

MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY  
ON  
AUGUSTAN COINS

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\*all RIC 1 numbers refer to the revised edition - 1984



Fig.1  
RIC I: 154



Fig.4  
Mørkholm 1991: 258



Fig.2  
RIC I: 397



Fig.5  
RRC 489/5



Fig.3a  
RIC I: 220



Coin of Cleopatra VII and her infant son Caesarion, (fathered by Julius Caesar).

Fig.6  
BMC Ptolemies, Cleopatra VII no.2



Fig.3b  
RIC I: Tiberius 72



Fig.7  
RIC 1: 206



Fig.8a  
RIC 1: 237



Fig.8b  
RIC 1: 238a



Fig.9  
RIC I: 469



Fig.10  
RIC 1: 222

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## 4. TIBERIUS AND AUGUSTUS

### **Tiberius' political activities**

**29 BC** : During Octavian's triple triumph in Rome, Tiberius rode the left trace-horse of Octavian's chariot, with Marcellus on the right trace-horse.

**27 BC**: Tiberius assumed the *toga virilis*.

**23 BC**: Tiberius was given the right to stand for each magistracy five years early, and became quaestor.

**16 BC**: Tiberius became praetor.

**13 BC** : Tiberius became consul for the first time.

**12 BC**: After Agrippa's death, Tiberius was instructed to marry Julia, thus linking the Julian and Claudian houses more closely together.

**11 BC**: Tiberius, along with Drusus, was given proconsular imperium.

**7 BC**: Tiberius became consul for the second time .

**6 BC**: Tiberius was granted *tribunicia potestas* for a period of five years.

**AD 4**: Tiberius was adopted by Augustus and received his own imperium and tribunician potestas, both for five years.

**AD 9**: Tiberius' imperium and tribunician potestas are renewed for another five years.

**AD 13**: Tiberius received power equal to Augustus with respect to all provinces and armies by consular law. His tribunician power is renewed again.

**AD 14**: Accession of Tiberius on September 17<sup>th</sup>.

## Tiberius' military activities

**26-25 BC:** Tiberius accompanied Augustus as a military tribune in the Cantabrian War.

**20 BC:** Tiberius was sent to Parthia as a *legatus pro praetore* to win back Roman standards lost to Parthia in 53, 40, and 36 BC. These standards were successfully recovered through a diplomatic settlement.

**15 BC:** Tiberius and Drusus led a successful campaign in Rhaetia for which Augustus received his tenth imperatorial acclamation.

**12 BC:** Tiberius received ornamenta triumphalia for his successful Pannonian campaign.

**9 BC:** Tiberius was victorious in Illyricum and Drusus in Germany. Both received imperatorial acclamations for their victories. Tiberius' only ovation, voted in 11 BC, also took place in 9 BC.

**8 BC:** Tiberius was victorious in Germany, was acclaimed imperator for the second time, and was granted his first triumph.

**7 BC:** Tiberius celebrated his first triumph.

**AD 5:** Tiberius was acclaimed imperator for the third time in Germany.

**AD 8:** Tiberius was acclaimed imperator for the fourth time in Pannonia.

**AD 9:** Tiberius was acclaimed imperator for the fifth time in Dalmatia and was granted his second triumph.

**AD 11:** Tiberius was acclaimed imperator for the sixth time in Germany.

**AD 12:** Tiberius celebrated his second triumph for his Pannonian and Dalmatian victories on October 23<sup>rd</sup>.

**AD 13:** Tiberius was acclaimed imperator for the seventh time in Germany.