

Tiberius

The coins of Tiberius from Rome's excavations preserved in the Capitoline Coin Cabinet are 459 altogether, subdivided according to their provenance as follows:

Table 11 – Tiberius: coin sample of the Capitoline Museum

Provenance	No. of items
SSU 2	305
C.A.	49
Excavation	25
C.A. or Excavation	80
Total	459

450 of them were struck by the mint of Rome,⁸⁷ 2 items are imitations,⁸⁸ 1 is a plated denarius⁸⁹ and only 6 were struck by the mint of Lugdunum with 4 silver⁹⁰ and 2 bronze⁹¹ specimens. As to the mint of Rome, the most recurrent denomination is the as with 412 items and only 10 sestertii and 17 dupondii. The coins in the name of

⁸⁷ Five of these feature a countermark Musei Capitolini inv. no. 3164 (NCAPR); Musei Capitolini inv. no. 13828 (IA); Musei Capitolini inv. no. 13908 (NCAPR ?); Musei Capitolini inv. no. 13948 (CA...); Musei Capitolini inv. no. 17619; two engraved countermarks Musei Capitolini inv. nos 17602 and 17725 (all with XLII); regarding NCAPR, see bibliography in PARDINI 2009.

⁸⁸ Musei Capitolini inv. nos 3128 and 16651.

⁸⁹ Musei Capitolini inv. no. 18048 (see RIC I², 26 or 28 or 30).

⁹⁰ Musei Capitolini inv. nos 13909-13912.

⁹¹ Musei Capitolini inv. nos 13892 and 17736.

Divus Augustus Pater are 281⁹² and those in the name of Tiberius are 169 to which the coins from the “Sito numismatico B”, from the *Meta Sudans*, from Via Capo d’Africa and from Rome’s centre⁹³ can be added, for a total amount of 519 specimens with 319 with *Divus* and 200 with Tiberius name with a percentage of 61,5% and 38,5%, respectively, to be compared to those of the other sites of Latium and Campania examined here.⁹⁴ The chart shown here documents similar patterns testifying to the coherence of the samples with the data on circulation.⁹⁵ Such a peculiar division of the bronze issues of this emperor, well documented in many sites, including provincial ones,⁹⁶ seems to comply with the emperor’s wish for anonymity: as Cassius Dio states, Tiberius might have been rather reluctant to associate his name with the public buildings he had restored or with the newly built ones.⁹⁷

The coins of Tiberius from Rome have subsequently been divided into three major chronological sections, as envisaged by both the latest and less recent studies on the subject,⁹⁸ keeping the 148 (129 +19) specimens⁹⁹ of the *Divus Augustus Pater* of the type PROVIDENT separate because they range throughout the whole reign of

⁹² 11 more specimens that cannot be dated (RIC I² nos 71-83) might be added to the 270 readable coins.

⁹³ In all 66 coins: 16 (8 + 8) specimens of well dated *Divus Augustus* and 19 *Providentia* type from *Meta Sudans* (3 pieces), from Roman Forum (15 specimens), 1 from the temple of Castor and Pollux (ZAHLE 2008) and 31 in the name of Tiberius can be added.

⁹⁴ Ostia: SPAGNOLI 2007 (54% e 46% on a total of 63 with 29 in the name of Tiberius and 34 in that of the *Divus Augustus*); Minturnae: BEN-DOR 1935; FRIER-PARKER 1970 (Liri I); METCALF 1974 (Liri II); HOUGHTALIN 1985 (Liri III); GIOVE 1998 (60,1% and 39,9% on a total of 173 with 69 in the name of Tiberius and 104 in that of the *Divus Augustus*); Pompeii: 67,2% and 32,8% on 182 specimens with 60 in the name of Tiberius and 123 in that of the *Divus Augustus*. The percentages are taken from STORIE DA UN’ERUZIONE, TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005 (*Regio IX*), CANTILENA 2008 (*Regio VI*), GIOVE 2013 (*Regio I*), HOBBS 2013, PARDINI TESI; Thermopolium (68,4% and 31,6% on 187 specimens with 59 in the name of Tiberius and 128 in that of the *Divus Augustus*; see CASTIELLO-OLIVIERO 1997); Paestum: CANTILENA *et alii* 2003 (61% and 39% on 57 specimens with 22 in the name of Tiberius and 35 in that of the *Divus Augustus*).

⁹⁵ According to KLEIN-VON KAENEL 1999, 72 note 58 “there are 1200 aes coins from Tiberius among the finds from the Tiber inventoried in the Museo Nazionale Romano, Rome. They include some 70 examples of the “seated Livia” type, 460 of the *Providentia* type and about 110 each of the eagle on globe and winged thunderbolt reverses”.

⁹⁶ As can be clearly inferred in the findings table included in RODEWALD 1976, 146 and in other provincial sites such as Nijmegen, see KEMMERS 2006, 87.

⁹⁷ DIO LVII, 10. According to BARRANDON-SUSPÈNE-GAFFIERO 2010, 154-155 the coins of *Divus Augustus Pater* almost possess a constitutional value, because Tiberius’s power descended directly from his predecessor.

⁹⁸ On the problem of the chronology of Tiberius’s coins in the name of *Divus Augustus*: starting from SUTHERLAND 1941, see KLEIN-VON KAENEL 1999 with bibliography; VAN HEESCH 2000a, 156-157.

⁹⁹ They represent around 28,7% of the Capitoline coins of Tiberius; such a value drops slightly to 28,5% for all the specimens coming from Rome (see the appendix for complete reference).

Tiberius between AD 15 and 37,¹⁰⁰ as Barrandon-Suspène-Gaffiero¹⁰¹ have demonstrated both through metallographic analyses with cyclotron producing fast neutron activation and by comparing the composition of the Tiberian series having ascertained dating.

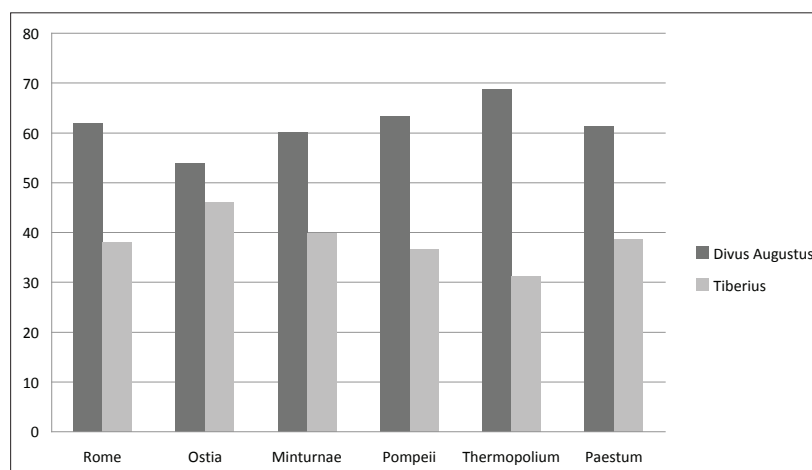


Chart 2

The coins of Tiberius (without PROVIDENT) struck by the mint of Rome, and there found, are subdivided as follows:

Table 12 – Tiberius: Rome, bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	1	33	Dp: 38 (1); As: unpublished (1¹); 33 (2R); 34 (6+1R =7); 35 (1); 36 (1); 33 or 35 (6); from 33 to 36 (2); 34 or 36 (13)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	30	As: 71 (1); 72 (11); 73 (1); 72-73 (2); 71-73 (13 + 2R = 15)
Total	1	63	64

I See the specimen in appendix Musei Capitolini inv. no. 13829.

(legenda: without any letter = Capitoline Collection; R = REECE 1982)

¹⁰⁰ It would be extremely interesting to repeat such analysis on coins with *Altar* coming from Rome to check whether the distribution peaks of the type *Provident*, subdivided according to the metal content in the three periods, match the results recorded for the other three chronological groups.

¹⁰¹ BARRANDON-SUSPÈNE-GAFFIERO 2010; such a dating is also supported by numismatic and archaeological evidence.

Table 13 – Tiberius: Rome, bronze dated coins of the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	7	14	54	S: 42 (2 +1R= 3); 48 (2); 49 (1R); 51 (1); Dp: 43 (2 + 3R =5); 46 (5); 47 (4); As: 44 (22+1M +1R= 24); 45 (27 +1R + 2M =30)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	5	-	Dp: 77 (1); 79 (3) ; 74-76 (1)
Total	7	19	54	80

(legenda: without any letter from Capitoline Collection; R = REECE 1982; M = MOLINARI 1995)

Table 14 – Tiberius: Rome, bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	S	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	6	85	S: 60 (1 + 1M =2); 63 (2); 66 (2); As: 52 (2); 53 (2); 58 (6 + 1M =7); 59 (11); 64 (19 +1M=20); 65 (6) ; 52 or 58 (1); 52 or 58 or 64 (9 + 4R + 2M =15); 52-53 or 58-59 or 64-65 (1); 53 or 59 (1); 53 or 59 or 65 (10 + 9R=19)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	122	As: 82 (59 + 4R + 2M +1T+1MC = 67); 83 (49 + 2R + 2M +2MC =55)
Total	6	207	213

(legend: without any letter from Capitoline Collection; R = REECE 1982; T = TRAVAINI 1985; M =MOLINARI 1995; MC = MUNZI-CAVICCHI 1997)

The material from Rome has been compared¹⁰² with the coins found at Ostia,¹⁰³ Minturnae,¹⁰⁴ Pompeii,¹⁰⁵ the Thermopolium¹⁰⁶ and Paestum:¹⁰⁷

¹⁰² With the exclusion of the asses with PROVIDENT, which are: for Ostia 13 coins out of 57 (23%); for Minturnae 45 out of 173 (26%); at Pompeii 68 specimens (1 in STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE, 7 in TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005 (Regio IX), 16 in CANTILENA 2008 (Regio VI), 25 in GIOVE 2013 (Regio I), 13 in HOBBS 2013 and 6 in PARDINI TESTI,) out of 183 (37,2%); in the Thermopolium hoard, 59 coins out of 155 (38,1%); at Paestum 18 coins out of 54 (33%).

¹⁰³ SPAGNOLI 2007, 327-332 nos 144-206: 22% of AD 14-21 coins (10 out of 44), 24% of AD 22-23 coins (9 out of 44) and 54% of AD 34-37 coins (25 out of 44).

¹⁰⁴ At Minturnae (see the *Appendix* for complete reference) the overall figures allow to total 27,5% of AD 14-21 coins (33 coins out of 116), 26% of AD 22-23 coins (29 out of 116) and 46,5% of AD 34-37 coins (54 out of 116).

¹⁰⁵ At Pompeii (see the *Appendix* for complete reference) with 12,6% of AD 14-21 coins (14 out of 111), 29,7% of AD 22-23 coins (33 out of 111) and 57,7% of AD 34-37 coins (64 out of 111).

¹⁰⁶ CASTIELLO-OLIVIERO 1997, 112-122 nos 48-236: 10,4% of AD 14-21 coins (10 out of 96), 22,9% of AD 22-23 coins (22 out of 96) and 66,7% of AD 34-37coins (64 out of 96).

¹⁰⁷ CANTILENA *et alii* 2003, 37-39 nos 20-60: 19,5% of AD 14-22 coins (7 out of 36), 19,5% of AD 22-23 coins (7 out of 36) and 61% of AD 34-37 coins (22 out of 36).

Table 15 – Tiberius: Ostia, bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	1	7	Dp: 39 (1); As: 33 (1); 34 (6)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	2	As: 71 (1); 72 (1)
Total	1	9	10

Table 16 – Tiberius: Ostia, bronze dated coins of the the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	2	7	Dp: 43 (1); 46 (1); As: 44 (3); 45 (4)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	-	
Total	2	7	9

Table 17 – Tiberius: Ostia, bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	-	8	As: 58 (1); 59 (1); 64 (2); 52 or 58 or 64 (2); 53 or 59 or 65 (2)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	17	As: 82 (6); 83 (11)
Total	-	25	25

Table 18 – Tiberius: Minturnae, bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	-	13	As: 33 (3G+1H=4); 34 (2BD+3FP+2G=7); 35 (1G); 37 (1FP)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	20	As: 71 (2BD+4FP=6); 72 (1H+2M=3); 71-72 (11G)
Total	-	33	33

(legenda: **BD**= BEN-DOR 1935; **FP** = FRIER-PARKER 1970; **M** = METCALF 1974; **H** = HOUGHTALIN 1985; **G** = GIOVE 1998)

Table 19 – Tiberius: Minturnae, bronze dated coins of the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	4	8	14	S: 42 (1FP+ 1H=2); 49 (2FP); Dp: 43 (2BD+2FP+2H=6); 46 (1FP+1M=2); As: 44 (2BD+2FP+1M+1H+2G =8); 45 (3FP+3G= 6)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	3	-	Dp: 79 (1FP + 2H = 3)
Total	4	11	14	29

(legenda: BD= BEN-DOR 1935; FP = FRIER-PARKER 1970; M = METCALF 1974; H = HOUGHTALIN 1985; G = GIOVE 1998)

Table 20 – Tiberius: Minturnae, bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	S	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	2	20	S: 62 (1M); 66 (1BD); As: 52 (1H); 53 (3G); 58 (4BD+1M+2G=7); 59 (2FP); 64 (2FP+3G=5); 65 (1FP); uncertain (1H)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	32	As: 82 (3BD+8G+8FP=19); 83 (1BD+ 2FP+3H+6G=12); uncertain (1G)
Total	2	52	54

(legenda: BD= BEN-DOR 1935; FP = FRIER-PARKER 1970; M = METCALF 1974; H = HOUGHTALIN 1985; G = GIOVE 1998)

Table 21 – Tiberius: Pompeii, bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	1	3	Dp: 39 or 40 (1C); As: 34 (1H+1G=2); 37 (1G)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	10	As: 71 (1G); 72 (1P+ 1G +1H=3); 73 (2G); 71-73 (3G); 72-73 (1G)
Total	1	13	14

(legenda: SE = STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; C = CANTILENA 2008; G = GIOVE 2013; H = HOBBS 2013; P = PARDINI TESI)

Table 22 – Tiberius: Pompeii, bronze dated coins of the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	4	1	28	S: 42 (1TM); 48 (1C+1G=2); 50 or 51 (1C); Dp: 47 (1G); As: 44 (1SE+1TM+1C+5G+3H=11); 45 (1TM+6C+5G+5H=17)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	4	1	28	33

(legenda: SE = STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TM = TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; C = CANTILENA 2008; G = GIOVE 2013; H = HOBBS 2013)

Table 23 – Tiberius: Pompeii, bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	S	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	3	20	S: 62 (1G); 54 or 60 or 66 (1C); 56 or 62 or 68 (1C); As: 53 (1TM+4G=5); 58 (1TM+1H=2); 59 (1G); 63 (1TM); 64 (1TM+1P+2G+1H=5); 65 (1G); 52 or 58 or 64 (1G) 52-53 or 58-59 or 64-65 (3G); 59 or 63 or 65 (1SE);
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	41	As: 82 (4SE+2T+3C+1P+13G+1H=24); 83 (1TM+2C+1P+9G+3H=16); 82-83 (1G)
Total	3	61	64

(legenda: SE = STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TM = TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; C = CANTILENA 2008; G = GIOVE 2013; H = HOBBS 2013; P = PARDINI TESI)

Table 24 – Tiberius: Pompeii (Thermopolium I, 8, 8d), bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	-	4	As: 36 (1); 34 or 36 (3)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	6	As: 71-72 (6)
Total	-	10	10

Table 25 – Tiberius: Pompeii (Thermopolium I, 8, 8d), bronze dated coins of the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	2	-	20	S: 48 (1); 51 (1); As: 44 (6); 45 (14)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	20	22

Table 26 – Tiberius: Pompeii (Thermopolium I, 8, 8d), bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	-	-	20	As: 52 (1); 58 (4); 59 (2); 64 (2); 65 (4); 52 or 58 or 64 (5); 53 or 59 or 65 (2)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	-	44	As: 82 (26); 83 (18)
Total	-	-	64	64

Table 27 – Tiberius: Paestum, bronze dated coins of the 1st period (AD 14-21)

	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	-	6	As: 34 (1); 37 (1); 33 or 35 (1); 34 o 36 (3)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	1	As: 72 (1)
Total	-	7	7

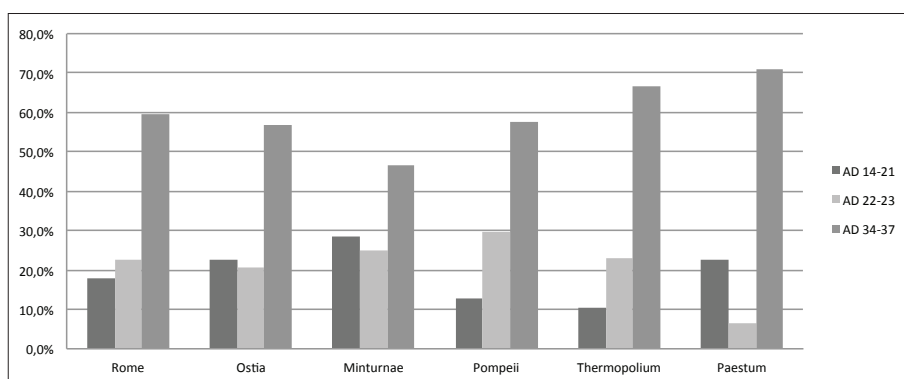
Table 28 – Tiberius: Paestum, bronze dated coins of the 2nd period (AD 22-23)

	S	Dp	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	2	1	3	S: 49 (1); 50 (1); Dp: 47 (1); As: 44 (2); 45 (1)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	1	-	Dp: 79 (1)
Total	2	2	3	7

Table 29 – Tiberius: Paestum, bronze dated coins of the 3rd period (AD 34-37)

	S	As	RIC I ²
Tiberius	2	6	S: 57 or 63 or 69 (1); 56 or 62 (1); As: 59 (2); 64 (1); 52 or 58 or 64 (2); 53 or 59 or 65 (1)
<i>Divus Augustus Pater</i>	-	14	As: 82 (9); 83 (5)
Total	2	20	22

The data listed above have been transferred into an explanatory chart, maintaining the subdivision for all the provenances, into three chronological groups:

**Chart 3**

The values concerning the issues of Tiberius having an ascertained dating, yielded by the sites of central Italy, prove that the first two stages of the bronze coinage are numerically quite small. Notwithstanding the rather long span of time considered (about seventeen years), such stages constitute only 29,0% of the finds at Paestum, 33,3% of the coins from the Thermopolium, 40,2% in Rome, 42,3% at Pompeii, 43,2% at Ostia and 53,4% of the coins from Minturnae.¹⁰⁸

Therefore, in the light of the data collected here, it seems that only in the last three years of his reign had Tiberius broadened the bronze output, reaching in nearly all the contexts examined herein – with the exception of Minturnae – more than 46-50% of its production. It therefore does not seem hazardous to correlate the results

¹⁰⁸ The circumstance that the data from Minturnae differs from what recorded in other areas might be explained considering the particular nature of the context where they were found: a votive area that did not allow the mint issuing authority to recover the material of the first two stages to enact a reissuing of the coins, see *ultra*.

reported here with the events described by Tacitus¹⁰⁹ about the credit crisis of AD 33 and of the *inopia rei nummariae*¹¹⁰ that the Caesar remedied by issuing one hundred million sestertii, a replenishment that clearly also involved the base currency.¹¹¹ According to Duncan-Jones,¹¹² the liquidity shortage was also caused by the “relatively modest scale of Tiberius’s spending on buildings and spectacles in Rome”. But the lack of bronze denominations of the early stages of Tiberius might also have been enhanced by the circumstance that, according to Barrandon, the asses of AD 15-16 were melted, thus constituting the source of part of the metal alloy for the production of denominations in orichalcum of AD 22-23.¹¹³ The introduction of the new currency at the end of the kingdom, however, did not interrupt the creation of imitations of the types RIC P² 56, or 62, or 68 that appear in the Capitoline collections and in the Thermopolium.¹¹⁴

AN UNPUBLISHED AS

The Capitoline Coin Collection includes the following unpublished as of Tiberius found in excavations:

10,05 g, 28 mm, 6 h, Musei Capitolini inv. no. 13829 (plate 1)

Obv. / TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS IMP VII; Bare head of Tiberius r.;

Rev. / PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XVI, S/C; Female figure sitting to the r., foot on a stool, holding a patera in the r. hand and a long sceptre in the l.;

¹⁰⁹ TAC., *Ann.*, 6, 16-7; DIO., 58, 21 1-5; SUE., *Tib.*, 48,1

¹¹⁰ Several considerations have been put forward to explain the decrease of the circulating coins: such a reduction might have been caused by the lack of metal to be minted or by the will of the sovereign not to increase public expenditure; see FRANK 1935; RODEWALD 1976; LO CASCIO 1981, 85; WOLTERS 1987; THORNTON-THORNTON 1989, 47-50; ANDREAU 1999, 104-107; TCHERNIA 2003; ARCURI 2014, 66-78.

¹¹¹ FRANK 1935 and RODEWALD 1976, 1-17 mostly focus on gold and silver coins.

¹¹² DUNCAN-JONES 1998³, 25.

¹¹³ BARRANDON-SUSPÈNE-GAFFIERO 2010, 161.

¹¹⁴ Musei Capitolini inv. no. 3128: O/ DIVO/AVGVSTO/SPQR, Augustus with laurel branch on a quadriga pulled by four elephants; R/ TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVST PM TR PO XXII, S C (26,64 g; 34 mm; 7 h); CASTIELLO-OLIVIERO 1997, 113 no. 58 (filed by mistake as a variant); on the contrary DOYEN 2013 considered these as regular coins although the head on the obverse and the *ductus* of the *litterae* of the inscription on the reverse are very rough.

This is an issue dating AD 14;¹¹⁵ this type will also be adopted in the series of the following year that bear the XVII *Tribunicia potestas*, minted both in the name of Tiberius and *Divus Augustus Pater*. The Capitoline as documents with certainty that Tiberius held the tribunician power at the time of Augustus's death.¹¹⁶ In fact, it seems that Tiberius had received the five-year term *Tribunicia potestas* for the first time in 6 BC. According to Ferrary¹¹⁷ in AD 4, Augustus appointed him again to that office for five years, which was renewed in AD 9 and in AD 13, or perhaps for life.

M.C.M.

A 'THESAURUS' FROM LARGO ARGENTINA (ROME)

As far as early imperial bronze hoards from Rome are concerned, a find from Largo Argentina can positively be mentioned, although it cannot be considered as a proper hoard. It was found in a small well, right in front of the round temple (Temple B) in the Sacred Area of Largo Argentina in 1931. The archaeological report regarding the context of discovery is not clear. In the first report¹¹⁸ the discoverer, G. Marchetti Longhi, supports the votive nature of the well, which he later contradicts in his second report¹¹⁹. In fact, in the latter he questions the sacred original function and speculates on whether the well should be considered simply as a drain related to the near sewer or as an original votive well used as a drain at a later stage. The structure in question had a quadrangular shape, with plasterwork on the inside surface and a slot on top, nearly resembling other examples of objects of this kind¹²⁰ found in Italy. Moreover, Marchetti Longhi suggests that the context was already disturbed during ancient times, as the original cover of the well was replaced by a road block.

¹¹⁵ On Tiberius's powers at the moment of Augustus's death, see FERRARY 2001, 144-150.

¹¹⁶ On the uncertainty regarding the chronology of Tiberius's *tribunicia potestas* see GOODYEAR 1972, 112.

¹¹⁷ FERRARY 2001, 144-145.

¹¹⁸ MARCHETTI LONGHI 1956-58, 66-67.

¹¹⁹ MARCHETTI LONGHI 1970-71, 50 and pl. XXXI.

¹²⁰ CRAWFORD 2003, 70-71.

By the way, the composition of the ‘hoard’ at the moment of its discovery is fairly sure¹²¹, with 7 Republican asses (‘still in circulation during the 1st century of the Empire’), maybe 1 Medium bronze of Tiberius with Rev. SC, 1 Bronze of Tiberius DIV. AVGVSTVS PATER/altar PROVIDENTIAE¹²², 1 Bronze with DIVOS IVLIVS/CAESAR DIVI F¹²³ and 2 asses perhaps of ‘Gallic production (1st century of the Empire)’¹²⁴. The eleven (or twelve?) coins were found at the bottom of the well and they can be dated down to Tiberius. The assemblage can be possibly interpreted as a thesaurus in the light of other equivalent finds from Italy¹²⁵, where this kind of cavity with coins was frequent in sanctuary contexts (stips, pecunia, thesaurus)¹²⁶.

M.B.

¹²¹ MARCHETTI LONGHI 1956-58, 66-67 note 6. Besides the list in the *Bullettino Comunale*, the original report of the coins from the well has been recently found in the Archivio Marchetti Longhi kept by the Sovrintendenza ai BBCC di Roma Capitale, but unfortunately it doesn’t add any further information. Despite the Republican and Imperial coins found in the area during the excavations between the late 1920’s and the 1950’s – presently kept in the Capitoline Cabinet – the coins from the well deposit are not present in the nucleus labelled as ‘from L.go Argentina’. They might have been mixed in the general collection of the Cabinet without any note on their origin or, else, they might be ended up at the Museo Nazionale Romano. The hypothesis is based on the role that the keeper of the Cabinet of the Roman National Museum at the time, L. Cesano, had in the identification of the coins from the Sacred area of L.go Argentina, as Marchetti Longhi repeatedly points out in the *Bullettino Comunale*. MARCHETTI LONGHI 1933, 191; MARCHETTI LONGHI 1956-58, 66-67

¹²² RIC I² 81.

¹²³ RRC 535/1

¹²⁴ It is difficult to decide if these two asses can possibly be worn and illegible specimens of the same series of RRC 535, given the fact that the previous bronze RRC 535/1 is also identified as a ‘Gallic production’.

¹²⁵ The number of specimens in the thesaurus here considered could have been influenced by the above mentioned interference occurred to the context back to ancient times.

¹²⁶ CRAWFORD 2003, 70-71 and 76-80; ANDREANI, DEL MORO, DE NUCCIO 2005, 120.