

**HISTORIC NOTICES OF  
TOWNS IN GREECE, AND  
IN OTHER COUNTRIES,  
THAT HAVE STRUCK COINS**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649456574

Historic Notices of Towns in Greece, and in Other Countries, That Have Struck Coins by  
Stephen Weston

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.  
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

[www.triestepublishing.com](http://www.triestepublishing.com)

**STEPHEN WESTON**

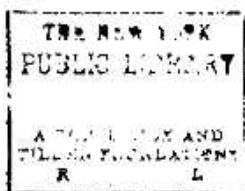
**HISTORIC NOTICES OF  
TOWNS IN GREECE, AND  
IN OTHER COUNTRIES,  
THAT HAVE STRUCK COINS**



**HISTORIC NOTICES**  
**OF**  
**TOWNS IN GREECE, AND IN OTHER**  
**COUNTRIES,**  
**THAT HAVE STRUCK COINS.**

**BY**  
**STEPHEN WESTON, B.D.**  
**F.R.S. S.A. M.A.S. R.S.L.**

**LONDON:**  
**PRINTED FOR WILLIAM CLARKE, NEW BOND-STREET.**  
**1826.**



W. NICOL, CLEVELAND-HOW, ST. JAMES'S.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE design of the writer of this Tract, is to state certain curious particulars of Grecian cities, and others of the Ancients, of which we have coins, with perpetual reference to the elaborate works of Eckhel, Pelerin, Rasche, Myonet, and the two Combes, who, not the least, though last, have added greatly to the explanation, and illustration of many Coins, whose legends were obscure, and the traces of their letters, nearly effaced, *denario tritiores, " aut ansis veterum Corinthiorum."*

Fine coins are among the best productions of art in any country, and at all times one of its most splendid ornaments, whatsoever may be

its form of government, republican, or monarchical: but what is still better, they are the test of truth, the proof of genius, and the confirmation of historical relations. The best specimens of numismatic excellence have come down to us from Greece and Sicily, unrivalled in the long period of their existence, but by two artists, Simon and Andrieu, during two usurpations.



## HISTORIC NOTICES, &c.

---

### ABACÆNUM,

IN SICILY.

OF Abacænum it may be said, from Lucan :

—— “ *etiam periere ruinæ.*”

It appears however from the nineteenth book of Diodorus Siculus, that Agathocles, in his sojourn, or temporary residence, in this city of Sicily, put forty of its citizens to the sword, who opposed his government. This act of severity drove the inhabitants to fly to Amilcar for refuge, who was fighting against Agathocles, the besieger of the Syracusans.

Abacænum gets its name from the root abac, which in Hebrew signifies, in the conjugation hithpaël, to raise itself, or to be raised ; as in Isaiah, c. ix. v. 18.

The city may therefore have been so named by the founders, whether Carthaginians or Phœnicians, because it was built rapidly, and rose like an exhalation.

The Abacænini, miscalled in Hesychius Aba-coagkini for A-bakainîni, used their own laws, and were autonomous. The Sicilians delighted in the nomen gentile, and the people of Agrigentum and Leontium were called Acragantini and Leontini.

There are nine silver coins of Abacænum, weighing from eight to twelve grains, in Dr. Combe, and one in copper, from Prince Torremuzza, figured in the first Plate, n° XII, with the inscription at full length, and cited in Mr. Combe Junior's excellent work, *Vet. num. pop. et regum.* 4to. p. 38, 1814.

## A B D E R A,

## IN THRACIA.

ABDERA was a powerful maritime city in Thrace, and a colony from Teos, commended by Herodotus for preferring their liberty to their country, and proverbially called the good colony *Καλὴ ἀποικία*. Democritus, Protagoras, and Anaxarchus, were its citizens. Cicero, in a letter to Atticus, uses τὸ ἀβδηρίτικον for stultum, or silly, as Horace calls the air of Bœotia dull or heavy; but Pindar was an exception, and so was Democritus, who laughed at human calamities, and was pleased with no face that had not a smile on it. Martial, l. vii. ep. 24.

“Nec grata est facies cui gelasinus abest.”

A school-boy being ordered to make a short verse to

Ridet Democritus plantam si moveris unam;