

The Emperors of the Flavian dynasty (AD 69-96)

In the general survey of the finds from the excavations of Rome preserved in the Capitoline Coin Cabinet (subdivided according to coin groups regarding each emperor), the coins of the emperors of the Flavian dynasty represent a quantitatively significant sample that includes both coins in precious metal (silver) and bronze.

Table 50 – Flavian emperors: specimens of the Capitoline Museums

| Provenance | No. of items |
|--------------------|--------------|
| SSU 2 | 392 |
| C. A. | 175 |
| Excavation | 123 |
| C.A. or Excavation | 23 |
| Total | 713 |

The group thus identified has been enlarged with other finds coming from various other sites in Rome (global amount 775 specimens)²²⁶ as explained in Table 51.

²²⁶ The global figure of the table does not include 2 plated coins of Vespasian (RIC II² 360 and 684), 2 of Titus (RIC II² 115 and 357) and 2 of Domitian (RIC II² 10-170 and 740 or 771).

Table 51 – Coins of the Flavian emperors from Rome

| Denominations | Vespasian | Titus ^I | Domitian | Flavii Family ^{II} (unidentified) |
|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| Aurei | - | - | 1 | - |
| Denarii | 31 (30+1Z) | 7 | 15 (14+1R) | - |
| Sestertii | 19 (17+2R) | 14 (13+1R) | 31 (26+3R+1Ra+1Ca) | 4 |
| Dupondii | 36 (26+4R+1C+1Ra+4Z) | 24 | 21 (19+2R) | 6 |
| Asses | 134 (122+11R+1C) | 64 (59+5R) | 261 (248+9R+1C+1M+2Ca) | 42 |
| Quadrantes | 16 (12+2Rb+1Rc+1P) | 7 (6+1R) | 39 (37+1R+1MC) | 2 (1P+1Z) |
| Semisses | - | - | 1 | - |
| Total | 236 | 116 | 369 | 54 |

I The coins of Titus of the so-called group “SSU 1” preserved in the Coin Cabinet of the Museo Nazionale Romano have not been included in the global figure of the coins from Rome not to alter the comparison between the various emperors of the Flavian dynasty, since this further information is available only for the emperor Titus and not for Vespasian and Domitian. See *infra*.

II The 54 unidentified coins, generically ascribed to the series issued by the Flavian emperors on the grounds of the portrait of the obverse, represent 7% of the global amount of the coins examined here.

(legenda: without any letter = Capitoline Collection; R = REECE 1982; Ra = ROVELLI 1985; Rb = ROVELLI 1989; Rc = ROVELLI 1990; C = CANDILIO 1988; M = MOLINARI 1995; MC = MUNZI-CAVICCHI 1997; Ca = CATALI 2008; Z = ZAHLE 2008; P=PARDI 2012)

VESPASIAN

SILVER

If compared to previous emperors' issues, the survival rate of some silver specimens (denarii) is remarkable; as to the reign of Vespasian, they represent 13,1%²²⁷ of the global amount of coins ascribed to such a period.²²⁸

These series and their types are among the most common issued by the mint of Rome.²²⁹

Table 52 – Vespasian: Rome, denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | No. of items | RIC II ² |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| AD 70 (Jan-Jun) | 7 | D: 19 (1); 23 (1); 29 (4+1Z=5) |
| AD 72-73 (before CENS) | 5 | D: 356 (1); 359 (3); 360 (1) |
| AD 73 | 4 | D: 513 (1); 545 (1); 546 (1); 547 (1) |
| AD 74 | 1 | D: 703 (1) |
| AD 75 | 2 | D: 772 (1); 788 (1) |
| AD 76 | 2 | D: 848 (1); 858 (1) |
| AD 77-78 | 5 | D: 951 (1); 957 (2); 976 (1); 983 (1) |
| AD 79 (up to June 24 th) | 1 | D: 1065 (1) |
| Total | | 27 |

(legenda: without any letter = Capitoline Collection; Z = ZAHLE 2008)

The silver percentage for Rome is, in any case, lower than that of Ostia²³⁰, where the denarii are 76% of the global amount of Vespasian's coins; this latter figure might

²²⁷ In the percentage are also included two denarii (Musei Capitolini inv. no. 16282 and inv. no.16285) that cannot be dated with certainty due to their bad state and have not been recorded in the summary table.

²²⁸ The general greater survival rate of Vespasian's (and that of Titus) silver coinage, compared to the Julio-Claudian as well as that of Domitian, has already been analysed in RIC II², p 1, p 10, p 14, p 48 and ff. with bibliography.

²²⁹ CARRADICE 1998, 110-111; RIC II² p 19 ff. In the sample here analysed are attested two denarii ascribed to the mint of Antiochia (RIC II² 1555; Musei Capitolini inv. no. 3353 and inv. no. 14200).

²³⁰ SPAGNOLI 2007, 233-388.

be put down to the scattering and dispersal of one or more hoarded groups²³¹. For Pompeii²³² an occurrence of silver coins is also recorded, amounting to more than half of the whole lot of coins ascribed to this emperor; such a figure is probably to be connected with both the events in which the city was involved and the strong rise in the production of silver coins by Rome's mint which began under Vespasian (Table 55).²³³

Table 53 – Vespasian: Ostia²³⁴ denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | RIC II ² |
|------------------------|---|
| AD 69-70 | 2 (2) |
| AD 70 | 21 (1); 29 (5) |
| AD 71 | 41 (1); 43 (1); 46 (1) |
| AD 72-73 | 356 (3); 357 (1); 360 (2); 362 (1); 1555 (1) |
| AD 73 | 522 (3); 545 (4) |
| AD 74 | 702 (6) |
| AD 75 | 772-773 (14); 777 (1); 783 (3) |
| AD 76 | 848 (1); 849-850 (2) |
| AD early 76 – early 77 | 921 (2) |
| AD 77-78 | 948-49 (1); 957 (2); 961 (1); 966 (3); 972 (2); 976 (1); 980-981 (3); 982 (1) |
| AD 79 | 1081 (2); 1084 (1) |
| Total | 72 |

Table 54 – Vespasian: Minturnae, denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | RIC II ² |
|--------------|---------------------|
| AD 71 | 41 (1FP) |
| AD 76 | 849 or 850 (1FP) |
| Total | 2 |

(legenda: FP = FRIER-PARKER 1970)

²³¹ SPAGNOLI 2007, 299.

²³² STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; CANTILENA 2008.

²³³ DUNCAN-JONES 2003, 164-171; TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005, 163-166.

²³⁴ SPAGNOLI 2007, nos 341-442.

Table 55 – Vespasian: Pompeii, denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | RIC II ² |
|----------------|---|
| AD 69-70 | 2 (1SE+3G=4), 4 (1C+ 2G=3) |
| AD 70 | 19 (2G); 21 (2G); 23 (1G), 27 (2G), 29 (1C+7G=8) |
| AD 71 | 41 (1SE+1TM+1C+ 4G=7), 42 (1G), 43 (1SE+ 11G=12), 45 (2G), 46 (1SE+1C+3G=5); mint of Ephesus: 1428 (1C), 1431 (1SE) |
| AD 72-73 | 356 (1C+4G=5), 357 (1C+2G=3), 358 (1C), 359 (1G), 360 (2TM+1C+ 5G=8), 362 (1SE+3G=4), 364 (1C), 369 (1G), 371 (1G), 369 or 371 (1C), mint of Antioch: 1560 (1G) |
| AD 73 | 513 (1G), 544 (2G), 545 (8G); |
| AD 74 | 684 (1C+ 4G=5); 685 (1C); 693 (1C); 702 (1C+ 3G=4); 703 (1TM+3G=4); mint of Ephesus: 1456 (1G) |
| AD 75 | 772-3 (2C+19G=21), 774 (3G), 777 (1C+1G=2), 788 (4G) |
| AD 76 | 841 (1G), 845-6 (1TM+ 2G=3), 847-8 (1TM+6G =7), 849-850 (4C+7G=11), 852 (2C+1G=3), 861 or 871-872 (1G), 871 (1C+ 1G=2) |
| AD 76-early 77 | 918 (1G), 921 (2C+ 6G=8) |
| AD 77-78 | 937-938 (8G); 939-940 (1G), 943-4 (1TM+ 7G=8), 948 (1C+ 1G=2), AV 954 (1TM+1C=2), 957 (1SE+1C+ 2G=4), 959 (1C), 961 (1SE+2C+6G=9), 964 (2 G), 963-966 (3G), 964 or 966 (3SE+1G=4), 966 (1C+2G=3), 972 (4C+3G=7), 974 (2C+ 1G=3), 976 (1G), 977 (1G), 980 (1G), 980-981 (1SE), 982-983 (1SE+1C=2) |
| AD 79 | 1060 (2G), 1068 (5G), 1076 (1C+2G=3), 1078 (2SE+2G=4), 1087 (1TM) |
| Total | 250 |

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

With regard to the size of the issues of Vespasian's silver denarii, diachronically considered, the model reconstructed through the sample examined here shows a general trend that complies with the data resulting from Carradice's analysis of hoards.²³⁵ The comparison with the finds from Ostia²³⁶ and Pompeii²³⁷ also outlines a rather homogeneous circulation pattern for the different areas, with output peaks concentrated between AD 70 and 73, thus documenting a regular and abundant production of the mint of Rome.²³⁸ Moreover, another evident peak in the survival-rate of silver

²³⁵ CARRADICE 1998, 105; RIC II² 48-49. From the global amount of the denarii 2 and 5 plated coins have respectively been excluded from the samples of Rome and Pompeii (Rome: RIC II² 360 and 684; Pompeii: RIC II² 34 (2), 41a (1) and RIC II 19 (1) and 20 (1). Pompeii: "unverified" by the editors of RIC II²: RIC II nos 7, 170 and 312).

²³⁶ SPAGNOLI 2007, 233-388.

²³⁷ STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; CANTILENA 2008; GIOVE 2013

²³⁸ RIC II² 4-5, 51-52, 113-114. Only two denarii of the sample from Rome (inv. no. 3353 and inv. no. 14200) and a denarius from Ostia have been ascribed to a mint different from that of Rome: the mint of Antiochia. However, being them irrelevant in terms of global quantification, they have also been included in the count of the dated denarii.

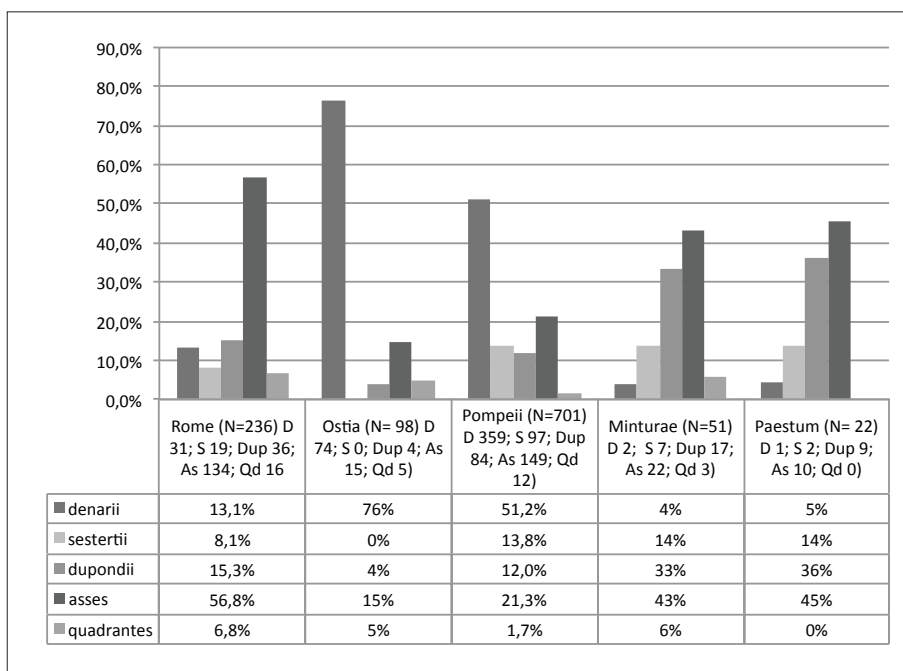


Chart 12 – % denominations (AR+AE) at different sites

issues is that of AD 77-78, which is remarkable in all the samples examined²³⁹. The only anomaly that can be observed is the absence of the silver issues of AD 71 (July-September) in the assemblage from Rome, yet very well attested at Ostia and Pompeii. Finds from Rome show a pattern of a high quantity of silver coins of the AD 70 (January-June) emission. We are informed by Suetonius²⁴⁰, Cassius Dio²⁴¹ and Tacitus about the approach adopted by Vespasian towards the urgency of reconstruction of the great Temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus on the Capitoline hill after the civil war's turmoil of AD 69²⁴², a question that was given the highest priority, in the

²³⁹ If, on the one hand, this figure can be plainly interpreted at Pompeii, where Vespasian's series of denarii issued in AD 79 is also well documented (as in this site, these years fall very close to the moment of their burial), as well as for the Rome hoard 1888, whose closing date is exactly AD 79; on the other hand, this datum is also very clear for AD 77-78 in the finds coming from Rome and those available from Ostia. The sites of Minturnae and Paestum do not appear in the chart, as the number of denarii is statistically irrelevant (Minturnae = 2 denarii, RIC II² 41 and 849-50; Paestum = 1 denarius RIC II² 772-73)

²⁴⁰ Suet. *Ves.* 8.1-5.

²⁴¹ Dio 65.10.2

²⁴² TOWNEND 1987; WARDLE 1996; LINDSAY 2010.

aim of restoring the stability and continuity of the Roman State. At a very early stage of his reign (AD 70), Vespasian had to face onerous expenditure for public building (re)constructions, among which the Temple on the Capitoline hill must have been the very first, even if we know that its restoration had to be discussed in the Senate in late AD 69.²⁴³

The anomalous lack of the usually abundant AD 71 denarii series in the sample from Rome can't be explained with current data.

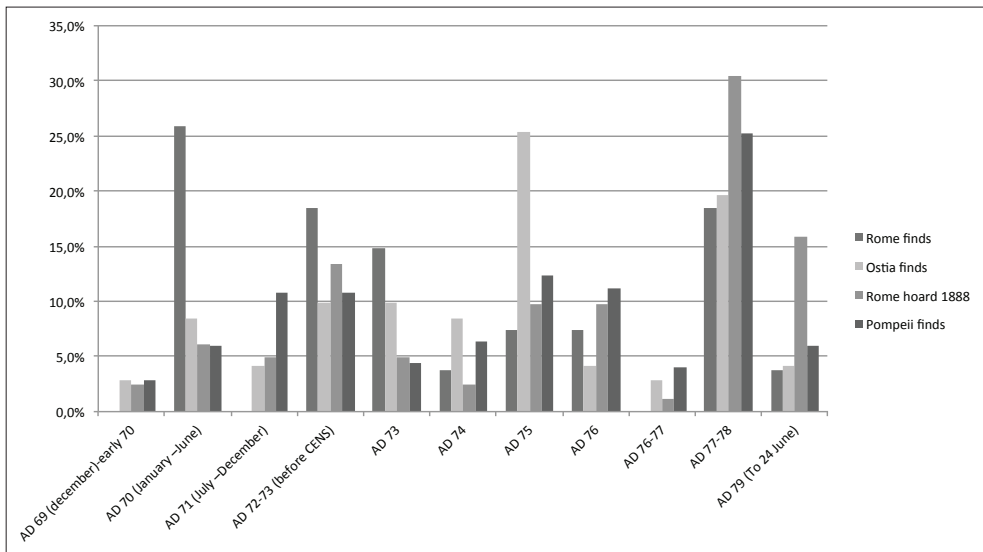


Chart 13 – Vespasian, denarii % per year:
Rome (N=27), Ostia (N=72), Rome hoard 1888²⁴⁴ (N=84), Pompeii (N=236)

²⁴³ Tac. *Hist.* 4.9.

²⁴⁴ The hoard, first published in 1888 by L.A. Milani (MILANI 1888, 290-315), was originally made up of 294 silver coins (202 “denari consulari”, 1 denarius of Augustus (RIC I² 171a), 1 denarius of Galba (RIC I² 143), 4 denarii of Otho (RIC I² 8; RIC I² 20 – aureus type- but in silver), 2 denarii of Vitellius (RIC I² 33 var. – head left –, RIC I² 54), 84 denarii of Vespasian down to AD 79: RIC I² 2, RIC I² 1339, RIC I² 21, RIC I² 29 (4), RIC I² 43 (2), RIC I² 46 (2), RIC I² 356, RIC I² 357 (2), RIC I² 360 (2), RIC I² 371 (3), RIC I² 1562 (2), RIC I² 546 (3), RIC I² 554, RIC I² 686, RIC I² 703, RIC I² 772 (4), RIC I² 777 (3), RIC I² 783, RIC I² 845, RIC I² 847 (3), RIC I² 849 (3), RIC I² 863, RIC I² 921, RIC I² 937 (4), RIC I² 948 (2), RIC I² 958 (3), RIC I² 961 (6), RIC I² 964 (4), RIC I² 966, RIC I² 972 (3), RIC I² 976, RIC I² 980, RIC I² 1058 (3), RIC I² 1062, RIC I² 1065 (3), RIC I² 1068 (2), RIC I² 1073, RIC I² 1078 (3), RIC I² 1081, RIC I² ? (1) *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG Head r./ *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTI Victory adv. r. crowing standard). The hoard has been recently quoted and used by DUNCAN-JONES 2003, 169.

BRONZE

Base metal coins issued under Vespasian and with ascertained dating are distributed in the assemblage from Rome as follows:

Table 56 – Vespasian: Rome, bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|
| AD 71 | 9 | 4 | 31 | 3 | S: 82 (2), 162 (1), 167 (2), 190 (1), 247 (1), 1134 (1); 167 or 1134 (1) Dp: 265 (2), 279 (2); As: 64 (1), 286 (1), 287 (5); 286 or 288 (1C), 288 (3), 290 (2), 292 or 295 (1), 294 (1), 296 or 298 (1), 299 (1), 302 (1), 305 (2), 315 (1), 322 (2), 336 (3), 337 or 338 (1), 339 (1), 1161 (1), 1167 (1), 1169 (1); Qd¹: 340 (1), 340 or 341 (1), 354 (1) |
| AD 72-73 | 2 | - | 2 | - | S: 378 (1), 384 (1R); As: 398 (2R) |
| AD 72 | 2 | 1 | 5 | - | S: 423 (1); 427 (1); Dp: 435 (1); As: 441 (2), 444 (1), 454 (1), 489 (1) |
| AD 73 | 2? | 6 | 11 | - | S: 575 (2?); Dp: 580 (1), 581 (2), 614 (3); As: 587 (1), 589 (1), 596 (2+1R=3), 602 or 605 (1), 603 (1), 641 (1), 642 (1), 650 (2) |
| AD 73- 74 | - | = | 11 | - | As: 665 (1), 666 (2), 667 (1), 672 (1), 674 (2), 675 (2), 676 (1), 677 (1) |
| AD 74 | 1 | 9 | 22 | 3 | S: 739 (1R); Dp: 715 (3+1R+1Ra=5), 715-717 (1C), 716 (2+1R=3); As: 720 (4), 721 (1), 722 (1), 720-722 (1R), 725 var. (1), 727 (1), 726 or 727 (1), 728 (1), 730 (2), 731 (2), 732 (1), 734 (2), 744 (2), 751 (2); Qd: 736 (2+1P=3) |
| AD 75 | - | 4 | 1 | - | Dp: 818 (1+1R+1Z=3), 830 (1); As: 821 (1) |
| AD 75- 76 | - | 1 | 2 | - | Dp: 832 (1R); As: 836 (1); 837 (1) |
| AD 76 | - | - | 4 | 1 | As: 891 or 893 (1), 894 (1), 897 (1), 914 (1); Qd: 900 (1) |
| AD 77-78 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | S: 1043 (1); Dp: 1044 (1), 1218 (1); As: 1011 (1), 1014 (3), 1035 (1), 1036 (1), 1053 (1), 1056 (1); 1161(1); Qd: 1015 (2), 1017 (1+2Rb+1Rc=4) |
| Total | 17 | 27 | 98 | 13 | 155 |

I Dated quadrantes of Vespasian published by C.E. King from river Tiber, that are not taken into account in the table and charts, are: King 1975, 87-88, RIC II² 351 (2); RIC II² 409 (7); RIC II² 736 (7); RIC II² 826 (2); RIC II² 1015 (8); RIC II² 1017 (2)

(legenda: without any letter = Capitoline Collection; R= REECE 1982; Ra = ROVELLI 1985; Rb = ROVELLI 1989; Rc = ROVELLI 1990; C = CANDILIO 1988; Z = ZAHLE 2008; P =PARDI 2012)

In the group of coins coming from Rome, the *ratio* between denominations in base metal is as follows²⁴⁵ (chart 14).

In the bronze issues the as is prevailing²⁴⁶; chart 14 exemplifies a *datum* comparable with the excavation records from Minturnae and Paestum²⁴⁷, in which the as, together with the dupondius, represents the actual amount of circulating coins in use in everyday life.

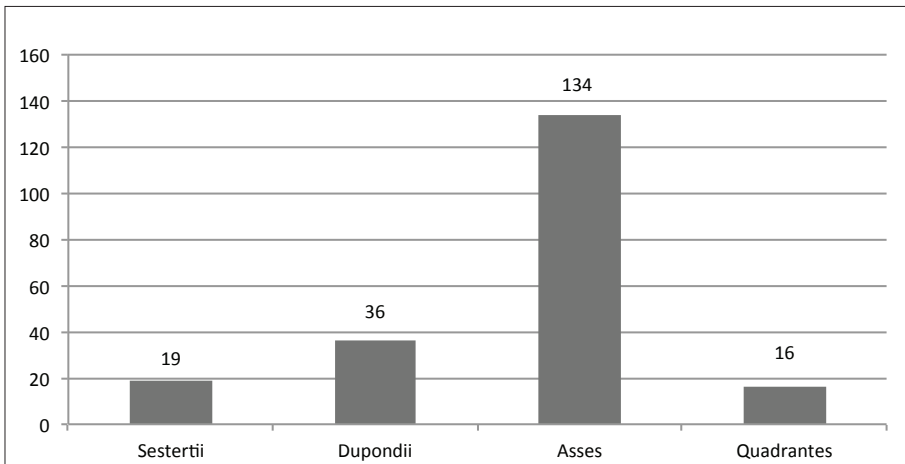


Chart 14 – Vespasian, Rome: Aes Denominations (N = 205)

²⁴⁵ Such records chart also include the coins with unidentified types, that – on the contrary – are never taken into account in the diagrams that chronologically list the series by years of issue.

²⁴⁶ 65,4%, percentage of the base metal denominations. Besides five specimens ascribed to the mint of Lugdunum (1 sestertius: inv. no. 3361 (RIC II² 1134); 1 dupondius: inv. no. 16279 (RIC II² 1218); 3 asses: inv. no. 16280 (RIC II² 1167); inv. no. 16281 (RIC II² 1169); inv. no. 17503 (RIC II² 1161), the remaining bronze finds is ascribed to the mint of Rome. For the growing importance of concentration of the minting in Rome from the Flavian reign onwards and rising quantities of larger denominations, see VAN HEESCH 2009, 130. Twelve specimens bear the countermark XLII: inv. no. 14192, inv. no. 14216, inv. no. 14220, inv. no. 14175, inv. no. 17503, inv. no. 17514, inv. no. 17518, inv. no. 17519, inv. no. 17520, inv. no. 17521, inv. no. 17522, inv. no. 17664. In the Capitoline sample the Flavian bronzes countermarked XLII clearly prevail upon those belonging to the issues of the Julio-Claudian period: 2 asses of Augustus (inv. no. 17338 and inv. no. 17431), 2 asses of Tiberius (inv. no. 17602 and inv. no. 17725), 3 asses of Claudius (inv. no. 14052, inv. no. 17523, inv. no. 17525) and a dupondius of Galba (inv. no. 3308). The ascertained provenance of these specimens from the city of Rome allows us to increase the occurrences from the capital of the empire to a percentage of 86% compared to the global amount of the occurrences in Italy see ASOLATI 2012, 131.

²⁴⁷ At Minturnae and at Paestum the as represent respectively 45% and 48% of the global amount of the bronze specimens ascribed to Vespasian. As to the high percentage of silver recorded at Ostia and at Pompeii see *supra*.

Table 57 – Vespasian: Ostia,²⁴⁸ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S. | Dp. | As. | Qd. | RIC II ² |
|--------------|----|----------|-----------|----------|--|
| AD 71 | - | 3 | 3 | - | Dp: 265 (1); 277 (1); 277-79 (1); As: 286-290 (2); 316 or 1166-67 (1) |
| AD 72 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 441 (1) |
| AD 73 | - | - | 7 | - | As: 587-88 (1); 627 (1); 636 and ff. (1); 644 (1); 647-48 (1); 671 (1); 676-77 (1) |
| AD 74 | - | - | 3 | 2 | As: 720 (1); 722 (1); 730 (1); Qd: 736 (2) |
| AD 75 | - | - | - | 1 | Qd: 826 (1) |
| AD 76 | - | 1 | - | - | Dp: 887 (1) |
| AD 77-78 | - | - | - | 2 | Qd: 1015 and ff. (1); 1017 (1) |
| Total | - | 4 | 14 | 5 | 23 |

Table 58 – Vespasian: Minturnae,²⁴⁹ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| AD 71 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 2 | S: 90 (1G), 178 (1G), 181 (1FP+2G=3), 245 (1H+1G=2); Dp: 268 (1H), 279 (2FP), 281 (1FP), 284 (1FP); As: 287 (1BD), 289 (1FP), 299 (1G), 335 (1FP), 1175 (1G); Qd: 351 (1M), 354 (1M) |
| AD 72 | - | - | 2 | - | As: 449 (1BD), 454 (1G) |
| AD 72-73 | - | 1 | - | - | Dp: 397 (1BD) |
| AD 73 | - | 1 | - | - | Dp: 579 (1H) |
| AD 73- 74 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 666 (1FP) |
| AD 74 | - | 6 | - | - | Dp: 715 (2FP+1G=3), 743 (1G), 757 (1G), 761 (1BD) |
| AD 75 | - | 2 | - | - | Dp: 818 (2G) |
| AD 77-78 | - | - | 2 | 1 | As: 1008 (1FP), 1031 (1FP); Qd: 1017 (1G) |
| Total | 7 | 15 | 10 | 3 | 35 |

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

²⁴⁸ SPAGNOLI 2007 nos 341-442. The works on the other sites of *Latium Vetus* and Campania here considered all report a list of coins of the Flavian Emperors catalogued with the first edition of RIC II. Consequently, specimens that appear in RIC II² recorded as “Unverified” in the Concordance section to the RIC II first edition have not been taken into account in the following tables and charts.

²⁴⁹ BEN-DOR 1935; FRIER-PARKER 1970 (Liri I); METCALF 1974 (Liri II); HOUGHTALIN 1985 (Liri III); GIOVE 1998.

Table 59 – Vespasian: Pompeii, bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| AD 71 | 39 | 23 | 34 | 1 | S: ¹ 73-77 or 157-158 or 230-231 (1G), 78-79 or 232 (1G), 90-91 or 175 or 238-239 (2G), 96-98 or 181-85 or 242-43 (1TM+ 8G=9), 111 or 197 or 245 (1G), 113-115 or 199-203 or 247 (1TM+1G=2), 142 (1G), 159 or 162 or 233 (1G), 175 (1SE), 159-162 or 233 (2TM), 167-169, 235 or 1134 (2C+1G=3), 181 (1SE+ 1G=2), 190-192 or 244 or 1136 (2TM+5G=7), 195 (1SE), 203 (1H), 206 (1G), 221-224 or 256 (1T), 1136 (2G); Dp: 264 (2SE+3G=5), 265 (2SE), 266-267 (2G), 267 (1SE), 272 (1SE+3G=4), 277-279 (2C+4G=6), 299 (2G), 1142-1144 (1G); As: 286-288 (2TM+8G=10), 287 (1SE+1G=2), 292 (2G), 322 (1TM); 336 (3SE), 335-338 (7G), 317 or 1166-1167 (5G), 322 or 1170 (1C+3G=4); Qd: 354 (1G) |
| AD 72 | 6 | 3 | 6 | - | S: 421 (1TM), 427 (1TM+2G=3), 431 (1G), 433 (1SE); Dp: 435 (1C+2G=3); As: 441 (2G), 448 (1G), 454 (3G) |
| AD 72-73 | 3 | 3 | - | 5 | S: 380 (1G), 381 (1G), 384 (1G); Dp: 378 (1TM), 397 (1H), 1562 (1G); Qd: 409 (2C+2G=4), 410 (1G) |
| AD 73 | 4 | 21 | 10 | - | S: 522 (1G), 578 (1SE+2G=3); Dp: 579 (1TM+1G=2), 580-581 (8G), 580-582 (1TM), 581 (2G), 582 (1C+1G =2), 584 (1G), 613 (1G), 614 (1G+1H=2), 614-615 (2G); As: 587 (1G), 587-588 (1TM+2G=3), 590 (1G), 605 (1G), 627 (2G), 636 (1G), 650 (1G) |
| AD 73- 74 | 1 | 4 | 10 | - | S: 660 (1G); Dp: 659 (1G), 658-659 (3G); As: 654 (1G), 656 (1G), 665-66 (2TM), 669-670 (1SE+1TM=2), 673 (1G), 674 (2G), 676-677 (1G) |
| AD 74 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 1 | S: 713 (1G); Dp: 715 (1SE+7G=8), 716 (1TM), 756 (1G), 759 (1SE); As: 720-22 (1SE+2G=3), 726 (1G), 726-728 (1C), 730-731 (1TM+1C=2), 731 (1G), 732 (1G), 732 or 734 (1G), 734 (1G), 744 (1TM), 751 (3G); Qd: 736 (1G) |
| AD 75 | - | 7 | 4 | 2 | Dp: 818 (2SE+1TM+3G=6), 820 (1G); As: 821 (1C+2G=3), 837 (1C); Qd: 826 (2G) |
| AD 75-76 | - | 1 | - | - | Dp: 832 (1G) |
| AD 76 | - | 1 | 7 | - | Dp: 887 (1G); As: 890 (1SE), 894 (1G), 894-896 (1C+2G=3), 914 (2G); |
| AD 77-78 | - | 2 | 4 | - | Dp: 992 (1SE), 998 (1C); As: 1056 (2G); 1240 (1C); 1280 (1G) |
| AD 79 | 1 | - | - | - | S: 1099 (1C) |
| Total | 55 | 76 | 90 | 9 | 230 |

I In TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005, 322 and 326, the author lists 3 sestertii dated AD 71 without any RIC II number; therefore, due to the impossibility to double-check the concordances, they have not been included in the table of finds from Pompeii, *Regio IX*.

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

Table 60 – Vespasian: Paestum²⁵⁰, bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| AD 71 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | S: 127-30, 216-20 or 255 (1); Dp: 266-67 (2); As: 286-88 (1), 303-4 (2) |
| AD 73 | - | - | 2 | - | As: 581 (1), 587 (1) |
| AD 73- 74 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 674 (1) |
| AD 74 | - | 2 | - | - | Dp: 742 (2) |
| AD 75 | - | 2 | - | - | Dp: 818 (1), 830 (1) |
| AD 76 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 894 (1) |
| AD 77-78 | - | 1 | 1 | - | Dp: 1028 (1); As: 1011 (1) |
| Total | 1 | 7 | 8 | - | 16 |

A comparison with the study on the “survival rate” carried out by Carradice and Buttrey in the recent new edition of *Roman Imperial Coinage* vol. II²⁵¹ evidences a remarkable trend of the survival of various bronze issues divided by year in the finds from Rome here considered: the extensive issue of bronze of AD 71²⁵² is represented mostly by asses (66%) and not by sestertii²⁵³ (19,1%), thus diverging from the mutual quantitative relation highlighted by the authors of RIC II² and from the large hoard of the Thermopolium I, 8, 8, 8d of Pompeii²⁵⁴, but also clearly from the Pompeii site-finds for the years AD 71-72. In terms of denominational composition, differences between the samples from Rome and Pompeii seem therefore to be quite relevant for the larger and lesser coins, i.e. sestertii and quadrantes. Only nine quadrantes are recorded as having been found in Pompeii²⁵⁵ out of 229 dated base metal coins minted under Vespasian. Starting from the issues AD 75-76, a steep drop in the

²⁵⁰ CANTILENA *et alii* 2003, 42-43 nos 82-101.

²⁵¹ RIC II², 50-52.

²⁵² RIC II², 21-25.

²⁵³ In the sample considered from Rome, this denomination is 9,3% of the bronze coinage. Such a percentage appears to be rather low if compared to that of the finds from Pompeii, where the sestertii reach 34% of the bronze coinage.

²⁵⁴ CASTIELLO-OLIVIERO 1997. For the reign of Vespasian, evidence provided by this hoard containing only bronze outlines a “survival rate” of the denominations divided *per* year in line with the data emerging from the analysis carried out by Carradice and Buttrey; see RIC II², 50-52. Also in the rather small sample from Minturnae, for the AD 71 issue sestertii represent the highest percentage of the denominations issued in that year (Minturnae bronze coins AD 71 = 19 coins: sestertii 37%, dupondii 26%, asses 26%, quadrantes 11%).

²⁵⁵ STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; CANTILENA 2008; GIOVE 2013.

number of bronze denomination can be observed in the sample from Pompeii²⁵⁶ (Table 59), along with an even more marked decrease for the quadrantes, if compared to the high proportion (in percentage) of later vespasianic issues of these coins from the other samples, particularly in Rome²⁵⁷ (Chart 15). Hereinafter, one can conjecture whether such a trend observed at Pompeii could be the result of a general slowdown in the speed of circulation for the base metal coinage²⁵⁸ (especially lower denominations) compared to precious metals, against the background of the city's destruction in AD 79²⁵⁹.

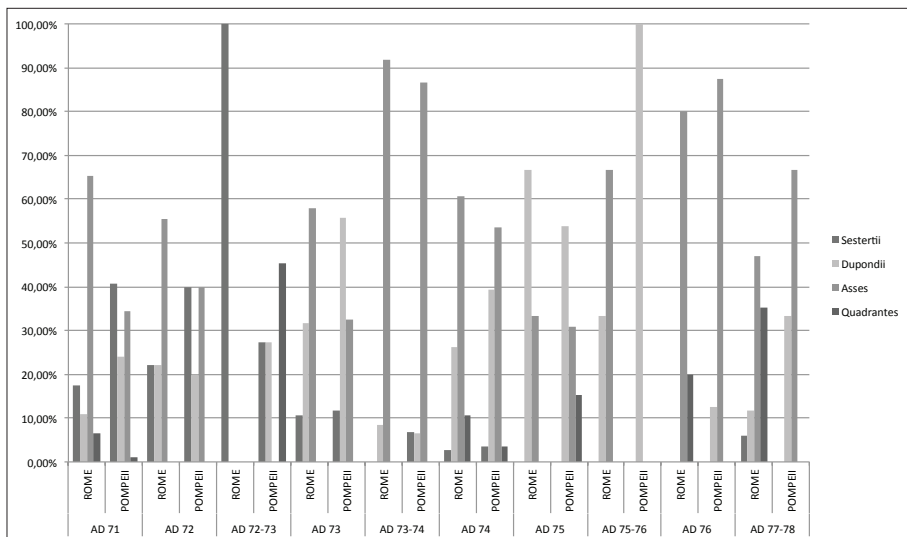


Chart 15 – Vespasian: denomination composition per year in Rome (N=158) and Pompeii (N=221)²⁶⁰

²⁵⁶ Both site-finds and Thermopolium sample. The more recent bronze coin published coming from Pompeii is at the moment a sestertius issued in the name of Domitian Caesar, RIC IP² no. 1099, see CANTILENA 2008, 306. Unexpectedly R. Cantilena reports different data in another contribution. VITALE 2007, 153.

²⁵⁷ Issue of AD 77-78 in particular.

²⁵⁸ An overall picture of the ratio between Vespasian gold and silver coins and the bulk of precious metal specimens from Pompeii stray-finds is given by Duncan-Jones, Vitale for *Regiones VII, VIII, IX* and Cantilena for *Regio VI*. DUNCAN-JONES 2003, 176; VITALE 2007, 105-106, 117-124; 149-50; CANTILENA 2008, 96-103. For considerations on silver issues of Vespasian until AD 79 attested at Pompeii see above note 256.

²⁵⁹ Consequently the absence of Vespasian's quadrantes from the Thermopolium hoard would not appear a puzzling anomaly anymore.

²⁶⁰ Issues of AD 69-70 and of AD 79 (half year) have been left aside in the chart due to their irrelevant amount.

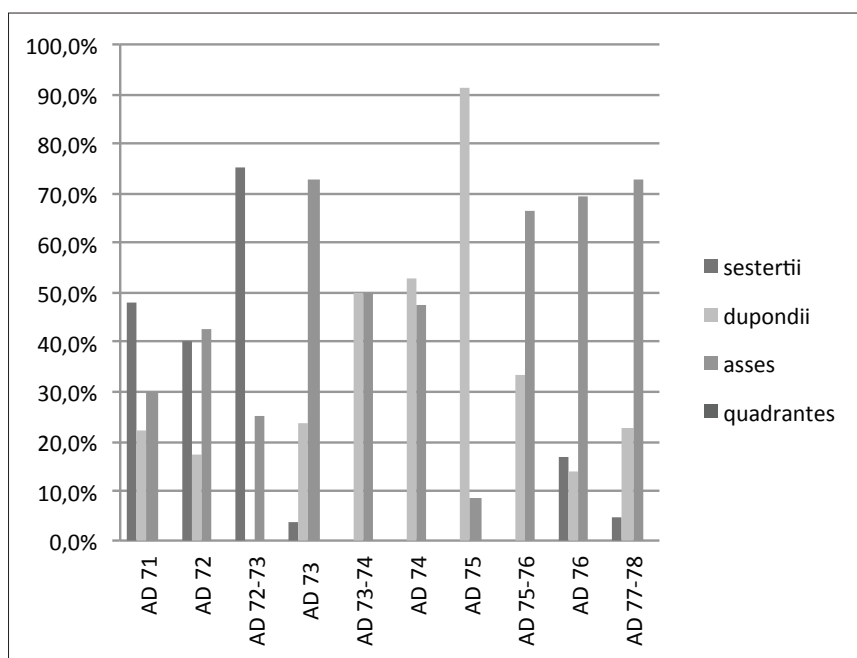


Chart 16 – Vespaian: Pompeii, Thermopolium I, 8, 8, 8d (N = 645, no quadrantes)

Yet another obvious difference emerging from this comparison is the relevance of the finds from Rome in the issues of years AD 73-74 that, on the contrary, are under-represented in the analysis of RIC II².²⁶¹ Quantitatively, the bronze series of AD 76, in particular the asses,²⁶² are scarcely relevant both in the sample from Rome and in those from Ostia,²⁶³ Minturnae²⁶⁴ and Pompeii.²⁶⁵

²⁶¹ RIC II² 50-52. Regarding the issues of AD 74 in particular, the datum of Minturnae brings out the problem of the group of the so-called dupondii/asses with unusual types (obv./ winged caduceus between two cornucopiae), discussed in RIC II² 28, confirming the quantitative significance (almost 50% of the dupondii of AD 74) even in a small sample as that of the site considered. Like Rome, this particular series is not represented at Pompeii and Paestum. In the Thermopolium the type of “hybrid” dupondii corresponds to about 20% of the dupondii of AD 74 here attested.

²⁶² A year when the production of bronze was generally low, see RIC II², 30 and 51 note 53. In the sample from Minturnae dated specimens of the issues of AD 76 do not appear.

²⁶³ SPAGNOLI 2007, 299.

²⁶⁴ BEN-DOR 1935; FRIER-PARKER 1970; METCALF 1974; HOUGHTALIN 1985.

²⁶⁵ STORIE DA UN'ERUZIONE; TALIERCIO MENSITIERI 2005; VITALE 2007; CANTILENA 2008.

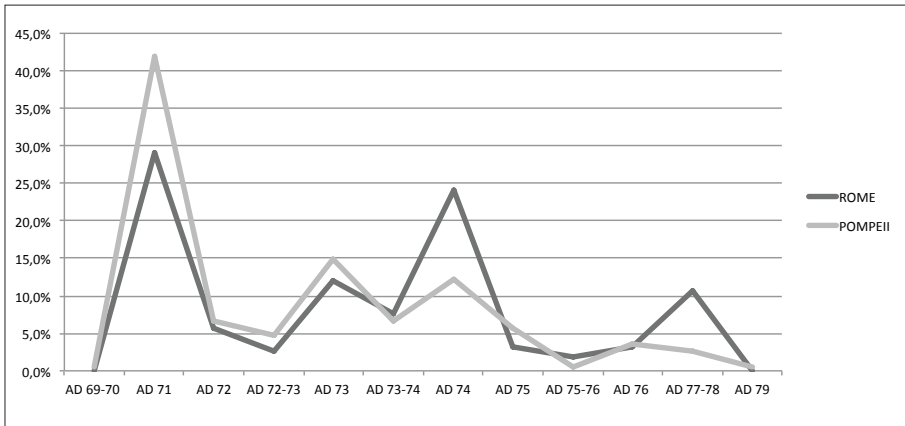


Chart 17 – Vespasian, base metal coins *per year*: Rome (N=158) and Pompeii (N=229)

With concern to the bronze coin types, the accurate typological analysis of the sample of Vespasianic coins from Rome has been recently taken as case study for the years AD 71 and 73-74 (base metal issues),²⁶⁶ as they are the most significant from a quantitative point of view.²⁶⁷ The resulting values confirm what has already been noticed in a recent study on the regional distribution of Vespasian's coin types in the western area of the Empire.²⁶⁸ The mass of bronze coins circulating in Italy, and particularly in Rome, is typologically distinct from that attested in provincial areas: this is also evidenced by the circumstance that the type of *Securitas*, the most represented at a provincial level, does not appear in the finds from Rome where, after *Aequitas*, the most recurrent type is that of *Judea* (IVDAEA CAPTA), which outside Italy is of little significance. On the other hand, *Felicitas*,²⁶⁹ *Aequitas*, *Spes*, and *Victoria* are the most recurrent types for the years AD 72-74. Starting from site finds, quantitative analysis on type-distribution has shown that Roman coin types relied upon a visual language that eventually developed into a quite sophisticated and differentiated semantic system throughout the whole Empire.

²⁶⁶ BARBATO 2014.

²⁶⁷ As to the year AD 71, the most recurrent type is *Aequitas* (32%). Pompeii, both the excavation finds and the hoard of the Thermopolium I, 8, 8 shares with Rome similar percentages of the most recurrent bronze types for the AD 71 issues.

²⁶⁸ KEMMERS 2006, 219-244.

²⁶⁹ This type is peculiar of the dupondius, the production of which was conspicuous in AD 74.

TITUS

A recently published²⁷⁰ comparative analysis of the coins of Titus, coming from the so-called “sottosuolo urbano” (also known as “SSU1”) and preserved in the Coin Cabinet of the Museo Nazionale Romano, has allowed to delineate a general picture of Rome coin-finds of Titus’ reign that is broader than what could be outlined for the other Flavian emperors. Such a group of coins (SSU1), coming from different excavation campaigns in Rome carried out in the last two decades of the 19th century,²⁷¹ represents an important and useful element of comparison that also integrates the finds of urban provenance taken into account by this paper.²⁷²

SILVER

Silver currency represents 8%²⁷³ of the global amount of coins (silver and base metal) of the sample from Rome issued in the name of Titus. The following types are attested:

Table 61 – Titus: Rome (Capitoline Collection), denarii with ascertained dating²⁷⁴

| Chronology | RIC IP ² |
|---|---|
| AD 80 | 96 (1); 112 (1); ^I |
| AD 80-81 | 266 (1); 267 (1); 357 (3) ^{II} |
| | 7 |
| I One specimen RIC IP ² 115 not included inv. no. 3420 “plated”. | |
| II Another specimen RIC IP ² 357 not included inv. no. 14280 “plated”. | |

²⁷⁰ KOMNICK 2000.

²⁷¹ KOMNICK 2000, 544. Actually, the label “sottosuolo urbano” used by Komnick refers above all to the numismatic finds coming from the Tiber banks rearrangement work carried out in the decades 1880-1890, and not only to the so-called government’s “scavi urbani”. See BERTOLDI 1997, 46-48; MOLINARI 2010, 15.

²⁷² Komnick refers exclusively to “Bronzemünzen” and “Bronzefundmünzen”, and does not state whether, in the whole lot of “SSU1” finds, some items in precious metal exist for this emperor; such a possibility must evidently be ruled out, considering both how this lot of coins has accumulated and the selection done by S.L. Cesano. Some coins in precious metal might be included in the so-called groups “Tevere I” and “Tevere II” that unfortunately are still unpublished for the emperors at issue. See VON KAENEL 1984, 89-91.

²⁷³ The issues are subdivided as follows: AD 80: 3%; AD 80-81: 5%.

²⁷⁴ Silver specimens issued during the reign of Titus are not present in other published urban sites considered in this study.

Considering the survival-rate of the recorded issues, some discrepancy can be noticed if compared to the finds from Ostia²⁷⁵ and the “survey of denarius output” for the reign of Titus as illustrated in RIC II².²⁷⁶

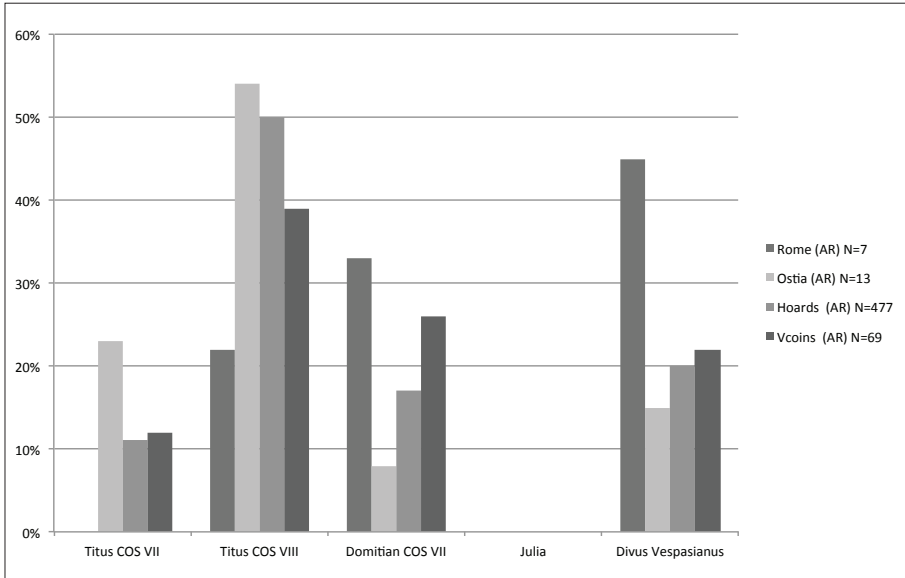


Chart 18 – Titus: % survival-rate AR

Although the sample from Rome is numerically small, an interesting element is provided by the fact that the series with DOMITIAN COS VII surpass in percentage the contemporary silver series of Titus. As already noticed by the authors of RIC II 2nd ed., the quantitative ratio between these series, as evidenced by the hoards, could be misleading, due to a possible confusion in filing the coins with DOMITIAN COS VII and the coins with the same types that, instead, bear COS VI and that were minted under Vespasian in AD 79.²⁷⁷

The abundant series in the name of DIVVS VESPASIANVS is widely attested in the sample from Rome, amounting to about half of the issues ascribed to Titus in silver and thus representing a very high percentage when compared with other sources of data shown in chart 18.

²⁷⁵ SPAGNOLI 2007.

²⁷⁶ RIC II², 195-196.

²⁷⁷ RIC II², 195. However, RIC II², on the grounds of evidence provided by hoards, states that silver coins struck by Titus in Domitian’s name (COS VII) are less common than Titus’ silver issues of AD 80; such data also complies with the information from Ostia.

BRONZE

With reference to what has been pointed out above in the introduction on Titus reign, the groups “SSU1” and “Capitoline Museum + other published finds”, as far as bronze is concerned, have been at first dealt with separately, in order to account for the largely unpublished material (now documented in this essay), as already done for the issues of the other emperors.

Table 62 – Titus: Rome, bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|---|----|----|----|----|--|
| AD 79 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 86 (1) |
| AD 80-81 | 12 | 20 | 55 | 7 | S: 143 (1), 144 (2), 154 (1), 154 or 155 (1R), 160 (1), 174 (1), 257 or 258 (1), 288 (1), 297 (3); Dp: 187 (1), 188 (1), 204 (2), 207 (1), 308 (1), 311 (2), 311 or 343 (6), 337 (1), 398 (2), 391-398 (2), 503 (1); As: 214 (4), 215 (1), 216 (1), 217 or 218 (2R), 220 (2), 218-223 (2); 219 or 220 (1R), 223 (1), 226 (2), 225 or 227 (1), 229 (1), 230 (5+1R=6), 229 or 231 (1), 230-234 (1), 235 (1), 237 (5), 73 or 237-238 (3), 238 (2), 247 (1), 248 or 249 (1R), 312 or 344 (1), 315 or 346 or 348 (1), 321 (1), 322 (5), 341 var. (1), 343 (2), 346 (1), 347 (3), 459-463 (1) Qd ¹ : 254 (4+1R=5), 255 (2) |
| AD 80-81 (Restoration coins) | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | S: 472 (1); Dp: 426 (1), 446 (1); As: from 411 to 444 (1), 432 (1), 442 (1), 454 (2), 483 or 484 (2) |
| Total | 13 | 22 | 63 | 7 | 105 |
| I Dated quadrantes of Titus published by C.E. King from river Tiber, that are not taken into account in the table and charts are: King 1975, 88, RIC II ² 255 (7). | | | | | |

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

Table 63 – Titus: Ostia²⁷⁸, bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| AD 80-81 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | S: 399 (1); Dp: 189 (1), 308 (1); As: 228 (1); 229 (1), 317 (1), 454 (1); Qd: 254 (1) |
| Total | | | | | 8 |

²⁷⁸ SPAGNOLI 2007, nos 444-467.

Table 64 – Titus: Minturnae,²⁷⁹ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| AD 80-81 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | S: 143 (1G), 154 (1G), 155 (1H), 161 (1G), 168 (1H), 399 (1G); Dp: 199 (1G); As: 215 (1G), 217-219-222 (1G), 225 (1G), 229 (1BD), 248 (1FP); Qd: 255 (1G) |
| Total | | | | | 13 |

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

Table 65 – Titus: Paestum,²⁸⁰ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| AD 80-81 | - | - | 6 | - | As: 226 (1), 230 (1), 248 (1), 348 (1), 437 (1), 454 (1) |
| Total | | | | | 6 |

The specimens in base metal ascribed to the reign of Titus coming from Rome are divided as in chart 19.

The Restoration coins represent 10% of the issues in base metal with DIVI F.²⁸¹ The survival rate is therefore quite low if compared to the data regarding Italy, and Rome in particular, as Komnick reports.²⁸²

The series appearing in the group “Capitoline Collection + other published finds” are subdivided as follows, according to the groups of Komnick²⁸³ (Chart 20).

²⁷⁹ BEN-DOR 1935; Liri I: FRIER-PARKER 1970; Liri III: HOUGHTALIN 1985; GIOVE 1998.

²⁸⁰ CANTILENA *et alii* 2003, 43-44 nos 102-107.

²⁸¹ KOMNICK 2001, 151.

²⁸² KOMNICK 2000, 548-549; KOMNICK 2001, 149-151. In the group “SSU1” the Restoration coins represent 20% of the global amount of the bronze issues of Titus; consequently, blending the data of the finds in the Capitoline Coin Cabinet and other published finds from Rome with those of the SSU1 group, numerically more consistent, the percentages of the issues of Restoration rise again to a high level, around 18%. Such a percentage is also comparable with the data from Ostia, where the issues of Restoration represent 25% of the whole assemblage of Titus bronze coins (AE Ostia, N = 8). For the risks deriving from drawing general conclusions considering just a single complex of coins see VAN HEESCH 2009, 133-135.

²⁸³ KOMNICK 2001, 32-55. The series appearing in the Capitoline sample are the most frequently found (K(Komnick) 17; K19; K25; K33; K35; K38; K54; K60).

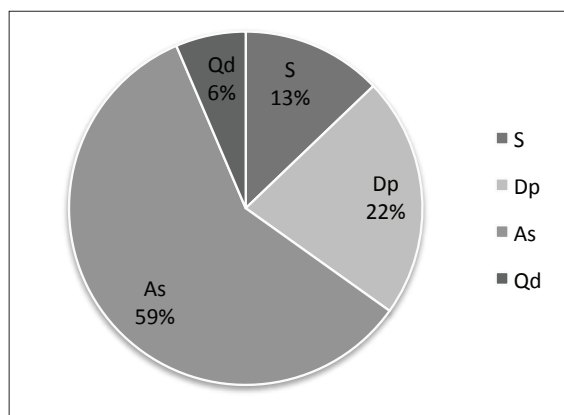


Chart 19 – Titus: Rome, % denominations (Capitoline Collection + other sites without SSU1; N=109)

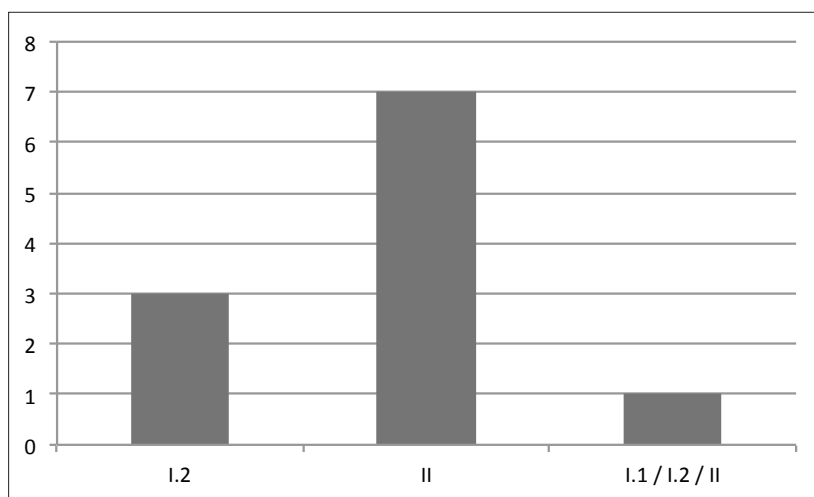


Chart 20 – Komnink groups in the Capitoline sample (N=11)

Similar considerations can be made regarding the issues in the name of Domitian Caesar: the percentage in the group “Musei Capitolini + other finds” is rather high if compared with that of the so-called group “SSU1”. A comparative diagram including the issues of Titus in the Capitoline Coin Cabinet, updated with the other finds from Rome, the coins from Ostia²⁸⁴ and Minturnae is presented in chart 21.

²⁸⁴ The coins from Paestum have not been included in the comparative analysis due to the small size of the sample, statistically irrelevant.

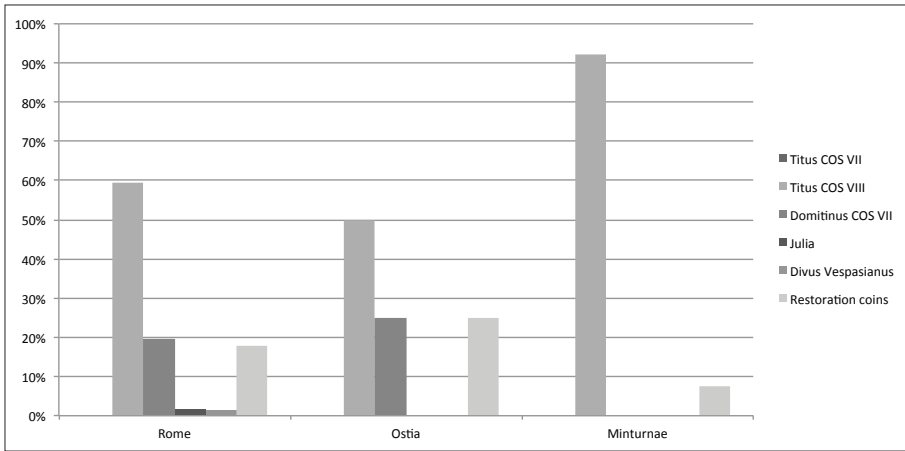


Chart 21 – Rome (SSU1 + Capitoline Collection + other sites) (N=300); Ostia (N=8); Minturnae (N=13)

An interesting picture turns out from merging all the data of Titus’ base metal coins coming from Rome (SSU 1, Capitoline Coin Cabinet + other published finds”) (chart 22).

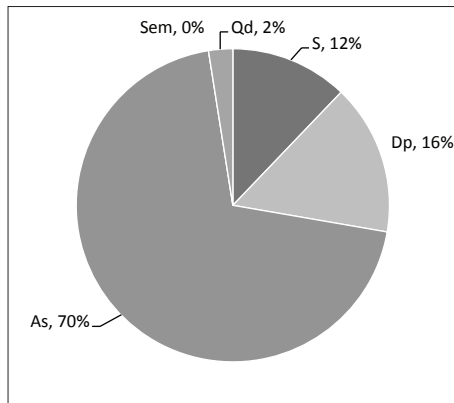


Chart 22 – Titus: base metal coins from Rome (N = 321)

The quadrantes do not appear in the sample examined by Komnick, while in the new group coming from Rome they amount to 6% of the bronze issues of Titus.²⁸⁵

²⁸⁵ Regarding this problem, it must be remarked that other quadrantes (9 specimens) of Titus

As to the types, in the light of the considerations regarding the occurrence of the issues,²⁸⁶ a certain degree of discrepancy (Minerva and Restoration coins) between the two groups shown in chart 24 is not surprising.

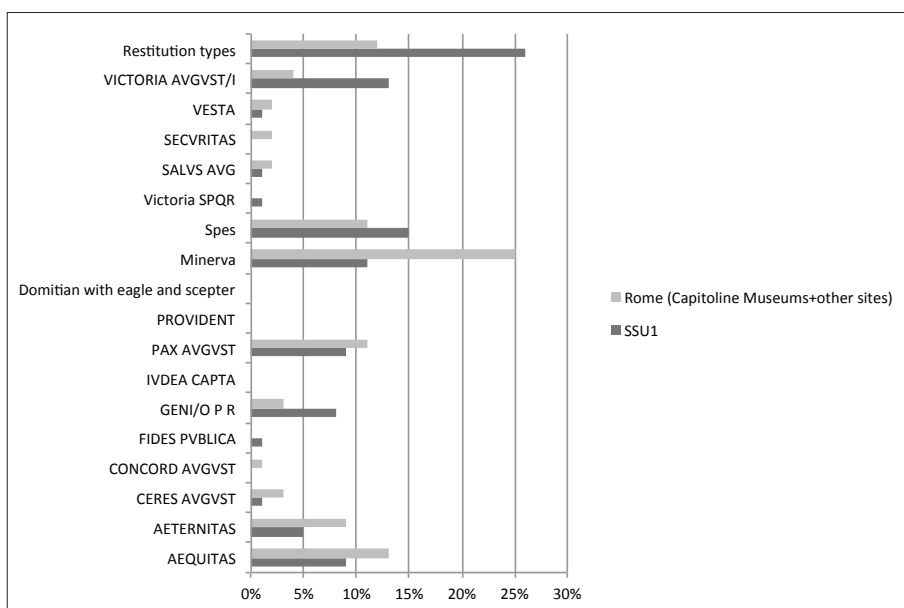


Chart 23 – Titus: frequent types from Rome (SSU1 and Capitoline Collection + other sites) (N=228)

from the Tiber have been published by King, even if the ratio with the other denominations cannot be estimated. KING 1975. The lack of quadrantes in the “SSU1” sample from the Museo Nazionale Romano might be put down to the above mentioned selection made by S. L. Cesano: see note 272. In the two samples of coins from the Tiber, Titus’ quadrantes also seem to be missing, according to the data provided by King that, in any case, do not coincide with those published by von Kaenel. KING 1975, 75; VON KAENEL 1984, 93.

²⁸⁶ One must bear in mind that the differences in the composition of the two lots from Rome, here also considered separately, can be generically put down to the circumstance that the finds come from highly diversified contexts, both chronologically and functionally. On such a problem see REECE 1996; MOLINARI 2002 with bibliography.

DOMITIAN

In the sample, the coinage of Domitian is divided into different denominations²⁸⁷ as follows in chart 24.

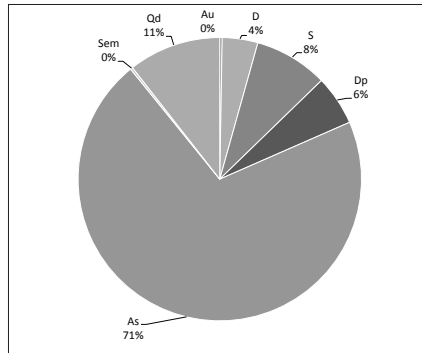


Chart 24 – Domitian: % denominations, Rome (N=369)

SILVER

Some remarks can be made on the chronological distribution of the small number of coins of Domitian's reign (Table 30).

According to the evidence in the diagram (chart 25), not surprisingly both sites show a survival-rate²⁸⁸ of the silver issues close to the one analyzed by Carradice for the period “after Septimius Severus debasement”;²⁸⁹ that is to say a remarkable occurrence of denarii in the abundant issue of AD 81, followed by a lack of pieces for the post-reform series of AD 82-86. Finally, the series between AD 87 and 96 are well documented, thus confirming a high level of production for this period in general.²⁹⁰

²⁸⁷ An aureus of Domitian (RIC II² p. 300 n. 510, Musei Capitolini inv. no. 3433) from Esquilinus (BERTOLDI 1997, 237) is also part of the sample.

²⁸⁸ In the analysis of survival-rate of silver issued under Domitian, the monetary reform of finess in AD 82 is always a factor affecting all the patterns resulting for these coins during their period of circulation. CARRADICE 1998, 113 note 37. RIC II², 258.

²⁸⁹ CARRADICE 1983, 68-79; CARRADICE 1998, 106 and 113; RIC II², 258-260.

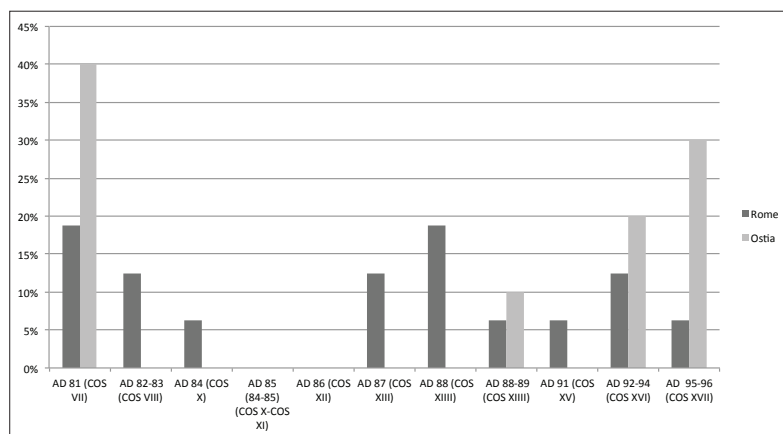
²⁹⁰ However, the sample from Rome slightly differs from this model, due to the presence of some

Table 66 – Domitian: Rome (Capitoline Collection), denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | RIC II ² |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| AD 81 | 5 (1), 43 (1), 54 (1) |
| AD 82-83 | 144 (1) |
| AD 84 | 196 (1) |
| AD 87 | 519 (2) |
| AD 88 | 576 (2), 604 (1) |
| AD 88-89 | 667 (1) |
| AD 91 | 726 (1) |
| AD 93-94 | 762 (1) |
| AD 95 | 771 (1) |
| Total | 14 |

Table 67 – Domitian: Ostia,²⁹¹ denarii with ascertained dating

| Chronology | RIC II ² |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| AD 81 | 60 (1), 48 (1), 43(1), 54 (1) |
| AD 89 | 688 (1) |
| AD 92 | 728 (2) |
| AD 95 | 770 (1) |
| AD 95-96 | 789 (1) |
| Total | 9 |

**Chart 25 – Domitian, silver coins per years: Rome (N = 14) and Ostia (N = 9)**

series of the post-reform period (those most prone to the effects of Gresham's law). The finds from Ostia seem instead to follow the trend described by Carradice for the output survival of Domitian's series, as it appears from the hoards of the 3rd century AD.

²⁹¹ SPAGNOLI 2007.

BRONZE

Domitian's dated sample in base metal coming from Rome is distributed as follow:

Table 68 – Domitian: Rome, bronze dated coins with ascertained dating

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| AD 81 | 3 | - | 5 | - | S: 76 or 77 (1R), 78 (1), 831 (1); As: 87 (3), 88 (1), RIC II ¹ 451 (1) |
| AD 82 | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | S: 106 (1); Dp: 108 (1); As: 110 (6), 111 (4), 110 or 111 (1R), 113 (1); |
| AD 81-82 | 1 | - | 4 | 12 | S: 831 or 832 or 837 or 838 (1); As: 824 (1), 825 (1), illegible (2); ¹ Qd: 123 (12); |
| AD 84 | - | 2 | 4 | - | Dp: 215 (1), 216 (1); As: 220 (1), 223 (1), 227 (1), 227-228 (1) |
| AD 84-85 | - | - | - | 23 | Qd: 237 (2), 238 or 239 (1), 240 (1), 243 (1MC), 245 (1), 247 (1), 248 (6), 248 or 249 (1+1R=2), 250 (6), 251 (1), 250 or 251 (1) |
| AD 85 | 5 | 2 | 35 | 1 | S: 279 (1), 281-282 (1), 285 (1), 351 (1R); 361 (1); Dp: 300 (1), 370 (1); As: from 301 to 308 (1), 303 (5), 305 (1), from 375 to 493 (1), 380 (2), 381 (1), 383 (2+1R=3), 385 (1+1C=2), 388 (3), 389 (1), 390 (1), 415 (1), 380 or 415 (2), 416 (2), 417 (1), 418 (1), 385 or 418 (2); 420 (1), 388 or 421 (4); Qd: 316 (1) |
| AD 86 | 1 | 1 | 22 | - | S: 465 (1); Dp: 480 (1); As: 486 (2), 487 (2), 488 (3), 490 (1), 493 (3+1R=4), 492 or 493 (2), from 488 to 493 (1), 495 (1), 498 (1), 499 (1), 500 (4) |
| AD 87 | 1 | 1 | 16 | - | S: 527 ? (1); Dp: 540 (1); As: 505 (1), 544 (3), 545 (2), 547 (1), 545 or 548 (1), 550 (3), 551 (3), 550 or 551 (2) |
| AD 88 | - | - | 5 | - | As: 623 (2), 623-624 (2R), 627 (1) |
| AD 88-89 | - | 4 | 10 | - | Dp: 643 (1R), 644 (3); As: 647 (1); 648 (3); 650 (6) |
| AD 90-91 | 2 | - | 31 | - | S: 702 (1); 703 (1); As: 707 (8); 708 (12); 709 (9); from 707 to 709 (2) |
| AD 92-94 | 3 | 1 | 12 | - | S: 751 (2+1Rb=3); Dp: 753 (1); As: 755 (2), 756 (3), 757 (7) |
| AD 95-96 | 3 | 1 | 10 | - | S: 794 (3); Dp: 804 (1R); As: 806 (1), 810 (8), 805 or 806 or 810 (1) |
| Total | 20 | 13 | 166 | 36 | 235 |
| 1 Asses inv. nos 14313 and 14314. | | | | | |

(legenda: without any letter = Capitoline Collection; R = REECE 1982; Rb = ROVELLI 1989;
C = CANDILIO 1988; MC = MUNZI-CAVICCHI 1997)

Table 69 – Domitian: Ostia,²⁹² base metal coins with ascertained dating

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|---|
| AD 81 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | S: 78 (1); As: 87 (1); Qd: 123 (1) |
| AD 82 | - | - | 4 | - | As: 110 (3), 110-111 (1); |
| AD 84 | - | - | 3 | 1 | As: 221 (3); Qd: 250-51 (1); |
| AD 85 | 2 | 1 | 8 | - | S: 277 (1), 278 (1); Dp: 370 (1); As: 303 (1), 305 (2), 350 (1), 351 (1), 383 (1), 386 (1), 423 and ff. (1) |
| AD 86 | - | 1 | 2 | - | Dp: 484 (1); As: 488 (2) |
| AD 87 | 1 | - | 2 | - | S: 526 (1); As: 547 (1), 550 (1) |
| AD 88 | - | - | 2 | - | As: 623-24 (1), 627 (1) |
| AD 88-89 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 650 (1) |
| AD 90-91 | - | - | 5 | - | As: 707 (1), 708 (3), 709 (1) |
| AD 92-94 | 1 | - | 1 | - | S: 751 (1); As: 755 (1) |
| AD 95-96 | 1 | - | - | - | S: 794 (1) |
| Total | 6 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 39 |

Table 70 – Domitian: Minturnae,²⁹³ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S. | Dp. | As. | Qd. | Sem. | RIC II ² |
|------------|----|-----|-----------------|-----|------|--|
| AD 81 | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | S: 78 (1G); Dp: 86 (1H+1G=2); As: 87 (2G), 89 (1BD) |
| AD 81-82 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | As: 824 (1BD); Qd: 123 (1FP+1M=2) |
| AD 82 | 2 | - | 3 | - | - | S: 105 (2FP); As: 111 (2G), 113 (1FP) |
| AD 84 | - | - | 2 | - | - | As: 221 (1G), 224 or 226 (1G) |
| AD 84-85 | - | - | - | 3 | - | Qd: 237 (2FP); 248 (1M) |
| AD 85 | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | Dp: 368 or 407 (1FP); As: 289 (1G), 303 (1FP), 380 (1FP), 387 or 421 (1BD), 418 (1G) |
| AD 86 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | S: 464 (1FP); Dp: 484 (1FP); As: 487 (1FP+1H=2) |
| AD 87 | - | - | 10 | - | - | As: 544 (3FP+2G=5), 546 (1FP), 547 (1H), 550 (1BD+1FP+1H=3) |
| AD 88 | 1 | - | 2 (+1 Dp/As) | - | - | S: 609 (1BD); Dp/As: 617-627 (1FP); As: 623 (1G), 625 (1M) |
| AD 88-89 | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | S: 633 (1BD); As: 650 (2BD) |
| AD 90-91 | 2 | 4 | 4 | - | 1 | S: 702 (1BD+1G=2); Dp: 705 (1FP+1H+1G=3), 706 (1FP); As: 707 (1H), 708 (1G), 709 (1BD+1FP=2); Sem: 711 (1FP) |

²⁹² SPAGNOLI 2007, nos 468-524.

²⁹³ BEN-DOR 1935; FRIER-PARKER 1970 (Liri I); METCALF 1974 (Liri II); HOUGHTALIN 1985 (Liri III); GIOVE 1998.

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| AD 92-94 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | S: 751 (2FP); Dp: 754 (1G); As: 755 (1M), 756 (1FP+1G=2); Sem: 758 (1G) |
| AD 95-96 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | Dp: 801 (1G); As: 810 (1H) |
| Total | 10 | 10 | 39 | 5 | 2 | 66 |

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

Table 71 – Domitian: Paestum,²⁹⁴ bronze dated coins

| Chronology | S | Dp | As | Qd | RIC II ² |
|------------|---|----|----|----|--|
| AD 81 | 1 | - | 2 | - | S: 76 (1); As: 87 (2) |
| AD 81-82 | - | 1 | - | - | Dp: 822 (1) |
| AD 84 | - | - | 2 | - | As: 221 (2) |
| AD 84-85 | - | - | - | 1 | Qd: 250-251 (1) |
| AD 85 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | S: 397 (1); As: 305 (1), 417 (1), 421 (1); Qd: 315 (1) |
| AD 86 | - | - | 2 | - | As: 488 (1), 493 (1) |
| AD 87 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 542 (1) |
| AD 88 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 623 (1) |
| AD 88-89 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 650 (1) |
| AD 90-91 | 1 | - | 2 | - | S: 703 (1); As: 707 (1), 708 (1) |
| AD 92-94 | - | 1 | 3 | - | Dp: 753 (1); As: 755 (1), 756 (2) |
| AD 95-96 | - | - | 1 | - | As: 806 (1) |
| Total | 3 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 25 |

In the sample considered, the as is the most recurrent denomination, which also predominates on larger denominations in all the issues.²⁹⁵ Even the finds from Rome,

²⁹⁴ CANTILENA *et alii* 2003, 44-45 nos 108-136.

²⁹⁵ The data presented for Italy by A.S. HOBLEY are probably influenced by the circumstance that many of the specimens considered belong to museum collections, with the result that larger denominations are better represented if compared to the material coming for certain from archaeological excavations and therefore characterized by a high degree of randomness, as that illustrated here. The same consideration can be drawn for the *Ludi Saeculares* (AD 88) types attested at Rome and the other Italian contexts here considered. HOBLEY 1998, 22 ff.; MEISSONNIER 2005, 398; VAN HEESCH 2000b, 239-240; GRUNOW-SOBOCINSKI 2006, 597-599.

however, confirm the general increase in the production of dupondii and sestertii, with the introduction of new types, as already widely noticed for the last years of his reign.²⁹⁶

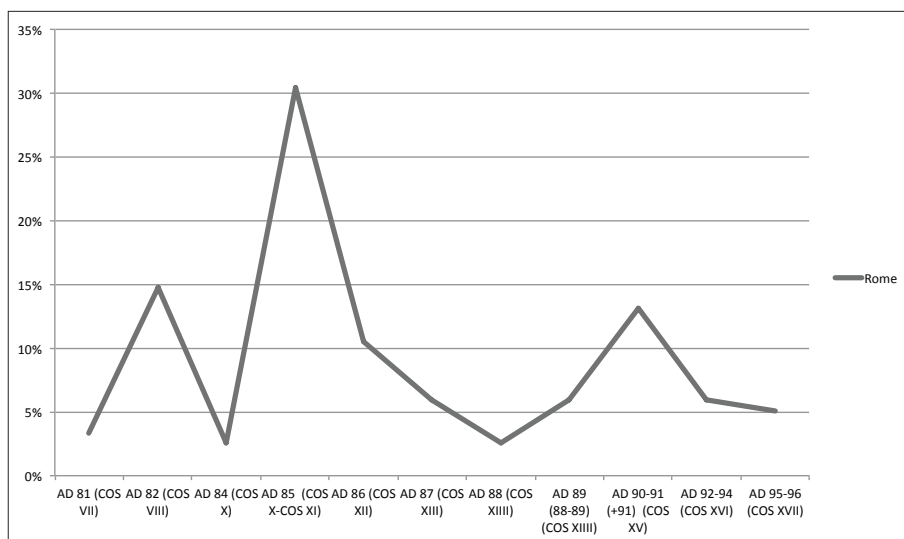


Chart 26 – Domitian: base metal coinage, “survival-rate” (Rome, N=235)

In chart 27, the peak recorded for the bronze issues in the year AD 82 (COSVIII), before the momentary interruption of the production of the series in base metal, is remarkable.²⁹⁷

With regard to lesser denominations, the quadrantes represent 11% of the bronze issues. The percentage is slightly higher than that of other sites of Latium and Campania here brought forward as a comparison.²⁹⁸

²⁹⁶ HOBLEY 1998, 22; RIC II² p 263.

²⁹⁷ An identical picture for the survival rate of Domitian bronze coins is reported by Wigg-Wolf who takes into account the finds from Rome of the “sottosuolo urbano 1” sample (659 Domitian bronze coins catalogued by H. Komnick). The same peak of occurrence in AD 82 is also recorded for the sites of Ostia and Minturnae, while the data reported for Italy by Hobley show a different trend.; BEN-DOR 1935, 100; FRIER-PARKER 1970, 97; METCALF 1974, 46; HOUGHTALIN 1985, 72; HOBLEY 1998, 22-23 and 30 fig. 5.5; SPAGNOLI 2007; WIGG-WOLF 2014, 172-174.

²⁹⁸ Ostia 3%, Minturnae 5%, Paestum 9%. A percentage of about 10% results from Hobley’s analysis of the data from Italy. SPAGNOLI 2007; BEN-DOR 1935, 100; FRIER-PARKER 1970, 97; METCALF 1974, 46; HOUGHTALIN 1985, 72; CANTILENA 2008; HOBLEY 1998.

Among the quadrantes, almost all the types recorded in RIC II² appear as shown in chart 28.²⁹⁹

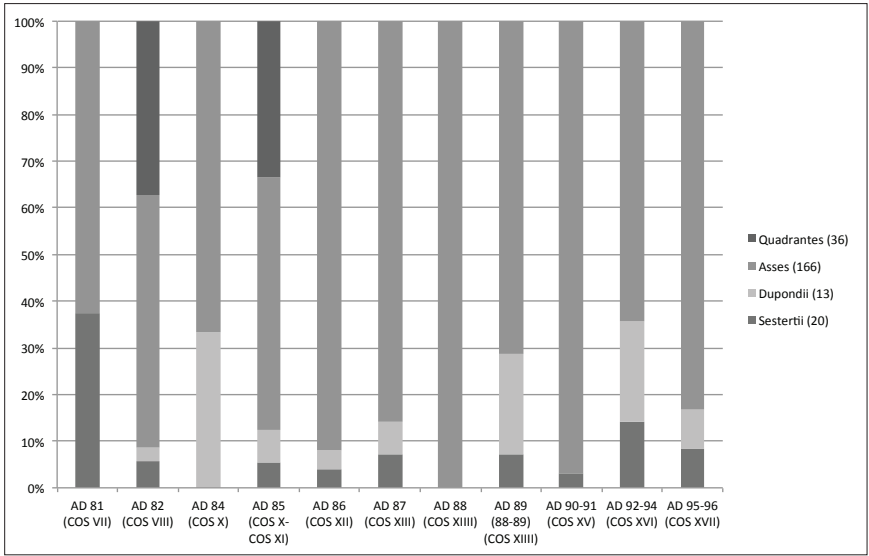


Chart 27 – Domitian: denominations % per year (Rome sample)

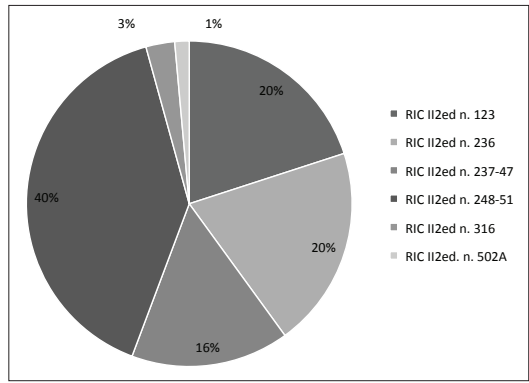


Chart 28 – Domitian: Rome, quadrantes % / types (N=70)

M.B.

²⁹⁹ For a more accurate picture of the series of quadrantes attested in Rome, along with the lot of coins of the Capitoline Coin Cabinet and of the other urban sites, the quadrantes of Domitian from the Tiber published by C.E. King were also included in the diagram. KING 1975, 88-89, Domitian: dated quadrantes, RIC II² 236 (15); RIC II² 240 (3); RIC II² 245 (1); RIC II² 245 var. (1); RIC II² 248-249 (12); RIC II² 250-251 (2); RIC II² 502A (1); RIC II² 714 (1); RIC II² 758 (1).