

The Imperial mints of Philip the Arab

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Introduction

This paper is a by-product of research aiming at finding out, whether the methodology of phylogenetic systematics requires an underlying hypothesis of evolution in order to be successful. Many, if not most, systematists believe that cladistic analyses require a general hypothesis of an evolutionary process (e.g. Farris, 1983, Kluge, 2001), but others claim that hierarchical character distributions suffice (e.g. Brower, 2000). These arguments are based on theoretical premises, as they should. The question could be approached from a practical point of view as well, however. Not only living things, but also any set of hierarchically organized items defined by characters could be analysed. Such a study might indicate, whether or not the method used in phylogenetic systematics operates in the proven absence of real ancestor-descendant relationships. The true phylogenies of living organisms cannot be known as they are always inferred from data, but minting sequences of coins can be known. The results of the coin analyses can be compared with external historical information, which either corroborates or contradicts the outcome. This situation never holds in biology.

The objects studied need to possess characters showing variation, just as in biological systematics observable characters are needed for defining taxa. "Overall similarity", a term with much the same meaning in biological systematics as the term "style" has in numismatics, is known to be misleading in many instances. Instead of overall similarity, modern biologists search for unique, derived characters uniting taxa. An analogy illuminating this point may be in place here. The change from "GALBA" to "OTHO" in the emperor's name on coins can be seen to be analogous to a change in the shape of a bone between a lizard and a bird. Both hypotheses are based on observed differences in features, which the observer believes to be the same thing: "the emperor's name" in coins and "the hip-bone" in animals.

All changes are not equal, however.

The words "CAESAR" and "AVGVSTVS" cannot be used as characters solving the relationships within a set of three coins, two of them minted under Otho and one under Nero, as both are "inherited" from earlier coins. On the other hand, the word "OTHO" certainly units the two right ones and shows their actual relationship. The reason the word "OTHO" could be assumed to work and the others not, is the fact that although "CAESAR" and "AVGVSTVS" define a group of coins of certain age and type, this group include all the three coins under study and the words in fact define a much larger group of coins than the ones we are interested in in this particular case. In order to find the correct result, one needs characters defining smaller groups **within** the study group.

My first, preliminary attempt dealt with the Rome mint coins of Marcus Salvius Otho (Muona, 2002b). The results suggested that although coin types could be defined with discreet characters (self-evident, of course), the minting sequence of the types was not necessarily recoverable with the method employed. In order to get further insight, I set out to study the antoniniani of Philip the Arab and his family. The starting point was simple: could one find discreet characteristics that would place the antoniniani of Philip the Arab and his family to a particular mint? During the work I observed features previously ignored when classifying these coins (or at least unreported), including the variation in the structure of the cuirass and the letters in the legends. As these characters provided useful hints for the separation of the mints, a note reporting the observations seemed to be in place.

Identifying the mint a Roman coin came from can be difficult. Most early Imperial coins lacked direct evidence of origin. This holds for the reign of Philip the Arab as well. A study of his coins is complicated further by the paucity of contemporary written evidence. Philip employed many mints, both Imperial and Provincial, to produce a diverse and complex coinage. An interesting peculiarity of his coinage was the minting of "Imperial" coins in the provinces (at least in Antioch) and "Provincial" coins in Rome (at least for Antioch) (Baldus, 1969, also Prieur & Prieur, 2000). Some of the tetradrachms had the ethnic clearly marked ("ANTIOXIA/SC"). They were stylistically identical with an extensive series of antoniniani (from Antioch mint II *sensu* Mattingly), and both types must have been minted in Antioch. Another group of tetradrachms was characterized by the legend "MON VRB". The "MON(ETA) VRB(S)" is assumed to refer to the city of Rome. These coins were stylistically identical with the Rome mint antoniniani (but had legends in Greek) and they must have been minted in Rome for use in the East.

According to RIC IV (Mattingly, 1949), Philip minted antoniniani in Rome and Antioch. Two different types of Antioch coins were listed in RIC, referred to as Antioch mints "I" and "II". According to Övari

(1984) and Clay (1997), three or four different mints existed (see also Muona 2002a). In addition to the mints in Rome and Antioch (= Antioch "II" *sensu* RIC), one mint in Viminacium and an "Unknown mint" (= Antioch "I" *sensu* RIC) produced coins for Philip. I will call these four mints the Rome, the Antioch, the Viminacium and the Unknown mint throughout this paper.

A small series of coins minted for Philip II (RIC 213, 214) and Otacilia Severa (RIC 127, 128) were tentatively placed to Antioch in RIC. The origin of these coins was complicated by the fact that no issues of Philip I was associated with them.

As pointed out by Òvari (1989) (see also Muona, 2002a), the Antioch mint coins of the Philips were very poorly dealt with in RIC. The case of Otacilia Severa seems to have been even worse. Le Gentilhomme (1946) placed the Otacilia coins RIC regarded as definitely Antiochian, RIC 132 to 134, to the Unknown mint. Thus only coins that RIC called "hybrids" or having "reverses of Philip I" were left to represent her in Antioch *sensu stricto*.

Material

The number of different Philip I and II dies seen from each putative mint forms the data for the cuirass study. The true number of dies is very high and my small sample is not intended to be proportionately representative as far as the reverse types are concerned. Only after a proper die-analysis could one attempt this and it is doubtful that such a huge coinage as Philip the Arab's will ever be so analysed. However, as dies were searched from quite randomly from available coins, larger issues are better represented than smaller ones. In several cases the characters were studied from many coins of the same die. The variation in strike and wear caused problems of interpretation and many coins seen could not be included in the data. The lettering was studied from coins of Otacilia Severa as well.

The coin types studied are listed in table 1.

The cuirass

Antioch mint

The Antioch mint produced an extraordinary rich sequence of antoniniani under Philip (Òvari, 1989). Six different bust types are known, all of them cuirassed, four also draped. The commonest type, as in Rome, shows draped and cuirassed bust right, seen from behind. Two other right-facing types exist, but they are

much rarer. On them the bust is seen from front and either cuirassed or cuirassed and draped. These two unusual types show nicely the detailed shoulder structure of the cuirass, with a row of hanging straps and a series of knots (Figs. 1-2). This Antioch style cuirass is clearly visible in the commonest bust type (Figs. 3-4), which was engraved in more detail than that of the Rome mint coins. There are five features to look for (Fig. 3):

- (1) the knots at the tips of the straps (a),
- (2) the knots at the edge of the actual cuirass, under the fibula (b)
- (3) a transverse ridge depicting the cuirass edge (c),
- (4) a prominent dot left of the main folding of the paludamentum (d - often there is a dot on the side of the shoulder as well),
- (5) the number of straps and the width of the opening in drapery.

Typically the Antioch mint coins show both types of knots and the dot, have a fairly narrow drapery opening and from 4 to 7 straps, the average being 4.44 (table 2). Usually the transverse ridge is present.

The coins of Philip II show more variation than those of his father. The dot is missing from about a third of the dies and the knots or the ridge can be absent - two dies showed none of these features. The average number of straps is higher than in the coins of Philip I, 5.53 (table 2).

Rome mint

The Rome mint dies of the antoniniani of Philip I show a fairly uniformly engraved cuirass (Figs. 5-7). The cuirass is seen through a narrow opening of the paludamentum under the fibula, just as in the Antioch coins. The straps are shown as bent ridges and there is no transverse basal ridge indicating the edge of the actual cuirass. The number of straps varies from 4 to 7, the average number being slightly higher than in the Antioch mint Philip I coins, 4.95 (table 2).

The coins of Philip II as augustus are identical to those of his father with respect to the cuirass details. There is no difference between the coins of the father and the son in the number of the cuirass straps. When Philip II was caesar, the bust was shown draped, not draped and cuirassed, as Göbl (1969) pointed out (Figs. 8-9). Mattingly (1949) failed to record this, although he described the "caesar bust" correctly for Gordian, Maximus, Hostilian and Herennius.

Rome mint coins with "incorrect" cuirass attributes exist, but they seem to be very rare. I have seen more than 200 obverse dies from Rome and only one die showed both the transverse basal line and apical knots typical of the Unknown mint style (Fig. 10), but the drapery opening was narrow even in this case.

Unknown mint

The Unknown mint coins show a characteristically wide drapery opening (Fig. 11). The structure of the cuirass is more detailed than in the Rome mint coins. Usually both the basal transverse line and the apical strap-knots can be seen. Basal knots are not present, however, and the dot is missing most of the time as well. The straps are mostly short and often of even length. The number of straps is clearly higher than on the coins of the other mints, varying from 7 to 9, the average being 8.28 (table 2).

Ovari's view of a non-Antioch origin for these coins is supported by the fact that the cuirass was different from that of the other Antioch group coins. Rarely the Antioch mint I dies do show the dot so consistently present on the Antioch mint II Philip I antoniniani, however, and the style is clearly "Eastern".

The location of the mint producing these coins remains open.

No coins for Philip II have been recognized from this mint.

Viminacium mint

The three Viminacium mint Philip I antoniniani published with images have the long obverse legend "IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG". They were minted with two obverse dies. The first die was published in a Lanz auction catalogue (FORT REAVX [RELVX] reverse, 1968: 830) and in Muona (SAEVLARES AVGG, antelope right, UI in exergue reverse, 2002a), the second one in a Harlan J. Berk Buy or Bid List 96: lot 621 (VICTOR AETER reverse, Clay, 1997). Clay mentioned further Viminacium mint coins with the same obverse legend but with different reverses, but no images of these have been published.

Coins with other obverse legends seem to exist, however.

An unpublished coin with the characteristic Unknown mint obverse legend "IMP C M IVL PHILIPPVS P F AVG PM" (as in RIC 69-71) and a Rome mint type "ANNOA AVGG with modius" reverse cannot really be placed in any other mint than Viminacium on stylistic grounds - unfortunately the drapery is partly off the flan (Fig. 13).

Such a coin could be explained away as a contemporary forgery, of course. The fact that it combines a Rome mint reverse, an Unknown mint obverse legend and a Viminacium style bust in one coin seems to suggest that it should be taken seriously. A scenario in which a forger would create such a combination sounds far-fetched.

Another coin with the late Rome mint obverse legend "IMP PHILIPPVS AVG" and for Philip otherwise unknown reverse, Victory running left, Fitz VICTORIA type 7, fits stylistically the Viminacium mint as well (Fig. 14, Fitz 1978, XXIX: 2). [I am indebted to Curtis Clay for pointing out this unusual die to me].

The Lanz/Muona die showed a wide drapery opening and a poorly defined cuirass with no recognizable straps or knots. The Berk coin die has a very wide drapery opening and the cuirass is indicated as a row of four dots only. The cuirass of these putative Viminacium mint Philip antoniniani resemble the cuirass of the Pacatian coins more than that of the coins from the other Philip mints. If not carefully studied, some of the Pacatian coins appear to be only draped, not cuirassed. The cuirass is shown as a line of dots only, these indicating the knots of the straps (Fig. 15). This detail, together with the frequently very wide, in essence completely open drapery fold, is a characteristic feature of these coins.

An additional feature for the Viminacium mint may be the angle of the bust truncation. In the Rome, the Antioch and the Unknown mint coins this angle varies from 30 to 45 degrees and is usually sharp. In the Viminacium coins of Pacatian and Philip the truncation is broadly rounded and much less angled.

The putative Viminacium Philips are quite similar in cuirass structure to the Pacatian coins. The opening of the drapery varies in them, being either as in Pacatian's coins or slightly narrower, and the cuirass is either poorly defined or indicated as a row of dots only - just as in many Pacatian antoniniani. The bust truncation is clearly very similar in both types and unlike that of the other mints.

The cuirass structure seems to support the idea that these coins of Pacatian and Philip were engraved in the same style and probably produced in the same mint.

The legends

The style of the legend consists of many features, the form of the individual letters being one of the obvious ones. The letters do not provide absolute characters, but they show support for most of the cuirass structure observations. Individual variation is significantly, however, and care should be exercised when using these features as characters.

The best letters to use for identifying the mints appear to be “S”, “T” and “L”. Most of the features typical for these can be seen in other letters as well, but they are harder to discern.

Unknown mint

The Unknown mint Philip I coins are characterised by slender letters with long serifs (figs. 24, 26-27, 30-32). The “S” is slender and has long, abruptly widening and sharply pointed serifs (fig. 40). The letter “T” shows such serifs as well, and has nearly always a pronouncedly split base, often quite deeply so (fig. 44). In the letter “L”, the serifs are equally prominent and the space between the stem and the very long serif at the tip of the horizontal base is quite narrow (fig. 48). One reason for this must have been the very long obverse legend, forcing the engraver to crowd the die.

Rome mint

The Rome mint coins of both the Philips and Otacilia have slender letters with modest to long serifs (figs. 22-23, 28-29). The “S” is usually more slender than that of the other mints and with modest serifs (fig. 41). The letter “T” is quite similar to that of the Unknown mint, but the base is mostly entire or only slightly split and the serifs are usually shorter and less abruptly widening (fig. 46). The Rome mint letter “L” is similar to that of the Unknown mint, but the serifs are mostly much shorter, especially at the top, and the space between the stem and the long serif at the tip of the horizontal base is wider than in the Unknown mint coins (fig. 49).

Antioch mint

The Antioch mint coins of Philip I and II have stout and deliberate lettering with thick serifs (figs. 16-21, 34-36, 38-39). The letter “S” is characteristic, with gradually widening, voluminous serifs (fig. 43). The letter “T” is equally stoutly built, the trunk frequently suggesting a triangle with equal-length sides (fig. 47). The letter “L” shows the triangular axe-shaped Antioch style base nearly always (fig. 51).

Viminacium mint

The Viminacium coins have legends with distinctive letters as well (fig. 13-15). These are slender, the serifs are long and frequently with sharp angles instead of the more rounded ones found on the coins of the other mints. The variation is considerable and often the lettering looks quite crude.

Discussion

Numerous Philip tetradrachms were minted in Antioch. Many of these coins had the ethnic clearly marked ("ANTIOXIA/SC"). Usually the cuirass structures of these tetradrachms share the details of the Antioch mint antoniniani. The dot may be an especially useful feature for recognizing this mint and is frequently present on the tetradrachm dies as well (e.g. Prieur types 319, 333a, 374, 375, 444, 448, 473, 476). Coins lacking this feature are not rare, however (e.g. P 449), and the officina issues of 249 do not seem to have it at all. Another group of Antioch tetradrachms was characterized by the legend "MON VRB" instead of the "ANTIOXIA/SC". Their style shows that the dies must have been the product of the Rome mint engravers. The cuirass dot is missing from all these tetradrachms (Prieur types 304-310), as it is missing from the Rome mint antoniniani dies.

No antoniniani showing Philip II as caesar, i.e. only draped, without cuirass, are known from Antioch. The Antioch tetradrachms depicted the son without cuirass as caesar (e.g. Prieur types 332, 392) and cuirassed as emperor (e.g. Prieur 473), as did the Rome mint antoniniani. The Antioch authorities followed this convention with the tetradrachms and there does not seem to be any reason to suspect they would not have done so with the antoniniani. Why the minting of the Antioch antoniniani for Philip II started only after he became the co-emperor, remains an unanswered question.

Although the pattern "cuirass and drapery for augustus, drapery for caesar" seemed absolute both in Rome and Antioch, the "Unknown mint" was capable of errors. It produced at least one Philip I die with drapery only (Fig. 12). Not a single such error is known from Antioch or Rome. An error this die must be, however, as one can hardly imagine Philip having been the young Gordian's caesar!

Clay (in. lit.) has put forward an entirely new theory about the IVNO CONSERVAT(RIX) (RIC 127, 128) and IOVI CONSERVAT(ORI) (RIC 213, 214) coins, tentatively placed in Antioch in RIC. According to Clay, these coins were minted in a branch mint and together with the Philip I VICTORIA AVGG (RIC 51) and the Philip II AETERNIT IMPER (RIC 226) coins formed an issue produced by Rome-mint engravers for Philip's Carpic campaign of 245-247 CE. The structure of the cuirass agrees well with Clay's suggestion. The IOVI CONSERVAT(ORI) reverse coins show the non-cuirassed bust of Philip II as caesar, otherwise only known from the Rome mint antoniniani and the augustus type, AETERNIT IMPER, shows the normal cuirassed type. No dots are present in any of the coins. The evidence of the lettering of these coins is not equally clear-cut. The letter "T" is peculiar and unlike that of the other mints (fig. 45) with all three "branches" strongly triangular. The IOVI CONSERVAT and IVNO

CONSERVAT coins and the VICTORIA AVGG ones share this peculiar letter "T", so uniting these types as Clay did is supported. The distinctiveness of this letter is apparent, but may also be misleading. It is possible that one person or a small group of people engraved the dies for this issue, making the similarity of these coins less significant. The letter "S" resembles that of the Rome mint coins (fig. 42), as does the letter "L". The latter frequently lacks apical serifs altogether (fig. 50), a feature often seen in Rome mint coins as well.

The problematic issues of Otacilia are easy to place in the four-mint system using the three diagnostic letters as clues. The Otacilia coins Le Gentilhomme united with the Unknown mint types of Philip I (RIC 132, 133, 134) all have the characteristic Unknown mint letters with long serifs (figs. 25, 33, 40, 44) and were minted there for sure. The true Antioch mint Otacilia antoniniani are very rare and can be best recognized by the bold lettering of the legends (fig. 37, 43, 47, 51). All these coins share reverses with the Philip I coins from Antioch. The following types are known to the author: AEQVITAS AVG (sic), CONCORDIA AVGG, PM TRP III COS PP, PM TRP IIII COS II PP with Philip sacrificing left over a tripod and PM TRP IIII COS II PP with Felicitas left. As there were numerous different Philip types from Antioch, many more for Otacilia may surface.

It is worth pointing out that these coins were definitely not "hybrids", as the lettering shows them to be from Antioch and no Antioch reverses used solely for Otacilia are known.

Finally, why did the Viminacium mint produce coins with inaccurate legends for Philip?

The present view seems to be that Viminacium started minting antoniniani for Philip only after the fall of the usurper, Pacatian. The only Viminacium types that can be used for dating are the SAECVLARES issues (antelope left and cippus), as their models were minted in 248 CE (see Clay, 1997). Combining the SAECVLARES types with the long, early obverse legend was a clear error. The use of the Unknown mint obverse legend and combining it with a Rome mint reverse was incorrect as well. A further error was in the legend of the only known FORT REDVX coin, as it had the spelling REAVX. Thus at least four of the seven known Viminacium Philip antoniniani had crude errors in them. This clearly shows that these coins were not minted under the same strict control as the Rome mint coins. The simple explanation for this situation would be that the mint just copied what the engravers had at hand when Pacatian fell - after all, no Philip antoniniani had been produced in Viminacium before Pacatian's revolt. Thus the meaning of

the legends may have been obscured and incorrect combinations created, as well as errors in spelling. Also, the minting of these coins may have been an attempt to show the city's support for the emperor when the usurper failed. In such circumstances attention to detail might be a secondary consideration.

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Table 1. Coin types and number of dies included in the study. Types according to RIC or Ovari.

ROME

Philip I (63)

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG (34):

PM TRP III COS PP, RIC 3 (2); PM TRP IIII COS II PP, RIC 4 (2); ADVENTVS AVGG, RIC 26b (2); AEQVITAS AVGG, RIC 27b (5); ANNONA AVG modius, RIC 28c (3); ANNONA AVG prow, RIC 29 (2); FIDES MILIT, RIC 32b (1); FIDES MILITVM, RIC 33b (1); LIBERALITAS AVGG II, RIC 38b (1); ROMAE AETERNAE, RIC 44b (2); SALVS AVG, RIC 47 (1); SECVRIT ORBIS, RIC 48 (2); VICTORIA AVG right, RIC 49b (2); VICTORIA AVG left, RIC 50 (2); VICTORIA AVGG, RIC 51 (3); VIRTVS AVG, RIC 53 (3)

IMP PHILIPPVS AVG (29):

PM TRP IIII COS II PP, RIC 5 (1); PM TRP V COS III PP, RIC 7 (1); TRANQVILLITAS AVGG, RIC 9 (2); VIRTVS AVGG, RIC 10 (3); SAECVLARES AVGG stag, RIC 19 (2); SAECVLARES AVGG column, RIC 24c (4); AEQVITAS AVGG, RIC 57 (4); ANNONA AVGG, RIC 59 (4); FELICITAS IMP, RIC 60 (1); FIDES EXERCITVS four standards, RIC 62 (2); FORTVNA REDVX, RIC 63b (2); ROMAE AETERNAE, RIC 65 (3)

Philip II (20)

Caesar (7):

IOVI CONSERVAT, RIC 213 (4); PRINCIPI IVVENT globe, RIC 216c (1); PRINCIPI IVVENT solder, RIC 217 (1); PRINCIPI IVVENT captive, RIC 219 (1)

Augustus (13):

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS (4)

AETERNIT IMPER, RIC 226 (2); PAX AETERNA, RIC 227 (2)

IMP PHILIPPVS AVG (9)

VIRTVS AVGG, RIC 223 (3); SAECVLARES AVGG goat, RIC 224 (3); LIBERALITAS AVGG III, RIC 230 (2); PAX AETERNA, RIC 231c (1)

Otacia Severa (41)

PIETAS AVGG, RIC 115 (3); SAECVLARES AVGG hippopotamus, RIC 116 (6); CONCORDIA AVGG, RIC 119b (1); PIETAS AVG, RIC 120b (1); PIETAS AVG altar, RIC 121 (2); PIETAS AVG CHILD, RIC 122b (1); CONCORDIA AVGG double cornucopiae, RIC 125c (10); CONCORDIA AVGG single cornucopiae, RIC 126 (10); CONCORDIA AVGG altar, RIC 129 (3); PIETAS AVGVSTAE, RIC 130 (4)

ANTIOCH

Philip I (16)

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG

PM TRP IIII COS PP, RIC 75a (2); PM TRP IIII COS II PP, RIC 76 (2); PM TRP VI COS PP Felictas, RIC 78 (2); PM TRP VI COS PP lion right, RIC 80 (2); CONCORDIA AVGG, RIC 83 (1); FIDES EXERCITVS, RIC 84a (1); AEQVITAS AVG, Ovari 7a (3); AETERNITAS AVGG, elephant, Ovari 10a (3)

Philip II (19)

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG (16)

PM TRP III COS PP Felicitas, RIC 232 (1); PM TRP III COS II PP, RIC 233 (1); PM TRP III COS PP Philip, RIC 234 (1); PM TRP VI COS PP Felicitas, RIC 235 (1); PM TRP VI COS PP Philip, RIC 236 (4); AEQVITAS AVGG, RIC 240a (2); AEQVITAS AVG, Ovari 7b (4); AETERNITAS AVGG, elephant, Ovari 10b (1); CONCORDIA AVGG, Ovari 13b (1)

IMP PHILIPPVS AVG (3)

PM TRP VI COS PP Felicias, Ovari 40b (1); SAECVLVM NOVVM, Ovari 50b (1); unlisted coin, draped an cuirassed bust seen from behind, AEQVITAS AVGG reverse (1)

Otacilia Severa (7)

AQVITAS AVG, RIC 138 (1); unlisted coin CONCORDIA AVGG (1); unlisted coin PM TRP III COS II PP, Philip sacrificing left (2); unlisted coin PM TRP III COS II PP, Felicitas left (3)

UNKNOWN MINT

Philip I (18)

PAX FVNDATA CVM PERSIS, RIC 69 (4); SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS, RIC 70 (4); VIRTVS EXERCITVS, RIC 71 (4); PAX FVNDATA CVM PERSIS PM, RIC 72 (2); SPES FELICITATIS ORBIS, PM, RIC 73 (2); VIRTVS EXERCITVS PM, RIC 74 (2)

Otacilia Severa (6)

FECVNDITAS TEMPORVM, (1), RIC 132 (2); PIETAS AVG N patera & sceptre, RIC 134 (4)

VIMINACIUM

IMP C M IVL PHILIPPVS P F AVG PM, ANNONA AVGG, Annona standing left, with modius.

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS, SAECVLARES AVGG, Antelope walking right, UI in exergue.

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS, FORT REAVX (sic), Fortuna sitting left, image only.

IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS, VICTOR AETER, Victory standing left holding shield and resting on captive and palm, image only.

IMP PHILIPPVS AVG, VICTORIA AVGG reverse, Victory advancing right, image only, Fitz 1978, XXIX: 2.

Table 2.

The number of dies *per* number of cuirass straps classes.

The Rome data of Philip I and II are united as the averages are the same.

Number of straps	Antioch	Antioch	Rome	Unknown	Viminacium
	Philip I	Philip II	Philip I & II	Philip I	Philip I
3	-	-	1	-	-
4	4	1	25	-	1
5	8	8	28	-	-
6	3	9	21	-	-
7	1	1	1	3	-
8	-	-	-	7	-
9	-	-	-	8	-
Average	4.44	5.53	4.95	8.28	4

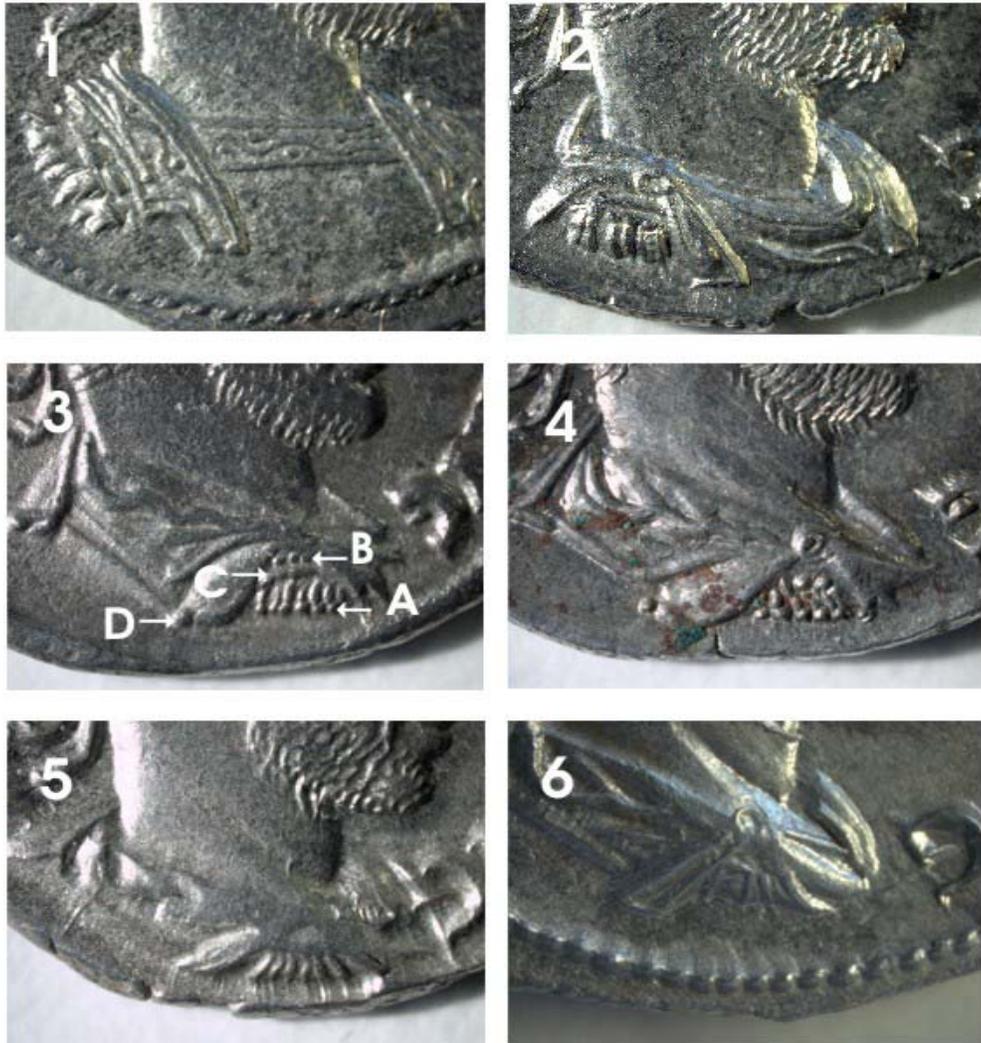


Figure 1. Philip I, Antioch, cuirassed bust right, seen from front. RIC -.
 Figure 2. Philip I. Antioch, cuirassed and draped bust right, seen from front. RIC-.
 Figure 3. Philip I. Antioch, common bust type, RIC 76.
 a = apical knots, b = basal knots, c = transverse ridge, d = dot.
 Figure 4. Philip I. Antioch, RIC 75A.
 Figure 5. Philip I. Rome, RIC 3.
 Figure 6. Philip I. Rome, RIC 52.

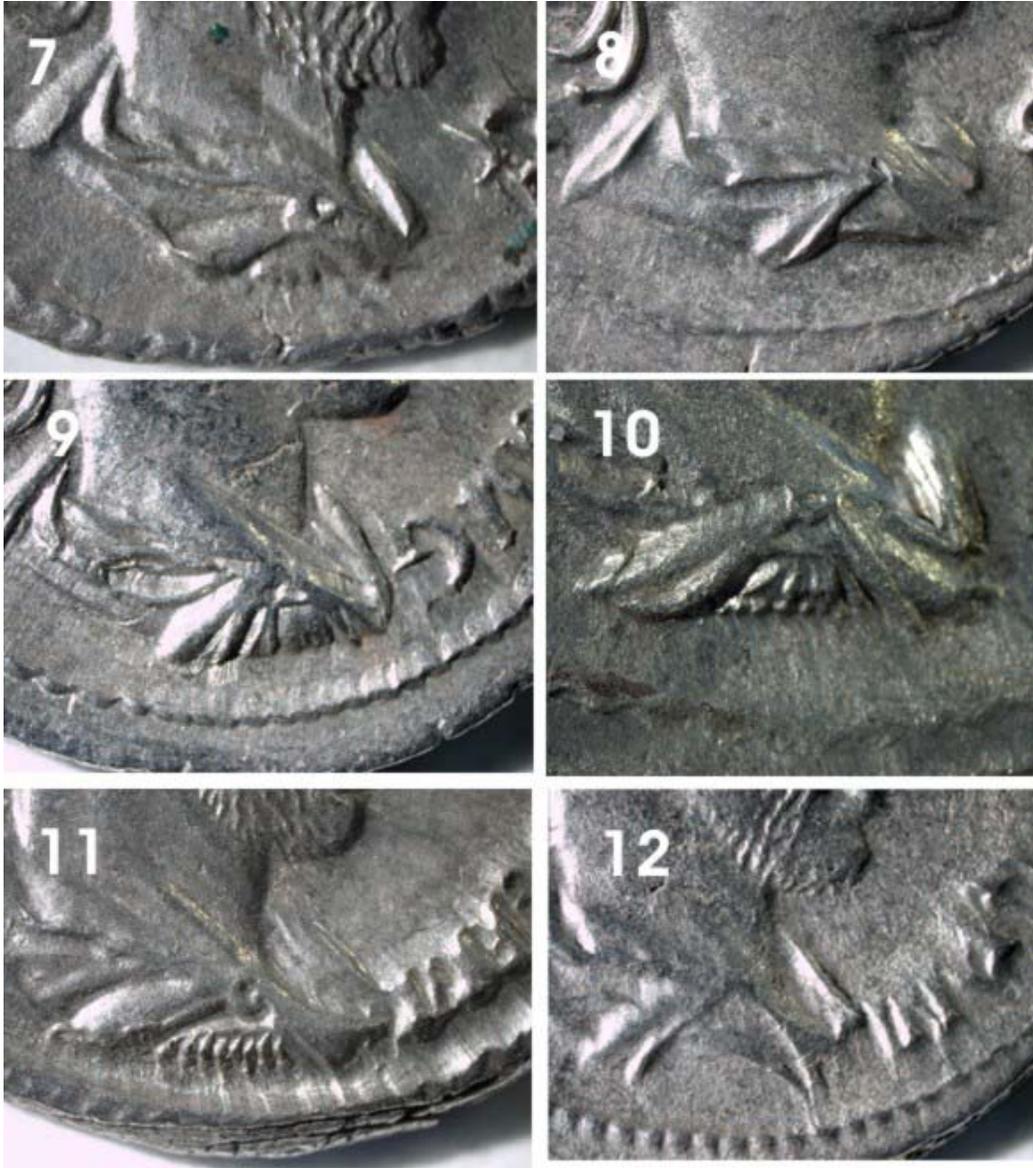


Figure 7. Philip I. Rome, RIC 5.

Figure 8. Philip II, caesar. Rome, RIC 216c.

Figure 9. Philip II, augustus. Rome, RIC 227.

Figure 10. Philip I. Rome, RIC 63b.

Figure 11. Philip I. Unknown mint, RIC 69.

Figure 12. Philip I. Unknown mint, RIC 69 var, no cuirass.

13



14



15



Figure 13. Philip I. Viminacium, "Unknown mint" legend, RIC-.
Figure 14. Philip I. Viminacium, short later legend, from Fitz, 1978, RIC-.
Figure 15. Pacatian. Viminacium, RIC 5, (NFA 25:443 > Triton V: 2088).



Figure 16. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 7a, RIC -.
Figure 17. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 8a, RIC -.
Figure 18. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 37a, RIC -.
Figure 19. Philip II, Antioch mint, Ovari 28b, RIC 233.
Figure 20. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 45, RIC -.
Figure 21. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 37a, RIC -.



Figure 22. Philip I, Rome, RIC 27.
Figure 23. Philip I, Rome, RIC 27var, late style Aeqvitas.
Figure 24. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 70.
Figure 25. Otacilia Severa, Unknown mint, RIC 133.
Figure 26. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 69.
Figure 27. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 69.



Figure 28. Philip I. Rome, RIC 27.
Figure 29. Philip I. Rome, RIC 27var, late style Aeqvitas.
Figure 30. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 69.
Figure 31. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 70.
Figure 32. Philip I, Unknown mint, RIC 69.
Figure 33. Otacilia Severa, Unknown mint, RIC 133.



Figure 34. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 7a, RIC -.

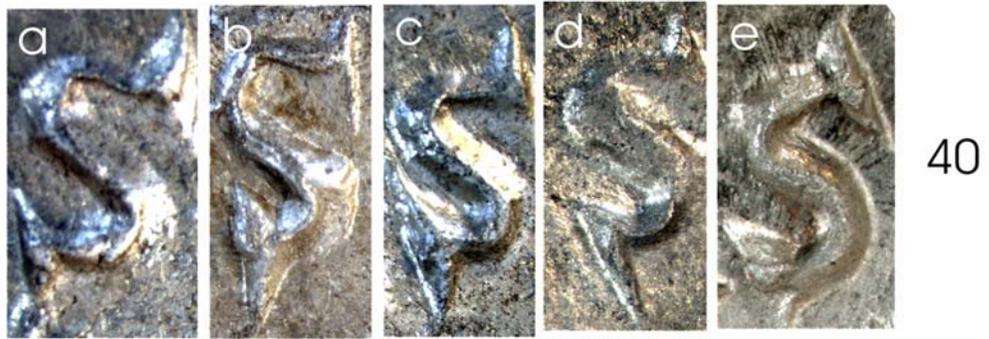
Figure 35. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 8a, RIC -.

Figure 36. Philip II, Antioch mint, Ovari 28b, RIC 233.

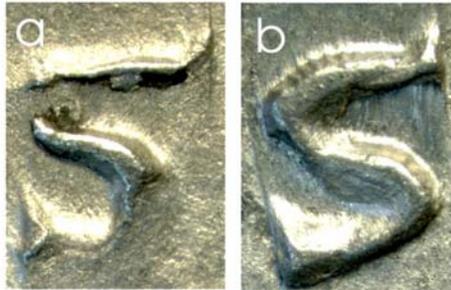
Figure 37. Otacilia Severa, Antioch mint, PM TRP IIII COS II PP, Ovari -, RIC -.

Figure 38. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 37a, RIC -.

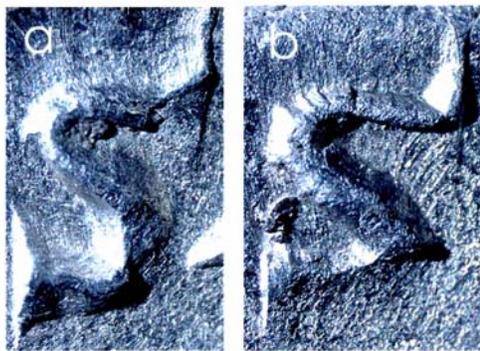
Figure 39. Philip I, Antioch mint, Ovari 45, RIC -.



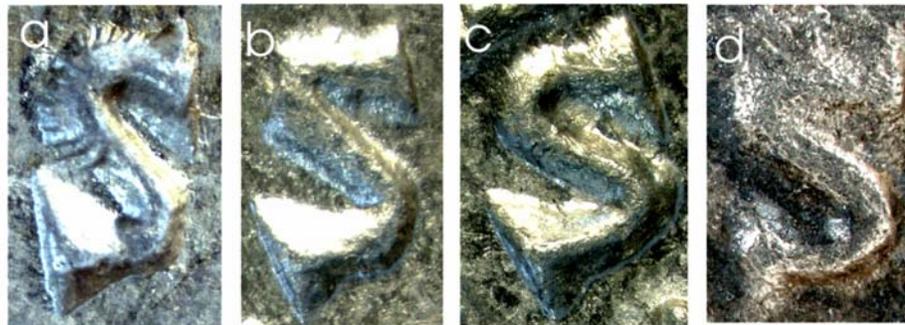
40



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42



43

Figure 40. Unknown mint. a = Philip I RIC 69, b = ditto, c = RIC 70, d = Otacilia Severa RIC 133, e = ditto.

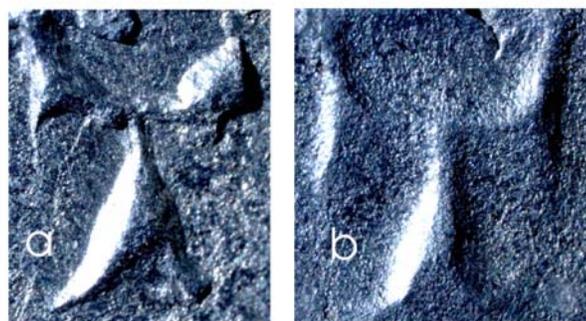
Figure 41. Rome mint. a = Philip I RIC 27var, b = RIC 27.

Figure 42. Branch mint. a = RIC 51, b = RIC 206.

Figure 43. Antioch mint. a = Philip I, Ovari 7a, RIC -, b = Ovari 8a, RIC -, c = Ovari 45, RIC -, d = Otacilia Severa, PM TRP III COS II PP, Ovari -, RIC -.



44



45



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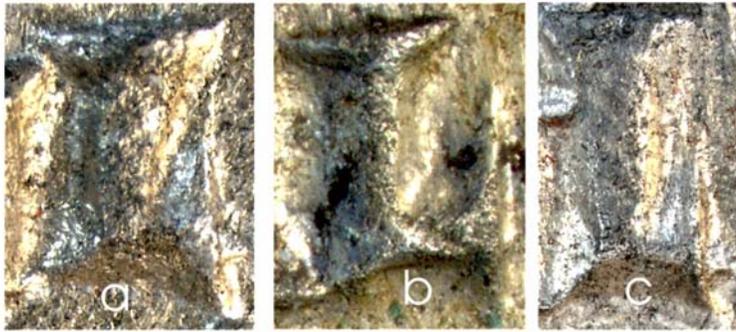
47

Figure 44. Unknown mint. a = Philip I RIC 69, b = RIC 70, c = Otacilia Severa RIC 133.

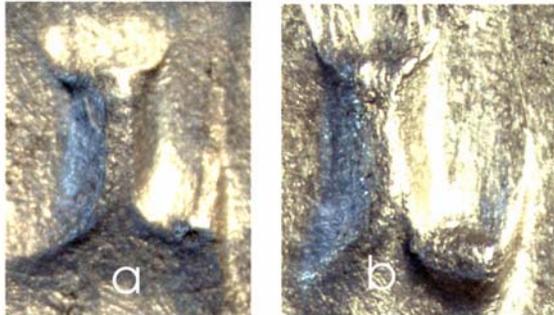
Figure 45. Branch mint. a = RIC 51, b = RIC 206.

Figure 46. Rome mint. a = Philip I RIC 27, b = RIC 27var.

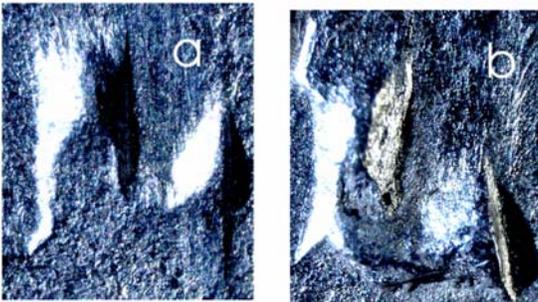
Figure 47. Antioch mint. a = Philip I, Ovari 7a, RIC -, b = Ovari 8a, RIC -, c = Otacilia Severa, PM TRP III COS II PP, Ovari -, RIC -.



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49



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51

Figure 48. Unknown mint. a = Philip I RIC 69, b = Otacilia Severa RIC 133, c = Philip I RIC 70.

Figure 49. Rome mint. a = Philip I RIC 27, b = RIC 27var.

Figure 50. Branch mint. a = RIC 51, b = RIC 206.

Figure 51. Antioch mint. a = Philip I, Ovari 45, RIC -, b = Ovari 37a, RIC -, c = Ovari 8a, RIC -, d = Otacilia Severa, PM TRP III COS II PP, Ovari -, RIC -.