

**Chapter 1 : Ancient Resource: Ancient Oil Lamps, Coins & Artifacts from Carthage, North Africa for Sale**

*Short of precious metal, Carthage issued huge copper coins ( grams or more) and low-grade billon pieces (less than 25% silver), which often had a distinctive, mysterious serrated edge (perhaps).*

She was the sister of Pygmalion and married to her uncle, Sichaeus. Dido, fled her home bringing with her a number of companions and her late husbands wealth. She escaped Tyre and set out looking for a new homeland. It was this boundary that she used to establish and build the city of Carthage in B. It should be noted that dating the founding of Carthage presents us with a number complications. Carthage became a great city. So great as our earlier writers have indicated , that Aeneas, the last remaining prince of Troy, came to the city along with his comrades following the sacking of his beloved Troy. It was seven years after the Trojan War. Dido received him with great hospitality so tells the Aeneid and as the Queen of Carthage she fell in love with Aeneas. However, their love affair was short lived and she became heart broken after he and his companions abandoned Carthage, setting sail for Italy. In despair she took her own life. There are a number of coins minted from the city of Tyre in Phoenicia depicting Dido sailing on a galley as well as a prized group of rare architectural types depicting Dido overseeing the construction of the walls of Carthage. Head of Dido right, wearing pleated Phrygian tiara and hoop earring; Lion walking right, palm tree in background. Julia Maesa A. Dido standing on prow of galley left, holding cornucopiae and sceptre; sailor and helmsman flank her. Augusta, grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander. Augusta, wife of Elagabalus. Otacilia Severa wife of Philip I A. Sacrifice to Melqarth-Hercules Tyche standing right, both arms raised, before flaming altar; in background to upper right, club within distyle temple. Salonina, wife of Gallienus. Medal 44mm, 58g, Dido of Carthage and walled city of Carthage. Attwood , Kress image courtesy of Nomos AG.

## Chapter 2 : Coins from Carthage – Numista

*To ask other readers questions about The Coin of Carthage, please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about The Coin of Carthage It's books such as this that make me wish that Goodreads had a slightly more refined review system. Simply, this book doesn't rate 4 star for me, but neither does it.*

Tweet on Twitter Coins are the most abundant relics of the Second Punic War One of the most interesting and most challenging themes in the world of ancient coins is the Second Punic War, a monumental conflict in which Romans and Carthaginians battled each other for nearly two decades. At stake was supremacy over the Western Mediterranean. After its hard-won victory over Carthage in BCE, Rome had established its regional authority beyond question. Gold asses Roman coin featuring Mars and eagle of Jupiter. All images courtesy Classical Numismatic Group CNG The war was so financially demanding that the Romans struck gold coins for the first time in their long history. Shown above is a gold asses piece portraying the Roman war god Mars and an eagle standing on a thunderbolt, emblematic of the supreme Roman god Jupiter. Some of the most sought-after items of this war are Carthaginian silver coins struck for use in Sicily. Shown below is an example of that coinage, a half-shekel of c. The latter presumably is a reflection of the elephants that the Carthaginian general Hannibal brought with him for use in battle against the Romans. Many scholars have speculated whether or not the head of Melkart might bear the facial features of Hannibal. Though this war began in the North, it was fought principally in the southern part of the Italian peninsula. Battles raged on Italian soil for nearly 15 years until Hannibal and what remained of his army sailed for North Africa in the summer or fall of BCE. Carthaginian coinages for this war were issued in debased gold electrum, silver, debased silver billon and copper. Shown below is a typical example of what would have been a low-value coin issued by the Carthaginians in the early stages of the war. It shows the goddess Tanit and a horse standing beside a palm tree. Low-value coin of Carthage during the Second Punic War. Every city in the region had to choose sides between Rome and Carthage. This was perilous and almost always had serious consequences. Sometimes cities switched hands more than twice due to shifting loyalties and the fortunes of war. Shown below is a copper coin of Brundisium, a city that remained loyal to Rome throughout the war. Struck in about BCE, it shows the sea-god Neptune and a youth riding a dolphin. Copper coin of Brundisium, ca. In addition to having issued its first gold coins, the Romans greatly increased – and constantly modified – their output of silver and bronze coins. Shown below is an example of particularly fine style and nice toning. This innovative coin would stand the test of time as the main Roman silver coin of the next years. The earliest denarii an example below show on their obverse the helmeted head of the goddess Roma and on their reverse the Dioscuri couching lances as they ride their horses. An early silver denarius of Rome Roman bronze also underwent much change in the war years. Weight was reduced drastically, and rather than being produced only at Rome bronzes were issued at a number of mints. Perhaps even more importantly, by the time the war was over the traditional process of casting bronzes had been abandoned in favor of striking with dies. It shows the double-faced head of Janus and the prow of a war galley. The Romans followed, landing armies and devoting themselves to defeating Hannibal and the government in Carthage. In a series of engagements, culminating in the Battle of Zama in , the Roman general Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal and his other commanders. Peace terms were negotiated in , after which the war officially came to a close. Possible depiction of victorious roman general Scipio Africanus on silver denarius Shown above is a silver denarius bearing a portrait that many consider to be that of the victorious Scipio Africanus. It was struck c.

Chapter 3 : The Coin of Carthage (Audiobook) by Bryher | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Post your coins of my Favorite City of the Ancients Carthage! Any Ancient Carthaginian Coins, be they Punic, Roman (Carthage Mint only) or Vandal (Carthage Mint only), can be posted here!*

Nice Carthaginian orange-ware terracotta lamp with leaping canine within the discus. The body is sharply carinated with long rounded spout and pinched handle, the shoulder decorated with a palm design, and the base with a palm frond within concentric circles, ridges toward the back and geometric designs before. Some age cracks on the side, otherwise intact and a pleasing example! Marvelous large Carthaginian redware oil lamp, the discus decorated with a large central dolphin! Ornate decoration of heart-shaped and round elements along rim. Losses to back of handle, otherwise intact and a marvelous example! Nice and large red-ware lamp with a palm tree. The tree well-detailed with fill-holes to either side, the shoulder decorated with alternating circular and cruciform punches, raised circular base on bottom. Few repairs on base, well-preserved surfaces. Ex Orange County private collection. Olive-green to deep reddish brown patina. AVF, green-brown patina with light highlights, great detail on horse. Nicer than photo allows. Large 22 mm, 6. Reproduction without permission is prohibited. Beautiful red ware "discus" type oil lamp. Spout still charred from use in ancient times! Wheel made, with wide rim and rounded base, the spouts pinched with traces of soot. A very rare lamp form! Ex Collection of Prof. Time of the Carthaginian Wars. Huge bronze follis, Carthage mint, struck AD. Huge 29 mm, Crisp detail, rich chocolate-brown patina. Zeugitana, 4th-3rd century BC. Silvered-bronze follis, AD. Huge 29 mm, 8. Nice silvering remains on surfaces! Amazing coin with sharp detail and nice patina. Gorgeous coin with chocolate-brown to deep olive-green patina, choice detail. Excellent coin with great detail, nice deep green patina and light earthen highlights.

*Find great deals on eBay for Carthage in Greek BC AD Ancient Coins. Shop with confidence.*

By Mike Markowitz for CoinWeek â€¢. They are described as greedy, treacherous and brutal. But we have the coins. Well, more precisely, we have coins for the last years of Carthaginian history, an era of wars against Romans and Greeks. Carthage adopted coinage late in its long history. Destroyed and rebuilt many times, the site of the North African city of Carthage lies in what is now the suburbs of modern Tunis. Founded in BCE according to legend by the Phoenician princess Dido, for centuries it was an outpost or colony of the great commercial city of Tyre on the Lebanese coast. By BCE it was independent enough to negotiate a commercial treaty with the new Roman republic. Many numismatists think the art of coinage on Sicily in this period reached a peak of excellence that would not be matched until the 19th century. Forepart of bridled horse right, wheat grain in right field, Nike above holding wreath; dotted border. One type paired the head of the nymph Arethusa a symbol of Syracuse with the horse and palm tree that symbolized Carthage. Another type copied the image of Herakles from the vast coinage of Alexander the Great, paired with a horse head and date palm tree reverse. Carthaginians identified the Greek hero Herakles with Melqart, the patron god of Tyre. Sparse inscriptions are in spidery Phoenician script: Like closely-related Hebrew, Punic was a Semitic language written without vowels, so we must guess how words were pronounced. Gold and Electrum Gold stater c. Head of Tanit to l. Horse standing to r. To Carthaginians she was Tanit, goddess of fertility. Greeks and Romans saw her as Persephone or Kore and Proserpina respectively, a goddess of vegetation and the underworld. The reverse shows a standing horse. Carthaginian gold carries no inscriptions, only occasional pellets of unknown meaning. People everywhere tend to be resistant to changes in their money, but Carthage was remarkably consistent. Punic merchant-explorers made daring voyages as far as West Africa to trade for gold. Over the course of decades, this gold supply was stretched to cover the cost of wars by alloying coins with more and more silver. Fractions included half, quarter, fifth and tenth shekels. Lasting 23 years, this war saw the destruction of vast armies and fleets in and around Sicily. To pay its armies and fleets, Carthage struck large denominations, such as a silver dekadrachm or five-shekel with Pegasus reverse 38 grams and gold hexadrachms three shekels, Under the terms of the treaty that ended the First Punic War in , Carthage had to pay Rome talents of gold immediately, plus another talents over the next decade â€” 78, kilograms of bullion, or some 8. The Mercenary Revolt Libyan Revolt. Rebels crucified captured generals, and Punic elephants trampled prisoners. The rebels also issued coins, some crudely overstruck on captured Punic silver, others in a strange copper-tin-arsenic alloy which gave the coins a silvery appearance when new. Hamilcar Barca BCE , the commander who negotiated the end of the First Punic War and crushed the mercenary revolt, established his base at Cadiz. Over the course of a decade, he came to dominate the tribes of the southern half of the peninsula. His portrait may appear on a rare silver tetradrachm struck some time after This is also the only Punic coin depicting a warship. Since ancient galleys fought by ramming, the bow was the business end of a vessel. The ornately decorated prow of a warship on an ancient coin symbolizes maritime power or naval victory. Hannibal in Italy People who know nothing else about Carthage know the name of Hannibal, a brilliant military leader and ferocious enemy of Rome. For 15 years he marched across Italy, smashing one Roman army after another, making and breaking alliances with cities and tribes. The design was based on the popular Roman silver quadrigatus, with Jupiter on the reverse, driving a chariot and about to hurl a thunderbolt, but with a double-faced image of Tanit replacing the Roman god Janus on the obverse. At Capua, Hannibal struck more conventional Punic half and quarter shekels in silver. Hannibal, pursued relentlessly by Rome, died in exile. The End of Carthage Under the treaty that ended the Second Punic War, Carthage was stripped of its colonies, forbidden to have a navy and forced to pay a huge indemnity. The third and final Punic war ended in a three-year siege, the destruction of the city and the enslavement or dispersal of the survivors. Although rare Punic precious metal coins are beyond the reach of all but the wealthiest collectors, small bronze and minor silver pieces survive in thousands and are still affordable. Surviving ancient sources depict Carthaginians as depraved monsters who sacrificed their own children to cruel gods. Their coins tell a

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different story – a diverse, multi-ethnic society of people who loved their horses and palm trees, and appreciated beauty. Coins of Punic Sicily. Swiss Numismatic Review, 4 parts: Carthage Must Be Destroyed: The Rise and Fall of an Ancient Civilization. Uncovering the Mysteries and Splendors of Ancient Tunisia. New York Viola, Mauro. He has been a serious collector of ancient coins since He is a wargame designer, historian and defense analyst, who writes for StrategyPage and Defense Media Network. He has worked as a technical writer, editor and trainer for a variety of aerospace and defense firms.

### Chapter 5 : Carthage, Zeugitana - Ancient Greek Coins - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The small group of coins below tells the history of Carthage over two centuries from A.D. to A.D. ROMAN CARTHAGE WAS LOST TO THE VANDALS IN A.D. In the first century, the Vandals lived in the lands between the Elbe and Vistula.*

### Chapter 6 : The Coinage of Carthage

*Search tips. To search an expression, simply put quotation marks around it. Example: A search for "1 franc" is more precise than 1 franc.. You may use an asterisk as a wildcard.*

### Chapter 7 : Coins of Carthage! | Page 3 | Coin Talk

*Carthage, Zeugitana, early 2nd c. BC. AE 15 shekels, 45 mm, 95 gm. Wreathed head of Tanit or Persephone left, wearing earring / Horse pacing right, left foreleg raised, on a base line; solar disk with two uraei above.*

### Chapter 8 : The Coin of Carthage, by Bryher - The Neglected Books Page

*The Coin of Carthage [Winifred Bryher, Nadia May] on [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

### Chapter 9 : Carthaginian currency - Wikipedia

*I recently read an article in NC Volume "The Early Nineteenth-Century Jackson Collection of Coins from Carthage" by Bateson/Campbell/Visona. It's a collection that was exhibited in and subsequently lost to the public, until it was rediscovered in , in the strongroom of the law firm that acts for Glasgow University.*