivation of the earth, building of citys, making great roads for travelling, commerce, intercourse between one country and another. they render'd

der'd mankind civil: what Providence design'd 'em, human creatures. that they might unite the political and religious life, the sweets of society and piety, wherein human happiness consists, at present; and what insures us, in the happiness of a future life.

The *Romans* therefore were as the handmaid of Providence, to bring men to a due sense, use and enjoyment of the good things of this World; to enliven the natural beauty of the earth's surface, and regulate the conduct of its Lords, the rational *Species*.

The Supreme Parent design'd happiness for all his creatures, according to their several natures. it was his purpose in creation. but to us, actuated by reason, there can be no sincere happiness, that is not lasting. and as religion is truly the ultimate purpose of our living; in all my inquiries concerning the *Romans*, or any other learning, my eye ever had a glance that way. if we may presume to dive into the views of Providence, I apprehend, we may thus judg thereof; as to his general purpose, in the government of the world.

When mankind began to be overrun with idolatry, God almighty called *Abraham*, a most excellent person, and best of men, from whom to produce a nation, that was to stem and extinguish idolatry; to bring about in the world, all that good, which we have just mention'd to have been the later task of the *Romans*; and in whom the MESSIAH was to be born, to restore us to Paradise.

To this people, the *Jews*, he says,

*I will put the dread of thee, and the fear of thee upon the nations, that are under the whole heaven, who shall hear report of thee, and shall tremble, and be in anguish because of thee. Deut. ii. 25. xi. 25.* so that manifestly God's purpose was to overrule the evil bent of mankind, thro' the *Jews*; and turn them into a moral and religious sense of things. from innumerable passages of Scripture, 'tis fully evident to me, that such was the divine design. from the writings of *Moses*, 'tis apparent. *Deut. xxiii. 14. xxvi. 18, 19. xxviii. 1. 7. 10. 13.* many more.

To this nation of the *Jews*, tho' extremely refractory, for the sake of his promise to *Abraham*, God's patience was extreme. he exalted them to the highest pitch of human glory, through the greatest of all hero's, *David*; and the wisest, and most magnificent of all princes on earth, *Solomon*; who built the Temple, the grandest structure that ever was upon it.

After this, their monarchy divided; and a set of kings in each, generally weak and wicked, over a headstrong, and foolish people, put it out of God's power, to execute his purpose through them; without forcing the natural freewill of mankind.

The *Babylonian* monarchy, at that time exceeding great, was employed under the sovereign Disposer, to chastise the *Jews*, by a ruin of their city, country, temple, and whole polity; and by a seventy years captivity.

When this was done, God cast *that* monarchy out of his hand, for their demerit; and raised the *Persian* in

in their stead. the prophet *Isaiab* even names the future hero of that kingdom, *Cyrus*, many years before he was born.

*Cap. xlv. thus saith Jehovah to his anointed, to Cyrus, whose right hand I have holden, to subdue nations before him; I will loose the loins of kings, to open before him, the double gates.*

*I will go before thee, and make the crooked ways strait. I will break in pieces the gates of brass, and cut the bars of iron.*

*I will give thee the hidden treasures; that thou may'st know, that I the Lord, who call thee by thy name, am the God of Israel.*

*For Jacob my servants sake, I have even called thee by thy name; though thou hast not known me.*

*I have raised him in righteousness, I will direct all his ways. he shall build my city, he shall dismiss my captives, without price or reward.*

*Cyrus* accordingly restored the *Jewish* nation. tho' their captivity cured them of idolatry, still they relapsed into such wickedness and folly, as rendered them unworthy of the favor God had bestowed on them; and incapable of answering the purpose he intended by them; of subduing the world, and (in scripture language) introducing the kingdom of heaven.

But the eastern monarchy did not behave so as to insure the divine regard shown to their founder. in its turn, after two hundred years, it was given up to ruin  
from



from the *Grecian*; a wise, learned, valorous, and ingenious nation.

Though *Alexander's* prodigious conquests were of short duration, yet together with his successors in *Syria*, and *Egypt*, they spread the *Grecian* language, politeness, and learning, all over *Asia* and *Egypt*. and by the direction of Providence, they procured a translation of the *Hebrew* bible, into the universal language at that time, the *Greek*; which we call the *Septuagint*.

They were likewise made an instrument of divine punishment upon the *Jews*, in the severest calamity one can imagine, under *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who purposed to extirpate them. but *that* was out of God's purpose; for the sake of his promise to faithful *Abraham*.

And now it was, as we may presume, that almighty God cast his eye upon the *Romans*, to fulfil his first intention; preparing for the advent of the Messiah. the *Romans*, a nation, by an unconquerable perseverance in fortitude, patience, continence, temperance, public faith, justice, prudence, utility, and all kinds of moral virtue, were then arisen from the smallest beginnings, to a great height of power, and glory. a nation, strict to their word, their treatys, alliances; resolute in punishing cruelty, perfidy, violence, breach of faith, injustice: gentle, and forgiving, toward those that submitted, those they conquered: giving freedom, laws, security wherever their eagles had travailed: of honor inflexible, generous in rewarding, strangers to pomp, state, and luxury; prudent in resolving, pertinacious in execution, fearless of life, of wounds, and death.

death. a free, honest, and openhearted people, industrious, when at rest; laying out public roads, building castles, and stations at proper distances upon them, making new rivers for inland navigation, paving fords over old ones, deducing colonys, transplanting idle, roving people into *Roman* ground, making a few good and comprehensive laws, and seeing them well executed.

----- *labor impiger, aspera virtus*  
*Vis animi, excellens ardor, violentia dura.* Prudent.

the *Sicambri* and *Suevi* were thus translated into *Belgium* by *Augustus*. *Probus* transferred 100,000 *Bastarnæ* into *Roman* ground; many *Franci* and *Vandali* into *Brittain*. many *Carpi* and others in *Diocletian's* time, planted in countrys possess'd by the *Romans* to reduce them to a civil life. instances of this sort innumerable.

Their Senate was the umpire of the universe, the constant *asylum* of the oppressed. Ambassadors ran daily from all parts, to lay their grievances before 'em, and never went away without an equitable sentence, an effectual redress. they were the guardians of the libertys of mankind; as deputys of Providence, distributing peace, and happiness, by their administration in mundane affairs. their ambassadors carried the sacred character to its height. dire was the vengeance, and sure as fate, to the people who dar'd to violate them, or their decision.

Peace,

Peace, or war was equally their excellence. all other conquerors made destruction the chief aim, and ruin to be the track of their passage, like a terrible hurricane, or earthquake. but the *Romans* were gentle victors: took all they subdu'd into their protection, taught them laws, and the true art of living.

To have a just notion of these things, which I can here only pretend to point out, read their history. for conciseness look over *Usher's* annals of their transactions with the kings and states successive to *Alexander* the great, toward the latter end of the first volume. compare them with the general actions of princes, or people in any other part: and you will rightly discern, among the *Romans* only human nature had resumed its primitive intention: that they acted up to its genuine dictates, and dignity: and consequently were deservedly the nation most favored of heaven. see *Polybius*, and his *Legations*, and the reader will find so copious, so striking a confirmation and illustration of what has been, or can be said on this argument, that I need only refer thereto.

If we inquire, how it came about, what it was, that spirited this people, to this high degree of virtue, (in the sense that they understood the word *virtus*) I shall give one reason, and *Cicero* will give us one more.

Apparently, it was the love of their country, the glory of the *Roman* name. it was that divine principle that urged them to so invincible a perseverance, for a thousand years together: to lavish their blood away,  
to

to render the world *Roman*. and where this motive ceases, that country can't be far from ruin. well said the emperor *Valerian*, when he order'd the native of *Thyana* who betray'd his city, to be killed ; *faith is not to be kept with one, who can be false to his country* ; for a love of ones country includes all virtues, as ingratitude all vices.

Again, that great genius *Cicero*, in more places than one, contemplating with amazement the prodigious grandeur of their empire, and the effect even of their name ; so that himself could go to command an army in *Cilicia*, with success ; though quite ignorant of the military principles. he asks the question, why Providence should favor them above all other people ? “ the *Greeks* were more ingenious, the *Carthaginians* more subtle, the *Gauls* more strong ; truly, he can find no other reason, why they should be more victorious than other nations, but that they were more *religious*.”

That I may illustrate these two reasons by one instance, I would advise our young gentry to travel the length of the *Roman* wall in *Northumberland*, instead of going abroad ; and see the innumerable inscriptions on altars, made by the soldiery, to their deities. they had a true sense of a divine power presiding over them, to whose care they committed themselves, in the best manner they knew. I wish there was little room for reflexion on our modern soldiers, of what rank soever, who are so much better instructed.

In reading the *Roman* history, we see such a spirit of religion, (the best they knew) breathing in general, upon every occasion, through all they did, as a nation; as is no where else to be found, in the least comparable. to enumerate particulars, would make an agreeable volume. I can only take notice, that it makes a great part of their history. so honest, so warm, so grateful was their zeal to heaven, at every public act, that Providence could not but look favorably upon them, *wink* at what they were ignorant of, as the apostle professes *Acts* xvii. 30. and prosper them accordingly.

Every single person of any note had a part of his house consecrated, like as our private chapels, called the *Lararium*.

Upon every success, we read of their vowing temples. on occasion of misfortune, pestilence, floods, thunder, and the like, they consult the oracles, order public lustrations, supplications, *lectisterniums*, sacrifices. even their theatrical spectacles began with an act of religion, many altars in their circs, and places of games. they never began, or ended a war, took up the military standards every morning, without an act of religion, a libation of incense. in their kalendar, most days in the year, have some religious solemnity. look into their sculptures and monuments, and observe the extravagant expence, and pomp of their religious processions: even their coins are countersigned with some deity, and innumerable sculptures of their emperors sacrificing, incensing. they never began their harvest, their vintage, without a sacrifice,



crifice, without the *Flamen Dialis* gathering the first bunch. their theatres and playhouses solemnly dedicated, so their circs and racing-courses: temples close by them, with images of deitys. the genius of the city and people ever represented with a *patera* in its hand, before an altar, incensing.

In short, religion makes the greatest part of their history; the greatest part of those authors, that write of their customs, the greatest part of their monuments, coins, and sculptures, which are now come to our hands; of this truly magnanimous and virtuous people. and if we read *Polybius* particularly, we obtain a just idea of the noble spirit, the honor, and uprightness of the *Roman* Senate, which made them courted by all the world. even the *Jews*, instead of behaving themselves so as to merit the divine favor as intended them, are constrained to throw themselves into the arms of the *Romans*. of which we have a full detail in *1 Maccabees viii.*

The famous *Judas Maccabeus*, who had been too powerful for *Antiochus Epiphanes*, and his successors, when he heard of the fame of the Romans, that they were mighty and valiant men, and such as would lovingly accept all that joined themselves to them: and made a league of amity with all that came to them.

It was told him of their wars among the Gauls, and how they had conquered them: also of Spain. of their policy and patience, of victories over distant kings, as Philip and Perseus, and Antiochus the great and many others,

others, insomuch that all who heard of their name, were afraid of them.

He speaks of their Senate, their Consuls; that there was neither envy, nor emulation, among them.

Therefore he sent ambassadors to make a league with them against the Greeks: which they did. a copy whereof is preserved there.

In chap. xii. his brother Jonathan reneweth the same league. chap. xiv. and his brother Simon.

And as the Jews, so did many more nations, who consulted their interest and safety, to be found under the Roman name.

The Romans conquered the world, that they might improve it. for instance, I would mention public roads; which they made with infinite labor by a huge bank of solid materials, rais'd above the surface, in a strait line, from sea to sea, in all manner of directions. this they did all over their conquests, even from the *Euphrates* to the *Irish* sea.

But in *Brittain*, as a choice garden-spot of elegance and delight, during the four hundred years that the Romans possess'd it, they spread the roads thick, as alleys in a parterre, or flower-garden. our authors commonly reckon four great roads in our island, of their making. but they are innumerable. I will speak only of one more, which I have mentioned in part, formerly in my juvenile work, *Itinerar. Curios.* pag. 169. in the last page, I have again described it.

This road runs through my own parish; at present called *Tibbalds road*. but it extends itself across the kingdom,

kingdom, and parallel to the *Icening street*, called so as tending to the *Iceni*. I call it *Via Iceniana*. this we now speak of, passes from *Cbichester* to *Dunwich* in *Suffolk*, through the country of the *Trinobantes*. 'tis useful to give names for perspicuity sake: therefore I call it *Via Trinobantica*, what I am about to describe.

From my manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester* we learn, that *Cbichester* was the *Regnum* of the *Romans*. this *Via Trinobantica* begins at *Trausantum*, now *Southampton*; goes to *Cbichester*. I erred, in supposing *Regnum* was *Ringwood*. 'tis not inglorious to err with the great *Mr. Camden*. *Ringwood* has its name from the people of those parts, the *Regni*, whereof *Cbichester* was the *metropolis*.

The *Roman* road thence passes through *Farnham*, to *Stanes*, where was a wooden bridge: therefore the *Ad pontes* of the *Itinerary*s. on this side the river of the powdermills, on *Hounslow-heath*, now on the right hand of the common road, or north of it, we see the elevated crest of the *Roman* road, for half a mile together; still remaining. then it takes the common road. over *Hammersmeeth* common it goes to *Tyburn*, crosses the *Watling-street* there.

*Oxford* road is the continuation of it. at *St. Giles's* pound, it went in the straight line to *Blomesbury* church, *Tibbalds* road, by the bottom of *Grays-inn* garden, to *Portpool* lane, a *welsh* word for the road. there it crosses the *Fleet* river. hence it went over *St. John's* monastery through the end of the *Charter-house*

house garden. and at *Old-street* it shows itself in its original direction and breadth. hence by *Bethnal green*, *Cambridge heath* to *Oldford*, over the river *Ley*. it soon comes to the present high road in *Essex*.

Thence it passes by *Romford*, which has its name, *Roman ford*. *Cæsaromagus*, *Chelmsford* was built by the great *British* king *Cunobelin*, in honor of *Augustus*. *Canonium* *Chesterford*. *Camulodunum Colonia*, *Colchester*. *Ad Ausam* of *Antoninus's* Itinerary: *Richard* of *Cirencester* calls it *Ad Sturiam*, *Stretford street*. so to *Dunwich*, once a great sea port, the first *Christian* bishop's see in those parts; but now mostly swallow'd up by the ocean. the first bishop *Felix* was the founder of *Cambridge University*.

Thus we have recover'd an intire new *Roman* road. perfectly straight, and running parallel to the *Icening street*. for the great purposes mentioned, was this valourous, prudent, and just nation of the *Romans* taken in by divine Providence: for the business to which the *Jews* were originally destin'd.

*Moses*, in his admirable sermons preserved in *Deuteronomy*, tells us thus much in innumerable places.

xiv. 2. *thou art an holy people unto Jehovah thy God, who hath chosen thee to be a peculiar people unto himself, above all the nations that are upon the earth.*

xv. 5. *only if thou carefully hearken unto the voice of Jehovah thy God, to observe to do all these commandments, which I command thee this day.*

For

*For he bleſſeth thee, as he promiſed, and thou ſhalt lend unto many nations, but thou ſhalt not borrow. thou ſhalt reign over many nations, but they ſhall not reign over thee.*

xxvi. 18, 19. *Jehovah hath avouched thee to be his peculiar people, to make thee high above all nations in praiſe, in name, in honour.*

Read but that moſt magnificent commentary of *Joſhua*, and for inſtance the xth chapter, and we clearly diſcern what God almighty intended to do with that people. I call it Commentary in imitation of *Julius Cæſar's* Commentaries.

The whole xxviiiith chapter of *Deuteronomy* is a moſt noble, and remarkable prophecy of all that is come upon this people: the multifarious bleſſings on one hand, the moſt terrible curſes on the other; according to their behaviour. *their enemys ſhall be ſmitten before their face. they ſhall come out againſt them one way, and flee before them ſeven ways.*

10. *all people upon earth ſhall be afraid of thee.*

From the 48th verſe the moſt particular, and notorious prophecy of their deſtruction by the *Romans*, literally pointed out by the *eagles* on their enſigns: the aſtoniſhing diſtreſſes at the ſiege of *Jeruſalem*, the eating their own children, and the calamities ſo precisely mention'd by *Joſephus*.

A great deal of this is diſplay'd in the lxth chapter of *Iſaiab*. and St. *Paul* in his epiſtle to the *Romans* hints at this purpoſe, iv. 13. *Abraham is declared to be*  
*heir*



*heir of the whole world, in a natural, as well as the spiritual sense, the kingdom of Messiah.*

The very time of this advent is pointed out by the prophets from the circumstance of the *Romans* making these great roads throughout the whole extent of their conquests.

It was the *Roman* custom, when an emperor undertook a military progress, they made a military road before him: so that this is relative to the coming of the Messiah not only in allegory, but in fact, and reality, and accordingly mentioned in the prophets, as one signal evidence of the time. so that the *Romans* were in every sense the harbingers of the great and universal emperor; the prince expected by all nations, and at the very time of his advent; as many heathen authors show us.

*John the baptist's* preaching turns upon this very circumstance, beautifully transferring it to the spiritual preparation, for receiving the celestial ambassador. at this precise time, the unwearied *Romans* were laboring in *Judea*, in the very wilderness where *John* preached; actually drawing a road from north to south, the whole length of their country, which remains; and several milliary pillars upon it, with inscriptions on them of *Tiberius* the emperor.

Thus to the purpose, that most sublime of all writers *Isaiab xl. 3.* *the voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, prepare ye the way of the Lord. make in the desert a straight highway for our God. every low ground shall be raised, the high ground lowered, the crooked shall*

*shall be made straight, the rough places plain: the glory of the Lord shall be revealed. all flesh shall see it.*

In the xxxvth chapter this argument is inlarg'd upon; in other places and prophets. *Baruch* v. 7.

The *Romans* indeed were the armed messengers of the Prince of peace; as they spent their blood to civilize all nations, that the preachers of the gospel might follow them to convert all nations, from idolatry: the original purpose of the vocation of *Abraham*.

The *Romans* made these roads for the naked feet of the apostles. the rough, and untractable disposition of mankind, of barbarians must first be softened, the pride of false philosophy lowered, the crooked tenets of low morality made straight, the mean and doubtful expectations of a future state exalted, the mind cleansed, before it admits of so pure and spiritual a guest. well then might the *Romans* say,

*quæ regio in terris nostri non plena cruoris?  
quæ caret Ora cruore nostro?*

In truth, their blood was as libations to that of the martyrs more victorious, who subdued that vast tract of the globe in seventy years, which cost the *Romans* much more than seven hundred. the extent of the gospel may be measured by that of the *Roman* empire: so just is our general assumption.

Study the *Roman* history, ye Christians, ye Protestants, ye Britons, ye that sit at the helm of a state: learn to be virtuous and successful.

The *Romans* made *Herod* the *Idumean* king of *Judea* in the time of the advent. of his son, the magnificent prophecy of *Isaiab* lxiii. is most remarkably fulfilled, when the Messiah was brought before him.

*Messala Corvinus*, in his address to *Augustus*, gives us a pretty abstract of the *Roman* conquests in his time. *Josephus* the like. thus *Virgil* poetically

--- *Cæsar dum magnus ad altum*  
*fulminat Euphratem bello, victorque volentes*  
*Per populos dat jura*----

They always join conquest, and laws together.

Large as it then was, it was much larger in the time we are now writing of, that of *Carausius*: and largest, in that of our countryman *Constantine the great*: whose coin of *Sarmatia devicta* was upon his subjecting *Muscovy*; and the foundation of the *Greek* church, now subsisting throughout that vast empire.

So that notwithstanding the incroachment of *Mahometanism*, in *Asia* and *Africa*, Christianity is still of as great extent as ever: yet chiefly where the *Roman* power fixed it. I mean, as to the old world, without taking the *East* and *West-Indies* into the estimate.

Further, the *Romans* were ordered too, by the divine Providence, to execute his final judgments on the  
the

the *Jews*, for their unworthiness; and *that* in a most astonishing manner, exactly according to our Saviour's predictions. but *behold* they are still subsisting, the oldest nation upon earth; preserving their original rites; a living monument, and miracle, to verify the history of both Testaments; and of that supernatural agency, by which God governed them, as there recorded: and of the truth of the Evangelical writings. they still subsist, the same people, so many thousand years ago, after so many changes, the true descendants of faithful *Abraham*. I will not pretend to say, what God almighty's further purpose is, in regard to them. but I cannot look upon them but with a kind of secret veneration and respect; not with the vulgar despight.

But that the divine purpose with them at first, was what I have asserted, even to the last, is plain both from their own prophets, and from antient immemorial tradition, that they were to subdue the whole world, *that they should tread down the wicked, that they should be as ashes under the soles of their feet*. Malachi iv. 3. *that ten of them should be too powerful for a thousand*. and the like in places innumerable of Scripture.

We see in *Tacitus*, *hist.* v. there was a most strong persuasion, that it was foretold in the sacred writings of the *Jews*, that at that very time the East should have the dominion, and the *Jews*, the empire of the world.

Hence was it that the disciples frequently expected, Our Saviour should *restore the kingdom to Israel*.

We see then, the *Romans*, in their stead, employed to civilize mankind, to reduce them to a proper moral temper; to spread such a peace among nations as should favor the preaching of the Gospel. but God did not think fit, it should have the countenance of the secular power, till it was sufficiently established on the basis of its own excellence and divinity, which was after the Xth persecution. otherwise it would appear, more an human institution, than a religion which came from God.

Their Senate did the work which should have been done by the *Jews*. theirs was the king-giving Senate, call'd "ΑΝΑΣΣΑ ΒΟΥΛΗ. *Mundi Principes* as we read in *Vopiscus in Probus*. from them *Judæa* received its kings in our Saviour's time: and soon after its final destruction.

But after the church was united with and protected by the state, and the civil power, which is the just and natural foundation of Society, and productive of all human felicity: it grieves me to think, how soon they corrupted the purity of its principles. but the most excellent things are most liable to corruption.

Then God was pleased to bring upon them the tremendous scourge of the *Turkish* power. these likewise were at that time a very moral people. yet *that* is chiefly from the *Arabian* descendants of *Abraham*. and circumcision, the seal of his covenant with that illustrious patriarch, still remains a sure and further confirmation of the history delivered in the old Testament.



ment. upon whose firm foundation the New is built.

And thus, I presume, we may judge of the general scheme of Providence in regard to the four great monarchys, and of the *Jewish* nation, and concerning the introduction, nurture, and propagation of true religion. a consideration worthy indeed of an historian! the excellency of human writing in this way, is mixing religion and history together in proper proportion. both use and entertainment, unite. thus *Usher*, *Raleigh*, *Prideaux*, *Noris*, *Boucher*, and other the most excellent writers proceeded.

Therefore I hope, no apology is demanded by the intelligent reader, for this introduction. 'tis a mean notion to think, that the business of an historian is barely, and coldly to relate plain matter of fact, without reflexion, use and observation. the very essence, and purpose of history is to improve the morals of mankind: 'tis the text upon which we are to comment; leading a reader to see somewhat deeper, than the mere surface of things, and actions: to imprint on his mind, notions of the conduct of Providence, along with the memoirs of mundane affairs: not to write of the ages of the world, as if there was no God, that created, and governed it.

Such considerations as these animated my endeavors in the work before us; ever engaged me to a particular love for the remains of the *Romans*, especially in our own island. they were the subject of my entertaining meditations in my former travels. *Roman*  
history,

history, and that of our own country connected, cannot fail of use, and pleasure.

Well urges the learned *Panvinus* in his dedication, that the *Romans* obtain'd the empire of the world, because of the honesty, and the wisdom of their senate. and St. *Austin* concludes directly with me, *that God gave to the Romans their vast empire, for their virtue.* --- *de civit.* he is copious in showing, that they were raised for the purposes we have assign'd, to prepare for the Gospel.

But at last, if we reflect, how soon mankind deviated from it; how little a portion of the world professes true Christianity, at present; how much less practises it: what is it but to present a sad idea of the deplorable depravity of human kind? and especially a want of the true spirit thereof, in the governors of the world, whose province it is to protect, and adorn it by their example; as God's deputys to cooperate over creatures having a free-will, with that divine Spirit that first dictated it.

Even in these later times, among Protestants, Providence seems in some sort, to have proceeded on a like plan, to bring about a more extensive Reformation, by raising some princes for so high a purpose. but they failing in their merit, were drop'd one after another. Some one genius will spring from the womb of time, to accomplish the restitution of the kingdom of the Messiah.

Permit me to add one observation more. after the union of church and state in *Constantine the great*, infused

fued that *æra* so much controverted, when the miraculous powers ceased in the church. 'tis plain, government is to protect religion: to act as deputy of heaven. for without religion, government cannot subsist. they that think an immoral army, or immoral navy will be security, must be deceived in them; but may be sure that Providence will desert them. and the principal article in government, to secure religion and morality, is to preserve the strict observation of the Sabbath: and the good example of the upper order of mankind.

And as to the purpose of this chapter, I can't conclude it better, than with the excellent lines of Mr. Addison in *Cato*,

*these all are virtues of a meaner rank,  
perfections that are plac'd in bones and nerves.  
a Roman soul is bent on higher views,  
to civilize the rude, unpolish'd world,  
and lay it under the restraint of laws.  
to make man mild and sociable to man:  
to cultivate the wild, licentious Savage  
With wisdom, disciplin, and liberal arts,  
th' embellishments of life. virtues like these  
make human nature shine, reform the soul,  
And break our fierce Barbarians into men.*

CHAP.



## CHAPTER II.

*Antiquitas, quæ quò propius aberat ab ortu, et divina progenie, hoc melius ea, quæ erant vera, cernebat.*

Cicer. Tusc. quest.

*The most excellent use of medals, the illustration of sacred history. the heroic effigies of patriarchs, to be found therein: pictures of antient religious structures; utensils, civil, military, religious. of Jewish kings. &c. of ADAM. EVE. CAIN. LAMECH. TVBAL. IVBAL. NAAMA. NOA. SEM. HAM. PHUT. MISRAIM. CANAAN. HAMOR. CADMVS. TARVS. HESCOL, Hercules. IEHOVAH. TERAH. HARAN. ABRAHAM. APHER. IOSEPH. ASENATH. MOSES. IOSHUA. CALEB. MIRIAM. IASON. &c. the twelve Zodiacal signs. Shechinah. shewbread table. propitiatory. pectoral. &c.*

*N. B.* I must advertize the reader, that it's necessary to supply the defect of the engravers, in numbering all the pages of Lord *Pembroke's* Cabinet, and of the plates in *Paruta's Sicily*; before he will be able readily to find out the medals referred to, by me.

I chuse at present chiefly, to handle no more authors, than these and *Vaillant's* two volumes of colony coins: lest I surfeit the reader with so unusual an entertainment. but this chapter is a sequel of the preceding; recalling the originals of all antient learning from the more antient, the sacred. 'tis a prefatory comment upon medallic authors in general.

*Of a cabinet of medals truly antique.*



THE business of the study of Antiquities, is to render it both useful and entertaining. it matters not barely to tell us, that such a one lived so many hundred years ago, and such a one died; to exhaust a dictionary on an obsolete word, or thing; run over all the classics to expound a heathen deity; to copy a record, or read a gravestone: from whence no instruction arises.

Among all the entertainments, and elegancies of life, medals, and the knowledge of them, deservedly claim a rank of eminence; because both entertaining, and useful. in order to promote those two ends, is the purpose of this work.

A cabinet of coins is a necessary part of the furniture of the library, of a person of taste, and learning. whilst I here endeavor to be assistant therein, I presume I am serving the public. and in a country, and an age of learning and curiosity, where we have so many very excellent Cabinets, both public and private, it well becomes us to assist, in obtaining a proper know-  
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ledge



ledge of them; looking upon them as so many classes of manuscripts most worthy of perusal and explanation.

They that make a collection of antient medals, seek commonly to complete a *series* (as called) of emperors, kings, consuls, colonys, citys, people, and the like. they endeavour to have them in all the different metals, gold, silver, brass; likewise all the different sizes, large, middle, small: and the whole, in the best preservation, scarcity, unics or unpublished. all this is to be commended; 'tis the effect of diligence, learning, expence, and skill: yet in the main they may be looked on mostly as an *index*, or catalogue, the surface of science, and art of the graver.

I think, there is a great deal of room to go much further than commonly, as to the use of this costly furniture, in the illustration of history. the word history, nowadays, scarcely exceeds that which we call profane, or heathen, and modern history. but, (what is far the best pursuit) I have looked upon these curiosities in a religious view; and propose to render them likewise subservient to sacred history, and antiquitys sacred.

As this purpose was not out of my mind in the present work, I shall in this chapter explain my meaning, though with great brevity; and sketch out, what may be done in this sort, what I have wrote very largely, in manuscript, which I have by me; part of my amusements while I resided in the country.

In

In what I published on *Stonehenge*, and *Abury*, a good deal of this kind of learning occurs. here I shall pursue it, whence Vertuoso's may enlarge the fund of their inquiries, and of their cabinets, by that of the most commendable kind.

Collections of coins, understood, are the touchstone of history, prove, regulate, illustrate it. sacred history answer the whole business of the classical history, and extends infinitely further; therefore merits our special regard. the one does not interfere with the other; but as the diamond to the gold ring, gives the greatest lustre to it. we particularly show from hence, that the foundation of all antient, profane history, rests upon the sacred. indeed antient profane history is no other than a corruption of the sacred. I chiefly regard at present their theology, which is the idolatry of the heathen world. 'tis certain that it comes to us only from the *Greek* mythology; and admirably well to be deduc'd, more especially from the antient *Greek* coins. this being a most noble subject, might easily make an intire volume.

It would be a commendable zeal, if some of opulent fortune would engrave what is thus pointed at. I should readily give the proper descriptions. and here I make but a concise recital, to give the intelligent reader a taste for this kind of learning.

If we take the right steps to find out the persons envelop'd in the mask of old fable, we may obtain the heroic *effigies* of very many of the patriarchs, and progenitors of mankind: even from our very origin.

we may go great lengths in discerning the pictures of the antient temples, sacred furniture of them, utensils, and vases: and likewise of kings of the *Jews*; and other personages we read of, in the holy Scriptures, the most antient, as well as best history.

All our mythologic learning comes from the *Greeks*. it was the humor, and the manner of profane antiquity. rightly judges *Lactantius, de orig. error.* of this matter: "that the old poets were not wont directly to tell what is false; but involve and obscure things, in their figurative way of writing." therefore I shall chiefly deduce out of them, what we have to offer on this subject, in quotation from the learned *Vaillant's* two volumes of colony coins, *Paruta's Sicilian* coins: and the admirable cabinet of Lord *Pembroke*. in these, we have the genuin relish of antiquity.

I purpose here to be very brief. but enough is shown to prompt the curious, to pursue it, through an infinite number of other authors, of coins and sculptures.

There were several *Hercules's*, the *most* antient one; the *more* antient one; the *Egyptian, Arabian, Phœnician, Tyrian, Italian, Gallic, British*. these are all one and the same person, except the first. he has these different names, from the country where he was born; where king; where he sojourned; built a city, a temple; where he conquered. there was a *third*, the latest, the *Hercules of Greece, or Crete*. thus the excellent *Diodorus*

*dorus Siculus* reckons but these three of the name of *Hercules*.

The idea of the *most* antient *Hercules* is form'd from that of A D A M; bearded, rough, with the skin of a beast, to cover his nakedness; and a club in his hand, to fray the wild creatures from him. we find a true resemblance of this our great Protoplast, in a coin of *Patræ*, a city in *Achaia*, *Vaillant's* vol. I. p. 179. again, p. 256, a coin struck at *Cæsarea Palestinae*; again, p. 262, struck at *Corinth*. a *Protome*, or half length of him, *Paruta di Noto*, plate 62. infinite busts of *Hercules*, in old coins and sculptures, the pictures of our first parent.

I could enlarge very much, to shew this identity between the most antient *Hercules* and A D A M; and so likewise of the subsequent ones; but at present I forbear, as not being the principal business.

In the same first volume of *Vaillant*, p. 245, we have an adequate figure of E V E, holding the fatal apple in one hand; leans the other on a spear, as the mark of divinity. we excuse the drapery. but in many she is quite naked. she was consecrated under the name of H E B E, the goddess of youth and beauty: *Juventa* of the *Latins*. so her husband often has the apple in his hand, taken from the garden of *Hesperides*, (the word seems corrupted from *Paradise*) guarded by a watchful dragon, and four nymphs; which are the four rivers recited by *Moses*. a coin represents ADAM pomiferous in this manner. *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 104, finely

finely done in a *Pembrochian* coin, p. 236, the serpent, tree, and nymphs; a coin doubtless cut by a christian *monetarius*.

CAIN was the *Ganymede* of the antients, cup-bearer at the feasts of the gods, *i. e.* he carry'd the vase of purification; water-bearer to his father at the sacrifices. in this sense he supplanted his mother *Eve*. but here I can't lanch out into the numerous proofs I could produce.

LAMECH the first bigamist, was the *Jupiter* of mount *Casius*, and called likewise *Agreus*. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, plate 72, both sitting and standing, with a harp in his hand, his son's invention.

We have a very good figure of TUBAL CAIN, the *Vulcan* of antiquity, in a coin of *Corinth*. *Vaillant I.* p. 267. *Paruti Lipari*, 2, 3, 4, 5. p. 88. *Pembroke*, plate 41. the first coin. 137. *Aurelia*.

I V B A L the inventor of music, in *Vaillant I.* p. 229. a rural figure and rural instrument. he is *Pales* a shepherd, *Vaillant I.* p. 247. II. p. 174. for *Apollo* is originally taken from him, in the quality of the harper.

NAAMA their fister, is the *Asteria*, *Latona*, *Astarte* of the antients; and the wife of H A M. who both were the great corrupters of mankind, and introducers



ducers of idolatry. very many coins exhibiting her head, commonly with a bust in her hand, as in *Vaillant* I. p. 223. for an account thereof, for brevity sake, I refer the reader thereto. another in a temple, *Vaillant* I. p. 239, struck at *Ælia Capitolina, Jerusalem*. she is always represented in a short garment, and sometimes holds a cross-staff, *Vaillant* II. p. 343, 353. her rites were particularly celebrated at the vernal equinox. and from her, even our present word *Easter* is derived: antiently, in very many nations, they were celebrated with a human victim.

*Unum pro multis dabitur caput.*

all from notions of a Messiah, at that time to die. with a head in her hand, *Vaillant* II. p. 25. 101. and many other places. a busto of her, *Vaillant* II. p. 354.

We come now to the times of the Flood; and have two extraordinary monuments thereof, in coins of *Apamia* in *Syria*: of which a very long dissertation, above sixty pages, in the learned *Falkner* in *Seguin*. first a coin of *Philip* senior, *Noah* and his wife in the ark, and out of the ark. on the ark ΝΩΕ: done by a christian *monetarius*, in reference to the sacred story. over the ark a raven, and a dove with the olive branch. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 214. a coin of *Julius Philippus*, emperor.

There is another of the same, of *Severus* the emperor, which is likewise in Lord *Pembroke's* cabinet, and in *Seguin*. *Noa* was consecrated after death by superstitious

perstitious posterity, and called *Deucalion*; which means the *God the preacher*. him, the mythologic writers make to be the first builder of temples, and of cities; and first reigned over men. the name of his wife was *Beroe*, called *Pyrrha* by the *Greeks*. in honor of her was founded the city *Berytus*, said to be the most antient city in the world: built by her son H A M, who is the *Saturn* of profane story.

SEM is celebrated under the pictures of *Mithras*. a coin in *Paruta's Sicilian Siragossa*, p. 45.

The heroic effigies of H A M is exhibited in innumerable coins, under the name of *Jupiter Hammon*: often horned, the ram's horn, meaning sacred unction, regality. many in *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 156, 169, &c. II. p. 163. a coin struck in *Arabia*. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, p. 21, 24. coin 12. 41. p. 24, the 41st coin. Lord *Pembroke*, p. 21. 24. coins 9. 12. 41. 41. *aphytaion*, and *Cyrenean* coins 55.

His son P H V T was consecrated under the name of *Apollo Pythius*; consequently seen in all the coins of *Apollo*: in busto *Vaillant* I. p. 260. II. p. 117. and elsewhere. in the act of sacrificing on an altar: *Vaillant* vol. II. p. 179. he was a builder of serpentine temples. *Vaillant* vol. I. p. 242. a foreright face, *Pembroke*, plate 64. a fine heroic profile, *Pembroke* 73. all *Rhodian* coins. his visage appears universally in all the coins of *Augustus*, who was thought  
to

to be *Apollo* on earth again: declar'd to be a deity by the *Asiatic* citys first, after *Antony* was subdu'd at *Actium*; then declared at *Rome*; and the name of consecration, *Augustus*, given him by the senate. *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 4, 5.

MISRAIM son of HAM is the *Egyptian Osiris*. coins, and statues, and busto's without number. one of him and *Isis* his wife. *Pembroke* coins, plate 62. *Perinthion*.

CANAAN their brother, the great merchant, is understood in all the figures of *Mercury*. a busto of him *Vaillant* I. p. 134. a figure at length II. p. 337, 356. struck at *Tyre*. he was a great builder of alate temples, like that at *Barrow* on the *Humber*, in *Lincolnshire*; and on *Weald* common by *Navestock* in *Essex*. whence they usually place on his head the circle and wings, as a cap. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, coin 1, plate 8. *cephalu* 3. p. 62. *meneo* 7. p. 73. *Vaillant* II. p. 122. he sits with a purse in one hand, before him a sheep relative to the mercantile, and to the pastoral life, of antiquity. *Pembroke*, plate 5.

His son was the great *Jupiter* of the antients, really the HAMOR of *Moses*, father of the powerful nation of the *Amorites*; by *Sanchoniathon* the famous *Phœnician* writer, called *DemaroonZeus*; which is no more than the god *Hamor*. there are very many coins where we have his venerable, and majestic effigies. *Vaillant* I.

p. 224. II. 299. struck at *Ælia Capitolina, Jerusalem*. *Pembroke*, plate 5.

His brother CADMVS was the *Hivite*, or *Cadmonite*, recited among the first inhabitants of the land of *Canaan*. he likewise, as well as PHVT, was a great builder of serpentine temples, like those of our *Abury* in *Wiltshire*, and *Shap* in *Westmorland*. a picture of him *Vaillant* II. p. 217. 350. 334 a serpentine temple. 147 a snake twisted round a great stone; the same meaning: a palm-tree by it. 148 a patriarchal temple by a grove. 218. 351. *Petræ ambrosiæ*: whence *Ambresbury* by our *Stonehenge*: 340. an altar before it. *Pembroke* 74. a profile, falsely given to *Æsculapius*. the reader will easily discern, how largely I might discourse on this topic. but 'tis not our present business. a circle and snakes, *Paruta* p. 13.

TARSVS, who was the son of IAVAN, grandson of NOA, was the celebrated *Neptune* of antiquity, a great navigator. a figure of him, *Vaillant* I. 205. riding upon sea-horses, 241. a coin of *Berytus*, which town was given him by HAM. *Vaillant*, vol. II. 192, he holds a sea-horse in his hand. *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, *Siracosa* III. 107. p. 53. a fine head of him, *Hieron* II. 4. p. 100. *Vaillant* I. 304, he is represented sacrificing on a patriarchal altar, in a grove: as a father of the order of Druids.

And

And this brings us opportunely to the famous *Melcartus*, the *more* antient *Hercules*, who penetrated into the great ocean, and peopled *Brittain*. to speak of him, is not foreign to the general design of this treatise, nor to the particular one of this chapter, for he is no other than the HESCOL of *Moses*, confederate of the great ABRAHAM; both fathers of our Druids.

*Melcartus* is the *Affis* of *Manethon*, the *Egyptian* writer. he is the *Phœnician*, *Amorite*, *Egyptian*, *Arabian*, *Tyrian*, *Italian*, *Gallic*, and *Brittish Hercules*; the *Hercules Ogmius*, who brought the knowledge of letters, or alphabet-writing, along with the Druids, into *Brittain*. of all which affairs I have wrote a volume.

He is denominated so variously from the place of his birth, of his origin, where he was king, from the city he built, from the countrys he travelled, he planted. he was of the patriarchal religion; and as his friend ABRAHAM, did build a temple wherever he came.

We have pictures of *Hercules* in many coins. *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 69, he is in the act of sacrificing in a patriarchal temple, made of upright stones, like those of the Druids in our island. this is struck at *Tyre*. He is finely pictured in his mariner's capacity, a coin of *Tyre*, p. 251, *Vaillant* II.

We have many coins of his temples in the aboriginal, open style; of those called ambrosial or anointed



stones, and of those by groves, *Vaillant* II. 148, 218, 340. a patriarchal altar, *Vaillant* vol. I. p. 134, 135. II. p. 51.

From the personal appearance of IEHOVAH to *Abraham* and the Patriarchs, the heathen fram'd their *Bacchus*, whose head we behold on coins. I have spoke of this in my *Paleographia sacra*, and might add much more.

We have coins even of TERAH, the father of ABRAHAM. he was a great statuary, a carver of images for idols. he was the founder of the city of *Carrhæ*, naming it after his son *Charran*. accordingly he is commemorated in a coin struck in that city, *Vaillant* II. p. 205, standing on a pedestal, or pillar, with a mallet in his hand. again 223. several in Lord *Pembroke's* 84th plate.

A busto of his son HARAN, *Vaillant* II. p. 23, 42, struck in the same city: underneath, an half moon. and in the numerous coins of this place, we behold the god *Lunus* in many attitudes, standing, or on horseback; which are the *Teraphim* stolen by *Rachel*, from her father *Laban*, of this family: representatives of *Haran*, brother of *Abraham*. a lesser busto of him, *Vaillant* I. p. 258, within a crescent, struck at *Carrhæ*. Lord *Pembroke*, p. 51, his heroic effigies. a coin of the city of *Carrhæ*. there are others, as family pictures, images of their relations consecrated, the *Teraphim*;



ABRAHAM Pastor, as represented in antient coins of Sichem.



A coin magnify'd of the Emperors  
Claudia Neapolis or Sichem.

A coin magnify'd of the Emperour  
Volusian. Neapolis in Samaria, or Sichem



*phim*; among which ISCAH appears, called *Mensis Asceus* in *Strabo*. see *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 240. another struck at *Jerusalem*, p. 251. he is the *Ascus Gigas* mentioned by *Stephanus de Urbibus*, founder of *Damascus*. *Vaillant* II. p. 270. the figure of a crescent is the mark of consecration. see *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 41, a coin of the city of *Carrhan*.

With particular veneration, we view the great patriarch ABRAHAM, in some coins struck at *Sichem*, where he first lived in the land of *Canaan*: cut by a christian *monetarius*, under the color of a colony. in the plain of *Moreh*, south of the hill where *Abraham* pitched his tents, a city arose called *Sichem*. afterward, in the time of the *Romans*, it took the name of *Neapolis*. a coin struck here, *Vaillant* II. p. 263, the patriarch appears in the long eastern robes, with a short staff in his hand: two oxen before him. in the Scripture he is said to *be rich in cattle*, having the special benediction of Providence, for his extraordinary zeal and piety. above, on the hill, is a temple, built on the spot where he erected his first temple, in the patriarchal style.

*Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 321. is another curious coin, made likewise by a christian *monetarius*, manifestly with a view toward our great patriarch. he stands in his venerable robes, a long staff in his hand, holding up his right. before him a sheep, ears of corn, and a pigeon, under color of a *Roman* standard. at a distance the temple, as before. here he is represented rich in *sheep*, and corn. the pigeon was the midsummer sacrifice.

fice. 'tis obvious enough, the cutter of the dye had a regard to the sacred story.

In a scarce *Spanish* book; *Museo de las medallas desconocidas Espanolas*, da *Juan de Lestanos*, several coins of APHER, grandson of ABRAHAM, companion of *Hercules*, planter of *Brittain*: and who gave name to it, as I have shown. one of these coins with his head, the last in *Paruta*, p. 14.

The *Egyptian Serapis* with the bushel on his head, is truly the patriarch IOSEPH, the deity of reviviscence. in imitation of him, all our mummys are form'd. the *modius* on his head is commemorative of his divine benefit to the land of *Egypt*, in saving them from a seven years famine. We behold him well pictur'd in *Vaillant*, vol. II. p. 18. in busto: a coin of *Ptolemais*, and many more, I. p. 198, 238, struck at *Jerusalem*. a whole figure of him, II. 280, in long garments, with the staff in his left hand, holding up his right: struck at *Cæsarea Palestinæ*. *Pembroke*, 44, 48. both *Egyptian* coins. a fore-right face, p. 195. also *Vaillant*, II. 106. another, *Vaillant* II. 186. and in the same page, the head of his wife ASENATH, daughter of *Potipherah*, prince and priest of *On*. again p. 165. in Lord *Pembroke's* coins, plate 195, besides the fore-right face of him, the next coin has the profile of him, and his wife. in plate 231, he is represented horned, meaning his divine unction, radiate, turrified, and the horn of plenty before him.

ASE-



ASENATH singly is seen in *Pembroke* 49, with the *modius* on her head, in imitation of her husband *Serapis*.

MOSES, the man of God, the *Hebrew* legislator, is couched under the character of the *Silenus*, and *Sylvanus* of antiquity; consequently seen in monuments innumerable. as to coins, very many occur in *Vaillant*, especially vol. II. he is represented most commonly standing, with a skin of wine on his shoulder, as being a companion of *Bacchus*, who is the *Hebrew* Jehovah. he holds up his hand toward heaven, intimating his miraculous power; as likewise his preaching. the book of *Deuteronomy* chiefly consists of his pathetic sermons. p. 137, a coin of the city of *Tyre*. he stands before a palm-tree, a star below. 232, he stands before a pine-tree. 246, a coin struck at *Sichem*, *Neapolis* of *Samaria*. before him the temple on the hill, the scite of that, built by *Abraham*. 335, he stands between two satyrs; a notion taken from the *Israelites* passing through the wilderness under his conduct. I have a silver *denarius*, where a pillar stands behind him, with a statue upon it. in *Paruta's Sicilian* coins, 5. *Catania*. p. 21. fore-right face, horned. a good profile of him, Lord *Pembroke*, plate 252. an *Etruscan* coin, the third; crown'd with ivy, as one of the leaders of *Bacchus*.

IOSHUA, the successor of *Moses* in the command of the *Israelites*, in the mythology of the antients is  
*Pan*.

*Pan.* we have a good picture of him in busto, *Vailant* II. p. 19. *Paruta*, *Palermo* 89, plate 8.

The learned *Seguin* gives us an antient coin of *Cal-mus*, one of the bringers-up of *Jupiter*. they affix the same notion to *Silenus*, p. 18. both the busto of him, and the statue. *Ovid* calls him *Celmus*. at bottom, they mean the faithful *CALEB*.

*Te quoque nunc adamas, quondam fidissime parvo  
Celme Jovi. -----*

confounding the notions of the educators of *Bacchus* and of *Jupiter*; which is common in mythology.

*MIRIAM*, sister of *Moses*, is often found; the leader of the nymphs called *Bacchantes*. I have a curious old silver coin, where she is represented with a coronet of the timbrel-form: much the same as that 92d of *Paruta's Sicilian. Tauromenitæ*, the first of plate 72. the same a coin of *Aigos Potamos. Pembroke*, p. 8. 40. reverse, the purifying vessel and sprig. 55, *Lamieón*. plate 54, *kromnión*. and 60, a fore-right face: reverse, a dove, the midsummer sacrifice. *Neapolitón*.

From the persons of old patriarchs to be discerned on medals, come we to things. the twelve signs of the *Zodiac* were the banners of the twelve tribes of *Israel*, the celestial army, *the host of Jehovah*: as they were incamped

incamped in their victorious passage through the wilderness. these zodiacal afterisms are all to be met with on antient coins; sometimes in the whole circle. instances in Lord *Pembroke*, in plate 230, 231. and that excellent coin *Oriens*, plate 17. single stars on coins, *Pembroke*, plate 62. 243. divers, plate 230. 7. sometimes singly, a fine medallion of *Constantine the great*, in *Pembroke* coins, p. 225. often the constellations denote the commencement of the year of the people, where it was struck.

I have treated largely on this head, in a discourse unpublished. I shall here only speak of one sign a little particularly. our present *Scorpio*  $\pi$  was originally pictured an eagle and serpent, and was the ensign of the tribe of *Dan*, the leader of one of the four great armies; of that pitch'd on the north side of the camp.

The reverend Dr. *Richardson*, master of *Emanuel* college, has in his cabinet, a gold coin of the city of *Chalcis* in *Eubœa*, with this impress. the late Mr. *Sadler* had the same in silver. Dr. *Mead*, and *Matthew Duane*, esq; in brass. Mr. *Sadler* has likewise a curious coin of I A S O N the *Jew*, mentioned in *Macca-bees* II. cap. IV. the coin has this same eagle and serpent, intimating his descent from the tribe of *Dan*. I have likewise a *British* coin with the same impress, which means, that the Druids began their year, when the sun enters this sign. *Paruta's Messenian* coins, p. 16, has this impress under the local type of a rabbit.

G

and

and coin 31, p. 18. *Gergenti*, coin 22, p. 58. coin 40, p. 60.

Of the rest I shall at present give a catalogue of them, one at least of each, out of many, as they occur in *Paruta* and Lord *Pembroke*.

*The Zodiacal Constellations.*

♈ *Aries*, N<sup>o</sup> 153, *Paruta's* coins of *Palermo*, page 13, a ram's head; for so probably first formed in the heavens. p. 91, a ram sacrificed. *Pembroke* 67, a whole figure.

♉ *Taurus*, *Paruta*, p. 87, coin 1, *Atabiri*, with a star in reverse, importing a constellation. *Pembroke*, plate 63, the head of the bull, as in the heavens; under it the sacrificing knife. the head adorn'd for the altar. p. 57, again, 69. *Vaillant*, vol. I. p. 96, 146.

♊ *Gemini*, *Paruta*, *Siragosa*, p. 47, coin 35, *Castor* and *Pollux*, often with stars on their helmets. in *Pembroke* 46, 52, 241.

♋ *Cancer*, *Paruta*, p. 87. *Atabri*, coin 2, with a star in reverse, as a constellation.

♌ *Leo*, *Paruta*, p. 7, coin 19. *Pembroke*, p. 59, 60, with the star. the lion with the radiate head, *Vaillant* II. p. 330.

♍ *Virgo*, *Paruta*, coin 30, p. 18. coin 5, p. 67, coin 13, p. 81, *Virgo* and the ear of corn. *Pembroke* 124. two *jewish* coins, p. 127.

*Libra,*

♈ *Libra*, was a yoked ox, *Paruta*, p. 28, coin 30. the laboring ox, *Pembroke*. an ox eating corn, plate 121.

♏ *Scorpio*, we have spoke of, *Paruta*, *Morgantio*, p. 87. 1. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 90. in the modern form of a scorpion, plate 109, 71, 241.

♐ *Sagittary*, *Paruta*, *Siragosa*, coin 2, p. 29. *Pembroke*, p. 130. *Vaillant* II. p. 209.

♑ *Capricorn*, *Paruta*, *castro giovanni*, 1, p. 67. *Palermo* 87, p. 8. *Pembroke*, plate 109.

♒ *Aquarius*, *Paruta*, *imera*, coin 14, p. 64.

♓ *Pisces*, *Paruta*, *Saragosa*, coin 36, 37. p. 47, 48, a star between, to indicate a constellation. *Pembroke*, plate 117, 127, a *Punic* coin. this was originally the ax for sacrificing; whence *Jupiter Labradeus*. the *Amazonian securis* the same, *Pembroke*, p. 122.

The learned *Vaillant* had a notion of this affair, II. p. 261, 286, 330.

A peacock is often used, with the tail spread out, as a symbol of divinity, consecration, the becoming a deity. this notion is derived from the circular *iris* in the *Shechinah*, or glory of *Jehovah*, leader of the people of *Israel* through the wilderness; whose throne was upon the ark in the *adytum* of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, and of *Solomon's* temple. exhibited in a medalion of *Mariniana* wife of *Valerian*. *Banduri* I. 144. *Faustina* and others.



*Pembroke*, plate 162, we have some coins of patriarchal temples, made of rude stones erect: they were in circles; often a central stone for a *kebla*, to which the worshippers turn'd their faces; so taken as a mark of the divine presence. and in time, these stones were worshipped. see them, *Vaillant* I. 134, 135, and cover'd temples built over them, II. 51, as the most high religious antiquitys. a snake twisted round a great stone, means a serpentine temple, Lord *Pembroke's* coins, plate 60.

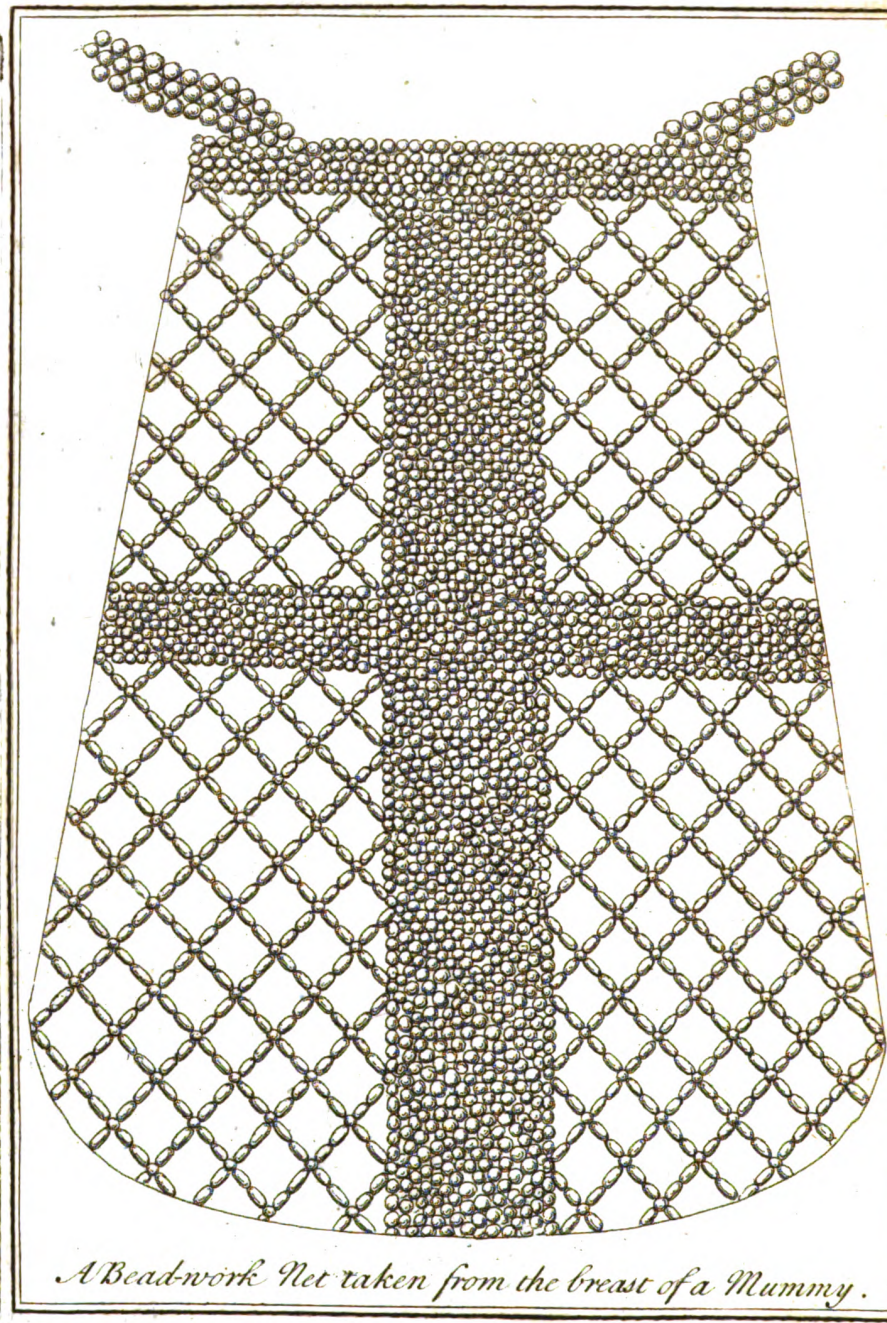
The sacred table of Shewbread, part of the furniture of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, is seen in several old coins, imitated by the heathen. *Pembroke*, p. 226, *Æmilia*. *Vaillant*, II. p. 265, 357.

So the *Sedes deorum*, denoting the presence of a deity: taken from that called the mercy-seat on the *Mosaic* ark, whereon rested the *Shechinah*. sometimes, a thunderbolt laid upon the seat, as in a coin of *Titus*. Lord *Pembroke's* coins, the first, 66, 195. JOSEPH, a representation of it in the reverse of the coin of *Joseph* and *Asenath*, 92.

This sacred throne of the temple of *Jerusalem*, and the two *cherubim*, *Titus* plac'd in a temple at *Antioch*, as the *Chronicon Alexandrinum* informs us. other parts of the sacred spoils, the golden candlestick and shewbread table, after being carried in triumph by *Vespasian*, were deposited in his temple of Peace; and carried off by the *Goths* in the sackage of *Rome*.

The





*A Bead-work Net taken from the breast of a Mummy.*

The cherubim on the ark, supporters of the mercy-seat, standing on winged globes, gave rise to the images of victory. in *Vaillant* II. p. 101, a figure of *Astarte* in a temple, two cherubim on the sides; in imitation of the divine. others, II. 336, a cherub standing on a globe. again, p. 347. *Pembroke*, plate 70, a cherub naked.

The *jewish* coins of the *Maccabees* are in great number and variety. the *samaritan* characters thereon are the running hand of the most antient, square *hebrew* character. there we have the form of many of the golden sacred vases of the temple-service: the pot of manna in the ark, the censers, the vessels of purification with a sprig; the garlands of the prince, who was also the high-priest; of the harp; the front of the porch of the temple, *Pembroke*, plate 123. the baskets of first-fruits, of sheafs of corn, and the like, Lord *Pembroke*, plate 123, 124.

In the coins of the *Antiochus's*, kings of *Syria*, contemporary with these *Macchabean* princes, is *Apollo augur* sitting on a bee-hive: a feat which the connoisseurs are not acquainted withal. it means his oracular faculty; deriv'd from the tapisstry hangings of the *Mosaic* tabernacle, wherein was the divine oracle; imitated by the heathen. the tapestry was wove by *Miriam* and her women, in the honey-comb form; interspers'd with cherubims heads, flowers, and fruits. one, *Pembroke*, p. 3. another, *Pembroke*, p. 71, 98. two. the pectoral or oracular vestment of *Aaron* is imitated

*Pem-*



*Pembroke*, plate 51, coin 2, and in the next plate. reverse, a winged figure of the *Kabiri*.

Many are the coins of *Augustus*, of great use in the Evangelical history. his signature of *Capricorn*, not understood by the *Roman* writers, regards *Messiah*, who was to be born, when the sun enters that sign. many coins of *Apollo* referr'd to him: of his shutting the temple of *Janus*, which he really did the third time; notwithstanding what my friend *Masson* says to the contrary. all the pacific coins of him, and of all the succeeding emperors, have a respect to Christianity, and the universal peace which the power of the *Roman* empire procur'd; to favor the propagation of the Gospel.

*Nero's* coins on shutting the temple of *Janus* have the same view: the profound tranquillity of the world, whilst the apostles were travelling, to this great end.

*Vespasian's* temple of Peace.

*Augustus*, having conquered *Lepidus* and *Pompey*, *Italy* being delivered thereby from civil wars, was declar'd a deity. but after the *Aetiac* victory in fight of the temple of *Apollo*, *Marc Antony* being then overthrown, the *Asiatic's* petitioned, that they might erect temples to him. he permitted it, on condition it should be done *Romæ et Augusto*. *Tacit. Anal.* IV.

There are many coins of this, with altars, temples. one built at *Chelmsford* the *Cæsaromagus* in *Britain*, by *Cunobelin* king here.

Now



Now they flatter'd *Augustus* with being *Apollo* on earth again: made statues of him with the countenance of *Apollo*: he being really like the old *greek* ones, and he held his face remarkably juvenile, to his death. all this is the meaning of *Virgil's* celebrated fourth eclogue.

---- *tuus jam regnat Apollo.*

'tis compos'd from old prophetic verses of the *Sibyls*; the expectation of the Messiah at that time: and design'd by the poet for one of the birth-days of *Augustus*.

There is a remarkable silver coin of *Augustus* in the late Mr. *Sadler's* cabinet, and others. the emperor sitting: a person in a foreign habit holds forth to him a child, wrap'd in swadling-clothes. underneath *Imp. XIII.* this coin belongs to the A. V. C. 749. the year of the real birth of our Saviour. there is a gold coin of the same.

Many coins of his, of the same year, with *Pax orbis terrarum*, a globe between two branches of olive.

Many *jewish* coins about this time, fit to be collected, of kings, ethnarchs, tetrarchs, made by authority of the *Romans*. Some of *Herod the great*. *Seguin*, p. 333. Lord *Pembroke*, plate 124.

Of *Philip* the tetrarch, whose wife was the cause of the death of *John baptist*, struck at *Julia Claudia*, *Chorazin* of the Gospel; in the vulgar æra of Christ

Christ 29. a gold vase on a tripod, which he presented to the temple at *Jerusalem*: reverse a wave-sheaf of corn. Lord *Pembroke's*.

Of *Herod Antipas*, tetrarch of *Galilee*, struck at *Tiberias*, A. D. 30. another of his struck A. D. 31. a palm-branch on one side: a garland on the other.

Of *Herod Agrippa*, in my collection, the canopy born over the book of the Law: he beheaded St. *James*. *Seguin*, p. 333. it relates to the feast of pentecost. 'tis in the *Thesaurus Brandenburg*, in the Queen of *Sweden's* cabinet. in *Harduin de numm. Herodiad.* ad A. D. 89. LΘ. *annus nonus*.

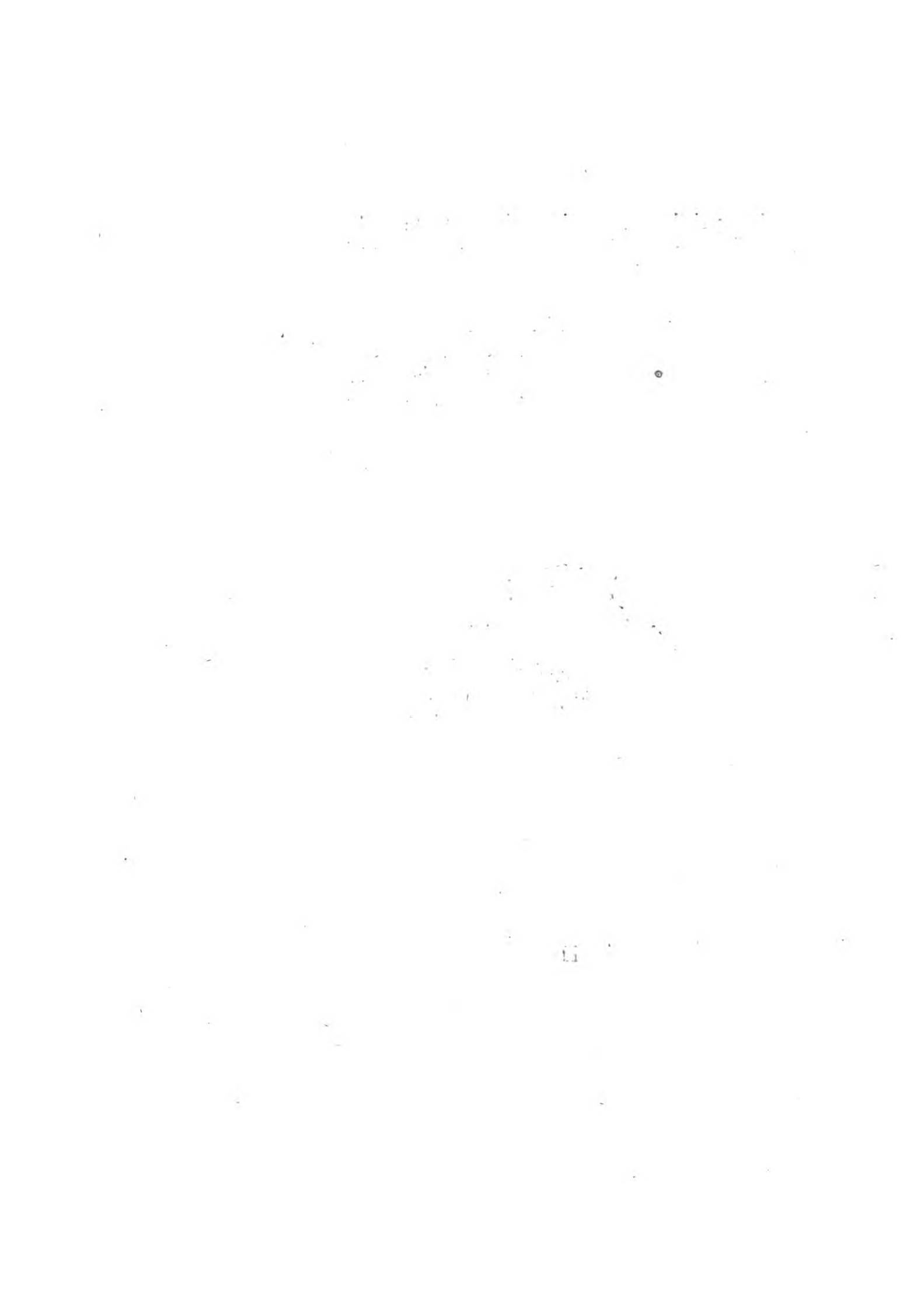
Of the other *Agrippa* his son, *Seguin*, p. 334.

To conclude. many are the *Byzantine* coins of our Saviour and the Virgin *Mary*, stamp'd, with their effigies, when they had good personal resemblances remaining. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, plate 251, gives us the *Magi*, the Virgin, the Star, and a pair of doves. great numbers more may be collected in this religious view; illustrations, and proofs of the sacred history. and such a one would be, by far, the noblest cabinet in the world.

Thus I have given a breviary of what I have largely proved and illustrated in a separate tract, unpublished. 'tis not out of the purpose of the present work. the curious reader will be pleas'd to see a new system of medallic learning; and a cabinet truly antique: which  
may

may be carried to a much farther extent: and a volume of the choicest learning, to accompany it, to show the best, and most genuine use of coins, of the innumerable books of *greek* and *roman* sculptures which we have among us; which I recommend to those that delight in sacred antiquitys. at present, we see here in a compendious view, the spring-head, whence are derived the heathen deitys upon the reverses of our subsequent medals.





THE  
MEDALLIC HISTORY  
OF  
MARCUS AVRELIVS VALERIVS  
CARAVSIVS,  
EMPEROR in BRITAIN.

*Effigies hominum non solebant exprimi, nisi aliqua illustri causa perpetuitatem merentium.* Pliny.



*Ære, penes Honorab. W.<sup>m</sup> Eyre Serv. ad Leg.*







## CHAPTER III.

*The Fasti of the emperors Probus, Carus, Carinus, Diocletian. Maximian. CARAVSIVS a Briton born. Maximian by him quells the rebellion of the Bagaudæ in Gaul. orders him to be kill'd. the Theban legion martyred. CARAVSIVS proclaimed emperor, and carries with him the Roman navy to Brittain. origin of the Palilia. he beats Maximian by sea, and obliges him to a pacification. the articles of the treaty of peace. acknowledged co-emperor. on his return to Brittain an ovation. a coin thereupon, explained at large, A.D. 288, 289.*



THE greatest boast of human nature is, that we are thinking Beings, which is the prerogative and high faculty of the noblest and worthiest part of us, our Souls. the pleasure therefore of thinking, equals us to the superior orders of Being, the Angels. and more or less perfect are ours, as more or less allay'd by the material part of us.

This is the most exquisite delight of study, and contemplation; that tramples under foot the sordid labor of lucre; and the most vain of all vanities, pomp and splendor, titles, and equipage. contemplation assumes

fumes angels wings, soars far and high, over place and space, beyond time and ages, past or to come. this furnishes the soul with its proper food, knowledge. by which it compasses all things, divine and human; feels its true origin, and enjoys celestial entertainment, ever in its own power; ever new and poignant.

Therefore in our studies are we to choose subjects excellent, worthy of our genius, and suited to its capacity and relish; of use, and entertainment to others: of a moral and civil nature; where they have respect to our own species: and religious, where they are to lead us to happiness, which is to be ever-during: the true end of all studies.

The medallic history of CARAVSIVS, I sometimes amuse myself withal; it produces a great quantity of his coins to light, which I have been favor'd withal; and have engrav'd three hundred of them, different. many are uncommon, and very elegant, both as to their fabric, their device, their legends. from them our emperor will appear to be a great man, and worthy of our regard.

This chapter and the following is but an abstract of his history, deducible from the coins; as it were a model of a larger work, wherein the particular proofs are insisted on, sufficiently copious, and prolix; where necessary only. as an instance of what may be said on some of the uncommon ones, I here give a coin, and more minutely consider'd, which Mr. Serjeant *Eyre* lent me out of his most copious and select cabinet of *greek* and

and *roman* medals. for, to a consummate knowledge of the laws, he has added that learning and skill in these curious monuments, which demonstrate a most elegant genius.

And this is done briefly enough. I write to those that have some knowledge in this sort of learning; therefore mean not to compose a volume, out of transcriptions from authors. with the same view, I here omit the tedious repetition of the *dubious* particles of *perhaps*, *conjecture*, *probable*, *suppose*, and the like. for a person that has consider'd and digested the subject so carefully as myself, must be satisfy'd of many truths, not apparent to a cursory student.

Therefore a candid reader will indulge me with so much credit, as to think, I would not publish any thing, but what I have reason to judge to be a high degree of verisimilitude at least. and I may venture to say, that 'tis generally easier for me to prove the particulars, than for others to prove the contrary.

I present here the result of my inquiries, in a short and continued discourse, rendered as agreeable as such matters will bear; as it was read, one part at the *Royal*, the other at the *Antiquarian Society*: the whole in the the way of *Annals*, or *Fasti*, for perspicuity, and certainty. but in tracts of this sort, we are not to aim at the flowers of historical writing.

It is not within the compass of my design, at this time, to give the prints of the coins which I recited in the second chapter, seeing I quote the books they are to be found in. nor is it therefore absurd, that I give this  
summary

summary, before I publish the plates of the coins of our emperor. because the owners of the coins here mentioned, have the coins themselves for their inspection. and I publish it now as a piece of respect to them, who favored me with the coins: hoping still by a delay, to render the history more complete. and accordingly request the public favor, to communicate their coins of this emperor, as a piece of justice to our own country.

'Tis much to be deplor'd, that in *Diocletian's* bitter, and most violent persecution, all books of the Christians were searched for with great diligence, and burnt. from this, we see, how the historys of that time must suffer, both civil and sacred: and among them the very historys of *Diocletian*, and of *CARAVSIVS*. nothing could wholly escape that rage, except the coins. hence we have but a very slender account of those times, more than what these essential evidences furnish us withal.

Add to this, that the *roman* writers would not readily care to do justice to the merit of *CARAVSIVS*, under the eye and cognizance of so malicious a person as *Maximian*; the lustre of whose character so much exceeded his. and they that were under his dominion would readily enough destroy what was wrote in favor of *CARAVSIVS*, through fear or prejudice. the consequence of all is this, that in the very meager scraps of his history time has spar'd us, sufficient tokens appear of partiality and misrepresentation.

These,



These, and many considerations uniting, induced me, as far as possible, to restore to light, the evanescent traces of the history of this great man. my country bears no little part in those considerations here connected with *Roman* history, the worthiest, next to the sacred. nor can religion be separated from *Roman* history: as we gather from the first chapter, because, in *their* way, they were the most religious of all people, and for that reason, providence gave them the empire of the world. a good lesson this to Christians, especially those of the Reformation, who ought to be the most religious.

Further, I hope to throw a new light upon the study of these noble monuments of history, coins and medals; which will not only facilitate our present disquisition, but be serviceable in general, to history, and to the knowledge of these rare and curious remains of learned antiquity.

*Anno Domini 282.*

*Imp. M. Aurelius Valerius Probus V.* }  
*Pompon. Victorinus*, prefect of the city. } *coff.*

*Probus* was one of the greatest of princes, a good man, and a hero. his camp was the school of *Mars*. and therein were brought up all the great men concerned in our history: *Carus*, *Diocletian*, *Maximian*, *Constantius Chlorus*, *Asclepiodotus*, and our CA-  
RAVSIVS.

I

CA-

A. D. 282.

CARAVSIVS, then a young man, was born in *Brittain*; he also served there under him, with reputation, both by sea and land. *Probus* war'd with great success against the *Germans* among others: and had a *German* triumph decreed him.

*Probus* transported some *Vandals* and *Burgundians* from the continent, into *Brittain*. they seated themselves in the country south of *Cambridge* river, and had a camp on *Gogmagog* hill, call'd from them *Waudlebury*.

*Probus*, in the end of *june* this year, being slain at *Sirmium*, *Carus*, a *Gaul*, his *præfectus prætorio*, assum'd the purple, and was *consul suffectus*, according to common usage.

A. D. 283.

*Imp. M. Aurelius Carus II.*  
*M. Aurel. Carinus Margus Cæsar.* } *coff.*

The emperor made his eldest son *Cæsar*, consul with himself.

CARAVSIVS likewise served in *Gaul*, under this emperor; and by his excellent deportment obtained the greatest esteem among the military men.

A. D. 284.

In *august* the emperor declared his two sons *Augg.* and coemperors with himself; and consuls for the year.  
The

A. D. 284.

The *Diocletian æra* or *Æra martyrum*, a famous epoch with our ecclesiastical writers, begins *Friday, august 29*, in this A. D. 284. bissextile, new-moon day; cycle of the moon 19: of the sun 13: dominical letters F E. *Anno urbis conditæ* 1037. *Julian* 329. *Nabonassarean* 1032.

*Carinus* imp. II. *Numerianus* imp. coff.

*Carus* then emperor, was busy in his *Persian* expedition; leaving his son *Carinus* emperor in the west, over *Brittain, Gaul, Illyrium, Italy, Spain, &c.* a person of a very profligate character. *Carus* had with him in the east, his younger son *Numerian*, a virtuous young man.

*Carus* died by lightning in his tent, in the beginning of *february*. *Numerian* was declared emperor in his stead, and continued his father's expedition against the *Persians* with success. in *september* he return'd to *Antioch*, and then soon after was most treacherously slain at *Perinthus*, now *Heraclea* in *Thrace*, by his father-in-law *Arrianus Aper*, whose daughter *Atria* he had married, in hope to become emperor. but *Diocletian* being at that time a principal officer in the army, and of the imperial household, was elected, and proclaim'd emperor at *Chalcedon*, on *Thursday* the 16th of that month *september*, the great *Circensian* festivity; when he, before all the officers of the army,

A. D. 284.

with his own hand slew *Aper*; and thereby fulfilled the prediction of the Druids in *Gaul*, his hostess, who upbraided him, then a common soldier, for his penuriousness, not becoming one who was to be an emperor; when he had slain the fatal *boar*.

In *december*, *Diocletian* was in *Rome*, to secure his interest with the senate: to give shows and plays whereby to engage the popular favor.

On *Numerian's* death, *Carinus* in *Gaul* nominated his *præfektus prætorio* *Aristobulus*, *consul suffectus*. but *Diocletian*, as soon as emperor, nominated himself, together with *T. Annius Bassus*, one of his officers, *cofs*.

*Carinus* for the ensuing year had appointed *cofs*. himself III. and *Aristobulus* II. however *Diocletian* made himself *suffektus* II. A. D. 285.

A. D. 285.

*Carinus* leaves *Gaul*, draws all his forces thence, and goes to *Pannonia* and *Mysia*, to prepare against *Diocletian*. *Diocletian* leaving *Rome*, goes to *Nicomedia* in *Bithynia*, musters his forces, fights *Carinus* in several battles, with various success; at length overcomes him in upper *Mysia*: and he was slain by an officer of his own, whose wife he had debauch'd.

On *Carinus's* leaving *Gaul*, a powerful insurrection began, under the leading of *Ælian* and *Amandus*, who stiled themselves emperors. that year happened

A. D. 285.

a great scarcity of corn, which caused or encouraged their revolt. the like revolt happened much about the same time in *Brittain*; as by concert, to shake off the *Roman* yoke. it was owing to the base government of the *Roman* præfect, as mentioned by *Zosimus*, who does not give us his name. some of our authors call him *Q. Bassianus*; and *Hirtius* was then the procurator to the emperors.

*Carinus* being vanquished, *Diocletian* continues *Aristobulus* consul, along with himself, for the rest of the year.

At the end of the year, *Diocletian* at *Rome*, on november 21, declares *Maximian*, Cæsar, being the festival of *Liberalia*, sacred to demi-gods, heroes, and nymphs.

A. D. 286.

April 1, *Diocletian* declares *Maximian* to be *Augustus* and coemperor with himself, at *Nicomedia* in his winter-quarters; on this day, because sacred to *Fortuna virilis*, when they sacrificed to *Apollo*, *Diana*, *Fortune*, and *Venus*.

*Maximian* goes into *Gaul*, in order to suppress the rebellion of the *Bagaudæ*: whilst *Diocletian* went into *Pannonia*, to settle that country, after *Carinus's* defeat.

Having



A. D. 286.

Having therefore laid this sure foundation in chronology, and history, we shall, with like brevity, at present, enter on the story of CARAVSIVS.

*Carausius* was born at the city in *Wales* now called *St. David's*. we learn from the excellent manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester's Britannia Romana*, that the antient name of this place was *Menapia*. he was sprung of the old *Brittish* blood-royal: of a graceful personage, and fine understanding. he was much conversant in marine affairs, and had given many proofs of valor, and conduct, both by sea and land. after serving *Probus*, in his wars against the *Germans*, he continued in arms under *Carus*, and the dissolute *Carinus*.

*Maximian* the emperor, at this time coming into *Gaul*, found our CARAVSIVS a person of great character, and influence in the army, and that he had no ways favor'd *Carinus*. he, beside his former post, honors him with a captain's command, in the empress's troop, the *ala Serena*, so call'd of *Diocletian's* wife. her name *Eleutheria Alexandra Serena*: and further, she was, secretly, a christian.

The emperor *Maximian* gave to CARAVSIVS the intire command in the expedition against the *Ba-gaudæ*; whilst he settled all the rest of the affairs, and government of *Gaul*.

CARAVSIVS executed his trust effectually; and laid his laurels at the emperor's feet. as a reward of his

A. D. 286.

his service, he constituted him *præfect* of the *Roman* navy, and gave him the business and the office of what was call'd *Comes littoris Saxonici*; to defend the sea-coasts of *Germany*, *Gaul*, and *Brittain*, from pyrates and robbers, of the *German* nations.

During this, *Victorinus Maurus*, legate, who had been sent over into *Brittain* by *Probus*, subdued the rebellion in that country, and slew the *Roman præfect* whose tyranny had caus'd it.

A. D. 287, Jan. 1.

*Diocletian* goes into the East, against the *Persians*, who had recovered their old possessions, after the death of *Numerian*.

On Jan. 1. *Diocletian* the third time, and *Maximian* I. being consuls: whilst *Maximian* was in his palace at *Treves*, the *Burgundians* and *Alemans* invade *Gaul*. *Maximian*, and his admiral *CARAVSIVS*, repel them. but *CARAVSIVS*, in person, character, and behaviour, so outshone *Maximian*, that he conceived an inveterate envy against him. *CARAVSIVS* was sharp-sighted enough to find it out.

This year the emperors celebrate the List Capitoline *Agon* at *Rome*. and the Senate decree a *German* and a *Persian* triumph to them; upon which occasion, that fine gold medal was struck, on which the excellent cardinal *Noris* has wrote a learned dissertation. yet he is too hasty in making this the first year of  
CA-

A. D. 287, *may* 27.

CARAVSIVS. the suppression likewise of the *British* defection was included in this triumph.

A. D. 288.

*Maximian* imp. the second time consul, with  
*Pomponius Januarius*.

Both emperors had work enough, to keep off the barbarous nations from invading the *Roman* territories. *Diocletian* goes against the *Sarmatians* and *Rhætians*, the *Goths*, and others, who had passed into *Mæsia* and *Thrace*. he repels them over the *Ister*, and repairs the castles on the bank of the river.

*Maximian* again had his hands as full with the *German* nations, as the preceding year. he attacks them by land, as CARAVSIVS, according to his duty, by sea: but with a vigor and success, by how much the greater, by so much it heightened the malice of the cruel, and base *Maximian*.

*Maximian* had with him then the famous *Theban* legion, quartered as a guard on the *Rhine*. toward the end of the year, he sent express orders to kill CARAVSIVS. but he had the caution to prevent it. he had behaved himself so incomparably well, as to get the affections of the soldiers, and sailors. he had address enough to gain over all the officers, secur'd the outworks of *Boloign*, and stood on his own defence.

*Maximian*,

A. D. 288, *sept.* 7.

*Maximian*, in utmost rage and fury, returning from *Germany*, marched against him. he commanded several cohorts of the *Theban* legion, just then come from *Italy*, now on the *Rhine*, to accompany him. they refused to go; and he order'd 'em wholly to be massacred. their motive was, the respect they ow'd to the commission of the empress *Serena*. this was on *october* 10, at *Cologn*, and *Bon*.

CARAVSIVS engag'd the whole *legio* IIII. *Flavia*, and several more, to side with him: and *Maximian* found himself unable to force *Boloign* to surrender. so that on *september* 7, CARAVSIVS was saluted emperor: and he carried away the whole *Roman* fleet over with him, to *Brittain*; where he was received with all possible acclamations of joy.

This great event was in A. D. 288.

*Eusebius* rightly, in his chronology, fixes this for the year of CARAVSIVS his discession. so *Banduri*, and *Genebrier*. *Horsley* likewise, but he extends his reign too far.

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

The eagerness with which the *Britons* received this their noble countryman, now their prince, may well be seen by those extraordinary coins struck about this time, testifying their extreme impatience, and which hastened and confirmed his resolution to assume the purple.

K

The

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

I. 1. the first plate, and first coin, silver, the Duke of *Devonshire's*, a fine expression. the emperor's head laureate. the genius of *Brittain*, with the mercurial staff emblem of merchandise, in her left hand; joins her right to the emperor's, who is in armor, with this pathetic legend,

EXPECTATE VENI.

the bust, in obverse, a juvenile aspect, laureate.

IMP CARAVSIUS PF AVG.

XXIII. 5. a silver coin printed in *Speed's* history, the emperor's head laureate. reverse, the same as the former; but the genius has not the mercantile staff.

EXPECTATE VENI.

XXIII. 6. a silver coin in *Banduri*. the emperor's head laureate. both the genius, and the emperor, hold plain *bastas* in their hands.

EXPECTATE VENI.

in the exergue of the coin is RSR, which will frequently occur, therefore I shall give it a particular explication. Thus I read it.

*Rutupii*



A D. 288, *sept.* 11.

*Rutupii Signator Rogatorum.*

*Signator* is the cutter of the dye. *Roga* is *donativum honorarium*. *Rogator* is the same word as *Erogator*: the distributor of the emperor's bounty, and presents, to the officers and soldiery.

The coin was struck at *Rutupium*, which stood where now is *Sandwich*, *Stonar*, and *Richborough* castle; a *Roman castrum* still remaining: the walls pretty perfect. about *Stonar*, in *Roman* times, was a capacious harbour, being the mouth of *Canterbury* river. and was the chief station of the *Roman* navy; and of that of *CARAVSIVS*. now the sea has thrown up the sands, so as to render it for the most part firm ground: like as our *Lincolnshire* marshes, and elsewhere.

*Rutupium* itself was at *Sandwich* chiefly.

XXIII. 10. a silver coin in *Banduri*, like that in *Speed*, save that the head here is radiate, there laureate.

EXPECTATE VENI.

✓ XXVI. 5. brass. a coin of my late friend Mr. *Beaupre Bell*, a young gentleman of most excellent knowledge in medals: whose immature death is a real loss to this part of learning. he was busy in putting out

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

a book like that of *Patarol*: left his manuscripts, plates, and coins, to *Trinity-College, Cambridge*.

In the reverse here, *Brittania* has not the *caduceus*. the emperor's bust is radiate, unbearded, as in all the preceding.

### EXPECTATE VENI.

XX. 6. a silver coin in the *Bodleian* library, of which my good friend, the reverend Mr. *Francis Wise*, who published the judicious catalogue of the *Oxonian* coins, sent me a drawing, and afterwards I saw it.

### EXPECTATE VENIES.

The obverse is uncommon. the emperor's bust laureate, holds in his right hand the globe; looks to the left: juvenile face. *Brittania* has the mercurial staff in her left, joins right hands with the emperor, who is in armor. in exergue R S R. *Rutupii Signata Roga*.

I must here hint only, that these notations or letters on the *area* of the reverses of coins, are to be interpreted of the persons who had the authority of stamping these coins. the notations on the exergues regard the place of the mint. In the II<sup>d</sup> book of this work I shall be more explicit concerning this affair, in which the learned have been so much divided.

All

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11.

All these were struck by the *Britons*, thus risking all, to court their brave countryman to rule over them; whose wisdom, valor, humanity, and magnanimous spirit, at that time, the whole western world rung of. he was now at *Boloign Bononia*, settling his affairs on the continent. for *Batavia, Armorica*, and a great deal of the sea-coast, who had been under his *regimen*, had declar'd themselves in his favor.

The *Britons* were ever fond of the *Phrygian* original, and in this singular legend, had respect to the verses in *Virgil*. *Æneas* to *Hector*.

*Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ, quibus Hector ab oris  
Expectate venis -----*

The same coin is mentioned in *Seguin's numismata*, p. 200. struck in true *Brittish* metal, blocktyn. he gives us, p. 195, another *Brittish* coin, in the same metal, struck here in *Claudius* his time. I have another, in like metal, of that same time, very rare, being a colony coin of CAMVLODVNVM, *Colchester*, struck in *Claudius's* time.

These coins relating to CARAVSIVS, were struck in *Brittain*, on *september* 11; when they had just intelligence of his being declar'd emperor, to show their hearty concurrence in the election, and that they would stand by him, with their lives and fortunes. this was done to honour this great day of the *Roman* kalender, when

*Obverse Gemini  
of a Colony, con-  
spira in it. ~~under~~ off  
a galley in the  
sit COL. CAMVLA.  
Rev. an ox  
ROMA. (A.S.)  
min.)*

A. D. 288, *sept.* 11, *octob.* 15.

when the *Prætor* solemnly sacrific'd to *Jupiter Optimus, Maximus*, upon the commencement of his annual office.

At this time they recommend the new emperor to the protection of heaven, in that coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*. bræs. *Jupiter* standing with the thunder in his right hand, a *hasta* in his left.

VI. 5.

# IOVI CONSERvatori AUGusti.

On *october* 15, the mercantile part of *Brittain* held a solemn festival to *Mercury*, and on that day *CARAVSIUS* arriv'd in *Brittain*, to fulfil the ardent vows and desires of his faithful people.

This great event is commemorated in that coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, bræs. the emperor's busto in obverse, a radiate crown.

I. 2. the genius of *Brittain*, with the mercurial *hasta* in her right hand, a *cornucopia* in her left arm, joyfully steps forth to meet the new emperor, then on foot, in confident hope of prosperous days, under his auspicious reign. this was on his coming on shore.

AD-

A. D. 288, *octob.* 15, 27.

ADVENTVS AVG.

II. 2. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, well preserved. the emperor on horseback, a spear in his left hand, holds forth his right, as to receive the joyful acclamations of the people.

ADVENTVS AVG.

struck this 27th day of *october*, on his arrival in *Brittain*, and marching to his capital, *London*. the emperor's bust laureate, moderately bearded. *Banduri* erroneously thinks it relates to his first coming to *Rome*.

XXIX. 3. a brass coin of mine; the emperor's bust radiate. reverse, the emperor on horseback making his publick entry into *London*. he holds a spear in his right hand, his left held up, in approbation of the acclamations of the people.

ADVENTVS AVG.

ML in the exergue. *Monetarium Londinense*.

XXII. 7. a brass coin of the reverend Mr. *Walton*, rector of *Corbridge*, *Northumberland*, possessor of many

A. D. 288, *november 5.*

many curious antiquitys in all kinds, found near the *Roman* wall of *Severus*, in *Northumberland*. this coin exhibits a galley with

FELICITAS AVG.

struck on this festival day of *Neptune*, *november 5*, to whom our emperor owes his present felicity: escap'd the danger of assassination, and in possession of a noble kingdom.



A. D. 289, *jan. 1.*

The 1st and 2d year of *Carausius*.

MARCVS CARAVSIVS IMP. AVG.

*T. Annius Bassus*, second time. } consuls.  
*L. Ragonius Quintianus*,

The first of *january* was ever, among the *Romans*, accounted a great festival, and demanded much service of religion. they wisely judged, how acceptable to heaven it is, to devote a proper quantity of time, thereto; and shew their readiness to do it, by beginning the annual circle, with pious addresses. *Janus* means time, the year; *annus* with a prepositive.

Our



A. D. 289, *jan.* 1, 4. *feb.* 11.

Our emperor ushers in the new year, with a repetition of his devout sentiments toward the deity of the ocean, in striking

XXIII. 3. a silver coin of the duke of *Devonshire's*. the bust laureate, juvenile. reverse, a galley.

FELICITAS AVG.

exergue, R S R. struck at *Rutupium*, by the imperial officer of the mint there; on *jan.* 1, this year.

V. 6. on the 4th of *january*, the time of the people's paying their vows, for the health and safety of the emperor, and never more gladly than now; was struck that coin of *mine* given me, among many more, by the reverend Mr. *William Harris* of *Landaff*; in brass, the bust radiate. on the reverse, the genius of health incensing on an altar, round which is twisted a serpent.

SALVS AVG.

to equal the excess of his people's joy, on *feb.* 11, this year, the day of celebration of the *Ludi geniales*, dedicate to *Faunus*, and the genius of the emperor, and continued for three days together, he struck that coin of Mr. *Dobarty's* of *Worcester*.

A. D. 289, *feb.* 11.

## XIX. 4. LETITIA AVG.

a genius holding forth a garland. here we have the reason, as well as the time, of making this medal, which otherwise would be a very indifferent compliment to a great emperor. the bust is juvenile. from the extraordinary festivity of this day, came the proverb *genio indulgere*.

XXII. 5. is another, struck on the same day. a coin of the late Dr. *Davis*, an eminent physician of the *Devizes*, who was possessed of a fine cabinet of coins.

## LAETITIAE FVNDatori,

the genius holds a *corolla* in her right hand, leans her left on a truncheon upon a globe, importing, good government is the foundation of the people's happiness. exergue XXI. which means a *Collegium* of the mint, *Undeviginti*. the particular place omitted; stampt *feb.* 11, this year.

XXIX. 8. a coin of *mine*, stampt on this same day, *feb.* 11. a genius holding forth a globe, the ensign of power, in her right; a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

## GENIO AVG.

extraordinary is the mirth of this day; accompany'd with dancing, and all kind of jocularities: but the types manifestly

A. D. 289, *march 1.*

manifestly regard the emperor, and assuredly with a religious intent.

*March 1.* our emperor could not but hear, by this time, that *Maximian* was preparing to encounter him, and it behov'd to be as diligent on his part, to withstand him. on this day was the great festival to *Mars*, whose aid he was to implore. and, to animate his new subjects to do their duty in his defence, as well as to show his own intrepidity, he struck that coin.

VI. 6. silver, Lord *Pembroke's*; that great Earl of *Pembroke, Thomas*, whose memory I shall ever revere, for the singular favours and friendship he honoured me withal. the emperor's bust laureate, lightly bearded; the legend of the obverse

IMP. CARAVSIVS PF INVICTVS AVG.

reverse,

VIRTVS INVICTA AVG.

in the exergue Q. L. *Questorium Londini*. the *Questor* had the emperor's authority of coinage. the *Questorium* was the Treasury, or *Fiscus imperialis*. he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, in our way of speaking.

This coin has a true air of magnanimity; and holds forth a defiance of the continent, worthy of an emperor in *Brittain*: 'tis CARAVSIVS, in the

L 2

character

A D. 289, *march 1, april 21.*

character of *Mars Gradivus*, setting out to battle. he was now preparing against an hostile attack.

On the 21st of *april* is the very great celebrity of the birth-day of *Rome*, called the *Palilia*. our emperor, to show himself thoroughly *Roman*, would carefully observe all the festivals, and most zealously this of highest account. upon this occasion was struck that silver coin

XVII. 1. the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's bust laureate, juvenile. reverse, the great cognifance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the infants *Romulus* and *Remus*.

#### RENOVATA ROMA.

exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*.

X. 1. a brass coin of my excellent friend, the reverend Mr. *John Foote*, L.L.B. rector of *Yoxal* by *Lichfield*, who was the first to furnish me with numbers of coins out of his chosen collection, especially of our emperor; and who has a perfect understanding of these curious antiquitys. the type as the last.

#### ROMANORVM RENOVATIO.

our emperor would not be behind those of the continent, in the due magnificence of the ceremonies on this illustrious occasion; showing a great fondness for the

A, D. 289, *april 21.*

the glory of the *Romans*, and hoping to keep up the true spirit of it.

*Tu regere imperio populos Romane memento,  
parcere subiectis, et debellare superbos.*

One might easily write a little volume to show, first, what a great deal has been wrote on the *Palilia*, or, as some affect to call it, the *Parilia*: secondly, to show how little either the antients, or moderns knew, of the true origin of the name, or thing. but from the four lines I have recited page 30, the whole affair is open to an eye skilful to look into the antient mythology.

*Te quoque magna Pales, et te venerande, canemus,  
Pastor ab Amphryso ----*

*Virgil* here makes two persons of them, both shepherds, and rightly; but not so, of different genders. they are truly and originally, the I A B A L and I V B A L of *Moses*. one the inventor of music, the other of the shepherds craft. they are both consign'd in the lasting characters of celestial asterisms, in the zodiacal sign of *gemini*: being themselves astronomers, and concern'd with the progenitors of mankind, in forming the first constellations. they were shepherds, and so were all, in earliest times; but these were eminently distinguished;

A. D. 289, april 21.

distinguished; therefore particularly mentioned by *Moses*, among the men of renown, of whom we say,

*felices animos, quibus hæc cognoscere primis,  
inque domos superas scandere, cura fuit.  
credibile est, illos pariter vitisque locisque,  
altius humanis exseruisse caput:  
admoveere oculis distantia sidera, nostris;  
ætheraque ingenio supposuisse suo.* Ovid. Fast.

therefore in the heavenly sign, the one has the harp and *plectrum* in his hands; the other a whip, such as they drive cattle withal, and under him a shepherd's dog, called *Canis minor*, or *Procyon*, or *Mæra*.

I observe, the *Etruscans*, whence the *Romans* derive their sacreds, had some very antient notices of things beyond the *Greeks*; and our *IVBAL* is prior to their *Apollo*. see an elegant statue of him in *Gory's Etruscan antiquitys*, table XXXIII. they became indeed blended into one: and we see the reason why *Virgil* always couples *Pales* and *Apollo*.

*Genesis* iv. 20. *Adah* bare *IABAL*; he was the father of such as dwell in tents, and of such as have cattle.

And his brother's name was *IVBAL*; he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ.

*IABAL* is the *magna Pales* of *Virgil*, though he writes it in the feminin: yet *Servius* his commentator says,



A. D. 289, *april* 21.

says, others, as *Varro* in particular, who was the best *Roman* antiquary, he makes it masculin.

*Pales* is the god of shepherds. these two deities are again join'd by *Virgil*, in *Eclog.* V.

*Ipsa Pales agros, et ipse reliquit Apollo.*

The *Greeks* too make their *Apollo* a shepherd

The rising of the stars was the almanac, or kalendar of the antients. *Procyon*, the dog-star we speak of, is call'd the shepherd's star. when it and the constellation of *gemini* arise, at the approach of winter, the shepherds began to set up their huts and tents in the fields, to watch their flocks.

*Pales* is an oriental word, *Punic*, *Syriac*, פלה *Paleab* a husbandman, *Agricola*. see *Bochart* II. 9. the servile prefix'd makes *mapale* a tent.

*Agricolæ referunt jam tuta mapalia Mauri.*

Claudian *Stilico* III.

The festival of *Pales* was celebrated on the 21st of *april*, at that time in reality, the midsummer festival; when *Romulus*, and all the youth of the country, met according to annual custom: for religion, sacrifices, feasting, sports and exercises, accompanying. then was laid the foundation of *Rome* by the genius of *Romulus*, with a fortunate omen.

Some of the *Romans* are fond of writing it *Parilia*; as if to be derived from *Pario*, to bring forth. for the sacrifice

A. D. 289, *april 21.*

sacrifice on this day was to procure health and fertility to the cattle. and this makes *Virgil* give it the feminine gender.

*Sylvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem.  
Pelle procul morbos, valeant hominesque gregesque,  
et valeant vigiles, provida turba, canes.*

Ovid. Fast.

hence when images were adopted into religion, *Jabal* and *Jubal* became the guardian *genii* of a house, and family, and cattle; the *genii*, *Lares*, in the *Roman* way of speaking. they were set up over the chimney, to procure fertility, and good luck, as we call it, to themselves, and cattle. the origin of the word *genius* is from *genere*, which was most antiently used for *gignere*, or *generare*.

Here likewise we have the origin of the *Lares*, who were *Jabal* and *Jubal*. one is represented commonly with a harp in his hand: the other with a staff, such as you drive oxen withal.

The little fictil images which are in great numbers, to be found in the cabinets of the curious, taken out of the breasts of *Egyptian* mummies, are, in the original idea, images of *Pales*, the shepherd's god. therefore adorn'd with a whip in one hand, a crook in the other, a shepherd's pouch hanging over their left shoulder.

In

which when is  
them ther, & co  
make peace &  
Rom: send Cas

with these Legis

to I Rom? I know  
Strength as by  
C. had raised

226 as Cowper  
tyrannised over.  
— Camden  
his Company w.  
take part with.

p. 116.  
Bafianus Ca  
some say by Ca  
between Edipa.

What [sc. need  
boundaries of Rhe  
What of Caran  
his princely Ro

subducing whom Marmora  
was before Caraculani? —

was signified at Rome; & it much displeased  
unto it a great Indignity to <sup>majority of</sup> Rom. People to  
in such dishonorable manner: whereupon J  
ius Alechus, a nobleman of Rome, their Lieut.  
into Britain to suppress tyrant C. & to restore  
kingdom of Britain, which Alechus, not so much by  
Policy under color of Friendship, performed after  
y. When upon A. D 296 as Vitus saith, but  
affirmeth, usurped regal Authority in Britain,  
which of Britons aske p<sup>r</sup> with C. &c. &c.  
sheweth of this L. Gallus [slain in Walbrook] &  
he took London, where of remn<sup>t</sup> of Gauler who  
C.

vacalla was slain by one of his own Servts (as  
crown, who afterwards usurped of kingdom of Britain)  
& Carax. —

ynes' Breviane of Britayne annex to same

[I speak] of Bonosus, out of Captayne of  
thems, a more courageous than fortunate Emp.  
ius Augustus, who of space of 7 y. together were  
bes, contrary to will of Jovius & Herculius?

A. D. 289, april 21.

In after-times, the *Egyptians* applied them to the sacred patriarchal family of *Jacob*, who were shepherds. these little images are made with their arms across, from observing the method of his crossing his arms in blessing the two sons of their prime minister *Joseph*: as we read *Genesis* xlviii. 13. from the circumstance of *Jacob* being embalmed, and after, of *Joseph* being embalmed, and kept above a hundred years, to be carried into the land of *Canaan*, they learnt to dress these images like an embalmed body.

This mummy of *Joseph* was a pledge of God's veracity, that he would bring the people of *Israel* out of *Egyptian* captivity. but the *Egyptian* hierophants, who minutely observ'd all that happen'd to this people, thought, the immense fecundity of the *Israelites* was owing to the virtue of *Joseph's* mummy; as also that it was the genius of reviviscence. so they put their little images into the breasts of their mummies, made in imitation of this sacred family, as pledges to raise up the dead body, to be united to its proper soul.

From *Procyon*, *Jabal's* dog in the heavens, the ancients obtain'd a notion which *Plautus* mentions, that the *Lares* were formerly represented under the image of dogs; giving this reason for it, that dogs had the same function as the *Lares*; to watch over and guard the house. thus *Ovid* of the mother of our heroes *Jabal* and *Jubal*, whom he calls *Lara*.

A. D. 289, april 21.

*fitque gravis geminosque parit, qui compita servant,  
et vigilant nostra semper in æde Lares.* Fasti II.

*Tibullus* makes them the guardians of the fields and pasturage, where the cattle is kept by the shepherds.

----- agri  
*custodes fertis, munera vestra, Lares.*

the *Lares* were clothed with dogs skins, for this reason. and sometimes have a horn in their hand, to drink out of. all these are marks of highest antiquity. *Montfaucon*, vol. I. plate 90, *antiqu. expl.* gives some sculptures of them.

These were the famous *Trojan Penates* which *Æneas* snatched from the flames of *Troy*; whence he merited the epithet of *pious*. *Dionysius* of *Halicarnassus* describes their form, as seen in the temple near the *Forum* at *Rome*. " they were (says he) two young men " fitting; each a staff in their hands: the sculpture " was very antient."

Here they are both shepherds: and so in the celestial Sphere, they are pictur'd fitting on the zodiacal circle, of which they were studious, probably first describ'd it.

This antient piece of *Trojan* sculpture, the *Penates*, *Varro* informs us, was transported by *Dardanus*, from *Phrygia* to *Samothrace*. he means from *Samothrace* to *Phrygia*. for they were brought to *Samothrace* by means



A. D. 289, april 21.

means of *Sydyc*, brother to *Misor* or *Misraim*, as *Sanchoniathon* informs us. "from *Sydyc* (says he) descended the *Dioscuri*, *Cabiri*, *Corybantes*, *Samothraces*, meaning the same persons, ship-builders;" and first corrupters of the patriarchal religion, great grand-children of *Noah*: who carried these antediluvian images to *Samothrace*.

By these men, the mysteries of the antients were celebrated; a part of the patriarchal religion. whence *Jupiter* is said to have cut out the tongue of *Lara*, mother of the two *Lares*. dogs were sacred to the *Lares*. whence a dog's head, and a ring on the gate of *Hades*, the place of departed spirits; as we see on old coins and sculptures. and this is meant by the dog *Cerberus*, guardian of the gate of *Hades*, the place of the mysteries; to which the initiated were admitted, by three knocks, at the gate.

The *Greeks*, those children in antiquity, called our two heroes, by names of their own countrymen, *Castor* and *Pollux*, as usual with them; *Gemini*. p. 42. lastly, such as these were the *Teraphim* which *Rachel* carried off with her, *Genesis* xxxi. 30.

Thus much I thought fit to recite out of the many tracts I have in manuscript concerning mythology, the mysteries of the antients, the patriarchal effigies, the origin of the celestial asterisms, and the like, with drawings innumerable; where the first sources of remotest antiquities are open'd. 'tis a kind of *specimen*

A. D. 289, *april 21, may 12.*

of what may be said of heathen deities, which I forbear enlarging upon, and transcribing from numerous authors, in the progress of this work: as those deities are exhibited in the reverses of all our coins. we chuse rather to refer our readers to a contemplation of such matters, at the fountain-head, and near the origin of things. but this in particular, concerning the *Palilia*, the great festival of the foundation of *Rome*, we give, in high respect to that city, which was to obtain the empire of the world; of which thus *Virgil* enraptur'd, *Georg. III.*

*Nunc veneranda Pales, magno nunc ore sonandum.*

We may judge, our emperor *CARAVSIUS* had the like grand sentiments of the genius of the imperial city, in striking these coins. and what I have here wrote on this head shows, how pertinent to the present subject, is our second chapter.

On *may 12.* games were perform'd to *Mars Ultor*, when was struck a coin of *mine*

III. 4. our emperor in the martial dress and character, with spear and shield, as *Mars Gradivus* going forth to battle.

#### MARS VLTOR.

in *area BE Britannicus exercitus*; rewards and gratuities

A. D. 289, *may 12, june 1.*

ties to the soldiery, for what they have done, and to encourage their future zeal in his service. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londini, Collegium Undeviginti.*

IV. 8. *june 1*, this year was struck this coin of mine,

MONETA AVG.

exergue MSP. *Menapiæ signata pecunia.* the privilege of coinage, we may well suppose to be given to his native city. this day is sacred to the goddess *Moneta.*

XXIV. 5. a coin of my friend the learned Dr. *Mason*, fellow of *Trinity-College, Cambridge, Woodwardian* professor.

MONETA AVG.

without exergue. the genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a *cornucopia* in the other.

XV. 2. Mr. *Busb.* Mr. *Perry* of *Colebroke dale, Salop.*

MONETA AVG.

the genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a staff in the other, struck *june 1*, this year.

In this month CARAVSIVS set out for *Rutupium* to command his navy, against *Maximian.*

Nothing

A. D. 289. *sept.*

Nothing can be imagined more furious, than the conflict between him and *Maximian*; a second fight at *Actium*; but now more glorious, as the *Roman* marine was much improv'd since that time; and C A R A V S I V S had a peculiar genius therein.

In the beginning of *september*, C A R A V S I V S totally overthrew *Maximian's* fleet, which he commanded in person. our emperor had him so much in his power, that he oblig'd him to a pacification, and treaty of future amity. though *Maximian* had sought C A R A V S I V S his life; yet, through a true spirit of magnanimity, he took no dishonorable advantage. a solemn parly was held between them; and 'tis not difficult to find out some of the articles agreed upon, which were to this purport.

## Article I.

It was stipulated, that from henceforth a perpetual peace and fraternal amity should continue between them; that C A R A V S I V S should be acknowledged a copartner in the *Roman* empire: and particularly, that he should reign in *Brittain*, in as full and absolute a manner, as *Diocletian* and *Maximian* possessed the imperial dignity on the continent. granted.

## Article II.

C A R A V S I V S, emperor, should be engag'd to defend the *Roman* province in *Brittain*, from the *Scots* and  
and

A. D. 289. *sept.*

and *Picts*; who had made many inroads, since *Severus's* time. and to do this effectually, required the presence of an emperor. agreed.

### Article III.

It was considered, that such was the vast extent of the *Roman* empire, at that time; and so frequent on all sides, the incursions of barbarous nations; that the reason why *Diocletian* adopted *Maximian*, as partner therein, held equally good, why *CARAVSIVS* should be looked on as adopted by *Maximian*; and he is hereby adopted accordingly. and *Maximian* engages to procure the consent and approbation of *Diocletian*, as the fountain of power. henceforth his style is thus,

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS AVG.

*Aurelius* he takes from *Maximian*, *Valerius* from *Diocletian*. agreed.

### Article IV.

That *CARAVSIVS* should retain his commission of *Comes littoris Saxonici*, to scour and protect the seas from the *Franks*, *German* and *Saxon* rovers, who ruin trade and navigation. for this purpose, the town and port of *Bononia* is to remain in the hands of *CARAVSIVS*; together with all the Countries on the sea-

A. D. 289. *sept.*

sea-coasts of the continent, now in his possession or alliance. agreed.

Article V.

In order, the more publicly to notify to the whole *Roman* empire, the purport and effect of this treaty, and the hereby stipulated election of CARAVSIVS, to the imperial dignity, it was insisted, that in the ensuing year, CARAVSIVS should be nominated one of the consuls. this being the customary method, on like occasions, that the new emperor is consul, the year he takes the purple, and the year after.

To this article *Maximian* represented, that himself and *Diocletian* were consuls *designati* for the following year; as being the year of their celebrating their *Augustan Quinquennalia*. such was the established practice. and *Diocletian* would have the *Quinquennalia* of *Maximian* to run parallel with his own; which were deferr'd for that very reason, from its just time. but *Maximian* engag'd this request should be comply'd with, the year after.

Article VI.

CARAVSIVS demanded then for the present, that testimony of imperial Sovereignty, the Tribunicial power. this commences with the birth-day of the city, the *Palilia*, *april 21*, next year. granted.

Thus



A. D. 289, *sept.* 17.

Thus far we can recover the articles of this memorable Pacification, and can prove them by medals, as we shall see in the progress of the work. it appears not dishonourable to *Maximian*; nevertheless, *Maximian* in his vile heart, never intended to keep them, nor to induce *Diocletian* to ratify them; tho' he had promised to do it.

The learned *Buchorius* commends the policy of *CARAVIVS*, in retaining *Bononia*, and the sea-coast of the continent. indeed *Maximian*, without difficulty, consented to it. for otherwise, he found *CARAVIVS* had so great an interest in *Gaul*, and had so easily carried off the *Roman* legions quarter'd there, that he had reason to fear losing the whole province of *Gaul*.

The *Roman* writers daub over this affair of *Maximian's* defeat, by accusing the inclemency of the *British* ocean, and the like.

Whether *Diocletian* ratify'd the articles or not, our emperor took the surname of *Valerius* from him, as a token of adoption. such was done by *Diocletian* to all the Cæsars and *Augusti* made by him. the name of *Aurelius* he took, as by adoption, from *Maximian*.

On *september* 17, this year, *Maximian's* Cæsarean *Quinquennalia* were of course to have been celebrated; but there is no difficulty in conceiving the reason why they were omitted.

N

Never-

A. D. 289, *sept.* 27.

Nevertheless we can't doubt that CARAVSIVS solemniz'd the day with zeal and splendor; being the feast of *Consualia*, sacred to *Neptune*, and *that* on board the fleet. the memorial of the joy was afterwards consigned to perpetuity, in medals, *jan.* 1, next year.

Our emperor return'd on *sept.* 20, in great glory, to his faithful subjects of *Brittain*, the *Neptunian* hero, sovereign of the ocean. and no description can equal the joyful acclamations of his people, who now received an humane and benevolent prince, instead of greedy and tyrannical procurators.

The sea-fight was struck in our southern channel. and CARAVSIVS came through old *Sarum*, or *Sorbiodunum*, where,

VI. 10. on *sept.* 27 they struck this coin in Dr. *Genebrier* and *Banduri*. Fortune fitting, as now having given quiet to our emperor.

#### FORTUNA RAEDVX.

in exergue S P C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cusa*. this was a day sacred to that deity.

Upon this his happy return was struck that singular coin of my honorable friend, *William Eyre*, Serjeant at Law, which I have engrav'd at the beginning of this chapter; and shall conclude it with the particular disquisition following, upon it: which, for its uncommonness it well deserves.

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

XXII. r. 'tis ingrav'd in the *series* of plates. and its singularity, will both prompt our endeavour to explain it, and at the same time plead an excuse with the adepts in this kind of learning, if we fail of doing it to their satisfaction.

The head is beardless, as half his coins are represented; some with a mustach only, on the upper lip. in the reverse he is on horseback, his left hand held out in the attitude of making an harangue to the soldiers, or people about him; in his right hand a spear. the legend is conceived in these three letters, fair and distinct.

### I. O. X.

This I interpret IO *Decies*. and that the coin was struck on *sept.* 20, A. D. 289, which was an extraordinary festival among the *Romans*, commemorative of the birth-day of their great founder *Romulus*. and then were celebrated public and general triumphal games. we shall find all along, our emperor was very careful to keep up all the *Roman* ceremonies, to show himself thoroughly attached to the empire. therefore he would readily lay hold of this day for the purpose of his ovation, and of striking this coin. for such was the *Roman* method, as much as possible, to render their public actions conformable to religious festivals.

N 2

This

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

This year, in the beginning of autumn, *Maximian* the emperor having attacked CARAVSIVS, then in possession of *Brittain*, with all his power, by sea; found himself far inferior to our great man; who had been brought up to sea, from his youth; and had given full proof of the qualities of an experienced, as well as an excellent commander, both by sea and land.

Our coin was struck on the return of CARAVSIVS from this victory; and on his being joined partner in the empire, with *Diocletian* and *Maximian*. he has manifestly the helmet on, as coming from an expedition. 'tis his triumphant entry into his *metropolis*, *London*, in the midst of the infinite crouds, and acclamations of the *Brittish* people, soldiery, and mariners; his new subjects confirm'd; again overjoy'd at the sight of an emperor of their own; at the sure prospect of freedom from tyranny, and oppression.

This tyranny of the governors had lately caused the insurrection of the *Bagaudæ* in *Gaul*; but two years before extinguish'd by the arms of our CARAVSIVS. this tyranny caused an insurrection in *Brittain*, at the same time, from the yoke of the insolent *Bassianus*, their governor under *Probus* and *Carinus*. so that now their joy knew no bounds, at the sight of their deliverer; whose virtues, they with reason, exceedingly admired; their countryman too; whose high and amiable qualities were loudly proclaimed  
over

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

over all the western part of the empire; and not a little heightened by the reverse character, and odious nature of the cruel, perfidious, and haughty *Maximian*.

Such was the situation the *Brittons* were now delivered from; such the occasion of their present joy. this public entry here of *CARAVSIVS*, represented on the coin, is properly an Ovation; a modest kind of triumph. *CARAVSIVS* had too much judgment, and policy, to pretend a formal triumph over a brother emperor, as now acknowledg'd and confirm'd by the most solemn treaty.

In other coins, *CARAVSIVS* is represented thus on horseback, with *ADVENTVS AVG.*

In triumphs they rode in a chariot: in Ovations on horseback. *Dio* says, on horseback, as in our coin. *etenim ovantem ingredi, equo vehi.* or on foot, as in I. 2. struck on the like occasion. In some places he made his public entry on horseback; in some on foot. but the legend here is to express the acclamations of the people, crying out *IO, IO.*

To open the nature of these acclamations, and illustrate the subject we are upon; out of many instances in the *Roman* historians; I shall select a few, but a little prior in time, to that we are writing on, and give them in *English*.

*Capitolinus* informs us, that when the letters of the *Gordians* were read in the Senate concerning the defeat  
of

A D. 289, *sept.* 20.

of the *Maximines*; immediately this acclamation was made: as it was their method on the like occasions.

*Thanks to you, O ye Gods; we are freed from our enemies; we all adjudge Maximin an enemy; we devote Maximin, with his son, to the infernal deities; we salute the Gordians, as Augusti; we recognize the Gordians, our governors; the gods preserve the emperors made from the senate; we see emperors of noble conquerors; may Rome behold our emperors!*

Thus from *Trebellius Pollio*, in *Claudius* surnamed *Gothicus*. when it was told, that *Claudius* was made emperor, the 9th of the kalends of *april*, this acclamation followed.

*O Claudius Augustus, the gods give you to us. Claudius Augustus, thee to be prince, or such a one as thou art, we always wish'd for; Claudius Augustus, the commonwealth sought thee; Claudius Augustus, thou art our brother, our father, our friend. thou art a good Senator, thou art truly a prince!*

Again, when *Claudius* was fighting with great success in *Illyrium*, the Senate, upon the news of it made this acclamation.



A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

*O Claudius, thou most valiant commander; thou hast  
success equal to thy virtues, to thy piety; we all dedicate  
a statue to Claudius; we are unanimous in our wishes,  
to have Claudius Consul!*

We are to observe moreover, that these acclamations to the emperors, were not only entered in form, and solemnity, into the public acts of the Senate; but often were engrav'd on plates of brass; as public, and perpetual monuments. no wonder then, this of our emperor is commemorated on a medal.

IO IO.

This was the common cry, the form at acclamations on joyful, public occasions; particularly at Ovations, and triumphs.

*Varro, de lingua latina*, writes, " it is called a triumph, when the soldiers returning from war, follow the emperor going up to the Capitol; and cry out all along thro' the city, IO triumphe, IO.

Thus *Ovid, Eleg. I. 4.* speaking of *Germanicus*.

*Tempora Phæbea lauro cingentur, IO que,  
miles IO, magna voce, triumphe, canet.*

Thus *Martial, VII. 6.* of *Domitian*.

*Rursus IO magnos, clamāt tibi, Roma triumphos.*

This

A. D. 289, *sept.* 20.

This was the vulgar cry, upon all fortunate, all festival occasions, civil or sacred: whence used at the great *Saturnalian* feast, our *Christmas*.

*Clamant ecce mei, IO Saturnalia, versus.*

Martial XI. 2.

A medal in *Seguin*, with a palm and laurel, and this inscription, IO SAT IO, which that judicious Antiquary rightly assigns to belong to *Brittain*; and struck here in *Claudius's* time. 'tis in tyn, our native metal; and means *Io Saturnalia Io*. the same I mentioned above.

More medals of this metal he quotes, struck here, particularly an

#### EXPECTATE VENI

of our emperor CARAVSIVS. another exhibiting *Suetonius Paullinus*, a legate in *Brittain*. a colony coin of *Camulodunum* in the same metal, in my possession, found at *Colchester*, before quoted. and a coin of our emperor is in the cabinet of the reverend Dr. *Sharp*, Dean of *Northumberland*, in the like metal, tyn. the type and legend of the reverse

#### PAX AVG.

in *area* F. O. *Flaminis Officinator*. in exergue M. L. *Monetarium Londinense*:

*Dio*

A. D. 289, *sept. 20.*

*Dio Cassius* speaks of a procession of *Nero's*. " he  
 " passed through the *Circus*, and *Forum*, with the  
 " soldiers, and knights, and Senators. then he as-  
 " cended the capitol, and from thence came to the  
 " palace, the whole city having garlands on their  
 " heads, with lamps, and thuribles full of incense.  
 " they all made this acclamation, especially the Sena-  
 " tors, crying out OUA the *Olympic* games; OUA  
 " the *Pythian* games; O *Augustus, Augustus!* "   
 OUA was more in the *greek* mode, to humor the  
 emperor's vanity.

I O. X. *decies.*

the letter X stands for *decies*, ten times.

To confirm our interpretation, we are to take no-  
 tice, that these honorary Acclamations to the emperors  
 were not only commemorated on record, in all their  
 respective forms; but also *how often* each sentence was  
 pronounced; the very *number* of the times; and this  
 was a necessary part of the compliment. of which  
 I shall give a few instances, among many.

*Fl. Vopiscus* relating the Acclamations made by the  
 Senate to *Tacitus*, when he refused the imperial dig-  
 nity offer'd him, by reason of his age and infirmities,  
 thus delivers 'em.

" *Trajan* came to the empire when an old man.  
 " this they spoke ten times. and *Adrian* came to the  
 " empire, when an old man. this they spoke ten  
 O " times.

A D. 289, *sept.* 20.

“ times. and *Antoninus* became emperor when an old  
 “ man. this they said ten times. and you yourself  
 “ have read

--- *incanæque menta*  
*Regis Romani.*  
 the hoary chin  
 of the king of *Rome*.

“ this they pronounced ten times. and who can bet-  
 “ ter govern than a man in years? this they said ten  
 “ times. we make thee an emperor, not a foldier:  
 “ this they said twenty times. do thou command, the  
 “ soldiers will fight: pronounced thirty times. *Seve-*  
 “ *rus* the emperor said, the head governs, not the  
 “ feet; pronounced thirty times. we have chose your  
 “ mind, not your body: this they said twenty  
 “ times.

*Lampridius* gives us at large, the Acclamation of  
 the Senate at the destruction of *Commodus*, containing  
 two pages, which therefore I need not recite. and  
 much more of this sort. but this is sufficient to ex-  
 plain our coin, and prove our explanation.

I shall take notice further on the subject, that this  
 custom was afterward continued among the Christians;  
 both as to the acclamations, and as to the repetitions:  
 particularly in their Synodical Acts, and registred too.  
 for instance.

In

A. D. 289, sept. 20.

In the *Roman* Council under pope *Hilarus*, thus made, and entered in their books.

"Hear thou, O Christ our Savior, grant life to  
 "*Hilarus*: this was said six times. these articles of  
 "doctrine we confirm, and we teach: this was pro-  
 "nounced eight times. these things are to be observed  
 "and kept: said five times. we give due thanks to  
 "your learning: pronounced ten times, &c.

In a *Roman* Synod under Pope *Symmachus*, the whole Synod getting up, cried out.

"Hear, O Christ our Savior, grant life to *Symma-*  
 "*chus*: this acclamation was pronounced ten times,  
 "&c.

Though these acclamations are so often repeated, yet we may observe, they are very *laconic*, and leave somewhat to be understood: *babeas virtutibus tuis*. OUA *olympionica*, OUA *pythionica*, &c. so we need not wonder at the conciseness of the legend of our coin.

I shall conclude with a verse from *Horace*, which Mr. Serjeant *Eyre* suggested to me, in confirmation of what has been said, from much earlier times. our poet, whose manners were equal to his good sense, thus addresses his imperial patron.

A. D. 289, *octob.* 27, 28.

*Tuque dum procedis, Io Triumphe,  
non semel dicemus, Io Triumphe,  
civitas omnis —*  
so *Ovid Amorum.*

*Dicite Io Pæan, atque Io, bis dicite, Pæan,*  
so much for the coin with I O X.

III. 2. a brass coin of *mine*, which has been gilt.  
the emperor's head radiate. reverse very modestly ex-  
press'd. an image of victory?

VIRTVS AVG.

struck on the 27th of *october*, when the solemn games  
were exhibited to the deity of victory, from times im-  
memorial, even before *Rome* was founded. a delicacy  
here observed, seeming to regard the day in common  
usage, rather than with respect to the late event.

*October* 28, the games were celebrated on the anni-  
versary of the nativity of the emperor *Hadrian*. on  
this day the *legio XXX Ulpia*, a marine legion, who  
had behav'd gallantly in the late sea-fight, took care in  
a peculiar manner to perform the accustomed religious  
rejoicing on the day sacred to the memory of their  
founder. and that coin

VIII.



A. D. 289, nov. 5.

VIII. 2. was struck upon it.

LEG. XXX. VLP. I A.

'tis a coin of Mr. Foote's. *Neptune*, the guardian of the legion, stands with a dolphin in his right hand, the trident held upright in his left.

This year, on the 5th of *november* was struck

VIII. 1. a coin of Mr. Foote's. *Imp. C. Carausius Aug.* *Neptune* standing with one foot on a galley, the other on a dolphin. in his right hand he holds a dolphin; in the left a trident, the forked end downward, in testimony of the quiet of the ocean, since the last great conflict, wherein our emperor conquered. the inscription

COMES AVG.

the coin is admirable, and finely expresses the present situation of CARAVSIVS and his affairs, after his late victory, and with modesty. S. P. in the *area* of the coin is *Sacra pecunia*. money stamp for sacred use, to defray the expence of the religious performances of the day, the *Neptunalia*, which last seven days, and particularly celebrated by the mariners, who had all imaginable liberty of rejoicing for their great success. this day our emperor returned thanks to the deity of the ocean for the event so glorious to himself.

Money

A. D. 289, *decemb. 25.*

Money is of a sacred nature, whence *sacra moneta*, a frequent legend on coins, especially about this time. Money, as government, is truly of a compound nature, sacred and civil, and inseparably : for religious, for military, for commercial use. and here, 'tis to be expended for sacrifices, and all the rites of religion : there, to be thrown away by the emperors in great profusion among the populace, on this and the like joyful occasions : to be bestow'd largely on the soldiers, marine, and officers, encouragement of their zeal and loyalty : lastly, for common use in traffic.

On *december 25* the great horse-racings, to the honor of *Mithras invictus*, the silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's* was struck.

## XXIII. 4. ORIENS AVG.

with many more of that *epigraphe*, regarding *Sylvius Cæsar*, our emperor's young son.

At this same time was coin'd that famous one of *Heneage Earl of Winchelsea*

## V. 4. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS,

he being the prince *Ascanius* of the *Trojan* games, which I have enlarg'd upon in my discourse on ORIVNA, our emperor's wife : whereto much may be added, in confirmation of the positions there recited.

CHAP-



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*Pag. 103.*



*W. Stukeley delin. ex numismate argenteo augmentato,  
penes Matt. Duane Ar. maij 22. 1756.*



## CHAPTER IV.

### THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF CARAVSIVS.

*Gentibus est aliis, tellus data limite certo:*

*Romanæ spatium est, Urbis et Orbis idem.*

Ovid. Fasti.

*Continuation of the Annals of CARAVSIVS. city of Cataraetonium. Devil's arrows at Boroughbridge. methods of affixing coins, to their proper days. Richard of Cirencester's excellent manuscript. Neptune's genealogy. CARAVSIVS assumes the Tribunicial power. celebrates the LIId Capitoline Agon. his expedition into Scotland, and victories. repairs Antoninus's prætentura, and builds Arthur's Oon, which is described. appoints a Brittish Senate; himself consul. the consular insignia described. creates his son Cesar: Augustus. coins respecting him, and the empress his mother. the Carsdike navigation repair'd, extended, described. the city of GRANTA founded. celebrates his Quinquennalia. his expedition against the Ceangi.*

THE

A. D. 290. *jan. 1.*

THE many noble Cabinets of *Roman* medals which we have at home, furnish us with the agreeable occasion, of discoursing to such as are delighted with these most elegant curiosities; and desire to render them useful in antient history. to our present purpose, they supply us with materials, for a considerable part of the history of CARAVSIVS; lost, or not mentioned in the scanty remains, which we have in writing, concerning him. and from our own cabinets alone, must we seek for these authentic records of this hero; as they are only here found; save a few that have chiefly been dug up at *Boloign*, and along the sea-coasts of the Continent, where his power extended.

A. D. 290.

The II<sup>d</sup> and III<sup>d</sup> year of CARAVSIVS.

The emperors on the Continent nominated themselves Consuls this year; because it was the term of celebrating their joint *Quinquennalia*. for it was usual to take the consulate on that occasion.

|                                               |               |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Diocletian</i> Imp. IV <sup>th</sup> time, | } consuls for |
| <i>Maximian</i> Imp. III <sup>d</sup> time,   |               |
|                                               | } the year.   |

Our



A. D. 290, *jan.* 1.

Our emperors stile thus,

IMP. MAR. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX.

In the preceding chapter I have given an abstract of the former part of the history of CARAVSIVS, now emperor, reigning in *Brittain*; with as full a right and power, as *Diocletian* and *Maximian* reigned in the other parts of the *Roman* empire. they are all to be looked on as copartners, or joint emperors.

Some medals, I have exhibited preparatory to his arrival in *Brittain*, as invitations and assurances of a welcome reception: and some struck after, in their due order of time, when minted; deducible from the impress of the reverses. and this for A. D. 288, and A. D. 289.

I have given some of the articles of the Capitulation, between our emperor and *Maximian*; made after the great defeat, which CARAVSIVS gave him, by sea. and these articles are proved by medals, as we find in the course of the history.

On the 20th of *September*, the preceding year, CARAVSIVS return'd to his faithful *Brittish* subjects, now their emperor confirm'd. whereupon that coin of Ovation of Mr. Serjeant *Eyres*, in the last chapter enlarg'd upon, was struck.

On the 1st of *January* this year, was struck that most elegant and singular coin of *John Wale's*, esq; of  
P Colne,

A. D. 290, *jan. 1.*

*Colne*, which we owe to the discerning eye, and judgment of my worthy and learned friend, *Charles Gray*, esq; of *Colchester*, one of the Curators of the *Brittish Museum*, fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. he pick'd it out of a vast heap of *Roman* coins, in Mr. *Wale's* custody, found at the neighbouring *Roman* station of *Canonium, Chesterford*. 'tis an invaluable monument of our emperor's glory.

VII. 2. of excellent workmanship, and perfect preservation, the faces of the three emperors, distinct, and easily known; *Diocletian* in the middle, *Carausius* on his right, *Maximian* uppermost, exactly according to the rule of manners. it gives us thus, the heads of the emperors trijugate, with this noble legend in the obverse,

CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI.

reverse. PAX AVGGG.

the *area* of the coin, S P, to be interpreted *sacra pecunia*. money always of a sacred nature; this particularly was made for the use and purpose of celebrating the rites of religion, on this day; and proper for the extraordinary occasion of restoring peace and amity, between the three emperors, and to this western part of the *Roman* empire.

The

A. D. 290, *jan. 1.*

The heads looking to the right, quite opposite to the usual method, indicate coins that are struck on the 1st of *january*, for new-years-day solemnity; according to the VIth of the Canons I deduc'd for understanding the dates of the coins of our emperor, which will, in another book, be enlarg'd upon.

These coins of *jan. 1.* are particularly intended to commemorate some considerable event of the past year, or proper to be soon commemorated, on the present situation of affairs. for instance, the legend of P A X regards the 30th of this month more strictly, which is sacred to Peace, and set apart for the due ceremonies of returning thanks to heaven on that joyous event, last year: but now is struck this first of *january*, to grace the entry of the new year, with a happy *omen*. for the *Romans*, above all things, took care of the offices of religion, on all the proper days.

*Ovid*, in the beginning of his *Fasti*, gives us a large account of the performances due to this day.

*Cernis odoratis ut luceat ignibus æther,  
Et sonet accensis spica Cilissa focus.  
Flamma nitore suo templorum verberat aurum,  
Et tremulum summa spargit in æde jubar. &c.*

C. in the exergue, shows the place where the coin was struck, the mint at *Cataraetonium*, *Thornborough* at *Cateric* in *Yorkshire*. for now peace being esta-

A. D. 290, *jnn. I.*

blished, and our emperor secure in his seat; on return to his capital at *London*, at the latter end of the last year, as well for his safety, and his glory, as faithfully to fulfil the II<sup>d</sup> article of his engagements, he began to think in earnest of his expedition into *Scotland*; and went as far as *Cateric*, to give necessary orders; to examine the state of affairs in that part of the kingdom; direct the repair of roads for the march of troops; provide magazines, and the like. and then the imperial Mint there, struck this coin,

*Cataractonium* was a great, populous, and walled city, in the northern parts of the *Brigantes*, *Yorkshire*; of a vast concourse in *Roman* times, as the chief pass northwards. 'tis now called *Cateric*, a mere village upon the river *Swale*. I visited it on the 23<sup>d</sup> of *june*, 1740, in company of my friend Mr. *Roger Gale*, whose seat of *Scruton* is near. *Ptolemy* here places his line of latitude in *Brittain*. the great *Roman* road, called *Leeming lane*, comes to it from *Ifurium*, or *Aldborough*, by *Boroughbridge*. *Ifurium Brigantum*, 'tis called, by way of distinction and eminence; having been the *metropolis* of the vast and powerful nation of the *Brigantes*; the imperial seat of their famous queen *Cartismandua*. here was the high midsummer *Panegyre* kept in *Druid* times; where is that wonderful monument call'd the *Devil's arrows*, the place of that grand religious meeting. the remains of which to this day

A. D. 290, *jan. 1.*

day subsists, in the great fair at *Boroughbridge*, held with much concourse, on midsummer time.

The *Devil's arrows* are four immense obelisks of hard stone, brought from *Knafesborough* moor, where they lie above ground, as the gray weathers on *Marlborough* downs; whence the Druids took their materials for the wonderful works of *Abury* and *Stonehenge*. These obelisks are set in a straight line; four hundred cubits distance from the two outermost. two hundred is the distance between the two innermost. they were design'd for racing and courses, after the sacrifices and religious offices were finished.

But to this *Ifurium* came the corn-boats by water-carriage, even from *Cambridge*. whereby those warm southern climates supplied the indigence of the north, for the support of the garrisons on the *Prætentura's*. from *Ifurium* it was carried in waggons, along the *Leeming lane* as call'd, to *Cataractonium*. there the road divides into two principal branches, whence lesser ones break off, to the middle parts of *Severus* his wall. whilst the great western branch goes by *Greata* bridge, to *Carlisle*, and the western extremity of the wall: the eastern branch passes by *Peirse* bridge, to *Newcastle*, and the eastern end of the wall.

The city therefore of *Cataractonium*, however now reduc'd, was a noble city, and extremely flourishing: and necessarily had a great mint for coinage of money, for the use of the troops, and their provision; and for religious

A. D. 290, *jan. 1.*

religious purposes, which was ever the *Roman* view in all their actions; as desirous of putting themselves under the protection of a divine power.

To *Cataraetonium* our emperor came, to provide against the next year's expedition: where they struck this famous trijugate coin.

On this same first of *january*, was struck that silver

I. 4. coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the bust laureate,

FELICITAS,

a galley, done at *Rutupium. Richborough.* 'tis in compliment to the sailors, and for presents to the officers on this day, in commemoration of their public rejoicing on board the fleet; for their late victory, and accomplishment of the pacification Treaty.

XIII. 8. a coin in silver, of my late friend, *Maurice Johnson*, esq; of *Spalding*, who was with us, one of the founders of the *Antiquarian* Society, in the summer of the year 1717. he was founder of the *Literary* Society of *Spalding*, which has now subsisted above forty years, with reputation. the bust of this coin is radiate,

FELICITAS,

a galley. exergue R S R, as the last, struck at *Richborough.*

On



A. D. 289, *jan.* 4, 30.

On *jan.* 4, the people, according to the duty of the day, offered their vows, with particular zeal at this time, for the emperor's health, just return'd from the north. and then was struck that coin in brass, of *John Loveday's*, esq; of *Caversham, Oxfordshire*.

XXIII. 8. SALVS AVG.

the bust is radiate. S P. *in area*, a sacred coin. MLXXI. in exergue, meaning the imperial Mint, or College of XXI. at *London*. Mr. *Johnson* has the same. the genius of health holds a snake in her right hand across her body, taking drink out of a cup in her left.

The 30th of *January* is the solemn service in commemoration of Peace, and the particular day, when the Mints teem with the following coins. among which is eminent that of the late Dr. *Parker* physician at *Peterborough*. he was very careful to collect the numerous coins daily found in plowing up the neighbouring city of *Durobrivis*; which was walled and ditched about. and particularly many coins of CARAVSIVS have been found there, as being so near the great artificial cut, called *Carsdike*, which conveyed the corn to the northern countries, and which was repaired by him for that purpose, as we shall see hereafter.

These

A. D. 290. jan. 30

These coins Dr. *Parker* gave to St. *John's College*:  
*Cambridge*.

XXVI. 7. this coin presents us with the emperor's  
name at large, thus circumscrib'd round the obverse

IMP. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. AVg.

which must thus be read at large. *Imperator Marcus  
Aurelius Valerius Carausius Pius Augustus*.

*Marcus Carausius* was his own name: *Aurelius Va-  
lerius* his names of adoption. *Aurelius*, from his more  
immediate patron *Maximian*: *Valerius* from *Diocle-  
tian*, as the original fountain of power and dignity.  
and this is agreeable to the II<sup>d</sup> article of the Capitula-  
tion, and which it proves. the reverse is

PAX AVGGG.

in *area* SP. *Sacra pecunia*, C in exergue, struck at  
*Cataraclonium*, on jan. 30, this year.

VIII. 8. a coin of Lord *Sandwich*, who has an im-  
mense cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman*: a nobleman who  
improv'd his youngest years, in travels into the east;  
and returning, distinguish'd a fine genius both in learn-  
ing and politics. the reverse

PAX AVGGG.

the

A. D. 290. *jan.* 30

the *area*, the exergue as the preceding, struck this day.

VIII. 10. is a coin of *Maximian's*, of my friend Mr. *Footé's*. reverse

PAX AVGGG.

S P. *sacra pecunia*. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londinense*, of the Corporation of *Undeviginti*. this is too in *Batteley's Antiq. Rutup.* struck *jan.* 30. this year.

XIV. 2. a coin of *mine*, given to me, with several more, by Mr. *Yarrow* of *York*. 'tis of CARAVSIVS, the reverse exactly fimilar to that of *Maximian*.

PAX AVGGG.

S P. in *area*, MLXXI in exergue. struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XXVI. 9. a coin of Dr. *Parker's*.

PAX AVGGG.

a sacred coin, as the preceding, but with C in exergue, struck *jan.* 30, this year, at *Cataractonium*.

XXVIII. 5. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire*, exactly the same as the preceding, save the letter I for *invictus* in the legend of the obverse. *Imp. C. Carausius p. f. J. aug.*

Q

PAX

A. D. 290, *jan. 30.*

PAX AVGGG.

a sacred coin struck at *Cataraetonium*, *jan. 30*, this year.

Having presented this magnificent fight of coins, of peace, concluded between the three emperors, AVGGG *trium. Augustorum* : one of which alone the excellent Cardinal *Noris* thought so extraordinary a curiosity : we shall next mention a few more struck the same day and year, in the name of CARAVSIVS only. they are such as have notations both in *area* and exergue, which fixes them to this year, by my VIIIth Canon.

XXIII. 8. a silver coin in *Banduri*, which I have ingraved

PAX AVG.

L. in *area*, struck by the emperor's Legate, *jan. 30*, this year, ML. *monetarium Londinense*, in exergue.

V. 10. a coin of Sir *Hans Sloane*, and of mine.

PAX AVG.

there is this particularity in it ; that the reverse is truly the type of *letitia*, with a *corolla* of festivity in her right hand, an anchor like truncheon in the left. a sacred coin struck at *Cataraetonium* this day.

VI.

A. D. 290, jan. 30.

VI. 1. a coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, and of my friend Mr. *Joseph Ames*, Secretary to the *Antiquarian*, and fellow of the *Royal Society*; an ingenious person, and diligent in preserving every thing either in art, or nature, that pertains to learning, curiosity, antiquity. this has the emperor's *prænomen* and names of adoption in obverse, and again proves the II<sup>d</sup> Article of the Treaty of peace.

IMP. C. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. AV G.

reverse

PAX AV G.

a sacred coin, struck at *Cateric*, this day.

XI. 3. a coin of the learned Dr. *Andrew Ducarel's*, LL<sup>D</sup>. member of the *Antiquarian Society*; likewise of *mine*, and of Captain *Robert Bootle's*, who has an excellent and copious cabinet of *Greek, Roman*, and other coins, in all metals. 'tis likewise Miss *Ford's* of *Worcester*.

PAX AV G.

in area F O. which is to be interpreted *Flaminis Officinator*, the Official of the *Flamen* or high-priest. for the *Flamen* was one, who under the authority of the emperor (he being *Pontifex Maximus*) had the prerogative of coinage; and *that* for sacred uses, and the administration of religious rites. in exergue M L. *monetarium Londinense*. struck jan. 30, this year.

Q 2

XI.

A. D. 290, *jan.* 30.

XI. 5. a coin of *James Burroughs*, esq; master of *Caius* College, *Cambridge*. a gentleman, who among other accomplishments, has an excellent talent in architecture; to whose skill the university owes the beauty of the Senate-house. 'tis likewise Mr. *Ames*'s.

PAX AVG.

in *area* BE, in exergue MLXXI. *Britannicus exercitus*. struck this *jan.* 30, at the imperial mint at *London*, for gifts to the soldiery.

XII. 5. a coin of Mr. *Foot*'s; and of mine, the gift of Mr. *William Lee* of *Leicester*; and of *Godolphin Edwards*, esq; of *Shrewsbury*. obverse *Imp. C. Carausius Aug.* reverse

PAX AVG.

SP. *area*. MLXXI. exergue. a sacred coin struck at the Collegiate Mint at *London*, this *jan.* 30.

XXV. 3. a coin of my good friend the reverend Mr. *George Burton*, rector of *Elveden*, *Suffolk*, well vers'd in antique matters. obverse *Imp. C. Carausius*, *P. F. Aug.* reverse

PAX AVG.

the *area* and exergue as the preceding. the learned Dr. *Sharp*, archdeacon of *Northumberland*, has a curious



A. D. 290, *jan.* 30.

rious coin of our emperor in his cabinet, which appertains to this year. 'tis in tyn.

## PAX AVG.

the type as usual; F O in *area*, the Official of the *Flamen*. M L in exergue, the *London* Mint.

Some of these I ingrave, to show the infinite diversity and variety in these coins. all, and many more the like, and nearly like, were coin'd on the 30th of *january*, this day, when an universal joy prevail'd, at celebration of the duties and religious performances annually held to the deity of *Peace*; but now especially, when established by Solemn League, between these three potent emperors. it will give us a sufficient idea of the immense quantities of these coins of PAX, and their inconceivable varieties: and the vast riches of *Brittain*, at that time.

These coins likewise assist us in ranging those of PAX into their proper classes, and the years to which they are respectively assignable. for these, we find, that have letters or notations both on *area* and exergue, pertain to this year.

Many of the coins of our emperor are of exceeding good workmanship; which shows that art now flourished here. many indeed are ordinary enough, done in distant parts of the kingdom, and by mean artificers. but the numbers of his coins in general, are evident tokens of the splendor of his reign, tho' short:  
how

A. D. 209, *jan.* 30.

how *Brittain* then enjoy'd a profound peace, whilst all the rest of the world was involv'd in war and bloodshed. some oddities are observ'd in our coins, as well as in those of other emperors.

XVIII. 9. Mr. *Collins*, the impresson of a head sunk in the reverse.

XXIX. 9. Mr. *Bailey's*, quite plain, on the reverse.

The elegance, the singularity, the curious new devices in many, the surprizing manner of variation in the whole, both in obverses and reverses, will sufficiently appear to any observer, when I come to publish the plates: and would persuade one, our emperor himself devis'd many of them; and design'd 'em with his own hand, as the emperor *Hadrian* did.

These coins of PAX are notorious proofs of our Article I. of the Treaty of Pacification, between *Maximian* and CARAVSIVS; wherein he is acknowledged copartner in the empire.

Article II. provides, that CARAVSIVS should defend the *Roman* province from the ravages of the *Scots* and *Picts*. this we shall find, he did most effectually, from many coins struck on the victory he obtain'd over them.

Article III. concerning the adoption of our emperor, is fully prov'd in all and every of his coins;  
and

A. D. 290. *jan.* 30.

and by many in particular, exhibiting his names of adoption.

Article IV. that C A R A V S I V S should retain in his own hands, *Bononia*, and all the sea-coasts of the continent, at that time in his own possession; and execute the office of what was, afterward at least, titled *Comes littoris Saxonici*, to defend the seas from rovers, and secure a safe navigation for trade. this is evident enough, because C A R A V S I V S actually held *Bologna*, and the sea-coast of *Germany*, *Belgium* and *Armorica*, unmolested, till war broke out.

Article V. relates to the Consulate, which C A R A V S I V S demanded. we shall find, from many coins, that the two emperors on the continent dealt treacherously with him in regard to this article; and that he constituted himself consul in *Brittain*.

Article VI. *Maximian* allow'd him, without hesitation, the Tribunicial power. observe we, that the learned *Mettzabarba*, in *Occo*, gives this Tribunicial power to C A R A V S I V S to the VIIth time. but he begins it too soon, and extends it too far. our emperor assum'd the Tribunicial power in due time, agreeable to compact between him and *Maximian*; and afterward continued it, during his whole reign.

This Article too is prov'd by coins. one given to me by Mr. *Paul*, an eminent surgeon at *Kettering*, *Northamptonshire*, with this inscription in the obverse, round the emperor's head.

IMP.

A. D. 289, *march* 25.

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P.F. TR.P. AVG.

we shall recite another, mentioning the Vth year of his Tribunicial power, in its proper place.

On the 25th of *march* is held the great festival of *Mater Deum*, called *Hilaria*, certainly derived from Patriarchal tradition, of the event that was to be on that day, salutary to the whole race of mankind. now a most universal joy was found among all ranks of people. and then was struck that excellent coin of *mine*

XV. 8. found at *Sandy* in *Bedfordshire*, which having lain in a sandy soil, retains its original perfection. reverse

HILARITAS AVGGG.

can any one doubt of the coins of *Hilaritas* being struck on the 25th of *march*? what, but a religious joy, claims the right of being thus consign'd to perpetuity? what a solecism is it to think, that three great emperors club'd together to be merry, on any other occasion? and this consideration at once lets us into the true foundation, of the knowledge of the particular days, when all coins were stamp'd. this is a sacred coin, struck at the Emperor's principal mint at *London*. SP. in *area*, MLXXI. in exergue.

The genius holds a branch of palm resting on the ground, in her right; in her left arm a *cornucopia*. the coin

A. D. 209, *march 25.*

coin was given to me, by my good friend Mr. *Williams*, a judicious surgeon at *St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire.*

On our *Ladyday*, was struck likewise

XXIX. 4. HILARITAS AVG.

the female genius holds a festival branch on the ground in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. a coin of *mine.*

Suitable to works of peace, on *march 1*, our emperor causes this coin to be struck, the great festivity of *Mars.*

X. 4. MARTI PACIFERO.

*Mars* standing, his spear resting transverse, his left hand unemploy'd, in his right a sprig of olive. excellent expression! Mr. *Footé's.*

*Mamertinus*, the orator, had prepar'd a panegyric to be pronounced before *Maximian*, at *Triers*, on celebration of his *Quinquennalia* this day; but it was defer'd, by order.

On *march 17*, our emperor celebrated the *Liberalia*, the famous feast of *Bacchus.*

*Tu puer æternus, tu formosissimus alto  
conspiceris cælo -----* Ovid. *Metam.*

S

On

A. D. 290, *march 17.*

On this day youths solemnly enter'd on man's estate. and now the emperor's son *Sylvius* took the *toga virilis*: and his father declared him *Cesar*. he being sixteen years of age.

On this great occasion, many coins were struck.

X. 7. a coin of Mr. *Ames's* and Mr. *Foot's*. the genius of *Brittain* holds forth a globe in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

### PROVIDENTIA AVG.

S P. in *area*, a sacred coin, devoted to the use of the religious rites of the day, to *Bacchus*.

These coins are not understood by authors, misl'd generally by the *cornucopia*, which the type holds in her left arm; a thing common to a genius of a people, city, or person. but the truncheon, or half pike, and the globe on the ground, which it rests on, as often in these coins; or which globe she sometimes holds forth in her hand, as in the coin specified, this, and the like ensigns of power, majesty, and empire, plainly demonstrate, somewhat more is meant, than *providing* corn for the people.

These coins truly mean the *providing* an heir to the empire, a successor.

Therefore we find many coins with the legend of *Providentia Auggg*; for our emperor, a consummate



A. D. 290, *march* 17:

mate politician, makes this affair a joint act of all three.

XIV. 9. a coin of Dr. *Davis*, and of *mine*.

PROVID. AVGGG.

a sacred coin of CARAVSIVS, struck at *Cataractonium*. the genius holds forth in her right a globe.

IX. 10. a coin of *Diocletian*, my friend Mr. *Footé's*, and *Maurice Johnson's*.

PROVID. AVGGG.

a sacred coin, struck at *Cataractonium*, on this 17th of *march*. the genius leans her right on a *bacillum*, by a globe.

There are coins likewise of *Maximian*, with this *epigraphe*

PROVID. AVGGG.

the reverend Mr. *Blandy*, *Newbury*.

XIV. 7. one of *mine*; of CARAVSIVS. found at *Sleford*, nigh where the *Carsdike* runs. the genius holds a branch in her hand, resting on the ground, evidently meaning offspring, a youth grown up.

PROVID. AV G.

A. D. 290, *march 17.*

struck *march 17*, this year. *Postumus*, as soon as emperor, made his son *Cæsar*, then *Princeps juventutis*, then *Augustus*. *Tetricus* the like.

XVI. 6. a coin of *CARAVSIVS*, Dr. *Andrew Giffard's*, who has an excellent collection of *Brittish*, *Roman*, and *Saxon* coins: and of *Ebenexer Mussel*, esq; a gentleman of taste and curiosity, who has a very fine collection and cabinet, of all kind of antiquities.

#### PROVIDE AVG.

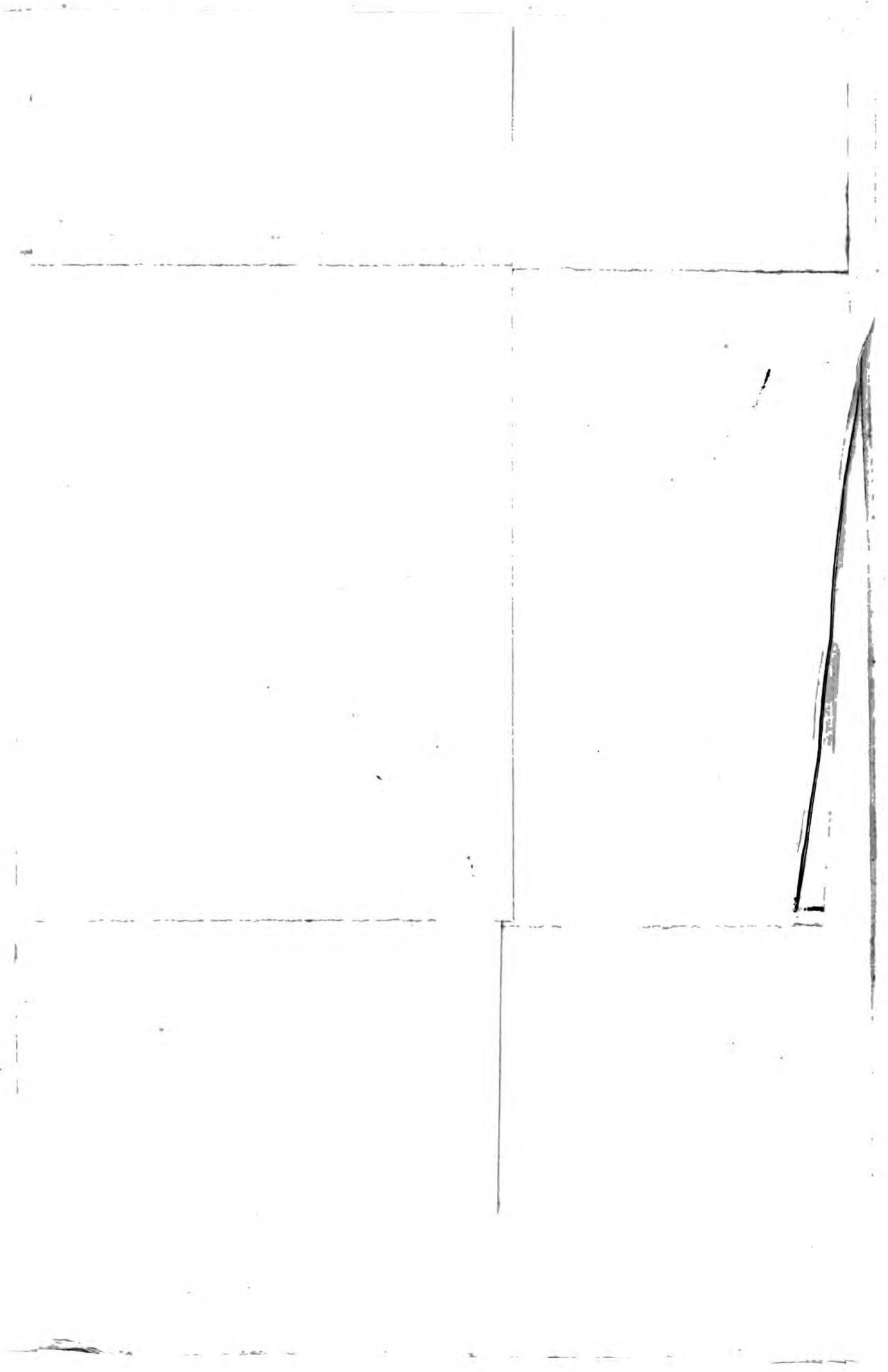
C. in exergue. struck this day, at *Cataraetonium*. the genius leans on a *bacillum*, meaning power.

By this time, our emperor had provided all things necessary for his expedition into *Scotland*. the state of that part of *Brittain*, was now, as commonly, very unquiet: inhabited by two nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*, who were ever quarrelling one with the other; unless they agreed, with joint forces, to invade the more clement regions of the *Roman* province.

All that part of *Scotland* between the *Prætentura's*, that of *Antoninus Pius* in *Scotland*, and that of *Severus* in *England*, about eighty miles north and south, was inhabited by the *Picts*; and they were pretty much harass'd by the *Scots*, the older possessors.

All





A. D. 290, *march 17.*

All that part of *Scotland* between *Antoninus* his *Prætentura* and *Inverness*, had formerly been conquer'd by the brave *Agricola*, under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*; and was called *Vespasiana*: as we learn from the excellent manuscript of *Richard of Cirencester*.

CARAVSIVS resolv'd to render the northern extremity of his empire secure and quiet: therefore goes to *York*, where was one of the imperial palaces, to take measures for that purpose; orders his troops to march that way; inquires into the state of the *Carf-dike* navigation, which was most absolutely necessary, to provide a support of corn for the army. now it had been long neglected, and out of repair.

The *Carfdike*, a thing unknown, till I made a proper description of it; is one of those consummate strokes of policy and public utility, for which the *Romans* were so famous. a matter which even now merits the attention of the Legislature, to restore it. ✓

A good understanding of this affair, is one great foundation of the knowledge we may acquire, concerning the *Roman* transactions in *Brittain*.

This dike is a contrivance, for water-carriage from *Cambridge* to *York*, where the emperors often resided, to be near the *Prætentura's*; and was the occasion of building the city of *York* in *Roman* times. the artificial part of it, which extends from *Cambridge* to the  
river

A. D. 290, march 17.

river *Trent*, is threescore foot broad, with a bank on each side. 'tis an inland navigation, to carry the corn in boats, from those extensive, and fine corn-countries of *Cambridgeshire* and *Hertfordshire*, to the northern parts of *Brittain*, even as far as *Ifurium*, by *Borough-bridge* in *Yorkshire*.

'Tis intirely an artificial cut from *Cambridge* to *Torksey*, beyond *Lincoln*, upon the *Trent*; keeping a level on the edge of the fens all the way, between the high and low ground. when the boats came into *Trent*, they were carried down the river, crossed the *Humber*, and by the tide were conveyed up the *Ouse*, as far as *York*. thence they might be drawn upwards against the stream by horses, as far as *Ifurium*, on the *Ouse*. *Ifurium*, now *Aldborough*, was a great city, walled round, at the junction of the *Swale* and the *Ure*, to the *Ouse*. this from *Cambridge* is about 250 *Roman* miles.

An infinite advantage for the intended purpose! from *Ifurium* a streight *Roman* road, called *Leeming lane*, proceeds to *Cataraetonium* on the *Swale*, a city *Latio jure donata*; and thence to *Scotland*. along this, the corn was carried in waggons, by land, and thence to the *Prætentura's*, for maintenance of the armies.

The



A. D. 290, *april*. 21.

The 21st of *april* is the most high and respectable solemnity in the *Roman* kalendar, call'd the *Palilia*, the anniversary of the birth-day of *Rome*, which was ever celebrated with particular magnificence: and now especially, by our emperor, acknowledg'd to be a true father of the imperial city, and *Brittain* not a disjointed member, then was struck that coin of *mine*, given me by Mr. *Paul*: and many coins more, particularly regarding this day.

XX. 2. in *Banduri*, the emperor's head, laureate, reverse the great cognisance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*. legend

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

exergue RSR. *Rutupii Signata Roga*, silver.

XI. 9. a brass one of Capt. *Bootle's*. the emperor's head radiate. *Imp. Carausius Aug.* reverse *lupa cum pueris*. reverse

RENOVATIO ROMAE.

C in exergue, struck at *Cataraetonium*. a coin likewise of *mine*.

CARAVSIVS, on this 21st of *april*, assum'd the imperial title of Tribunicial power, agreeable to  
the

A. D. 209, *aug.* 1.

the VIth article of the Treaty, when his title stood thus,

IMP. M. AVR. V. CARAVSIVS P. F. TR. P.  
AUG. PONT. MAX.

CARAVSIVS now set out for his expedition into *Scotland*. in the mean time, his people paid their addresses to the young Cæsar, on *august* 1.

On which day were coins struck to the deity of *Spes*, which regard *Sylvius*, heir of the empire, now having the *toga virilis*.

† V. 2. the reverend Mr. *Walton's* of *Corbridge*, *Northumberland*, who is indefatigable in preserving the coins and antiquities found near the *Roman wall*. Sir *Hans Sloan's* likewise.

SPES PVBLICA.

S. P. *sacra pecunia*, in *area*.

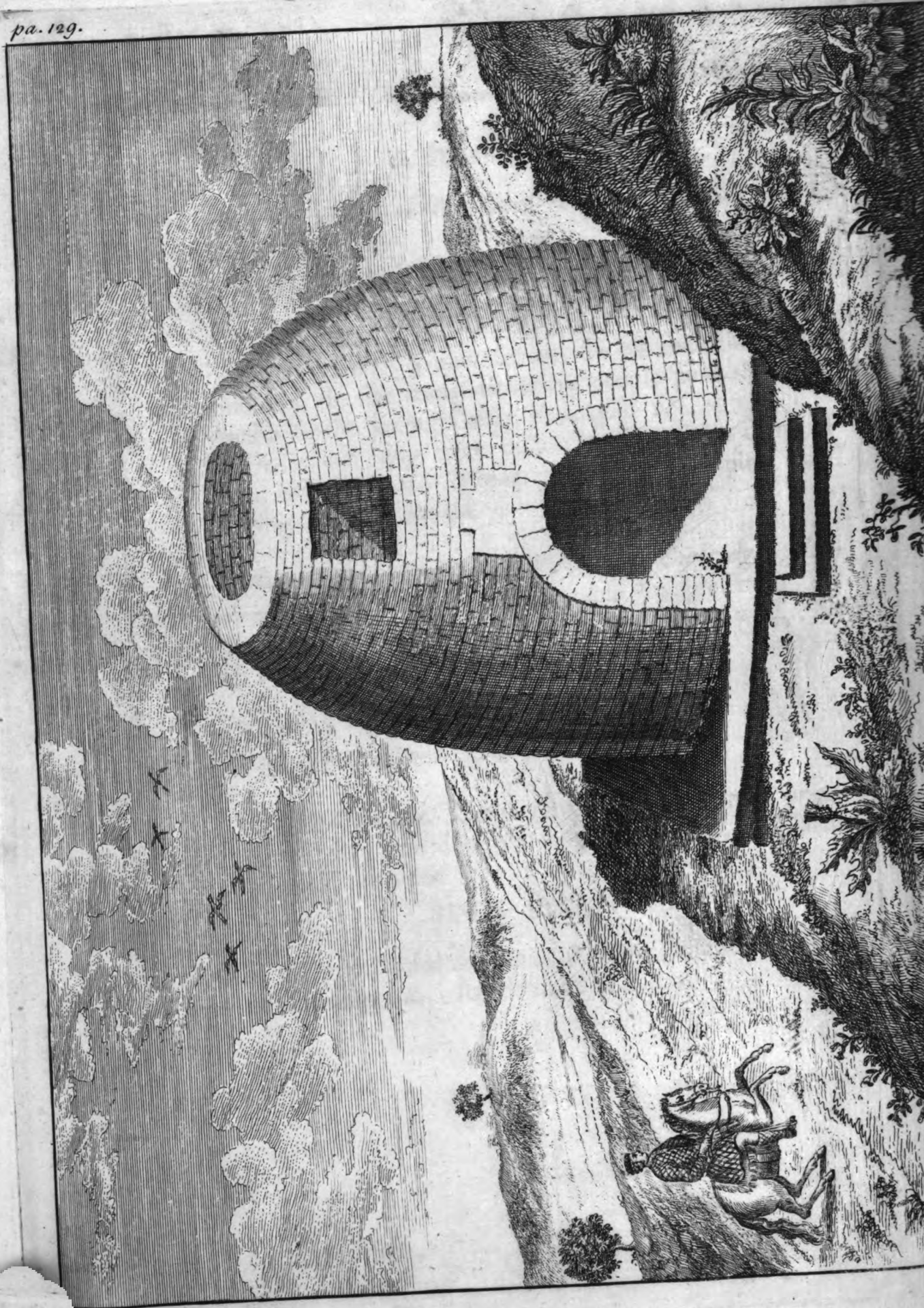
XVIII. 6. Mr. *Hungerford's*. the emperor's *prænomens* in the legend of the obverse, *Imp. C. M. Carausius Aug.* reverse

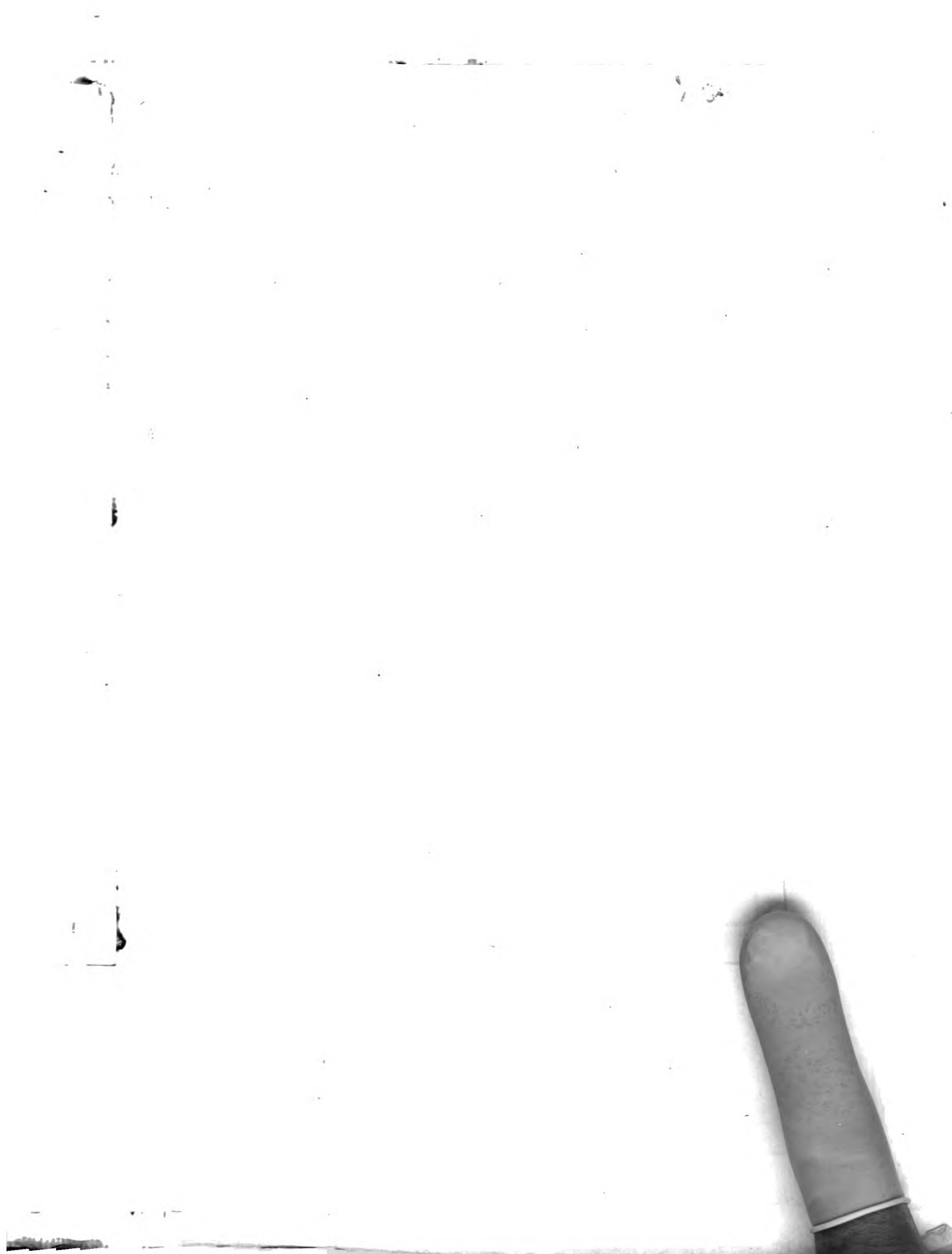
SPES PVBLICA.

in exergue M. for *Menapia*, *S. David's*, the birth-place of our emperor. struck there this day.

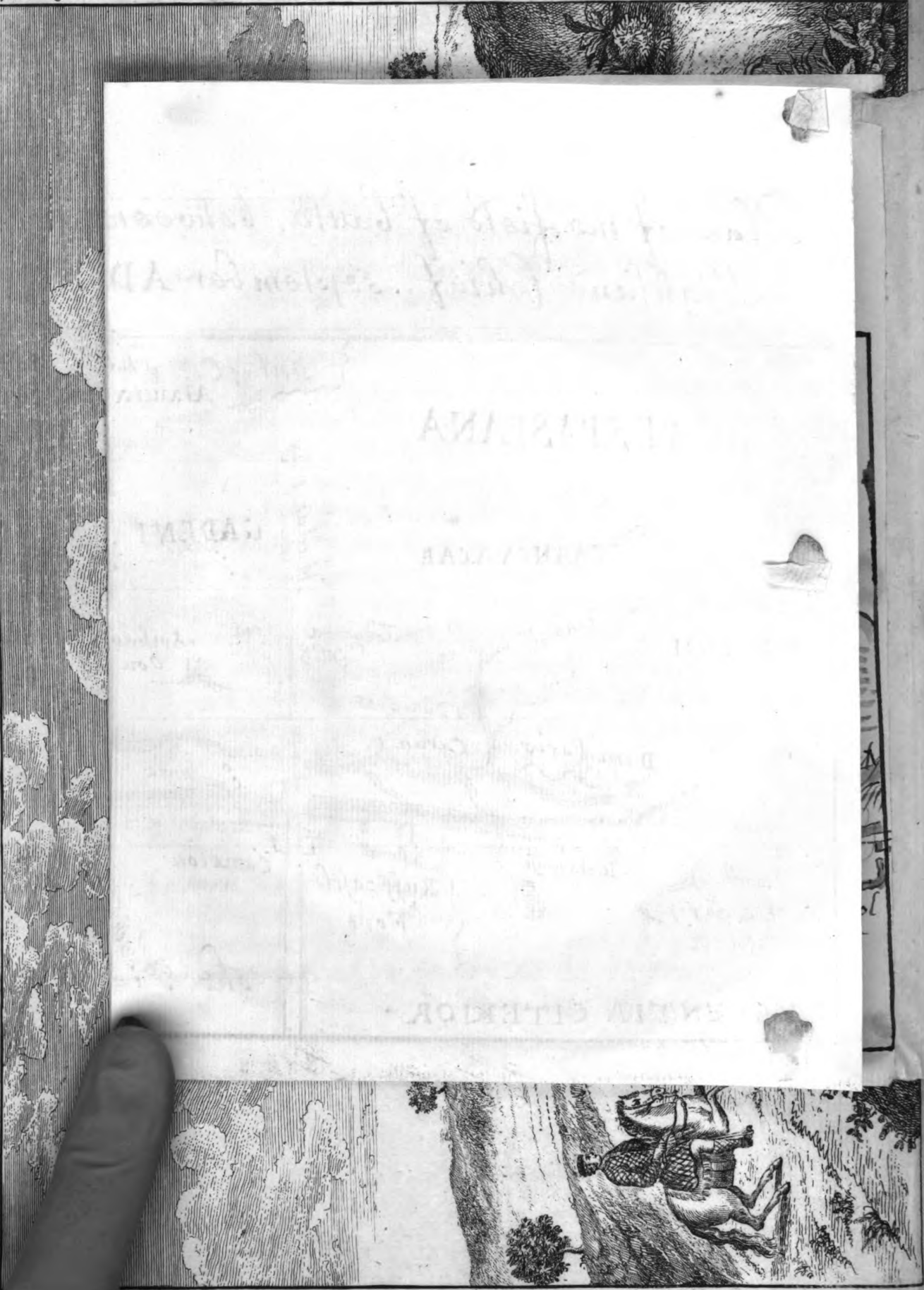
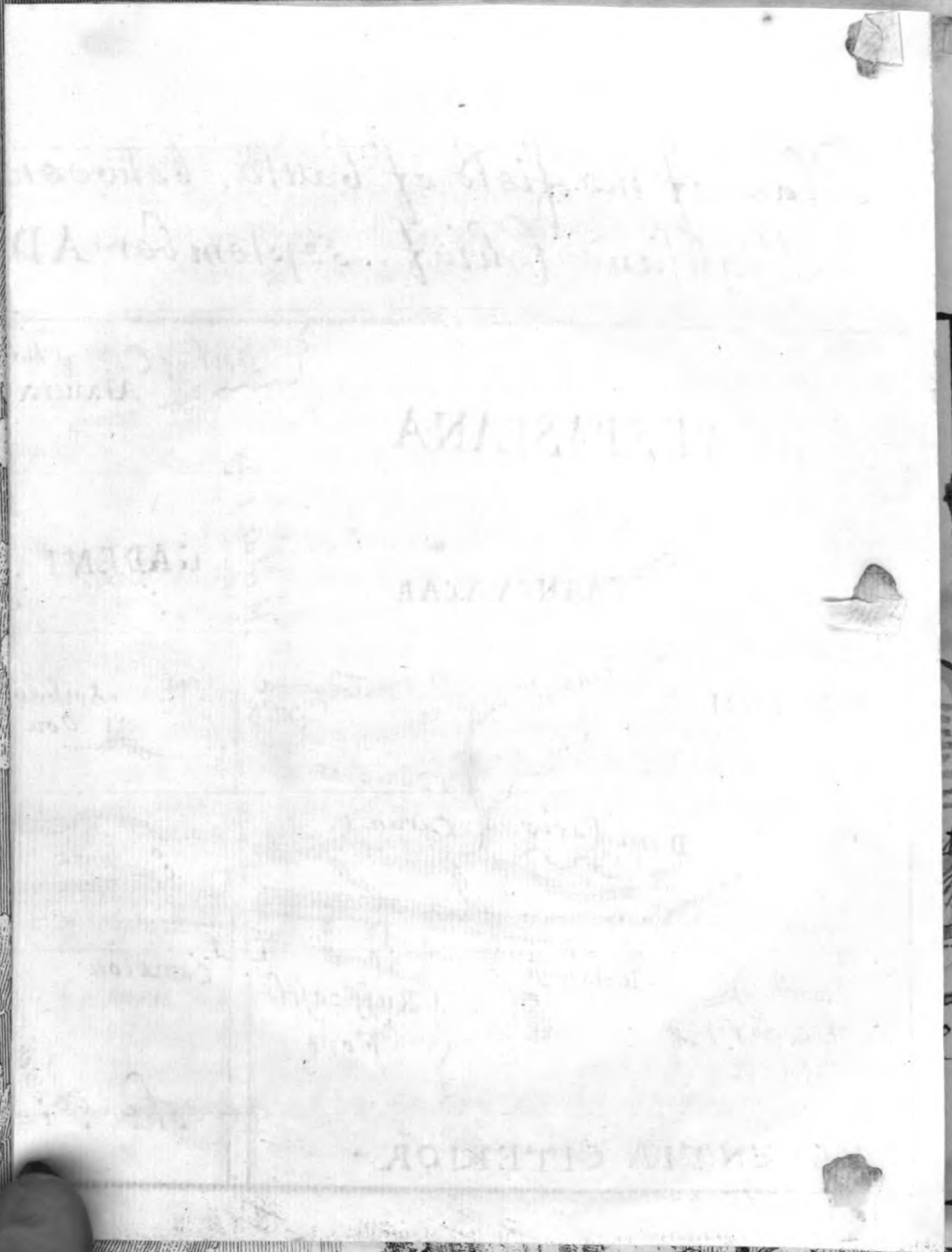
CA-













A. D. 290. *aug.*

CARAVSIVS had valor, and dexterity enough, to quiet these hostile, and warlike nations of the *Scots* and *Picts*. and, in short, he both made them friends to each other, and friends to himself. he obtain'd a great victory over them united. he took the *Picts*, who were nearest him, under his protection, enjoin'd the *Scots* not to molest them; and engaged both nations to a solemn treaty and association with him, for their mutual securities. he induced each, by his prudent management, to strive who should be most faithfully attached to himself. this added not a little to his glory, as well as the safety of the borders. great was the authority of our emperor, the dignity of whose aspect commanded a veneration. but to give the higher sanction to the Covenant made between these potentates, he built that round temple on the banks of the river *Carron*, called *Arthur's Oon*, the *Brittish Pantheon*, where, on an altar, they religiously swore to be faithful to each other; the king of the *Scots*, and of the *Picts*, and CARAVSIVS.

This affair is worthy of a more particular detail.

In my younger years, 1721, I published an account of the notable antiquity in *Scotland*, call'd *Arthur's Oon*; at the instance of the great Earl of *Pembroke*, *Thomas*, who was pleased to incourage my studies. therein I described the *Roman Prætentura*, begun by  
S
the

A. D. 290, *sept.*

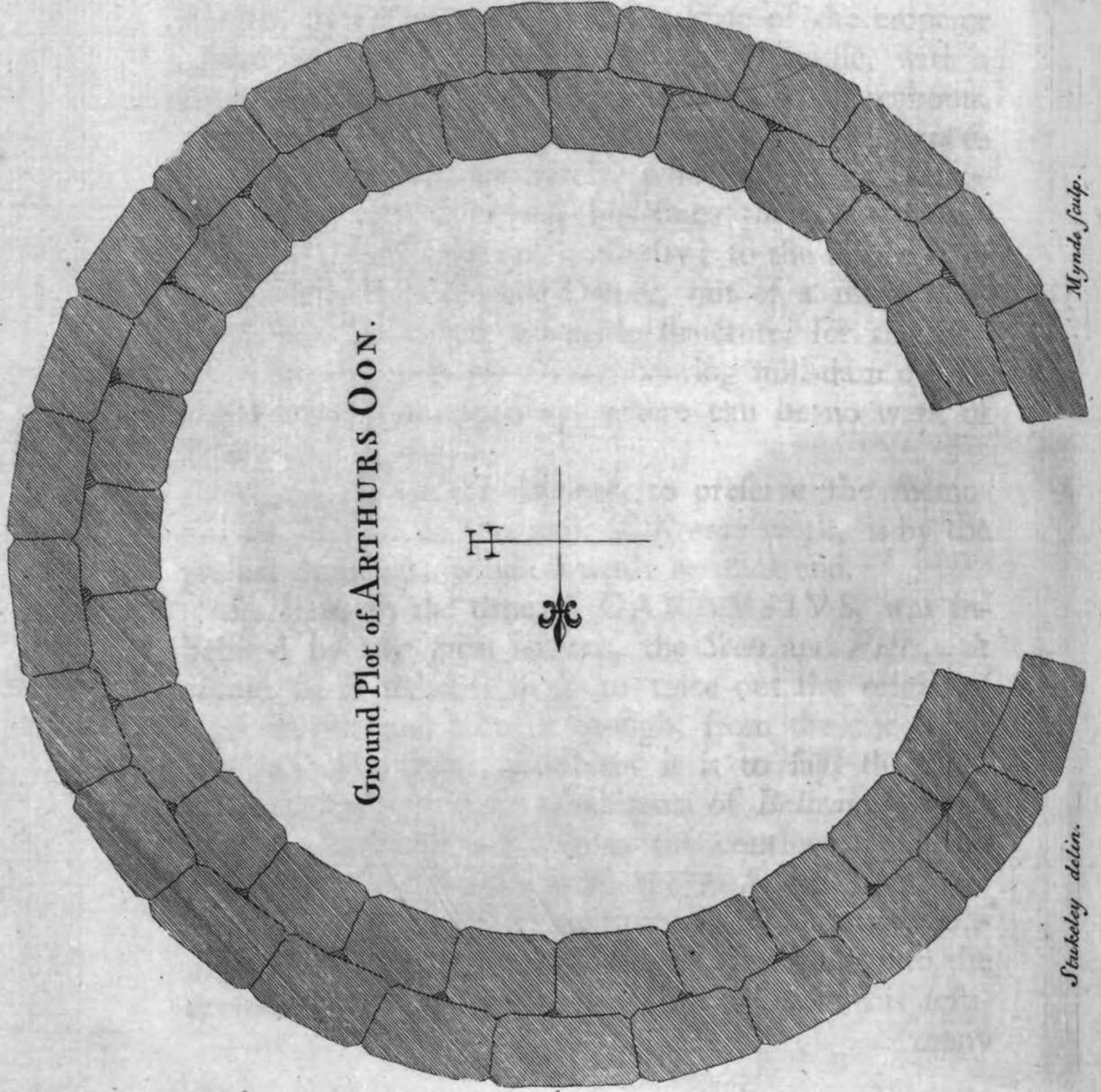
the valiant *Agricola*, under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*, finished by *Ostorius*, under the auspice of the emperor *Antoninus Pius*. I gave prints of the temple, with a map, and many *Roman* inscriptions found thereabouts. my purpose in that publication was, to excite others to do the work more accurately, who had the advantage of being upon the spot. but since then, to the extreme regret of lovers of antiquity; to the dishonor of our country; the present Owner, out of a mean parsimony, pull'd down this noble structure, for the sake of the stones, to make a neighbouring mill-dam on the *Carron* river; in a country, where can be no want of such cheap materials.

So that all we can do now, to preserve the memorial of so curious a remain of *Roman* work, is by the present drawings, which I made for that end.

*Scotland*, in the time of *CARAVSIVS*, was inhabited by two great nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*. it would be a tedious work to trace out the origin of these people, and difficult enough, from the discordant opinions of authors. sufficient it is to say, the *Picts* were the *more* antient inhabitants of *Brittain*, driven northwards, by invaders from the continent, and by the *Romans*. the *Scots* were the *most* antient inhabitants, before then driven northwards, by successive conquerors; and from *Ireland* likewise, reverting into the northern parts of *Scotland*. Thus *Nennius* his testimony



Ground Plot of ARTHURS OON.



Mynde sculp.

30

20

10

0

Scale of Feet

Stukeley delin.

A. D. 290. *sept.*

mony is agreeable; who says, they came from *Spain*: whereby he marks out the aboriginal inhabitants, who were conducted hither by *Hercules* of *Tyre*. whence the *Irish*, *Pictish*, and *Highland* languages retain much of the oriental dialect.

The *Scots* suffer'd, tho' but with an ill grace, the *Picts* to possess the southern part of *Scotland*, out of a political principle; thereby to defend them from the insults of the *Romans* and *Britons*. so that the *Picts* possessed all the fine country of eighty miles long, north and south, between the two *Roman Prætentura's*: after the time of *Severus*, when he built the *Northumbrian* wall.

One of the articles between *CARAVSIVS* and *Maximian* was, to keep the restless nations of the north in quiet. and this he did effectually. for he subdued them: which his coins demonstrate.

*Jo. Fordun* writes, "*CARAVSIVS* had a very sharp battle with them, and reduc'd them to peace with himself, and between themselves; they having had long wars: to the intent, that he might use their help against any other enemy: constituting himself the supreme arbitrator between them; and that he would add his own weight against the party which was the unjust aggressor."

This was indeed a stroke of politics worthy of *CARAVSIVS*. and it assures us of that testimony of *Nennius*, which the judicious *Mr. Camden* approves of.

A. D. 289, *sept.*

that he built the celebrated *Arthur's Oon* in *Scotland*. 'tis a *Roman* temple, a *Panttheon* in *Brittain*: a monument of his victory, of his piety, and of the peace he gave to them; and between them. moreover, *Nennius* tells us, he repair'd the wall built by the *Romans*, from the *Cluid* to the *Forth*; and fortified it with seven castles. by which I understand, he not only reedified the forts, and towers upon the wall: but repair'd, or new-made seven castles, or fortified towns, a little beyond it; as its frontier; and garrison'd them with troops of his own. which proceeding would have a most useful restraint, both to keep the *Scots* and *Picts* from quarrelling; and likewise to make them as his own dependents. by this means likewise, there would be less burthen in *Brittain*, in quartering his legions among them at home; and he could call them from *Scotland*, upon any emergence. the *Britons* themselves were his willing subjects.

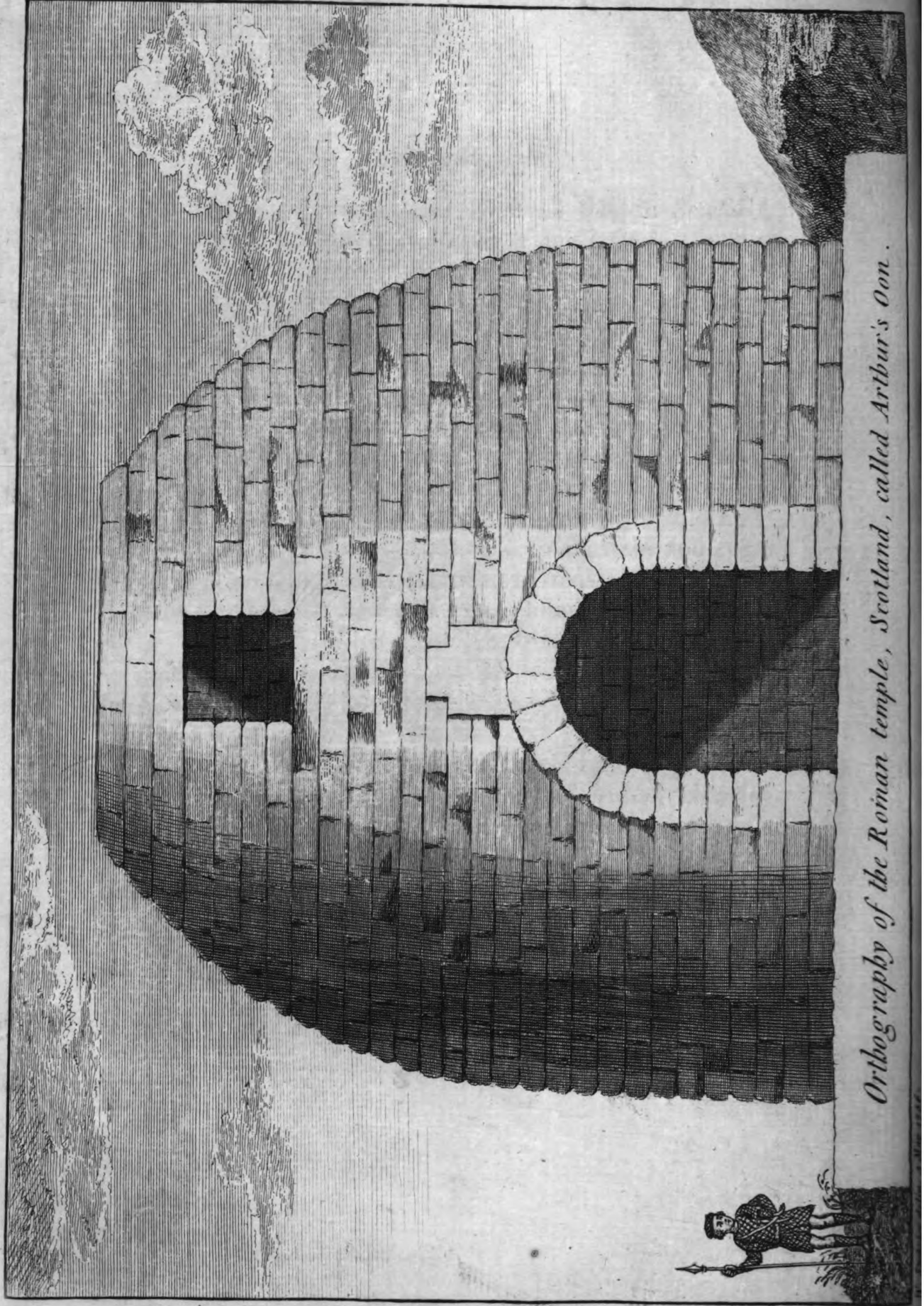
The seven castles I take to be these following, about four miles distant from each other. *Caerdoch*, *Camelon* city, *Rockhill* fort, *Balcastle*, *Aterminny* fort, *Cragin* castle, *Dunbriton*.

This Temple *CARAVSIVS* built for the more solemn executing the mutual Treaty of peace; and as a perpetual testimony thereof: and of a round form, to prevent any umbrage of disagreement, with those haughty monarchs, on any claim of priority.

The







*Orkography of the Roman temple, Scotland, called Arthur's Oon.*

A. D. 290, *sept.*

The building is of the quarry stone of the country. it stands on the decline of a hill, towards the bank of the *Carron*: a mile from the ruins of the old city *Camelon*. there is a square basement upon which it is erected. 'tis a circular temple, made somewhat in imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*: being open at top. the measures, at first sight, assure us, it is a *Roman* work. the stones are well squared, and bedded horizontally, from bottom to top, with good joints. so that both outward, and inward, the work was smooth, and well wrought: and this intirely without mortar. but from great length of time, the rain between the stones acquiring a petrific quality, as in quarries; the stones were almost grown together; so as in many places to have filled up the joints.

The inward diameter is nineteen *English* feet, being twenty *Roman*. breadth, or thickness of the wall at bottom, five *Roman* feet. twenty-four *Roman* feet high. the external diameter is thirty feet *Roman*. the aperture at top, in its original constitution, twelve *Roman* feet.

The building, and its proportions, are not inelegant. and it seems to me, that the *Pantheon* itself, though of much larger dimensions, was such another work, before *Agrippa* added his costly elegances to it. the door is toward the west. one thing I remark, that there is a joint, and not a key-stone, in the middle of the arch over the door; which seems an approach toward  
the

A. D. 290, *sept.*

the decline of architecture, into the *Gothic*. that it was not a temple of *Terminus*, as the learned commonly suggest, I am sufficiently convinced, from *Richard de Cirencester's* manuscript, by me. wherein he shows very fully, that all *Scotland*, as far as *Inverness*, was once intirely subdued by the *Romans*, and made a province, by the name of *Vespasiana*; with many roads, stations, and cities, of which he gives us the particular *Iters*. and also a map of *Brittania Romana*, an invaluable curiosity; the original of which was certainly done in *Agricola's* time. we learn too from him, that *Inverness* was the *Alata Castra* mention'd in *Ptolomy*, and which was the summer station of the *Roman* fleets.

*Agricola* sent over to *Domitian* some bears from the northern part of *Scotland*, which were exhibited in his amphitheater. upon which thus *Martial*, *Spectaculorum* VII. *Poena Laureoli.*

*Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso,  
non falsâ pendens in cruce Laureolus.*

But the *Romans* did not hold this province long. *Agricola*, general under *Vespasian* and *Domitian*, who subdu'd it, was recall'd by the malice of *Domitian*. but before he went, he made stations, and garrisons for the *Roman* legions, at the narrow pass between  
*Glotta*

A. D. 290, *sept.*

*Glotta* and *Bodotria* : which had the best effect imaginable, on divers accounts. it secured his northern province of *Vespasiana* : his troops were ever ready there, to move either north or south, as any emergency requir'd : it was a convenient place for their winter quarters : they had the command of the sea, on both sides of the island : and they were quartered so near, that it might at all times be considered as one and an intire army :

Our writers scarce knew, that the *Romans* had conquered this country, till *Richard de Cirencester's* manuscript was brought to light. I have induced my friend, the owner of it, at *Copenhagen*, to print it. it gives more light into *Roman Brittain* than any thing we have yet seen.

But on *Agricola's* return to *Rome*, the natives recover'd, and regain'd all their own country again, both on the north and south-side this narrow pass. *Hadrian*, the emperor, coming hither in person, thought fit to withdraw somewhat, and make a *vallum* from sea to sea in *Northumberland*, and place garrisons there.

This was afterwards by *Severus* turn'd into that stupendous work of a wall eighty miles in length. a work worthy of the *Roman* greatness ; and which, to the scandal of the age we live in, the workmen employ'd by the government to make a new road there, destroy, for materials to the road.

but



A. D. 290, *sept.*

But *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant here in the time of *Hadrian's* successor, *Antoninus Pius*, he remov'd the northern nations backward, and again prescrib'd their limits to *Agricola's* barrier. he repair'd all the forts, and made a *vallum* from one to another, throughout the whole length, between the two seas: which is *that* I describ'd, along with *Arthur's Oon.* and this is what *CARAVSIVS* repair'd, when he had subdu'd the *Scots* and *Picts*, and made a pacification. for the greater solemnity of which, he built *Arthur's Oon:* and to be a lasting testimony thereof.

*Boethius* gives us a description of it. he says, there was a good pavement in it, of figur'd work, or *Mosaic*; and a great stone altar. there were figures of eagles carv'd, the *Roman* ensigns of legions.

*Mr. Sinclair*, in 1569, says, there was a circle over the door, in manner of a shield, with an inscription; this was withinside. the carvings and letters were a good deal defac'd; and he is weak enough to charge our *Edward I.* with that piece of sacrilege.

*Sir Robert Sibbald* commends the beauty of our Temple. how much is it to be wish'd he had given us a correct drawing of it? he says, the horns of oxen were found in the earth, near it; which were of the solemn sacrifice at the peace made between the three monarchs. there were images of victory, eagles, javelins, and the like, carved. and below, this inscription, as I apprehend, when properly corrected.

CA-



A. D. 290, *sept.*

CARAVSIVS

IMP. AVG. P. M. TR. POT.

Sir *Robert* says further, there was an iron door to the Temple, which has been taken away; and an iron grate and kirk, at the aperture above. he describes the stones as finely cut, and the courses judiciously laid.

*Boethius* writes, that it had no light but from the top, like the *delubra*, or little round temples, to be seen at *Rome*. I always thought, the window was absurd, and that in the original, therein was plac'd a great stone or table, about three foot square, which fill'd up that fancied window, and contained the carvings and inscription, looking inwards.

Here we may say with *Virgil*, on the altar which stood in the middle of the temple, *sub dio*,

*post Iidem inter se, posito certamine, Reges,  
armati, Jovis ante aras, paterasque tenentes  
stabant, et cæsâ jungebant fœdera, porcâ.*

I must add, the second fate this Temple underwent. for after the unworthy owner had thrown it into a mill-dam, upon the neighbouring river *Carron*, the vindictive *Carron*, so well frequented by the *Romans*, washing the ruins hard by, of the noble city *Camelon*,

T indignant

A. D. 290, *sept.*

indignant at the vile demolition of the sacred structure, by a fresh flood, carry'd it all away; soon after it was put to that base use. and thus perished the grandest *Roman* monument in *Brittain*.

*Nennius* again tells us, the river *Carron* had its name from CARAVSIVS; nor do I think it at all unlikely. the Temple itself might soon after the time of our emperor, be called in the *Pictish* manner of speaking, *Cars Oon*, which would be contracted into *Car-roon*. so our *Carsdike* likewise named from CARAVSIVS, is frequently called *Carrdike*. but the temple afterward was called *Arthur's Oon*, from the more recent celebrity of that famous prince, whose name has been affixed to many other matters of antiquity. several other memorials of our emperor's name left hereabouts; toward the mouth of the *Avon*, or *Evon*; *Carronflete*, *Little Cars*, *Carseabank*, *Carse* by *Mumrils*, *Carmure* by *Camelon*, *Carsburn*, &c. that CARAVSIVS built the Temple, and repaired the *Prætentura*, we may well acquiesce in the positive testimony of *Nennius*; seeing he lived less than two hundred years after the time of our emperor, when the memorial of it was fresh. he dy'd, avanc'd in years, A. D. 512.

After all things settled to his mind in *Scotland*, and the forts well garrison'd, CARAVSIVS return'd home in great triumph and glory, in the beginning  
of

A. D. 290, *oct.* 15, 27.

of *october*. on the 15th of which month, the anniversary of his arrival first, as emperor in *Brittain*, was struck that coin

XXIX. 7. of *mine*. the counterpart of the former, I. 2. the genius of *Britain*, with the wand of *Mercury*, commerce, in her right hand, a *cornucopia* in the left, meets the emperor on foot.

TEMPORUM FELICITAS.

On the 27th of *october* are celebrated the *Ludi Victoriae*; but at this time in an extraordinary manner, as on the extraordinary occasion. the Mints poured out their store of these curious monuments, which we now handle.

VI. 4. a silver coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, the bust laureate. the reverse gives us a just picture of that magnificent transaction in the *Brittish Pantheon*, between the three monarchs, CARAVSIVS, the king of *Scots*, and the king of *Pitts*; finely executed here, with great judgment and decency, peculiar to our emperor. he stands before an altar in armor: he joins hands with *Britannia*, who holds a scroll in her left, containing the Articles of agreement, between the three monarchs. legend

A. D. 290, *oct.* 27.

VICTORIA AVG.

struck the 27th of *october*, this year.

XXVI. 4. the news would soon reach *Cataraetonium*, and accordingly they struck this coin of *James West's*, esq; vice-president of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. winged Victory, with a palm in right, a garland in left,

VICTORIA AVG.

in exergue CXXI. the imperial mint at *Cataraetonium*.

XX. 7. a silver one of Dr. *Jeremiah Milles*, fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies. the emperor's bust laureate, a winged Victory, holding forth a garland in her left.

VICTORIA AVG.

II. 6. in *Banduri*, brass. Victory winged, holds a palm in her right, a garland in the left.

VICTORIA AVG.

in exergue MC, *Menapiæ cusa*: our emperor's birth-place.

XVIII. 8. a brass coin of *Geo. Hungerford's*, esq; of *Calne* in *Wiltshire*, a preserver of antiquities. reverse, Victory

A. D. 290, oct. 27.

Victory stands, holding a palm in her left, a *hasta* in her right,

VICTORIA.

in exergue MC, *Menapiæ cusa.*

XXIV. 2. a coin of *Philip Carteret Webb*, esq; a member both of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies; who has an admirable cabinet of *Roman* gold, silver, and copper medals.

VICTORIA AVG.

a winged victory holds the garland in her left.

Our emperor, out of a true principle of generosity, communicated the honor of his successes to the genius of *Rome*, in striking these coins.

XII. 2. a coin of the *Brandenburg* cabinet.

VICTORIA P.R.

*Victoria populi Romani.*

Again, in *Batteley's Antiqu. Rutup.*

XIII. 1. the letters of the reverse to be read the bottom part outward. and this explains that coin which gives the great *Spanheim* some trouble,

VICTORIA P.R.

XIII.

A. D. 290, oct. 27.

XIII. 6. a coin double struck. the genius really holds a sprig of the olive in each hand; implying a peace with the nation of the *Scots*, and nation of the *Picts*.

#### VICTORIA P. R.

these were struck *october* 27, this year: demonstrative of the good sense, and good faith of CARAVSIVS.

*Fordun* writes, "CARAVSIVS was scrupulously exact in treaties; that he had observed all the articles concluded on, between him and his northern neighbours, very strictly: in the mean time using all possible endeavors to restore a settled concord between the two hostile nations; who could agree in nothing, but to assault the *Roman Britons*."

Judiciously is the glory of this expedition attributed to all the emperors conjunctive. *Diocletian* and *Maximian* did the like, in regard to one another; ascribing their single achievements, in common to both. thus in a coin of *Maximian*.

#### VIRTUS AVGGG.

*Mars* standing, helmeted, a *Pallium* hanging over his shoulders, he looks to the left, in his right a spear, leans his left on a shield upon the ground. in *area*, S. P. exergue. MLXXI.

XXIV.



A. D. 209, oct. 27.

XXIV. 4. a coin of *James Bernard*, esq; who has a most excellent cabinet of *Roman* medals, and is very curious in natural rarities.

COMES AVGGG.

a winged victory, a garland in one hand, palmbranch in the other. S.P. in *area*. C. in exergue. a sacred coin, struck this day at *Cateric*.

Nevertheless our emperor assumes the honor properly, as singly to himself in that coin.

XXVI. 6. of Mr. *Bell's*.

COMES AVG.

winged victory, with garland and palm, looking to the left.

Dr. *Sharp*, archdeacon of *Northumberland*, has the like, obverse *Imp. C. M. Carausius*. reverse.

COMES AVG.

the same as my coin XIV. 5.

XVII. 2. Mr. Serjeant *Eyres*. the like victory looking to the right.

COMES AVG.

struck this day. in exergue F. O. *Flaminis officinator*, the high priest's official.

Further,

A. D. 209, oct. 27.

Further, winged victory holds a garland,  
XXVIII. 10. in her right hand, a military standard  
in the left.

### COMES AVG.

M. L. in exergue. the Duke of *Devonshire's*. to which  
the following corresponds.

VIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Duane's*, and of *mine*. the  
genius holds a military standard in each hand.

### PAX AVG.

These two were made on recovering some *Roman*  
standards, that had been in the custody of these barba-  
rous nations; formerly taken in some incursion, or  
some defeat.

XXVII. 7. a *Protome*, or half-length of Victory, with  
the palm-branch and garland.

### ADIVTRIX AVG.

all these were struck on this day, the original *Ludi*  
*Victoria*, before *Rome* was built.

It was extremely polite, and grateful to his patro-  
ness, the empress *Serena*, *Diocletian's* wife, that he  
gives a share of his success to the *Ala Serena* of his  
Prætorian guards.

A. D. 290, oct. 27, nov. 17.

I. 6. four military standards. the coin is in the cabinet of *Smart Letbullier*, esq; an indefatigable collector of every thing curious in matters of literature. likewise of Dr. *Davis*, found at the *Devises*. here the exergue is ML. in others MLXXI. struck this day.

There was an *Ala Sabiniana*, in honor of the emperor *Gordian III*d's wife, who was a heroine, and bore a share in his victories. *Sabina Tranquillina*.

The same honor is paid to a regiment, in a coin of Mr. *Walton's*, of our emperor's.

XXII. 8. two hands joined, implying concord. the legend

V X I A V.

a base and imperfect coin. I presume it means *Vexillatio prima Augusta*: being *that* otherwise called *Herculia*, in honor of *Maximian*.

These troops had behav'd with valor, in this *Scottish* expedition.

We observe in all that is said in this year, with what honor and respect CARAVSIVS behav'd toward his brother emperors, and to his particular patron *Maximian*, in conformity to the terms of the solemn Treaty.

On nov. 17, was celebrated the memorial of the nativity of *Vespasian*, founder of the *legio IIII. Flavia*, on which occasion was struck

U

XXVIII.

A. D. 290, nov. 17, dec. 30.

XXVIII. 3. LEG. III. FLAVIA.

a lion gradient, toward the left.

This legion would likewise make a holyday of the 30th of *december*, being the nativity of *Titus*.

Our emperor concludes the festivity of the end of the year, in striking that coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, the four seasons of the year,

I. 3. elegantly described by four boys.

FELICITAS.

This is as an *omen* of the happiness of the subsequent year.

|                                                                                                                                       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>M. AVR. VALER. MAXIMIANO<br/>INVICTO AVG. PONT. MAX.<br/>SARMATIC. MAX. GOTHIC.<br/>MAX. IMP. VIII. COS. III. P.P.<br/>PROCOS.</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

This year *Maximian* had been saluted emperor eight times. 1. for quelling the revolt in *Brittain*, by his lieutenant. 2. that of the *Bagaudæ* in *Gaul*, by CARAVSIVS. this was A. D. 286. 3. on repelling the

A. D. 291:

the *Burgundians* and *Alemans*, on *jan. 1. A.D. 287.*  
 4. his victory over the *German* nations by land, that  
 year. 5. by sea, under the conduct of *CARAV-*  
*SIVS*, when two kings of the *Franci* submitted.  
 6. the *Chaibones* and *Heruli* on the *Baltic*, subdued  
 A. D. 288. 7. on *Diocletian* subduing the *Sarma-*  
*tians*. 8. the *Goths*. for these two emperors apply'd  
 to themselves, reciprocally, the titles of each other's  
 victories: as *CARAVSIVS* to them both.

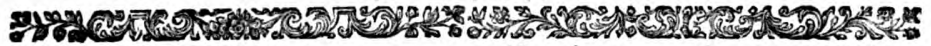
*P. S.* The reverend Mr. *Walker* of *Whitchurch*, by  
*Reading*, has this, struck this year, *jan. 30*, at *London*.

## PAX AVG.

in *area C E*, where the *E* is turn'd backward instead  
 of the *Q*, by a blunder of the *Monetarius*. in the ex-  
 ergue, by a like blunder, *MX* instead of *MLXXI*.  
 the coin was now stamp'd to be delivered to the *Centu-*  
*rions* for donatives to be distributed to the soldiers, on  
 their victory last year, over *Maximian*. *Centurio Ex-*  
*ercitus*.

U 2

A. D.



A D. 291, A V C. 1044.

The III<sup>d</sup> and IV<sup>th</sup> year of *Carausius*.

His style thus.

IMP. M, AVR. V. CARAVSIUS TR. POT. I.  
AVG. PONT. MAX.

*C. Junius Tiberianus*, III<sup>d</sup> time, } consuls at *Rome*  
*Cassius Dio*, } 12 kal. *march*,

IMP. CAES. G. VALERIO  
DIOCLETIANO PIO  
FELICI INVICTO AVG.  
PONT. MAX. BRITANNIC.  
MAX. GERM. MAX. TRIB.  
POTEST. II. COS. II. PP.  
PROCOS.  
HONORATI ET DECVRIONES  
ET NVMERVS MILITVM  
CALIGATORVM.

The



A. D. 291, jan. 1.

The inscription is on an altar, at *Rome*, and in *Gru-ter*, pag. CCLXXIX. 3. and in *Baronius's* annals. it was made A. D. 286. his being saluted Emperor, *Britannicus Maximus*, was on account of the insurrection in *Brittain*, from the ill government of *Q. Bassianus*, suppressed: *Germanicus maximus*, on the defeat of the *Bagaude* in *Gaul*, by CARAVSIVS, under *Maximian*. *Diocletian* and *Maximian* usually imputed the honor of victories in common, to each, as CARAVSIVS to all three. These inscriptions, as well as coins, are confirmations of our history.

This was a year of business with our emperor, as well as of public festivity; the Capitoline *Agon*, his appointing a *Brittish* Senate, constituting himself consul, many works of public utility, piety, building cities, temples. particularly was he engag'd in repairing the *Carisdike*, a matter so absolutely necessary to secure his late victories in *Scotland*, by supporting his troops in garrison there, upon the *Prætentura*. beside his military expedition against the *Ceangi*.

On occasion of these great and public works going forward, the new-year's day was ushered in with that excellent medal in silver. *Banduri*.

XXVII. 1.

ROMæ AETERNAE.

the

A. D. 291, *jan. 4.*

the emperor fitting with spear upright, and shield by his side; victory standing before him, presents a garland of laurel. in exergue CXXI. struck by the Corporation at the Mint at *Cataraetonium*, thro' which he lately pass'd, in his return from *Scotland*.

On *jan. 4.* the solemn time of the vows of the people in the temple of *Æsculapius* and *Hygeia* in the *Tiberine* island, for the health of the emperor, was struck that silver coin of Dr. *Mead's*,

VII. 4. SALVS AVG.

the genius of health gives a libation to a snake rising from an altar.

Also a brass coin of the Duke of *Devonshire*, the emperor's head laureate.

XXVIII. 8. SALVS AVG.

the type is truly that of *Pax*.

XII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Gardener's* of *Southwold*.

SALVS AVG.

the reverse like that of Dr. *Mead's*.

In Lord *Pembroke's* cabinet, plate 18, a gold *Antonine* coin. the image of *Salus* represented as our VII. 4. *Saluti Augustorum* Tr. p. xvii. cos. iii. we may safely pronounce, this coin was struck on *jan. 4.*  
A. D.

A. D. 291, *jan.* 30.

A. D. 163. and so of an infinity more, conform to the festival days in the kalendar.

On *jan.* 30, by common usage, were struck the numerous coins of Peace. They have letters or notes in *area* only, which import the persons and authority of these Mints, and Mint-masters; by my IXth Canon: and appertain to this year.

XIV. I. a silver coin of *mine*, the bust radiate.

PAX AVG.

S. P. in *area*, *sacra pecunia*. struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XI. 6. of my worthy friend *Josbua Blew*, keeper of the *Temple* library, and member of the *Antiquarian Society*. the emperor's face beardless.

PAX AVGGG.

S. P. in *area*, meaning *sacra pecunia*: destin'd for the charge of celebrating the religious offices of the day, sacred to peace.

*thura, sacerdotes Pacalibus addite flammis,  
albaque percussâ victima fronte cadat.  
utque domus quæ præstat eam, cum pace perenet,  
ad pia, propensos vota rogate deos. Ovid. fasti.*

Dr.

A. D. 291. *jan.* 30.

Dr. *Godwin* of *Baliol* has it, with *I. invictus* in the legend of the obverse. reverse

PAX AVGGG.

struck *jan.* 30. this year.

XXIX. 5. of my collection. a sacred coin

PAX AVGGG.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XI. 4. Mr. *Blew.* F O. in *area*, *Flaminis Officinator*, Official of the Mint, to the highpriest.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year. the emperor's bust bearded.

XVI. 3. Lord *Sandwich*, and of *Vaughan Philips* of *Caermardenshire*, esq; a like sacred coin.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XVIII. 7. Mr. *Hungerford*, and of the celebrated Mr. *Lally.* C. in *area*, means the *Collegium*, Society, or Corporation of the Mint.

PAX AV G.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XXV.

A. D. 291, *jan.* 30.

XXV. 5. a coin of the late *Charles Busb*, esq; of *Broxburn, Hertfordshire*, who most freely lent me all the coins of our emperor, in his collection. ✓

PAX AVG.

in *area* L O. *Legati Officinator*, the head-officer of the Legate's Mint. struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XVII. 6. *John Collins*, esq; who has been a great benefactor to the present history; by an unwearied diligence in collecting coins, both for the late learned *Antiquarian, Roger Gale*, esq; and for myself. Mr. *Gale* left all his coins to the public library, *Cambridge*. ✓

PAX AVG.

in *area* F O. *Flaminis Officinator*. it differs from the preceding XI. 4. the bust beardless: C wanting in the obverse legend.

XXI. 10. a coin of *mine*, double struck upon a coin of *Diocletian's*.

PAX AVG.

struck *jan.* 30, this year. F O. in *area, Flaminis Officinator*. I have the same coin, regularly struck.

X

XIX.

A. D. 291, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 11, 23.

XIX. 7. a coin of *mine*. obverse

IMP. C. CARAVSIVS. PF. IN. AVG.

reverse

PAX AVG.

S. P. a sacred coin of Mr. *Walker's* of *Whitchurch*. all these, and many more the like, were struck *jan.* 30, this year; having letters, or notations in *area* only; by my IXth Canon, of the coins of CARAVSIVS.

On *feb.* 11, he struck that coin of Dr. *Barton's* of *Christ-Church*.

XXX. 8. LETITia AVGGG.

the time of the *ludi genealici*, sacred to *Faunus*, which lasted three days, with excessive mirth among the people. the coin is a compliment to the emperor's performing the public offices of religion, suitable to the festival.

XVIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*,

LAETITIA AVG.

the female genius holds a *sertum* downward, in right; leans her left on an anchor. C in exergue, struck at *Cataraetonium*.

*Feb.* 23, comes on the feast of the *Terminalia*. then was struck a curious coin of *mine*,



A. D. 291, feb. 23.

V. 5. the genius of *Brittain*, throwing incense on an altar. the legend,

TVTELA AVG.

it regards the solemn Pact and Convention made last year, between CARAVSIVS, the king of the *Scots*, and the king of the *Picts*; done upon the altar in the Temple of *Arthur's Oon*. more especially, our emperor takes the *Picts* herein, under his guarantee and protection.

IX. 5. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*. obverse

CARAVSIVS PF. INV. AVG.

reverse, the same type as the last, struck on the same day, and occasion.

TVTELA AVG.

At the same time was struck this coin, to confirm all parties in a religious observance of the compact.

XXVII. 6. PIETAS AVG.

a genius holding a spear in the left, the right hand over a flaming altar.

Now was struck, in honor of our emperor's successes last year; on *march 1*, sacred to *Mars*.

A. D. 291, *march* 1, 17.

XXI. 1. a coin of *mine*.

MARS VICTOR.

*Mars* naked, a *pallium* over his left shoulder, walking, a spear poised in his right; over his left shoulder he holds a trophy.

XXVI. 3. a coin of Mr. *West's*. *Mars* naked, stands, a spear in his right, leaning his left on a shield on the ground.

MARS VICTOR.

On *march* 17, the anniversary of the festival of *Bacchus*, when the young Cæsar, *Sylvius* took the *toga virilis*, was struck

XV. 9. a coin of *mine*,

PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI.

the genius holds a globe in her right, the emblem of empire; a spear transverse in her left, indicative of profound peace. SP. in *area*, *sacra pecunia*. C. in exergue, struck at *Cataractonium*. my friend, the ingenious Mr. *Henry Baker*, has the same coin; and besides his collection in this way, has an extraordinary one of fossils, and natural curiosities.

IX.

A. D. 291, march 17.

IX. 9. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*, sacred, SP. in *area*.

PROVID. AVG.

the genius leans her right on a *bacillum*, in her left arm the horn of plenty.

XXVI. 10. a coin of Dr. *Davis's Imp. C. Carausus P. F. Invictus Aug.* in obverse.

reverse PROVID AVGGG.

a female genius standing, holds the imperial globe in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. S. P. in *area*. C. in exergue. a sacred coin, struck at *Catactonium*.

Now commences a new *Æra* in the history of CARAVSIVS. the last year was the term of the celebration of the *Quinquennalia* of *Maximian's Augustan* empire; to which *Diocletian* would have his to be annexed. and that was pretended to be the reason, at the Treaty between *Maximian* and CARAVSIVS, why the latter could not be put in nomination for consul, that year.

But notwithstanding, the *Quinquennalia* were not celebrated, neither on the true day, april 1, *Maximian's* inauguration-day, as *Augustus*, nor nov. 21, as *Cæsar*; nor on july 21, called the nativity-day of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*; nor on sept. 17, the election-day

A. D. 291, *march* 17.

tion-day of *Diocletian*; nor on *march* 1, as often practised.

'Tis not difficult to conceive, that CARAVSIVS was the great obstacle; whose glory now was not a little heighten'd by his success and victories over the *Scots*, which would interfere with that of the other two emperors; and whose high qualities, truly imperial, eclips'd theirs.

Therefore the emperors nominated *C. Junius Tiberianus*, and *Cassius Dio*, consuls, for the year. this was done on the 20th of *february*. they had been debating about that Article, in favour of CARAVSIVS, and rejected it. an open violation this, of the faith of Treaties. he resented it with a just indignation; and therefore resolv'd to constitute himself Consul in *Britain*, which was done.

So *Victorinus*, *Postumus*, *Tetricus*, and others, did the like, before him, in *Gaul*. so others in other places. he first constituted a Senate in *Brittain*; as that at *Rome*. hence we find so many of his coins with S. C. in *area*, which, beyond controversy, means *Senatus consultum*. not that they were struck at *Rome*, as some have thought. remarkable is that expression of the *Roman* orator, *Philipp. vi. magna vis est, magnum numen, unum et idem sentientis Senatûs*.

*Diocletian*, upon being elected emperor, had nominated himself consul, A. D. 284. the next year too; and

A. D. 291, april 21.

and after conquering *Carinus*, he appointed *Aristobulus* *consul suffectus* with himself.

*Aristobulus* was then *præfectus prætorio*, or captain of the guard to *Carinus*. now therefore CARAVSIVS took *Allectus* his *præfectus prætorio*, for his colleague.

*Aurelius Victor* says, that the *præfectus prætorio* was the next man in dignity, to the emperor. our *Brittish FASTI* stood thus at this time.

*April 21*, the *Palilia*, or foundation of *Rome*.

M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS IMP. AVG. PONT.  
MAX. TR. P. II. CoS. I.

CARAVSIVS IMP. }  
ALLECTVS, } consuls in *Brittain*.

Now was struck a multitude of coins, on this extraordinary occasion.

XVIII. 1. no doubt, but the *Palilia* was the day whereon he made himself Consul; for he appears extremely fond of the coins relating to it, the *Renovatio Romanorum*, and the like. 'tis injurious to the good sense we observe in the *Romans*, to think, they struck their coins at random, casually, without respect to time, and especially without religion. therefore the sameness and similitude in the coins running through all the emperors, assure us, they were done as by rotation,  
not

A. D. 291, *april* 21.

not so much regarding the particular actions of emperors (generally speaking) as the accustomed days in their kalendar. this coin, in silver, of Mr. *Musſel's*, was struck upon the memorable occasion. he was just come from *Huntingdonſhire*, where he had ordered the lengthening of the *Carſdike*, and the building the city of GRANTA, and Temple therein. therefore the coin particularly celebrates his advent again, into his imperial city.

The buſto is laureate, and looks toward the right, as conſular; and as if ſtruck on the 1ſt of *january*, the uſual time of taking up the conſulate. he has the conſular robe on, and holds the conſular ſcepter in his right hand. reverſe, he appears on horſeback, with a *baſta pura* in his left, holds up his right, to expreſs his ſatisfaction in the acclamations of the multitude.

## ADVENTVS AVG.

The conſular ſtaff, or ſcepter, was a peculiar part of the honorary enſigns of the Conſular dignity; together with the *prætecta* or mantle, an embroider'd garment; the tribunal and curule chair. the conſular ſcepter, which we ſee on the coin, was made of ivory, of gold, of agate, or other precious materials. commonly it was taper, and thickeſt upward, twiſted or wreathed. on the top, an eagle ſtanding on a globe; as in their military enſigns. ſometime it was as a ſlender batton, of the ſame thickneſs throughout.

All



A. D. 291, april 21.

All these are describ'd by the Panegyrist *Mamertinus*, I. 6. to *Maximian*, on his repelling the *Germans*, jan. 1, A. D. 287, wherein our *CARAVSIVS* had a part.

*Imperator togam prætextam, sumpto thorace mutasti; hastam posito Scipione rapuisti; a tribunali temet in campum, a curuli in equum transtulisti.*

The *Scipio*, or consular scepter was given by the Senate; though the emperor nominated the person; as *Vopiscus XIII.* informs us. and thus *Sidonius* in *Panegyrico Aviti*, speaking to the Senate.

--- modo principe surget  
*Consule, nempe patre; collatos cernere fasces  
 vos juvat, & sociam sceptris mandasse curulem.*

that it was ordinarily made of ivory carved, thus *Juvenal Sat. II.*

*da nunc et volucrem, sceptro quæ surgit eburneo.*

I have engrav'd several more coins of this sort, therefore 'tis just that I should premise thus much, concerning the *insignia* of our *British* consulate.

He first constituted a Senate by his imperial authority; and then the Senate give him the consular scepter.

A gold coin of *Vitellius*, with this scepter, in the *Pembrochian* cabinet, plate 15.

A. D. 291. *april 21.*

These following appertain to this 21st of *april*, in ordinary.

XVII. 1. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's bust, laureate; reverse, the great cognifance of *Rome*, the wolf suckling the boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*.

RENOVATIO ROMAE.

in exergue RSR. struck at *Rutupium*, by the Master of the emperor's Treasury, who distributed his donatives to the soldiery.

XVIII. 3. the same in brass, *Beaupre Bell*.

RENOVATA ROMA.

the like exergue, struck *april 21*, this year.

In every thing our emperor studies to be *Roman*. the very name of his son *Sylvius* is derived from that source: and carries with it a regal mind. it shows his *welsh* descent, and therein an affectation inborn, of a *Trojan* original. *Sylvius* was the grandson of *Aeneas*.

The like notion they had, in the first coin of invitation, from *Virgil*.

*O lux Dardaniæ, spes O fidissima Teucrum,  
Quæ tantæ tenuere moræ, quibus Hector ab oris,  
Expectate venis?*

The

A. D. 291, *april 21, may 27.*

The learned *Merula* speaking, *de Sacrificiis Romanorum*, p. 99. of the *Palilia*, rightly judges, and proves it from the Panegyrist, that the day was observed with vast solemnity, not only in *Rome*, but likewise in all *Roman* provinces; he might have said, in the whole *Roman* empire. and further, we may add the same, of all the respective holydays in the *Roman* kalendar. but especially we may affirm it of our emperor, who studied so much to adapt himself, in every thing, to the *Roman* genius; as is sufficiently apparent in these, and all his coins: and by his whole conduct.

On *may 27*, our emperor celebrated, with much pomp, the LIII<sup>d</sup> Capitoline *Agon*, this was a new method of reckoning in chronology, in imitation of the *Jews*, now lately subverted; in imitation too of the *Olympic*, and other *Grecian* games, held every fifth year: which likewise was done after the *Jewish* reckoning, though they did not punctually observe the same quantity of years. at this time there were great variety of sports, and contention for prizes. poets recited their works; artificers of all sorts exhibited their performances. and the victors had an oaken crown given them, from the emperor's own hand.

As to religion, on this grand occasion, a ram was the accustomed sacrifice to *Jupiter*. now therefore, the *Legio octava*, who bear a ram for their cognisance, in their military ensign, claims a considerable part in the ceremony of the day. then were struck

A. D. 291, *may*. 27.

I. 9. a silver coin of the late Earl of *Winchelsea*, *Heneage*, one who gave lustre to his birth, by the brighter ornament of learning. he had an extraordinary collection of *Greek* and *Roman* medals. and he condescended to honour me with an intimate friendship.

LEG. VIII. IN *vieta*.

the ram looks to the left.

XXVIII. 4. a brass coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*.

LEG. VIII. IN *vieta*.

the ram looks to the right. both struck at *London*, *may* 27, this year.

On this magnificent occasion, our emperor likewise struck other coins.

XIV. 6. a coin of *mine*, given to me by *Thomas Williamson*, esq; of *Allington*, by *Grantham*; found in his garden there. 'tis near a *Roman* road, vulgarly called the *Stennet*, for *Stanegate*; which led from the great *Hermen street*, north of *Stamford*, by *Thifsleton*, on the division which separates *Lincolnshire* from *Leicestershire* and *Nottinghamshire*, to *Newark*, *Eltavona*. 'tis easy to be traced at this day.

The coin was struck at the *Agon*, this year; victory crowning the emperor with a wreath of oak.

RE-

A. D. 291, may 27.

RESTITVtor SAECVLI.

C. in exergue denotes the *Thornburg* Mintage of *Cata-raetonium*.

V. 3. another of this time, represents the emperor standing, holds a javelin in his right, the imperial globe in his left.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

SC. by order of the new *Brittish* Senate. the emperor is in armor.

XXIV. 1. a coin of Mrs. *Wright's*, an ingenious person of *Roll's buildings*. the same figure as in the preceding, save that 'tis naked, with only a mantle over the shoulders, as *Mars*.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

SC. in *area*, struck by authority of the *Brittish* Senate. C. in exergue, at *Cateric*.

Excellently well is this joyful time, and happy state of *Brittain* pictur'd in this coin,

IV. 6. SAECVLI FELICITAS.

a female genius, standing, holds in her right a *caduceus*, signifying peace and commerce, in her left arm, the horn of plenty.

The

A. D. 291, *june 1.*

The new Senate exercis'd their authority on *june 1*, a day dedicate to the goddess *Moneta*, in that coin of Captain *Bootle's*, Mr. *Ames's*, and Mr. *Foot's*.

X. 8. MONETA AVG.

the female genius has a pair of scales in one hand, a horn of plenty in her left arm. S. C. in *area*, *Senatus consultum*.

*Moneta* was an antient goddess with the *Romans*. for in *Livy* we find, the *libri lintei*, their most antient annals compos'd by the *Pontifices maximi*, were preserv'd in *æde Monetæ*. and in them, the names of the magistrates were insert'd, as *Fasti*. Mr. *Walker* has

MONETA AVG.

M. the *prænomen* in the obverse.

Our emperor illustrates the magnificent pomp of this *Agon*, with striking that beautiful gold coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*.

XXIII. 1. the busto of the emperor in the obverse, is laureate. reverse, *Hercules* with club and bow.

CON-



A. D. 291, *jun. 3.*

CONSERVATORI AVG.

'tis design'd as an egregious compliment to his brother emperors, particularly to his more immediate patron *Maximian*, who affected to be stiled *Herculius*. this was struck in the Mint at *London*, on *june 3*, the festival of *Bellona* and of *Hercules*.

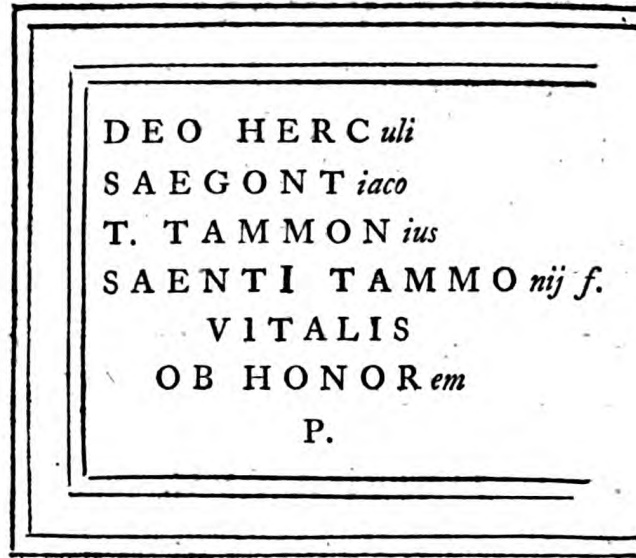
On the same day, he celebrates his empress *Oriuna* in that coin of *Dr. Mead's*,

VII. 8. ORIVNA AVG.

*Spartian* in *Severus* acquaints us, there was a Temple of *Bellona* at *York*. at *Silchester*, the *Roman Vindomum* was a Temple of *Hercules*. *Mr. Foote* has the greatest part of the dedicatory inscription set up on the pediment thereof; together with the molded frame in brass, that inclos'd it. *Hercules* is named from the country here, of the *Segontii*.

DEO

A. D. 291, *june 3.*



There was a Temple of *Claudius* at *Camulodunum*, *Colchester*: one to *Neptune* and *Minerva* at *Chichester*, *Regnum*, and many more. the only one left, *Arthur's Oen*, built by our emperor, demolished in our own time.

This summer, the workmen were busy in putting the *Carf dike* navigation into a perfect condition to answer its original purpose.

To give a true idea of this very extraordinary work, 'tis well worth while to describe its whole course; a great part of which I have seen myself, and leave the remainder for the entertainment of the Curious, who have inclination and opportunity to complete it. and first of the old part, which was projected by *Agricola*, and

A. D. 291, June 3.

and perfected by *Hadrian* the emperor, when he made his *Northumbrian Vallum*. it was design'd to take in the corn of *Northamptonshire* by the river *Nen*.

*Agricola* was a young officer, and served under *Suetonius* in *Brittain*, in *Nero's* time, A. D. 59. and when *Vectius Bolanus* was Legate under *Vitellius*, A. D. 69. he took to the party of *Vespasian*, and was made captain of the XXth legion here, under *Mucianus*. he served under *Cerealis*, *Vespasian's* first Legate in A. D. 70, when he had acquired a great character, and at length *Vespasian* appointed him Legate.

Hence it appears, he had time sufficient to be fully acquainted with the geography of *Brittain*. a specimen of his knowledge therein, was the map which our *Richard of Cirencester* copied from. and when he fixed his *Prætentura* in *Scotland*, he must think of this method of conveying corn to his troops there; by what we now call the *Carsdike*; then the *Fossa*.

'Tis very frequently, that we find most beautiful *Roman* pavements in *Mosaic* work. when they are in open fields, they were the *Villa's* of noble *Romans*. in *sept. 1736*, one of these elegant curiosities was discovered in the fields of *Coterstock*, by *Oundle*, in *Northamptonshire*. *Mr. Lynn* of *Sutbwic*, hard by, and I, took a drawing of it, and it was engrav'd by the *Antiquarian* Society. at the same time, at *Coterstock*, by the river-side, I found a wall, part of a *Roman* building, upon which a convent was built. it was originally

A. D. 291, july.

nally an *Armamentarium*, or granary, in the time of the *Romans*; where the corn of this fine country was collected, coming down the river, to be hence carried to *Peterborough*, where the *Carsdike* began.

This place, and the *villa*, belong'd to the *rei frumentariæ præfectus* of this country. at *Tansover* and *Polebrook*, and all hereabouts, they find urns and *Roman* coins frequently. a *Roman* jar for oil or wine was dug up deep in the chancel of the adjacent church of *Coterstock*. I saw a coin of *Domitian*, in *Corinthian* brass, found under the pavement, to mark the *æra* of it.

Just below *Peterborough*, the *Carsdike* opens into the river. here was a Burgh or fort, whence called *Burgus Sancti Petri*. a little further is a village called *Newark*: a name commonly given by our *Saxon* ancestors, to remains of *Roman* buildings. as *Warkton* near *Kettering*, where *Roman* coins are found; now the place of sepulture of my great patron the Duke of *Montagu*. at *Weekly*, hard by, a square *Roman* camp. so *Aldwarkton*, now *Allerton*, by *Durobrivis*; *North-Allerton*, *Yorkshire*; *Allerton* by *York*; *Warkhouse*, *Northumberland*; and many more, all over *England*; names derived from remains of *Roman* walls.

From *Peterborough*, the *Carsdike* goes to *Peakirk*, and crosses a *lingula* of high ground, jutting out into the fenny level. at the extremity of it is the chapel of *St. Pega's* monastery. she was sister to *St. Guthlac* of *Crow-*

A. D. 291, *july*.

*Crowland*; it goes not far from *Lolham* bridges, crosses *Stamford* river, the *Welland*; then over high ground, between the *Deepings*, crosses the river at *Catebrig*; thence by *Thurly* churchyard. then below *Bourn* to *Dikea*, which has its name from it. thence all along the edge of the high country to *Billingborough*, where was a *burgus* or fort. by *Garric*, which retains somewhat of the name of *CARAVSIVS*, and by *Billingay*. at *Walcot* by *Cately*, another burgh; by *Lindwood* grange, where was another burgh; it proceeds through *Nocton* park, where is the elegant seat of my late friend Sir *Richard Ellys*. then it enters *Lincoln* river at *Wasphenborough*, where was another *burgus*.

The *Romans* made a road conform to this *Fossa*, for the curators of the fleets of corn-boats to travel on, and accompany the boats. and, at proper distances there were forts all the way, and soldiers lodged in them in the latter end of the year, to protect the boats, while the navigation lasted.

There are stations and forts all along the river *Nen*. as *Cogenhoe*, *Chester* walled about, opposite to *Wellingborough*; and *Archeſter*. a square camp near *Ringſted* and *Artleborough*: coins frequently found there, as at the preceding. *Wadenhoe*, *Periboe*, *Walmsford*; *Caſtor* on one ſide the river, *Durobrivis*, *Cheſterton*, on the other, both walled about; *Peterborough*, *Narborough*, *Braceborough*, *Billingborough*, *Garric*, *Walcot*, *Lind-*  
Z 2
wood,

A. D. 291, *august*.

wood, *Wasphenborough*. some intermediate ones may be found out, by diligent and skilful Inquirers.

The *Roman* road, accompanying this work at a convenient distance, keeping straight, and on higher ground, is obvious enough. from *Durobrivis*, passing the *Nen*, on a bridge, it divides in *Castor* fields: the left hand, *Ermen* street, goes by *Brigcasterton*, *Ancaster*, to *Lincoln*: the right-hand one is made for the business of the *Carsdike*. on *Helpston* heath its high ridge is intire: and so proceeds northwards in a straight line, by *Lolham* bridges to *Catesbridge*, all along in sight of the *Fossa*. it goes a little to the west of *Bourn*, and to the east of *Stanefield*, where undoubtedly was a considerable *Roman* town; infinite quantities of coins being there found. I take it to be *Causennis*, or *Corisennis*, as *Richard* of *Cirencester* calls it.

From *Stanefield*, the road goes by *Stow* green on the right of *Folkingham*, in a straight line: so on the left of *Sleford*: beyond which it proceeds on the right or eastern side of *Lincoln* heath, to *Wasphenburgh*.

At *Wasphenburgh* the *Roman Foss*, or *Carsdike*, enters *Witham*, the *Lincoln* river; passes the city, and to the west of it begins an artificial channel again, called still the *Fossdike*, at *Burton*, so called from a fort there. I have rode the whole length of it to *Torksey*, where it enters the *Trent*. 'tis still navigable, and supplies the city of *Lincoln* with coals, and all other commodities of the ocean, from the *Trent*.

Our



A. D. 291, *august*.

Our *Roman* corn-boats now went along the stream of the *Trent*, by *Agelocum Littleburg*, a *Roman* town on one side, *Gateburton* on this. here the *Roman* road crosses the river to go into the *Hermen* street, at *Bawtree*.

A little further down the river is *West-Burton*, whose name indicates a fort. then by *Ganesborough*, a *Roman* town in *Lincolnshire*. a little further is *Waltrith*, a *vallum*, by the passage over the river. thence to *Burringham*, another fort: by *Flixburgh*, another. thence to *Burton*, where was another.

Overagainst it, on the other side the *Trent*, is *Garsthorp*, retaining somewhat of the name of our emperor. then by *Walcot*, having its name from a *vallum*; thence to *Aukborough*, in the northwest angle of *Lincolnshire*. I have describ'd the fort here perfect, in *Itinerar. Curios.* p. 91. it was the *AQVAE* of the *Romans*. there the *Trent* opens into the *Humber*, which the corn-boats cross'd, to go up the *Ouse*, and so to the imperial city of *York*. at the hither end of that city, by the castle, and where the river *Foss* comes into the *Ouse*, was a vast basin in *Roman* times, capable of holding a thousand corn-boats, there to unlade.

Hither the tide brought up the boats; and for that reason was the city of *York* built on this spot, and honored with the residence of *Roman* emperors: first of *Hadrian*, when he made his *Northumbrian vallum*; and perfected the *Carfdike* we are describing. the river  
*Foss*

A. D. 291, *august*.

*Foss* retains the name and memorial of the old artificial cut. from *York*, they drew the corn-boats up the stream to *Ifurium*, *Aldborough*. thence by the *Ermen* street, called there *Leeming* lane, it was carried in waggons to *Cataraetonium*, and so to the *Prætentura's*.

Observe we the great commodity resulting from this artifice, whereby a water-carriage is contriv'd 250 miles *Roman*, and within land; secure from the accidents of the sea. by the river *Nen* came all the corn of that extensive country of *Northamptonshire*: by the *Wel-*  
*land*, the fine corn-country of *Rutland*: by the *Wi-*  
*tham*, all *Lincolnshire*, on the south, contributed its assigned quantity: by the *Trent*, the tribute of its extensive stream from *Nottingham*.

*Newark* was a *Roman* city, walled about. the name comes from that circumstance, as we before noted: our *Saxon* ancestors building upon the *Roman* walls. the castle here was originally the *Roman Armamentarium*, to gather in the corn from the *Trent*. it stands on the *Roman* road, called *Foss* road. its *Roman* name was *Eltabona*. it was the *Sidnacester* of the *Saxons*; and one of the oldest episcopal Sees of the *Mercian* kingdom. all this I have shown fully in a manuscript wrote long since. at *Torksey* has been another *Roman Armamentarium*, or building, to lay up the corn in: now turn'd into a more modern castle.

All

A. D. 291, *august* 1.

All that we have hitherto described, was projected by *Agricola*, perfected by *Hadrian*, and by *Severus*: and now repaired by *CARAVSIVS*. and further, he advanced the same work from *Peterborough* as far as *Cambridge*; and built the city there, then called *GRANTA*. of this *Carfdike*, from *Peterborough* to *York*, I gave an account long since to my friend Mr. *Drake*, the *York* antiquary, which he inserted in his history.

The 1st of *august*, is a day sacred to *Spes*, when in compliment to *Sylvius Cæsar*, the *Brittish* Senate struck this coin of *mine* and Capt. *Bootle's*.

XI. 8. SPES PVBLICA.

the genius holds a sprig in her right, signifying offspring; with her left holds up the skirt of her garment, meaning haste. S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*.

On the same day, *aug* 1, was struck

I. 7. a coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, of Mr. *Walton*, and of *mine*. a bull gradient.

LEG. VII. CLaudia.

ML. exergue.

X. 3. a coin of my friend Mr. *Foote's* A bull gradient.

LEG. VII. CLAudia.

in

A. D. 291, *aug. 1.*

in *area*, D. X. struck by the *Decuriones* of *Gloucester*, on *aug. 1.* the birth-day of their founder. 'tis a colony coin. they were stationed there. *Claudiocestria* thence called.

Our emperor had this year a domestic disturbance from the *Cangi*, a people of *North-Wales*, of *Belgic* original; who came hither from the continent, about 100 years before *Julius Cæsar's* arrival. in *Caernarvonshire* is the *Canganum Promontorium*, so nam'd from them, now *Llyn*. and our *Richard* of *Cirencester*, in his admirable map of *Britannia Romana*, which I take to be as old as *Agricola's* time, gives us there the *Canganus Sinus*.

The excellent *Camden* recites, that a pig (as vulgarly called) of lead, in the reign of *Henry VIII.* was dug up near *Ochy-hole*, *Somersetshire*, with the name of *Claudius* the emperor, and his titles; at last this inscribed *BRITAN.* upon which occasion he discourses concerning the *Cangi* here.

I mention'd another, found near *Bruton* in this county, in *Itinerar. Curios.* p. 143.

IMP. DVOR. AVG. ANTONINI  
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM

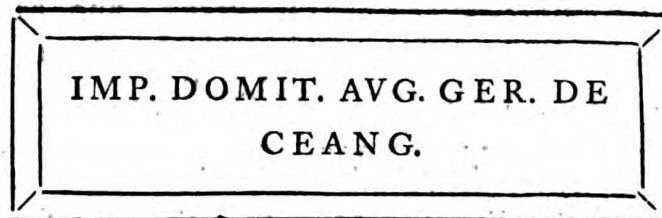
*Suppos'd to be done when M. Aurelius had associated Verus in Empire, & probably the year Statius Priscus legate of Verus, re-duc'd Armenia.*

A. D. 291, *aug.*

the Lord *Winchelsea, Heneage*, had it in his collection of antiquities. it weighs fifty pounds: one foot, nine inches long; three inches and a half broad; and two inches thick. *Mr. Juane bot it of Mr. Creyke's sister. D. W. gave it to Mr. C. who had been his chaplain with Athol in Shirebrook*

*Mr. Camden* in *Cheshire* acquaints us of twenty of the like, dug up on the shore. in some, the name of *Vespasian*, in others thus,

*medals, to Dr. Godwin of 101.*



This is most certainly of our *Cangi*.

Many of these antiquities were found lately in *Yorkshire*, and accurately described and accounted for by *Dr. Ward*, in the *Philosoph. Transact.* he rightly judges them to be Tribute paid to the *Roman* emperors from our lead-mines.

Our *Cangi* were a numerous and powerful people, in the time of *CARAVSIVS*, who dared now to rebel; probably encourag'd secretly by some emissaries of *Maximian*. they were extended all along the western coast of *Somersetshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire*; as well as in *North-Wales*. in *Cumberland* I have visited a place of theirs, near *Kendal, Concangios*, now *Water-crook*.

A a

Our

A. D. 291, oct. 19, 27.

Our emperor was obliged to undertake an expedition against these unquiet people; and soon reduced them to obedience. I apprehend, he engag'd them in *Somersetshire*, not far from *Bath*, returning on the 19th of *october*, which is the celebration of the martial festivity called *Armilustria*; when the *Brittish* Senate struck this coin to his honor.

XI. 7. Capt. *Bootle's*, Mr. *Walker's*, and Mr. *Thoresby's*. at this time they perform'd the duties of religion in armor, with trumpets sounding.

## VIRTUS AVG.

the emperor standing, as *Mars Gradivus*: a spear poised in his right; a trophy over his left shoulder. S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*.

These trophies show a flight, rather than fight of the enemy. the *Cangi* soon repented of their rashness: and the trophies were erected on some of their mountains. Mr. *Walker* has this coin, *Mars* running.

On oct. 27, the time of the celebration of the very antient *ludi Victoriae*, was struck that coin of our emperor's

XIV. 4. given to me by my friend Mr. *Collins*. 'tis likewise in the *Bodleian* collection, recited by Mr. *Wife*.

## VICTORIA CEANGICA.

a trophy; underneath, two captives.

He



A. D. 291, oct. 19.

He was accompanied in this expedition both by his son, the young *Augustus*, and by the empress, a martial lady, and of great wisdom. both are celebrated in the following coins.

IX. 7. a coin of Mr. Foote's, brass. *Apollo*, underneath, a captive *Ceangic*.

ORIENS AVG.

struck oct. 19, at the *ludi solis*. this coin is likewise in the cabinet of Dr. Sharp.

XXVII. 4. the same coin, *Beaupre Bell's*. in both, *Apollo* holds a globe, emblem of power and empire, in his hand. but here are two *Ceangic* captives.

ORIENS AVG.

struck at the *ludi Solis*, oct. 19.

The empress, as *mater castrorum*, having a share in this expedition, is celebrated under the character of *Pallas*, in that coin of *Heneage*, Lord *Winchelsea*,

IV. 9. COMES AVG.

here she is represented helmeted only. she holds forth a sprig in her hand, regarding her son, the heir of the empire. the emperor's bust in obverse, is in the consular robe.

A. D. 291, *octob.* 22. *dec.* 25.

Nor was our emperor content, without making so very polite a compliment to his brother-emperors on the continent, in the Duke of *Devonshire's* coin, struck on the same occasion; the 22d of *octob.* *Minervæ solennitas*, a feast of *Minerva*.

VI. 2. COMES AVGGG.

she holds a spear in one hand, leaning the other on a shield. a sacred coin, from the College of XXI. of the imperial mint at *London*.

On *december* 25, her son is characteris'd under the busto of *Apollo*, done at large in the reverse of his father's coin

XXVII. 2. PACATOR ORBIS.

a coin of Mr. *Foot's*.

IX. 2. a coin of *mine*, akin to this, respecting our empress, under the character of a deity, sitting, with a truncheon in her right, her left lifted up, and resting on her head, as is usual, to express divine tranquillity.

SECVRITAS ORBIS.

II. 8. she is pictur'd in a standing attitude, leaning her left arm on a pillar; her right elevated, and resting on her head, as the last.

SE-

A. D. 291.

SECVRITAS PERPETUA.

In Mr. Gale's cabinet, Cambridge, is this coin regarding the empress. reverse

VICTOR.

she stands, holding a sprig in the right, in her left a spear.

XIII. 3. an extraordinary coin in *Batteley's Antiquities of Rutup.* struck to her honor: with this epigraphe

CONSERVATORI.

the empress sits, holding forth her left arm. her right at rest. it plainly speaks some salutary advice given to our emperor, in some particular emergency.

Thus an altar found by the river *Irtbing* in *Cumberland*. *Camden*, p. 836, dedicated to the nymph *Brigantia*, for the safety of *Plautilla*, wife to *Severus's* son *Antoninus Caracalla*, companion in his expedition into *Scotland*. *Honley* doubts its genuineness p. 269.

in Holland  
addms

A. D. 291.

DEAE NYMPHAE BRIG<sup>antiae</sup>  
 QVOD VOVERAT PRO SALVTE  
 PLAVTILLAE CO<sup>mitis</sup> INVICTAE  
 DOM. NOSTRI INVICTI  
 IMP. M. AVRELII SEVERI  
 ANTONINI PII FAEL. CAES.  
 AVG. TOTIVSQUE DO  
 MVS DIVINAE EIVS  
 M. COCCEIVS NIGRINVS  
 Quæstor AVG. Numini DEVOTVS  
 LIBENS SVSCEPTVM <sup>Solvit</sup>  
 LAETO II. et Cerele Cofs.

A. D. 215.

Thus *Sabina Tranquillina*, wife of *Gordian III.* was a martial lady, and commemorated on several of his coins. and in some coins stampd to her honor in colonies, as particularly one of the *Sameans*. her bust laureate, with short hair. reverse a female figure standing on the prow of a ship; in her left hand a *parma*, holding up her right in a commanding attitude.

In another, she sits, holding a globe of empire in her right, a sword in her left. S. C. in exergue.

Our emperor concludes the year with striking

XXII.

[ 183 ]

A. D. 291, *dec.*

XXII. 3. TEMPORUM FELICITAS.

the female genius standing, holds a *caduceus* staff in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left. Dr. *Davis's*.



A D. 292, *jan. 1.*

The IVth and Vth year of *Carausius*.

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS AVG. PONT.  
MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. II. COS. II.

CARAVSIVS IMP. II. } consuls in *Brittain*.  
*Sylvius Cæsar*,

*Afranius Anniballianus*, } consuls in *Rome*.  
*M. Aur. Asclepiodotus*,

LOCVM

A. D. 292, *jan.* 1.

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|
| L | O | C | V | M | R | E | L | I |    |   |
| G | I | O | S | V | M | P | E | R | I  | N |
| S | O | L | E | N | T | I | A | M | .  | E |
| R | V | T | V | M |   |   |   |   |    |   |
| V | I | R | T | V | T | I | E | T | N̄ |   |
| A | V | G | . | R | E | P | V | R | G  | A |
| T | V | M | R | E | D | D | I | D | I  | T |
| C | . | S | E | V | E | R | I | V | S  |   |
| E | M | E | R | I | T | V | S | ○ |    |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   | P | E | G  |   |

A stone found lately at the lower end of *Stall-street, Bath*; in digging a cellar. under it were two coins of *CARAVSIVS*, which *Dr. Pettingal* shew'd me; which fix it to the time of our emperor, to whose divinity the centurion *Severius* here dedicates it; a burial-place, which had been desecrated by the insolence of the late times. the learned *Dr. Ward* has given a judicious explication of this inscription in the *Philosoph. Transf.* Vol. XLVIII. Pars I.

The uproar which profan'd this place, was that insurrection of the *Ceangi*, quelled last year by our emperor.

On



A. D. 292, *jan. 1.*

On *friday, jan 1*, our emperor assumes his 11d year's consulate, and nominates *Sylvius Cæsar*, his son, colleague.

Now was struck that consular coin of Lord *Pembroke's* admirable cabinet.

II. 7. a bijugate of the emperor and his son, the faces turn'd to the right. the emperor's bust has the consular embroider'd robe on his shoulder. reverse, Fortune sitting, to express the tranquillity, and good posture of his affairs.

#### FORTVNA AVG.

he had now constituted his son *Augustus*, and partner with him in the empire, as it was a frequent custom about that time.

It imports not how young the son was. we have instances of emperors making mere children both consuls and *Augusti*. *Lampridius* writes, that *Macrinus* made his son *Diadumenus, Augustus*, at ten years of age. many more such cases.

The bijugate coins of our emperor are curious, numerous, and all consular, by my VIIth Canon, exhibiting him and his son. in *Beger's* 11d volume of the *Brandenburg* cabinet, p. 749, two gold medals of *Postumus* and his son: only *Postumus* inscrib'd. *Banduri* I. p. 3. *Herennius* and *Hostilian* jugate, radiate. II. p. 62. *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, jugate. another,

B b

*Seguin,*

[ 186 ]

A. D. 292, jan. 1.

*Seguin*, p. 327. *Banduri* II. p. 91. *Constantius, Chlorus* and *Galerius Cæff.* jugate.

On this 1st of *january* many more bijugate medals were coin'd. the faces turn'd to the right.

VII. 1. Dr. *Mead's*, brafs.

PAX AVGVSTI:

a whip before the son, meaning the games aforementioned, on *dec. 25* last, where he presided. the genius of peace is in a running attitude. in the exergue CXXI. meaning the principal mint at *Cataraclonium*, the *Collegium undeviginti*.

worth 1500

VII. 9. a brafs coin of the late Mr. *Sadler's*, who had an excellent cabinet, particularly of *Roman* silver: the coin is consular, bijugate, the faces turn'd to the right.

PAX AVG.

a whip before the son's bust, as above. exergue CXXI. as before. struck *jan. 1*, this year.

given him by  
Wm Pownall esq.  
at S. min. 1725  
where it makes  
a represent of his wife.

XIII. 7. brafs, Sir *Richard Ellys's*, found at *Lincoln*, below hill, and near the river which communicates from one part of the *Carfdike* to the other, called *Fossdike*. reverse, the young *Sylvius*, in the manner of *Ascanius*, as

A. D. 292, *jan. 1.*

as *Virgil* describes him, at the *Trojan* games, where he lately presided, with applause.

## VIRTUS AVG.

in *area* S. C. implying, that it was struck by order and authority of the Senate of *Brittain*; in honor to the emperor's son. the whip before him in obverse. the habit and form of his figure on the reverse, show it; for it exactly represents the picture *Virgil* draws,

*Cornea bina ferunt, præfixa hastilia ferro.*

On the same *jan. 1.*, this year, was struck that most admirable coin of Mr. *Duane's*; a gentleman who judiciously indulges a taste for the elegances of these learned curiosities, in the midst of the confinement and business of the Law; having an exceeding fine cabinet of *Greek* and *Roman* coins, in all metals.

XXX. 1. silver. in the obverse his busto laureate: the embroidered consular robe on his shoulder; in his right hand he holds the ivory, consular scepter of the eagle on a globe: consequently, his head is turn'd to the right.

The reverse indeed is truly noble, equally expressive of an emperor of the ocean, and of the grandeur of the reign of CARAVSIVS. it consists of two figures, *Neptune* and the emperor, joining hands. I have

B b 2

ingrav'd

A. D. 292, *jan.* 1.

ingrav'd it in a larger form, as it well deserves, being a true picture of the felicity of *Brittain*, and its natural right: therefore us'd as a head-piece to this chapter.

*Neptune* stands on the prow of a galley; he has a trident in his hand, held upright, as ready for action; and, what is particular, a helmet on his head.

CARAVSIVS herein intimates the power of his navy, which had obtain'd him the imperial dignity, and which he was thereby resolv'd to maintain. yet, politicly, he gives a very modest legend to the coin.

VBERTAS AVG

*Neptune* is the deity of the element of water. this legend both celebrates the work of the *Car/dike*, which he was at present engag'd in, for the vast advantage of an inland navigation: it expresses too, the effect of a *Brittish* fleet, which by protecting commerce, commands the affluence of the whole globe.

The exergue R S R, struck at *Rutupium* by the chancellor of the emperor's Treasury, for gifts to the soldiery; which was commonly done *jan.* 1.

On introducing *Neptune*, our emperor's favorite patron, give me leave to speak of the reason of his instrument the trident; which is really no other than the fishing-spear: but all these heathen deities of the *Greeks* and *Romans* were the ancestors of mankind, deified.  
thus

A. D. 292, jan. 1.

thus the *Phœnician* writer, *Sanchoiathon*, who liv'd in the same country as *Neptune*.

“ Cotemporary with these (says he) speaking chiefly of *Ouranus* (NOA), and *Cronus* (HAM), were *Pontus* (IAVAN), and *Typhon* (PHVT), (who likewise was the later *Apollo*); and *Nereus* (IAPHET), the father of *Pontus*. From *Pontus* came *Sidon*, and *Posidon*, or *Neptune* (TARSIS).” So that *Neptune* was the son of *Pontus*, and grandson of *Nereus*, or IAPHET, eldest son of NOA. he is no other than the *Tarsis* of *Moses*.

Afterward *Sanchoiathan* tells us, “ HAM gave the city *Byblus* to the goddess *Baalthis*, i. e. *Dione*; and the city *Berytus* he gave to *Posidon* (TARSIS), and to the *Cabiri*, and to husbandmen, and to fishermen; who consecrated the remains of *Pontus* or IAVAN, in *Berytus*.”

The father of the husbandmen is *Dagon*, who, he tells you, “ found out bread-corn and the plow. the *Zeus Arotrius* of antiquity.” *Tarsis* is our *Neptune*, father of the fishermen. he made boats and skiffs, to put out to sea a fishing: and was consecrated in his turn. hence the reason of his bearing the trident.

The *Cabiri*, to whom HAM gave the city *Berytus*, in conjunction with TARSIS or *Neptune*, were likewise seafaring men, and companions with *Neptune*. they were the descendants of *Sydyc*.

Here

A. D. 292, *jan. 9, april 15.*

Here we have the origin of idolatry, and of the deities we are concern'd with, in our present history.

Thus much I thought good to mention in illustration of our IId chapter, to which an infinite deal might be added.

VI. 3. a brass coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, the bust radiate, the same figures in the reverse, as in the preceding.

VBERTAS AVG.

exergue the same, struck at the same time and place. and in this place I must likewise mention.

XX. 10. a coin in silver, of *Charles Frederic*, esq; of the office of Ordnance. the emperor's bust laureate, the same legend.

VBERTAS AVG.

but the picture is quite different, and struck on a different time. a maid milking a cow. this was done on *april 15*, the festival of *Fordicidia*, this year, when this animal, pregnant, was offer'd in sacrifice. this too was struck at *Rutupium*.

On *jan. 9*, the festival of *Agonia*, a ram was the sacrifice. and the *Legio VIII.* would claim it as their day, bearing a ram in their ensign.

XX.



A. D. 292, *jan.* 9, 30.

XX. 3. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, silver, now struck.

LEG. VIII. INVICTA.

M L. in exergue, the *London* Mint.

Now was struck the copious harvest of pacific coins, appropriate to this year by my Xth Canon, having notations on the exergue only, meaning the place of Mintage, a silver coin of *mine*.

XXX. 7. PAX AVG.

M L. in exergue, *monetarium Londinense*.

VIII. 3. Mr. *Foote*. the genius holds a *cornucopia* in the left arm; not a spear, as usual. exergue M L. struck at *London*, *jan.* 30, this year.

PAX AVG.

Mr. *Morant* has the same coin.

XII. 10. a coin of Mr. *Foote's*, a little unusual; the bottom of the letters of the legend outward (and *that* in the reverse only) like some of the higher empire. in exergue IM. meaning the Mint at *Ifurium* by *Boroughbridge*, *Yorkshire*; *Ifurii monetarium*: where the cornboats unladed, which came to the *Prætentura's*, struck *jan.* 30, this year.

PAX AVG.

VIII.

A. D. 292, *jan.* 30.

VIII. 6. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*. thus the obverse.

IMP. CARAVSIVS INVIC.

reverse

PAX AVG.

struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XVII. 7. a coin of Mr. *Collins's* : and of *Philip Carteret Webb*, esq; fellow of the *Royal* and *Antiquarian* Societies; who has a sumptuous collection of *Roman* coins, in gold, and other metals.

PAX AVG.

ML. in exergue. *monetarium Londinense*. I have the same coin, MLXXI. in exergue. struck at the chief Mint at *London*.

XXV. 6. a coin of Mr. *Busb's*; and the learned Dr. *Sharp's*.

PAX AVG.

C. in exergue. struck at the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Catteric, Yorkshire*.

XXIX. 10. a coin of *mine*.

PAX AETERN<sup>a</sup>. AVG.

the usual type of Peace. ML. in exergue. *monetarium Londinense*.

These,

A. D. 292, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 22.

These, and many more of this kind, with letters in the exergue only, were struck on the 30th of *january*, this year. *Jan.* 4, this year was struck that coin

X. 10. SALVS AVG.

on the vows of the people put up, for the emperor's health. the empress, in the character of the goddess, sitting.

A compliment was paid to his brother-emperors in this coin of the rev. Mr. *Graves*, rector of *Claverton* by *Bath*.

SALVS AVG.

SP. in *area*, denoting a sacred coin. MLXXI. the *London* incorporate Mint.

III. 5. a coin of Sir *Andrew Fountain's*, struck by authority of the Senate of *Brittain*, to express the extraordinary qualities of our emperor, who now began to have some distrust of *Maximian's* machinations against him: as well as on account of his late *Ceangic* victory: nor is it improbable, that the insurrection of this people was secretly rais'd, and fomented by *Maximian*. but here our emperor's character is truly delineated, a great mind is unmov'd, by enemies foreign or domestic.

CONSTANTIA AVG.

This coin was struck at *Sorbiodunum*. S. in *area*, *feb.* 22.

C c

our

A. D. 292, feb. 11, march 17.

our emperor returning home by that city, from the *Cangi*, last year. this is that constancy for which the *Romans* are justly celebrated. at the siege of *Jerusalem*, when *Josephus* made that pathetic speech to the *Jews*, well worth perusing, showing to them, how the *Romans* never desisted from any thing they undertook: the *Jews* disregarded his admonition, being persuaded, *Messiah*, who was then expected by all the world, would come to save them. and so they perished judicially; the only nation the *Romans* ever destroy'd. no inconsiderable proof of Christianity, when duly weighed.

On feb. 11, the *ludi genealici*, was struck

XVII. 8. a coin of Mr. *Collins's*,

LAETITIA AVG.

the female genius holds a *sertum* downward in right, leans her left on a *bacillum*. L. in *area*, *Legatus*. in exergue ML. *monetarium Londinense*.

X. 9. a coin of Mr. *Foot's*, Mr. *Boote's*, and Mr. *Ames's*.

LAETITIA AVG.

the goddess holds a *sertum*, downward, in her right, a *hasta* in her left. SC. in *area*, done by authority of the Senate.

The

A. D. 292, *march* 17.

The 17th of *march*, the anniversary of the festival of *Liberalia*, when *Sylvius*, now emperor with his father, had taken the *toga virilis*, were these coins struck by order of the Senate: as commemorative thereof.

X. 6. Mr. *Foote*, and Mr. *Ames*. obverse, *Imp. G. M. Carausius*, *P. F. Aug.* reverse

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the genius holds forth the globe, the type of empire, in her right; a transverse spear in her left; which is in regard to the profound peace of *Brittain*, and to the approaching solemnity of the *Quinquennalia*. S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*.

XII. 6. Mr. *Foote*, the genius, which I take, as well as the foregoing, to mean the empress, holds in her right, the globe; in left a *cornucopia*.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

S. C. in *area*, *senatus consultum*. struck *march* 17, this year, by authority of the *British* Senate.

XIII. 5. a coin of *James Bernard*, esq; a gentleman of curiosity and judgment, in an excellent cabinet of coins, antiquities, natural rarities, &c.

PROVID. AVGGG.

the female genius holds forth in right the imperial globe, in left a spear transverse. a sacred coin, struck at *Cateric*, in *Batteley's Antiq. Rutup.* likewise

Cc 2

XII.

A. D. 292, *april 1*, 21.

XII. 8. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*, and Mr. *Blew's*.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the genius female leans on a *bacillum*, the horn of plenty in her left arm.

*April 1*, this same year, was struck the most elegant silver coin, of extreme good work and preservation, VII. 5. Mr. *Duane's*. the bust laureate. reverse, Fortune fitting. by Fortune, in reality, they understood Providence. the type fitting, holds forth the tranquillity of his reign; *temo*, the steadiness of his councils: the wheel, the vicissitude of human affairs.

FORTVNA AVG.

R S R. *Rutupii Signatorum Rogator*. this day they sacrificed to Fortune.

On the *Palilia*, *april 21*, commemorative of the foundation of *Rome*, the usual coins were struck with the cognisance of the imperial city, *lupa cum pueris*, with the legends

ROMANORVM RENOVATIO,

and the like.

On this day our emperor assum'd his III<sup>d</sup> Tribunical power. his name therefore was thus enter'd in the *Fasti*.

IMP.



A. D. 292, *april 21, aug. 1.*

IMP. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. III.  
COS. II. P. P. PROCOS.

At the same grand festival particular honours are done to *Hercules*, who, upon the spot, foretold the future greatness of that city. *Mamertinus*, the panegyrist, acquaints us with this circumstance. that silver coin was struck, of *Genebrier*. M.L. in exergue denotes *monetarium Londinense*.

III. 8. CONSERVATORI AVG.

Whilst our emperor's grand works went on, of repairing the *Carsdike*, building the city at its origin, to which he extended it; founding a temple there: the new *Brittish* Senate paid their addreses to, and shew'd their zeal to the imperial progeny, upon *aug. 1*, in striking that coin of *Capt. Bootles*, and of *mine*

XI. 8. SPES PVBLICA.

SG in *area*, *Senatus consultum*.

XXVI. 2. a coin in brads of *Mr. George Fleming* of *Wakefield*, who sent it to me. cognifance a boar.

LEG. XX. V. V.

*Legio vicefima valeria victrix*. it was the usual rite of sacrifices to offer up the animal most in season, and at its

A. D. 292, *aug.* 10.

its highest perfection. therefore in the autumn, when the corn was in, they perform'd a solemn sacrifice to *Ops*, the earth, and to *Ceres*, in grateful return for harvest. done in *Italy*, *aug.* 10. a hog or boar the accustomed sacrifice, perform'd by this Legion.

CARAVSIVS provided thus of an heir to his empire, initiated into power, as now colleague with himself in the consulate, he bent his cares to secure it most effectually from the northern inroads: having conquered and quieted the *Scots* and *Picts*, and repair'd the *Prætentura* made first by *Agricola*, and finished by *Antoninus Pius*.

Here he left a body of soldiers to guard his allies the *Picts*, on one hand, and through them his own territories. but in vain are troops posted in these northern regions, without taking care for their sustentation. therefore from the earliest times, the *Romans* here, had the good sense to form that admirable project above described, of the artificial canal called the *Carfdike*; which conveyed corn by water, on an inland navigation, from the warm and fertile southern parts of *England*, to the inclement north; for the benefit of the soldiery there. and on this very matter depends the main knowledge of *Roman* affairs in *Brittain*. both *Antoninus's vallum*, and *Hadrian's vallum*, and *Severus's wall*, requir'd this provision: and now, the garrison which CARAVSIVS had placed there.

This

A. D. 292, *aug.*

This canal was already extended from *Peterborough*, through the length of the fenny part of *Lincolnshire*, till it fell into the *Trent* at *Torksey*. thence it proceeded by natural rivers to *York*, and thence as far as *Alborough* by *Boroughbridge*.

Since *Severus's* time, this important work had been disused and neglected; consequently much out of repair. *CARAVSIVS* gave orders, last year, for restoring it to its original perfection, the bridges and sluices to be amended; the whole new scoured: now he directed it to be carried still further, on the edge of the high country next to the fens of *Huntingdon* and *Cambridgeshire*, quite to the river of *Cambridge*. hereby the most extensive and delicate corn-country of *Cambridgeshire* is taken in, for the excellent purpose aforesaid.

At the head of this navigation, our emperor judg'd it highly necessary to build a fortify'd city, which he called *GRANTA*, now *Cambridge*.

Just below *Cambridge*, the artificial canal opens into the river, runs along the side of it, taking the benefit of higher water, for half a mile. then goes off northward, at right angles from the river, at *Waterbeach*. it then runs round *Cotenham*, by *Ramton*, which retains the memorial of the *Romans*, in its name. it goes by the *Roman* camp at *Audrey* causey, the whole of its passage from the river being low, moory ground. at *Earith* it passes the river *Ouse*, from *Huntington*. the  
name

A. D. 292, *aug.*

name is *Brittish, transitus*. then upon the edge of the high ground by *Colne*; which has its name from a colony of *Roman* soldiers, settled there; and whose business it was to convey the fleet of corn-boats.

Thence it goes by *Bury*, where was a burgh or fort, whence the town takes its name, to *Ramsay*, so denominated from the *Romans*. the like of the *Raveleys* hard by. thence by *Walton*, where was a *Roman* fort. from *Saltry* abbey it passes over the fen to *Bruck* castle, by *Conington*. the ditch is called here the *black Dike*. and *Bruck* castle was a *Roman* fort, or *burgh*. hence it goes by *Holm*, to *Fosset*, which has its name from the original *Fossa* or *Fossatum*. at *Peterburgh* it passes the river *Nen*. there was likewise a *burgh*, or *Roman* fort. so far was the work of *CARAVIVS* done this year.

The method of carrying on this Foss is exquisite, being a friendly contention between art and nature: to preserve, as well as may be, the level of the water, and have a solid bank, both to confine the water, and make a road for the horses that drew the boats. 'tis executed on the edge of the high land, hanging over the adjacent fenny level. sometimes, to keep the shortest cut, it crosses over a *lingula* of high ground, where it must needs be dug very deep. sometimes 'tis obliged to stretch over a piece of fen ground, where its banks must be high, with little depth. the whole is manag'd with great skill.

From

A. D. 292, *aug.*

From what has been describ'd last year and this, 'tis obvious that all the corn, as far as the fine chalk-hills of *Roiston*, an immense extent of arable, most excellent in its kind of grain, together with that along the *Cambridge* river, must center at the commencement of the *Carfdike*, where *Stourbech* Fair is now annually kept. the corn of *Huntingtonshire* was carried down the *Ouse*, and met the *Carfdike* at *Earith*; of *Northamptonshire*, by the *Nen*, *Aufona* to *Peterborough*. *Lincolnshire*, *Rutland*, by the *Welland*, and the *Witham* to *Lincoln*. the tribute of *Nottinghamshire* came by the *Trent*. and 'tis as evident, how useful this canal restor'd, might be to the public, at this day; especially in time of war.

At the same time that CARAVSIVS cleansed and extended the *Carfdike*, it was necessary that he should found the city of GRANTA, which lay at the head of the artificial cutt. here all the laborers concern'd in gathering the harvest, here the boats, the factors, and curators, were to rendezvous in the autumn, to take care of the grain.

And here a good body of troops must be quarter'd for safeguard of the whole. a considerable part of whom were the *Vandals* and *Burgundians* sent over hither by *Probus*, and who had their summer-camp on the neighbouring most delightful *Gogmagog* hills. which camp I have often visited when herbarizing with my

D d

worthy

A. D. 292, *sept.*

worthy friend, Dr. *Stephen Hales*. but now 'tis defac'd by a feat built on it.

As in the former, or older part of the *Carfdike*, described last year, we observe a road made all along at a convenient distance, and on higher ground, accompanying the *Fossa*, for the curators of the corn-boats to travel on: so the like was made here for the same purpose. which I must leave to be traced out accurately, by those that have opportunity.

The like of the chain of forts made for bands of soldiers to guard the fleet of corn-boats, during the latter end of the year.

Along the *Carfdike*, every where, *Roman* coins are frequently found, from *Cambridge* to *Ifurium*, at its other extremity; and more particularly coins of CARAVSIVS and *Alleetus*. not long since, a great potfull was dug up by the *Fossa* at *Cotenham*. many were in the hands of Mr. *Waring* of *Clare-hall*: many were sent to Mr. *Roger Gale*, by Mr. *Collins*. Mr. *Gale* sent me a catalogue of those of CARAVSIVS. I have no doubt of CARAVSIVS's name being retain'd in the *Carfdike*, as the last repairer and maker. for tho' the word *Carr* signifies a bog, a moory ground, or valley, o'ergrown with shrubs; as usually called in the high country of *Lincolnshire*, and elsewhere; probably deriv'd from the *Brittish* *Caer*; for such were the *oppida* of the old *Brittons*, in time of war: but that sense of the word is not at all applicable to the immense fens, by the side of which the *Carfdike* runs.



A. D. 292, *sept.*

I observe in the *Roman* names, transfused into our later languages, the first syllable only is frequently retain'd. *Manchester*, from *Mancunium*: *Wintchester*, from *Venta*: *Colchester*, from *Colonia*: *Caerlud*, from *Londinium*: *Lincoln*, from *Lindum colonia*: *Dorm*, from *Durnomagus*: and many like. so it is just to allow, that *Carsdike* has its name from *CARAVSIVS*. in *Edward III*d's time it was called *Caresdike*. *Camden*, p. 475.

In the antient catalogue of *Roman British* cities, recited in *Nennius*, *Cambridge* is called in the provincial dialect, *Caer-Grantb*. the memorial of its being a walled city, is preserved in the two adjacent towns; one above the river *Grantchester*, and that below, *Chesterton*. just so *Durobrivis* on the *Nen*, by *Peterborough*, stands in *Chesterton* parish, a mile off.

The track of the *Roman* city *GRANTA*, of the wall and ditch that environed it, is still to be seen, wholly on the north-side of the river.

When the *Romans* founded a city, they always built a Temple. *CARAVSIVS* dedicated his to the genius of *Rome*.

Out of the ruins of this city, *William*, the *Norman* Duke built the castle. a very strait *Roman* road comes to it from *Durofiponte*, *Godmanchester*. it passes as strait, through the present *Cambridge*, by *Christ-College* and *Emanuel-College*; over *Gogmagog* hills, by *Vandalbury* camp: so to *Camulodunum*, *Colchester*.

D d 2

We

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

We observe in *Antoninus's Itinerary* V. and in *Richard of Cirencester's* IV. from *Camboritum* they passed to *Durofiponte*, without any intermediate station: whence we infer, *Granta* was not then built.

In *September* is the time, when the corn here is all reaped, threshed, and put into the corn-boats. and this was the occasion and original of the famous *Stourbech Fair* here annually held; the most frequented of any in *England*. 'tis in the very arable, overagainst *Chesterton*; and till the alteration of the style, began on the 7th of this month, lasting for a fortnight.

This was the day of celebrating the *Quinquennalia* of *CARAVSIVS*. and now he dedicated his Temple built at *GRANTA*. such was the usage at those times. now was struck a profusion of coins, to commemorate the auspicious solemnity.

In all these great works about *Cambridge*, our emperor used the hands of the *Vandals* and *Burgundians*, who were stationed hereabouts. they were of his acquaintance; sent over hither by *Probus* the emperor, when *CARAVSIVS*, then a young man of 24 years, served under him.

IV. 7. is an elegant coin regarding the day and celebration of the Fair: the nymph *GRANTA* pouring out her horn of plenty.

ABVNDANTIA AVG.

Of

A. D. 292, *sep.* 7.

Of the *Quinquennalian* medals, many are come to our hands, in all metals.

XVI. 1. the most noble gold medallion of Signior *Muselli* of *Verona*. in obverse the emperor's bust radiate. *Imp. Caes. Carausius, P. F. aug.* reverse

VOTIS DECENNALIBVS.

within a wreath of laurel.

III. 9. a silver coin of Sir *Hans Sloan's*, the emperor's head laureate, and in the consular robe. reverse within a garland

MVLTIS XX IMP.

around it

VOTO PVBLICO.

exergue RSR. struck at *Rutupium*, this *sept.* 7. by the emperor's officer, who distributes his donatives to the officers and soldiers, by land and sea. *may he reign many scores of years.* *Spanheim* gives us a coin of *Postumus*

QVINQVENNALES POSTVMI AVG.

II. 10. one thing which rendered the solemnization of his *Quinquennalia* more illustrious, was the dedication of the Temple which he had built here to the genius of *Rome*. this is commemorated on that coin, silver. the Duke of *Devonshire's*, wherein the temple-hexastyle is represented.

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

represented. Lord *Pembroke* has it likewise, and Sir *Andrew Fountain*, with this grand inscription.

ROME AETERNae.

the emperor's head laureate. in exergue RSR. struck at the emperor's Mint at *Rutupium*, by the chief officer of the Treasury.

*Servius* writes, "nothing caus'd greater festivity and solemnity, than the dedication of temples." this festivity lasted a week.

At the same time was struck that coin of Dr. *Ducarel's*,

XVII. 4. PIETAS AVG.

his *prænomen*, M. *Marcus* in the obverse.

Another of the same, *Thomas Martin*, esq; possessor of an inestimable treasure of papers, relating to our antiquities.

IX. 3. PIAETAS AVG.

SP. in *area*. ML. in exergue.

XII. 7. Mr. *Foot's*, the genius sacrificing on an altar.

PIETAS AVG.

Memorials of the antiquity of this celebrated Fair, and of the religious observances there perform'd in  
*Roman*

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

*Roman* times, are kept up in several particulars; as of the Arch-flamen of GRANTA, in the Vice-chancellor of the University proclaiming it, with much solemnity: of divine service and sermon celebrated in a pulpit set up for that purpose, on the two *Sundays*, in the chief part of the Fair, called the *Doddery*.

In the old style, the Farmers were oblig'd to clear off the corn, from the field where the Fair is kept, by *aug.* 24, which is a festival day in the *Roman* kalendar, *Cæna Pontificum*. when the Arch-flamen, and his attendants met to the festivity.

The word *Doddery*, which puzzles the etymologists, is pure *Brittish*, preserv'd here from the *Romans* leaving us, through the provincial language. *Dodrefn*, household-stuff, furniture, there sold. the word *row*, in *garlic row*, one name of a principal street, from the *welsh*, *rhodio*, to walk. Hence the *rows* of the city of *Chester*, and others.

Other remnants of *Brittish* words in this neighbourhood; *Qui*, a town hard by, the same as *Kew*, near us. from *gwie* a nook, or angle. the first stands in a corner between two brooks. the latter, formerly wrote *Cio*, is in an angle of the *Thames*. and hence our proverbial speech, *kew in the corner*. *hawkston*, from *awk*, water; a village near. *Stour*, water.

The hundred we are now conversant in, is called *Flemdish*, *Flendish*, from the *Brittish*, *Lleng*, *Legio*. *Flenditch* is *Legionis castrum*, meaning *Wandlebury*  
camp,

A. D. 292, *sept.* 7.

camp, the *æstiva* of the foldiers at GRANTA. from it, the older *Brittish* Fols got the name of *Flamsdike*.

So the hundred of *Lemua* in *Bucks*, named from a camp at *Steeple Clayton*, where, in *Saxon* times, was the *Conventus*, or *hundred-mote*. so *Flamborough head*, from the legion planted there, to guard the coasts in later *Roman* times. and many more instances.

At *Chesterton*, overagainſt the Fair, is a pretty *Roman* camp for the foldiers ready to march with the corn-boats.

The inauguration-day of CARAVSIVS was the occaſion of this famous *Stourbech* Fair then held; and which brought the corn from all *Cambridgeſhire* to the corn-boats lying in the river at *Chesterton*; and a fortnight's time was allow'd for that work, which is the continuance of the Fair. then the fleet ſet forwards northward, in the *Carſdike*.

This was not only the origin of *Stourbech* Fair, but we may trace the progreſs of the corn-boats the whole length of the *Foſſa* by the ſame obſervation of Fairs.

*Huntingdon* and *St. Ives* on the *Ouſe*, have Fairs at the ſame time as *Stourbech*. the proviſion there to be gather'd met 'em at *Earith*, and thence proceeded to *Peterborough*, where a Fair is held on the 21ſt, a fortnight after *Stourbech*.

From hence, a week is allow'd for the paſſage of the fleet by *Market Deeping* and *Sleford*, at the end of  
the



A. D. 292, *sept.* 14, *oct.* 9, 18, 23.

the month, when Fairs are kept at both those places.

On *october* 9, Fairs are celebrated at *Blyth, Nottinghamshire*, on one side of the *Trent*; and at *Ganesborough, Lincolnshire*, on the other.

On the 18th at *York*. on the 23d at *Isurium*, now *Boroughbridge*. so that we find, in five or six weeks time, the corn was carried by this easy passage, on water, the whole length of this navigation, 250 miles.

On *sept.* 14, old style, is the chief day at *Stourbech* Fair, particularly for the show of horses, with an extraordinary concourse of people. look into the *Roman* kalendar, we find on that day noted, *Equorum probatio*. 16. are the *Circenses magni*, of highest regard. the next day is the *ludi Romani magni, antiqui per 5 dies*. particularly dedicated to *Consus*, or *Neptune*, and celebrated with more extraordinary festivity, on account of his victory over *Maximian*, about that time of the year.

Hence we may with assurance conclude, the solemnity of these days was here performed by our emperor, and so have continued in some sort ever since; and which contributed to the splendor and establishment of the Fair; to the celebrity of his *Quinquennalia*, and annually, that of his inauguration.

Here is the origin of Fairs, *Feria, Festa, Lata*, all meaning the same thing. whereon were sacrifices, as well as feasting, sports, games, all in a religious view.

A. D. 292, *sept.* 14, 24.

*Stourbech* has its name from the little brook running into the river *Grant*, a little below the Fair. *Stour*, or *Sdour*, is *water*, in the *Brittish*. *bech*, or *beck*, means a little *brook* or *rivulet*. on the other side the river, is *Waterbech* and *Landbech*, which take their names from the *Carfdike*.

VI. 7. incomplete in *Genebrier*. XIX. 1. perfect, a coin of *mine*, given me by Mr. *Collins*. Mr. *Foote* has the same, and the reverend Mr. *Thoresby*.

#### LEG. II. AVG.

a *capricorn*. struck at *London*. this legion was fix'd at *Isca Legionum*, under *Julius Frontinus*. CARAVSIVS being their countryman, they readily came into his interest. I have much to say on this cognifance, which *Augustus* took, from a notion then prevailing, of his being the great and universal prince, expected about that time by all the world, whom the *Jews* call *Messiah*; and who was to be born when the sun enters *Capricorn*. we are not to expect satisfaction about it, from the *Roman* writers. but *Augustus's* coins of *Capricorn*, *temo* and globe, may well enough be called the cognifance of *Messiah*. the station of this legion was at *Rutupium*, in later times.

These coins of CARAVSIVS are struck on *sept.* 24, the birth-day of *Augustus*, their founder; and it was

A. D. 292, *sept.* 24, *oct.* 15.

was the publick day of rejoicing, kept by the legion to the memory of their founder.

I. 8. a silver coin of my late Lord *Winchelsea*. the ox, emblem of constancy in labor, and patience; well suited to the military, especially of the *Romans*. struck *sept.* 24, the birth-day of *Augustus* their founder.

LEG. VIII. AVG.

this was a legion in *Gaul*, in *Gallienus's* time, which our emperor brought over with him. the emperor's head laureate.

XXIII. 9. a silver one in *Banduri*. the emperor's head radiate.

LEG. VIII. AVG.

the ox gradient to the left. I believe *Banduri* errs, in making this VII.

On *october* 15, this year, the anniversary of his arrival in *Brittain*, CARAVSIVS caused to be struck that coin of Mr. *Walton's*.

XXII. 7. a galley.

FELICITAS AVG.

to commemorate that happy event.

A. D. 292, *decem.* 25.

XXII. 9. on *december* 25, this year, was struck that coin of Mr. *Webb's*, in honor of our young emperor,

ORIENS AVG.

*Apollo*, in a running attitude, with the *flagrum* in his hand, meaning the courses ran this day. C. in exergue. *Cataraetonium*. this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*.

XI. 10. on the same day was struck this coin of Mr. *Ames's*,

ORIENS AVG.

thus ended the year with the horse-racings of *Sol*, *Invictus*, *Mithras*, wherein *Sylvius* had presided with applause. thus solicitous and exact were the *Romans*; annexing religion to every public act, whether of peace or war. Providence prosper'd them accordingly. and that is policy, as well as religion; impresses it on all minds: whence virtue becomes even fashionable. and 'tis the true interest of Government to render it so.

At this latter end of the year our emperor had notice, that *Diocletian* and *Maximian* purposed to create Cæsars: and he had penetration enough to think, it was done with no kind purpose toward him.

At

A. D. 292, *decem. 25.*

At the end of the year, as a fortunate omen to the succeeding, was struck

XXVIII. 7. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's.*

TEMPORUM FELICITAS.

a female genius holds a staff in her right, the horn of plenty in her left. C. in exergue, *Cataractonium.*

## CHAPTER



At the end of the year, as a fortunate omen to the

## CHAPTER V.

### THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF CARAVSIVS.

*Jupiter arce sua totum cum spectet in Orbem  
nil nisi Romanum, quod tueatur, habet.  
Salve læta dies, meliorque revertere semper,  
a populo rerum, digna, potente, coli.*

*Tu tamen auspiciū si sit Stipis utile, quæris,  
curque juvant nostras æra vetusta manus?  
æra dabant olim, melius nunc omen in auro est.  
victæque concedit prisca Moneta novæ. Ovid Fasti.*

*Money of a sacred origin and character. CARAVSIVS puts himself into a military posture. continuation of his Quinquennalia. Constantius and Galerius made Cæsars. coins are struck on the festival days of the Roman kalendar. Chlorus attacks the Franks, allies of CARAVSIVS. he lays siege to Boloign. the Saxons and maritime Germans excited to invade Brittain. vanquished. Chlorus repuls'd at Boloign. CARAVSIVS rides triumphant on the ocean, and in the Mediterranean. celebrates the Capitoline*



*pitoline Agon at York. Allectus murders him there.*  
A. D. 293, 294, 295.

A. D. 293. *jan. 1.*

The Vth and VIth year of CARAVSIVS.

*Diocletian* Imp. Vth time, } consuls at *Rome*.  
*Maximian* Imp. IVth time, }

CARAVSIVS Imp. IIIrd time, } consuls in  
*Sylvius* Imp. IIrd time, } *Brittain*.

The *Decennalia* of *Diocletian*, and *Maximian*  
continued.

The *Quinquennalia* of CARAVSIVS continued.  
his title in the *Fasti* thus.

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC. MAX.  
TR. POT. III. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.



ONEY, ever accounted of a sacred nature,  
was first made for sacred use: when every one  
contributed to the public, quarterly sacrifices.  
they that could not send a bull, or an ox,  
sent a ram, a sheep, a goat, a lamb or kid, a pair of  
pigeons, wild or domestic, or a piece of money; for  
the purpose of religion. hence *pecunia* is deriv'd from  
*pecus*.

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

*pecus*. from the figure of an ox or sheep impressed upon it; as both *Pliny* and *Plutarch* expressly tell us. indeed it was first stamp'd with the figure of the animal destin'd for sacrifice.

*Theseus*, as all antient heroes, was a very religious man, and in that respect also affected to imitate *Hercules*. he instituted the great religious festival at *Athens*, at midsummer-time, called *Panathenea*, where every one were to contribute a piece of money, toward the sacrifices: which money he stamp'd for that purpose with the figure of an ox, as *Plutarch* informs us. and thence an ox became the common name of a piece of money. this grand meeting, or panegyre, was but a patriarchal custom revived in *Greece*: the same as celebrated here by our Druids.

The first syllable of the *Latin* word *Numus*, money, being long, indicates, that it comes from *Numen*, as belonging to the deity.

These were patriarchal sacrifices. in time they introduced other animals; as deer, swine, horses, and even human; from corrupt notions of the *Messiah*.

I mention'd some coins of the antients, with animals and parts of animals; with the sacrificing-knife accompanying. p. 42, or the instruments used on that occasion. or vases, temples, and the like, p. 43, 44, 45, of my II<sup>d</sup> chapter.

Afterward, when idolatry prevailed, the impress of their money on both sides, was of deities, sacred things, vases,

A. D. 293, *jan. 1.*

vases, instruments of sacrifice, altars, and symbols of like import, of which innumerable instances. the first money of the *Romans* was sign'd with *Janus's* head; the god of Time, past and future; in a word, Providence: which the *Egyptians* represented more concisely, by an eye; in their sacred writing. the ship on the reverse of the *Roman* coin, likewise meant Providence, in another symbol; and as the *Egyptians* likewise did.

Not that the first inhabitants of *Italy* learnt from the *Egyptians*, but from those that were older than the *Egyptians*; and from whom the *Egyptians* themselves learnt. this is the true cause of the mistake in *Grecian*, and other writers, running up the *Egyptian* antiquities too high. thus we find in the most antient *Phœnician* author *Sanchoniathon*, the true origin of this *Roman* figure of *Janus*.

“ *Cronus* (HAM) was pictur'd with four eyes: two  
 “ before, two behind; two waking, two winking, as  
 “ in sleep. upon his head, two wings; one extended,  
 “ as in flight; one let down, as at rest.” the one, either of the eyes, or of the wings, means the power of Providence, in the act of creation; the other, what we properly call providence, continuing the order of creation.

Of the eyes, we read the like, in *Balaam's* expression, who was a Druid. *Numb. xxiv. 4. he hath said, who heard the words of GOD: who saw the vision of*  
 F f *the*

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

*the Almighty; falling into a trance, but having his eyes open.*

*See bef. p. 33.*

Of the wings, one of the forms of the Druid temples was what I call the *alate*. one of which I revisited this year with great pleasure, no farther off than *Navestock* common, *Epping* forest, by *Weald*: one of the greatest, and most antient curiosities in *Brittain*, made by the first *Phœnician* inhabitants. 'tis in form of a circle and wings; composed by mounds of earth, rampart and ditch: o'ergrown with foxgloves, the sacred plant of the midsummer sacrifice. near it, many brass Druid Celts were found, some time ago; now in Mr. *Lethbullier's* collection. I mentioned some of the most antient builders of this sort of temples, p. 33. CHAP. II. PHVT, the second *Apollo*. observe we in our temple, one wing is extended; the other at rest.

Lastly, as to the ship, on the reverse of the *Roman* old money, *Capita aut navim*; the old *Greek* and *Roman* writers were ignorant of the true meaning. 'tis the emblem of Providence; of the smooth, regular, unseen conduct thereof, in the order of the universe; the *magni machina mundi*. and this too is according to the *Egyptian* notions. as in the famous *Isiac* table, which I have largely commented upon: it represents the mystic Temple of the *Egyptians*. over the gate of the front, or entrance, where was the dog's-head and ring, the knocker, is a boat pictur'd; this is the door

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

door of the terrestrial world. the same boat over an inward gate of that part of the Temple, which was the celestial world. thus the priests of the Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* (HAM) carried their deity in a boat, in the grand procession before *Alexander the great*, as *Curtius* writes. this is the meaning of the ship on the reverse of the first *Roman* money, with the head of *Janus* in obverse..

The striking of the *Roman* money was ever one prerogative of the *Flamens*, on account of the offices of religion. all the common-wealth money, the consular coins, have the bust of *Rome*, of *Venus*, or some other deity. and after it received the bust of an emperor on the obverse; the reverse was ever reserved for a deity, for instruments of sacrifice, sacred vessels, sacred symbols, &c. so after Christianity sunk from its original purity, the coins were stamped with heads of Christ, the virgin, of saints, angels, bishops, and the like. our *Saxon* coins exhibit many such. in *France*, often saints and relicks are on the coins of particular districts; the hand of the Protomartyr on the coin of *Besançon*, and of the people of *Metz*: of *St. Martin* at *Tours*, *St. Nazarius* in the country of *Autun*, and the like. still keeping up to its original intention, the sacred character.

Thus much in short, will open our minds, in regard to the present discourse, which depends intirely on money.

A. D. 293, *jan. 1.*

We can't sufficiently commend the sagacity of the learned *Pagy*, who has struck out so great a light in the *Roman Fasti*, from observation of the returns of the imperial *Quinquennalia*. 'tis now for that purpose, both the emperors on the continent assume the consulate of this year. our emperor, and his son, do the like in *Brittain*: for the solemnities of all coincided. but notwithstanding the joy that usually attended this festival time, the smiling days of peace, which our emperor had enjoy'd for above three years, now begin to be clouded, with the frowns of his brother-emperors, envious of his rising glory; and fearing his ambition would tempt him to greater heights.

On celebration of the religious rites of new-year's day, to *Janus*, were stamped the following coins.

VI. 9. the emperor, and his son *Sylvius*, jugate; a consular coin of this year, in *Genebrier*. he is in the embroider'd consular robe. struck by the *Brittish* Senate, this day. S. C. in *area*.

#### VIRTUS AVG.

a compliment to either father or son; in the character of *Mars Gradivus* poizing the spear in his right, a trophy o'er his left shoulder. this is done in honor to their late *Ceangic* victory. 'tis a triumph, as we read in *Plutarch's* life of *Romulus*. thus he triumphed on the conquest of *Acron*, carrying the trophy on his shoulder:



A. D. 293, *jan. 1.*

shoulder: and has likewise a regard to the troubles they foresaw coming from the malignity of *Maximian*.

III. 3. the same coin. CARAVSIVS his busto only, radiate. *mine*; and the reverend Mr. *Thoresby*, who has a good number of the coins of our emperor; all found at *Aldborough, Ifurium*, where the *Carfdike* navigation ends.

VIRTVS AVG.

*Mars gradivus.*

XXVIII. 2. a brass consular coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, the emperor and his son bijugate, looking to the left, a blunder of the *monetarius*.

PAX AVG.

F. in *area*, *Flamen*. struck by the high-priest's authority, delegated from the emperor as *Pontifex maximus*.

III. 1. a silver coin in *Genebrier*. the emperor's busto looking to the right, laureate, in the consular robe, holding in his right the consular scepter. reverse

FELICITAS AVG.

a galley. to show that the emperor's safety and felicity rested in his navy. in exergue RSR. very properly struck

A. D. 293, jan. 1.

struck at *Rutupium*, where the main of his navy lay: and where most of his silver medals were struck. *Rutupii Signator Rogationum*. the high officer that struck the money for the emperor's donatives.

XVI. 2. a silver coin of Lord *Sandwich*, consular. the emperor's bust laureate. he has on the embroider'd consular garment; holds in his right hand, the ivory, consular scepter, with an eagle on a globe. reverse

CONCORDIA MILITUM.

exergue R S R. the type presents a genius holding a military standard in each hand. the medal was struck jan. 1, this year, on our emperor's entering on his III<sup>d</sup> year's consulate: when he perceiv'd the hostile temper of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*; and was preparing against them, by thus addressing the soldiery. struck at *Rutupium* for military donatives, this jan. 1.

XX. 8. a silver coin of Mr. *Webb's*. the emperor's bust laureate, exhibits the same legend; the device quite different: two hands joined.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

R S R. in exergue.

And now was struck the golden medal of the *Brandenburg* cabinet, which has the legend

XII.

A. D. 293, *jan.* 1, 16.

XII. 1. CONCORDIA MILITVM.

the emperor's bust laureate. two figures in reverse, the emperor standing in the consular habit, joins hand with the female figure of *Concordia*.

XXI. 9. a coin of *mine*, brass. struck in conformity to the leading of the consular coins.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

I. 5. is a brass one of Mr. *Foot*'s, and of Dr. *Davis*'s. radiate bust. reverse, two figures; the emperor standing in consular habit, joins hand with *Concordia*.

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

in exergue R S R. struck at *Richborough*, two hands joined.

These coins were properly struck on the festival of *Concordia*, this year, being *jan* 16, and in conformity to the consular ones of the new-year's day.

XXII. 2. is an excellent coin of the late *Maurice Johnson*'s of *Spalding*, with two figures in reverse.

The emperor, as the preceding, in consular robes, joins hands with *Concordia*.

CONCORDIA MILITVM N N.

*Concordia Militum nostrorum*. it cannot mean the soldiers

A. D. 293, jan. 18.

diers of the three emperors, for before a quarrel, it would be absurd: after, it would be impracticable. therefore it most evidently specifies our emperor and his son joint consuls, vigilant against the machinations of his brother-emperors on the continent, who, he well knew, were maliciously set against him.

Q in the bottom of the *area*, between the two figures, signifies the *Quæstor*, an officer of the *Flamens*.

On jan. 18, the coins following were struck to the honor of the emperor's favorite Legion, the *Legio quarta Flavia*.

I. 10: a silver coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, and Duke of *Devonshire's*. a lion gradient to the right. exergue MSR. *Menapiæ Signator Rogarum*.

LEG. IIII. FLAVIA.

the emperor's bust laureate.

XXIII. 7. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the lion gradient to the left, having a thunderbolt in his mouth.

LEG. IIII. FLAVIA.

in exergue MSR. the emperor's officer of coinage at *Menapia*, St. *David's*. the busto radiate.

XXIV.

A. D. 293, *jan.* 18.

XXIV. 10. a coin of Mr. *John Hocker's*, of *Reading*, brass. the lion gradient to the left.

LEG. III. FLAVIA.

in exergue MC. *Menapia cusa*.

This legion was form'd by *Vespasian*. the coins were struck *jan.* 18, being the birth-day of their founder. it was station'd at St. *David's*, and concern'd in the *Ceangic* victory, last year.

XXX. 3. the cognisance here is two lions fronting each other. over them a busto galeate. the two lions mean, that the legion was *gemina*. the head is our empress *Oriuna*, as patroness thereof, under the character of the genius of *Britannia*. in honor to her, and to this legion, our emperor bears this lion in his shield in that coin XIV. 8, struck the ensuing year. this was a legion of *Victorinus's* in *Gaul*, A. D. 267, which now CARAVSIVS had brought over with him.

LEG. III. FLAVIA P. F.

*legio quarta Flavia pia fidelis*. these were struck *jan.* 18, this year.

Lord *Pembroke* has this coin of *Victorinus* in gold, p. 22, a galeate head over it, which seems to be that of the genius of *Africa*: where the legion was rais'd. another, *Banduri*, I. p. 318.

G g

Return

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30.

Return we now to the coins of PAX, done on the 30th of *january*, the day particularly sacred to Peace: according to my XIth Canon of the coins of our emperor. those of PAX having a spear transverse, were struck this year, regarding his *Quinquennalia*, now celebrated; and to it coincided the *Decennalia* of the other two emperors.

On *jan.* 30, this year, was struck a coin of Mr. *Footé's*, Dr. *Sharp's*, and of *mine*; the spear transverse, importing a state of tranquillity, suiting this *Quinquennalian* year of festivity.

### III. 6. PAX AVGGG.

SP. in *area*, a sacred coin. MLXXI. in exergue, the Collegiate Mint at *London*. This coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*; Dr. *Durban's* of *Richmond*; the reverend Mr. *Walker's* of *Whitchurch*; a juvenile face.

The *Romans* sent a spear as a declaration of war. hence the spear in this attitude tokens an assurance of peace.

VIII. 9. Mr. *Footé's*, and *mine*. a coin of *Diocletian*. spear transverse. a sacred coin struck at the imperial Mint at *London*. SP. --- MLXXI.

### PAX AVGGG.

VII. 7. Mr. *Sadler's*. spear transverse. IM. in exergue, *Isurii monetarium*. the Mint at *Aldborough*,  
*Yorkshire*,



A. D. 293. *jan.* 30.

*Yorkshire*, whither the corn-boats came up from *Cambridge*.

PAX AVG.

VII. 8. Mr. *Sadler's*, and Mr. Serjeant *Eyre's*.

PAX AVG.

spear transverse. SP.--MLXXI. in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*; and *E. Audley*, esq; of *Huntington*: beardless.

XVI. 9. a coin of Mr. *Musfel's*, and of *mine*. spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

SP. in *area*. C. exergue. *Cataraetonium*.

XXI. 4. a coin of *mine*, spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

in *area* V. meaning *Vicarius*, the same as *Præfectus*, Master of the mint, under the *Flamen*: struck *jan.* 30, this year.

XXI. 7. a coin of *mine*, the spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

SC. in *area*. struck by order of the *Brittish* Senate, *jan.* 30, this year.

G g 2

XXV.

A. D. 293, *jan. 30.*

XXV. 7. a coin of *Maurice Johnson's*. spear transverse. struck *jan. 30*, this year.

PAX AVG.

in *area O. Officialis*, Remembrancer of the Mint; who takes care of the dyes, the implements and utensils; under the authority of the high-priest.

✓ XXV. 8. a coin of Mr. *Edward Jacobs* of *Fever-sham*, member of the *Antiquarian Society*, who is curious in preserving these, and the like valuable remains of antiquity. the spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

ML. in *area*. struck at *London*, this *jan. 30.*

XXV. 10. Mr. *Duane's*. spear transverse.

PAX AVG.

SC. in *area*, *Senatus consulto*. C. in exergue, struck at the *Thornburgh Mint* at *Cataractonium*, this *jan. 30.*

XXVI. 8. *James Furin*, esq; spear transverse. SP. — C. *sacra pecunia*. struck at *Cataractonium jan. 30.*

PAX AVG.

XVI.

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30.

XVI. 8. Mr. *Mussel.* spear transverse.

P A X A V G.

FO. in *area*. *Flaminis Offinator*: the Official of the high-priest. struck *jan.* 30, this year. this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet.

Mr. *Walker*, with the transverse spear

P A X A V G.

BE. in *area*, MLXXI. in exergue. another BE. in *area*, without exergue. these coins of P A X, with the spear held transverse, were struck this year.

Great are the numbers of these coins of P A X, nor less the variety; as we have largely seen already. I shall recount some few particulars more.

The genius of peace in the reverse, is commonly represented standing: but in that coin of Dr. *Mead's*, VII. 1, it is manifestly running. struck *january* 30, A. D. 292.

V. 9. a coin of *George Scot*, esq; of *Wulstan-hall*, *Chigwell*, in *Essex*, which he gave to me: has the type of *moneta*, with a pair of scales, and *Cornucopia*. ✓

P A X A V G.

'tis certainly with great propriety. it was struck *jan.* 30, A. D. 294.

Another

A. D. 293, *jan.* 30, *feb.* 11.

Another XXVIII. 8. of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of *mine*, given by my friend Mr. *Francis Drake*, of *York*, with the type of Peace. the legend

SALVS AVG.

'tis already mention'd.

Another of *mine*, V. 10. with exact propriety.

PAX AVG.

having the type of *bilaritas*, the *corolla*, and anchor. the coin belongs to *jan.* 30, A. D. 290.

Mr. *Foot's* coin above, VIII. 3. the type holds a *Cornucopia* in her left arm, instead of the usual spear.

PAX AVG.

but we must allow this to be done with equal elegance and propriety, as the former. the coin belongs to A. D. 292.

I here recite 'em as beautiful variations from the common rule: beside a coin struck on one of *Gallienus*: a PAX, XV. 10. A. D. 294, on *jan.* 30. another on one of *Diocletian's*, XXI. 10, struck A. D. 291, *jan.* 30. which are uncommon; for it was absolute treason among the *Romans*.

On *feb.* 11, the *ludi Genealici*, was coined Mr. *Maurice Johnson's*,

XXII. 6.

LAETITIA AVG.

of

A. D. 293, *feb. 11, march 1.*

by authority of the *Brittish* Senate. the female genius holds downward, in her right, a *corolla*, leans her left on a *bacillum*. SC in *area*.

Also one of *mine*, a sacred coin; the type as the preceding,

XXI. 2. LAETITIA AVG.

SP in *area*.

XXVII. 9. LETITIA AVG.

the reverse is the plain type of Peace.

On this 1st of *march* recommences the celebration of the high festivity of CARAVSIVS's *Quinquennialia*, which lasts a week. at the same time, the emperors on the continent held their *Decennalia*. now was struck

III. 10. silver. *Genebrier*. the bust laureate. reverse

VOTVM PVBLICVM.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

*may be reign many scores of years!* exergue RSR: struck at *Rutupium*, by the high-treasurer of the emperor's exchequer.

XXIII.

A. D. 293, *march 1.*

XXIII. 2. silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*. bust laureate. reverse

VOTO PVBLICO.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. struck *march 1*, this year.

XXVIII. 6. brass, Duke of *Devonshire's*. head laureate.

VOTVM PVBLICUM.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. struck *march 1*, this year.

XX. 5. silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*, bust radiate.

VOTVM PVBLICVM.

on a flaming altar,

MVLTIS XX IMP.

exergue R S R. *Rutupium*, struck *march 1*.

This day is ever a great festival to *Mars*. and consequently no little devotion is paid to him. and with good reason we ascribe this following coin to the day.

IV. 4. the reverend Mr. *Walton's*, and one of mine.

MARTI PACIFERO,

the



A. D. 293, *march* 1, 17.

the deity in armour, helmeted, and with shield on his left arm; holds forth the sprig of olive in his right. it regards more transactions than one, or two, in our emperor's reign.

On *march* 17, the anniversary of the *Liberalia* festival, when *Sylvius*, now emperor and consul with his father, had taken the *toga virilis*, was struck that coin of Mr. Foote's, and Mr. Ames's,

XXI. 6. the emperor's *prænomen*, M. *Marcus* in the legend of the obverse. 'tis done to the honor of the empress, the happy mother of the imperial family; by the Senate's authority. the figure represents her, holding forth a globe in her right, with a transverse spear in her left. S C. in *area*.

#### PROVID. AVG.

The learned *Lindebroge*, upon *Censorinus*, shows, from the works of the antients, how carefully they celebrated the returns of birth-days, of cities, colonies, patrons, their own, their adoptions, and the like.

When we are once acquainted with their methods, we can observe how they chose religious days for their more public acts; as *Diocletian's* election on *sept.* 17, the *Consualia*, at *Chalcedon*. 27, he enter'd *Nicomedia* in the imperial purple: a day sacred to *Venus genatrix*, and to *Fortuna redux*. so *october* 28 was a day

H h

much

A. D. 293. *march 17, april 1.*

much revered from *Augustus's* time. and thereupon *M. Aurelius* took his son *Commodus*, as partner in the empire. 'tis the *mysteria Isiaca*: and *Hadrian's Natalitii ludi*. so of many more.

Dr. *Sharp* has this coin following,

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the genius leans on a *bacillum* in her right, a *cornucopia* in her left arm.

CARAVSIVS struck the usual coins of this day, which was the festival of Fortune, meaning Providence, *april 1.*

IX. 4. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of mine, the gift of Mr. *Harris* of *Landaff*. Fortune standing, a presage of action, the *temo* on a globe; indicating her power over empires.

FORTVNA AVG.

XVI. 7. a coin of Mr. *Mussel's*, found at *Cirencester*. Fortune standing, a *bacillum* or truncheon in her right, leaning on the ground; a *cornucopia*, as usual, in her left arm.

FORTVNA AVG.

C in exergue. struck at *Cataraetonium*.

Coins were struck likewise to *Apollo* and *Diana* on this day. as particularly

IX.

A. D. 293, *april* 1.

IX. 6. a coin of the late Dr. *Stack's*, of Mr. *Musfel's*, and of Mr. *Footé's*.

APOLLINI CONSERVATORI.

the griffin, a figure sacred to *Apollo*. in exergue R S. *Rutupii Signata*.

XXVII. 8. a Deer, the animal sacred to *Diana*.

DIANA CONS.

xx. in exergue, imperfect notation.

Now the legionary coins were struck of the *Legio II. Parthica*, which were under our emperor.

XIII. 10. a coin in the *Cotton* library. a centaur looking to the left, in his left hand he holds a garland, in his right a club.

LEG. II. PARTHICA VII. P.

*legio secunda Parthica septimum pia*. happy would it be for our soldiery to deserve the epithet: but that reformation must be deriv'd from the officers.

*Zosimus* in *Aurelian* mentions clubs being the arms of the *Palestini*; he means the *Arabians*, of whom this legion was originally compos'd; and the centaur is their symbol, as being the most antient horsemen.

*Gallienus* has coins frequent with this picture, and *Apollini Cons. Aug.*

A. D. 293, *april 21, may 12.*

XIII. 2. is a beautiful variety of a coin struck this same 1st of *april*, to the honor of *Apollo*, the guardian deity of this legion. 'tis a coin of Mr. *Jacob's*.

Mr. *Muffel* has it likewise, and it occurs in *Batteley's Antiqu. Rutup.* I imagine it was station'd in *Kent* at *Reculver*.

LEG. II. PARTHICA.

the centaur holds a globe in his right hand, a club in his left. in exergue M. L.

Highly was this day, *april 21*, regarded, the *Palia*, or birth-day of the imperial city. when these coins were struck.

XI. 9. captain *Bootle's*, and of *mine*, brass; the wolf suckling the two boys, *Romulus* and *Remus*.

RENOVATA ROMA.

C. in exergue. struck at *Cataraetonium*. the imperial title now,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. TR. POT. III.  
COS. III.

On *may 12*; were celebrated the *ludi Martialici*, on which occasion our emperor very seasonably exhibits himself

A. D. 293, *may 12.*

himself in compleat armor, as prepar'd for action. now were struck these following coins.

XV. 3. a coin of *mine*, of Mr. *Meadows* of *Cornhill*, Mr. *Mussel's*, Mr. *Foot's*, Capt. *Boote's*, and Miss *Blakeley* of *Ampthill*.

VIRTVS AVG.

the emperor in armor, as *Mars*, standing, looking to the left, a spear in right, leaning his left hand on a shield; struck *may 12.*

XV. 4. a coin of *mine*, and of Dr. *Parker's*. the same figure, looking to the right.

VIRTVS AVG.

IV. 3. the same figure, naked, save a helmet and mantle, looking to the left.

VIRTVS AVG.

Mr. *Foot's*, *mine*, Mr. *Meadows*, and Mr. *Mussel's*.

In Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, in the public schools, *Cambridge*, this coin of our emperor,

VIRTVS.

a female genius in reverse, holds a garland downward, in right, her left leaning on a *bacillum*: being the figure of *Letitia*.

XII.

A. D. 293, *may* 12, 21.

XII. 9. the same figure as the last, looking to the right.

VIRTUS AVG.

Mr. Foote's, struck *may* 12.

Our emperor had foresight enough to see a storm arising against him. for he heard, that the two emperors on the continent met at *Milan*, this year, on the 1st of *march*, there to celebrate the ceremonious festival of the *Decennalia*. and there they created two Cæsars, *Constantius Chlorus*, father of *Constantine the great*, and *Galerius Armentarius*. they adopted them both, and to link them more firmly to their interest, married them into their own families.

CARAVSIVS perceived their purpose in it: but concealed his knowledge thereof. they were proclaim'd Cæsars at *Nicomedia*, *Diocletian's* favorite city, on *may* 21, being the festival of *Agonalia Jani Junii*.

Accordingly you find a coin printed in *Banduri* II. p. 5, of *Diocletian*.

PROVIDENTIA DEORVM.

struck upon this occasion. in the obverse, the emperor in the consular robe: reverse, he stands before an altar, a female genius with him, in an act of religion. this confirms sufficiently my former sentiments on this legend. p. 11, *Banduri* plainly illustrates this meaning.

*Maximian*



A. D. 293, *may 21.*

*Maximian* struck the like, upon the like occasion, particularly *Banduri*, p. 75.

The *Romans* always conducted their affairs so, as that they might fall on festival days proper for the occasion, as much as possible; as it were, tying down Providence to concur with them, and afford a favorable event. and for this reason are their coins the public monuments of their actions, and of their gratitude to heaven, to be annexed to the festivals of their deities: which is the principal plan I here go upon; and which will be largely exemplified in the subsequent parts of this work.

Here they chose *march 1* for the purpose of creating *Cæsars*, because the great festivity of *Mars.* so *Diocletian* formerly appointed *Maximian* Cæsar, on *nov. 21*, being the festival of *Liberalia* II. sacred to demigods, heroes, and nymphs, the companions of *Bacchus.* whereby we may correct the vulgar annals one day, who assign the 20th for that event.

So *Maximian* was created *Augustus* on *april 1*, because sacred to *Fortuna virilis.* and this is a consideration that will adjust numbers of old dates in chronology. the great persecution began at the *Terminalia* festival, A. D. 302. kalends of *may 305*, *Diocletian* and *Maximian* resign the purple, and create two new Cæsars, *Severus* and *Maximinus junior.* *Ludi Florales.*

The

A. D. 293, *aug.*

The present creation was done with great pomp; and that pomp was religious: for it was the second celebration of the *Decennalia*.

*Chlorus* having received his new dignity, was sent against *CARAVSIVS*, as well acquainted with *Brittish* affairs; having formerly been here in a command; and where he married *Helena* of the *Brittish* blood-royal; a matter which I proved, in a discourse delivered to the *Antiquarian Society*, *july 26, 1753*. *Maximian* had so much fear of divine vengeance for perfidy, and breach of solemn faith given, that he did not care, the second time, to contend with our emperor, directly; tho' he did it obliquely, and as by deputy, in his *Cæsar*.

*Chlorus* begins his operations against the allies of *CARAVSIVS*, inhabitants of the countries bordering on the ocean. these he could come at, without risking the sea; and they were the *Franci* and *Batavi*. these were all hitherto properly under the domination of *CARAVSIVS*. the panegyrist writes, that *Batavia* was at this time held by divers kings of the *Franci*, and they were allies of *CARAVSIVS*: and against whom *Chlorus* now bent his arms: and spends this summer; not without success. for *Maximian* in the mean time, guarded the *Rhine*, to prevent succours coming to them from beyond the river; and excites the *Saxons*, *Alamans*, and maritime *Germans*,  
who

'A. D. 293, octob.

who were *his* allies, or dependants, to invade *Brittain* by shipping.

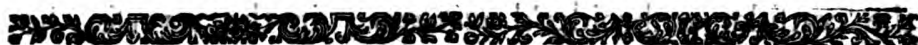
CARAVSIVS repell'd the invaders, and made great slaughter of them, he took one of their kings prisoner. now was coined

IV. 1. wherein he is saluted *Imp. Germanicus Maximus*. a trophy, under which, two captives.

GERMANICVS MAXV<sup>mus</sup>.

IV. 2. a coin in *Genebrier*, and in the *Bodleian* library. a trophy, under which, two captives.

VICTORIA GER<sup>manica</sup>.



A. D. 294, jan. 1.

*Constantius Chlorus*, Cæsar, } consuls at *Rome*.  
*Maximian Galerius*, Cæsar, }

M. A. Val. CARAVSIVS, IVth time consul in *Brittain*.

VIth and VIIth year of CARAVSIVS.

I i The

A. D. 294, jan. 1.

The imperial title thus.

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
 PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.  
 MAX. TR. POT. III. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.

*Chlorus* and *Galerius* were made consuls this year, according to rule, upon their new dignity. and this proves the plan of our chronology. our emperor easily foresaw this would be a year of action, therefore took on him the IIIIth consulate. time has envied us the record of his *Fasti*; so that we can't know his colleague. but that singular coin of my friend, the reverend Mr. *Foot*, assures us of his IIIIth consulate. thus.

XII. 3. in the obverse, the emperor's bust has on, the consular embroider'd *chlamys*. in the reverse, he stands in the complete consular robe, holding in his right hand the globe of empire; in his left, a scroll of paper, or vellum, as usual. in *Somerset-house* garden is such another figure, antique, belonging to king *Charles I.* among many more such curious works; dispers'd in the civil wars. that excellent statue of *Cicero*, of the *Arundel* collection, now at *Oxford*, Lady *Pomfret*'s donation, such another.

The legend of our coin is

2V127A210 COS. III.

most assuredly struck this jan. 1.

On

A. D. 294, *jan. 1.*

On this same day, were struck the unhelmeted heads of our emperor, looking to the right: by our XIIIth Canon.

VII. 3. an elegant silver coin of Dr. *Mead's*, and of Mr. *Kemp's*, struck this day.

### PAX AVG.

the emperor's head, laureate, in obverse, in his consular *chlamys*; holds the ivory *scipio* in his right, the consular scepter. the female genius of the reverse has a *cornucopia* in her left arm: a sprig in right. in the gold medallion of *Tetricus*, exhibited by *de Boze*, in *Philosoph. Transf.* XLVIII. pars I. he holds in his left hand the consular scepter; not the representative of the *Gallic* empire: "which (says he) completed the glory and happiness of *Aurelian*."

'Tis pretty to observe the curiosity in our emperor's coins, and the secret meaning contain'd therein.

On *jan. 1.*, this year, when peace or war were uncertain, to show he was prepar'd for both, was struck

XIV. 8. a coin of *mine*, found, with a great many more, in an urn, at *Fleet*, in *Lincolnshire Holland*, by Mr. *Edward Lenton*, many years ago. in the obverse, our emperor's bust looks toward the right, radiate, without helmet, in armor, with a shield on his left shoulder, whereon is manifest the signature of a lion

A. D. 294, *jan. 1.*

*passant*, as our heralds call it. this was a compliment he paid to the *Legio III. Flavia*, being their ensign. The emperor holds a spear over his right shoulder.

VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse, plain,

PAX AVG.

XXIV. 9. an elegant coin of Mr. *Morant's*, the learned Antiquary of *Colchester*, found there. the emperor appears in busto, looking toward the right, without helmet, a radiate crown, in armor, a shield on his left shoulder, a spear in his right hand, held over his right shoulder.

IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.

reverse, the goddess of health, giving drink out of a cup, to a snake.

SALVS PVBLICA.

in *area B.E. Britannicus exercitus*. in exergue *MLXXI. Monetarium Collegii undeviginti Londinense*. this coin was struck on *jan. 1.*, but has respect to the approaching solemnity of offering their vows for the safety of the emperor, rightly stiled *Salus publica*, which was done on *jan. 4.*

Furthermore, it has respect to *march 30.*, as to its reverse: tho' the obverse fixes it to this day. the 30th is dedicate to *Romana Salus*, as *Ovid* calls it, *Fasti III. v. 882.* the same as *Salus Publica*. as likewise to the



A. D. 294, jan. 4.

1st of *may*. where the holy rites are done in the emperor's house, to *Bona dea*, which is *Salus Publica*, by the empress and women only. here the empress, *pro populo faciens*, is represented under the character of the goddess. on these occasions, it was customary to assume the habits, attributes, and symbols of their deities.

On *jan. 1*, was struck that coin of Mr. *Bells*, at *Trinity-College* library, *Cambridge*.

XXIX. 1. the emperor's bust in obverse, in armor, a shield on his left arm. he looks to the right, without helmet, radiate, holding a spear over his right shoulder. *Imp. Carausius P. Aug.* reverse

P A X A V G.

the usual type plain, S C. in *area*, *Senatus Consultum*, struck this year, by Canon XIII.

On *jan. 4*, was struck a coin of Mr. *Webb's*, the vows of the people then offered for the health of the emperor.

XIX. 2.

S A L V S A V G.

the genius giving drink to a serpent rising from an altar. B E. *Britannicus exercitus*. donatives, for the soldiery. MLXXI. *Monetarium Londinense*, of the College of XXI. the reverend Mr. *Bye* of *Maidstone*.

XIV.

[A. D. 294, *jan.* 4, 30.]Also a coin of *mine*.

XIV. 3. SALVS AVG.

the type of the reverse is the genius of peace. F O. in *area*, *Flaminis Officinator*. in exergue M L.

Our emperor, at present, concealed his resentment against his brother-emperors, for attacking him by *Germans*, which terminated but in his own glory: supposing their fury would there cease. therefore this year, on the usual day, *jan.* 30, the festivity of peace, he caused the accustomed coins to be struck; as no hostility had been committed on *Brittain*. these coins were those I call plain, without notes or letters on *area*, or exergue.

*Jan.* 4, a coin of Mr. *Grave's*. the genius looking to the left, gives drink to a snake out of a cup.

XXXI. 2. SALVS AVGGG.

struck *jan.* 4, this year.

XXX. 2. a silver coin of *mine*, struck *jan.* 30.

PAX AVG.

XV. 10. a brass coin of *mine*, struck on another of *Gallienus*.

PAX AVG.

XVII. 3. a coin of Dr. *Ducarel's*. *Carausius*, P. F. *Aug.* and of Mr. *Matthew Channer* of *Ivinghoe*.

PAX

A. D. 294, jan. 30.

PAX AVG.

XVIII. 2. *Erasmus Earl*, esq; *Imp. Carausius Aug.*  
the reverend Mr. *Graves's* of *Claverton*, by *Bath*.

PAX AVG.

XVIII. 5. a coin of Mr. *Foote's*. *Imp. Carausius*  
*P. F. Aug.*

PAX AVG.

the genius holds a *cornucopia* in her left arm, instead  
of the usual *hasta*. 'tis indeed the concomitant of  
peace. *mine*, the gift of Dr. *Tyson*.

V. 9. a coin of *mine*. the type of *Moneta*, equally  
a concomitant of peace.

PAX AVG.

VIII. 4. a coin of Mr. *Duane's*, and of *mine*. the  
genius holds a military standard in each hand.

PAX AVG.

XXX. 9. a coin of Mr. *White's*, of *Newgate-street*,  
who is extremely diligent in collecting medals; has a  
fine series of gold *Brittish*, of *Roman*, of *Saxon* in  
silver, and others.

PAX AVGVSTA.

the

A. D. 294, *jan.* 30.

the reverse is obscure, seeming to have a bust. but the legend is to be read.

XXXI. 4. PAX AVGG.

the type as usual, and plain, without *area*, or *exergue*, which fixes it to this year; meaning the emperor and his son.

X. 5. a remarkable coin of Mr. Foote's,

PAX AVG.

the genius female holds a garland in right, a head or busto in her left. this was a coin struck by the *Ulpian* legion: *Astarte* holding the head of *Osiris*. a *Syrian* legion struck the coin after their own country manner. it was station'd at *Corbridge, Northumberland*, where is the *Greek* altar to *Astarte*, now in possession of the reverend Mr. *Walton*. another altar there, erected to *Hercules* the *Tyrian*. these two were the chief deities of the *Tyrians*. of this head of *Astarte*, *Lucian* speaks, *de Dea Syria*, reciting a fable of its being made of paper, and swimming in a boat from *Egypt* to *Byblus* in *Syria*, in seven days, annually. this was at our *Easter*-time of the year. for the word is derived from her. many coins of *Astarte* in *Vaillant*, with this head in one hand, a cross in the other. the head was a substitute of a human sacrifice, offer'd up by the Easterns, at this time of the year, as well as by  
our

A. D. 294, *feb.* 11.

our Druids: from most antient tradition and prophetic notices of the MESSIAH, who, as then, was to suffer for mankind. see p. 30. cap. II.

These are coins of P A X, plain, without letters in *area*, or exergue, struck this year, by Canon XII.

On this day, sacred to *Genius* and *Faunus*, the *ludi Genealici*, was struck that most curious coin of Mr. *Morant's*. the emperor, in obverse, appears in armour, looking to the left. 'tis a half length, his whole right arm visible, holds a javelin over his shoulder.

XXX. 6. LAETITIA AVG.

the genius in the reverse has plainly a vail on, in her right a *corolla*, in left an anchor-like *bacillum*. the language of this coin is manifest and striking, holding forth, in obverse, the intrepidity becoming a great soul, founded on duly executing the offices of religion in reverse, with joy and chearfulness.

On this same *feb.* 11, was struck a silver coin of Mr. *White's*. the emperor's bust, beardless, laureate. reverse, a galley: being a compliment to the navy.

A. D. 294, *feb. 11, march 17.*

XXXI. .3      LAETITIA AVG.

in exergue RSR, struck at *Rutupium*, for presents to the marine.

XV. 5. a coin of *mine*.

LAETITIA AVG.

a female genius holds a garland in her right, downward; in her left, a branch rested on the ground. C. in exergue, importing the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Catactonium*.

On *march 17* was struck,

XXVII. 5. the *Liberalia* festival, commemorative of our emperor providing an heir to succeed him.

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

the usual type, with *sertum* and *bacillum*.

XXIV. 6. on this same *march 17*, was struck this coin,

PROVID. AVG.

Mr. *Doherty*. the female genius leans her right on a truncheon, in her left arm a *cornucopia*.

On



A. D. 294, *march* 25, 30.

On *march* 25, was struck a coin of *mine*,

XV. 7. HILARITAS AVG.

the high festival to the mother of the gods, called *Hilaria*.

On *march* 30 was struck a coin of *mine*, given to me by Mr. *Collins*. the genius holds two military standards.

XIX. 6. CONCORDIA AVGG.

which is a pertinent expression, now on the eve of war: the union of the emperor and his son.

This other coin is equally curious.

XXVII. 10. a genius with a *bacillum*, on which the right hand leans. a *cornucopia* in her left arm, in brass.

CONCORDIA AVGG.

struck the same day. the same is in silver, Mr. *Pointer's*; and belongs to *march* 30, festival of *Concordia*.

A silver coin was in Lord *Oxford's* Collection,

CONCORDIA MILITVM.

in exergue C, for the mintage of *Cataraetonium*.

A. D. 294, *april 1, 21.*

The feast of *Fortuna virilis*, *april 1.*

XIX. 8. a coin of *mine*. Fortune sitting. the wheel. in her right a staff; holds out her left arm, in a complaisant manner.

FORTVNA AVG.

XVI. 7. a coin of Mr. *Mussel's*.

FORTVNA AVG.

Fortune standing, as ready to action: leans her right on a *bacillum*, or truncheon, a *cornucopia* in her left arm. C. in exergue, *Cataractonium*.

*April 21*, the great festival of the *Palilia*, birth-day of the imperial city. Mr. *Hern*, in his preface to *Walter of Heminford*, gives us an excellent coin of our emperor, struck this day; but of a bad workman. I have ingrav'd it,

XXIX. 2. the picture of the reverse is, as usual, to this day, the *Roman* cognisance, *lupa cum pueris*: the wolf giving suck to the two boys. the legend is a little blunder'd, but presents us with this inscription.

P. M. TR. PoT. V. CoS. IIII.

*Pontifex maximus, tribunicia potestate, quintum, consul quartum.*

This

A. D. 294, *april 21.*

This gives us a sure connexion of the imperial titles, and the whole scheme of our history; and of the excellent use of medals, that survive all ravage of time. on which account we may well admire the judgment of the antients, in thus consigning the memorial of their actions; which they sought to make eternal. in the exergue of our coin is C L A. which means *Clau-sentum Southampton*, the place of coinage. observe we, the judgment and good sense of the *Romans* in making the emperors *Pontifex maximus*. 'tis the business of the head of power, to be defender of the faith; and that is, by setting the example, effectuating the impressions of religion. for doctrine, without that, is cold and ineffectual. and

On this day our emperor entered on his Vth Tribunical power: thus titled,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.  
MAX. TR. POT. V. COS. III. P. P. PROCOS.

*Chlorus* was made consul this year, on purpose to begin his operation against CARAVSIVS. but he, collected in himself, unacquainted with fear, was resolv'd to maintain his dignity.

A silver coin of Sir *Andrew Fontain's*, now struck, *lupa cum pueris*.

AMOR,

A. D. 294, *april 21, june 3.*

AMOR.

meaning ROMA, revers'd by the unskilful graver,

Mr. *Hodsal*, the like, silver.

RENOVAT ROMANO.

in exergue R S R. struck at *Rutupium*.

Now it was that our emperor struck those bold coins,  
Mr. *Sadler's*. *Hercules* tearing the lion.

VII. 10.

VIRTVTE AVG.

it appertains to *june 3*, the feast of *Hercules* and of *Bellona*. a plain defiance to *Maximian*, who called himself *Herculius*; and affected to claim him for his guardian deity. yet he at present feared so much the divine justice, toward violation of faith, that he committed the war against our emperor to *Constantius*; nor would he a second time venture the chance of being beaten. he now was meditating a journey into *Africa*, against the *Quinquegentiani*, who were rising in arms.

A like defiance our emperor holds forth in a coin of *mine*.

IOVI STATORI AVG.

pointing to *Diocletian*, calling himself *Jovius*. it also regards our emperor himself, having now reigned more  
than

A. D. 294, *june* 3, 5. *july* 6.

than six years : which *Banduri* observes of a like coin of *Diocletian's*.

Our emperor equally gloried in the title of *Neptunius*, and whose help it was his business now to implore.

On *june* 5, this year, was struck that silver coin in *Banduri*. the bust laureate. reverse, the type of *Moneta*, and proper enough to show the emperor's great liberality.

II. 4. FIDEM MILITVM NN.

it regards the emperors, father and son ; and was struck this year, on the festival of most high account, sacred to *Deus Fidius*, the god with three names, *Fidio trinomio*, *Sanco*, *Semoni* : *Jovi Sponsali*. wherein they had some obscure knowledge of the mystical nature of the deity, subsisting in distinct personalities ; deriv'd to 'em from old patriarchal times.

V. 7. Duke of *Devonshire's*, brass.

LEG. VIII. GEmina.

the legion was quartered in *Armorica*, and came over with *CARAVSIVS*. cognisance, a bull. the coin was stamp'd at *London* on *july* 6, at the *ludi Apollinares* ; when a bull, with gilded horns, and rich trappings, was the sacrifice of the feast. the legion was double.

Thus we find it noted to this year, in the *Paschalion*, and in the *Fasti Idatii*.

*Castra*

A. D. 294, *ju'y.*

*Castra facta in Sarmatia, contra Acincon: et Bononiam.*

This note is a good *Parapegma* to fix our chronology, and gives a summary of the operations of the two Cæsars this year. *Galerius* besieges *Acincum*, or *Aquincum*, a city in *Pannonia*, now *Buda* in *Hungary*; he fought some battles with the *Sarmatians*. young *Constantine mag.* son of *Constantius Chlorus*, by our countrywoman princess *Helena*, was with him in the camp, and signaliz'd himself for valor.

*Chlorus* likewise in *Gaul*, now advances towards *Boloign* in earnest, with a siege. it was as valiantly defended by *Sylvius*; and supplies constantly sent by sea, from *CARAVSIVS*. *Sylvius* was a year older than *Constantine mag.* *Chlorus* likewise attacked the allies of our emperor in *Armorica*.

*CARAVSIVS*, finding no terms are now to be kept with those on the continent, showed the thunder of his power on the watery element; riding triumphant over the whole coast of *Gaul* and *Spain* with a *British* fleet: he dared even to enter the *Mediterranean*, took some town there on the sea-coast, where he struck money as monuments thereof, both in the *Punic* stile, and in the *Greek*.

The learned *Pagy*, L.C.T.I. p. 314, speaks of *Greek* coins of our emperor, with the *æra* of the sixth year. and a *Punic* coin of *CARAVSIVS*, is in the  
king



A. D. 294, *june, octob.* 19.

king of *Sardinia's* cabinet at *Turin*, mentioned by *Dr. Genebrier*.

In the reign of *Probus*, about fourteen years ago, there was a famous marine expedition made by the *Franci*, *Frisones*, *Saxones*, and *Angli*, into the *Mediterranean*, *Sicily*, and *Greece*. they plunder'd *Syracuse* and *Carthage*: and return'd with much spoil. this was perform'd through their expertness in navigation. the learned *Bucher* makes these *Franci* and *Frisones* or *Frisii* to be the same people: and judges them to be akin to the *Phrygii*; and both to the *Britons*.

Before this, in the time of *Gallienus*, the *Franci* invaded *Spain*, took the city of *Taracon*, landed too on the coasts of *Africa*.

Our emperor return'd from his naval expedition on *october* 19, the *Armilustria*, when they perform the duties of religion in armour.

XVI. 5. VIRTUS AVG.

*Mars* standing, his right holds a spear, leans his left on a shield upon the ground. looks to the left. a coin of *Mr. Mussel's*, and of *mine*.

XXI. 8. VIRTUS AVG.

a like coin of *mine*, C. in exergue. struck at *Thornburg* mint, at *Cateric*.

A. D. 294, *octob.* 27.

XXIV. 3. VIRTVS AVG.

another of the same, Mr. *Walton's*, Mr. *Jacob's*, and *mine*. M L. in exergue. struck at *London*.

The military operations of this year ended to the glory of the two emperors, father and son. *Sylvius* defended *Boloign*. now was struck that coin of Lord *Pembroke's*, and the Duke of *Devonshire's*,

II. 1. ADVENTVS AVGG.

On the return of our emperor and his son with victory. Dr. *Genebrier* fancies the empress comprehended in this legend. but the legend shows plainly, it means to celebrate the valor of the young emperor. R S R. in exergue. I can readily agree that

V. 8. exhibits the mother of our young emperor, holding out a sprig, which means her son. she is in the form of victory.

VICTORIA AVGG.

In another,

XIV. 10. the empress is sacrificing on an altar.

VICTORIA AVGG.

a coin of *mine*. these were struck on *oct.* 27, this year, at the *ludi Victoriae*.

Now

A. D. 294, octob. 27, nov. 5, 14, dec. 25.

Now the Senate of *Brittain* struck that coin of Mr. *Gale's* in his cabinet at *Cambridge*. on nov. 5, the great *Neptunalian* Festival, particularly celebrated by the marine, for seven days together.

CONSERVAT AVG.

*Neptune* fitting, resting his right hand on an anchor, in his left a trident. struck at *Cataraetonium*: as a memorial of his glorious marine expedition.

Nov. 14, *Severi natalitii ludi*. This legion celebrated the birth of their founder in this coin of Mr. *White's*.

LEG. II. PARTH.

the centaur holding the imperial globe in his right, his mantle flowing, a club in his left.

On *decemb. 25*, at the horseracings of *Mitbras*, to the honor of the rising genius of *Sylvius* was struck

V. I. ORIENS AVG.

a coin of Mr. *Ames's*. *Sol*, with the *flagrum*, looking to the right. C. in exergue. *Cataraetonium*. *Cateric*, *Yorkshire*. this is in the *Bodleian* library, in silver, RSR. in exergue.

A. D. 294, *dec.* 25.

IX. 8. a coin of Mr. *Footé's*. the figure as the preceding, his right hand held forth and elevated. a *flagram* in left.

ORIENS AVG.

SP. in *area*, MLXXI. in exergue.

This figure of *Apollo* is copied from that famous *Coloss* of *Rhodes*, one of the wonders of the world, and of *Grecian* art. for in that elevated right hand, went up the stair-case which was ascended, to light the lamp, which he held in his hand, as a guide at sea.

XXII. 10. a coin of Mr. *Johnson's*. the figure as before, save that he holds a globe in his left, to ascertain, that it belongs to young *Sylvius*.

ORIENS AVG.

Our emperor, for an *omen* of the happiness of the succeeding year, strikes this coin at the end of this.

XIII. 4. TEMPORVM FELICITAS.

the female genius holds a garland downward in her right hand, the horn of plenty in her left arm. in *Batteleys Antiqu. Rutup.*

XV.

A. D. 294, *dec.* 31.

“ XV. 6. a coin of *mine*. the genius holds a leaf in her right, the horn of plenty in her left arm. S P. in *area, sacra pecunia*.

TEMPORVM FELicitas



A D. 295, *jan.* 1.

The VIIth year of CARAVSIVS.

*Nummius Tuscus,*  
*Annius Cornelius Anullinus,* } consuls in *Rome*.

M. A. Val. CARAVSIVS, Vth time consul in  
*Brittain.*

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.  
MAX. TR. POT. V. COS. V. P. P. PROCOS.

Come we to the last year of our emperor, when he was in earnest preparing for war; when *Chlorus* was actually besieging all the places he had left on the continent, with *Bononia*; and building a fleet, in order to fight him by sea. CARAVSIVS therefore bestirs himself with vigor; takes on him the fifth consulate; and the coins struck on this occasion proclaim his purpose

A. D. 295, *jan. 1.*

pose, breathing war. he is drest in his armor, with the helmet on his head, and shield on his left shoulder, his face turned to the right.

Thus accoutred, he appears in the coins struck on *tuesday, jan. 1*, this year.

II. 9. the noble gold coin of Lord *Pembroke's*; obverse, a *pegasus*, the impress on his shield; a spear in his right hand, over his right shoulder

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse, the wolf suckling the two boys.

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

this coin had many regards, beside that of new-year's day. *Rome* restor'd, tho' his brother-emperors were willing to cut him off from the empire: the *Palilia*, birth-day of *Rome*, and the high Capitoline *Agon*, this year to be solemnis'd.

The *Pegasus* on his shield pertains to the *Ala Serena*, of which he was colonel, in our present military term, the empress's regiment, which honor he would fet in its due regard: this being its device. it was equestrian. *Gallienus* has a coin with the *Pegasus* on the reverse, legend *alacritati*. and it well suited the genius of our emperor, and the quickness wherewith he executed all his purposes.

XX.



A. D. 295, *jan.* 1.

XX. 1. a silver coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*. the emperor's busto in obverse turn'd to the right, helmeted, a radiate crown, a shield on his left arm, the corset on, in his right hand a spear, held over his right shoulder.

VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse, the emperor on horseback. underneath a captive. in exergue ML.

This coin is designed to commemorate his happy return so lately from his last year's expedition, in his fleet: now revisits his *metropolis*.

ADVENTVS AVG.

XX. 9. a silver coin of Mr. *Webb's*. the laurel upon his helmet.

VIRTVS CARAVSI.

reverse, *lupa cum pueris*. exergue RSR.

ROMANORUM RENOVATIO.

IV. 5. the emperor's bust, turn'd to the right, helmeted, radiate crown thereon, a shield, a spear over the right shoulder. *mine*.

VIRTVS CARAVSI.

reverse. PAX AVG.

this coin is in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge*, with C  
in

A. D. 295, *jan.* 1.

in *area*, *Collegium*. and shows our emperor, tho' fully prepared for war, yet not averse to peace.

IV. 10. the emperor's busto in obverse, like the preceding.

VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG.

reverse a galley,

LAETITIA AVG.

a coin of *mine*. tho' struck on this *jan.* 1, yet it has respect to *feb.* 11, the *ludi Genealici*. in both these coins our emperor has a mind to show how little he is dismay'd with the storm from the continent.

XXXI. 1. the emperor's bust to the right, helmeted, in armour. his shield: his right holds a spear over his shoulder, in obverse

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

in the reverse a female genius, with *corolla* in right.

LAETITIA AVG.

the reverend Mr. *Grave's*.

IX. 1. a coin of my friend, the reverend Mr. *Foote's*. the busto turn'd to the right, in armour, helmeted, and over the helmet a crown of laurel, shield and spear as before: in obverse,

VIRTUS

A. D. 295, *jan.* 1.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse, victory with palm and *corolla*, underneath a captive.

VICTORIA AVG.

this is intended to commemorate an advantage he had obtain'd over *Constantius* by sea, the year past, in some skirmish: or by his son, at *Boloign*.

XI. 1. a coin of the Duke of *Devonshire's*, and of Capt. *Bootle's*. the emperor's busto turn'd to the right, helmeted, shield. radiate, in his right hand a globe: in obverse.

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse.

PAX AVG.

XXV. 1. Dr. *Green's*, secretary to the *Literary* Society; founded at *Spalding*. the emperor's busto as the preceding, in obverse, ✓

VIRTUS CARAVSI.

reverse,

PAX AVG.

SC. in *area*, struck by authority of the Senate of *Britain*.

XXV. 2. a coin of Mr. *Bell's*. the busto armed as the preceding, turn'd to the right: obverse,

M m

VIR-

A. D. 295, *jan.* 1, 4.

VIRTVS CARAVSI.

reverse,

PAX AVG.

in *area*, C. *Collegium*, the Corporation of the Mint.

XXVI. 1. a coin of Mr. *Hungerford's*. the emperor's bust armed, radiate, helmeted, and as the preceding: obverse

VIRTVS CARAVSI.

reverse; the type of *laetitia*, with a garland in the right, a *bacillum*, or truncheon, leaned on the ground, in left.

LAETITIA AVG.

in exergue C. struck at the *Thornborough* Mint at *Carteric* in *Yorkshire*, on *jan.* 1, yet respecting *feb.* 11, the *ludi Genealici*.

In all these several coins, our emperor appears truly in martial majesty, with a spirit *Romano-British*. the reverses show him equally prepar'd for the sweets and blandishments of peace, or the horrors of war; little discompos'd at the formidable force ready to assail him.

*jan.* 4, was struck a coin of *mine*.

XIX. 3. when the people paid their vows for the health of the emperor.

SALVS AVG.

the

A. D. 295, *jan.* 4, 23.

the genius of health standing, a staff in her left, holds in her right an herb, over an altar, from which arises a snake. BE. in *area Britannicus exercitus*, presents for the soldiery. in exergue MLXXI. *monetarium Londinense. collegium XXI.*

A coin in the *Cotton* library. *Neptune* their cognifance.

## LEG. XXX. VLPIA.

it had belong'd to *Victorinus* in *Gaul*; and follow'd the fortunes of CARAVSIVS. so amiable was he in his deportment, as to captivate all the military.

The coin was struck *jan.* 23, *Hadrian's* birth-day: there were more days than one appropriate to the festivity of the legions. this would not fail to make a considerable part in celebration of the *Neptunalia*, or games of *Neptune*, which lasted for a week together. again, at the games instituted to the honor of *Nerva*, who adopted *Trajan*. but now this legion would be particularly regarded, when preparing for a sea-war.

In *Gruter* CCCCXCV. 2. and in *Reland's Palestina*, vol. 1. a *Greek* inscription of this legion. *Cannigeter de Britenburgo*, p. 116, quotes an inscription in *Holland*, upon a base-like stone.

LEG. I. M. P. F. ET

LEG. XXX. V. V.

M m 2

*legio*

A. D. 295, jan. 23.

*legio prima Minervia pia felix. et legio tricesima Ulpia victrix.*

The former called *Minervia*, because raised by *Domitian*, who was fond of being thought the son of *Minerva*, under a notion of his being *Messiah*, born of a virgin. vide *De camp's* coins, p. 11, where this notion is enlarged on.

Another, p. 21, of *Cannigeter*.

MATRIBVS  
BRITTIS  
L. VALERIVS  
MIL. LEG. XXX.  
V. V.  
V. S. L. M.

Another in the same page, imperfect, thus,

M. BRITTIS MAX.  
ACISLANDA. C---  
M. L. XXX. V. V.  
CVIPRAE. PVR---

found at *Santen* in the Dutchy of *Cleve*, below *Wesal*.

In *Banduri*, vol. I. p. 318. it occurs *legio tricesima Ulpia victrix pia felix*.

We may observe 1. this legion, which was marine, was station'd about the lower *Rhine*, ready to go on board



A. D. 295, *march* 1.

board when called for: and had been frequently in CARAVSIVS his sea-expeditions, under *Maximian*.

2. from the MATRIBVS BRITTIS, which is the same as *Britannicis*, they appear to have a relation to and knowledge of *Brittain*. having been there before. further,

III. 4. MARS VLTOR

is called to his assistance, against perjury and breach of treaty. a coin of *mine*, struck *march* 1, the great feast to *Mars*.

XX. 4. LEG. VIII. INVICTA.

silver. Sir *John Abdy's*. a ram. struck on *march* 17, the sun then entering the sign *aries*, the *Liberalia Dionysiac* festival, when a ram was sacrificed customarily, with gilded horns, in honor of *Bacchus*. the ram here looks to the right. this coin was as an annual compliment, to the young emperor *Sylvius*.

XX. 3. the same in silver, Duke of *Devonshire's*. the ram looks to the left.

A coin of *mine*, in brass. the ram looks to the left.

LEG. VIII. IN.

A. D. 295, *april 21.*

A coin in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet, *Cambridge.*

PROVIDENTIA AVG.

*Imp. Carausius Aug.* obverse. a genius standing, in her right a globe, in her left arm a *cornucopia.* in exergue C. *Cataraetonium.* struck this day.

Our emperor thus addresses Fortune on the day dedicate to her, *april 1, Fortunæ virili,* a coin in Mr. *Gale's* cabinet.

FORTVNAE.

Fortune standing, in her right a staff, in her left arm a *cornucopia.*

*April 21,* is the great birth-day of the foundation of the imperial city, at this time mistress of the greater part of the then known world. this was called the *Palilia.* and now commenced the VIth year of our emperor's Tribunicial power. but he never arriv'd at the VIIth, as *Mezzabarba* recounts in *Occo.* the imperial *Fasti* of our emperor then stood thus,

IMP. C. M. AVR. VAL. CARAVSIUS P. F. AVG.  
PONT. MAX. CEANGIC. MAX. GERMANIC.  
MAX. TR. POT. VI. COS. V. P. P. PROCOS.

On this day he paid his devotions in his temple at GRANTA, dedicated *Romæ Aeternae,* in his journey  
to

A. D. 295, *may* 27.

to *York*, where he purposed to celebrate the ensuing Capitoline *Agon*: and put the northern part of his dominion into a quiet posture: whilst he prepar'd to withstand the attempts of *Chlorus*.

On this same day *Mamertinus* the Orator pronounced his first Panegyric to *Maximian*, at his palace of *Treves*. tho' the Critics do not fix the time rightly.

On *may* 27, the Capitoline *Agon* was celebrated by our emperor at *York*; where he was collecting his forces. this was the LIII<sup>d</sup> *Agon* from the institution, by *Domitian*; recurring every five years. this circle of time is commemorated by our emperor in that coin

XXII. 4. Dr. *Davis's*. the type of the reverse is noble: the emperor helmeted in armour, the spear poised, fit for action, in his right. his left holds forth the globe of empire, as ready to contend for it.

SAECVLI FELICITAS.

in *area* SP. *sacra pecunia*, money allotted for the charge of the great solemnity. C. in exergue, struck at *Cataraetonium*. to commemorate their thanks for the present, and vows for the continuance of the prosperity of the empire.

Now was struck that coin in silver, of the famous *Peirefcius*, *Imp. C. Carausius*, *P. F. Aug.* obverse. the emperor's bust laureate. reverse,

I O V I

A. D. 295, may 27.

## IOVI ET HERCVLI CONS. AVGG.

undoubtedly it means to claim the protection of the two deities, particularly regarded on this great festival, to our two *Augg.* the emperor and his son. it glances to the two emperors on the continent. *Diocletian* vainly called himself *Jovius*: *Maximian*, *Herculius*, as the son of *Diocletian*.

He likewise celebrates *Apollo* under the title of *Invictus*, in a coin of Mr. *Foote's*.

## XXVII. 3. INVICTVS AVG.

the figure is *Apollo* looking to the right. Mr. *Ames* has the same coin, the deity looking to the left. the legend is an invocation of his aid; now on the eve of a war. the title of *Invictus*, on so many of his coins, gives us a just idea of the spirit of the man. but alas, such is the state of humanity, the treacherous *Allectus* murders this brave emperor in the imperial palace, at *York*, as our old *Brittish* author, *Nennius*, tells us, who lived less than two hundred years after him. the palace was where now is the *Beadern*, *Bedebyrn*, which means *domus Orationis*, being the scite of the empress *Helena's* chapel. this was during the celebration of the *Agon*, and at a time, when he was preparing with all his might, to contend with the naval force of the rest of the *Roman* empire. and we have no reason to make a bad prognostic of his success, when we reflect upon

CA-

A. D. 295, may. 27.

CARAVSIVS's great power and skill, and the intire love of the soldiery, and of the whole *Brittish* nation, where he had reign'd so long with the greatest glory: and that *Allectus*, a person inferior to the genius of CARAVSIVS, maintain'd his ill-gotten sovereignty of *Brittain*, for three years after. at last *Chlorus* subdued him; who was destin'd by Providence to cherish Christianity, languishing, both here, and on the continent: and prepare for the glorious *Æra* of our countryman, his son, *Constantine the great*, to establish it on the protection of the civil power.

The sovereign Disposer of all events was directing human affairs, so as to bring about the purpose of reducing again the *Roman* empire under one head, for the benefit of his church. that as *Messiah* was born under *Augustus*, and the effectual commencement of the *Roman* monarchy; which had subdued and civilized the world, for the proper introduction of pure religion: so, for the same reason, it was now to become again a monarchy: and *that* stronger, and more extended, and more peaceful, than in *Augustus's* time.

This was the state of the world under *Constantine the great*. when the church was thoroughly purged by the fire of persecution; and, as the nature of things requir'd, conjoin'd to the civil power, whose genuine office it is to protect it.

A. D. 295.

Society and government, like the human body, consists of two parts; the civil, which may be compar'd to the body; and religion, which must be thought the soul of that *compositum*. when these are duly united, well conducted, and ballanced, *there* is the compleatest felicity, which this world can present. and this was the true purport of Christianity.

This same year, *Serena*, *Diocletian's* wife, who may be stiled CARAVSIVS his patroness, was killed for her religion. a name like that of *Tranquillina*, given from the gravity of her deportment.

Thus have I, with brevity, endeavor'd to bring order out of confusion, light from darkness; and shown, how by the help of these coins, we may draw out many outlines, of the life of our emperor, who was really an extraordinary great man: and by laying these lines together, we produce a plan of his history, where we have so little of it in authors.

Hereafter I shall inlarge it, and at the same time extend the use and the pleasure of these kind of curious antiquities, in general, for illustrating old history. but as to that of CARAVSIVS, 'tis an history highly interesting to *Brittain*; and at this time more eminently striking: when with our safety, as well as felicity, that of the empire of the sea is inseparably connected.

*Toleremus*



*Toleremus igitur silentia Historicorum, cum lacunas impleant luculentissimi Numismatum thesauri; quæ fere integram Heroum historiam conficiunt: & seriem temporum felici nexu continuant, utpotè prudenter in id inventa, ut futura sæcula de suis temporibus commoneant.* Diff. de Carausio in *Analector.* Lipsiæ. To. II. 1725.

I have now finished XXXI plates of coins, which completes the number of 310 different ones of CARAVSIVS. those that please to send me any of their coins, may depend upon having them carefully return'd.

The plates themselves, however agreeable to the sight in the whole, or in the single coins, yet could not possibly be done with regard to any order of time or circumstance of facts, of days, of matter in history: because we are oblig'd to engrave them as the coins come to hand. therefore each single plate appears as a rich drawer or cabinet, wherein the coins of the same emperor are dispos'd in the cells. but the history before us is design'd (as was said) to bring order out of confusion: and that not only in the history of CARAVSIVS; but to be of prime use in other like histories.

Three years after, when *Chlorus* had subdued *Allectus*, we find coins struck here, by him, by *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, in abundance, such as the following. but first I must mention

A coin of mine, brass, *Carinus*, reverse two figures, *Carus* and him in military habit, holding up between

N n 2

them

them an image of victory; under which, in the middle of the *area*, B. signifying *Britannia*. legend *Virtus Augg.*

A coin of *mine*, *Diocletian*, silver. two figures, as before, B. *Britannia*. legend, *Concordia militum*.

*Diocletian*, brass, *mine*, three figures of *Moneta*, with scales and *cornucopia*, for gold, silver, brass. legend, *sacra moneta*, *Augg.* and *Cæs. nn.*

*Diocletian*, *mine*, S F. in *area*, *sacri Fisci. genio Populi Romani*.

*Maximian*, *mine*, S F. in *area*, *sacri Fisci. genio Populi Romani*.

*Maximian*, *mine*. peace, with a transverse spear, holding in her right an image of victory, on a globe. legend *Pax Augg.* in exergue B. *Britannia*.

*Maximian*, *mine*. two figures with the victory. *concordia militum*, in exergue K. *Carthago*.

*Maximian Nob. Cæs. genio Populi Romani*. B. in *area* on the right, *Britannia. mine*.

*Maximian, mine. Nob. Cæs. genio Populi Romani*. an altar before the genius, B. in *area* on the left. *Britannia*.

Another of the same, *mine*. B Γ. in *area*, *Britannia. monetarium tertium*.

*Constantius Nob. Cæs.* large brass, *mine. genio Populi Romani*. an altar before the genius. B. in *area* on the left. in exergue P L C. *percussa Lindi Coloniae*. the walls of the *Roman* mint are standing there, at *Lincoln*, and still called the Mint.

*Constantinus Nob. C.* large brads, mine. *genio Populi Romani.* an altar. in *area N. Numerator.* the Accountant of the Mint, to the *Flamen.* exergue, *P L C.* *percussa Lindi Coloniae.*

These, and many more of the like sort, assist and confirm us in our conjectures on these Notations. a general view of those of *CARAVSIVS*, is as follows.

In *area.*

They regard the persons striking, 68, 151.

**B. Britannia.**

**B E.** *Britannicus exercitus*, 84, 116.

**C. Collegium**, the corporation of the Mint, 152, 263, 266.

**CE.** *Centurio exercitus*, the Serjeants, 147.

**DX.** *Decuriones*, aldermen, the corporation of ten, 176.

**F. Flamen**, the high-priest, 221.

**FO.** *Flaminis Offinator*, the Official of the high-priest, 115.

**L. Legatus**, legate to the emperor, 114, 194.

**LO.** *Legati Offinator*, the head-officer of the legate's Mint, 153.

**O. Officialis**, remembrancer of the Mint, under the *Flamen*, 228.

**Q. Quaestor**, officer of the *Flamens*, treasurer of the Mint, 224.

**SC.**

S C. *Senatus consultum*, by order of the Senate, 158, 165.

S P. *Sacra pecunia*, money struck for sacred use, 101, 106, 116.

V. *Vicarius*, the same as *Præfektus*, an officer of the *Flamens*, 227. several coins of *Victorinus*, &c. have P. in *area*.

Notes in *exergue*.

They regard the place where struck, 68, 191.

C. *Cataraetonium*, the *Thornburgh* Mint at *Cateric*, 165. 228.

CXXI. *Cataraetonii Collegium Undeviginti*, the collegiate Mint at *Cateric*, *Yorkshire*, 140, 150, 186.

CLA. *Clausentum*, struck at *Southampton*. 253.

IM. *Ifurii monetarium*, *Aldborough* Mint, *Yorkshire*, 191, 226.

M. *Menapia*, *St. David's*, *Wales*.

MC. *Menapiæ cusa*, struck at *St. David's*, 140, 225.

ML. *Monetarium Londinense*, 71. *London* Mint.

MLXXI. *Monetarium Londinense Collegii Undeviginti*, the corporation of the *London* Mint, of 21. 85, 111, 180.

MX. for MLXXI. 147.

MSP. *Menapiæ signata pecunia*, 85. money coin'd at *St. David's*.

MSR. *Menapiæ signator Rogarum*, the officer of the emperor's donatives, at *St. David's*, 224.

MXXI. *Menapiæ Collegium Undeviginti*, the corporation Mint of 21, at *St. David's*, 145.

Q.

- Q. *Quæstor*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, 75. Treasurer.
- Q. L. *Quæstorium Londini*, the London Exchequer, Treasury, 75.
- R S. *Rutupii Signator*, the Mintmaster at *Richborough*, 235.
- R S R. *Rutupii signator Rogarum*, the emperor's officer of the Mint at *Rutupium*, 67, 73, 127, 188, 196, 222.
- S. *Sorbioduni*, old *Sarum* Mint, 193.
- S P C. *Sorbioduni pecunia cusa*, money struck at *Sorbiodunum*, 93.
- XX. imperfect, 235.
- XXI. *Collegium Undeviginti*, 74, imperfect.

The medallic history of *Carausius* begins,

| Year.    | A. D. | Page. |
|----------|-------|-------|
| I.       | 288.  | 65.   |
| I. II.   | 289.  | 72.   |
| II. III. | 290.  | 104.  |
| III. IV. | 291.  | 148.  |
| IV. V.   | 292.  | 183.  |
| V. VI.   | 293.  | 215.  |
| VI. VII. | 294.  | 241.  |
| VII.     | 295.  | 261.  |

Reverses



Reverses of Coins of CARAVSIVS.

ABUNDANTIA AVG. 204.

ADJVTRIX AVG. 144.

ADVENTVS AVG. 71, 160, 263.

ADVENTVS AVGG. 258.

AMOR. 254.

APOLLINI CONS. 235.

AVGVST.

COHH. 145.

COMES AVG. 101, 143, 144, 179.

COMES AVGGG. 143, 180.

COMITI AVG.

CONCORD. MILIT.

CONCORDIA MILIT.

CONCORDIA MILITVM, 251.

CONCORDIA MILITVM, N. N. 223.

CONCORDIA AVGG. 251.

CONCORDIA AVGGG.

CONCORD. AVGG.

CONSERVAT. AVG. 259.

CONSERVAT.

CONSERVATORI AVG. 167, 197.

CONSERVATORI, 181.

CONSERVATORI AVGGG. 167.

CONSTANT AVG.

CONSTAVNT. AVG.

CON-



CONSTANTIA AVG. 193.

COS. III. 242.

DIANAE CONS. 295.

DIANA.

EXPECTATE VENI. 66, 67, 68, 96.

EXPECTATE VENIES, 68.

FELICITAS, 110, 146.

FELICITAS PVBLICA.

FELICITAS AVG. 72, 211.

FELICITA AVG. 73.

FIDEM MILITVM

FIDEM MILITVM, N. N. 255.

FIDES MILITVM.

FORTVNA AVG. 185, 196, 234, 252.

FORTVNAE

FORTVNA RAEDVX, 90.

FORTVNA REDVX.

GENIO AVG. 74.

GERMANICVS MAXV. 241.

HILARITAS AVG. 121, 251.

HILARITAS AVGGG. 120.

INVICTVS AVG.

INVICTVS.

IOVI AVG.

IOVI CONSER. AVG. 70.

IOVI CRESCENTI.

IOVI ET HERCVLI CONS. AVGG. 272.

o o

IOVI

IOVI STATORI AVG. 254.

IOVI STATORI.

IOX. 91.

LAETITIA AVG. 154, 194, 230, 231, 249, 250, 264.

LAETITIA FVND.

LAETIT. AVG.

LETITIA AVG. 74.

LAETITIA AVGGG.

LAETITIAE FVND. 74.

LAETITIAE FVND.

LETIT. AVGGG. 154.

LEGIO II. AVG. 210.

LEGIO II. PARTH. 236, 259.

LEGIO II. PARTH. VII. P. 235.

LEGIO III. FL. 146, 225.

LEGIO III. FLAVIA, P. F. 225.

LEGIO VII. CL. 173.

LEGIO VII. CLA. 173.

LEG. VII. AVG.

LEGIO VIII. AVG. 211.

LEGIO VIII. IN. 164, 269.

LEGIO VIII. INV. 191, 269.

LEG. VIII. INVICT.

LEG. VIII. GE. 255.

LEG. XX. V. V. 197.

LEG. XXX. VLP.

LEG. XXX. VLPIA, 101, 267.

LEG. XXX. VLPIA INV.

MARS CONS.

MARS VICTOR. 156.

MARS

MARS VLTOR. 84, 269.

MAR. PAC.

MARTI PACIF. 121.

MARTI PACIFER. 232.

MONET. AVG.

MONETA AVG. 85, 166.

MVLTIS XX. IMP. 205, 231, 232.

ORIENS AVG. 102, 179, 212, 259, 260.

ORIVNA AVG. 167.

PACATOR ORBIS. 180.

PACI AVGG.

PAX AVG. 96, 114, 115, 116, 117, 144, 147, 151, 152, 153, 154,  
186, 191, 192, 227, 228, 229, 230, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248,  
263.

PAX AVGGG. 106, 112, 113, 114, 151, 152, 226.

PAX AVGG. 248.

PAX AVGVSTA, 247.

PAX AETERN. AVG. 192.

PAX AVGVSTI, 186.

PIAETAS AVG. 206.

PIETAS AVG. 155, 206.

P. M. TR. POT. V. COS. III. 252.

PRINCIPI JUVENTVT. 102.

PROVID. AVG. 156, 157, 195, 233, 250.

PROVID. AVGGG. 112, 113, 123, 157, 195.

PROVIDE. AVG. 124, 195.

PROVIDEN. AVG.

PROVIDENTIA AVG. 122, 196, 234, 250.

PROVIDENTIA DEORVM, 238.

RESTITV. SAECVL.  
 RESTITV. SAECVLI, 165.  
 RENOVAT. ROMA. 76, 127, 162, 236.  
 RENOVAT. ROMANO. 254.  
 RENOVAT. ROMANNO.  
 ROM. AETERNAE, 149.  
 ROMA, 254.  
 ROMAE AETERNAE.  
 ROMAE AETERN. 206.  
 ROMANO RENOV. 127.  
 ROMANO RENOVA. 262, 263.  
 ROMANORVM RENO. 76.  
 ROMANORVM RENOVATIO. 196.  
 SAECVLI FELICITAS, 165.  
 SALVS AVG. 73, 111, 150, 193, 230, 245, 246.  
 SALVS AVGGG. 246.  
 SALVS PVBLICA, 244.  
 SECVRIT.  
 SECVRIT. PERP. 181.  
 SECVRITAS ORBIS, 180.  
 SECVRITAS PERP.  
 SECVRITAS REIP.  
 SPES AVG.  
 SPES PVBL. 128.  
 SPES PVBLICA, 128, 173, 197.  
 TEMP. FEL. 139.  
 TEMP. FELICIT. 213.  
 TEMPO. FELIC.  
 TEMPO. FELICI. 133.

TEM-

TEMPORVM FEL. 261.  
 TEMPORVM FELICITAS, 260.  
 TVTELA AVG. 155.  
 UBERITAS AVG.  
 UBERITAS AVGVSTI.  
 UBERTAS AVG. 188, 190.  
 VEXILLATIO PRIMA AVG. 145.  
 VICTOR, 181.  
 VICTORIA 141.  
 VICTORIA AVG. 140, 141.  
 VICTORIA AVGG. 258.  
 VICTORIA CEAN.  
 VICTORIA CEANG. 178.  
 VICTORIA GER. 241.  
 VICTORIA P. R. 141, 142.  
 VIRTVS 237.  
 VIRTVS AVG. 100, 178, 187, 237, 238, 257, 258.  
 VIRTVS CARAVSI.  
 VIRTVS INV. AVG. 75.  
 VIRTUTE AVG. 254.  
 VIRTVS AVGGG. 142.  
 ULTOR AVG.  
 VOTIS DECENNALIBVS, 205.  
 VOTO PVBLICO, 205, 232.  
 VOTVM PVBLIC. 232.  
 VOTVM PVBLICV. 232.  
 VOTVM PVBLICVM, 231.  
 UXIAV, 145.  
 XVG. 248.

PATRIARCHAL



## P A T R I A R C H A L.

- THE purpose of Providence in raising the Roman empire. p. 1.  
 The best historical writing must have a proportion of religion. p. 21.  
 The most excellent use of medals, the illustration of sacred history. p. 24, 26, 49.  
 The heroic effigies of patriarchs to be found in antient medals. 24, 27.  
 Profane theology corruption of sacred. p. 27.  
 The origin of idolatry. p. 84, 190.  
*Hercules* the Amorite, planter of *Brittain*, a Druid. p. 28, 35, 131, 167, 197.  
*Theseus* his imitator, religious. p. 216.  
 The greatest men of antiquity, religious. p. 57, 216.  
*Apher*, grandson of *Abraham*, companion of *Hercules*. p. 38.  
*Balaam* a Druid. p. 217.  
*Janus* means Providence. p. 217.  
 A ship the like. *Tabula Isiaca*. p. 218.  
 Of *Messiah*. p. 3, 16, 18, 22, 31, 46, 47, 194, 210, 216, 248, 249, 268.  
*Fidio trinomio*. p. 255.  
 The mysterys. p. 83.  
*Apollo* of Rhodes. p. 260.  
*Mithras invictus*. p. 102, 212, 259, 272.  
 Meaning of Capricorn. p. 46. 210.  
 Panegyres, public sacrifices. p. 37. 197. 209. 216.  
 Victim of the vernal equinox. 248, 269.  
 Human sacrifices whence. p. 248.  
*Astarte*, Easter, preface. p. 30, 248.  
 Lady-day, *Hilaria*, *Mater deum*. p. 251.  
 IABAL, IVBAL, *Pales*. p. 30, 77, 80.  
 TARSUS, *Neptune*. genealogy, trident, a Druid. p. 34, 188.  
 ABRAHAM a Druid. p. 35.  
 Centaur means *Arabian*, first horsemen. p. 235.  
 IOSEPH in *Egyptian* mummys. p. 81.



The sermons of *Moses*. p. 14, 39.  
 IOSVAH *Pan*, the day of his obit. feb. 11. preface.  
 The Jews a living and present miracle. p. 19.  
 The Sabbath the foundation of religion. p. 23.  
 Example, the duty of governors. p. 22, 23, 253.  
 Rising of stars the almanac of antiquity. p. 79.

# R O M A N.

*Ad Ansam*, ad *Sturiam*, Stretford-street. p. 14.  
*Ad pontes*, Stanes. p. 13.  
*Alata castra*, Inverness. p. 134.  
*Agelocum*, Littleburgh. p. 173.  
*Aquæ*, Aukborough. *ibid*.  
*Aufona*, river, Nen. p. 201.  
*Ad Tisam*, Peirfebridg. p. 109.  
*Camboritum*, Casterford. p. 204.  
*Cameloneffa*, Camelon. p. 137.  
*Causennis*, Stanefield. p. 172.  
*Claudiocestria*, Glocester. p. 176.  
*Concangios*, Watercrook. p. 177.  
*Cæsaromagus*, Chelmsford. p. 14, 46.  
*Canonium*, Chesterford. p. 14, 106.  
*Camulodunum colonia*, Colchester. p. 14, 69, 168.  
*Cataraetonium*. Cateric. p. 108, 126.  
*Durobrivis*, Chesterton. p. 111, 171, 172.  
*Durofiponte*, Godmanchester, p. 203.  
*Durnomagus*, Caster. p. 203.  
*Eltavona*, Newark. p. 164, 174.  
*Granta*, Cambridg founded by *Carausus*. p. 160, 175, 199, 201, 203, 204, 270.  
*Ifurium*, Aldborough. p. 108, 126.  
*Ifca Legionum*, Caerleon. p. 210.  
*Lindum colonia*, Lincoln. p. 203.  
*Mancunium*, Manchester. p. 203.  
*Menapia*, S. Davids. p. 62, 128, 140.

*Regnum*,

- Regnum*, Chichester, p. 13, 168.  
*Rutupium*, Sandwich. p. 67.  
*Segontii*. p. 167.  
*Sorbiodunum*, Old Sarum. p. 90.  
*Trausantum*, Southamton. p. 13.  
*Vespasiana*, p. 125, 134, 135.  
*Vindonum*, Silchester, p. 167.  
*Venta*. Winchester, p. 203.  
*Via Trinobantica*. p. 12.  
 — *Iceniana*. p. 13.  
*Hermen-street*. p. 172, 173, 174.  
*Stennet* a Roman road. p. 164.  
*Leeming-lane*. p. 108, 109, 174.  
*Ro*, road from Godmanchester thro' Cambridg. p. 203, 204.  
 Roman camps. p. 170, 171, 208.  
 Roman temples, p. 46, 129, 160, 167, 168, 204, 205, 270.  
 Arthur's Oon. p. 129, 155.  
*Severus's wall*. p. 135.  
 Roman buryal-place, p. 184.  
 Mosaic pavement. p. 169.  
 Inscription at Bath. p. 184.  
 — to *Hercules*. p. 168.  
 — to *Astarte*, p. 248.  
*Armamentarium*. p. 169, 170, 174.  
*Brigantia* nymph. p. 181.  
*Granta* nymph. p. 204.  
 Roman tribute of lead. p. 176.  
*Ovation*. p. 91.  
*Capitoline Agon*. p. 262, 271.  
*Triumph*. p. 220.  
*Acclamation*. p. 91.  
*Consular Scipio*, and habit. p. 160, 187, 221, 222, 223, 242, 243.  
*Trophys*. p. 178.  
 Providence understood by Fortune. 196, 234.  
 Origin of the *Palilia*. p. 77.  
 Roman constancy. p. 6. 194, 211.

*Fossa*, the Carfdike, old part, p. III. 123, 125, 149, 168, 188.

Carfdike, new part, p. 160, 198, 202.

———— nam'd from *Carausius*. p. 138, 202, 203.

Carron and other places nam'd from *Carausius*. p. 139.

M O N E Y.

Ever of a sacred character. p. 74, 101, 102, 106, 166, 219.

Made for service of religion. p. 110, 115, 215, 159.

Striking it a prerogative of sacred persons. p. 115, 221, 219, 227, 228.

Impress'd with deities and sacred things. p. 216, 219.

The Romans religious. p. 23, 57, 72, 75, 120, 150, 159, 163, 203, 204, 205, 206, 212, 217, 240, 149, 253.

Their chief public acts were conform to sacred festivitys, and money generally struck on them. p. 59, 61, 69, 72, 74, 91, 107, 120, 150, 151, 159, 163, 210, 212, 233, 238, 239.

The Roman festivals observ'd thro'out their empire. p. 163.

Romans careful in celebrating returns of birth-days of citys, persons, &c. p. 76, 90, 100, 127, 225, 233, 259, 267.

*Diocletian* made emperor on the day of the *Circenses magni*. p. 59, 233.

*Diocletian* assum'd the purple on the day sacred to Fortune. p. 233.

*Maximian* declar'd *Cæsar* on the *Liberalia* festival. p. 61, 239.

———— declar'd Aug. on festival to Fortune. p. 61, 239.

*Chlorus* and *Galerius* made *Cæsars* on festival of *Mars*. p. 238, 239.

———— proclaim'd on the *Agonalia*. p. 238, 239.

*Diocletian's* persecution began at the *Terminalia*. p. 239.

*Diocletian* and *Maximian* create two new *Cæsars*, and resign the purple, on the *Ludi Florales*. p. 239.

Stourbech fair proclaimed on the *Cæna Pontificum*. p. 207.

The chief day, or horse fair, there Sept. 14, *equorum probatio* in the Roman kalendar. p. 207.

Sept. 15, *Ludi Romani magni antiqui*.

———— 16, *Circenses magni*.

———— 17, *Consualia Neptuno sacra*.

} p. 207.

The excellence of antient medals. p. 25, 27, 56, 253.

Piety of the Roman soldiers. p. 9, 57, 235, 249.

P p

Emperors

- Emperors and empresses on coins, under the form of deities. p. 76, 84, 165, 178, 220, 237, 245.  
*Jupiter Stator*. p. 255.  
 Capricorn, the cognifance of *Augustus*. p. 46.  
*Janus's* head and fhip. p. 217, 218.  
 Meaning of *Providentia Aug.* p. 122, 238.  
 Colony coin. p. 69.  
 IOX interpreted. p. 90.  
 Of coins of *Carausius*. p. 117, 118, 221, 229, 230, 236.  
 Cins regarding *Carausius's* fon. p. 102, 122, 123, 124, 128, 156, 157, 175, 179, 180, 185, 186, 195, 197, 212, 220, 221, 223, 233, 248, 250, 251, 255, 258, 259, 260, 265, 269, 272.  
 Coins regarding the empress. p. 167, 179, 180, 181, 193, 195, 225, 233, 245, 258.  
 To the honor of *Tranquillina*. p. 145, 146, 176, 182.  
 Bijugate coins. p. 185.  
 Trijugate, p. 106.  
 Punic coins of *Carausius*. p. 256.  
 Greek coins of *Carausius*. p. 256.  
 A medallion in gold of *Carausius*. p. 205.  
 Gold coins of *Carausius*. p. 222, 262.  
 Confular coins. p. 185.  
 Helmeted, armed. p. 262.  
 Armed, unhelmeted. p. 243.  
 The fame coin ftruck on more days than one. p. 264, 267.  
 The empress *Serena*, a christian. p. 62, 65, 144, 262.  
 The Theban legion. p. 65.  
*Janus* from *annus*, time, Providence. p. 72.  
*Numus* from *numen*, pecunia, *peculium* from *pecus*. p. 215, 216.

#### BRITISH.

- Richard de Cirencester's* MS. and map of *Britannia Romana*. p. 62, 125, 134, 135, 169, 176.  
 Origin of Stourbech fair: *Carausius's* inauguration, and the Carfdike navigation. p. 204, 208, 209, 292.

The

- The empress *Helena*, a Briton. p. 240, 256, 272.  
*Bedebyrn*, her palace and chapel at *York*. p. 272.  
 Britons fond of a Phrygian original. p. 69, 102, 162, 257.  
 Vandalburg camp by *Cambridg*. p. 58, 201, 203, 204, 207.  
*Cæsaromagus*, built by king *Cunobelin*. p. 14.  
*Felix*, bishop, founder of *Cambridg* university. p. 14.  
 Foundation of the Antiquarian Society. p. 110.  
 ✓ ——— of the Literary Society, *Spalding*. p. 110, 265.  
 Coins in Brittonish tyn. p. 69, 96, 116.  
 The devil's arrows. p. 108.  
 Panegyres of the Druids. p. 216.  
 Temples of the Druids. p. 32, 33, 34, 218.  
 Prediction of a Druidess. p. 60.  
 Druid instruments called Celts. p. 218. *Navestock temple of Ap. 33.*  
*Cangi*. p. 149, 176.  
*Sidnacester*. p. 174.  
*Caer Grauth*, *Cambridg*. p. 203.  
*Caer Lud*, London. p. 203.  
*Caer Dorm*, *Dormancester*. p. 203.  
*Gateburton*, the burgh on the road. p. 173.  
*Earith. aquæ transitus*. p. 200.  
 Wark means Roman masonry. p. 170.  
*Allerton*, *Aldwarkton*. p. 170.  
*Stour*, *Stourbech*, p. 204, 207, 208, 210.  
*Dodder* explain'd. p. 207.  
*Row*, *Qui*, *Kew*, *Auk*. p. 207.  
*Stour*, *Flemdish*. p. 207.  
*Lemua*, *Flamborough*. p. 207, 208, 210.  
*Colne*, from *Colonia*. p. 201.  
*Foffet*, *Foffatum*. p. 200.  
*Ramton*. *Ramsay*, *Raveley*, from Roman. p. 199, 200.

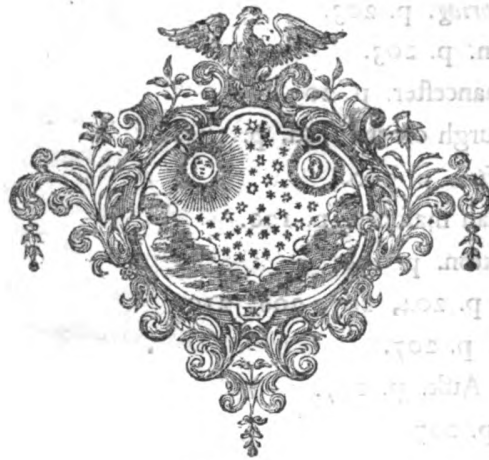
Walton, Walcot, from *Vallum*. p. 171, 173, 200.

Bruck castle, Burgh, Burton, Burringham, from *burgus*. p. 172, 173, 200.

Portpool, Brittish for a Roman road, p. 13.

Carfdike from *Carausius*. p. 202.

• F I N I S.







CARAUSIUS EMPEREUR DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE..

*Frontispiece .*



*De l'Hercule Romain je domptay la fierté,  
Je rendis aux Bretons leur chere liberté,  
Je fis par ma valeur trembler la Terre et l'onde.  
Si le traître Allectus, envieux de mon sort,  
Pour prix de mes bienfaits n'eut avancé ma mort,  
J'aurois pû parvenir a l'Empire du Monde..*

THE  
MEDALLIC HISTORY  
OF

MARCUS AVRELIVS VALERIUS  
CARAVSIVS,  
EMPEROR in BRITAIN,  
BOOK II.

Containing xxxii Plates of his Coins; and some further  
part of his History: being a general System for  
knowing the dates of *Roman* Coins.

---

By WILLIAM STUKELY, M. D.  
*Rektor of St. Georges, Queen-Square, Fellow of the COLLEGE of  
PHYSICIANS, of the ROYAL and ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.*

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M DCC LIX.





T O  
L O R D A N D L A D Y  
C A R D I G A N.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

**G**RATITUDE, that comprehensive virtue, which like the love of one's country, includes all others, that amiable quality so natural, so agreeable to regular Minds, induces me to this public testimony of my highest respect and duty, to the illustrious House of the Duke of MONTAGU.

I can't be prepossessed, out of his particular regard to me; for his Humanity engag'd him to the whole human race. the name of the Duke of MONTAGU calls up in every breast, the most lively remembrance and idea of magnanimity, candor, generosity, and each tenderest sentiment of universal benevolence and love, to every animated part of the creation.

A 2

I

I may very easily be excus'd from imputation of flattery, in commending one of the greatest men of the age, that is now no more ---- 'tis the little subject that needs augmentation or embellishment. but the character of the Duke of MONTAGV can admit of no speeches greater than the reality. my true purpose in this address, in a work that tends to preserve, or retrieve the memory of eminent personages, is the hope it may be of use, by preserving so shining an exemplar of the antient *Brittish* nobility; for imitation of the future.

The Duke of MONTAGV kept up the dignity of the highest birth and station, without arrogance; extremely condescending without meanness. he loved a modest freedom in others, guarded with decency and proper respect and distance; but would bear no flattery. his levees were crowded indeed, but with those of merit. they were not pack'd up of vain and deluded expectants, introduced by a *naulus* paid to the three-handed *janitor*. the entertainment was not empty conversation, empty hopes, and unmeaning promises. thither went with sincere pleasure, the truly great, the learned, the ingenious, the brave, the good, the artificer, all the worthy part of mankind. from similitude and sympathy, whoever possessed some one eminence, presented themselves to him, who enjoy'd them collective.

Petitioners were sure to be heard with candor, and serv'd with readiness. godlike, and universal was his beneficence, knew no bounds, but the utmost extent of his power, influence and interest. he prevented the eye of distress,



distress, and provided for those he thought deserving; before they themselves thought of seeking his favour.

Pleasantry, freedom and good humour was the ornament; generosity was the very composition of his nature. every day was lost to him, wherein he had not rejoiced the heart of some worthy Beneficiary. he was the general *Mecænas* to encourage studies and designs of real excellence, or useful to the public; to reward with a profuse hand, all persons of ingenuity and learning. he did every kind favor, in the most dilated channels of munificence.

Innumerable are the histories of his generosity in every kind; wherein he spared no sums of money: and wherein he showed a thousand artifices to conceal himself, and to seem not to give, to avoid the apparent obligation; deaf to the praises and blessings of the obliged.

How many families has he rescued from the lowest distress, how many promoted to affluence? nay his boundless charity shew'd itself in a very distinguish'd light toward animals. he was hurt by every the least injury done to any of them; and doubly felt the horror of cruelty. he had, as it were, colleges for them, when lost, or deserted; where they were plentifully maintain'd during life. nor was his own life a sufficient date for their well-being; but he provided particularly for them, by his Will.

Cautious he was to the last degree, of depriving any creature, even a fly, of that life, which Providence had given it; an universal friend to the creation.

How

How great was his love for his Country! and that sagacity whereby he foresaw the troubles it has labor'd under, since his death! we that had the honor of any degree of intimacy with him, know very well, that he foresaw what has astonish'd all *Europe*, the defection of the Queen of *Hungary*, and her portentous alliance.

He had naturally a great genius for the military. had his fortune been less, to engage him in the camp; I cannot but say with confidence, he would have prov'd with effect, that in his younger years, he serv'd under the Duke of *Marlborough*.

His high post in the Ordnance, he adorn'd, he studied to improve it; made himself intire master of all the knowledge pertaining to every branch of it. he added use to those offices that were useful, and honor to those that were honorable. the free, easy, affable manner of his conversation and courtesy charm'd every person. his good sense and excellent understanding, his penetration, his knowledge of men and things, the sweetness of his disposition were equally conspicuous. and what I have often observ'd, his great tenderness and regard for, and the honour he ever shov'd to the fair sex, was so lively a demonstration of the brightness of his Soul, as is extremely rare to be met with.

The regularity of his genius was remarkable; so exact, so sedate, in his thoughts and actions, well weighing consequences; condescending, and ready to hear the sentiments of others, and had that weight of judgment, as instantly to determine the best upon every case.

He had a good hand at drawing and designing, a proof of the strength of his mind. it gives a readiness and regularity

## DEDICATION.

v

gularity to our conceptions and ideas. hence the immensity of his collections of rare books, prints, &c. as that with reason it was commonly said of him, he spoke the *French Language*, the best of any *Englishman*.

There was an evident magnificence in his whole manner, in all he said, or did; bespeaking nobility, and the greatness of his soul.

He was a lover of antiquity, and of the old manners of his country; an enemy to the modern foppery of an eternal round of new fantastic fashions. he was admirably well skill'd in the pedigrees and genealogies of the antient families and nobility; adorn'd his seats with their pictures, and coat-armor, instead of imaginary inventions of foreign paintings.

Antiquity was a good deal of his study, and he had an exact knowledge therein. he repair'd that most elegant monument of conjugal affection, of king *Edward. I. Geddington cross*. fond of old abbeys, castles, statues, pictures, whatsoever related to our old *English* history. was extremely entertain'd, when I discoursed with him about the Druids. he honor'd all the greatest oaks in his beautiful Chases, with the names of Druids, stamp'd in lead, and fastned to the trees. he lov'd to view *Roman* camps, roads, ruins, and every remain of that sort.

Many hours have I had the honor of discoursing with him, on religious topics. wherein his discernment was far superior to what one would expect, from those that attend the tumults and dissipations of a Court. many particular discourses on religious antiquities I have had with him; and given him in writing; at his request: particularly one  
it

it can't be unacceptable to the public, if I take the present opportunity, to recite it at large; especially, as it is a matter of moment, and will make part of my explanation of a coin remarkable enough of *Cunobelines*, a very great king of the antient *Britons*, when I come to treat of them. besides, it contains a memorable piece of history in our own times; and was the occasion of the great intimacy he afterwards honored me with.

On december 11, 1741, an *Egyptian* Society was begun under the presidentship of Lord *Sandwich*. the purpose of it was to inquire into *Egyptian* antiquities.

This day being the winter solstice, was in old times the *Festum Isiacum* in *Egypt*, birth-day of *Orus* there, of *Mithras* in *Persia*, of *Adonis* by the *Greeks*, the *Saturnalia* of *Latium*, the *Yule* festival of the *Druids*; by all antiquity celebrated with high solemnity, from prophetic notices, that then *Messiah* should be born.

Lord *Sandwich* was met by Dr. *Pocock*, Dr. *Perry*, Capt. *Norden* the *Danish* gentleman, all having been in *Egypt*: they nominated Mr. *Martin Folks*, Mr. *Cba. Stanhope*, Dr. *Stukeley*, Dr. *Milles*, Mr. *Dampier*, Mr. *Mitchel*, associates, and with them, founders of the Society.

The Dukes of *Montagu*, *Richmond*, Lord *Stanhope*, Mr. *Dayrolles*, and some others, were nominated Candidates.

A *Sistrum* was laid before the president, as the *insigne* of his office. at one of the meetings, on january 22, 1742. the Duke of *Montagu* was pleas'd to ask me, the purport,

port of that so celebrated an instrument. I spoke of it to the effect following, and to the satisfaction of those present; but particularly of the Duke: and he requested me afterward to give it him in writing. from that time he thought fit to rank me in the number of his intimate friends.

*On the Sistrum: To the Duke of MONTAGU.*

The *Sistrum* is as famous in Antiquity, as the original and purport of it is unknown. one thing we well know, that the *Egyptians*, among whom it was chiefly used, were fond of old customs, and never varied from them. indeed all the antient eastern nations were so; and even are so to the present time. the modern *Chinese* are observed to have great numbers of customs similar to those of the old *Egyptians*, which they have retained ever since their first original. we may safely conclude hence, that the use of the *Sistrum*, whatever it was, must have been extremely antient, and as old as the *Egyptian* people.

The *Sistrum* was an instrument commonly of brass, more eminently used by the *Egyptians*, in the ceremonies of religion, particularly those of *Isis*; and is the standing topic of the poets, whenever they speak of the *Egyptians* and their religion: as the cymbal was of the *mater Deum*. *Isis* with the *Egyptians* is intended to represent the supreme Being, the Creator, or fruitful parent of all things: for which reason they chose a female figure. it being well known to the studious in antiquity, that in old theology, the sex is not regarded. and this is more agreeable to their

B

method



method of mysteries, of which *Isis* was the particular deity, and patroness.

In the great numbers of *Egyptian* monuments, sculptures, and images, we see very frequently *Isis* with the *Sistrum* in her hand.

*Per tua Sistra precor, per Anubidis ora verendi.*

says *Ovid* addressing her. so the priests the like.

*Linigeri fugiunt calvi, sistataque turba.* in *Martial.* and  
*Cum Sistro, lusca Sacerdos.* *Perfius.*

But still in vain we consult writers about it, as to the meaning of such an instrument. a *crotalus*, or rattle, it certainly is, and, as I apprehend, made use of in the beginning of the world, in matters of religion; and for that reason retain'd by the *Egyptians*, fond of antiquity; and who could not fail of introducing it among their ceremonies, and sacred instruments: notwithstanding the true use and meaning of it was lost, and quite forgotten.

What commentators say on passages in the classics concerning it, can only amount to some notion, they had of its prophylactic virtue; that the noise of it was prevalent in driving off the devil and all noxious powers. which certainly infers, that it primarily belonged to some offices of religion. the shaking of it, during the celebration of the mysteries, was equivalent to the cryer calling out

*ὄρεα βέβηλοι,* in *Lucian.*  
*ἕκας, ἕκας εἰς βέβηλοι.*

which



which *Virgil*, who had been initiated, turns

*Procul O, procul este profani.*

and to this is referred *Horace's*

*Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.*

*Plutarch* makes the *Sistrum* to be the genius of *Agathodemon*, the driver away of all evil powers.

To come then to the point; we are to understand, that in the beginning of the world, Providence introduced the Mediatorial System of religion, after *Adam's* Fall; consequent to which were instituted the rites of sacrifice, as the signature thereof; for atonement of sin, and to obtain a reconciliation with the offended Deity.

On this occasion in the beginning, it was the usual method, and visible sign of God's acceptance of the sacrifice, to cause a fire to descend from Heaven upon the altar, and consume the offering. thus we read *Genesis* IV. *Cain* and *Abel* offer'd the accustomed holocaust, *at the end of days*. i. e. at the appropriate season, and festival of the year. God was pleased to accept of the offering of *Abel*, but not that of *Cain*.

The author of the epistle to the *Hebrews* XI. 4. gives us the reason; *it was want of faith*.

'Tis not to be imagined, that God almighty should accept of the blood of a poor innocent animal, as an adequate atonement for a man's sin; but it was the *manner* of offering it, that render'd it meritorious: and *that* was by faith. so that undoubtedly the sacrifice procur'd remission of sin, only thro' faith in the great Mediatorial Sacrifice symboliz'd thereby; and in due time to be accomplished.

It was an act of infinite kindness in God, in the first ages of the world, to testify his approbation, or refusal of the offertory, by a notorious and visible sign; in order to bring mankind into a sure belief, that the practise so cruel, and seemingly disproportionate to the purpose of it, was an ordinance of his own instituting; and at the same time, to show the heinousness of sin, that requir'd so bloody a satisfaction.

In *Genesis VIII.* after the flood, *Noah* offer'd burnt offerings of every clean beast, and every clean fowl, which God accepted of; and *blessed him and his sons upon it.* undoubtedly we must affirm, that both in the case of *Abel*, and at other times, a celestial fire consumed the offerings, in token of divine approbation. but in time, when the affair of sacrificing was sufficiently established among mankind, this preternatural appearance of a celestial fire ordinarily ceased, as being no longer necessary; except upon occasions more than common.

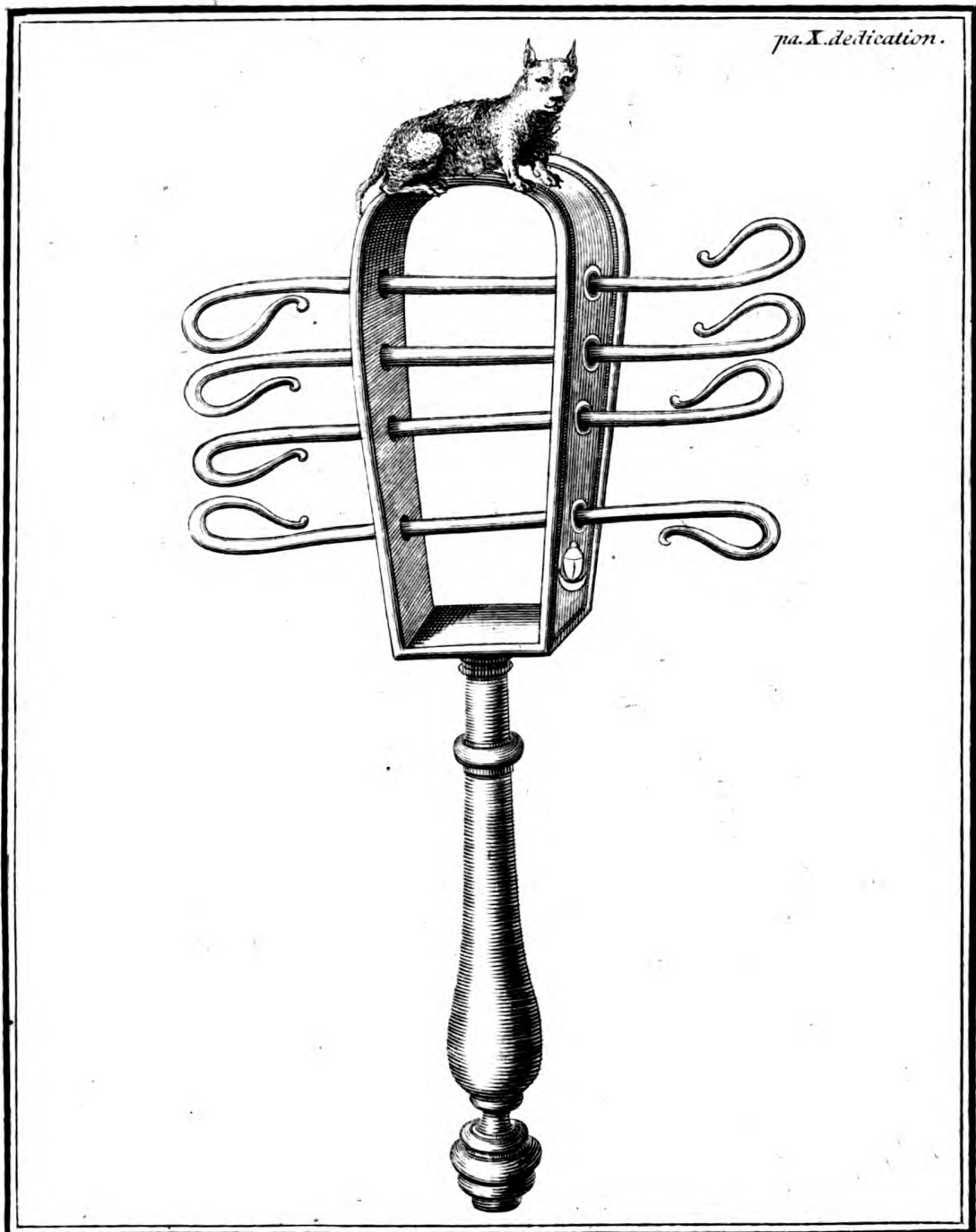
And thus we are to understand of all the supernatural agencies of Providence, both in the old and new Testament. they ceased, when the purpose of them ceased.

Upon very extraordinary occasions this divine token of acceptance was renewed.

An instance of this kind appears, upon *Moses* his setting up the Tabernacle, and the altars in the wilderness. *Levit. IX. 24.*

*And there came out a fire from before the Lord, and consumed, upon the altar, the burnt offering and the fat; which when all the people saw, they shouted, and fell on their faces.*

Again,



W. Stukley Delin.

An Egyptian Sistrum in Possession of St. Hans Sloan 21. Jan. 1741-2. —



Again, at the dedication of *Solomon's temple*, 2 *Chron.* VII. 1. *the fire came down from heaven, and consumed the burnt offering, and the sacrifices; and the glory of the Lord filled the house.*

The like instances *Judges* VI. 21. to *Gideon*, who laid the flesh and cakes on the native altar a rock, and poured the broth upon it. *then the angel put forth the end of his staff and touched the flesh and cakes, and there rose up fire out of the rock and consumed them.*

1 *Chron.* XXI. 26. *David* built an altar on the mount which *Arauna* sold to him. and the Lord answered him by fire from heaven, in token of acceptance.

So in that famous contention between *Elijah* and the priests of *Baal*, 1 *Kings* XVIII. 24. 38. *the God that answers by fire, let him be God.* had the priests of *Baal* not known, that this event *had* happened, they never would have accepted of the trial.

Therefore in regard to our first purpose, in the most early ages of the world, after the sacrifices were laid upon the altar, and the accustomed prayers and thanksgivings perform'd, the offerers waited for this demonstration of the divine favour and acceptance; and *that* with no little patience.

An eminent instance of this we find, in that very famous federal sacrifice, when God covenanted with the great patriarch *Abraham*, to give the land of *Canaan* to him, and his posterity: and that among them, the *Messiah* was to be born. *Genesis* XV.

*Abraham* took a heifer, a she goat, a ram, a turtle dove, and a young pigeon. he divided them in the midst,

as was the custom of federal sacrifices, and laid the halves one opposite to the other; for the parties contracting to pass thro'. this done, he sat down, as customarily, to watch the divided animals.

Ver. 11. *and when the fowls came down upon the carcases, Abraham drove them away.*

The time of sacrificing was at our nine o'clock in the morning. when this was perform'd, *Abraham* expected a celestial fire. he waited till three o'clock in the afternoon, the time of evening sacrifice; still expectant of a signal declaration of God's concurrence in the covenant propos'd. in the night, God appear'd to him, and pass'd thro' the divided animals, in the luminous appearance of the divinity, called *Shechinah*.

Thus *Abraham* awaited the whole day by his sacrifice, and what we are to remark, is, the birds of prey coming down upon the sacrificed animal, in order to feed on them, as is usual, especially in hot countries, and *Abraham drove them away*.

We may well conceive *he drove them away* by a *Sistrum*, a *crepitaculum*; just as the country people do now, by the birds that come to devour the new-sown corn.

*Et quatiens tenerá garrula Sistra manu.* Martial.

And here then is the true foundation of the famous *Egyptian Sistrum*, a religious utensil properly speaking, pertaining to the act of sacrificing; and absolutely necessary in the beginning of the world. the memorial of it, preserv'd by the *Egyptians*, tho' they knew not the true original of it; but in their way attributed to it, the  
power



power of driving off every evil, spiritual or temporal; used to drive off profane persons from being present at their mysteries: as it was originally employ'd to fray obscene birds, from the religion of sacrifices.

It is very evident, *Abraham* must have one of these instruments in his hand, for the whole day: and that it was absolutely necessary on these occasions, in the first ages of the world, whilst they expected the celestial fire. the blood of sacrifices must be poured on the altar, for *that* was the matter of the atonement; and this in a warm climate, must needs invite the ravenous birds, from a great distance. therefore your Grace spoke very properly, when you call'd it the *Egyptian* scare-crow or rattle.

Of celestial fire consuming the sacrifice, even the heathen retain'd some memorial. thus *Servius* in *Æneid* XII. writes, *apud majores, aræ non incendebantur, sed ignem divinam precibus eliciebant, quæ incendebat altaria.* so *Pliny* II. 107. in *Salentino oppido Egnatiæ, imposito ligno in saxum quoddam ibi sacrum, protinus flammam existere.* rather *exilire.*

*Servius* says plainly, that in antient times, the altars were not fired, but a divine fire was solicited by prayer which set the wood on fire.

The introducing this instrument into the *Egyptian* fables, was exactly agreeable to their taste, in the most early times; tho' at length forgotten; and indeed absurd to them, who used not bloody sacrifices. but their notion of its prophylactic virtue remain'd notorious. whence in statues of *Isis*, she holds a *Sistrum* in one hand, a pitcher or water vase in another. which intimated an invocation to the divine

vine Being, to protect, and preserve the regular flux of the *Nile*, which made all the happiness of the land of *Egypt*: this kept off *Typhonian* plagues of too much heat, dryness, moisture. I have enlarg'd a good deal on this topic, in my manuscript discourse on the mysteries of the antients, portions of which I sometime read, on the anniversary of the foundation of the *Egyptian* Society, the *festum Isiacum*, then the 11th of *december*, the winter solstice.

The *Egyptians*, and all the oriental world were ever, and are still fond of symbols. and this was the most venerable symbol of the mysteries of *Isis*. whence we find it in the paw of the *Sphinx*, in a coin of *Augustus's* which I have exhibited Plate VI. coin 7. in my discourse on *British* coins. struck on his initiation into the *Eleusinion* mysteries, at *Athens*; after the great battle of *Actium*, which gave him the empire of the world. of the coin, in my next Book I treat more particularly.

So in the symbolic sense, from the *Sistrum* being used to affright birds and beasts from seizing on the flesh of the sacrifices, they made it of an universal prophylactic virtue; as the sagacious *Plutarch* has long since taken notice.

Observe further, a mistake common among the learned, of magnifying the *Egyptian* antiquities, beyond measure: the *Sistrum* is not an *Egyptian* antiquity, peculiar and proper; but as old as the world itself. nay 'tis less proper to the *Egyptians*, than to any nation; because they in later times, did not practise the rites of sacrifice according to the primæval, divine institution, as other nations did.

but

but they only preserv'd the symbolical purpose of it, in a prophylactic sense, without the real and true use.

Other nations that rightly practis'd sacrificing, according to its institution, and in the first times, must necessarily use this instrument of ours; tho' the memorials of it are perish'd for want of monuments. the *Egyptians* had the happy art of sculpture, long before the *Greeks*, and thence they gain'd the glory of antiquity; which has been thereby transmitted to us. but 'tis the business of the learned to distinguish rightly in these matters. and we see in the case before us, as in a thousand other instances, the sacred history gives us the *Sistrum* prior to the *Egyptians*.

And in another instance I draw the same conclusion, observing one very illustrious, and shining monument of the *Sistrum*, not at all thought of; tho' the greatest, the oldest and most glorious in the world. this monument is to be seen in the heavens, in the beginning of our winter evenings, after the autumnal equinox. in *october* we behold it setting in the northwest quarter of the starry hemisphere. the monument I mean, is that celestial asterism call'd *Engonasis*; the largest, and in my opinion, the most antient picture in the world.

It requires a mind noble, elevated, and comprehensive like your Grace's, to form a just idea of this constellation, and truly worthy of it. for this is really the picture of our great ancestor A D A M the first Sacrificer; and made by the antidiluvian astronomers; representing him in the act of sacrificing, at the midsummer solemnity. concerning it, I

C

shall

shall here give only a little sketch of what I have done copiously, concerning the celestial asterisms.

This before us, is as little understood, as the *Sistrum*. the extreme antiquity of the constellation called *Engonasis* is evident at first sight, and that it was made by some astronomer that lived in a very southern climate. for it goes contrary to all others on the starry globe; the head toward the south: made therefore in the very infancy of astronomy, and with a view to mark out great circles for use of the artists in that science.

All the other constellations in general have the head toward the north, as the uppermost part of heaven: and we easily discern they have a respect to the great circles on the celestial globe.

'Tis call'd *Engonasis*, because kneeling with his right knee on the arctic circle. it was design'd to be comprehended between this circle, and the tropic of *cancer*. and the like purpose was observ'd in the construction of several other constellations, especially what were made before *Noah's* flood, as several of them certainly were.

A D A M in this picture, is kneeling before an altar, in the act of sacrificing two pigeons, the appropriate offering of the midsummer solemnity. two ravenous birds attempting to steal the pigeons from off the altar; these he frights away, with a *Sistrum* held in his left hand; his right held up, in action of adoration and contrition. his left foot treads on the serpent's head; which twists itself about the pole of the world.

Your Grace, by inspecting the heavenly charts will perceive, I have described this vast constellation, with no other

other variation than what was owing to the *Greeks*, who not understanding the real truth, have wrested the figure to their *Hercules*, driving away the birds *Stymphalides*, who interrupted him in sacrificing. this they say expressly, he did by a *Sistrum*.

Our later astronomers instead of the *Sistrum*, put a branch of the golden apples of the *Hesperides* in his hand, testifying an obscure notion of the apple of paradise.

This little shows, it appertains to the subject we have in hand. I shall add no more at present, than to observe, all our writers on this figure, those of antiquity I mean, describe him with a countenance of sorrow. thus *Germanicus* translates *Aratus* on *Engonasis*.

*Haud procul effigies inde est, defecta labore.  
Non illi Nomen, non magni causa laboris.  
Dextro namque genu N I X V S, diversa que tendens  
Brachia, suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis,  
Serpentis capiti fugit [figit] vestigia sæva. [læva].*

After correcting these two words, we see, they describe unwittingly our great protoplast, praying with extreme earnestness and remorse, in the agony of grief for his Crime; his name they cannot learn, nor history; as immers'd in the extremest volume of time. he treads on the serpent's head, the cause of his woe. the odoriferous garland customarily worn at time of sacrificing, fallen from his head. we must excuse them turning ADAM's coat of skins, into the dress of *Hercules*. he is here awaiting



the descent of the celestial fire. and one particular in the construction of this figure is admirable; for the milky way is judiciously introduc'd over the altar, in imitation of that fire: which gives a fine effect to the picture.

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This magnificent sign we sometime contemplated together, in a starry evening, when I lived for some weeks with his Grace, at his delightful seat of *Boughton*; and he expressed great pleasure in it. I shew'd him, this constellation was made as the almanac, to acquaint our progenitors, of the true times of sacrificing, at the solstices and equinoxes, when these constellations came to the meridian. *Theodorus* the Scholiast on *Aratus* says, that the rising of *Sirius*, the great dog, was about summer solstice; and then the sun being in *Cancer*, the *Egyptians* sacrific'd a quail, and celebrated the mysteries. and hence the *Egyptians* (as I infer) made a dog the hieroglyphic of the solstice.

The constellation called *Heniochus* is exactly opposite to this of ADAM. the *Greeks* made the word, from HENOCH, the antediluvian patriarch.. 'tis comprehended between the Arctic circle, and the Ecliptic, upon which last he kneels on both knees, holding a goat, the offering of the winter solstice, which this sign was intended to point out. but enough on this argument. how some little alterations have been made in our figure of ADAM, I may hereafter more largely speak of.

The



The Duke of MONTAGV, toward the latter end of his life, grew fated with unsatisfying grandeur, and wish'd to die. and the 5th of *july* 1749 put a period to his most valuable life; and left us to admire his virtues transmitted to his family. on the 18th I walked over the fields, to *Totenham-court*, and cover'd his herse with flowers of woodbine I had gather'd from the hedges, the last testimony of my duty and respect. in the overflowings of sorrow sincere, I penn'd the following lines, which were that afternoon printed in the *Whitehall evening post*, to assist the public and general concern, for so public a loss.

*A meditation in the fields, on seeing the herse with the body of that most illustrious prince the Duke of MONTAGV. which set forward on tuesday july 18th to be deposited at Warkton Northamptonshire, among the remains of his ancestors.*

*Fifty nine minute-guns, equal to the years of his age, were fired at the Tower, whilst he passed thro' the streets.*

See how a furious tempest from on high descends tremendous down the steepy side of \* *Furnese Fells*, with an impetuous course. the ignoble shrubs and osiers bend their crests, (too mean an obstacle) and shun its rage.

but

\* An estate of the Duke's in *Lancashire*; a wild, mountainous country.

but if it meets a broad, elated oak,  
 that long has stood the glory of the chase,  
 and rears its reverend head above the rest;  
 the sweeping whirlwind, its collected force  
 rests not, 'till prostrate with a hideous crash,  
 its huge enormous bulk extended falls,  
 and many a furlong shakes the earth around.  
 wond'ring we view the stately oak of *Jove*,  
 Gigantic ruin! with its roots up-torn.  
 a yawning pit discovers the firm rock,  
 so long its seat. the spreading branches, each  
 a tree of no mean size. there birds innumerable  
 joyous once sat, and sung, and clapt their wings,  
 blessing the sweet and hospitable shade:  
 but now forlorn, dispers'd, and hopeless mourn,

So fell great MONTAGV, the good, the great,  
 the peerless Peer, much honour'd, much lov'd;  
 deserv'd a longer date. so we deplore  
 a loss irreparable; hopeless mourn  
 his too too rigid fate. O MONTAGV,  
 thou goodliest man! within thy candid breast,  
 sat fair humanity, and lovely peace.  
 there reign'd imperial, meekness, modesty,  
 all that was free and easy, kind and good,  
 all tender sentiments. Thee, justice, truth,  
 honor and honesty enobled more,

than

than thy long roll of ancestry renown'd.  
 kind and compassionate, mild and benign,  
 a friend to all mankind! bounty profuse  
 flow'd from thy liberal hand, extended wide  
 to every one, whom merit, or whom want  
 presented to thy view, or distant ear.  
 silent and secret thy beneficence  
 reach'd far and near; warm, as the solar rays,  
 and swift, and never ceasing, till pale death  
 without convulsion, and without a sigh;  
 cruel, dislodg'd thy lamb-like, placid Soul.

Thou radiant star of true nobility,  
 glory of garter'd Knights, much honored Lord,  
 illustrious MONTAGU, patron and friend!  
 clos'd are those gracious eyes, by all beheld  
 with pleasure, never seen by those in vain,  
 who fought thy aid: those eyes which like fair morn,  
 spread joy around, and love, and harmony.

Sweet \* *Ips* and her nymphs pour forth their urns  
 as floods of tears, and in redoubled tide  
 rush headlong down sad *Boughton's* great cascade,  
 in loudest noise to sound thy obsequies;  
 to meet thy noble ashes passing by

in

\* *Boughton* river.

in solemn pace. while *Warkton's* doleful knell  
receives thy great remains, in darksome tomb.

thy numerous beneficiaries mourn  
the loss irreparable, best of men ;  
so kind, humane, compassionate and good ;  
with fortune equal to thy noble mind.  
\* all nature weeps for gentle MONTAGU.

rest mighty shade, thy memory will shine  
in every heart enshrined ; to all most dear,  
but unto none, than to myself, more dear.

• A shower of rain, while the herse passed by.

*Nec grandior Umbra ambulat Elysum.*



P R E-



## P R E F A C E.

HE greatest part of human wisdom, is to know what has been known, and done. a lesson both for our tender years, and our more experienc'd, and improv'd understanding. this highly magnifies the study of Antiquities, really a most considerable part of morality and humanity.

But in the study of Antiquities, as in all others, judgment, genius, is necessary ; and herein more than a little, to separate the trifling from the useful : to know how far to proceed, and to distinguish rightly, on the strength of such evidences, as we collect in these studies.

The Antiquities of our own country certainly claim our first regard. the history of *Carausius* more particularly demands it ; a very great man, and an important point of time. in this last age several learned persons have meditated the work. my friend *Maurice Johnson* of *Spalding*, father of the Literary Society there, had gone a length toward it. Sir *Andrew Fountain* purposed the same thing. I had some thoughts about it formerly. Dr. *Genebrier* prevented us all.

D

Assuredly

Affuredly, our country is extremely oblig'd to him. and though, the doctor has printed so large a volume, where so little is commemorated of *Carausius*, in history; yet he has not exhausted the subject.

This I can speak with confidence, and without any view to my own Work. since the doctor's publication, a vast harvest of this emperor's coins have been brought to light; the more regarded, by reason of *his* book. and these are a new foundation to build on. though I have added very much to the number of coins published by *Genebrier*, yet 'tis impossible to write a very regular history of our Hero; and the work must rather consist of detach'd and separate pieces added to the former book, which we may look on as the plan of his history: and by which all other coins of his may be restor'd to their proper places.

I am sensible, how much these kind of studies are look'd upon, by some wise men, as not material. but that notion is chiefly owing to the manner in which they have been frequently handled. I think we may justly assert, that the deeper we go in these recherches, the more we discover, the great knowledge which the antients had. therefore recalling to our view, their actions and their knowledge may be esteemed as a principal part of human studies: and of greatest use to all persons, in the conduct of life both public and private.

In



In this work, I have studied great conciseness. after I had gone through all the forms of proving many particulars, and satisfied myself concerning the fact, I have omitted enlarging upon the proofs, and contented myself with giving the matter in short, as it appear'd to me after the most careful examination. otherwise, what with conjectures, and quotations from old authors, or from modern, and with my own reasoning thereon, I should have produced the work already large enough to an enormous size; in an age not much addicted to a serious attention in reading, and solid learning.

We see from *Genebrier*, what may be done by ruminating, and seriously thinking on a subject; so scanty, for want of historians. and still what I have here done, is without reading his book. but the multitude of the coins gives a very great scope for reflection, and for gathering infinite numbers of particulars in his life; and especially upon the scheme here proposed, of ascertaining the dates of coins; which is the chief business of the present book.

Various is the purpose of this work 1. moral; or if we please so to call it, religious. and without some regard thereto, I should not address the public. the first chapter therefore of the former book tends to show, why Providence favour'd the *Romans*, so as to give them the empire of the world: because in their way, and to the best of their knowledge, they were most careful of the exercise of public religion. and this second book is design'd to show that

the whole affair of the *Roman* coinage had a religious aspect.

These considerations should give the hint to a Nation where those of highest rank generally make the public and sacred day of religion, the travelling day; and commonly the most profane of any day in the week. little do they think how doubly culpable they render themselves, both through defect of duty, and of the example they owe to the world; and turning the force of it the contrary way. they have little reason to hope for prosperity to their own families; or to the nation, where they have the greatest property.

In the second chapter of the former book I carry this religious purpose of the work to a new light; for the entertainment of those that have the happy turn of delighting in religious Antiquities.

My second purpose in the present book is political; to show, that our emperor *Carausius*, a wise prince, was able to maintain himself in the government of *Britain*, and sovereignty of the sea, against the whole power of the *Roman* empire, when at its greatest height, under *Diocletian* and *Maximian*, two emperors equally vigilant and politic. and doubtless *Great Britain* may for ever enjoy this sovereignty, if content with that happiness, Providence has given, in severing them from the continent: and meriting the favor of Providence, by taking  
care

care of the public exercise of religion ; without which, 'tis impossible for any nation to flourish.

The third purpose is historical ; the life of a great man, a *Briton*, a *Roman* ; where *Roman* and *Brittish* History is united ; and at that period of time, when Providence was bringing about the union of church, and state : the natural regimen of empires and kingdoms.

My fourth design is to propose a new scheme of medallic learning : to render it more useful to history. 'tis to no purpose to trouble the world with repetitions and transcriptions from authors. the learned will be best able to consider it, and to judge of it ; to whose candor I submit it.









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iginal form.





THE  
MEDALLIC HISTORY  
OF  
CARAVSIVS.

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BOOK II. CHAP. I.

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*Monetamque facis, de nostris temporibus futura  
 sæcula commonere.*

CASSIODOR.

**I**N all the numerous volumes that have been wrote on antient money, or of the *Roman* money in particular, by men of the greatest learning among the antients, *Volusius Marcianus*, *Rhemnius Fannius*, *Priscianus*, *Cassiodorus*, *Isidore*, quoted by *Hotoman*, *Camerarius*, *Hostus*, and others, critically read in the classic authors, there is not to be found any direct quotation to our present purpose. they spend the whole of their pains and immense reading, in atempts to reduce the coins into their different species and denominations; with divisions and subdivisions, and a thousand trifling notes regarding weight, size, and the like; and to accommodate their value to the modern standards: and they go no further.

Therefore in the business we are upon, we have nothing to guide us, from what has been written. and yet in this volume, I shall be able to establish my notion of antient money, I mean that stampd with images upon it, that they were done for religion, for the service of public religion. they were offerings, and for payment of sacrifices, for rewards to conquerors in the prizes of games, races, exercises of all kinds, held, after the ceremonies of religion and the feasting was over.

For this reason it was, that their temples were situate on wastes, commons, heaths, and downs, for these races and exercises, and especially near a river; for the purpose of drinking, for themselves and horses.

The

The most antient coins had the animals imprest on them, appointed for sacrifice, in whole or in part; a ram, a lamb, a bull, an ox, a goat, a deer, and the like; or the head and fore part of them: with a sacrificing knife, *secespita*, *lituus*, urns, vases, and all kind of instruments and utensils pertaining to offices of religion.

Look over the pictured books of coins, such as *Goltzius*, lord *Pembroke's*, &c. infinite and various are those consign'd with deities, with temples, and in general with religious impresses. so that it was but late that matters merely historical and civil became the subjects of money. all the oldest coins of the *Greeks* had the bust of *Jupiter*, or some other deity: those of the *Romans* of *Janus*, or the genius of *Rome*, or other deity; till in time, the faces of kings were introduced: and very late among the *Romans*, of the emperors.

But even then the reverses were commonly adorn'd with deities, and religious inscriptions. so that we may make this general assertion, that the striking of money was a religious work. and the most common impression was intended to exhibit a particular deity, the object of adoration of the city whereto the coin belongs; and struck in honor of that deity, and on the days and times when they celebrated their religious rites thereto.

Other money they stamp at the same time, as offer-tories to purchase the animals for sacrifice. they never thought of coming empty-handed on these occasions, to worship the giver of all their blessings. *Plutarch* in the life of *Poplicola*, and *Pliny* xxxii. agree, *pecunia* among the *Romans* is derived from *pecus*, because impress'd with

the figure of the animals destin'd for sacrifice : each at their distinct times and quarters of the year, whence made celestial figures at those times, in the zodiac.

And so other money among other nations, was design'd to mark out their commencement of the year by zodiacal signs ; the almanac to inform them of the times of celebrating divine rites in a public convention. as the *Peloponnesians* called their money *chelon*, a crab, from the celestial sign. and many like.

We must conclude, the very original of money was religious. whence *Festus*. *pecunia, sive pecuniæ. sacrificium : quod fieri dicebatur, quum fructus, frugesque offerebantur. quia ex his rebus, omnis res familiaris constat, quam nunc pecuniam dicimus.* hence we may gather that money was first coin'd for the purpose of religion.

From this consideration it was, that I took the hint of applying more intimately coins and medals to the business of chronology. and 'tis the only means in the particular case of our *CARAVSIVS*, which is left us, for tracing the outlines of his history.

This I have endeavoured to do in the former book, and undoubtedly it may be extended to all other emperors. my present business is only to enlarge a little upon the reasons and proofs that confirm and illustrate our doctrine : and chiefly in our particular case.

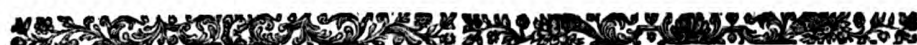
The first *Roman* money in gold, made about the year 546, was called *aurum vicesimarium*, it had the head of *Mars* helmeted in obverse, in rev. an eagle holding a thunderbolt, legend underneath *ROMA*. this money was not used in public commerce, but put into the treasury

fury in the temple of *Saturn*. that it might be drawn out chiefly for the charges of public sacrifices ; or for very extraordinary uses of the state.

This piece was struck by the consuls *Cel. Nero* and *Livius Salinator* who triumphed then, on routing the *Carthaginians* out of *Italy*, *Sicily*, and *Spain* ; out of the golden spoils, for which the *Carthaginians* were famous, as being great traders. they now went up to the Capitol in great pomp to sacrifice to *Mars*, and to *Jupiter*, which is meant by the eagle on the coin.

The consular *Denarii* have the head of a deity constantly in the obverse, with a *biga*, a *quadriga* in reverse, most frequently ; which means the celebration of religious games, on a triumph, which is also a high religious festivity. a representation of a triumph is not properly made by horses at full speed : for 'tis a grand, and solemn procession only.

But nothing can more illustrate the purpose we are upon, than the *Roman* kalendar which I here present much fuller and more correct than elsewhere, and wherein the days of triumph are inserted, whereon this martial city by steps subdu'd the world, under the conduct of Providence, which led them on to amazing fortitude and perseverance, for the great end of civilizing the barbarous part of mankind, of uniting the whole under one head, to prepare for the kingdom of Messiah. I have added generally, in their proper days, the legends of coins of  
CARAVSIVS.



THE  
ROMAN KALENDAR  
IMPROV'D.

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*Mortem omnibus ex naturâ æqualem, oblivione apud  
posteros, vel gloria distingui.* TACIT. hist. I.

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KALENDARIVM ROMANVM auctum.

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IANVARIVS sub Junonis tutela.

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|   |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|---|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I | kal.  | Jano feria, sacrificium Jovi et Esculapio in in-<br>sula Tiberina. Gamelia Junoni. legiones sa-<br>cramentum imperatori. Livii mors, et Ovidii<br>AVC. 770. Marius cos. II. de Numidis et<br>rege Jugurtha triumphat. 649. L. Antonius<br>cos. ex Alpinis. Cl. Nero de Germanis. 746.<br>obitus Commodi imp. AD. 192. Cenfori-<br>nus cos. ex Macedonia. 715. Carausii num-<br>mi nunc cusi. COS. III. FELICITAS AVG.<br>III. I. VIRTUS CARAVSI in obversa.<br>HISPANIA CLVNIA SVL. S C. Galbæ. |
| 2 | 4     | Nonarum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3 | 3     | Feriæ Latinæ. ludi. votorum nuncupatio.<br>Ciceronis natalis AVC. 645.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 4 | prid. | Votum pro principis salute. SALVS AVG. SA-<br>LVS PVBLICA. SALVS AVG GG. SALVS<br>AVGVSTI S C. Galbæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

Bubulcus



|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5  | non.  | Bubulcus cos. II. triumphat. AVC. 476.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 6  | 8     | Isidis accessus, profectio. Augustus Janum tertium clausit. AVC. 748.                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 7  | 7     | Jano patri sacrum. Pompeius armatus contra Cæsarem AVC. 705. Augustus princeps appellatus a Senatu.                                                                                                                                           |
| 8  | 6     | Jano sacrificia                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 9  | 5     | AGONALIA. Jano Agones. Prætores Ferias concipiunt. LEG. VIII. INV. aries mactatur.                                                                                                                                                            |
| 10 | 4     | Hyemis medium. Honorius imp. creatur. dies Comitialis.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 11 | 3     | Carmentalia. Carmentæ vatis, Evandri matris, (quæ de imperio Romano vaticinata est,) et Juturnæ sacra. Limnis Baccho sacra.                                                                                                                   |
| 12 | prid. | Compitalia. effigies laneæ suspensæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 13 | idus  | Jovi statori. purificatio per urbem habitu fæmineo cum tubis. vervex Jovi. Augustus imp. dictus, et provinciæ redditæ P. R. tibicinum festum. C. Marius ob. æt. 70. Philo cos. de Latinis triumphat. AVC. 414. Natale Ælii Cæs. IOVI STATORI. |
| 14 | 19    | Dies vitiosus ex S C. porrima antiquaria.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 15 | 18    | Carmentalia II. Porrimæ, Postvertæ, Juturnæ vatum, in campo Martio. festum matronarum.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 16 | 17    | Concordiæ festum. ludi Palatini per septem dies. Arcadius Aug. factus.<br>CONCORD. MILIT. CONCORD. MIL. NN.<br>CONCORDIA PROVINCiarVM Galbæ.<br>CONCORD.                                                                                      |

|    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |    | CONCORD. AVG. S C. Galbæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|    |    | Galbæ ob. ut quidam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 17 | 16 | Ludi Palatini. Octavius AVG. appellatur AVC.<br>727. Theodosii imp. ob. æt. 60.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 18 | 15 | Nativitas Vespasiani Aug. Divi Gordiani. LEG.<br>III. FLAVIA. LEG. III. F L. P. P. LEG.<br>III. FLAVIA P. P.                                                                                                                        |
| 19 | 14 | Calatinus cos. de Pænis triumphat. AVC. 495.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 20 | 13 | Pætinus procos. de Pænis 499.<br>Item Æmilius Paulus. S. Sebastianus civis Me-<br>diolanensis, sub Diocletiano militans, marty-<br>rium subiit.                                                                                     |
| 22 | 11 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 23 | 10 | ☉ in <sup>ww</sup> natalis Divi Ael. Adriani.<br>LEG. XXX. VLPIA.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 24 | 9  | Sementinæ feriæ pro fertilitate. Cereri et Tel-<br>luri sacra facta. Paganica.<br>VBERTAS AVG. ABVNDANTIA AVG.<br>VBERITAS AVG. Quintilli.<br>Caligulæ ob. et Cæsoniæ ux. Philippus Mace-<br>donum rex cæsus, Alexandri mag. pater. |
| 25 | 8  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 26 | 7  | Libo cos. de Salentinis triumphat. AVC. 486.<br>Apuleius procos. de Hispania. 727. Dictator<br>Cæsar ovans ex monte Albano. 710.                                                                                                    |
| 27 | 6  | Castoris et Pollucis festum. Chartis festum.<br>Natalis Gordiani III. AVC. 978.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 28 | 5  | Dolabella procos. de Lusitanis triumphat. AVC.<br>655. ob. Nervæ imp. A. D. 98.                                                                                                                                                     |

## F E B R V A R I V S.

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                   |
|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 29 | 4     | Pacalia. Equiria in campo Martio. Constantini mag. et Constantini jun. natalitii ludi. Atilius Calatinus ex Sicilia de Pænis triumphat. AVC. 496. |
| 30 | 3     | MARTI PACIFERO. PACATOR ORBIS.<br>Paci festum.<br>PAX AVG. PAX AVGGG. PAX AVGVSTI.<br>PAX ORBIS TERRARVM Othonis.                                 |
| 31 | prid. | Diis Penatibus, qui patrii et urbani vocantur.                                                                                                    |

FEBRVARIVS Neptuno et Diis Manibus, S. Diti facer.

|   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | kal. | Junonis Sospitis festum. Carmenti asylum. Lucaria a Luco asylo dicta. Jovi bidens sacrificatur. Dianæ sacra e cervis, Elaphobolia dicta. N. Herculis. Pictor cos. de Salentinis et Messapeis triumphat. AVC. 487. Regillus proprætor de Rege Antiocho navalem. 564. februa pro defunctorum manibus.<br>Corvus cos. II. de Antiatis triumphat. 407.<br>Coruncanius cos. de Vulturnensibus. 473. Pictor cos. II. de Salentinis 488. Maximus cos. de Liguribus. 520. Sulla Foelix de rege Mithradate, Ponto, Græcia et Asia per biduum. 672.<br>CONS. AVGGG. Herculi. DIANAE CONS. DIANA LVCIF. DIANA. |
| 2 | 4    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3 | 3    | Camillus Gallos a Capitolio detrudit AVC. 363. Probus imp. factus. Severus imp. ob. in Britannia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

Ludi

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4  | prid. | Ludi Getici per dies 6.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 5  | non.  | Augustus dictus Pater Patriæ. AVC. 752. N. Charitum. Pera cof. de Salentinis et Messapeis 487..                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 6  | 8     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 7  | 7     | Feralium primus dies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 8  | 6     | Flatus Favonii venti.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 9  | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 10 | 4     | Veris initium.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 11 | 3     | Ludi Geniales ; Genealici per triduum. Fauni festum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|    |       | LETITIA AVGGG. LETITIA AVG. triremis. GENIVS AVG.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 12 | prid. | Virgo Vestalis parentat. ludi geniales triduo. Festum Græcum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 13 | idus. | Fauno et Jovi festum iterum. Lucinæ. Cursor cof. de Samnitibus triumphat. 460.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 14 | 16    | Chytra, Græcum festum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 15 | 15    | Lupercalia, Pani. Junoni Februatæ. ROMANO, RENOVA ROMA RENASC. Galbæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 16 | 14    | ☉ in ♀ Fauni iterum.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 17 | 13    | Quirinalia. Romuli apotheosis. Parentalia. Anniversaria. Stultorum feria. Lænas cof. III. de Gallis triumphat. AVC. 403. Curvus cof. de Samnitibus. 431. Gurgis cof. de Samnitibus, Lucanis, Bruttiis. 477. Canina cof. de Lucanis, Samnitibus, et Bruttiis 480. Gallus de rege Gentio, et Illyricis. 586. ROMA RENOVA. |

Fornacalia.

## F E B R V A R I V S.

|    |    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| 18 | 12 | Fornacalia. Quirinaliorum feria. Manibus facra feralia. Corvus et Rullianus coff. de Samnitibus et Apulis 431. Gurges cof. de Samnitibus 477. Canina cof. de Samnitibus 480. Gallus proprætor de Illyriis 585. ABUNDANTIA.                              |
| 19 | 11 | Deæ Mutæ S. Larundæ feralia. Laralia. Albini ob.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 20 | 10 | ☉ in ♀ Gallus cof. de Liguribus triumphat. AVC. 587. Quintilli imp. ob. ut quidam.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 21 | 9  | Feralia. Dis Manibus violæ. Vinalia I. Anchisi sacra. Jovi vini libatio.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 22 | 8  | Charistia; cognatūm sacra. Terminalia. CONSTANT. AVG. TVTELA AVG.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 23 | 7  | Terminalia; Termini dei sacrum festum, agnis cæsis. dies intercalaris. Diulus primus de Siculis triumphat et classe Punica AVC 493. Caudinus cof. de Liguribus 516. SECVRITAS PERP. SECVRITAS ORBIS. SECVRITAS P. R. Othonis. SECVRITAS AVG. Quintilli. |
| 24 | 6  | Valentinianus Aug. creatus. Regifugium.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 25 | 5  | Lotio. hirundinum adventus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 26 | 4  | N. Divi Constantini mag. s. ob.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 27 | 3  | Equiria, Marti in campo Martio a Romulo instituta: equorum cursus. Victoriæ simulachrum factum. MARS VLTOR. MARS VLTOR Quintilli.                                                                                                                       |

M A R T I V S.

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| 28 | prid. | Ludi votivi. Bruti I. cos. ob. Scipio Asiaticus procos. de rege Antiocho ex Asia triumphat. 564.<br>VICTORIA AVG. VICTORIA OTHONIS. VICTORIA AVG. Quintilli. |
|----|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

M A R T I V S Minervæ.

|   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I | kal. | Marti festum. Anciliorum festum. Vestæ focus novus. Matronalia. Saliorum festum. Saltatio armata. Junoni Lucinæ. Dianæ Munichia sacra. laureæ novæ Consularibus fascibus, et in æde regis Sacrorum. kalendæ fœmineæ. munera a viris mulieribus missa. N. Martialis poetæ. N. Maximiani imp. Poplicola de Etruscis primûm triumphavit. AVC. 244. Lentulus cos. de Samnitibus et Lucanis 478. Sylla expugnavit Athenas. Mamercinus Privernas, et Decianus cos. de Privernatibus. 424. Cerco cos. de Faliscis. 512. Marcellus cos. de Gallis et Germanis spolia opima retulit. 531.<br>MARS VICTOR. MARS VLTOR. MARTI AVG. VIRTUS AVG. III. 3. VOTIS DECENNALIBVS. VOTVM PVBLICVM. DIANAE CONS.<br>MARTI PACIFERO. VICTORIA AVG. S C. in laurea. Othonis. |
| 2 | 6    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 3 | 5    | Quinquatrus Minervæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4 | 4    | Torquatus II. cos. de Faliscis. 512.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

Marcellus



|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |       | Marcellus de Comensibus et Insubribus triumphat. 557.                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 5  | 3     | Cæsar Pont. max. factus AVC. 741.<br>Isidis navigium. Curfor Dictator cof. de Samnitibus triumphat. 429. Maso cof. de Corfis. 522. Papus cof. de Gallis. 528. Luscinus cof. de Etruscis et Gallis. 471. Vulso procof. de Gallis Asiaticis. 566. |
| 6  | prid. | Vestalia. cathedra Julii.                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 7  | non.  | Vejovi. Juvenalia. Junonalia. Trajani consecratio. ob. Antonini Pii. A D. 161.<br>LEG. XXX. VLP.                                                                                                                                                |
| 8  | 8     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 9  | 7     | Arma Ancyliæ movent. ob. Antonini Philosophi imp. A. D. 179.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10 | 6     | Ti. Cæs. Pont. max. creatus. Torquatus cof. de Sardis triumphat. 518. Flaminius cof. de Gallis. 530.                                                                                                                                            |
| 11 | 5     | Græca sacra sub obscura luce. Scipio cof. de Pænis. 494.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 12 | 4     | Philus cof. de Gallis. AVC. 530.                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 13 | 3     | Jovi Cultori. Maria aperiuntur.                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 14 | prid. | IOVIS CVSTOS. Othonis.<br>Equiria II. Mamuralia. ob. Elagabalus imp. A. D. 235.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15 | idus. | Anna Perenna. festum geniale ebriosum inter plebem. Canna intrat. Parricidium, Cæsar in Capitolio AVC. 710. Corvus cof. III. de Calenis triumphat. 418. Matho cof. de Sardis.                                                                   |

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|    |    | Sardis. 522. Vulfo cof. de Vejentibus Ovans 279. Mercatorum dies festus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 16 | 17 | Quinquatrus minuscule. Euripidis natalis. Tiberii ob. æt. 59.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 17 | 16 | Liberalia. Agonia. Bacchi festum, melle et vino. Dionysia. Bacchanalia. festum Ledeorum vel Larium. togam virilem fumunt ephebi. Romæ templum Spei dedicatum. ☉ in γ. aries immolatus auratis cornibus. M. Aurel. Antoni. ob. Mefala cof. de Pænis et Siculis triumphat. 490. PROVID. AVG. PROVID. AVGGG. LEG. VIII. INV. SPES PVBL. |
| 18 | 15 | Libri Sibyllini exusti in templo Jovis Palatini. ob. Gallieni imp. A. D. 268.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 19 | 14 | Quinquatria Minervæ. Minerval magistris solum. Phocionis Athen. ob. COMES AVG. IV. 9. COMES AVGGG. VI. 2.                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 20 | 13 | Pelusia. Minerva capitalis. Nafonis ortus. AVC. 711. Tibulli ortus. Ciceronis ob. Valentiniani imp. ob.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 21 | 12 | Primus dies Sæculi 5. mundi conditi. Scipio Afina procof. de Pænis triumphat. cum Blæso cof. 500. SAECVLI FELICITAS. FELICITAS ORBIS Othonis.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 22 | 11 | Clodii Albani Cæf. ob. A. D. 197.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 23 | 10 | Tubilustrium Minervæ et Vulcano, tubæ lustrantur. arbor intrat. ultima dies Quinquatrium. Rex                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## M A R T I V S.

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| 24 | 9     | Rex sacrificulus sacrificat Matri Sanguini. quando Rex comitiavit fas. Galli Sacerdotes lamentant.                                                                                                                                       |
| 25 | 8     | Equinoctium vernale secundum Veteres. Hilaria Matris Deûm. Veneri sacra mulieres faciunt. Cl. Gothicus inauguratus A D. 268. <b>HILARITAS AVG. HILARITAS AVGGG.</b>                                                                      |
| 26 | 7     | Lavatio, requetio Matris Deûm. lustrales ludi Martis. Robigalia. Tiberii imp. ob.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 27 | 6     | Megalesia. ludi Matris magnæ. initium Cajani. Cæsar Alexandriam recepit. N. Sept. Severi. Megellinus cos. II. de Samnitibus et Etruscis triumphat. AVC. 459. Agrippæ Aug. generis ob. AVC. 742. Balbus procos. ex Africa triumphat. 734. |
| 28 | 5     | Pertinacis ob. Regulus cos. de Volsonibus et Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 459.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 29 | 4     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 30 | 3     | Concordiæ festum; Jani, Pacis, et Salutis. <b>CONCORD. AVG. CONCORD. MILITVM. CONCORD. AVGGG. CONCORD. AVGG. CONCORD. MILIT. NN. ob. Pertinacis imp. A D. 193. CONCORDIA PRAETORIAN. Othonis. SALVS AVG. S C. Othonis.</b>               |
| 31 | prid. | Dianæ S. Lunæ labentis. Pomponii Attici Ciceronis amici ob. N. Constantini Chlorig. Compitalia. Sacrificium.                                                                                                                             |

Veneris

## A P R I L I S Veneri facer.

|   |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
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| 1 | kal.  | Veneris festum. Fortunæ Virili. Apaturia. Tergelia Apollini et Dianæ. Veneralia. ludi. Fortunæ sacrificatur. Antonini Natalitii ludi. Philippus cof. de Etruscis triumphat. AVC. 472. Blæsus de Pænis 500. Maximus de Sardis 519. ob. M. Aurelii Antonini A D. 180. N. imperii Augustani Maximiani A D. 286.<br>APOLLINI CONS. DIANAE CONS.<br>FORTVNA AVG. LEG. II. PARTH. |
| 2 | 4     | N. Hadriani imp.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 3 | 3     | Hebæ et Matri Deûm. N. Dei Quirini. Fors Fortuna virilis. Meretrices lavantur sub myrto. Juventæ. Galba Imp. acclamatus.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 4 | prid. | Ludi Matris magnæ, Megalesia per 7 dies. Lanatus cof. de Sabinis triumphat. AVC. 253.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 5 | non.  | Ludi. N. Constantinus magnus Cæsar nuncupatus a Patre in Brittania. Tubertus cof. II. de Sabinis ovans primus. AVC. 253.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 6 | 8     | Fortunæ Publicæ primigeniæ. Latinæ Feriæ exhibant. Socratis, Platonis, Carneadis natalis. N. Caracallæ et ob. Pythia festa.<br>FORTVNA P. R. FORTVNA AVG.                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 7 | 7     | Apollinis et Dianæ natalis. Platonis ob. æt. 81. Thargelia, festum Apollinis apud Athenienses. Carnia festum Apollinis apud Cyreneos.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 8 | 6     | Ludi ob victoriam Cæsaris c. Jubam. N. Severi imp.<br>APOLLINI CONSERV. DIANAE CONS.<br>Cerealia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## A P R I L I S.

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| 9  | 5     | Cerealia. ludi. myſteria in albis veſtibus.                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10 | 4     | Ludi Circenſes, per 7 dies. Megaleſiaci. inſtaur-<br>ationis dies Circenſibus additus.                                                                                                               |
| 11 | 3     | N. Antonini, Divi Severi. Ælii Veri. natalicii<br>ludi.                                                                                                                                              |
| 12 | prid. | Magna mater Romam adducta. ludi Cerealici.                                                                                                                                                           |
| 13 | idus. | Jovi Victori. Libertati. natalis Mecænatis.<br>Cotta cos. de Pænis et Siculis triumphat. AVC.<br>501.<br>LIBERTAS<br>IOVI VICTORI. VICTORIA AVG.                                                     |
| 14 | 18    | Aug. Cæſ. vicit Mutinenſes et Antonium et<br>Coff. Hirtium et Panſam.                                                                                                                                |
| 15 | 17    | Fordicidia. Boves pregnantēs immolantur.<br>Forda Telluri. Fordicalia.<br>VBERTAS AVG. XX. 10.                                                                                                       |
| 16 | 16    | Aug. imp. ſalutatur. triumphus ejus.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 17 | 15    |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 18 | 14    | Ludi Circenſes. Equiria in Circo Max.<br>☉ in 8 Aug. primo imp. ſalutatur poſt vic-<br>toriam Mutinenſem. AVC. 711.                                                                                  |
| 19 | 13    | Cerealia. ludi. Othonis ob.<br>TEMPOR. FOEL.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 20 | 12    | Bendidia ſacra Athenis. Quirinalia.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 21 | 11    | Palilia. Roma condita. Ludi Sæculares.<br>Panathenea. N. Numæ R.<br>ROMAE AETERNAE. ROMA RENOVA.<br>SAECVLARES AVGG. CONSERVAT.<br>SAECVLI FOELICITAS. AVGGG. III. 8.<br>P. M. TR. POT. V. COS. III. |

Agonalia

|    |       |                                                                               |
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| 22 | 10    | Agonalia II. ob. Taciti imp. A. D. 276.                                       |
| 23 | 9     | Prima Jovi et Veneri. Veneralia. Vinalia priora. Numæ natalis festum Veneris. |
| 24 | 8     | Ilii Alosis.                                                                  |
| 25 | 7     | Armorum lustratio. Robigalia. ver finit. festum Rubiginis.                    |
| 26 | 6     | N. M. Antonini philos.                                                        |
| 27 | 5     | Feria Latina in Sacro monte. Serapis.                                         |
| 28 | 4     | Floralia per 6 dies. ludi. Vestæ.                                             |
| 29 | 3     | Ludi celebres Antii. N. Othonis imp.                                          |
| 30 | prid. | Florales. Apaturia, a Venere dicta.                                           |
|    |       | Lucani ob. prima Vestæ Palatinæ. Larentalia.                                  |

## M A I V S Apollini dicatus.

|   |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
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| 1 | kal.  | Ludi Florales triduo. Bona dea. Ara Apollini. Lares præfites. Pallas Scirias S. Umbraculorum. Ops. Faunus. Maja. Nautarum festum. Arcadii imp. ob. Poplicola de Ventibus triumphat AVC. 272. Philo cof. II. primus proconsul de Samnitibus et Palæpolitans triumphat. 427.<br>LEG. XX. V. V.<br>SALVS PVBLICA. FELICITAS AVG.<br>XXIII. 3. |
| 2 | 6     | Compitalia.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 3 | 5     | Floralici finis Floraliū                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4 | 4     | Ludi maximati per 4 dies. theatrorum dedicatio.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 5 | 3     | N. Claudii I. oves tondentur.<br>LEG. VII. CL.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 6 | prid. | Rutilus Dictator de Tuscis triumphat. AVC.<br>397. Lari                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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| 7  | non.  | Lari sacra cum panibus. Petitus dictator II. de Gallis triumphat. AVC. 395. Poplicola cos. II. de Sabinis et Vejentibus. 249. Vibulanus cos. III. de Æquis. 294.                                  |
| 8  | 8     | Remi ob. Lemuria.                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 9  | 7     | Lemurenfia noctu, triduo. Luminaria.                                                                                                                                                              |
| 10 | 6     | N. Claudii Gothici. N. Constantinopoleos.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 11 | 5     | Lemuria II.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 12 | 4     | Ludi Martis Ultoris, Bifultoris; Martialici. Marti Vindici. Vibulanus cos. III. et Cornelius cos. de Volscis et Antiatribus triumphat. AVC. 294. MARS VLTOR. VIRTVS AVG.                          |
| 13 | 3     | Ludi Perfici, ob signa Parthis recepta. Lemuria postrema.                                                                                                                                         |
| 14 | prid. | Mercurio Mercatores. Bouphonia. VBERTAS AVG. VI. 3.                                                                                                                                               |
| 15 | idus. | Scirpea Argeorum simulachra de ponte mittuntur in Tiberim. Mercurii festum, et Jovis inferorum s. Ditis. Proculus cos. de Hernicis triumphat. AVC. 395. Cossus cos. de Volscis, Antiatribus. 294. |
| 16 | 17    | Æstas incipit.                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 17 | 16    |                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 18 | 15    | N. Ammonis. Torquatus cos. II. de Latinis, Campanis, Sidicinis triumphat AVC. 415.                                                                                                                |
| 19 | 14    | Zenziarius.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 20 | 13    | ☉ in ♀ Castor et Pollux nati. Torquatus cos. III. de Latinis et Campanis triumphat AVC. 400.                                                                                                      |

## M A I V S.

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| 21 | 12    | AGONALIA Jani Junii, Vejovi. Constantini ob. A. D. 342.                                                                                                                                |
| 22 | 11    | Vulcanalia. Macellum rosis ornatur. Lustra Vulcani, ob. Constantini mag. A. D. 337.                                                                                                    |
| 23 | 10    | Tubilustria. tubæ militares lustrantur. Divæ Majæ feria, et Vulcani.                                                                                                                   |
| 24 | 9     | Q. rex.                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 25 | 8     | Fortunæ publicæ. Tullus rex de Etruscis triumphat. AVC. 86.<br>FORTVNA AVG.                                                                                                            |
| 26 | 7     | Germanicus triumphat de Cattis et Cheruscis.                                                                                                                                           |
| 27 | 6     | Agones Capitolini quinto quoque anno. Getæ imp. natalis. aries immolatus Jovi Capitolino.<br>SAECVLI FELICITAS. RESTITV. SAE-<br>CVLI. LEG. VIII. INV. ob. Carausii imp.<br>A. D. 295. |
| 28 | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 29 | 4     | Ludi fabrici. Zinza.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 30 | 3     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 31 | prid. |                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## I V N I V S Mercurio Sacer.

|   |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| I | kal. | Monetæ Junoni. Marti Gradivo. Tempestati. Fabarici, cum fabis et lardo, Carnæ deæ. Anni initium apud Athenienses. Hecatombæ Apollini. Rutilus cos. de Privernatibus triumphat. AVC. 396. Metellus Creticus procos. ex Creta insula. 791.<br>MONTEA AVG. VIRTVS AVG. XI. 7.<br>Minervæ. |
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| 2  | 4     | Minervæ. Didii Juliani ob.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 3  | 3     | Bellonæ festum, et Herculis. Iudi in Numicis.<br>Summano. CONS. AVGGG.<br>CONSERVATORI AVGGG. ORIVNA<br>AVG.<br>COMES AVG. III. 7. 9. VIRTUTE AVG.<br>VII. 10.<br>SECVRITAS ORBIS. |
| 4  | prid. | Minicia. Iudi, in Numicia.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5  | nonæ. | Jovi Sponsali Dionali. Deo Fidio, Sanco,<br>Semoni; Fidio Trinomio. pugna Leuctrica.<br>FIDEM MILITVM NN. FIDES MILI-<br>TVM.                                                      |
| 6  | 8     | Vestæ feria. N. Alexandri mag.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 7  | 7     | Piscatorii Iudi ad Tiberim. Vestæ aperitur.<br>Forti Fortunæ.                                                                                                                      |
| 8  | 6     | Ludi Tiberini. Menti in Capitolio sacrificium.<br>Jovi Pistori ara. ob. Hadriani imp. A. D. 138.<br>FELICITAS. ABVNDANT. AVG.                                                      |
| 9  | 5     | Vestalia per dies 5. Priapi. mors Crassi. Quin-<br>quatrus minores. Neronis ob. Palladium li-<br>beratur ab igne Gallico.                                                          |
| 10 | 4     | Matralienses. Matuta, Leucothea. Galbæ inau-<br>guratio. Fortuna virilis. Didius Sextus pro-<br>cos. ex Hispania, de Celtiberis triumphat.<br>AVC. 660.                            |
| 11 | 3     | Concordiæ. Livia restaurat templum Concordiæ.<br>Quinquatrus minuscule. CONCORD.<br>AVGG. CONCORD. MIL.                                                                            |

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| 12 | 2     | N. Musarum. Cronia f. Saturnalia Græca.<br>Crassus procos. de Lusitanis triumphat. AVC.<br>660.                                                                                               |
| 13 | prid. | Jovi invicto festum. Palladis quinquatrus mi-<br>nusculæ. Tubicinum festum, et poetarum.<br>Vesta clauditur. VESTA S C. Galbæ.<br>INVICTVS. INVICTVS AVG.                                     |
| 14 | idus. | ☉ in ☿ Minervæ. Mysteria.<br>COMES AVGGG. XXIV. 4.                                                                                                                                            |
| 15 | 18    | Vestæ templum purgatur.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 16 | 17    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 17 | 16    | Annæ sacrum.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 18 | 15    | Palladis festum. S C. victoria cum Palladio.<br>Galbæ.<br>PROVID. AVG. X. 6.                                                                                                                  |
| 19 | 14    | Minervæ. Summano.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 20 | 13    | Summani sacrum.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 21 | 12    | Herculi festum. CONS. AVG.                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 22 | 11    |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 23 | 10    | Solstitium æstivum. festum. Flaminius victus.<br>Centumalus ex Illyriis navalem egit trium-<br>phum. AVC. 525.                                                                                |
| 24 | 9     | Fortuna virilis. Fortis fortunæ festum.<br>Scyphax vincitur. Vespasiani ob. Asdrubal<br>occisus. FORTVNA AVG. FELICITAS<br>cum 4 pueris. FELICITAS AVG. LEG.<br>III. FL. FORTVNA. AVG. Galbæ. |
| 25 | 8     | Naves per Tiberim coronatæ. convivia.<br>FELICITAS. triremis. FELICITAS PVB-<br>LICA Galbæ.                                                                                                   |

Laurum.

## I V L I V S. Quintilis.

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26 | 7     | Laurum. Prælium Pharsalicum. Hierosoly-<br>ma a Pompejo capta. Juliani apostatæ ob.<br>A D. 366.                                                                                    |
| 27 | 6     | Jovi Statori. Laribus. Tribunicia potestas per-<br>petua Augusto data AVC. 731.<br>IOVI STATORI.                                                                                    |
| 28 | 5     | Laurum. Faunus. Panathenea magna, Athenis.<br>Alexandri mag. ob. et Diogenis Cynici.                                                                                                |
| 29 | 4     | Quirino templum factum. Lænas cof. III. de<br>Gallis triumphat. AVC. 403. FERIA GRAN-<br>TENSIS. ROMA.                                                                              |
| 30 | 3     |                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 30 | prid. | Herculi Musagetæ et Pieridum. Tremulus de<br>Anagninis et Hernicis triumphat. AVC. 447.<br>Taurus procof. ex Africa AVC. 719.<br>CONSERVATORI AVGGG.<br>IOVI ET HERCULI CONS. AVGG. |

## I V L I V S, Quintilis, Jovi dicatus.

|   |      |                                                                                                                                                                        |
|---|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | kal. | Migrationes ædium. Vespasianus imperium<br>suscepit. Carnia Apollini. Longus cof.<br>de Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 439. ob.<br>Severi imp. A D. 211.<br>LEG. III. F L. |
| 2 | 6    | N. Valentiniani imp.                                                                                                                                                   |
| 3 | 5    | Licinius fugatus a Constantino mag. apud Ha-<br>drianopolim. A D. 324. Probus imp. fit.<br>A. D. 276.                                                                  |
| 4 | 4    | Crassus procof. ex Thracis et Getis. triumphat.<br>AVC. 725.                                                                                                           |
| 5 | 3    |                                                                                                                                                                        |

Ludi

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 6  | prid. | Ludi Apollinares per 7 dies. Capitolium incensum AVC. 671.<br>APOLLINI CONS.                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 7  | non.  | Romuli apotheosis. clades Chæronensis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 8  | 8     | Juno Caprotina. Ancillarum festum. Vitulatio ob victoriam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 9  | 7     | Vitulæ Deæ Lætitiæ.<br>LAETITIA AVG. VICTORIA AVG.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 10 | 6     | Messis. Hadriani ob. Barbula procos. de Tarentinis, Samnitibus, Sallentinis triumphat. AVC. 475. Florianus imp. ob. A D. 276.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 11 | 5     | Ludi Apollinares continuati. Etesiæ flant. Isocratis ob. Drusus ob. in Germania AVC. 745. APOLLINI CONS.                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 12 | 4     | Jul. Cæs. natalis. æjus natalitii ludi. ludi Nemei celebrati.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 13 | 3     | Ludi in Circo.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 14 | prid. | Fortunæ scæmineæ. Mercuriales per 6 dies.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 15 | idus. | Castoris et Pollucis festum. Equitatio publica equitum Romanorum ab æde Honoris et Virtutis in Capitolium. ludi Francici, a Constantino victi. Adonia festa Græca. scæminæ Athenienses jejunt. Pompeii cædes. Tarquinius rex victus, ad lacum Regillum. AVC. 255. HONOS ET VIRTVS, Galbæ. |
| 16 | 17    | Alliensis pugna: 300 Fabii cæsi. Calvinus procos. de Hispania triumphat. AVC. 717.                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 17 | 16    | ☉ in ♏                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 18 | 15    | Ludi. adventus Constantini mag. A D. 326.<br>Ludi                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |



|    |       |                                                                                           |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 19 | 14    | Ludi Lucarenſes in luco. Roma a Nerone incenſa.                                           |
| 20 | 13    | Natalis mundi ſecundum Egyptios. ludi pro prima victoria Aug. adventus Divi.              |
| 21 | 12    | Ludi. N. Diocletiani et Maximiani.                                                        |
| 22 | 11    |                                                                                           |
| 23 | 10    | Neptuni ludi, Neptunalia. Opigenæ mulieres pregnantſes faciunt. Phæbo mel novum et vinum. |
|    |       | COMES AVG. VIII. I. CONSERVAT. AVG.                                                       |
| 24 | 9     | Cæna Pontificalis. N. Conſtantini mag. A D. 273.                                          |
| 25 | 8     | Furinalia. ludi Circenſes per dies 6. ob. Conſtantii Chlo. in Eboraco.                    |
| 26 | 7     | Ludi votivi.                                                                              |
| 27 | 6     | Victoria Sarmatica a Conſtantino mag.<br>☉ in ♀                                           |
| 28 | 5     | Cereri lacte, vino, melle.<br>VBERTAS AVG.                                                |
| 29 | 4     | Cicero imp. ex Cilicia provincia deceſſit. AVC.<br>704.                                   |
| 30 | 3     | Victoria Marcomanica. Brutus cof. de Æquis triumphat. AVC. 451.                           |
| 31 | prid. |                                                                                           |

AVGVSTVS,

## A V G V S T V S, Sextilis, Cereri dicatus.

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | kal.  | Marti equeſtria certamina. Romanis dies auſpicatus. Lares compitales. Ara Aug. Lugdunenſis. Spei, natalis Claudii imp. N. Tiberii imp. et Divi Ælii Pertinacis. Romulus de Camerinis triumphat. AVC. 16. Gurges procoſ. de Samnitibus. 462.<br>VIRTUS AVG. SPES PVBL. MARS VICTOR LEG. VII. C L. MARS VICTOR Galbæ. |
| 2  | 4     | Feria, quod Jul. Cæſ. Hiſpaniam citeriorem vicerit. clades Cannenſis.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3  | 3     | Pugna ad Plateas.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 4  | prid. | Victoria Senati. Cicero exulatur.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 5  | non.  | Saluti Deæ. Cicero ab exilio revocatus. Natalis Brundifiæ urbis. Brutus coſ. III. de Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 442.<br>SALVS PVBLICA. SALVS AVG. SALVS PVBLICA Galbæ.                                                                                                                                              |
| 6  | 9     | Victoria Athenienſium c. Perſas ad Marathronam.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 7  | 8     | N. Constantii filii Constantini mag.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 8  | 7     | Soli indigiti ſacrificium publicum. ludi votivi ab impp. obſervati et populo dati.<br>ORIENS AVG. FELICITAS AVG. APOLLINI CONS. IX. 6.                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 9  | 6     | Cæſar Hiſpalim vicit.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 10 | 5     | Opi et Cæſari Lychnapſia. lucernarum accenſio. N. Constantini jun. Autumni initium. LEG. XX. V. V.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |

Tarquinius

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|----|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | 4     | Tarquinius rex de Sabinis triumphat. AVC.<br>120. ob. Trajani imp. A D. 117.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 12 | prid. | Herculi mag. custodi. Charistaria Athen.<br>CONSERVATORI AVGGG. XXX.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 13 | idus. | Dianæ in filva. Venatorum dies. Vertumna.<br>Servorum et ancillarum festum. Aricina virgi-<br>nibus. N. Servii Tullii. N. Augusti. Poti-<br>tus cos. de Æquis triumphat. AVC. 304.<br>Maximus cos. de Samnitibus et Soranis. 441.<br>Barbula cos. II. de Etruscis. 442. DIVA<br>AVGVSTA Galbæ.<br>LIBERTAS. DIANAE CONS. XXVII. 8. |
| 14 | 19    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 15 | 18    | Magnentii Tyranni ob. A D. 356.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 16 | 17    | Vertumno in Loreto majore. Paitus procos. ex<br>Africa triumphat. AVC. 724.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 17 | 16    | Portumnalia. Jano. Tiberinalia. ☉ in ♀.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 18 | 15    | Ob. Diva Helena Constantii Chlorig ux. A D.<br>332.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 19 | 14    | Vinalia rustica. Jovi liberatori festum. Ve-<br>neri. primum consulatum init Augustus<br>AVC. 711. Aug. ob. AVC. 767. N. Divi<br>Probi.<br>IOVI AVG.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 20 | 13    | Consualia. Sacrificium. ludi equest. Neptuni,<br>Virgines Sabinæ raptæ. Lucius Cæs. Aug.<br>fil. ob.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 21 | 12    | Mysteria magna. Liber pater. Vinalia II.<br>rustica, pro sedandis tempestatibus. Flamen<br>Dialis vindemiam auspicatur. Olitorum dies<br>H festus.                                                                                                                                                                                 |

## A V G V S T V S, Sextilis.

|    |       |                                                                                                 |
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|    |       | festus. horti Veneris tutela. Nobilior procos. de Liguribus Valeatibus triumphat AVC. 595.      |
| 22 | 11    | Dianæ ob venationem.                                                                            |
| 23 | 10    | Vulcanalia. ☉ in ♃ Cursor Cos. II. de Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 434.                           |
| 24 | 9     | Lunæ feriæ. Cæna pontificum.                                                                    |
| 25 | 8     | Opi Consiuæ. N. Probi. ambarvale sacrum. Alexandri magni ultima victoria c. Persas, ad Arbelam. |
| 26 | 7     | Phallogogia. Barbatus Cos. de Sabinis triumphat AVC. 304.                                       |
| 27 | 6     | Volturnalia. Sacrificium, Volturmo amni, Iuturnæ marito.                                        |
| 28 | 5     | Ara Victoriæ: solis et lunæ.<br>VICTORIA AVG.                                                   |
| 29 | 4     |                                                                                                 |
| 30 | 3     | Mundus Cereris patet; cui gratiarum actio.<br>VBERTAS AVG. CERES AVGVSTA SC.<br>Galbæ.          |
| 31 | prid. | Dianæ, Spei, Saluti. N. Caii Cæs. Germanici et Caligulæ, et Commodi Antonini.<br>SPES PVBLICA.  |

S E P T E M -

S E P T E M B R I S Vulcano Sacer.

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | kal.  | Feria Neptuni: Iovi Maimacti.<br>LEG. XXX. VLP.                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 2  | 4     | Aug. Victoria Actiaca, Monarchiæ ejus initium.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 3  | 3     | Dionyfiaca, S. Vindemia. Sofius procos. de Judea triumphat. AVC. 719.                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 4  | prid. | N. Mammeæ matris Alex. Severi. Cicero ab exilio revocatus urbem intrat. Rullianus, cos. V. de Samnitibus, Etruscis et Gallis triumphat. AVC. 458.                                                                                              |
| 5  | non.  | Erebo sacra cum ariete nigra. Ambustus cos. ovans de Hernicis. AVC. 393.                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 6  | 7     | Macerinus cos. de Volscis triumphat. AVC. 310.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 7  | 6     | Hierosolyma capta a Tito. Grantæ Urbis feria per dies quatuordecim. LEG. XX. V. V. N. Carausii imp. Metellus procos. de Pænis triumphat. AVC. 502.<br>ABUNDANTIA AVG. VBERITAS AVG. VI. 3.<br>VOTVM PVBLICVM VOTO PVBLICO<br>VOTIS DCENNALIBVS |
| 8  | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 9  | 4     | N. Divi Aureliani et Honorii.                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 10 |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 11 |       | Iovi O. M. Capitolino. clavus annorum index a Prætore max. N. Asclepiadis.<br>IOVI CONSER. AVG.                                                                                                                                                |

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| 12 | prid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 13 | idus. | Hirundinum discessus. Titi imp. ob. AD. 81. Mamercinus de Faliscis, Veientibus, et Fidenatibus triumphat. AVC. 316. Capitolii dedicatio. Carausius dedicat templum Romæ in Granta Urbe AD. 292. Cincinnatus dictator de Æquis triumphat. AVC. 295. |
| 14 | 18    | Equorum probatio.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 15 | 17    | Ludi Romani, magni, antiqui per 5 dies. Juventæ festum. poma leguntur. AMOЯ<br>ROMA ROMA RENOVA.<br>ROMA SC. Galbæ.                                                                                                                                |
| 16 | 16    | Circenses magni. Iovi, Iunoni, Minervæ.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 17 | 15    | Consualia Neptuno. natale imperii Diocletiani. FELICITAS I. 4.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 18 | 14    | N. Divi Trajani. triumphus ludi ob Licinium a Constantino victum, ad Chalced. AD. 324. Domitiani ob. AD. 96.                                                                                                                                       |
| 19 | 13    | Thoth Mercurius Egyptiacus. N. Pii Antonini et Diadumeni imp.                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 20 | 12    | N. Romuli. ludi triumphales. canis Marti. IOX. XXII. I.                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 21 | 11    | Equinoctium autumnale. ☉ in ♌ Feria Burgenfis.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 22 | 10    | Augusti primus consulatus. Virgilii ob. Corvus cos. de Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 410.                                                                                                                                                             |
| 23 | 9     | Arvina cos. de Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 410.                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 24 | 8     | Natalis Divi Aug. AVC. 691. ejus ludi triumphales in Circo. hinc Olympiadum initium. Hiero-                                                                                                                                                        |



S E P T E M B R I S.

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|    |       | Hierosolyma a Pompeio capta. natalis Vitellii.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|    |       | LEG. II. AVG.      LEG. VII. AVG.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 25 | 7     | Saturno, Veneri, Maniæ. Severus de Persis triumphat. Sophus cos. de Æquis. AVC. 449. Petinus cos. de Samnitibus, Nequinatibusque 454. Corvinus procos. de Gallis 726.                                                                                                       |
| 26 | 6     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 27 | 5     | Veneri genetrici. ludi. Fortunæ reduci. Pera cos. de Saffinatibus triumphat AVC. 487. FORTVNA REDVX. FORTVNAE REDVCI Galbæ.                                                                                                                                                 |
| 28 | 4     | Profectio Divi Constantini c. Licinium. Camillus cos. II. de Pedaneis et Tiburtibus triumphat AVC. 415.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 29 | 3     | Ludi fatales.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 30 | prid. | Minervæ epulum. Meditrinalia. Metrinæ Deæ. musti gustatio. N. Pompeii AVC. 648. et funebris et magnus triumphus. Procos. ex Asia, Ponto, Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Syria, Armenia, Iberia, Creta, de Piratis, regibus Mithridate, et Tigrane, per biduum. AVC. 692. |
|    |       | COMES AVG. IV. 9. VI. 2. COMES AVGGG.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

O C T O B R I S

## O C T O B R I S Marti Sacratuſ.

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| 1  | kal.  | N. Divi Alex. Severi Mameæ filii.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 2  | 6     | Tuditanuſ coſ. de Japydibuſ triumphat. AVC. 624.<br>Cicerciuſ proprætor ex Corfica, in monte Albano. Ovans AVC. 581.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 3  | 5     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 4  | 4     | Mundus Cereris patet. ornamenta Cereris monſtrant. Lemuralia. Moeniuſ coſ. de Antiati-<br>buſ, Lavinis, Veliterniſ, triumphat AVC. 415. Græcoruſ victoria ad Plataeam c. Per-<br>faſ. Floruſ procoſ. de Poeniſ triumphat. AVC. 495. Catuluſ procoſ. de Poeniſ et<br>Siculiſ navalem. 512. |
| 5  | 3     | Ludi Alemanni. Conſtantii imp. ob. Curvuſ<br>coſ. de Samnitibuſ triumphat. AVC. 448.<br>Pictor coſ. de Saſſinatibuſ 487.<br>GERMANICV. MAXV.                                                                                                                                              |
| 6  | prid. | Diſ Manibuſ ara. Manliuſ et Cæpio fuſi a Cim-<br>briſ. Luculli victoria ſuper Mithradatem et<br>Tigranem. Falto proprætor ex Sicilia navalem<br>triumphuſ egit. 512.                                                                                                                      |
| 7  | non.  | Theſei redituſ ex Creta.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 8  | 8     | Pyanepſia, Panopſia Apollini. ramuſ oleaginuſ<br>cum fructu ante ædeſ ſuſpenſuſ. Ramalia :<br>feſtuſ Græcuſ.<br>PAX AVG. XXI. 3. PAX AVG. ſc. Galbæ.                                                                                                                                      |
| 9  | 7     | Vindemia ultima.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 10 | 6     | Ramalia celebrantur. Thebanæ Legioniſ marty-<br>riuſ apud Coloniam Agrippinam, et Bonnam.                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

Medi-

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| 11 | 5     | Meditrinalia. Medicorum dies. vinum gustare incipiunt. hyems incipit.<br>SALVS AVG.                                                                                                                                                     |
| 12 | 4     | Augustalia. ludi Augustales ob reditum. Fontinalia. Atratinus procos. ex Africa triumphat AVC. 732. Flaccus procos. ex Hispania. 719.                                                                                                   |
| 13 | 3     | Iovi Liberatori ludi. Cl. imp. ob. Maximus cos. ex Hispania triumphat AVC. 709. Cicero imp. salutatus apud Iffum. 705. Romulus de Vejentibus et Fidenatibus triumphat. IOVI AVG. Cl. Neronis ob.                                        |
| 14 | prid. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 15 | idus. | Mercurio Mercatores. Marti 5to quoque anno equus immolatur. Cerealia pro frugibus N. Virgilii AVC. 684. Cursor dictator de Samnitibus triumphat. 444. Centumulus de Samnitibus, Etruscisque 445.<br>ADVENTVS AVG. I. 2. ABVNDANTIA AVG. |
| 16 | 17    | Ludi populares, plebeii. Thesmophoria.<br>LIBERTAS.                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 17 | 16    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 18 | 15    | Iovi Liberatori. Mysteria minora.                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 19 | 14    | Armilustria, tubæ, aquilæ lustrantur. ludi Solis. armati sacra faciunt, cum tubis. ☉ in ♐<br>VIRTVS CARAVSI. VIRTVS AVG. Mars gradivus, Mars stans.<br>ORIENS AVG. COHH. PRAET.<br>VIRTVS                                               |

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|    |       | VIRTVS AVG. Galbæ sc. tria signa militaria Galbæ. VIRTAS AVG. Quintilli.                                                         |
| 20 | 13    |                                                                                                                                  |
| 21 | 12    | Panbæotia, Palladi.. Vacia proprætor triumphat AVC. 665.                                                                         |
| 22 | 11    | Chalcea. Minervæ solennitas et Vulcani. dedicatio templi apud <i>Regnum</i> in Britannia. COMES AVGGG. VI. 2.                    |
| 23 | 10    | Libero patri sacra.                                                                                                              |
| 24 | 9     | N. Domitiani imp. LEG. IIII. FL.                                                                                                 |
| 25 | 8     | Vertumni feria.                                                                                                                  |
| 26 | 7     | Ludi Sarmatici. Pollio procos. ex Parthis triumphat. AVC. 175.                                                                   |
| 27 | 6     | Ludi victoriæ etiam ante Romam conditam. VICTORIA AVG. ADIVTRIX AVG. VIRTVS AVG. III. 2. VICTORIAPR. Galbæ. SC. victoria. Galbæ. |
| 28 | 5     | Myſteria minora Iſia. Hadriani natalitii ludi. evictio Tyranni Licinii. AD. 324. LEG. XXX VLPIA. LEG. XX. V. V.                  |
| 29 | 4     | Adventus Divi Constantini. Saverrio cos. de Samnitibus triumphat AVC. 449.                                                       |
| 30 | 3     | Ludi votivi. Vertumni feria.                                                                                                     |
| 31 | prid. | Iſia ludi.                                                                                                                       |

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 N O V E M B R I S Dianæ facer.
 

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| 1  | kal.  | Iovi pulvinar. lectisternium. ludi Circenses. Isia. ex SC. epulum indictum in Capitolio. Anthesteria Baccho. Flaccus de Vulfiniensibus triumphat. AVC. 489. IOVI AVG. |
| 2  | 4     | Ternovena. Plinius II. periit. ob. Probi imp. AD. 282.                                                                                                                |
| 3  | 3     | Hilaria minora. N. Lucani. Constantii, Constantini mag. fil. ob. AD. 364.<br>HILARITAS AVG. TEMPORVM<br>FELICITAS Quintilli.                                          |
| 4  | prid. | Iovis epulum.                                                                                                                                                         |
| 5  | non.  | Neptunalia per septem dies, a nautis celebrata. CONSERVAT. AVG. XIII. 9. COMES AVG. VIII. 1.                                                                          |
| 6  | 8     |                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 7  | 7     | Mundum patere et dehiscere. Inferorum parentationes.                                                                                                                  |
| 8  | 6     | N. Divi Nervæ Trajani. Constantii Cæs. levatio. AD. 324.<br>LEG. XXX. VLP. IA.                                                                                        |
| 9  | 5     | Ludi votivi. Iovis epulum.                                                                                                                                            |
| 10 | 4     | Lymna Baccho Græca.                                                                                                                                                   |
| 11 | 3     | Maria clauduntur ad 6 idus Martii. hyemis initium. tempus sementis. Aquilius procos. ex Asia triumphat. AVC. 627.                                                     |
| 12 | prid. | Choes. Minerval. ludi plebei.<br>LIBERTAS P. R. LIBERTAS AVG. Quintilli.                                                                                              |

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| 13 | idus. | Iovis epulum, lectisternium. Rullianus procos. de Etruscis triumphat. AVC. 444. Centumalus cos. de Samnitibus et Etruscis. 445. Augustus ovans ex Sicilia. 717.                                              |
| 14 | 18    | Equorum probatio. Chytra. Severi natalilii ludi.<br>LEG. II. PARTH.                                                                                                                                          |
| 15 | 17    | Ludi plebei. BONO EVENTVI Galbæ.                                                                                                                                                                             |
| 16 | 16    | Sementis triticeæ finis. natale Tiberii Aug.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 17 | 15    | N. Vespasiani Aug. Valentiniani Aug. ob.<br>LEG. III. FL.                                                                                                                                                    |
| 18 | 14    |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 19 | 13    | ☉ in ♄ Pontificum cæna in honorem Cybeles.                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 20 | 12    |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 21 | 11    | Liberalia II. in honorem heroum et nympharum. Bacchinalia. Anthesteria. Maria clauduntur. natale imperii Cæsareani Maximiani. AD. 285.<br>LIBERTAS AVG. LIBERTAS PVBLICA SC. Galbæ LIBERTAS RESTITVTA Galbæ. |
| 22 | 10    | Plutonis et Proserpinæ. Corvus dictator de Etruscis triumphat AVC. 452.                                                                                                                                      |
| 23 | 9     |                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 24 | 8     | Brumalia Baccho sacra. Persius poeta ob. N. Veri imp.                                                                                                                                                        |
| 25 | 7     | Sarmatici ludi.                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 26 | 6     | Servius Tullus rex primum triumphum egit de Etruscis. AVC. 182.                                                                                                                                              |
| 27 | 5     | Inferiæ Plutoni, Proserpinæ, Semideis et heroibus; in foro boario Gallo et Græco defossis.<br>Horatii                                                                                                        |



## N O V E M B R I S.

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|    |       |                                                                                                                           |
|----|-------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    | °     | Horatii ob. Ventidius procos. ex Parthis triumphat. AVC. 716. triumviratum init Augustus cum Antonio et Lepido. AVC. 711. |
| 28 | 4     | Nervæ natalitii ludi.<br>LEG. XXX. VLP.                                                                                   |
| 29 | 3     |                                                                                                                           |
| 30 | prid. | Paulus Cos. II. procos. ex Macedonia et rege Perseo triumphat per triduum AVC. 585.                                       |

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## D E C E M B R I S Saturno dicatus.

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|    |       |                                                                                                                       |
|----|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1  | kal.  | Fortuna muliebris. Sarmatici ludi. Cn. Octaviu proprætor ex Macedonia et rege Perseo navalem egit triumphum AVC. 586. |
| 2  | 4     | Initium muneris. FORTVNAE RED. Quintilli.                                                                             |
| 3  | 3     |                                                                                                                       |
| 4  | prid. | Neptuno et Minervæ. munus Arcadicum. Persius poeta natus. AD. 36.                                                     |
| 5  | non.  | Faunalia. nocte caper sacrificatur.<br>IOVI CRESCENTI                                                                 |
| 6  | 8     |                                                                                                                       |
| 7  | 7     |                                                                                                                       |
| 8  | 6     | Munus Arcadicum. Candidatorum in honores novi anni. N. Horatii poetæ AVC. 689.                                        |
| 9  | 5     | Iunoni jugali viduæ et puellæ faciunt.                                                                                |
| 10 | 4     |                                                                                                                       |
| 11 | 3     | AGONALIA, Septimontia.                                                                                                |
| 12 | prid. | Ludi Halcyonici per 14 dies.                                                                                          |

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## D E C E M B E R I S.

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                      |
|----|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 13 | idus. | Equiria. Maximiani imp. ob. Luscinus Cos. II. de Lucanis, Bruttis, Tarentinis, Samnitibus triumphat. AVC. 475. Pedius procos. ex Hispania. 711.      |
| 14 | 19    | Ambrosiana. Bacc ho sacra, Græcum festum. Brumalia. Mercurialia.                                                                                     |
| 15 | 18    | Consualia Neptuni. N. Neronis et Veri. VBERTAS AVG. VI. 3.                                                                                           |
| 16 | 17    |                                                                                                                                                      |
| 17 | 16    | Saturni feria, Saturnalia. ludi per 7 dies. ☉ in ♏. Cicero Pindenissum expugnat, in Cilicia.                                                         |
|    |       | IOVI CRESC. ORIENS AVG.                                                                                                                              |
| 18 | 15    | Munus Arcadicum, Arcariorum. Æsculapio sacrum.                                                                                                       |
|    |       | SALVS AVG. Vespasianus imp. natus.                                                                                                                   |
| 19 | 14    | Opi Saturni ux. Opalensia. Munus candidatorum.                                                                                                       |
| 20 | 13    | Sigillaria. N. Septimii imp. Gordiani natalitii ludi.                                                                                                |
| 21 | 12    | Divinalia. Angeronalia. Silentii deo, de Arcano nomine urbis Romæ. Herculi, Veneri, cum vino mulsum. Sus sacrificata Herculi et Cerei. Volupiae Deæ. |
| 22 | 11    | Compitalia. feria Laribus. Lararia. Sigillaria per 7 dies.                                                                                           |
| 23 | 10    | Laurentinalia ab Acca Laurentia Faustuli ux. feria Jovis.                                                                                            |
| 24 | 9     | Juvenalia. capita in Tiberim missa. Sigillarium                                                                                                      |

|    |       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |       | rum festum. munus consummatum. N. Galbæ imp. Titi natalitii ludi.                                                                                                                                                 |
|    |       | LEG. III. FL. SALVS GENERIS HV-<br>MANI Galbæ. SALVS ORBIS ROMANI<br>Galbæ. SALVS POPVLI ROMANI Galbæ.                                                                                                            |
| 25 | 8     | Invicti, Mithræ natalis. Circenses, missus XXX.<br>Solstitium hyemale. munera a mulieribus, vi-<br>ris missa. Theseo. Bruma. Servius Tullius<br>rex secundum triumphum egit de Etruscis.<br>AVC. 136.             |
|    |       | INVICTVS AVG. AETERNIT. AVG.<br>ORIENS AVG. PRINCIPI IVVENT.<br>IOVI CRESC.                                                                                                                                       |
| 26 | 7     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 27 | 6     | Phæbo per tres dies. FELICITAS I. 3.<br>PACATOR ORBIS. APOLLINI CONS.<br>AETERNITAS AVG. Quintilli.<br>APOLLINI CONS. Quintilli                                                                                   |
| 28 | 5     | Strabo Cos. de Asculanis, et Picentibus trium-<br>phat AVC. 664.                                                                                                                                                  |
| 29 | 4     | Plancus procos. ex Gallia triumphat AVC. 710.<br>Metellus pius procos. ex Hispania. 682.                                                                                                                          |
| 30 | 3     | N. Divi Titi. LEG. III. FL.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 31 | prid. | Magistrati jurant. Pompeius mag. procos. ex<br>Hispania. 682. Lepidus III vir procos. ex<br>Hispania triumphat. AVC. 710.<br>TEMPO. FELICI. TEMP. FELIC.<br>TEMPORVM FEL. TEMPORVM FELI-<br>CITAS. TEMP. FELICIT. |

BONO

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| BONO EVENTVI Galbæ.

| TEMPORVM FELICITAS Quintilli.

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I here present to the learned reader the *Roman* Kalendar more correct and copious, than elsewhere to be found. a monument though design'd for the ensuing treatise, yet at all times, to the studious in *Roman* learning, very useful. sometimes to fill up a vacancy a *Grecian* festival is inserted, and which were not disregarded by the *Romans* themselves: for they have adopted all the most antient ones of the *Greeks*, thro' the *Hetruscans*, and other former inhabitants of *Italy*.

The triumphal *Fasti* are, as it were, a register and history of the world subdu'd by this martial people; for the great purpose of Providence, to civilize it, to promote commerce and communication, and provide for the introduction of Christianity: for which they were the harbingers to the apostles. of this we treated sufficiently enough, in Chap. I. of the preceding book.

The noble memorial of the Triumphal *Fasti* was preserv'd in marbles dug up at *Rome*, 1548. in the *Forum*, now in the palace on the Capitol hill.

The triumphs are the shining points in their kalendar, the rising steps by which this valorous people arrived at the empire of the world, the reward of their justice,

fice, fortitude, temperance, and prudence. and these are the virtues by which any nation must either get, or keep their power. 'tis absurd to imagine without them, the favour of Providence is to be obtain'd.

It would be strange, if in a kalendar made for our present purpose, we neglected the particular remarks relating to the history of our emperor and of his associates in the empire: as likewise those of *Galba* and *Quintillus*, which we treat of to very good purpose, on our present subject.

Many more are the observations to be made from this kalendar, and a volume might very easily be wrote upon it. I shall take notice of some few previous to our purpose, the medallie history of CARAVSIVS or any other emperor, which may be either deduced or improv'd therefrom. what I shall chiefly touch upon, is with a regard to religious antiquity.

1. We may observe the remains of the sabbatic cycle, preserv'd by the most antient inhabitants of *Italy*, in their religious festivities. thus,

*Jan. 16. Ludi Palatini per 7 dies.*

*April 4. Megalesia per 7 dies.*

*July 6. Ludi Apollinares per 7 dies.*

*Octob. 5. Neptunalia per 7 dies.*

*Dec. 17. Saturnalia Ludi per 7. dies.*

*Dec. 22. Sigillaria per 7 dies.*

*Dec. 12. Ludi Halcyonici per 14 dies.*

the same thing must be inferr'd from

*Feb.*

Feb. 4. *Ludi Getici per 6 dies.*

11. *Fauni festum* : who is Pan IOSVAH.

April. 28. *Floralia per 6 dies.*

July 25. *Ludi Circenses per dies 6.*

2. Observe we. March 24. the vernal equinox; the priests of *Cybele* lament. from notions of the *Messiah* then to suffer. the next day is *Hilaria Matris Deum*. then they rejoic'd as much, for *Attys* found, or come to life again.

About the summer solstice in *June* our kalendar mentions this same festival celebrated by the *Greeks*, *Adonia festa Græcorum. feminae Atebnienses jejunant*: on the death of *Adonis*.

April 3. dedicate to *Hebe* or the mother of the Gods: meaning our mother EVE.

April 9. *Cerealia. mysteria, in albis vestibus.* the mysteries of *Ceres* then celebrated.

April 27. *Serapis. IOSEPH.* some particular reason why celebrated this day: probably his obit. they call it *Feria Latina*. which shows, they were early acquainted in *Italy*, with the notion of our patriarch deify'd.

June 5. is full of mystery, and retains a memory of the knowledge, which the ancestors of mankind had of the nature of the deity.

June 10. *Matralienses, Matuta, Leucothea.* means the mother of mankind, here styled *Leucothea* the mother instead of the wife of *Hercules*, ADAM.

June 12. *Nativitas Musarum.* the day of consecration of MIRIAM and her band of nymphs.



At the time of the summer solstice in *June*, they celebrated a feast to *Hercules ADAM*. in the heavens is the asterism of *Eugonasis* who in truth is our great protoplast sacrificing at the summer solstice, two pigeons on the altar, the appropriate offering of that season. as more largely explain'd in the preface.

15 *September*. *Ludi Romani, magni, antiqui, per 5 dies. Iuventæ festum. poma leguntur.* *Iuventa* is *Hebe EVE*. that they celebrate her at the time when they gather apples is a notorious memorial of our great mother, kept up by the oldest inhabitants of *Italy*, with greatest solemnity.

25 *December*. *Inviæti Mithræ natalis.* from prophetic notices of the birth of *Messiah* at that time of the winter solstice. this was common to the *Egyptian* and all the oriental nations in general, as well as to the *Europeans*, under different names of *Orus, Adonis, Hylas, Mithras, Attys, Bacchus, Apollo*, and the like.

3. We observe plain vestiges of the patriarchal method of sacrificing at the four quarterly festivals, after so many changes and additions to the kalendar, and without knowledge of the precession of the equinoctial points. At 17 *March* the *agonia Bacchi* ☉ in ♈ a ram sacrificed with golden horns. on 21. their notion of the world then created, on which *Virgil* enlarges.

When ☉ enters ♋ the midsummer solemnity begins, and the mysteries were celebrated in the middle of *June*. 21. a feast to *Hercules* analogous to the celestial constellation *ADAM* offering the midsummer sacrifice two pigeons.

In the middle of *October*, about the autumnal equinox, we meet with the solemn service to *Ceres* in gratitude for the harvest, when the ox is the sacrifice, that plows the ground and treads out the corn. 15. *Cerealia pro frugibus*. the next day, the *Thesmophoria*, a ceremony to her honor. 18. the *mysteria minora*.

Of the winter solstice in *December*, abundant notices in this and all old kalendars. on the nones a goat is sacrificed, peculiar to the season. and the constellation of *Heniochus* in the heavens is placed there by the antediluvians, with a goat in his arms, kneeling, as an offering to the deity. this sign culminates at this season, as *En-gonasis* in the summer solstice, which were as the almanacs in antiquity, to give notice of the returns of religious solemnities. *Heniochus* is really the antediluvian patriarch **HENOCH**.

This kalendar is very serviceable to us in reading history, whether sacred or civil. I will give an instance. We read Acts XII. 21. concerning the death of *Herod Agrippa*, the 43d year of the Christian date. *Josephus* acquaints us, the king celebrated the *Roman* festival, when they made vows for the emperor's health and safety. our kalendar informs us, it was 4 *Jan.* four days after, he was smitten of an angel and died.





## C H A P. II.

*Of the dates of Roman Coins to be deduced from the kalendar, in general; as well as those of CARAVSIUS, in particular.*

*Foelix inchoatio sacræ, divinæque Monetæ.  
Vetus author in Notitia.*

WHEN we look over a cabinet of *Roman* coins, or a book of them, such as *Occo*, *Banduri*, *Pembroke*, &c, we cannot but observe a general identity of their types and legends running thro' the whole series from first to last, of all the emperors and empresses, consuls, &c. I mean, we constantly find such inscriptions as these. *Abundantia Aug. Adjutrix, Apollini, Conf. Comes, Concordia, Felicitas, Fides, Fortuna, Hilaritas, Spes*, &c.

From *Augustus* to *Constantine* and later, there is a general repetition, more or less, of these kind of inscriptions, both in civil and sacred matters, in the coins of every emperor; tho' 'tis very manifest, that the *Triumvirs*, *Flamens*, *Monetarii*, and officers of the mints sufficiently studied the greatest variety of design, type and legend of the same coin: and notwithstanding the infinite diversity

of events, which must needs be in every different emperor's life, and actions.

This matter has been so little consider'd, that one's meaning is not readily taken. I need go no further to explain it, than in mentioning the coins of our emperor CARAVSIVS, inscribed with PAX. how vast is their variety, so as to produce the number of them, that I have engrav'd: and could have done as many more.

Again, run over the index of the reverses of the coins of CARAVSIVS, or any other emperor, very few occur, intirely new. they proceed in much the same tenor, as those of other emperors. the figures the same, the inscriptions the same.

We cannot account for this regular similitude, any otherwise, than on the plan which I have all along insisted on: that the coins generally regarded the *Roman* festivals. the custom and business of the Mintmasters was to stamp the coins, in a certain rotation, every year. so that the same festivals in the year produced the same coin. and similar events in any emperor's reign were generally commemorated by coins, on the same stated days of the year, when those deities were celebrated, which were supposed to regard the action.

The *Roman* kalendar therefore was the usual guide, and the festivals therein, the general origin, and occasion of their coins. they made all their actions quadrate with the festival days of their deities.

The knowledge of a future life was to them obscure. yet nature, with reluctance, at all times, and in all persons, thinks on a dissolution. therefore, the *Romans* actuated

actuated by a fine spirit of glory and fame, endeavour'd by all means, to procure to themselves, a posthumous, honourable mention; as a very great piece of happiness, and an argument of greatness of mind: an happiness which they enjoy'd whilst living. this was one source of the infinite quantity of their coins, which procures us so competent a knowledge of their history.

Yet nevertheless, their sense of an overruling Providence in the direction of mundane affairs, which they commonly call'd *Fortune*, was as strong, as their notions of a life hereafter were mean. so that nothing was done among them, without first addressing themselves to the divine powers; at least with a thurible, altar, and perfumed cloud of smoke.

But more especially in whatever regarded the public, in every national concern, religion was the great spring of all that was done, with which it was begun, carried on, and ended. hence then we may well affirm, my assumption is not ill grounded, that every coin we handle, is an act of religion.

New as this opinion is, yet 'tis much more than probable. and if we have not yet met with any direct and express proofs of it from their writings, still there will appear sufficient reason, for us to acquiesce in it, when we have weighed what is here advanced on that head, deducible from the common reason and nature of things, and inspection of the coins themselves. this matter, as well as many others in former days, being notorieties, may well have escap'd the opportunity of a recital, in the writings now remaining to us; or at present may have  
 escap'd

escaped our notice. yet when the affair is open'd, many proofs will hereafter appear.

Nor should we have wanted them but for the loss of the *Roman* authors, who wrote professedly on the *Fasti*, many of whom are cited by *Macrobius*. for instance, *L. Cincius Alimentius*, *Q. Fulvius Nobilior*, *Masurius Sabinus*, *Bæbius Macer*, *Cornelius Labeo*, *Julius Modestus*, *P. Rutilius Geminus*, *T. Nivus* and others, beside the six last months of *Ovid*.

Therefore we at present pretend only, as it were, to open the useful subject, in explaining the kalendar, as far as necessary: and it will afford a reasonable satisfaction, without being too elaborate.

I always look'd upon antient coins in a religious view, and disposed my cabinet accordingly, ever since I collected. tho' coins were struck for common use, yet we see with our eyes they generally regard some deity, some religious matter. 'tis too plain to be doubted, that an infinity of their coins are purely religious, such as particularly regard the piety of their princes, and those are beyond compare, the most numerous; their taking up the high priesthood, their infinite inscriptions of putting themselves under the protection of such and such deities, their vows made and paid, temples dedicated, built, restored; sacred vessels, instruments, *patera's lituus's* sacrifices, communion of religious rites, deities and the like.

The antients were sensible, all government was a composition of church and state (in our modern way of speaking) all human actions under the guidance of a divine



vine power. they thought, a nation could have but little hope of success, in their public and national concerns, that neglected religion. they knew the power and influence of the impressions of religion on the mind of the many, who are the instruments of government, of war or peace, in the hands of a governor. and in these particulars, 'tis most notorious, the *Romans* were most religious before all nations upon earth. and we need go no further than our own nation, to be convinc'd of it, from the innumerable altars and religious inscriptions found here. and they found their reward, in the empire of the world.

From the very beginning of stamping coins and medals with impresses, those impresses were religious matters, the figures of animals for sacrifices; the celestial signs of the zodiac, which were originally the ensigns of the twelve tribes of *Israel*, in their passage thro' the *Arabian* desert, under the conduct of *Moses*. to prove which I have wrote a particular tract. these were afterward in whole or in part taken for military ensigns by other nations, as well as for reverses of their coins. a remain of this custom, I look upon to be two coins shown to me by Mr. *Webb* of the *Antiquarian Society*, one in silver, *Leo* encompassed with rays, on the other side an *Arabic* inscription: the other in gold, a very elegant one, *Sagittarius* encompassed with rays, on the obverse an *Arabic* inscription.

The *Aspendii* and *Locrians* have wrestlers on the reverse, as rewards to the conquerors, at the sports celebrated after religious offices.

Cyziceniens, *Leo*.

Persians, *Sagittarius*.

Tenedos,

Tenedos, a *bipennis* : our later sign of *Pisces*.

The coins of the *Jews* were censers, baskets of a maniple of ears of corn, first fruits, the front of the temple, *Aaron's* rod, sacred vases, the golden pot of manna, the canopy held over the book of the Law, and the like.

The Roman *Denarii* with *Bigæ* and *Quadrigæ*. horses at full speed meant their religious races at the *circus*, performed on any religious festivity. as the *Greeks*, as our *Britons* generally, a horse at full speed, on like account.

The *Romans*, with whom we are concern'd at present, generally us'd the types of deities, temples, vessels of sacrifice, animals of sacrifice, such animals as were appropriated to such deities, their symbols ; and it can't admit of a doubt, but that they were struck in honor of that deity and on the days and at the service appointed for that deity ; commemorative of events which they ascribed to the favour of those deities ; or to beg their favour in the enterprizes, they took in hand.

The *Romans* held a connexion between their money and their religion. and what species of money so proper on the occasion, as that which regarded that particular religious occasion, and therefore struck on the days they worshipped them.

The *Romans* consecrated every month to a deity, and almost every day of a month. therefore it must be a rational inquiry to seek for the dates, the times of stamping their money from their kalendar. whence many of them are indisputably proved, many follow from easy inference

ference and analogy : many conjectured upon very good grounds : and this is the work I have proposed.

The matter has not wholly escap'd the sagacity of former writers ; they have made approaches this way. the learned *Sperlingius* in his treatise on coining, takes the very origin of money from impressing the figures of their deities thereon. *quia*, says he, *res sacra fuit moneta*. money was a sacred thing. and thus *Cicero* leads us, III. *de divinatione*. *Natio, si dea est, Dii omnes illi, qui commemorabantur a te, Honos, Fides, Mens, Concordia, ergo etiam Spes, Moneta*. when we see all these deities set in the kalendar, each on their respective days, whereon religious offices were performed to them ; when we see all these deities stamp'd upon coins, not of one emperor only, but generally on all ; plain reason dictates, they were done in an annual rotation, on those respective days, and as part of the duty of the day.

The French author who wrote on an antient Republican coin in the cabinet of Madame of France printed at *Paris*, 1720, thus comments thereon agreeable to my sentiments :

“ Ainsy, la plupart de leur monnoyes (Romaine) estoient de caracteres des monumens historiques ou de la religion des peuples, et de leur usage, ou de leur succez dans la guerre, ou de leur plus nobles occupations durant la paix. les jeux, par consequent qui entroit dans le culte de leurs Divinitez, estoient du premier, et du dernier genre. peut-on douter apres cela, qu'ils ne les ayent representez dez les premier tems sur les

L

“ mon-

“ noyes d’une certain manier. Rien n’y estoit mis sans  
 “ deffein et sans fondement, et meme sans quelque motif  
 “ tif de religion, ou sans quelque symbol qui lui apparten-  
 “ tien.

“ De la vient que c’estoit leur usage de marquer la ce-  
 “ lebration des jeux par la figure des Dieux, a qui ils  
 “ estoient dediè, ou par ce qui lui estoient particulier-  
 “ ment consacré, ou par des chars de Course, dans la  
 “ fuite que les Dieux conduisoient; des proues de  
 “ galere, de lyres, de tridens, des chevauz, de masques,  
 “ ou par des symboles. &c.

“ So the most part of *Roman* money were the charac-  
 “ ters of historical monuments; either of their religion,  
 “ their customs, or success in war, or of their more ex-  
 “ cellent acts during peace. their games consequently,  
 “ which belonged to the worship of the Gods, were of  
 “ the first and of the latter sort. can we doubt then,  
 “ that they have represented them in the earliest times  
 “ upon their coins, after a certain manner. nothing was  
 “ put there without design, and without foundation:  
 “ and even without some regard to religion, or without  
 “ some symbol relating thereto.

“ From hence comes it, that it was their custom  
 “ to picture the celebration of their games by the  
 “ figure of the deities, to whom they were dedicate: ei-  
 “ ther by that which was more particularly consecrated  
 “ to them, or by the race-chariots, prows of galleys,  
 “ harps, tridents, horses, masks, and the like symbols.

Our

Our author further prosecutes this argument perfectly agreeable to my understanding of these matters.

We must have a mean notion of the *Roman* genius, that take the business of coinage, ever the highest prerogative of government, to be a vague, and accidental thing; done at the caprice and uncertain pleasure of the officers of the mint. quite the contrary. it was a business of the highest dignity, and solemnity. they venerated, even adored their emperors, both alive and dead; their statues and the impress of their faces on coins. the figures and legends of their deities added thereto, compleated the sanctity of them. if the public ordinance of magistracy, the senate, the metal, the art, the imperial effigies gave weight, authority, value, veneration to the coin, religion did more.

Hence we wonder not, that *Sacra* is a just epithet of *Moneta*, and so inscrib'd on coins. they were not only struck on the days sacred to the several deities, but temples were the places of the mint, appointed for striking them.

*Moneta* was stiled *Sacra* not only on coins, but in many Laws of the emperors, as particularly in the *Lex Cornelia*; and others, and so in other nations too. as a necessary nerve of government, which conserves the peace of Society, and promotes the happiness thereof: from its extraordinary utility constituting an easy method of commerce. not only under the sanction and authority of the public, stamp'd with the venerable faces of the emperors, not only as *Moneta* was held to be a goddess; but like-

wise on account of the real religion inherent therein, coin'd to the honour of deities, with their busto's and images thereon, on the days sacred to them and under their respective patronage.

The *Ærarium* or Treasury was likewise called *Sacrum*, over which presided the *Comes Largitionum sacrarum*, as *Cassiodorus* informs us. his business was to issue out money for the purposes of religion, for the sacrifices, pomps and ceremonies on the proper days, and see to the stamping thereof on those days.

This was always under the primary command of the senate, emperors, consuls, and other state-officers of the highest eminence. *Cicero in Philip. de Moneta Consul, de Luperis Tribunus plebis refert.* i. e. gives direction about celebrating the solemnity; part whereof was striking the money on that occasion.

Powers of stamping money was likewise given to the Censors, the Proconsuls, the *Ædiles*, the *Coss. designati*, the *Præfetti*, *Decuriones*, *Triumviri*, *Duumviri*, in Colonies: the *Prætors*, *Questors*, Legates. the *Ædiles* took care of the public sports and games, and struck money on those occasions. in cities the *Præfekt* had the power. very many coins were struck by these great officers in colonies, as is abundantly seen in *Vaillant*, but all, upon religious occasions; all games and sports were included in that character.

So the *Jews* called their money sacred, the *Shekel* of the Sanctuary; struck there, kept there, and issued from thence: all inscribed with sacred characters, figures, legends, and done by authority of the high-priest.

The



The like power among the *Romans* pertained likewise to the *Flamines* and *Pontifices*, and *Reges sacrorum*; not only in *Rome*, but in other great cities of the empire. as for instance at *Nismes* was an *Ærarium Pontificis*, over which *Quatuor viri* were appointed, to strike those coins on account of religion, on the appropriate festival days of the deities. of such officers many on coins, and inscriptions in *Gruter*, *Goltzius*, styled *III viri ab Ærario Pontificis*. such a mint at *Triers* and many other cities. and so with reason I interpret F in the area of reverses of coins of *CARAVSIVS* by *Flamen*, on whose authority they were struck, and for sacred use. BF *Britanniæ Flamen*, FV *Flaminis Vicarius*, and the like. *Herodian* in *Commodo* tells us, the *Flamines* and *Pontifices* presided at the capitoline games; and this, along with the emperor. we question not but they struck money to celebrate so high a religious festivity.

From the foundation of *Rome*, from *Numa*, we are told by *Livy* in I. the *Pontifex* was created, and had the canon given him of all the sacred days, the deities, the ceremonies, the sacrifices, and of money for those sacred purposes. so that the care of the *Fasti* was intirely religious, and in the hands of the *Pontifex*; and exposed on a white table, in his court, for public inspection.

Thus *Vopiscus* in *Aurelian*. *Aureliano dabis ad editionem Circensium aureos Antonianos trecentos, argenteos Philippeos minutulos tria millia*. this was for celebration of the *Circensian* games, which were highly religious. *Macrobius* tells us *Sat. I.* they then carried in pomp, the images of the gods.

At

At first the *Roman* mint was in the Temple of *Saturn*, whence it was usually call'd *Ærarium*; likewise in the Temple of *Juno* on the capitoline hill, where was an oracle and a voice heard sometimes, in difficult matters of the state, or public calamity; ordering some particular acts of religion, and thence they say, *Moneta* is deriv'd a *monendo*. once upon a time of war, as *Suidas* writes, against *Pyrrhus* and the *Tarentines*, *Juno* invoked there gave answer, if they fought with the arms of justice, they should never fail of victory. by obeying that voice, great prosperity and riches ensued. whence that temple was called *Moneta*, and the goddess *Juno Moneta*. and a peculiar festival on the kalends of *June* instituted to her.

The image of *Moneta* is therefore made with a pair of scales in her hand and *cornucopia*, like justice. *Cicero* speaks of it likewise. can it then be doubted, that this money was stamp'd in her temple, and on that day; and so generally speaking, of the rest?

In the temple of *Juno Moneta* was kept the fatal book, made of leaves of linen, I suppose the first paper book. in it was wrote the Fates and Fortunes of *Rome*.

*Moneta* being thus a goddess has an altar in these coins dedicate to her, and for instance of *Diocletian* and *Maximian*

SACRA MONETA VRBIS ET AVGG ET CAESS. NN.

money was adored, as a goddess, says *S. Augustin civ. Dei IV. 21.*

The

The affair of striking money was likewise perform'd in other temples and under other patronages, as to *Apollo*, whence he is called *Apollo Monetalis*, in a coin of *Commodus*. the *Officinatores Monetæ* in *Gruter*, dedicate their monument to *Apollo* and hence too *Moneta Dea* has the title of *Salutaris*, on a consular coin.

Farther, *Hercules* claims a title of *Monetalis* in an inscription in *Gruter*.

These coins were struck in the temples of *Apollo*, of *Hercules* by their chief priests, and for their service.

Another inscription in *Guter*, of many officers of the mint addressing themselves to the goddess *Fortune*.

The setting up statues of deities must assuredly be accounted an act of religion. no less must we affirm of their images on coins, their types and symbols, their temples and sacred utensils. as coins with impresses of temples, in all right reason must commemorate the day of their consecration, the like must be said of their deities. the same of inscriptions put up in the temples, on the day of celebration of religious rites there.

*Banduri* recites this coin of *Diocletian* which comes up to our point, and fully proves it.

MONETA IOVI ET HERCVLI AVGG.

money struck for the service of the tutelar deities of our august emperors; the goddess *Moneta* standing between the two gods.

C H A P.



## C H A P. III.

*Prosecution of the former argument.*

*Non modo casus, eventusque rerum, qui plerumque haud  
fortuiti sunt, sed ratio etiam, causæque noscantur.*

Tacit. Hist. I.

**I**N the preceding chapter, from great variety of concurrent circumstances, we have render'd it more than probable, that the *Roman* and other antient money was essentially of a sacred character; struck for the service of religion, and on the days of celebration of religious rites to the respective deities, whose image and legend they bear. since the loss of numbers of *Roman* writers on their *Fasti*, we have not direct proofs of the matter; and in a thing then so notorious, 'tis the less to be wondered at, if none such at present occur. but as the point when but somewhat cleared up tends greatly to the use of history, I shall recite, what further occurs to me on the subject.

With good reason it was, that I prefix'd the *Roman* kalendar to this disquisition. extremely nice and scrupulous they were about time, and in a religious regard; and indeed every public action of theirs had that regard.  
they

they not only made so many sacred days in the kalendar, but they divided and subdivided a day therein into parts religious, irreligious. need we to wonder then, if they made striking money a part of religion! in old kalendars, some days are thus marked N. wholly *Nefasti*, evil days, unlucky. F. wholly *Fasti*. F P. *Fasti* the former part of the day. E N. *intercisi*, holy the middle part of the day. N P. profane the former part, holy the remainder.

All festivities in all nations were sacred; more eminently so, those of the *Romans*. coins among them were a permanent record of celebrating the festival, under the authority of city, senate, emperor, and the whole priesthood; a recognizing their devotion to those deities, expecting their protection.

The *Romans* were critical in observing all their festival days, and beginning all matters of consequence, on particular festival days. of which I quoted many instances in Book I. they were precise even to trifling *minutiae* in their religious ceremonies. I might quote innumerable particulars; but they are known to every one conversant in *Roman* learning. we may assert, so material an article as coins respecting their deities, were struck on their holy days; as a necessary part of the religion of the day.

The *Romans* made deities of *Roma*, of *Spes*, *Concordia*, *Virtus*, *Salus*, *Fides*, and the rest, which *Cicero* acknowledges. therefore such coins were struck on the days they are commemorated in the kalendar; as well

M

as

as those of more eminent divinities, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Apollo*, and the rest.

Very many coins of *Augustus* struck the 23d year before the Christian *æra*, when he was sick in *Spain*; when the world languished for him, and vows put up in every temple, thus inscrib'd

SPQR. V. PRO SAL. ET RED. AVG.

are not these, and like coins, notoriously acts of religion?

On the *Ludi Apollinares* *July 6*, 12000 of brass money was struck for the public service of religion on that occasion; and assigned to the *Prætor* of the city, for the purpose. likewise the people gave every one a piece of money, to the deity, sacred money call'd *lucar* and *stipes*. and this was the common method in other like case. *Siccama in Fast.*

*Dionys. Halicarn.* tells us, every person was obliged to give a certain species of money for the public sacrifices, as had been ordered by *Servius Tullius* in the *Paganalia*. and the contribution continued in his time. tis impossible to look on the suite of coins of *Gallienus* inscribed to deities, with their various animals consecrated to them, and symbols; and not conclude, they are all religious coins, struck on the particular days of the respective deities. when a rising man, an officer courted the popular favour, they celebrated a great festival, the *ludi Florales*, *Apollinares*, or the like, with vast profusion of expence; dancing elephants, exhibition of wild animals, and immense shows. on these occasions coins were struck to recognize the solemnity. thus *Galba*, when he was prætor.

On



On 1. *january* it was customary for the emperors to send presents in money to their particular friends, which was struck for that purpose. and whenever the emperor went in a solemn manner, to pay his devotions at the temple of Fortune, of Concord, of Victory, of Peace, or any other deity, then was a coin struck upon it; as we now handle them.

All the coins with S. C. in a civic garland were struck on the first of *january*. all those of Augustus with *ob cives servatos* in a civic garland, were new-years-day compliments to the emperor from the *triumvir monetarius*.

So great was the number of the *monetarii*, we cannot suppose they were idle; so immense is the quantity of their coins, that its very plain, they were not idle. they were a great and most powerful College or Corporation. in *Aurelian's* time they absolutely rebelled; and it required the spirit of that emperor to reduce them, and *that* with slaughter, and great difficulty.

The first of *january* was sacred to *Ianus*, and most religiously observ'd as ominous of the prosperity of the ensuing year. then were struck the consular coins, when they enter'd on that high office. therefore many of their coins have the head of *Ianus*. all the impresses of consular coins are of deities; their *bigæ*, *quadrigæ triumphales* are all religious, struck on their solemn procession to the Capitol. and we find in the kalendar, they generally pitch'd on particular sacred festivals, for that great occasion of triumph. as for instance.

jan. 13. *Iovi Statori*.

feb. kal. *Natalis Herculis*.

17. *Quirinalia. Romulus*.

23. *Terminalia*.  
 mar. kal. *Marti*.  
     17. *Liberalia*. *Bacchus*.  
 mar. 27. *Megalesia*.  
 apr. kal. *Fortuna virilis*.  
 maii. kal. *ludi Florales*.  
     12. *Mars ultor*.  
     15. *Jupiter, Mercury*.  
     20. *Castor and Pollux*.  
     25. *Fortuna publica*.  
 jun. kal. *Mars Gradivus*.  
     3. *Herculis and Bellonæ*.  
     30. *Hercules Musagetæ*.      *Muses*.  
 jul. 10. *ludi Apollinares*.      *Apollo*.  
 aug. 1. *mars equestris*.  
     5. *Salus*.  
     23. *Vulcanalia*.      *Vulcan*.  
 sep. 3. *Dionysia*.      *Bacchus*.  
     27. *Fortuna redux*.  
     30. *Minerva*.      *Ægis*.  
 oct. 13. *Jupiter liberator*.  
 nov. 1. *Jovi*.  
     13. *Jovi*.  
 dec. 1. *Fortuna muliebris*.  
     13. *Equiria*.  
     28. 29. sacred to *Apollo*.

hence it is, we find so many busto's, images, symbols of deities on the reverses of the consular coins, struck on those particular days. as *Jupiter, Hercules, Romulus, Mars, Bacchus, Castor and Pollux*, the *Muses, Vulcan, Salus*, the ægis of *Minerva* &c. pointing to the festivity of the day.

A few instances. a silver *denarius* of mine, of *Licinius Crassus* who triumphed over the *Lusitani* on 1. ides of *june*, being celebrated for N. *Musarum*. whence the head of a Muse. *Vaillant* pa. 149.

*Sulla Foelix* triumphed over Græcia, Asia, Pontus, and Mithradates, on the kalends of *feb.* called N. *Herculis*. expressed on a coin struck by his son *Faustus* to his honor, having the head of *Hercules*. the 3d. pa. 87. of *Vaillant*. the 2d. has *Diana's* head, alluding to the *Elaphobolia* sacred to that goddess on that day. the 3d. coin has the head of *Juno*, before her a little image of victory, which regards *Juno Sospes* of that kalends of *feb.* in pa. 88. the 4th. coin is of *Hercules*. the like 1. pa. 90. which the learned author says, belongs to our triumph; therefore 4 crowns, *Græcia, Asia, Pontus, Mithradates*.

Again, *Vaillant* in this excellent treatise of consular coins, the 8th. of pa. 166. struck by L. *Marcus Censorinus* on his triumph over *Macedonia*, on the kalends of *january*. when were celebrated the *Gamelia Junonis* the head of *Juno* in obverse, a triumph on the reverse.

*Statilius Taurus* triumphed on 30 *june* dedicate to *Hercules Musagetes* and *Pierides*, signified by the 2 hands holding a *caducens* in his coin. *Vaillant* pa. 266.

Such was the regard the Romans had for religion; and the impression thereof is the natural parent of all those virtues, they are justly celebrated for; and on which account divine providence chose them for his greatest purpose, which I have so often insisted on. and we may safely conclude, the like favour will only attend nations in like circumstance.

Many

Many more are the observations to be made in this light. in a coin of *Ænea Vico's*, we see *Janus* standing. S. C. in *area* TR. PoT. COS. III. the legend. without hesitation I assert, the coin was struck *jan. 1. A.D. 140.* when the emperor *Antoninus Pius* entered the third time consul. and so of very many more of this sort, which I remit to the readers curiosity.

Another coin in *Ænea Vico* of *Aurelius* the emperor, a genius with a *patera* in his right, over an altar. TR. PoT. VI. COS. II. the coin was certainly religious, and struck on the day of the emperor's entering on his sixth Tribunical power. this was on the *Palilia* the birth-day of the city A.D. 153, and so of very many of this sort, which I remit to the readers curiosity, who discerns the clue.

*Ænea Vico* tab. 21. n°. 79. a coin of Trajan standing; before him a little image standing on the ground, holding a flower. the legend

P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P. SPQR.

This coin was certainly struck on May-day AD. 111. when they sacrificed to the *Lares*.

*Præstitibus Majæ Laribus, videre kalendæ  
aram constitui, parvaque signa deûm.* Ovid.

The coin at the beginning of this work an altar before the military standards; a coin of *Nero's* in *Descamps*, *Securitas*; an altar before the figure: are purely religious beyond possibility of doubt. they show, success in war, or security in peace, is owing to religion. when we handle

a coin of a soldier, or *Mars* in armor, dancing, with a spear in his hand, and a trophy on his shoulder, we judge the coin was struck on the kalends of *March*, the great festival of *Mars* thus celebrated, *Anciliorum festum*, *Saliorum festum*, *Saltatio armata*.

A coin of *Antoninus Pius* with two shields

## IMPERATOR II. ANCILIA

struck on the 1st of *March*.

The type of a wolf suckling *Romulus* and *Remus* is to be affixed to the great festivity of the *Lupercalia*. nor are we to confine ourselves only to one day in the kalendar, for a particular coin; but judgment in these matters teaches, they may be struck on other kindred festivals. therefore the coin before us appertains likewise to the high and solemn festivity of the *Palilia*, the birth-day of *Rome*.

The genius of *Rome* was called *Deus natalis*, so often pictured on coins, incensing on an altar, inscribed *Genio Populi Romani*; stamp, no doubt, on the same *Palilia*: as Roman altars inscribed to particular deities are set up on the same festivals.

Coins of *Genio Aug.* *Genio Caesaris*, stamp on their birth days. so the legions celebrated the birth days of their founders *Legio II. Aug.* *Legio VII. Claudii*, and the rest: so the coins of legions exhibit the animal that was the proper sacrifice or symbol of the deity, under whose protection they put themselves; and consequently celebrated the festival day of that deity. and the coins of those legions were struck on those days, as a religious token thereof.

More

More coins than one appertain to some one festival. for instance, those of *Providentia Aug.* providing an heir of the empire, rightly assign'd to *march 17* the most solemn festival of *Liberalia*, sacred to *Bacchus*.

This deity being the god of youth, these imperial *Ephebi* left off childhood, and took the *toga virilis*; on which occasion coins were struck.

To which day belong those of *Princeps juventutis*; likewise on the day of playing the Trojan games.

A coin of *Aurelius*. a genius incensing on an altar. *Juventas*. a sacred coin struck on like occasion.

With equal certainty we pronounce of sacred inscriptions and dedications on tablets, altars and the like. the famous Chichester inscription which Mr. Roger Gale and I copied 14 dec. 1723 *Neptuno et Minervæ templum*. the kalendar informs us, it was set up 4 december.

The coins of *Hilaritas Aug.* or *Auggg.* beyond peradventure are struck on the great festival of *Hilaria Matris Deûm*, march 25. yet it escap'd the sagacity of the learned *De Boze*.

To the day of the emperors *Genius*, birth day, we likewise refer the coins of *Lætitia Aug.* or *Auggg.* we should smile indeed to think they only commemorated the joint mirth of three great princes of imperial dignity. But on that day, it is ever customary to be merry, to drink wine; whence the Proverb *Genio indulgere*. and *Bacchus* is called *Genialis confitor Uvæ*; wine made for mirth on sacred days, and birth days.

The sacred character of coins appears in every light. in Colonies often two togate *duumviri quinquennales* join hands over an altar. the coin is religious; the celebration of the quinquennial games religious. A



A coin of *Galba's*, *Securitas PR.* before the fitting figure an altar. the like as of *Nero*.

Analogous to this method of reasoning, a coin of *Tetricus junior*, *Provid. Augg.* the signature *Vasa pontificalia.* the learned *Banduri* on this coin observes, the sacred vases are an argument of piety more than Providence. but we see, he enters not into the true understanding of the matter, according to our System; nor does he hit upon the true sense of *Providentia* in these coins.

The same author on a coin of *Tetricus senior*, *Hilaritas Aug.* reverse *Vasa pontificalia.* upon which he says, these sacred instruments are an argument of piety, not of mirth. he unwittingly proves our system; that the coins regard the religious observances established on these days; that they were stamp'd on *march 25* our Lady-day; and that they were struck by the *Pontifex*.

*Tacitus annal.* IV. says, *Cetbegus* and *Vesellius* being consuls, the *Pontifices*, when they perform'd their vows for the emperors health, commended likewise to the gods, *Nero* and *Drusus*; this was done with sacrifices. it was on *jan. 4.* sacred to the goddess *Salus*. and they struck the appropriate coins of the day; as part of the ceremony.

I might on this head, collect a vast wood of particular observations, and an endless variety of them; but any reader versed in this learning, will now easily discern them. and as use is our prime movement in the inquiry, I add only, that the great *Spanheim* justly declares, that there is much more of Roman history in their medals, than in the written history. I am sure, we have reason enough to conclude so, in respect to the history of *CARAVSIVS*: and justify our interpretation of the notes on our coins, *SP. sacra pecunia.*

S A. *Sacrum as.* S F. *sacris faciundis: sacris feriis.* S V. *sacris usibus.* &c.

All that we have said of the Roman, is equally true of the universal coinage of the Greeks. nought appears but religious impressions, and in conformity to the religious celebrities in their kalendar; frequently by the figure of the animal then sacrificed, by the images of their deities, by symbols, sacred utensils, zodiacal constellations, and a thousand other devices, all having a religious purpose. for instance, the city of Syracuse on celebrating the *Eleusinia*, strike the figure of a boar ΕΛΕΥΣΙ. *Paruta* II. *Siragosa* 91. the bull. *di pergo* 5. 6. 1. *Fintia* 1. 2. 4. and an infinity more, not our present business. and from them may be gathered innumerable heroical effigies of the patriarchs and progenitors of mankind, and matters of religious antiquities. but this is out of our province at this time.

*Plutarch* in the life of *Theseus* writes, the *Troæniens* honour Neptune as their tutelar deity: therefore stamp their coins with the trident.



## C H A P. IV.

*Exemplo monstrante viam——*

*Continuation of the former disquisition.*

*Hilaria*, Lady-day, from prophetic notices of the angelic Salutation. the excellence of Antiquity-studies. the emperors were willing to be thought to be the expected Messiah. the coins were struck preparatory to the celebration of a festival. many coins supply want of history. the use of the kalendar to our purpose illustrated. the use of our *hypothesis* exemplified, in the MEDALLIC HISTORY of GALBA, OTHO and QVINTILLVS. General Canons in the use of medals.

HOW many hundred histories, have we of England, of kings reigns, and the like, which never mention a word of our public coinage of money, and medals: how few of us now, know any thing about it? so it seems to have happened among the Roman writers; at least those we have at present with us. but tis certain, the Roman coinage was upon quite a different system from ours, which is merely civil and commercial: but theirs was altogether religious and historical. not having the invention of printing,

ing, they employed the mint with good purpose, to transmit to us, memorials of their actions, especially religious.

The two last chapters I have employ'd largely enough, to show the more immediate use of medals in matter of history, upon a plan not hitherto taken notice of: deducing the particular days of stamping them, from the festivals in the Roman kalendar. the most skilful of the modern medallists go no further, for instance, in *bilaritas aug.* and *lætitia aug.* than to tell us, these inscriptions denote the felicity of the reigns of those emperors. but in truth these inscriptions are common to all emperors that lived on 11 *feb.* the day of celebrating the *ludi geniales*, when *lætitia aug.* was struck, as part of the celebration. so *bilaritas aug.* must undoubtedly be struck on 25 *march*, the day of the vernal Equinox, our Lady-day; when they celebrated the famous festivity to the mother of the Gods, called eminently *Hilaria*. nor need we scruple affirming it to be from prophetic notices, of the high event, that was to be on that day, to the joy of the whole earth.

Thus our scheme is not a matter of speculation only, but of prime use in history, and of large extent. whence the Roman spirit of striking money will appear to be, not out of the view of divine Providence; which conducts, especially great and public affairs, for the general use and advantage of mankind.

I have before now, observ'd, that the business of striking these coins supplied a good deal, the use of our printing. and the plan here propos'd, will very much further that purpose, and supply the written history. this shows the use and excellence of the study of Antiquities. Nature is eternally the same, and the study of it, excellent as it is,  
may

may be taken up at any time hereafter. nothing is there lost. but the fleeting ages involve all in greater obscurity, the farther they go. we now and then arrest some portions of it, and in a critical time; if let slip, they are lost for ever. the study of antiquities therefore is of infinite use, for our happy conduct in life, moral, political, religious. tis science, tis wisdom; which consists chiefly in reminiscence, gathering what has been lost. *Plato* writes, " that "*Socrates* held, there was no fruit to be gathered from " natural philosophy; that we ought rather to cultivate " that learning which instructs and polishes the soul. the " other, is empty wisdom, says he. and for this saying, the Pythian oracle pronounced *Socrates* the wisest among mortals.

But in my own judgment we ought to join natural and moral philosophy together, to constitute the exalted character.

They that write history do not live in the age they treat of; they may be deceiv'd many ways, especially in matters of dates and numbers; such are easily corrupted, by the common accidents of time. but these lasting monuments, our subject matter, outbraving all time, preserve the genuine story first impressed on them.

To evince the use and benefit of what we have done on the subject, by a fair trial, we will chuse out two or three short reigns of the emperors, both out of the earlier and later times: for instance, *Galba*, *Otho*, *Quintillus*. apply the rule proposed, of investigating the dates of Roman coins. Mr. *Whiston* notes well on *Iosephus* IV. 10. of the Jewish war, the numbers of the Jewish author for the reigns of *Galba*, *Otho* and *Vitellius*, do not agree with that  
of

of the Roman authors, who also disagree among themselves. both *Scaliger* and *Hudson* justly complain, that this period is very confused and uncertain; in a plenty of writers, and some cotemporary. justly then may we have recourse to their medals, to settle these points; and see their excellent use in the case, according to my *hypothesis*.

*Galba* was with *Claudius* in his British expedition; and his reign is copiously enough transmitted to us, in history. this will serve reciprocally to prove the account we shall give, in the assortment of his medals; as the medals prove the history.

*Nero* put an end to his detestable life on 9. *june*, when the reign of *Galba* regularly commenced. it lasted 7 months, say some authors; *Xiphiline* out of *Dio* writes, he reigned 9 months 13 days.

I shall recite all his coins mention'd in *Mezzabarba's Occo*: reducing them to the true order of time, according to our method, from the foregoing kalendar.

*Galba* emperor A. D. 68.

*Galba* had been moving, before *Nero's* death, at *Clunia* in Spain, where he was governor; instigated by all his friends, to deliver the world from so abominable a tyrant. he was moreover strongly encourag'd by his powerful friend *Vindex* governor in Gaul, who coin'd that famous medal in his favour, in my cabinet; to show, how much he was in earnest.

TRES GALLIAE. three busts, of the *genii* of those divisions of Gaul.

HISPA-



HISPANIA. many of the same *epigraphe*, with little variations in the type: struck in his province, which now took up arms in his favour.

IMP. reverse, an equestrian figure; which, as *Occo* observes, regards an image of that fort set up to his honour, by the province.

SER. GALBA IMP.

IMP. SER. GALBA AVG.

IMP. SER. GALBA CAESAR AVG. P. M.

many like, with the equestrian figure, struck in Spain, and upon his setting out on horseback for Italy.

ALEXANDRIA. coin'd to commemorate an happy event mentioned by *Suetonius*. cap. 10. which he and his party took for a good omen. he had been too, proconsul in *Africa*.

ADLOCVTIO. SC. is agreeable to what *Suetonius* writes in the same *cap.* that immediately on his resolution to claim the imperial dignity, he mounted the tribunal, to speak to the people and soldiery; and being acclaimed emperor, he professed himself legate of the Senate, and Roman people. this was at *Carthagera* in Spain.

The first coin he struck regularly, and in due order of time, was that of

VESTA. SC. pretended likewise as the former, to be done by authority of the Senate. and undoubtedly the like were done at Rome, by real order of the Senate; for they had agreed to elect him. the coin was struck on celebration of the *Vestalia* festival, which lasted 5 days, beginning on the 9th *june*; now the happy *æra* of publick joy. it was as the emperors inauguration coin. in 5 days  
space,

space, there was an intercourse between *Galba* and the Senate; for now he was moving toward Italy.

SC. victory walking, in her right hand the *palladium*. struck on 18 *june*, the festival of *Pallas*, the fall of that vile monster *Nero*, was a real victory.

FORTVNA AVG. struck 24 *june*, the day dedicate to *Fortuna virilis*, which *Galba* would take care to celebrate, on many accounts. the writers of his life have a story, of Fortune appearing to him in a vision, telling him, that if he neglected her, she would pass over to another. upon which he placed her image in his *Lararium*; and paid peculiar honour thereto.

FELICITAS PVBLICA S.C. struck 25 *june*, the great festivity of the summer solstice: when he went on board the galleys, cover'd with festoons of flowers, to pass over to Italy. his method of stamping SC. on these coins, was to ingratiate himself with the Roman Senate; as acting under their sanction and authority.

HONOS ET VIRTVS. struck 15 *july*, when the Roman knights rode from the temple of Honour and Virtue up to the Capitol, in a grand procession. authors tell us, *Augustus* used to assist at this spectacle; and now the new emperor *Galba*. *Ovid* speaks of it, that *he* rode on this solemnity. for want of the light in which I have put our coins, the learned *Tristan S. Amand* has bestowed almost two whole folio pages on this coin without effect.

This assists us, in regulating the Roman kalendar. for the festival to *Honos* and *Virtus*, by *Siccama* and *Iunius*, is erroneously plac'd on *may* 27.

MARS VICTOR. struck 1 *august*, when the great games were perform'd in the *Campus Martius*, to *Mars*.  
and

and this shows, that these coins were generally struck in an orderly rotation, in honour to their deities: and as part of religion. for tis notorious, *Galba* obtain'd no victory, during his reign; to appropriate the coin to any particular action.

SALVS PVBLICA. struck 5 *august*, when they sacrific'd to the goddess *Salus*.

DIVA AVGVSTA. struck 13 *august*, the birth-day of *Augustus*. our emperor paid very distinguishing honours to the memory of *Livia*; for she had been his great patroness, and raised him. he was declar'd one of her heirs, in her Will.

CERES AVGVSTA. S. C. struck on 30 *august*, a high festival of returning thanks to the goddess, after harvest. tis in compliment to *Livia* personating the deity. a like reverse of a coin of *Livia* in *Ænea Vico*. n° III.

ROMA. SC. struck 15 *sep.* the *ludi Romani*, *magni, antiqui*, then celebrated. these games, with a new emperor, were perform'd with double splendor.

ROMA RENASC. struck at the same time.

FORTVNAE REDVCI. struck on 27 *sep.* a day purposely dedicated thereto; commonly an acknowledgment to Providence, (which they ever understood by Fortune,) when an emperor was return'd from an expedition. this again proves the point of a rotation in stamping their coins, in the general; for our emperor made no expedition. it may mean, his return to the *Metropolis*, on his part; and a return of the blessing of Providence, to the Roman-empire, on their part: plainly, an act of religion in both, in striking the coin.

PAX AVG. S C. type of peace. struck 8 *october*, when the ceremony is performed, of an olive-branch with the fruit, hung up in the palace.

VIRTVS.

VIRTVS AVG. these coins were struck on 19 *october*, at the *Armilustria* festival, which they celebrate in armour, with the sound of trumpets.

S C. three military ensigns, or standards, pertaining to the same day; *prora navis*, under the two outermost, which fully explains the coin. tis done in honour to the *Legio Classica*, raised by *Nero*, but injudiciously broke by *Galba*, at his first coming to Rome; which authors sufficiently mention. but now from this coin alone, we find it restored by him; as a supplement to his history: and showing the great use of coins.

VICTORIA P. R. struck 27 *october*, the *ludi victoriae*, a most antient festival; even before Rome was built.

VICTORIA GALBAE AVG.

Many of these with little variations in type, and with S C. all struck at different mints on the same day, and as of course; the business of the *Monetarii*, upon celebration of the festivals; not for any especial victory obtained. they can mean, as *Occo* observes, no other conquest but the death of *Nero*, a common benefit. but the coins strictly prove the point we contend for, that they were struck by rotation.

LIBERTAS PVBLICA S C. struck on the *Liberalia* festival, to the honour of *Bacchus*, the giver of liberty; called eminently *Liber*. 21 *november*.

LIBERTAS RESTITVTA. the like.

BONO

BONO EVENTVI.° this is a deity of the husbandman, and had a temple in the city. *Pliny* tells us, she is represented with a *patera* in one hand, the mark of religion; in the other, an ear of corn, and a head of poppy. the coin was struck on 15 november, the *sementina triticea* completed, when they prayed for a happy harvest. the coin likewise pertains to the last day of the year, as omen of happiness, in the ensuing year.

BONI EVENTVS. the like.

SALVS GENERIS HVMANI.

SALVS ORBIS ROMANI.

SALVS POPVLI ROMANI. these were all struck at different mints on 24 december, the emporors birth-day. his friend *Vindex* had wrote to him at first, to show himself *humani generis assertor*, as *Sueton.* mentions, *cap.* 9. these inscriptions glance to our Christmas-day then celebrated. for the Roman emperors were willing to be thought the expected Messiah.

SPQR. OB C. S. many of this sort in a civic garland; many with SC. these kind of coins were struck on 1 january, when the emperors were presented with garlands.

HISPANIA CLVNIA SVL. SC. and such sort of coins were struck on 1 january, accompanied with a free gift from the province, a new year's offering.

SALVS AVGVSTI SC. struck 4 january, the day of *Votorum nuncupatio pro principis salute*.

SECVRITAS P. ROMANI SC. struck on 11 january the *Carmentalia* festival, whereon he adopted *Piso* as his successor, which the coin respects.



### CONCORDIA PROVINCiarVM.

CONCORD. AVG. SC. *Galba* found himself now in utmost jeopardy, from various factions in the city, and armies in the provinces. he struck these coins to hold forth the agreement between him, the Senate, city, and provinces. they were done for the festival of Concord, on 16 *jan.* and for celebration of the *ludi Palatini* then commencing, which lasted for a week; but the day proved his last. and the coins notoriously prove, they were struck before hand, preparatory to celebration of the festival.

QVADRAGE S. REMISSAE. a triumphal arch. many of his coins of this sort, on his remitting the 40th. we learn this only from his coins, for tis not commemorated in authors. and so *Tristan* and *Spanheim* from hence remark the utility of coins in history.

And thus from *Mezzabarba's* cabinet of coins, we have, as concisely as possible, run through

### THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF GALBA.

we have reduc'd them into order and significancy. it was not my business to compare it with the written history more precisely. it illustrates what I intended by it, the medallie history of CARAVSIVS. many deductions may be made from it, in confirmation of what I have there advanced, which the sagacious reader will easily discover.

He reigned 9 months 13 days according to *Dio.* some part of it must be reckoned before *Nero's* death, from his being acclaimed *Imperator*, at *Cartbagera*; and then he had a kind of Senate and Prætorian guards, as *Suetonius* writes. reckon backwards from *jan.* 16. and it brings us to 3 *april*, the preceding year, birth-day or *apotheosis* of  
of



of *Romulus*, *Fors Fortuna virilis*, the day he took, with judgment, to make his speech to the people, on that occasion: and shows us the use of the kalendar. for hereby we settle the very day of his beginning to move.

The coins may be struck a day or two before, or after the festival day assigned; as a preparation for the festival, or commemoration of its celebration. the like must be thought at other times, especially in such an unsettled time. it would be contrary to nature, to understand these matters invariably, in too narrow a sense; for such is not our meaning. we must conclude, that Medals are of more use, than to be esteemed only, as so many inconnected curiosities. and whoever hereafter puts out a new edition of *Suetonius*, may hence elegantly enrich it, as to the life of *Galba* and *Otho*.

*L. Clodius Macer* proprætor in *Africa* had the vanity, in *Galba's* time, to assume the purple. we may learn the time, from my system, by his coin in *Mexxabarba*.

LIBERTAS. struck 21 nov. A.D. 68. the celebration of the festival of *Liber*, or *Bacchus*. he was slain by *Galba's* order.

Pursue our inquiry thro' *Otho's* coins.

### OTHO IMP. A.D. 69.

PONT. MAX. and others the like, with little variation, struck 17 jan. upon his being made emperor. and this solves the difficulty arising from the reverse, the emperor on horseback, seemingly improper for the legend.

PAX ORBIS TERRARVM. and others with little variation, struck 30 jan. the festival of peace.

SECV.

SECVRITAS P. R. and others with little variation, struck 23 *feb.* the feast of *Terminalia*.

VICTORIA OTHONIS struck 28 *feb. ludi votivi*.

SC. *in laurea*. struck 1 *march*, when laurel garlands were put upon the consular *fascēs*, and hung up in the house of the *rex sacrorum*; by whose direction these sort of coins are struck, under authority of the Senate. a memorial likewise of setting up the image of Victory at the *Cursus*, the preceding day. and further commemorative of the victory gained by *Aponius* his lieutenant, over the *Sarmatæ*.

IOVIS CVSTOS struck on 13 *march*, dedicated to *Jupiter*.

FELICITAS ORBIS. struck 21 *march*, commemorative of secular felicity.

SALVS AVG. S. C. struck by order of the Senate on 30 *march*.

CONCORDIA PRAETORIAN. being the feast of *Salus*, and of *Concordia*. at the same time.

There may be some few others, which we look on as spurious. and some of the preceding are doubtful; on which account our method may have this further use in discovering those which are not genuine. and thus far in short, we have properly

## THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF OTHO.

His reign lasted but 3 months.

Lastly we will consider the short reign of *Quintillus*, as to be found in *Occo* and *Banduri*.

QVIN-

QVINTILLVS IMP.      A. D. 270.

*Trebellius Pollio* writes, that he reigned but 17 days; others say 20. others 27. slain in a military tumult at *Aquileia*: because the soldiers, who had made him, were displeased at his severe, and exact discipline. others say, he killed himself. on the other hand, *Zosimus*, who was a careful writer, affirms, *Quintillus* reigned a few months.

All the authors that handle this reign, are extremely doubtful, uncertain and inaccurate; in regard to dates and chronology. and we take the liberty to correct them, in assigning the 24 *march* for his inauguration. it must be 25. by inspection of the kalendar, we learn the reason. let us see, if his coins will settle the matter.

His brother *Claudius* died in *october* A. D. 270. and *Quintillus* was declared emperor by the Senate at Rome. who having the utmost veneration for the family, struck the coin following as an invocation to the deity, to restore him to them, in person.

FORTVNAE RED.

LIBERALITAS AVG. a coin first struck on acclamation of the Soldiery, as donatives.

AEQVITAS AVG. with the type of *Moneta*, as an inauguration piece; the imperial prerogative of coinage.

FIDES MILITVM. struck the same day, on the army taking the oath of fidelity. the emperor at that time always sacrificed, to add to the solemnity of the oath, to leave the impression of religion on their minds.

VIRTVS AVG. struck 19 *oct.* at the *Armilustria* festival. in the *area* of the coin, the letter B. meaning  
*Britan-*

*Britannia* showing their high respect, and readiness to adhere to his interests; tho' at present under *Tetricus's* domination.

LIBERTAS AVG. struck on 12 *nov.* at the plebeian games; to engage the favour of the populace. *Libertatis atrium* mentioned in *Tacitus*.

AETERNITAS AVG. in imitation of his brother *Claudius*, a compliment to the reigning emperor. the type is *Apollo*, as struck on 25 *dec.* the festival of *Invictus*, *Mithras*, *Sol*: and of the horse-races to the Sun.

APOLLINI CONS. struck on 27 *dec.* sacred to *Apollo* for 3 days.

TEMPORVM FELICITAS. struck 31 *dec.* as an omen of the happy succeeding year.

CONCORDIA AVG. struck on 16 *jan.* festival of *Concordia*; demonstrative of our system, of striking these coins, in rotation, on celebrating the sacred rites of the day. otherwise the coin means absurdly enough, the emperor agreeing with himself.

CONCORD. EXERCIT. a compliment to the army; struck the same day.

VBERTAS AVG. struck 24 *jan.* the *sementinae feriæ*, sacred to *Ceres*.

MARTI AVG. struck on 29 *jan.* the *Equiria*, or horse-races in *Campus Martius*.

MARTI PACIF. struck the same day; the *Pacalia* festival.

PAX AVG. struck as usual, on 30 *jan.* the festival of peace.

DIANA LVCIFERA. 1 *feb.*

GENIVS AVG. 11 *feb.* the *ludi geniales*.

LETI-

LETITIA AVG. the same day.

SECVRITAS AVG. struck on 23 *feb.* the *Terminalia*, emblematic of repose.

MARS VLTOR. struck 27 *feb.* when a festival was held to *Mars*; with horse-racing for 3 days, in the *Campus Martius*. he here professes himself the avenger of his brothers death, or of the perfidy of the *Gothi*.

VICTORIA AVG. this was struck the next day, on account of his victory obtained over the remains of the *Gothi*, at *Nicopolis*.

PROVID. AVG. struck 17 *march*, when his son *Quintillus* took the *toga virilis*, as heir of the empire; which is the design of the coin.

here we have very briefly,

#### THE MEDALLIC HISTORY OF QVINTILLVS.

and it appears from these coins, that he was saluted emperor in the middle of *october*, as soon as they had news of *Claudius's* death; and that he reigned, at least to the middle of *march*. and hence we gather, *Zosimus* rightly affirms, he reigned some months: meaning, under half a year.

I shall close this Chapter with some *excerpta* that readily occur, in looking over the history of the preceding emperors.

*Suetonius XLVI.* takes notice of omens that happened to *Nero*, while he was *sacrificing* on kal. *jan.*

Again, *in votorum nuncupatione pro principis Salute.* this was customary on 4 *jan.*

The same author tells us of *Galba*, on a vision of the goddess Fortune. that he consecrated her image; not only in common usage, with incensing every morning, with

P

the

the rest of the deities in the *Lararium*, or private chapel, as we may call it, but also *menstruis supplicationibus, et pervigilio anniversario*.

He tells us, on kal. *jan.* as the emperor was *sacrificing*, the garland fell off his head. taken for an ill omen.

15 *jan.* as *Galba* was *sacrificing* in the temple of *Apollo*, the soothsayer pronounced ill to him. the day before his death. *Tacit. hist. I.*

On the day of his death 16 *jan.* the festival of Concord, when he was *sacrificing*, the *aruspex* pronounced ill omen. *Otho* was then present.

*Suetonius* charges *Otho* on 9 *march*, the day of bringing forth the *Ancilia*, with a high neglect of the usual celebration thereon.

24 *march*, the like, on the day when the lamentations were made to *Mater Deum*. this was a custom practised by all the world, by every nation; from prophetic notices of old, of the suffering of *Messiah* at the time of the vernal Equinox; as I shall show largely hereafter.

15 *may*, again, *Otho* acted perversely in the worship of *Dis pater*.

When *Vitellius* moved against *Otho*. *Suetonius* writes, *lustratis signis*, the military standards of common course were incensed. this being the constant practice of Roman discipline. and the soldiers then thought, that they fought under the leading of Providence. in monsieur *Petaws Antiquaria Supellex* a silver coin, 3 military standards and an altar flaming: which I have engrav'd for a frontispiece.

In his journey toward Rome, in *Apennini jugis pervigilium egit Vitellius*.

Our



Our author blames him, for assuming the Pontificate, on the day of the fight at *Allia*, so unfortunate. 16 *july*.

These instances, in this period of history, I recite, to show, how strictly the Romans observed their religious festivals. the public celebration of them was the stated and regular business of the emperors, thereby inspiring the rest of mankind to the same duties. whence they were rightly said by *Cicero*, to be the most religious of all people. let those whom it may concern, compare it with our modern practice in Court and Camp. they acted according to the best of their knowledge. we know our duty fully. and thus the Roman piety this way, procured them the empire of the world; and is the foundation of striking these coins: which was the point we had to prove.

This general doctrine may be deduced from what we have written; that if we expect national prosperity, victory, conquest, peace, we must be very careful of the national religion. and *that* can only be done, by authority of government. for Providence has so ordered the nature of things, that the *impression* of religion is absolutely necessary, to the bulk of mankind, to contain them under the restraint of Laws, and to carry them on to such a spirit as exalts the glory of any nation. and that *impression* is chiefly to be had from the example of the higher order. but where those of the higher order vainly fancy themselves superior to the dictates, or to the practice of religion, we may well look on it, as an omen of public ruin.

Lastly, from the whole of our discourse we may be enabled to form some rules, or Canons, which will be found to be generally just; and may be useful to those, who shall adopt our system, in promoting Medallic learning. so

*Mezzabarba* disposes of *Hadrian's* coins p. 170. by 19 Canons, whose example it becomes us to follow. our Canons tho' strictly regarding CARAVSIVS yet may be applied more generally.

Canon I. antient coins, for the most part, are to be looked on as acts of religion, struck for the service of religion; to commemorate the due observance of religious duties publicly; or as rewards to victors, at the exercises on festival days.

Canon II. coins were struck for the day principally regarding the type of the deity.

Canon III. coins might be struck on more days than one in the year, where still is a relation to the type; the festival of the deity being kept on more days than one.

Canon IV. the coins of the times we are writing of, with the bust on the obverse turned to the right, whether radiate, helmeted, laureate, single, bijugate, trijugate, were struck on 1 *jan.* they then took for a reverse, what appeared most agreeable to times, events, circumstance of things pertaining to the head of the commonwealth.

Canon V. of coins of CARAVSIVS of PAX, Class I. those merely plain in *area* and exergue of the reverse, were struck A D. 290.

Canon VI. Class II. coins of PAX with letters on the *area* were struck A D. 291.

Canon VII. Class III. coins of PAX with letters in exergue only, were struck A D. 292.

Canon VIII. Class IV. coins of PAX with the spear transverse, were struck A D. 293. the year of the *Quinquennalia* of our emperor.

Canon

Canon IX. Class V. coins of PAX with letters both in *area* and exergue, were struck A D. 294.

Canon X. legionary coins were struck on the birth-day of the emperor their founder; or of the emperor whose name they bear; or on the day dedicate to the peculiar deity of the legion; or on the day when the animal, which is their cognifance, is the peculiar facrifice.

Hence it is, we fee the immense and inconceivable number of their coins. hence the longer an emperor's life, the more numerous his coins. tis not, that they honoured a *Concordia*, *Mars*, *Virtus*, *Fides*, and the rest of the deities, once or twice in their lives; but they were annually struck, and by regular rotation, on their festival days.

I will give this one proof. *Josephus* has the most copious account of the life and death of *Caligula* the emperor. he was slain *january* 24. a day when he held a high festival, and gave public sports to the honour of *Augustus*, to whom he sacrificed, as to a deity. this coin was struck on the occasion. brass, in *Occo*.

C. CÆSAR DIVI AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR.  
P. IIII. P. P. PIETAS. a fitting figure with a *Patera*.  
DIVO AVGVSTO.

But in case some aberrations from our general rule should be found, we are not to be surprized. perhaps the coins are not genuine; or struck in distant parts and obscure; or by mints unlicensed and the like; such cases are not to be regarded, in prejudice to our *hypothesis*, as done in such times of confusion; or as very rare.



[ 117 ]



ON

Mr. *Duane's* coins, of

C A R A V S I V S,

SAECVLARES AVGG.

of MAXIMIAN,

PAX AVGGG.

Read at the ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY:

19 *may* 1757.





## C H A P. V.

**T**H E Medallie history of CARAVSIVS now published, opens, enlarges, regulates, illustrates the history of the other emperors. for the notorious famenefs in all their coins, shows, they were commonly struck in a regular order, and as of course; pertaining to the religious days of the respective deities, solemnized by the emperors; and in commemoration of the performance thereof.

Such was the good sense of the Romans, that they did no act either public, or private, without a previous acknowledgment of a divine power superintending, and directing human affairs: whether it was Fortune, or *Jupiter*, *Minerva*, *Hercules*, *Neptune*; or any of the moral virtues, *Pax*, *Salus Spes*, &c. which they beheld in quality of a deity. for tho' their religion was erroneous; their zeal and sincerity was not. and under these various notions, they understood at bottom, the Supreme. therefore the purpose of religion was answered by it, however erroneous. it influenced the minds of men, so as to preserve the good of Society. and God accepted of their honest meaning; and prospered them accordingly.

How much better then, did the Romans answer the design of Providence in making the world, than we do;  
who



who enjoy the truth of religion, and know the true deity ; and all without disguise, or room for doubt !

But as to their coins. look into *Occo* for instance, or any copious cabinet of medals, such as are possessed by many members of this Society ; by a *Bootle*, a *Bernard*, a *Webb*, an *Eyre*, and by Mr. *Duane*, who furnishes me with the occasion of this present paper ; and many more in England : look them over, and with attention. there you observe a constant repetition in every emperor, an identity of device, and inscription. a COS. TR. POT. IMP. S C. P M. a SALVS. CONCORDIA, PAX, LAETITIA, ROMA, MARS ; DIANA, PROVIDENTIA, &c.

But none of the numerous authors that have wrote on coins and medals, have discerned, that these are all truly consecutive, one of another ; and in the order I have repeated them ; and in common to all the emperors. and this undeniably proves, they were struck on the festival days, in the order of their kalendar. they were in reality, as so many acts of religion ; or commemorative of so many acts of religion : i. e. of the emperors and people performing those religious solemnities, due to that day.

And this consideration extends not only to the coins stamped with deities and sacred inscriptions ; but to those other coins of war, and peace : the history of civil matters, which were peculiar, and proper to any single emperor for instance,

FELICITAS, GENIO, VICTORIA, VIRTVS, VOTVM PVBLICVM,  
HILARITAS, FORTVNA, VBERTAS,  
MARS VLTOR, IOVI STATORI. &c.

Q

These

These tho' commemorative of any particular action, of any particular emperor, making part of his particular history, were struck on the days in the kalendar, that regarded the religious solemnities thereto appertaining. for every thing among that people, had a religious character; and a day in their kalendar appropriate to it. which day was always celebrated with incense, sacrifices and whatever office of religion was peculiar to it; and that with infinite care and scrupulosity. and was properly chose by them for any work of consequence, that had some relation to the day.

When they proclaimed war or peace, or victory, or a birth-day of the city of Rome, or of an emperor, or performed a triumph, it was not done by fine clothes and sumptuous coaches, and a splendid, idle levee at Court; but with altars smoaking, incense fuming, *lectisternia deorum*, the priests in their several vestments, the oxen, sheep in rich trappings and festoons, led to be publicly sacrificed: open temples, festivity and religious pomp.

This was their method, their understanding of religion. they were exact and nice in performing it; and Providence prospered them for it. this it was, that inspired them with all moral virtues, strict observance of treaties, valour, temperance, love of their country, labour, laws, religion, and the like: which insured them of the favour of heaven, and of the conquest, of the world.

But to come to the main purpose. Mr. *Duane* was pleased to bring me the coin here presented in picture. Plate XXXI. 9. and since I published my first book of the medallie history, I have had many sent to me, which are not therein recited: and so it must be in future. for coins of  
our

our emperor will for ever be found from time to time. but what I have published, is, as intended, a ground-work of the *history* of the seven years reign of *Carausius*. and very readily, as I find by experience, enables us to insert any future coins, in their proper years, months, and days, according to the method I have used; and thereby we continually add to the history of that great man, our countryman and emperor.

I shall give an instance in this coin before us; well preserved, especially the reverse, and well cut.

The emperor's busto radiate, looking to the left.

IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG.

reverse a lion walking, toward the left.

SAECVLARES AVG.

I believe it to be AVGG. for his son was now joint emperor with him; as the following one of *Philippus*. but that part of the coin is flipt out of the dye. I immediately, and without the least hesitation, found out the year, month, and day, to which the coin belongs. it was struck in A. D. 295. the 21 *april*. when we here learn CARAVSIVS celebrated the famous Roman secular games in Brittain, with due pomp and magnificence.

I shall speak, but with brevity, 1. on the *ludi sæculares*, and on these secular coins in general. 2. of this before us.

1. of these coins, and the games to which they have reference. they are struck on the great and most solemn occasion of celebrating the most respectable festival among the Romans, called the *Palilia*, the foundation of the city of Rome, on 21 *april*, which was then, at the time of the vernal equinox. this festival of the *Palilia*, was kept every

Q 2 year,

year, with splendor and magnificence. but especially on every jubilee, or 100 years; or on the 50th year, to which in time, they brought it.

On this annual occasion of the day, they commonly stamp the coins with the impress of *lupa cum pueris*; the story of the bringing up of *Romulus* and *Remus* the founders. and so very often too, on the years of the secular games. for instance, in *Mezzabarba* p. 346. the emperor *Philippus* SAECVLARES AVGG. S. C. *lupa cum Romulo et Remo*.

This and others of his like coins have AVGG. because he took his son, tho' a boy, to be partner with him in the empire. this was in the year of the city 1001. then he exhibited an innumerable quantity of wild beasts. on one of his secular coins, in the next page of *Mezzabarba*.

SAECVLARIA SACRA *leo gradiens*. as in our coin. p. 345. another.

SAECVLARES AVG. *leo*,  
on other coins of his, other animals, elks, *hippopotami*, panthers, elephants, *rhinoceros*, tigers, &c. and so of other emperors struck on like occasion.

Very often the device of the coins was a sacrifice, of 3 or more figures, before an altar. and the emperors, fond of all these great solemnities, sometime precipitated them, before the just time of a century, or of half a century; sometime postponed them, as convenience directed. for in time of war, we may imagine, they could not celebrate them on the proper day; and therefore intermitted them, for that year.

Thus

Thus *Augustus* celebrated the Vth. *ludi Sæculares* the 16 year before the Christian æra A. V. C. 737. *Claudius* celebrated the VIth. A. D. 47. AVC. 800. *Domitian* held the VIIth. in AVC. 841. A. D. 88. not computing the time from the last of *Claudius*, but from that celebrated by *Augustus*. the VIIIth. was by *Severus*. he was hindered by many years wars, I suppose, till AVC. 957. all his coins on that occasion, are adorned with the figures of the emperor and his company, sacrificing, with music: or of deities, *Hercules*, animals sacrificed, *Bacchus*, the river *Tiber*, temples, altars. &c.

The IXth. was of *Philippus* AVC. 1001. A. D. 249. the Xth. was that of *CARAVSIVS* in the coin before us.

II. We are to speak of the secular games belonging to the coin. it was ever a part of our emperor's policy, to show a fondness for all the Roman customs; as we see throughout his whole history; that he might not seem to be dismembered from the Roman empire. and this induced him, to anticipate the time, a year or two; for celebrating the *ludi sæculares*. which he did AVC. 1048. A. D. 295: as this coin is a notorious proof. indeed, it happened to be the year of his death, but that is placed 2 years too soon, by *Mezzabarba*. the emperors on the continent did not celebrate these games, neither this year, nor on the true year. and *CARAVSIVS* was the last emperor that held this solemnity, and here in *Brittain*. they ceased, with the life of our emperor, and he indeed seems to have been a religious man, as well as an hero, and a politician. he well knew how to captivate mankind with these shows and exhibitions.

Count



Count *Zosimus* a heathen, has a long dissertation at the beginning of his history, upon this head; and gives us many verses out of the old Sibylline oracles, which direct the whole rites and manner of the celebration. he makes the security of the Roman state depend upon it; and that since these secular games have been neglected, the declension of their empire has ensued. for tis certain, all the Roman games were matters of religion, and celebrated by all possible acts of religious solemnity.

The year preceding, our emperor, to show how unconcerned he was, at the preparations, which his brother emperors *Diocletian* and *Maximian* were making against him, and which he was perfectly acquainted with; went forth with a well appointed and most powerful fleet: passed the coasts of *Gaul*, and *Spain*, through the straits of *Gibraltar*, and showed the terror of his power, all over the mediterranean.

He struck coins, monuments of this his expedition, in Grecian types, with the *era* thereof, *λυσυβαίλος* L. the VIth. year. mentioned by the learned *Pagy*. he struck coins in the Punic style likewise, to testify his being on the *African* coast: one mentioned by *Genebrier*, to be in the king of *Sardinia*'s cabinet at *Turin*. and from *Africa* most undoubtedly, he brought the lions, as a shining memorial of his expedition, to be exhibited in his celebration of the Secular games; as signified in Mr. *Duane*'s coin.

This was done, the next year AVC. 1048. A. D. 295. on *april* 21. the *Palilia* festival: and lasted at least for 3 days and 3 nights and then this coin was struck. probably he anticipated the year a little, for fear of the death of the animals brought from the hotter climate. at the  
end



end of the festival, he set out for his journey to York, to provide against the attempts of his enemies meditating an invasion. passing through GRANTA, his new built city, where now is the antient part of Cambridge, he finished the devotions of the season, at his temple built there, ROMAE AETERNAE. of which I have given the coins, struck on that occasion. when there on may-day, he celebrated the *ludi Floratici*, which last a week.

Thence he went to York, where on the 27th. day, he celebrated the LIII. Capitoline *Agon*, in the temple of *Bellona*. and then he was treacherously killed at York; as *Nennius*, the oldest British author, informs us, (who lived less than 2 centuries after him.) in a similar manner, was *Sertorius* slain by *Perpenna* in Spain. and thus ingloriously fell our emperor when he was making his preparations to engage the emperors *Diocletian* and *Maximian*. by virtue of which his base murderer kept his ground, for 3 years after.

I shall give another instance of the use of the medallic history, as a groundwork of the history of the 7 years reign of CARAVSIVS; from another coin of Mr. *Duane's*. Plate XXXI. 10.

IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.

the emperor's head radiate. reverse

PAX AVGGG.

the genius of peace looking toward the right, holds forth the sprig, in her left hand. a transverse staff blunt at each

each end. SP in *area*, *sacra pecunia*. in exergue, ML XXI. *Monetarium Londinense Collegii undeviginti*. from my Canons above recited, of the coins of CARAVSIVS inscribed PAX, I very readily inserted this coin of *Maximian's*, which Mr. *Duane* showed to me, out of his splendid cabinet, to its proper year and day, by my XIth. Canon; which fixes the pacific coins, with the transverse staff, to A. D. 293. *january 30*.

This year CARAVSIVS celebrated his *Quinquennalia*: and with it coincided the *Decennalia* of the other two emperors *Diocletian*, and *Maximian*.

I give a coin then of CARAVSIVS with

PAX AVGGG.

struck that day, the day in the Roman calendar particularly sacred to peace: the spear transverse. I give likewise another of the same kind, of *Diocletian*.

PAX AVGGG.

to these we now add this of *Maximian's* before us, of like sort, struck the same day, and year. the transverse staff signifying a year of profound peace, and festivity. S. P. in *area* imports *sacra pecunia*, struck by authority, either of the emperor, or of the *Pontifex*, *Flamen*, or *rex sacrorum*, for the purpose of the charges of the festival; and to commemorate the performance thereof, according to due rites and custom. the exergue of ML XXI. as I understand it, means the place of mintage at London, the office, or college, or corporation of 21.

They

They all show, that at that time, at least, in appearance, there was a perfect agreement between the three emperors; surely, on the part of our emperor, who was very exact, and faithful in all his treaties: as *Fordun* and other of our British writers particularly mention. that the genius of *Pax* in this coin holds the sprig in her left hand, is not without a meaning. tis very singular, and may hold forth a sinister purpose. in my collection is another, equally singular, ingraued Plate XXXII. 6.

brass. IMP. CARAVSIVS PF AV.

reverse, the type of peace looking to the left, holding in her right the *hasta pura*, in her left, a garland.

PAX AVG.

exergue XXI.

Plate XXXI. 6. another much like.

Lastly, this and other like legends, and the innumerable coins of our emperor with *Pax Aug.* *Pax Augg.* and *Pax Auggg.* furnish us with another considerable argument, in proof of the truth of our *hypothesis*, that these are not generally so much the memorials of the civil, or military acts of our emperors as of their religious performances. consider the short reign of our emperor, it appears by the Medallie history, that he struck coins of

PAX AVG.

through 6 years of his seven. there was little need then, of the vast number, and variety of his other coins; whereof I have filled so many plates; if they pertained only to other acts of his history. what need was there to stamp coins of *Apollo*, of *Roma*, *Neptune*, *Pallas*, *Concordia*, *Hercules*, *Constantia*, *Diana*, *Fides*, *Fortuna*, *Genius*, *Hilaritas*, *Jupiter*, *Laetitia*, *Mars*, *Providentia*, *Salus*,

R

Spes,

*Spes, Virtus* &c. were they not designed for acts of religion, struck on the days sacred to those deities, according as I have all along insisted? and this not only once, in a particular year, but from the number, and variety of them, we may be very confident, they were, generally speaking, stamped every year, by constant rotation, whether the emperor was present, or no, at that particular religious solemnity; and in many different mints, at different and distant places; where the emperor could not be present. but as the same kalendar holy days were every where celebrated, and throughout the whole Roman empire; so they as commonly struck the coin pertaining to that festival. and the priesthood had the power of striking, and had mints of their own; as well as the emperor and his monetarian officers.

Of these secular games, *Scalig. II. emend. temp. Petav. doctr. temp. II. 75. Panvinus, Rosinus* &c.



C H A P. VI.

Of the Carsdike in Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire,  
a work of CARAVSIVS.

**I**N the first chapter of this book, I have given the Roman kalendar, as the ground-work of my *hypothesis*, to render medallie knowledge, which is the antient sort of printing, of greater use and certainty. the kalendar is much improved, and of general emolument to the learned. tis chiefly noted with the appropriate coins of CARAVSIVS; but helpful in general, to those of all the emperors.

The following chapters there prove and illustrate the purpose I pursue; that all antient money is of a religious character; deduced from great variety of considerations, all tending to that one point; and leaving no doubt of the fact: tho' there is no precise demonstration in old authors, that at present occur.

The IVth. chapter is an exemplification of our scheme in the coins of *Galba*, *Otho*, and *Quintillus*; both of the upper and lower empire: which carries the disquisition,

far beyond bare theory. it gives some general Canons for the coins of CARAVSIVS: useful not only for what we have done in our first book, but likewise for placing all future coins of our emperor, which time will discover, in their true places and dates.

My Vth. chapter, gives a specimen of that method, in two coins of Mr. *Duane's*. it adds somewhat to his history. and this chapter has the same view: prosecuting that instance of the Roman greatness of mind, in regard to public utility: the famous work of the Carfdike.

When CARAVSIVS built the city of *Granta*, on the north side of Cambridge, and projected the extension of the artificial canal thither, from Peterborough; he caused a Map to be made of the great Level, now called the isle of Ely. and it must be owned, he had a map which was very correct. this extension of his, was a great addition to that most noble work of the Carfdike; designed to carry corn in boats, to the garrisons on the wall in Northumberland, and the *Prætentura* in Scotland, which he had repaired. for otherwise it was in vain to place troops there.

This vast fenny tract offered itself most convenient for his purpose. and we are to consider it, in his time, much better ground, than it has been since; or is, even at this day; after the immense sums which have been expended, for the drainage thereof.

I. We deduce our assertion from nature. I, that am a native of the marshy coast on the sea, to the north of this level, am capable of judging a good deal about it, and from the most early observation. the rivers that pour themselves



elves upon this level, from the high country, all empty their streams northward, into the great bay, or Wash called *Metaris*. rivers that run northward, are always under a natural difficulty, from the rising of the ground that way, the effect of the rotation of the earth, upon its *axis*. likewise the same great principle causes a declivity of all levels, toward the east. therefore these rivers we speak of, whilst they should make the best of their way, directly north to the sea, have a strong inclination eastward, which retards them; and very much contributes to the spreading themselves upon the level country, through which they pass.

Hence it is, that the river *Nene* from Peterborough, has a greater inclination to run eastward into Lyn river, or Wisbech river, than by its most antient passage of Southea; which for that reason divides Cambridgeshire, from Lincolnshire. and it seems to me, that Catwater drain, going from Peterborough to Southea or old *Nene*, was made in very antient times, to draw Peterborough river northwards. and it is not without probable grounds, that this river was made by *Catus Decianus* the Roman procurator, whence its name. now Spalding river from Stamford, has a greater tendency to this Southea, because eastward, than by Spalding, which is northward. so Dugdale writes p. 299. 300. 304. 361. but now by a shorter way (says Dugdale p. 373. *hist. of imbanking*) called the new drain, was put from Croyland, to Spalding, as now it goeth. this he had from Leland.

So Huntington river shapes its course by Littleport north-east-ward, rather than more directly north, and then falls into Cambridge river, to Lyn.

II. a second obstruction to the descent of the waters of these rivers, is owing to length of time; whereby the outfalls of these rivers is carried further off into the sea; and heighten'd, by the continual accretion of sand, thrown up by the tides; which increases the salt marshes in quantity, to a high degree, in any long space of time. this cause has been growing ever since the universal deluge. for I apprehend Southholland and Marshland, to be a post diluvian country, made of the sea sands, thrown up from age to age; so that what we now call Southea, was then upon the sea shore.

This is confirmed by the observation of my ingenious friend Mr. *John Wyng* of Thorney, who says, the immense quantities of antidiluvian timber found every where in our fenny levels, is not to be seen beyond the northern limits of Cambridgeshire, or the Southea abovementioned, which is called the old *Nene*. therefore immediately after the drying up of the waters of the deluge, this fenny level we are speaking of, was a fine, dry meadow.

A memorable animal monument of the deluge, Dugdale takes notice of p. 172. the perfect bones petrify'd of a sea fish above 20 foot long, found 6 foot deep in the silt, washed from the high country; this was at Conington, and preserved by Sr *Robert Cotton*. I suppose the sceleton of a crocodile, like that I gave to the Royal Society, now in their repository, from Nottinghamshire. another lately sent to the Royal Society from the cliff at Whitby. these were antidiluvian animals.

III. Several other causes occur since the time of CARAVSIVS, which have rendered the level in a worse state than when he made his works. what was done in William  
the

the Conqueror's time, when a rebellion was held out against him in the isle of Ely, by several great men, we cannot say: but it was their business to lay the circuit of the isle, as much under water as they could. further, in the time of Edward I. Walter de Langton his treasurer, a man of great power, for the sake of his manor of Coldham by Wisbech, made a dam at Outwell, across the *Nene* going from Peterborough to Lyn river; which for many ages did incredible damage to this country. as Dugdale signifies. *hist. imbank.* p. 301.

From some parts of the Carfdike which I had observed, I gave the best account I then could of it in cap. IV. of the medallic history. again p. 169.

Being on a visit to Mr. *Roger Gale* at Cotenham, in 1736. *See Pal. Brit. II. 37.* I first discerned it on Cotenham fen, and showed it to him. I shall now deliver what I further know concerning it.

At Waterbech on Cambridge river, it begins with a fair and large artificial channel, proceeding by the wind-mill north-westward, and passes the Roman road called kings hedges in Landbech parish; which road goes from the east-gate of the city of *Granta*, to Ely, in a very straight line. the ditch now has water in it, in several places. the inhabitants hereabouts have a notion, that the Ouse, or old Ouse, as they call it, from Audrey causey, passed antiently this way into Cambridge river. and they call this artificial canal by the name of the old Ouse: tho' it has not the least appearance of a natural river.

Mr. Dugdale in his history of imbanking p. 373. calls our Carfdike a *branch of the river Grant.* going (says he) *from Waterbech to Charefen in Cotenham, and so into Ouse, it was diverted, and by a straighter course turned down another*

*other branch of the same river to Harrimere, where it loseth the name.* he means that present river by twenty-pence ferry.

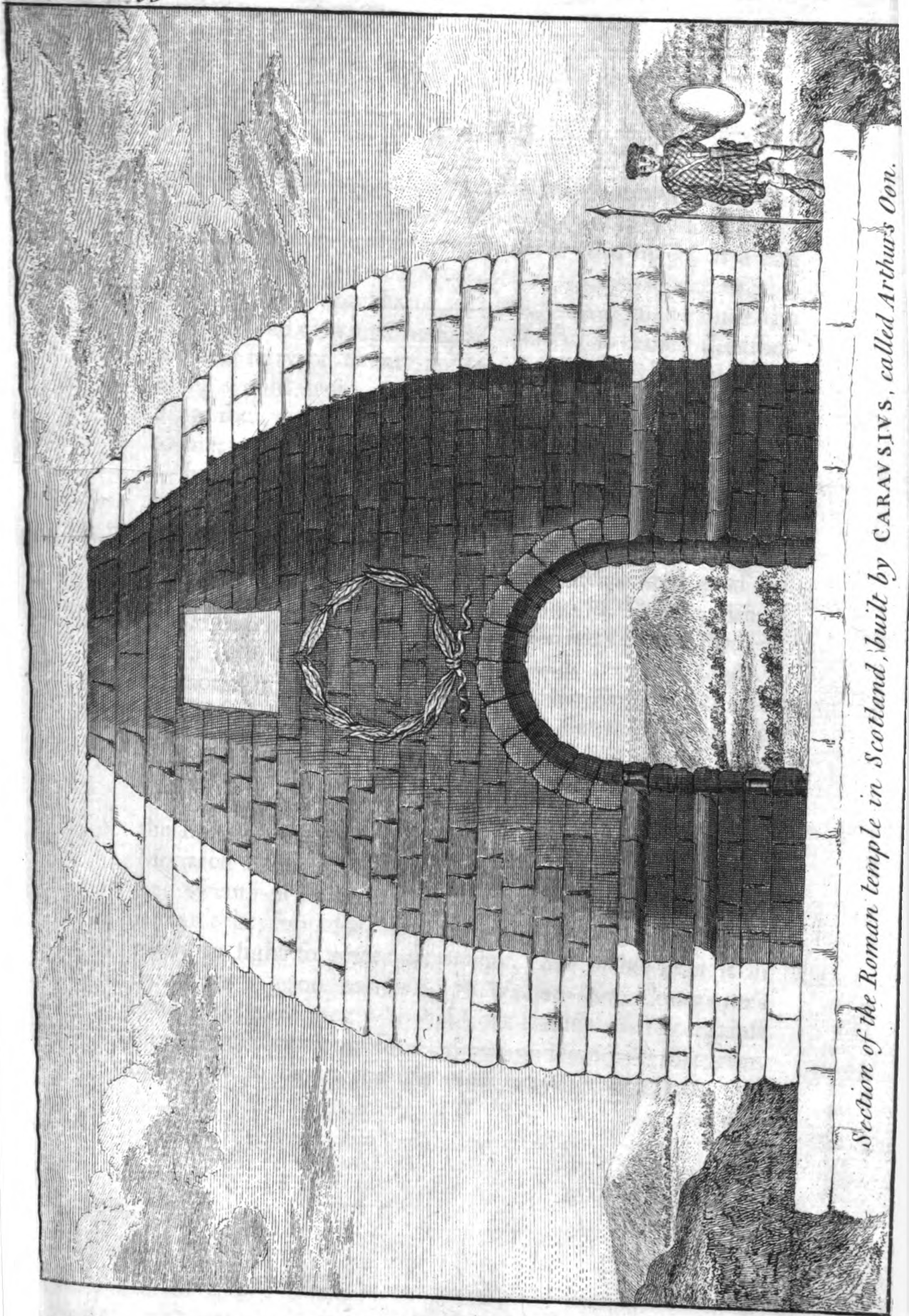
It runs by Charefen, in the parish of Cotenham, which seems to retain somewhat of the name of CARAVSIVS: and passes into the present river called old Ouse, going to the great wooden bridge upon Audrey causey. thence it goes along the present channel of that river, westward, to Earith. its intention was to reach the nearest high ground there, as soon as possible.

In travelling along the bank of this river, from the wooden bridge of Audrey causey, to Earith, tho' generally 'tis wide and overflown; yet I could in very many places, easily discern the true Carfdike, as scarce emerging with its two banks, out of the water.

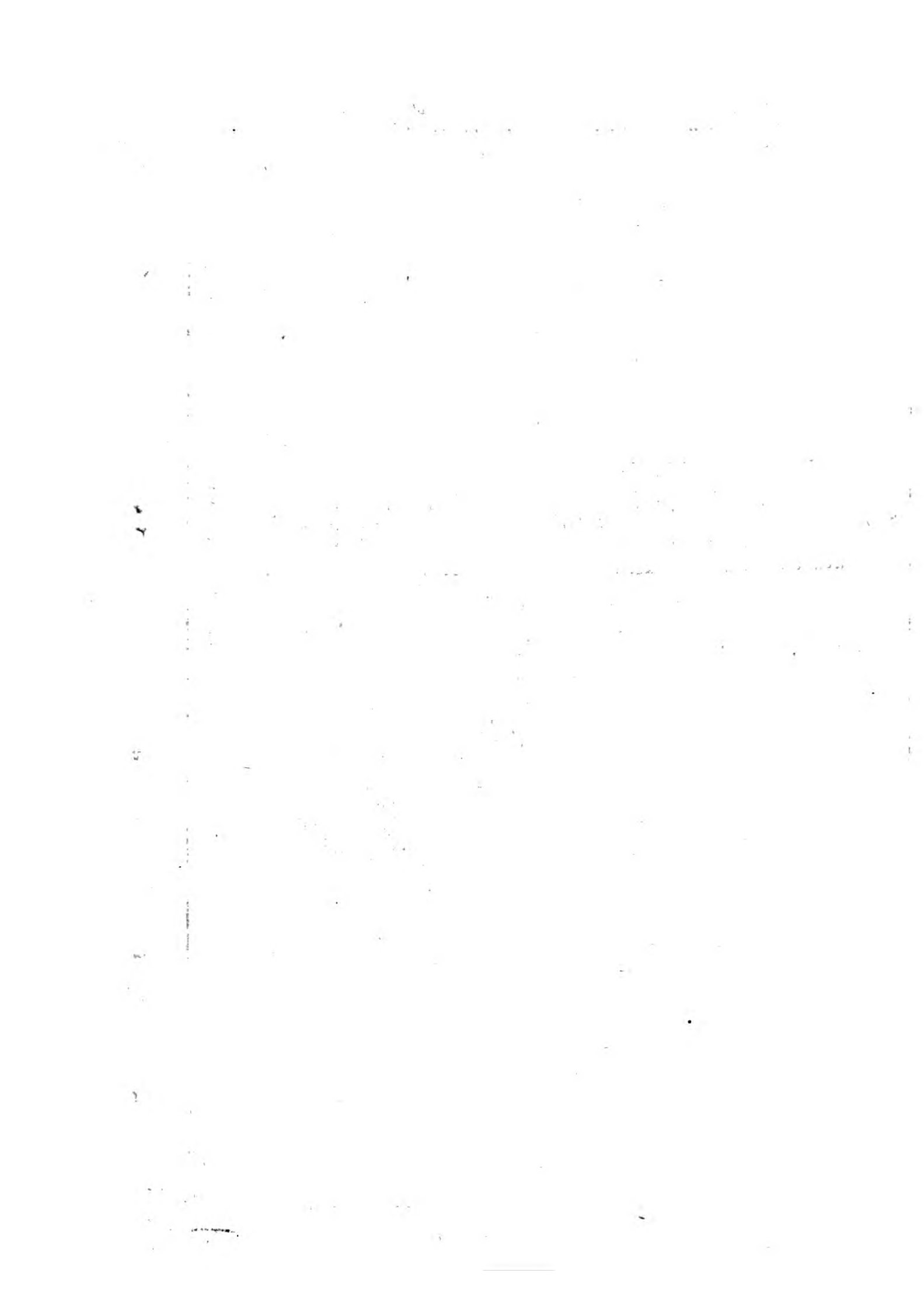
We must understand, that this appearance of the overflowing the Carfdike here, has been made since the time of CARAVSIVS; and by the very means of our Carfdike. for the river of Huntington coming to Earith, passes by Mapall toward Littleport, into the Cambridge river there. but as there is a natural declivity from Earith eastward, the water of that river would, especially upon floods, run with great facility along the Carfdike, and overflow it, in the manner we have observed. not only so, but in time, make its self a new passage by Cotenham fen, and Denny abby fen, into Cambridge river, by twenty-pence, as at present: *that* being lower ground than over Landbech common, where the original artificial canal is drawn. possibly the reverting water of Carfdike in the old Ouse, might after Roman times, run by Landbech in the artificial canal into Cambridge river at Waterbech, and thence

was





*Section of the Roman temple in Scotland, built by CARAUSIUS, called Arthur's Don.*





was called old Ouse; till it found its way more easy by Denny abby fen, and left the artificial canal dry, at Landbech.

That twenty-pence-ferry river was thus made, is a fact which there is no room to doubt. for *that* part of this river between Cotenham and Stretham is made since the Roman road of kings hedges; which has caused the troublesome ferry of twenty-pence (as called) a thing the Romans would avoid. 'tis not to be thought, they would draw such a road from their city of *Granta*, when it was to meet this trifling ferry.

In *Camdens* map of Roman Brittain the river of Cambridge runs by Ely, directly to the sea. no branch from Huntington river Ouse.

This kings hedges was certainly a frequented road to the Norfolk coasts, by Downham, in Roman times. hence Stretham, Harrimore, near the ferry; and Rough-hill a little beyond Ely, upon the road, retaining these, a memorial of the road, the other of the Romans, the authors of it. the name of Stretham, likewise shows it to have been a road in Saxon times, which it would scarce have been, if broken off by the twenty-pence river.

It appears to me, that this river has made itself, since the Mercian king *Penda's* time. for he beat the Eastangle Monarch *Anna* at Stretham, in a memorable battle there. had twenty-pence-ferry river been in being at that time, it can't be supposed, the Eastangles would go over the river, to fight so potent an enemy, but rather kept it in front, as a good barrier. in William the Conqueror's time, the great men who held out the isle of Ely against him, would certainly forward the widening of this river, the better to begirt the isle with water and morafs. to

S

confirm

confirm all, the fen fouth of this river is in the parish of Stretham, called Stretham fen: and the Mere hard by, is called Stretham Mere. so that we must conclude, this twenty-pence river of no great antiquity.

Indeed these vast fens seem to have been so much overflowed in times much later than Roman; and also the part of the Carfdike along the old Ouse from the wooden bridge. and this strengthens a

IVth Reason hinted at by Mr. Dugdale, viz. the dissolution of abbies; for these fenny tracts being the property of religious houses, and particularly of the great and rich abbies of Croyland, Thorney, Peterborough, Ramsey, Ely; these monastic bodies took better care of the drains, rivers and outfalls, than since has been done, or ever will be done; now the property of the soil is dispersed into so many seperate hands, less capable to do it, and less united.

At Earith, the Carfdike entering Huntingdonshire, crosses the Huntingdon river, going by Littleport, the oldest Ouse, and proceeds northward, in that stream now called the westwater by Benwick, then by that stream called the old river *Nene*, or Whitlesea dike, which is the continuation of the Carfdike. at Benwick it enters the old *Nene*, running by March to Cambridge river; and goes upwards in the old *Nene*, by Ravenswillow, retaining a hint of the Romans; and so to Peterborough. at Botsey, by Ramsey, and where Vermudens drain begins, is the celebrated Foss, called Cnuts dike; it goes strait to Peterborough, quite across the fen, by Ponders-bridge. 'tis called the king's dike, and Suard's dike, from an abbot of that name, of Ely *Suardus*, who *scoured* it. and when the monks  
of

of Ramsey tell us, it was made by king Cnut, they mean, he *scoured* it. so they say, Henry I. made the Fossdike, being a part of the Carfdike, from Lincoln river to the Trent; they mean he *scoured* it.

This of ours was called kings dike before Cnuts time, perhaps as a memorial of a Roman work. just as the Roman road from Cambridge to Ely, is called kings hedges.

Our kings dike, is mentioned in Dugdale p. 179. from an old M. S. in the Cottonian library; a causeway raised with much labour, on one side of a river to Ramsey, meaning the Roman road all along it, for such I take it to have been originally, and made by our CARAVSIUS. the canal accompanying it, may have been a Roman work likewise. it was the road from the high country at Ramsey, to Peterborough. it goes by Fosslet, which may allude to the canal. the road was made likewise for a shorter cut to Peterborough, for the curators of the corn boats.

Matt. of Westminster writes, A. D. 1034. that king Cnut *eruderavit*, i. e. *scoured* kings delf.

60 Years before this, king Edgar confirms to Peterborough abby, the 4th part of Whittlesea Mere; bounded by kings delf on the east. the same in *Hugo Candidus*, p. 21. so in other parts of the Carfdike, about Hale, for instance, in Lincolnshire, 'tis called the old Ea, denoting its antiquity, and prior to all other dikes. Dugdale p. 201. the same about Hekington and Kyme. p. 229. he mentions it by Deeping, p. 194. calls it Carfdike p. 229.

As a Vth. proof, that this fen country was in a much dryer condition formerly than now, Dugdale mentions p.

367. the king had deer running here, as in a park, with hares and goats. alder trees in abundance, by the kings delf.

By Foffet is a wood called Carholt, seeming to hint at the name of CARAVSIVS, or of Carfdike. Dugdale p. 366.

A cogent argument of the antiquity of our Carfdike, is deducible from the division between the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. from Earith, it goes northward, along the Westwater, which is our Carfdike. a little above Chateris ferry (as Speed's map rightly has it) the county division goes off westward, south of Benwick Mere, and Benwick and Ramsey Mere, to Botsey: Benwick is in Cambridgeshire, Dugdale p. 305. where he says, the Ouse and Nene meet.

From Botsey the division between the counties is continued (in Speed's map) all along the whole current of Kings dike, or Cnuts dike. and so Camden observes. therefore I take the bank made along this Cnuts dike, to be that for the use of the traders and managers of the corn boats to pass on from Ramsey, to Foffet. which shows, this road was in being, and in use, in Saxon times; when the county divisions were set forth by king Alfred.

At Peterborough, the Carfdike enters Northamptonshire, where it is very accurately traced by Mr. Moreton. but neither he, nor any other, had any notion of its being carried to Cambridge. having therefore described that part of it, we must observe upon it, in general, that by means thereof an extraordinary advantage was gained, in  
the

the most rich corn country of Cambridgeshire; and proper camps for guards of soldiers, were provided every where, during harvest.

Up the Cambridge river at Walton, was an *Armamentarium* to thrash it; ready to pass down the stream. upon the other branch of that river was a walled city, called *Camboritum*, Chesterford. near Saffron Walden is a small square Roman camp. a camp at Gogmagog hill. Cherterton camp called Ardborough. all these near Cambridge. at the end of Audry causey a camp called Belfars hills, from William the Conqueror's master of the artillery, Hugo *Balistarius*, whence our name of Banister. this was at the time of his seige of the isle of Ely. but probably, it was originally a Roman camp, respecting the Carsdike.

At Benwick was a camp to guard the boats from the fennen. many Roman coins found there. Botsey another camp. all along the high ground of this angle of Huntingdonshire, we discern notorious memorials of the Romans abiding hereabouts, on the account of Carsdike.

Coln a colony of Veterans. Broughton an antient barony, named from a fort there, and seat of a Roman *præfectus rei frumentariæ*: so Bury, Walton, Bruck castle. Ramton, Ramsey, Raveley Ravenswillows by Horsey bridge, from the Romans. Stanton, fenny Stanton, long Stanton, Stanground from buildings: Foffet from the *fossatum*.

Roman coins often found at these places, and all along the track of the Carsdike, at Cotenham, at one extremity, at Horsey bridge, the other.

'Tis



'Tis exceedingly remarkable, that there are remaining to this day, and so will continue, most striking memorials, of all that I have advanced, concerning this most noble work of CARAVSIVS, the Carfdike to Peterborough.

Our emperor when a young man, serving under *Probus* the emperor, was concerned in bringing over a number of *Vandali* and *Burgundians*, and planting them in Cambridgeshire; where they cultivated that fine corn country from Cambridge river, to the hills of Barley, and Roiston. this extensive tillage induced him to make the Carfdike from *Granta* to Peterborough.

In september, and toward the beginning of it, the corn here is generally reaped, and fit to be put into the corn-boats; which was done in Cambridge river, where now Sturbech Fair is held, and was the origin of the Fair.

In the old style it began on sept. 7. which was the inauguration day of CARAVSIVS: and of celebrating his *Quinquennalia* in A. D. 292.

Sept. 13. is the anniversary of the dedication of the Capitol at Rome, begun by *Tarquinius priscus*, and in solemn manner dedicated by *Horatius* the consul. CARAVSIVS now dedicated the temple he built at the city of *Granta*. and struck medals in gold and silver upon it, which I mention'd in Book I. pa. 205.

#### ROMAE AETERNAE

Plate XXX. ———another in brafs.

This temple stood in the south east angle of the city, south of the castle; on the high ground, now an orchard, where stands a summer house; it commands a prospect over the river.

The



The festival time allotted to these solemnities being a week, determines the duration of the Fair, being the 20th day. and now it would end with particular splendor, being the birth-day of *Romulus*, a great festival among the Romans.

On sept. 14. old style, is the *Equorum probatio* in the Roman kalendar: and this day is *that* called the horse Fair at Sturbech; and an extraordinary meeting on that occasion. the 16th is the *Circenses magni*; and the next day, the *ludi Romani magni, antiqui*, in honour of Neptune. to which our British Neptune would pay particular regard.

On sept. 21. we may suppose, the corn-boats arrived at Peterborough. and on that day ever since, is celebrated that very great meeting called the Bridge Fair, at Peterborough: and upon the meadow by the river and bridge, whereabouts the Carsdike enters Peterborough river: as also by Foffet, that other Roman cut from Ramsey, along Cnuts dike; which was the Roman causeway to accompany it. this brought the corn from all that angle of Huntingdonshire, to Ramsey, the Roman town, where it was put into the boats.

It is fully apparent, that Sturbech Fair, is not of an English, a Saxon, or even a Christian origin; because 7 sept. is no saints day, that anywise relates to us. nay 'tis demonstration; because the second day of the fair sept. 8. is the nativity of the Virgin Mary. which they would in that case, most certainly have pitched upon, for commencement of the Fair. but every consideration concurs to corroborate my history of that matter.

We

We have conducted the Carfdike, as far as it was the work of CARAVSIVS. but this was not all, for which the isle of Ely is indebted to him; but with a true Roman spirit, he likewise projected and accomplished what roads were necessary to render this fertile country passable for travellers; and fit for cultivation. and this shows, he had an accurate map of the whole level. he had made that road leading from *Durofiponte*, Godmunchester to *Granta* Cambridge, and which was carried on in a straight line over Gogmagog hills, as far as *Camulodunum colonia* Colchester, which may be accounted a branch of the great northern road from Scotland, the Hermen street.

Further now, besides the road which must necessarily accompany the Carfdike, for the negotiators and curators of the corn, to travel on, upon good ground, and at convenient distance from the navigation; I mean that along Cnuts dike; he ordered two particular roads to be made quite across this fenny tract, so as to communicate with all the high country around it. an infinite safety and advantage; and which now for sake of public utility ought to be restored by public expence; without the jobs and disgraceful turnpikes, that now every where beset even the *metropolis*; as it were, a military guard.

The first road is that called kings hedges, going from *Granta*, in a straight line to Downham in Norfolk.

The second is another road stretching quite across this level, from east to west, from the said Downham to Peterborough.

No doubt, but this fenny tract of ground, of so vast an extent, gave a good deal of trouble to the Romans, on their first expeditions; as a constant *asylum* to those Britons

Britons who refused the Roman yoke. and it would have been in vain, for CARAVSIVS to have proposed his artificial canal, without a suitable care for rendering the whole country safe and tenable. for which wise purpose these two roads were made; the one north and south nearly: the other east and west.

That of kings hedges crosses the Carfdike at Landbech, goes by Denny abby to Stretham, so named from this street, to Ely, to Rough-hill, so named from the Romans; to Littleport, retaining the memorial of the road in a British word *porth, via.* at Suthrey ferry, it crossed the Cambridge river going to Lyn; thence by Helgay, reached the high country at Denver in Norfolk and Downham. thence the road goes in a strait line by Lyn to Castle-rising, the sea coast, and Brancafter, a Roman fort.

The other Roman road going east and west from Downham, is taken notice of by Dugdale p. 175. made 60 foot broad, 3 foot thick in gravel, and goes by Plantfield, Charke, to the high ground at March; thence to the high ground at Eldernhall, Whitefease, Peterborough. the Plant-water stream nearly accompanying it, the whole way; whereby the corn of Norfolk was brought to the corn-boats at Peterborough.

This is the narrowest part of the fen, yet above 24 miles, uniting the counties of Norfolk and Northamptonshire, a most admirable contrivance, worthy of our emperor.

I observe this same road is extended in the same right line, by Suafham, Repham, Walsam, to the sea side at Walcot, and Hapsburgh, Roman names; through the whole county of Norfolk.

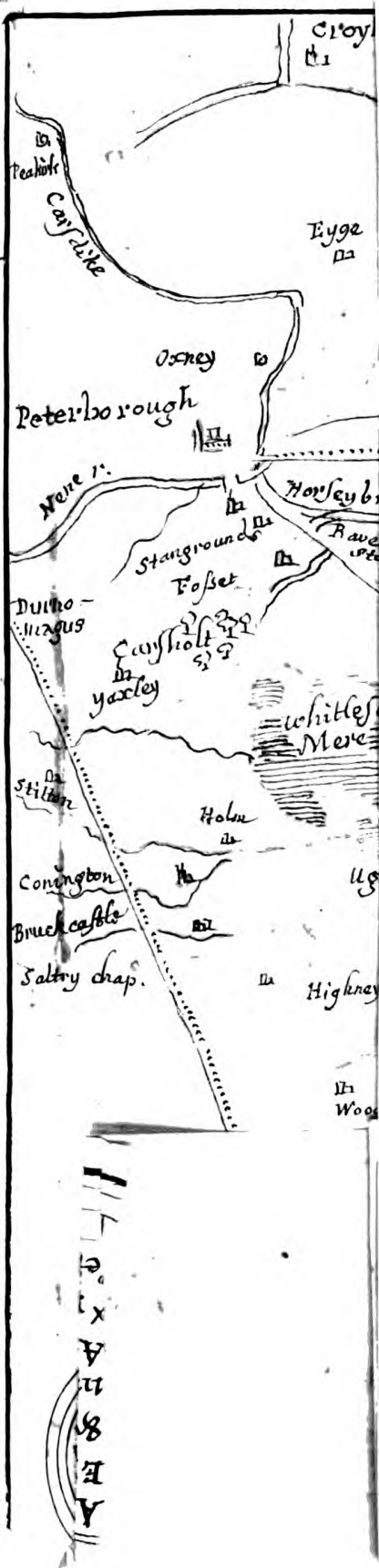
Upon both these roads, remains of the Romans are frequently found. Dugdale p. 174. takes notice, that many Roman urns and antiquities have been found in cutting the several drains across the isle of Ely. at Ford Ea particularly, by Denver, with burnt bones. an urn on the north side of Wisebech, another at Peakirk. this is close by the Carfdike. likewise they have often discovered that Roman road running east and west, in digging the drains.

At March in my time, an urn full of silver Roman coin was found, fair and perfect, of all the Emperors, and many consular; not one emperor wanting, down to CARAVSIVS; as if designed for a cabinet. whence we suppose they were buried in the time of CARAVSIVS. Dr. Snell rector of March got many of them, particularly *Otho* and CARAVSIVS. Mr. Fairfax of S. Neots, Mr. Roger Gale and many more had parcels of this fine treasure. Mr. Collector Collins got some of them.

The silver one of CARAVSIVS was craftily got of Dr. Snell, by one now living in Town; who is as little able to make proper use of his Collection, as willing to communicate, to those that are.

Another Roman road made by CARAVSIVS, is that leading from Cambridge to Puckerige, where it falls in with the great Hermentstreet. I could discern many traces of it in the present road, as particularly beyond Barley. many memorials in the names of places, as Braughing, Brough, Barkway is Burghway, Hullstreet, Harestreet, *stratum militare*. several mile-stones I observed, particularly, a little on this side Harestreet.

Another Roman road was made by CARAVSIVS connecting the city GRANTA and the Bath. it goes by Comberton,







244  
pa. 214.



*Ex nummo ampliato apud Dñum Morant.*

*Stukeley del.*



Comberton, crosses the Hermenstreet south of Caxton, to Sandy: by Ampthill, Ridgmont, so called from the road, Woburn, little Brickhill, Winslow, Edgcot, so called from the road, *agger*. it enters Oxfordshire. at *Aelia castra* Alcester, by Biceter Oxfordshire, being the encampment of Hadrian the emperor when in Britain. thence to Stunfield, between Burford and Lechlade to Cirencester, where it falls into the Fofsway. this is called the Akeman way.

From all that we have said, maturely considered, we have reason to conclude, the city of *Granta*, the southern part of the Carfdike, and these great roads were the work of CARAVSIVS.





[ 147 ]



ON

Mr. *Foote's* coin of

C A R A V S I V S,

Plate X. 5.

A S T A R T E.

Read at the ANTIQVARIAN SOCIETY,  
3 *may* 1759.





## C H A P. VII.

**I**N Plate X. 5. I have engraven a coin of my learned friend the reverend Mr. *John Foote*, which I have spoken of p. 248. of the first book of the Medallie history. 'tis a very rare coin, and deserves to be more intimately considered.

The obverse is the emperor's head radiate.

IMP. CARAVSIVS AVG.

reverse, a female genius holds a garland in her right; in her left, a busto, or human head.

PAX AVG.

The coin is somewhat obscure in one part; under her right-hand seems to be a tree, or staff, or trophy. but from what is plain, we have enough to assure us, of a representation of the first and famous Antidiluvian lady, who was idoliz'd by posterity, *ASTARTE* the Phœnician deity. *Astarte* I mentioned in general in my II<sup>d</sup>. chapter, p. 30. among those patriarchs and progenitors of mankind, whose heroical effigies may be retriev'd, from the learned monuments of antiquity. on her much is written by *Selden*, *Vossius*, bishop *Cumberland*, Mr. *Jackson* and other learned men. but my intention is not to transcribe. as sacred antiquities is the chief passion in all my studies,  
I shall





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I shall enlarge a little upon this eminent person, as the coin opportunely directs us.

*Astarte* is NAAMAH sister of *Tubal Cain*, mentioned by *Moses*, probably on account of her celebrity; and intimating, that she was a mortal. there are many *Syrian* coins of her, in *Vaillant's* colony coins; represented with this head of *Adonis* in her hand: sometimes with a cross staff in her other hand.

We in vain expect to find a clear meaning of this, in authors. but as all idolatry sprung from corruptions of truth; so these matters are deriv'd from most antient traditions, and prophetic notices of a Messiah: who was to suffer for mankind. moreover, they were acquainted, that it was to be by crucifixion; and *that* at the time of the vernal Equinox.

All this our British Druids knew. they had it from *Phœnicia*, from whence they came; and before idolatry began there. only the horrid custom of human sacrifice, was brought away by them, together with the true, and patriarchal religion.

The custom of human sacrifices was begun by CHAM, and *that* only on the extraordinary occasions of war, famine, pestilence, and the like. and this was practised universally, all over the east, *Asia*, and *Africa*. but in time, we may well suppose, mankind softened their notion, of the Deity being pleased with human blood, as more worthy than bestial; and by degrees, they made this substitute, or representation of a human head, as in our coin. we read of the Egyptians abolishing the custom, and in room of it offering an animal; having first sealed it on  
the

the forehead, with the figure of a man. again, we read of *Hercules* in Italy, substituting little fictil images for human.

The whole affair is surprising and full of mystery, on which very account our *Astarte* is represented with her finger on her mouth, in a coin in *Vaillant*, II. Vol. p. 70. an altar before her.

This is one signal instance out of many, which I could enumerate, of the knowledge which the Antients had, of the great mystery of our redemption; and how miserably they perverted it. but it shows the foundation of our religion deeply laid; and even from the beginning of the world. the memorial of these things is chiefly preserved to us in heathen learning. for so prone were the Israelites to idolatry, and to take a handle for it, from every thing; that the more obvious indications of these truths to come, were necessarily hid from them, and occur not in the Bible.

This coin of our emperor CARAVSIVS was struck in the taste, manner of, and in compliment to the *Ulpian* Legion under him; and therefore a Roman mintmaster made the female genius in the usual Roman dress. this was a marine Legion, raised by *Hadrian*, from Syria. other coins of this Legion struck by CARAVSIVS; Medallist history, p. 101. VIII. 2. a coin of Mr. Foote's; Neptune stands with a dolphin in his right-hand, the trident held upright in his left.

Another mentioned in the Medallist hist. p. 267.

LEG. XXX, YLPPIA.

the legion had belonged to *Victorinus* in Gaul; remained  
to

to *Maximian's* time, and followed the fortune of *CARRAVSIUS*; whose amiable deportment captivated all the military, both of land and sea: so different from that of *Maximian*.

The legion at that time was stationed on the lower Rhine, where divers inscriptions of theirs are found; particularly at *Santon* in the Duchy of *Cleve*. Some of them

#### MATRIBVS BRITTIS,

which is the same as *Brittannicis*; whence one would think, they without difficulty would accompany our emperor hither; and had been here before. an account of them at large in *Cannigeter de Britenburgo*; to which I refer the reader. when in Britain, they were stationed about Corbridg, Northumberland, where is their altar to *Astarte* in *Greek*, as also *that* to Tyrian *Hercules*; the two chief deities of the Tyrians: now in possession of my friend the reverend Mr. *Walton*, rector there. a Syrian legion would have coins and inscriptions made after their own country fashion.

When Mr. *Roger Gale* and I rode the whole length of *Severus's* wall, in August 1725, among other places which gave us the highest entertainment, we came to *Housesteads*, the Roman *Borcovicus*, as I at that time assigned it. 'tis a long castle walled about, the military road goes thro' the middle of it. it lies upon *Severus's* wall. 'tis worth while on this occasion, to transcribe what I wrote then on the spot, in a *quarto* book I carried in my pocket for that purpose. p. 90. thus:

U

BOR-

## BORCOVICVS.

The next station from *little Chester* which we visited, was about two miles further, and by the wall. this is rightly called *Housteeds*, from the steddles or *vestigia* of the numerous houses that composed the town, and residence of the Roman garrison. and these are as easily to be distinguished, as if ruined but yesterday. approaching the farm-house, the only one there now, I saw two Roman recipient stones of hand-mills; likewise some tops of altars, and over the house-door, a large carved stone, but defaced.

Going a little further, in a corner of a dry wall, is a large stone that has been curiously cut, now broken and much defaced: three figures on it in high *relievo*. near it in the wall, is the bottom-part of a very large altar, or pedestal of a pillar; good moldings: a yard square. near that, a long carved stone, somewhat like the shaft of our modern crosses. above the house upon the Roman wall, is a defaced altar.

As for fragments of pillars, or rollers, as they call them, they lie scattered over the whole place. whence we conclude, here was a temple. the temple was of the Doric order, suitable to a military station. a large part of a Doric capital lies by the door, consisting of two *torus's*, plain.

But when we were led down lower into the meadow, we had reason to be surprized with such a scene of Romano-British Antiquities, as we had never beheld; and *that* in the most neglected condition. here we might have loaded waggons, with many most curious and beautiful, large altars; many fine *basso relievo's*, nearly as big as the life.

scores



scores of these lay tumbled on the wet meadow, by a wall side ; which wall was composed of dry Roman stones, and fragments of carved work, thrown one upon another, in the rudest manner, in order to make a sorry fence to a pasture.

Who can express the indignation we conceived, at the miserable havoc of these most valuable monuments! the *basso relievo's* lay commonly with their head declining to the lower ground, as if thrown there by those as senseless as the monuments; particularly one admirable image of victory struck us, both arms defaced. a large soldier with his short sword hanging at his right side. this the farmer told us, had been condemn'd to make a pig's trough. but it wastimely reprieved, and bought off, for a small gratuity, by a good-natur'd gentleman.

Many *basso's* of soldiers, with heads knock'd off, others mutilated by the middle. there are three female figures sitting close together, with globes in their hands, on whose account I transcribed all this. for we may well judge them to be the *Matres Brittiae*, and made by our *Ulpian* legion. I take this to be an Eastern way of expressing their notion of the mystical nature of the Deity. we know full well, that the sex, in most antient heathen theology, is not regarded. and particularly the Egyptians chose to represent the Supreme, under the character and figure of *Isis* ; among other reasons to denote thereby, the immense fecundity of the Creator.

In Roman and Greek antiquity, there are innumerable sculptures, *intaglia's*, *basso relievo's* and *cameo's*, charged with three deities ; whether all male, or all female, or diversify'd. many in books of sculpture ; several exhi-

bited in the book presented lately to the Society by the Duke de Noia. *Isis, Cybele, Juno, Venus, Ceres*, each are said to be *Mater deum*. very often they join three together, *Synthronoi*. Plutarch in *Crasso* gives to this deity, the character of being the Universal parent and nurse, from the principle of humidity, in a philosophic sense. and she was thought to give female beauty.

Mr. *Gale* and I were taken off from our contemplation on these three ladies, the *Matres Brittiae*, to transcribe and draw out, an incredible number of the finest altars, inscriptions, and noble sculptures, in large letters, and excellent work; all which I have by me unpublished. many of them are engraved by *Gordon* and *Horsley*. but they have not done them justice; I mean in the drawing, very meanly performed; whereas the things themselves are well done; very far from rude, as they have represented them.

These *Deæ Matres* were about the time of CARAVSIVS. and from the generality of his coins, and especially from many, it plainly appears, there were then in Britain, excellent artists of all kinds. and for architecture, we have an egregious testimony in the Panegyrist to *Maximian*. who when the city of *Augustodunum* or *Autun* was well nigh demolished by the *Bagaudæ*, who were subdued by the valour and prudence of CARAVSIVS; we are told, they sent for workmen from Britain, to repair and beautify it. the passage is worth transcribing, to obviate the notions of some, who think contemptibly of their own country.

*Devotissima civitas Hedunorum*, says he, *ex hac Britannicæ facultate Victoriæ, plurimos, quibus illæ provincie redundabant, accepit artifices; & nunc extruptione veterum*

*terum domorum, & refectione operum publicorum, & templorum restauratione refurgit.* thus englished:

“ Your most loyal city of the *Hedui, Autun*, by means  
 “ of this British victory, gained many artificers, which  
 “ those provinces abounded withal; and now arises to  
 “ splendor, by rebuilding the old houses, restoring the  
 “ public edifices, and temples.”

Hereupon we cannot omit making two remarks: 1. on the incogitancy of our own people, who travel to the hackneyed antiquities of foreign countries, which do not relate to them, and have been a thousand times transcribed; neglecting these of our own country, which we ought to account much more valuable. would they be at the expence of good drawings, of engraving and publishing them, instead of the immense sums, profusely squandered away abroad; I am sure, it would be of public, as well as private use, for their own and their country's honour. but how much ought we to commend gentlemen of moderate fortune, that preserve at least, these invaluable monuments!

2. With what regret do we learn, that now in our own days, the overseers and workmen employed by Act of Parliament, to make a new road across the kingdom, along this wall, this wonderful work of *Severus* the emperor, they demolish the wall, and beat the stones in pieces, to make the road withal. every carving, inscription, altar, milestone, pillar, &c. undergoes the same vile havoc, from the hands of these wretches. this grand work, the glory of the Roman Power, the glory of Britain, the greatest work the Romans ever did; this stupendous work, which, was it well known, would invite  
 all

all curious foreigners to visit it, along with the infinite numbers of learned and antient sculptures, is thus demolished by these senseless animals, under the sanction of government; and in a country, where there can be no want of materials, being entirely stone and gravel.

Return we to *Astarte*, the oldest deify'd woman. *Vailant* in his books of colony coins, gives us many of this goddesses. Vol. I. p. 213. one of *Trajan* struck at *Berytus*, a city of her own. they built a temple to her, there pictur'd. her image is represented in short garments, as of high antiquity, *dextrâ, baculum in crucem efformatum*, says our author. again Vol. II. p. 353. a coin of *Cornelia Salonina* struck at *Berytus*. p. 126. a Sidonian coin; she stands in a temple there, with a cross in her hand. she commonly holds a human head in the other hand, as in Vol. II. p. 329. in the other hand there, she holds a sacrificing knife. she sets her foot on the figure of a river-god, who holds forth both hands, in manner of lamentation: as in a coin of *Cæsarea Palestina*, Vol. II. p. 223. she often treads on the prow of a galley, which is to shew her the deity of Tyre, *Berytus*, *Byblus* and the like maritime cities.

We shall have a just notion of all the particulars, the cross, the human head, the river; when we recite that remarkable account of *Lucian de Dea Syria*.

“ A head is carried every year from Egypt to *Byblus*,  
 “ in seven days, swimming in the sea, as it were, by a  
 “ divine wind; nor turns elsewhere, but goes only to  
 “ *Byblus*. the whole is a wonderful affair, says he.”

“ When this head arrives at *Byblus*, the anniversary  
 “ festival of *Adonis* is celebrated; in which they lament  
 “ for

“ for him dead. and afterwards, he comes to life, and  
 “ they rejoice.” these are most evident notions of the  
 Messiah. and the whole we may with him, account un-  
 accountable. that it is done in seven days, shews high  
 antiquity, and before the sabbatic cycle was forgotten.

“ Moreover, continues *Lucian*, there’s another wonder-  
 “ ful thing happens among the *Byblians*. a certain river  
 “ descends from mount *Libanus* into the sea, the name  
 “ of it *Adonis*. this river, every year is tinctur’d with  
 “ blood, and so tinctur’d flows into the sea; and by *that*,  
 “ gives notice to the inhabitants of *Byblus*, for the time  
 “ of their lamenting.”

This is the old story of *Venus* weeping for her beloved  
*Adonis*, among the Greeks.

*Vaillant* Vol. I. p. 239. gives us two of our coins,  
 struck at Jerusalem, to *Antoninus Pius*. she stands in a  
 temple built for her, at the place. another like p. 253.  
 Solomon had before erected to her, an altar there. one  
 of the empress *Faustina* I. 281. of *Julia Domna* in  
 her temple at *Berytus* II. 24. we may observe these Sy-  
 rians frequently compliment the empresses, with coins of  
 this most eminent of all the female deities. of *Cornelia*  
*Salonina* before mentioned. whence often made the *Ve-*  
*nus* of the Greeks, and therefore zealously worshiped  
 by the females.

In after times, when the horror of human sacrificing  
 by crucifixion became obsolete, they substituted this past-  
 board busto in room of it; as a fable of *Hercules* in Italy  
 makes him to substitute little images on the like occasion.  
 and in time they varied other rites, and borrowed new  
 ones, particularly from the Jews. and when the Jews  
 too



too frequently lapsed into idolatry, they added some rites of their own thereto. in Tyrian coins *Vaillant* II. p. 70. we have a figure of *Silenus* along with *Astarte*, with a goat skin of wine on his shoulder, denoting him the foster-father of *Bacchus*, who is JEHOVAH: as *Silenus* is MOSES. p. 349, the same is exhibited in a temple at Tyre, his right-hand is uplifted; intimating the miracles he wrought thereby, in Egypt. he was commonly worshiped all over *Phœnicia*.

*Custos, famulusque Dei, Silenus, alumni.* Horace.

all forg'd from MOSES conducting Israel out of Egypt, under the Theocracy of JEHOVAH.

*Josephus* informs us, Hiram king of Tyre built a temple to *Astarte* and to *Hercules*, which is regarded in our two Greek altars of Corbridg.

In a coin of Jerusalem *Ælia Capitolina*, two winged *genii* accompany her, standing on globes. this is taken from the two *cherubim* in the Mosaic ark, supporting the royal seat, or divine presence. *Vaillant* II. p. 101.

Thus in this figure of *Astarte*, we see a mixture of profane and sacred, and in the highest antiquity. in some coins she is pictur'd more than half naked, with only a short garment round her middle, like our Indians; in all, a short garment only reaching to her knees: arms and legs naked. and so of the sacrificing knife, like that often seen in sculptures of Saturn, who is CHAM; like that called the sword of *Perseus* in the celestial constellation, but really the sacrificing knife which he snatched from the hand of king *Cepheus* or *Cetheus*, who was going  
to



to sacrifice his daughter *Andromeda*: the true origin of the fable, that she was devoured by a sea monster *Cetus*. *Cetbeus* was CHVS, the great Ethiopian monarch. the cross, the head, the *cherubim*, the lamentation, the rejoicing, the name of the deity in *Adonis*, which is *Adonai*, Lord; the *Silenus*, the cornmeasure on her head, which makes some authors call the head, that of *Serapis*, the antient deity of Egypt, who is no other than JOSEPH; all these particulars unite in the notices which the Patriarchs had, of a divine person to be sacrificed for all our race, *unum pro multis dabitur caput*. who was to arise to life again, to the universal joy. and this at the time of the vernal equinox. so the head swimming from *Alexandria* to *Byblus* in seven days; and then the river *Adonis* streamed with blood. all demonstrations of the highest antiquity. Vaillant vol. II. p. 354. is this *caput papyraceum* represented.

Afterwards, the Greeks took the story, and from them we have other surprizing particulars. a remarkable instance is told in his ingenious way, by Ovid, *Metamorph.* X. of *Myrrha*, the same name as *Miriam*, *Maria*, *Mariamne* mother of *Adonis*, by her father; *Adonis* beloved of *Venus*, of the Greeks; *Astarte* of the Phœnicians. his death is the foundation of the annual lamentations. this is what *Jeremiah* means, VII. 29. *a lamentation on high places*. *Cicero* makes *Astarte* to be married to *Adonis*. his coming to life again, causes their rejoicing. these were the ceremonies of the festivity.

When I read this verse in the story of *Myrrha*,

*Cum tandem terrâ requievit fessa Sabœd,*

X

it

it naturally brought into my mind, the inscription on the altar from the Roman Wall of Northumberland, which the honourable Mr. Baron *Legge* gave to the Society: and which I doubt not, was made by the *Ulpian* legion. this has been elaborately explained by our learned member Mr. *Bowman*.

I can't scruple thinking, the *Dea Hammia Sabea* to be a foreign deity, and of *Arabia*. *Ptolomy* mentions a city *Ammæa* there. *Sabea* is notoriously the frankincense country upon the Red-sea.

The excellent *Camden* gives us an altar found at Little Chesters, the last Station from *Houfesteeds*, of *A. Licinius Clemens præfectus cohortis primæ Hamiorum*; dedicated to the Syrian goddess, who is our *Astarte*. Mr. *Horsley* scruples the reading: our altar confirms it.

The altar in Greek to this goddess, runs thus:

ACTAPTHC  
BΩMONM.  
ECOPACT  
TOYAXEPM  
ANEΘHKEN.

Which I render thus; *Marcus Eforast*, the son of *Acherm*, dedicates this altar of *Astarte*. I suppose the seemingly odd names to be Syrian, Arabic, or Punic: *Marcus* the *prenomen* adoptive, to Romanize him; and that he is the priest, who set up the altar.

That other of the Tyrian *Hercules* is dedicated by *Diodora* the priestess, thus:

HE-

+  
Αγαθη  
θεων  
μεσοας  
Πουχε  
μαεθυκς

of Astarte  
the altar  
you see me  
pulcher  
erected me

Η ΕΡΑΚΛΕΙ  
ΤΥΡΙΩ  
ΔΙΟΔΩΡΑ  
ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑ.

The women were particularly addicted to the worship of *Astarte*. they were assiduous to knead the Easter-cakes for her service, and to make the lamentation on the high places, as in *Jeremiah* VII. 18. XLIV. they worshiped her separately from the men: all hinted at, in many verses of that chapter. 15, 19, 20, 24, 25.

The Easter-cakes were the Paschal; in imitation of the Jews, as to form and custom: but *women knead their dough to make cakes to the queen of heaven*, says the Prophet, *Jerem.* VII. 18, 29. in our coin of CARAVSIVS, the female figure holds in one hand the human head, in the other a garland; as on account of sacrificing, when they usually wore garlands at that solemnity.

That prodigy of oriental learning *Selden* speaks pertinently of *Astarte* being *Deum mater*, and of the inscriptions and sculptures of the *Deæ Matres* found in Britain, they are all one and the same, containing some mystery, which the Antients thought of, but could not pretend to understand. here is another proof, that the religious ceremonies of *Astarte* were performed at the same time as the Jewish passover; and taken up, instead of it, at the vernal equinox, with the Paschal cakes.

'Tis no new thing to remark, that when we happen of the right track in any disquisition, new confirmations of our sentiments arise every day. I have given an intelli-

gible account from a coin of our emperor CARAVSIVS, of the famous and most antient deity *Astarte*: and applied it to its justest purpose, that of religion: I show, that in her, is couched the notion, which was current in all antient nations, of a suffering Messiah. to do this out of Scripture is an easy task. but all the learned writers who have professedly, and largely treated of this goddess, have not discerned the great latent truth. the dignity of the subject requires, I should recite some further particulars, illustrating and confirming it.

*Astarte* was a Syrian deity. the Greeks taking her, dressed the story in their own way; making her *Venus* lamenting for her beloved youth *Adonis*. other Greeks, the Lacedemonians, for instance, they are not content with one fable superadded, but they dress it again, in the story of *Hyacinthus*, a beautiful youth, favourite of *Apollo*, and unluckily killed by him. to perpetuate their love, the one turns him into a flower of his name; and institutes an annual festival to his memory, called the *Hyacinthian*; at the time of the vernal equinox, when this flower adorns the spring fields, with its purple beauty: the other, *Venus*, turns her favourite, killed by a boar, into the *Anemone*, Pasque flower, Wind flower, blooming at our Easter-time; and institutes like annual festivity of mourning and rejoicing.

The foundation of all is, that they ingrafted this story, upon the primeval sacred solemnity of the vernal equinox; from patriarchal times: for they had some prophetic notices, that *Messiah* then was to suffer. as Idolatry gained ground, they invented the fable of *Hyacinthus*, to whom they made their accustomed Lamentations, borrow'd from  
the

the Syrians, Egyptians, and other more antient nations. the Egyptians, for instance, made this annual lamentation and rejoicing of *Isis*, for *Osiris* lost and found:

*Nunquam satis quæsitus Osiris.*

This festival was particularly celebrated by the Lacedæmonians. it lasted for three days: the first whereof was of public mourning and grief, afterwards they rejoice as much. very many sacrifices then offered. the ceremonies are performed without the city, with sports and races. all servants are present, and the whole city is left empty.

Many are the pertinent reflections we may make from these ceremonies. as first, the domestic servants being all present. this is part of the custom, derived equally from notions of Messiah, when they celebrated the high festivity of the winter solstice, our Christmas. for they had from the beginning, an expectation of the great prince, the divine hero, the son of *Jupiter* being then to be born. this was the most respectable festival of our Druids, called *Yuletide*; when mistletoe, which they called *All-beal*, was carried in their hands and laid on the altars, as an emblem of the salutiferous advent of Messiah.

This mistletoe, for *Yuletide*, as oakboughs for the festival of autumnal equinox, they cut off the trees, with their upright hatchets of brass, called *Celts*, put upon the ends of their staves, which they carried in their hands: as was the custom of all the antient prophets. innumerable are these instruments found all over the British isles.

The

The custom is still preserved in the north, and was lately at York, on the eve of Christmas-day they carry mistletoe to the high altar of the cathedral, and proclaim a public and universal liberty, pardon and freedom to all sorts of inferior, and even wicked people, at the gates of the city, toward the four quarters of heaven. and this was the affair of the Lacedemonians at the great *Hyacinthian* festival. agreeable to the prophet *Isaiab*, LXI. 1. *The Lord hath anointed me to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to those that are bound.* they had likewise a wailing, miserable kind of music, called *Gingri*; a disagreeable *clangor* like that of geese. the time is described by the Poet:

*Nor are the Spartans, who so much are fam'd  
for Virtue, of their Hyacinth asham'd;  
but still with pompous woe, and solemn state,  
the Hyacinthian feasts, they yearly celebrate.*

Ovid.

2. The Lamentation was *that* before-mentioned, which *Jeremiab* speaks of, mentioned again in *Baruch* VI. 31, 32. and to be met with in all antient heathen nations, for *Osiris* killed, for *Adonis* killed; here called *Hyacinthus*, from the flower then in bloom, with which they adorned the sacrifices, altars, temples. every one carried it in their hands, as the Druids did the oak, the mistletoe. and so in old times, all people on these occasions used the flowers and plants then flourishing. of the Hyacinth, thus:

— quo-



————— *quotiesque repellit*  
*ver hiemem, Piscique Aries succedit aquoso;*  
*tu toties oreris, viridique in cespite flores.* Ovid.

Before this, the Poet spoke of *Venus* turning *Adonis*, into the vernal flower *Anemone*, and making an annual lamentation for him, at the festival called *Adonia*.

*luctus monumenta manebunt*  
*semper, Adoni, mei; repetitaque mortis imago*  
*annua plangoris peraget simulamina nostri:*  
*at cruor in florem mutabitur.*

———— *brevis est tamen usus in illo.*  
*Namque malè hærentem, & nimia levitate caducum*  
*excutiunt idem, qui præstant nomina venti.*

Ov. M. X.

this same flower *Anemone*, we commonly call Wind flower, from its blossom so easily wafted away by the wind, and the Psalmist long before, has expressed the Poet's sentiment. Ps. CIII. 15. *As for man, his days are as grass; as a flower of the field, so he perisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more.*

Thus the Poet in English:

For thee, lost Youth, my tears and restless pain  
 shall in immortal monuments remain.  
 with solemn pomp, in annual rites return'd,  
 be thou for ever, my *Adonis*, mourn'd.

still

still here the fate of lovely forms we see.  
 so sudden fades the sweet *Anemone*.  
 the feeble stems to stormy blasts a prey,  
 their sickly beauties droop, and pine away.  
 the winds forbid the flowers to flourish long,  
 which owe to winds their names, in *Grecian* song.

A single Pasque flower, so called from its blooming at Easter time, of a beautiful form and colour, grows plentifully on the heaths of Stamford and Grantham. so on Gogmagog-hills.

Thus in some countries the *Hyacinth*, in others the *Anemone*, flourishing at the same season of the year, were applied to adorn the same religious service. and by the ingenious Greeks, each applied to different deities and different youths, *Venus and Adonis*, *Apollo and Hyacinthus*; both springing from the same origin: ancient patriarchal traditions of *Messiah* then to suffer. the universality shows the antiquity of its origin. for this Lamentation of the vernal Equinox was performed by all nations, and even by the Jews, who adopted all kinds of idolatry.

To this same point is to be referred, that other Greek fable of *Hercules* running about the woods in quest of his favourite *Hylas*.

—— *Hylam Nautæ, quo fonte relictum  
 clamassent, ut littus Hyla, Hyla omne sonaret.*

Virgil.

In *Pomponius Sabinus* thus:

*rursus Hylam, & rursus Hylam per longa reclamat  
 avia, responsant sylvæ & vaga certat imago.*

for

for *Hylas* is but the Druid word *Yule*, meaning *the* festival. *Ezekiel* VIII. 14. at the northern gate of the Temple, sat the women weeping for *Tammuz*. which S. *Jerom* interprets for *Adonis*. these are only hints of a disquisition which I could carry to a much greater length.

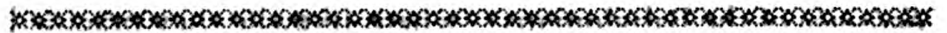
Thus we have treated of the most antient deity of the heathen world; the most celebrated idol in the holy Scriptures: *Astarte* of Syria, who was the *Rhea Cybele*, *magna mater* of Phrygia, *Ceres* of Sicily, *Venus* of Paphos, *Isis* of Egypt, *Diana* of Asia minor, *Urania* of the east, *Salambo* of the Babylonians; where likewise they practised the annual lamentations. she is the *Bona Dea* of the Romans. from her original name *Naama*, she is the *Naina* of the Persians, and the *Nebalennia* of the Germanic nations.

But this is the use to be made of human learning; not only to spend one's life, in becoming a critic, in a dead language; but to deduce thereby, arguments from an unprejudiced quarter, in proof of religion. for religion was the same in the beginning of the world, as now, which we sufficiently gather from the idolatrous practice of it: for idolatry was the corrupt imitation of true religion.



C H A P. VIII.

S C H E M A O P E R I S.



T H E

Medallic HISTORY of CARAVSIVS.

B O O K I.

Preface. the dignity of Roman-British history: of the history of CARAVSIVS. a new scheme of the use of Roman coins. *Faunus*, *Pan* is the hero JOSHVAH; largely proved. coins were struck, on celebration of religious festivities.

C H A P. I.

Of the purpose of Divine Providence in raising the Roman empire. *elogium* of the Romans, largely pursued. they are favoured by Providence, for being most religious, with the empire of the world; to prepare for the kingdom of Messiah.

C H A P.

## C H A P. II.

This chapter is wholly taken up with the delicacy of the study of religious Antiquities, and therein is proposed a cabinet of medals truly antique; and which would be the greatest curiosity in the world. a method for exhibiting the heroical effigies of many Patriarchs, and ancestors of mankind. this may be done from the Greek coins, and explained from their mythology. for instance, among others; ADAM, EVE, CAIN, LAMECH, TVBAL, JABAL, JVBAL, NAAMA, NOA, SEM, HAM, JAPHET, JAVAN, CHVS, PHVT, MISRAIM, CANAAN, HAMOR, CADMVS, TARVS, HESCOL, *Hercules*, JEHOVAH, TERAH, HARAN, ABRAHAM, APHER, JOSEPH, ASENATH, MOSES, JOSHVAH, CALEB, MIRIAM, JASON the Jew. the 12 zodiacal signs derived from the sacrifices, and offices of religion.

## C H A P. III.

The history of CARAVSIVS. he serves under *Probus*, *Carus*, *Carinus*, and *Maximian*, who, A. D. 286. continues him in his command, and in the *Ala Serena* of the empress's troop. he quells the rebellion of the *Ba-gaudæ* in *Gaul*. he is made præfect of the Roman navy, and Guardian of the shores of the ocean.

A. D. 287. the Burgundians and Alamans invade *Gaul*. CARAVSIVS repells them.

A. D. 288. by Sea, he destroys the German piratical fleets. *Maximian*, for envy, orders him to be killed. he is saluted emperor at *Bononia* on 7th september, and

passes into Britain, with the whole Roman navy: is acknowledged emperor by the Britons. this was on october 27, A. D. 288.

A. D. 289. in September was the great Sea-fight between Maximian and CARAVSIVS. fought in our southern channel, under the isle of Wight, where *Carisburgh* castle retains the name of our emperor, as founder. a total rout on the part of Maximian; and he was so much in the power of our emperor, that he was obliged to declare him partner in the empire: to hold the sovereignty of Britain, with *Bononia*, and some other places on the Continent. and is adopted by both the emperors.

CARAVSIVS returns, through *Sorbiodunum*, enters *London* in an Ovation, september 20. celebrates the horse-races to *Mithras* december 25. his son *Sylvius* declared *Princeps Juventutis*, and president of the Trojan games.

A. D. 290. CARAVSIVS assumes the Tribunicial power. declares his son *Cæsar*, april 21. goes to York and Cæteric in the north. repairs the Carsdike navigation. subdues the Scots and Picts. makes a league with them. builds Arthur's Oon, wherein was made the Convention between him, the king of the Scots and king of the Picts. repairs the *Prætentura* of *Antoninus* in Scotland; builds seven castles there: returns by *Cataraetonium*.

A. D. 291. CARAVSIVS assumed the Consulate, april 21. he projects the lengthning of the Carsdike from Peterborough, across the isle of Ely, to Cambridge: constitutes a Senate in Britain.

He



He celebrated the LIId. Capitoline Agon on may 27.

ORIVNA his empress.

He builds the city of GRANTA on the north-side of Cambridge.

He subdues the *Ceangi*, in a battle near Bath Somersetshire, accompanied by his Empress, and Son.

A. D. 292. CARAVSIVS II. and his son *Sylvius* consuls. he creates him *Augustus*, and partner in the empire. he builds a temple *Romæ æternæ* at *Granta*. makes many Roman roads from the city: and across the isle of Ely. Book II. p. 135, &c.

September 7. he celebrates his *Quinquennalia*. the origin of Sturbech Fair.

August 24. the *Cæna Pontificum*. the Fair proclaimed, by the *Archflamen*; and money struck.

September 13. he dedicates the temple at *Granta*. the festivity lasts a week, which terminates the Fair on the 20th.

September 14. *Equorum probatio*, a festival in the Roman kalendar. this day is the Horse-fair at Sturbech.

16. *Circenses magni*, a Roman festival.

17. *Ludi Romani magni, antiqui*. a Roman festival.

20. the last day of the Fair.

September 21. the great Bridge Fair at Peterborough; on the Carsdike meadow.

September 30. Fairs at Market-Deeping, and Sleaford; by the Carsdike.

October 9. Fairs at Blyth, and Gainsborough, on account of the corn-boats going from the Carsdike, into the Trent.

October 18. a Fair at York, on like account.

October

October 23. at Boroughbridge, *Isurium*, on like account. the corn-boats then arrived thither, on the artificial canal, and natural rivers.

A. D. 293. CARAVSIVS III. *Sylvius* II. consuls.

*Constantius Chlorus* now created *Cæsar* and *cos.* attacks the *Franci* and *Batavi* allies of our emperor on the Continent. *Maximian* excites the Alamans to invade CARAVSIVS by sea. he beats them, and takes one of their kings prisoner.

A. D. 294. CARAVSIVS IV. *Sylvius* III. *cos.*

*Chlorus* attacks the allies of our emperor in *Armorica*, and then lays siege to *Bononia*; which is valiantly defended by *Sylvius*, co-emperor with his father.

CARAVSIVS sails with a powerful fleet into the Mediterranean, excites the *Quinguegentiani* a nation in *Africa*, to rise in arms, against Diocletian and Maximian. he brings lions into Britain. he obtains some advantages over *Chlorus*, by sea. returns october 19.

A. D. 295. CARAVSIVS V. *cos.*

21 april. he celebrates the *Ludi Saeculares*: the Xth in number, and the last ever celebrated. he exhibited the African lions among his other magnificent shews.

On may-day he celebrated the *Ludi Floratici*, at *Granta*, in the temple of Rome.

27 may he celebrated the LIIId. *Capitoline Agon* in the temple of *Bellona* at York: this temple is mentioned by *Spartian*.

About that time, he was killed treacherously at York, by *Allectus*.

## CONTENTS of BOOK II.

\*\*\*\*\*

### S A C R E D.

|                                                |                         |           |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Excellence of Antiquity studies.               | preface                 | xxiii.    |
| Excellence of Sacred antiquities.              | xxv. xxvi.              | 33. 68.   |
| Excellence of Roman history.                   | xxv. xxvii.             |           |
| Excellence of British history.                 | xxiii. xxvii.           |           |
| History of CARAVSIVS.                          | xxiii. xxvi.            | 106. 121. |
| only to be learnt from coins.                  | 95. 106.                |           |
| Of the origin of the <i>Sistrum</i> .          | dedication.             | vii.      |
| Origin of Sacrifices.                          | ix.                     |           |
| Celestial fire consumed the sacrifices.        | x.                      |           |
| The first appearance of the <i>Shechinah</i> . | xii.                    |           |
| Of the mystical nature of the Deity.           | 153. 163.               |           |
| The Egyptian antiquities too much magnified.   | xiv.                    |           |
| Remains of the patriarchal religion.           | 70. 71. 103. 110.       |           |
| Remains of the sabbatic cycle.                 | 69. 157.                |           |
| The Romans harbingers of Messiah.              | 33. 68. 91. 105.        |           |
| Constellation of <i>Engonasis</i> ADAM.        | dedicat. xv. p. 70. 71. |           |
| Constellation of <i>Heniochus</i> , HENOCH.    | xviii. 72.              |           |
| Festival of EVE <i>Juventa</i> .               | 70. 71.                 |           |
| Festival of MIRIAM.                            | 70.                     |           |
| Festival of MITHRAS, birth of Messiah,         | <i>Liber.</i> 42.       |           |
| 67, 105. <i>Bacchus</i> .                      | 71. 104. 107. 110.      |           |
| <i>Serapis</i> JOSEPH.                         | 70. 159.                |           |

*Hilaria,*

*Hilaria, Palilia* at the vernal equinox, Lady-day. festival.  
 71. 94. 162.  
*Mater Deum.* 42. 43. 70. 95. 98. 112. 121.  
 Summer solstice festival. *Herculi festum.* xv. 50. 70.  
 71. 102.  
 Autumnal equinox festival. *ludi Romani.* 58. 72. 163.  
 103.  
 Winter solstice festival. *Mithræ natalis.* 67. 71. 72. 105.  
 110. 162.  
 Of the mysteries. 71. 72.  
 Money stamp with celestial signs. 32. 77.  
 The zodiacal signs, matter of sacrifices. 32. 77. 96.  
 They were the almanac of the old world. 72.  
 They were the ensigns of the twelve tribes of Israel. 77.  
 Deduction of patriarchal effigies. 96. 148.  
 Astarte worshiped by the Ulpian Legion here. 148.  
 Astarte worshiped by human sacrifices. 149.  
 Of the Roman Secular games. 120.  
 Messiah suffering at the vernal equinox. 70. 112. 149.  
 162. 166. 161. 166.  
 Lamentations then. 70. 112. 161. 167.  
 Races and exercises performed at religious solemnities.  
 78. 80. 110. 111. 163.  
 Altar to *Hammia Sabea* of the Ulpian legion. 160.  
 The antient priests bore staffs in their hands. 163.  
 The *Matres Brittiae, Britannicæ, Deæ Matres* explained.  
 151. 153. 161. 154.  
*Astarte* worshiped by the Jews. 157. 167.  
*Silenus* is MOSES. 158.  
 Crucifixions to *Astarte.* 158.  
*Cetbeus* is CHVS. 159.

*Myrrha*

- Myrrha* the Virgin Mary. 159.  
 The altar of Astarte. 160.  
 The altar of Tyrian Hercules. 161.  
 The Paschal cakes to Astarte. 161.  
 Lamentation for Adonis killed. 159. 162.  
 ——— for Hyacinthus killed. 162. 164.  
 The Druid *Yuletide*. 163.  
 The use of the British Celts. 163.  
 Mystical nature of the Deity. 153. 161. 163.  
 The *Adonia* festival. 162. 165.  
 The Hyacinthian festival. 162. 164.  
 Lamentation for Tamuz. 167.



## A N T I Q U I T I E S. Money.

- Philosophy inferior to Antiquity studies. 98. 99.  
 The Roman kalendar improved. 34. 129.  
 Money first stamp for the purpose of religion. 30. 31.  
 32. 33. 78. 86. 95. 96. 83. 97. 106. 114.  
 Money is of a religious character. 74. 75. 76. 78. 79.  
 80. 81. 84. 85. 88. 94. 95. 96. 126. see Book I.  
 p. 102. 215.  
 The impresses of coins are of things pertaining to religion. 78.  
 The Roman solemnity of an oath. 109.  
 Romans studied the public utility. 143.  
 Money coined by the *Pontifex*. 73. 82. 83. 95. 96. 108.  
 126. 128.

## Z

Officers

- Officers of the Mint. 73. 81. 82. 85. 89. 94. 98. 104.  
 Money first stamp'd with images of the victims. xxv. 31.  
 32. 77. 78. 91. 96. 109. 115.  
 Money was struck on the days of religious festivals. 74.  
 78. 80. 82. 87. 89. 107. 110. 114. 118. 119. 128.  
 struck as a preparation for a festival. 107.  
 The Roman solemnity of a Birth-day. 120.  
 Their moral character. 120.  
 The Roman public spirit. 130. 143.  
 Romans the most religious people. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77.  
 90. 91. 102. 118. 120. 122. 123. 124.  
 Romans most careful of public religion. xxv. 75. 77.  
 87. 113. 122. 111. 112. 118.  
 They stamp'd the coins in an annual rotation. 74. 79.  
 98. 103. 104. 110. 112. 118. 128.  
 Particular proofs of striking money, being acts of religion.  
 xxvi. 82. 85. 87. 88. 95. 96. 98. 106. 107. 115. 119.  
 128.  
 Money struck in temples. 81. 82. 84. 85.  
*Moneta* a goddess. 81. 84. 85.  
 Money ever struck with religious types. 31. 76. 78.  
 85. 114.  
 The Provinces kept the Roman festivals. 72. 101. 123.  
 140. 141.  
 Loss of Roman Authors who have wrote on the *Fasti*.  
 76. 85. 86. 87. 89.  
 Days of triumph were religious. 89. 90. 91.  
 All games in public were religious. 83. 91. 94. 106. 124.  
 Consular coins religious. 89. 90. 91.  
 Faces of emperors and empresses often transfered to dei-  
 ties on coins. 103. Book. I. p. 245. 258. and *passim*.  
 Parti-



- Particular acts of the Romans adapted to festival-days.  
 Book I. p. 233. 238.  
 The *Fasti* religious. 33. 87. 88. 89.  
 Triumphal *Fasti*. 33. 68. 89.  
 Utility of our Roman kalendar. 68. 72. 74. 78. 86. 87.  
 98. 107. 120. 128. 129.  
 The Roman kalendar the ground-work of our *hypothesis*.  
 78. 86. 87. 129.  
 Proof of our *hypothesis*. 127. 128. *passim*.  
 The medallic history will range and illustrate all future  
 coins of CARAVSIVS. 118. 121. 125. 130.  
 And of the other emperors. 118.  
 Utility of our *hypothesis*. xxv. xxvii. 97. 98. 99. 100.  
 102. 104. 107. 108. 111. 113. 118. 127.  
 Not to be understood in too narrow a sense. 107. 114.  
 115.  
 Notorious proofs of particular days, on which coins were  
 struck. 72. 83. 88. 89. 91. 92. 93. 94. 98. 101.  
 102. 103. 106. 110. 115. 123. 124. 128.  
 Particular coins of emperors were struck on the particular  
 festivals regarding the action. 87. 104. 107. 109.  
 119. 120.  
 All medals supply the want of printing and history. 30.  
 75. 80. 95. 97. 98. 99. 104. 106. 107. 109. 119.  
 124. 125. 129.  
 The historical coins are religious. 92. 95. 102. 108.  
 114. 119. 130.  
 All the Roman games were religious. 83. 94. 124.  
 Religion the security and prosperity of a nation. 77. 91.  
 Example in religion necessary. 113.  
 The legionary coins are religious. 93. 115.

Coins of the Prætorian standards are religious. 92. 104.  
 108. 112.  
 Inscriptions set up, and dedication of temples, regard  
 the festival-day of the Deity. 94.  
 The emperors constant in sacrificing, on holy days. 111.  
 112. 113.  
 The Greek coinage altogether religious. 78. 96.  
 Coins struck on more days than one. 93. 94. 107.  
 114. 115.  
 Canons of Medallic learning. 114. 126. 130.



## C A R A V S I V S.

The medallic history of *Galba*. 100. 106. 129.  
 The medallic history of *Otho*. 107. 108. 129.  
 The medallic history of *Quintillus*. 109. 111. 129.  
 The medallic history is the plan of the reign of CARAV-  
 SIVS. xxiv. 32. 121.  
 The history of a very great man, a Roman Briton. xxiii.  
 xxvi. xxvii. 121.  
 Takes in all present and future coins of his. 121. 125.  
 His son partner with him in the empire. 121. 122.  
 He carried a fleet into the Mediterranean. 124.  
 Excites the revolt of the *Quinquegentiani*, a people in  
 Africa; which obliged Maximian to go to reduce them.  
 124.  
 He struck Greek coins. 124.  
 He struck Punic coins. *ibid*.

He

- He brought lions from Africa. 124.  
 He celebrates the fecular games at York. 121. 122. 123.  
 He celebrates the LIIId. Capitoline *Agon* at York. 125.  
 He makes the Carfdike. 129.  
 He makes many Roman roads from GRANTA Cambridge. 142.  
 The Akeman street road. 144. 145.  
 His temple of Rome at *Granta*. 125. 140.  
 The temple of *Bellona* at York. 125.  
 CARAVSIVS observes all the Roman festivals. 123. 141.  
 CARAVSIVS religious. 123.  
 True to his word. 127.  
 The moral character of CARAVSIVS. 157.  
 CARAVSIVS the British Neptune. 141.  
 Arts and architecture flourished in his time. 154.  
 The year and place of his death. 123.  
 The earth's rotation on its axis demonstrated. 131.  
 All levels have a declivity eastward. 131. 134.  
 The isle of Ely waters tend eastward. 131.  
 Catwater by Peterborough made by *Catus Decianus*. 131.  
 The isle of Ely better ground than at present. 130. 131.  
 132.  
 All South-holland Lincolnshire, postdiluvian ground. 132.  
 Antidiluvian timber. *ibid.*  
 Antidiluvian animals. *ibid.*  
 Carfdike described. 133. 136.  
 Antiquity of Carfdike. 137. 138.  
 Its admirable use. 130.  
 Kings hedges a Roman road, made by CARAVSIVS.  
 133. 135. 137. 142. 143.  
 The Carfdike drew the water of Huntingdon river eastward. 134. Twenty

- Twenty-pence ferry river made since the time of king Penda. 135. 136.
- Cnuts dike a Roman road and Fofs, made by CARAVSIVS. 136. 137. 138. 141. 142.
- Camboritum* Chesterford. 139.
- Roman camps and towns attending the Carfdike. 139.
- Banifter from *Baliffarius*. 139.
- Coln, Broughton, Bury, Walton, Bruck-castle, Ramton, Ramsey, Raveley, Ravenswillow, Stanton, Stanground, remains of the Romans. 136. 139. 141.
- CARAVSIVS had a map of the ifle of Ely. 130. 142.
- He made the Roman road from Huntington to Cambridge, thence to Colcheſter. 142.
- Scandal of turnpikes. 142.
- CARAVSIVS made the road from Downham to Peterborough. 142. 143.
- Harrimore, from the Roman road. *Heer, Saxonice, Militaris*. 134. 135.
- Stretham on the Roman road. 135. 143.
- Rough-hill a Roman town. 135. 143.
- Charefen, Carſholt, from CARAVSIVS. 134. 135. 138.
- Roman coins found at Bodſey, and along the Carfdike. 139.
- Foffet from *Foffatum*, the Carfdike. 137. 139.
- Porth a Britiſh word, for a Roman road. 143.
- Richard de Cirenceſter's excellent hiſtory of Britain. 145.
- A Roman *Armamentarium* at Walton. 139.
- A colony of Veterans at Coln. 139.
- A Roman camp at Benwick. 139.
- A colony of *Vandali* and Burgundians in Cambridgeſhire. 140.

Sturbech Fair, from CARAVSIVS. 140. 141.  
 Sturbech Fair horse-fair, from Roman festivals. 141.  
 Brancafter a Roman fort. 143.  
 Walsham, Walcot, Hapsburgh Roman. 143.  
 Roman antiquities found the whole length of the Carf-  
 dike. 139. 144.  
 Ridgmont from the Roman road. 145.  
 Edgcot from the Roman road. 145.  
 A Roman road from Cambridge to Puckerige made by  
 CARAVSIVS. 144.  
 Braughing, Brough, Hare-street Roman. 144.  
 Mile-stones Roman. 144.  
*Ælia Castra* from Hadrian the emperor. 141.  
 Houfesteeds the Roman *Borcovicus*, many antiquities  
 there. 152.  
 Barbarous havoc thereof. 155.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Notation on Coins.

B. *Britannia*. 110.  
 S P. *Sacra pecunia*. 95. 126.  
 S A. *Sacrum æs*. 96.  
 S F. *Sacris faciundis*. 96.  
 S V. *Sacris usibus*. 96.  
 B F. *Britanniæ Flamen*. 83.  
 F V. *Flaminis Vicarius*. 83.  
 ML XXI. *Monetarium Londinense Collegii undeviginti*.  
 126. 127. XXI. 127.

Notes

Notes on the kalendar. N. *Dies nefasti*. 87.

F. *Dies fasti*. 87.

FP. *Fasti* in the former part of the day. 87.

EN. *Intercisi*. holy, the middle part of the day. 87.

NP. Profane, the former part of the day, holy the remainder. 87.

PROVID. means, providing an heir to the empire. 111.

ROMAE AETERNAE of CARAVSIVS. 140.

SAECVLARES AVG. 121.

PAX. AVGGG. of Maximian. 125.

Of Diocletian. 126.

Of CARAVSIVS. 126.

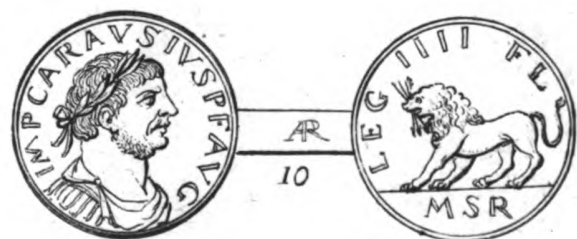
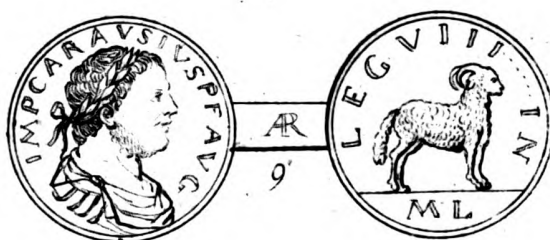
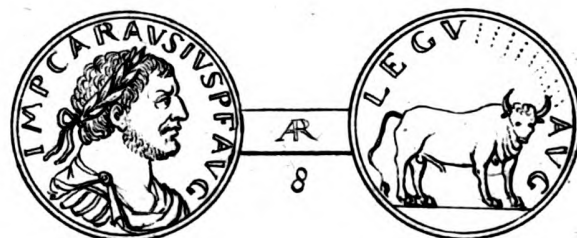
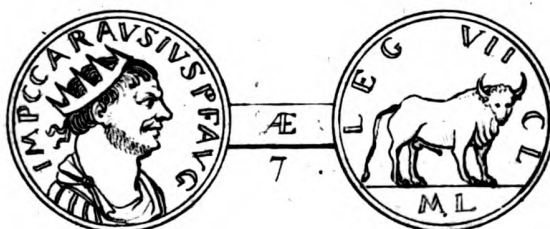
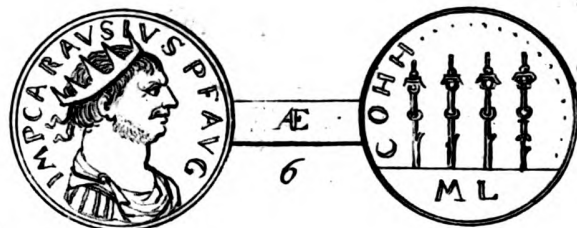
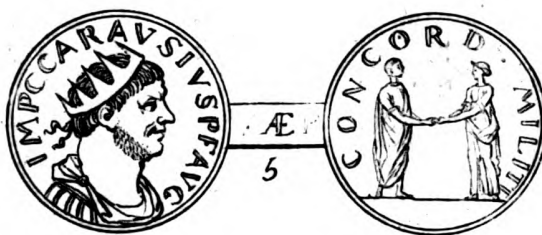
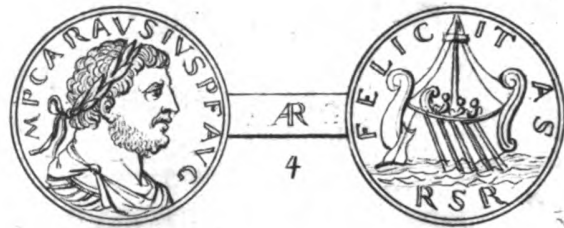
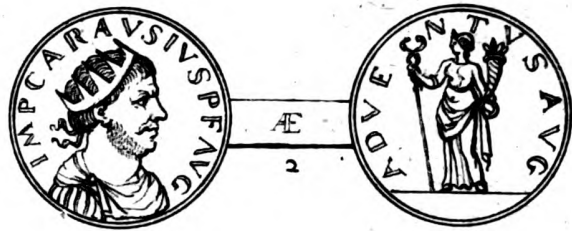
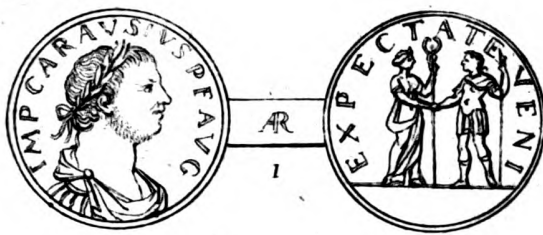
PAX AVG. of CARAVSIVS. 127.

PAX. AVGG. of CARAVSIVS, and his son. 127.

F I N I S.

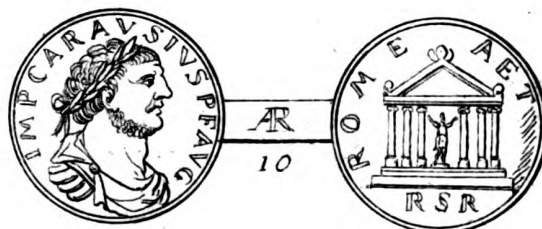
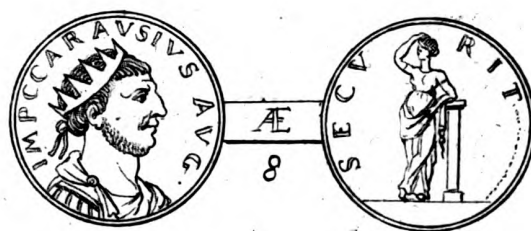
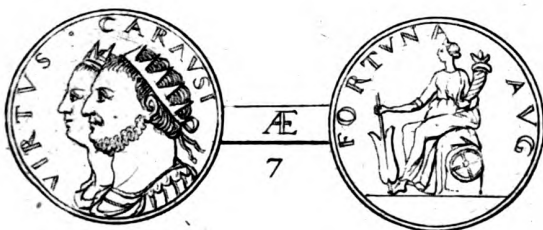
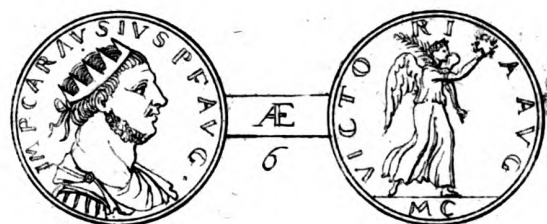
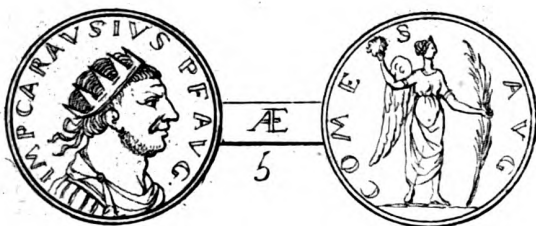
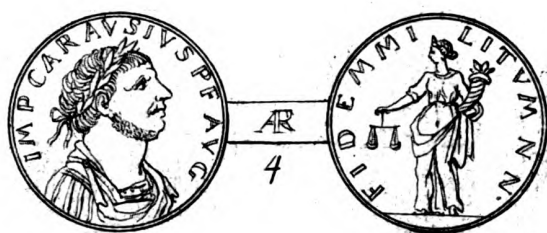
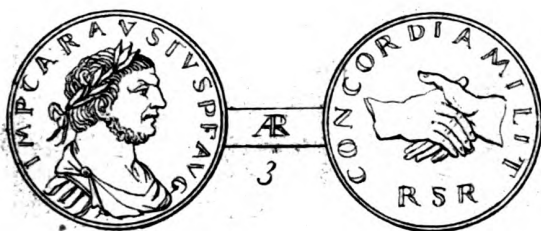
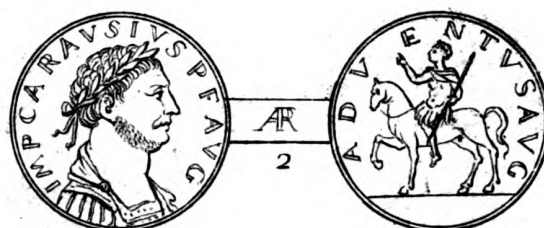
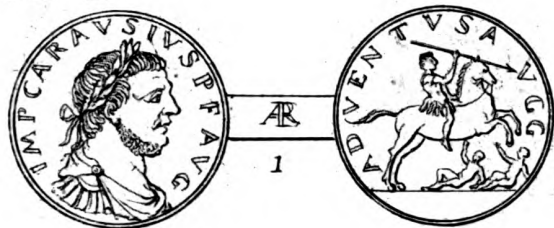


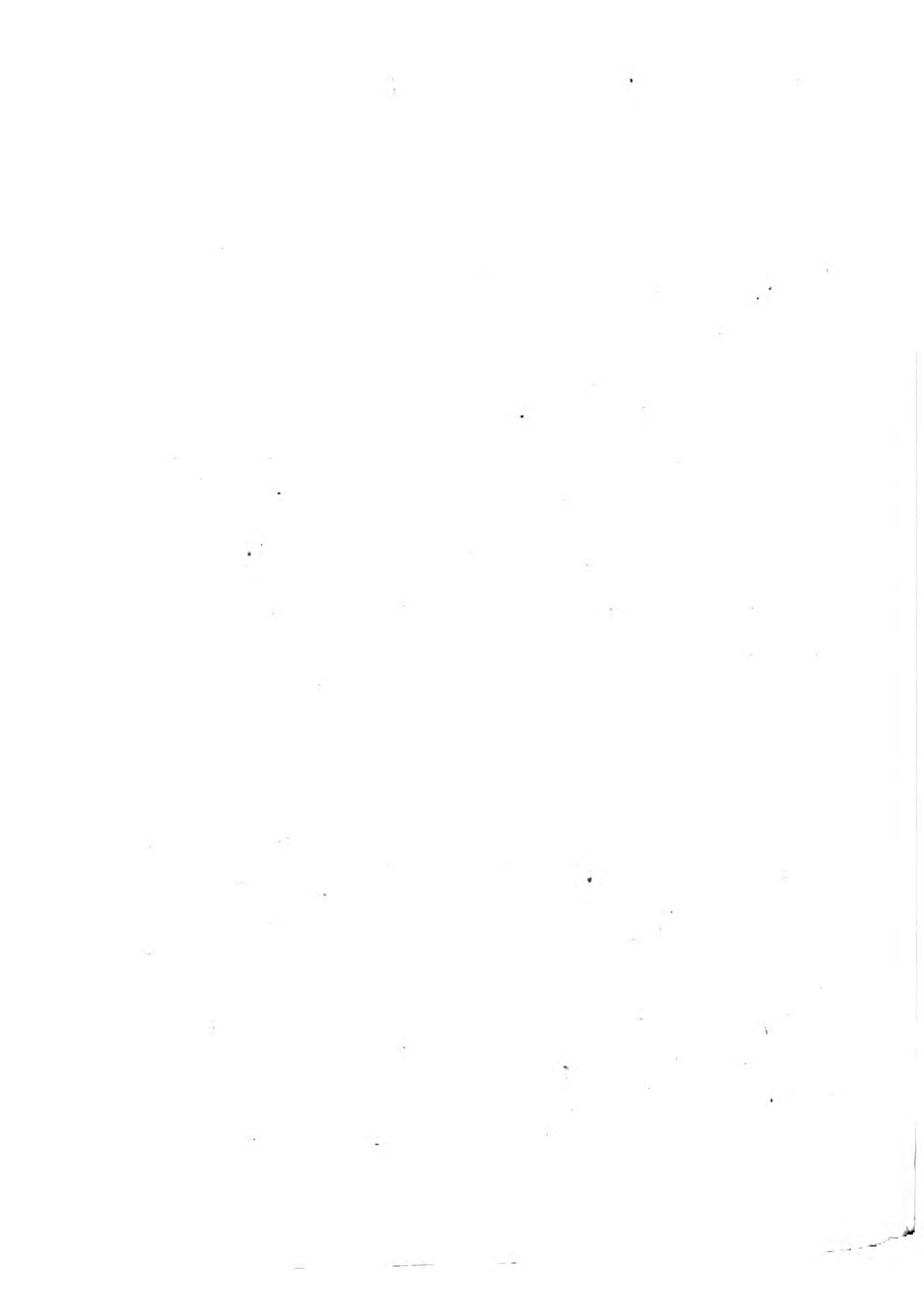




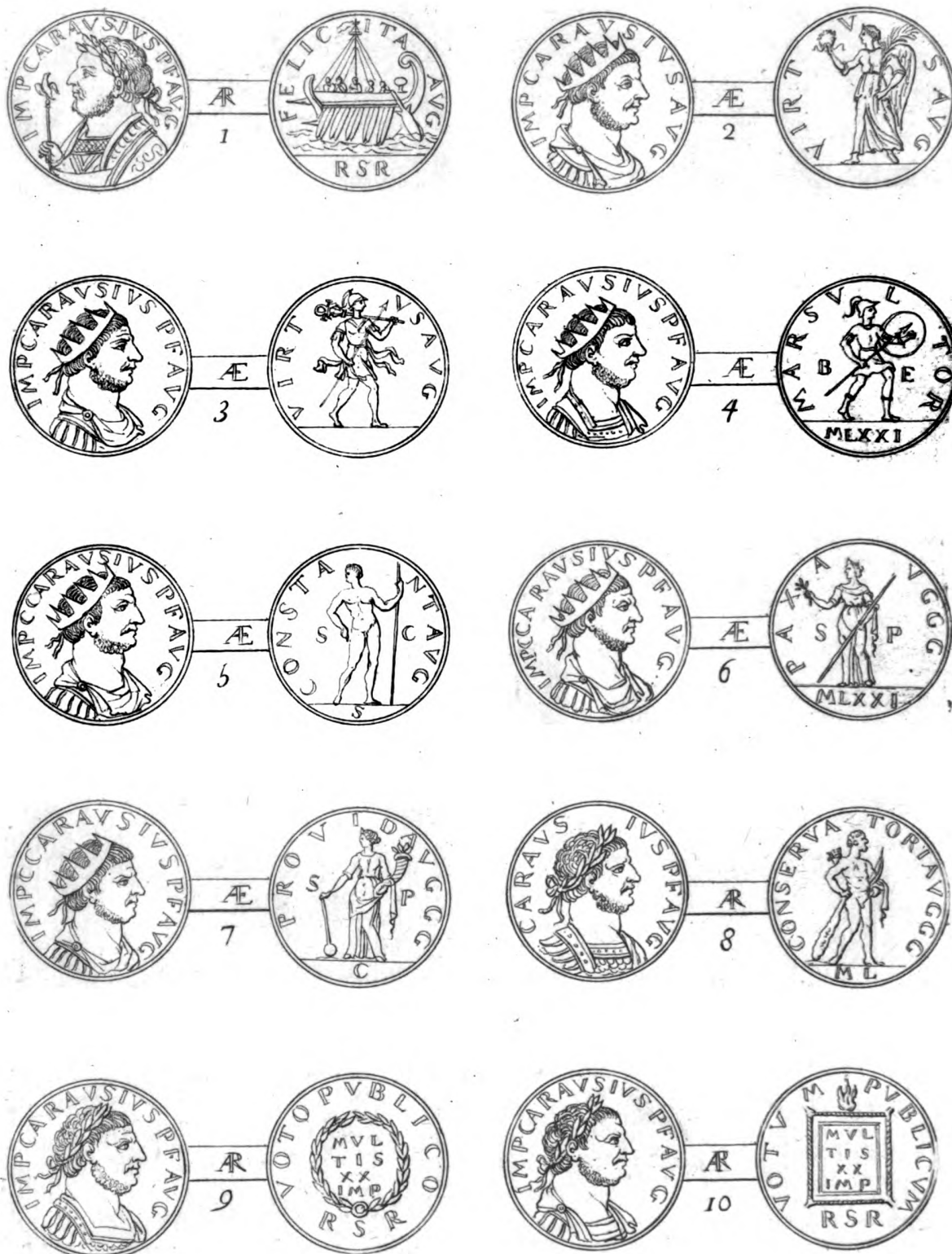


PL. II





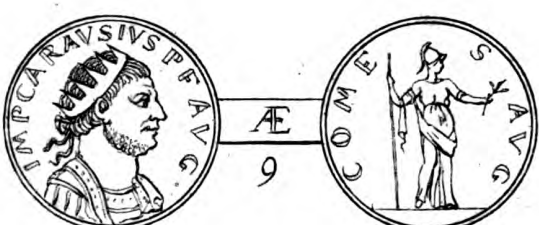
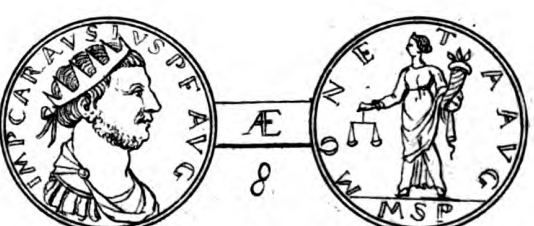
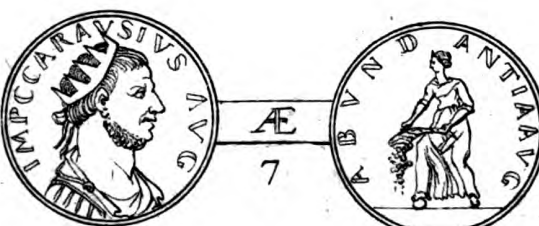
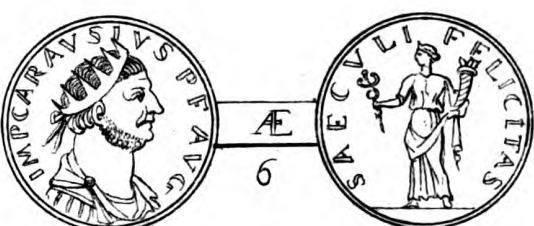
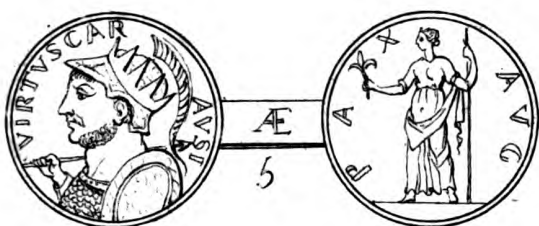
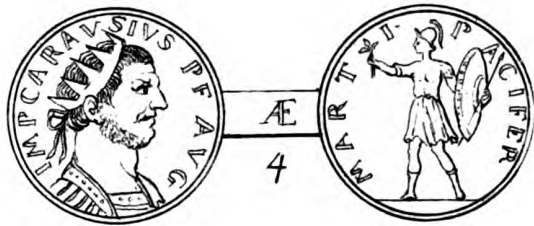
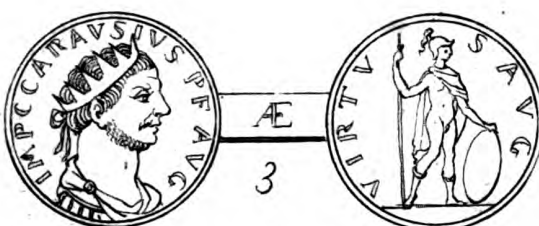
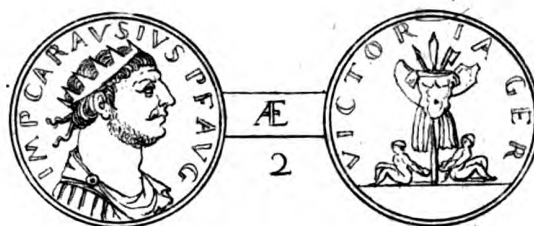
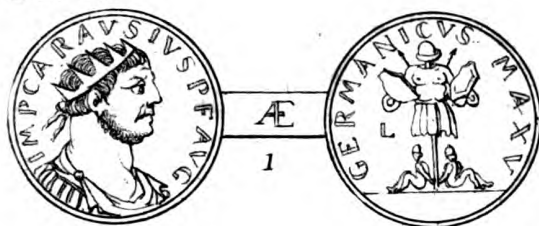
PL · III



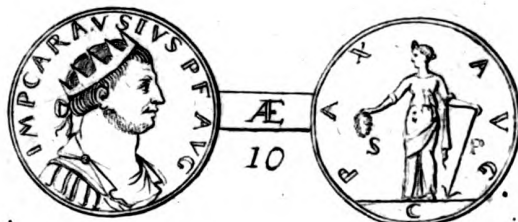
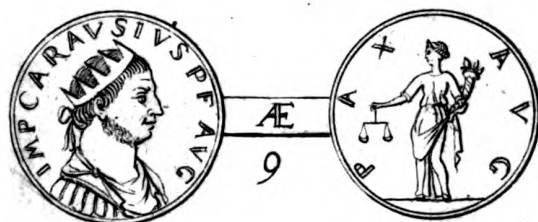
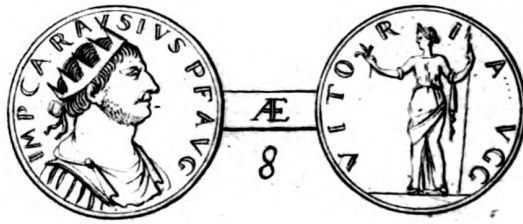
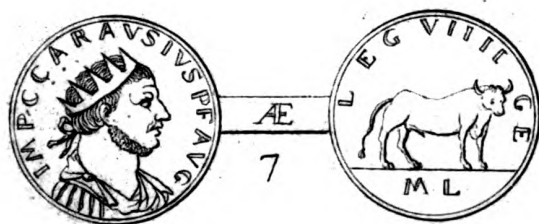
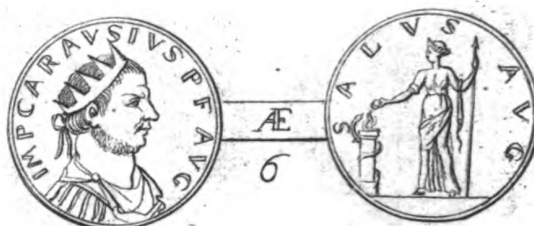
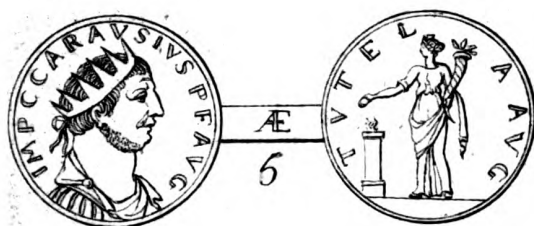
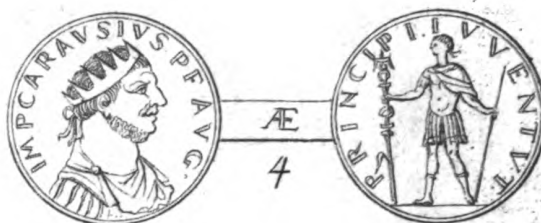
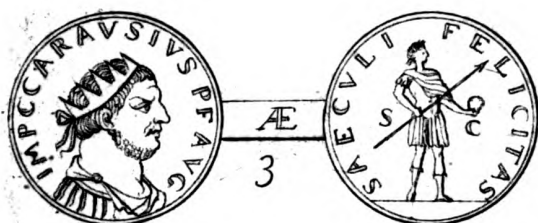
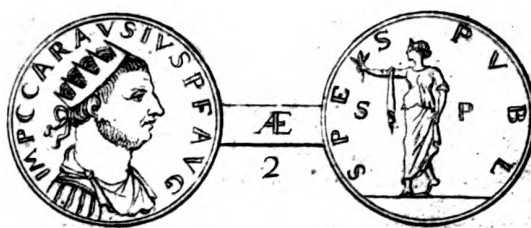
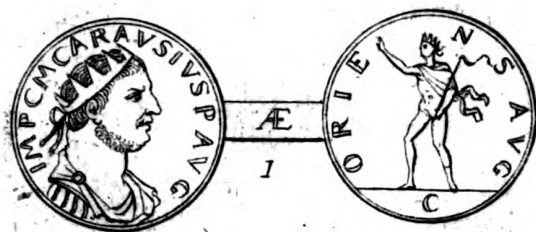




PL IV

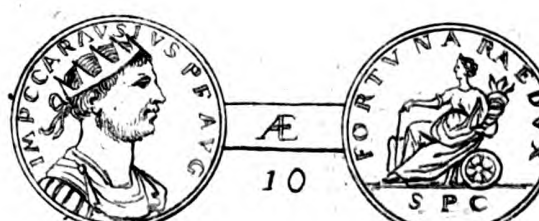
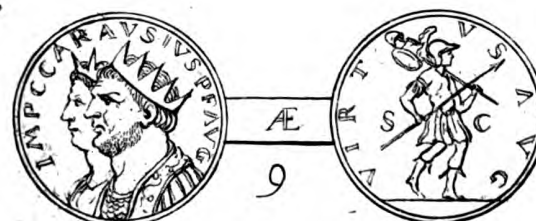
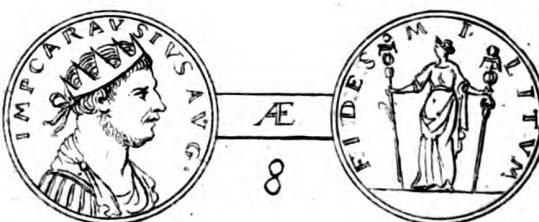
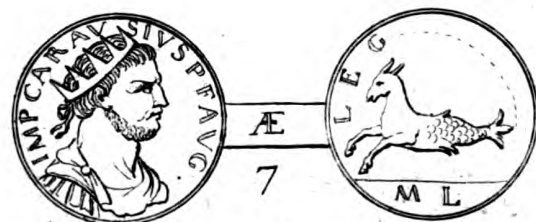
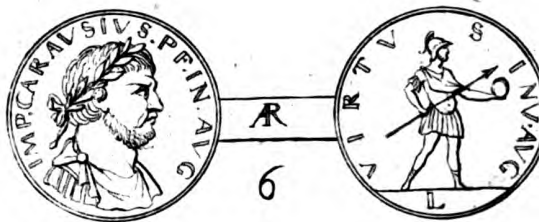
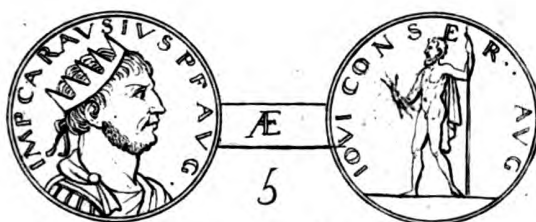
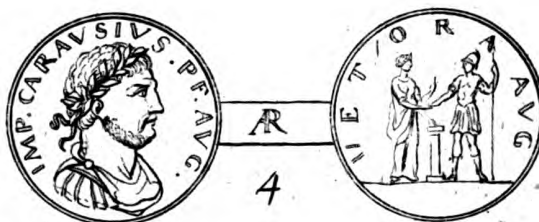
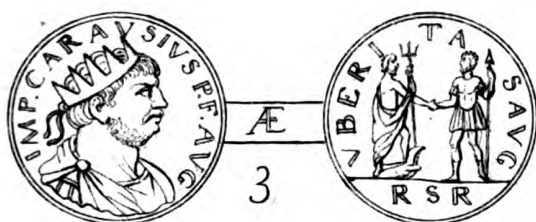
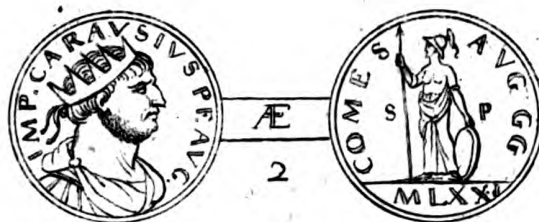
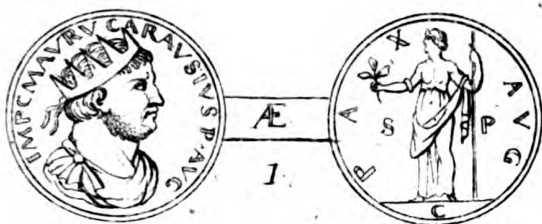






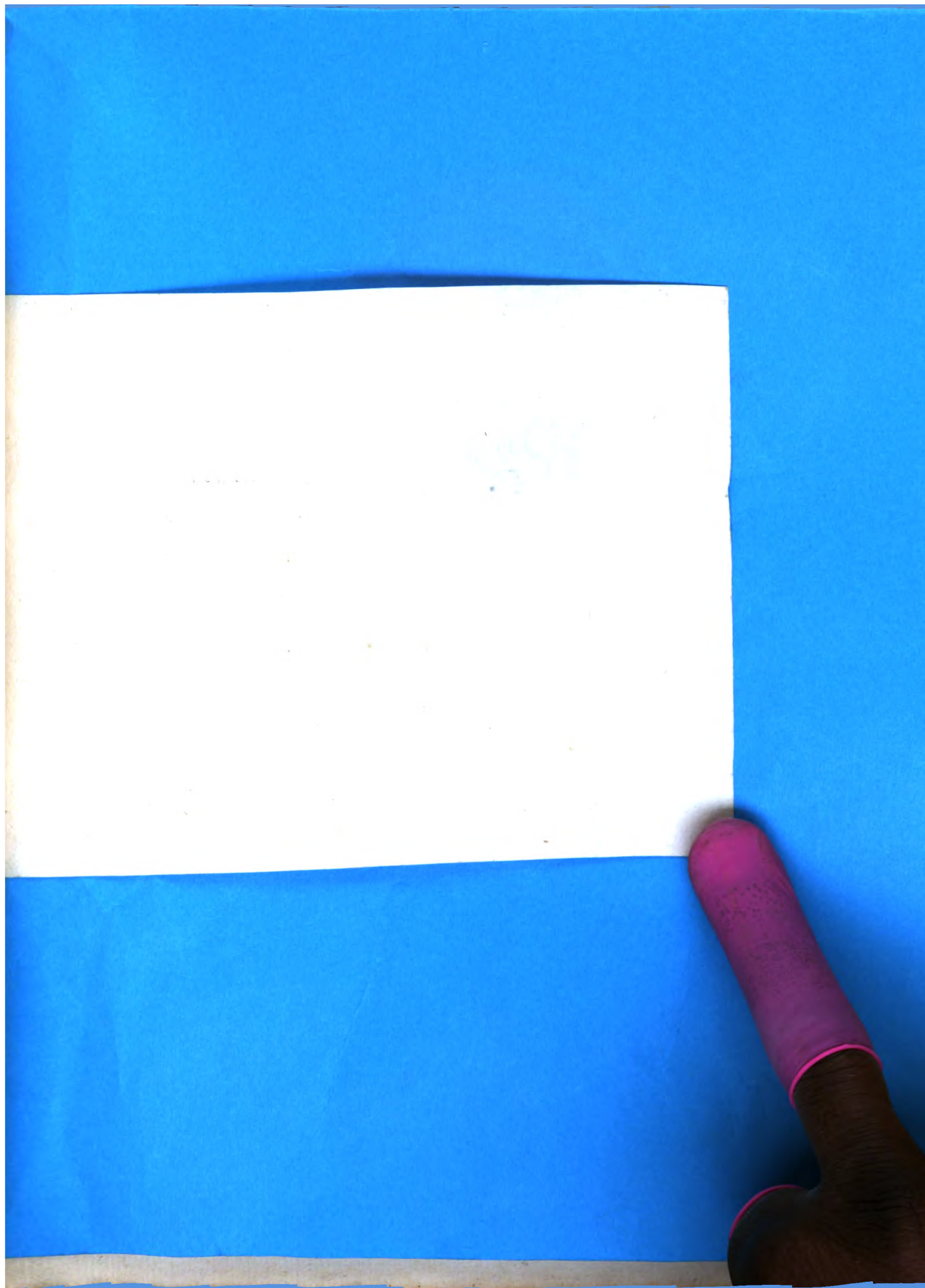


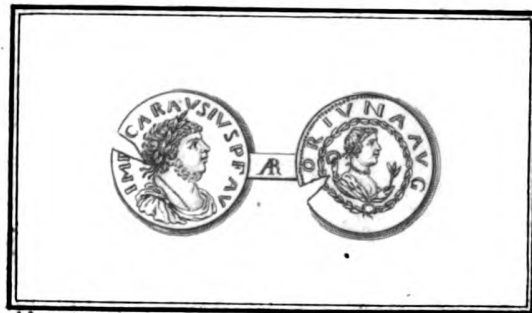
PL. VI



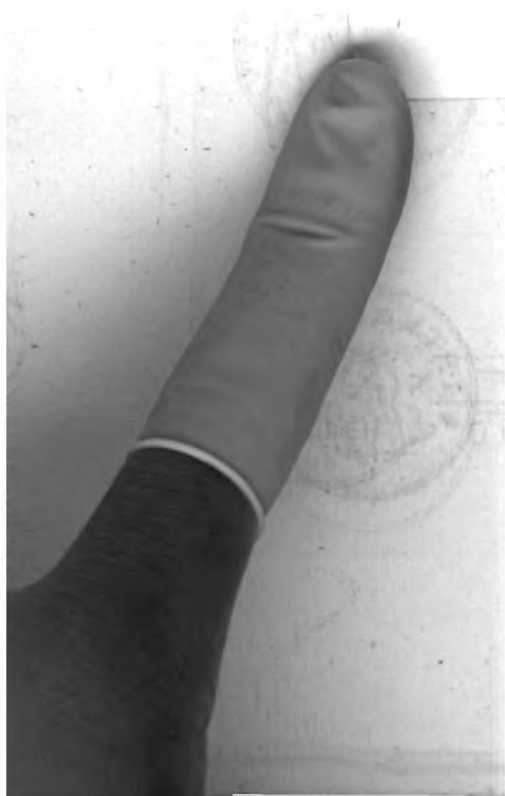




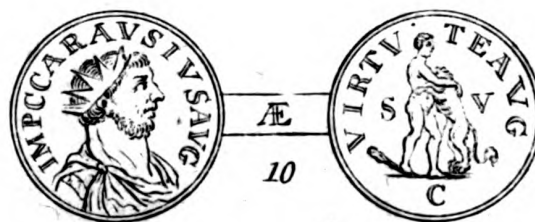
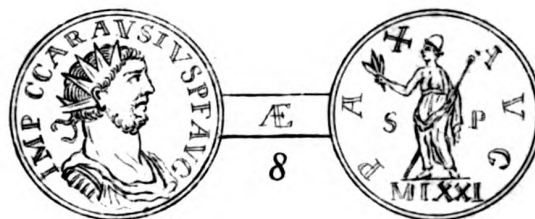
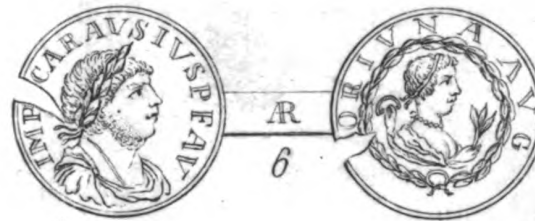
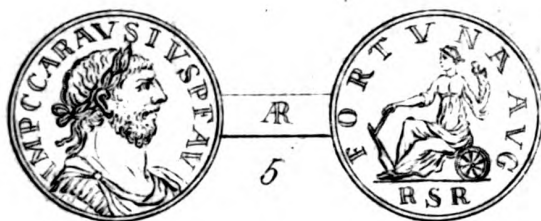
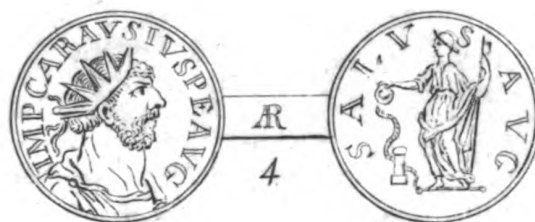
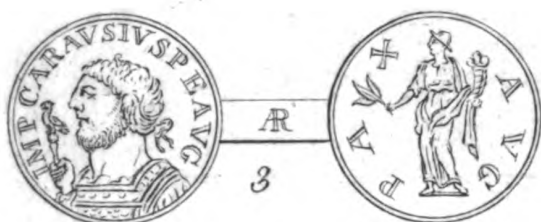
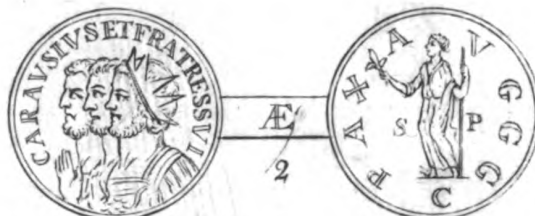
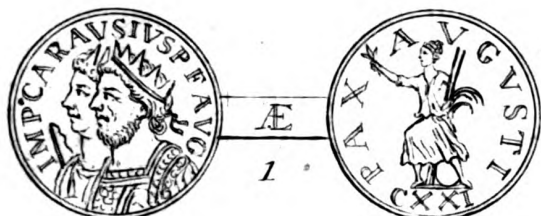




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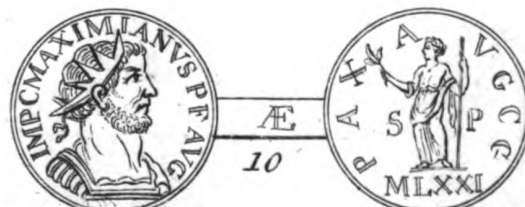
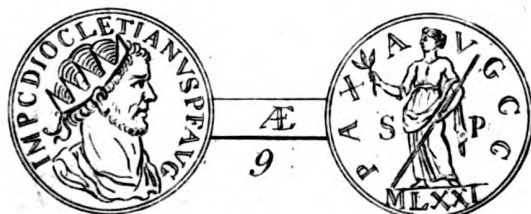
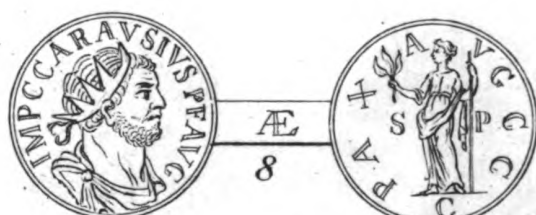
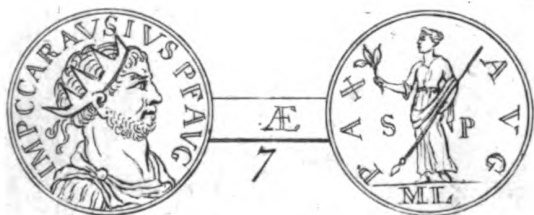
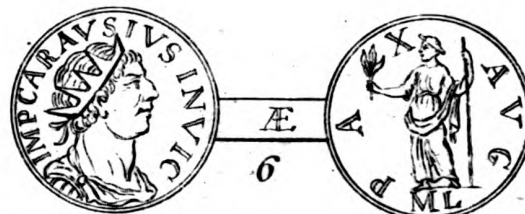
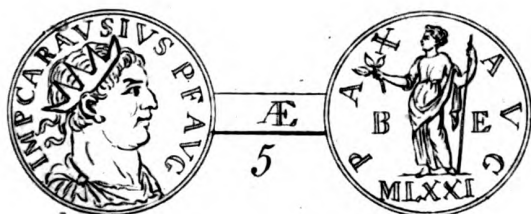
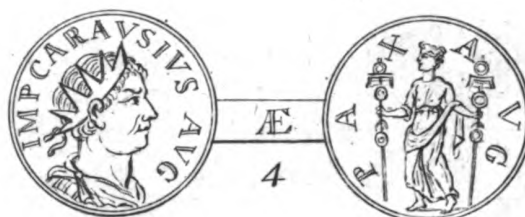
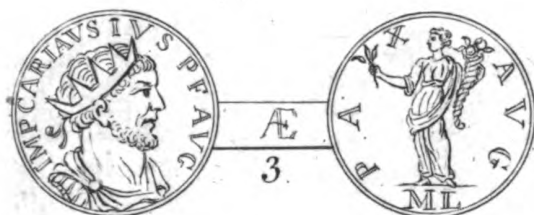
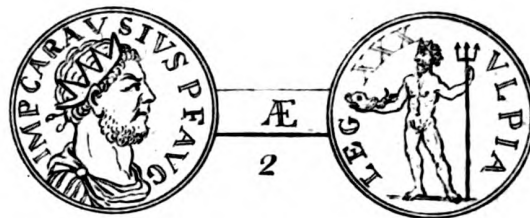
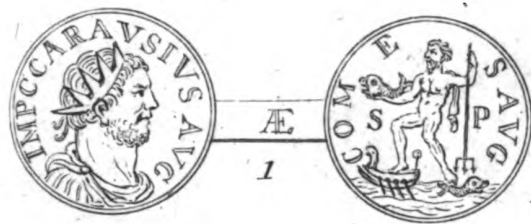


PL. VII.





PL.VIII.

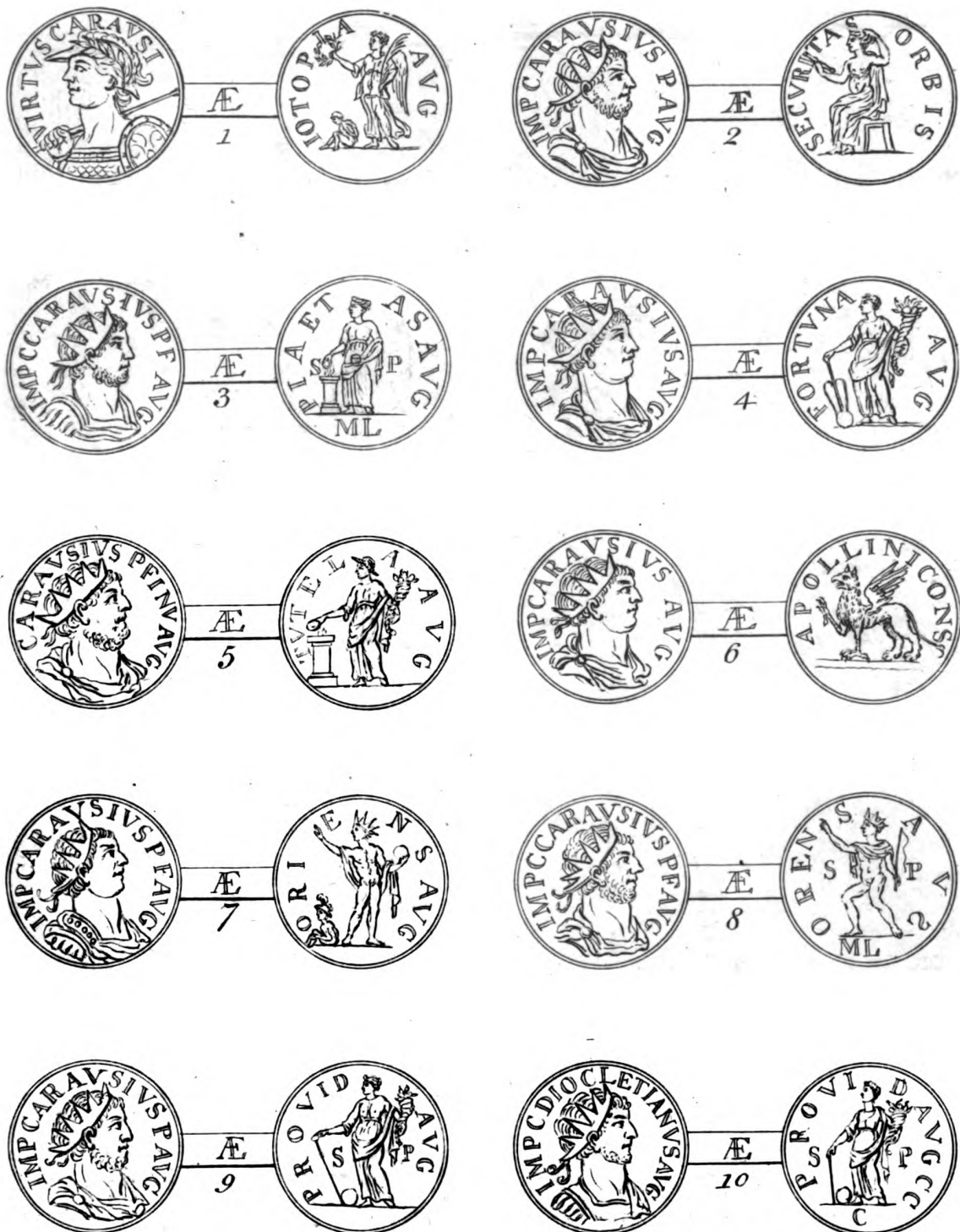


*Tabula huc ex Collectione reverendi Johis Foote L.I.B.*





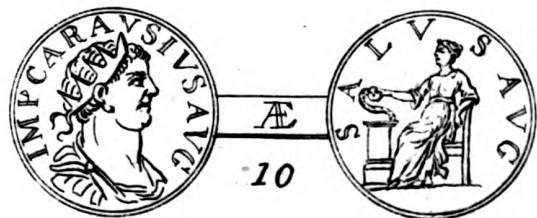
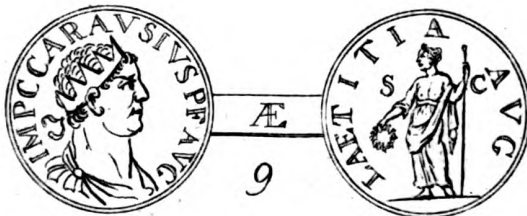
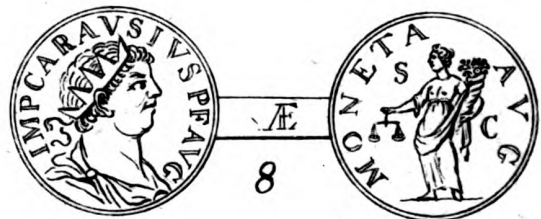
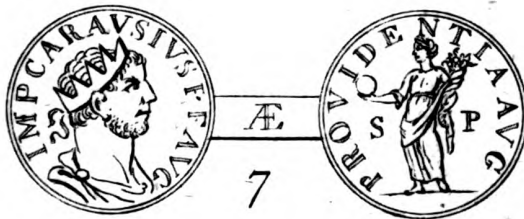
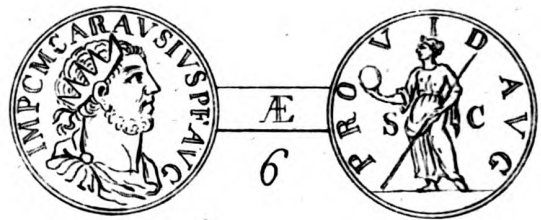
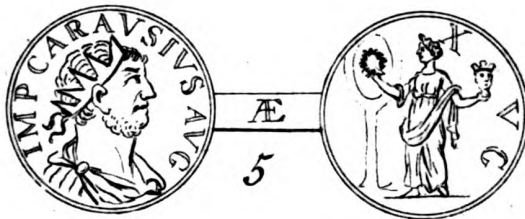
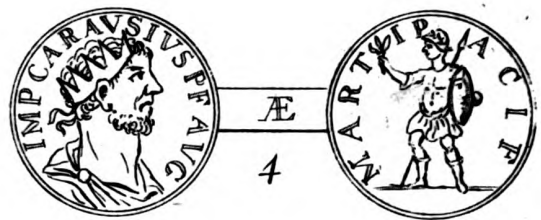
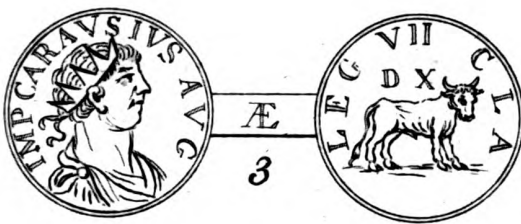
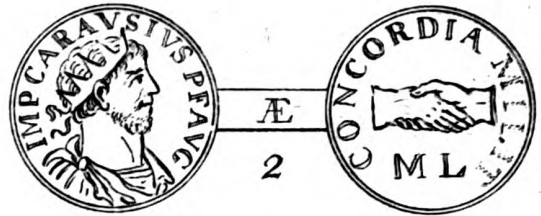
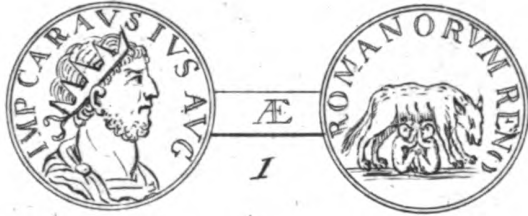
PL. IX.



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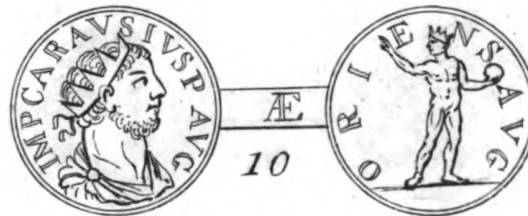
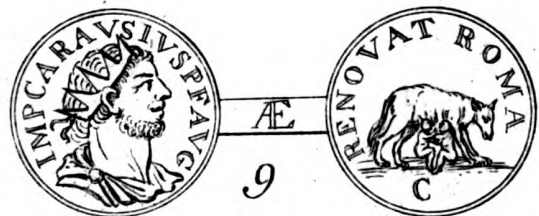
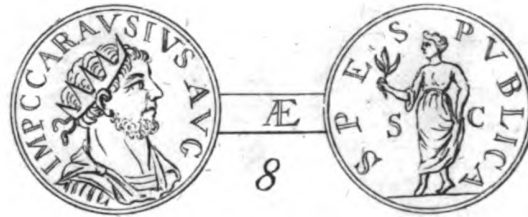
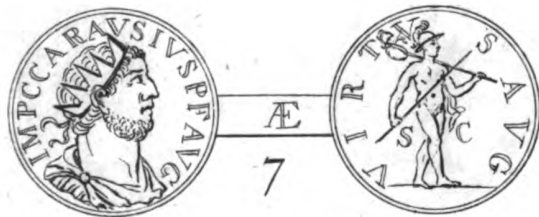
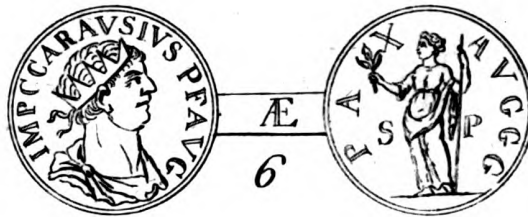
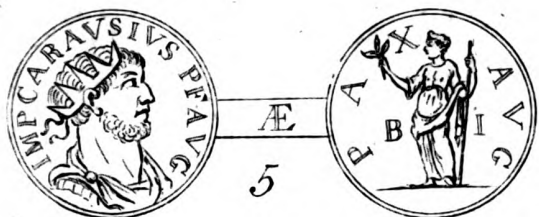
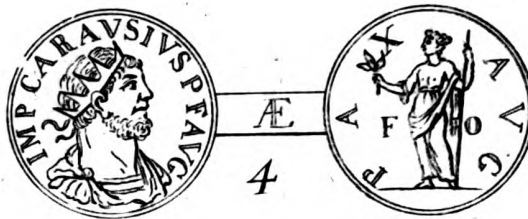
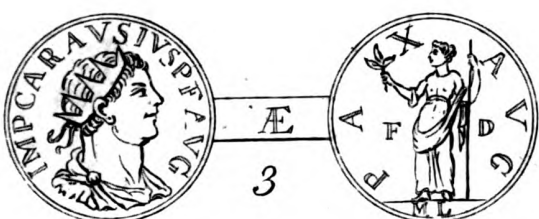
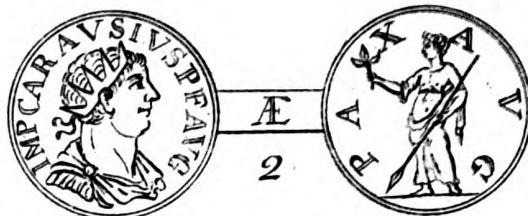
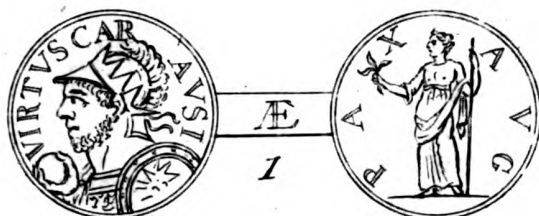


PL X.





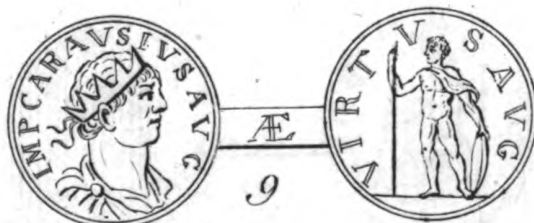
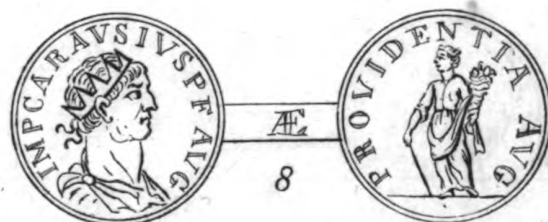
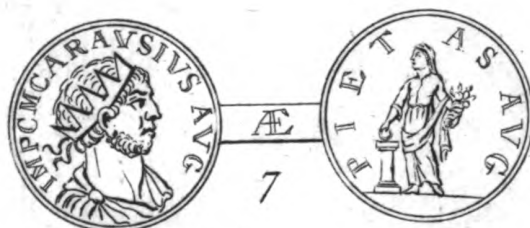
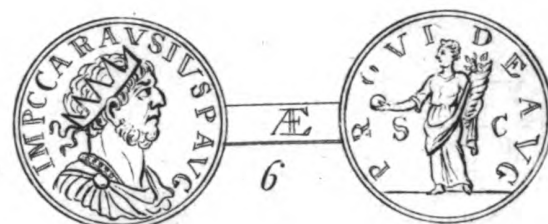
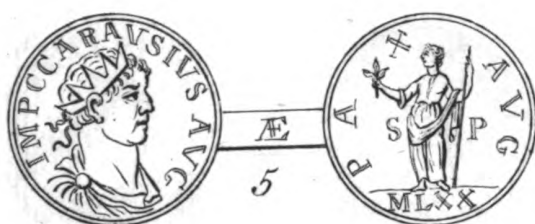
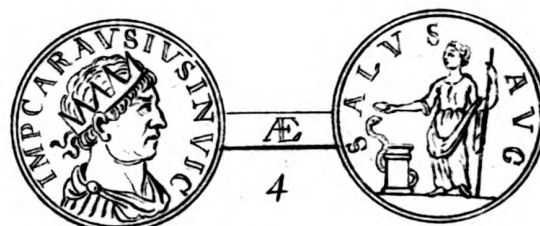
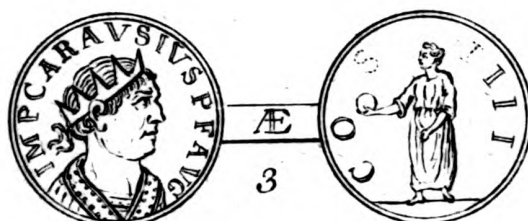
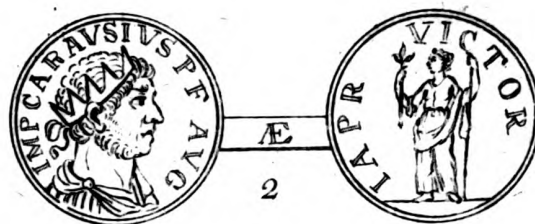
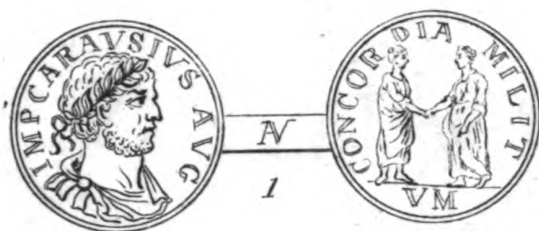
PL. XI.



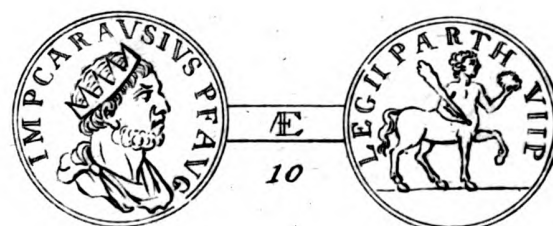
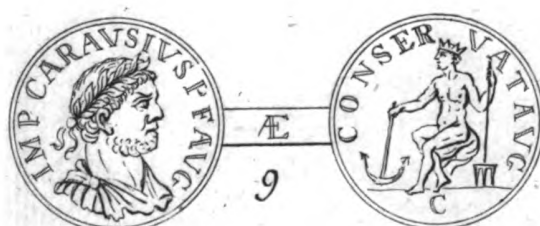
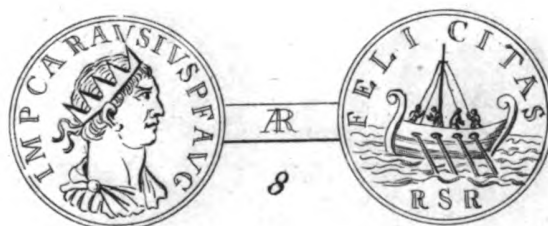
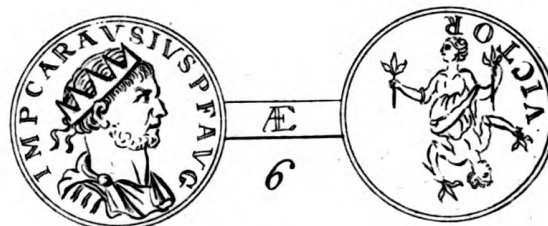
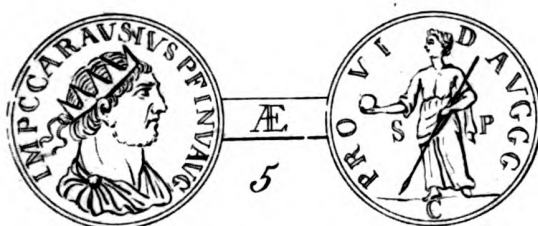
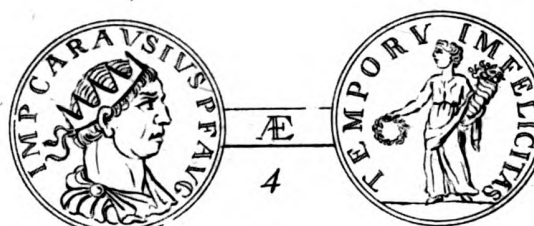
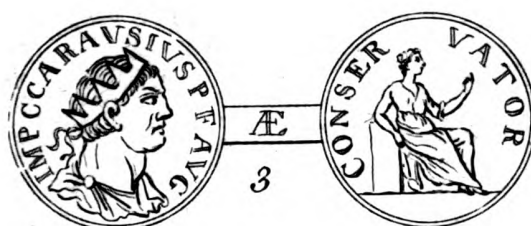
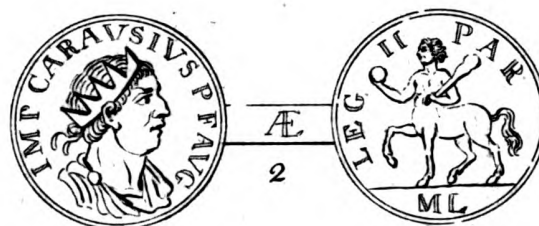
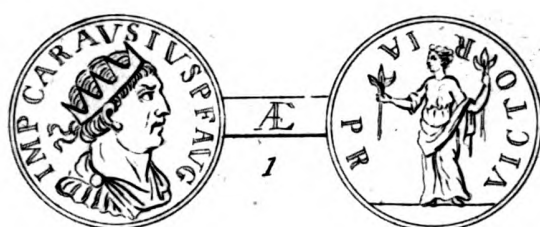


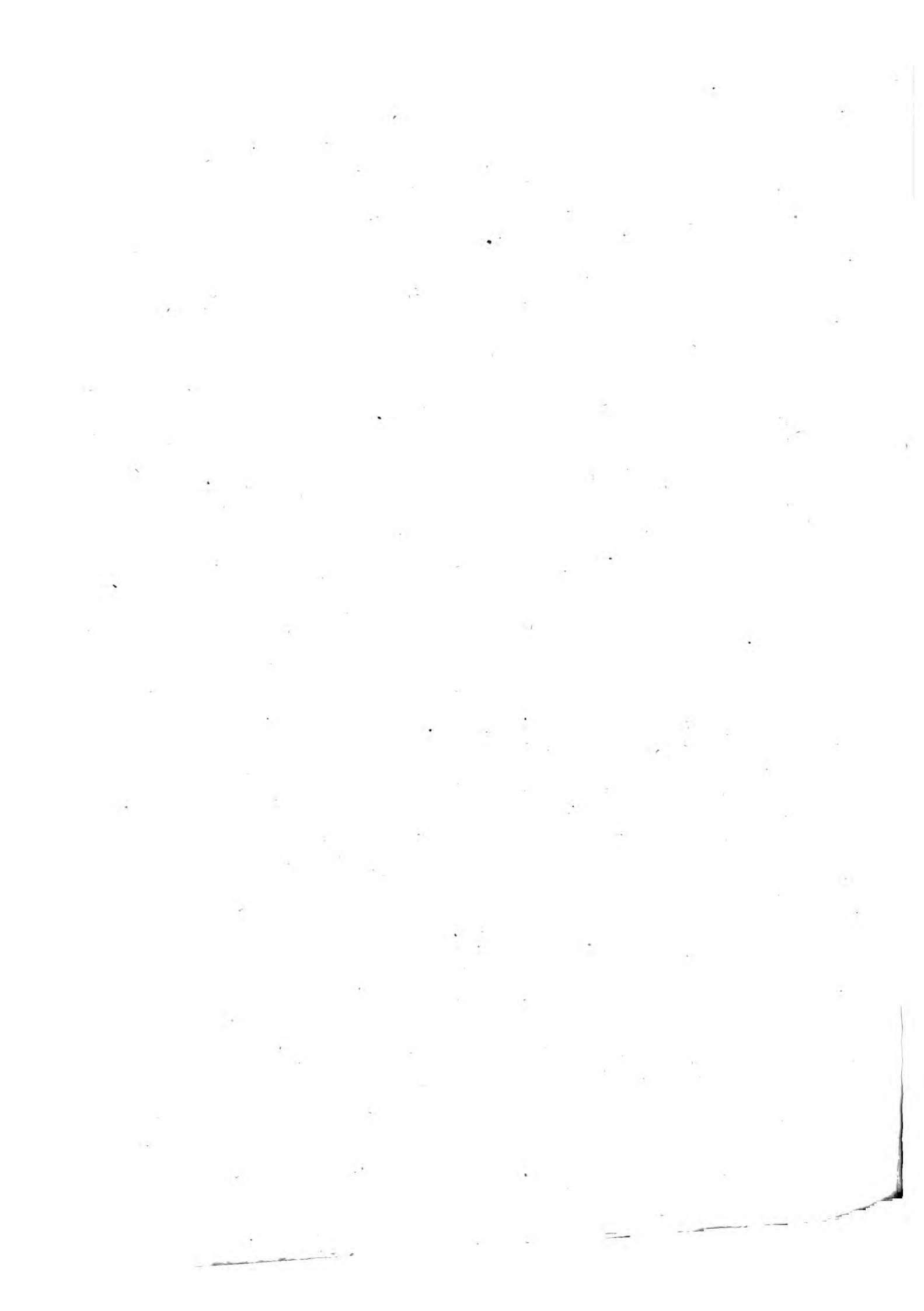


PL. XII.

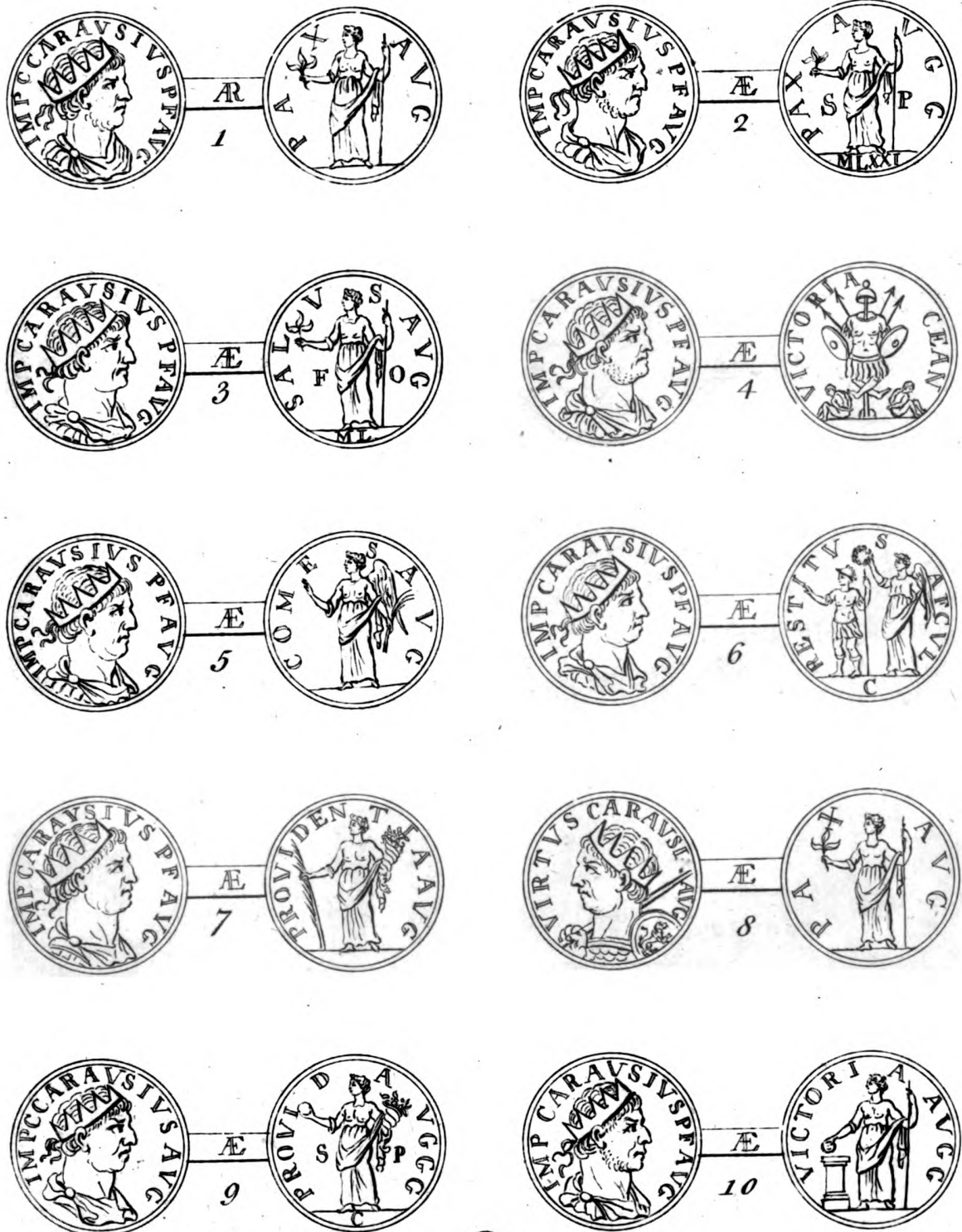








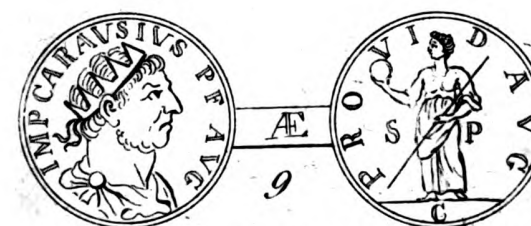
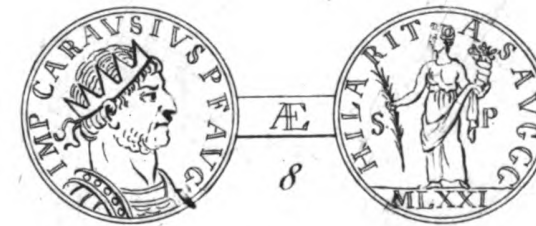
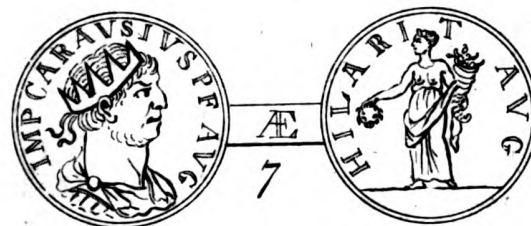
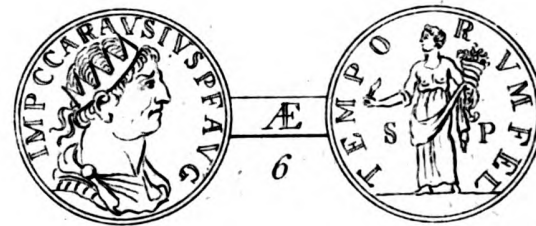
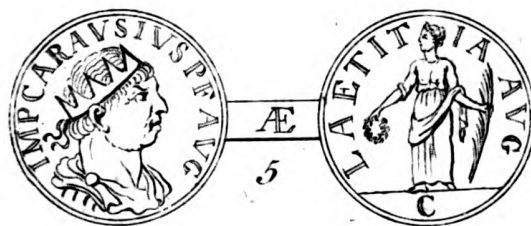
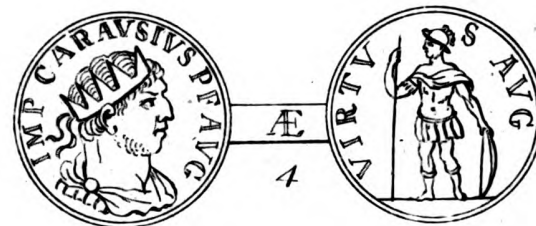
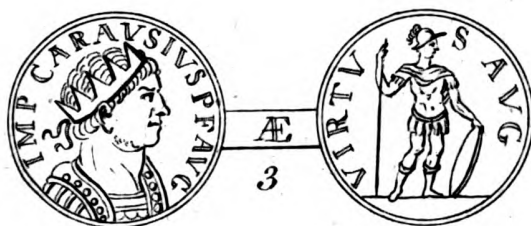
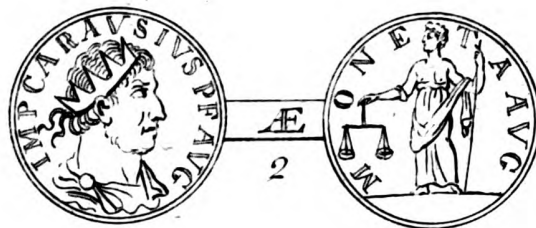
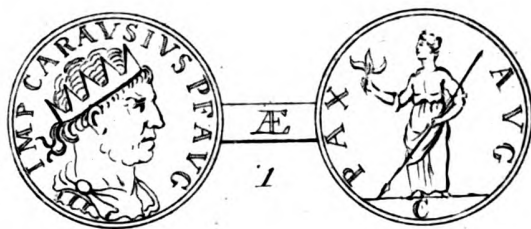
PL. XIV.



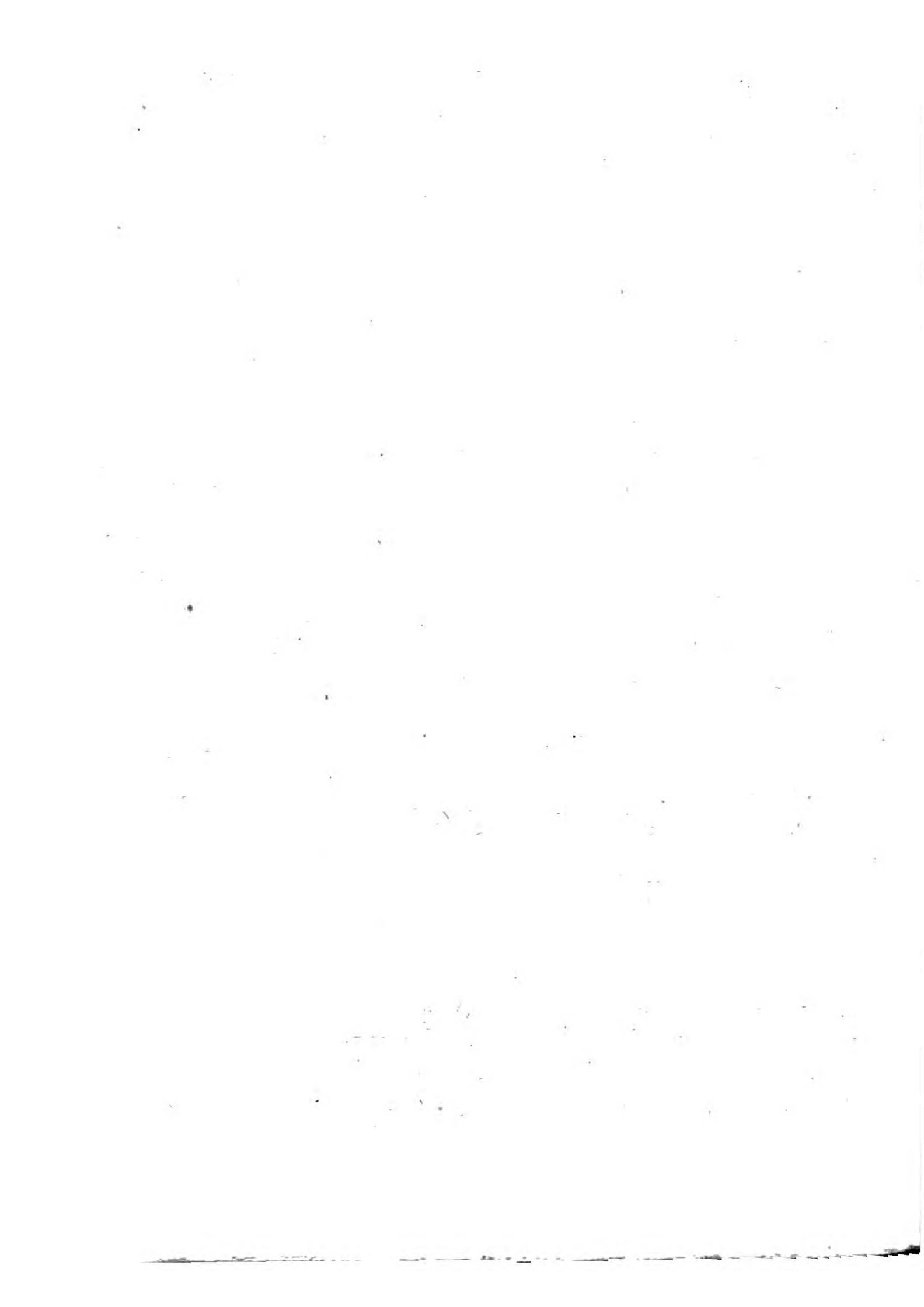
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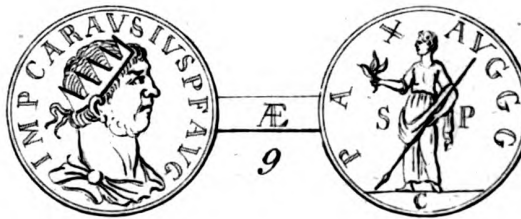
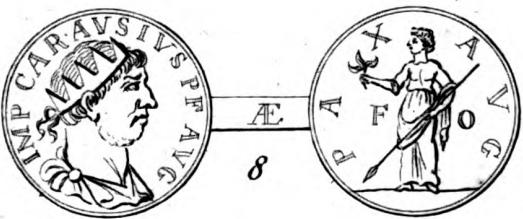
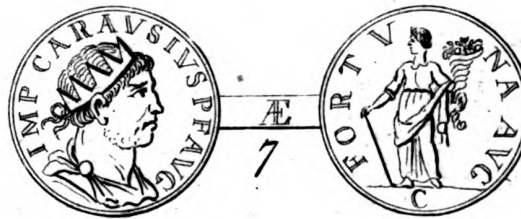
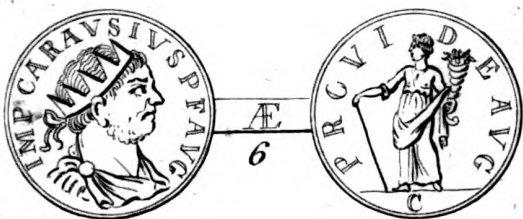
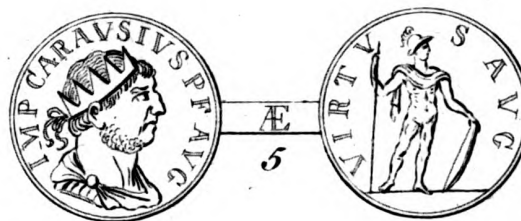
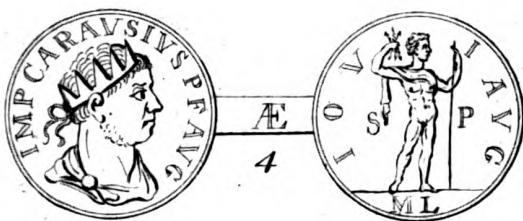
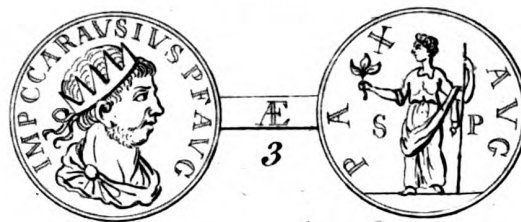
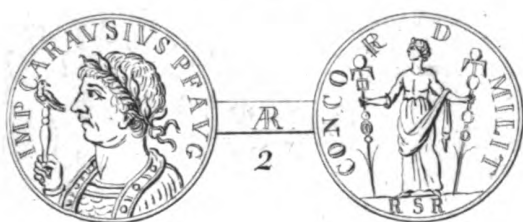
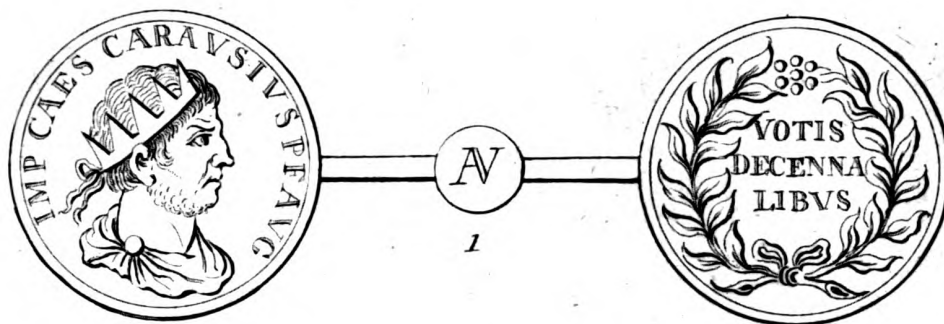




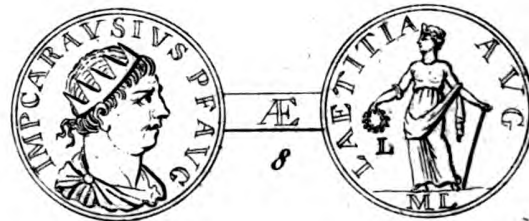
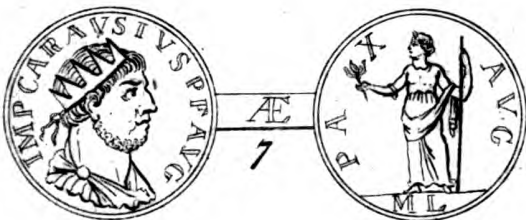
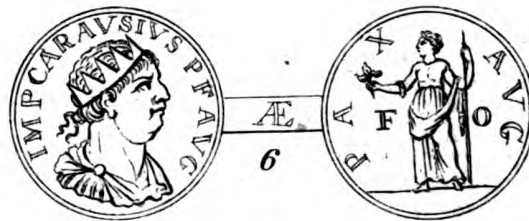
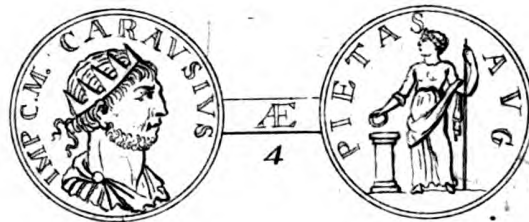
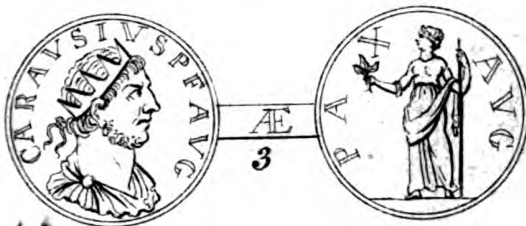
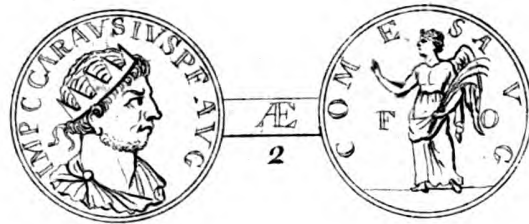
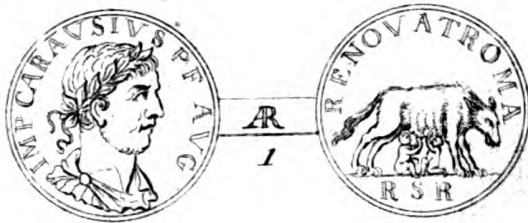


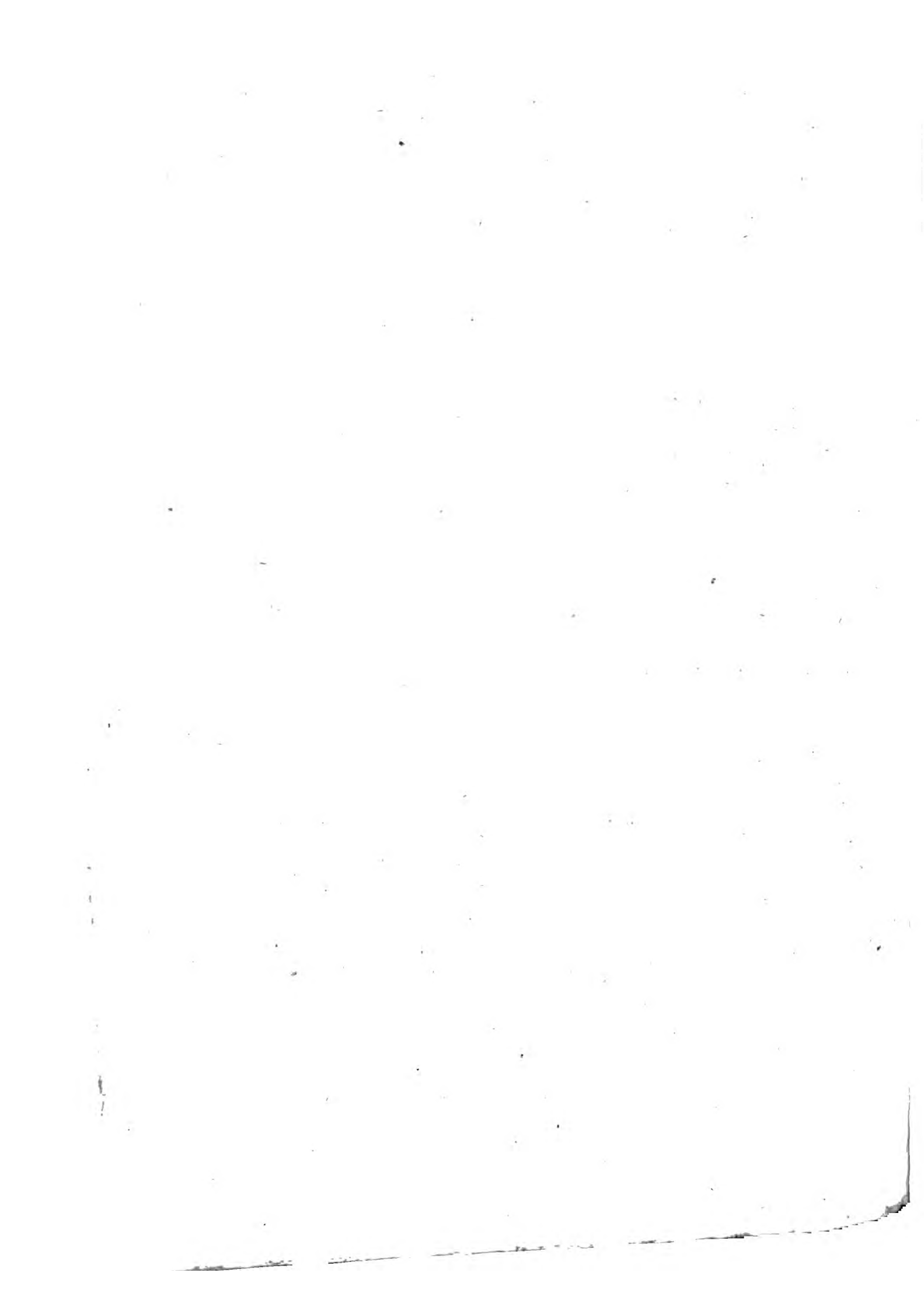
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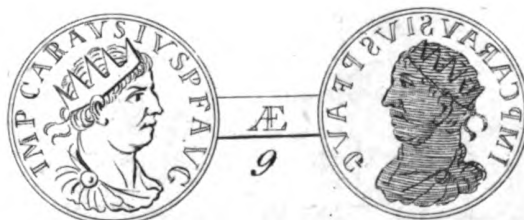
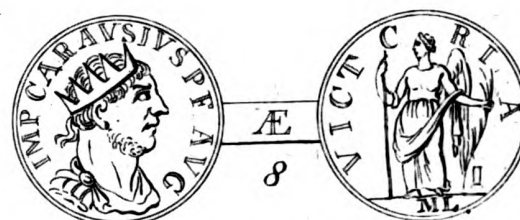
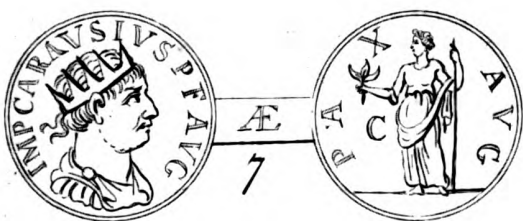
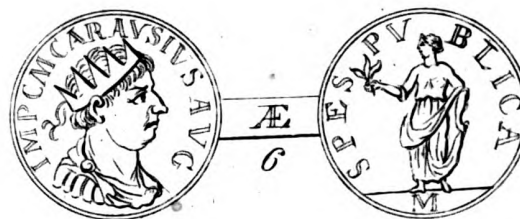
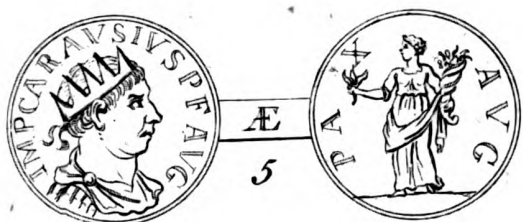
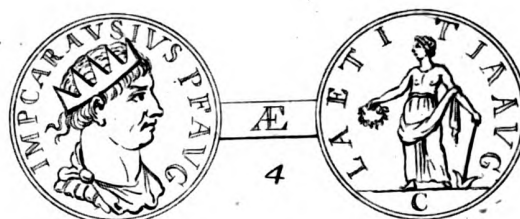
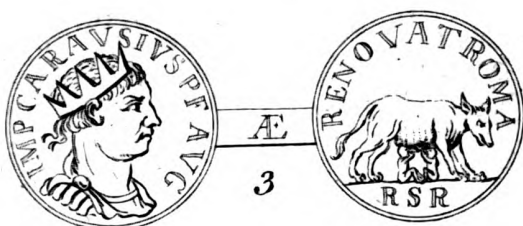
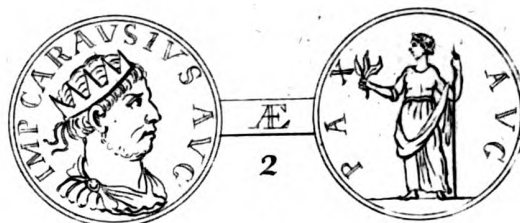
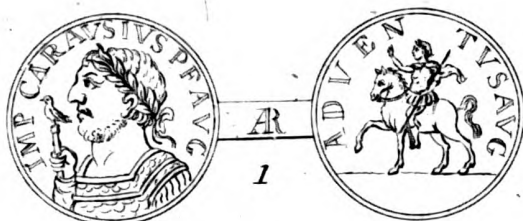






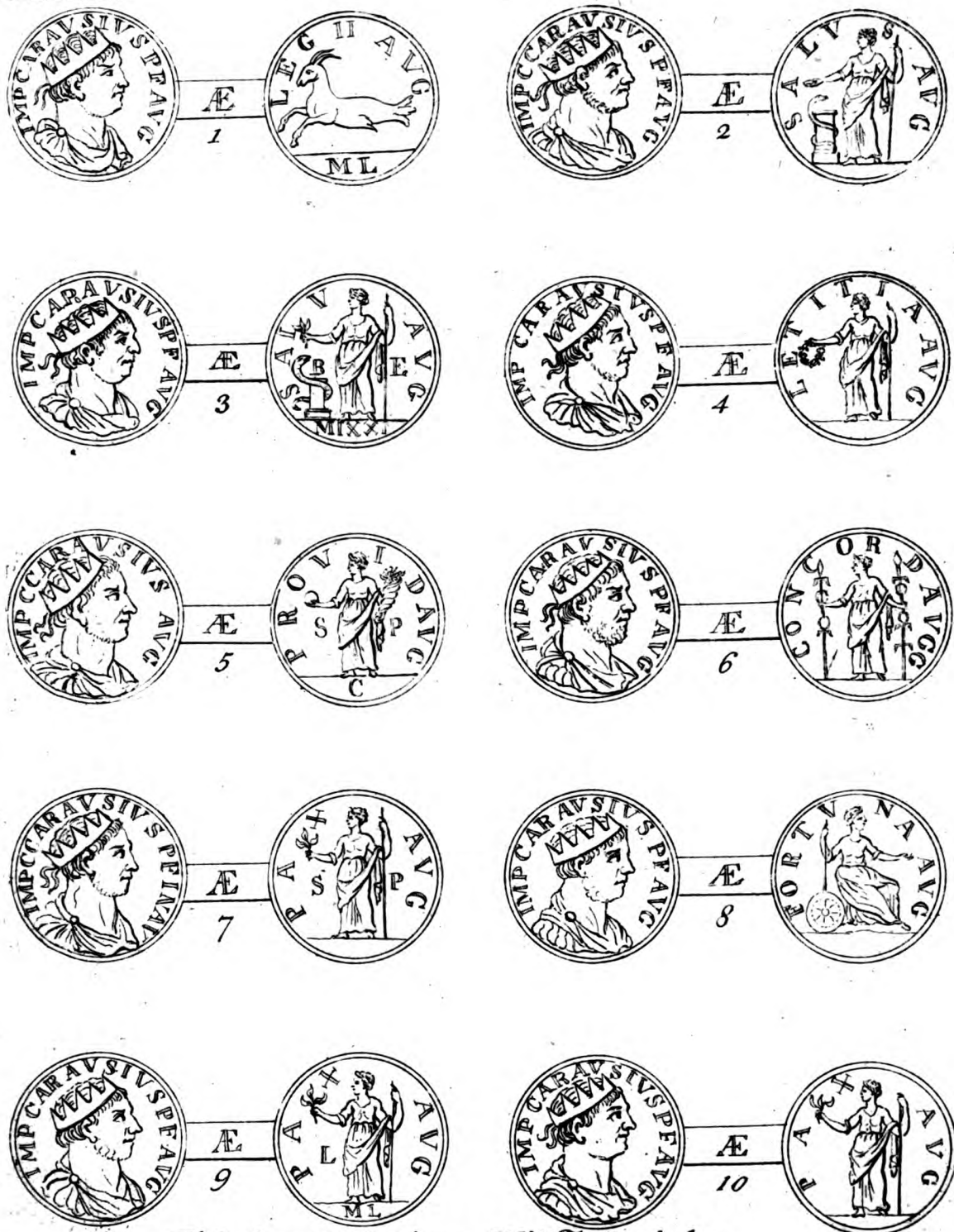




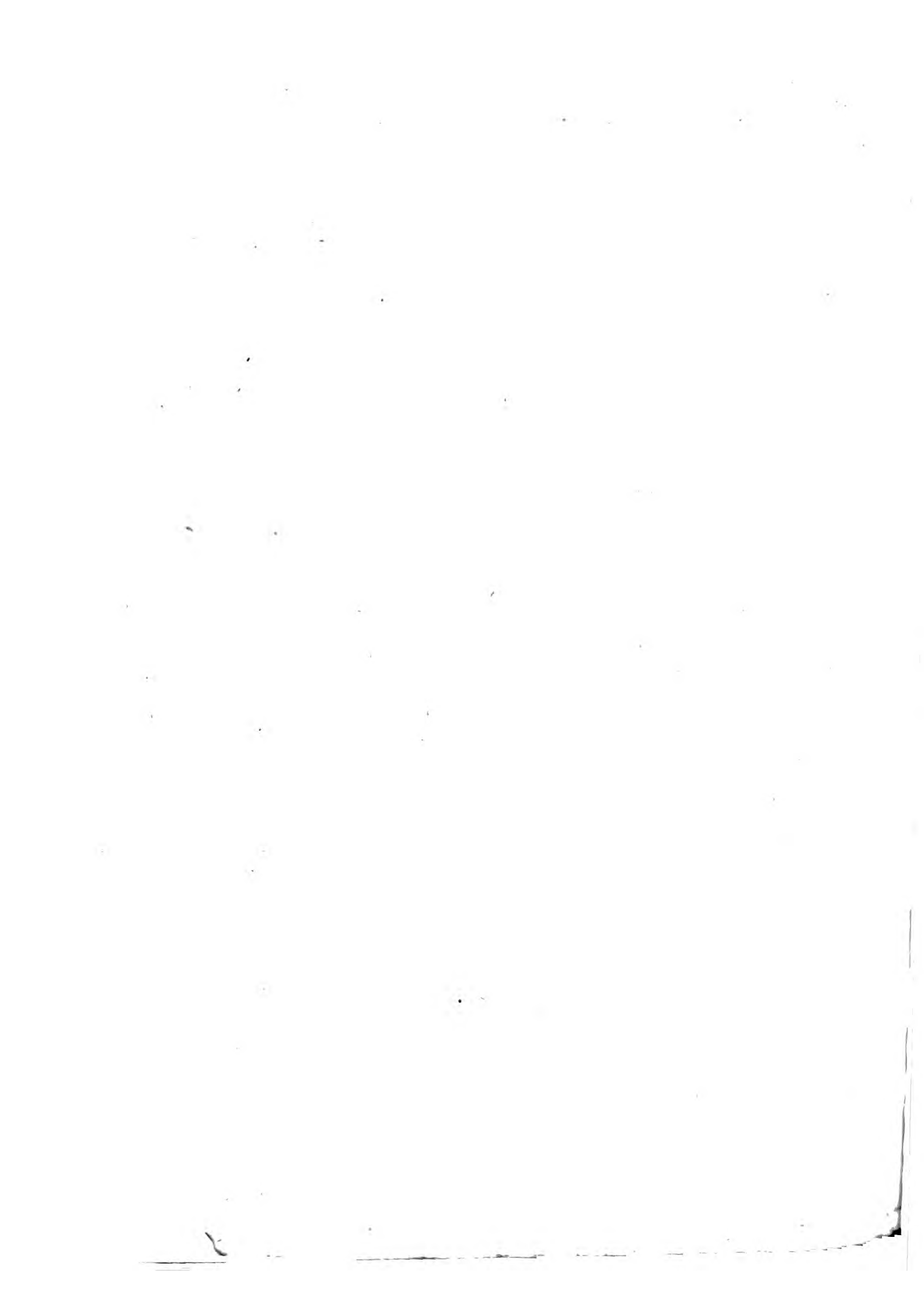




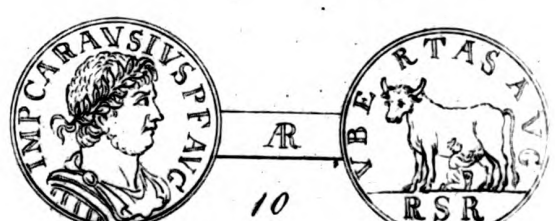
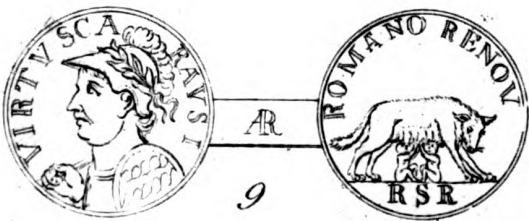
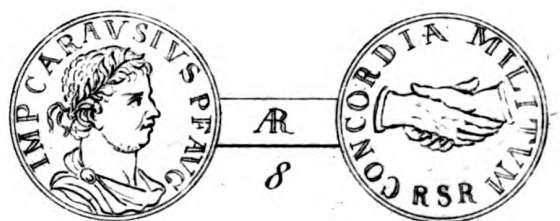
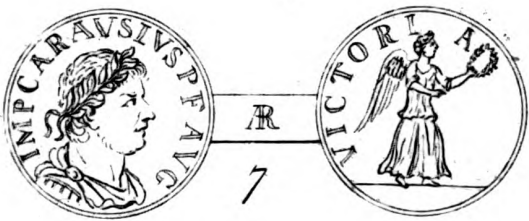
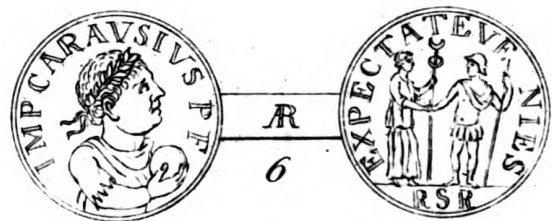
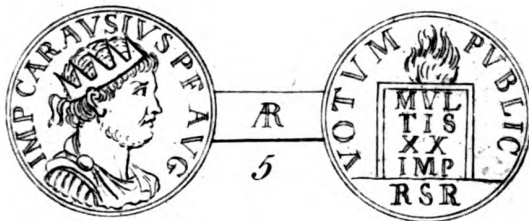
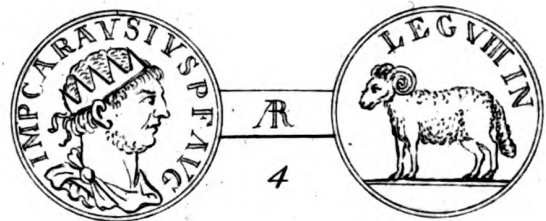
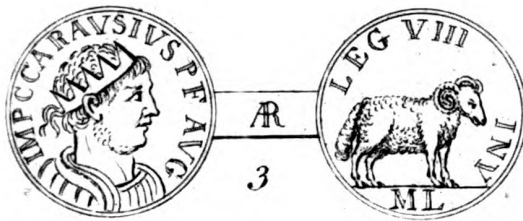
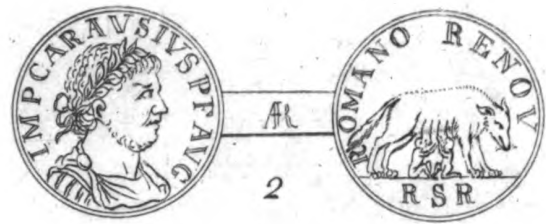
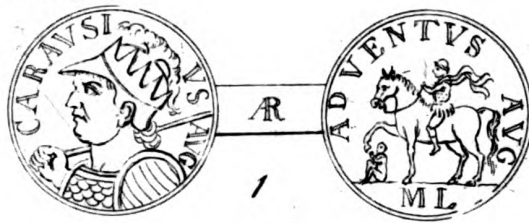
PL. XIX.



Tabula e Collectione Willi. Stukeley.



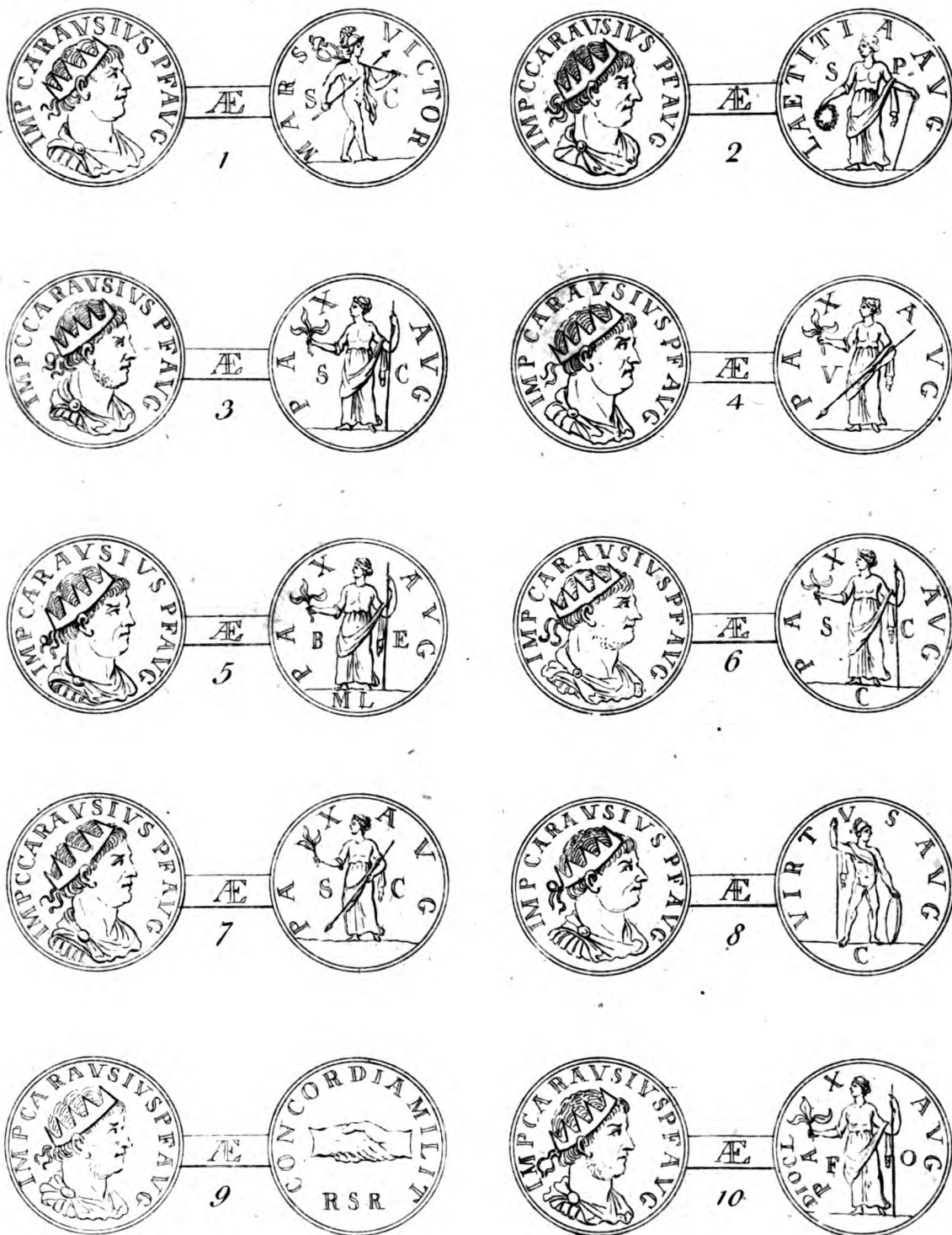
PL. XX.



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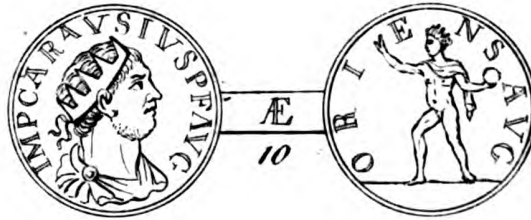
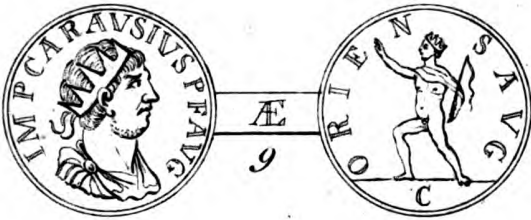
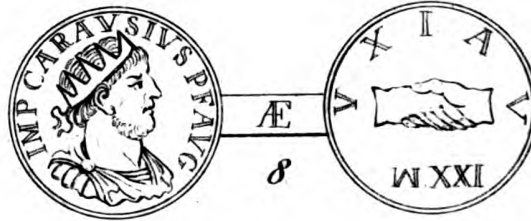
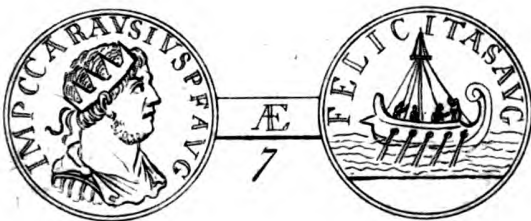
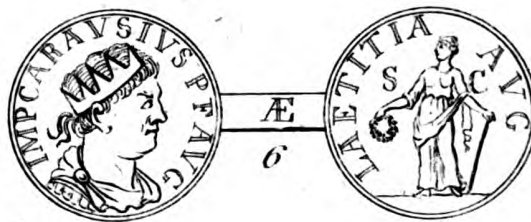
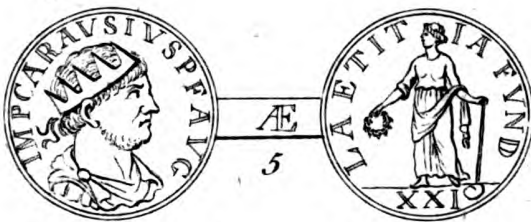
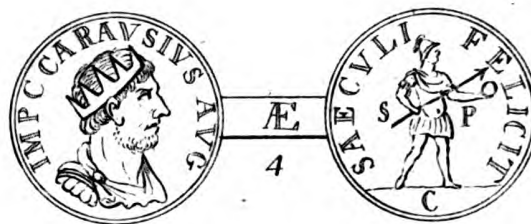
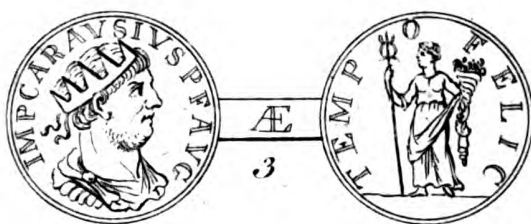
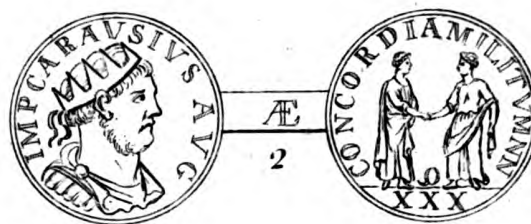
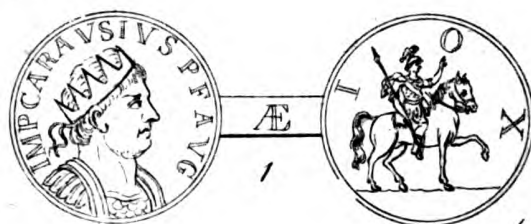




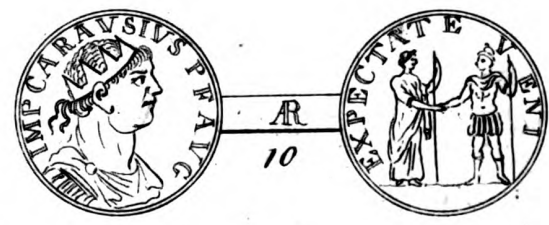
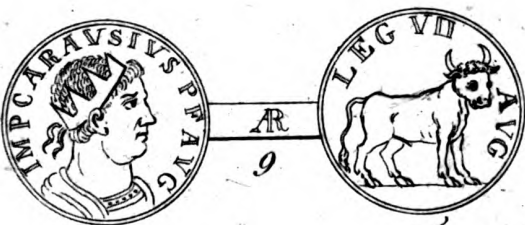
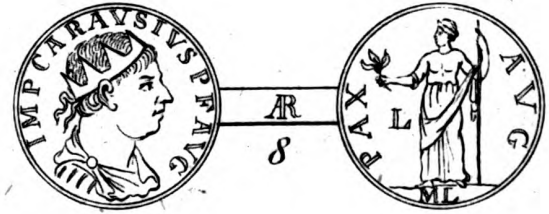
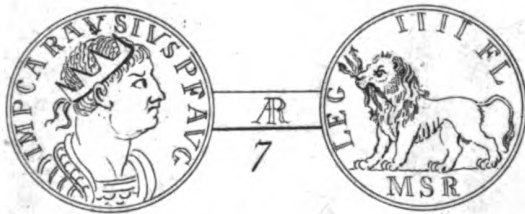
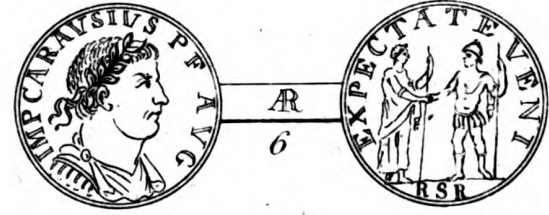
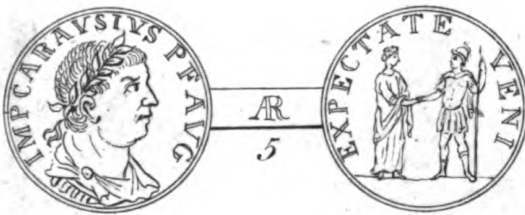
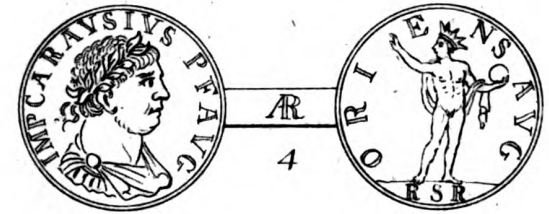
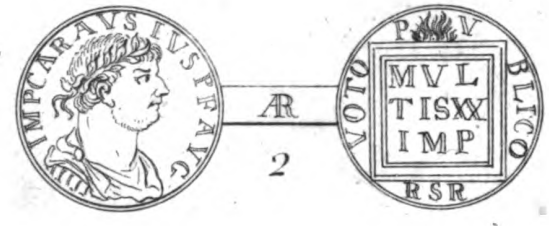
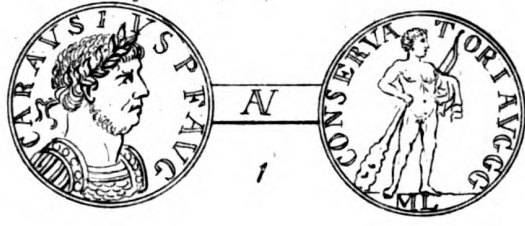


*Tabula e collectione Willi Stukeley.*



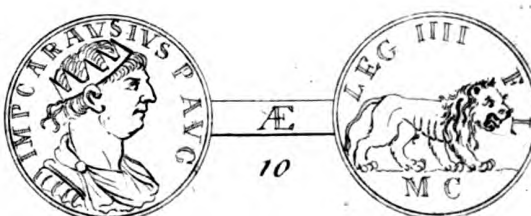
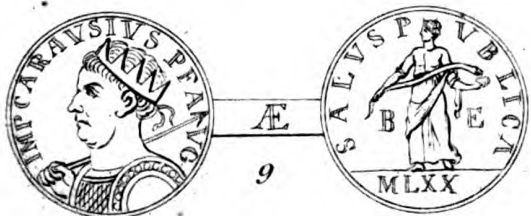
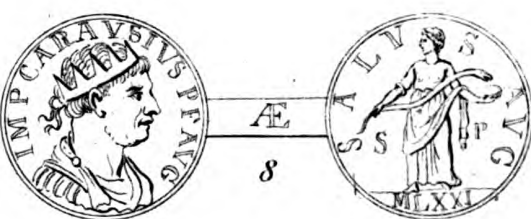
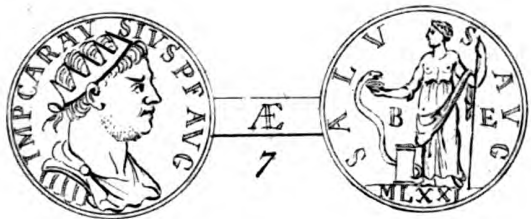
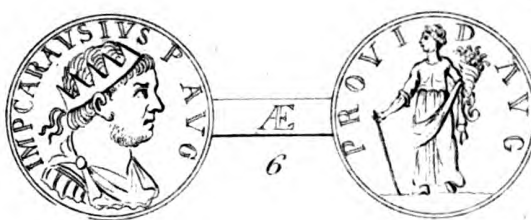
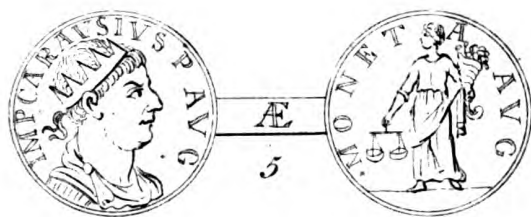
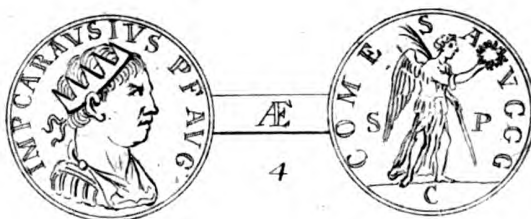
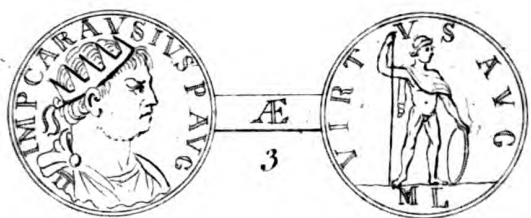
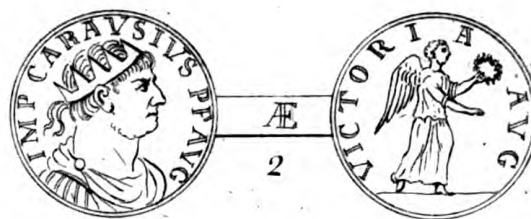
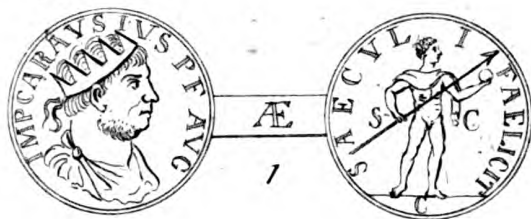






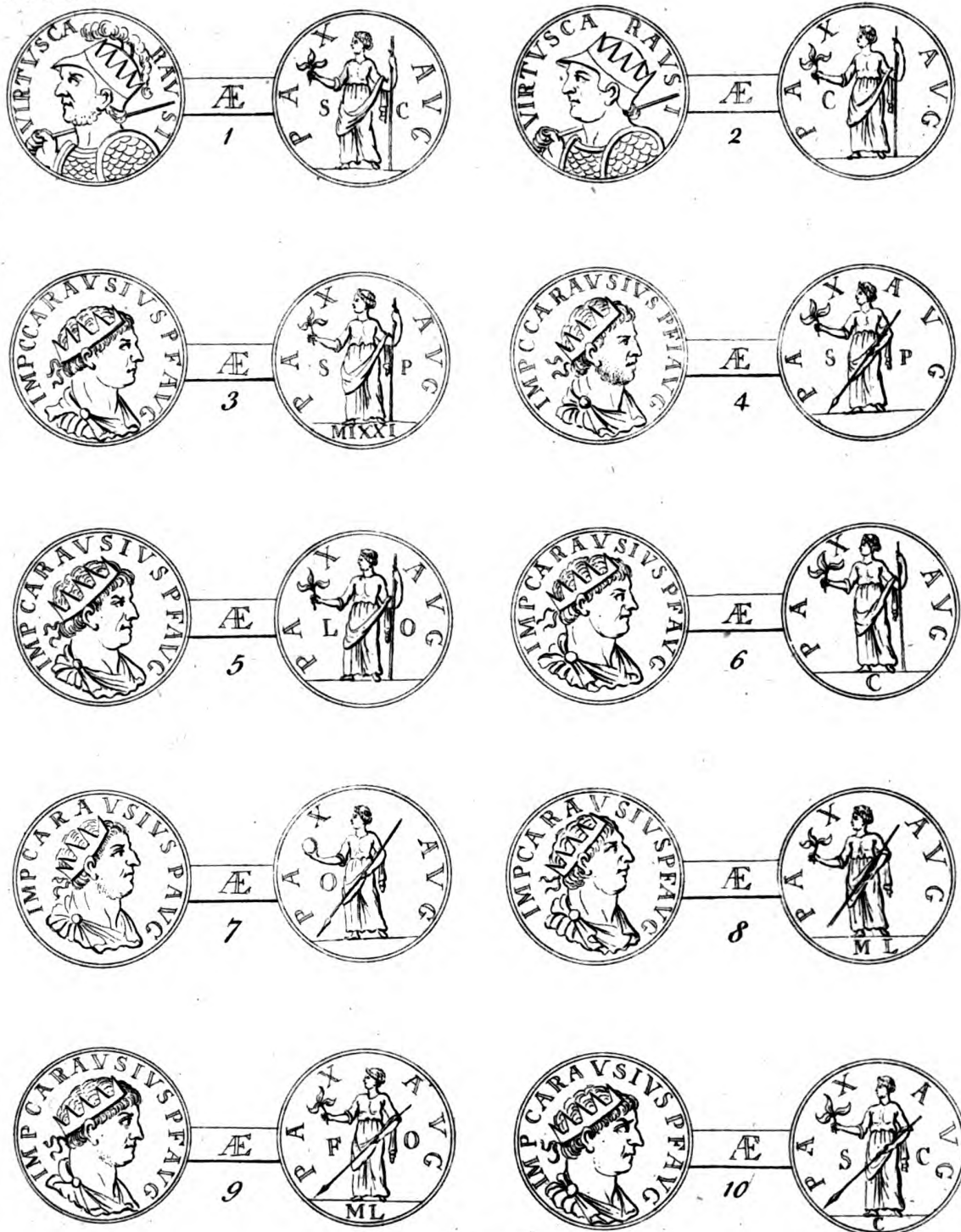
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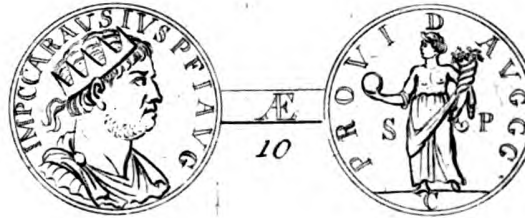
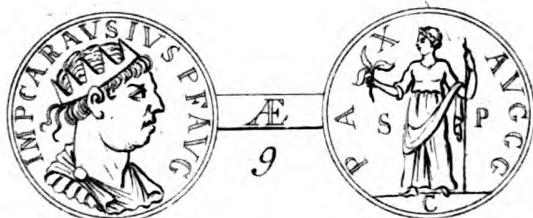
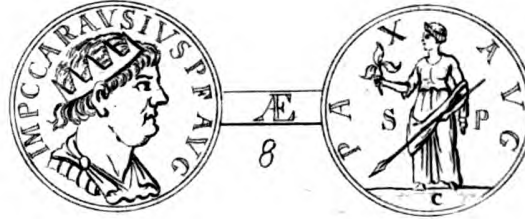
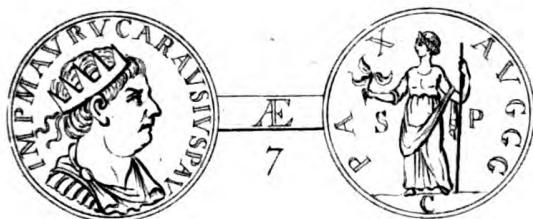
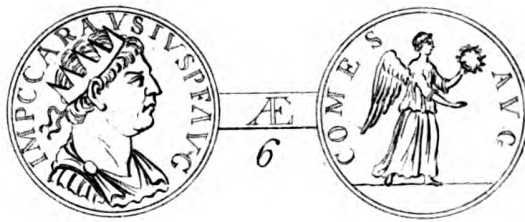
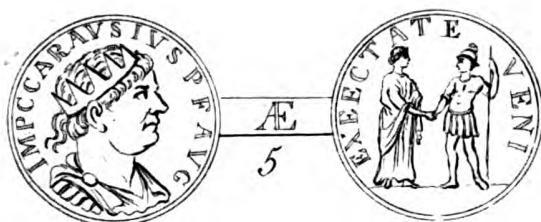
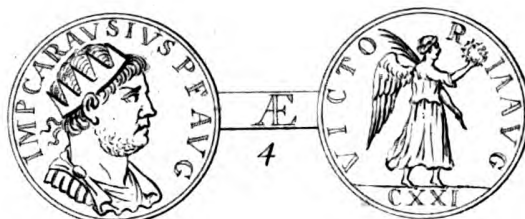
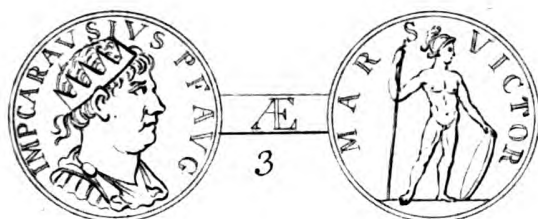
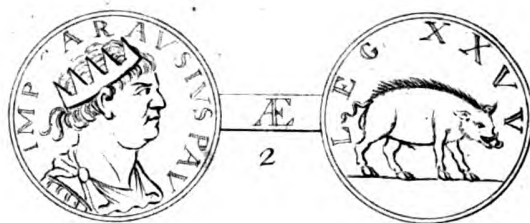
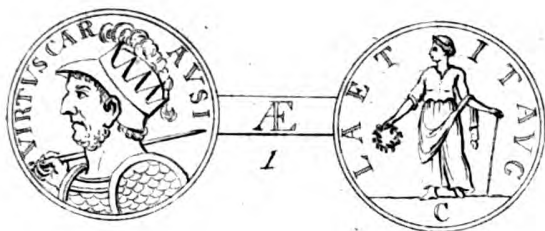




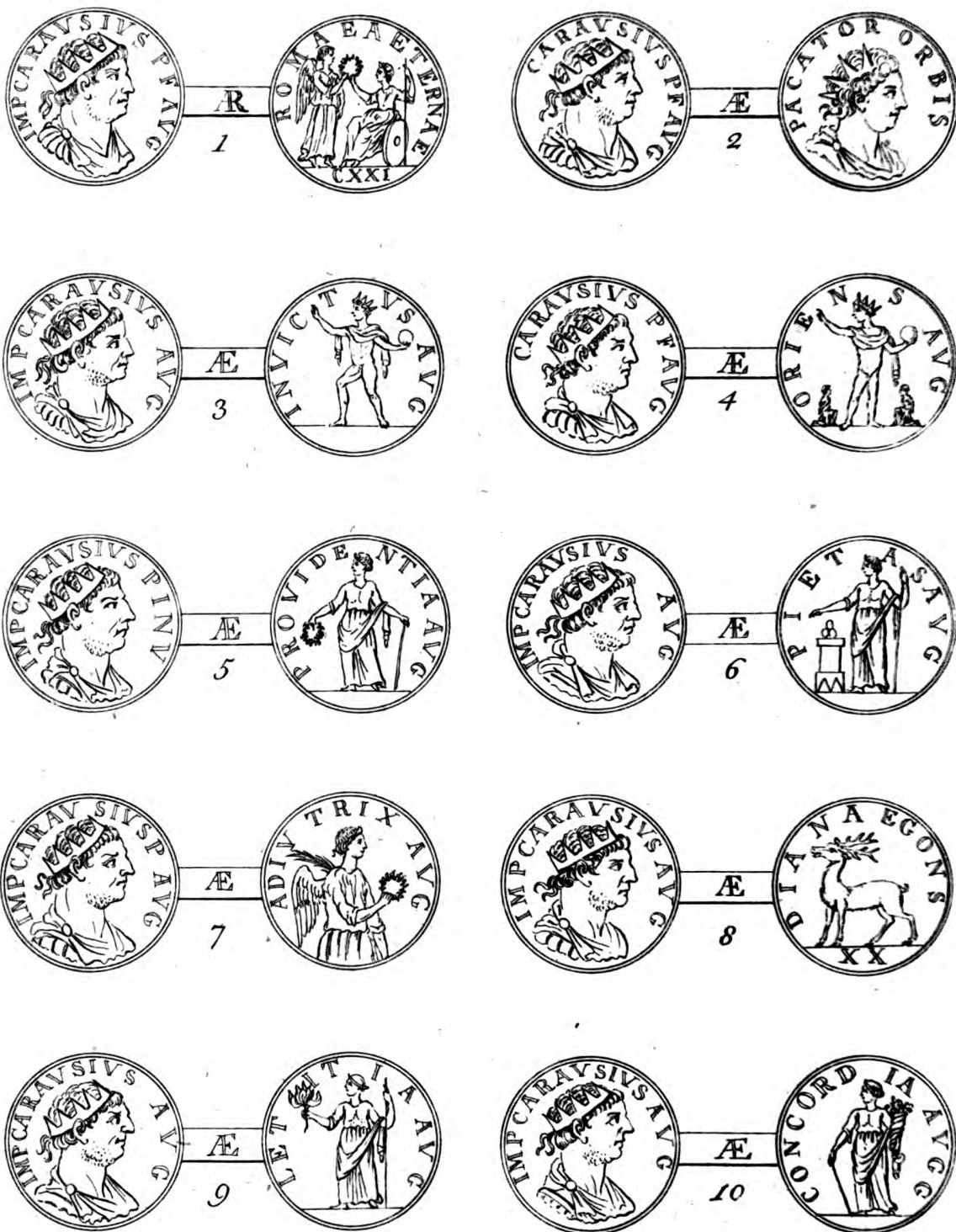


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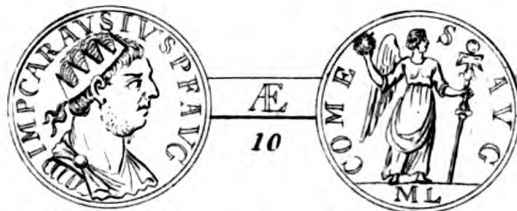
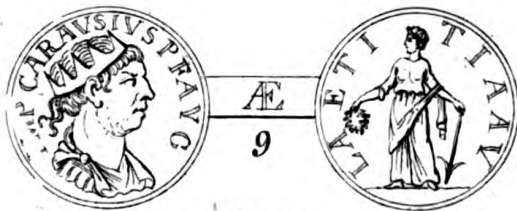
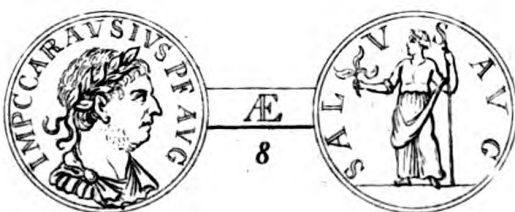
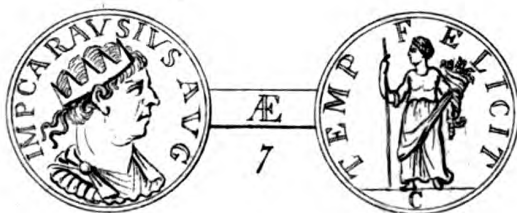
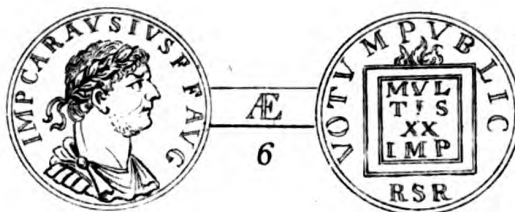
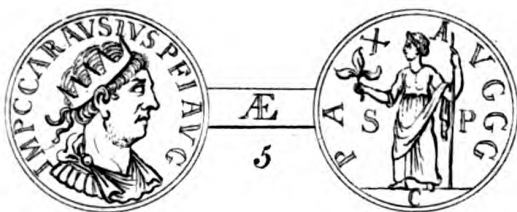
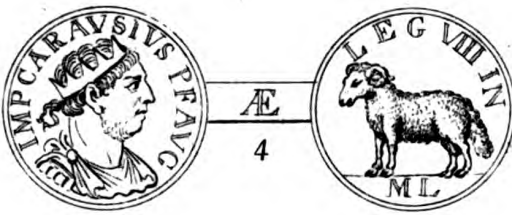
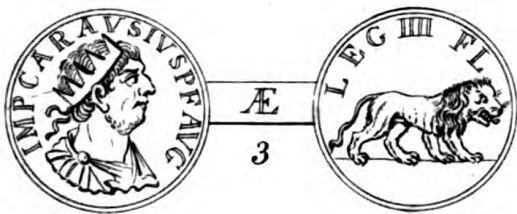
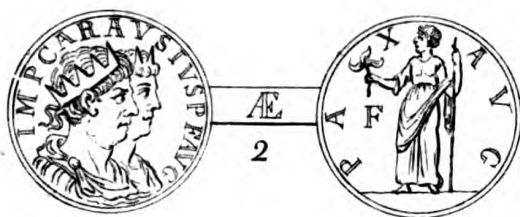






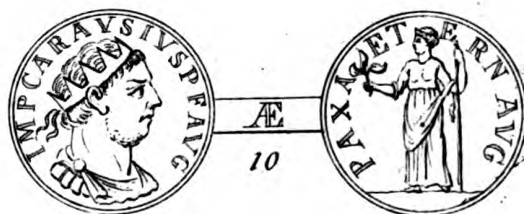
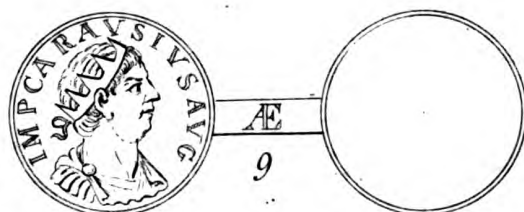
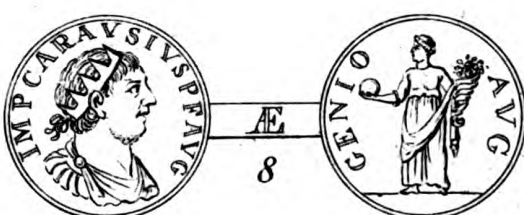
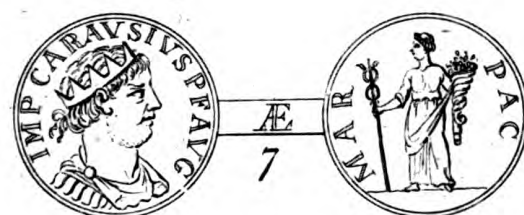
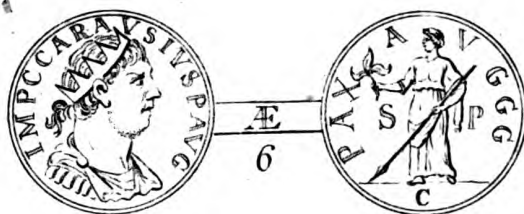
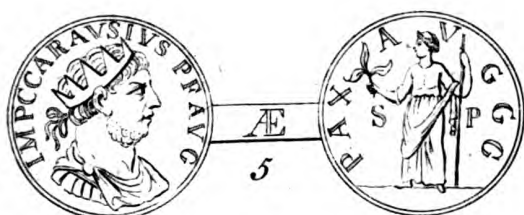
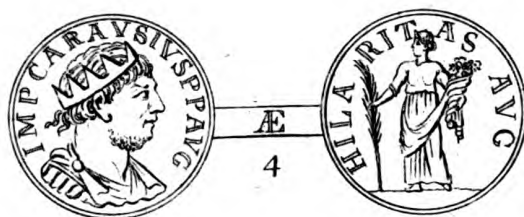
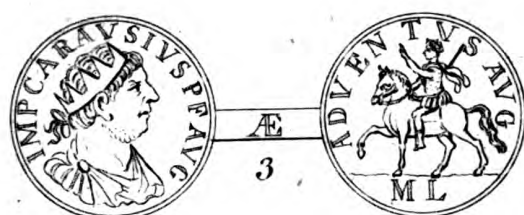
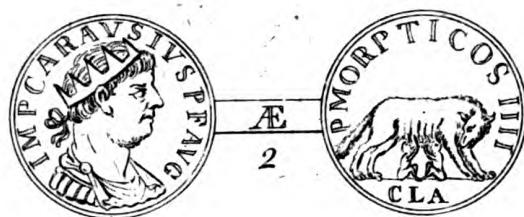
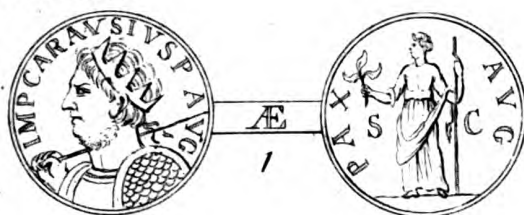


*PL. XXVIII.*

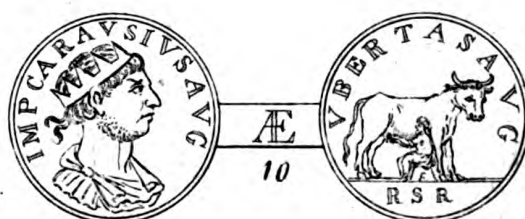
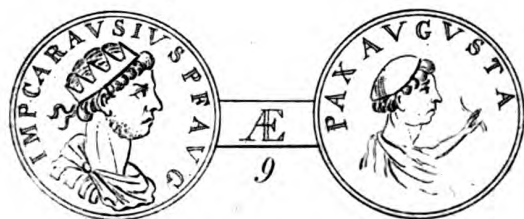
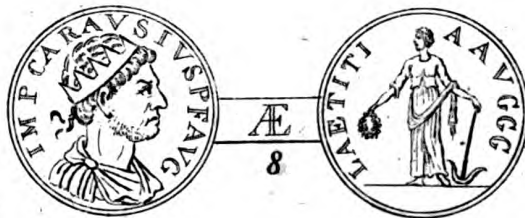
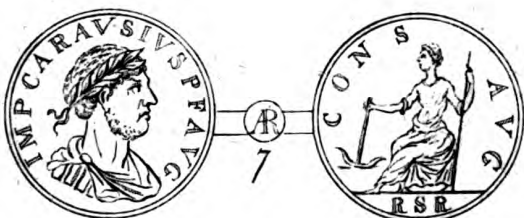
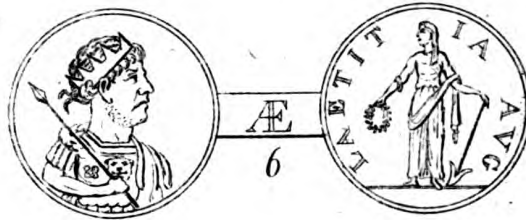
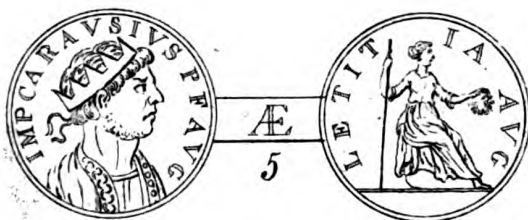
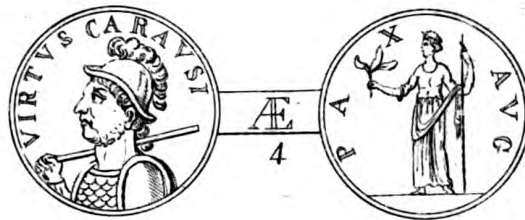
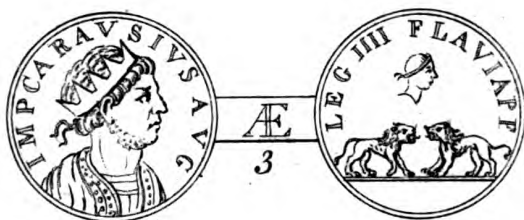
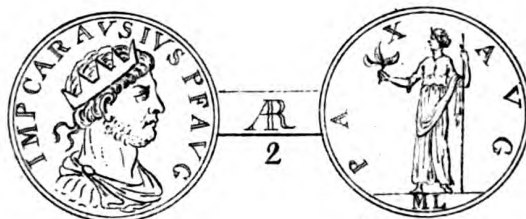
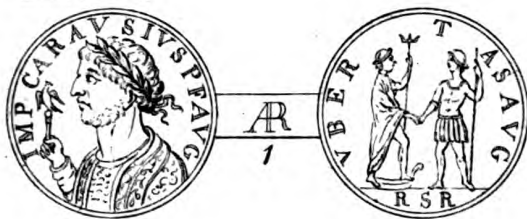


*Ex Collectione Illustrissimi Principis Ducis Devonice .*

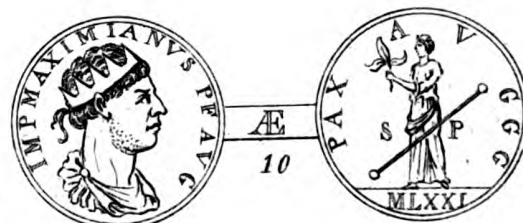
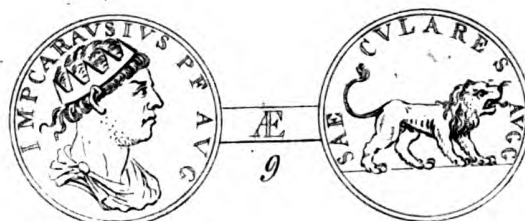
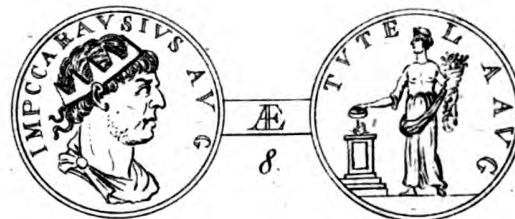
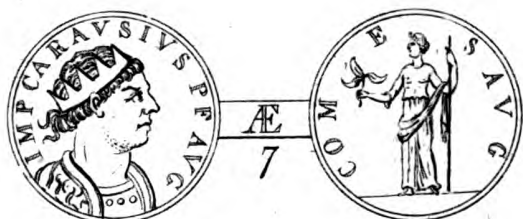
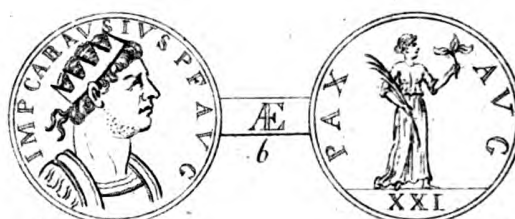
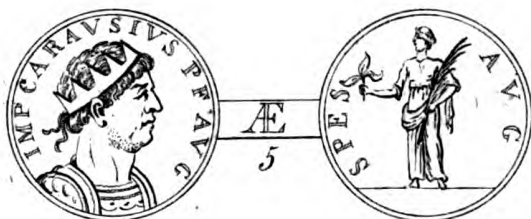
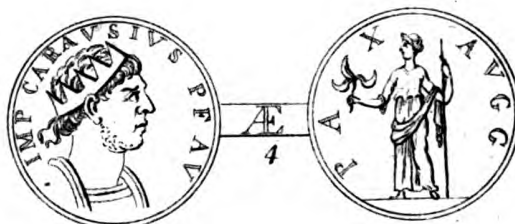
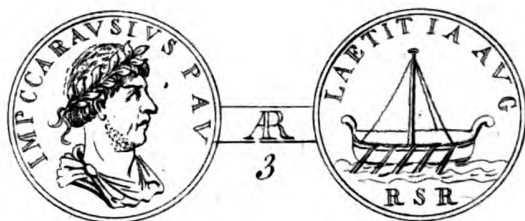
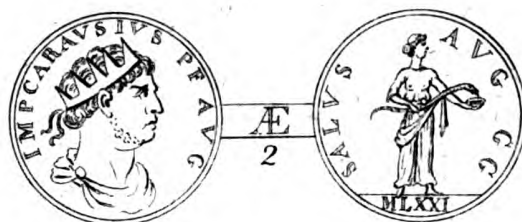
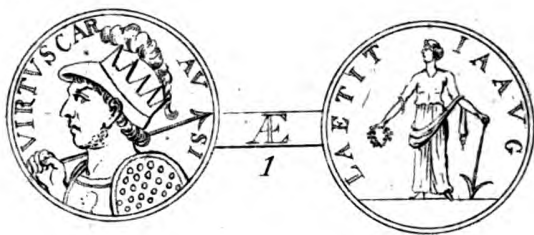






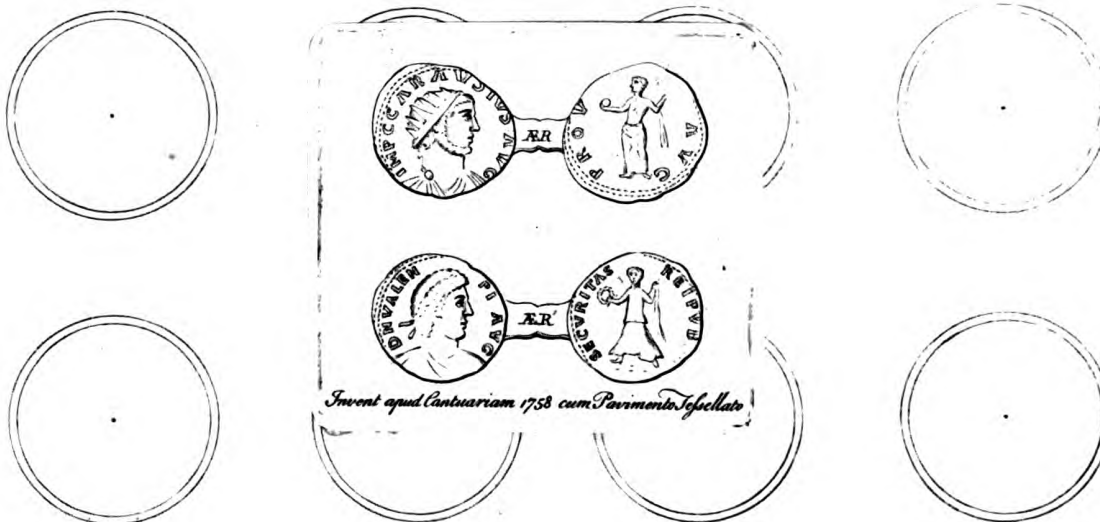














*Numismata Selectiora*  
*Allecti et Carausij*  
*Britanniae Imperatorum*  
*et Musaeo Kennediano.*





[ 183 ]

A  
C A T A L O G U E  
O F T H E  
G O L D A N D S I L V E R C O I N S  
O F  
C A R A V S I V S.  
B b

CONFIDENTIAL



*A Catalogue of the Gold and Silver Coins of CARAV-SIVS which are come to my knowledg, with reference to the Plates wherein they are engraven.*

- 1 **A** Medallion in gold, in possession of Jacomo Muffelius of Verona, legend VOTIS X. XVI. 1.
- 2 A gold coin, in the king of Prussia's cabinet. CONCORDIA MILITUM. XII. 1.
- 3 Gold. Lord Pembroke. ROMANO RENOV. *lupa cum pueris.* II. 9.
- 4 Gold. Duke of Devonshire. CONSERVATORI AVGGG. XXIII. I. III. 8.
- 5 Silver. Lord Pembroke. FELICITAS. I. 4.
- 6 Silver. Brandenburg cabinet. SALVS AVG. VII. 4.
- 7 Silver. Lord Pembroke. LEG. III. FL. I. 10.
- 8 Silver. Lord Pembroke. ADVENTVS AVGG. III. 1.
- 9 Silver. Lord Pembroke. ROME AETERNE. II. 10.
- 10 Silver. Lord Pembroke. VIRTUS INV. AVG. VI. 6.
- 11 Silver. Lord Pembroke. DIANA.
- 12 Silver. Duke of Devon. EXPECTATE VENI. I. 1.
- 13 Silver. Duke of Devon. ROMANO RENOV. XX. 2.
- 14 Silver. Duke of Devon. RENOVAT. ROMA. XVII. 1.
- 15 Silver. Duke of Devon. CONSERVATORI AVGGG. III. 8.
- 16 Silver. Duke of Devon. LEG. VIII. AVG. laureate. I. 8.
- 17 Silver. Duke of Devon. ADVENTVS AVG. XX. 1.

18 Silver

- 18 Silver. Duke Devon. CONCORDIA MILIT. hel-  
meted. II. 1.
- 19 Silver. Duke Devon. LEG. VIII. INV. ram. XX. 3.
- 20 Silver. Duke Devon. LEG. III. FL. XXVIII. 3.
- 21 Silver. Duke Devon. ORIENS AVG. XXIII. 4.
- 22 Silver. Duke Devon. FELICITA AVG. XXIII. 3.
- 23 Silver. Duke Devon. VOTO PVBLICO. XXIII. 2.
- 24 Silver. Duke Devon. ADVENTVS AVG. II. 2.
- 25 Silver. Duke Devon. ROMAE AETERNAE. a  
temple. II. 10.
- 26 Silver. Heneage Earl of Winchelsea. LEG. VIII.  
IN. I. 9.
- 27 Silver. Lord Sandwich. CONCORDIA MILI-  
TUM. XVI. 2.
- 28 Silver. Lord Oxford. CONCORD. MILITVM.  
XVI. 2.
29. Silver. Archbishop Wake's cabinet in Chrif's  
Church college Oxford. FELICIT. AVG.  
XXIII. 3.
- 30 Silver. King of France. PAX AVG. of Medalion  
Size XXIII. 8.
- 31 Silver. King of France. ORIVNA AVG. *gift of*  
*Dr. Mead.* VII. 6.
- 32 Silver. King of France ROMANO. RENOV. *lupa*  
*cum pueris* XX. 2.
- 33 Silver. *Prince of Saxgotha* LEG. III. FL. XXIII. 7.
- 34 Silver. *Occo.* FIDES MILITUM. VI. 8.
- 35 Silver.

- 35 Silver. Peirefcus. IOVI ET HERCVLI CONS.  
AVGG. Banduri.
- 36 Silver. Banduri. ROMAE AETERNE. XXVII. 1.
- 37 Silver. Banduri. ROMA.
- 38 Silver. Banduri. PAX AVG. XXIII. 8.
- 39 Silver. FIDEM MILITVM NN. Banduri. Gene-  
brier. II. 4.
- 40 Silver. Banduri. EXPECTATE VENI laureate.  
XXIII. 6.
- 41 Silver. Banduri. EXPECTATE VENI. radiate.  
XXIII. 10.
- 42 Silver. Dr. Genebrier. FELICITA. AVG. III. 1.
- 43 Silver. Cotton Library. EXPEC- }  
TATE VENI. } lost before  
44 Silver. Cotton Library. } brought to  
45 Silver. Cotton Library. } the Mufæum.
- 46 Silver. Bodley Library. EXPECTATE VENIES.  
XX. 6.
- 47 Silver. Bodley Library. ORIENS AVG. XXIII. 4.
- 48 Silver. Sir Andrew Fountain AMOR. literis reverfis.
- 49 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan VOTO PVBLICO MVLTI.  
XX IMP. III. 9.
- 50 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan. VICTORIA AVG. two  
figures, the emperor joining right hands with a  
female figure, who holds forth a garland in left.  
VI. 4.
- 51 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan. SALVS AVG. area S. P. ex-  
ergue ML. XXI.

- 52 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan. VOTO PVBLICO MVL-  
TIS XX IMP. in a garland. exergue R S R. III. 9.
- 53 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan. rev. a horseman holding up  
his right. IMP. III IISICP. exergue P. S. P.
- 54 Silver. Sir Hans Sloan. VOTVM PVBLIC. a flam-  
ing altar, MVL TIS XX IMP. exergue R S R.
- 55 Silver. Sir Robert Abdy. LEG. VIII. IN. XX. 4.
- 56 Silver. Dr. Mead. PAX AVG. consular. VIII. 3.
- 57 Silver. Dr. Mead. SALVS AVG. VII. 4.
- 58 Silver. Dr. Milles. VICTORIA AVG. XX. 7.
- 59 Silver. Dr. Mason. the letters pretty fair, but unin-  
telligible.
- 60 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. PROVIDENTIA AVG.
- 61 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. VOTVM PVBLICVM. III. 10.
- 62 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. ADVENTVS AVG. XVIII. 1.
- 63 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. PAX AVG.
- 64 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. EXPECTATE .VENIES
- 65 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. FELICITAS AVG. a gally.
- 66 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. RENOVAT. ROMA. *lupa  
cum pueris.*
- 67 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. CONCORDIA MILIT. *duæ  
dextræ junctæ.* II. 3.
- 68 Silver. Dr. Kennedy. CONSTANT. AVG. *Nep-  
tunus rupe insidens.*
- 69 Silver. W. Stukeley. PAX AVG. XIV. 1.
- 70 Silver. Maurice Johnson, Esq; FELICITAS XIII. 8.
- 71 Silver.

- 71 Silver. Thomas Sadler, Esq; bijugate. PAX AVG.  
VII. 9.
- 72 Silver. Matthew Duane, Esq; VBERTAS AVG.  
XXX. 1.
- 73 Silver. Matthew Duane, Esq; EXPECTATE VE-  
NI. XXIII. 5.
- 74 Silver. Matthew Duane, Esq; FORTVNA AVG.
- 75 Silver. Charles Frederic, Esq; VBERTAS AVG.  
XX. 10.
- 76 Silver. P. Carteret Webb, Esq; CONCORDIA  
MILIT. XX. 8.
- 77 Silver. P. Carteret Webb, Esq; ROMANO RE-  
NOV. helmeted. XX. 9.
- 78 Silver. P. Carteret Webb, Esq; FORTVNA AVG.  
VII. 5.
- 79 Silver. reverend Mr. William Myers, rector of Wal-  
ton near Landguard.fort. FELICITAS AVG.  
III. 1.
- 80 Silver. Mr. Hodfal. RENOVAT. ROMANO. *lupa  
cum pueris.*
- 81 Silver. Mr. Pointer. CONCORDIA AVGG.
- 82 Silver. Mr. Tyrrel. CONCORDIA AVGG.
- 83 Silver. Mr. Kemp. PAX AVG. the emperor with  
the consular Scepter.
- 84 Silver. Mr. White. LAETITIA AVG. a gally.  
XXXI. 3.
- 85 Silver. FIDES MILITVM. like to VI. 8.
- 86 Silver. James Bernard, Esq; PAX AVG. in area S P.  
Since

Since this Catalogue was drawn up, some of the coins have chang'd their possessors; some I have not seen; of others, I have not had intelligence. the whole magnifys the grandeur of our Emperor, though his reign was so short.

Coins denoting his Son.

One in Banduri. AVGG. page 117.

Another coin in Banduri. in reverse *caput galeatum*. p. 118.

All the coins of PROVID. AVG. and especially PROVID. AVGGG. IX. 9. 10. X. 7. 6. XII. 8. XIII. 5. XIV. 7. 9. XV. 9. XVI. 6. 7. XIX. 5. XXIV. 6. XXVI. 10. XXVII. 5. XXXII. 3. all the jugate coins. VI. 9. XIII. 7. XXVIII. 2. &c.

ADVENTVS AVGG.

FIDEM MILITVM NN. II. 4.

CONCORDIA AVGG. XIX. 6. XXVII. 10. mentioned in Tyrrel's history of England. p. 83.

PACATOR ORBIS. XXVII. 2. IX. 8. XXIII. 4. XI. 10. XXII. 9. 10. All the coins of ORIENS AVG.

V. 1. IX. 7. All the coins of SPES PVBLICA.

V. 2. XI. 8. XVIII. 6. XXXI. 5.

APOLLINI CONS.

IOVI CRESCENTI.

IOVI

IOVI ET HERCVLI CONS. AVGG.

PACI AVGG.

PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. V. 4.

VICTORIA AVGG. XIV. 10. V 8.

CONCORDIA MILITVM NN. XXII. 2.

INVICTVS AVG. XXVII. 3.

An image of him in busto. Banduri p. 118. XXVII 2.

———— on foot. XIII. 7. XXVIII. 3.

———— on horseback. H. 1.



Coins regarding the Empress.

ORIVNA AVG. VII. 6.  
 SECVRITAS REIP. II. 8.  
 SECVRITAS ORBIS. IX. 2.  
 SECVRITAS PERP. II. 8.  
 CONSERVATORI. XIII. 3.  
 COMES AVGGG. VI. 2.  
 COMES AVG. III. 9. XXXI. 7.  
 VICTORIA AVGG. V. 8.  
 SALVS AVG. X. 19.  
 Her busto. VII. 6. XXX. 3.  
 Her image. II. 8. V. 8. X. 6. XII. 6. XIII. 3. XIV.  
 10. XXXI. 7.

In

**I**N these kind of studys, as in Mathematics, much must be written to come at proofs and demonstrations, more than need be printed; so I have much more in Manuscript; which served myself, to collect the foregoing history: Which confirms and illustrates it. But there is a choice and a bound too, in all Antiquarian dispuisitions.

*Plus scire velle, quam sit satis, intemperantiæ genus est. Seneca epist. 88.*

## Part. I

|                            |              |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Silver coin of Carausius   | Frontispiece |
| A Coin with Abraham pastor | p. 3         |
| Mummy breastplate          | 4            |
| Map of Cardike             | 12           |
| Arthur's son & plan        | 12           |
| Silver coin of Carausius   | 133          |
|                            | 21           |

## Part. II.

|                                                               |      |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| Silver coin of Carausius from Geneva                          | Iron |
| Adam sacrificing                                              | p.   |
| Map of the Isle of Ely                                        |      |
| Coins of Astarke                                              |      |
| Two plates of Carausius & Allectus' coins<br>from Dr Kennedy. |      |

End of Smelley

**H A Y M A**  
**A**T the King's Theatre  
 Monday next will be performed a  
**La FAMIGLIA in S**  
**Or, The FAMILY** in  
 The Music composed by  
 With new Cloaths, Decorations  
 Pit and Boxes to be put together, and  
 out Tickets, which will be delivered T  
 Half a Guinea each, Gallery Five Shill  
 By THEIR MAJESTY  
 No Persons whatsoever to be

and in Bampton  
 are Length, are 1 Keen  
**R. WALKER, M.D.**

itself, and was never known to  
 of Business, or Alteration in  
 Wine, Water or Sugar, and  
 omit, carrying all clear off by  
 ite lightest to its most malig-  
 nant having no Mercantile in-  
 mercantile Pursuits, and in all  
 (as) either occasioned by Strains,  
 and inflexible Cures, for all Clases  
 ops are the most certain, imple-  
 it's square, in Bottles of 5 s. or  
 B. Bailey and Mr. Mackintosh  
 it my Warehouse, the Bible and  
 urts Dares; or, Extraordinary  
 to assure all Persons, that my  
 , the same being to prevent any  
**ON OF THE PUBLIC IN**  
**H and LONG LIFE.**  
**Original Jesuit Drops.**

**W A L K E R.**  
 be  
 four Volumes, Twelve, Price  
 or 12s. an Hundred.  
 knowledge of Religion easy to the  
 achism. Price Two pence, or  
 2 and Ignorant. Price Three-  
 Price Two pence, or 12s. per  
 by the same Author.  
 Bible and Crown in S. P.  
 f Team in Ireland.  
**WARD & SNGE.**

s, and very proper to be given  
 edications suitable to the Occa-  
 the Behaviour of outlaws both  
 remission, the Obligation to re-  
 which is added, A brief Account  
 ordinarly make for not coming  
**the EXCUSES and**  
 y Shillings an Hundred.  
**ORTH EDITION,**  
 of such Persons as have been  
 ublished.

voys, and sold for 6s.  
 Mica. Dodley in Pall-mall. The  
 ublished to Mr. Derrick's Poem  
 Mica. Dodley in Pall-mall; and

East India-House, Feb. 17, 1762.

**T**HE Court of Directors of the United Company of Mer-  
 chants of England trading to the East Indies do hereby  
 give Notice, that a General Court will be held at their said  
 House on Wednesday the 7th Day of April next, for the Elec-  
 tion of twenty-four Directors of the said Company for the Year  
 ensuing, which will continue from Nine in the Morning until  
 Six in the Afternoon.  
 And that the Transfer Books of the said Company's Stock  
 will be opened on Thursday the 8th Day of said April.

**ORPHAN WORKING-SCHOOL at HOXTON.**  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to the Governors of this Charity  
 that the Half Yearly General Court will be held at  
 the George Tavern in Ironmonger Lane, This Day the 7th  
 Day of April instant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, to  
 receive the Report of the Committee, to elect Officers and a  
 General Committee for the Year ensuing, and on other special  
 Affairs.

**LIFE ANNUITIES.**  
**PERSONS** desirous to raise Money on any  
 Annuity or Income which they have for Life, payable out of  
 Lands, Stocks, or the Exchequer, may be immediately supplied with  
 large Sums, by applying to Mr. Furtado, at his Counting House in  
 Cowpers-Court, near the Jerusalem Coffee-house in Cornhill, London,  
 from Twelve to Three daily.

**LONDON-HOSPITAL, March 29, 1762.**  
**T**HE Anniversary of the Governors of this  
 Charity will be held at Merchant Taylors Hall, on Thursday  
 the 22d Day of April next; after a Sermon preached before his  
 Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, President, the Vice Presidents  
 and Governors, by the Right Reverend Father-in God JOHN Lord  
 Bishop of OXFORD, at St. Laurence's Church, near Guildhall.  
**S T E W A R D S.**  
 Sir John Hinde Cotton, Bart. Richard Shubrick, Esq;  
 Sir James Lowther, Bart. Thomas Thoma, Esq;  
 Richard Benyon, Esq; Mr. Peter Auber, jun.  
 William Craycraft, Esq; Mr. John Cooke,  
 Osgood Hanbury, Esq; Mr. John Coope,  
 James Neave, Esq; Mr. John Elliott.

Fast Tickets to be had at the following Coffee-Houses, at 5s.  
 each, viz. Mount's Coffee House, near Grosvenor square; George's,  
 at Temple-Bar; John's, Tom's, and the Rainbow, in Cornhill;  
 and of the House Steward, at the Hospital.  
 N. B. The Hall will be properly aired all the Day before the Feast,  
 and on the Feast-Day until One o'Clock.

**STOLEN** a blue Box Coat, with red Button  
 Holes, brass Buttons, double Cape, with Worsted Lace, the Collar  
 of which are red, white, yellow, and black.  
 If offered to be pawn'd or sold, stop it and the Party, and give Notice  
 to Sir John Fielding, and you shall have one Guinea Reward.  
 March 29, 1761.

**STRAYD** or Stolen out of Wallworth  
 Common, a Sorrel Poney, about twelve Hands and a Half high.  
 a thick Head, and long Tail not jointed, and had a Horse Lo k on the  
 near Foot below, and bare-footed.  
 Whosoever can give Account of the above said Poney, and will bring  
 it to Mr. Parker, Common-Keeper, at Wallworth, or to Mr. Will  
 Waller, Master Carman, at the two Giants in Dog-Lane, near St.  
 John's Church, Southwark, shall receive Half a Guinea Reward, and  
 all reasonable Charges.

**LOST** on Saturday last, four Childrens  
 Mourning Coats almost new, two of black and white brocaded  
 Satin, and two of black and white flowered Silk.  
 Whoever brings them to Mr. Readshaw's, Linendraper, in Blow-  
 bladder Street, or to Mr. Boyer's, Silk Dyer, in Ivy-lane, Newgate-  
 street; shall receive four Guineas Reward, or in Proportion for any of  
 them.  
 If offered to be pawn'd or sold, pray stop them, and give Notice  
 as above, and you shall receive the same Reward. No greater Reward  
 will be offered.

**LOST**, in Effex street in the Strand, on  
 Monday last about Eight in the Evening, a Gold Watch in a  
 Shagreen Case, fudded with Pinchbeck Metal, Number 6094, with a  
 steel Chain and two Seals.  
 Whoever has found the said Watch, Chain and Seals, and will bring  
 the same to Mr. Pelham, a Peruke-maker, in Stanhope-street, near  
 Clove-Market, shall have Five Guineas Reward.

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