

Guide to Collecting and Investing in Numismatic Ancient Greek and Roman Coins

by Ilya Zlobin

Written by Numismatic
Coin expert, dealer and
enthusiast to make the
field easy and fun!

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Table of Contents

1. [About Ilya Zlobin](#)
2. [Introduction](#)
3. [Download this Book on Kindle, on Your Computer or Event Print it!](#)
4. [Historical Explanation of Ancient Greek Roman Imperial Provincial Medieval Coins \[Video \]](#)
5. [Unique Gifts & Ideas for Men and Women for All Occasions \[Video \]](#)
6. [Coin Collecting Supplies for Big Coin Collections & Tips on Managing Your Coin Collection \[Video and Article \]](#)
7. [Ancient Greek Roman Byzantine Medieval Coins Reference Books Guide and Review \[Video & Article\]](#)
8. [Chronological List of All Roman Emperors, Empresses and other Important Personages on Ancient Coins](#)
9. [Royal Ladies on Ancient Coins](#)
10. [Symbols of Early Christianity on Ancient Roman and Medieval Coins](#)
11. [Most Interesting Animals on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins for Animal Lovers](#)
12. [Mythical Creatures on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
13. ["Show me the money": A look at investing in rare coins](#)
14. [Ancient Roman and Greek Gods, Goddesses, Deities and Mythical Characters to Collect on Coins](#)
15. [Plants, Fruits and Grains on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
16. [Top 10 Most Interesting Ancient Coins to Buy for Investment and Pleasure](#)
17. [Fire Signal Beacons depicted as the Turrets on Camp Gates of Ancient Roman Coins](#)
18. [Ancient Greek and Roman Chariots on Coins](#)
19. [Ancient Greek & Roman Army Legions Symbols & Fortifications on Coins](#)
20. [Architecture on Ancient Greek & Roman Coins](#)
21. [Advantages to Buying Ancient Numismatic Coins](#)
22. [Most Interesting Ancient Greek & Roman Commemorative Coins to Collect](#)
23. [Zodiac Astrological Symbols on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
24. [Modern Names of People on Historical Numismatic Ancient Greek Roman Byzantine and Medieval Coins](#)
25. [Ocean, Sea-Life & Gods on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
26. [Lowest Priced Ancient Greek Roman and Byzantine Coins in my eBay store](#)
27. [How to Do Searches In My Store](#)

About the Author

Ilya Zlobin is an expert, dealer and enthusiast, specializing in numismatic ancient Greek and Roman coins. His website is www.TrustedCoins.com. Running a successful online [ancient coin store](#) and sharing his passion with the world, he has developed the knowledge of ancient coins by working with authentic examples of them. At the time of the writing of this book, he has identified over 40,000 authentic ancient coins and artifacts. People from all around the world appreciate the beauty of the amazing presentation, along with the professional description that is world-class. Ilya Zlobin stands out from the rest by providing professional certificates of authenticity and a lifetime guarantee of authenticity for all items purchased from him. The benefit that this allows is that his patrons receive a \$50-\$100 value without adding anything to the price. It is very important as it is best to deal with an honest, reputable dealer. Items are usually in the next morning's mail and a tracking number provided. As of May, 2014, Ilya has 99.9% positive feedback, which demonstrates that he is willing to go the extra mile to have loyal patrons for a lifetime. You can visit his eBay store through his website: www.TrustedCoins.com



Click the video, or type into your browser: <https://vimeo.com/94668518>

Introduction

First ancient coins go back to as far as about 650 B.C. They span the ages of the Ancient Greeks, the Ancient Romans the Byzantine and other Kingdoms and Empires. A fascinating time period to collect that encompasses close to 2000 years. You are about to embark on a journey that will take you through history, mythology and so much more. Ancient numismatics, and collecting ancient coins is important as it allows us to preserve the history for future generations. Private ownership of ancient coins keeps us connected to the history of the modern world.

Purpose

This work is designed to be a living document that I plan to update periodically with more and more information on the subject of ancient coin collecting, investing and so much more. The idea is that ancient coin collecting can be brought into the hands of everyone in the world that is connected to the internet. This should allow you to explore easily and quickly the vast topic to see what you are most interested in.

How to Use This Book

You may have ordered the print version of this book and although you may find the lists and ideas about ancient coins amazing, this book is meant to be interactive. The latest version of it is available at www.AncientGreekRomanCoinsforSale.com where you can take advantage of the ability to read the articles and watch the videos, and it is easily accessible on any computer or smart phone. I have a lot of information that may be best expressed in video format. I believe in the internet age, that we should take advantage of all forms of communication. It is exciting how freeing and more efficient technology is making it for the entire world. If you see this book online, it includes easy-to-follow clickable links which allow you to see more information or even coins on that topic.

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Print version: <http://bit.ly/coinguidebook>

Online version: AncientGreekRomanCoinsforSale.com

Historical Explanation of Ancient Greek Roman Imperial Provincial Medieval Coins [Video]

You will learn in this video about the different types of ancient coins available out there. Some topics covered in this video are Greek coins, Roman Imperial Coins, Roman Provincial Coins (Also Known as Greek Imperial Coins) and Byzantine coins. Increase your knowledge about the different ancient coin types with this educational video. Enjoy!



Click the video, or type into your browser: <http://vimeo.com/69864962>

Unique Gifts & Ideas for Men and Women for All Occasions



Click the video, or type into your browser: <http://bit.ly/coingifts>

Ancient coins make some of the best gifts for men and women. Ancient coins make great top Christmas gifts you can get. Some great occasions to give ancient coins as are for Fathers Day, Mother's Day, a birthday, graduation, wedding, Valentines Day. A girl or a boy would also appreciate such an interesting gift because it would be a great teaching tool and may make them want to study history. You can find a great gift for him just as well as you could for her. These are also great gift ideas for mom and dad. Great for boyfriends or girlfriends. What is cool about ancient coins is that not many people ever would think of giving them, so that makes them truly priceless when received. Guys who love films such as Gladiator, Troy, The 300 can really appreciate getting such presents. What is fantastic is that you can find your gift online and get it delivered with great speed and presentation that they could appreciate. These are also some great novelty gifts for friends! With so many great topics to choose from, these gifts can be personalized. Getting your gift online and delivered to your door can be done quickly and expedited shipping is available. Items are usually mailed by the next business day. All items that are sold here are guaranteed authentic for a lifetime. Happy gift finding.





Coin Collecting Supplies for Big Coin Collections & Tips on Managing Your Coin Collection



Click the video, or type into your browser: <http://vimeo.com/83541979>

I writing this article as an ancient coin expert, dealer and enthusiast of many years. Having identified over 36,000 ancient coins and sold many on eBay, I have some simple techniques that make coin collecting fun and organized. This is geared for those that want to manage their small to large coin collection with effectiveness and professionalism. I cover topics such as where to buy, how to keep records and how to organize and display your coin collection.

Shop with Reputable Coin Dealers

[Shop with a reputable ancient Greek and Roman coin dealer](#). It is best if he/she has a great track record and provide a guarantee of authenticity. Also a beautiful certificate is also an added bonus. A reputable seller would be happy to give a refund or exchange should professional coin grading companies or people such as [David R. Sear](#) or [NGC](#) find a coin is other than described.

Keep Records

When you buy coins, get the certificates of authenticity keep them in a standard vinyl binder in sheet protectors which you can get an any place they sell office supplies. You can also print out



a receipt of the PayPal payment you sent and possibly the contact details of the seller you bought from. I have had personal experience when I purchased a coin from another dealer and since I did not keep the receipt at the time, it left a sour taste in both of our mouths when I had to return the coin, I knowing that I bought it from them and having no proof. So this would facilitate an easy return and refund as you kept a record of the item. This way you can buy from many different dealers, and also remember how much the item cost, should you want to sell it in the future, plus you have the description right there, should you want to place it on eBay or another venue. Another helpful technique is to write a little item number of the coin and write it on the little slip of paper that coin in the coin flip and having a list where you write the number where you kept it. Think also about this, a lot of collectors don't keep records and if they pass on and nobody in the family ever got involved with the coins, nobody knows how much they paid, so they may not got the price the original collector paid. Something worthwhile to think about. Keeping score is very important.

Keep Your Coin Collection Organized

I recommend keeping your coins in boxes that are of standard size a 2X2 inch standard. The coins themselves I recommend in non-plasticized coin flips, I recommend getting the package with the little papers so that if anything you can write info on those, such as how much you paid or corresponding to your record keeping system. If you want to display your coins, you can put them on a tray and enjoy their beauty. So below are the coin flips, trays and boxes I use everyday for storage and display of my coins:

[Non-Plasticized Coin Flips](#)



[Display Trays](#)



[Plastic Coin Box for 2x2 Coin Holders](#)



**Ancient Greek Roman Byzantine Medieval Coins Reference Books Guide
and Review [Video & Article]**



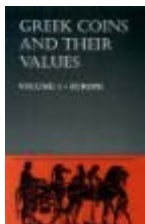
Click the video, or type into your browser: <https://vimeo.com/83543951>

This is a review of the best books and references online and in book form on ancient [Greek](#), [Roman](#) and [Byzantine](#) coins available. Having spent many years collecting and selling ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins, I have developed quite an extensive library. The links below is a culmination of being years in the field, and I hope you can appreciate that. You have access to practically all the books on numismatics and history I have on my shelves! I have paid much higher prices than the ones that are available from the competitive Amazon marketplace, for which you have easy to navigate links to save you much time. My goal is for others to develop an even greater appreciation of history and ancient numismatics through these great works (and perhaps develop an even greater base of educated patrons in ancient coinage). What is exciting about them is that they don't just give you the coins, they also give you the historical context in which they were based. Visit my site www.TrustedCoins.com to be able to own your own ancient coins described in these reference works, or sign up to my educational and special deal email newsletter at www.List.TrustedCoins.com

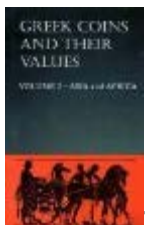
Many books mentioned here are by David R. Sear, which you can buy [directly from the author here](#).

Otherwise, there are links below to find them on Amazon.com.

May this special list of books on ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine numismatics and history give you an easy to use guide to building a great library, all in one easy place.

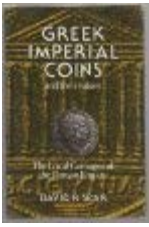


[Greek Coins and Their Values \(Hb\) Vol 1: Europe](#)

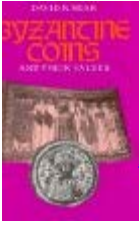


[Greek Coins & Their Values Vol. 2: Asia and Africa](#)

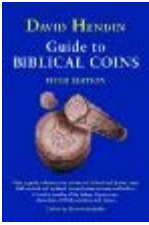
[Greek Imperial Coins and Values, The Local Coinages of the Roman Empire](#)



[Byzantine Coins and Their Values](#)

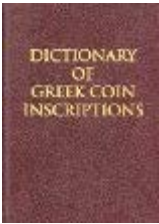


[Free online reference with the coins indexed by the numbers from this book.](#) Best if used together with the book, and is very helpful!



[Guide to Biblical Coins](#)

[A Treasury of Jewish Coins : From the Persian Period to Bar Kokhba](#)



[Dictionary of Greek Coin Inscriptions: English/Greek](#)



[Roman Silver Coins: The Republic to Augustus, Vol. 1](#)



[Roman Silver Coins: Tiberius to Commodus, Vol. 2.](#)



[Roman Silver Coins, Volume Three: Pertinax to Balbinus & Pupienus](#)

[Roman Silver Coins vol IV](#)



[Roman Silver Coins, Vol V, Carausius to Romulus Augustus](#)

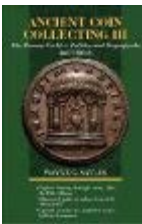


[Ancient Coin Collecting \(v. I\),](#)



[Ancient Coin Collecting II: Numismatic Art of the Greek World \(No. II\)](#)

[Ancient Coin Collecting II: Numismatic Art of the Greek World](#)



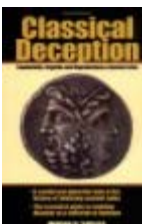
[Ancient Coin Collecting III: The Roman World - Politics and Propaganda \(No. 3\)](#)



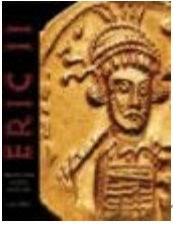
[Ancient Coin Collecting IV: Roman Provincial Coins \(v. 4\)](#)



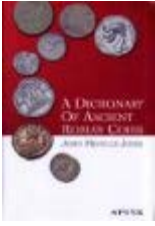
[Ancient Coin Collecting V: The Roman/Byzantine Culture \(v. 5\)](#)



[Classical Deception](#)

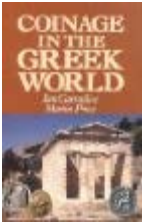


[Eric II The Encyclopedia of Roman Imperial Coins](#)



[A Dictionary of Ancient Roman Coins](#)

[Coinage in the Roman World](#)

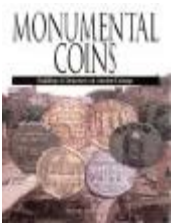


[Coinage in the Greek World](#)



[Coinage and History of the Roman Empire:2 Vol set](#)

[Armenian coins and their values \(Special publication\)](#)



[Monumental Coins: Buildings & Structures on Ancient Coinage](#)

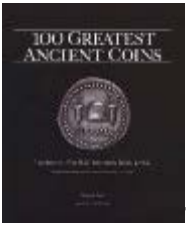


[Life in Republican Rome on Its Coinage](#)

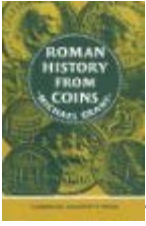


[Roman Republican Moneyers & Their Coins, 63 BC - 49 BC \(Aspects of Ancient Classical Coins\)](#)

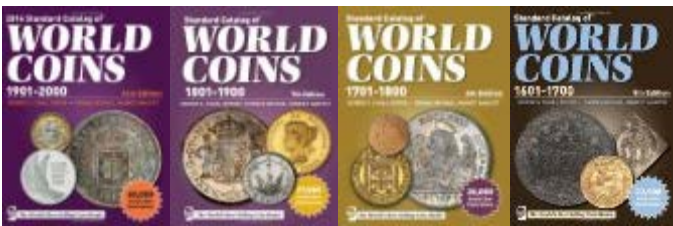
[100 Greatest Ancient Coins](#)



[Roman History from Coins: Some uses of the Imperial Coinage to the Historian](#)



[The coinage in the name of Alexander the Great and Philip Arrhidaeus: A British Museum catalogue](#)



[2014 Standard Catalog of World Coins - 1901-2000](#)

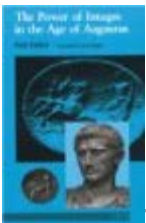
[Standard Catalog of World Coins - 1801-1900](#)

[Standard Catalog of World Coins 1701-1800 \(Standard Catalog of World Coins Eighteenth Century, 1701-1800\)](#)

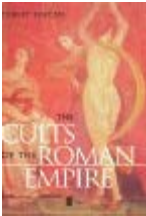
[Standard Catalog of World Coins 1601-1700](#)

Additional Reading

Not specifically on coins, but may include coins, which allows us to understand the context of the time they came from. Great reads!



[The Power of Images in the Age of Augustus \(Thomas Spencer Jerome Lectures\)](#)

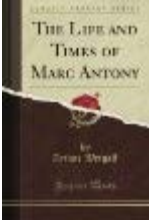


[The Cults of the Roman Empire \(Ancient World\)](#)



[History of the Byzantine Empire: Vol. 1, 324-1453](#)

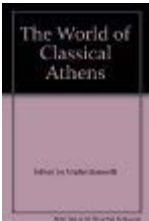
[History of the Byzantine Empire: Vol. 2, 324-1453](#)



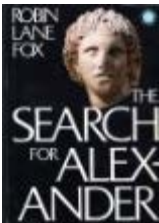
[The Life and Times of Marc Antony \(Classic Reprint\)](#)



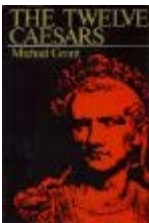
[Cleopatra](#)



[The World of Classical Athens](#)



[The Search for Alexander](#)



[The Twelve Caesars](#)

Chronological List of All Roman Emperors, Empresses and other Important Personages on Ancient Coins

Feel the past as you explore the ancient world through these historical ancient Roman coins of the emperors, empresses and important personages. Below is an almost complete list of all ancient Roman historical personages that have ever struck a coin. A challenge for some, who are willing to accept it, is to collect a single coin of every single emperor. This list is available inside my [eBay as the 'Collecting Guide Link'](#). Some of these emperors are more rare than others, so you may want to be the first to buy them before they're gone into a collection forever! Some people choose to take the route of building up a collection of every single emperor, or sometimes, every single emperor and empress, and it may take a lifetime, but the challenge is exciting. You can build up a collection without some or the rarer emperors and

empresses in an affordable fashion for almost anyone. Some people value a collection of ancient Roman coins as more valuable as it takes time and effort to put it together. With the list below, you can search my [ancient coins store](#) and find the right coins out of thousands that are available! You have many advantages that collectors of the previous decades never had, some of which include, a great list like this, a fantastic selection and the ability to make offers on the items available.

- [Sulla, Roman Dictator before Julius Caesar who issued coins](#)
- [Julius Caesar and or Coins that deal with Julius Caesar and possible ancestors](#)
- [Brutus, assassin of Julius Caesar and coins dealing with him](#)
- [Mark Antony - Ancient general, during the time of Julius Caesar and Augustus](#)
- [Cleopatra, anything related to her name, there being several Cleopatra's in history, one of them being the lover of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony](#)
- [Augustus - First Roman Emperor from 27 B.C. - 14 A.D.](#)
- [Livia, wife of Augustus](#)
- [Agrippa - best friend of Augustus & General Died 12 B.C.](#)
- [Tiberius - Roman Emperor 14 A.D. - 37 A.D.](#)
- [Germanicus, father of Gaius \(Caligula\), brother of Claudius](#)
- [Caligula - Roman Emperor: 37-41 A.D.](#)
- [Claudius - Roman Emperor: 41-54 A.D.](#)
- [Agrippina Jr., wife of Claudius, mother of Nero](#)
- [Nero - Roman Emperor: 54-68 A.D.](#)
- [Poppaea, wife of Nero - Roman Emperor: 54-68 A.D.](#)
- [Galba - Roman Emperor: June 10th 68 A.D. - January 15th 69 A.D.](#)
- [Otho - Roman Emperor: 15 January 69 - 16 April 69 A.D.](#)
- [Vitellius - Roman Emperor: 69 A.D.](#)
- [Vespasian - Roman Emperor: 69-79 A.D.](#)
- [Titus - Roman Emperor: 79-81 A.D.](#)
- [Domitian - Roman Emperor: 81-96 A.D.](#)
- [Domitia, wife of Domitian](#)
- [Nerva - Roman Emperor: 96 -98 A.D.](#)
- [Trajan - Roman Emperor: 98-117 A.D.](#)
- [Plotina, wife of Trajan - Roman Emperor: 98-117 A.D.](#)
- [Hadrian - Roman Emperor: 117-138 A.D.](#)
- [Sabina, wife of Hadrian - Roman Emperor: 117-138 A.D.](#)
- [Aelius - Roman Caesar: 136-137 A.D.](#)
- [Antoninus Pius - Roman Emperor: 138-161 A.D.](#)
- [Faustina I Roman Empress and wife of Antoninus Pius](#)
- [Marcus Aurelius - Roman Emperor: 161-180 A.D.](#)
- [Faustina II Roman Empress Marcus Aurelius wife and mother of Commodus](#)
- [Lucius Verus - Roman Emperor: 161-169 A.D.](#)
- [Lucilla, Roman empress, wife of Lucius Verus](#)
- [Commodus - Roman Emperor: 177-192 A.D.](#)
- [Crispina, wife of emperor Commodus](#)
- [Pertinax - Roman Emperor: 1 January 193 - 28 March 193 A.D.](#)
- [Didius Julianus - Roman Emperor: 193 A.D.](#)
- [Clodius Albinus - Caesar: 193-195 A.D. Emperor: 195-197 A.D.](#)
- [Septimius Severus - Roman Emperor: 193-211 A.D.](#)
- [Julia Domna Roman Empress 193-217 A.D.](#)
- [Caracalla - Roman Emperor: 198-217 A.D.](#)
- [Plautilla, Empress wife of emperor Caracalla](#)
- [Geta - Roman Caesar: 198-209 - Emperor: 209-211 A.D.](#)
- [Macrinus - Roman Emperor: 217-218 A.D.](#)
- [Diadumenian - Roman Caesar: 218 A.D.](#)
- [Elagabalus - Roman Emperor: 218-222 A.D.](#)

- [*Julia Soaemias - Roman Empress Mother of Elagabalus, Roman Emperor 218-222 A.D.*](#)
- [*Julia Paula - Roman Empress & First wife of Emperor Elagabalus*](#)
- [*Julia Maesa - Grandmother of Roman Emperors Elagabalus & Severus Alexander*](#)
- [*Severus Alexander - Roman Emperor: 222-235 A.D.*](#)
- [*Julia Mamaea Roman Empress Severus Alexander mother*](#)
- [*Maximinus I - Roman Emperor: 235-238 A.D.*](#)
- [*Balbinus - Roman Emperor: 238 A.D.*](#)
- [*Pupienus - Roman Emperor: 238 A.D.*](#)
- [*Gordian I - Roman Emperor: 1st-22nd April, 238 A.D.*](#)
- [*Gordian II - Roman Emperor: 22 March - 12 April 238 A.D.*](#)
- [*Gordian III - Roman Emperor: 238-244 A.D.*](#)
- [*Tranquillina, Roman Empress wife of Gordian III*](#)
- [*Philip I 'the Arab' - Roman Emperor: 244-249 A.D.*](#)
- [*Trajan Decius Roman Emperor 249-251 A.D.*](#)
- [*Herennia Etruscilla Roman Empress wife of Trajan Decius*](#)
- [*Herennius Etruscus - Roman Emperor: 251 A.D.*](#)
- [*Hostilian - Roman Emperor: 251A.D.*](#)
- [*Volusian - Roman Emperor: 251-253 A.D.*](#)
- [*Trebonianus Gallus Roman Emperor 251-253 A.D.*](#)
- [*Aemilian Rare Roman Emperor 253 A.D.*](#)
- [*Valerian I - Roman Emperor 253-260 A.D.*](#)
- [*Regalianus - 'Usurper' Emperor: 260 A.D.*](#)
- [*Quietus - Usurper - 260-261 A.D.*](#)
- [*Macrianus - Usurper \(with Quietus\) - 260-261 A.D.*](#)
- [*Gallienus Roman Emperor 253-268 A.D.*](#)
- [*Salonina - Roman Empress Wife of Gallienus*](#)
- [*Saloninus - Roman Emperor: 260 A.D.*](#)
- [*Valerian II - Roman Caesar: 256-258 A.D.*](#) Eldest son of Gallienus and Salonina
- [*Postumus - Roman Emperor: 260-268 A.D.*](#)
- [*Claudius II - Roman Emperor 268-270 A.D.*](#)
- [*Victorinus - Roman Emperor: 269-271 A.D.*](#)
- [*Quintillus - Roman Emperor 270 A.D.*](#)
- [*Aurelian - Roman Emperor 270-275 A.D.*](#)
- [*Severina, wife of Aurelian - Roman Emperor 270-275 A.D.*](#)
- [*Tetricus I - Gallic Roman Emperor: 271-274 A.D.*](#)
- [*Tetricus II - Roman Caesar: 273-274 A.D.*](#)
- [*Tacitus - Roman Emperor 275-276 A.D.*](#)
- [*Florian - Roman Emperor: 276 A.D.*](#)
- [*Probus - Roman Emperor 276-282 A.D.*](#)
- [*Carus - Roman Emperor 282-283 A.D.*](#)
- [*Carinus - Roman Caesar: 282-283 Roman Emperor 283-285 A.D.*](#)
- [*Numerian - Roman Caesar: 282-283 Roman Emperor 282-284 A.D.*](#)
- [*Diocletian Roman Emperor 284-305 A.D.*](#)
- [*Maximian Roman Emperor 286-305 A.D.*](#)
- [*Galerius Roman Emperor 305-311 A.D.*](#)
- [*Galeria Valeria Roman Empress wife of Galerius 308-311 A.D.*](#)
- [*Severus II Roman Emperor 306-307 A.D.*](#)
- [*Maxentius Roman Emperor 307-312 A.D.*](#)
- [*Constantius I Constantine I father Roman Emperor 305-306 A.D.*](#)
- [*Saint Helena Roman Empress Mother of Constantine the Great*](#)
- [*Constantine I 'The Great'- Roman Emperor: 307-337 A.D.*](#)
- [*Fausta, Roman empress wife of Constantine I the Great*](#)
- [*Maximinus II Daia Roman Emperor 308-312 A.D.*](#)
- [*Licinius I Roman Emperor 308-324 A.D.*](#)

- [Crispus - Roman Caesar: 317-326 A.D.](#)
- [Constantius II Roman Emperor 337-361 A.D.](#)
- [Dalmatius Roman Caesar 335-337 A.D.](#)
- [Hanniballianus - Roman Caesar: 335-337 A.D.](#)
- [Constantine II Roman Emperor 337-340AD Son of Constantine the Great](#)
- [Constans - Roman Emperor: 337-350 A.D.](#)
- [Vetranio - Roman Emperor: 350 A.D.](#)
- [Magnentius - Usurper of the Roman Empire 350-353 A.D.](#)
- [Decentius - Roman Caesar: 351-353 A.D.](#)
- [Julian II Constantine I half brother Roman Emperor 360-363 A.D.](#)
- [Procopius Roman Emperor Usurper 365-366 A.D.](#)
- [Jovian Roman Emperor 363-364 A.D.](#)
- [Valentinian I the Great Roman Emperor 364-375 A.D.](#)
- [Valens Roman Emperor 364-378 A.D.](#)
- [Gratian Roman Emperor 375-383 A.D.](#)
- [Valentinian II Roman Emperor 375-392AD](#)
- [Theodosius I - Roman Emperor: 379-395 A.D.](#)
- [Aelia Flacilla Roman Empress Theodosius I Wife 379-385 A.D.](#)
- [Arcadius Roman Emperor 383-408 A.D.](#)
- [Eudoxia - Roman Empress wife of Arcadius](#)
- [Honorius Roman Emperor 393-423 A.D.](#)
- [Theodosius II Byzantine Emperor 408-450 A.D.](#)
- [Johannes Roman Usurper 423-425 A.D.](#)
- [Valentinian III - Roman Emperor 425-455 A.D.](#)
- [Marcian - Roman Emperor 450-457 A.D.](#)
- [Petronius Maximus - Roman Emperor: 455 A.D.](#)
- [Avitus Western Roman Emperor 455-456 A.D.](#)
- [Majorian - Roman Emperor: 457-461 A.D.](#)
- [Leo I the Thracian Byzantine Emperor 457-474 A.D.](#)
- [Ricimer - Roman Emperor: 456-472 A.D.](#)
- [Anthemius - Roman Emperor: 467-472 A.D.](#)
- [Olybrius - Roman Emperor: 472 A.D.](#)
- [Glycerius - Western Roman Emperor: 473-474 A.D.](#)
- [Julius Nepos - Roman Emperor: 474-475 A.D.](#)
- [Romulus Augustus - Roman Emperor: 475-476 A.D.](#)
- [Zeno Byzantine Emperor 474-475 and 476-491 A.D.](#)
- [Basiliscus - Byzantine Emperor: 475-476 A.D.](#)

Royal Ladies on Ancient Coins - The Power Behind the Ancient Empires

The ancient times were populated with many royal rulers. Many people do not even look at the power behind the throne was actually, many times, a woman! They were mothers, grandmothers and care-takers and so much more! Many dominating the heights of political power. So there were many women whom had ancient coins that were issued, either with their portrait or in their honor. This guide will take you to a world of mystery and intrigue of the ancient past, to explore what most have forgotten. Enjoy!

1. [Cleopatra, anything related to her name, there being several Cleopatras in history, one of them being the lover of Julius Caesar and Mark Antony](#)
2. [Livia Drusilla wife of Augustus](#)
3. [Agrippina Jr., wife of Claudius, mother of Nero](#)

4. [Poppaea, wife of Nero - Roman Emperor: 54-68 A.D.](#)
5. [Domitia, wife of Domitian](#)
6. [Faustina I Roman Empress and wife of Antoninus Pius](#)
7. [Faustina II Roman Empress Marcus Aurelius wife and mother of Commodus](#)
8. [Lucilla, Roman empress, wife of Lucius Verus](#)
9. [Crispina, wife of emperor Commodus](#)
10. [Julia Domna Roman Empress 193-217 A.D.](#)
11. [Plautilla, Empress wife of emperor Caracalla](#)
12. [Julia Soaemias - Roman Empress Mother of Elagabalus, Roman Emperor 218-222 A.D.](#)
13. [Julia Paula - Roman Empress & First wife of Emperor Elagabalus](#)
14. [Julia Maesa - Grandmother of Roman Emperors Elagabalus & Severus Alexander](#)
15. [Julia Mamaea Roman Empress Severus Alexander mother](#)
16. [Tranquillina, Roman Empress wife of Gordian III](#)
17. [Herennia Etruscilla Roman Empress wife of Trajan Decius](#)
18. [Salonina - Roman Empress Wife of Gallienus](#)
19. [Severina, wife of Aurelian - Roman Emperor 270-275 A.D](#)
20. [Galeria Valeria Roman Empress wife of Galerius 308-311 A.D.](#)
21. [Saint Helena Roman Empress Mother of Constantine the Great](#)
22. [Fausta, Roman empress wife of Constantine I the Great](#)
23. [Aelia Flacilla Roman Empress Theodosius I Wife 379-385 A.D.](#)
24. [Eudoxia - Roman Empress wife of Arcadius](#)
25. [Sophia, wife of Justin II - Byzantine Emperor: 565-578 A.D.](#)
26. [Eudocia, wife of Constantine X - Byzantine Emperor 1059-1067 A.D.](#)

Symbols of Early Christianity on Ancient Roman and Medieval Coins

Christianity spread originally in the ancient Roman empire. The emperor Constantine I, the Great had the [First Council of Nicaea](#) standardize Christianity circa 325 A.D.. Since those times, the symbols of Christianity were well wide-spread on ancient coinage. Certainly an interesting topic to collect and explore. This article puts many different topics relating to Christianity together for a quick guide to those topics on ancient coins. There may be more topics to explore, and I would like to add them to the list, if you should like to let me know about them. May this be helpful to you.

1. [Coins of Jerusalem](#) are certainly another interesting topic to collect, that are connected with the "Holy Land"
2. [Tribute Penny](#) coins were issued by [Tiberius - Roman Emperor: 14-37 A.D.](#) -
3. [Pontius Pilate - Known chiefly for the Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus Christ](#). His coins exist and are an interesting area to collect.
4. [Constantine I 'The Great' - Roman Emperor: 307-337 A.D.](#) - is also known as saint Constantine, and are important for Christianity.
5. [Saint Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great](#)
6. [Aelia Flacilla Roman Empress Theodosius I Wife 379-385 A.D.](#), known as the Orthodox Saint Aelia Flacilla
7. [Coins with the cross](#) on them were mostly minted by emperors [Theodosius II](#) and [Arcadius](#).



8. Coins with the Chi-Rho, which was a combination of the initials of Jesus Christ in Greek, the letters X and P. The pronunciation of those two letters was actually Chi for X and Rho for the P. This symbol was said "By this Sign I shall Conquer" used by [Constantine I 'The Great'](#). Notice how in the coin on the right, the emperor holds a captive by the head, while holding the standard with the [Chi-Rho](#), called the [labarum](#).



9. [Ancient Roman coins depicting Angels, know in Roman times as Victory](#). It is easy to establish a connection with the ancient Greek goddess [Nike](#) or [Victory](#) that was adopted by the early Christians and known nowadays as angels.



10. [Jesus Christ on ancient/medieval Byzantine Coins](#)



11. [Virgin Mary, mother of Jesus Christ](#)



12. [Byzantine Coins depicting various saints.](#)

Most Interesting Animals on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins for Animal Lovers

Wild, exotic animals, available throughout the ancient Greek and Roman empires. Some brought back to Rome for spectacles in amphitheaters and the Colosseum. Others depicted as symbols of legions or entire regions. Just like we have zoos in modern times, the ancients too were fascinated by the exotic beauty and even possible danger these animals presented. The ancient Greeks and Romans put animals on their coins and are a very interesting topic in themselves to collect, especially for animal lovers. Below is a list of 26 amazing animals depicted on coins, many of which there are authentic ancient Greek and Roman coins available. A world of intrigue, wonder and amazement awaits you ...

- #1 [Horse on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #2 [Lion on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #3 [Bull on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #4 [Eagle on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #5 [Panther on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #6 [Ram on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #7 [Wolf on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #8 [Dog on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #9 [Hound on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #10 [Dove on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #11 [Camel on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #12 [Stag another word for deer on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #13 [Bee another word for deer on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #14 [Antelope another word for deer on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #15 [Elephant on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #16 [Snake on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #17 [Serpent on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #18 [Fish on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #19 [Ox on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #20 [Boar "pig" on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #21 [Pig on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #22 [Owl on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #23 [Crab on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #23 [Dolphin on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
- #24 [Cow on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)

#25 [Calf on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)

#26 [Octopus on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)

Mythical Creatures on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins





Walking down the street you may see a lion on a prominent building at the center. As you walk further down on Wall Street, you see the charging bull. You look up at a sign and you see a Griffin combined with a logo. You pull out a quarter dollar out of your pocket and see an eagle. You pass by the Armani store, you see the medusa head. You pick up a sandwich and see the Boar's head logo. You look up your horoscope and you see another intriguing mythical creature. All around you, you start realizing that certain symbols are as old as civilization themselves. [Mythical creatures](#) are all around you.

Connect to the ancient past and learn more about the symbolism behind them by studying ancient Greek and Roman coins. Each one is an area of exploration all on its own. Many twists and turns await you as you explore a world of mystery and intrigue. You may never see the modern world the same.

1. [Capricorn Ancient Coins](#), [Augustus](#) being a Capricorn minted this on his coins; so did [Vespasian](#); also it was used as a legionary symbol and so much more. Great creature, connected with astrology and mythology.
2. [Centaur on ancient Greek and Roman coins can also represent the Astrological Symbol or the Constellation](#), [Cheiron](#) was the most famous of them with an interesting story behind him.
3. [Pegasus, the mythical flying horse on ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)
4. [Phoenix, the legendary fire bird, originating in Egyptian mythology, on ancient Roman coins](#)

5. [Chimera, the legendary beast that is part lion, part goat, part snake on ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)
6. [Sphinx, the lion with the head of man, was depicted on many ancient Greek coins](#)
7. [Hippocamp, the mythical sea horse, half horse, half fish on ancient Greek coins](#)
8. [Satyr, the creature of the forest, man with legs of goat, whom ran around the forest to chase down and ravish nymphs on ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)
9. [Nymph, beautiful female deities, which were featured on ancient Greek coins](#)
10. [Nemean Lion, the lion with skin that no weapon could penetrate, that Hercules had to strangle and use it's own claw to skin on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)
11. [Calydonian Boar or pig](#)
12. [Eagle. The Eagle was known to be bird of Zeus or Jupiter.](#)
13. [Bull which can be interpreted as the Taurus](#)
14. [Cow which can be interpreted as the symbol of fertility such on coins of Apollonia nd Dyrhachium](#)
15. [Griffin, half eagle half lion protector creature](#)
16. [Crab which can be interpreted as the astrological symbol of Cancer](#)
17. [Serpent](#) which is often depicted as being entwined around the rod of [Asclepius](#), the god of medicine; also sometimes depicted nibmate (with a halo); and also entwined around the central leg of the [tripod](#) of Apollo; also on coins of [Julius Caesar](#) with the elephant [elephant](#) who tramples it; also [Hercules](#) as a baby is sometimes depicted on coins wrestling the serpent; There is a story of Athena also having a "child" which was a serpent, named [Erichthonius](#).
18. [Medusa](#) was a monster of Ancient mythology, whose hair was of serpents and could turn men into stone. She was slain by [Perseus](#).
19. [Gorgon](#) or [Gorgoneion](#) was also a mythical monster. What is interesting is that she is depicted as being placed on a shield or breastplate of Athena and even the [Roman emperors](#). This is called the [aegis](#) when this is used as a way of protection. [Alexander the Great](#) is depicted on an ancient fresco where he is in battle with the Persian kings, wearing the aegis on his best plate.

"Show me the money": A look at investing in rare coins

Click or type www.bit.ly/coininvesting into your browser

Ancient Roman and Greek Gods, Goddesses, Deities and Mythical Characters to Collect on Coins

A world of mystery, intrigue and fantasy awaits. See the various gods, goddesses, and mythical deities and characters available to collect on ancient Greek and Roman coins. Transport yourself to the ancient past, explore the unexplored and collect authentic ancient coins of those various deities. This article was intended to expand on various ideas for a coin collector and a fantastic coin collection. Enjoy!

#1 [Zeus on Ancient Greek Coins Jupiter, his Roman Equivalent Ancient Coins](#)

#2 [Hercules on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins](#)

#3 [Ares on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Mars, his Roman Equivalent Ancient Coins](#) | [Virtus, the god of valor, often depicted like Mars or Ares on ancient Roman Coins](#)

#4 [Nymph the Ancient Greek Deity depicted on Greek and Roman coins](#)

#5 [Felicitas the Ancient Roman goddess of luck](#) | [Fortuna the Ancient Roman goddess of luck](#) | [Tyche the Ancient Greek goddess of luck](#) - Luck goddesses.

#6 [Hera on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Juno the Ancient Roman Goddess on Coins](#)

#7 [Nike, the ancient Greek goddess of victory ancient coins](#) | [Victory the Ancient Roman Goddess of Victory](#) - Both I believe to be the ancient depictions of what later was known to be angels.

- #8 [Apollo on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins, the god of music, healing and light \(sun\)](#)
- #9 [Helios, the sun god, on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Sol, the sun god, on Ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #10 [Artemis, the goddess of the hunt on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Diana, the goddess of the hunt on Ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #11 [Aphrodite, the goddess of love on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Venus, the goddess of love on Ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #12 [Spes, the goddess of hope on ancient Roman coins](#)
- #13 [Laetitia, the goddess of happiness on ancient Roman coins](#)
- #14 [Isis, the originally ancient Egyptian goddess on ancient Roman and Greek coins](#)
- #15 [Athena the ancient Greek goddess of wisdom on coins](#) | [Minerva the ancient Roman goddess of wisdom on coins](#)
- #16 [Concordia, goddess of agreement in marriage and society on ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #17 [Aequitas on ancient Roman Coins](#) - *Aequitas* is the nominative form of the Latin *aequitas*, meaning justice, equality, conformity, symmetry, or fairness, and is the source of the modern word "equity".
- #18 [Justitia, the Roman goddess of Justice on ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #19 [Eros, the primordial god of sexual love and beauty on Ancient Greek Coins](#) | [Cupid, the primordial god of sexual love and beauty on Ancient Roman Coins](#)
- #20 [Libertas, the god of liberty on ancient Roman coins](#)
- #21 [Pietas, the god of piety on ancient Roman coins](#)
- #22 [Vesta on ancient Roman coins](#) - Vesta was the virgin goddess of the hearth, home, and family in Roman religion.
- #23 [Genius on ancient Roman coins](#) - In ancient Roman religion, the genius was the individual instance of a general divine nature that is present in every individual person, place, or thing.
- #24 [Demeter on ancient Greek coins](#) | [Ceres on ancient Roman coins](#) | [Annona on ancient Roman coins](#) - Goddesses that are depicted in connection with the harvest.
- #25 [Asclepius the Ancient Greek and Roman god of medicine](#)
- #26 [Hygeia on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) - Hygieia, or Hygeia, was a daughter of the god of medicine, Asclepius. She was the goddess of health, cleanliness and sanitation and afterwards, the moon.
- #27 [Salus on Ancient Roman coins](#) - Salus (Health) a Goddess of the Romans, the same that was worshipped under the name of Hygeia by the Greeks, who feigned her to be the daughter of Asclepius and of Minerva.
- #28 [Telesphorus on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) - In Greek mythology, Telesphorus (or Telesphoros; Τηλεσφόρος) was a son of Asclepius. He frequently accompanied his sister, Hygieia. He was a dwarf whose head was always covered with a hood or cap. He symbolized recovery from illness, as his name means "the accomplisher" or "bringer of completion" in Greek.
- #29 [Persephone on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) | [Kore on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) - In Greek mythology, Persephone also called Kore (the maiden) is the daughter of Zeus and the harvest-goddess Demeter, and queen of the underworld.
- #30 [Priapus on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) - In Greek mythology, Priapos (Ancient Greek: Πρίαπος), Latinized as Priapus, was a minor rustic fertility god, protector of livestock, fruit plants, gardens and male genitalia. His Roman equivalent was Mutunus Tutunus. He was best noted for his huge, permanent erection, which gave rise to the medical term priapism.
- #31 [Poseidon on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#) | [Neptune on Ancient Roman coins](#) - Poseidon was the god of the sea, and, as "Earth-Shaker," of earthquakes in Greek mythology. Neptune (Latin: Neptūnus) was the god of water and the sea in Roman mythology and religion.
- #32 [Pax, the goddess of peace on Ancient Roman coins](#)
- #33 [Janus the Ancient Roman God of Beginnings and Endings, doors and name behind our month January](#)
- #34 [Abundantia, the ancient Roman goddess](#) - Abundantia was the Roman goddess of good fortune, abundance and prosperity.
- #35 [Hermes, Greek god of commerce](#) | [Mercury, the Roman equivalent of the Greek god Hermes](#)
-

Plants, Fruits and Grains on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins

It is interesting to see the imagery of plants on various different ancient Greek and Roman coins, which you can see here. Plants played an important role in their lives and were depicted often on ancient coins. Some of the meanings they had were abundance, success, well-being, fertility and more. This article explores the various imagery seen on ancient coins. You can see the various depictions by clicking on the coins in this article.



The apple that [Venus](#) holds is the golden prize apple winning the contest between the other goddesses for winning the award for being the "fairest one". There is also the palm branch she holds, which symbolized victory and is a symbol often used on ancient coins. [Read more about the Judgment of Paris here](#)

The olive branch of [Pax](#), the goddess of peace, holds the olive branch that symbolized peace. According to Roman mythology, Pax (whose Greek counterpart was Eirene) and was recognized as the goddess of peace during the reign of Roman emperor [Augustus](#). She was the daughter of [Jupiter](#) and [Iustitia](#). There were two temples on the [Campus Martius](#), called the [Ara Pacis](#), and another one was [Forum Pacis](#). In art and on ancient Roman coins, she would often hold the cornucopia, olive branch and scepter. A festival was celebrated in her honor on January 3rd.



The Goddess of hope, [Spes](#) holds the flower on coins where she is depicted.

In Roman religion, Spes was the goddess personifying hope. Many temples to her were built. She had much personal worship to her, along with state cult worship. In the time of the Roman [Republic](#), the temple to *Spes vetus* "ancient Hope" was ostensibly located by the [Praenestine Gate](#), connected to the events of the 5th century B.C. As a personification of the [Imperial cult](#), Spes was a divine personification of the one of the Virtues connected to the emperor. Specifically the virtue was the Hope for the ability of the emperor to create blessed conditions for his people.

[Rhodes](#) the ancient Greek island city, depicted the [rose](#) on their coins.



[Fruits](#) were depicted on ancient coins also. Interesting to note how more modern artists of our times, still draw fruits to this day!

[Modius](#) was a measurement of produce, based on the Hellenistic system with influences from Hebrew, Egyptian and Mesopotamian sources. Under the Romans, these units were quite consistent and document well.

[Serapis](#) would be depicted with a modius on top of his head.





[Victory](#) the ancient Roman goddess, personifying victory, the Roman parallel to [Nike](#)

She is often depicted with the [palm](#) branch, which is a symbol of victory. The branch is depicted on coins including olympic-style athletic games, prize [urns](#).

The [wreath](#) that is depicted is a usually laurel, and is at times of oak. It's symbolism was that of victory in ancient Greek and Roman times, and it still has a connection to in modern English language. The expression of "resting on one's laurels" means resting completely on one's past successes and "look to one's

laurels" means to take one's past successes as a way to encourage themselves towards future successes. The Greeks would award wreaths in athletic and even Olympic competitions. In ancient Rome, wreaths would be used to crown the victorious commander for his successes. Wreaths would be made of different types of plants. The olive wreath was connected to Apollo. The oak wreath was connected to Jupiter (Roman equivalent of Zeus). The wreath symbol was used often on ancient Greek and Roman coins. The wreath on ancient Roman coins is often depicted being held by Jupiter's (Zeus') sacred bird, the eagle, and also Victory (Nike) and by other deities less often; and many coins with emperors depicted wearing it; and at times, entire designs being surrounded by a wreath.



[Annona](#) the ancient Roman goddess of agriculture

Annona (from Latin *annus*, year), in Roman mythology, is the personification of the produce of the year. She is represented in works of art, often together with Ceres, with a cornucopia (horn of plenty) in her arm, and a ship's prow in the background, indicating the transport of grain over the sea. She frequently occurs on coins of the



[empire](#), standing between a [modius](#) (corn-measure) and the prow of a [galley](#), with ears of corn in one hand and a [cornucopia](#) in the other; sometimes she holds a [rudder](#) or an [anchor](#).



There is also the goddess [Ceres](#) that is depicted on ancient coins, her Greek equivalent was [Demeter](#). Ceres was the Roman goddess of agriculture, fertility, motherly relationships and crops of grain. The Greek goddess Demeter, was the goddess of the harvest, fertility of the earth, grains, seasons and the year.



[Grapes](#) were depicted on many ancient coins, which were connected to the gods [Dionysus](#) who is often depicted holding them.

There is also a cornucopia, or the horn of plenty, a symbol of [wealth](#) which is seen being held by various different gods and goddesses. One of the goddesses is [Abundantia](#), the goddess of abundance. From Latin, cornu copiae, the cornucopia was a the "horn of plenty" symbolizing nourishment and abundance. It was commonly symbolized

being a horn-shaped receptacle overflowing with produce such as fruits, grains, things one can eat and other types of wealth. The cornucopia continued it's use in Western art and is associated with the holiday of Thanksgiving in America.



This interesting coin of the [Jewish](#) people of [Jerusalem](#)

Most Interesting Ancient Coins to Buy for Investment and Pleasure that are possible to buy Cheap

I wrote this guide for people to figure out what are the most interesting, yet cheap ancient coins that a person can buy and collect. Coins that are valued for their historical names and motifs. Also coins that you

can buy relatively cheap and quite memorable for people to may want to buy from you should you ever want to sell them down the line. Also coins that you may love to own yourself for a great ancient coin collection started for a low price.

#1 [Alexander the Great Coins](#) - His coins are just fantastic to own and collect because even though thousands of years have passed, his name is known by more people than ever before with great films and books about his life and conquests.



#2 [Constantine the Great Coins](#) - Also known as Christian saint or Saint Constantine. His coins are very affordable to own and can be as low as twenty dollars.



#3 [Saint Helena Roman Empress Mother of Constantine the Great](#) - Very influential woman in early Christianity.



#4 [Jesus Christ Coins and Coins Connected with Him](#) - Early Roman coins did not depict the image of

Christ, but did depict things associated with him such as the Chi-Rho, cross, and phoenix.



#5 [Philip II ancient Greek coins connected with Olympic Games Victory](#) - Very interesting and affordable ancient Greek coins associated with the ancient Olympic games.



#6 [Roman Republic Coins](#) - This is an interesting time period, before Rome turned into an empire and had dictators, and has a lot of interesting symbolism to the Roman Republic and its virtues.



#7 [Julius Caesar coins](#) - These coins are always great to own because of the name and are a great coin if you ever need to resell it because of its popularity.



#8 [Athens Attica Greece ancient Greek coins](#) - Probably the most famous ancient Greek city, and her coins are fascinating.



#9 [Augustus first Roman emperor coins](#) - Very interesting emperor, whom actually had a period of peace called **◆Pax Romana◆** and issued many coins, making them very affordable.



#10 [Marcus Aurelius coins](#) - The very famous emperor, known for his writings and depicted in the movie *Gladiator*, his coins being quite popular.



Fire Signal Beacons depicted as the Turrets on Camp Gates of Ancient Roman Coins



Examples of ancient Roman camp gates from the period of Constantine I featuring 2-4 turrets

A recent interpretation or meaning has come about that the turrets on fourth century camp gates were actually a sort of a signal beacon, using fires to send messages. Most ancient Roman coins depicting the camp gate featured the inscription PROVIDENTIAE AVGVSTI or PROVIDENTIAE CAES. The root of the word providentia is provideo which means foresight. Providentia being the quality of the emperor caring for his people with an aspect of it, looking out for the security of the frontier. As the ancient Roman coins were used by the Roman emperors as propaganda pieces, it is likely the message it communicated the people were safe from invasions. During this time period, protection of the frontier would have been an important issue for the empire.

The fire signal was used since the time of the Greeks, so it is likely that these coins actually were a way of saying that

he had improved it and made it more effective. One of the most famous examples of the fire signal being used was during the American Revolution by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in his famous poem Paul Revere's ride. "One if by land two if by sea". This helped Paul Revere to receive the signal and raise everyone of to arms.

It was the author Polybius, who lived circa 200-118 B.C., that informs us that Philip V, the king of Macedon was being kept informed of what happened in Phocis and Boeotia by fire signal. And Julius Caesar was informed by fire signal about the movement of Pompey the Great's troops during the civil war.

Polybius described two systems of using the fire signal. One was having two vessels of water of the same size and the same sized hole in them. At each level of water was a specific agreed-upon message. So when the torch was raised, the other tower would open the cork and was then given the signal to stop the water at the specific message. This would have been useful system and efficient with practice, however it could not send unforeseen messages. So Polybius describes a system which he claims to have refined using two sets of five torches, dividing the alphabet into five parts. So for the first letter one torch on the left would be lifted, and one torch on the right. For letter number six, two torches on the left and one on the right and so forth.

The ancient author Polybius writes:

"I don't think I can continue without a full discussion of fire signaling, which is now of the greatest military value, but which used to have major shortcomings. Timing is obviously important for success in any matter; but especially in war, and fire signals are the most efficient means of helping us. They can tell us what has only just happened or even what is currently happening and, with them, anyone who wishes can be kept informed even at a range of three, four, or more day's travel. Help can thus be summoned by signal surprisingly quickly when needed. At one time, fire signals were just beacons, and so were frequently of only limited use to their users. For they could only be used for pre-arranged signals and as real events are unpredictable, they could generally not be communicated by fire-signals. If we take the example I have just mentioned [Philip V], one could send news that a fleet had arrived at Oreus, Peparethus or Chalcis, once one had arranged the relevant signals, but once could still not use fire signals to say that some of the inhabitants had changed sides, or been guilty of treachery, or that a massacre had happened in the town, or anything else of this nature. This sort of thing happens often but cannot be anticipated and it is generally the unexpected events, which demand fast decisions and responses. yet it was here the earlier system broke down, because it is impossible to agree on a signal for what one cannot foresee."

Another ancient author Julius Africanus from 220-245 A.D, describes how a fire signal was sent in his work the *Kestoi*:

"The Romans have the following technique, which seems to me to be amazing. If they want to communicate something by fire signal, they make the signals so: they select places that are suitable for making fire signals. They divide the fires into a right, a left and a middle fire so they read alpha to theta from the left-hand one, iota to pi from the middle one and rho to omega from the right-hand fire. If they signal alpha, they raise up the fire signal on the left once, for beta twice and for gamma three times. If they signal iota they raise the middle fire once, for kappa twice and for lambda thrice, and if they want to signal rho, sigma or tau, they raise the right-hand signal once, twice or three times. In this way should you want to signal rho you do not need to raise hundreds of fire signals, but, only one with the right-hand torch. Those who receive the signals then de-code them in the same way, or pass them on to the next station."

The system that this ancient author describes would work well with either the Greek or Roman alphabet as both have 24 letters. This description fits the three-turreted camp gate precisely. So it would be easy to adapt this fire signal to 2, turrets by having each beacon being 12 letters, 3 being 8 letters, and 4 being 6 letters each.

The ancient description that we saw is a simple rudimentary understanding of it. As this technology had obviously undergone many great adjustments. And this being a highly sensitive technology for the Roman army, the exact codes would have been kept a closely-guarded secret. It is possible that they may have also developed signal of a type similar to the modern Morse code for an even more efficient communication system.

An amazing area to collect. [Ancient coins depicting the camp gate can be seen by clicking here.](#)

Ancient Greek and Roman Chariots on Coins

The ancient Greeks and Romans used the chariot for war, racing, processions and travel. On ancient coins, the chariot was featured being driven by emperors, important personages and even gods and goddesses. They were usually pulled by horses, but on ancient coins sometimes even by flying serpents and goats. There is a certain excitement associated with the chariot that is almost archetypal. The Latin word "carrus" is the root of the English word "chariot". Imagine the excitement the ancient spectators would feel as they saw chariots racing around the Circus Maximus in Rome or even other parts of the empire. Chariots are a fascinating topic of study and collecting. See the sights and feel the feeling with these authentic ancient coins depicting the chariot here.



Biga, Triga and Quadriga chariots on ancient Roman coins. Biga means a two horse, triga means a three horse and a quadriga means four horse chariot.



Interesting type issued for Constantine, after his death, where he is pictured taking a quadriga (four horse) chariot up to heaven with the hand of God accepting him.

Ancient Greek & Roman Army Legions Symbols & Fortifications on Coins

The ancient Roman army is a fascinating subject to cover. From it, you can see what a legionary soldier was dressed like. You can also see the kind of fortifications that they had on some of the coins.

Apparently the idea to put these topics on ancient coins was to show that the empire was still strong, even when it may have been stretched very thin. Here are just some of the interesting examples dealing with the subject of the ancient Roman army.

- [Coins of Viminacium featured the province of Moesia between the bull and the lion which were the emblems of the legions stationed there.](#)

or similar coins of [Dacia](#)



- [Ancient Roman coins depicting the battle scene where the Roman legionary soldier spears the downed soldier on a horse.](#)



- [Ancient Roman coins depicting Legionary Soldiers around the early symbol of christianity, the Chi-Rho on a labarum](#)



- [Roman Legions on Ancient Roman Coins](#)



- [Ancient Roman coins depicting the Camp Gate to the Legionary Camp or City Gates](#)



- [Mars, the Ancient Roman God of War on Ancient Coins or Ares for the Greeks](#)



- [Ancient Roman Coins depicting the Chi-Rho on the Roman Legionary Standard or labarum or standard.](#)



- "Civilizing" [Barbarians, captives, captive](#) - The Romans depicted themselves civilizing barbarians and with coins with one or more captives.



- [Virtus, the personification of valor, on ancient Roman coins.](#)



- [Helmets on Authentic ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)



- [Legionary Standards on authentic ancient Roman coins](#)
or [Nicaea which often depict the legionary standards.](#)



- [Ancient Roman and Greek coins depicting the shield](#)



- [Ancient Roman and Greek coins depicting the Spear](#)



- [Ancient coins depicting the horse on them, or horseman, or on horseback.](#)



- [The Galley or "trireme" on ancient Roman and Greek coins, showing the naval power](#)



- [Coins celebrating a "victory over" various foes that the Roman emperors had, some including other rival rulers and entire empires.](#)



- [Trophy](#) the symbol of military victory on ancient coins. or [tropaion](#) which is another way of saying a trophy made of military arms captured from armies. It was interesting that it was an honor to donate captured weaponry and shields to a city or to a god or goddess!



- [Coins during the era of Constantine the Great with the inscription dedicated to the "Glory of the Army" with inscriptions that say GLORIA EXERCITVS.](#)



I trust you enjoyed this article, or gallery of various depictions very much! Let me know if there are more you would like to see.

Architecture on Ancient Greek & Roman Coins

The ancient peoples of Rome, Greece were very proud of their architectural achievements. The monuments they built projected the power of the ancient gods and goddesses, along with that of the rulers of those times. [Architectural](#) types on coins are very interesting to collect, as the ancient world had many [temples](#), [arches](#), [camp gates](#), [columns](#), [roads](#), [bridges](#), [shrines](#), [city gates](#), [statues](#) and so much more! Most of these monuments are now long gone, however these coins remain. A great area to collect!

[Ancient Roman coins depicting the Camp Gate to the Legionary Camp](#)



[Ancient Roman coins depicting City Gates](#)



[Temples on ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)



[Arches on ancient Roman coins](#)



[Columns on Ancient Roman coins](#)



[Roads as commemorated on this coin of emperor Trajan](#)



[Bridges on ancient Roman coins](#)



[Shrines on ancient Roman coins](#)



[Statues as depicted on Ancient Greek and Roman coins, which were why some buildings were built to hold these statues of worship](#)



For further reading, I recommend this book that delves deeper into the subject.



[◆ Monumental Coins ◆](#) is a bountiful tapestry of numismatics, history and architecture that explores the buildings found on ancient coins and the historical and cultural importance of these structures. In addition to a comprehensive gallery of actual coin photos, coins are illustrated by line drawings to reveal fine structural details. Computer-generated plans of the buildings, along with freehand illustrations of building reconstructions allow complete understanding of these ancient wonders.

10 Advantages to Buying Ancient Numismatic Coins

#1 Size of Market You are aware of a market of ancient coins which is much less known than what other markets people think of such as that of gold and silver. So the advantage to this is that you can get the best prices as you have less competition from other buyers. So you can build up a great collection relatively cheap. Some of the wealthiest families have had or still have collections, with famous names such as Hunt, Rockefeller, Mercedes and much more. What I find is that if some of the most successful people are involved in it, then there is something to it.

#2 Historical Value The beauty and historical value of ancient coins are valued by collectors worldwide rather than just what the value of the metal contained in them. So in regards to numismatic coins, you have the advantage of the coins being valued for what they are, rather than just the value of the "scrap" or the intrinsic metal in them.

#3 Relatively Unknown Not everyone knows that ancient coins exist for sale, and if they did, that would lead to a meteoric rise in prices for ancient coins. This is where I come in. As my knowledge of coins and marketing increases, my coins will have even a higher value than any other coins out there. The reason being, the professional research, full-color certificates of authenticity, some of the lowest prices on the market and so much more, adding to their resale value.

#4 Variety There is such a huge variety of ancient coins to collect. From more famous names such as Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great, Constantine the Great, there is such a wonderful variety of ancient coins to collect. This makes this topic very interesting to collect because of all of the variety available.

#5 Connection to Past Ancient coins preserve our connection to the past. By owning ancient coins, we can learn a lot more about ancient history and bring it to life in our own hands. It is not the metal content of the coin that is valuable, it's the historical beauty it contains as it captures the aesthetics and history of that time period in a very portable format. Makes this a great heirloom for your family. Imagine starting a collection today, that spans generations!

#6 Teaching and Learning Resource Make great teaching aids for learning about ancient history

Growing up and reading books about history, I now realize how wonderful it would have been to hold an ancient coin from the time period of the Greeks or the Romans. And how much more motivated I would have been to learn about it, if the actual coins were in my hands! Also when you have the ancient coin in your hand, you want to go out and read the history on it, and anything it is connected to. You can say this allows you an expanded world view as your knowledge stretches back thousands of years.

#7 Great Gifts Ancient coins make great gifts!

There is something thoughtful about going into a selection of thousands of ancient coins and picking out the right ones for your friends and loved ones. Imagine giving a coin with a lion to a person of the Leo astrological sign, Mars or Ares for Ares sign, a coin with a Capricorn, and so much more. Maybe a coin of Alexander the Great for a person named Alex or Alexander. Or Philip II for a person named Philip. Or Mark Antony for a person named mark.

#8 Explore the World Ancient coins transport us to places where we dream to be. Ancient Greece, Rome, Egypt are all accessible now to you from the comfort of your own home.

#9 Resale Value Ancient coins have a great resale value. The idea is that you can resell ancient coins in the future to buy other things, get your money back or maybe even realize a profit. I cannot guarantee any prices you resell things for, but I would like to paraphrase Robert Kiyosaki when I say that you make money when you buy, not when you sell. So that is why ancient coins are great as you can acquire them at low prices, especially in [my store](#), where you can make offers and receive a bargain.

#10 Large Value in Small Size

Think about the advantages of having ancient coins as it allows you to pack a lot of value in a small package. People buy various things, such as art and antiques, but nothing is as compact and transportable as ancient coins. You can put them in your pocket and go!

A lot more points can be made about the reasons for owning them and I would love to hear them. Feel free to send me a message about the reasons you love ancient coins and I may include them in this article as an addition.

So here is one more:

#11 Scarcity

Each ancient coin as each it was struck by hand by aligning a small metal planchet between an anvil and a punch and what would happen is that the coins would have different centering. Also the dies would crack so they would need to re-engrave them, so the design could be slightly different. Also some coins were struck with the fresh dies, so the design may be sharper and more prolific rather than one that struck a significant amount of coins. So every time you see a very beautiful coin, realize that in itself is more scarce than a coin that it is a combination of great centering, engraver's ability, sharpness and preservation so there is much to appreciate. What I have seen personally when visiting auctions, coins in superb condition actually would fetch astronomical prices. Some of the coins I feel that may fit this bill is my selection of my ancient silver Roman denarius coins. You can search my store for silver roman keywords.

What some patrons said about their experience recently, which gives a great explanation of the benefits they value most:

"Came very quickly. Pleased with purchase (a gift to someone else)."

"Nice coin! Well packaged! Thank you!!!"

"A difficult to get reverse, so a pleasing purchase, thanks"

"Great seller, very fast process, as described, great quality!"

"great price, delivered promptly, excellent service// love buying from this seller"

"Lightning fast shipping! Nice coin with COA. FIVE STAR SELLER!!!"

"Thank you for your supporting documentation"

"Best Dealer I have encountered in many years of collecting Ancients -A++ Mr.Z!!!"

"A superior seller! Prices are fair. Strongly recommend his business, A+++++++"

"Outstanding, professional service and BEAUTIFUL product. Thank You !!!"

"excellent service, complete documentation, very fast delivery. Highly recommended"

"fast shipping, great transaction, repeat customer, always happy"

"Fast and perfect transaction! Nice contact! Highly recommended! Thank you!"

"Exactly as described. A BEAUTIFUL Roman coin! Expert seller! Don't hesitate!!!"

Most Interesting Ancient Greek & Roman Commemorative Coins to Collect

Hold authentic ancient Greek and Roman coins that record some of the most significant events of the ancient Greek and Roman past. From the Olympic games, to victories over the infamous assassins of Julius Caesar, Brutus and Cassius by Augustus; to the founding of a new Roman colony of Viminacium where famous legions were stationed; to the famous founding of Constantinople by Constantine the Great and his commemorative coin dedicated to Rome with its founders, Romulus and Remus, to show the significance of both cities. **All coins are guaranteed authentic for a lifetime, and have a 30-day-no-questions-asked-money-back guarantee! They make great gifts and some find them to be great investments.** You have come to the right place to start your ancient coin collection, as coin collecting has been a great hobby by people for thousands of years. With so many topics to explore about the ancient past, you will be amazed at what you will learn and see. Preserve history for the generations to come by owning it!

[PHILIP II, the father of Alexander the Great 359BC Ancient Greek Coin Commemorating his Olympic Games Horse Racing Victory](#)

Item: i29414



Authentic Ancient Coin of:

Greek King Philip II of Macedon 359-336 B.C.

Bronze 19mm (6.56 grams) Struck 359-336 B.C. in the Kingdom of Macedonia

Commemorating his Olympic Games Victory

Head of Apollo right, hair bound with tainia.

Nude athlete on horse prancing right, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΥ above.

* Numismatic Note: Authentic ancient Greek coin of King Philip II of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great. Intriguing coin referring to his Olympic victory.

[AUGUSTUS Victory Over Brutus and Cassius Philippi Ancient Roman Coins](#)



Authentic Ancient Coin of:

Augustus - Roman Emperor: 27 B.C. - 14 A.D.

Bronze 18mm (3.80 grams) from the city of Philippi in Northern Greece,

Macedonia circa 27 B.C. -10 B.C.

Reference: BMC 23; Sear 32

VIC AVG, Victory standing on globe left.

3 legionary standards, 'COHOR PRAEPHIL'

Commemorates the victory of Augustus over the killers of Julius Caesar, Brutus and Cassius. This coin was issued to show that the empire was in the hands of one man alone at this point. Very important, historically significant coin.

[Ancient Roman Coins Commemorating the Founding of Viminacium, the Base Camp for Legions VII and IIII](#) see also [Dacia](#)

Item: i21760



Authentic Ancient Roman Coin of:

Gordian III - Roman Emperor: 238-244 A.D. -

Bronze 22mm (6.83 grams) of Viminacium 238 A.D.

the 1st year of it's founding (=AN I) 23 in the province of Moesia Superior

IMP CAES M ANT GORDIANVS AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.

P M S COL VIM, City goddess standing, bull (symbol for legion VII) and lion (symbol for legion IIII) at sides, AN.I. in exergue.

Viminacium was a major city of the Roman province of Moesia, and the capital of Moesia Superior. Viminacium was the base camp of Legio VII Claudia, and hosted for some time the IIII Flavia Felix. It was destroyed in 440 by the Huns.

[Rome City Commemorative Ancient Roman Coins of Constantine I The Great 330AD with Romulus & Remus She-Wolf](#)



Constantine I 'The Great' - Roman Emperor: 307-337 A.D. -

ROME CITY COMMEMORATIVE

Bronze AE3 18mm Struck circa 330-335 A.D.

VRBS ROMA - Roma helmeted, draped and cuirassed bust left.

Wolf standing left, suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above.

By circa 330 A.D., Constantine the Great completed his new capital for the Roman empire called Constantinople. For this momentous occasion, he issued two commemorative coin types, one celebrating Rome and the other Constantinople. The type that [commemorated Rome](#) had the personification of

Rome, Roma with the inscription VRBS ROMA and the founders of Rome, Romulus and Remus on the reverse suckling the she-wolf. The type that [commemorated Constantinople](#) had the personification of Constantinople on the obverse and Victory on a galley sailing with a shield. This was a great way for Constantine the Great to pay homage to both Rome and Constantinople.

[Coins of Constantine I, the Great Commemorating the founding of the new Roman capital, Constantinople](#)



Authentic Ancient Coin of:

Constantine I 'The Great' - Roman Emperor: 307-337 A.D. -

Founding of New Roman Capital - CONSTANTINOPLE Commemorative -
BBronze AE318mm Struck circa 334-335 A.D.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS - Constantinopolis helmeted, laureate bust left, holding scepter over shoulder.
Victory standing left, stepping on galley prow, cradling scepter and resting hand on shield.

* Numismatic Note: Commemorates founding of Constantinople as new Roman capital by Constantine I the Great.

Zodiac Astrological Symbols on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins

Giving the gift or collecting their Zodiac symbols is an exciting idea to a lot of people. Search out real ancient Greek and Roman coins that depict various symbols of Zodiac with this helpful guide. Enjoy!

- [Capricorn Ancient Coins](#)
- [Aquarius as symbolized by the River-Gods depicted on Coins](#)
- [Pisces as symbolized by coins with a fish on them, you may want to select the check-box "in titles and descriptions if no results are yielded"](#)
- [Ares as pictured on ancient Greek coins as Ares or on Ancient Roman coins as Mars](#)
- [Taurus Astrological Sign Ancient Coins, depicted as a Bull on Ancient Coins](#)
- [Gemini coins as depicted on ancient Greek and Roman coins as the Dioscuri](#)
- [Cancer astrological symbol, by searching for crab](#)

- [Leo astrological symbol on ancient Greek and Roman coins, depicted as a Lion](#)
- [Virgo ancient Roman coins as by the attributes of Vesta, the goddess who had Virgins dedicated to her or the Roman goddess Juno](#)
- [Libra ancient coins as depicted on ancient Greek and Roman coins as Nemesis standing holding scales](#)
- [Scorpio astrological symbol, by searching for Scorpion](#)
- [Sagittarius as depicted on Ancient Roman and Greek coins as the Centaur](#)

Modern Names of People on Historical Numismatic Ancient Greek Roman Byzantine and Medieval Coins

You may be wondering about what is a great gift for the special people in your life. Did you know that the sweetest word in any language for anyone is their name. Yes! Remembering and saying people's name is more important than remembering any other details. It establishes a connection and makes the person feel special. It is also exciting to talk to a person about the origin of their name as it may mean something very special in their native language. What a lot of people don't know is how ancient, historically significant and important their names really are. Below is a list of names that can be encountered on ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Medieval coins that if given as a gift, would leave a long and everlasting impression and gratitude for such a special personalized gift. The links below are easy to click and they will take you to my eBay store search page and input the name for you, so you don't have to remember any spellings.

If you are giving this as a gift, I would be happy to ship it to the person you would like to give it as a gift to, along with a special, customized message you can message you would like to provide them. This way it would make it easy to give such a special gift, to anyone in the world. You can message me on eBay with the special request, providing the specific shipping address and the message you would like to include. Items are shipped quickly and come with a very special certificate of authenticity which allows a beginner or an expert to appreciate the ancient coin you picked out.

Lots of blessings to you and your loved ones!

List of names:

- **Adrian** as in [Hadrian](#) - Roman Emperor: 117-138 A.D. , or the city of [Hadrianopolis](#) in [Thrace](#)
- **Alexander** as in [Alexander III the Great](#), city of [Alexandria Troas](#), city of [Alexandria](#) in [Egypt](#)
- **Alexius** or Alexey as in [Alexius I. Comnenus - Byzantine Emperor: 4 April 1081 - 15 August 1118 A.D.](#)
- **Anastasia** as in [Anastasius](#), Byzantine Emperor
- **Angel, Angela** as in the prototype of the Angel, Greek Goddess Nike [Nike](#), or the Roman Equivalent, [Victory](#), [Alexius III Angelus - Emperor: 8 April 1195 - 17 July 1203 A.D.](#)
- **Antonin** as in [Antoninus Pius - Roman Emperor: 138-161 A.D.](#)
- **Arkadiy** as in [Arcadius](#) - Roman Emperor: 383-408 A.D.
- **Athena** as in [Athena](#) the Greek Goddess of Wisdom, who's Roman equivalent was [Minerva](#)
- **Claudio** or **Clauidy** as in [Claudius - Roman Emperor: 41-54 A.D. -](#)
- **Constantine** as in [Constantine I 'The Great' - Roman Emperor: 307-337 A.D.](#) and other Roman and Byzantine names with [Constantine](#)
- **Diana** as in [Diana](#), the Roman goddess of the hunt, whose Greek equivalent was [Artemis](#)
- **Dimitry**, or **Dmitry** or **Demetrios** as in the Greek Goddess, [Demeter](#) or as the ancient name of [Demetrios](#) or [Demetrius](#)
- **Eudakia** as in the Roman empereses [Eudoxia](#) and [Eudocia](#),
- **Florian** as in the Roman emperor [Florian](#)
- **Helen** or **Helena** or other Derivations as in the Roman empress and saint [Helena](#) who was mother of Constantine the Great
- **Ivan** as [Ivan Alexander](#) or others with the name of Ivan
- **Jesus** as in [Jesus Christ](#) as depicted on ancient coins
- **Johann** as in [John](#), a name used by Byzantine emperors, or [Johannes](#), one of the late Roman emperors
- **John** or **Johnathan** or **Jonathan** as in [John](#) used historically since ancient biblical times.
- **Julia** as in [Julia](#) the name used by various empereses historically.
- **Julian** as in [Julian II 'The Apostate' - Roman Caesar: 355-361 A.D. - Emperor: 361-363 A.D. -](#)
- **Julius** as the name [Julius](#) was used historically, beginning with best known, [Julius Caesar](#)
- **Justin** as in the name [Justin](#) or [Justinian](#) used by Byzantine emperors
- **Kristi** as derived from [Jesus Christ](#)
- **Larissa** as in the name [Larissa](#) given to several great ancient Greek cities, most well-known and important being [Larissa, Thessaly](#)
- **Laura** or **Lori** as in the [Laurel Wreath](#) known as a symbol of victory, placed atop a victory's head by the Greek goddess of Victory, Nike or Roman Equivalent, Victory

- **Leo** or **Lev** as in [Leo](#) the Byzantine Emperor, or where it stemmed from, the [Lion](#)
- **Livia** as in [Livia](#) the wife of emperor Augustus
- **Lucilla** as in the Roman empress [Lucilla](#)
- **Lydia** as in the ancient region of [Lydia](#)
- **Manuel** or **Emmanuel** as in the the Byzantine Emeror [Manuel I](#), Comnenus
- **Mark** or **Marcus** or **Marc** as in [Marc Antony](#) or [Marcus Aurelius](#), two of the most famous ancient Roman personages
- **Mary** as in Virgin [Mary](#)
- **Max** as in [Maxentius](#) or [Magnus Maximus](#) or [Maximus](#)
- **Michael** as [Michael](#) used by Byzantine emperors or the archangel
- **Nicholas, Nick, Nicola, Nicole, Nicole, Nika, Niketas, Niki, Nikita, Nikolai, Nils, Klaas, Ike** as derivations from the Greek goddess of Victory, [Nike](#), the prototype of the angel, whose Roman equivalent is [Victory](#).
- **Persephone** as in the Greek goddess [Persephone](#)
- **Philip** as in [Philip II](#), Father of Alexander the Great, or [Philip](#) used by the Romans or the city of [Philippopolis](#).
- **Romulus** as in [Romulus](#), one of the founders of Rome, brother of Remus
- **Rose** as in the [Rose](#) depicted on ancient coins of
- **Sabina** as in [Sabina](#), the wife of Roman emperor Hadrian, 117-138 A.D.
- **Sophia** as in [Sophia](#) the Byzantine Queen
- **Traian** as in the Roman Emperor [Trajan](#) and [Trajan Decius](#)
- **Valentinian** as in the Roman Emperors by the name of [Valentinian](#)
- **Valerian** as in the Roman Emperors by the name of [Valerian](#)
- **Victor** or **Victoria** as in the Roman name for the goddess of [Victory](#) whose Greek equivalent is [Nike](#).
- **Yan** or **Yana** as in [Janus](#), the Roman god
- **Zeus** as in the Greek god [Zeus](#), or his Roman equivalent, [Jupiter](#)

Ocean, Sea-Life & Gods on Ancient Greek and Roman Coins

The ancients were a well-traveled people. They built ships for travel and trade and connected vast parts of the world together. They worshipped gods that were connected to the ocean, placed them on their coins and anything else that they found particularly fascinating was placed on their coins. Just as modern-man fishes, enjoys going to the beach, looking at dolphins and traveling by sea, we are a just continuing a long tradition that stretch the millennia. So here is a list of topics to explore. Enjoy!

- [Poseidon on Ancient Greek and Roman coins](#)
- [Neptune the Ancient Roman god of Sea and Water who is often seen with the Trident](#)



- [Trident](#)
- [Anchor](#)



- [Galley](#) or [ship](#)



- [Dolphin](#)



- [Shell](#)

- [River-god](#)



- [Crab](#)



- [Octopus](#)



- [Hippocamp](#) the sea-horse



- [Fish](#)

Lowest Priced Ancient Greek Roman and Byzantine Coins in my eBay store

An easy way to visit my eBay store today is by typing or clicking: www.ZeusCoins.com or www.TrustedCoins.com

You can find amazing deals on ancient coins using the links below.

- [Lowest Priced Ancient and World Coins in my Store](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Greek Coins for Sale](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Roman Coins for Sale](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Byzantine Coins for Sale](#)

- [Lowest Priced Ancient Medieval Coins for Sale](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Silver Coins for Sale](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Silver Greek Coins for Sale](#)
- [Lowest Priced Ancient Silver Roman Coins for Sale](#)

Ancient silver coins:

- [Ancient Silver Greek Coins sorted lowest to highest priced](#)
 - [Ancient Silver Greek Coins sorted highest to lowest priced](#)
 - [Ancient Silver Roman Coins sorted lowest to highest priced](#)
 - [Ancient Silver Roman Coins sorted highest to lowest priced](#)
 - [Medieval Silver Coins](#)
 - [Ancient Byzantine Silver Coins](#)
-

How to Do Searches In My Store:

These are links to searches such as Greek Roman and silver in my eBay store and sorted by lowest priced first, which you can do also. If for example you are looking for a certain sized coin, you can select "in titles and descriptions" and find all coins such as 18mm, 17mm, et cetera. This is useful if you are looking for something of a specific size you need for jewelry. So if you are looking for a specific coin.

How to Use the numbers on my Listings to Find Items You Like Again

Item: *i36611*



Here is an example of an Alexander the Great silver coin that is in my eBay store.

Right above the picture, it says item: *i36611*. If you write this number down (make sure to include the *i*, as in *i36611*), you can search for it later in my eBay store or on eBay by typing it in to find it again.

You are encouraged to Make Offers!

Shopping here is a win win for both of us. You can get a great discount by making an offer. This way it is a win win, you get an amazing deal and I am happy because I provided great value, service and may have you as a patron for a lifetime.

Welcome to the wonderful world of ancient coins!