

Other anomalous Roman currencies

Very the currencies VOTIVAS were bound to the Roman tradition, that demonstrate a very interesting custom: when the consuls chose themselves, in the month of January, one got used to publicly formulating votes (calls auguries or auspices) by the prosperity of Empire and the health of emperor. In the emissions previous to Comfortable (years 180-192), the votivas currencies are characterized by the iconography of emperor in moment for offering sacrifices, single or accompanied of priests. Later, these currencies present/display within a crown the legend that it characterizes. Also numerous votivas medals exist: they used to be of copper and they took place with aims of offering on the part of citizens individuals, or by initiative of the sacerdotal schools like prize of the games celebrated in honor of the divinities.

the legionary currencies

In honor to the legions, more and more important military units for the Roman expansionistic aim, were created the currencies LEGIONARY. First in sending to coin them it was Marco Antonio (dead in year 30 BC), who wanted that in these emissions she appeared eagle. This animal was the symbol of the legions from the times of consul Mario (years 157-86 BC). Under Mario, the military organization she experienced deep changes: the army, until then formed by small landowners and with a defensive paper, was transformed into army of conquest, constituted by volunteers who perceived estipendio and, therefore, was

The Damnatio memoriae

With all the respect towards the modern histocadores that set out to clear the field of common places, they are proverbial the cruelties of Calígula (years 37-41) and Nerón (years 54-68). Obvious, the personality of these emperors is much more complex and rich, and during his reign even knew moments popular favor. Less unquestionable it is not than the tendency to an absolute monarchy, the elimination of numerosísimos relatives and citizens and the cruelty of the pretorianos by which they surrounded themselves, attracted both emperors many detractors and enemies. In the currencies, faithful mirrors of history, are abundant expressions of the sentence that fell on the sovereigns guilty of cruel actions: their pictures appear disfigured and their names, scraped and sometimes mutilated. This it is the case, for example, of Calígula, whose currencies present/display the name of **Caius** turned, aius, whereas those of Nerón they show deep furrows that disfigure the image. It often happened that **damnatio memoriae** (the sentence of memory) took to the erasure complete of detested name, as it is observed in some currencies of Tberio (years 14-37), in which the name of Sejano is completely scraped. It is from all comprehensible one, since this prefect of ambitious all, crudelísimo and excessively, after having conquered the confidence of emperor did not doubt, by avidity of being able, in assassinating the only son of Tiberio, Drusean Julio Caesar.