MEMBERS OF THE IMPERIAL FAMILY ON AUGUSTAN COINS

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Fig.1

RIC I: 154





Fig.4

Mørkholm 1991: 258

Fig.5

RRC 489/5



RIC I: 397









Fig.3a

RIC I: 220



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



Fig.3b RIC I: Tiberius 72



Fig.6 BMC Ptolemies, Cleopatra VII no.2

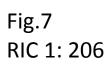




Fig.8b RIC 1: 238a





Fig.8a RIC 1: 237



Fig.9 RIC I: 469



Fig.10 RIC 1: 222

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.

I2 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 17th.

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 23rd.

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