

exception, a condition of internal peace such as had never been approached in any period of its previous history.

For the coinage of the East India Company, see Thurston's *History of the Coinage of the East India Company*, Madras, 1890, and vol. v of this *Journal*.

For much of the foregoing information I am indebted to Sir W. Elliot's *Coins of Southern India*; Dr. Hultzsch's numerous contributions to the *Indian Antiquary* and *J.R.A.S.*; Capt. Tufnell's *Hints to Coin Collectors in Southern India*; Dr. Bidie's "Pagoda Coins of South India," *J.R.A.S.*, 1883; the Rev. E. Loventhal's *Coins of Tinnevelly*; Hawkes' *Coins of Mysore*; Ranga Chari's "Indo-Danish Coins," *Mad. Jr. of Lit. and Sc.*, 1890; Dr. Taylor's and Dr. Codrington's publications, and Murray's *Handbook of Madras*, 1879.

REVIEWS.

Italo-Greek Coins of Southern Italy. By the Rev. A. W. Hands. Spink and Son, Ltd., London. Five shillings net.

This volume is the third of a series on Greek coins which we owe to the genius and industry of Mr. Hands. In his two former volumes the author struck new ground, not, of course, in the area he covered, but in the manner of his pilgrimage through it, and his avoidance of the usual dry path. Of the period treated in this volume the ground, so far, has been covered only by Sambon and the British Museum Catalogues. But in the latter, especially, no details whatever of the history of the coinage are dealt with, and beyond these works one must seek far and wide for such information within the scope of numismatics. Mr. Hands, however, is rich in classical lore, for no fewer than thirty-eight authors are quoted and he lights up the dark corners of history, revealing their hidden treasures. For the comfort of those whose Greek and Latin are rather rusty we may add that the quotations are translated. Amongst other coins described are those of Acerrae, Atella, Caiatia, Calatia, Cales, Capua, Compulteria, Nola, Hyria, Fensernia, Nuceria Alfaterna, Phistelia, Suessa, Teanum Sidicinum, Romano-Campanian Coins, Apulia, Arpi, Ausculum, Calabria, Barium, Butuntum, Caelia, Canusium, Hyria or Urium, Luceria, Mateola, Neapolis of Apulia, Rubi, Samadi, Teate, Venusia, Calabria, Baletium, Brundusium, Graxa, Hyria or Orra, Neretum, Sturnium, Uxentum, Lucania and the Bruttii, etc. The coins are described and are generally illustrated, being prefaced in each instance with interesting—one may almost say chatty—accounts of the places to which they belong. There is a very useful chapter on “the six different pounds of Italy,” which is a *résumé* of Dr. Haeberlin’s

Die Metrologischen Grundlagen der ältesten Mittelitalischen Münzsysteme, and the General Index and Index of Types add materially to the practical usefulness of the book. There is certainly nothing cheaper, and there is probably nothing more useful as an introduction to the numismatics of the Greek Colonies of Italy than this work.

The Coin Types of Imperial Rome. By Comm. Fr. Gneecchi, translated by Emily A. Hands. Spink and Son, Ltd., London. Eight shillings net.

The three or four volumes on Numismatics by Comm. Fr. Gneecchi are well-known to all interested in that science who possess a knowledge of Italian. Through the pages of Messrs. Spink's *Numismatic Circular* the number of those indebted to his researches has been largely increased, first by the translation in monthly instalments of Gneecchi's "Monete Romano," since reprinted in one volume as "Roman Coins," and now by the publication in book form of a similar series of articles on Roman coin types. This volume is complementary to the former. It comprises a number of short paragraphs on the various types that occupy the reverses of the Imperial coinage. The book is divided into three parts and deals first with "gods, demi-gods and heroes"; this is followed by a description of each of the allegorical personifications to be found on the coins: e.g., *abundantia*, *aequitas*, *aeternitas*, *uberitas*, *victoria*, *virtus*, etc. The various attributes of the divinities as used upon the coins are noted, as also are the different combinations of the personifications. The third part deals with such types as are connected with the emperor for the time being—such as allocutions, congiaria, departures and arrivals, happy events, the senate, the people, the army, games, monuments, etc. There are twenty-eight pages of plates, which abundantly illustrate the letterpress and handsomely adorn the book, and not least useful are the tables, which reveal at a glance the types that are to be found in the issues of any emperor.

The Numismatist, the monthly magazine of the American Numismatic Association, 447A, State Street, Brooklyn.

This magazine, which reaches nearly everyone in the United States interested in numismatics has of late devoted attention to early American numismatic issues, more particularly those medals and coins which were issued prior to the Revolutionary War. Of the early medals of this series some are of a very interesting character. For example, we cite the Phipps-Albemarle series of medals, an extended article concerning which, fully illustrated, appeared in a recent issue of *The Numismatist*, having been written by the late Dr. W. T. R. Marvin, of Boston, the former editor of *The American Journal of Numismatics*. Another medal, of Spanish issue, commemorates the capture of Moro Castle, at Havana, Cuba, by the British forces under Lord Albemarle and Admiral Sir George Pocock, in 1762, part of whose forces gathered at Staten Island, New York, prior to the assault. *The Numismatist*, however, seems to cover the entire field of numismatics, and its subscription price, post paid, is \$1.75 yearly.

The Provincial Token-coinage of the Eighteenth-century. By R. Dalton and S. H. Hamer. Any part, six shillings.

This work has now reached its fourth part, and its purpose is not only to describe every token known to have been issued during the period treated, but also to illustrate it by the autotype process—and very excellent the illustrations are. The authors may be congratulated upon this new departure in token-numismatics, and it is certainly an advance upon anything of the kind previously published. Part I contained an explanatory Introduction, and commenced treating the subject under each county in its alphabetic order, from Bedford to Cumberland. Part II comprised Derbyshire and Kent. Part III continued Kent and ended with Lincolnshire, whilst Part IV brings us to Middlesex. The promise of the prospectus has been amply fulfilled and one may now safely assume that the whole work will maintain its position as a standard treatise of its subject.

