

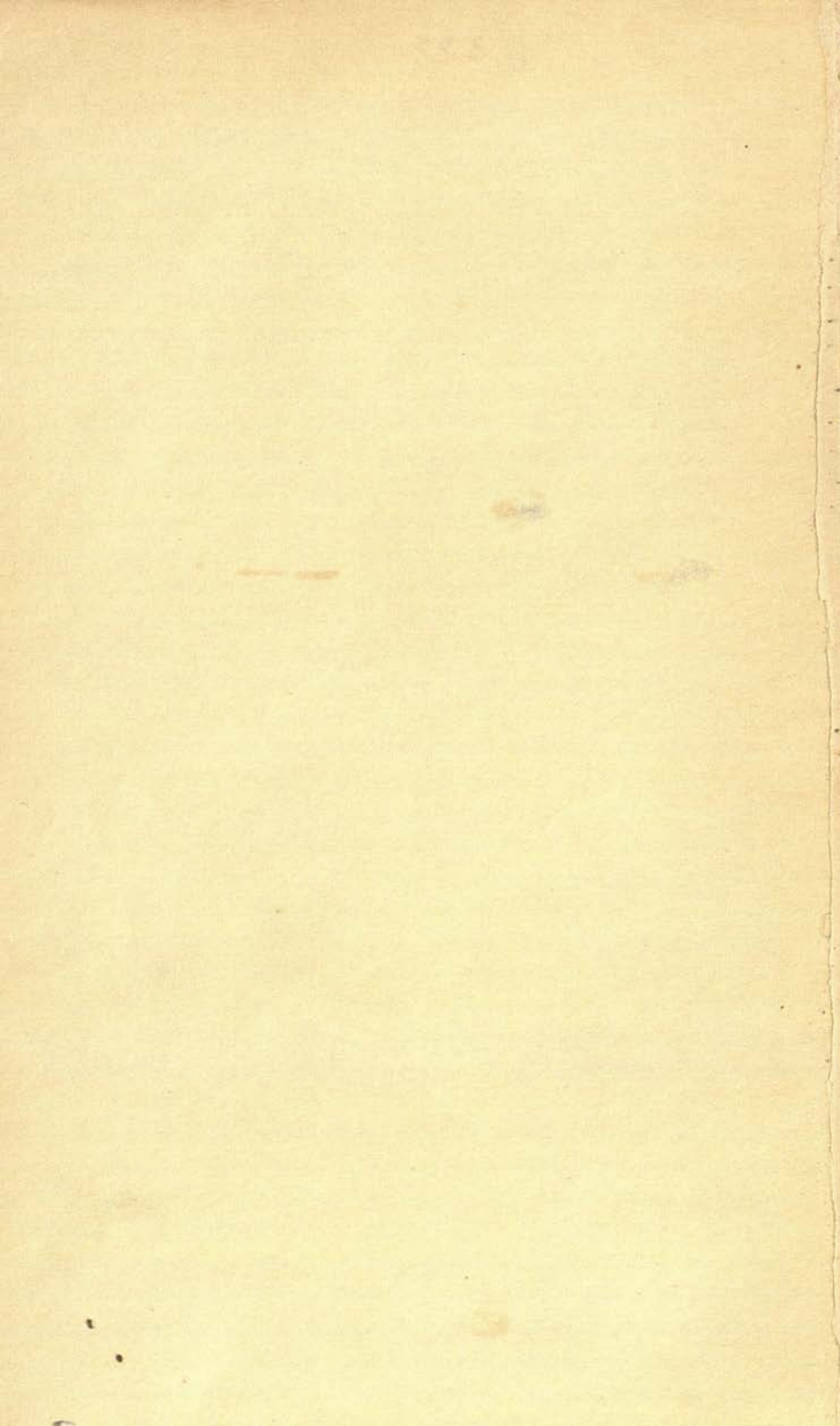
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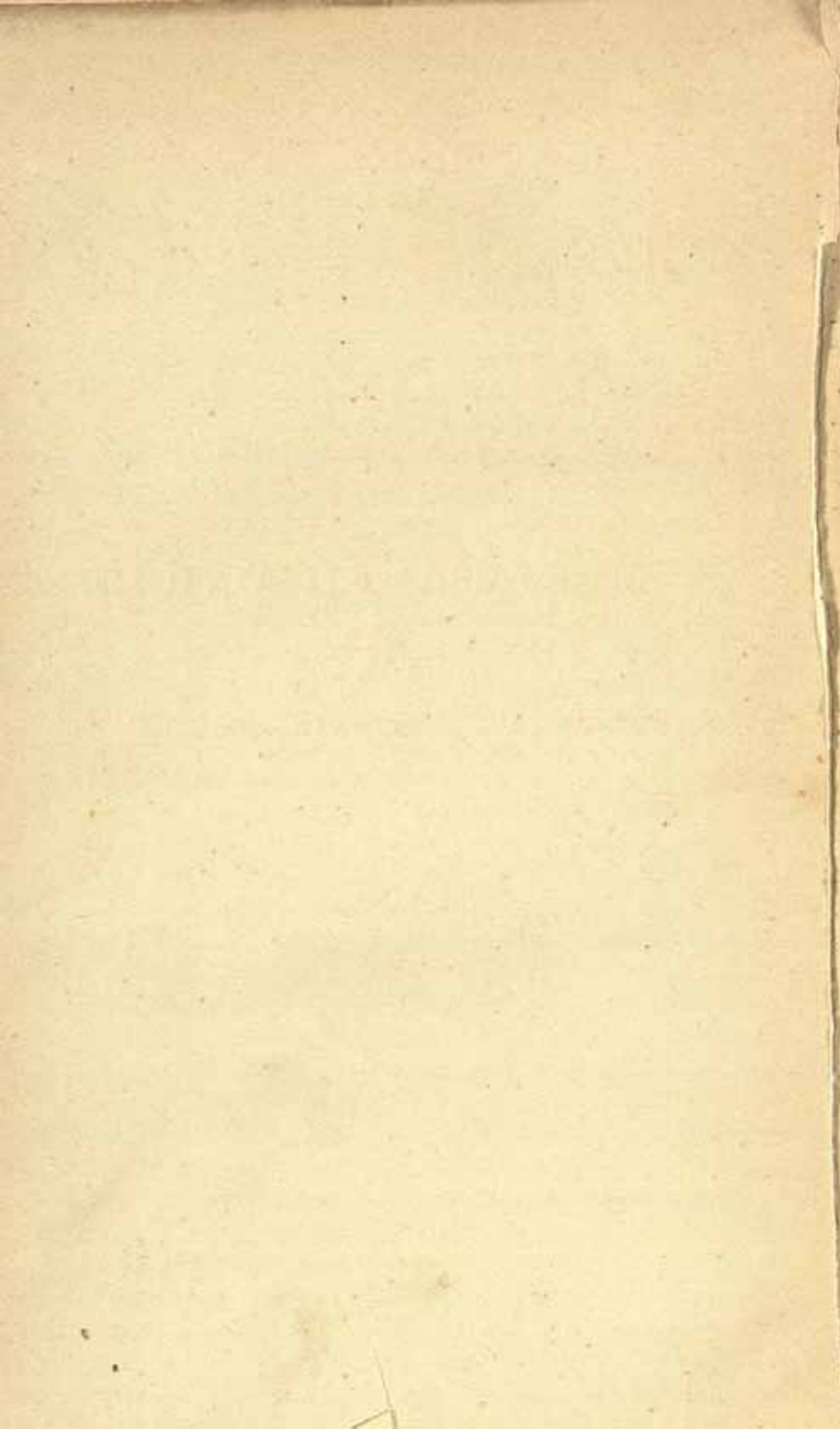
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THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE
AND
JOURNAL OF
THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



THE
NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE
AND
JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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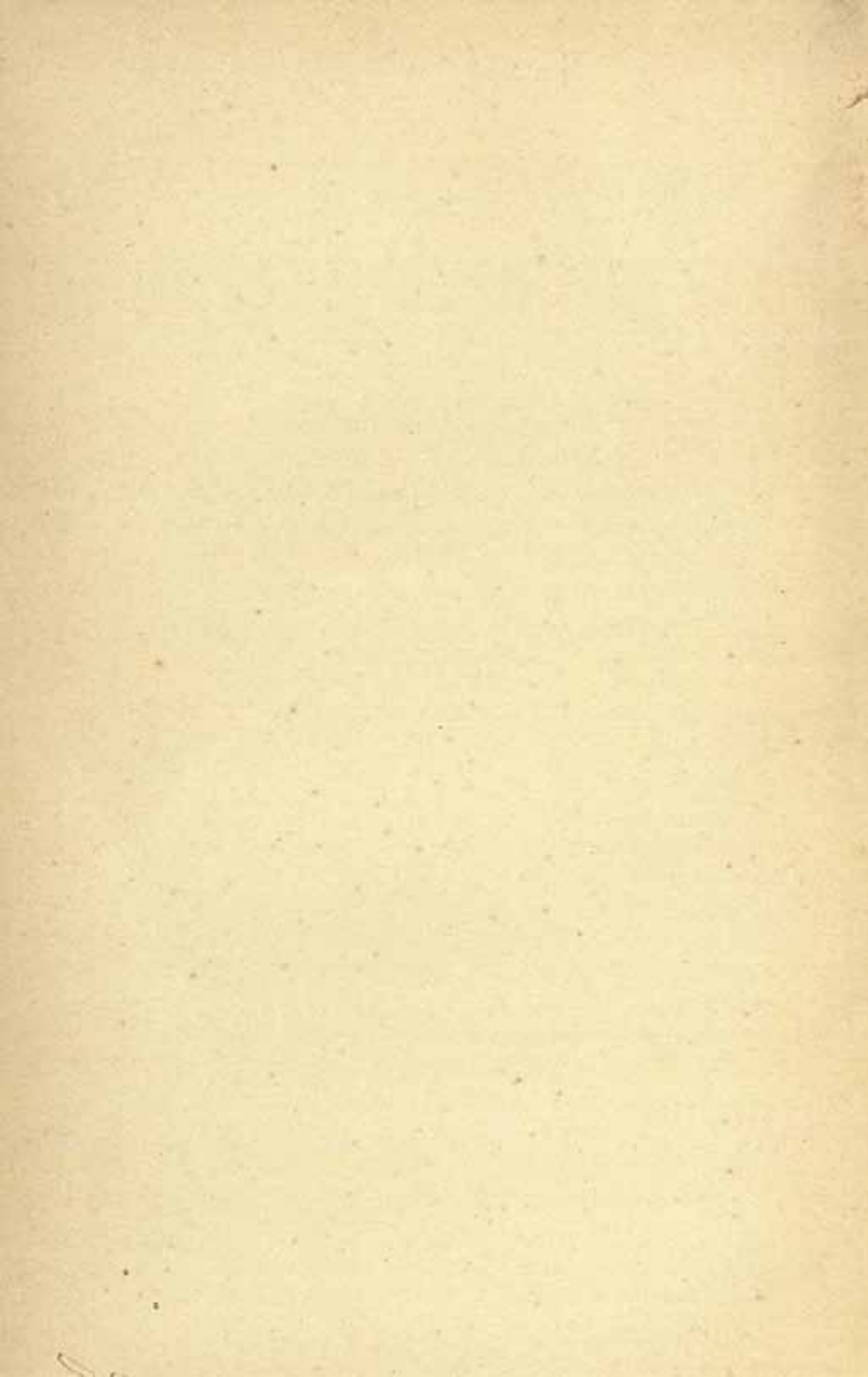
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I.

THE REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS, A.D. 287-293.

(See Plates I.-V.)

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

THE history of the short-lived British Empire which was founded by Carausius in 287, and terminated on the death of Allectus in 296, is wrapped in considerable obscurity, for the only accounts remaining to us which were written while the facts were fresh in men's minds are those of Mamertinus in his Panegyric on Maximian Hercules delivered in 289, and of the author, perhaps Eumenius, who panegyricized Constantius Chlorus a few years later. Britain unfortunately produced no contemporary writer. The Roman historians, Aurelius Victor and Eutropius, wrote in the reign of Julian the Apostate some seventy years after the reconquest of Britain, while Orosius Paulus flourished sixty years later. Zosimus, the Byzantine historian, was contemporary with Orosius, but his chapters relating to this period are lost, as also are those of Ammianus Marcellinus compiled in the fifth century; while Zonaras, another Byzantine whose date was about 1100, dismisses the whole subject with the words, "The prefect Asclepiodotus destroyed Crassus, who had been in possession of Britain for five years."

The next authorities are the English chroniclers—Bede,
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in the eighth century; Geoffrey of Monmouth, early in the twelfth century; and Robert of Gloucester, who wrote in metre a few years later. The two latter writers differ substantially from the Roman accounts, and also from the Scottish Chronicles of John of Fordun and Hector Boethius, written in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries respectively.

Genebrier and Dr. Stukeley, who wrote in the eighteenth century, allowed themselves to be so carried away by their imagination and their enthusiasm for their subject that their works are historically unreliable, as also is that of John Watts de Peyster, the American author, who dealt with the subject in the nineteenth century.

Before quoting the authors in detail, it may be worth while to consider for a moment what was the condition of the world during the third century of our era. Septimius Severus, who had reigned for eighteen stormy years, died at York in 211, leaving two sons, Bassianus Antoninus, known as Caracalla, and Geta, colleagues in the Empire. Caracalla murdered Geta in the arms of their mother, Julia Domna, in 212, and received the reward of that murder, and of five subsequent years of cruelty and crime, at the hands of Macrinus in 217. Macrinus and his son Diadumenian were in their turn murdered by mutinous soldiers during the succeeding year. Elagabalus, though a boy of fourteen when he succeeded them, managed in less than four years to disgust the world with his rapacity, cruelty, and debaucheries, and found a similar fate. His young cousin, Severus Alexander, ascended the throne, and held it for thirteen years with honour and success, till he also was unfortunately slain in a military tumult.

The gigantic and brutal Maximinus and his son Maximus were similarly destroyed in 238. The Gordians, father and son, Balbinus, and Pupienus, all seized the purple, and lost it by violent deaths within the same year. Gordian III, a mere boy, proved a brave and sagacious Emperor, but was treacherously assassinated in 244. His murderer, Philip, and his son were killed in their turn in 249; and so the terrible catalogue goes on till the year 284. During these thirty-five years upwards of fifty persons, of whom there is historical or numismatic record, seized some portion of the Imperial power in one part or other of the distracted Roman Empire, and it is probable that there were many other usurpers whose very names are forgotten. Coins of thirty-three Emperors and of seven of their wives are extant, and a few of them, Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Probus, and some others, stand out in history as honourable and capable rulers; but, good or bad, most of their reigns were occupied in incessant warfare against rivals and barbarians, and were terminated by death on the field of battle, by accident, or most frequently by assassination, after periods varying from a few days to about five years. Gallienus managed to retain the throne for fifteen years; Postumus for about seven. Probus, though he "equalled the fame of ancient heroes, restored peace and order to every province of the Roman world," and "by mild but steady administration confirmed the re-establishment of public tranquillity," yet lost his life in a mutiny after a reign of about six years. It is doubtful if any Emperor during this period died a natural death.

It is not difficult to imagine what must have been the misery of the people during these disturbed years. In addition to constant internecine strife, the Empire

suffered from the incursions of its barbarous neighbours on every side, while the provinces groaned under the cruelties and extortions of their governors and tyrants. Faith in the old gods was fast dying, and, but for the spread of Christianity, men had little hope in this world or the next. This terrible period was at last brought to an end by the coming of the strong ruler, Caius Valerius Diocletianus, who, born of servile parents in 245, raised himself by valour and ability to the position of commander of Numerian's bodyguard, and was, on the murder of that Emperor, called to the throne by the acclamations of the soldiers. After a severe struggle with Carinus, the brother and colleague of Numerian, he found himself in undisputed power, and at once applied his energies to the restoration and consolidation of the Imperial authority throughout the Roman world. Appreciating the fact that the work was too great for one man, he soon associated with himself Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus, surnamed *Herculeus*, a rough soldier but a very competent general, and a strong hand to execute what Diocletian's astute brain planned. Maximian governed the West, and his first duty was to suppress the revolt of the *Bagaudae* (probably the peasantry of the mountain country in the east of Gaul), who had risen against local oppression. One of his lieutenants in this war was *Carausius*, who now appears in authentic history for the first time, though it may well be that he had, as alleged by some of his chroniclers, taken part in many previous wars, and greatly distinguished himself as a soldier.

Successful on land, Maximian took measures to guard the coasts of Gaul and clear the narrow seas of German and Frankish pirates who then infested them, and, to

that end, he established a naval station at Bononia or Gesoriacum, now Boulogne, placing Carausius in command.

Carausius is described by the Roman historians as a citizen of Menapia, and, like both the Emperors, of the lowest extraction. The Menapians were a seafaring and trading people, having their home in the Low Countries between the Rhine and the Scheldt, but they had established trading colonies at many points round the British coasts and in Ireland, and given their name to the Isle of Man, so that the claim of the Chroniclers that Carausius was of British birth is not necessarily negatived by the statement that he was "*Menapiæ civis*."

His extraction is, however, uncertain, but the main facts of the later years of his life are clearly recorded, though with a lack of trustworthy detail. A very able man and a great military commander, he at once saw the strength of his position as Admiral of the Narrow Seas, and the possibility of his own aggrandizement. It is charged against him that instead of sweeping away the pirates, he permitted them to carry out their forays, and fell upon them on their return laden with booty. He failed to account to the provincial officials for the plunder so obtained, and was rapidly acquiring great riches, when Maximian, suspecting a rival, sent orders for his execution. Carausius, who seems to have had a capacity for acquiring the affection and support of those around him, was warned in time, took his fleet with him to Britain, won over the British nations and tribes, and rapidly consolidated a formidable power. His conduct was treacherous no doubt, but it can hardly be measured by a modern standard. He lived in a time when the world was governed on "the good old rule, the simple

plan, that they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can;" and, if we can believe the legend that he was himself a British prince, he was not without excuse or even right.

Maximian fitted out a great fleet, and sent it to try its fortune against him. Of the details of the fight we know nothing, but it ended in disaster to the Romans, and Maximian, "since war was in vain attempted against a man perfectly skilled in military art," agreed to a peace, under which Carausius was apparently accepted as a colleague in the Empire, and had Britain and some part of Northern Gaul assigned to him. This peace was made late in 289 or in 290, and was not loyally observed by the Romans. In 292 Maximian sent Constantius Chlorus against Carausius. He attacked Boulogne, and, after a severe struggle, took the town, having first cut it off from succour by constructing a dam across the entrance to the harbour, and so kept off the British fleet sent for its relief.

This was a severe blow to Carausius, and probably cost him his foothold on the Continent, but his insular power remained unbroken, and Chlorus failed to follow up his victory. However, in 293 Carausius was murdered by his lieutenant or ally Allectus, and Chlorus, encouraged by the news, commenced the preparation of a new fleet for an attempt on Britain. The attack was made in 296, and proved successful. One half of the Roman fleet, under Asclepiodotus, the Praetorian prefect of Chlorus, sailed across the Channel from the mouth of the Seine past the Isle of Wight to the Hampshire coast, eluding the British fleet in a fog. Asclepiodotus landed, burnt his ships, and marched inland. Allectus met him, and was defeated and slain, while the other part of the

Roman fleet, under Chlorus himself, sailed up to London in time to preserve it from plunder by the fugitive mercenaries of the beaten army, and thus Britain, after its short freedom, fell again under the power of Rome.

Round this story some legendary detail has crystallized, and the great interest which must attach to this early grasp at power by the British race may sufficiently excuse the lengthy quotations which are here inserted.

THE HISTORIANS.

The testimony of the historians is as follows:—

Aurelius Victor (*De Caesaribus*, chap. xxxix.) describes the association of Maximian in the Imperial power and his war against the Bagaudae, and says—

“In which war Carausius, a native of Menapia, distinguished himself by his feats of valour, and on this account and also because he was reputed to be skilled in nautical matters—for in his youth he had been a pilot—they charged him with getting together a fleet and beating off the German pirates who infested the seas. Emboldened by this, as he was crushing many of the barbarians, and not paying into the treasury all the spoil, in fear of Hercules, by whom he had learnt that orders had been given for his death, he sailed over to Britain and assumed the empire.”

Subsequently, after describing the pacification of other parts of the Roman Empire, he continues—

“To Carausius alone the empire of the island was left, after that he was regarded as amenable to orders and a protection for the inhabitants against warlike nations. Him indeed, after the space of six years, one Allectus by name overcame by guile. This Allectus, being by commission of Carausius his first minister, in fear of his crimes and of death on that

account, had traitorously wrested from him the empire. He held it for a short time, when Constantius despatched Asclepiodotus, who was the prefect in command of the praetorians, with a portion of the fleet and the legions, and deleted him."

Eutropius, in his *History* (Bk. X.), after shortly describing the restoration of peace in Gaul, says—

"After these times Carausius too, who, meanly born, had got a mighty name and a considerable post in the army, having at Bononia secured a commission to keep all quiet at sea along the coast of Belgica and Armorica, which the Franks and Saxons infested, having often taken many of the barbarians, but not returning the booty entire to the provincial governors nor sending it to the Emperors, when there began to be a suspicion entertained of him that the barbarians were purposely suffered to come there by him that he might snap them as they passed with their booty, and might by that convenience enrich himself, being ordered by Maximian to be slain, he took the purple and seized on Britain. Thus whilst matters were in great disorder throughout the whole world and Carausius was raising a war in Britain, Achilleus in Egypt, the Pentapolitans harassed Africa, Narseus made war upon the East, Diocletian raised Maximian Hercules from the dignity of Caesar to that of Emperor, and made Constantius and (Galerius) Maximian Caesars. . . .

"However, at last, since war was in vain attempted against a man perfectly skilled in military art, a peace was agreed upon with Carausius. Allectus, a companion of his, killed him seven years after, and himself kept possession of Britain three years after him, who was suppressed by the conduct of Asclepiodotus, praefect of the guards."

Orosius Paulus, in Bk. VII. chap. xxv. of his *History*, tells the story very much in the same words—

"Then, as a certain Carausius, in birth of the lowest, but in wisdom and action ready, appointed to keep guard over the coasts of the Ocean, which the Franks and Saxons were then

ravaging, was acting rather for the destruction than the profit of the state, by rendering to his lords none of the booty taken from the pirates, but keeping it entirely to himself, he excited the suspicion that, by a skilful negligence, he was allowing the enemy to make attacks upon various countries. On which account, Maximian ordered him to be put to death; but he assumed the purple and made himself master of Britain. . . . Carausius, having during seven years, with the greatest bravery defended and kept for himself Britain, at length was slain by his associate Allectus. Allectus afterwards held for a space of three years the island wrested from Carausius; him Asclepiodotus, prefect of the Praetorian guard, crushed and recovered Britain for the Empire after ten years."

The Roman historians naturally took an unfavourable view of the loyalty of Carausius, but it seems they had no doubt as to the greatness of his bravery and capacity.

THE PANEGYRISTS.

The panegyrists supply us with many picturesque details as to which the historians are silent, but, devoting as they did their whole efforts to the glorification of the object of their adulation, they were not likely to present too favourable a portrait of the man who proved so serious a thorn in the side of the Roman Empire, and for several years defeated all attempts made against him. It will, nevertheless, be found that they do not differ greatly from the historians in their estimate of him.

Claudius Mamertinus, in his Panegyric upon Maximian delivered at Treves on April 21, 289, when that Emperor's expedition against Carausius was about to start, says in chap. xi.—

"It is, I say, O Emperor, a sign of the good fortune and good luck of you and your colleague (Diocletian) that already

your soldiers have reached the Ocean, victorious, and already the ebb and flow of the tide have sucked in the blood of your enemies slain upon that coast. . . . What courage now can that pirate possess, when he sees that your armies have all but entered those straits, by which alone thus far has he delayed death, and that they, forgetting their ships, have followed the retreating sea what way soever it might fall back? What island more distant, what other ocean can he hope for now? By what possible means can he escape the penalty of his treason, unless he be swallowed up by an earthquake or be carried away by a whirlwind to some desert island?

"Most beautiful fleets were built and rigged out to make for the Ocean, simultaneously, from all the rivers, and not only did men work vying with one another, to complete the ships, but the rivers suddenly rose to receive them. Throughout almost a whole year, Emperor, during which you had need of fine weather, to construct your dockyards, to cut timber; for the wills of the workmen to be strong, and their hands not to be slack, scarcely any day was spoiled by rain. Even winter resembled spring in mildness, and we did not think that we lay under the northern sky, but felt that, either the stars or the districts were shifted, so to speak, and that we were enjoying the clemency of a southern clime. This river of ours, deprived for a while of the feeding rains, was unable to bear your ships, and could only bring down timber to the dockyards. But lo! suddenly, when the galleys had to be launched, Earth for you sent up abundant springs, Jupiter for you poured down copious rains, and Ocean for you flooded all the river channels. And so the vessels made an attack upon the waters, that came up to them of their own accord, the vessels moved by the slightest effort on the part of the rowers, whose most happy start needed the sailor's song more than the sailor's toil, and so any one can easily see, O Emperor, what a happy issue will attend you in your sea operations against the pirate when even the weather is already at your service."

That happy issue he was never able to announce, and his subsequent silence is eloquent.

There is no Roman description of the fighting which resulted from Maximian's attempt, but the Panegyrist of Chlorus hints that disaster arose from a storm at sea. We may, however, gather from the remark of Eutropius that war was in vain attempted against Carausius, and from Orosius' statement that he defended and kept Britain for himself for seven years with the greatest bravery, that severe fighting took place, and ended in favour of Carausius. The power of Rome would not have been entirely baffled by the loss of a fleet in a storm.

In the next panegyric we have an account of the occurrences from 292 to 296. Eumenius, if he be in truth the author, speaks of his patron Constantius Chlorus in fervid terms in chaps. v., vi., and vii.—

"For who, I do not say, remembers, but who does not still, in a certain way, see by what great additions he increased and adorned the Empire? Adopted into the supreme power, immediately upon his arrival, he shut out the Ocean seething with a fleet of enemies beyond all count, and hemmed in by land and sea alike that army which had settled upon the Boulogne shore. And he, having conquered by his valour the army of Carausius, and in his mercy saving it, whilst the recovery of Britain was being brought about by the building of fleets, cleared of every enemy the land of Batavia (Holland) once seized by various tribes of Franks under a son of Batavia, and, not contented to have conquered them, he annexed them to the Roman nations so that they were forced to lay aside not only their arms but also their savageness. Why should I speak of the recovery of Britain, to which he sailed with the sea so calm that the Ocean, amazed at so great a passenger, seemed to have lost all its movements, and he arrived in such wise that victory did not accompany but awaited him. Immediately then, Caesar, by your very coming you made Gaul your own. Since the rapidity of your movements crushed at the walls of Gesoriacum the band of the pirate faction persisting in its miserable errors and took

away from them, who formerly relied upon the sea, the Ocean that washed the gates. And in this proceeding your godlike forethought and its results, worthy of your design, were made visible, when you, by fixing beams and piling up on them great blocks of stone, rendered all that harbour, which at stated periods the tide covers or leaves bare, impassable to ships, and moreover by your admirable method of working you overcame the character of the place, when the sea, with its useless ebb and flow of the tide, seemed to jeer, so to say, at the pirates who were prevented from flying, and did in no wise help the imprisoned ones as if it had ceased to return. What palisades of camps shall we ever admire after this novel palisade in the sea? what marvel will it be if any strength of wall shall not yield to the battering-ram, or height of wall shall look down upon the besieging engines, when the great Ocean, launched with such an impetus, rising in such a mighty mass, whether, as they say, repelled from distant lands or exalted by the panting it breathes forth or moved by any other influence, in vain, O Caesar, by no means could burst through your mole nor sweep it away at all by its coming and going for so many days, although, during all this time, where it flows round the world, it was breaking up coasts, and destroying banks, it was in that one place of power either inferior to your majesty or the more merciful on account of the honour due to you!

"Xerxes, the most powerful King of the Persians, as I have heard, threw golden fetters into the deep, maintaining that he was binding Neptune in bonds, because he stormed with his billows: this he did of his foolish boastfulness and sacrilegious vanity. But your divine forethought, Caesar, employing an efficacious policy, did not outrage the element, but, instead of challenging hate, deserved respect. What other construction can we put upon the facts, when, so soon as the desperate straits of the besieged and reliance upon your mercy had raised the siege, the first tide that fell upon the afore-mentioned barrier, burst through it, and the whole of that army of trees invincible, so long as it was well for you that it should be invincible, as though the signal had been given and its days of watching were over, broke up, so

that none could doubt that that harbour, which had been closed against the pirate, so that he could not bring help to his followers, was thrown open to you to ensure your victory. For, O invincible Caesar, thanks to that dash of your valour and felicity, the whole war might have been finished forthwith, had not the necessity of the case suggested that time should be given for building ships."

In chap. xii. the panegyrist writes a short account of the rise and fall of Carausius as follows :—

"And so when by a nefarious brigandage the fleet had been drawn away by the pirate chief in his flight, that fleet which used to protect Gaul, and, further, when many ships had been built as we build them, and when the Roman legion had been won over, when some squadrons of foreign troops had been cut off, when certain merchants of Gaul had been brought over, and when no small amount of barbarian troops had been won by means of the spoils of the provinces, and all of these troops had been trained to seamanship under the tuition of the chief of that scandalous proceeding, we heard that our armies, although in valour invincible as they were, were yet inexperienced in maritime matters, and that a mighty mass of war had grown up against them: we heard this, although we were sure of the result. For there had come upon them the long freedom from punishment for their guilt, which had inflamed the audacity of the band of desperadoes to such an extent that they boasted that the storminess of the sea, which, by a kind of fatal necessity had deferred our victory, was an excuse for our fear of them, and they believed that the war was not dropped for a time designedly, but given up entirely in despair, and this prevailed so much that, all fear of common punishment being laid aside, the henchman slew the arch-pirate, and thought that the Empire was a fit reward for such a crime."

Again, in chaps. xiv. and xv., we find—

"At this point I cannot fail to remember how delightful in governing the state and in gaining glory was the good luck

of those princes who, though they stayed in Rome, gained triumphs and titles from nations conquered by their generals. Fronto, for instance, not the second, but the other glory of Roman eloquence, when he was giving to the prince Antoninus the credit of finishing the war in Britain, although he, residing in the palace at Rome, had entrusted the command in the campaign to another, declared that he deserved all the glory for the success, just as the helmsman of a warship deserves the credit for all the journey and voyage of the ship.

"But you, O Caesar invincible, of all that voyage and all that war, were not only by your rights as commander-in-chief, director, but, by your actions and the example of your bravery, the exhorter and impeller of the same, and, sailing from the shores of Boulogne, over the storm-swollen Ocean, you inspired that fleet of yours, which the river Seine had brought down (to the sea), with so irresistible an ardour that, although the commanders were yet hesitating, and the sea and the sky were stormy, the troops of their own accord clamoured for the signal to sail, despised all signs of danger, set sail upon a stormy day and caught a side wind, because there was no direct one. For who, however rough might be the sea, would not venture a voyage, when you were sailing? On all sides, as it is said, when the news came that you were sailing, arose one voice and one appeal, 'Why do we hesitate? Why do we delay? The Chief has already weighed anchor, he is already approaching, perhaps he has already arrived. Let us venture everything; let us go through whatsoever billows there may be! What is that we can fear? We follow Caesar.' Nor was their belief in your good fortune a delusion, for, as we hear from the statements of the troops, at that time so thick a fog came down upon the sea that the hostile fleet, stationed on the watch in ambush, off the Isle of Wight, was passed, the enemy being entirely ignorant of it, and did not arrest your attack and was not able to oppose you. And as for the fact that this army, invincible under your auspices, as soon as it had reached the shores of Britain set fire to all its ships, what other signals except those of your divinity impelled them so to do? Or what other reason persuaded them to reserve no means of escape, to dread none of the hazards of

war, nor to think Mars impartial, as the proverb has it, except it was that, from contemplation of you and your colleagues in the Empire, it was certain that there could be no possible doubt about the victory? They then did not think about mere strength, or human power, but your divinities.

"The fact that when any battle was proposed they vouched for themselves certain success is not so much due to the confidence of the troops as to the good fortune of the Emperors. Why, even the standard bearer in that nefarious mutiny, why did he leave the shore which was in his possession? Why did he desert the fleet and the harbour? except that, O Caesar invincible, he feared that you were about to come forthwith, you whose sails he had beheld approaching, at any rate he preferred to put the matter to the test with your generals before awaiting the present thunderbolt of your majesty. Fool that he was, who did not know that wherever he fled, the force of your divinity was present everywhere, where your features, where your statues were worshipped."

In chaps. xvi., xvii., and xviii., he says—

"Nevertheless, he [Allectus], flying from you, fell into the hands of your men; he was conquered by you: crushed by your armies. In a word, so alarmed was he, seeing you behind his back, and panic-stricken, as one distracted he hastened to death, and neither drew out his army in battle array nor drew up all the forces which he was hurrying with him, but attended by the old prime movers in the conspiracy and by the mercenary bands of barbarians, forgetful of your great powers, he rushed upon his doom. And, Caesar, the happy fortune of you and your colleague gave this boon to the state, that when the Roman empire was victorious, scarcely a single Roman fell. For, as I hear, all those plains and hills were covered only by the corpses of the most foul enemies which were strewed over them. The garments, barbarian or assumed in imitation of barbarism, the long red hair now dabbled with blood and befouled with dust, dragged in all directions, according as they had been drawn by the agony of the wounded, lay upon the ground, and among them the great standard bearer of the pirates, who had of his own free will

and accord laid aside the dress which, in his lifetime, he had outraged, and was hardly discovered by the evidence of a single garment. So truly had he said to himself, when his death was near, that he would not even when slain wish to be recognized. And, invincible Caesar, by the favour of the immortal gods, you won the victory over all the enemies you attacked, but over and above all you annihilated the Franks so that those soldiers of yours also who, as I have mentioned above, owing to the mistake caused by the fog at sea had reached the town of London, slew whatever was left of that mercenary mob of barbarians which was minded to sack the city and take to flight, and your soldiers in the slaughter of the enemy not only gave safety to your subjects in the province but pleasure at the gladiatorial display.

"Oh, victory complex, attended by innumerable triumphs by which the Britains were restored, by which the power of the Franks was utterly destroyed, by which the necessity of obeying was imposed upon many other nations implicated in that treasonable conspiracy, by which finally the seas were cleared and pacified for ever! You may boast, O invincible Caesar, that you have discovered another world, and by restoring the naval glory of the power of Rome, have added to the Empire an element greater than all the lands. Accordingly, by this victory of yours, not only has Britain been freed from servitude, but security has been restored to all the peoples that, situated upon the sea coast, run as much risk in war as the advantages they gain in peace."

If we may believe the Chroniclers quoted below, the Britons themselves had, since they fell under the power of Allectus, found reason to desire even the Roman rule in preference to his tyranny, which formed a bitter contrast to the popular rule of Carausius. The following description of their reception of Chlorus, translated from chap. xix. of the Panegyric, supports this view. The author graphically describes the scene as follows:—

"Fitly and properly therefore, as soon as you, the avenger and the liberator, so long desired, had reached those shores,

a triumph poured itself forth to meet your majesty, and the Britons, jumping for joy, with their wives and children presented themselves, not merely falling down to worship you yourself, whom they regarded as one come down from heaven, but also the sails and the oars of that ship, which had brought to them your divinity, and they were quite ready to strew themselves upon the ground and thus feel your incoming. And no wonder if they were elated with so great joy, after that helpless captivity of theirs for so many years, after the outrages committed upon their wives, after the degrading servitude of their children when they were at length free, at length Romans, at length refreshed by the true light of the Empire. For over and above that reputation for mercy and piety, belonging to your colleague, which is celebrated by the voice of the peoples, they saw in your face, Caesar, outward and visible signs of all the virtues: on your forehead, signs of dignity: in your eyes, signs of gentleness: in your blushing, signs of modesty: in your address, signs of justice. When they had marked each and every one of these characteristics and had observed them, they sang together with shouts of joy: they devoted themselves to you and your colleague: to you and your colleague they devoted their children: to your children they devoted their children even unto the third and fourth generation."

THE ENGLISH CHRONICLERS.

Thus far the classic writers go, and Bede, the earliest of the mediaeval Chroniclers, who deals with this period, does so almost in the words of Orosius Paulus, adding nothing either from tradition or imagination. Not so Geoffrey of Monmouth, writing in the early part of the twelfth century, and, as he alleges, translating a much earlier British work found in Armorica. In Bk. V. chap. ii., after describing the life and death of the Emperor Severus, he says, "Severus left two sons, Bassianus and Geta, whereof Geta had a Roman for his

mother, and Bassianus a Briton." The Romans made Geta king, the Britons rejected him, and advanced Bassianus as being a countryman on his mother's side. This proved the occasion of a fight between the brothers, in which Geta was killed, and so Bassianus obtained the kingdom.

"At that time there was in Britain one Carausius, a young man of very mean birth, who having given proof of his bravery in many engagements, went to Rome and solicited the leave of the Senate to defend with a fleet the maritime coasts of Britain from the incursion of the Barbarians, which if they would grant him he promised to do more and greater things for the honour and service of the commonwealth than if the kingdom of Britain were delivered up to them. The Senate, deluded by his specious promises, granted to him his request, and so, with his commission sealed, he returned to Britain.

"Then, by wicked practices getting a fleet together, he enlisted into his service a body of the bravest youth, and put out to sea and sailed round the shores of the Kingdom, causing very great disturbance among the people. In the mean time he invaded the adjacent islands, where he destroyed all before him, countries, cities and towns, and plundered the inhabitants of all they had. By this conduct he encouraged to flock to him all manner of dissolute fellows with hopes of plunder, and in a very short time was attended with an army that no neighbouring prince was able to oppose. This made him swell with pride, and propose to the Britons that they should make him king, upon which consideration he promised to kill and banish the Romans and free the whole Island from the invasions of barbarous nations. Accordingly obtaining his request, he presently fell upon Bassianus and killed him, and then took upon him the government of the kingdom. For Bassianus was betrayed by the Picts, whom Fulgenius,¹ his mother's brother, had brought with him into

¹ It would appear from Boethius that Fulgenius (or Findock) was a relation of Carausius, not of Bassianus.

Britain, and who, being corrupted by the promises and presents of Carausius, instead of assisting Bassianus, deserted him in the very battle and fell upon his men, so that the rest were put into a consternation and, not knowing their friends from foes, quickly gave ground, and left the victory to Carausius. Then he, to reward the Picts for this success, gave to them a place of habitation in Albania, where they afterwards mixed with the Britons. When the news of these proceedings of Carausius arrived at Rome, the Senate deputed Allectus with three legions and a commission to kill the tyrant, and restore the kingdom of Britain to the Roman power. No sooner was he arrived than he fought with Carausius, killed him, and took upon himself the government. After which he miserably oppressed the Britons for having deserted the commonwealth and adhered to Carausius. But the Britons, not enduring this, advanced Asclepiodotus, Duke of Cornwall, to be their king, and then unanimously marched against Allectus and challenged him to a battle. He was then at London celebrating a feast to his tutelary gods, but being informed of the coming of Asclepiodotus, he quitted the sacrifice, and went out with all his forces to meet him, and engaged with him in a most sharp fight. But Asclepiodotus had the advantage, and dispersed and put to flight Allectus's troops, and in pursuit killed many thousands, as also King Allectus himself. After this victory gained by him, Levius Gallus, the colleague of Allectus, assembled together the rest of the Romans, and shut the gates of the city, in the towers and fortifications of which he placed his men, thinking by this means either to make a stand against Asclepiodotus, or at least to avoid imminent death. But Asclepiodotus, seeing what was done, quickly laid siege to the city, and sent word to all the Dukes of Britain how he had killed Allectus with a great number of his men, and was besieging Gallus with the rest of the Romans in London, and therefore earnestly entreated them to hasten to his assistance, representing to them withal how easy it was to extirpate the whole race of the Romans out of Britain, provided they would all join their forces against the besieged. At this summons came the

Dementians, Venedotians, Deirans, Albanians, and all others of the British Race. As soon as they appeared before the Duke he commanded vast numbers of engines to be made to beat down the walls of the city. Accordingly every one readily executed his orders with great bravery, and made a brisk assault upon the city, the walls of which were in a very short time battered down, and a passage made into it. After these preparations they began a bloody assault upon the Romans, who, seeing their fellow-soldiers fall before them without intermission, persuaded Gallus to offer a surrender, on the bare terms only of having quarter granted to them and leave to depart. For they were now all killed excepting one legion, which still held out. Gallus consented to the proposal, and accordingly surrendered himself and his men to Asclepiodotus, who was disposed to give them quarter ; but he was prevented by a body of Venedotians, who rushed in upon them, and the same day cut off their heads upon a brook within the city, which from the name of the commander was afterwards called in the British tongue Nantgallim and in the Saxon Gallemborne [Walbrook]."

He goes on in the next chapter to describe how Asclepiodotus took the crown, and "governed in peace and justice ten years," during which commenced the persecution of Diocletian, "very much owing to Maximianus Hercules, General of his Army, by whose command all the churches were pulled down." Then follows an account of an outbreak of the Britons under Coel, Duke of Colchester, who is said to have slain Asclepiodotus in a pitched battle, when the Senate sent Constantius "the senator," with whom Coel made peace. Coel's death immediately followed, and then the Chronicler gives the crown to Constantius, who married Helena, daughter of Coel, who "surpassed all the ladies of the country in beauty as she did all others of the time in her skill in music and the liberal arts."

It must be admitted that Geoffrey has confused his facts and is therefore unreliable, but it is difficult to believe that he wrote without having consulted some earlier authorities which are no longer available, and his account is not wholly inconsistent with those of the historians and other chroniclers. It must, however, not be forgotten that, whatever the earlier authorities were, Bede, writing about the end of the seventh century, evidently knew nothing of them.

Robert of Gloucester, who flourished between 1260 and 1300, followed Geoffrey's version pretty closely in his metrical chronicle, introducing the subject in line 1721 as follows :—

“A stalwart young bachelor in this land was tho Coraus
was icluped that couthe of much wo :
For tho he adde moche in worde ibe and ido gret maistrie
And himself moche ifonded, he thought do trecherie.”

He proceeds in similar style for about a hundred lines, but introduces no new facts. The curious are referred to his work.

THE SCOTTISH CHRONICLERS.

As we have seen, the English Chroniclers are disappointing. Two northern writers have, however, dealt very fully with the history of Carausius. They are certainly not open to complaint on the score of lack of detail and appreciation of their hero; but as they are not entirely in agreement with each other, and as we have no knowledge on what information they based their evidence, their accounts must be accepted with great reserve.

John of Fordun, in his *Chronica Gentis Scotorum*, written, it is believed, in the fourteenth century, speaks of the continual struggles between the Scots and

their treacherous neighbours the Picts, and says in chap. xxxvii. that peace was restored by means of Carausius, a Briton, who intended to lead the nations against the Romans. In chap. xxxviii. he writes as follows:—

“While fickle Fortune was in this wise not turning her wheel without uncertainty, the diminished strength of the Romans is so changed for the worse that the whole world was disturbed by land and by sea. Moreover, this same Carausius, a man born of the very dregs of the people, but yet well skilled in the duties of a soldier, while the Saxons and the Franks, with all the skill of pirates, were devastating with their ships the waters of the Belgian sea and the shores of the same, received from the Senate the office of pacifier. And he immediately summoned to his standard brigands from all parts, men whom any one could always have ready and willing for sedition: he often took large shares of plunder from the enemy, but did not divide them fairly with his people, nor restore to the natives their goods: nor did he share any of the booty with the Senate, or for the advantage of the republic, but with skilful proficiency kept it intact for himself, and thus enriched himself. And so on this account, fearing lest he should take to himself the barbarians in too close friendship and draw them to him and bring them to the destruction of the Roman interest, sealed orders that he should be put to death were issued by the Senate. But he, indeed, prudent and cautious as he was in all his doings, getting a clue to the instructions of Caesar, rising at once, in all his might against the Romans, retained in his own hands the whole of Britain, bestowing nothing thereof upon them, and put it all under his own supremacy. And, moreover, immediately urging vehemently to peace and friendship all the tribes of the island, the Scots also and the Picts, whom he had formerly visited with the most cruel depredations, he most earnestly, by promising many gifts, urged upon them to join with him and to rise up together and drive the Romans out of the island. Nor could he have brought them over by any means to conclude peace on this wise, if their possessions, gained by

the sword, in the time of Nero, were not left to them under the same form of peace, and he had, moreover, granted that they should remain intact for all time. Accordingly having joined these nations to help him, he rushed upon the Romans, and wresting them from all their fortresses and towns, he cruelly banished them all from Britain, and adorned himself with the diadem of the Kingdom.

"Accordingly the Britons, although they knew that this Carausius was base born, yet by reason of his skill in warfare, in which he excelled, gladly accepted him as King, hoping that, by his ability, they would be the sooner rescued from Roman rule. Moreover, of their own accord they ratify the agreements he had lately made with the Scots and Picts, and for the sake of the agreement, they readily granted to him the domains, as far as the banks of the Humber, of their late leader Fulgentius, which Gotharius, his daughter's son, by the help of the Scots, through many gliding years, had held with difficulty safe from the Romans up to that time, and they assigned them to him in perpetuity. And it was settled that, in times to come, having been made one people, so to speak, they should without treachery render faithful help to one or the other against the Romans or any other nations soever as shall be wanting to make war upon them or any one of them.

"Meantime, a Roman force under Bassianus is sent by the Emperors into Britain, to either slay or put to flight Carausius, and recover it from those barbarous and untameable races, and bring it back to the republic again: but if he could not do that, he should bestrew their fields with the corpses of the inhabitants who wished to breathe sorrow (*i.e.* were ill disposed to Rome). Meanwhile Bassianus, immediately upon his arrival, began to make overtures to the Picts to the effect that if they would make a treaty with him and hasten to help him in war against the Britons, he himself also would not refuse them his continual help against the Scots. But, as they were previously bound by their agreement with Carausius, they gave no final answer concerning his promises, cunningly dismissing him, thinking that they would either send him reinforcements or withdraw from the

war. For they wanted, in their cunning craftiness, to foresee the end of the war, and being certain of the winning side, they might then more safely come to terms with the conqueror.

"So Bassianus, arriving in Britain, after he had crushed and pulverized the Britons by divers massacres and proscriptions, was slain, in a desperate engagement, with many of his soldiers, by Carausius and the Scots and Picts who had joined him.

"So, after this victory, Carausius, pre-eminent over all in every shape and form of warfare, was the first, since the subjection of Britain by the Emperor Julius, to expel the Romans and restore the people to their old freedom, and to rule in an excellent manner, but he was betrayed by his own familiar officer, and, not without the mark of treachery, died by the sword. Carausius, for seven years most bravely held the Britains he had won, and was at length slain by the treachery of his partner Allectus. For Carausius was nobly faithful, in accordance with his vow, and maintaining right down to the nail the covenants arranged with the Scots and Picts, he brought them over by frequent embassies, exhorting them to real fellowship, and by much more frequent letters.

" 'In this island,' said Carausius to them (anticipating the words of a greater author), 'I hold that the Romans are in no wise to be feared, provided only that the various tribes of this island, united under loyal chieftains, keep a firm peace with one another.'

"Meanwhile, by reason of the death of Carausius their chief, the greater part of the British nation renewed the treaty of alliance with the Scots, and did their best either to put Allectus to death or to banish him from Britain. But Allectus, leading with him the Picts who had eluded the treaty promised before to the Britons, afflicted the Britons with manifold disasters.

"After Carausius, Allectus held Britain for the space of three years: he was crushed by the Praetorian guard, under the leadership of Asclepiodotus. But when war was made upon the British people by the Romans, the Scots assisting the Britons brought them loyal aid; against the Britons the

Picts gave invariably help to the Romans. Now the craftiness of Allectus parted the Picts from the Britons, and they continuously right down to the time of Maximus,² Emperor of Gaul, devastated each other, and massacred and were massacred."

The Chronicler then proceeds to describe the arrival of Constantius with three legions, and says that he "easily compelled the southern Britons to make peace, not by war but by threat of war," and afterwards with the aid of the Picts attacked the Britons of Albania and the Scots.

The other Scottish Chronicler, Hector Boethius, was born about the year 1470. In Bk. VI. of his *History of the Scots*, he describes the death of King Findock of Albania (no doubt the Fulgentius of the previous narrative), slain by "two naughty persons procured by Donald, King of the Isles," to go over into Albany. The murderers were caught, and confessed that they were procured unto it "not onelie by Donald of the Isles, but also by Carantius the King's owne brother."

"Not long after Carantius was sought after for execution; but he, being informed of the murder of his brother and the execution of the conspirators, fearing that he would be condemned for treason and afford a sorry sight to the peoples, withdrew into exile: this withdrawal was the main cause of the general hatred of him. Having tarried for a considerable time in Britain, he at length went away to Italy with the Roman soldiers. By his services under Aurelian, Probus, Carus, and Diocletian, he gained great renown as a warrior. . . .

"Meantime Quintus Bassianus, the Roman Governor, found affairs in Britain in great disorder. Carantius who, as we have mentioned above, had gone into voluntary exile,

² Magnus Maximus assumed the purple in Britain in 383, seized part of Italy in 387, and was slain in 388.

in fear of punishment for his brother's murder, after staying and afflicting with sore disasters the Roman garrisons, wrested Britain from the Romans. He, as he was thought at Rome to be of lowly birth (for he had concealed his origin), had gained, as a private soldier, great renown in Illyria, in Gaul, and in Italy, and so, in consequence of his military skill, he was regarded by Caesar and the Senate as a fit and proper person to be put in charge of a province, to keep the seas against the Saxon pirates."

The author then describes the conduct of Carausius in his office, and the warning he received that Maximian had given orders for his execution, and continues—

"He himself, with his fleet and troops and ill-gotten wealth, sailing over the Hibernian Ocean, passed into Westmoreland, a district of Britain, and at that time a Roman province, not far from the lands of the Scots and Picts, from whom he hoped to gain assistance against the Romans. There he landed his forces, and, with no great trouble, as the inhabitants surrendered of their own accord, he gained the submission of the province. Then he sent ambassadors to Crathlint, his nephew (son of his brother), to say that Carantius, after he had gone into exile by reason of the charge of the murder of his brother which had been brought against him, had wandered long in poverty, and then enlisted for the Persian war which the Emperor Carus had waged: that before long, ready in speech and action as he was, and enjoying great confidence with Cæsar, he was made centurion, then prætor, and, as such, had given so splendid a specimen of his worth that by the suffrages of all his fellow-soldiers he was appointed to command the fleet to clear the Channel of the Saxon and Frank pirates."

He then tells the story of his flight and arrival in Westmoreland, and proceeds by the embassy to inform Crathlint

"that if the Scots and Picts would only help him, he hoped to expel quite easily the Romans from Albion; for he knew

for a certainty that the Roman forces in Britain were growing weaker every day, and Diocletian was too much troubled by rebellions elsewhere to help them.

"Let them lay aside all ill-feeling and unite against the Romans. As for the murder of King Findock, he had nothing to do with it."

When King Crathlint heard of all the power and wealth of his uncle Carausius, he promised him help, but declared

"that he was bound to stay at home for fear lest, if he marched with his forces against the Romans, he should expose his wives, children, and possessions to the outrages of his hostile neighbours, the Picts."

The ambassadors of Carausius then went on to the King of the Picts, and received much the same answer; and Carausius, hearing from his ambassadors how well disposed Crathlint was towards him,

"rejoicing greatly, immediately quitted Westmoreland after he had set garrisons in the fortifications and left in the camp his troops with many commanders of tried service,"

met Crathlint on the banks of the Esk not far from Hadrian's wall. When he came in the King's presence, throwing himself upon the ground, he proved by various arguments that he was absolutely innocent of the murder of King Findock. He begged him, with prayers mingled with tears, not to allow so disgraceful a crime to be laid to his charge,

"but to put away any suspicions he had entertained against him. This would not tend so much to the crowning glory of one who in exile, among unknown peoples, far from his fatherland, had gained in action such great glory, and had returned to his fatherland enriched with such wealth and repute, as to the name and fame of the King."

Crathlint replied that he would help him, but was

afraid of the Picts. Carausius promised to bring about a reconciliation, should Crathlint assent.

"Not long after, thanks to Carantius, the two Kings, each attended by a small train of nobles, met with all good will to discuss terms of peace. Carantius, standing between the two Kings, tried with much skill to bring about peace between them."

A commission of eight, four Scots and four Picts, was appointed, and under the leadership of Carausius these commissioners carried out all the wishes and decrees of the two Kings. Meanwhile Quintus Bassianus, the Roman Governor, hearing of Carausius, marched towards Westmoreland, but learning on the way that he was at York, made haste to catch him there. He succeeded in doing so; and proceeded to join battle.

"The signal having been given, when the enemy had engaged the Romans with great force, the Britons who had followed Bassianus to York, turning their backs upon the fighting troops, and throwing off all allegiance to the Romans, with slow steps, not like running away, keeping their military order, retired upon some hills close by. The soldiers posted next them, seeing their flanks laid bare by the withdrawal of their allies, thinking more of safety than victory, were disheartened and took to flight. The victorious troops pursued them, and gave no quarter. Bassianus the legate and Hircius the procurator of Caesar were slain, besides an immense number of common soldiers. The Britons who, as we have mentioned above, deserted Bassianus, surrendered to Carantius. He retained such of the nobles among the surrendered who had not yet reached their sixtieth nor were under their twelfth year, and dismissed the rest. After dividing the spoil between them, he marched with his forces to London. There he made himself master of the city and the tower, which was very strong, and assumed the purple. He ceded to the Kings of the Scots and the

Picts Westmoreland, Cumberland, and all the district lying between the country round York and Hadrian's wall, and, by expelling the Britons therefrom, he excited no small hate, not so much on the part of the Romans as of the Britons. Carantius afterwards was attacked by the Romans in many bloody battles, but, victorious in them all, he established his kingdom in Britain with marvellous skill.

"Finally, by the stratagem of Allectus, the Roman legate—this Allectus, a man endowed with a cunning disposition and great perfidiousness, had arrived in Britain, and, pretending peace, feigned that he had taken upon himself to uphold the cause of Carantius—he was deceived in the expectation of friendship and murdered. After the murder, Allectus, being prevented by his soldiers from restoring Britain to the Romans, cast off all his allegiance to Rome and seized the crown. Three years after he was robbed, not only of his kingdom, but his life, by Asclepiodotus."

This account is certainly most interesting, and it is difficult to regard it as purely imaginary. Its details are minute and not inconsistent with the accounts of the Roman authors, and on one point at least it definitely supplies information, and an explanation which the reader will have very probably deduced from the statements of the writers previously quoted. The Roman authors are silent as to the name of the Governor of Britain who was displaced by Carausius, but there must, of course, have been such an officer. Geoffrey of Monmouth, greatly confused in his dates, attributes to Carausius a victory over Bassianus Antoninus, the Emperor Caracalla, who had in fact been killed seventy years earlier. John of Fordun appears to think that a Roman army under one Bassianus effected a landing in Britain, and gained some preliminary successes after the flight of Carausius from Boulogne and before he had consolidated his power—

that is, while the control of affairs on the Roman side was in the hands of Maximian. This seems very unlikely, and it is still more unlikely that if it occurred it would have found no place in the Roman accounts. It seems highly probable, therefore, that the Bassianus whose name so persistently appears in the Chronicles was the Roman governor slain by Carausius.

The statement that the usurper owed his success in some measure to the assistance of the Picts and Scots may also be founded on fact: it occurs in both the English and Scottish Chronicles, and is very consistent with the statement of the Panegyrist, that no small amount of barbarian troops were won over, and that a mighty mass of war grew up against the Romans. That Carausius was master of the country up to the Scottish border may be gathered from the discovery of the Carlisle milestone, of which mention will be made below (see p. 39).

NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE.

Some amount of additional historical information may be collected from the coins of Carausius and his successor. The existing pieces of Carausius are proportionately more numerous and varied in type than those of Allectus, even after allowance is made for the fact that the former Emperor reigned more than twice as long as the latter, and the area over which they are found is somewhat wider. The greater number of pieces of both reigns are found in Central and Southern England and in Wales. A very few coins of Carausius have been met with in Scotland, but, it is believed, none of Allectus. In the

northern counties of England the coins occur with sufficient frequency to show that both Emperors bore sway there. Northern France has produced a few coins of Carausius of British fabric, a considerable number of which are undoubtedly from a Continental mint, and a very few of Allectus, whose pieces are all of British origin. Coins of Allectus are rarely if ever found elsewhere on the Continent, while those of Carausius have been found in very small numbers in other parts of France, and one of them is recorded to have been dug up so far away as Westphalia. This distribution is exactly in accordance with what we may deduce from history as to the extent of the dominions of the two Emperors. The two most important discoveries have been those at Rouen in 1846, and at Blackmoor, near Selborne, Hants, in 1873. The former consisted of 210 coins of Carausius, all of continental fabric, and there is little doubt they were issued from a mint which for a short time operated in Rouen itself. This question will be more fully discussed in connection with the attempt which is made hereafter to distinguish the issues of the various mints.

Nothing has at present been discovered to indicate with certainty the date at which the Rouen mint operated, but two silver pieces found in that city with reverse legends *VBERITA AV.* and *VBERITAS AVG* suggest by their style that they are imitations by a Rouen moneyer of British types, and it may therefore be assumed that they were not struck very early in the reign, especially as their British prototypes are of good workmanship. The portrait of the Emperor on the Rouen coins differs so greatly from that on the British issues that we may imagine that his personality was not

familiar to the local engraver. These coins appear to have circulated somewhat freely in the north of France, and, as above mentioned, several minor discoveries of them have been made in that district, though British-struck coins are but rarely found there. On the other hand, the English hoards only contain Continental pieces in very small numbers, and though the available information upon the point is meagre, there is some ground for believing that they occur only in hoards deposited in the latter years of Carausius or in the reign of Allectus. The suggestion that the mint at Rouen was established after the defeat of Maximian's expedition in pursuance of an arrangement that the coasts of the English Channel were to be held by Carausius, may perhaps therefore be put forward, but must be regarded as speculative. It may be urged in its favour that the issue cannot have taken place before the flight of Carausius into Britain, as so indisputable an evidence of his intention to usurp would hardly have escaped the notice of Maximian and his historians, and would have been a conclusive justification of the Emperor's attempt to destroy the culprit. On the other hand, it is probable that Rouen, owing to its greater distance from Britain and its inland situation, was not so strongly held by the British as Boulogne, and that the Roman power was re-established there before the fall of the latter town. When Mamertinus delivered his Panegyric in April, 289, Maximian was yet unbeaten, and was apparently operating from the direction of the German rivers. Boulogne is believed to have fallen in 292, and Carausius' power was at its zenith between these dates.

There is evidence to be gathered from the coins that the flight to Britain and the assumption of the purple

was not the culmination of a matured scheme, notwithstanding that the use by Carausius of the ADVENTVS and EXPECTATE VENI types suggests that his arrival was, at any rate in his own opinion, expected and desired. One of the numismatic curiosities of the reign is the existence of a very considerable number of pieces which have been struck on coins of earlier Emperors—Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, Postumus, Victorinus, the two Tetrici, and even of Diocletian himself. The Carausian dies used in these overstrikes are generally of somewhat rough execution and of trite and well-known types without mint-mark; a very few of them bear the mint-mark of London. It may reasonably be suggested, therefore, that Carausius was hurried into revolt, and, being unprepared with copper blanks to enable him to carry out the first duty of an Emperor and make the most public declaration of his assumption of power, resorted at once to the expedient of restriking the coins which were available at the moment, and that the place where he announced this assumption by his coinage was London, to which city he at once, if we may believe the Chroniclers, marched after his victory at York. It is also probable that a great number of the rough, poorly executed, and sometimes blundered coins, which are frequently found, may be attributed to this early period, and considered to be the work of inexperienced moneyers hurriedly appointed, for, as will be seen, there was a great improvement, both in art and mechanical methods, as time went on, culminating in the very fine, regular, well-designed, and well-minted issues of Allectus. It is difficult, therefore, to believe that the ADVENTVS types are among the early issues of the reign, for they are almost always fine and well struck. This feature is not so well marked in the

pieces of the EXPECTATE VENI types, but some of them are very fine.

The coins afford abundant corroboration of the conclusion of peace with Diocletian and Maximian, and show that Carausius himself believed, or at least asserted, that he was a duly adopted colleague of those two Emperors. The fine and scarce piece bearing the three portraits with the legend CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, and the more numerous coins bearing the name of Carausius on the obverse and reverse legends, referring to the alleged triumvirate as PAX AVGGG, PIETAS AVGGG, and so forth, of course refer to this event. The recognition by the other two Emperors seems, however, to have been grudging and incomplete; for though pieces bearing their names and effigies with reverse legends terminating in AVGGG exist in small numbers, they are all of British mintage, and there is no doubt that they were issued by Carausius, probably in self-assertion, and not by the express authority of Diocletian or Maximian. The work was very carefully done, and a Continental style of portrait and type was adopted in preference to that which distinguishes the British fabric. Carausius in this, as in other matters, proved himself competent and thorough. That Allectus put forward no similar pretension to joint sovereignty may be deduced from the fact that these plural types are almost wanting in his reign, the one or two exceptions being probably blunders.

The great frequency with which Carausius used the type PAX AVG suggests that he had, in fact, concluded a peace, or peaces, which he considered very honourable and advantageous. As many of these coins are of very rough workmanship, they should probably be attributed to the early years of the reign before the failure of

Maximian's expedition, and may therefore refer to the alleged treaties with the Picts and Scots. There are no coins which can be interpreted as referring to victories over those turbulent nations.

Coins inscribed *CONCORDIA AVG* and *CONCORDIA MILITVM* are common; those bearing the legend *CONCORDIA AVGG* are believed to exist; but there is no record of any reading *CONCORDIA AVGGG*. The *Concordia* type, therefore, probably refers to peace and agreement in the island and not with the Romans.

Certain coins bearing the reverse legends *VICTORIA GERM* and *GERMANICVS MAX. V.* (type, a trophy between two captives) contain an historical allusion which is not yet satisfactorily explained. Probus settled some of his German captives in Britain, and it has been suggested that these pieces celebrate victories over them. It seems unlikely that these settlers were in sufficient force to challenge the great power of the Emperor, or that a victory over them would have been of sufficient importance to be commemorated by an issue of coins.

Another explanation which has been offered is that the Emperor desired to commemorate his early successes under Probus or some victories over German tribes in Batavia. Perhaps this view is based on the statement of the Panegyrist that the land of Batavia was "once seized by various tribes of Franks under a son of Batavia;" but there seems no sufficient ground for believing that this passage refers to Carausius. It is more probable that the victories referred to were gained over German pirates, or that the coins were mere imitations of the issues of earlier Emperors.

The great Blackmoor hoard of 29,802 coins found in two earthen pots near Woolmer Common, on property

of the Earl of Selborne, between Liss and Alton, in Hampshire, is very interesting, and throws some light on the history of the period. The earliest pieces were two of Gordianus Pius. There were single specimens of Philip I, Otacilia, Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian, a few of Valerian, and of later Emperors, as follows:—

Gallienus	3,475	Severina	14
Salonina	331	Tacitus	206
Saloninus	7	Florian	18
Postumus	331	Probus	431
Laelian	8	Carus	12
Victorinus	5,450	Carinus	24
Marius	60	Magnia Urbica . . .	2
Tetricus I	10,195	Numerian	14
Tetricus II	3,833	Diocletian	75
Claudius Gothicus	4,213	Maximian Hercules	53
Quintillus	188	Constantius Chlorus .	1
Aurelian	175		

Of Carausius there were 545, comprising about 160 varieties, of which no less than 117 were then unpublished; and of Allectus 90, comprising 10 varieties, of which three were unpublished.

There are abundant signs that a battle took place in Roman times in the vicinity of the place where this hoard was found, and its composition lends the greatest probability to the conjecture of the late Lord Selborne, that it was the military chest of Allectus buried at his last fight. Asclepiodotus had landed near Portsmouth, and may well have been encountered by the British forces here on his march to London. The appearance of the one coin of Constantius Chlorus is not inconsistent

with this view, for it bears his title of Caesar, which had been conferred on him in 292, and not that of Augustus, which he obtained in 305.

A little hoard of very similar date was found not far away, on property of Lord Barrington, at Watchfield, in Berkshire, in 1905. Its twenty-three coins were divided as follows: Gallienus, 1; Victorinus, 3; Tetricus I, 3; Tetricus II, 2; Claudius Gothicus, 1; Maximian Hercules (struck by Carausius), 1; Carausius, 6; and Allectus, 6. The coin bearing Maximian's effigy bore the reverse legend, VIRTVS AVGGG, and a London mint-mark, and one coin of Allectus was an unpublished variety. The depositor of this hoard may well have lost his life in the disturbances consequent on the downfall of Allectus at no great distance away. A very notable find at Amiens comprised six British-struck coins of Carausius and ten of Allectus. The recent Llandudno find of some five hundred coins of Carausius awaits description.

The portrait of Carausius on his British-struck coins throws some light on his character, and possibly on his origin, for it does not suggest a man of Latin race. A round head, covered, it would appear from some specimens, with curly hair, a low forehead, heavy eyebrows, straight nose, firm mouth, and massive jaw, with a short, thick curly beard, rests on a neck which is often depicted as so burly and deep towards the chest as almost to amount to a deformity. The portrait is much less conventional and more convincing than those on most contemporary Continental issues, and the engraving of the dies was often spirited and artistic, though the mechanical skill of the workmen was at first deficient, and many coins were badly struck and of irregular shape. The face is that of one "*vilissime natus*" perhaps,

but shrewd, energetic, determined, and by no means devoid of humour and kindness. On one piece [Pl. IV. 11] his beard projects, and his appearance is quite that of a jovial sailor. He would appear to have been of middle age when he came to the throne, and of immense physical strength. His one existing full-face portrait [Pl. II. 14] is, however, disappointing and unpleasing, and it is difficult to reconcile it with the more familiar profile. On one point his coins are almost the only source of information now available. None of the ancient writers have informed us what names other than that of Carausius were borne by him, but most modern authors have styled him Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius. The attribution of the name Valerius is probably based on a misreading by Dr. Stukeley of two coins, both of the Colchester mint, published in his *Medallie History of Carausius*, Pls. vi. 1 and xxvi. 7, with legends IMP C M AVR V CARAVSIVS P AVG. PAX AVG. and IMP M AVR V CARAVSIVS P AV. PAX AVGGG. respectively. The former belonged to Sir Hans Sloane, whose coins found their way into the British Museum, the latter to Dr. Parker, who, Stukeley says, gave it to St. John's College, Cambridge. The most careful search has been made for these coins, but they cannot be found, nor has any similar inscription been published since Stukeley's time. Inspection of his Pl. vi. shows a vacant space between the v and the following c, and it seems very likely that what he read as v was part of the letter m., for the Bodleian Library contains a coin bearing the reverse legend VIRTVS AVGGG, with the obverse legend IMP C M AVR M CARAVSIVS P AVG., while Sir John Evans and Major Mowat have each published coins reading IMP C M AV M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. PROVID

AVGGG., and M. Lucien Naville one bearing a similar obverse legend with the reverse PAX AVGGG.

It may be noted that coins reading IMP C M CARAVSIVS, &c., are not uncommon, and, in the majority if not in all cases, they are of good style and issued at the Colchester mint, though they are not associated, as those bearing AV. or AVR. and the second M. generally are, with reverse types referring to the alliance of the three Emperors. It therefore seems probable that Carausius originally bore a praenomen commencing with the letter M, and adopted the names Marcus Aurelius after the peace, out of compliment to Maximian, who also bore them. The name Carausius does not appear elsewhere in Roman history except in the case of another British ruler, whose date is stated by Mr. Arthur Evans to have been *circa* 343 A.D. It was probably of Keltic origin, and it would not therefore be surprising to find that the Emperor's original praenomen was Keltic rather than Latin. There is evidence that this was actually so. The *Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society* for 1875 contain a record by Mr. Haverfield of the discovery near Carlisle of a Roman milestone bearing Carausius' name. This discovery has been discussed by Major Mowat in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1896, and by Sir John Evans in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1905. The milestone, which is about six feet high, appears to have been originally erected by Carausius, and afterwards inverted and used again by Constantine the Great. The inscription at one end is, so far as now legible and germane to the present question, IMP C M AVR MAVS CARAVSIO INVICTO AVG, and on the other FL VA CONSTANT[IN]O NOB CAES.

Major Mowat considers MAVS to be an abbreviation

of Mausaeus, or Mausaius, which name in the form MAVSIOS is found on a Gaulish coin in the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, and this explanation seems satisfactory. He suggests that the reversing of the milestone shows that Carausius' successor denied any official character to his public acts, and so far as possible destroyed all traces of his reign. This view finds some support in the fact that coins of Carausius are not commonly found with those of Emperors of later date than Allectus.

The title "Invictus," which appears on the milestone, is found on a few coins of Carausius, and is quite common on those of Allectus.

The foregoing pages contain such ancient information as to the interesting period of which they treat as appears to be available, and the reader can form his own opinion as to the reliability of the various statements. Should he desire to see what lengths fancy and enthusiasm may lead historians, he is referred to Guebrier's *Histoire de Carausius* (1740), to Stukeley's *Medallie History of Carausius* (1757), and to the *History of Carausius* by their vitriolic contemporary critic, Richard Gough, who says in his advertisement, "Every Research after Truth has degenerated into Contest for an Hypothesis. Of all Inquirers after it Antiquarians, to whose Discoveries some Deference is presumed to be due, should quarrel least, much less should they substitute Fancy and Invention to that Fiction and Obscurity they labour to banish." An attempt has been made in the compilation of these notes to avoid these most reprehensible faults.

It may, however, be permissible to conclude that Carausius was a more than ordinarily competent and successful usurper, and that his conduct shows not only military and naval skill of a very high order, with which

he is credited even by his adversaries, but also great political astuteness, and probably considerable power of consolidating and governing his country.

The coinage of a country was, at any rate in early times, an almost unfailing index to its progress and prosperity: if this be true of the British Empire of that long bygone day, we may fairly believe that Carausius evolved order from chaos, and that his government was intelligent and so successful that even his murder was not sufficient to destroy the edifice which he had constructed. There is ground for believing that he was a popular ruler, that his murderer proved both less kindly and less capable, and that the British people were not displeased to see Allectus fall before Constantius Chlorus, especially as the latter appears to have shown clemency and moderation after his victory.

THE COINAGE.

Carausius struck gold, silver, and bronze. His gold coins are very rare, only twelve varieties being known, of which eight are of British and four of Continental origin. There are in the British Museum two aurei bearing the bust and name of Maximian, and the reverse legend SALVS. AVGGG [Pl. I. 6], which were issued from the London mint by Carausius; one of these was found in the Thames.

The workmanship of the aurei of Carausius is very good, especially in the case of the British pieces. Their diameter is usually from 18 to 20 millimetres, but the weight is considerably less than that of the gold coins of the contemporary Roman Emperors, the average being 66·3 grains as compared with 80·1 of Diocletian and 81·1 of Maximian.

The two gold pieces issued by Carausius in the name of Maximian, weigh respectively 66.1 and 66.5 grains; their style is very similar to the aurei issued by the Roman Emperor himself, but the fact that they are of the average weight adopted by Carausius and far below that of Maximian, contributes interesting evidence in support of the accepted theory that all the coins which bear reference to the alleged triumvirate were issued by Carausius.

The Emperor is usually laureate on his aurei and denarii, and radiate on his bronze pieces.

In view of the fineness of the workmanship of the gold pieces, it may be assumed that their issue did not commence till Carausius was well established on the throne, and that they were not struck earlier than 290.

There are somewhat over one hundred varieties of the silver coinage of Carausius recorded. Seven of them bear a London mint-mark, about seventy of the remainder bear the mark RSR, or some probably blundered variety of it, such as RXR, RCR, or SR., and several others, though without mint-mark, or so badly centred that the exergual space does not appear on the flan, or with mint-marks X, XX, XX>, XXX, VVV, or a thunderbolt, suggest by their style and fabric that they may safely be attributed to the mint which used the mark R S R, or to imitators of its issues. Two denarii, above mentioned, bearing respectively the reverse legends VBERITA AV. and VBERITAS AVG. and the mint-mark R.S.R., which were found at Rouen, appear to be imitations, by local engravers, of British models. Two denarii have been published as bearing the exergual mark C, but it has not been possible to verify them. There is one in the Hunter Collection with the reverse legend CONCORDIA MILITVM which has a crescent in the exergue, and it may well be that the

two coins referred to bear this mark and not a true C. At any rate, it is certain that the mark C on silver coins is of extreme rarity, if it exists at all, and that by far the greater part of the silver issue came from the mint which used the mark RSR. The localities in which the mints were situated will be considered below.

The metal employed varied from a very base alloy to fine silver. The workmanship shows an equal amount of variety; some pieces, probably of the earlier issues, are of very poor, almost barbaric execution, while a number of them, which may be attributed to the later years of the reign, are of good design, struck on large flans of fine metal well centred, and altogether of creditable execution. This silver issue is the most remarkable numismatic feature of the period. The Roman mints issued hardly any true silver from the reign of Septimius Severus down to the improvement of the coinage carried out by Diocletian; its place was taken first by coins of base white metal, and afterwards, if at all, by bronze coins covered with a thin wash of silver or tin. Diocletian did not issue silver before 294, and probably not till 296. It is, therefore, to the credit of Carausius that he should have coined so considerable a quantity of silver money; not in imitation of any contemporary Roman coinage, but because he, at an earlier date than even the astute Diocletian, appreciated the public need of it. It is clear from the evidence of various hoards that, although the issue of true silver had been so long suspended, there was still a considerable number of ancient denarii in circulation. The Germans and other Northern tribes always rejected the base metal issues, and Carausius may have found the need of a good silver coinage in his dealings with them. The average weight of his denarii is

much greater than that of the pieces issued by Diocletian and his colleagues; the best silver are of superior appearance, and the types are much more varied.

The bronze issues from the British mints are extraordinarily varied both in size, style, and type, and are frequently defective in mechanical execution, the coins being often irregular in shape and thickness, and not infrequently bearing legends which are blundered or inconsistent with the type employed. In size they vary from 17 to 25 millimetres—that is, they are all of the sizes which are comprised in the somewhat inaccurate numismatic term “third brass.”³ The sesterce and dupondius had long died out, and the issue of the new bronze coin, which is commonly known as the *folis*, had not commenced. It seems possible, however, to trace a persistent division of the British bronze pieces into two sizes, a division which is obscured by the great irregularity of the issues of Carausius, but becomes much clearer in the reign of Allectus. Under Carausius are found a very large number of pieces which do not, as a rule, exceed 19 millimetres in diameter, and generally bear a short-necked, thick-set bust with a trite reverse type, most commonly PAX AVG. but sometimes SALVS, SECVRITAS, VICTORIA, &c. They are mostly without a mint-mark, but occasionally bear one of London, and seem to have something of a style of their own, and to be hardly fit to compete on even terms with the larger pieces, of which the majority exceed 20 millimetres in diameter. In view of the large issue of silver above

³ To this there is one exception. A piece of 26 mm. in the York Museum is there considered as a “second brass.” (See Fig. 1, p. 57.) The size of its bust and lettering show that it is not merely an *Æ* on a large flan.

mentioned, the fineness of the gold, and the beauty and interest of many of the bronze types which were struck by Carausius after the peace, we may reasonably infer that he gave great and increasing attention to his coinage, and although the point may be obscured by the issues of illiterate and unskilful moneyers, it is reasonable to conclude that any marked difference between one class of his pieces and another was made advisedly and for a definite purpose. Some of the incompetent moneyers may have been unauthorized, some may have been makeshifts at the commencement of his reign, but although many badly struck pieces are found among the smaller class of bronze, still that class comprises a great number of coins of very respectable British workmanship evidently issued by competent and authorized engravers.

The similar but much more clearly marked division under Allectus has been discussed in a paper on the coinage of that Emperor,⁴ and it has been suggested that his bronze coins may have passed current at two values, the smaller, always marked Q, at half the value of the latter, which are never so marked. If this view be accepted, it may reasonably be applied also to the coins of Carausius, though the irregularities in size and weight in his issues are so considerable that the suggestion could hardly have been made had it not arisen from the examination of the more accurate and better struck coins of his successor.

THE MINTS.

Historical record of the places at which the coins were struck is entirely wanting, and the evidence of hoards is

⁴ *Num. Chron.*, 1906, Part II. pp. 131-133.

not clear, for, with one exception, they have not been found to contain any great preponderance of pieces from a mint which could be identified with the locality in which they were discovered. It becomes clear, however, on examining the coins themselves, that they were issued from at least three, and possibly four, different mint cities. The fabric and style of most of them differ materially from contemporary Continental issues, and it is well established that these came from the British mints.

One mint was undoubtedly established in London; its distinguishing mark, the letter L, is found on a large number of coins. Many other coins bear one or other of the mint-marks C or CC. Some authors have also noted the mark CL, but the present writer has failed to verify it. Stukeley, Pl. xxix. 2, publishes a coin on which he reads the exergual mark as CLA, but this also it has not proved possible to verify. Some authors have attributed these marks to Clausentum, Bitterne, near Southampton, but modern opinion favours the claim of Camulodunum, Colchester, and is probably correct in so doing.⁵

As we have already seen, the greater part of the silver coinage of Carausius bears the exergual mark R S R, which is also found on some twenty-four varieties of his bronze. These bronze pieces resemble in workmanship, and are generally of similar type and size to the silver coins bearing the same mint-mark, and it might be supposed that they were struck from the silver dies, but for the fact that in most cases they bear a radiate bust. They are decidedly scarce, only one specimen of each variety having been noted.

Controversy has raged round the interpretation of the

⁵ Cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 134.

letters R.S.R, and the mint to which they should be attributed.

As the exergual mark used in the mints of Carausius almost always includes the letter or letters indicating the place of issue, we are at first sight inclined to attach a similar meaning to the letters in question. Slight varieties of the middle letter occur, and it would, therefore, appear that the name of the place of mintage, if indicated at all, commences with the letter R.

The possibility that Rotomagus, Rouen, is indicated is excluded by the fact that all the coins, except perhaps the two denarii referred to on p. 31 above, are of British fabric, and it therefore becomes necessary, in pursuing the above assumption, to inquire what British town was in name, situation, and importance a likely seat for the mint. Most numismatists from Stukeley onwards have selected Rutupiae, Richborough, on the Kentish coast, near Sandwich. The *Itinerary of Antoninus* mentions this port as being 450 stadia, about 53 miles, from Gesoriacum, Boulogne, which statement is very accurate, and *Ammianus Marcellinus*⁶ speaks of a traveller from Paris to London, who, leaving Boulogne with a fair wind, reached Rutupiae on the opposite coast.

The harbour was a good one, and convenient both for the Gallic and the Batavian trade, and the town was important and populous in Roman times, and so remained till its destruction by the Danes in 1010. The remains of the Roman building known as Richborough Castle and traces of an arena still bear testimony to its bygone importance, and large numbers of Roman coins

⁶ Bk. XX. chap. i.

have been found there; Roach Smith records no less than 1279, of which 91 were of Carausius and 43 of Allectus. Rutupiae, therefore, seems to fulfil the conditions laid down.

The only possible competitor for the honour seems to be Regnum, Chichester, which, though an ancient Roman settlement, does not appear to have been a place of much importance till Saxon times, and has produced no relics on which a claim to supplant Rutupiae could be based.

But the acceptance of Rutupiae as the place of mintage does not by any means clear up the whole difficulty, for it leaves the second R and the letter S still unexplained. Dr. Stukeley reads, "Rutupii Signator Rogatorum. Signator is the cutter of the die. Roga donativum honorarium. Rogator is the same word as Erogator: the distributor of the Emperor's bounty and presents to the officers and soldiery."

Akerman shirks the difficulty of the second R, and interprets the mark "Rutupiae signata." Other modern writers have suggested "Rutupiae Statio," or "Stativa Romana," but no convincing suggestion has been put forward.

Seeing that we have to deal with an altogether exceptional issue, the first output of silver for seventy years, we are perhaps justified in considering whether its exergual letters may not also be exceptional, and have reference to something other than the matters generally indicated by mint-marks. The required initial letters appear in an inscription quoted by Orelli, "Rationalis Sacrarum Remunerationum," but it is difficult to base any satisfactory interpretation thereon. There was, however, during the Imperial era, in each Roman

province an official of high standing, "qui res fisci curabat publicos redditus colligebat et erogabat;" in fact, a provincial chancellor of the exchequer, with a control over receipts and payments which was independent of the governor. He was at first called Curator, or Procurator Caesaris, but from the time of the fiscal reform under Severus until the middle of the fourth century, he was entitled Rationalis Summarum Rationum.⁷ It is possible that this special issue was made by the officer who held this title, not of course independently of, but under the authority of Carausius, and that the letters are the initials of that title, especially as Boethius tells us that Hirtius, a Procurator Caesaris, was slain at York. This theory is not inconsistent with the fact that none of these coins bear anything which can be identified as an office mark, and it is consistent with the attribution of them to London made by Count de Salis. That distinguished numismatist devoted great attention to the identification of the mints of the third and fourth centuries, especially by means of the peculiarities of style and fabric which distinguished them, and it is only necessary to examine the coins of this period in the National Collection, which were arranged by him, to be convinced of the accuracy of his knowledge and the hesitation with which dissent from his conclusions must be expressed.

The mark RSR is not found on any coins except those of Carausius, and perhaps no other Emperor for many years had been so original and individual in his treatment of the coinage, and therefore so likely to diverge from the usual practices. As mentioned above, this mark

⁷ Bouché Leclercq, *Manual des Institutions Romaines*, p. 353.

appears on two gold coins, and London was certainly the principal, if not the only, British mint which struck gold. There is no material difference in style and fabric between the silver pieces marked L and ML and those marked RSR, and therefore nothing in the coins themselves which tends to negative their attribution to London.

We have seen that the coins which Carausius overstruck on those of earlier Emperors were probably issued from London, and it is therefore suggestive to find one such piece in the Fitzwilliam Museum of the type FELICITAS, galley to right, which, from its reverse being incompletely struck on an older obverse, has a reverse legend reading P F AVG . . ITAS, and bears the mark R.S.R. in the exergue. On the whole, therefore, whether the suggestion as to the meaning of the letters which is tentatively made above be accepted or not, there seems considerable ground for holding, with de Salis, that the mark is a London one.

The other principal mint of Carausius was situated on the Continent, and, as we have seen, probably at Rouen. Messrs. Rollin and Feuarent, in their old catalogue, point out that the pieces issued from it resemble the Gallic coins of Tetricus, and are easily distinguishable from the British-struck pieces, by reason of the difference in the inscriptions, in which the letters are imperfectly formed, and even more by the difference in the portrait. An examination of the coins will at once convince the observer of the correctness of this; the portrait *maigre et étroit* is totally unlike the burly masterful Briton, the metal differs in colour, being of a brighter brown, and the lettering is unlike that of any British mint. The old catalogue proceeds to attribute the mint to Boulogne, but its authors apparently did so

without noticing the few pieces which actually bear the exergual mint-mark R, and are of the same fabric as the unmarked specimens. This mark, coupled with the facts that the Rouen find above referred to consisted entirely of coins of the mint in question, and that others are found in Northern France but are very scarce in English finds, seems to render it reasonably certain that the mint actually operated in Rouen. The scarceness of its pieces and the few distinct varieties of its types, suggest that it operated for a short time only, while the pooriness of the execution and the numerous blunders and slight variations which are found, suggest that it was hurriedly established, and did the best it could with somewhat makeshift artificers. This mint did not operate at all in the reign of Allectus, and probably ceased about the time of the fall of Boulogne.

There are a very few Continental pieces which do not appear to be of Rouen fabric, but there is no means of ascertaining where they were struck. The most interesting of these is in the Royal Mint Collection, and is figured on p. 57 (see Fig. 2). A few bronze coins also exist which may, like the silver coins mentioned above, be Continental imitations of British pieces, and are difficult to attribute.

A number of British coins are so barbaric in their workmanship as to suggest that they were contemporary forgeries or the earliest issues of the London mint. In favour of the latter view is the fact that they are found in somewhat considerable numbers in what were evidently hoards of approved currency, such as that of Blackmoor, and therefore appear to have been officially recognized. A very few of them bear a London mint-mark, but none have been noticed which can certainly be attributed to

Colchester. In fact, though Colchester, like London, issued coins which do not bear the mint-letter, and its pieces are not all of equal merit, it seems never to have issued any which are of quite as rough execution as the worst London specimens, no doubt because it was not established until the affairs of the country were brought into order and skilled workmen could be provided.

The large number of coins of Carausius which bear no mint-letter present some difficulty in classification, but, seeing that the letters B and F are hardly ever found coupled with the mint-letter C, but very frequently with the letter L, it is possible to attribute coins with the former letters in the field and without mint-letter to London, while for the converse reason coins marked SC only are probably from Colchester. Coins marked SP without exergual letter appear to be most frequently from Colchester, while an examination of the unmarked pieces of British fabric shows that a few of them may be given to Colchester, but that the great majority are from the London mint or its barbaric imitators.

THE MINT-MARKS.

The great difficulty of interpretation which the mint-marks of the period present has recently been discussed in connection with the coinage of Allectus.⁸ This difficulty is accentuated during the reign now under consideration by reason of the much greater roughness and irregularity of the issues of Carausius and the numerous varieties of mark which his moneyers employed, and

⁸ *Num. Chron.*, 1906, pp. 136-138.

also by the existence of many coins which are undoubtedly blundered. Due allowance being made for these peculiarities, it does not, however, appear that there is anything on the coins of Carausius which conflicts with the interpretation put forward with reference to those of Allectus, which was based on the theory that mint-marks must, as a rule, be expected to refer to matters connected with the mint, *e.g.* its situation, the number of its officina in which the coin was struck, the series to which it belonged, and its value. If it be true that the rougher issues of Carausius should in the main be attributed to the earlier years of his reign, then we may even trace the development of the system of mint-marking concurrently with the improvement in his mints, and, as we may well suppose, with the opening of additional officinae in those mints, especially in that of London. The earliest mark was probably the exergual ML, which is often found on poorly executed coins; as improvement took place the marks became more complicated and regular, till we find, perhaps at the end of his reign, certainly throughout that of his successor, that almost every coin bears a complete series of marks both in field and exergue.

The common assumption that many of these marks are of a religious or dedicatory character becomes the less acceptable the more it is considered. Why, for instance, should numerous comparatively unimportant pieces of bronze be dedicated to the gods as "*sacra moneta*" or "*sacra pecunia*," as Stukeley and others so constantly allege, while no such dedication of any of the fine issues of gold and silver can (with one exception) be discovered; or why, to turn to the interpretations put forward by other authors, should such a mark as S.P be

read as "Securitas Perpetua" on a coin which is already, by its type, made commemorative of peace or bravery? It is more probable that even the selection of types which were of a quasi-religious character was rather prompted by custom and precedent than by any active dedicatory intention. Mr. George Macdonald, who has traced the introduction and development of the religious element in numismatics, summarizes the view above submitted in speaking of reverse designs of a commemorative or conventionally religious type on the coins of the period as follows: "I have said 'conventionally religious' because it will hardly be contended that any real sanctity attached to them; there could be no question of invoking the witness of the gods on some coins where frankly secular types were freely admitted on others."⁹

The following attempt to solve the riddle of the mint-marks of Carausius, therefore, follows the lines on which an explanation of those of Allectus has been attempted.

It is suggested that marks in the field are, in nearly every case, used to indicate the number of the monetary office from which the coins were issued and the series to which they belonged; and there may have been variations in method of describing an officina used to distinguish different series issued therefrom. It will be admitted that the officinae of the Roman mints are sometimes indicated on coins of the third and fourth centuries by one or other of the following letters and numerals:—

The first office, by (1) the letter A, as the first letter

⁹ *Coin Types*, p. 225.

of the alphabet, (2) the numeral I, and (3) the letter P, the initial letter of Prima (officina).

The second office, by (1) the letter B, (2) the numeral II, and (3) S, the initial of Secunda.

The third office, by (1) the letter C or Γ, the third letter of the Latin or Greek alphabet, (2) the numeral III, and (3) the letter T for Tertia.

The fourth office, by (1) the letter D or Δ, (2) the numeral IIII, and (3) the letter Q for Quarta.

The fifth office, by (1) the letter E or Ε, (2) the numeral V.

The sixth office, by (1) the letter F or Ζ, (2) the numeral VI.

It is doubtful whether a sixth officina ever operated even in London, and almost certain that there was no such officina at Colchester. The letter F on coins of those mints should therefore, perhaps, be read as "faciunda" or "feriunda," and it seems possible that the common combination $\frac{F|O}{ML}$, which was not used by Allectus, may have been a method of indicating the first officina of London, employed perhaps when the mint had only one officina, and meaning "Money of London made in the officina," *i.e.* money issued by the established and authorized mint, thus giving it a sort of warranty of validity, and distinguishing it from the very rough coinage, which certainly could easily have been, and no doubt was, imitated.

The letters S and E were perhaps sometimes used for "signata," "emissa," and not as numerals. The Roman numerals I, II, and III occur very rarely, and are generally found on coins of rough execution; it is probable that they are only blundered forms of the letters M and L, but it must not be forgotten that this form of marking

does appear on Roman coins which must have been then in circulation in Britain, and is thereon almost certainly used to indicate the number of the officina. It is, however, particularly difficult to read the marks II and III on the coins of Carausius and Allectus as numerals indicating the monetary office, because, in some of the very few cases in which they appear at all, they are found in conjunction with what seem to be other and inconsistent office-marks. It will be found on perusal of the following table of mint-marks, which includes those of Allectus, that the above suggestions afford a possible explanation of almost all of them. The great rarity of some marks presents a difficulty, but, did we know a little more of the history of the period, it might be easy to suggest explanations: officinae may have operated for a short time only, or chance may have led to the preservation and discovery of larger numbers of some issues than of others. There are so many marks in the two reigns which are now only represented by very few specimens, that they cannot all be considered as blunders.

The suggested interpretations are put forward with "bated breath and whispered humbleness," and will certainly fail of acceptance by many numismatists. Even these dissentients may, perhaps, while discarding the interpretations, yet find the table (showing, as it does, a very large number of the marks used by two Emperors whose mints introduced a more complicated system than had previously been employed on the Continent) of some value for reference, and perhaps suggestive. It is also, perhaps, permissible to point out that there is great difficulty in applying to the complicated marks of these reigns any of the alternative theories which

have been put forward, but not as yet elaborated or proved, by several eminent writers. The table does not, for instance, seem to suggest either a system of moneyers' private marks or a general cryptogramic method of identification of the coins as belonging to various series unless by means of marks of officinae. It will, however, be enough if it gives any assistance to the discovery and proof of the true explanation, whatever that may be. Where the existence of a mint-mark has not been verified and the evidence is doubtful, it is queried.



FIG. 1.—COIN OF CARAUSIUS, IN THE YORK MUSEUM.



FIG. 2.—COIN OF CARAUSIUS, IN THE ROYAL MINT COLLECTION.

TABLE OF MINT-MARKS.

1. MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLCHESTER.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
C | .	A/	Æ	6	A/	3	The mark of Camulodunum. ¹⁰
. | C			1			Ditto
. | .		2 (?)	93			Ditto
C						
. | .			3			Ditto, blundered.
G						
. | .			3			Ditto, retrograde.
5						
. | .			1			Stukeley, Pl. xxix. 2, probably misread.
CLA						
. | .			12			Camulodunum. One 21st part of a denarius.
CXXI						
. | .			26			Moneta Camulodunensis.
MC						
. | .			1			MC incomplete.
IIC						
. | .			1			Moneta Camulodunensis, &c.
MCXXI						
. | .			5	1		Moneta signata Camulodunensis.
MSC						
. | .			3			Moneta signata Coloniae Camulodunensis.
MSCC						
. | .			1			Moneta signata Coloniae.
MSCL						
. | .			1			MCXXI blundered.
MSXXI						
. | .			1	1		Probably QC blundered.
PC						
. | .			1 (?)			Quinarius Camulodunensis. ¹¹
QC						

¹⁰ The city mark is sometimes found in the field on the coinage of Diocletian.

¹¹ Cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 132.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLCHESTER—continued.

Marks.	Variety of types noted,						Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.			
	N	R	Æ	N	Æ		
· | · SC			1				Signata Camuloduni.
· | · SMC			1				Signata moneta Camulodunensis.
• | · SMC			1				Signata moneta Camulodunensis, with series mark.
· | · SPC			7	4			Signata prima (officina) Camulodunensis.
· | · XXIC			2				The 21st part of a denarius. Camulodunum.
B | E OXXI			1				Secundae (officinae) emissa, &c.
· | C C			1				Tertia (officina) Camulodunensis.
F | O C			1 (?)				Faciunda officina Camulodunensis.
· | P C				1			Prima officina Camulodunensis.
S | · C			1	1			Incomplete.
S | A C				1			Signata prima (officina) Camulodunensis.
S | A CL				1			Signata prima (officina) Coloniae.
S | A MC				1			Signata prima (officina) moneta Camulodunensis.
S | C C			21				Signata tertia (officina) Camulodunensis.
S | C S			1 (?)				S | C blundered.
S | C SC			1 (?)				Signata tertia (officina) signata Camuloduni.
S | E MC			1				Secundae officinae emissa, moneta Camulodunensis.
S | F C			3				Secunda (officina) faciunda Camulodunensis.
S | F O			1				Secunda (officina) faciunda Camulodunensis. C retrograde.
S | P C			84	60			Signata prima officina Camulodunensis.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLCHESTER—*continued.*

Marks.	Variety of types noted.						Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.			
	N	R	Æ	N	Æ		
S | P					8	Signata prima officina	
CL						Coloniae.	
S | P			4			Signata prima officina	
MC						moneta Camulodunensis.	
S | P			1			Signata prima officina.	
HC						MC blundered.	

2. MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON.

L | .			3			The mark of London.
L | O			1			Londinensis officina.
L | *			1			Londinium with series mark.
. | .		2	3			Londinium.
L			2			IML incomplete.
. | .			2			IML incomplete.
IM						IML incomplete.
. | .	1		1			Prima (officina), moneta Londinensis.
IML			2			ML incomplete.
. | .						ML incomplete.
MI						ML incomplete.
. | .	2	4	63	12	4	Moneta Londinensis.
ML						Moneta Londinensis.
● | .				Base silver 1		Moneta Londinensis with series mark.
ML						Moneta Londinensis with series mark.
. | .			2			Moneta Londinensis with series mark.
M ● L			2			Moneta Londinensis. One 21st part of a denarius.
. | .			1			ML retrograde.
MLXXI						ML retrograde.
. | .						ML retrograde.
JM						ML retrograde.
. | .				1		Moneta signata Londinensis.
MSL						Moneta signata Londinensis.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON—*continued*.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	A	R	Æ	A	Æ	
· | · FXXI			1			L inverted, &c.
· | · PML			1			Prima (officina), moneta Londinensis.
· | · QL				30		Quinarius Londinensis. ¹²
· | · IIIXX			1			MLXX blundered.
· | · III			1			ML "
| INI			1			ML "
| IVI			1			ML "
· | · SIII			1			SML "
· | · SML				1		1 Secunda (officina), moneta Londinensis.
B | ·			1			Secunda (officina), &c.
MLXXI						
B | B			1			B · E blundered, &c.
MLXXI						
B | E			1			Secundae (officinae) emissa Londinensis, &c.
LXXI						
B | E			3			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis.
ML						
B | E			1			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis, &c. One X wanting.
MLX						
B | E			4			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis. One 20th part of a denarius.
MLXX						
B | E			19			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis. One 21st part of a denarius.
MLXXI						
B* | E			1			The like with series mark.
MLXXI						
B | F			1			Secunda (officina) faciunda, &c.
ML						

¹² Cf. *Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 132.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON—*continued.*

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	A/	Æ	Æ	A/	Æ	
B | F			1			Secunda (officina) faciunda, &c.
MLXX						
B | F			4			" " " &c.
MLXXI						
B | J			1			Secunda (officina), Londinensis
M						moneta. L retrograde.
B | L			2			B.E. imperfect.
MLXXI						
C | S			1			Tertia (officina) signata, &c.
ML						
D | .				1		Quarta " " &c.
ML						
E | O			1			Emissa officinae, &c.
ML						
F | B			1			Faciunda secunda (officina), &c.
MLXXI						
F | O			1			" officina. ML in-
MI						complete.
F | O			17			Faciunda officina, moneta Lon-
ML						dinensis.
F | S			2			Faciunda secunda (officina), &c.
ML						
L | .			5			A duplication of the mint-letter.
ML						
M | O			1			Moneta officinae, &c.
ML						
. | P			1			S | P incomplete.
ML						
R | .			1			B blundered.
ML						
S | .					1	Incomplete.
ML						
S | .					1	"
MLXX						
S | .			2			"
MLXXI						
S | A					1	Signata prima (officina). ML
III						blundered.
S | A					1	Signata prima (officina). ML
MI						incomplete.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON—*continued*.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.						Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.			
	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>E</i>		
S | A				1	38		Signata prima (officina), &c.
ML							
S | A					16		"signata Londinensis." moneta
MSL							
S | B					1		Signata secunda (officina), moneta Londinensis.
ML							
S | C			3		1		Signata tertia (officina), &c.
ML							
S | C			1				" " " L inverted.
ML							
S | C			3				Signata tertia (officina), &c.
MLXXI							
S | E			1				Secundae (officinae) emissa, &c.
MLXXI							
S | F			1		1		Secunda (officina) faciunda, &c.
ML							
S | F			3				" " " &c.
MLXXI							
S | M					1		Of doubtful authenticity.
ML							
S | O			1				Signata officina, &c.
ML							
S | P			1				" prima (officina), &c.
MIXXI							ML incomplete.
S | P			11		24		" " " &c.
ML							
S | P			2		1		" " " &c.
MLXX							
S | P		1(?)	25				" " " &c.
MLXXI							
S | P					1		" " " &c.
MSL							
V |			1				Quinta (officina). ML retrograde.
JM							
Unmarked pieces probably attributable to this mint	4		12	1	1		

¹² Very numerous.

3. OTHER BRITISH MINT-MARKS.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
X | .	AV	ÆR	ÆE	AV	ÆE	A series mark. ¹⁴
* | .			3			" " ¹⁴
B | .			1			Secunda (officina).
B | E			5			Secundae (officinae) emissa.
DX			1			Found in the middle of the field of one coin LEG. VII. CLA. only. Perhaps not a mint-mark.
D | •				1		Quarta (officina) with series mark. ¹⁴
E | O			1			Emissa officinae. ¹⁴
F | O			5			Faciunda officina. ¹⁴
F | S			1			" secunda (officina). ¹⁴
S | .			2			Incomplete.
S | C			55			Signata tertia (officina). ¹⁴
S | P			35			Signata prima (officina).
V | .			1			Quinta officina. ¹⁴
V | *			2			" " with series mark.
B | E XXI			1			Probably B | E MLXXI incomplete.
• | .		1				A crescent, not the letter C. Perhaps a series mark.
⌘		1				Perhaps a series mark.

¹⁴ Probably of London.¹⁵ Probably of Colchester.

OTHER BRITISH MINT-MARKS—*continued*.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
· | ·	A	AR	Æ 1	A	Æ	Perhaps a series mark.
· | · S · | ·				1 (?)		The existence of this mark is very doubtful.
· | · A			1			ML blundered.
· | · II			1			" "
· | · III			1			Prima (officina).
· | · P			2			Barbarous.
· | · VVV			1			Blundered.
· | · MX			2			Denarius.
· | · X			1	1		Barbarous.
· | · XX			1			"
· | · XX>			1	2		"
· | · XXX						

4. MARK RSR AND ITS VARIATIONS.

· | · RCR · | ·			1			R.S.R. blundered.
· | · RSF · | ·		1				" "
· | · RSR · | ·		68				See p. 49.
· | · RSR · | ·		1				R.S.R. blundered.
· | · RSR · | ·		1				" "
· | · R+R · | ·		1				" "
· | · RXR · | ·						" "

MARK RSR AND ITS VARIATIONS—*continued.*

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	N	R	Æ	N	Æ	
· | · R**A		1				An imitation of a Roman mark common on coins of Probus, &c.
· | · SR		1				Incomplete.
- | - SRS		1				Blundered.

5. MARKS ON COINS OF ROUEN MINT.

X | ·			1			A series mark.
· | · Λ			1			Barbarous.
· | · IIE			1			Blundered legend continued in exergue.
· | · IOI			2			Doubtful. ¹⁶
· | · OPA			2			OPR blundered.
· | · OPR			2			Officina prima Rotomagensis.
· | · R			2			Rotomagus.
· | · RSR		2	1			Copied from British pieces.
· | · ΛΛ	1					Legend continued in exergue.
· | · VG			1			" " "
· | · VM	3					" " "
· | · XX			1			One 20th of a denarius.

¹⁶ This mark is only found on the TVTELA type; confer TVTELA DIVI AVG.

MARKS ON COINS OF ROUEN MINT—*continued*.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
<div style="text-align: center;">· | · XXI</div> <div>Unmarked varieties of this mint</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</div>	N	Æ	Æ 1	N	Æ	One 21st of a denarius.
			88			

There are between three and four hundred varieties of the bronze coinage of Carausius which are of British fabric and have no mint-mark. Some of these are of barbarous execution, and may have been early issues of London or the product of unauthorized mints, some appear by their style to be from Colchester, but the majority of the pieces of good or fair workmanship may be safely attributed to London.

The following additional exergual marks are given to Carausius by Cohen, but have not been recently noted, viz. CXX, EXX · GSM, and MK.

It has been objected to some of the above suggestions that the true meaning of the word *Moneta* is *mint*, not *money*, and it may be admitted that in the early days of coinage this was so. There are, however, abundant authorities for the use of the word in the latter sense during the Imperial period, the earliest of which is perhaps to be found in Ovid,¹⁷ who says, "Victaque concedit prisca moneta novae," certainly referring to the money, and not to the mint which produced it. Other passages of similar import occur in various authors. The point

¹⁷ *Fast.*, bk. i. 222.

is not perhaps of great importance; the writer errs, if at all, in company with many eminent authors. The substitution of the one translation for the other will not vitally affect the interpretations of the marks above submitted. It would seem that, at any rate, those numismatists who interpret S.P. as *sacra pecunia* must admit the probability that the analogous mark S.M. refers to the money and not to the mint.

THE LEGENDS AND TYPES.

The moneyers of Carausius, both British and Continental, by no means confined themselves to trite and common types; they not only gathered suggestions from other coinages of the century, but also introduced several new and interesting varieties. A comparison of their work with that of previous reigns shows that their principal inspiration was drawn from the very varied types employed by Gallienus, while Postumus, Victorinus, the two Tetrici, and Probus were freely laid under contribution for types not issued by the first-named Emperor. Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Tacitus, Carus, and Carinus also supplied a few extra varieties, and the scarce pieces of Marius were not overlooked.

The coinage of these Emperors formed the bulk of the money then in circulation in Britain, as appears indeed from the composition of the Blackmoor and other hoards, but the imitation of it extended to types which must even then have been rare, such as the Hercules Devoniensi of Postumus and the legionary coins of Gallienus, while the types and legends of the older coins were often varied by Carausius. These variations sometimes arose from the errors of illiterate moneyers, but in other cases

they were intentional. For instance, the rendering of the legend of Postumus above referred to as *HERC. DEUSENIENSI.* arose from ignorance, while the legends *EXPECTATE VENI, GENIO BRITANNI*, and some others were intentionally and very aptly selected.

Some of the blundered legends were no doubt the work of barbarous imitators of the authorized die-sinkers. The forger in all ages, however well he may imitate the type, seems to have a difficulty in correctly reproducing the legend; but errors are so frequent on coins of Carausius which were evidently officially recognized, being found in the principal hoards, that they cannot all be attributed to forgers, and we must, as above mentioned, assume them to be the work of early and inefficient moneyers.

On the British pieces which may be attributed to the early years of Carausius, and on his Continental pieces, mistakes and peculiarities in lettering are frequent.

The Rouen moneyers often used *IVG* for *AVG*; the celebrated coin which has been read *VITAVI*, "I have escaped," is almost certainly a blunder based upon *VIRTVS AVG*, and we find *COMIS* for *COMES*, *ECVITAS* for *AEQVITAS*, *PIAETAS* for *PIETAS*, *RAEDVX* for *REDVX*, *LAETIA*, *LITIT*, and *LETITIA* for *LAETITIA*, *MONITA* for *MONETA*, *RVMANO* for *ROMANO*, and so on. Other cases of unusual and erroneous orthography occur besides numerous instances in which the letters are blundered and the words more or less illegible, such as *AVGNA*, perhaps for *ANNOA*, *VORIVIA* for *VICTORIA*, *PAZ* for *PAX*, and *AVS* for *AVG*. One die-sinker, whose draughtsmanship is not entirely bad, has merely repeated the letter *O* four or five times in place of an intelligible reverse legend, and a few pieces

have been discovered which never had any legend at all on the reverse.

The great number of different obverse legends employed is responsible for many varieties. The names and titles of the Emperor are stated, including blundered spellings, in some seventy different inscriptions. There is ground for the surmise that the longer inscriptions may be attributed to the later years of the reign.

The abbreviation of reverse legends is also the source of much unimportant variation. For instance, the type Providentia appears with some twenty-four varieties of reverse legend, while the joint effect of obverse and reverse variations of legend and type is to produce upwards of eighty varieties of coins dedicated to that divinity.

Apart, however, from these somewhat trivial differences a considerable number of unusual types are found. Of these perhaps the most interesting is that above referred to reading EXPECTATE VENI ("Come, O expected one!"), and depicting Britain, personified as a woman, clasping the Emperor's hand. There are several slight varieties of this type. These coins, and those reading ADVENTVS AVG, commemorate the arrival of the Emperor in Britain; but it has been already pointed out that they are generally of sufficiently good style to suggest that they were not issued until some time after that event. The unique coin in Sir John Evans's collection reading GENIO BRITANNI, on which Britain is represented by a youthful male genius standing by an altar, holding a patera and cornucopiae, is an adaptation to local circumstances of a well-known type.

The scarce silver and bronze pieces reading FORTVNA AVG, and bearing the reverse type described by Cohen as

"the bust of a woman to right having behind her an unknown symbol, perhaps the pastoral staff, and holding a flower; a laurel wreath between the bust and legend," have given rise to much discussion. The die was imperfect, or the known specimens of the coins have by coincidence so cracked that the first letter of the legend is always missing, and the imaginative Dr. Stukeley, misled by a weakness in the impression of the upper part of the letter T, read ORIVNA AVG., and believed that the Emperor "celebrated his Empress Oriuna," a lady of whom historical record is entirely lacking. Cohen hardly less fancifully says in a footnote to his description quoted above, "On examination we think the reverse may be interpreted as follows, Laureate bust (Maximian Hercules) to right with a collar and the lion's skin, holding in his right hand a wreath, his left hand raised."

There seems no substantial foundation for this. A very careful examination of the pieces shows that the portrait does not closely resemble that of Maximian, and that the object described as the lion's skin is the right forearm of the figure held horizontally across the body from left to right of the spectator, the hand holding an object which is perhaps a flower, but more probably an olive branch. It is clearly not the "left hand raised," but something held in the right hand, and it therefore follows that the object to left of the spectator, behind the figure, is not held in the right, nor in fact in either hand. This latter object is somewhat obscure, but a comparison of the specimens in the Bibliothèque Nationale and the British Museum with Stukeley's plate shows that it is probably a flower, and perhaps the arum lily. It is with diffidence submitted that the bust is, in

accordance with the legend, that of Fortuna, who, having led the Emperor through war to peace, holds in her hand before her the peaceful symbol of the olive branch, while behind her is the *arum martialis*, the flower of Mars. It will be remembered that this flower appears as the badge of the Marcia family on two denarii issued by them; or so the small object beneath the horse depicted on those coins has been described.

Another interesting type rests on the authority of Dr. Stukeley alone; he quotes it from Serjeant Eyre's collection, and says that the letters are "fair and distinct," but unfortunately the coin cannot now be found. The reverse shows the Emperor helmeted and in military attire riding to right, his right hand holding a spear, his left raised in salutation, with the legend IO. X., which Stukeley reads "Io decies!"—"ten times hail!" The word IO appears on a rather scarce tessera or small bronze coin attributed to Domitian, reading IO IO TRIVMPHE (the triumphant shout), and on a much scarcer piece mentioned by Eckhel,¹⁸ reading IO SAT(urnalia) IO, in allusion, of course, to the riotous winter festival in honour of Saturn. This latter piece is supposed by some authorities to have been struck in Britain in the reign of Claudius. There is also a scarce coin of Gallienus, reading IO. CANTAB, in probable reference to Cantabria, Biscay, in Spain. Serjeant Eyre's coin having disappeared, we must accept Dr. Stukeley's description and interpretation with some reserve, for although he does not appear to have falsified or misstated what he believed he saw, his enthusiasm often carried him away, and it is impossible to avoid a suspicion that what he actually

¹⁸ *Doct. Num. Vet.*, vol. viii. p. 816.

should have seen in this case was a blundered version of the word *PAX*, coupled with an unusual type taken perhaps from the coins reading *ADVENTVS AVG.* There are other instances in which the legend and type are inaptly combined; the inscription *PAX AVG.* for example, is used with the type of a female figure holding in each hand a military ensign usually associated with the legend *CONCORDIA MILITVM* and *FIDES MILITVM*. The same inscription is also found combined with the personifications of *Fortuna*, *Providentia*, *Moneta*, and *Salus*, and even in one case with the armed military figure which usually typifies *VIRTVS*.

Many of the coins of both *Carausius* and *Allectus* were dedicated to *Virtues* and *Genii*, whose personifications appear as types, and in this the moneyers imitated the third brass of their predecessors of the third century, on which such types are found with wearisome frequency. The inscription *TVTELA* (*Protection*), used on the *Rouen* coins of *Carausius*, is uncommon, the only previous example during the period being on a rather scarce third brass of *Tetricus the Elder*. It is, however, found on several pieces struck during the first century A.D.

With the exception of one scarce piece reading *DIANAE REDVCI*, and a few which bear the name of *Jove*, *Allectus* dedicated no coins to the gods or goddesses; *Carausius* was not perhaps more gallant, for the only goddess he celebrates is *Diana*, but he showed more religious feeling. *Diocletian* had taken the name of *Jovius* and *Maximian* that of *Herculeus*, and both their patron deities were celebrated, not only by themselves, but also by their "brother," the British Emperor, who seems, with a fine appreciation of the importance of sea-power, to have placed himself under the special protection of *Neptune*, to whom he

dedicated a few coins. Apollo, the sun-god, was a favourite deity; his bust radiate with whip in hand sometimes appears on an obverse jugate with that of the Emperor, while his figure with a radiate crown is frequently found on reverses. The double bust sometimes arises from double striking, and where the whip is absent a careful examination of the coin is necessary before the second profile is accepted as that of the deity. On two coins reading *PACATOR ORBIS*, the reverse type is a radiate draped bust of the same god.

Mars was a frequent object of the warlike Emperor's worship, Mercury more rarely appears, and Aesculapius, a minor god, appears on one rare piece inscribed *SALVS AVG* only; and of this, as of so many other rarities of Carausius, there is a prototype in the reign of Gallienus.

The entirely unique coin, published by Professor Oman, and still in his collection, which bears the inscription *HERC DEUSENIENSI*, is referred to above. This Hercules of Deuso, whether Deuso be Deutz opposite Cologne or one of the Duisburgs, was a god of the German and not the British land, and it may well be that the Emperor, in this legend and in those reading *VICTORIA GERM* and *GERMANICVS MAX V*, was commemorating the part which he bore in the German victories of Probus. It is possible, however, that the former legend was but a slavish copy of the coin of Postumus, and we have seen that the latter may have no better justification.

VICTORIA GERM is used by several Emperors, *GERMANICVS MAX V* appears on coins of Gallienus and Postumus, and the existence of coins of Valerian and Gallienus reading *GERMANICVS MAX TER*, seems to show that the final *V* should be read as a numeral, and that the Emperor claimed five victories over the Germans.

Rome is alluded to on several coins, the types used being the armed Minerva, the goddess or personification of the city, or the wolf and twins. Mr. C. F. Keary¹⁹ has pointed out the influence which the latter device and that of the Galley had on the Anglo-Saxon sceattas, many of which are barbaric imitations of these types which were common in Britain through their frequent use by Carausius and Allectus.

The revival of the inscription ROM(ae) ET AVG(usto), common in the days of Augustus and Tiberius, is interesting. The well-known type, the altar of Lyons, was not used, its place being taken by a female figure, probably Roma, offering a sacrifice or, as some think, holding a rudder.

It is not surprising to find that the warrior Carausius frequently adopted the helmeted, armoured bust which is common in the reign of his old master Probus, and was also used by Gallienus and others. This bust is often associated with the warlike legends VIRTUS CARAVSI and VICTORI CARAVSI.

Other military types abound. The Praetorian cohort, the bodyguard of the Emperor, is celebrated on several coins which bear as a reverse device four military ensigns, and there is a long and very remarkable series of coins bearing the names and devices of several legions. It will be remembered that the legions into which the Roman army was divided each contained a greater number of men than a modern regiment, and corresponded in that respect more nearly to a division, but the organization was regimental, the cohorts representing the companies. In republican times the number of soldiers composing a

¹⁹ *Num. Chron.*, 1879, p. 46.

legion was three thousand, but this was afterwards increased till it reached six thousand foot with a few hundred cavalry. In early days the legions were few, but as the Roman power grew, additional ones were enrolled as occasion required, and distinguished by consecutive numbers in the order of their formation. At the fall of the republic there appear to have been no less than thirty under arms. Even at this period some of them were known by name as well as number, and, owing to a practice which grew up under the Empire of forming more than one legion under one number, the name became as important as the number.

In 31 B.C. Mark Antony, who was preparing for that last war of his which ended in the shameful defeat of Actium, issued some gold and a great number of silver coins bearing on one side a galley and on the other a legionary eagle between two military ensigns, with inscriptions comprising the numbers of the legions from I to XXX, and in three cases also their names. From the first to the twenty-third legion the denarii are common, and have often been found in Britain, but specimens bearing higher numbers are very rare. The legionary denarii of Clodius Macer, struck in Africa in 68 A.D., are so rare and of so distant an origin that they can hardly have been known to the moneyers of Carausius; but Septimius Severus, who died at York in 211, commemorated some twelve of his legions on gold and silver coins, and one on bronze, while Gallienus, Emperor 253-268, struck more than fifty varieties of legionary billon or white metal coins. Victorinus, 265-267, also struck a very few, mostly in gold.

In these types, as in so many others, we find that Carausius sought his inspiration from the coins of

Gallienus, for that Emperor, departing from the conventional eagle and ensign type used by Antony and Severus, employed as a reverse type the legionary badge, a ram, a centaur, a lion, or other device. Sir John Evans, dealing with legionary coins of Carausius in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1905, pp. 28, 29, suggests that it is possible to distinguish those coins of Carausius that are probably mere imitations of earlier coins, and those that are probably connected with legions serving under Carausius, by comparing the title of the legion and its device on the coins of the two Emperors, and if on both the title and device are identical, regarding the coin of Carausius as possibly a mere imitation of one of Gallienus, but if there is a difference either in the title or device, regarding it as probably an original production of the mint of Carausius.

It may be doubted if this is not at once somewhat more and less than fair to Carausius. On the one hand, allowance must be made for the blunders of his moneyers, especially those at Colchester, who seem to have considered that the centaur was a fitting type for almost any legionary coin, and for the extremely imperfect striking and condition of many of the existing pieces which have caused the publication of doubtful readings; while, on the other hand, it will appear that Carausius, even though in many cases he copied the type of the earlier coin more or less exactly, had other and better reasons than those of the copyist for using it.

The following table showing the numbers, names, and billets of the legions stationed in Europe during the latter part of the third century, has been kindly supplied by Professor Oman, and will be of the greatest assistance in the consideration of the coins in detail. It shows

that Carausius commemorated no legion from which he did not receive, or at any rate had no hope of receiving, support. It may be that, as a political measure, comparable to the issue of the coins with legends terminating in AVGGG, to publish the union of the three Emperors, he threw his net wide, and included what he aspired to as well as the accomplished facts, but, especially if the coins were issued while he held Continental power, he did not exceed the possibilities.

No.	Name.	Billet.	Badge.
I	Minervia	Lower Rhine	Ram
I	Adjutrix	Pannonia	Capricorn
I	Italica	Lower Moesia	Boar
II	Augusta	Britain	Capricorn
II	Adjutrix	Pannonia	Pegasus
II	Italica	Noricum	Wolf and twins
II	Parthica	Italy, afterwards Gaul	Centaur
III	Italica	Rhaetia	Stork
IV	Flavia Felix	Moesia, afterwards Gaul	Lion, or bust and two lions
V	Macedonica	Dacia, afterwards Moesia	Victory and eagle
VI	Victrix	Britain	Doubtful
VII	Claudia	Moesia, afterwards Gaul	Bull
VIII	Augusta	Upper Rhine	"
X	Gemina	Pannonia	"
XI	Claudia	Moesia	Neptune, or boar
XIII	Gemina	Dacia, afterwards Moesia	Lion
XIV	Gemina	Pannonia	Capricorn
XX	Valeria Victrix	Britain	Boar
XXII	Primigenia	Upper Rhine	Capricorn
XXX	Ulpia Victrix	Lower Rhine	Neptune

We find coins of Carausius, of which the reading is undoubted, referring to the following legions, viz. :—

No.	Name.	Billet.	Badge.	Badge used by Gallienus.
I	Minervia	Lower Rhine	Ram	Figure of Minerva
II	Augusta	Britain	Capricorn	Gallienus omits the legion
II	Parthica	Gaul	Centaur	Centaur
III	Flavia	"	Lion, or bust and two lions	Lion
VII	Claudia	"	Bull	Bull or lion
VIII	Augusta	Upper Rhine	"	Bull
XX	Valeria Victrix	Britain	Boar	Capricorn
XXII	Primigenia	Upper Rhine	Capricorn	"
XXX	Ulpia Victrix	Lower Rhine	Neptune	Neptune or Capricorn

Here we have all the legions which were stationed in or near the territory which was subject to Carausius when at the zenith of his power, and in most cases the badges used by him to distinguish them are similar to those used by Gallienus.

The instances of difference are the less important because we know from the series of Gallienus that some legions used two badges, and it has been suggested by Sir John Evans that when a portion only of a legion gave its adherence to the cause of Carausius, it adopted a new device.

There are some pieces, reading LEG II PARTH or PARTHICA, with the boar as a badge; they are scarce, but sufficiently numerous to render it probable that this badge was used by this legion as well as the centaur. The coins which have been read LEG III with a bull for device, are almost certainly imperfectly struck pieces of LEG VII CLAUDIA.

A coin in the Bibliothèque Nationale, which reads LEG III (type, a lion), is probably an incomplete piece of

the fourth legion, Flavia; while the coins which apparently read LEG VIII IN, with the ram, are blunders for LEG I MIN; and those which read LEG XX, or XXI VLPIA, are also blundered, and should read XXX. The silver coin, published by Cohen (No. 138), as LEG III SIPC, is an imperfect and blundered specimen of the type ADVENTVS AVG. It was totally misread by Cohen's authority, probably Petrie, and is omitted from the present catalogue. The combination of the centaur with the legend LEG IIII FLAVIA occurs only on coins struck at Colchester, and is, it is submitted, with much deference to the contrary opinion of Sir John Evans, probably a blunder of the moneyer there, whose experience of legionary coins was small, and who appears, with one exception, to have used the centaur badge on all his issues of the series.

There remains, therefore, some obscurity about one type only, that reading LEG VIII or VIII GE. Some authors allege that the ninth legion bore the title Augusta Gemina, and was stationed in Armorica, North-Western Gaul, and if we might accept this as correct, these extremely rare coins would fall into the class of those legions over which Carausius had or hoped to have control, a class which would then comprise all his legionary types except those which, as above mentioned, are almost certainly blundered. Unfortunately, modern research hardly supports the allegation. It does not appear that the ninth legion was ever reformed after its extermination in Britain during the reign of Hadrian, and at the end of the third century the only legion named Gemina which bore the bull was the tenth, which was then stationed on the Danube, in Pannonia, Hungary, too far away, it would seem, to come within the political scope of Carausius. The title was

also borne by the thirteenth and fourteenth legions, whose badges were the capricorn and the lion respectively, but both these legions were also on Danubian stations. It would seem, therefore, that the coins must be blundered or misread. Nearly all the legionary coins either bear the London mark or are without mint-letter, and may probably be attributed to that mint. A great number of them are of poor workmanship and irregularly struck. It seems probable that these are among the early issues, but that the type was not abandoned till late in the reign. The only similar coin of Allectus reads LEG II with a lion badge, and is no doubt a blunder.

One coin of Carausius very worthy of special mention, the most interesting of all the many interesting pieces issued by him, is the well-known third brass bearing the legend CARAVSIVS ET FRATRES SVI, with the jugate busts of Diocletian, Maximian, and Carausius facing to the left of the spectator, and the reverse legend PAX AVGGG. Although by reason of its unusual design and great historic interest it is one of the most valuable small bronze coins in existence, it is by no means unique. The Bibliothèque Nationale possesses two specimens, one of which, presented by Baron Rothschild, is no doubt the finest known. The British Museum and the Royal Cabinet at Berlin have each a good specimen; the Fitzwilliam Museum has a poor one; Sir John Evans, M. Naville, and Mr. J. W. Brooke have one each, the last recently found near Marlborough; while another, found at Waycock, Berks, is described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. p. 119, and one or two others are to be found in private collections. It is doubtful if any two of them are from the same die, and there are at least three slight varieties in the details of the busts.

The coin was struck in celebration of the Peace of

290 A.D. The mint-mark is always that of Colchester. Stukeley²⁰ says that the first published specimen "of this most elegant and singular coin" was then in the collection of "John Wale's Esq. of Colne," and was "picked out of a vast heap of Roman coins in Mr. Wale's custody found at the neighbouring Roman station of Canonium, Chesterford; 'tis an invaluable monument of our Emperor's glory . . . of excellent workmanship and perfect preservation, the faces of the three Emperors distinct and easily known; Diocletian in the middle, Carausius on his right, Maximian uppermost, exactly according to the rule of manners."

Eckhel²¹ describes another specimen in the collection of the Abbate Persico at Genoa as bearing "three busts jugated, the first of which is a radiated one of Carausius, the second laureated of Diocletian, and the third with the lion's skin of Maximian Hercules." Stevenson²² considers that in some specimens the bust of Carausius is uppermost, and is alone radiate, and he animadverts on the Emperor's conduct in radiating his own head, "while assigning the Caesarian honors of the caput nudum to the two Augusti, fratres sui."

It is inconceivable that Carausius, astute, politic, and anxious, as his coinage clearly shows, to obtain the fullest recognition of the peace which he had gained by the success of his arms, and of his position as a colleague in the Roman Empire, could have desired to offer such a gross and public insult to the two Emperors, and he did not do so. The writer has had the opportunity of examining six specimens of the coin; one of them shows very clearly, and three others less clearly, but beyond

²⁰ *Med. Hist.*, p. 105.

²¹ *Doct. Num. Vet.*, vol. viii. p. 47.

²² *Dict. of Roman Coins*, pp. 181, 182.

reasonable doubt, that all the heads are crowned, while the remaining two pieces are so poor in condition that their exact design is doubtful. The relative position of the busts appears in every case to be, Maximian uppermost, Diocletian, the senior Emperor, in the centre, and Carausius, the author of the coin, in the most modest and retired position on his right—that is, furthest from the spectator—"exactly according to the rule of manners."

The other coins having the bust of Carausius on the obverse with reverse legends terminating with AVGGG have been mentioned above. There are a considerable number of types and varieties, but specimens of most of the types are scarce; of both types and specimens those from the Colchester mint are somewhat more numerous than those of London. The reverse legends and types are generally trite and common, the metal employed is bronze, except in one instance, that with the legend CONSERVATORI AVGGG, which has only been found in gold, and of which two specimens only are known. Of other types, PAX and PROVID are common, SALVS and VIRTVS fairly so, while COMES, HILARITAS, LAETITIA, MONETA, PIETAS, and PROVIDEN are rare. The coins are of good style, and were evidently struck after the mints were well established. They are of distinctly British fabric, and in this respect differ from the pieces issued by Carausius, but bearing the busts of Diocletian and Maximian with similar reverse legends, whose engravers appear, as has been pointed out above, to have attempted to give them a Continental appearance so as to suggest that they were actually issued by the Emperors whose names they bear.

The types selected for these latter coins were also trite, and the metal employed was always bronze, except

in case of the aureus bearing the bust of Maximian and the reverse legend SALVS AVGGG, of which there are two specimens in the British Museum. All the pieces are scarce, those of Diocletian with types CONSERVAT, LAETITIA, PROVID, SALVS, VICTORIA, and VIRTVS, and of Maximian reading PROVIDENTIA, SALVS, and VIRTVS, decidedly so, while those of the PAX type of both Emperors are more common. They were issued from both the Colchester and London mints, are generally very well centred and neatly struck, and vary from 21 to 23 millimetres in diameter. The varieties of the obverse inscription are numerous.

One coin of Allectus bears the legend PAX AVGGG, and of this only two specimens are known, that in the British Museum having an obverse legend terminating in AVGG and being of somewhat rough workmanship. The issue is, therefore, probably attributable to an illiterate moneyer, and should not be taken as evidence that Allectus, like his predecessor, claimed to be a colleague of the Roman Emperors.

There are a few coins of Carausius whose reverse legends terminate AVGG, but they nearly always show signs of rough and barbarous execution. The types are trite and the specimens very scarce. Dr. Stukeley, carried away by his imagination, considers these coins to refer to the Emperor and his son Sylvius, but there does not appear to be any historical authority for such a conclusion, nor indeed for the existence of Sylvius. An examination of the coins leads to the belief that they are the work of illiterate moneyers, probably in imitation of the very common legends on coins struck by Diocletian and Maximian, in allusion to the union of those two Emperors.

Cohen (No. 51) publishes a coin with reverse legend COS III, his authority being a very badly executed specimen in the Hunter Collection, for the interpretation whereof he no doubt relied on the illustration in the *Monumenta Historica Britannica* (Pl. vii. 2). The type is a draped figure standing to left holding a globe in the right hand, the left resting on a buckler. Stukeley also quotes a "singular coin of my friend the Reverend Mr. Foote," bearing the legend COS. IIII (Pl. xii. 3), of which he says, "In the obverse the Emperor's bust has on the consular embroidered chlamys; in the reverse he stands in the complete consular robe, holding in his right hand the globe of Empire, in his left a scroll of paper or vellum as usual." His illustration shows the coin to be imperfect, and there is no trace of the scroll.

This coin has not been traced, and the writer has failed to read the consular inscription on the Hunter specimen, which appeared to him to bear traces of the legend COMES AVG. It is fair, however, to Dr. Stukeley to say that in several instances coins have been met with which do not appear at all in the *Monumenta* or in Cohen, but are correctly described by him.

His coin (xxix. 2) which he reads PMORPTICOSIIII, perhaps a blunder for P.M. TR. P. COS. IIII, cannot be verified. He himself quoted it incorrectly from Hern's preface to Walter of Hemingford. The Hunter coin published as COR AVG is correctly read; it appears to be of barbarous workmanship, and is perhaps a blunder.

The public vows are referred to on a few pieces of Carausius, but there is no mention of them on coins of Allectus. In 27 B.C. Augustus accepted the sovereign power from a servile Senate for a period of ten years

only, and publicly celebrated his "Decennales," his vows to the gods of ten years of good government; in 18 B.C. he allowed himself to be prevailed upon to accept two more periods of five years; and in 8 B.C. and 4 and 13 A.D. further periods of ten years were granted to him. His successors, though the farce of limited grants of power by the Senate had been abandoned, still celebrated periodical public vows to the gods.

Quinquennalia and decennalia are commemorated on coins from the middle of the second to the middle of the fifth century, and during the lower Empire a practice arose of adding "Multa," an expression of the vows or acclamations of the people wishing the Emperor life and prosperity for ten, twenty, thirty, or forty years; vows and wishes which few Roman Emperors lived to fulfil. Carausius struck gold coins of the usual Pax type, bearing the legend VOT. V or MVLTV. X in the exergue, and he also used the words VOTO PVBLICO or VOTVM PVBLICVM round an altar, inscribed MVLTVS XX IMP. on one bronze and several silver pieces; while one bronze coin in the Bodleian Library bears the unique inscription VOTA QVI. CAE, "Vota quinquennalia Caesaris," and depicts the Emperor receiving a victory from the hand of Roma.

The varieties of the Pax type comprise a very large proportion, probably more than half, of the coins of the reign which have come down to us. Providentia types are very common, and so in a rather less degree are those dedicated to Moneta, Salus, Victoria, and Virtus. Laetitia, Concordia, and Hilaritas are well represented, Tutela and Salus are common among the Continental issues, and a few more types are found with some frequency. Of the rest a surprisingly large number are now represented by only one or two known specimens. There is no other

reign which has produced so great a number of what are apparently unique pieces. In the writer's experience it seems impossible to examine a collection of thirty or forty of the coins of this Emperor without discovering at least one, and generally several, which differ more or less importantly from anything previously noted. He cannot, therefore, hope that the following catalogue, greatly enlarged though it is, comprises anything like the total number of varieties now in existence.

One class of pieces is necessarily always represented by unique specimens, viz. the "freaks," formed by the overstriking of the coins of earlier Emperors above referred to. No serious attempt has been made to collect individual descriptions of all the specimens which occur, as, except as a class, they are of but little true numismatic interest. They are always of bronze, and were evidently somewhat numerous, as Lord Selborne has some twenty-four of them, which occurred in the Blackmoor hoard alone. The moneyers appear to have struck at haphazard, sometimes placing the obverse of the new coin on that of the old, and sometimes *vice versa*. The traces of the old types which remain are often very slight, but in some instances the bust of Carausius is deformed or his appearance altered, while in others portions of the old legend are visible within or without the circle of the new one, or even as a continuation of it. In a few pieces the old reverse type is still traceable, sometimes standing at an angle with the new one. On a most curious specimen illustrated [Pl. V. 8], the profile of Claudius Gothicus is plainly visible where the neck of Carausius should have been; on another [Pl. V. 9], struck on a coin of Tetricus the Younger, the obverse legend reads IMP CARAVSIVSICVS CAES.

On one of the Blackmoor coins the old and new reverse legends are so mixed as to read ZMOVAQ, the Carausian legend having evidently been engraved retrograde. Another piece reads STTIAVC II., and other similar nonsensical results of the combination of two imperfect legends occur. On some specimens the hair or the radii of the crown of the older Emperor are visible beside the reverse type. In the coin of the Felicitas (Galley type) in the Fitzwilliam Museum above referred to, which bears the mint-mark RSR, the radii of the old crown almost exactly coincide with the oars of the galley.

Another form of "freak" to which the moneyers of the period were somewhat prone arose from the shifting of the coin under the die during the striking, which produced a partial duplication of bust or type.

It is impossible to conclude these notes without a most grateful expression of the obligation under which their compiler feels himself to the very numerous friends and collectors who have most freely and kindly placed their collections and all the information in their power at his service, and have been at the greatest trouble to assist him. It is impossible to mention them all by name, the list would comprise nearly all the best known students and authorities on Roman numismatics. The compilation was suggested by the officials of the Department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum, and to their constant advice and assistance, coupled with that above acknowledged, such value as may attach to it is due. The coins illustrated are in the British, French, and German national collections, and in those of Comm. Francesco Gnecchi and others.

PERCY H. WEBB.

(To be continued.)

II.

A SILVER BADGE OF THETFORD.

THE badge from my husband's cabinet, which is illustrated on pp. 90, 91, was acquired as lot 989 of the Murdoch Collection in December, 1904, and is thus described in Sotheby's Catalogue—

“A silver medal, Municipal badge of Thetford, inter-impaled arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, M.P. for this ancient borough, and Secretary of State under Charles II 1878 (*sic*), viz. impaled shield of arms in centre of a displayed eagle with motto, SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUARUM. *Reverse*: arms of Thetford, and around, ANTIQ. BURGUS DE THETFORD. Sir J. W. also endowed a charity (known as Williamson's Charity), for founding a girls' grammar school at Thetford.”

The Sir Joseph Williamson here mentioned was a distinguished man of his day. His history is most interesting as a picture of the life of his times. The *Calendar of State Papers (Domestic)* of Charles II's reign is full of his correspondence both public and private. He was baptized in August, 1633, at Bridekirk, near Cockermouth, in Cumberland. Gorton says he was born in 1630, but as his father was vicar of the parish, it is improbable that his baptism was so long delayed. He was the youngest son of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, who died when the child was an infant, his mother

marrying again. After receiving a good elementary education at the Grammar School of St. Bee's, Joseph came to London with Mr. Richard Tolson, M.P. for Cocker-mouth, apparently as his clerk. The Tolsons were the Bridekirk squires, their place being called Wood Hall.

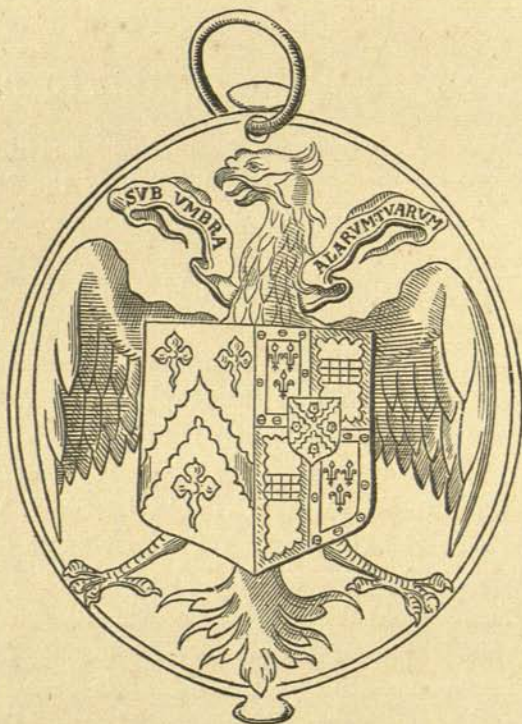


FIG. 1.—BADGE OF THETFORD: ARMS OF WILLIAMSON.

By this gentleman Joseph was sent as a "town-boy" to Westminster School, under the headmastership of Dr. Busby, of "birchen" memory. At the conclusion of his school life, Dr. Busby recommended him, as a Northern youth deserving well, as well as wanting patronage, to Dr. Langbaine (Provost, 1646-58) of Queen's

College, Oxford, where he entered as a Batteler on September 6, 1650, and was matriculated November 8 following. He took the degree of B.A. in February, 1653-4. The College register for December 23, 1653, states "Admissi sunt . . . et Josephus Williamson in

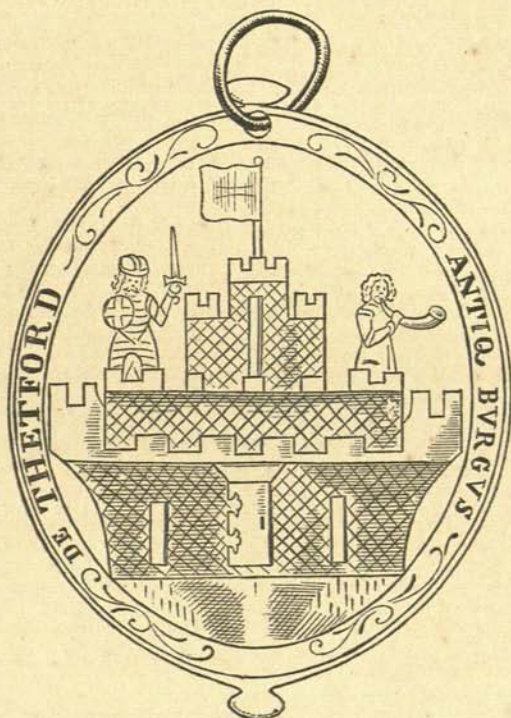


FIG. 2.—BADGE OF THETFORD: ARMS OF THETFORD.

pauperes pueros," i.e. as "Tabardars." He travelled on the Continent for some time as tutor to a young man of quality. A letter among the archives of the Marquis of Ormonde from Williamson, dated Antwerp, August 4, 1651 (*Hist. MSS. Com.*, 4th Report, p. 546), has suggested that this young man may have been a son of the Marquis

of Ormonde; but as the letter is dated 1651, it would place the journey in the period before Williamson took his degree in 1653-4, which is hardly probable for a journey of any duration.

He graduated M.A. in 1657, and was elected a Fellow of his College in 1658, to be admitted "*quam citò è Gallia ad collegium redierit.*"

After the Restoration he became Secretary to Sir Edward Nicholas, himself an old Queen's man and Secretary of State, and thus began a political career.

A letter dated July 24, 1660, in the College Register at Queen's, from the King at Whitehall, signed by Nicholas, asks for Williamson to be excused from residence in Oxford and also from taking Orders, "Whereas our affairs doe necessarily require the immediate attendance of Joseph Williamson . . . to dispense with those dueties which are incumbent upon him as a Member of your Society . . . your observance to these commands shall not be drawn into precedent for the future Prejudice of your Colledge." He received no money for his Fellowship from August, 1663, to August, 1665. He becomes "Dr. J. W." (D.C.L.) in 1671-2, and Senior Fellow in 1677-8, on Halton's election to the Provostship. He disappears from the list of Fellows in 1678-9, in consequence of his marriage in that year.

He was made Keeper at the King's Library at Whitehall, at a salary of £160 (*Cal. State Papers, Chas. II, 99, No. 69*), and appointed to the Paper Office in 1661. From this office the "news-letters" were issued. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1664.

While at Oxford he was noted for his fondness for music. Henry Denton, the sub-tenant of his rooms at Queen's, writes, in October, 1660, "Your couple of viols

still hang in their places as a monument that a genuine son of Jubal has been here" (*Cal. State Papers, Dom., Chas. II*, 18, No. 85). By statute the summons to dinner at Queen's is by "clarion." In 1666 Williamson presented a "tubam argenteam" with banners embroidered with the College eagles in red, upon a shield wrought with silver thread. These are still preserved in the College. The trumpet is of foreign, probably Dutch, work of about 1660 (see Moffat's *Old Oxford Plate*). It was considered by Thomas Barlow (Provost, in succession to Langbaine) as too good to summon to "our penny commons."

When Sir Henry Bennett, afterwards Lord Arlington, succeeded Sir E. Nicholas as Secretary of State, Mr. Williamson was transferred to him as Private Secretary. It is likely that he soon learned the prevailing art of making a profit out of his occupations. He had a lucrative post as one of the contractors of the "Royal Oak Lottery" in 1664, and in June, 1665, was one of the five Commissioners of Lotteries. Pepys, no mean judge, after meeting him at dinner, writes of him, February 6, 1662-3, as "a pretty knowing man and a scholar." In August, 1663, he considers him as of a "pretty understanding and an accomplished man, but a little conceited." In November, 1664, he is mentioned as a "very logicall man and a good scholar;" by March, 1665, he is "one the more I know the more I honour." In June, 1666, Pepys has arrived at the conclusion that "a very fine gentleman Mr. Williamson is."

Williamson, in distributing patronage, did not forget his old friends in the North. From 1653 to 1675 many a "charr-pie" (probably some form of potted char) travels up from Cumberland to him, no doubt in return

for "value received" (see *Flemings in Oxford*, vol. i. Oxf. Hist. Soc., 44, 1903).

Daniel Fleming writes to Williamson, in 1676-7, "Your goodness . . . doth sufficiently shew the falsity of the common saying 'that a courtier's goodness is neither cordial nor constant.'" He specially befriended William Lancaster, afterwards Provost of Queen's, sending him abroad, among other things "to learn diplomacy," and William Nicholson afterwards Bishop of Carlisle.

Evidently the manner of the statesman grew upon him, for by November 30, 1667, Pepys finds him "mighty kind still, but close, not daring to say anything almost that touches upon newes or state of affairs."

Williamson had, from its inception, a considerable share in establishing the *London Gazette*, which still exists. It was originally the *Oxford Gazette*, from its place of publication in November, 1665, when Charles II and his Court were at Oxford, to avoid the Plague. No. xxiv. of the *Oxford Gazette* was the first *London Gazette*, published February, 1665-6, when the Court had returned to Whitehall. On November 22, 1665, Pepys notes, "The first of the *Oxford Gazettes* come out, which is very pretty, full of newes and no folly in it, wrote by Williamson." Williamson employed Charles Perrot, M.A. of Oriel College, to edit the *Gazette* under him, and so he did, "though not constantly, to about 1671" (Wood, *Athen. Oxon.*, ii. 469; see also *Flemings in Oxford*, vol. i. 184, &c.).

Williamson became Clerk of the Council in ordinary, and was knighted, January 24, 1671-2. Under date January 23 of that year, Evelyn notes, "To London in order to Sir Richard Browne, my father-in-law, resigning his place as Clerk of the Council to Joseph Williamson,

who was admitted and was knighted. This place His Majesty had promised to give me many years before, but upon consideration of the renewal of our lease and other reasons, I chose to part with it to Sir Joseph, who gave us and the rest of his brother clerks a handsome supper at his house, and" (true to his love of music) followed it up by "a Consort of Music." Among the pamphlets of Antony Wood was a (now rare) "*Impressio secunda carminis heroici in honorem Josephi Williamson*," by Payne Fisher (see *Dict. Nat. Biog.*).

Sir Joseph was one of the British plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Cologne, 1673-4, acting with the Earl of Sunderland and Sir Leoline Jenkins.

In June, 1674, he became Secretary of State and Privy Councillor, in succession to Lord Arlington, to whom, as was customary, he paid £6000 for the office. Evelyn says, "Sir H. Bennett, now Lord Arlington, so let him" (*i.e.* Williamson) "into the secret of affairs that there was a kind of necessity to advance him, and so by his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be Principal Secretary, Lord Arlington's creature, and ungrateful enough."

He had frequently tried to get into Parliament, having stood for Morpeth, 1666, and "they would not choose him," says Pepys. "They said, 'No courtier.'" He was a candidate for Preston, 1667; and for Dartmouth and Appleby, in the same year; but, at last, in 1669, his connexion with Thetford began by his being elected to represent that borough in Parliament. He was re-elected 1679, 1681, and 1685, but the mayor, Heveringham by name, on that occasion returned himself instead, and, upon petition, the seat was restored to Williamson. (See a lecture, *A Page in the History of Thetford*, given at

the Mechanics' Institute, Thetford, March 11, 1890, by F. H. Millington.)

In the last three Parliaments of William III he was elected for both Rochester and Thetford, but preferred to sit for Rochester, 1690-1701.

In 1676 he was Master of the Clothworkers' Company. At the time of the "Popish Plot" Sir Joseph was committed to the Tower, November 18, 1678, by the Commons, on the ground of commissions having been granted to Popish recusants and warrants for mustering them, countersigned by Williamson. Charles sent for the Commons to the Banqueting-House, for "though you have committed my servant without acquainting me, yet I intend to deal more freely with you and acquaint you with my intention to release my secretary," which he proceeded to do on the same day before they had time to protest against his liberation. But soon after this he resigned, or was removed from, the office of Secretary of State. The news letters of February 10, 1678-9, announce, "Sir J. Williamson is turned out, but he is to be repaid what his Secretaryship cost him." Queen's College stood by him at this crisis. A letter from Oxford of J. Dixon's, November 27, 1678, notes, "Our Provost (Halton) is gone to London to see Sir J. W., who . . . is not very well. The Commons have been too (severe) upon him, but 'tis hoped he'll be able to withstand their shocks." He was turned out of office, but received from his successor, Sunderland, £6000 and 500 guineas (see *Arch. Cant.*, xi. 281).

In the following December he married Catharine, eldest and only surviving daughter of George Stuart, Lord d'Aubigny, fourth but second surviving son of Esmé, third Duke of Lennox, by Catharine, eldest daughter of

Theophilus Howard, second Earl of Suffolk. Lady Catharine had been baptized at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, December 5, 1640. She was the widow of Henry O'Brien, whom she had married when she was about twenty. He is sometimes called Lord Ibracken, but the present Provost of Queen's, Dr. Magrath, ingeniously suggests that this is merely a Saxon attempt at reproducing the true Irish pronunciation of the name. In the Register of Westminster Abbey he is "Lord O'Brien."

He was the eldest son and heir-apparent of Henry, Earl of Thomond. He and Lady Catharine had had four children, of whom the eldest, Donatus, or Donogh, was drowned later, on May 2, 1682, in the *Gloucester* frigate, just after his marriage to Lady Sophia, daughter of the first Duke of Leeds. Lord O'Brien writes in February, 1673-4, "My wife has this day had judgment in the House of Lords on her behalf for the Barony of Clifton" (see *Letters to Williamson*, published by the Camden Society, ii. 146; and Dugdale's *Baronage*, ii. 424). She was sister and sole heiress to Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox, "a mighty good-natured man" in Pepys's eyes. He had eloped from Whitehall with the beautiful Frances Stuart (see Evelyn's *Numismata*, 1697, p. 27), but he had no issue. Williamson, as many extant letters show, had been on terms of great intimacy with Lord O'Brien's wife in her husband's lifetime. Henry Ball (probably head clerk in the Paper Office) hardly ever writes to Sir Joseph without a message from her. There are domestic touches in the mention of such things as "some cloth which may easily be put up in a portmantle . . . while the usquebaugh and the sack is to be sent by hand" (*Letters to Williamson*, August and September, 1673).

Lord O'Brien was buried in Westminster Abbey, September 9, 1678, and his widow married Sir Joseph very shortly after. Thomas Dixon writes from Oxford, March, 1678-9, of "Williamson's great match with y^e Lady O'Brian (who is said to be worth 5 or £6000 per ann.) since he was eclipsed at Court. He designs to live with her in the country for the most part."

Evelyn says Sir Joseph "was so inward with my Lord O'Brien, that after a few months of that gentleman's death he married his widow, who brought him a noble fortune. . . . 'Twas thought," he adds, "they lived not so kindly after marriage as they did before. . . . She was much censured for marrying so meanly, being herself allied to the Royal Family." Jealousy at his approaching marriage may have had something to do with his political fall. We know that Sir Wm. Temple objected to what he called Sir Joseph's "*creme fouettée*" manner. His social gifts are noticed by Evelyn, who says, he was "a musician, could play the *jeu des gobelets*"—I suppose these are the "musical glasses" of a polite education—"was exceeding formal, and a severe master to his servants." In addition to the fortune his wife brought him, he acquired, through her, the hereditary office of High Steward of Gravesend and Milton.

When the Duke of Richmond had died at Elsinore, in 1672, being sent into an honourable exile as Ambassador to Denmark, to mark the King's displeasure at his marriage, some of his property had been sold by his sister to pay off his debts. Joseph Williamson repurchased the estate of Cobham, in Kent, for £45,000, devising it, later, to his widow. Her ultimate heir was her granddaughter, Lady Theodosia Hyde, whose

husband, John Bligh, was created Earl of Darnley, 1725. Cobham still remains the property of the Earls of Darnley.

In 1679 Williamson bought Winchester House, St. James's Square, for £8000, and lived there till 1684 (*Dict. Nat. Biog.*). In 1682 he was made Recorder of Thetford, an office held for life. A new charter seems to have been granted to Thetford in this year, in which Sir Joseph had a hand. In the same year, 1682, he suggested the surrender of the old charter of Gravesend to the King. In 1686 James II signed the warrant to prepare a new charter, which arrived June 10, 1687, and was celebrated by the consumption of "several hogsheads of beer and wine and biskets," &c., given by Sir Joseph (see Cruden's *History of Gravesend*, p. 378). This new charter was repudiated in 1735.

Though ousted from office, he was not idle. He had already become a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1663, and was now (November, 1678) chosen as its President, "after," as Evelyn tells us, "my Lord Viscount Brouncker had possessed the chair now sixteen years successively, and therefore now thought fit to change, that prescription might not prejudice." Oldenburg, one of the first secretaries of the Society, dedicates the ninth volume of its *Philosophical Transactions* to him, with the words, "Your merits raised you to that eminent place you are now possessed of (as P.R.S.), and you are full of steady inclinations to, on all occasions, advance the ingenuous arts."

He was diligent in his duties, presiding at all meetings of the Council and, generally, at ordinary meetings. He presented to the Society a large screw-press for

stamping diplomas, and his portrait by Kneller (see Fig. 3), which still hangs in the rooms of the Society at Burlington House. He resigned the Presidency in 1680, but still kept up his interest in the Society. Evelyn sups with him on January 29, 1683, "where was a select



FIG. 3.—SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

[By Kneller.]

company of our Society. The conversation was philosophical and cheerful on divers considerable questions proposed, as of the hereditary succession of the Roman Emperors, the Pica mentioned in Preface to our Common Prayer, which signifies only the Greek

Kalendarium." But he adds, "These were mixed with lighter subjects."

Williamson was Privy Councillor under William III in 1696, and joint plenipotentiary at the Congress of Nymegen in 1696-7, and signed as joint-Commissioner the first partition treaty, returning from the French Court in 1698.

He died at Cobham, Kent, on October 3, 1701, and was buried in the vault of the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, in Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster, October 14, 1701. His widow did not long survive him, being buried in the same vault on November 11, 1702 (Register of the Abbey). There was no issue of their marriage.

His coat-of-arms was changed from what may have been his paternal coat. Le Neve's *Knights* (Harl. Soc., vol. viii. p. 273) notes that he was "knighted at Whitehall, Jan. 24, 1670-71. He had from Sir Edward Walker, K^t., Garter, an alteration of arms." He also recites that he bore before argent on a chevron engrailed azure, three crescents or, between three trefoils slipped sable, and a grant of a crest, a stag's head erased. The patent for the new arms is dated February 1, 1670-71. They were: or, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped sable. The new crest was: out of a ducal crown a demi-eagle gules, winged sable, holding in his beak a trefoil slipped sable.

There seems little doubt that Williamson adopted the eagle as his new crest from the arms of Queen's College, which are the three eagles displayed of the family of Robert de Eglesfield, Chaplain to Queen Philippa, 1340, to whom Eglesfield dedicated the foundation. Sir Joseph's love for his College, to which he owed so many of his chances in life, was constant. We have heard of his gift

of the clarion and banners. Wood, in his *Colleges and Halls* (ed. Gutch, i. 151), speaks of that "pile of buildings beyond and on the north side of the College, erected in the year 1672, at the charge and cost of Sir Joseph." His crest, the demi-eagle, may still be seen on the exterior north wall of the building (now considerably modified) which Laggan drew for his *Oxonia Illustrata*, published in 1675. He bequeathed some thousands of pounds to Queen's, for the new buildings erected under Provost Lancaster. The completion of these is celebrated in the *Oxford Almanack* for the years 1727 and 1762. They show groups of Sir Joseph and the Provost consulting about plans for rebuilding the old College.

He gave the College in his lifetime the "*Liber albus benefactorum*," heading it with his crest (eagle), and beginning the record with his own gifts. He also gave in 1668 a rose-water dish and ewer, with the older crest of the stag's head, and other plate.

He took as his motto (with the new coat and crest), "*SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUARUM*" (Ps. lvii. 1), no doubt with reference to the College. It is a motto not wholly unconnected with the Stuarts. A variant of it, referring to the Holy Dove "*SUB UMBRA TUARUM*," occurs on a medal, struck from gold found in Crawford Moor by John, Duke of Albany, brother of James III, and Regent of Scotland 1524. (See *Medallie Illust. of British History*, Brit. Mus., Lond., vol. i. p. 28; *Catalogue of the Medals of Scotland*, J. W. Cochran-Patrick, 1884, p. 53, pl. 5; *Num. Chron.*, 1877, Vol. XVII. p. 61.)

Williamson's bequests to all who had helped him were on a splendid scale. A copy of his will is preserved at Cobham, and is given in *Arch. Cantiana*, xi. 1877. To Bridekirk, his birthplace, he left church plate and

£500. To St. Bee's, a portrait of himself as a young man. To Rochester and Thetford he had always been liberal. In 1680 he had built at Thetford "the Court of Common Pleas and the Grand Jury Chamber adjoining the old Guildhall" (Martin, *Hist. of Thetford*, 1779, p. 271). He bequeathed to the borough, among other legacies, a "sum of £2000, to be laid out in lands such as his executors, with the advice of the Corporation, shall think fit." This now produces the "Binding Fund" for apprentices and others, and is worth some £10,000 (see *A Page in the History of Thetford*, Millington).

To Rochester he bequeathed £5000, to found a school for sons of freemen (the "Mathematical School"), at which Garrick was placed under the first head-master, Mr. Colson. Sir Joseph's portrait is still preserved at Rochester, to which he also left "my set of guilt Communion plate, hertofore y^e Duke of Richmond's, which I redeemed." This service of Church plate, with two candlesticks, is still the usual plate of Rochester Cathedral, and consists of seven pieces. It was made in 1653-4 for James, Duke of Lennox and Richmond, of Cobham (see "Church Plate in Kent," art. in *Arch. Cant.*, by Rev. Scott Robertson, 1886).

To the Clothworkers' Company he gave, in 1676, his portrait and a "silver bason and ewer, one standing bowl and cover, and one salt, all of them very fine, large, and richly gilt" (MS. of the Company). In 1677 (his tastes being heraldic) he gives them "one large standard with St. George's Cross in the head, with the City arms and the Company's arms, . . . and also one other very fine banner of his Hon^{rs} own coat-of-arms, both of them amounting to the sum of £35" (MSS. of Company transcribed by Richard Richards, 1703).

A Williamson banner is still preserved at the Hall. It is considered by the authorities there to be very doubtfully original. The eagle holds no trefoil, and there is no motto. His (later) crest is subject to variation; e.g. on the ewer, salt, and cup the eagle holds the trefoil, but not on the "bason." The eagle on the cup cover holds no trefoil. Also, though a herald, he is not very careful in details. On his book-plate (see Gregory's *Collectanea*, viii. p. 313, preserved at the Company's Hall) he is specially stated to be "Eques Auratus," but his helmet is set in profile, not facing; the motto, "Sub umbra alarum tuarum," appears.

He left £300 to Christ's Hospital.

To Queen's, besides money, he left his collection of historical MSS., and a collection of heraldic MSS., made by Sir Thomas Sherley, and purchased by Sir Joseph, of the heraldic visitations of some of the English counties. He did not forget the early kindness of Dr. Langbaine, Provost of Queen's, but requited it by leaving £300 apiece to the children of Gerard Langbaine, the Provost's son.

The badge, shown on pp. 90, 91 is, suitably, that of a man of heraldic tastes. The design fills the field boldly and artistically. It represents, on the *obverse*: *Dexter*, the arms of Williamson, i.e. (or) a chevron engrailed (gules) between three trefoils slipped (sable). Impaling quarterly, 1st and 4th, Aubigny (azure), three fleurs-de-lys (or) within a border (gules) charged with eight buckles of the second; 2nd and 3rd, Stuart (or), a fess chequy (azure and argent) within a bordure engrailed (gules); over all, on an inescutcheon of pretence (argent), a saltire engrailed between four roses (gules), Lennox. The whole on an eagle displayed with the motto on a scroll, SVB VMBRA ALARVM TVARVM.

Reverse: Arms of Thetford, i.e. a quadrangular castle, embattled and surmounted by a tower, and from this a flag. From each of the outer houses issues a demi-man, that on the dexter side holding a sword and shield, that on the sinister blowing a horn, all proper. Around in a border, ANTIQ BVRGVS DE THETFORD.

Several examples of these badges exist. A correspondent at Thetford writes that he has seen two others, to one of which a piece of silver chain was attached. The twisted ring on our specimen looks as if it may have formed part of a chain. In *Norfolk Archaeology* (published by the Norfolk and Norwich Arch. Soc., 1864, vol. vi. p. 379) it is noted that on March 31, 1859, "C. J. Palmer, Esq., of Yarmouth, exhibited a silver badge and chain with the arms of Thetford on one side and those of the Williamson family on the other."

It is suggested, locally, that they may have been aldermen's badges. The charters of Thetford date back to an early period. The principal charter was granted by Queen Elizabeth (Blomefield's *Hist. of Thetford*, 1739, p. 168), dated at Gorhambury, Herts, March 12, 1573, and was in force till January 30, 34 Car. II. (i.e., according to Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, and counting from January 30, 1648-9, the year 1682-3). It was then, in common with most other charters of cities and corporate bodies, surrendered to the King, who granted a new one, with some alterations, dated March 6, of the same year. It did not continue in force long, for, like that of Gravesend, it was impugned and another granted, 1692, the provisions of which were "exact like those of Queen Elizabeth."

Among other privileges, the mayor may have a sword borne before him, and may choose his sword-bearer and

two sergeants who may bear two silver maces before him. Blomefield says, "Sir Joseph Williamson . . . gave them the present sword and mace, which are very grand ones." He is also credited with giving them "other regalia" not specified. In a later passage, after giving the names of the recorder, mayor, coroner, town clerk, ten principal burgesses, &c., of his period (he writes about 1737-9, and transcribes the list from the "three tables in this Court," *i.e.* of Common Pleas), Blomefield adds, "There are also a sword-bearer, two sergeants-at-mace, five musicians with Blew cloaks and badges, a gaolor, beadle, and bellman." These do not appear in the charter of Charles II, but may be survivals from that of Elizabeth. Sir Joseph was, obviously, a liberal person of magnificent tastes, a musician, and a herald, proud, possibly, of his connexion by marriage with the Stuarts, and I should like to assume, and shall be glad of any evidence for or against the view, that the badges, of which this is one, are the survivors of the five given to the musicians, who were perhaps selected by the mayor in the same way that he chose his sword-bearer and sergeants-at-mace, by Sir Joseph to wear with their "blew cloaks."

In conclusion, I must gratefully acknowledge much sympathetic help from the Provost of Queen's College, the officers of the Clothworkers' Company, the Royal Society, and others who hold and have allowed me to examine many interesting Williamson relics.

MARIA MILLINGTON EVANS.

III.

THE TRUE MEANING OF Φ ON THE COINAGE OF MAGNA GRAECIA.

IN any attempt to arrange chronologically the Greek coinage of Southern Italy, it is impossible to avoid the innumerable *impasses* which are caused by the present interpretation of the letters and monograms with which this coinage abounds after the beginning of the fourth century B.C.

The letter which produces the greatest inconsistencies is undoubtedly Φ . It is first found upon the Velia coin (B. M. C., No. 34) with a small head of Sicilian style; it is found at Thurium upon a striking obverse with the head of Athena (B. M. C., No. 14); at the same time it occurs at Terina (B. M. C., Nos. 10-17) and at Pandosia (B. M. C., No. 2). A few years later it reappears at Tarentum and Metapontum; and in the closing years of the century it is found upon practically every coin of Velia and upon many of other cities. It is more generally than not accompanied by other letters of the alphabet. Φ is not the only letter which occurs in this manner; Γ , A, and other letters have a similarly varied existence.

These letters have usually been considered to be the initials of engravers, magistrates, mint-masters, and other officials. But all the changes that can be rung upon these personages have never succeeded in bringing conviction that such is the correct solution of the problem—a solution which, moreover, becomes more and more impossible in any endeavour to arrange and date the coins by their weights. "API" has to live over nearly a hundred years, and " Φ " has an equally prolonged existence. The only alternative is the creation of grandsons of the same name, ability, and profession. This appears impossible; and some other interpretation of the letters must be sought for.

It remains that, if not the initials of proper names,

these letters must be marks of value, or mint-marks of some other kind. Take them to be numerals, and, for the example to be worked out, take Φ .

Now, in what follows, it must be taken as an axiom that an integral number of silver coins will be exactly equal to the amount of silver in the gold standard of the same series.

Consider, first, the gold piece of Dionysios weighing 90 grains and equivalent to two dekadrachms of 675 grains each. This was followed by a piece of 45 grains, equivalent to one dekadrachm of 675 grains. The Sicilian rate of exchange was therefore $\mathcal{A} = 15 \mathcal{R}$ at this date.

Consider next the early coinage of Velia. Thirty drachms were equivalent to ten contemporary Corcyraean didrachms of 182 grains, which again were equivalent to a gold piece of 130 grains at a rate of exchange of $\mathcal{A} = 14 \mathcal{R}$. A few years later the Corcyraean didrachm had fallen to 174.33 grains, and the issue of Velian didrachms had a maximum weight of 124.52 grains; so that fourteen of them equalled ten Corcyraean didrachms, = a gold piece of 130 grains at a rate of exchange of $\mathcal{A} = 40/3 \mathcal{R}$, which continued in Italy up to the time we are considering.

It follows, therefore, that Dionysios's gold piece of 45 grains would only be equivalent to 600 grains \mathcal{R} at the rate of exchange current in Italy, viz. $\mathcal{A} = 40/3 \mathcal{R}$.

Now, if Φ be a numeral representing a mark of value, it is probable that it represents either the number of units which the coin contains, or the number of units in the standard upon which it is based. It is further probable that it denotes an innovation in the coinage at the date when it was introduced.

Let Φ be the number of units in the standard introduced into Italy by Dionysios;

$$\text{then } \Phi \text{ units} = 600 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R}.$$

Now, it has been taken as an axiom that an integral number of silver coins are contained in the amount of silver equivalent to the accompanying standard. The normal maximum weight of the coins under discussion appears to be 120 grains.

$$\text{But } 5 \times 120 = 600;$$

therefore the condition necessary to allow Φ to be a numeral has been satisfied; and, in further corroboration, the letter ϵ (5) is found upon the contemporary coins of the same maximum weight at Neapolis (B. M. C., Nos. 27-30).

If, therefore, Φ be a numeral, it represents the so-called Campanian standard, which is based upon 45 grains $\mathcal{A} = 600$ grains $\mathcal{R} = \Phi$ (500) units = ϵ (5) didrachms of 120 grains.

A *prima facie* case to consider Φ to be a numerical mark of value has now been established; for it has been shown that for one class of coins it gives an intelligible result. Take two coins of another class at random from amongst the coinage of Velia.

B. M. C., 98.—Head of Athena r.; above to r. Γ ; behind neck Φ . R.— YEAHTON in ex. Lion r.; above, bunch of grapes, on either side of which Φ l. Wt. 116.6 grains.

B. M. C., 96.—Similar; below to r. Φ ; behind neck \mathcal{H} (A, H). R.—Similar; but below Γ .¹ Wt. 115.7 grains.

Let Φ on the obverse of both denote that they belong to a standard of Φ units. Let $\Phi - 1$ on the reverse of both denote the proportionate value between the gold standard and the least coin of the series.

Upon No. 98 there remains Γ to locate the variable position of this silver coin in the series $\Phi - 1$, of which Φ is the standard.

The style of these coins points to a date during the reign of Agathokles, but the figures show no connection with the Sicilian coinage. Now, among the peoples of the Campania the unit of silver was a weight of 17.55 grains, a hundred of which were equivalent to 133 \mathcal{A} at an exchange of $\mathcal{A} = 40/3 \mathcal{R}$. This weight is usually known as the scriptulum, and is common to both the Campanian and Roman standards.

Take, therefore, $\Gamma = 80$ scriptula = 1404 grains. If this is to be the silver value of the gold standard, it must

¹ The H in the B. M. C. is a misprint; a reference to the coin shows it to be Γ , as it is upon both Cambridge specimens.

be exactly divisible by the maximum weight of these didrachms, which is 117 grains.

$$\text{But } 12 \times 117 = 1404.$$

The necessary condition is therefore satisfied, and it is safe to assume that 133 grains $\mathcal{N} = 12$ didrachms of 117 grains \mathcal{R} at a rate of exchange of $\mathcal{N} = 21/2 \mathcal{R}$. This rate dates the coin before 304 B.C. To check this result, it remains to interpret the monogram $\mathcal{A}\mathcal{H}$ (\mathcal{A} , \mathcal{H}) upon No. 96. Let \mathcal{A} = a standard of 1000 units, and \mathcal{H} = the number (8) of these didrachms contained in it. $\mathcal{N} = 21/2 \mathcal{R}$.

$$\mathcal{A} = 117 \times 8 = 936 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R} = 89.14 \text{ grains } \mathcal{N},$$

—a result which tallies, as near as the accuracy of the weights will allow, with the last gold coins of Agathokles.

Refer now to this gold, and see if there is any confirmation of this result. Upon the first specimen in the B. M. C., Syracuse (No. 416) is the monogram $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{P})$. Let these letters give the proportional value of the units of the two standards.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \mathcal{A} (1000) \text{ Sicilian} &= 936 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R}, \\ \text{then } \mathcal{T} (300) &= 280.8 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } \mathcal{P} (500) \text{ Campanian} &= 1404 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R}, \\ \text{then } \mathcal{P} (100) &= 280.8 \text{ grains } \mathcal{R}. \end{aligned}$$

Surely no further demonstration can be needed to show that these letters, Φ , Γ , \mathcal{A} , &c., are commonly marks of value, conveying, certainly in a clumsy manner, the values relative and absolute of the different coins in contemporary series.

Some of the problems propounded by the letters upon these South Italian coins are, from want of systematized data, at present insoluble, but on the majority it is easy to see an indication of the same proportions as on those interpreted above. It was in the endeavour to elucidate the meaning of Γ upon the electrum coinage of Syracuse that the above theory was evolved; and it seems more than probable that it applies equally to the coinages of Greece and Asia. No doubt some names do appear upon the coins, and it is most difficult to differentiate these; but when the information supplied by the numerals has been scientifically systematized, it should be easy to tell the artist and the magistrate from the numeral.

J. R. McCLEAN.

NOTICE OF RECENT PUBLICATION.

DR. HAEBERLIN ON THE EARLIEST ROMAN COINAGE.

THE following notes are an attempt to summarize the article published by Dr. E. J. Haeberlin in 1905, under the title "Zum Corpus numorum aeris gravis. Die Systematik des ältesten römischen Münzwesens."¹ The summary can hardly be called brief; but even so it is impossible to give a satisfactory idea of the nature of the argument, which fills 65 pages in the original. The theory maintained by Dr. Haeberlin is, however, of such far-reaching consequence to all students of Roman numismatics and Roman history, that it has seemed worth while to give even this imperfect presentation to English readers. Criticism may, however, well be deferred until the appearance of the Corpus itself.²

The author deals with the classification of the Roman libral series and its reductions; of the Central Italian aes grave, or of the uninscribed libral series, which resemble in technique the Roman series, and are cast partly on the same standard as the Roman, partly on a heavier; also of the single pieces which cannot be fitted into series; and finally, of the rectangular ingots which in style resemble the uninscribed series. In connexion with these he examines the so-called Romano-Campanian silver inscribed ROMANO or ROMA, which he finds to be a Roman State currency, and divides into three periods; in the second and third periods, to each silver didrachm there corresponds an uninscribed series of aes grave, and to each of these a distinct ingot. The

¹ Berlin, Verlag der Berliner Münzblätter, 1905.

² I note meanwhile that a searching review of the theory has been published by Dr. Regling, in *Klio*, vi. pp. 489 ff. While differing in details, Dr. Regling accepts Dr. Haeberlin's main principles. Dr. Willers, in *Corolla Numismatica*, deals with the gold coins bearing the oath-taking scene, and attributes them to 209 B.C., rejecting those marked xxx as false.

Roman system at the beginning was based on two mints, a bronze-mint in the capital, a silver-mint in Capua; the two worked in close connexion from 335 to 268 B.C., and during the second and third periods the silver-mint was also employed for casting bronze, each of its issues consisting of a didrachm, a series of aes grave, and an ingot. This classification reveals Rome as the creator of the Italian bronze currency; throws new light on the economic relation of the capital to the Campanians and the dependent communities of the Latin district, for which Rome caused aes grave and ingots to be cast in Capua; shows the complete preponderance of Rome over the other communities; and reduces their coinage (apart from the silver of one or two cities) to a single complete series of aes grave (the Calene cup series), and a few single pieces which belong to no series. In the first period a satisfactory harmony between the urban libral series and the Capuan silver currency did not yet exist; in the second period, the libral *as* sets the standard, to which, a new standard for silver being introduced, the unit of the silver coinage is adapted; but in the third period the urban *as*, by the semi-libral reduction, is subordinated to that silver unit, and this reduction paves the way for the final transition to the silver system in the form of the denarius-currency.

A. *The Struck Romano-Campanian Coins as State-Coinage of Rome for her Southern Territory.*

The right of coinage, which implies a certain measure of autonomy, was not possessed by the Roman citizen-colonies, or by those communities possessing only a modified Roman citizenship and no self-government. It was possessed by the *civitates foederatae*, and by the so-called Latin colonies (that is, the fortresses established by Rome in her subjugated territories). Finally, there were many communities possessing a modified citizenship and also self-government, their citizens enjoying the rights of *connubium* and *commercium*, but not the *ius suffragii et honorum*. This form of citizenship was given in 338 to various Latin communities, and also to some Campanians, and above all to Capua. But the only right of coinage in their own name, which these communities—such as Capua, Atella, Calatia—was allowed, was limited, as regards material, to bronze, and as regards date, to the epoch of the Roman reduction before 268; although after this year this coinage was continued by Capua alone in a series corresponding to the Roman sextantal standard. All gold, silver, and

copper coins issued in Campania with the name of Rome are *Roman* coins. [Capua during its revolt from Rome (213–211 B.C.) issued exceptional silver coins with its own name in Oscan.]

B. Beginning of the Oldest Roman Coinage, and the Three Periods preceding the Denarius-Currency.

From primitive times Central Italy had used only its native copper as currency, not indeed as a State currency, but as an exchangeable commodity produced by private industry in the place of money. This *aes rude*, and even the ingots with the *ramo secco* and the fishbone and dolphins, are not money strictly speaking. The origin of the great reform which gave Central Italy a coinage dates from its political unification under Rome, when the Campanians submitted to her, and Latium was subdued by force of arms. The actual establishment of the two mints in Rome and Capua may probably be fixed in 335. The prow on the Roman coins is an indication of the fact that Rome had won her place as a sea-power; in 348 she had concluded her first commercial alliance with Carthage; in 338 she subjugated Antium, till then the most powerful maritime city on the Latin coast, and set up the beaks of the Antiate ships in the forum.

In the period 338–314 Rome succeeded in consolidating her possessions in the whole of the territory for which the Samnites were her rival; the Appian Way, connecting Rome and Capua, was finished, and various fortresses erected, especially Luceria, the *Insulae Pontiae*, *Saticula*, *Interamna* on the Liris, and *Suessa* on the Campano-Samnite border. The reins of Roman rule were drawn tighter in Capua itself. The final subjugation of the Samnites did not take place until 290. The three well-marked periods into which the coinage falls down to the introduction of the denarius in 268, are to be dated, therefore—

The first, from 335 to 312.

The second, from 312 to c. 286.

The third, from c. 286 to 268.

C. The First Period (335–312).

The weight standard of the earliest Roman coinage is based on the standard introduced into Italy by the Phocaeans, from which are derived—

1. The Osco-Latin pound of 272·875 grammes.
2. The Phocaic-Campanian didrachm of 7·58 grammes.

The relation between the two metals was probably 1:120, or possibly 1:125. The *as*, like the pound, was divided into 12 ounces. [The supposition that the Attic pound of 327 grammes was the original basis of the system, but that the *as* was actually not cast above 10 ounces, is to be discarded.] There is in this period no convenient relation between the silver coinage of the Roman mint in Capua and the Roman bronze; the didrachm corresponds (at 1:120) to $3\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*. The Capuan mint produces three classes of didrachms (one of them with a corresponding silver *litra*), no drachms; the bronze is small change, mere token-currency. The classes of coin struck by Rome at Capua in the first period are thus—

I. SILVER. Campanian didrachms (normal, 7.58 grammes).
1. Head of *Mars*, bearded, l. R. Bust of horse, r., behind it a corn-ear; ROMANO (Babelon, i. 10. 4). Also a silver *litra* corresponding (Babelon, i. 27. 36: ROMA[NO]).

2. Head of *Apollo*, l.; ROMANO. R. Horse, r., above it a star (Babelon, i. 11. 6).

3. Head of young *Hercules*, r. R. Wolf and twins; ROMANO (Babelon, i. 13. 8).

II. BRONZE (perhaps pieces of 1, 2, and 4 *litrae*).

1. Head of *Minerva*, l.; ROMANO. R. Eagle on thunder-bolt; ROMANO (Babelon, i. 14. 10).

2. Head of *Apollo*, l. or r. R. Lion biting spear; ROMANO (Babelon, i. 13. 10).

3. Head of *Minerva*, l. or r. R. Head of horse, r. or l.; ROMANO on one or both sides (Babelon, i. 13. 5).

D. The Second Period (312 to c. 286).

I. *Rome*. In this period the mark of value disappears from the obverse of the Roman *as*; in the latest two issues the prow is turned to left, and the *uncia* is wanting. The weight remains the same.

II. *Capua*. This mint now also casts special series of *aes grave* for the Latins. The hoards prove that a monetary convention existed between Rome and the autonomous mints, permitting the circulation, on equal terms, throughout the whole bronze-using district dependent on Rome, of all the coins issued by Rome and Capua on the one hand, and on the other all the *aes grave* issued by the autonomous mints.

The uninscribed series of *aes grave* issued from Capua are as follows (the types of the *asses* are given in order to identify them):—

A. LIGHT SERIES (pound of 273 grammes).

I. *Latin Wheel series*. Head of Roma in Phrygian helmet on *tressis*, *dupondius*, *as*; wheel on reverse of all denominations down to sextans. No *uncia*.

II. *Series with head of Roma* on both sides.

1. Without symbol (*as* to half-*uncia*).

2. With symbol club on both sides (*as* to *uncia*).

III. *Light Janus-Mercury series*, with symbol *sickle* on reverse (*as* to *uncia*).

IV. *Light Apollo series*, with symbol *vine-leaf* on both sides (*as* to *uncia*?).

These were issued during the second period. The following are later:—

B. HEAVY SERIES.

V. *Heavy Apollo series*, without symbol, on Italian mina of 341 grammes (*as* to *uncia*).

VI. *Heavy Janus-Mercury series* without symbol, on pound of 327 grammes (*as* to half-*uncia*). The Latin colony Cales also issues

VII. *The Cup series*; *kantharos* on reverse of all denominations, on pound of 273 grammes (*as* to half-*uncia*).

The series II. 1 and 2, III., and VI. are connected by community of types of the lower denominations.

In this period, then, the Capuan mint begins to issue for the Latin communities *aes grave* and, as we shall see, ingots. The Phocaic silver standard is replaced by the scruple standard (scriptulum 1.137 gramme = $\frac{1}{288}$ of the pound of 327.45 grammes). The light Oscan pound of 272.875 grammes is $\frac{5}{6}$ of the heavy pound, and contains 240 scriptula. Silver is to bronze as 1 : 120. After the first issue of the new didrachms, ROMANO is replaced by ROMA. A gold coinage is introduced (gold : silver = 1 : 15; gold : bronze = 1 : 1800).

The object of the introduction of the scruple standard was to harmonize the chief denominations of the bronze and silver standard; 2 scriptula of silver (2.274 grammes) at 1 : 120 are equivalent to 1 bronze *as* of 272.875 grammes. The three gold pieces now issued are of 6, 4, and 3 scruples respectively. The second is marked xxx, i.e. 30 libral *asses*. The struck bronze is still as in the first period a token-currency; but it is smaller, consisting of tenths and twentieths of the scruple, i.e. *libellae* and *sebellae*. The struck coins of the second period are thus—

A. FIRST ISSUE: didrachm (no gold or smaller money).

I. *Head of Roma* in Phrygian helmet, r. B. Victory fastening taenia to palm-branch; ROMANO (Babelon, i. 12. 7).

B. LATER ISSUES: three didrachms, drachms, and bronze; also gold.

II. *Head of Mars*, r., beardless; behind, *club*. R. Horse, r.; above, *club*; ROMA (Babelon, i. 26. 32). Libella of same types.

III. *Head of Mars*, r., beardless. R. Bust of horse, r.; behind, *sickle*; ROMA (Babelon, i. 27. 34). Drachm and libella of same types.

IV. *Head of Apollo*, r. R. Horse, l.; ROMA (Babelon, i. 28. 37). Drachm and libella of same types.

These three later issues have a common *sembella*: head of Roma, r., in Phrygian helmet. R. Dog; ROMA (Babelon, i. 28. 42).

Gold: pieces of 6, 4, and 3 scruples. Head of Janus. R. Oath-taking scene; ROMA (Bahrfeldt, *Mon. Camp.*, Tav. ii. 19-21).

The following ingots were issued by the Capuan mint during this second period:—

I. Eagle on thunderbolt. R. Pegasus; ROMANOM.

II. Shield. R. Shield.

III. Sword. R. Scabbard.

IV. Ear of corn. R. Tripod.

The connexion between the silver and bronze issues of this period is established by common types, such as the head of Roma in a Phrygian helmet, and the dog (which comes on the quadrans of the wheel series) and symbols, such as the club and sickle. The connexion with the ingots is established by somewhat similar means; the ROMANO of the didrachm (I.) corresponds to the ROMANOM of the ingot (I.), with its characteristically Roman type, the symbol of the Capitoline Jupiter. The martial types of ingots II. and III. correspond to the Mars-types of the didrachms II. and III. The tripod of ingot IV. is Apolline, corresponding to didrachm IV.

A. The first issue then consisted of didrachm I., aes grave I., and ingot I. The head in a Phrygian helmet is undoubtedly that of Roma, the head-dress alluding to her Trojan origin.³ The head on the *uncia* of the Roman series is Bellona. Just as the prow alluded to the sea-power of Rome, so the wheel alludes to the establishment of her control of internal communications, commercial or other: it is the wheel of the Via Appia completed in 312, just as the wheel held by a figure on a coin of Trajan expresses the opening of the Via Traiana.

³ On this subject see Dr. Haeberlin's article in *Corolla Numismatica*.

The Pegasus of the ingot is supposed to be the arms of the Campanians.

[The cup series is to be associated with the wheel series and attributed to the Latin colony of Cales; the kantharos indicating the chief industry of the city, with perhaps also an allusion to its name (*calix* = cup). This series is the only complete aes grave series issued by an autonomous mint. Cales issued silver at the same time; its situation on the border of the bronze-using and silver-using districts explains this double coinage.]

B. The later issues. We should have expected the head of Mars found on the didrachms II. and III. to be also the type of the *asses* in the aes grave series II. and III. But the heads of Roma and the two specially Roman deities Janus and Mercury ousted it, Mars being relegated to the semis. As regards the ingots, there is no ground for supposing that the shield and the sword are specially Gaulish forms, rather than the forms employed at the time in the Roman Army.

E. *The Third Period* (c. 286-268).

In this period the bronze unit becomes subordinated to the silver unit, and in this change lies the secret of the Roman reductions. The Roman *as*, equated with the silver unit of the scriptulum, loses half its weight, and is issued on the semi-libral standard. The silver coinage of the Capuan mint is thoroughly Romanized; its types are the youthful Janus and Jupiter in his quadriga. Corresponding to these quadrigati is a bronze coinage (struck pieces with ROMA, from triens or 4-libellae to half-uncia or semibella) which has hitherto not been recognized as Capuan, and which was a true coinage, not mere token-money like the small bronze of the previous period. The Roman *as* of this period is divided decimally, not duodecimally. The subordination of bronze to silver, the fact that the *as* represented now not so much an independent amount in itself, as a certain amount of silver, brought about its loss in weight; as long as the State guaranteed its equivalence to the silver unit, there was no reason why it should not be reduced in weight. This reduction was not a case of State bankruptcy; such a view of it was excusable only so long as the bronze coinage, gradually falling in weight, was supposed to be the only coinage of the capital. It may have been connected with a remission of

debts; it is significant that a *secessio plebis* is recorded in the years 288-286.

As in the previous period, so in this, series of aes grave and ingots correspond to the silver coins. The heavy Apollo series (V.) was cast in Capua, the heavy Janus-Mercury series (VI.) in Rome. The latter is of bad workmanship and rude style, a clumsy imitation of the light Janus-Mercury series (III.); it is based on the pound of 327 grammes; it has the gray, granular oxide characteristic of Rome and South Etruria; the Vicarello treasure contained 1109 specimens, as against only 108 of series V. (in other hoards the two series have usually been more equally represented). Series V., on the other hand, is of fine style and high relief; is based on a higher standard, probably the mina of 341 grammes; and has the fine green or brown patina of the southern district.

It is remarkable that the weights of these coins are higher than in the previous period. The Attic pound had already made its way into Central Italy, and was now accepted by Rome (for series VI.). But between the didrachm of Roman weight and the pound of 327 grammes there was no convenient relation. By adopting the mina of 341 grammes for series V., 5 drachms were made equivalent (at 1:120) to 6 *asses*, which was convenient to those who used the silver of the Capuan mint. For the Latins, who used series VI. and little Capuan silver, such an equation was comparatively unnecessary.

The ingots corresponding to the didrachms and aes grave of this period are—

V. Anchor. R. Tripod (corresponding to the heavy Apollo series).

VI. Trident. R. Caduceus (to the heavy Janus-Mercury series).

VII. Cocks. R. Rostra (to the series of the reduction).

The explanation of the anchor, as of the ear of corn in the previous period, has yet to be found. The caduceus is the attribute of Mercury, as god of traffic, and thus symbolizes after the Italian manner the peaceful rule of Rome over the land; the trident of Neptune equally symbolizes her control of sea-commerce. Both emblems are adorned with *lemnisci* indicating victory. The seventh ingot represents the *tripudium sollistimum*, the augury which the Roman emperor took before battle; that it refers especially to the imperium on the sea is shown by the two stars of the Dioscuri which accompany the birds, and by the rostra (not tridents) on the reverse. These types, then, like the prow on the reverse of the corresponding aes grave, refer to Roman sea-power.

Two other ingots remain—

VIII. Bull. R. Bull.

IX. Elephant. R. Pig.

The first refers to the final subjugation of the Samnites (whose emblem was the bull), and corresponds to the solitary *as* which Rome issued at the same time (*i.e.* after 290) with the facing head of Minerva, *rev.* Bull, above it either *v* (*litra*) or *caduceus*; in *ex.* ROMA. The second refers to the story that in the battle of Asculum (280) the elephants of Pyrrhus were put to flight by the grunting of swine. It was probably cast when, in 273, four elephants were led in triumph through Rome.

A new feature appears in the Campanian system in this period, viz. the *libella* and double-*libella* of communities of Capua, Calatia, and Atella, and the 4-*libella* piece of Calatia (see above, p. 112). Merely in order to assert her rights, however, Rome continued to issue the 3-*libella* piece of the ROMA series.

In 268, with the introduction of the *denarius*, the independent silver mints are closed throughout Italy except in Bruttium; in Capua the *quadrigati* didrachms continue until, probably, the Hannibalian war; the Victoriate struck in Rome replaces the *quadrigatus* drachm. Capua continues to strike decimal bronze on the sextantal standard, accompanied by the Roman 3-*libella* piece.

F. Meaning and Nature of the Ingots.

These ingots are very irregular in weight, ranging from 1830 to 1142 grammes. They cannot, therefore, have been meant for any denomination of the *as*. They were not, strictly speaking, coins, yet they correspond to a regular series of coins. It is probable that they were intended for all those purposes which hitherto *aes rude* and the rude ingots had served, such as dedication to the gods, placing with the dead in tombs, and various ceremonies which accompanied judicial acts, such as *emptio-venditio per aes et libram*, *mancipatio*, *fideiussio*; possibly also they were used as *tesserae hospitales*.

G. Retrospect.

By the analysis of the coinage there now stands revealed a system of a grandeur which was hitherto never suspected, even though numismatists were dealing with the coinage of Rome. When Rome takes up the position of a great power,

she manifests a breadth and clearness of view which is characteristic of the way in which this rising state envisaged her tasks, and grappled with the problem of uniting the most heterogeneous interests of the various races under her dominion, and showing impartial justice to Etruscan, Latin, Oscan, and Greek. Probably the man who had most to do with the organization of the system was Appius Claudius Caecus, whose year of censorship (312) coincides with the great reform of the Capuan mint.

G. F. H.

MISCELLANEA.

AN UNPUBLISHED HALF-GROAT, probably attributable to the heavy coinage of Henry IV.

IN the *Numismatic Chronicle*, Fourth Series, Vol. V. p. 262, I alluded in a note to a half-groat which I obtained after my paper on the Coinage of Henry IV was in print. In this paper I attributed certain groats, and also a penny, differing entirely from the usual coins of Richard II, although bearing the name of Richard, to Henry IV, in the earlier part of his reign. In giving my reasons I said that I had not seen a corresponding half-groat, and assumed that none had been struck without the name of Henry upon them. I did, however, discover the half-groat later, and it may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Mint-mark cross pattée. RICHARD • DEI • GRA • REX • ANGL
Bust exactly resembling Hawkins, 323, of Henry IV.

Rev.—Mint-mark cross pattée. POSVI DEVM • ADIVTORM • MEV •
DIVITAS LONDON.

The obverse reading differs in DEI and ANGL (without the French title) from any hitherto published half-groat of Richard II, and the general character is entirely different. The lettering is much spread out, and is not neat like Richard's half-groats, and in the name the two first letters look as though they had been altered on the die to hū. Possibly a rough attempt has been made to alter the whole name, although with only partial success. Altogether the coin is a remarkable one, and I have never seen another like it. Its weight is 32 grains.

FREDK. A. WALTERS.

YORK HALFPENNY OF HENRY VIII (2nd Coinage)
struck by Wolsey.

THE only York halfpence described by Hawkins are either those without any initial letter or having E L on either side of the King's head. None with any other initial letter appears in the Montagu Catalogue or elsewhere, so far as I have been able to discover, and I therefore presume that the coin I am about to describe is unpublished, and possibly unique.

Obv.—Mint-mark cross (voided?). h·D·G (RO)SΛ SINδ SP(IA)
Full-face bust of King, with arched crown; T.W. at sides of head.

Rev.—QIVITAS (δBOR)ΛQI. Usual cross and pellets.

Hawkins mentions a York halfpenny having a cross voided for a mint-mark and a key under the bust, but without any letters. As this mint-mark is the usual one on Wolsey's larger coins, this latter halfpenny is probably his; but the initial letters and the absence of the key on my coin make it a distinct variety, about which there can be no doubt as to the proper attribution.

FREDK. A. WALTERS.

NOTES ON SOME ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO
TOUCH-PIECES.

I AM indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Alfred Kingston, of the Public Record Office, for directing my attention to the curious and, I believe, hitherto unnoticed documents which are here given. They relate to the coins and medalets used at the public ceremony of healing for the king's evil, and commonly known as touch-pieces.

It will not be necessary for me to go into the history of this curious subject. It is fully noticed in many works of easy access. Mr. E. Hussey, in an able article in the tenth volume of the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, 1853, has exhaustively treated it at considerable length, and with ample references to the older authorities, and Sir John Evans has mentioned some very curious particulars about the custom in the twelfth volume of the *Chronicle*, N.S., 1872 (p. 191). Most of the touch-pieces, with the exception of the rare one of Charles III, will be found figured in the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, from the specimens in the collection of the late Mr. Hawkins. The custom of bringing those suffering from the king's evil to be touched by the sovereign has existed from a very early period in this country. William of Malmesbury

records it as existing in the time of the Confessor; but it was not till the reign of Henry VII that the ritual was instituted and a particular coin made use of at the healing ceremony. From that time to the close of the reign of Charles I the gold angel was the coin always used. It was pierced and suspended from a white silk ribbon round the neck of the patient. At the Reformation some changes were made in the ritual, but the presentation of the touch-piece always remained an important part of the ceremony. The first document laid before the Society shows that the gold angels, though current coins, were specially minted for the purpose of being used as touch-pieces.

"JAMES, etc.¹ :—To the Treasurer and Under-Treasurer of our Exchequer for the time being, Greeting :

"Whereas we have lately had occasion to use certain Angel gold in the healing and curing of a certain disease called the King's Evil, which hath been provided by our right trusty and right well beloved Thomas L^d. Knyvett and Edmund Doubleday Esquire, Wardens of our Mint, part whereof hath been delivered already and the residue ready to be delivered unto the Keeper of our Privy Purse; and for that we may have like occasion to use some greater quantity hereafter, which we would not be unfurnished of, We have given direction to the said L^d. Knyvett and Edmund Doubleday that they shall cause new Angels to be coined for our use within convenient time after notice thereof given to them, or either of them, by you our Treasurer or Under-Treasurer or either of you. For the provision whereof they are to make present payment to the Merchant for the gold, and some other charges to the finer that shall fine the said gold to the height of our standard of fine gold for the time being. We therefore will and command you, of such our Treasure as shall from time to time remain in the receipt of our said Exchequer, to cause such sums of money in coined silver to be delivered to the said Lord Knyvett and Edmund Doubleday, as to you, our Treasurer and Under-Treasurer, or either of you, for the time being shall seem fit, for the provision of Angel Gold for the purpose aforesaid: And that you cause present payment to be made unto the said Lord Knyvett and Edmund Doubleday, or either of them, of the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds sterling by them already disbursed for Angel Gold for our service.

"Given, etc., 10th April, 1611."

¹ MSS. Public Record Office.

A similar warrant is preserved, dated September 15, 1624, to the Wardens of the Mint, requiring them to cause such number and quantity of angels of fine gold to be provided for his Majesty's use as should be required.

Charles I continued to use the current gold angel for the touch-piece; but in the time of the troubles it is said that he used silver coins, and sometimes even inferior metal for this purpose. During the reign of Charles II touch-pieces properly so called were minted not for currency, but for the express purpose of being used at the healing ceremony. The ritual used by Charles II will be found in old Prayer-books. A printed copy of the earlier ritual used by Henry VII is in the collection of Sir T. Lawson, of Brough Hall, Yorkshire.² It is related that Charles II touched 90,798 persons during his reign,³ and this statement has generally been regarded as incredible. But a document which exists in the Public Record Office shows that, in all probability, the number is not exaggerated. The account of Baptist May, Esquire, Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse, preserved in the Pipe Office Accounts, shows that between the 7th February, 1667, and the 25th March, 1673, no fewer than 17,351 "healing medals" were provided by the Mint, besides 183 bought from goldsmiths for use on special occasions.

James II was the first who used silver for the touch-pieces. After the Revolution, William III never performed the ceremony; but Queen Anne did so, and was the last of the sovereigns of England who exercised the healing power. George I was once applied to by a staunch adherent of the House of Hanover to *touch* his son, and declined to do so, but referred the applicant to the Pretender. The gentleman in question went to Rome, his son was touched and cured, and he returned with his political views considerably altered.

The Stuart family frequently *touched* during their exile, and Prince Charles Edward did so in Edinburgh. His touch-pieces as Charles III are rare, but those of the Cardinal of York and Henry IX are not uncommon.

† R. W. COCHRAN-PATRICK.

² III. Rep. of Historical MSS. Com., p. 255.

³ *Charisma Basilicon*, Browne. London, 1684.

NOTE ON THE GREAT RE-COINAGE UNDER WILLIAM III.

IN Mr. Graham's admirable article on the great re-coinage of William III, published in the *Numismatic Chronicle* of 1906 (pp. 358-384), a comprehensive system of classification of the new coins was proposed, which alike reflects earnest and close study of the money minted during the first two years of the re-coinage, and renders easy the appropriation to their proper place of varieties of coins which do not appear to have come within the knowledge of the writer of the article. In accordance with the invitation given in that article, I now put on record a somewhat important link which was missing in Mr. Graham's chain of varieties. This is a sixpence of the Norwich Mint of the "hooked transverse harp" type, dated 1696, the description of which, following Mr. Graham's, is as follows:—

Obv.—First bust; below N. Legend; stops after GVLIELMVS and GRA placed high.

Rev.—Hooked transverse harp, 4 strings. Legend β.

Mr. Graham mentions this type of sixpence of 1696 as of the Tower Mint only, and remarks that it is a curious variety, issued at the end of the year. The Norwich specimen above mentioned is therefore important as showing that the same type for 1696 was issued in the provinces, and that the "hooked transverse type" was not an accidental design peculiar to the Tower Mint. A close examination of these coins in other cabinets will probably reveal the same design and date from other mints, together with additional varieties which had not come within the cognizance of Mr. Graham.

It should perhaps be mentioned that, in the statutes and proclamations relating to the re-coinage, there is no ground for supposing that the coins struck with the old English *Y* were issued from a mint other than York. In the contemporary documents the mints of the Tower, Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York only are mentioned.

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.

GOLD



1



2



3



4



5



6



SILVER



7



8



9



10



11



12



13

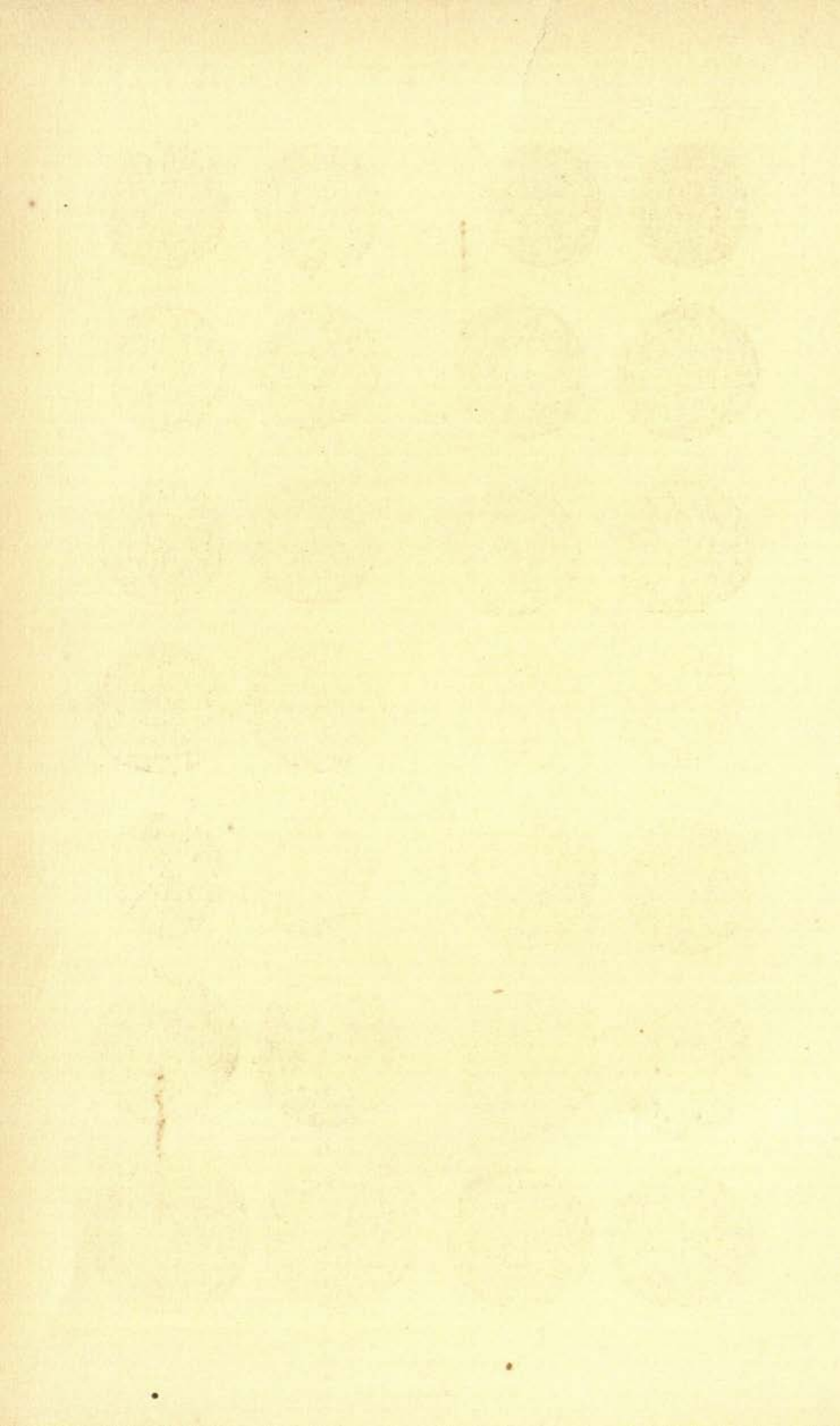


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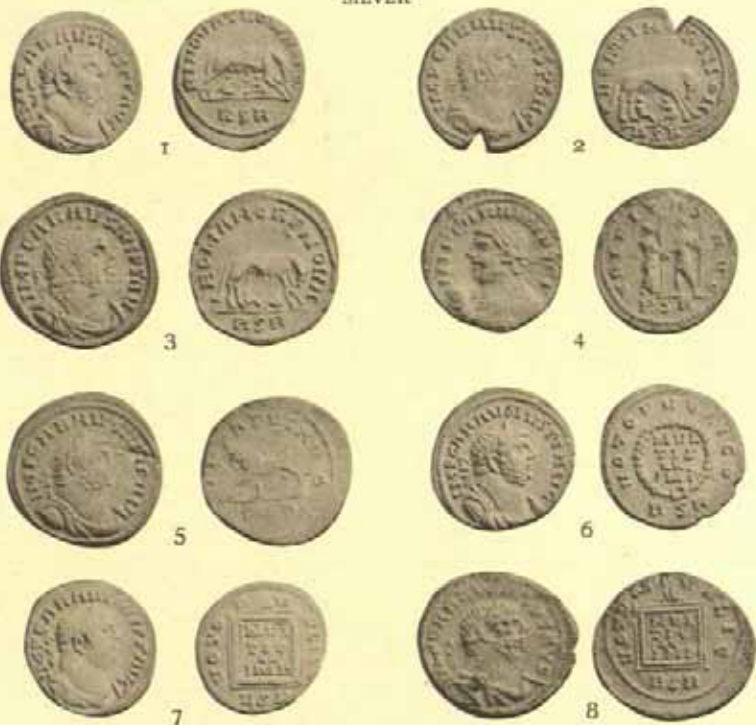


COINS OF CARAUSIUS

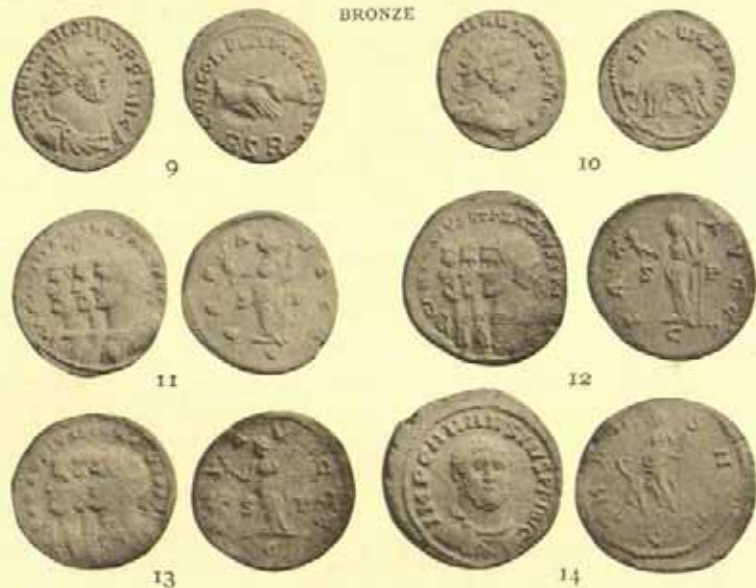
GOLD AND SILVER



SILVER



BRONZE



COINS OF CARAUSIUS

SILVER AND BRONZE

LONDINIUM

BRONZE



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



CAMULODUNUM

BRONZE



9



10

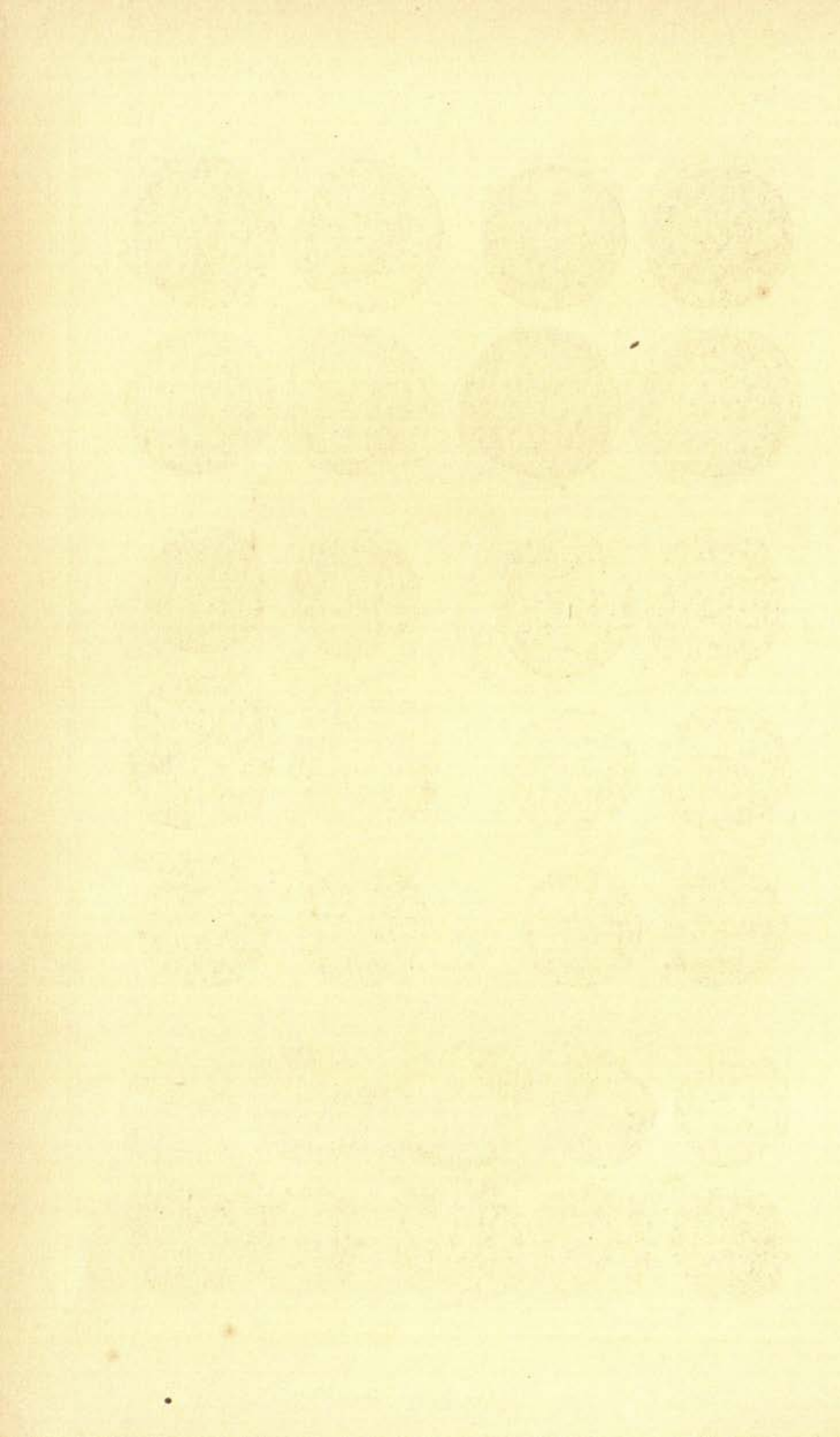


11



12





CAMULODUNUM

(contd.)



1



2



3



4



ROTOMAGUS



5



6



7



8



9



10



UNCERTAIN MINTS



11



13



14



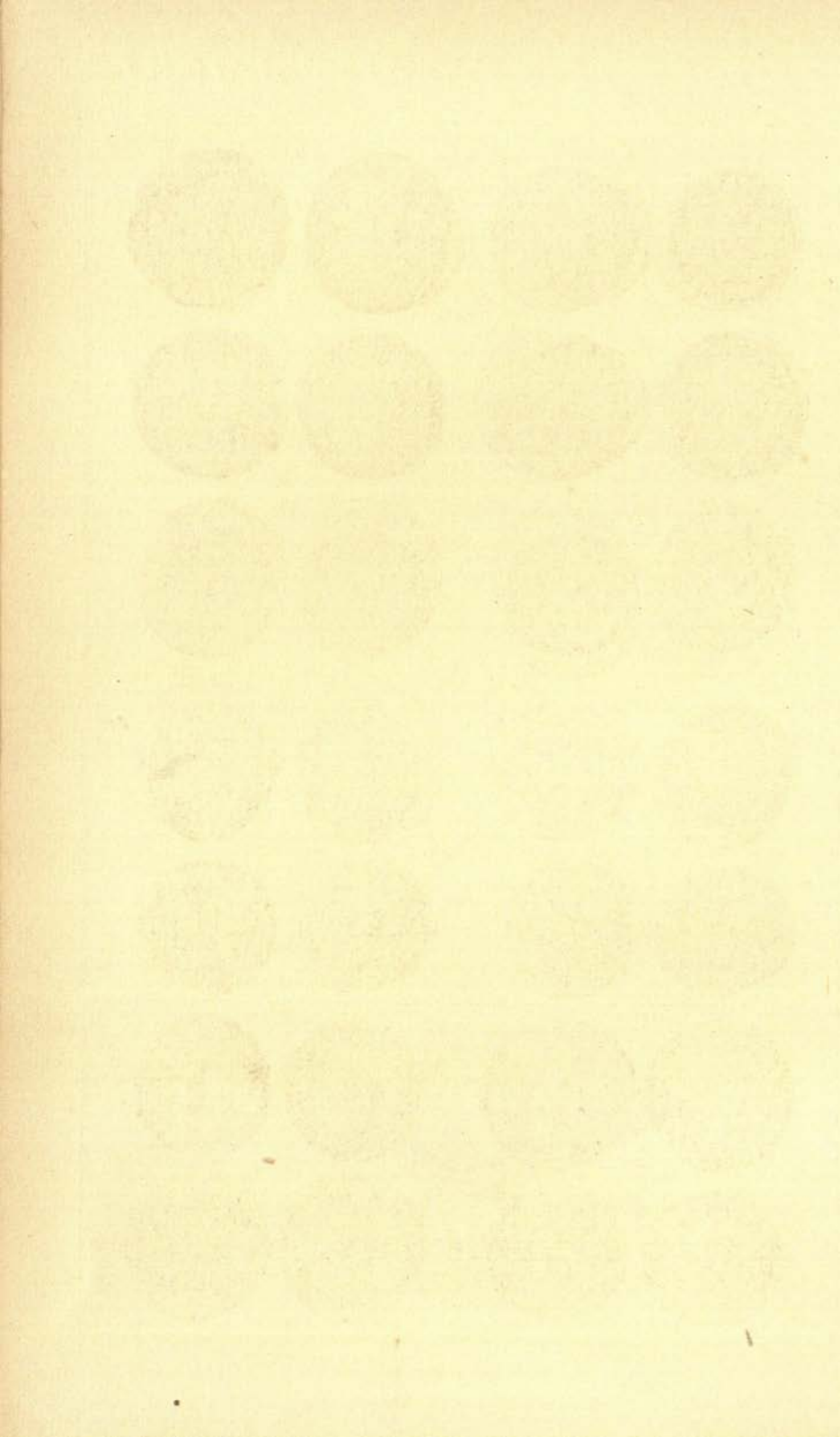
12



15

COINS OF CARAUSIUS

CAMULODUNUM, ROTOMAGUS, ETC.



UNCERTAIN MINTS



1



2



3



4



5



6



RE-STRUCK, ETC.



7



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12



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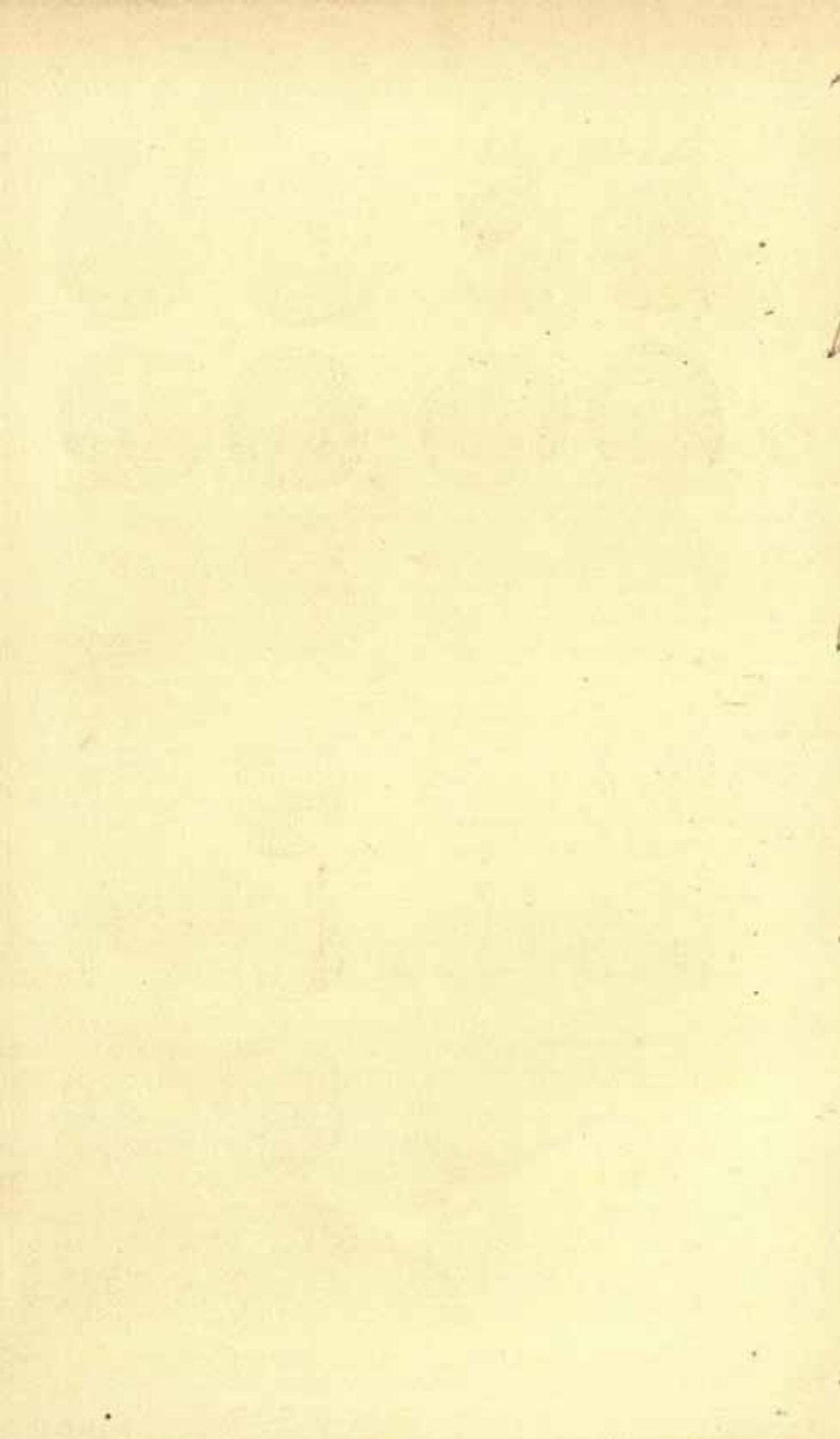


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COINS OF CARAUSIUS

UNCERTAIN MINTS, RE-STRUCK, ETC.



IV.

SOME NOTES ON COINS ATTRIBUTED TO PARTHIA.

(Continued from Vol. V. p. 246.)

IN my previous paper I ventured to hope I might be able on another occasion to discuss further the Parthian series, especially in regard to some unsolved puzzles among the coins with bearded heads. First, I would enter a *caveat* against a statement in Mr. Wroth's note 8, on p. 322, vol. v., that the position and number of the words that form the legend on the beardless coins seem to lead up—by a kind of *crescendo*—to the legends of the bearded drachms. (Why drachms only?) There are two coins in the Museum, and two only, on which the name Arsakes occurs without any qualification. As to the rest of the legends, they occur indifferently on both classes of coins, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ on eight drachms with the beardless head on p. 2 of the B. M. Catalogue, and the same inscription on coins with the bearded head (*ibid.*, pp. 8, 9); ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ on beardless coins on pp. 3, 4, and the same inscription on bearded coins on pp. 6–12; and ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡ on a beardless coin on p. 5, and the same inscription on pp. 16–20. I see no trace here of the legends on the beardless coins leading up to the legends of the bearded ones. Let us, however, turn directly to the bearded coins. In his arrangement of the coins of the bearded type,

Mr. Wroth has begun with a series in which the British Museum is comparatively very rich, and of which Count Von Petrovitch does not apparently possess one. It seems to me that if we are to be guided by the types of the reverses of the coins in assigning comparative dates to them, we must accept Mr. Wroth's arrangement by which this class is put at the head of the series of bearded coins. They all present one type of head on the obverse, a feature of which is that the contour of the chin is traceable through the overlying beard in a quite unmistakable way. The only possible exception is the unique coin figured on Pl. ii. fig. 2 of Mr. Wroth's Catalogue, which was obtained from Mr. G. L'Estrange, but which is united to the set by the direction of the head on the obverse.

Apparently no tetradrachms are known of this series, but we have in the Museum two drachms (including Mr. L'Estrange's), six obols, and nineteen bronze coins. The drachm, of which another example is at Berlin and another in Russia, has on the reverse the well-known type of Apollo (in his Parthian form and dress) seated on the omphalos which, as every one admits, was clearly copied from an early Seleucidan coin. The type is a very constant one on the coins of the earlier Seleucidae, and first occurs in the time of the founder of the dynasty, Seleucus the First. The undoubted drachm in the Museum contains an illegible monogram in the field; the specimen at Berlin, from the Prokesch-Osten Collection, has the monogram Ϣ ; the specimen described by Markoff has what may be the same monogram in another form, *i.e.* Ϣ .

On the obols the reverse presents a second head with a long peaked beard, and wearing a helmet (B. M. Cat.,

p. 7). The same reverse type occurs on certain small bronze coins, of which there are five specimens in the Museum. Dr. Imhoof-Blumer describes a specimen with the monogram \mathfrak{K} (see B. M. Cat., p. 7). On these coins it is possible that the Parthian king did what the kings of Bactria did sometimes, namely, represent his own father, not wearing the Greek diadem, but the Parthian mitra.

On the larger bronze coins we have several types on the reverses.

I. The Dioscuri on horseback riding to the right; which type occurs elsewhere on the bronze coins of Seleucus the Second, and is not found on those of his immediate successors. The same type is the favourite one on the large silver coinage of Eukratides the Great of Bactria, with which the Parthian coins in question greatly agree in general look.

II. Nike driving in a biga, which among the Seleucidae only occurs on a single coin of Antiochus the Third (see Coins of the Seleucidae in the British Museum, Pl. xxviii. 4). It is unknown among the early Bactrian coins.

III. Nike advancing and holding a wreath (and a palm-branch?). This is a favourite type with the early Seleucidans from the time of the founder.

IV. A bee. This is a singular type, and was doubtless taken from a strayed Western coin, probably Ephesian, where it is the ordinary type. A second specimen is described by Markoff. A bee also occurs in the exergue of coins of Antiochus III.

V. An elephant standing, of which there are four specimens in the British Museum, one of them found at Hamadan. This type first occurs on the bronze coins of Seleucus the First, and we meet with it again on those

of Antiochus I, Seleucus the Second, and Antiochus the Third, after whom it is not used by any kings of that dynasty till Antiochus the Sixth. It also occurs on the obverse of a bronze coin of Antimachus the First, the reverse of which is the figure of Nike as on the previous type; and in a different form on the later Bactrian series.

VI. A horse's head to the right. This type occurs on coins of Seleucus I and Antiochus I, but not later. This class of coins of the two Seleucidan kings is among those generally assigned to their eastern dominions.

VII. Bow in case. No such type apparently occurs alone on the reverse of any Seleucidan coins, but it is found as a symbol on a coin of Antiochus III, nor does it occur on the earlier coins of Bactria.

In regard to the legends on this series of coins in the Museum, they are all marked by great simplicity. On three of them we have the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, and on the rest ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ.

What seems perfectly plain from an examination of the reverses of these coins is that the series must be put near the commencement of the Parthian monarchy. In regard to several of the symbols, the coins from which they were taken could not have been much later than those of Seleucus II or Antiochus III, and are chiefly of the types struck by them in the far East. On the other hand, as Professor Gardner long ago suggested, others point remarkably to Bactrian reverses, especially the coins with the Dioscuri on them. This again is matched by the method in which the inscriptions on the coins occur, being arranged in semicircle and in straight lines (see Wroth, *Catalogue of Parthian Coins*, xxvi. note 2). These facts seem to me only consistent with the coins in question having been struck by Mithridates

the First after his victories over Eukratides, when he apparently copied his coins and probably issued them for the use of the people whom Eukratides had previously ruled over, and who had been accustomed to his coins, namely, the inhabitants of the satrapies of Aspiones and Turiva, as Strabo tells us (Bk. xi. ch. xi.). They form, it seems to me, the initial coinage of Parthia. Nor do I know of any really good reason for attributing any Parthian coins to an earlier king. It will be noted that, like the coins of the Seleucidan and Bactrian series, all these coins have the head turned to the right, which was contrary to the practice of the later Parthian rulers.

Let us now turn to another series, a group standing quite by themselves, which Mr. Wroth puts with other groups (pp. 6-15), differing in fabric and in type, under the general heading "Period of Mithridates I." I quite agree that they belong to the period, but I think we can approximate more closely to their origin. Specimens of them are figured on Mr. Wroth's Pl. iii. 7. 12. They consist of tetradrachms and drachms. Some of them have the letters ΓΟΡ or ΔΟΡ in the exergue. These letters have been accepted as dates, equivalent to the years 173 and 174 of the Seleucidan era, *i.e.* B.C. 140-138. They probably are dates. If struck by a King of Parthia, and if they are dates, they must have been struck by Mithridates the First. Count Von Petrovitch has assigned them to Valarsakes, the founder of the Arsacidan dynasty in Armenia. I am bound to say I see no adequate reason for so assigning them. I believe the coins struck by that ruler continued the Armenian fashion of a beardless head, to which I have referred. I think, on the other hand, that the coins in question were struck by Mithridates the First himself (also as

a special provincial coinage), which accounts for their flat fabric and the hard precision of the types on them, and the conventional way in which the heads on the obverse are designed. They all have on the obverse a full-bearded bust with the head bound with a diadem, turned to the right. The reverses are different on the tetradrachms and the drachms. On the former we have a figure of the beardless Hercules with a lion's skin over his left arm, standing to the left, and holding a club in his left hand and some object in his right. The drachms have a figure of Zeus wearing a himation over his lower limbs, and seated to the left on a throne, and holding an eagle in his right hand, and in his left a sceptre (see Wroth's *Catalogue*, p. 12, No. 48, to p. 15, No. 61, and Pl. iii. Nos. 7-12).

It has not been noticed, I believe, that the figure of Hercules on the reverse of these tetradrachms, which does not occur on the Seleucidan coins or on any other Parthian coins, does occur with a very slight variation, namely, that the head on the latter coins is crowned with a wreath, on the coins of Euthydemus the ruler of the Arians (see Cunningham, "Coins of Alexander and his Successors," *Num. Chron.*, N. S., II, Pl. III.; Gardner, *Coins of Bactria*, Pl. iii.). It is almost certain that the reverse of the Parthian coins we are discussing was copied from these coins of Euthydemus.

The Zeus Aetophoros on the drachms of the same series is a well-known reverse on Macedonian and Seleucidan coins. It is curious that in this Parthian series the Father of the Gods, however, should have been deposed from his position on the tetradrachms and remitted to the lesser drachmae, while Hercules should have been placed on the more important coins. The

figure of Hercules on the reverse of the corresponding Bactrian series, where the figure is well represented, shows it holding a wreath in its right hand, and not a cup as described in the Parthian Catalogue of the British Museum. On the Parthian coins the object is mixed up with the inscription, and not clear. On the drachms the inscription is a very simple one—namely, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ. On the tetradrachms we have the additional title of ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, which might well be applied to the Greek settlers in Ariana. On the latter coins we have two monograms; one, $\chi\rho$, on the undated coins; and the other, $\chi\rho\theta$, on the dated ones; showing probably that they came from different mints. Markoff also describes one of the latter with the monogram $\chi\rho$.

The figure of Hercules on these Parthian coins was copied, as I have said, from the coins of Euthydemus, in whose country of Aria there was a city founded by the Greeks and called Herakleia. Now, Justin, as we saw, tells us that Mithridates fought a second campaign in the far East, this time probably against Heliocles, the son of Eukratides, from whom he captured the greater part of his dominions (Justin, xli. 6). General Cunningham, from a study of the distribution of the coins struck in the far East by the Greek kings, argues in fact that Mithridates, in this campaign, conquered Aria, Arachosia, and Gedrosia (Cunningham, *Coins of the Successors of Alexander*, pp. 185, 186). Here, then, we have a complete explanation of the series of coins in question, which were probably a provincial series struck for the people of these new conquests, and apparently the first introduced tetradrachms into the Parthian series. It seems to me that the imitation of the coinage of Aria

on this class of coins makes it very improbable that they should be assigned to Armenia, as Petrovitch argues, between which and Aria the whole Parthian Empire intervenes.

Let us now turn to another type of coin represented as yet apparently by only one specimen, which is a tetradrachm, and is figured in the British Museum Catalogue, Pl. iii, fig. 1. In two features it has a very early look. In the first place, the bust is turned to the right and not to the left, and in the second it bears a very simple inscription, namely, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, in both which respects it is allied to the coins already described. The head on the coin represents an old man with a deep-set eye like that on the coins of Mithridates I on Pl. ii. of Mr. Wroth's Catalogue. I cannot, however, agree with Mr. Wroth's note on p. 10, that the portrait has any resemblance to those on the drachms figured on the same plate, 2-4. Apart from the fact that these represent a bearded head, there does not seem to me to be any resemblance whatever between them. While this particular coin has its head turned to the right, and not to the left, as the drachms in question have, the hair has a special treatment, hanging down in straight lines behind. This tetradrachm is of much purer style than any Arsacidan coin known to me, save one to which I will refer presently. Both the head on the obverse and the type of the reverse must have been designed directly by a Greek artist, and they bear no traces of the provincial art of Parthia proper. The type on the reverse is a very interesting one, and ought, I think, to afford us some clue to the assignment of the coin. This reverse has been copied with one small variation from the coins of Demetrius, the First or Second of the

Seleucidan dynasty: I myself believe, from those of the First, with whom the type is a common one, while on the coins of the Second Demetrius it occurs only very rarely, nor is the style of the latter so good as the Parthian copy. This reverse represents a seated figure to the right holding a cornucopie on its left arm, and a small Nike on its right hand, who is offering the seated figure a wreath. This figure has been described by some as Demeter, and explained with reference to the name Demetrius; but, as Babelon says, it is not marked by any of the recognized adjuncts of the goddess, and he has accordingly contested the attribution, and treated the figure as a representation of a Tyche, figured as is usual with all the Tyches, with a cornucopie on its arm. He argues that this is confirmed by a statement of the Byzantine writer, Malala, who, however, applies the story wrongly to Demetrius Poliorcetes of Macedonia, while Babelon claims that it really belongs to Demetrius of Syria. Malala describes a figure of Tyche in bronze, holding a cornucopie on its arm, which that king carried off from Antigonina, and placed in a building supported by four pillars, but otherwise open on all sides. Otfried Müller showed that this could not have been the Macedonian Demetrius, who was dead when the occurrence is said to have occurred, and he assigned it to Demetrius Soter of Syria (see Babelon, *Monnaies des Rois de Syrie*, ccvii.). The Tyche on the coin we are describing is represented, like those on the coins of the Demetrii just mentioned, as wearing a chiton and peplos, and seated to the left on a stool, one of the hinder legs of which is designed as a winged monster. In her right hand she holds out a small statue of Nike, which offers the Tyche a

wreath, while on her left arm she holds a cornucopiae. That this figure was taken from the coins of the two Demetrii can hardly be doubted. Demetrius I reigned from 162 to 156 B.C., while the first reign of Demetrius II extended from 146 to 138, as is plain from the coins. Both these reigns fall within that of Mithridates I. The first reign of Demetrius II came to an end by his defeat and capture by that Parthian conqueror in 138 B.C., and for eight years afterwards the eastern dominions of the Seleucidae were entirely under the domination of the Parthians. It seems to me that the coin in question was struck in some portion of the dominions of the Seleucidan kings thus acquired by the Parthians during this dominance, and that it would be very natural for the Arsacidan ruler in such circumstances to copy the coins of one of the Demetrii, the second one of whom married his daughter, and gave his own daughter in marriage to his son Phraates II, notwithstanding that the Parthians kept him a prisoner for so many years. The old head on the coin is very consistent with its having been used by Mithridates I, but it is also consistent with its having been struck by his brother Artabanus, who must also have been an old man when he mounted the throne after the death of Phraates son of Mithridates. The latter, however, only reigned a very short time, and was quite an ephemeral personage. At all events, the coin in question was in all probability, like the others already described, a provincial coin, and not of native Parthian origin, and followed the fashion of the Seleucidan coins in having its head directed to the right and not to the left. The only other provincial coinage I would associate with the reign of Mithridates is that of the beardless coins which were

struck as I believe in his name by his Armenian subjects, as I have contended at great length already. In my previous paper I carried down the Parthian history to the death of Mithridates I, which has generally been attributed to the year 138 B.C. (see Gutschmid, *Enc. Brit.*, xviii. 592, note 3). He was succeeded by his son Phraates, generally styled Phraates II. The capture and imprisonment of Demetrius by Mithridates, which I referred to in a former paper, seem to have put Babylonia completely into the power of the Parthians, for a cuneiform inscription is extant, dated in the year 174 of the Seleucidan era, *i.e.* April, 138–April, 137 B.C., in which Arsakes is given as the name of the king. This Arsakes can be no other than Phraates II, the son and successor of Mithridates. It would seem, in fact, that the eastern part of the Seleucidan kingdom remained in the hands of the Parthians till the year 130 B.C., when the brother of Demetrius II, Antiochus, surnamed Sidetes from his birthplace Side, set out from Syria with an army of 80,000 men to try and recover it. In this army, according to Josephus, was a contingent of Jews, commanded by the High Priest Hyrcanus (Josephus, *Arch.*, xiii. par. 250, etc., quoting Nicholas of Damascus). It was an army which Trogus Pompeius, as reported by Justin, says he had inured to service by many wars with his neighbours, but it was cumbered with 20,000 camp-followers, of whom he says the greater part were cooks, bakers, and stage-players, while gold and silver were so abundant that the soldiers fastened their buskins with gold, and their very cooking utensils were of silver. Many Eastern rulers met him on the march, and offered their submission, speaking bitterly of the Parthian arrogance (Justin, xxxviii.

ch. 10). He presently defeated the Parthian general Indates¹ on the river Lycus, *i.e.* the greater Zab, an affluent of the Tigris (Josephus, *op. cit.*, par. 251). The Parthians evacuated Babylonia, and their satrap Enius, probably the Indates of the previous sentence, was cruelly put to death at Seleucia (Diodorus, xxxiv. par. 19). Antiochus continued his advance. Justin says he won three battles, and that nothing was left to the Parthians but their country—probably their original home before they attacked the Seleucidan Empire is meant. This was in the winter of the year 130 B.C., and it was then that Phraates released Demetrius, who had been a prisoner in Hyrcania for at least ten years. As we have seen, he had married the daughter of Mithridates, who had offered to recover the crown of Syria for him from Tryphon. If this was more than a formal offer, it does not seem to have been carried out by Phraates, during whose reign, Justin tells us, Demetrius made a plot with a friend of his, Callimander, who had gone to Hyrcania from Syria dressed in a Parthian dress with some guides he had hired to conduct him thither. Demetrius was, however, pursued and brought back to Phraates, who pardoned Callimander and commended him for his devotion, but severely reproached Demetrius, who was sent back to Hyrcania to his wife, where he was more strictly guarded. Presently Demetrius had some children by her, which was deemed a tie that would prevent his escaping again, but he made a second attempt with the help of the same friend, and was again recaptured. Phraates was very angry with him, but spared

¹ In some MSS. the name is written Sindates, while in the recension of Syncellus it is given as Sindentina (see Josephus, ed. Teubner, vol. iii., *annotatio critica*, p. xxiv. par. 251).

him for the sake of his wife and children, and he was instead given some golden dice as a reproach for his levity. Phraates, however, according to Justin, had more material motives for wishing to be tender to him—namely, in order, if occasion might require, to use him against Antiochus (Justin, xxxviii. 9). When Antiochus was pressing him hard, Phraates sent Demetrius with a body of Parthians into Syria against his brother, and he also planned stratagems against him. Antiochus had scattered his army in winter quarters, among various cities, which found themselves much harassed by having thus to billet the Macedonian soldiery, and they determined to go over to the enemy, and to fall upon the various detachments when they could not help each other. Antiochus, having heard of this plan, marched with a considerable force to the rescue, but the odds were against him, and some of his men, with their commander Athenaeus, deserted. Thereupon the brave king, the last of his race, who was a real manly personage, was killed. As Mr. Bevan truly says, Phraates gave him a royal funeral, and his body was sent back to Syria in a silver coffin; and then Phraates married the daughter of Demetrius, whom Antiochus had taken with him, and who had been made prisoner. He would now gladly have recalled Demetrius himself, but the troops he sent after him found the latter already on the throne, and returned to their master.

Demetrius in his exile had acquired the haughty and truculent manners of the Parthian grandees, which were intolerable to his own people, and he was soon involved in a struggle with a rebel, *i.e.* Alexander Zebina, and was killed at Tyre. The last coins of Demetrius are dated in the 187th year of the Seleucidan era, *i.e.* 126–125 B.C.

It would seem, according to Justin, that, while Antiochus was pressing the Parthians hard, the Scythians were tempted by offers of pay to help Phraates against the Syrians, and having arrived after the war was over, were reproached and refused the promised remuneration. They accordingly demanded either some return or the finding of some fresh enemy whom they might attack, and, being further offended at the haughty way the Parthians treated them, determined to ravage the country of the latter.

Phraates thereupon marched against them, taking with him some of the Greek prisoners he had captured from Antiochus, and whom he had treated harshly. When the two forces came to blows, the Greeks deserted, and the result was the destruction of the Parthian army and the death of Phraates (*op. cit.*, xiii. 1). His uncle Artabanus, by whom his father's brother is no doubt meant, was now placed on the throne. Meanwhile, the Scythians withdrew, but Artabanus, having made war on the Thogarii or Tochari, was wounded and immediately after died. Justin seems to imply that his reign was a very short one (*op. cit.*, xcii. 1). When Phraates marched against the Scythians, he appointed as his deputy a certain Himerus or Euhemerus, whom Diodorus calls a native of Hyrcania, and who had been on terms of unsavoury intimacy with him. He greatly harassed the people of Babylonia by his various cruelties (Justin, xiii. ch. 1). Diodorus curiously enough calls him King of Parthia. He says he made many of the Babylonians into slaves, and sold them in Media. He also burnt the market-place and some of the temples of Babylon to the ground, and destroyed some of the most beautiful parts of the city (*op. cit.*, xxxiv. 177).



This being the history of the two reigns which followed that of Mithridates the First, the critical question is—What coins are we to assign to them? I venture to suggest a slight alteration in the attribution made by Professor Gardner and Mr. Wroth, but only in the most tentative and diffident way, in view of the many difficulties of the problem. Some years ago a series of Parthian tetradrachms was discovered, some of which had in the exergue the letters ΗΠΡ, which have been treated as a date equivalent to the year 188 of the Seleucidan era, and 125–124 B.C. Mr. Wroth, in his Catalogue, equated these coins with a series of drachms already known, one of which was apparently dated at a much earlier period, and he thence concluded that the letters supposed to represent this latter date meant something else than a date. This seems to me rather an arbitrary decision. Why the three letters in the one case should be deemed numerical, and not in the other case, where they occur in precisely the same position, I don't know. Mr. Wroth's reason for discriminating between the two sets of letters is the difficulty of equating the dates they represent, if the tetradrachms and drachms he refers them to, belong, as he urges, to the same king. I am not at all sure that this equation is justifiable. On these drachms the head faces the contrary way to that on the tetradrachms, while the inscriptions, instead of the simple "King Arsakes" of the tetradrachms, have quite a galaxy of titles, such as ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ [Θ]ΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, or in some cases the last word is supplanted by ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, or by the same word with the addition of [ΦΙΛ]ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, while the monograms and grouped letters in the field are also quite different. Nor can I see anything but a generic resemblance between the heads on

the drachms and those on the tetradrachms. I cannot therefore see sufficient ground for treating the tetradrachms and drachms in question as belonging to the same group. The tetradrachms have, like the other coins with bearded heads already described, a very Greek look, in the style of both their obverses and their reverses. The reverses are, in fact, reproductions of that already described on the coin I have assigned to the close of the reign of Mithridates the First, and derived directly from the Tyche on the coins of the two Demetrii of Syria. It seems to me that, like that coin, they must be assigned to that part of the Parthian Empire which was conquered from the Greeks, and should be treated apart from the typically and truly Parthian series. The pose of the head to the right instead of to the left is, like the character of the type, a clear departure from the Parthian model, and, it seems to me, they must be looked upon as a continuation of the series of the Syrian kings after the latter had lost their Eastern dominions and had passed under the Parthians, rather than as products of the Parthian Imperial mint. The next question is—To whom should they be assigned? I cannot help thinking that Mr. Wroth has made rather too much of Artabanus the First, to whom he assigns them. As Gutschmid says, he must have been a very old man when he mounted the throne, for he was the brother of Mithridates. Now, the heads on these coins do not represent a very old man, but distinctly a middle-aged person of between thirty and forty. Secondly, the scanty mention of Justin, which embodies all we know of Artabanus, makes him a mere transient figure, and it would even seem that the invasion of the Tochari was only an incident of the same Scythian trouble in which his predecessor fell.

Nor do I know upon what authority Mr. Wroth makes him reign from 128 to 123, unless it be these very coins. It seems to me more likely that such a fleeting shadow would probably have no coins at all. Valarsakes, the first Armenian king of the Arsacidan stock, was succeeded by his son Arsakes, who reigned for thirteen years, *i.e.* 127-114 B.C. It is to him that Count Von Petrovitch assigns one of the tetradrachms in question in his collection. The date on this coin, as on similar coins already named, is ΗΠΡ = 188 of the Seleucidan era, *i.e.* 125-124 B.C. Like the others, it also bears the simple legend, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, to which Von Petrovitch calls special attention as remarkable for its simplicity at a time when, as he thinks, the Parthians themselves were using much more fulsome titles.

Von Petrovitch tells us that on his coin the letters ΘΕ occur in front of the figure of Demeter on the reverse, and the monogram Β in the field. One of the tetradrachms in the British Museum (Catalogue, p. 20, 2) is precisely the same as this, while the other has not the letters ΘΕ on it. A fourth specimen, but without date, is in the Berlin Collection. It has in the exergue the monograms Α Β (*id.*, note 1).

I consider Von Petrovitch's conclusion on these coins untenable, since the type adopted by the Armenians at this time was, as I have tried to show, that of the beardless coins. They were doubtless struck by some Parthian ruler, and if the above objections make it difficult to assign them to Artabanus the First, there is no other alternative, if we regard the date on them, than to transfer them to his son and successor, Mithridates II, of whom they may have been an issue at the beginning of his reign, specially designed for his more Hellenized provinces.

Let us now turn to two other coins represented on the same plate by Mr. Wroth, and assigned by him to Himerus. I cannot suggest a better solution, although this one presents difficulties, as Mr. Wroth says. Here again we have, in the pose of the head and the thoroughly Greek reverse, another sample of the same provincial coinage, to be carefully separated from that of the Imperial mint of Parthia, if we are to eventually classify the coins issued by the latter. This coin has on the obverse a face with whiskers very like that generally assigned to Phraates the Second, and very different from the long flowing beards of the Iranian rulers of Parthia. It is hardly likely that two individuals of that lordly race would have developed such an inartistic method of wearing their whiskers and beard, and if the coins be in fact assigned eventually to Himerus, it would seem that he put his old master's head on them. The tetradrachm in question is in the Museum, and on its reverse is a similar Tyche to that described on previous coins. In the Museum is also a drachm of the same ruler, whoever he was (see Catalogue, Pl. v. 10), on the reverse of which is a figure of Nike in a chiton, bearing a palm-branch in her left hand and a wreath in her right. A similar drachm at Berlin, formerly belonging to Prokesch-Osten, bears the date ΘΠΡ, *i.e.* 189 of the Seleucidan era, or B.C. 124-123, and was obtained at Baghdad. This late date agrees with the more elaborate inscriptions on the coins: on the tetradrachm we have ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ, with the letters ΤΥ and the monogram  in the exergue, and on the drachm ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ, with the monogram  in the exergue and Ξ in the field.

There still remains one more coin which ought to be

treated alongside of those here described. I wish I could be quite certain of its genuineness. On the other hand, I know how dangerous it is to pronounce on such a matter without having seen it. The coin, nevertheless, looks suspicious. It is preserved at Berlin, and is figured by Mr. Wroth, Pl. iv. No. 1. The head is turned to the right, as on the previously described early coins; secondly, it is marked by the very simple inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ, which also puts it very early. The letters Β Α in the exergue may not impossibly stand for Babylon. The style of the coin is excellent, more medallie than that of any other known Parthian coin, the reverse being an especially good reproduction of that on the Seleucidan tetradrachms with the figure on the omphalos, and it was evidently made by a superior Greek artist. There is always in such cases of unique coins of very peculiar fabric the possibility of some sophistication, and I am bound to say that it is rather curious to find the king's bust on the obverse treated so very differently from any other Parthian or Greek portrait known to me, and to find the figure on the reverse of this coin represented as a *Greek Apollo naked* and facing to the left, while on every other Parthian coin this very characteristic figure is clothed in a Persian costume and faces the other way, and is treated entirely differently. There is also something to me rather odd about the bust of the figure on the omphalos, and the way the hair is treated, which makes it look more feminine than the most feminine Apollo I have ever seen. The omphalos also is very narrow and uncomfortable-looking. However we view it, the coin is a great puzzle.

The main result of this examination, a result for which

I cannot claim anything more than an *a priori* case, is that all the coins with bearded heads on them struck by the Parthian kings on which the head is turned to the right instead of the left, and which bear very Greek-looking reverse types, were struck by the Parthians as provincial coins. They were meant to meet the necessities of the provinces they had conquered, were issued by them as rulers of former provinces of the Graeco-Bactrian and Syrian Empires, and did not belong to the native Imperial Parthian series, in which all the heads on the obverses of the coins are turned to the left, and in which the fabric of the reverse type has a very common facies.

May I add, in conclusion, that I cannot avoid expressing my admiration for the excellent catalogue of this series prepared by Mr. Wroth? It deals with, perhaps, the most difficult series in all the field of Numismatics, and marks a great advance upon anything hitherto written on the subject. If it does not finally settle all the problems connected with the Parthian series and leaves some difficulties unsolved, it is because solutions of them are, and will remain, tentative until fresh evidence is available. My own suggestions—which are offered with, I hope, a becoming sense of modesty—do not profess to be other than tentative hypotheses, although I naturally think the balance of available evidence is in their favour.

HENRY H. HOWORTH.

V.

GREEK COINS AT EXETER.

IN the year 1837 an enthusiastic Devonshire antiquary, Captain Shortt, of Heavitree, communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and soon afterwards to the *Numismatic Journal*, some particulars regarding a remarkable numismatic phenomenon. According to him, the soil beneath the city of Exeter was a perfect treasure-house of Greek bronze coins. At first both "Sylvanus Urban" and Mr. Akerman, the editor of the *Journal*, were sceptical—so sceptical, indeed, that they declined to publish the information.¹ Shortt, however, at once returned to the charge, and presented his case with an obvious earnestness of conviction which neither of the editorial hearts was hard enough to resist.² Four years later, in 1841, he published at Exeter an independent work, *Sylva Antiqua Iseana Numismatica Quinetiam Figulina; or, Roman and Other Antiquities of Exeter*, in which he amplified and supplemented the statements he had previously made. This book exercised an important effect in creating, or at all events in perpetuating, a local tradition as to the frequent finding of Greek coins.

¹ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1837 (i.), p. 450; *Numismatic Journal*, vol. i. (1837), p. 52.

² *Gent. Mag.*, 1837 (ii.), p. 292 f.; *Num. Journ.*, i. pp. 187 ff.

But no more actual discoveries are recorded, except one which is reported to have taken place in 1878.³

This curious and apparently well-authenticated tradition came up recently for review in connection with the preparation of the *Victoria County History*. The facts had to be verified, so far as verification was now possible, and a rational explanation had to be sought.

Shortt's own theory would seem to have been threefold. As he himself expresses it, with a nice gradation of typographical emphasis, "Was not Greek the *French* (we may say) of the Roman world? Would a Roman soldier refuse a COIN, because it had a Greek inscription on it, any more than a Latin one? Besides, are we to forget the TIN trade?"⁴ According to Shortt's view, then, some of the Greek coins had found their way to Exeter in the ordinary course of commerce. Others represented the influence of the army, and would thus have been classed by him among what he calls "the mighty, though mutilated, remains of the cohorts which 'fleshed their maiden steel' in our Southern hemispheres."⁵ Others again, and perhaps (on his view) the larger part, were due to the Cornish tin-trade.

None of Shortt's conjectures will bear scrutiny. Greek or other non-Italian coins from the Mediterranean, whether minted during the Roman Empire or in earlier days, are very uncommon in Britain. Many of the reputed finds, especially hoards, prove on inquiry to be due to some error. Thus the "numerous Greek coins" sometimes assigned to Verulam reduced themselves, when we carefully cross-examined persons and specimens,

³ *Proc. of Devon Assoc.*, x. (1878), 335-348.

⁴ *Gent. Mag.*, 1837 (ii.), p. 293.

⁵ *Num. Journ.*, i. p. 182.

to one doubtful instance. The seventy or eighty "Roman, Numidian, and Carthaginian" coins said to have been discovered at Bath in 1807, were traced to a dealer. The Greek coins, some of pre-Roman date, found in or before 1842 at the White Ladies, Worcester, were purposely buried by an archaeological lady, who afterwards admitted the act. Better authenticated instances have, of course, occurred in many places. But the number of Greek coins found in any one spot is always small, and compares ill with the alleged Exeter discoveries. We need for these latter some special reason, other than ordinary trade or the army.

The suggestion that this special reason can be found in the tin-mining industry is inadequate. We have before us complete lists of the Roman and Greek coins recorded to have been found in Devon and Cornwall, and they include hardly any specimens of Greek coins. Yet it is inconceivable that the Greek coins reached Exeter in connection with Cornish tin,⁶ and never wandered outside its walls to the actual tin district. Further, it is to be remembered that the Cornish tin-trade seems to have languished during the larger part of the time covered by the Exeter coins.⁷ None of Mr. Shortt's hypotheses, therefore, can be accepted as satisfactory.

Before framing any other explanation, let us state the facts. The years definitely associated with the discoveries of Greek coins are 1810, 1812, 1817, 1823, 1833, 1834, 1838, and 1878. In this last instance the actual

⁶ Dartmoor tin does not appear to have been known to the Romans. Scarcely a single Roman object has ever been found on the moor, and only a very few coins on its edges.

⁷ Haverfield, *Melanges Boissier*, 250, and *Num. Chron.*, Third Series, XX. (1900), 210.

coins were submitted to expert scrutiny at the British Museum, and we have been able to examine about 150 found in 1810, now in the Exeter Museum, of which a list follows. For the rest we have to rely upon the sources already cited, that is, ultimately upon Shortt.

Let us take first the published evidence of Shortt. He describes about 160 coins, only a part (he tells us) of the total discoveries. His descriptions are confused, and sometimes difficult to disentangle. In a small proportion of cases they are so imperfect that it is hopeless to attempt to identify the specimen of which he is speaking. But for practical purposes this residuum may be neglected, as not likely to affect the general result. In other cases we have not infrequently had to correct Shortt's published attributions on the basis of his own statements. With these reservations, the following may be taken as a fair statement of the *data*, so far as they are on record.

The first and largest find was made, Shortt tells us, in 1810. A main sewer was then being constructed along Fore Street, and many Greek coins were found, some of them 20 feet deep, especially in the area between Broadgate and Milk Lane; the total is said to have numbered "hundreds." Fifteen or twenty different mints are represented in Shortt's lists. But a well-marked Syrian and Egyptian colour characterizes the whole. There are many coins of Antioch on the Orontes, ranging in date from the age of the Seleucidae to the reign of Elagabalus. Alexandria, too, is conspicuous; besides a considerable sprinkling of Ptolemaic pieces, there is a goodly array of examples belonging to the early Imperial epoch, together with a few of the later Emperors, like Claudius II and Aurelian. Other towns

whose issues can be identified—all of Imperial date—are Zeugma, Cyrrhus, Hieropolis (in Cyrrhestica), Chalcis ad Belum, Edessa, Carrhae, and Singara. A couple of stragglers from Sidon probably date from the first century B.C. Up to this point a certain degree of geographical unity is perhaps traceable. But all canons of homogeneity, local and chronological alike, are broken down by the occurrence of a single coin of Amisus, minted *circa* 100 B.C., as well as of a handful of Byzantine copper struck between the sixth and the tenth centuries A.D.

Only one coin is reported to have been found in 1812, an early bronze of Agrigentum, dug up close to the Castle wall. Its genuineness is doubtful, since we are told⁸ that even its owner did not consider it to be "of decided proof." Seven coins of the Ptolemies were dug up in 1817, one "the vast medal of Soter," according to Shortt's account in the *Gentleman's Magazine*; but 1817 may be an error for 1810.⁹ The find of 1823, made "after taking down Broadgate," was decidedly Sicilian in cast. It included seven Syracusan pieces—six of these being of the time of Hiero, one of Agrigentum, and (apparently) one of the Mamertini. There were also odd specimens that might be waifs from the find of 1810—a coin of Cyrrhus, one of Antioch, and perhaps two Ptolemies. The remaining six or seven are of doubtful attribution. The next three finds bore a general resemblance to that of 1810, inasmuch as they consisted largely of Alexandrian and Syrian issues. But they were, by comparison, insignificant in extent.

⁸ Shortt, *Sylva*, p. 101.

⁹ *Gent. Mag.*, 1837 (ii.), p. 293. The find is omitted by Shortt in his *Sylva*, and its details agree with the finds of 1810 (*Sylva*, p. 93).

Those of 1833, made "in the excavations above St. George's Church, in Southgate," were the most considerable, and to this year Shortt assigns (as to 1810) some late copper coins of Byzantium.¹⁰ Those of 1834 were made in the Westgate quarter, partly in excavating the catacombs at St. Bartholomew's Cemetery. Those of 1838 came principally from a potato-field at Poltimore, on the eastern side of Exeter, and also included some Byzantine issues.¹¹ There remains the find of 1878, made in Kennaway's wine-cellars near Palace Gate. Here a fresh surprise is in store. Of the seven Greek pieces that could be identified at the British Museum, six were of Tomi or Tomis, in Moesia, and of the third century A.D., and the seventh was a contemporary coin of the Moesian Nikopolis.¹²

This summary practically exhausts the published evidence as to individual coins. It should be added that, so far as is recorded, the great majority of the specimens found were in poor condition. They were also all common, and nearly all were copper. Their market value would have been practically *nil*. Akerman's description¹³ is hardly too severe—"the very refuse of tenth-rate collections."

But an appeal to the coins themselves is still possible. About 150 of the specimens discovered in 1810 are now in the Exeter Museum, and its authorities most courteously allowed them to be carefully examined. Their identity with the pieces which Shortt saw was clear beyond all question. Not only did they generally

¹⁰ *Sylva*, p. 102.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

¹² *Proc. of Devon Assoc.*, x. (1878), pp. 335 ff.

¹³ *Num. Journ.*, i. p. 52.

correspond with his descriptions, but actual coins figured in his illustrations were easily recognizable. The following list, drawn up on the ordinary geographical principle, speaks for itself. It is only necessary to premise that the metal is bronze, except where otherwise specified. Where there is more than a single example of any variety, the number is stated. The specimens are generally in poor condition.

GREEK.

SPANISH OR GAULISH (?)—

Second or first century B.C.

SYRACUSE—

Silver tetradrachm—*modern forgery*.

TAUROMENIUM—

Third century B.C.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT—

Third century B.C.

Silver tetradrachm—*modern forgery*.

CORCYRA—

Second and first centuries B.C. (3 specimens).

AMISUS—

Circa 100 B.C.

MYTILENE—

Second or third century B.C.

HIEROPOLIS-CASTABALA—

First century B.C.

MOPSUS—

First century B.C. (or A.D. ?).

UNCERTAIN, BUT PROBABLY OF ASIA MINOR—

Commodus.

SELEUCID KINGS—

Seleucus IV (2 specimens).

Antiochus IV.

Demetrius I (2 specimens).

Alexander Balas (2 specimens).

Antiochus VII.

Antiochus IX.

Uncertain (4 specimens).

GERMANICIA-CAESABEIA—

L. Verus.

SAMOSATA—

Antoninus Pius.

ZEUGMA—

Antoninus Pius (2 specimens).

L. Verus.

CYRRHUS—

Commodus.

HIEROPOLIS (CYRRHÆSTICÆ)—

Antoninus Pius (?).

L. Verus (?).

CHALCIS—

Trajan.

ANTIOCH—

First century B.C. (8 specimens).

First century A.D. (4 specimens).

Nero (billon).

Uncertain (early Emperor).

Domitian.

Elagabalus (13 specimens).

LAODICEA AD MARE—

Antoninus Pius (2 specimens).

Septimius Severus.

SIDON—

Circa 100 B.C.

CARRHÆ—

Caracalla.

EDESSE—

Septimius Severus.

Macrinus.

Elagabalus.

Gordian III.

NISIBIS—

Philip Junior.

SINGARA—

Gordian III.

UNCERTAIN, BUT POSSIBLY MESOPOTAMIAN—

Late Emperor.

THE PTOLEMIES—

Various (9 specimens).

ALEXANDRIA—

Livia.

Nero (billon).

Vespasian (2 specimens).

Domitian.

Trajan (5 specimens).

Hadrian (9 specimens).

Antoninus Pius (8 specimens).

Severus Alexander (billon).

Gallienus (billon).

Salonina (billon—2 specimens).

Claudius II (billon).

Various late Emperors (billon—22 specimens).

SIGULO-PUNIC—

Third century B.C.

ROMAN.

LOCAL MINT—

Uncia of *circa* 230 B.C.

MEDIEVAL.

SICILY—

William the Good (1166–1189 A.D.).

TURKISH—

Probably Othmanli (*circa* 1250 A.D.).

The last three coins on the list owed their place in the parcel to the fact that Shortt and others had supposed them to be Greek. As we shall see, their presence among the finds is particularly significant.

The facts which we have now enumerated seem to form a sufficient basis for an hypothesis. The Greek coins, as we have pointed out, are common, and easily procurable commercially. Further, they are such as we should not expect to meet in Exeter in the ordinary course of archaeological discovery. Thirdly, they fall into curious geographical groups, connected with Sicily, Egypt, and Syria in particular. It is very hard not to believe that fraud has been here at work. Either a dealer salted the excavations in 1810.¹⁴ Or a midshipman returning from a cruise in the Eastern Mediterranean threw away his collection, or buried it for the confusion of the antiquary. Or perhaps some local collector of Greek coins used his poorer specimens to puzzle and divert his townspeople. Whatever its origin, the success of the hoax would ensure its repetition, especially while Shortt himself was alive and watching for Greek issues in Exeter. A last specimen of "salting" was that connected with the find of 1878—a find that is no less incredible in its character and in its isolation from ordinary coin-finds in Great Britain than are the early discoveries of Shortt's lifetime.

This hypothesis seems to be confirmed by certain non-Greek coins said to have been found with the Greek issues. They include an early Roman "uncia," various Byzantine and Arabic specimens, two medieval pieces of Sicily and Turkey in the twelfth and thirteenth

¹⁴ As apparently at Chester in 1887. *Chester Archaeol. Soc. Journ.*, ii. 84.

centuries, and two modern forgeries. We do not, of course, know the exact associations in which these discoveries were made. They may have been picked up in different strata from the Greek issues, and their connection with them may be due to the confusion of workmen or others. But it is to be observed that they are not at all likely to have found their way to Exeter except by purpose. They are not, any more than the Greek coins, of ordinary occurrence in South-Western England, or in Exeter. The presence amongst them of two modern forgeries of early Greek coins adds a further item of suspicion. Their Eastern Mediterranean origin suggests very strongly that some illicit element has been at work. It also suggests that we are dealing here with some modern collection of Eastern Mediterranean coins, and not with the results of ancient trade. No other conjecture will explain the occurrence, at a place like Exeter, of issues belonging to the same regions, and yet extending over fifteen centuries.

F. HAVERFIELD.

G. MACDONALD.

VI. THE COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

(Continued from p. 88.)

(See Plates I.-V.)

CATALOGUE.

ABBREVIATIONS.

1. *Common obverse legends, referred to by numbers.*

No.	Legend.
1.	IMP CARAVSIVS AVG.
2.	IMP CARAVSIVS P AV.
3.	IMP CARAVSIVS P AVG.
4.	IMP CARAVSIVS P F AV.
5.	IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG.
6.	IMP C CARAVSIVS AVG.
7.	IMP C CARAVSIVS IVG.
8.	IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG.
9.	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG.

2. *Common types of bust, referred to by letters.*

Letter.	Bust.
A.	Radiate bust to right, draped.
B.	The like, draped and cuirassed.
C.	The like, cuirassed only.
D.	Laureate bust to right, draped.
E.	The like, draped and cuirassed.
F.	The like, cuirassed only.

3. *Authorities quoted.*

Abbreviation.	Title of Work or Name of Museum
Akerman.	<i>Coins of the Romans relating to Britain.</i>
<i>Ant. Rich.</i>	Roach Smith, <i>Antiquities of Richborough.</i>
B. M.	British Museum.
B. N.	Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.
Bodleian.	Bodleian Library, Oxford.
Coh.	Cohen, <i>Médailles Impériales</i> , Ed. 2.
<i>Coll. Ant.</i>	Roach Smith, <i>Collectanea Antiqua.</i>
Fitzwilliam.	Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge.
Hunter.	Hunterian Museum, Glasgow University.
K. M.	Königliche Münz-Kabinet, Berlin.
Lincoln.	Messrs. Lincoln and Son, Oxford Street, London.
<i>Mon. Brit.</i>	Petrie, <i>Monumenta Historica Britannica.</i>
<i>Num. Chron.</i>	<i>Numismatic Chronicle.</i>
<i>Num. Circ.</i>	Messrs. Spink and Son, Ld., <i>Numismatic Circular.</i>
R. & F.	Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, Paris and London.
Silchester.	The Silchester finds in Reading Museum.

Museum collections other than those mentioned above are indicated by the names of the towns, &c., in which they are situate; about twenty-five have been examined. Private collections, of which upwards of fifty have been consulted, are distinguished by their owners' names.

4. *Methods of description.*

Sizes are given in millimètres. *Weights*, in grains troy.

LONDINIUM (LONDON).

GOLD.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mini-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1	CARAVSIVS P F AVG. F. Weight 66.5 grains.	CONSERVAT AVG. Jupiter, laureate, nude, standing l., mantle on shoulders, holding r. thunderbolt, l. long vertical sceptre; at his feet, l., eagle standing l. [Pl. I 4.]	- | - ML	18.	B. M.
2	As above. Wt. B. M., 66 grains. Hunter, 70.5 grains.	CONSERVATORI AVGGG. Hercules, nude, standing r.; lion's skin and quiver on shoulder; r. hand behind him resting on club, l. holding bow. [Pl. I 3.]	- | - ML	18.	B. M. Hunter.
3	5. D. Wt. 64 grains.	PAX AVG. In exergue VOT V. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	- | - -	19.	Crippa.
4	9. D. Wt. 69.75 grains.	As above, but in exergue MVLT X.	- | - -	19.	Evans.
5	5. D. Wt. 67 grains.	PAX CARAVSI AVG. As above, without MVLT X.	- | - -	19.	Evans.

6	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand upraised, l. holding short sceptre; before horse, captive seated l.	- | - ML	Coh. 8.
7	3. D. Wt. 47 grana.	CONSER AVG. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l. on rock, hold- ing r. anchor, l. vertical trident.	- | - ML	B. M.
8	9. D.	LEG. VIII IN. Rom. standing r.	- | - ML	Stakeley, l. 9.
9	3. A.	LEG II XX PRIMIG. Capricorn l.	- | - ML	Akerman, Pl. v. 40. ²
10	5. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	F | O -	Nam. Chron., 1874, p. 87. ²
11	6. C.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	R. & F. ²
12	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. D.	VIRTVS IN AVG. Emperor in military attire, standing r., holding r. globe, l. transverse spear.	- | - L	Coh. 401. Mon. Brit., v. 41.
13	As above.	VIRTVS INV AVG. As above.	- | - L	Montagu Evans.

M 2

¹ This mint-mark is probably an erroneous reading of the Hunter specimen, which is faint, but in fact reads RSR.
² These three coins are probably of plated or washed bronze.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued*.

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
14	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuir- assed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buck- ler on l. shoulder.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre.	- | - ML	20, 22.	B. N. Silschester.
15	As above.	As above, but without sceptre, captive seated r. under foot of horse.	- | - ML		Stukeley, xx. 1.
16	As above.	As above, with sceptre and captive.	- | - ML		R. & F.
17	5. B.	As above, with sceptre, but without captive.	- | - ML		Stukeley, xxix. 3.
18	5. A.	COHR PRAET. Four military ensigns.	- | - ML	21, 22.	Hunter. Fitzwilliam. Robinson.
19	5. A.	COMES AVG. Minerva, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical spear, resting on buckler.	S | C MLXXI	23, 24.	Bodleian. Featherston- haugh.
20	5. B.	COMES AVG. Winged Victory, standing r., holding r. wreath, l. military ensign.	- | - ML		Stukeley, xxviii. 10.

21	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed but l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but Victory stands l. and holds l. palm.	- | - ML	21.	Bodleian.
22	9. C.	As above.	S | P ML	22.	Warne. Evans.
23	2. A.	As above, but Victory walks r.	- | - L ML		Akerman, 13.
24	5. A.	COMES AVGGG. Minerva, standing l., holding r. vertical spear, l. resting on buckler.	S | P MLXXI		Stukeley, vi. 2.
25	IMP C. CARAVSIVS P F F AVG. A.	COMES AVGGG. Winged Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	S | P MLXXI	22.	Hunter.
26	9. A.	CONCORD EXERC. Four military ensigns.	- | - ML		Evans.
27	5. C.	CONCORD MI, the last two letters in exergue. Two hands joined.	- | - MI	23.	Hunter.
28	5. A.	[CONCOR]DI MI. Concord, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	- | - SIII	24.	Selborne.
29	4. A.	CONCORDIA (retrograde) AV. Concord, standing l., r. hand outstretched, l. holding vertical sceptre.	V | - IM	20.	Hunter.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
30	5. B.	CONCORDIA MILIT. Two hands joined.	- | - ML	22.	Colchester. Found there.
31	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two hands joined.	- | - ML	23.	Evans.
32	5. B.	FELICIT TEMP. Happiness, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. vertical sceptre.	F | O ML	22.	Royal Mint
33	5. C.	As above.	F | B (?) MLXXI	21.	Lincoln.
34	5. A.	FELICITAS AVG. As above.	B | E MLXXI	21.	Hunter.
35	5. A.	FIDEM MILIT. Faith, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	- | - ML	22.	Evans.
36	5. B.	FIDES MILITVM. As above.	- | - ML	20.	B. N.
37	5. B.	As above.	F | O ML	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough
38	5. B.	FORTV . . Fortune, standing l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopias.	- | - ML	18.	Hall.

39	4. A.	Silver washed.	FORTVNA . . . Fortune, seated l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	19.	Selborne.
40	5. A.		FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$L \mid - \frac{-}{ML}$	22.	Bodleian.
41	5. B.		GENIUS AVG. Youthful draped genius, wearing modius, standing l., holding r. patera, l. cornu- copiae, to r. a military ensign.	$L \mid - \frac{-}{ML}$	22.	B. M.
42	5. A.		GERMANICVS MAX V. Trophy between two seated captives.	$L \mid - \frac{-}{-}$	22.	Bodleian.
43	5. B.		HELA[RIT]AS AVG. Mirth, standing l., holding r. palm, l. cornucopiae.	$F \mid O \frac{-}{ML}$	22.	Carlyon Britton.
44	5. B.		HILARITAS AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{M \bullet L}$	19, 21.	Hunter. Webb.
45	5. B.		As above.	$F \mid O \frac{-}{ML}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
46	5. B.		As above.	$S \mid - \frac{-}{MLXXI}$	23.	Lincoln.
47	5. C.		HILARITAS AVGGG. As above.	$S \mid P \frac{-}{MLXXI}$		Stukeley, xv. 8. Found at Sandy.
48	9. C.		As above.	$S \mid P \frac{-}{MLXXI} (sic)$	22.	Hunter.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
49	9. A.	IOVI AVG. Jupiter, nude, standing r., mantle on shoulder, holding r. thunderbolt, l. vertical sceptre.	S | P ML	22.	B. M.
50	9. A.	As above, but Jupiter stands l.	S | P ML	22.	Hunter.
51	5. A.	IOVI VICTORI. Jupiter, nude, head r., walking l.; r. hand raised holding thunderbolt, l. transverse sceptre.	F | O ML	22.	Fitzwilliam.
52	9. B.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor, javelin, or staff.	- | - ML	24.	Selborne, &c.
53	5. A.	LAETITI AVG. As above.	- | - ML	22.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, p. 89.
54	3. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above.	S | C ML	22.	Reddian, &c.
55	5. A.	As above.	F | O ML	19.	Lincoln.
56	9. A.	As above.	S | C S | P ML ML	21, 22, 23	Various.

57	IMP CARA AV. C.	As above.	F | O MI	24.	K. M.
58	3. A.	LNETITI+ NVG. As above.	- | - ML	23.	Silchester.
59	9. A.	LEG I M. Ram, standing r.	- | - ML	21.	Royal Mint.
60	5. A.	LEG I MIN. As above.	- | -⁴ -	19, 22.	Featherston- haugh. B. M.
61	5. A.	As above.	- | - ML	19, 20, 21.	Hunter. Bodleian. Fitzwilliam. K. M. Lincoln.
62	3. B.	LEG II AVG. Capricorn l.	- | - ML	19.	Hunter.
63	5. A.	As above.	- | - ML	20, 21.	B. M. Found at Lyme and Croydon.
64	5. A.	As above.	- | - PML (?)		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
65	5. B.	As above.	- | - ML	20.	Selborne. Howorth.

⁴ The legionary coins without mint-mark are of the London mint.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
66	5. C.	As above.	- | - ML	20.	R. & F.
67	3. A.	LEG PARTH. Female centaur, walking r., holding long palm transversely in both hands.	- | - ML	21.	B. M. Fitz- william.
68	3. A.	LEG II[PARTH]. Male centaur, walking l., holding r. globe, l. spear.			Nsm. Circ., 2312.
69	1. A.	LEG II PARTH. Centaur, as above, but holding rudder or club diagonally over back.	- | - ML	21.	Fitzwilliam.
70	5. A.	As above.	- | - ML		Stukeley, xiii. 2.
71	5. A.	As above.	- | - -	21.	Coll. Ant., vi. 138. Warne.
72	5. B.	As above, but centaur holds l. trophy.	- | - not visible	22.	Brooke, Found near Marlborough.
73	9. A.	As above, but centaur holds r. globe, l. lyre.	- | - ML	19.	Hunter.

74	9. A.	As above.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	20.	Lincoln.
75	1. A.	As above, but centaur walking r., holding r. rudder or club, l. globe.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	Hunter.
76	1. A.	As above.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	20.	Bodleian.
77	3. A.	As above, but centaur holding transverse sceptre with both hands.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 25. Robinson.
78	5. A.	As above, but centaur holding r. rudder, l. outstretched and open.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	22.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 133. Warne.
79	5. A.	LEG II PARTH. Boar, walking r.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	20.	Evans.
80	5. B.	As above.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	20.	Fitzwilliam. Featherston- haugh.
81	5. A.	As above, but boar walking l.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	19.	Baldwin. Found at Lakenheath, Suffolk.
82	5. B.	LEG II PARTHICA (legend extending below exergual mint-mark). Boar l.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	21.	York.
83	2. A.	LEG III Bull, standing r.		$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{ML}$	18.	Webb.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
84	4. A.	As above.	- | - M(L)	19.	K. M.
85	1. A. Silver washed.	LEG III . . . Lion, walking r.	- | -	20.	B. N.
86	1. A.	LEG III FL. As above.	- | -	17, 22.	Bodleian, Webb.
87	5. B.	As above.	- | -	23.	Royal Mint.
88	5. B.	As above.	- | - ML	21, 22.	Howorth, Walters.
89	1. A.	LEG III FLAVIA. Youthful diademed head r., below two lions approaching each other.	- | -	20.	Hunter.
90	8. B.	Illegible. As above.	- | - ML	21.	K. M.
91	3. A.	? ? LEG V . . . S M AVG. Bear, standing r.	- | -	19.	Webb.
92	5. A.	LEG VII CL. Bull, standing r.	- | - ML	21, 22.	Royal Mint. Siloester.

93	5. B.	LEG [VII] CLA. As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML	21.	McLean.
94	9. A.	As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML		Stukeley, i. 7.
95	1. B.	LEG VII CLA. As above, but in field over animal's back D X.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ -	23.	Hunter.
96	5. A.	LEG VI[1] CLA. Bull, standing r.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML	21.	Fitzwilliam.
97	5. A.	LEG VIII AVG. As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ -	21.	Hunter.
98	5. A.	As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML	21, 23.	Hunter. Lincoln.
99	5. B.	As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML	21.	Royal Mint.
100	Not given.	LEG VIII GE. As above.				<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1905, p. 30.
101	9. B.	LEC VIII GE. As above.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML		Stukeley, Pl. v. 7.
102	5. A. Silver washed.	LEG VIII IN. Ram, standing l.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ -		Stukeley, xx. 4.
103	9. B.	LEG VIII INV. Ram, standing r.		- $\frac{1}{-}$ ML		Stukeley, xx. 3.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
104	5. B.	LEG [XX] VLPIA. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. globe, l. long vertical trident.	-| -	18.	Hunter.
105	3. A.	LEG XXI VLPIA VI. As above, but Neptune holds r. dolphin.	-| -	22.	B. M. Webb.
106	5. A.	LEG HXX PRIMIG. Capricorn l.	-| -	20.	Hunter. Silschester.
107	5. A.	As above.	-| ML	20.	Bodleian.
108	2. B.	LEG XX V V. Bour, standing r.	-| -		Stakeley, xxvi. 2.
109	5. A.	As above.	-| -	19.	Hunter.
109*	5. A.	LEG XXX VLPIA VI. As above.	-| -	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
110	3. A.	LEG XXX VLPIA. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. long vertical trident.	-| -	22.	Howarth.
111	5. A.	As above.	-| -		Coh. 149.
112	5. A.	LEG XXX V[LP]IA. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l., holding r. anchor, l. long vertical trident.	-| ML	19.	B. M.

113	3. B.	LTIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	* | - -	21.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
114	5. B.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy resting on shoulder.	- | - III	19.	York.
115	5. C.	MARS VLTOR. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, on l. arm buckler.	B | E MLXXI	23.	Selborne.
116	5. B.	MARTI PACIF. Mars, as above, walking l., holding r. olive branch, l. transverse spear, on l. arm buckler.	B | A (?) MLXXI	23.	Beresford Smith.
117	1. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	- | - ML	23.	Fitzwilliam.
118	5. B.	MONITA AVGVST. As above, but holding l. vertical sceptre.	- | - ML	23.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
119	4. B.	ORIEN AVG. Radiate semi-nude Sun, mantle wrapped round him, walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	* | - -	19.	Hunter.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
120	5. B.	As above.	* | - —	21.	K. M. Bressford Smith.
121	9. B.	ORIENS A. As above, but Sun holds l. whip.	S | P MLXX	23.	Hunter.
122	CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l. holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	B | E MLXXI		Carfrae.
123	1. B.	As above.	- | - S | E ML MLXXI	20, 21, 22.	Various.
124	IMP CARAVSIVS P AI. A.	As above.	F | O ML	20 to 24.	Bodleian, &c.
125	2. A.	As above.	B | E MLXXI	21 to 24.	Bodleian, &c.
126	2. A.	As above.	- | - ML	21.	Selborne.
127	3. A.	As above.	- | - F | O B | E ML ML MLXXI P | O F | O ML XX.	20, 21, 22.	Various.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
134	IMP CARAVSIVS INVIC. B.	As above.	- | - ML		Stukeley, viii. 6.
135	6. A.	As above.	B | E S | P ML MLXX	21.	B. M.
136	6. C.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	20.	R. & F.
137	8. A.	As above.	F | O B | E ML MLXXI	20, 21, 22.	Various.
138	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. A.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	22.	Lincoln.
139	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	L | - B | J S | C - M M F | O F | S L | - ML ML ML S | C S | F S | O ML ML ML S | P B | - ML MLXXI B | B B | E MLXXI MLXXI B | L S | P MLXXI MLXXI	20 to 25.	Very numerous.

140	9. C.	As above.		$\frac{S|P}{ML} \quad \frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$ $\frac{B|F}{MLXXI} \quad \frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	21, 22, 23.	Bodleian. Fitzwilliam, &c.
141	IMP C M CARAVSIUS P F AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{-|-}{ML}$	21.	R. & F.
142	1. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.		$\frac{-|-}{ML}$	22.	Bodleian.
143	3. B.	As above.	[Pl. III. 3.]	$\frac{-|-}{L}$	24.	B. M. Found at Groydon.
144	5. A. } 5. B. }	As above.		$\frac{L|*}{-} \frac{V|*}{-} \frac{-|-}{-} \frac{-|-}{ML} \frac{IM}{-}$ $\frac{-|-}{IML} \frac{C|S}{ML} \frac{F|O}{ML}$ $\frac{B|E}{LXXI} \frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$ $\frac{B|F}{MLXXI} \frac{S|-}{MLXXI}$ $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	20 to 25.	Very numerous.
145	5. C.	As above.		$\frac{B|F}{MLXX}$	23.	St. John's Coll., Cam.
146	6. A.	As above.		$\frac{B|E}{ML}$	23.	Lincoln.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mini-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
147	S. A.	As above.	S | P MLXXI		B. & F. Old Catalogue.
148	S. B.	As above.	F | O ML	21.	Lincoln.
149	S. A. } S. B. }	As above.	V | - B | F S | P - ML ML B | E B | E XXI MLXX B | E S | P MLXXI MLXXI	20 to 24.	Very numerous.
150	Illegible. Radiate, undropped bust r., very thick flan. Wt. 91 grains.	As above.	S | P (ML?) IV	20.	York.
151	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckle on l. shoulder.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	- | - ML	21.	Bodleian.
152	As above.	As above.	F | O ML	24.	Walters.

153	VIRTUS CARAVSI. As above.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML} \frac{-}{MLXXI}$	20, 21.	Hunter, Evans, Webb.
154	VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG. As above.	As above.	$\frac{B}{MLXXI} \frac{E}{-}$	21, 23.	Hunter, Bodlesian.
155	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. cornucoplae.	$\frac{-}{ML} \frac{-}{ML}$	21.	Bodlesian.
156	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucoplae.	$\frac{L}{-} \frac{O}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
157	5. D.	As above, but Peace holds r. caduceus.	$\frac{S}{MLXXI} \frac{P}{-}$		Bachofen von Echt.
158	9. B.	PAX AVG. Semi-nude soldier, standing r. wearing petasus, holding r. reversed spear, buckler on l. arm.	$\frac{S}{ML} \frac{P}{-}$	24.	Col. 233. Num. Chron., 1852, p. 97.
159	1. A.	[P]AX AVG. Health, standing l., holding r. staff round which is twined a serpent, l. cornucoplae.	$\frac{-}{II} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
160	9. A.	PAX AVG, retrograde. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{-}{IM} \frac{-}{-}$		Stukeley, xii. 10.
161	5. B.	PAC - VG. As above.	$\frac{-}{JM} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	Hunter.
162	-RHHVIVPEC. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{II} \frac{-}{-}$	18.	Hunter.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
163	5. A.	PAX AVGG. As above.	S | P MLXXI		Stukeley, xiv. 2.
164	9. B.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	23.	Vatican. ⁶
165	8. A.	PAX AVGGG. As above.	S | P MLXXI	22.	Lincoln.
166	8. C.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	21.	Hunter.
167	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	L | - F | O - ML S | F S | P MLXXI MLXXI	20 to 24.	Various.
168	9. C.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	21, 22, 23.	B. M. Beresford Smith. Webb.
169	8. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	S | P MLXXI	21.	Lincoln.
170	9. A.	As above.	S | P MLXXI		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

171	9. B.	As above.		S | P MLXXI	22.	Featherston- haugh.
172	9. C.	As above.	[Pl. III. 4.]	S | P MLXXI	21, 22, 24.	Fitzwilliam, Beresford Smith, &c.
172*	4. A.	PAX CARAVSI AVG. As above.		F | O MI	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
173	9. C.	PIAETAS AVG. Piety, standing l., sacrificing at altar, hold- ing r. patera, l. box of perfumes.		S | P ML	22.	Hunter.
174	9. A.	PROVID AVGGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, which rests between globe and foot, l. cornucopiac.		- | P ML	21.	R. & F.
175	5. A.	PROVIDENT AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.		B | E MLXXI	24.	B. M.
176	5. B.	As above.		B | E MLXXI	22.	Featherston- haugh.
177	VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.		B | E MLXXI	24.	Evans.

* This coin appears to be the work of the moneyer who engraved those reading PAX AVGGG; there is indication that he actually commenced to engrave the third G, but did not complete it.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mini-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
178	9. A.	PROVIDENTIA AVGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae, globe between staff and foot.	S | P MLXXI	22.	K. M.
179	1. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	- | - ML		Hereford. Found at Kentchester.
180	3. A.	As above.	- | - ML	21.	B. M. Lincoln.
181	5. A.	As above.	- | - MI B | E MLXXI MLXXI	20 to 23.	Various.
182	5. B.	As above.	- | - ML [Pl. III. 7.]	19.	Webb.
183	9. B.	As above.	S | F MLXXI	22.	B. M.
184	5. A.	As above, but Health holds r. globe.	- | - ML	19.	Lincoln.
185	5. A.	SALVS AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	- | - ML	21.	Lincoln.

186	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{F|O}{ML}$	Stukeley, xiv. 8.
187	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patena held l.	$\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	Stukeley, xxiv. 8.
188	5. C.	As above.	$\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	Carlyon Britton.
189	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	Featherston- haugh.
190	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, seated l., holding r. ball, feeding serpent rising from altar.	$\frac{-|-}{FXXI}$	Lincoln.
191	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Esculapius, standing l., holding r. staff with coiled serpent, on ground r. globe.	$\frac{F|O}{ML}$	Lincoln. Webb.
192	9. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patena held l.	$\frac{-|-}{MLXXI} \quad \frac{S|P}{ML}$ $\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	Hunter. Carlyon Britton.
193	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	Howorth.
194	9. C.	As above. [Pl. III. 6.]	$\frac{S|P}{MLXXI}$	K. M.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
195	5. A.	SALVS PVBLICA. As above.	B | E B | E MLXX MLXXI B | F B | L MLXXI MLXXI S | F MLXXI	21, 22, 24.	Various.
196	4. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear, buck- ler on l. shoulder.	As above.	B | E ML	22.	Bodleian.
197	As above.	As above.	B | E MLXX		Stukeley, xxiv. 9.
198	3. B.	SECVRIT PERP. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	L | - ML	23.	Evans.
199	4. D.	As above.	- | - IIIXX	21.	Selborne.
200	5. B.	SOLI INVICT Sun, in quadriga, galloping l.	- | - ML	24.	Featherston- haugh.

201	5. A.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	B | E — ML	23.	B. M.
202	5. B.	VICTORIA. Victory, standing l., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. palm. To right on ground a small altar (?).	- | - — ML		Stukeley, xviii. S.
203	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	S | P — ML	21.	Lincoln.
204	5. C.	As above, captive seated l.	B * | E — MLXXI	25.	Hunter.
205	9. C.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	S | P — ML	23.	Bodleian.
206	3. A.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	- | - — ML		Stukeley, xxiv. 3.
207	5. B.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. buckler, l. trophy on shoulder.	F | O — ML	23.	Royal Mint
208	5. B.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	S | P — MLXXI	22.	Featherstonhaugh.

COINS BEARING MINT-MARKS WHICH ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY ATTRIBUTABLE
TO THE LONDON MINT.

SILVER.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
209	5. C. Base silver or washed bronze.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	F | O —	24.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, p. 87.
210	9. A.	BRONZE. COMES AVG. Victory, standing l., l. hand raised, r. hold- ing palm.	F | O —		Stukeley, xvii. 2
211	3. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	B | E —	21.	Lincoln.
212	3. B.	As above.	F | O O	20.	Selborne.
213	5. A.	As above.	B | E —	20, 21.	Lincoln. R. & F.
214	5. A.	As above.	E | O —	21.	Hunter.
215	5. A.	As above.	F | O —	21.	Hunter. Lincoln.
216	5. A.	As above.	O | F —	20.	Lincoln.

217	5. C.	As above.				Lincoln.
218	9. A.	As above.				Various.
219	VIRTUS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.				Carlyon Britton.
220	5. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.				Lincoln.
221	5. A.	PAX AVG. Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.				Selborne.
222	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. cornucopiae.				Lincoln.
223	3. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, seated l., holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.				Carlyon Britton.
224	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. B.	APA X PAX. Peace, as above, but l. vertical sceptre. Double struck, with a similar figure in- verted, the two joined at the knees. [Pl. V. 11.]				Webb.
225	5. B.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, standing l. on globe, holding r. wreath, l. palm, on each side of globe a captive seated.				B. M. Mon. Brit., xiv. 10.

B | E
Not visible.

B | E F | O
-

F | O
-

F | O
-

F | S
-

F | O
-

F | -
XX

F | O
-

B | - B | E
-

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER).

SILVER.

It is doubtful if any silver was issued from this mint. Two of the following coins have been published as bearing the mark $\frac{-|}{C}$, but it is very probable that the mark is a crescent, as on the Hunter specimen, and not the letter "C."

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
226	5. D.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two hands joined.	$\frac{-|}{C}$	18.	Hunter.
227	5. D.	As above.	$\frac{-|}{C}$		Wilks, <i>History of Hants.</i>
228	5. E.	LEG III H (III F?). Centaur, walking l., holding club transversely with both hands.	$\frac{-|}{C}$	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 21 (Brummell).
229	8. B.	BRONZE. ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundance, standing l., emptying cornucopae into modius.	S | C C	21.	Selborne.
230	5. B.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor, in military attire riding l., r. hand upraised, l. holding transverse sceptre, before horse, bound captive seated.	$\frac{-|}{C}$	22.	Howorth.

231	9. B.	As above, but, instead of captive, enemy prostrate under horse.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	23.	Evans.
232	5. A.	AP CO . . . Griffin, walking l.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$	20.	B. N.
233	5. A.	[APO]LLI CO AVG. As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	19.	Selborne.
234	1. A.	APOLLINI CO. As above.	$-\frac{1}{MSC}$	21.	Bodleian.
235	2. A.	APOLLINI CONS. As above.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$		Akerman, 9.
236	2. B.	APOLLINI C . . . A. As above.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$	20.	Selborne.
237	1. A.	APOLLINI CO AVG. As above.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$	21.	Hunter.
238	1. A.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{MSC}$	21.	Bodleian.
239	3. A.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{MSC}$	22.	Hunter.
240	5. A.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$	21.	Selborne.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
241	5. B.	APOLLINI Apollo, nude to waist seated l. on chair, holding r. olive branch, l. arm resting on back of chair.	- | - C	23.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
242	5. B.	COMES AVG. Winged Victory, standing r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	- | - C	23.	Robinson.
243	5. A.	As above, but Victory stands l.	C | - -	22.	Hunter.
244	5. B.	As above.	- | - C	22.	Lincoln.
245	2. A.	COMES AVG. As above, but Victory walks r.	- | - C		Akerman, 13.
246	8. A.	As above.	S | P C	21.	Hunter.
247	5. A.	COMES AVGGG. As above.	S | P C		Stokeley, xxiv. 4.
248	5. C.	As above.	S | P C	22.	McLean.

249	9. B.	As above.	[Pl. III. 9.]	$S \mid P$ —C	22.	B. M.
250	3. B.	CONCORD MILIT. Emperor, togate, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.		$- \mid -$ —C	19.	Hunter.
251	2. B.	CONCORD MIL. As above.		$- \mid -$ —MC	22.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
252	3. A.	CONCORD MIL. Two hands joined.	[Pl. III. 10.]	$- \mid -$ —C	22.	K. M.
253	Not given.	CONCORD MILITVM. As above.		$- \mid -$ —C		Akerman, 23.
254	5. B.	CONCORDIA MILIT. Emperor and Concord, as above.		$- \mid -$ —C	22.	Hunter.
255	3. B.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. As above.		$- \mid -$ —C	22.	Bodleian.
256	4. A.	As above.		$- \mid -$ —C		Col. 40. Akerman, 25.
257	3. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two hands joined.		$- \mid -$ —G (sic)	21.	B. M.
258	9. B.	As above.		$- \mid -$ —C	24.	Hunter.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
259	3. A.	CONSERVAT AV. Heracles, nude, lion's skin on shoulder, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding club.	- | - C	25.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 131. Warne- Evans.
260	5. A.	CONSERVAT AVG. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l., holding r. anchor, l. inverted vertical trident.	- | - C		<i>Coh.</i> 47. Stukeley, xiii. 9.
261	9. A.	As above.	S | C C	22.	Fitzwilliam.
262	9. B.	CONSTANT AVG. Nude male, standing r., head to l., r. hand on hip, l. holding vertical sceptre.	S | C S		Stukeley, iii. 5.
263	9. B.	As above.	S | C SC		Akerman, 51.
264	5. A.	EXPECTATE VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign or trident, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	- | - MSC	20.	B. M.
265	5. A.	As above.	- | - MSCL		<i>Wilks, History of Havts.</i>
265*	VIRTUS CARAVSI. As above.	As above.	- | - MSCC	28.	Willoughby Gardner.

266	IMP C M CARAVS A.	As above.		$\frac{-|-}{MSCC}$	20.	K. M.
267	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust, l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.		$\frac{-|-}{MSCC}$		Evans.
268	VIRTVS CARAVSSI. As above, but radiate and helmeted.	EXPECTATE VEENI. As above.		$\frac{-|-}{MSCC}$	23.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 131. Warne. Evans.
269	4. A.	FELICIT PVBL. Happiness, leaning on column, holding r. caduceus.		$\frac{-|-}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
270	4. A.	FELICIT PVPLI. As above.		$\frac{-|-}{C}$	22.	Selborne.
271	5. A.	FELICITAS AVG. Galley, l.; mast, cordage, 4 rowers, 4 oars, rudder, waves.		$\frac{-|-}{CXXI}$	22.	B. M.
272	9. C.	FELICITAS SAECVL. Emperor, in military attire, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. globe.		$\frac{-|-}{C}$	24.	Featherston- haugh.
273	6. B.	FIDES EXERCIT. Four military ensigns.		$\frac{-|-}{SPC}$	21, 22.	K. M. Fitzwilliam.
274	6. B.	FIDES MIL. Faith, standing l., holding in each hand military ensign.		$\frac{S|P}{C}$	21.	Webb.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
275	1. A.	FIDES MILIT. As above.	- | - C	20.	Hunter.
276	6. A.	As above.	- | - C	23.	B. M. Found at Lyme.
277	6. A.	As above.	S | P C	21.	B. M. Found in London.
278	6. B.	FIDES MILIT. Four military ensigns.	- | - SPC	21, 22.	B. M. Lincoln.
279	5. A.	FIDES MILIT. Faith, seated l., holding r. patera contain- ing small globe, l. cornucopias.	- | - CXXI	24.	Evans.
280	4. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Faith, standing l., holding in each hand military ensign.	C | - -	20, 21.	Hunter. Selborne.
281	9. C.	As above.	S | P C	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
282	3. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Two joined hands.	- | - C	21.	Evans.

283	VIRTUS CARAVSII. Jugate, radiate, cuirassed busts of Emperor and Sun l. (or probably double- struck bust of Emperor).	[FORTVNA. Fortune, seated l. on wheel, holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ MC	21.	Coll. And., vi. 131.
284	INVICTO ET CARAVSIO AVG. As above.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ IIC		Evans.
285	5. A.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ C		Stokeley, xvi. 7. Found at Cirencester.
286	5. B.	As above, but staff broken (imperfect rudder?).	$-\frac{1}{-}$ C	22.	Hunter.
287	5. B.	As above, but r. rudder.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ C	22.	Winchester. Found at Winchester.
288	5. A.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, seated l. on wheel, r. hand hold- ing rudder, l. by her side.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ C	20.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
289	9. B.	FORTVNA RAEDVX. As above, but Fortune holds l. cornucopiae.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ SPC	21.	Bodleian.
290	9. C.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ SPC	23.	Coll. And., vi. 133. Warne.
291	5. A.	FORTVNA RED. As above.	$-\frac{1}{-}$ SPC	23.	Bodleian.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
292	5. A.	FORTVNA REDV. As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	19.	Lincoln.
293	3. A.	GENIO BRITANNI. Youthful semi-nude male Genius, standing l. before altar, holding r. patens, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	21.	Evans. Found at Grendall.
294	5. B.	GENIVS EXERCIT. As above, but without altar.	$\frac{S|C}{C}$	25.	Akerman. 52, Pl. v. 36.
295	8. A.	HILARITAS AVG. Mirth, standing l., holding r. palm, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	23.	B. M.
296	8. A.	IOVI CONSE. Jupiter, standing.	$\frac{S|P}{C}$		Evans.
297	5. A.	LAETIA . . . Joy, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	21.	Webb.
298	1. B.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	22.	Royal Mint.
299	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	24.	B. M.

300	6. A.	LAETIT AVG. As above.		$-\frac{1}{C}$	21.	Lincoln.
301	6. A.	As above.		$S \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
302	9. B.	As above.		$-\frac{1}{G} (sic)$	22.	Lincoln.
303	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.		$-\frac{1}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
304	5. A.	LAETITI AV. As above.		$-\frac{1}{C}$	22.	Gnecchi.
305	5. A.	LAETITIA AG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff, between staff and foot a globe.		$-\frac{1}{MC}$	20.	Hunter.
306	IMP CARAVSIVS P AG. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above, but Joy holds l. anchor or javelin.		$-\frac{1}{C}$	20.	Mon. Brit., viii. 10.
307	2. A.	As above, but staff held l.		$-\frac{1}{C}$	22.	Mon. Brit., viii. 9.
308	3. A.	As above, the object held l. being either an anchor, javelin, or staff.		$-\frac{1}{C} \quad S \frac{C}{C}$	21, 22.	Various.
309	5. A.	As above.		$-\frac{1}{C} \quad -\frac{1}{MC} \quad S \frac{P}{C}$	21, 23, 25.	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
310	6. A.	As above.	S | P C	21.	Hunter.
311	8. A.	As above.	S | C C	21.	Lincoln.
312	9. A.	As above.	- | - C S | C S | P C	21, 22, 23.	Various.
313	9. B.	As above.	S | C C	25.	Royal Mint.
314	2. B.	LAETITIA AVG. Galley r., mast, cordage, 6 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	| [M]C	21.	B. M.
315	3. A.	As above, sometimes 7 rowers and 6 oars.	- | - MC	20.	Wilks, <i>History of Hants.</i>
316	3. A.	As above.	| QC	21.	Akerman, Pl. v. 38. But see his No. 73, which reads MC.
317	6. B.	LAETITIA AVGGG. Jov, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	S | P C	22.	Hunter.

318	8. B.	As above.	S | P C	22.	Hunter.
319	5. A.	LEG I MIN. Ram, standing r. [Pl. III. 11.]	- | - SMC	21.	B. M.
320	3. A.	LEG II PARTH. Male centaur, walking l., holding r. globe, l. rudder or club diagonally over back.	- | - PC	18.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
321	8. A.	As above, but centaur holds sceptre in each hand.	- | - C		Nam. Chron., 447b.
322	9. B.	As above, but female centaur, holding r. globe, l. rudder.	- | - C	22.	Mowat.
323	9. A.	LEG III FLA. Centaur, walking r., holding r. short sceptre, l. hand outstretched.	- | - SC	25.	Coll. Ant., vii. p. 223.
324	5. A.	LEG III FLAVIA. Centaur, walking l., r. arm outstretched, l. holding short sceptre.	- | - CXXI	21.	Evans.
325	5. B.	LIBERAL[ITAS AVG]. Emperor, seated l. on estrade, holding r. olive branch; behind him Praetorian prefect standing l.; to right of Emperor, Liberalitas standing l., holding r. tessera, l. cornucopiae; to l. citizen ascending steps of estrade.	- | - C	23 x 27.	Howarth.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mini-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
326	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	LIBERALITAS AVG. As above. [Pl. III. 12.]	- | - C	23.	B. M.
327	5. B.	MARS VICTO. Mars, helmeted, semi-nude, mantle wrapped round him, walking r., holding r. vertical spear, on l. arm buckler.	- | - MC	20.	Wadd.
328	6. A.	MARS VICTO. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy, which rests on shoulder.	S | P C	22.	B. M.
329	3. A.	MARTI PACIFE. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, stand- ing l., holding r. olive branch, l. trans- verse spear, on l. arm buckler.	S | C C	22.	Hunter.
330	9. B.	MARTI PACIFERO. Mars, as above, but walking.	S | C C	24.	Blies.
331	1. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	- | - C		B. & F. Old Catalogue.

332			$\frac{S | P}{C}$	20.	B. M. Found in London.
333	2. B.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	20, 24.	Bills. Spink.
334	3. A.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	20.	B. M. Found in Croydon.
335	3. B.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{MC}$	24.	Webb.
336	5. A.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	23.	Linceln.
337	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
338	8. B.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	20.	Royal Mint.
339	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
340	9. B.	As above.	$-\frac{1}{C}$	25.	Linceln.
341	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | C}{C}$	24.	Linceln.
342	IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	MONETA AVGG. As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	21.	B. M.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
343	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	MONITA AVG. As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	19.	Selborne.
344	4. A.	ORIE AVG. Radiate, semi-nude Sun, mantle wrapped round him, walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding whip.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	21.	Hunter.
345	9. B.	ORIENS A. As above.	$\frac{S|P}{C}$	22.	Fitzwilliam.
346	5. A.	ORIENS AVG. As above, but Sun stands l., and holds l. globe.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	23.	Royal Mint.
347	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	23.	Lincoln.
348	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
349	5. A.	ORIENS AVG. As above, but Sun walks l., and holds l. whip.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	19.	Bodleian.

350	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{-|}{C}$	Stokely, v. I.
351	9. A.	As above, but no object visible in l. hand.		$\frac{S|P}{C}$	Bedleim.
352	5. B.	ORIENS AVG. Sun, standing l., holding l. globe; at his feet on each side a captive seated.		$\frac{-|}{C}$	Brooke, near Marlborough.
353	6. A.	As above, but captive seated l. only.		$\frac{S|P}{C}$	B. M.
354	1. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.		$\frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{S|P}{C}$	Various.
355	2. A.	As above.		$\frac{-|}{C}$	Selborne.
356	3. A.	As above.		$\frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{S|C}{C} \quad \frac{S|P}{C}$	Various.
357	5. A.	As above.		$\frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{S|C}{C}$	Various.
358	5. B.	As above.		$\frac{C|}{-} \quad \frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{CXXI}{C}$ $\frac{-|}{C} \quad \frac{S|C}{C}$ XXIC	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
359	G. A.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	21.	Lincoln.
360	G. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	21.	Fitzwilliam. Found in Suffolk.
361	G. C.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	21.	Lincoln. Spink.
362	IMP C CARAVSIVS F AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{- | -}{C}$	21.	Spink.
363	S. A.	As above.	$\frac{- | -}{O} \quad \frac{- | -}{MC} \quad \frac{S | P}{C}$	19 to 22.	Various.
364	S. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	23.	Lincoln.
365	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. A.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{C}$	22.	Lincoln.
366	IMP C CARAVSIVS F AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{O}$	24.	Gneechi.

367	2. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} C | - - | - - | - \\ - C O \\ - - S | C S | F \\ C X X I C C \\ S | F S | P \\ O C \end{array}$	20 to 25.	Various.
368	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ MSXXI \end{array}$	21.	R. & F.
369	IMP C M AVR V ^r CA- RAVSIVS P AVG. A.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} S | P \\ C \end{array}$		Stukeley, vi. 1.
370	1. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ MC \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} S | P \\ C \end{array}$	21, 22.	Hunter. Bodleian, &c.
371	5. A. } 5. B. }	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} - | - - | - F | O \\ C MC C \end{array}$	20 to 24.	Various.
372	6. A.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} S | P \\ C \end{array}$	21, 22.	Bodleian. R. & F.
373	8. A.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} S | P \\ C \end{array}$	22.	Spink.
374	8. B.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} S | P \\ C \end{array}$	21.	Bodleian.

^r This V is probably an erroneous reading of an indistinct M.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
375	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	- | - S | P S | P - G C MC	20 to 23.	Various.
376	IMP C CARAVSIVS 9 F AVG. A.	As above.	S | C C	25.	Silchester.
377	As above.	As above.	S | P C	22.	Lincoln.
378	5. Radiate, draped bust l., wearing lorium, holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	- | - CXXI	19.	<i>Num. Circ.</i> 1556.
379	1. Radiate, cuirassed half- length bust, r., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	- | - MC.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
380	5. Jugate, radiate busts of Emperor, cuirassed, with lorium, and Sun, draped l.	As above.	- | - CXXI	23.	B. M.
381	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	- | - MC	24.	B. M.

382	VIRTVS CARAVSI A. Helmsted, cuirassed bust l.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C}$	23.	Hunter.
383	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuir- assed bust l., holding spear over r. shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.		$\frac{-}{C}$	23.	Selborne.
384	5. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse, and small globe between sceptre and foot.		$\frac{-}{C}$	20.	B. M.
385	5. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff or javelin.		$\frac{S}{P} \frac{P}{C}$	24.	B. M.
386	5. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. cornucopiac.		$\frac{-}{C}$	21.	Selborne.
387	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P AVG. B.	PAX [A]VG. Peace, walking rapidly l., r. holding olive branch, l. outstretched behind her.		$\frac{-}{MCXXI}$	21.	Hunter.
388	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuir- assed bust l., holding spear over r. shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but Peace holds l. transverse sceptre (or palm?).		$\frac{-}{CXXI}$	22.	B. M.
P 389	6. A.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.		$\frac{S}{P} \frac{P}{C}$	21, 23.	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
390	6. A.	As above.	S | P — II C	21.	Lincoln.
391	8. A. } 8. B. }	As above.	S | P — C S | P — M C	20 to 24.	Various.
392	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	S | F — C S | P — C	21, 24.	Various.
393	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C	21, 23.	B. M., &c.
394	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C	20, 21.	Hunter. Webb.
395	IMP G M AV M CA- RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C	21.	Naville.
396	5. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	S | P — C	22.	Stakeley, xvi. 9. Musée de Picardie.
397	8. A.	As above.	S | P — C	22.	Hunter.

398	5. Jugate, radiate busts of Emperor, cuirassed, with lorica, r. hand uplifted, and Sun, holding r. whip.	PAX AVGVSTI. Peace, walking l., holding r. olive branch, l. vortical sceptre.	$\frac{-|-}{CXXI}$	21.	Hunter.
399	8. A.	PIETAS AVGGG. Mercury, nude, standing l., holding r. purse, l. caduceus.	$\frac{S|P}{MC}$	21.	B. M.
400	8. B.	As above, but Mercury semi-nude, with mantle round body. [Pl. IV. 1.]	$\frac{S|P}{C}$	21.	K. M.
401	6. A.	PROVI AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S|P}{C}$	24.	Lincoln.
402	5. A.	PROVID AVG. As above, staff rests between globe and foot.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	21, 22.	Various.
403	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	22, 23, 24.	Various.
404	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C}$	24.	Selborne.
405	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S|C}{C} \quad \frac{S|P}{C}$	21, 23, 24.	Various.
406	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S|C}{C}$	22.	Lincoln.
407	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{C} \quad \frac{S|C}{C}$	22, 23.	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
408	VIRTUS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuir- assed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above. [Pl. IV. 2.]	- | - C	23.	B. M.
409	1. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe, l. cornucopiae.	S | P C	22, 24.	R. & F. Lincoln.
410	1. A.	As above.	S | E (?) MC	22.	R. & F.
411	1. B.	As above.	S | P C	23.	Fitzwilliam. R. & F.
412	8. B.	As above.	S | P C	23.	R. & F.
413	9. A.	As above.	- | - C	22.	Gnecchi.
414	9. B.	As above.	S | P C	23.	Webb.
415	5. A	As above, but Providence holds l. trans- verse sceptre.	S | P C		Stukeley, xv. 9.

416	6. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	20.	R. & F.
417	9. B.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	22.	B. N.
418	5. A.	PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. 3 ears of corn, l. cornucopiae.		$\frac{-}{C} \mid \frac{-}{C}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
419	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F INV AVG. A.	PROVID AVGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, which rests between globe and foot, l. cornucopiae.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	20.	Cob. 254. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xii. 9.
420	6. B.	PROVID AVGG. As above.	[Pl. IV 3.]	$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	21, 23.	Boddeian. K. M.
421	8. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	22.	R. & F.
422	9. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Robinson.
423	9. B.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
424	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F INV AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	23.	Hunter.
425	As above. B.	As above.		$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	20.	Royal Mint.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER) — (continued).

BRONZE — continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint marks.	Size.	Authorities.
426	IMP C M AV M CA- RAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above, the wand resting on the globe.	S | P — C	21.	Evans.
427	S. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	S | P — C	21.	B. M.
428	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C	23.	B. M. R. & F.
429	IMP C M AV M CA- RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C	22.	Mowat.
430	S. A.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans-verse sceptre.	S | P — C	23.	B. N.
431	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F INV AVG. A.	As above.	S | P — C		Stukoley, xiii. 5.
432	S. d.	PROVID DE. Providence, standing r., holding in each hand military ensign, before Emperor, togate, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	- | - — C	22.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.

433	6. A.	PROVIDE AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiae.	S | P — C	21.	Gnaechi.
434	8. B.	As above.	S | C — C	24.	Royal Mint.
435	3. B.	PROVIDEN AVG. As above, but Providence holds r. staff, resting between globe and feet.	- | - — C	22.	Hunter.
436	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. B.	As above.	- | - — C	22.	Selborne.
437	9. A.	PROVIDEN AVGGG. As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	S | P — C	22.	Gnaechi.
438	5. B.	RENOVAT ROM. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	- | - — C	23.	Howarth.
439	5. A.	RENOVAT ROMA. As above.	- | - — C		Stakeley, xi. 9. Akerman, 161.
440	5. A.	RESTIT [SAEC]. Winged Victory, walking r., holding l. palm, r. wreath, which she presents to Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding r. globe, l. vertical spear.	- | - XX | C	22.	Evans.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
441	3. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding spear over r. shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	RESTIT SAECVL. Emperor, in military attire, standing l., holding r. globe, l. vertical spear, crowned by winged Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm. As above, but Victory wingless.	- - C	22.	Evans.
442	5. A.		- - C	20.	Hunter.
443	9. B.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated l., holding r. winged Victory, l. vertical sceptre, by her side buckler.	- - SP[C]	23.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vii. p. 226, Bliss.
444	8. A.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated in temple with 6 columns.	- - SPC	21.	Hunter.
445	5. A.	ROMAE [AETER]IAE. Emperor, togate, standing r., receiving Victory from Rome seated l., holding l. vertical spear, by her side buckler.	- - CXXI	22.	Evans.
446	4. B.	SAECVLARES AVG. Lion, walking r. As above.	- - MC	21.	Hunter.
447	5. A.		- - MSC	18, 24.	Hunter-r. Evans.

448	5. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent coiled round and rising from altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{-|C}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
449	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{-|C}{-C} \quad \frac{S|C}{C}$	21, 22.	Hunter. McLean.
450	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{-|C}{-C} \quad MC$	20.	Fitzwilliam.
451	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S|C}{C}$	24.	B. M.
452	5. Bare-headed, full-faced bust, draped and cuirassed.	As above. [Pl. II. 14.]	$\frac{-|C}{-C}$	24.	B. M. Found at Wroxeter.
453	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patena held l.	$\frac{B|E}{CXXI}$	22.	B. N. Featherstonhaugh.
454	6. B.	SALVS AVGGG. As above.	$\frac{S|P}{MG}$	21.	Coh. 324. Mon. Brit., xiii. 7.
455	6. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, seated l., holding r. patena, feeding serpent rising from altar.	$\frac{-|C}{-C} \quad \frac{SPC}{C}$	21.	B. M.
456	5. A.	SECVRITAS AV. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	$\frac{-|C}{-C}$	23.	Grechi.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
457	1. Radiate, cuirassed half-length bust r., holding r. spear, l. buckler.	SOLI INVICTO (legend commencing in exergue). Sun, in quadriga, galloping l.	- | - H C	23.	Hunter.
458	9. B.	SPES PVBL. Hope, walking l., r. holding flower, l. raising her robe.	S | P C	21.	Hunter.
459	3. A.	SPES PVBLIC. As above.	S | P C	22.	Gneechi. Cartræ.
460	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	SPES PVBLICA. As above, but Hope standing.	S | P C	23.	Webb.
461	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. B.	As above.	- | - M[C?]		Stukeley, xviii. 6.
462	1. A.	As above, but Hope walking.	- | - C	19.	Lincoln.
463	9. A.	As above.	S | P C	20.	B. M.

464	1. B.	TEMP FELICIT. Happiness, standing l., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. cornucopiac.	- | - C		Stakeley, xxviii. 7.
465	5. B.	TEMPORVM FEL. Happiness, as above, but holding r. long caduceata.	- | - C	20.	Spink.
466	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above.	S | P C	22.	Hunter.
467	1. A.	TEMPORVM FELICIT. As above, but without cornucopiac.	- | - C	18.	Lincoln.
468	1. B.	TEMPORVM FELICIT (sic). As above, but with cornucopiac.	- | - C	19.	Coh. 351. Mon. Brit., xiii. 24.
469	8. Radiate, encreased bust l., without shield or spear.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. As above.	S | P C	22.	Webb.
470	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. A.	VICTOIR AVG. Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	- | - C	21.	Selborne.
471	VS — A. Nose much exaggerated.	VICTORIA. Victory, standing r., holding r. rudder (?), l. vertical sceptre.	- | - MC	18.	Hunter.
472	5. B.	VICTORIA AVG. Mars, nude, helmeted, walking rapidly r., holding r. transverse spear.	- | C —	21.	Colchester. Found there.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
473	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	- | - MC	21.	Hunter.
474	5. A.	As above.	- | CXXI		Akerman, 202.
475	6. B.	As above.	S | P C	21.	B. M.
476	5. B.	As above, captive seated l.	C | - -	23.	Hunter.
477	5. B.	As above.	- | - MC	21.	Hunter.
478	5. A.	As above, but Victory holds l. a standard.	- | - MC	20.	Royal Mint.
479	5. B.	As above, Victory walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	- | - MC		Stukeley, ii. 6.
480	5. B.	As above.	- | CXXI	24.	Hunter.

481	5. B.	As above, without palm.	● | - SMC	20.	Featherston- haugh.
482	8. B.	VICTORIA GERMA. Trophy, with two spears between two seated captives.	S | C C	23.	Selborne.
483	8. B.	As above.	- | - C		Warne.
484	6. C.	VIRTV AVG. Soldier, standing l., holding r. globe, l. spear.	S | P C		<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, p. 90.
485	3. A.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	- | - C	19.	Selborne.
486	5. A.	As above.	- | - CXXI	25.	Webb.
487	5. A.	As above, but Mars semi-nude.	- | - C		Stukeley, xxi. 8.
488	5. A.	As above.	S | C C	22.	Hunter.
489	6. A.	As above.	S | C C	22.	Hunter.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
490	IMP M AVR CARAV- SIVS P AVG. A.	VIRTVS AVGG. Mars, in military attire, standing l., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding spear.	- | - C		Akerman, 225.
491	IMP C M AVR M CA- RAVSIVS P AVG. B.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, standing r., r. holding spear, l. resting on buckler.	S | P C	22.	Bodleian.
492	As above. A.	As above, but Mars stands l.	S | P C	21.	Naville.
493	Ċ. B.	VIRTVTI AVG. Hercules, nude, standing r., strangling lion, club on ground l.	S | P C	22.	Hunter.

PERCY H. WEBB.

VII.

MEDALS AND MEDALLIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY RELATING TO ENGLAND, BY FOREIGN ARTISTS.

(See Plates VI.-IX.)

(*Conclusion, to the end of the year 1900.*)

THE following medals are, like those previously described,¹ arranged under the names of the medallists, that is to say, whenever the medallists are known. The sizes are, as before, given in inches and decimal points, and references are made to collections containing specimens or to published descriptions. The initials F.P.W. signify that a specimen was in the author's collection before most of it was given to the British Museum.

ANDRIEU, Bertrand, French medallist (1761-1822). The medal of C. P. de Bosset, Governor of Cephalonia, 1813, signed *AB*, variously attributed to A. Bovy and B. Andrieu, is really by H. F. Brandt (see later). (On Andrieu, see also *Recherches sur Bertrand Andrieu de Bordeaux*, by A. Evrard de Fayolle, Paris, 1902; the notice in Roger Marx's *Les Médailleurs Français*, 1887; and the notice in L. Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, London, vol. i., 1902.)

¹ See F. P. Weber, *Num. Chron.*, 3rd Series, Vols. xiii. and xiv.

AUBENHEIMER, R. L. (of Milan?), contemporary medallist.

2A. Cardinal Tachereau, Archbishop of Quebec, 1886.

Obv.—E.A.S.R.E. CARD. TACHEREAU ARCHPUS
QUEBECEN. 1886. Bust to l.

Rev.—TALES AMBIO DEFENSORES. The Cardinal's hat and arms.

1·5; struck. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

BAINVILLE, Jean, French medallist.

2B. The Crimean War, 1855.

Obv.—A wounded Greek warrior, falling at the foot of an antique altar, inscribed AΘHNH, and decorated with the figure of an owl on a sprig of olive; by the altar lie a shield, a crested helmet, a wreath and a palm branch. Signed in the exergue, JEAN BAINVILLE.

Rev.—A L'ARMÉE D'ORIENT LA FRANCE RE-
CONNAISSANTE. MDCCCLV. Within an open wreath the following inscription in seven lines: CAMPAGNE DE CRIMÉE ALMA
INKERMAN TRAKTIR SEBASTOPOL.

2·7; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

BANDEL, Joseph Ernst von, German sculptor; born at Ansbach, 17th May, 1800; died at Neudegg, near Donauwörth, 25th September, 1876. He is best known for his colossal monument of the German national hero, Hermann (Arminius), which was inaugurated in 1875. It stands on a height of the Teutoberg Forest, near Detmold.

2c. Portrait medallion of a lady (Jenny Lind?), made in London, 1856.

Obv.—Profile head to l., with hair drawn over ears in early Victorian fashion. Signed below

Bandel. fe London 1856.

No reverse.

8·5; cast; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. VI. 1.]

I think this medallion may represent Jenny Lind, but I can obtain no evidence to support this conjecture, except that the head corresponds precisely with the portrait [Pl. VIII. 1] on the medal by A. Lindberg, described by me under No. 156A (*Num. Chron.*, 1893, vol. xiii. p. 333), and that the celebrated singer was certainly touring in Great Britain in 1855–56. The artist's signature on his famous Hermanns-Denkmal—

Bandel

—is almost exactly similar to that on this medallion, of which I am not aware of the existence of another specimen.

BEMME, Joannes Adriaanzoon (1775–1840), medallist and (print) engraver of Rotterdam. His father, Adriaan Janson Bemme, was a goldsmith and medallist of Rotterdam.

9*. The Prince of Orange (afterwards William I, King of the Netherlands) and the battle of Quatre-Bras, 16th June, 1815.

Obv.—WILH : FR : G : L : ARAUS . REGNI BELGICI PRINC . HEREDITAR. His bust in military uniform with head $\frac{3}{4}$ to r.

Rev.—VIS VIRTUTE REPRESSA. Winged Victory, standing, armed with helmet, and holding spear and wreath; at either side of her lie trophies of arms, &c. In exergue: AD QUATRES BRAS D. XVI. JUNI. MDCCCXV. Signed, A. BEMME F.

1.65; struck; white metal (F.P.W.).

9⁰⁰. Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Memorial Medal.

Obv.—An allegorical group.

Rev.—Long inscription: EDUARD JENNER, &c.

Struck; Æ. J. Dirks, *Nederlandsche Penningen*, 1889, vol. i. p. 169, No. 210. H. R. Storer, *Amer. Jour. of Numismatics*, July, 1894, p. 14, No. 749. This medal was made by A. Bemme, at the expense of H. Westhoff, junior.

BERTRAND, A., a publisher of medals, Rue d'Hautefeuille, Paris.

9⁰⁰⁰. Ludger Duvernay, founder of the Association of St. John the Baptist at Montreal, 1834. Jubilee Anniversary, 1884.

Obv.—LUDGER DUVERNAY FONDATEUR 1834. Bust of Duvernay within a wreath of maple leaves; a beaver at the lower part of the wreath; Bertrand's name below the beaver.

Rev.—ASSOCIATION S^r J^s BAPTISTE DE MONTREAL. 50^e ANNIVERSAIRE 1884. Arms of the Association.

2.0; struck. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

9⁰⁰⁰⁰.

Obv.—As the preceding, but without Bertrand's name.

Rev.—As the reverse of the preceding.

1.4; struck. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

BOEHM, Sir J. Edgar, Bart., R.A. (1834-1890).

10A. Portrait medallion of Thomas Carlyle, 1875.

3.75; cast; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. VI. 2.] This is a cast from the artist's model for the obverse of the Birthday Memorial Medal (No. 10).

247AA. London Annual International Exhibition of all Fine Arts, Industries, and Inventions, 1874. Prize Medal. Sir Edgar Boehm modelled the portrait on the obverse of this medal; it has the bare head of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII) to l. Signed on the truncation, BOEHM.

2.05; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

BOILEAU, F.

11*. George IV.

Obv.—GEORGIUS IV DEI GRATIA BRITANNIARUM REX FID. DEF. Laureate, head of King George IV to l. Signed below, F. BOILEAU FECIT.

No reverse.

3.35; struck. The piece in my collection is only a white metal cast of a struck piece.

BORREL, Valentin Maurice (1804-1882), French medallist.

11A. James Montgomery, 1852.

Obv.—JAMES MONTGOMERY AETAT LXXX. His head to r. Signed, BORREL D'APRÈS W. ELLIS.

Rev.—Inscription within wreath: IN HONOUR OF THEIR DISTINGUISHED TOWNSMAN JAMES MONTGOMERY POET AND PHILANTHROPIST THIS MEDAL WAS ESTABLISHED AS AN ANNUAL PRIZE IN THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART BY THE LADIES OF SHEFFIELD A.D. MDCCCLII.

2.7; struck; Æ (Moore Collection).

James Montgomery, Scotch poet and journalist of Sheffield, was born at Irvine, Ayrshire, 1771, and died at Sheffield, 1854.

11b. Death of King Louis Philippe in exile at Claremont, in England, 1850.

Obv.—LOUIS PHILIPPE I, ROI DES FRANÇAIS.
His head to r., crowned with wreath of olive and oak leaves. Signed, DÔMARD, P. (Cf. obverse of No. 71.)

Rev.—NÉ À PARIS LE 6 OCTOBRE 1773. MORT
À CLAREMONT EN ANGLETERRE LE
26 AOÛT 1850. A woman mourning over
sepulchral monument. Signed in exergue,
BORREL.

1·0; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

13c. Daniel O'Connell.

Obv.—DANIEL O'CONNELL. Bare head to r.
Signed below neck, BORREL.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines: IL NE DOIT PLUS
ÊTRE FAIT DE DISTINCTION ENTRE
LE PEUPLE D'ANGLETERRE ET CELUI
D'IRLANDE. In smaller letters below:
O'CONNELL.

1·0; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

BOTTÉE, Louis Alexandre, contemporary French medal-
list and sculptor of Paris. Pupil of Dumont, Millet,
and Ponscarne. For information on this well-known
medallist, see the notice in L. Forrer's *Biographical
Dictionary of Medallists*, London, vol. i., 1902.

13cc. L. F. R. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province
of Quebec. School Prize.

Obv.—L. F. R. MASSON, LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC. Arms and motto of Masson. Signed with Bottée's name.

Rev.—Wreath of maple leaves.

2·0; struck; Æ. R. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

1366*. A. R. Angers, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. School Prize.

Obv.—A. R. ANGERS LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC (CANADA). Bust of Angers to l. Bottée's signature is behind the bust. On the truncation is the signature, P. M. A. GENEST SCULPTEUR.

Rev.—Wreath, as on No. 1366.

2·0; struck; Æ. R. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. This medal was made by Bottée from a model by Mr. P. Genest, a Canadian sculptor.

1366**. J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. School Prize, 1893.

Obv.—J. A. CHAPLEAU LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC. Bust of Chapleau to r. Signed with Bottée's name.

Rev.—Wreath, as on 1366.

2·0; struck; Æ. R. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. This medal was made by Bottée from life at Paris.

1366***. L. A. Jetté, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. School Prize, 1898.

Obv.—L. A. JETTÉ LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR DE LA PROVINCE DE QUEBEC, 1898. Bust to r. Signed under the bust, LOUIS BOTTÉE.

Rev.—Wreath, as on No. 13gg.

2·0; struck; Æ. R. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

13gg****. Judge U. J. Tessier. Prize Medal for law-students at the Laval University, Quebec.

Obv.—ULRIC J. TESSIER. Head of Judge Tessier to r., with clothed neck. Signed with Genest's name.

Rev.—Wreath, as on No. 13gg.

2·0; struck; Æ. &c. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. This medal has not been awarded since the death of Judge Tessier (about 1892). It was made by Bottée from a model by Mr. P. Genest, a Canadian sculptor.

13gg*****. Canadian Exhibition of Agriculture at Quebec, 1894.

Obv.—Two figures, &c.

Rev.—Wreath, as on No. 13gg.

2·0; struck. Communicated by Monsieur Bottée.

13gg*****. Private Marriage Medal, 1894. A rectangular plaquette, cast in silver, with the portraits of Mr. West, an Englishman, and his bride, a French lady, Mdle. Henon.

Paris Salon, Official Catalogue, 1894, No. 3699 (8).

BOUVET, Louis Charles, French medallist, born at Paris, 1802, a pupil of Toussaint.

13h. Advertisement Medalet of Bouvet, as Engraver to the English Embassy, &c.

Obv.—GRAVEUR DES AMBASSADES D'ANGLE-TERRE D'AUTRICHE & DE PRUSSE. Royal Arms of Great Britain, with supporters and motto. Signed, BOUVET, P. 12 R. CASTIGLIONE.

Rev.—12 RUE CASTIGLIONE. On ornamental compartment: BOUVET GRAVEUR DU ROI. Signed, BOUVET FECIT.

1.05; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

BOVY, J. F. Antoine (1803–1877).

- 15A. Large model (diameter, 9.1 inches) for the reverse of medal No. 15, but with somewhat different inscription. It is in the possession of Monsieur Emil Balland. (See J. Mayor, *Notice des Médailles et Modèles d'Antoine Bovy*, Geneva, 1891, p. 26, No. 35.)

BRANDT, Henri François, celebrated medallist; born at La Chaux-de-Fonds, in Canton Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on 13th January, 1789. He was at first apprenticed to a watch-case maker, from whom he learned engraving on metal. About 1807 he went to Paris, where his countryman, the celebrated medallist, J. P. Droz, was then "Conservateur du Musée monétaire." In Paris Brandt worked under the supervision of Droz, and studied under the painter Louis David and the sculptor Bridan. In 1814, after a short stay in Switzerland, he went to Rome, where he remained three years, in company with the great sculptors—Canova, Thorwaldsen, Camuccini, Rauch, and others. In 1817 Brandt was called to Berlin, and by a decree of 31st August, 1818, appointed First Engraver of Coins and Medals at the Berlin Royal Mint, which office he retained until his death on 9th May, 1845. Brandt's medallie works are very numerous, and of classical, rather hard, and sculptural style; some of them, such as the large medal of Alexander von Humboldt (1828), are remarkable both for their elaborate

design, and their sharply cut, careful execution. A monograph on this artist has appeared in Germany, entitled *Henri François Brandt, Leben und Werke*, by Hildegard Lehnert (Berlin, 1897), and a careful summary of his life and works will be found in L. Forrer's *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, vol. i., 1902, p. 140, to which I am indebted.

16A. Charles Philip de Bosset, Governor of Cephalonia, 1810-1813.

Obv.—Head of de Bosset to r.; in the field his initials in Greek letters in two monograms 'K &. Below, artist's signature in form of the Greek monogram AB (= BPANΔT).

Rev.—Within wreath of laurel and oak, dedicatory inscription (in the Greek language) from the Council of Cephalonia to de Bosset, in the year 1813.

1-05; Æ (M.B.). [Pl. IX. 1.] There are two varieties of this medal.

As C. P. de Bosset was Swiss by birth, his fellow-countryman Brandt was most suitably employed to make this medal of him. The medal has been attributed to A. Bovy (*Num. Chron.*, 1880, p. 80), and, by myself, to B. Andrieu (*Num. Chron.*, 1894, p. 148), but there is no longer any room for doubt that it is by Brandt. I am indebted to Mr. L. Forrer for pointing this out to me.

CAUNOIS, François Augustin (1787-1859).

39A. General Lafayette, 1824.

Obv.—GENERAL LAFAYETTE. His clothed bust to r. On the truncation is the date 1824. Signed, CAUNOIS FRENCH.

Drop in Coin's Value.

Only £155 was bid at Christie's yesterday for an example of the Simon "petition crown" of Charles II. Other examples had previously realised £500, £420, and £310.

Gentleman Rider Killed.

London Express
19: 0147
1908

TO-MORROW is the Pope's name-day. One of the presents which have come to the Vatican, according to a Reuter telegram, is a small gold coin from Acqui, found in the digging for a church foundation. The diocese of Acqui is poor, and the architect took the coin, valued at £240, as his fee.

BUT AT that price the coin found no purchaser, even the King of Italy, that keen numismatist, offering only £100. So the clergy of Acqui have bought the coin back, and Pope Pius X. has now the only known gold coin struck in the two months' reign of Innocent IX. and the only one lacking in the Vatican collection which represents the coinage of all the Popes.

are lulled at Lugfield, or one does not notice them so much. Included in the card was a £150 hurdle race, but many of the expected runners were absentees. However, there were sufficient to make the event interesting.

quarters, Cape Haiti, not been shelled at last by the British warship Bull Dog. The Bull Dog did not survive the bombardment, for it was wrecked in the harbour, and its ribs you can see yet protruding bare and black in the quivering sunlight.

Nord Alexis stepped quietly on board an American warship and for a time rusticated in Santo Domingo. When the revolution ultimately triumphed he was made Minister of War. Again and again he was exiled. He was arrested and imprisoned twice, had many remarkable escapes from death, and bore himself through all with the greatest coolness and fortitude.

When it was determined, in 1888, to overthrow the Government of Solomon he was one of the revolutionary committee. The conspirators succeeded in their attempt, but marched to victory through a night of horror the memory of which still lingers in the land.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines within wreath of oak :
THE DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND
FRENCH LIBERTY. 1777-1824. BORN
IN CHAVANAC, THE 6 SEPTEMBER,
1757.

1·85; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

CHEVALIER, A., modern engraver in Paris.

39B. S. Plimsoll, M.P., "The Sailors' Friend," 1875.

Obv.—S. PLIMSOLL. HOUSE OF COMMONS
22 JULY 1875 LONDON. His head to l.,
wearing spectacles, neck and shoulder clothed.
Signed on the truncation, A. CHEVALIER.

Rev.—Ship at sea, sinking. On a sail is marked a skull
and cross-bones. In exergue, COFFIN SHIP.

1·4; struck with loop for suspension; Æ (F.P.W.).

This or similar smaller medalets were worn
at a fête given on Mr. Plimsoll's election as
M.P. for Liverpool in 1875.

DAVID D'ANGERS, Pierre Jean, the well-known French
sculptor (1789-1856).

52A. Arthur O'Connor, the Irish Revolutionist. Portrait
Medallion, 1831. His profile head to l.
Leg.: LE GÉNÉRAL ARTHUR CON-
DORCET Ô'CONOR (*sic*). Signed, DAVID
1831.

5·7; cast; Æ (F.P.W.). [PL. VII. 1.]

Arthur O'Connor was born in 1763 at Bandon, in
County Cork, Ireland. In 1796 he joined the "United
Irishmen," and with Lord Edward Fitzgerald formed
the first *Leinster Directory*. After his release in
1803 he went to France, where in the following year
he was made a general of division by Napoleon. In

1807 he married Eliza de Condorcet, the only daughter of the philosopher Condorcet. In the following year he bought the Château de Bigny (near Bignon), where Mirabeau had been born in 1749. He died there in 1852.

52B. Of Arthur O'Connor's wife there is likewise a medallion by David d'Angers, 1830. Her profile head, with draped neck, to r. *Leg.*: ELIZA CONDORCET Ô'CONOR (*sic*). Signed, DAVID, 1830.

5.25; cast; Æ (F.P.W.).

52C. Arthur O'Connor, son of the two preceding. Portrait Medallion, 1829. His profile head to r. *Leg.*: ARTHUR O'CONNOR PETIT FILS DE CONDORCET. Signed, DAVID 1829.

5.0; cast; Æ (F.P.W.).

DEITENBECK, E. Contemporary German medallist.

58A. Princess Victoria Melita. Marriage to the Grand-Duke of Hesse, 1894.

Obv.—ERNST LUDWIG GROSSHERZOG VICTORIA MELITA GROSSHERZOGIN V. HESSEN. Their bare heads jugate to l. Signed, OERTEL BERLIN TAUER DIR.

Rev.—Their monograms united. Above, a crown. Below, VERMAEHLT AM 19. APRIL 1894. Signed, STARCK SC. F. DEITENBECK FEC.

1.3; struck; R (F.P.W.).

Princess Victoria Melita, second daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was married on 19th April, 1894, to her first cousin, Ernst Ludwig, Grand-Duke of Hesse.

DOMARD, Joseph François, French medallist (1792-1858).

In regard to the design of the reverse of medal No. 70 on the International Exhibition at London in 1851, it may be noted that the Royal Commissioners offered three prizes of £100 each for the three best reverse-designs for their prize medals. The first prize was obtained by H. Bonnardel of Paris (see Richard Sainthill, *Olla Podrida*, 1853, vol. ii. p. 9).

DUBOIS, Alphée, modern French medallist.

81A. Discovery of a hundred planets between Mars and Jupiter, 1801-1868.

Obv.—J. R. HIND. H. GOLDSCHMIDT. R. LUTHER. The jugate heads of these three astronomers to l. Signed below, ALPHÉE DUBOIS F.

Rev.—CENT PLANÈTES DÉCOUVERTES ENTRE MARS ET JUPITER 1801-1868.—1^{ER} JANV. 1801 - PIAZZI. OLBERS. HENCKE. 8 DÉC. 1845.

A female figure, crowned with stars, and holding flowing drapery in her l. hand, floats amongst stars towards r.; below, a globe, on which are inscribed: ANGLETERRE, FRANCE, ALLEMAGNE. Signed, ALPHÉE DUBOIS F.

2.75; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). This medal, the dies for which are the property of the "Administration des Monnaies" at Paris, was finished by Dubois in April, 1869.

John Russell Hind, F.R.S., the English astronomer, was born at Nottingham, 12th May, 1823. He worked under Airy, at Greenwich, and in June, 1844, was attached to the Observatory in Regent's Park, London. He died in 1895. Hermann Goldschmidt, painter and astronomer, was born at Frankfurt-am-Main, 17th June,

1802. He lived and worked a long time at Paris, and became a naturalized Frenchman. He died at Fontainebleau, 10th September, 1866. C. T. Robert Luther, the German astronomer, was born at Schweidnitz in 1822. All three of these astronomers received many honours in recognition of their astronomical discoveries, some of which are recorded on the preceding medal. They discovered the greater number of the small planets between Mars and Jupiter, but the first one was discovered by the Italian astronomer, Giuseppe Piazzi, on 1st January, 1801, and the second was discovered on 8th December, 1845, by the German astronomers, Olbers and Hencke. The hundredth was discovered in 1868.

FUCHS, Emil, contemporary painter, sculptor, and medalist in London. Born in Vienna, 1866.

92c. South African War, 1899-1900.

Obv.—Armed female figure, standing to l., in the act of sheathing a sword. In the background, view of Table Bay, with troops returning from the war. On the sun rising behind the hills is the word PAX. Signed, E. FUCHS.

Rev.—Battle-field, on which a winged female figure, holding sprig of laurel in r. hand, is kneeling beside a dead soldier, in whose arms is a standard. In the field above: TO THE MEMORY OF THOSE WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR QUEEN AND COUNTRY. On a tablet below, between branches of palm and laurel, is the inscription: SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN 1899-1900. Signed, EMIL FUCHS.

2.75; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). Ⓐ (see p. 233). This medal was issued by "the Mint" at Birmingham in 1900.

92d. Medallie portrait of the Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII, about 1899.



92C. SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1900.

92k. Medallie portraits of various members of the Rothschild family, about 1899.

92f. Frederick Sleigh Roberts, first Baron Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford (now Earl Roberts), Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in South Africa, in the South African War, 1899-1900.

Obv.—Head facing. Signed, E. FUCHS, 1900.

Rev.—Victory on a prow to l. In the field: ROBERTS. Signed, E. FUCHS, 1900.

1.25; struck; *AR*.

92g. General Sir George Stewart White, V.C., &c., the Defender of Ladysmith in the South African War, 1899-1900.

Obv.—Profile head to r. Signed, E. FUCHS, 1900.

Rev.—Facsimile of Sir George White's handwriting: "Honeste Parla, Geo. S. White, 1900."

1.25; struck; *AR*.

Emil Fuchs has likewise made various other medals and medallions, including the medal on the Coronation of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra, 1902, issued in various sizes and various metals by Messrs. Elkington and Co.

GAYRARD, Raymond, French medallist (1777-1858).

101a. Napoleon I. Memorial for Palmer's Museum, London.

Obv.—NAPOLÉON LE GRAND. His bust in military costume to l. Signed on the truncation, GAYRARD F. Below, PALMERS MUSEUM LONDON.

No reverse.

2.1; shell, struck; *Æ* (F.P.W.).

GERBIER, Louis Adolphe, contemporary French medallist and cameo-engraver; born at Paris.

102A. Quebec Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, Prize Medal.

Obv.—AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Arms of the Province within a wreath of maple leaves. Signed, A. GERBIER.

Rev.—EXPOSITION AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE PROVINCE DE QUEBEC. A wreath of maple leaves.

2·0; struck. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. There are other varieties of this medal.

GRUEBER, Henry, contemporary German die-sinker and manufacturer of medalets, in London.

251A. Four Generations of the British Royal Family, 1895.

Obv.—FOUR GENERATIONS OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY. Queen Victoria, seated facing, holding her infant great-grandson; behind her on either side are standing the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII) and the Duke of York (now Prince of Wales).

Rev.—A branch, from which roses, thistles, and shamrock leaves grow, is united to a palm branch by a ribbon. In the centre and partly covering them is the shield of the Royal Arms. Above, a radiate crown. Below, the date 1895. Signed, H. GRUEBER & CO 37 SNOW HILL. LONDON.

1·5; struck; aluminium, &c.

A variety of the obverse bears the signature H. G. The obverse is from a photograph taken in 1894. Prince Edward Albert Christian, great-grandson of Queen Victoria, was born at Richmond, on 23rd June, 1894.

HAMEL. French medallist.

102A. and 102B. Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination. Two French Prize Medals of the Comité Central de Vaccine du Département du Nord, bearing the portrait of Dr. Jenner. (See H. R. Storer, *Amer. Jour. Num.*, July, 1894, p. 15, Nos. 755 and 756.) These medals are signed on the obverse, HAMEL ET LECOMPTÉ.

102C. Similar to 102B, but the reverse has a laurel wreath only, without any inscription. (See H. R. Storer, *The Memorials of Edward Jenner*, reprinted from *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, August 8, 1896 (Medal No. 9).)

102D.

Obv.—NAPOLEON III. EMPEREUR. His bust.
Signed, BARRE.

Rev.—EDWARD JENNER. Bust of Jenner, facing.
At sides, a cloaked and a nude female figure, with laurel wreath. Beneath, a cow. The reverse is by Hamel. Upon the rim is the inscription; COMITÉ DE VACCINE DE LA SEINE INF.

1-6; struck; R. (See Dr. Storer's *Memorials*, just mentioned, Medal No. 6.)

For other foreign medals of Jenner, see Medals Nos. 117B, 160A, 161A and B, 219C. Jenner's name likewise appears on two Italian medals of Luigi Sacco, Professor of Medicine at Bologna, the zealous promoter of vaccination in Italy (Hippolyte Kluyskens, *Des Hommes Célèbres dans les Sciences et les Arts et les Médailles*, Gand, 1859, vol. ii. p. 411). One of these two medals has no artist's signature, but bears the date 1802; the other is signed P. T., and is not dated, but was struck in Bologna, 1807 (see John Baron, M.D., *The Life of Edward Jenner*, London, 1838, vol. ii. p. 457). Vaccination is commemorated

likewise on other medals; of these the famous Napoleonic medal of 1804 was intended, it has been said, to have borne Jenner's bust on the obverse (see Baron, *op. cit.*, vol. ii. p. 35).

HART, Laurent Joseph, Belgian medallist (1810-1860).

252A to 252E. Conference held at London for giving Peace to Belgium, November, 1831. Five smaller unsigned medals by Hart, commemorating the same event as Medal No. 252, are figured in J. L. Guioth's *Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge*, 1844, Pl. xiv., Nos. 109, 112, 113, 116, and 117. (For other medals on the same event, see those I have described under Nos. 211A and 211B.)

JOHNSON, Stefano, the owner of a "Medallic Establishment" at Milan, best known, perhaps, in England on account of the issue of Pogliaghi and Capuccio's magnificent quatercentenary medal of Columbus, 1892 (diameter, 4 inches).

117*. Monseigneur de Laval, first Bishop of Quebec.

Obv.—FRANCISCUS DE LAVAL PRIMUS EPISCOPOR. CANAD. CONDITOR SEM. QUEBECENS. Bust of the founder, with arms and hat below it.

Rev.—DISCIPLINAE THEOLOG. ACADEMIAE LAVALLIANAE. Laurel wreath, enclosing the words DOCTRINAE ET PIETATI in three lines.

1·6; struck; Æ, &c. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

This is a Theological Prize Medal awarded at the Laval University, Quebec. The seminary of Quebec, founded in 1663 by Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec, was erected into the Laval University in 1852.

117**. Foundation of a Civic Library at Montreal, by Mr. N. J. Tiffin, 1896.

Obv.—CIVIC LIBRARY INAUGURATED BY N. J. TIFFIN - 1896. Bust of Mr. Tiffin to the l.

Rev.—CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY. View of the Château. In the exergue, MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 1705-1896; a sprig of laurel below. Signed under the building to the l., JOHNSON, MILANO.

2.05; struck; Æ, &c. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. A variety reads RAMSAY instead of RAMEZAY.

The Château de Ramezay was erected in 1705 by De Ramezay, Governor of Montreal from 1703 to 1724. As the best-preserved of the early buildings of the city, it was purchased by the Corporation at the instance of the Montreal Numismatic and Antiquarian Society. This Society placed there its Museum and a National Portrait Gallery, and Mr. Tiffin added his books, which he presented as the nucleus of a public library.

117***. Trinity College, Dublin. Tercentenary Medal, 1892.

Obv.—1592. AB ELIZABETHA AD VICTORIAM 1892. Conjoined busts of Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria to l.

Rev.—COLL. SS. TRINITATIS. IVXTA. DVBLIN. CCC. ANNOS. FLORET. MDCCCXCII. Shield of arms.

2.5; struck; Æ. Spink and Son's *Monthly Numismatic Circular*, November, 1905.

JUNKER, J. C., modern German die-sinker at Breslau.

254A. Marriage of the Princess Royal of England with the Crown Prince of Prussia (afterwards the German Emperor Frederick), 1858.

Obv.—PRINZ FR. WIL. VON PREUSSEN. His bust in uniform to l. Signed, J. C. JUNKER F.

Rev.—VICTORIA PR. ROIAL (*sic*) OF ENGLAND. Her bust to r.

1·8; struck; white metal gilt (F.P.W.).

KRUEGER, Christian Joseph (1759–1814), German medalist, of Dresden.

117B. Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination.

Obv.—DANK DER GUTIGEN VORSEHUNG. A child beneath a rose tree; the rising sun throws light on its arm; at its feet a serpent. In exergue, KRÜGER.

Rev.—Within a pearled octagon: WOHLTHÄTIGE ENTDECKUNG DER SCHUTZPOCKEN DURCH ED: JENNER.

1·2; struck; R. (See H. R. Storer, *Amer. Jour. Num.*, July, 1894, p. 15, No. 754.)

KÜCHLER, Conrad Heinrich, the well-known German engraver of coins and medals, who worked in England about 1790–1821.

120A. Medal, with the arms of the Hudson's Bay Company, similar to Medal No. 120, but with a slightly varied obverse. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan.

KULLRICH, Wilhelm, German medallist at Berlin; born 1821; died 1887.

258A. Four Generations of the German Imperial Family, 1882.

Obv.—GOTT MIT UNS. Heads of the German Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta, jugate to r. Below these, two pairs of heads facing; the pair on the l. are the heads jugate to r. of the Crown Prince Frederick (afterwards Emperor) and the Crown Princess (Victoria,

Princess Royal of England); the pair on the r. are the heads jugate to l. of their son, the present Emperor William II and the present Empress Augusta Victoria. Signed, G. LOOS D. W. KULLRICH F.

Rev.—FRIEDRICH WILHELM VICTOR AUGUST ERNST PRINZ VON PREUSSEN GEB. 6 MAI 1882. Angel holding baby, as on reverse of Medal No. 258.

2·15; struck; *R. Æ.* (*Blätter für Münzfreunde*, Taf. 70, No. 1.)

William, the present Crown Prince, born at Potsdam, on 6th May, 1882, represents on this medal the fourth generation of the German Imperial Family.

LANCELOT-CROCE, Madame Marcella Renée, modern French sculptor and medallist, native of Paris, daughter of the sculptor Emile Lancelot.

130A. Lord Ronald Gower. Portrait Medallion, 1896. Exhibited at the Paris Salon, 1897.

LANGA, Count von, contemporary sculptor and medallist, at one time Engraver to the Mint at Calcutta. In the *Seventeenth Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint*, 1886 (London, 1887), p. 15, it is stated that Count von Langa, at the request of the Indian Government, was permitted to receive instruction in the laboratory of the Royal Mint, and that he produced several good medals (by the *cera perduta* process) from his own models in wax. I do not, however, know of any medals by him relating to England. Probably he is the Count Johann von Langa mentioned by Mr. L. Forrer in his *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* as having made medals of Prince Bismarck, &c.

LAUER MEDALLIC ESTABLISHMENT, at Nürnberg.

142*. Medal, with the head of Queen Victoria on the obverse, and on the reverse a tree and the legend, QUOT RAMI TOT ARBORES 1887. This medal is figured in the illustrated catalogue of the medals issued by the Lauer Establishment.

142A. Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister and the House of Commons, 1894 (his last year of office).

Obv.—His bare head with clothed neck $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. Signed, LAUER. J. ROCHELLE THOMAS (name of the publisher of the medal in London).

Rev.—MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YEAR 1894. A small wreath, with names of Members arranged in a double column of lines below.

3.75; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

The reverse of this medal is after the pattern of the same sized medal with the head of Queen Victoria on the obverse, and names of Members of the House of Commons, 1849, on the reverse.

142B. William II, German Emperor, Honorary Colonel-in-Chief of the First Royal Dragoons, 1894.

Obv.—Inscription: "Victoria Queen of Great Britain, Emp. of India." Her crowned bust to 1.

Rev.—Inscription: "Emperor William II. August 1894." Bust of the Emperor, facing, in his uniform of the First Dragoons; the ornamentation on the forage cap is, however, incorrectly engraved.

On the edge: L. CHR. LAUER NURNBERG.

1.35; struck; in low relief after the manner of a coin; R (F.P.W.).

The German Emperor was made Colonel-in-Chief of the First Royal Dragoons at the Coburg Family Meeting, August, 1894.

142c. Jenny Lind, the celebrated vocalist (about 1847).

There exist various brass counters made at the Lauer Establishment about the year 1847, and bearing a portrait of Jenny Lind, similar to that on C. Radnitzky's medal, No. 194f. Some of them are signed LAUER, on the truncation. A medal commemorating her visit to Nuremberg in 1846 is said to have been struck, and to have been presented to her in the following year (1847).

142d. President Krüger and the Transvaal War, 1900.

Obv.—Bust of President Krüger to l. Behind the head, PRAES. S.J.P. KRÜGER. Signed in small letters on the truncation, LAUER.

Rev.—ZUR ERINNER^g AN DIE SIEGR.
SCHLACHTEN DER BUREN GEGEN
DIE ENGLÄNDER. Arms of the South
African Republic, with motto and date,
1899–1900.

1.4; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

Medals have likewise been issued by the Lauer Establishment commemorating the accession of King Edward VII in 1901, and various events connected with England since 1900. Amongst other medals issued by the establishment, one of the most noteworthy is the large medal with the portrait of Prince Bismarck, 1894, perhaps the largest struck medal in existence (diameter, 4.55 inches), being slightly larger than A. Bovy's enormous medal on the French Railway Law of 1842.

LE BOURG, Charles Auguste, modern French sculptor;
born at Nantes, 20th February, 1819; died 1904.
Pupil of Rude and A. Menard.

142**. Lady Wallace, 1870.

LECHEVREL, Alphonse Eugène, modern French gem-engraver and medallist; born at Paris in 1848. Pupil of Henry François.

142M. Mr. Alfred Morrison (died *circ.* 1897) of London, a collector of works of art. Portrait Medallion, 1890; cast in bronze (diameter, 6·5 inches).

142N. Lady Maud Mary Taylor.

LE ROY, Hippolyte, modern sculptor and medallist at Ghent; born at Ghent in 1857.

156*. The Transvaal War: Ex-President Krüger withdraws to Holland, 1900.

Obv.—WILHELMINA KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN 1900. Bust of Queen Wilhelmina to l. Signed below, HIP. LE ROY.

Rev.—SOUVENIR DE LA COURAGEUSE PROTECTION ACCORDÉE PAR LA REINE DE HOLLANDE AU PRÉSIDENT DU TRANSVAAL—S. E. PAUL KRUEGER.—LORENÇO MARQUEZ — MARSEILLE 1900. Mr. Krüger standing facing, holding his hat in his r. hand, and in his l. hand a scroll on which is the word JUSTICE. Behind him, to the r., is a female figure, representing Gelderland, who supports him and holds a palm branch above his head. On the ground below her feet in incuse letters, GELDERLAND. Signed, HIP. LE ROY.

1·2; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). R. [Pl. IX. 2.]

LOEWENSTARK, A. D. and Sons, goldsmiths and publishers of medals and badges in London. Abraham David Loewenstark, the father, was a Jew, who was born at Cracow, in Galicia.

Besides the following medal, Messrs. Loewenstark

had a copy in silver (for the officers) made of the original pewter medal (see Medals 245B and 245C) awarded by the Spanish Government to the British Legion in Spain for the fighting at San Sebastian, 5th May, 1836. Various badges and prize medals for societies, &c., also bear the name of this firm.

156c. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. His hundredth birthday, 27th October, 1884.

Obv.—Hebrew inscription, signifying, "Blessed is every one that feareth the Lord, and walketh in His ways" (Psalm cxxviii. 1) (Anno Mundi) 5645. Clothed bust with bare head, in nearly complete profile to r. Signed on the truncation, A. D. LOEWENSTARK & SONS. LONDON.

Rev.—HOLY LAND, EGYPT, DAMASCUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, RUSSIA, POLAND, •ROME, MOROCCO, ROUMANIA. In centre: A UNIVERSAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT & ESTEEM TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE BART. PHILANTHROPIST FROM HIS ADMIRERS & FRIENDS CENTENARY 27TH OCTOBER 1884.

1.6; struck; Æ (F.P.W.); white metal (F.P.W.), R.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S., was born at Leghorn, Italy, whilst his parents were there on a visit, 24th October, 1784. It was from Leghorn that his grandparents emigrated to London in 1758. He died at East Cliff Lodge, near Ramsgate, 28th July, 1885, in his hundred and first year. The reverse of this medal commemorates the numerous travels of this celebrated Jewish philanthropist, in his endeavours to benefit Jews in other countries. The above described medal of Sir Moses Montefiore was directed and published by the

Loewenstarks. The apparent discrepancy in the centenary date arises from the fact that the 8th day of the Jewish month Heshvan in 1784 corresponded to 24th October, but in 1884 to 27th October.

Loos, Daniel Friedrich (1735-1819).

160A. Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Medal made in his honour by order of Dr. Bremer of Berlin, 1803.

Two varieties exist. They are signed L. (See Storer, *Amer. Jour. Num.*, July, 1894, Nos. 750 and 751.) Dr. J. E. Bremer, a German physician (1745-1816), took an active part in the promotion of vaccination in Prussia.

Loos, Gottfried B., Medallist Establishment founded by G. Loos himself really died in 1843.

261A. The Crown Prince Frederick (afterwards Emperor) and Victoria Princess Royal of England, on their Silver Wedding, 1883.

There is a small oval medal on this event which was issued at the Loos Medallist Establishment. It is signed merely G. LOOS D., and is figured in *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, Tafel 73, No. 2. Its size is 1.2 by 0.8 inch.

LUNDGREN, Peer, of Stockholm, Swedish medallist of the nineteenth century.

162A. Jenny Lind, the celebrated vocalist, at Stockholm, in 1848.

Obv.—JENNY LIND. Her draped bust to l. Signed below, C.G. QUARNSTRÖM INV. P. H. LUNDGREN FEC.

Rev.—Elaborate symbolical design. A draped female figure, holding lyre, representing the Genius of Song, is seated on a throne facing. On either

side are figures representing Patriotism and Charity. A female figure (Gratitude) kneels in front, and inscribes on the base of the throne: "3. DEC. 1847. D. 12. APRIL. 1848." In the exergue: MINNESGÅRD AF TONKONSTENS VÄNNER I STOCKHOLM (Memory of the friends of Lyric Art in Stockholm). The whole design is within a circle of lyres and wreaths; the latter enclose the names of the chief characters in which Jenny Lind had sung: NORMA, LUCIE, AGATHA, ARMINA, SUSANNA, ALICE, MARIE, ADINA.

3·1; struck in gold, silver, and bronze.

Specimens of this medal were presented to Jenny Lind in 1850, by the lovers of music at Stockholm, and at her death she left them to the National Museum of Stockholm, where they are now preserved. The dates on the reverse are those of the beginning and end of her last operatic season in Sweden, her own gains on which she devoted as the nucleus of a fund for the education and support of pupils at the Royal Theatre School of Stockholm. The above described medal is figured in the *Memoir of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt*, by Canon H. Scott Holland and W. S. Rockstro (London, 1891, vol. ii.). (For biographical note on Jenny Lind, see under Medal No. 156A.) There are likewise pleasing medals made at Birmingham bearing her portrait after a drawing from the life by L'Allemand (lithographed by C. Wildt, of Berlin); the date of her birth is incorrectly given on them as 1821. Of these Birmingham medals, the larger size (2·15 inches) is dated 1847, the year of her first appearance in London; the smaller size (1·05 inch) is signed A & M (Allen and Moore) on the reverse, but is without date.

MAYER, Wilhelm. The Mayer Medallie Establishment at Stuttgart.

171L-171N. Medals or plaquettes have been issued by this establishment, commemorating President Krüger, 1900 (South African War); Lord Roberts; and Major-Gen. Hector Macdonald.

The large medal I described (No. 171B) as commemorating the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and the House of Commons in 1893, was really, I understand, the work of the Lauer Medallie Establishment (*q.v.*), and published by Mr. J. Rochelle Thomas, in London.

MERLEN, J. B., spoken of as "Merlin" by Hawkins. A Frenchman, who became Assistant-Engraver at the Royal Mint in London, and was "eminent for the neatness, elegance, and minuteness of detail with which he executed all works" (Hawkins), such as the reverse of the half-crown of George IV, issued in 1820. (See also W. Till, *An Essay on the Roman Denarius, &c.*, London, 1837, p. 207.)

172A. George IV. (1829?).

Obv.—GEORGIUS IV. D.G. BRITANNIARUM
REX F.D. His bare head to l. Below, a
rosette. Signed, J.B.M.

Rev.—GOD SAVE OUR BELOVED KING.
Radiate crown within laurel wreath.

0.4; struck; A (F.P.W.).

172B. George IV. On his death, 1830.

Obv.—As the obverse of preceding.

Rev.—ALL THE NATION LAMENTS HIS LOSS.
Within inner circle: BORN AUGUST 12,
1762. DIED JUNE 26, 1830.

0.4; struck; A (F.P.W.).

MERLEY, Louis (1815-1883), French medallist.

173A. Treaty of Commerce between France and England, 1860.

Obv.—UNIES SOUS LE DRAPEAU DU TRAVAIL COMME SOUS LE DRAPEAU DE LA GUERRE. France and Britannia.

Rev.—SOUS NAPOLEON III. A LA DEMANDE DE SON ALLIÉE VICTORIA I. 20,000 FUSILS DE GUERRE FABRIQUÉS À ST. ÉTIENNE, &c.

3·0; Æ.

MONTAGNY, Jean Pierre (1789-1862), French medallist.

176A. Visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert to Napoleon III, 1855.

Obv.—LA REINE D'ANGLETERRE ET LE PRINCE ALBERT VISITENT LA FRANCE * AOUT 1855. Laureate head of Queen Victoria and bare head of the Prince Consort jugate to r. Signed, MONTAGNY.

Rev.—Within a wreath, inscription: LEUR SÉJOUR À PARIS * 18 AOUT 1855.

2·1; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

176B. Alliance of England and France for the protection of Turkey against Russia, 28th January, 1853; and the Peace of Paris, after the Crimean War, 30th March, 1856.

Obv.—REINE D'ANGLETERRE, EMPEREUR DES FRANÇAIS 1853. ALLIANCE DE LA FRANCE ET DE L'ANGLETERRE. LEUR INTERVENTION CONTRE L'ENVAHISSEMENT DES PROVINCES TURQUES PAR LA RUSSIE. The heads, laureate, with bare necks, facing, of Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon III; rays descend on them from a triangle above. Signed, MONTAGNY F.

Rev.—Inscription in eight lines: 30 MARS 1856.
SIGNATURE DU TRAITÉ DE PAIX ET
D'AMITIÉ CONCLU A PARIS ENTRE
LA FRANCE, L'AUTRICHE, L'ANGLE-
TERRE, LA PRUSSE, LA RUSSIE, LA
SARDAIGNE ET LA TURQUIE.

2·1; struck; Æ (Guildhall Library).

MOREL-LADEUIL, Léonard (1821?–1888).

178BB. Epping Forest opened to the public, 1882.

In the Museum of the Palais de l'Académie, at Clermont-Ferrand, are original models (in red modelling-wax on white wood), made by Morel-Ladeuil for a medal to commemorate the above-mentioned event. They were probably intended as models for a medal to be issued by the Corporation of the City of London. The Corporation medal (see Medal No. 217) was actually made by Charles Wiener, of Brussels, evidently from quite different models.

NATHAN, the Brothers, Jewish medallists of Hamburg.

267. Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore, 1841.

Obv.—Their arms, and Jewish inscription. Signed, GEBR. NATHAN HAMBURG. The Jewish inscription is the 8th verse of Psalm cxxii., together with words signifying "The Pride of Israel," and the date (Anno Mundi) 5601.

Rev.—GEWIDMET VON IHREN GLAUBENS-
GENOSSEN IN HAMBURG. Inscription in
centre: SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE UND
LADY MONTEFIORE NACH IHRER
RÜCKKUNFT AUS AEGYPTEN IM
JAHRE 1841.

1·7; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). Æ. A. (Described and
figured by O. C. Gaedechens, *Hamburgische
Münzen und Medaillen*, Hamburg, 1850, vol. i.
p. 258.)

The above-described medal was presented by the Jews of Hamburg to Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore on their return from Egypt and the East in 1841.

268. Apparently another medal was designed with the same reverse as the preceding, but with a different obverse. The obverse (not signed by any medallist) represents Sir Moses Montefiore and Monsieur Adolphe Crémieux presenting their credentials and petition to Mehemet Ali, in 1840. In the exergue is the legend MOS. MONTEFIORE Und AD. CREMIEUX IN DAMASCUS, with the date (1840), and in Hebrew characters the corresponding Hebrew date (Anno Mundi 5600). I only know of this design through an illustration kindly furnished me by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin. Montefiore and Crémieux did not visit Damascus in 1840, but petitioned Mehemet Ali at Alexandria, and from him obtained the release of the Jews in Damascus, who had been falsely accused of murdering a Capuchin friar (the old story of "ritual murder"). Possibly owing to the inaccuracy of the device, a proof medal only was struck, or perhaps the design was never actually carried out at all.

NATORP, Gustav, contemporary sculptor; born in Hamburg.

- 178c. Robert Browning. Portrait Medallion, 1888.

Obv.—ROBERT BROWNING 1888. Bare head $\frac{3}{4}$ to r. Signed, "G. Natorp. fecit. 1888."

No reverse.

4.65; cast; Æ.

OERTEL MEDALLIC ESTABLISHMENT, Berlin.

- 179g. England represented at the opening of the Baltic Canal, 1895.

Obv.—GOD SAVE OUR QUEEN VICTORIA. Bust of Queen Victoria to l. No artist's signature.

Rev.—Inscription in nine lines : SOUVENIR OF THE
OPENING OF THE NORTH-EAST MARI-
TIME CANAL KIEL JUNE 19 1895.

1·3; struck; Æ.

The English translation of the German word "Nord-Ostsee-Kanal" on the reverse of this medal is peculiar. The canal, across Holstein, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, was commenced in June, 1887, and was opened with great magnificence by the German Emperor, William II, at Kiel, on 19th June, 1895. England, France, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, and the United States of America were all represented by ships at Kiel. Separate medals were struck at the Oertel Medallie Establishment to commemorate the participation of each of these Powers in the opening ceremony. Of these medals that above described is, of course, the only one relating to England.

PAQUET, Anthony C. (1814–1882).

181b.—Medal awarded to Captain Creighton, of the ship *Three Bells* of Glasgow, and to two others, for assistance rendered to the crew of the U.S.A. steamship *San Francisco*, wrecked December, 1853. (J. F. Loubat's *Medallie History of the United States of America*, New York, 1878, vol. i. p. 411; vol. ii. Pl. lxxvi.)

PAWLIK, F. X., modern medallist of Vienna; pupil of A. Scharff.

181c. Transvaal War, 1899–1902. The Boer leaders, Christian de Wet and Koos de la Rey, who became so well known at the end of the war.

Obv.—Busts, facing. In the field on either side :
CHRISTIAN DE WET—KOOS DE LA
REY.

Rev.—Boer, standing, holding standard. Behind to
the r., wounded lion and mountainous land-
scape. In the field above : H A N D S O F F !
In the exergue, the date 1902, and shield with
lamb.

1·55; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. IX. 3.] This medal
was issued by Herr Backofen von Echt, of
Wiener-Neustadt, a well-known patron of the
medallic art and an admirer of the Boers. It
was modelled by Pawlik.

PIERONI, modern medallist, at Florence.

Medal struck in 1889, commemorating the presentation
of a bust of Morgagni (the work of Professor
S. Salvini) to St. Thomas's Hospital, in London.
Size 2·8 inches. In the Brettauer Collection.

PISTRUCCI, Benedetto (1784–1855).

190A. The Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C. (1806–1852).
Memorial, 1853.

Obv.—JOHANNES CHETWYND TALBOT SVI
MEMORES ALIOS MERENDO FECIT.
His bare head to l. Signed, PISTRUCCI.

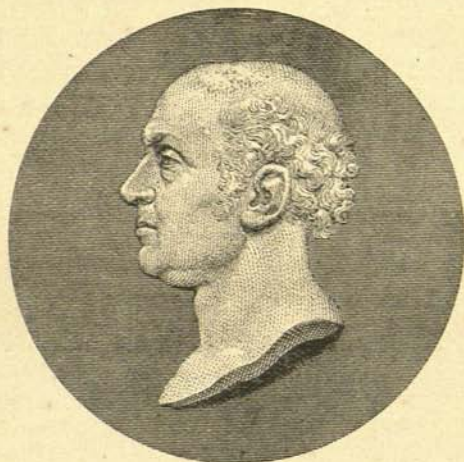
Rev.—MACTE. NOVA. VIRTUTE. PVER. (From
Virgil., *Aen.*, ix. 641). In the centre is the date,
CIO · IOCCC · L · III.

1·45; struck; electrotype (F.P.W.) from Æ (Guildhall
Library). [Pl. IX. 4.]

The Hon. J. Chetwynd Talbot, Q.C., brother of the
18th Earl of Shrewsbury, was born in 1806, and died in
1852. This is, as far as I know, the last medallic work
by Pistrucci.

190B. Joseph Planta, F.R.S., 1817. Portrait Medallion.

There is an engraving of this medallion by W. Sharp, published 1st December, 1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street, but in the British Museum it is not known what became of the original medallion. Illustrated from a specimen of the engraving in the author's possession.



Joseph Planta, F.R.S., the Swiss historian, was born on 21st February, 1744, at Castegna, in Canton Grisons, Switzerland. His father, Andrew Planta, was a Protestant pastor, who resided in England from 1752, and from 1758 to his death in 1773 was an Assistant-Librarian at the British Museum. Joseph Planta succeeded his father in 1773 as Assistant-Librarian, and from 1799 to 1827 was Principal Librarian at the British Museum. In 1800 was published his *History of the Helvetic Confederacy*. He died on 3rd December, 1827. This medallion must have been one of Pistrucci's earliest medallic works in England. (See biographical notice by Mr. W. Wroth, in the *Dictionary of National*

Biography.) His son, Joseph Planta (1787-1847), was a diplomatist, and sometime M.P. for Hastings.

194A. In the Medal Room of the British Museum is a plaster cast (diameter, 2·6 inches) of Pistrucci's original wax medallion portrait of Taylor Combe, Keeper of Coins and Antiquities in the British Museum, 1826, which served as a model for the obverse of the medal by W. J. Taylor, described in the *Num. Chron.*, 1890, p. 69. The original wax model was formerly in the possession of John Edward Gray, Keeper of the Zoological Department of the British Museum.

RADNITZKY, Carl, medallist, of Vienna.

194F. Jenny Lind, the celebrated vocalist, 1847 and 1850.

Obv.—JENNY LIND. Her bare head to l. Signed, below the neck, C. RADNITZKY.

Rev.—Inscription in six lines: DER HOHEN KÜNSTLERIN IHRE BEGEISTERTEN VEREHRER MDCCCXLVII. WIEN. Above the inscription is a swan, the emblem of song, with a branch of laurel, and above this again is a star, with the words NESCI OCCASUM.

1·7; struck; A. R. Æ. I have seen an impression in guttapercha, similar, but having the letter C on the truncation of the neck.

194G. *Obv.*—JENNY LIND. Her bare head to l. In the field to the right of head is the date 1850. Below the truncation is the medallist's signature, C. RADNITZKY.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines: SUCH A SACRED AND HOME-FELT DELIGHT SUCH SOBER CERTAINTY OF WAKING BLISS I NEVER HEARD TILL NOW. Below, MILTON.

1·55; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. IX. 5.]

Specimens of Medal No. 194F were presented to Jenny Lind in gold, silver, and copper. The portrait on the medal is very good. It was struck to commemorate her appearance in the rôle of Vielka (Meyerbeer's opera) at Vienna, February, 1847. The medal is alluded to in the *Wiener Zeitung*, 7th March, 1847, and in the *Memoir of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt*, by Canon H. Scott Holland and W. S. Rockstro (London, 1891, vol. ii. p. 35). I do not know of any allusion to Medal No. 194G, the portrait on which is very similar to that on No. 194F, but possibly it might have been struck in connexion with her visit to America in 1850, like the following medal (194H).

194H. Jenny Lind's first concert in America, New York City, 1850.

Obv.—JENNY LIND. Her bare head to l.

Rev.—Inscription in two concentric circles and four lines in the centre: (part of inner circle:—)
 FIRST CONCERT IN AMERICA (in
 centre:—) AT CASTLE GARDEN N.Y.
 SEP. 11. 1850. ATTENDED BY 7-000
 PEOPLE (remainder of inner circle:—) PRO-
 CEEDS 35-000 DOLLARS (outer circle:—)
 12-500 DOLLARS GIVEN BY MISS LIND
 TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

This medal is figured in the sale catalogue of the collection of Mr. Benjamin Betts, of Brooklyn, New York, 11th and 12th January, 1898, Pl. iii. 302A. It is likewise described in the *American Journal of Numismatics* for July, 1897. The portrait on the obverse is in high relief, and, if not by C. Radnitzky himself, is an exact copy of his work. The medal bears no signature, however. Jenny Lind was received in America with extraordinary enthusiasm. The concert was given under

the management of the well-known "showman," Phineas T. Barnum, who sold reserved seats for it by auction. Jenny Lind devoted her entire share of the large profits to charitable purposes.

ROTH, Johann G., a medallist employed at the Imperial Mint at Vienna.

200A. Syria restored by Mehemet Ali to the Porte, 1841.

Obv.—A warrior dressed in mediaeval armour stands facing with his head to l., and presents a man on the r., representing Syria, to a man on the l., representing the Ottoman Porte. Behind him on a pedestal are the standards of England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. In the exergue: SYRIA. FOEDERE. EVRO PAE. QVADRVPLO. PORTAE. OTTO-MANN. RESTITVTA. MDCCCXLI. Signed, I.G. ROTH INV. ET FEC.

Rev.—The shields of arms of the four intervening Powers—England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia—arranged crosswise on a wreath of laurel and oak.

1.85; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. VIII. 2.]

By the Treaty of Kutayeh in 1833, the Turkish Sultan, Mahmoud II, had yielded the possession of Syria to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1839, however, the Sultan resolved to regain Syria, but being defeated by Mehemet Ali, had to seek assistance from England and other European Powers. By the Treaty of London, 15th July, 1840, England, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, without the co-operation of France, undertook to settle this Eastern Question, with the result that in January, 1841, Mehemet Ali gave up Syria to the Porte on condition that he should receive the hereditary Pachalic of Egypt. A Turkish medal was awarded to the English

naval forces engaged in the campaign in Syria, 1840.
(See Medal No. 245H.)

SCHARFF, Anton, the well-known contemporary medallist
of Vienna.

206A. John West Wilson, of Gothenburg, 1885.

Obv.—JOHN WEST WILSON. His clothed bust to
r. Signed on the shoulder, A. SCHARFF.

Rev.—FACTUM ABIIT MONUMENTA MANENT.
D. VIII. OCT. MDCCCLXXXV. View
of the Museum of Gothenburg. Beneath: M.
LAGERBERG DIR.

2·1; struck; Æ. (*Blätter für Münzfreunde*, Tafel 109,
No. 2.)

This medal was directed by Mr. Magnus Lagerberg, one
of the founders, and for a long time the Director
of the Museum of Gothenburg, in the establish-
ment of which Mr. J. West Wilson, an English-
man by birth, largely assisted. (See under
Medal No. 247B for a further note concerning
Mr. J. W. Wilson.)

206B. Princess Marie, Marriage to Prince Ferdinand of
Hohenzollern, Crown Prince of Roumania,
1893.

Obv.—FERDINAND PRINCIPE MOSTENITOR
AL ROMANIEI. MARIA PRINCIPESA
DE MAREA BRITANIA SI IRLANDA.
Their busts jugate to l. Signed below, A.
SCHARFF.

Rev.—A Cupid, holding a crown over the shields of the
bride and bridegroom. The shields are decked
with flowers, and on a ribbon crossing them
are the dates: 29 DECEMBRE 1892, 10
JANUARIE 1893. In the field on the r. are
a flaming torch, a palm branch, and a sprig of
laurel, tied together by a ribbon.

2·0; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). (*Blätter für Münzfreunde*,
Tafel 117, No. 4.)

Princess Marie, eldest daughter of Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was married to the Crown Prince of Roumania at Sigmaringen, on 10th January, 1893 (29th December, 1892, according to the Greek Church).

206c. The South African War, 1899-1900. President Krüger.

Obv.—Portrait $\frac{3}{4}$ l. In the field: PAUL KRÜGER
PRESIDENT DER SUID AFRIKAASCHE
REPUBLIEK 10 OCT. 1825. Signed,
"Scharff."

Rev.—Device of oak leaves and laurel. AAN DE
DAPPERE STRIJDEERS VOOR RECHT
EN VRIJHEID 1899-1900.

1.55; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). [Pl. VIII. 3.]

A list of medals by this well-known artist appeared in an article headed "Anton Scharff," by Dr. Carl Domanig, in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vienna, 1894, vol. 26, p. 271. I have not included his medal of Mr. John S. White (1897), as the latter is an American.

SCHNITZSPAHN, Christian, medallist at Darmstadt.

207A. International Exhibition at London, 1862.

Obv.—Same as obverse of No. 207.

Rev.—View of the Interior of the Exhibition Buildings.

1.6; struck.

208. Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, afterwards reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Marriage in 1874 with the Grand-Duchess Maria Alexandrovna, daughter of the Czar Alexander II.

Obv.—MARIE ALEXANDROWNA. ALFRED.
Conjoined busts to r. Signed, C. SCHNITZSPAHN
AD VIV. FEC.

Rev.—An angel, supporting two crowned shields of arms and a scroll inscribed, 23 JANUARY 1874.
In exergue: a rose, thistle, and shamrock.
Signed, CHR. SCHNITZPAHN IN DARMSTADT FEC.

2·5; struck; R. Æ. (*Numismatic Circular*, November, 1906.)

TIOLIER, Pierre-Nicolas, medallist, gem-engraver, and sculptor, was born in Paris, 1784, and died there in 1853. In 1816 he succeeded his father, P. J. Tiolier, as Graveur-Général des Monnaies. He was a pupil of Jeuffroy, Dejoux, and likewise of his father, whom he commemorated by the following medal.

209E. Pierre Joseph Tiolier, the medallist. Memorial Medal.

Obv.—PET. JOS. TIOLIER. NAT. LOND. 1763. OB. BORBON - E - BALN. 1819. His head to l.
Signed below, "N. Tiolier."

Rev.—Inscription in ten lines: PARENTI CARISS. FRANC. MONET. INCISORI GEN. ATQUE CANCELLAR DE ARTE MONET. BENE MERITO ORD. S. MICHAELIS EQUITI. HOCCE PIETATIS MONUMENTUM NICOL. PET. TIOLIER FIL. ET SUCCESSOR CAELAT ET CONSECRAT MDCCCXXIII. Below, two medallists' gravers crossed in saltire.

1·6; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

I include this medal because mention is made on it of London. The medallist, P. J. Tiolier, was born in 1763, in London, of French parents, and died in 1819, at Bourbonne-les-Bains. He was a pupil of his brother-in-law, Benj. Duvivier, and held the office of Graveur-Général des Monnaies, 1803-1816.

TOISTOI, Count Feodor Petrovitch, Russian sculptor and medallist.

209F. The eleventh and last medal (Æ. F.P.W.) of Count Tolstoi's series commemorating the French War (1812-1814) represents on its reverse the Taking and Peace of Paris in 1814. His designs for the whole series are described in *Umriss von Medaillen zum Andenken der Begebenheiten der Kriegsjahre, 1812, 1813, und 1814.*—*Entworfen und ausgeführt von Graf Theodor Tolstoy*, St. Petersburg, 1818, quarto.

VERMEIREN, M.

210A. Charles Kingsley, the novelist. Memorial Medal.

Obv.—CHARLES KINGSLEY BORN 1819 DIED 1875. His bare head to r. Signed, (on truncation) R. BELT SC., (below) M. VERMEIREN FEC.

Rev.—Inscription in six lines within open wreath: CHESTER SOCIETY OF NATURAL SCIENCE MEMORIAL PRIZE. Above the inscription are the arms and motto: ANTIQVI COLANT ANTIQVVM DIERVVM.

2·4; struck; white metal. [PL. VIII. 4.]

The specimen I have seen in white metal is evidently a trial impression, for the specimen in bronze, which I have also seen, presented by Belt to the Chester Society of Natural Science, is without Vermeiren's signature. The sculptor, Richard Belt, had made the bust of Charles Kingsley (who founded the Chester Society of Natural Science in 1871) in the Chapter House of Chester Cathedral. Belt became afterwards notorious through the libel action, *Belt v. Lawes*, judgment being awarded with damages in his favour, 1882. It had been maintained by the defendant that some of Belt's pieces of sculpture were largely the work of his assistant, a Belgian, Pierre François Verhyden, and others.

VEYRAT.

- 211A. Conference held at London for giving peace to Belgium, November, 1831.

Obv.—Royal arms of Belgium within oaken wreath.
Signed, VEYRAT. F.

Rev.—Inscription commencing, RECONNAISSANCE
DEFINITIVE DU ROYAUME DE BEL-
GIQUE, &c.

1·65; struck. (J. L. Guioth, *Histoire Numismatique de la Révolution Belge*, Hasselt, 1884, Pl. xiv. No. 110.)

- 211B. Medal on the same event.

Obv.—LEOPOLD I. ROI DES BELGES. His head
to r., crowned with oak. Signed, VEYRAT F.

Rev.—Same as reverse of No. 211A.

1·65; struck. (J. L. Guioth, *op. cit.*, Pl. xiv. No. 111.)

For a note on the historical event commemorated on the above-described two medals, see under Medal No. 252.

WIENER, Charles, the well-known Belgian medallist.

- 218A. Sir Benjamin Thompson, Count von Rumford, 1796.

Obv. — BENIAMIN AB RVMFORD S. ROM.
IMP COMES INSTITVIT. Bust to l.
MDCCXCVI.

Rev.—OPTIME IN LVCIS CALORISQUE NATVRA
ESQVIRENDA MERENTI ADIVDICAT.
SOC: REG: LOND:

3·0 inches.

Count Rumford, in 1796, gave £1000 to the Royal Society of London, and founded the Rumford Prize

Medal itself as it is now awarded. The latter medal is signed by the engraver, Milton.

218B. An Orange Club Medal.

Obv.—THE GLORIOUS PIOUS AND IMMORTAL MEMORY. Statue on horseback to r. of King William III, with the base inscribed WILLIAM III. Signed below, C. WIENER.

Rev.—THE PROTESTANT RELIGION AND THE LIBERTIES OF ENGLAND. A crowned open Bible resting on a cushion inscribed, HONOUR ALL MEN LOVE THE BROTHERHOOD FEAR GOD HONOUR THE QUEEN. The ends of the ribbon from the Bible are inscribed, I WILL MAINTAIN. Behind the Bible are a sword and sceptre, and at the sides are sprigs of oak and laurel.

1·8 ; struck ; white metal (F.P.W.).

218c. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., and Lady Montefiore, 1864.

Obv.—JUDITH LADY MONTEFIORE. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE BART. F.R.S. Their heads jugate to l. Signed below, CH. WIENER. 1864.

Rev.—Within a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrock, palm, oak, and olive are Hebrew inscriptions from Exodus ii. 11 and Daniel xii. 3. On the ribbon which binds the wreath are the following inscriptions in Hebrew letters : "Jerusalem, Damascus, 5600 (= A.D. 1840)," "Russia, 5606 (= A.D. 1846)," "Rome, 5818 (= A.D. 1858)," and "Morocco, 5624 (= A.D. 1864)."

Diam. 2·7 inches ; struck ; Æ (F.P.W.).

[Pl. VIII. 5, obv.]

The dates following the names of places on the reverse of this medal are the years in which Sir Moses Montefiore visited them for his philanthropic purposes. The medal was struck after his return from Morocco in 1864. (For

a notice of Sir Moses Montefiore, see under Medal No. 156c.)

219c. Dr. Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination. Memorial.

Obv.—Bust upon an oval shield, between two women holding over it a crown. Beneath, an elongated shield, upon which a cow to r.

Rev.—Blank. Diam. 1.4.

Dr. Storer mentions a unique specimen in plaster of Paris (*Amer. Jour. Num.*, July, 1894, p. 15, No. 757).

WIENER, Leopold, the well-known Belgian medallist, brother of the preceding.

224A. The Catholic Poor School Committee. Prize Medal.

Obv.—MATER ADMIRABILIS MONSTRA TE ESSE MATREM. The Virgin and Child, surrounded by kneeling children. (This is the device of the Committee.) In exergue: SOC. PAUPERUM INSTITUTIONI PROMOVENDAE. Signed, L. WIENER SC. J. PHILIP EDIT.

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines: REWARD FOR GOOD CONDUCT AND ADVANCE IN LEARNING FROM THE CATHOLIC POOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

1.85; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). R.

This is a medal for good conduct, awarded by the Catholic Poor School Committee, an institution of Great Britain, now called "The Catholic School Committee," established in 1847. The above-described medal has been replaced by another similar, but bearing the present name of the Committee and another medallist's signature, THO^s LEIGHTON BIRMINGHAM.

UNCERTAIN MEDALLISTS.

240A. P. S. Murphy, of Montreal. Prize Medal, 1874.

Similar to Medal No. 240, but the bust is bare and in higher relief. Communicated by Mr. R. W. MacLachlan. This is the accepted medal.

245B. Defeat of the Carlists at St. Sebastian, 5th May, 1836. Medal awarded by the Spanish Government to the Auxiliary "British Legion," who, after very hard fighting, carried the fortified works on the heights of St. Sebastian. The British Legion was under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B. (1787-1870).

R and pewter. The original medals are signed I.D., and were issued in pewter only, but on their return to England the officers, with permission, had copies of the medal made in silver, and these silver medals are signed on the reverse, A. D. LOEWENSTARK & SON LONDON. Diameter, 1.35 inch. (*Vide* D. Hastings Irwin, *War Medals and Decorations*, 1890, p. 39.)

245C. Larger medal for the same event. (*Vide* Irwin, *loc. cit.*)

245D. The Battle of Bilbao, 24th December, 1836.

Obv.—View of the town and harbour of Bilbao; on raised ground in front Queen Isabella II and her mother, the Queen-Regent, are standing, holding wreaths and pointing in the direction of the town. Signed, v. F., and LEVEIDE (?), the latter probably the name of the publisher.

Rev.—A LA INVICTA BILBAO LAUROS A LAS BANDERAS DE ISABEL II. LACRIMAS A LA SANGRE DERRAMADA 25 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1836.

2.6; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).

The English assisted Espartero in delivering Bilbao from the Carlists. (See Medal No. 245DD.)

245DD. Defeat of the Carlists at Bilbao. Medal awarded to the British Naval Contingent who assisted Espartero in delivering Bilbao from the Carlists. (*Vide Irwin, loc. cit.*)

245E. John Howard the philanthropist. Russian Memorial Prize Medal, 1890.

Obv.—Head, with draped neck to r. Inscription above: JOHANNES HOVARDIUS. Inscription below: ALIOS SALVOS FECIT. VIXIT PROPTER ALIOS. The portrait and legend are taken from the monument at Cherson. The medallist's signature on truncation of the neck is B.A. (possibly for Wassili Alexejeff, of St. Petersburg).

Rev.—Inscription within beaded circle: IN MEMORIAM JOHANNIS HOVARDII QUI VITAM SUAM MISERIS CONSECRAVIT. EGREGIO HUIUS OPERUM HISTORICO. The name of the recipient of the medal follows.

2.0; struck; A' (F.P.W. electrotype from specimen awarded to Major Arthur Griffiths).

[Pl. VIII. 6.]

John Howard, F.R.S., the celebrated philanthropist and prison reformer, was born in 1727. When Sheriff of Bedfordshire, in 1773, he investigated the general state of prisons in England. His investigations led to great reforms in the prison laws, and he received the thanks of Parliament for them, 4th March, 1774. He afterwards extended his investigations to many foreign countries, and in 1789 he published his *Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe*. In 1790, after visiting a fever patient in very cold weather, he fell ill, and died at Cherson, in the Crimea. A monument to him was erected at Cherson. Upon the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Howard's death, the Russian Government

offered three gold medals (above described), through the St. Petersburg Juridical Society, at the Fourth International Prison Congress, in 1890, as prizes for dissertations upon "The Work of John Howard in the History of Prison Reform." The larger medal was not awarded; the two smaller were received by Major Arthur Griffiths of the British Prison Administration, and Albert Rivière of the French Service (see H. R. Storer, *American Journal of Numismatics*, October, 1893, p. 38, No. 665). (For other medals of John Howard, see Nos. 246A and 246B.)

245F. Dr. Crommelinck, an irregular medical practitioner of Brussels. Visit to London, &c., 1852.

Obv.—INSTITUT SANITAIRE BRITANNIQUE
GALERIE DU ROI 8 BRUXELLES
MALADIES CONFIDENTIELLES &c.
Royal Arms of England, with supporters, &c.

Rev.—Inscription: VOYAGES SCIENTIFIQUES
1852 LONDRES PARIS &c.

A brass advertisement ticket (0·9 inch). Communicated by Dr. Storer.

245G. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. His hundredth birthday, 27th October, 1884.

Obv.—Clothed bust to l. and Hebrew inscription meaning, "My servant Moses is faithful in all Mine house" (Numb. xii. 7).

Rev.—Inscription in seven lines: A MOSE MONTE-
FIORE SINTESI PERFETTA DEL GIU-
DAISMO NEL SUO CENTENARIO VIII
KESVAN 5645 (8th day of the month Kesvan
or Heshvan, Anno Mundi 5645).

1·7; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). [PL. VIII. 7.] This medal is not signed by any medallist, but was struck, according to Dr. J. Brettaner, at Turin, or at Corfu according to the Catalogue of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition in London (1887).

245gg. Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. His hundredth birthday.

Obv.—In the centre, clothed bust of Sir Moses Montefiore to l., wearing cap. Hebrew inscription signifying: "Moses Montefiore, 8th day of Heshvan, Anno Mundi 5645."

Rev.—In the centre an ornamental device of the Hebrew letters of the word "Jerusalem." Hebrew inscription signifying, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning" (Psalm cxxxvii. 5), "Heshvan, Anno Mundi 5645;" in the form of a star with six points, diameter, 1.4 inch. A specimen in silver was in the collection of the late Dr. J. Brettauer of Trieste, to whom I am indebted for the description.

245ggg. There is likewise a badge of a Dutch benevolent society, bearing the portrait of Sir Moses Montefiore, after whom the society is named.

Obv.—Clothed bust to r., wearing cap, within inner circle; outside which: WELDADIGHEIDS-VEREENIGING MONTEFIORE.

Rev.—The same, incuse.

1.1; struck, with loop for suspension; R (F.P.W.). This was omitted in my list of "Medals of Centenarians;" *American Journal of Numismatics*, Boston, July and October, 1903.

245h. Campaign in Syria, 1840, and the Capture of Acre. Turkish medal awarded to the English naval forces engaged.

Obv.—A fortress, from which floats the Turkish ensign; above, six stars; beneath, Arabic inscription signifying, "The country of Syria and the fortress of Acre, [Anno Hegirae] 1256."

Rev.—Within an open laurel wreath, the cypher of the Turkish Sultan Abdul-Medjid.

1.15; struck; H. A. Grueber, *British Museum Guide to the English Medals exhibited in the King's Library*, 1881, p. 132, No. 578. This medal is unsigned, but was probably made abroad. It was awarded

by the Sultan in gold, silver, and copper, according to the rank of the recipients. (For an historical note on the Campaign in Syria, see under Medal No. 200A.) Acre was stormed by the allied fleet of England, Austria, and Turkey, under Sir Robert Stopford, on 3rd November, 1840.

245I. Crimean War, 1855. Turkish Medal awarded to the Allies. There are slight variations of this medal. (For the description of the medal, see Grueber's *British Museum Guide*, 1881, p. 137, No. 599.) I am not sure in what country these medals were struck.

245K. Campaign against the French in Egypt, 1801. Turkish award. There were four sizes, all in gold, and to be worn suspended by a dark orange ribbon. (For description, see Grueber's *British Museum Guide*, 1881, p. 131.) After the defeat of the French in Egypt, in 1801, these medals were awarded by the Turkish Sultan, Selim III, to the officers of the English forces, the different sizes according to their rank. I am uncertain where the medals were made.

245L. The Statesman George Canning. Memorial Medal.

Obv.—GEORGE CANNING. His clothed bust to l.

Rev.—Inscription in five lines: NÉ A LONDRES EN 1771. MORT A CHISWICK EN 1827.

1·6; struck; Æ (F.P.W.). Issued in France or Belgium. *Num. Chron.*, 1888, p. 272, No. 10.

245M. South African War, 1899–1900. German satirical medal.

Obv.—A crowned lion (representing England) who has burned a paw in trying to take chestnuts out of the fire. Inscription: EINMAL SELBER KASTANIEN, &c.

Rev.—On a shield between rose sprigs and thistles: DEN KLEINEN BUR MIT GEWALTIGEN STREICHEN, &c.

1·3; struck; R (F.P.W.). [Pl. IX. 6.]

245N. Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Major-General) Sir Patrick Ross and the Canal of Santa Maura, 1819.

Obv.—Plan of the lagoon of Santa Maura, with the canal formed by the English. In the centre is a bare profile head of Sir Patrick Ross to r., with his name, "P. Ross," on the truncation. [Pl. VII. 1.]

Rev.—Within wreath, a Greek inscription signifying, "To Commandant P. Ross, in recognition of his just administration and many services, and of the recent excavation of the Isthmus—a token of good will presented by the Leucadians, A.D. 1819." (See reduced figure below.)

3.25; struck; Æ (F.P.W.).



This medal, issued by the inhabitants of Santa Maura, the ancient Leucas, in honour of Sir Patrick Ross, commemorates the Canal of Santa Maura. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G., who died in 1850, was the British Resident at Zante in 1819. The canal was constructed by the Anglo-Ionian Government, and connected Fort Santa Maura

with the town of Amaxichi. I described the medal in the *Num. Chron.* in 1894 (Third Series, Vol. xiv. p. 87)



2450. MEDAL OF JAMES WOODHOUSE.

as probably of English workmanship. On the whole, I am now inclined to think that it was produced at Turin,

or elsewhere in Italy. My specimen is the only one that I have seen or heard of.

2450. Medal awarded to James Woodhouse for services in the Public Administration of the Ionian Islands, 1845.

Obv.—English royal crest (lion on crown) surrounded by the ancient symbols of the seven chief Ionian Islands (Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Paxo, and Cerigo).

Rev.—Greek dedicatory inscription in nine lines, dated 14th May, 1845; the whole between branches of oak and laurel, and with the badge of the Order of St. Michael and St. George above it.

2·2; struck; *R.* I am indebted to the kindness of Messrs. Spink and Son for permission to illustrate this medal. On the obverse are two very small Greek letters, ΠΑ, which probably are an engraver's signature.

James Woodhouse, C.M.G., was Auditor-General, Ionian Islands, from 11th December, 1817, to 8th January, 1834, and Treasurer-General, Ionian Islands, from 9th January, 1834, to 22nd April, 1845, when he retired on a pension. He was made C.M.G. on 17th July, 1833. He died on 26th February, 1866, leaving his important collection of Greek and Roman coins to the British Museum.

I have to thank Mr. H. A. Grueber, of the British Museum, for his great kindness in arranging the illustrations for this account.

F. PARKES WEBER.

MISCELLANEA.

SOME SILVER COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

IN view of Mr. Percy Webb's exhaustive articles on the coinage of Carausius, I am tempted to offer a few remarks on those with the type of the wolf and twins, the legend RENOVAT ROMAN, ROMANO RENOVAT, or varieties of these legends, and the exergual mark R S R.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the extended form of the legend consists of the two words ROMANORVM RENOVATIO, and that though there may be some analogy in it with the legends on certain coins of Galba and Vespasian, ROMA RESTITVTA, RENASCENS, or RESVRGENS, the types are entirely different. There is, moreover, an interval of two centuries between the two issues, of which the one refers to Rome as a city, and the other apparently to the Romans as a people, or to something in connection with them. The far later coins of Magnentius and Decentius, with RENOVATIO VRBIS ROMÆ, undoubtedly refer to the city.

What, then, was this original legend on the coins of Carausius intended to designate? Eckhel¹ suggests that Carausius, when he had extorted from the unwilling Emperors a portion of the empire, sought to excuse his actual robbery by so respectable a term as "renovation."

Stukeley, who assumes that the legend is only RENOVATA ROMA, merely says, "In everything our Emperor studies to be *Roman*;" but in compensation for this vague assertion he fixes the date of the issue of the coins to April 21, A.D. 291.

To some extent Stukeley is right. As Mr. Percy Webb,² in his exhaustive and admirable paper on the Reign and Coinage of Carausius has pointed out, the Roman mints issued hardly any true silver from the reign of Septimius Severus down to the improvement of the coinage carried out by Diocletian, who, however, did not issue silver before A.D. 294,

¹ Vol. viii. p. 48.

² *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, VII. 1907, p. 43.

and probably not till A.D. 296. Carausius, who died in A.D. 293, struck a considerable quantity of silver money, not in imitation of any contemporary Roman coinage, but because he at an earlier date than even the astute Diocletian appreciated the public need of it.

The question, then, according to my view, arises, Can this legend have some purely numismatic significance? Can it, for instance, refer to the restoration or renovation of the old Roman character of the currency? In other words, can it be extended to *RENOVATIO ROMANORVM NVMORVM*? Any speculation as to the answer that should be given to this last question is, of course, in the highest degree hazardous.

It is, however, likely that the new silver coins had some appropriate name by which to designate them when they came into circulation, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the new pieces were known as *ROMANI*. We have, however, not the slightest evidence that such a name was ever used. Should it have been, there is a contingent possibility, viz. that the exergual mark *R S R* might be interpreted *ROMANUS SIGNATUS RUTUPIAE*—a bare possibility, and no more. I may add that in early mediaeval times there was a gold coin called the *Romanatus*³ or *Romaninus*.

JOHN EVANS.

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATION.

CATALOGUE OF THE COINS IN THE INDIAN MUSEUM, CALCUTTA, including the Cabinet of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Vol. I. By Vincent A. Smith, M.A., F.R.N.S., &c. (Oxford, 1906.)

THIS volume is divided into three parts, dealing respectively with (1) the Coins of the Early Foreign Dynasties and the Guptas; (2) Ancient Coins of Indian Types; and (3) Persian, Mediaeval, South Indian, and Miscellaneous Coins. The whole volume is furnished with a full and comprehensive index; but, by a considerate arrangement for which many students and collectors will feel grateful, each part is also separately indexed, and may be obtained separately.

Up to the present time, our sole guide to the numismatic contents of the Indian Museum has been the catalogue of the late Mr. C. J. Rodgers, a work which was no doubt useful as

³ Du Cange, *Gloss.*, *sub voce*.

an inventory, but which was of little service except as a clue enabling the student to find such specimens as he wished to examine in the Museum itself. Apart from the actual coins, it could scarcely be used at all, and was scientifically of no value whatever.

The Trustees of the Indian Museum have, therefore, very wisely arranged for the publication of a catalogue of the important collection under their care, which shall give full descriptions and adequate illustrations of the coins, and thus be available for the use of Indian numismatists generally. Of this catalogue, which is to be completed in four volumes, two volumes have already appeared,¹ and these amply justify the expectation that a trustworthy and scholarly account of the collection of the Indian Museum would prove to be a noteworthy contribution to the study of Indian numismatics.

Mr. Vincent Smith's volume comprises all the prae-Muhammadan coinages of India, and also such coinages struck subsequently to the Muhammadan conquests as have retained their native Hindu characteristics. It therefore covers a period of some twenty-two or twenty-three centuries—from the fourth century B.C. (the date of Sophytes, and most probably of the oldest punch-marked coins) down to the present day. The very diverse and multifarious coinages which fall chronologically within these very wide limits are dealt with in twenty-four sections, and to each section is prefixed a short historical introduction, containing a useful bibliography of the literature bearing on the different series. The volume not only describes a large and fairly representative collection of Indian coins, but also forms in itself a most convenient handbook of non-Muhammadan Indian numismatics.

A detailed examination of a work which deals with so large and varied—and, it may be added, so uncertain—a subject, would, no doubt, yield abundant material for controversy; but such an examination would transcend the limits of a review, and it must suffice for the present to indicate a few of the more obvious points concerning which Mr. Smith's views seem to call for criticism.

At the time of the publication of the British Museum Catalogue, *Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India*, neither the alphabet nor the language of the Indian (Kharoṣṭhī) inscriptions was at all adequately known

¹ We hope that a notice of vol. ii., "The Sultans of Dehli, and Contemporary Dynasties in India," will appear in a future part of the Chronicle.—[EDD.]

to numismatists. For a more correct knowledge of these we are indebted to the epigraphists, who had studied a similar language and character in the Kharoṣṭhi versions of Aśoka's edicts which exist engraven on rocks on the north-west frontier of India, at Shahbazgarhi in the Yusufzai country, and at Mansera in the Hazara district of the Panjab. By the light of the knowledge thus gained, Bühler, in an article on "The Kharoṣṭhi Inscriptions on the Indo-Grecian Coins" (*Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, viii. 193), proposed corrections in the accepted readings of many of the coin-legends, which have since been generally accepted by scholars. Mr. Vincent Smith as a rule follows Bühler. He reads, for instance, *tratarasa* in place of the time-honoured but absurd *tradatasa*; but he neglects equally certain corrections, e.g. *ta* for *da* as the penultimate syllable in the genitives *Evukratitasa* and *Amtialikitasa* (see Pl. ii. 8 and Pl. iii. 7), and the lingual *di* for the dental *di* in *apaḍihatasa* (see Pl. vi. 4). Dr. Franke's reading, *Agathuklayesa*, is quite rightly accepted on p. 10; but the suggestion that this genitive in *-esa* may justify a reading, *maharajesa* (p. 29, note 1), is untenable. The vowel-stroke which represents *e* must, in Kharoṣṭhi, be placed at the top, and not at the side, of the consonant to which it belongs. Mr. Vincent Smith prefers to follow Dr. Hoernlé in reading *thra* instead of *stra* in *Stratasa* (p. 21) and *Hipastratasa* (p. 30); but there can no longer be any doubt that the latter is correct. The forms for *tha* and *sta* occur constantly in Dr. Stein's Kharoṣṭhi documents from Chinese Turkestan, in a manner which makes confusion between them impossible.

It is difficult indeed to see how Mr. Vincent Smith can hold (p. 93, note 2) that the coins of Hyrkodes are imitated by the Western satraps. In point of fabric no two coinages could be farther apart; and except for the fact that they have both a head for obverse type—not an extraordinary coincidence—there is no similarity between them. Mr. Smith himself takes a more reasonable view, when he says (p. 97) that the silver currency of the satraps was "based on the Greek hemi-drachmae," although, it may be remarked, there remains a good deal to be said for another view, viz. that "Roman denarii, rather than Graeco-Indian hemi-drachms, seem to have served as the models from which the Ksatrapa coinage was copied" (*Jour. of the R. A. S.*, 1899, p. 362).

The gems of the collection are undoubtedly the splendid series of gold coins of the Gupta dynasty, which the Indian Museum obtained from Colonel Rivett-Carnac. Mr. Vincent

Smith's account of them in Section iv. (pp. 95 ff.), and his two excellent Plates xv. and xvi., are most acceptable. He has thus furnished materials which should facilitate the solution of some most interesting numismatic problems connected with the history of this dynasty.

Other welcome contributions are Mr. Smith's arrangement of the punch-marked coins (Section v. pp. 131 ff.), and his account of the small copper coins of the Mālavas in Section vi. (pp. 170 ff.).

In Section xiv., on the coins of the Hindu Kings of Ohind, commonly called "Kings of Kābul"—the well-known "Bull and Horseman" series—certain corrections are proposed which merit careful consideration. The reading *Vakka-Dēva* is preferable to Cunningham's *Veñka-Dēva*, and either this or *Varka-Dēva* is probably correct; but there is not so much to be said in favour of altering *Khvadavayaka* (Bayley and Rodgers) to *Khudavayaka*. The initial syllable *khva* seems quite clear in the photograph given on Plate xxvi. 5.

In the reverse legend of the coins of Rudra-simha of Assam (p. 299), °*padāmṛta-madhū-karasya* should be corrected to °*padāmbuja-madhū-karasya*, and on other coins in this series *madhū* should be read *madhu*. The inscriptions are in ordinary Bengali characters, and the mistake is due, no doubt, to a confusion between the Bengali *u* and the Nagari *ū*.

On p. 307 *jayantāpura* should be corrected to *jayantipura*, both in the heading and in the inscription. The vowel *ī* is so carelessly formed that it might well be mistaken for *ā*.

On the obverse of the copper coins of Sikkim (p. 309) the word which Mr. Smith reads as *sinimpati*, and supposes to be a corruption of *senapati*, is simply *Sikimpati* = "Lord of Sikkim."

In Plate xxx., No. 6 seems to have strayed out of its proper place. Mr. Vincent Smith doubtfully attributes it to the Kādamba Chiefs of Goa; but surely the type, a rampant lion l., and the style of the inscription proclaim it to be a coin of Tipperah (cf. Pl. xxix. 16). It seems impossible to read the whole coin-legend from the photograph in the plate without a comparison with other coins of the series; but it certainly begins with *Śrī Śrīguta*, and ends with *devaḥ*, like the coins of Tipperah; and the characters on the other side, which are supposed (p. 314) to give the name of the Jovian year, are probably only the word *Śāke* with a numeral denoting the year of the Śāka era in which the coin was struck.

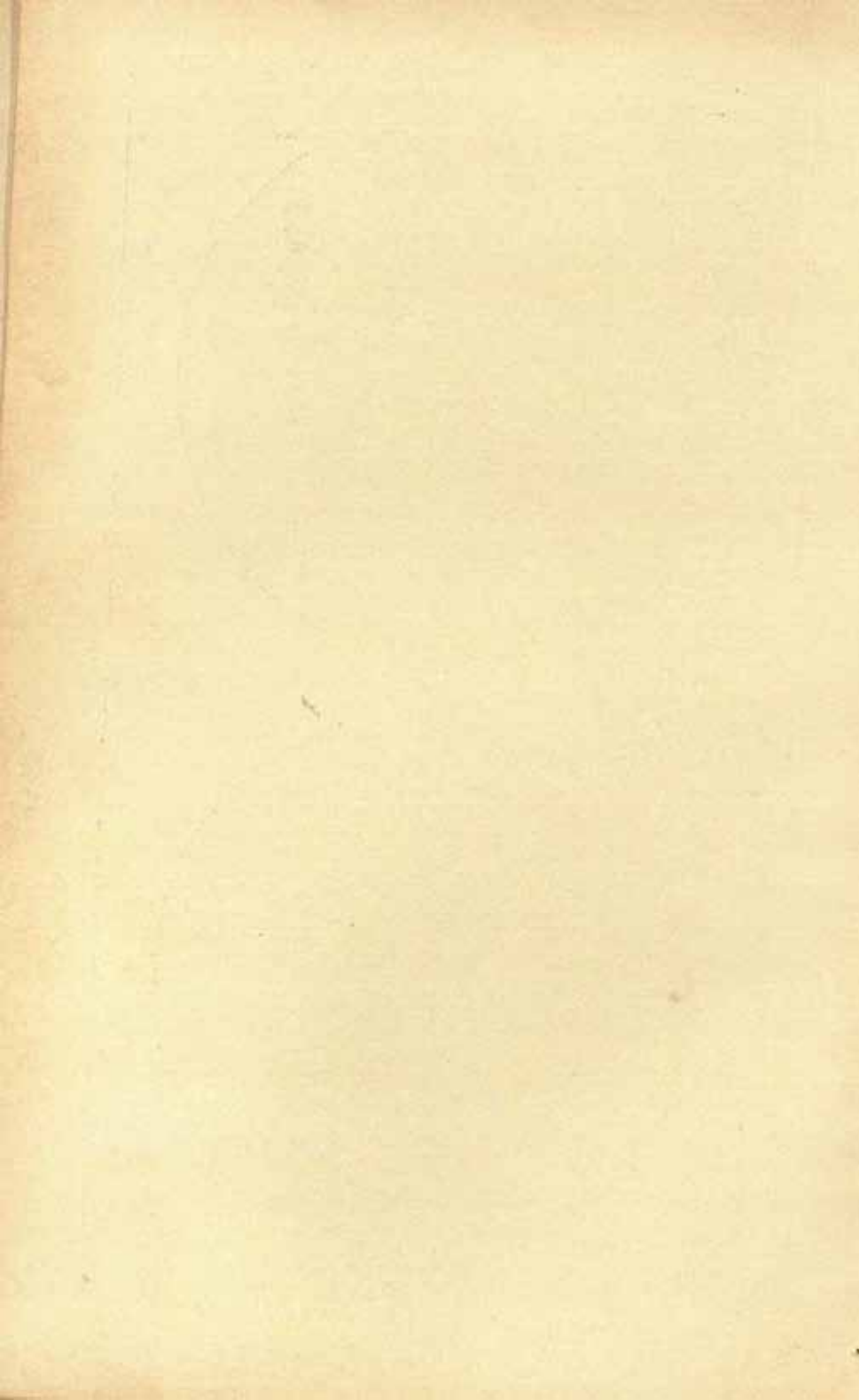
E. J. RAPSON.



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I



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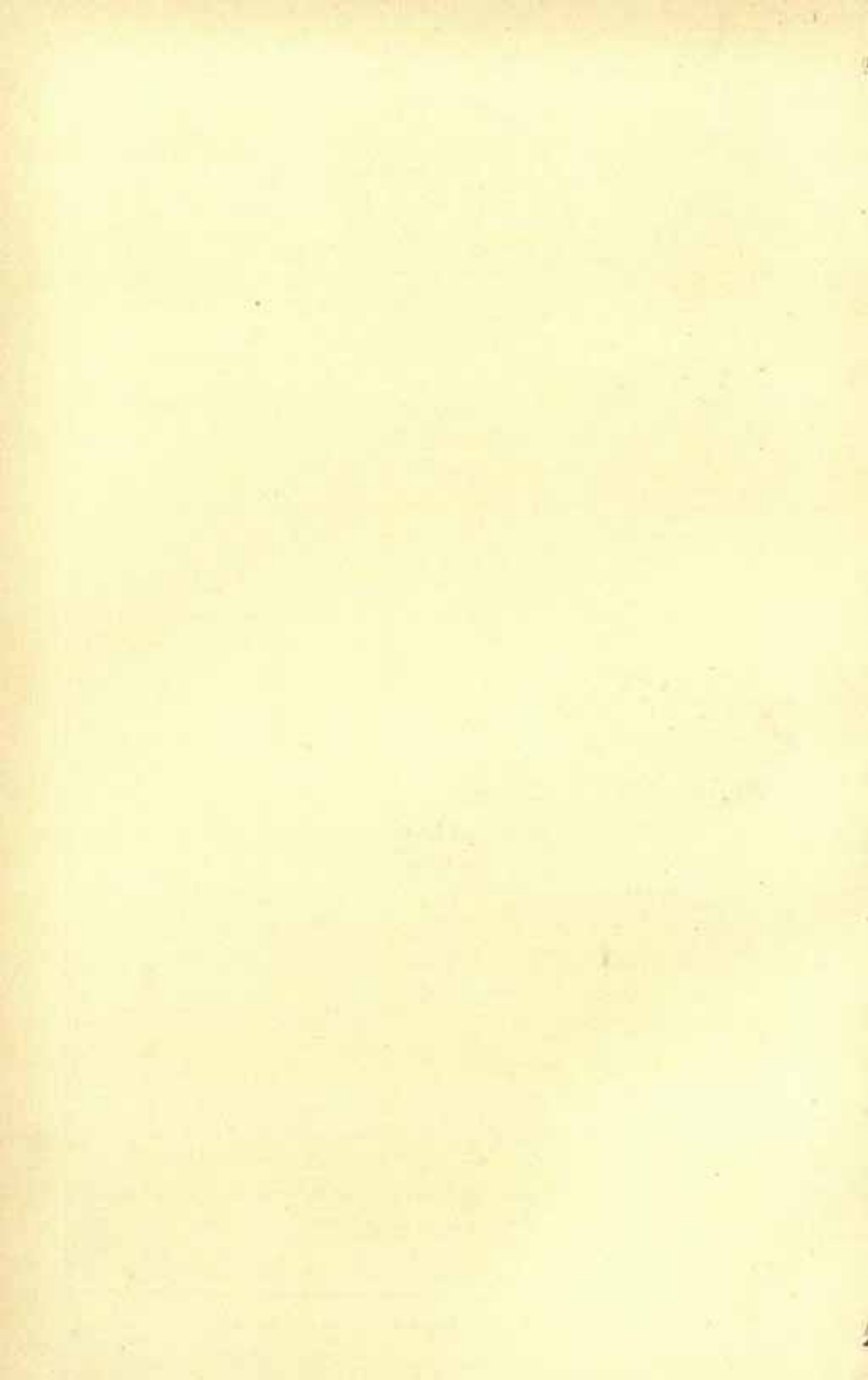


13

ENGLISH MEDALS BY FOREIGN ARTISTS

($\frac{2}{3}$ OF THE ACTUAL SIZE)





VIII

RARE OR UNPUBLISHED COINS OF TARAS.

(See Plate X.)

I PROPOSE in the present paper to give an account, illustrated by the autotype process, of some coins of Taras lately added to my cabinet, which, on account of their great rarity, novelty, or unusually fine condition, seem to merit being described and figured. In their arrangement, Mr. A. J. Evans's¹ classification is followed: the weights are given in grammes and the sizes in French millimetres.

CIRCA 560 B.C.

1. *Obv.*—ΣΑΡΑΤ (in field to l.). The Hyakinthian Apollo² naked, hair in queue and tied in knot behind, kneeling³ on l. knee, r. foot advanced, holding in r. hand a hyacinth, and in l. hand a tetra-cord chelys. Cable ornamented border.

Between A and A, a line of three small pellets⁴ extending to Apollo's r. elbow. In f. to r. traces

¹ Cf. *Num. Chron.*, III. Vol. ix., *The Horsemen of Tarentum*.

² Cf. Duc de Luynes, *Annali dell' Istituto*, &c., vol. ii. p. 340.

³ For this kneeling pose, cf. W. Greenwell, *The Electrum Coinage of Ozyicus*: *Num. Chron.*, III. Vol. vii. Pl. IV. 9.

⁴ These pellets have also been noted by Friedländer-Sallet (Koenigl. Münz-cabinet, No. 653) who, however, do not give any explanation. They may possibly be intended to represent a taenia or Delphic fillet, and should be compared to the somewhat similar fillet we find attached to the r. arm of Apollo Katharios, on some early incuse staters of Caulonia (cf. R. Rochette, Paris, MDCCXL., *Mémoires de Numismatique et d'Antiquité: Observations sur le type des monnaies de Caulonia*, p. 13, pl. i. 2).

of striae and radiating lines, which are also discernible above Apollo's head, beneath his r. foot, and close to the hyacinth. To l. four parallel short lines close to the first A of inscription.²

Rev.—Same type as obverse r., but no flower, and the interior of the chelys is clearly shown; border of radiating lines—all incuse.

R. 23 × 24. Wt. 7.90. [Pl. X. 1.]

This beautiful stater (or didrachm) is from the same dies as the fine coin in the Berlin Museum, and is, like it, considering the extreme rarity of this famous type, in an admirable state of preservation. Though *the flan* of my coin is somewhat smaller than that at Berlin, it is better struck, so that we can clearly see all the details of Apollo's muscles, as well as those of the chelys, and every letter of the inscription. The trefoil arrangement of the petals, suggesting a flower of the iris kind,³ is quite distinct, and shows clearly that this symbol is the hyacinth and not the plectrum.⁷

The number of these extremely rare and no doubt most beautiful archaic coins of Magna Graecia even now is so small, that I will add a list of the five other known

² I cannot give any satisfactory explanation of these various marks and striae, which are *more or less visible* on the six known examples of this type, *all from the same die*, and consequently are not, as the Duc de Luyne suggested, the traces of the ear of corn of Metapontine incuse staters, which would have been, in this case, re-struck at Taras (cf. R. Rochette, *op. cit.*, p. 194, note 2); nor can they be the result of the primitive method of coining and comparative thinness of the metal discs.

³ On the Paris example, owing to indifferent preservation, the striae close to the flower were taken by Millin and Pellerin to represent the letters ΠΤΟ (cf. Carelli, *Num. ital. vet.*, cv. 44) and these same striae on the Berlin example have the appearance of two leaves placed r. and l. of the hyacinth.

⁷ Cf. *Rev. Num.*, 1905, A. Dieudonné, p. 67, No. 43, where the inscription is also faultily given as ZAHAT.

specimens, which are all from the same obverse and reverse dies.

- (a) *R.* 22 × 23. Wt. 7.23. Brit. Mus. [ex Durand and Payne Knight Coll.]. Cf. B. M. Cat., 33. Head, *Guide to Coins of the Ancients*, p. 13, pl. 7. 3, &c.
- (b) *R.* 24. Wt. 7.54. Paris [Cabinet des Médailles] (ex Pellerin Coll.). Cf. Pellerin, *Suppl.*, iv. p. 23, pl. ii. 11. Eckhel, *D. N.*, i. 145. R. Rochette, *Essai sur la Numismatique Tarentine*, pl. ii. 14. A. J. Evans, *op. cit.*, pl. i. 2. A. Dieudonné, *Rev. Num.*, 1905, p. 68, No. 43, pl. ii. 43. E. Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies grecques et romaines*, pl. lxx. 1, &c.
- (c) *R.* 26. Wt. 7.99. Berlin (ex Dupré Coll.). Cf. *Catalogue P. Dupré*, 1867, No. 25, pl. i. 25. Friedländer-Sallet, *op. cit.*, taf. vii. 653. Dressel, *Beschr. der antiken Münzen*, &c., Band. III., No. 40, taf. xi. 164.
- (d) *R.* 25. Wt. 8.09. [This stater is in perfect preservation, but the *chelys* and lower part of obverse, as on the Berlin example, are not well struck up.] Brussels [L. de Hirsch Coll.]. Cf. Bompais Sale Catalogue, Paris, 1882, lot No. 148.
- (e) *R.* 25 × 25 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 6.88. [Very much damaged by oxidation.] Naples, Santangelo Coll. Cf. Fiorelli, *Catalogo della collezione Santangelo*, No. 2310.

It is no doubt the indifferent preservation of (a), (b), and (e) which led Mr. A. J. Evans (*op. cit.*, note 2, p. 2) to the inexact conclusion that the primitive guilloche or cable border occurs on some but not on all the coins representing the Hyakinthian Apollo.

As is well known, there is a second type of the Tarentine^a incuse stater, combining the Hyakinthian Apollo as above in relief, but from another die, with a reverse

^a Sambon, *Monnaies de la Presqu'île Italique*, pl. xvii. 6, and Garrucci, pl. 97. 24. The obverse should read ΖΑΡΑΤ, and reverse ΖΑΡΑΤ.

representing Taras on his dolphin, *to right*, incuse. Of this remarkable variety only three examples⁹ have reached us, and, though very similar, the obverse displays a slightly later version of Apollo of a rather poor style.

This is very probably the last class of incuse staters minted at Taras, and must be considered as posterior in date to the earliest of all the incuse issues, viz. the one exhibiting a very archaic version of Taras on his dolphin on both faces.

A comparison among the twenty-four examples¹⁰ known to me of this latter type, shows that no less than six obverse and at least seven reverse dies are represented; and the fact that this issue, though also of comparatively short duration, was sufficiently abundant to require several dies,

⁹ The hyacinth in Apollo's hand is much smaller, and well defined only on Mr. Nervegna's example.

(a) Paris, No. 1212, vol. 7. 22; cf. F. Lenormant, *Monnaies et Médailles*, p. 45, fig. 13.

(b) Paris, De Luynes Collection, No. 284, wt. 7.50. (Cf. R. Rochette, *op. cit.*, pl. ii. 13.) E. Babelon (*op. cit.*, pl. lxx. 2).

(c) G. Nervegna, Brindisi, wt. 7.80 (found at Taranto in 1902).

¹⁰ I have been able to examine the following: (1) B. M., No. 33, wt. 7.99; (2) Brussels (L. de Hirsch Collection), wt. 7.68; (3) my cabinet, wt. 7.00; (4) Paris (De Luynes, No. 288), wt. 8.10 (cf. R. Rochette, *op. cit.*, pl. ii. 12); (5) Paris, No. 1214, wt. 7.00 (R. Rochette, pl. ii. 11); (6) Paris, No. 1215, wt. 7.89; (7) Berlin, wt. 7.90 (cf. *Beschr.*, taf. xi. 165); (8) Naples, No. 2305 (Santangelo, No. 2306), wt. 7.93; (9) Naples (Santangelo, No. 2309), wt. 7.94; (10) Naples (Santangelo, No. 2309), wt. 6.79; (11) Naples (Santangelo, No. 2307), wt. 7.90; (12) Naples (Santangelo, No. 2308), wt. 7.66; (13) Naples (Santangelo, No. 2304), wt. 7.60; (14) my cabinet, wt. 7.99; (15) Berlin (purchased in 1903); (16) Naples, No. 1774, wt. 8.23 (purchased in 1902); (17) Athens, No. 219, wt. 7.425; (18) G. Nervegna, Brindisi, wt. 7.29; (19) Milan, Brera; (20) Turin; (21) Mr. Jameson's Collection (ex A. J. Evans; cf. Burlington Fine Arts Club Exhibition, pl. cl. 16); (22) Hess, Frankfurt, 1902 Sale (ex Imhoof-Blumer Collection), lot No. 211; (23) Balmano Sale Cat., Sotheby, London, 1898, lot 8, pl. i.; (24) Bunbury Sale Cat., pl. i. 79, wt. 8.03. I have here to thank the curators and numismatists who were kind enough to supply me with casts of the specimens under their several charges.

must lead us to believe that future discoveries will increase their number.

The beautifully preserved and rare stater, described below, is one of the latest of this issue, whereas the well-known variety in the British Museum,¹¹ an example of which is also in my cabinet, is no doubt the prototype of this class.

CIRCA 550 B.C.

2. *Obv.*— Σ ΑΡΑΤ (in f. to l.). Taras, naked, hair tied behind with plain fillet, astride on dolphin r.; l. arm extended with the palm seen fronting the spectator, and his r. resting on dolphin's back; beneath, cockle-shell, hinge upwards. Cable border.

Rev.—TAPAΣ (in f. to r.). Same type as obverse, l.; border of radiating lines—all incuse.

Æ. 25 × 26. Wt. 7.99. [Pl. X. 2.] Ex Maddalena Coll. (From same dies as Nos. 15, 16, 21. Cf. note No. 10.)

The inscription on the reverse appears only rarely on the staters of this type, and among the twenty-four coins examined was only found on seven examples (Nos. 4, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, and 24), but possibly it existed also on two more (Nos. 6 and 7); not being retrograde, as we might have expected, it shows clearly that the engraver copied the reverse die from the obverse as it appeared when struck. The reverse of the Athenian specimen (No. 17), however, is inscribed Σ ΑΡΑΤ, and is quite unique in this respect.¹²

¹¹ No. 1 of above list, cf. Evans, *op. cit.*, pl. i. 1.

¹² A. Postolaka, *Κατ. τῶν ἀρχ. νομισ.*, Athens, No. 219. Presented to this cabinet by Santangelo, who certainly had not remarked this variety, which is not to be found in his own collection at Naples.

CIRCA 470 B.C.

3. *Obv.*—Taras the Oekist, wearing long chiton [*pallium*], the end of which is visible hanging behind his back, leaving his r. shoulder bare; seated r. on four-legged stool (*δίφρος*), upon which panther's skin (?); holding out in r. hand kantharos, and in l. distaff. Ground indicated by a row of dots. Double linear border enclosing circle of dots.

Rev.—ΣΑΡΑ[Τ] (in f. to r.). Taras, naked, both hands extended, astride on dolphin r.; beneath, cockle-shell (hinge upwards) and octopus (*Eledone moschata*).¹² Same border as obverse.

R. 24. Wt. 8.35. [Pl. X. 3.]

This rare and unusually fine stater is no doubt the very same example engraved pl. ii. 19 in R. Rochette's *Essai sur la Numismatique Tarentine*.¹⁴ Though one of the earliest varieties of the so-called "Demos class," the above coin is distinctly later than the one published by Mr. A. J. Evans (*op. cit.*, pl. i. 7), and is the heaviest stater of this class that has come under my notice, being much above¹⁵ the normal weight of about 8.16.

CIRCA 470-466 B.C.

4. *Obv.*—ΤΑΡΑΣ (in f. to r.). Taras the Oekist, naked to waist, seated on four-legged stool (*δίφρος*) to l.; holding in r. hand distaff, and in l. staff ending beneath arm-pit. Incuse circle.

¹² Cf. Imhoof-Keller, *Tier-u. Pflanzenbilder*, taf. viii. 15 ff.

¹⁴ Cf. R. Rochette, *op. cit.*, p. 200, No. 2. There are specimens from the same dies in the Paris and the De Luynes Collections (wt. 8.01).

¹⁵ Cf. Imhoof-Blumer, *Euboische Silberwährung*, *Monatsbericht der K. preuss. &c.*, 1881, p. 659, and *Monnaies Grecques*, p. 14.

Rev.—Taras, naked, astride on dolphin to l., both arms extended as if clapping [κελευστής];¹⁶ beneath, cockle-shell, hinge upwards. In f. to l., A. Large beaded border.

R. 21 × 25. Wt. 7.63. [PL. X. 4.]

I include this fine piece on account of the very rare, and so far as I know, unpublished, reverse, with the letter A. This abbreviated signature should be referred to the actual moneyer or engraver of the coin, rather than to a magistrate, on account of the very early date of this type. Fiorelli¹⁷ has noticed a similar stater in the Santangelo Collection without any inscription on the obverse.

CIRCA 420 B.C.

5. *Obv.*—The Oekist, naked to waist, seated l. on chair, legs crossed, holding dove by its wings in r. hand, and resting l. arm on back of chair.

Rev.—Taras, naked, astride on dolphin l., r. hand extended, holding *strigil* l., and resting on dolphin's back; beneath, a prawn (*palemon*) to l. Plain border.

R. 21. Wt. 7.63. [PL. X. 5.]

A charming stater of exquisite workmanship, showing all the details of the types on the obverse as well as on the reverse.¹⁸

CIRCA 380–345 B.C.

6. *Obv.*—Naked helmeted horseman (*ἀποβάτης*), vaulting from cantering horse to l., holding small round shield behind him; beneath horse, a *wreath*.

¹⁶ Cf. Babelon, *Rev. Num.*, 1904, p. 114, pl. I. 3.

¹⁷ Cf. *op. cit.*, No. 2353.

¹⁸ Cf. *B. M. Cat., Italy*, No. 82. R. Rochette, *op. cit.*, pl. iv. 35 and 36.

Rev.—TAP AΣ (in f. beneath). Taras, naked, astride on dolphin to r., his l. foot outlined in front of dolphin's snout, holding in r. hand dart, and in l. trident resting on shoulder; beneath dolphin, signed in microscopic letters, †A.

R. 21. Wt. 8. [Pl. X. 6.]

This unique stater, now for the first time published, is a variety of Mr. A. J. Evans's Type E (Period iii.), the *wreath* taking here the place of the *kylix*.¹⁹ The reverse is, however, from a similar die in both cases, and is also found on a third variety in my cabinet, with a similar obverse, but without any symbol beneath the rider (Evans's Type L, No. 5, Per. iii.).

CIRCA 345 B.C.

7. *Obv.*—[TAPA] (in f. to r.). Head of Hera r., wearing stephane, veil (*παρτυλίδιον*) on back of head; three-drop ear-ring and pearl necklace.

Rev.—^{||||} APAΣ (in f. above to l.). Naked horseman, hair tied with a top knot (*cirrus*), with r. hand placing wreath on horse's head; in f. to l. and above, small round shield; beneath horse, a pellet [⊙?] and murex-shell (*buccinum*); between fore-legs of the horse, which is walking r., Σ.

N. 16 × 17³/₄. Wt. 8.60. [Pl. X. 7.]

This magnificent gold stater has all the brilliancy of

¹⁹ Cf. Evans, pl. iii. 9. The horseman on this type is also *always* helmeted [two examples in my cabinet from same obverse die as Evans, pl. iii. 9 (Cab. des Méd., Paris, No. 1485) with Δ in f. to l., and Ξ above *kylix*, not noticed by Mr. A. J. Evans, coupled to two otherwise similar reverses, but in one case ΦΙ taking the place of †A (cf. Berlin, *Beschr.*, No. 154, p. 251)].

freshly minted money, and this is the plea for describing it here.

This type must be placed at the very head²⁰ of the gold coinage of Tarentum, and is certainly earlier than the charming and famous stater with Taras and Poseidon on the reverse.²¹ The style of the beautiful life-like face of the goddess, as here seen, is conspicuous for its larger and grander rendering compared to the latter's gem-like finish.

CIRCA 344-334 B.C.

8. *Obv.*—Horseman in close-fitting thorax, helmeted, holding shield in his l. hand and reserve of two lances; his r. hand, resting on horse's back, holds a third lance point upwards; the horse prancing to r. In f. to l., Δ, beneath horse; to r., AP. Beaded border.

Rev.—[TAP]ΑΣ (in f. to r. above). Taras astride on dolphin to l., his chlamys flowing behind him; his l. hand rests on dolphin's back, and his r. holds a trident resting on r. shoulder, while a small Victory flies forward to crown him; beneath, waves. In f. to l., τ.

AR. 20. Wt. 7.75. [Pl. X. 8.]

This apparently unique and unpublished stater is no doubt the prototype of the beautiful and extremely rare²² Type E (Per. iv.), which, as Mr. A. J. Evans remarks, for

²⁰ Cf. A. J. Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 66, and M. P. Vlasto, *Rev. Intern. d'Arch. et Num.*, 1899 (Type B, 1a, pl. I, E 7), *Les Monnaies d'or de Tarente*.

²¹ Cf. M. P. Vlasto, *op. cit.*, pl. I, E, 1 to 5, and *Num. Chron.*, 1899, II. Pl. VII. 5.

²² For comparison's sake, I give here the illustration [Pl. X. 9] of a very fine example in my collection (AR. 20, wt. 7.78) on which, however, the signature AP is off the field. It is from the same dies as the two hitherto known specimens (Naples, Fiorelli, No. 1898, and Paris, De Luynes Collection), showing in f. to r. beneath the dolphin a microscopic Σ which has not so far been noticed.

pictorial effect is almost unrivalled in the Tarentine series. The chlamys, which is also seen flowing *behind the horseman* on the latter, is not represented here, but a close comparison between these two varieties will show that both types are by the same engraver. This allows me to correct Carelli's and Garrucci's reading of the obverse on Type E, which should be: Δ beneath horse, and to right AP, instead of ΔA (Carelli, exi. 138, and Evans, *op. cit.*, p. 77) or $\Delta \Lambda$ (Garrucci, taf. cxviii. 20). Considering the extreme beauty of both types, I may venture to say that AP stands here for the signature of the well-known artist APICTOΞΕΝΟΣ (cf. Evans, p. 54). There is a third and very rare variety of this same Type E, represented in my cabinet by a poorly preserved example, which reads on the obverse in field to right and above horse's legs, Δ , and close beneath horse, AP; but in this case there is no trace of \vdash on the reverse.²³

CIRCA 344-334 B.C.

9. *Obv.*—Naked horseman on prancing horse to r., lancing downwards with r. hand; behind, a large round shield and reserve of two lances. In f. to l., \vdash ; to r., Λ ; beneath horse, KAA.
Beaded border. Δ

Rev.— $\text{TAPA}\Sigma$ (in f. to l.). Taras astride on dolphin, holding a crested helmet between his hands, with his head slightly bent towards it; in f. on either side, an eight-rayed star; beneath dolphin, API.

R. 24. Wt. 7.82.²⁴ [Pl. X. 10.] (Evans's Type H, 2, Per. iv.)

²³ From the same dies as lot 9, pl. 1., Sotheby, Sale Catalogue, 20th Jan., 1898.

²⁴ Three other examples, from the same dies, in my cabinet weigh 7.78, 7.97, and 7.83, and a fourth one from varied dies 7.90.

10. *Obv.*—Same, from varied die.

Rev.—Same. Beneath dolphin, Φ l, and *curling crests of waves*.

\mathcal{R} . $20 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 7.89. [Pl. X. 11, reverse.]

11. *Obv.*—Same. In f. to l., \vdash ; to r., Λ ; beneath horse, KAA .
 Ω

Rev.—Same. Beneath dolphin, only Φ l.

\mathcal{R} . 21×22 . Wt. 7.945. (Cf. Evans, Type H, 1.)

12. *Obv.*—Same as Nos. 9 and 10, from third die.

Rev.—Same, but beneath dolphin, KAA . (Cf. Evans, Type H, 3. B. M. Cat., 211.)

\mathcal{R} . 21×22 . Wt. 7.88. (Evans, H, 3. B. M. Cat., 210; and Santangelo, 2816–18.)

13. *Obv.*—Same, but in f. to l., \vdash ; to r., Λ ; beneath horse, KAA .
 Δ

Rev.—Same, but beneath dolphin, KAA and *waves*.

\mathcal{R} . $23\frac{1}{4}$. Wt. 7.81.

14. *Obv.*—Same, but in f. to l., Λ ; to r., \times ; beneath horse, KAA .²⁵
 N

Rev.—Same; beneath dolphin, KAA , but *no waves and no stars*.

\mathcal{R} . $21\frac{1}{2}$. Wt. 7.97. (Cf. Evans, Type H, 5.) (Reverse only from same die.)

²⁵ This obverse is almost exactly similar to B. M. Cat., 282, which is also represented in my cabinet by a beautiful stater from the same dies, weighing 8.05 (cf. Evans, pl. iv. 9). The letters on the obverse are in this case to l., Λ ; to r., N ; and beneath, KAA

15. *Obv.*—Same, but in f. to l., B; to r., ☉; beneath, KAA.
T

Rev.—Same, but on either side of Taras an eight-rayed star; beneath dolphin, ONA.

R. 20. Wt. 7.87. [Pl. X. 12, obverse.]
(Cf. Evans, Type H, 4.)

The above seven staters, which are all in the finest condition and from the same find, are described here to complete the list of varieties given by Mr. A. J. Evans, under Type H (Per. iv.), which does not include Nos. 10, 13, and 14. The unusually fine preservation of Nos. 9, 11, 12, and 15 shows that the letter on the obverse, beneath the artist's signature, KAA, is in no case, as hitherto read, A or Λ, and that the letters to right and left of the rider also often change. No. 9 is depicted here on account of its charming style and surprising condition, showing all the details of the types, and affording a striking instance of the very high development of art which prevailed at Taras during this period.

16. *Obv.*—Head of Athena l., wearing ear-ring, pearl necklace, and crested Athenian helmet, on side of which is Skylla with r. hand raised to her head. In f. to l., near chin, Γ.

Rev.—TAPAN (in f. to l. above). Herakles, naked, standing l., r. knee upon lion's back, holding club in raised r. hand, with which he is about to strike the lion, whose tail he holds in l.; behind, in f. to r., signed T.

R. 12 × 13. Wt. 1.14. [Pl. X. 13.]

This exquisite, and so far as I know unique, diobol is similar to a specimen in the Berlin Museum (cf. *Beschr.*, No. 218, taf. xiv.), which is, however, of later style and uninscribed. The head of Athena on this little coin may be compared with the finest found on the tetradrachms of Thurium, which are a well-known triumph of ancient art.

CIRCA 334-330 B.C.

17. *Obv.*—TAPA (in f. to r.). Head of Hera r., wearing stephane, on which *anthemion*, three-drop earring and pearl necklace; hair tied with plain fillet behind ear, and flowing in wavy curls on neck. Beaded border.

Rev.—TAPAΣ (in f. to r.). Taras, naked, on dolphin l., holding out r. hand with the palm seen fronting the spectator, as if to receive a small dolphin, which swims towards it, and holding in l. hand trident; his r. leg visible in front of dolphin's snout; in f. to l., thunderbolt and ⚡; beneath dolphin, signed M and Φ.

A. 13½. Wt. 4.35. [Pl. X. 14.]

A brilliant specimen of the extremely rare gold half-stater minted at Taras after the arrival²⁶ of Alexander the Molossian, and from the same dies as the four²⁷ hitherto known examples, but in finer preservation.

18. *Obv.*—Naked boy rider, hair tied in top-knot, crowning with r. hand horse standing r. Beneath horse, ΦΙ.

Rev.—Taras, of corpulent proportions, astride on dolphin to l., his further leg outlined in front of dolphin's head; his l. hand is lightly laid on the fish's back, and holds trident; in his r. he holds out a one-handled vase; beneath, large curling crests of waves. In f. to r., seated eagle with folded wings.

A. 21 × 23. Wt. 7.70. [Pl. X. 15.]
(The obverse struck from a fractured die.)

²⁶ Cf. M. P. Vlasto, *op. cit.*, p. 310, note 2, and p. 317, Type I. The above fine coin was found in 1899 at Taranto, not far from the railway station.

²⁷ (a) Berlin; cf. *Beschr.*, taf. x. No. 155, wt. 4.28. (b) B. M. Cat., No. 17, wt. 4.23. (c) Vienna, wt. 4.25. (d) Hirsch, xvi. Sale Catalogue, lot No. 18, wt. 4.28 (ex Imhoof-Blumer Collection).

The six varieties ascribed by Mr. A. J. Evans to the time of Alexander the Molossian all display on the obverse the naked horseman lancing downwards. The reverse of the above stater is from the same die as the very rare²⁸ coin which Mr. A. J. Evans has rightly placed at the head of this series (*loc. cit.*, cf. pl. vi. 1, now in Mr. F. Jameson's Collection). A second example of this hitherto unpublished type is noticed by Fiorelli (No. 1856), in the Naples Collection.

CIRCA 330-302 B.C.

19. *Obv.*—Naked horseman lancing downwards, and as No. 9, but of later style. Beneath horse, API
E

Rev.—TA ΠΑΣ (in f. to r.). Taras, naked, astride on dolphin to l., holding oar in l. hand, and in extended r. kantharos. In f. to l., KA.

R. 18 × 21. Wt. 7.90. [Pl. X. 16.]

An unpublished variety²⁹ of Mr. Evans's Type B, 22 (Per. v.) in perfect condition. The monogram should be read ΕΓΑ, which we find on two otherwise similar staters of this same type (cf. Evans, Per. v., Type B, 20 and 21).

M. P. VLASTO.

²⁸ A fine specimen in my cabinet from same dies as Evans, pl. vi. 1, weighs 7.80.

²⁹ Cf. Evans, p. 104, where, however, the letter in f. to r. of the rider is given as A. A perfect example of this type in my collection (wt. 7.90) reads certainly Α; and another otherwise similar stater (wt. 7.85) has the same monogram to right, but inverted Ε.

IX.

THE COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

(Continued from p. 218.)

(See Plates I.-V.)

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-}$, $\frac{S|C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S|P}{-}$ ONLY.¹

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-mark.	Size.	Authorities.
494	IMP [C CAR]AVSIVS P AV. B. The missing letters erased by double striking, by which the letters A A within segment of dotted circle have been substituted.	ABVNDENTIA AVG. Abundance, standing l., dropping fruits from r. hand.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	22.	Evans.
495	G. A.	COMES AVG. Neptune, nude, cloak on shoulder, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. inverted trident, r. foot on prow of vessel, l. on dolphin.	$\frac{S|P}{-}$	22.	Hunter.
496	S. A.	COMIS AVG. Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S|P}{-}$	21.	Spink.
497	S. B.	CONSERVAT AVG. Nude male figure, standing r., holding l. vertical spear, r. hand hanging down.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	25.	Hunter.

¹ It appears probable, from an examination of a large number of these coins, that the great majority of them were issued from the Colchester mint.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-} | - \frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
498	S. B.	As above, but r. hand outstretched.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	25.	Hunter.
499	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Faith, standing l., holding in each hand a military ensign.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Selborne.
500	... CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	FORTVNA REDVX. Fortune, standing l., holding r. rudder on globe, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} | -$		Hereford. Found at Kentchester.
501	G. A.	FORTVNAE. Fortune, seated l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Royal Mint.
502	G. A.	IOVI CONSERV. Jupiter, nude, standing l., mantle on shoulder, holding r. thunderbolt, l. ver- tical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Lincoln.
503	G. B.	IOVI CONSERVA. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
504	S. A.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Bodleian. Spink.

505	9. Radiate, draped, cuirassed bust l., holding r. globe, surmounted by eagle.	LAETITI AVG. As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Wickham.
506	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Coh. 117. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
507	6. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	Hunter. 21.
508	IMP C CARAVSIVS P AV. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Hunter. 21.
509	8. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Spink. 21.
510	9. A.	As above.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Lincoln. 22.
511	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., with lorum, holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	L - ITI AVG. As above, but l. hand not visible.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	K. M. 22.
512	5. A.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., his mantle floating behind him; holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy on shoulder.		$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	Stukeley, xxi. I. Webb. 22.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S|}{-}$, $\frac{S|C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S|P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
513	9. B.	As above, but without mantle.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
514	9. A.	MARTI AVG. Mars, standing l., holding a ———? and a spear (<i>etc</i>).	$\frac{S|P}{-}$		Coh. 167. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
515	8. A.	MARTI PACIFE. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, walking l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse spear; on l. arm buckler.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$		Coh. 168. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
516	5. C.	MARTI PACIFER. As above.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	23.	Evans.
517	9. A.	MARTI PACIFERO. As above.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	24.	Silchester.
518	5. A.	MARTI PROPVGN. Mars, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. buckler.	$\frac{?|C}{-}$	19.	Howorth.
519	9. A.	MONET AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	24.	Gnechi. Spink.

520	5. A.	MONETA AVG. As above.	$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22.	B. M.
521	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22.	Selborne. Hunter. Lincoln.
522	8. B.	NEPTVNO REDVCI. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. vertical trident.	$\frac{S | P}{-}$	23.	Evans.
523	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. B.	ORIENS AVG. Radiate, semi-nude Sun, mantle wrapped round him, r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	$\frac{S | P}{-}$	25.	Hunter.
524	1. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22.	B. N.
525	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{-}$	21, 22.	Various.
526	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{S | C \quad S | P}{-}$	21 to 24.	Various.
527	5. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\frac{S | C}{-}$	20.	B. M.
528	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{S | P}{-}$	21.	Lincoln.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-}$, $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
529	8. A. { 8. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$ $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	22, 23.	Lincoln. Spink, &c.
530	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Lincoln.
531	9. A. { 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$ $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	21 to 24.	Various.
532	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	21.	York.
533	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F A. I AVG.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$ $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	23, 24.	Selborne. Royal Mint.
534	As above. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Howorth.
535	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Selborne.
536	6. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$ $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$	21, 22.	Various.

537	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22.	Selborne.
538	S. A.	As above.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22, 23.	Lincoln. Spink.
539	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. B.	As above.		$\frac{S | P}{-}$	24.	R. & F.
540	9. A. { 9. B. }	As above.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	22, 23.	Various.
541	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{S | -}{-}$	23.	Selborne.
542	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.		$\frac{S | P}{-}$	23.	B. M.
543	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F [AVG]. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	21.	Lincoln.
544	9. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. cornucopiae.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	24.	B. M. Found at Coleford.
545	IMP CARAVSIVS P F I AV. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. patera over altar, l. cornucopiae and rudder.		$\frac{S | C}{-}$	21.	Fitzwilliam.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-}$, $\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
546	5. A.	PAX AVGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21.	Beresford Smith.
547	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21.	R. & F. Old Catalogue, <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , x. 20.
548	9. A. ? 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-} \frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21, 22.	Various.
549	3. A.	PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopias; between staff and foot, globe.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$		Stukeley, ix. 9.
550	8. B.	As above, but staff between globe and foot.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-} \frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21, 22.	Lincoln.
551	9. B.	As above, but globe between staff and foot.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-} \frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21, 23.	Lincoln.
552	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Selborne.

		PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopias.	S | C	S | P	22.	Various.
553	1. A.					
554	6. A.	As above.	S | C		20.	Lincoln.
555	9. A.	As above.	S | C		22.	Lincoln.
556	9. B.	As above.	S | C		23.	Webb.
557	9. B.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans-verse sceptre.	S | C		22.	B. N.
558	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	S | C		22.	Hunter.
559	8. A.	PROVID AVGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff which rests between globe and foot, l. cornucopias.	S | C		21.	Fitzwilliam.
560	6. A.	PROVID AVGGG. As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	S | P		21.	Bodleian.
561	8. A.	As above.	S | C	S | P	22.	Lincoln. B. N.
562	9. A.	As above.	S | P		21.	R. & F.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-}$, $\frac{S|C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S|P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-mark.	Size.	Authorities.
563	S. A.	PROVIDE AVG. As above, but Providence holds r. staff resting on globe.	$\frac{S|P}{-}$	22.	Hunter.
564	9. B.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	21, 22.	Hunter, Lincoln. R. & F.
565	6. C.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans- verse sceptre.	$\frac{S|P}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
566	5. B.	SAECVLI FELICITA. Emperor, in military attire, standing r., holding r. transverse spear, l. globe.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	23.	Selborne.
567	9. B.	SAECVLI FELICITAS. As above.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$		Stukeley, v. 3.
568	IMP CARAVSIVS L....S. A. (INVICTVS?)	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding a serpent coiled round and rising from an altar, holding r. paten, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S|C}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
569	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S|P}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

570	9. A.	SALVS AVGG. Health, standing r., holding serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	S | P —	21.	Lincoln.
571	9. A.	SPES PVBL. Hope, walking l., holding r. flower, l. lifting her robe.	S | P —	21, 22.	B. M. Hunter.
572	6. B.	SPES PVBLICA. As above.	S | C —		Stukeley, xi. 8.
573	9. A.	As above.	S | P —	21.	Webb.
574	8. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., with lorum, but with- out spear or buckler.	TEMP FELI. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	S | C —	22.	Hall. Found at Bury.
575	8. B.	TEMPORVM FEL. As above.	S | C —	22.	Royal Mint.
576	9. B.	As above, but Happiness holds r. wreath.	S | P —	25.	Hunter.
577	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above, but Happiness holds r. long caduceus.	S | P —	23.	Hunter.
578	9. A.	TEMPORVM FELICIT. Happiness, standing l., leaning on long caduceus.	S | P —		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
579	9. A.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	S | P —	22, 23.	B. M., &c.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-} | - \frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S}{-} | \frac{P}{-}$ ONLY—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
580	9. Radiate, draped busts of Emperor and Sun, jugate, l., the latter holding r. whip.	VIRTUS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. buckler, l. trophy on shoulder.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	23.	B. M.
581	9. As above, but without whip.	As above, but Mars holds r. transverso spear.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$		Stukeley, vi. 9.
582	9. B.	As above, but Mars holds l. buckler.	$\frac{S}{-} | \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Hunter.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR.

GOLD.

583	9. D.	LEG III FL. Lion, walking l., in his mouth thunderbolt.	$\frac{-}{-} | \frac{-}{-}$ RSR		Coh. 139 (Ancient Catalogue).
584	VIRTUS CARAVSI. Helmated, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear, buckler on l. shoulder.	ROMANO RENOVA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus [Pl. I. 5.]	$\frac{-}{-} | \frac{-}{-}$ RSR	19.	B. N.

SILVER.					
585	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre; before horse, irregularly shaped object, probably captive, l.	- | - RSR	17.	Hunter.
586	IMP CARAVSIVS INIVI. D.	As above, but without captive.			Coh. 9.
587	4. E.	As above.	- | - RSR	19.	Brooke, Found at Lambourne, Berks.
588	IMP CARAV— E.	As above, sceptre not visible.	- | - SRS	19.	Baldwin.
589	IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVIG. D.	. . . . . NQG (ADVENTVS blundered?). As above, but with captive.	- | - RSR		Coh. 10 (Moustier).
590	5. D. Wt. 74.5 grains.	ADVENTVS AVGG. Emperor in military attire, riding r., hold- ing r. above head horizontal spear; beneath horse, enemy on hand and knee. [Pl. I. 7.]	- | - RSR	17.5.	B. M.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued*.SILVER—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
591	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., torus on l. shoulder, holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle. Wt. 39.75 grains.	CLARIT CARAVSI AV. Radiate, draped bust of Sun with long hair.	- | - -	19.	Evans. ²
592	5. As above.	CONCORD MILIT. Concord, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	- | - RSR	18.	Hunter.
593	3. D.	CONCORDIA AVG. Two hands joined.	- | - RSR	18.	Evans.
594	5. D.	As above.	- | - RSR	18.	Evans.
595	4. D. Wt. 49 grains.	CONCORDIA MILIT. As above.	- | - RSR	17, 18.	B. M. Hunter. Boddeian. R. & F.
596	5. E.	CONCORDIA [MILIT]. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.	- | - RSR	18.	K. M.

597	1. D.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two hands joined.		-|- RSR	Coh. 41.
598	5. D. Wt. 69.5 grains.	As above.	[Pl. I. 8.]	-|- RSR	Stukeley, xx. 8. B. N.
599	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust, torum on l. shoulder, holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle.	As above.		-|- RSR	Evans, Bachofen von Eckl.
600	9. D.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. As above.		-|- RSR	Warne.
601	4. D.	CONSERVAV. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l. on rock, hold- ing r. anchor, l. vertical trident.		-|- RSR	Hunter.
602	5. D.	As above.		-|- RSR	Evans, Found at Verulam.
603	4. D.	EXPECTAT VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.		-|- RSR	Mon. Brit., v. 13.

* Sir John Evans considers the coin to be of this mint.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued.*SILVER—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
604	4. E. Wt. 54·7 grains.	EXPECTATE VENI. As above.	- | - RSR	19.	B. M. (Sully find.) Evans.
605	5. D. Wt. 71·5 grains. " 52·5 " " 46·0 "	As above, but Britannia sometimes holds l. trident. [Pl. I. 9.]	- | - RSR	18, 21.	B. M.
606	4. D.	EXPECTATI. As above.	- | - RSR		Bateman.
607	5. D.	As above.	- | - RSR	19.	Rollin.
608	IMP CARAVSIVS P F Laureate, draped bust r., holding r. globe.	EXPECTATI VENIES. ³ As above.	- | - RSR	17.	Hunter. Bodleian.
609	5. D.	FEDES [M]LITVM. Faith, standing l., holding in each hand military ensign.	- | - RSR	17.	Evans.
610	5. D. Wt. 62 grains.	FELICITA AV. Galley r., mast, double cordage, 4 rowers, 6 oars, rudder, waves.	- | - RSR	18.	B. N.

611	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust l. with lorum, holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	FELICITA AVG. Galley l., as above, but 5 rowers.	- | - RSR	19.	Evans.
612	5. D.	FELICITAS. Galley r., as above, but 3 rowers, 5 oars.	- | - RSR		Stukeley, i. 4.
613	5. D. Wt. 68.5 grains.	As above, but 4 rowers, 5 oars. [Pl. I. 10.]	- | - RSR	18.	B. M. Hunter.
614	5. E. Wt. 56.5 grains.	As above, but 5 rowers, 11 oars. [Pl. I. 11.]	- | - RSR	19.	K. M.
615	5. Laureate, draped bust l., with lorum, holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	FELICITAS AVG. Galley, as above, 4 rowers, 5 oars.	- | - RSR		Stukeley, iii. 1.
616	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. D.	FIDE MI AV. Faith, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping r. hand of Emperor, standing l., in military attire.	- | - RSR (?)	19.	Evans.
617	5. D.	FIDEM MILITV— Equity, looking l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.			Col. 78.
618	5. D. Wt. 49.4 grains.	FIDES MILIT. Faith, looking l., holding in each hand a military ensign.	- | - RSR	17.5.	B. M.

³ The published reading, EXPICTATE VENIES, is erroneous.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued*.
SILVER—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
619	Not given.	FORTVNA AVG. "Fortune, with her attributes, standing."	- | - RSR		Akerman, 20.
620	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. D.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, seated l. on wheel, holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	- | - RSR	18.	Hunter.
621	5. D. Wt. 63 grains.	LEG IIII FL. Lion, walking l., in his mouth a thunder-bolt. [Pl. I. 13.]	- | - RSR	19.	B. M.
622	5. D. Wt. 53 grains.	ORIENS AVG. Sun, radiate, nude, mantle on shoulder, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	- | - RSR	19.	B. M.
623	5. E.	As above, globe not visible.	- | - RSR	19.	Bodleian. (Very base metal.)
624	9. Laureate, draped bust l., holding r. sceptre.	As above, with globe.	- | - RSR		Coh. 183.
625	9. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.			Coh. 191.

626	5. D.	RENOVAT ROMA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.		-|- RSR		Coh. 291.
627	5. E.	RENOVAT ROMAN. As above.	[Pl. I. 14.]	-|- RSR	20.	Carlyon Brit- ton, Found- in Somerset- shire.
628	5. D.	RENOVAT ROMANO. As above.		-|- RSR		Coh. 293.
629	5. E.	As above.	[Pl. II. 1.]	-|- RSR	18.	B. M. Hunter.
630	5. D.	RENOVAT RVMANO. As above.		-|- RSR	18.	K. M. Boyne.
631	Not given.	ROMAE AETERNAE. Rome, seated in temple.		-|- RSR		Akerman, 41.
632	2. F.	ROM - - - She-wolf, r., suckling Romulus and Remus.		-|- RXR	18.	<i>Ant. Rich. Num. Circ.</i> 4478.
633	IMP. CARAVSIVS P F 11G. E.	ROMANO RENO. As above.		- RSR	18.	Evans.
634	IMP. CARAVSIVS P E AG. Wt. 70.4 grains. E.	ROMANO RENOV. As above.	[Pl. II. 2.]	-|- RSR	18.	B. M.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued*.SILVER—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
635	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	- | - RSR	18.	Hunter.
636	4. E.	ROMANO RENOVA. As above.	- | - RSR	20.	Musée de Lyon.
637	5. D.	As above.	- | - RSR		Warne.
638	5. D.	ROME HERC. Victory, crowning male figure in temple of 6 columns.	- | - RSR	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 34.
639	5. E.	VBERITA AV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- | - RSR	19.	Silchester.
640	1. Laureate, draped bust l. with lorium, holding r. globe.	As above.	- | - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 40. Found at Roten. ⁴
641	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. As above, but holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle. Wt. 66 grains.	As above.	- | - RSR	18.	B. M.

	As above.	VBERITAS AVG. Draped female, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping band of soldier standing l., holding l. vertical spear.	- | - RSR	18.	Hunter.
642	As above.				
643	IMP CARAVSIVS P F. As above, but holding r. globe.	As above. [Pl. II 4.]	- | - RSR	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 37. Found at Rouen. ⁴
644	As above, but holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	VBERSTA AV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- | - SR		Akerman, 44. Found in the Thames.
645	L. D.	VBERTA AVG. As above.	- | - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 39.
646	S. E.	VBERTAS AVG. As above, but cow standing l.	- | - RSR		Stakeley, xx. 10.
647	IMP CARAVSIVS P F. Laureate, draped bust l., with lorium, holding r. globe. Wt. 92 grains. Cohen calls this coin "denier et demi."	VBERVTA AHV. As above, but cow standing r.	- | - RSF		Coh. 365.
648	4. E.	VIRTUS AVG. Lion, walking l., holding thunderbolt in mouth. [Pl. II 5.]	- | - RSR	20.	B. N.
649	5. D.	As above.	- | - RSR	19.	Graechl.

⁴ See p. 31.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued*.SILVER—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
650	5. F.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ \text{RSR} \end{array}$	20.	Spink.
651	IMP CARAVSIV AVG. D.	—VORIVIVA. (Very doubtful.) She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ \text{R} + \text{R} \end{array}$	19.	Hunter.
652	5. D. Wt. 78.5 grains.	VOTO PVBLICO. Rectangular lighted altar, inscribed MVL TIS XX IMP [Pl. II. 7.]	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ \text{RSR} \end{array}$	17.5.	B. M. Montagu.
653	5. E.	As above, but MVL TISXX IMP	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ \text{RSR} \end{array}$	18.	Ready.
654	5. E. Wt. 66.2 grains.	VOTO PVBLICO. Laurel wreath, enclosing MVL TIS XX IMP [Pl. II. 6.]	$\begin{array}{c} - | - \\ \text{RSR} \end{array}$	17, 18.	Hunter. B. M.

655	5. D.	VOTVM PVBLIC. Altar, as above.	[Pl. II. 8.]	- | - RSR	19.	Hunter, Gnechli.
656	5. D.	VOTVM PVBLICVM. As above.		- | - RSR		Coh. 410. Wigan.
BRONZE.						
657	5. A.	APOLLINI CO AVG. Griffin, walking l.		- | - RSR	20.	Howarth.
658	3. A.	CONCO - - - (retrograde). Concord, standing r., holding l. vertical sceptre, r. hand clasping r. hand of Emperor, in military attire, standing l., holding l. transverse sceptre.		- | - RSR	19.	Bodlician.
659	5. B.	- - - CORD - - Two draped figures, standing, that to the left holding r. sceptre, between them a military ensign. (Indistinct.)		- | - RSR	20.	Robinson.
660	1. A.	CONCOR MI. Two hands joined.		- | - RSR	19.	R. M.
661	5. A.	CONCORD MILIT. As above.		- | - RSR		Akerman, 22.
662	5. B.	CONCORDIA AVG. As above.		- | - RSR	18.	Bodlician.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
663	5. A.	CONCORDIA MIL. As above.	-|- RSR		Coh. 35.
664	5. B.	As above.	-|- RSR	21.	Hunter.
665	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. As above.	-|- RSR	19.	B. M. Found at Oxydon.
666	5. C.	EXPECTATE VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical spear.	-|- RSR	23.	Evans.
667	1. C.	EFELICITAS. Galley r., mast, 4 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	-|- RSR	18.	Evans. ²
668	5. D.	FELICITAS. As above, but 5 rowers.	-|- RSR	17.	Evans.
669	1. A.	P F AVC - - - ITAS. Galley r., the oars of which almost coin- cide with the radii of the crown of an earlier Emperor, one of whose coins has been used as a flan.	-|- RSR	22.	Fitzwilliam.

670	4. A.	FORTVNA AVG. Diad. of Fortune r., holding patera and flowers.	$\frac{1}{-}$ RSR (?)	21.	Evans.
671	5. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{1}{-}$ RSR	19.	Hunter.
672		ORIES - - - Sun, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	$\frac{1}{-}$ RSR		Akerman, 122.
673	5. A.	RENOVAT ROMA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	$\frac{1}{-}$ RSR		Akerman, 161.
674	5. A.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated in temple with 6 columns.	$\frac{1}{-}$ R**A*	23.	Hunter.
675	5. A.	ROM-E RVA. Rome, standing, as above.	$\frac{1}{-}$ RCR	18.	Hunter.
676	5. B.	ROMANO RENOV. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus. [Pl. II. 10.]	$\frac{1}{-}$ RSR	18.	Webb.

* Sir John Evans, in *Nam. Chron.*, 1905, p. 22, says that this coin "is of the Roman rather than the British fabric. The reverse die appears to have been copied from a coin struck in Britain." The coin is, however, described here for the galley type, only used in this mint and at Rouen, is here associated with the legend FELICITAS, while at Rouen the legend LAETITIA is, except in the possible case of this coin, alone used. The style of the coin is certainly somewhat continental, but it appears superior to that of the Rouen mint.

* Probably an imitation of a common Roman mint-mark of Probus. The attribution to this mint is doubtful.

COINS BEARING THE MINT-MARK RSR—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities. ¹
677	5. A.	VBERITA AVG. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- | - RSR	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 32.
678	1. A.	VBERTAS AVG. As above.	- | - RSR		Stukeley, xxx. 10.
679	5. A.	As above.	- | - RSR	22.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 134.
680	5. D.	VOTVM PVBLIC. Rectangular, lighted altar, inscribed MVL TIS XX IMP	- | - RSR	21.	Evans.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN).

GOLD.

681	1. D.	CONCORDIA MILITV. (The last two letters in exergue.) Concord, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	- - ΛΛ	19.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 130. Evans. Found at Rouen.
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682	1. D. Wt. 71 grains.	[CONCOR]DIA MILITVM. (The last two letters in exergue.) Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping the hand of Concord, standing l. [Pl. I. 2.]	- - VM	18.	K. M.
683	9. F.	As above.			Coh. 39.
684	9. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., with lorum. Wt. 58 grains.	As above. [Pl. I. 1.]	- | - VM	18.	B. N.
685	1. As above, but holding r. globe.	SILVER. VBERITA AV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- | - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 40. Found at Rouen. ⁷
686	IMP CARAVSIVS P F. As above.	VBERITAS AVG. Draped female figure, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping hand of soldier standing l., holding l. vertical spear.	- | - RSR	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 37. Found at Rouen. ⁷
687	Not given.	BRONZE. AEQVITAS MVNDI. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopie.			Stevenson's <i>Diad.</i> Found at Rouen.
688	7. C.	CONCOR MILIT. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.	- | - -	19.	R. & F. Old Catalogue.

⁷ See p. 31.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
689	1. B.	ECVITAS MVND. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	19.	Webb.
690	IMP CARAVSIVS IVG. C.	ECVITAS MVNDI. As above.	- | - -	21.	Spink.
691	6. B.	As above.	- | - -	21.	Spink.
692	7. C.	EGVITAS MVNDI. As above.	- | - -	20.	Howorth.
693	1. C.	[Pl. IV. 5.] EFLICITAS. Galley r., mast, 4 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	- | - RSR	18.	<i>Nam. Chron.</i> , 1905, p. 22. Evans. ³
694	6. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Faith, standing l.	- | - -	18.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
695	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. B.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	19.	R. & F. Old Catalogue.
696	6. A.	As above, but holding r. rudder.	- | - -	20.	K. M.
697	7. C.	FORTVNA RE. As above, but holding r. wheel.	- | - -	20.	Howorth.

698	IMP C CARAVSIVS IN IVG. A.	FORTVNA RED. Fortune, standing l., sacrificing at altar.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
699	1. C.	FORTVNA RED. Fortune, standing l., leaning r. on rudder, holding l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	19.	R. & F.
700	6. A.	As above.	- | - -	20.	Selborne.
701	IMP C CARAVSIVS - - - C.	As above.	- | - -	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , vii. 20.
702	6. C.	FORTVNA REDV. As above.	- | - -	18.	Coh. 95. Found at Rouen. Royal Mint.
703	1. A.	FORTVNA REDV. Fortune, seated l. on wheel, holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
704	6. C.	As above.	- | - -	18.	R. & F. Lincoln.
705	7. C.	FORTVNAE. Fortune, standing l., holding r. wheel, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	18, 19.	R. & F. Lincoln.
706	7. C.	LAETITA. Galley l., without mast, 6 rowers, 8 oars, rudder, waves.	- | - OPV	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 18.

* See note on this coin under mint "RSR" (p. 315).

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
707	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	[LAE]TITIA. Galley r., rowers.	- | - -	20.	Coh. 121. B. N.
708	6. A.	LAETITIA. Galley r., without mast, 6 rowers, 8 oars, rudder, waves.	- | - OPR	18.	<i>Mon. Br.</i> , viii. 20.
709	7. C.	As above. 6 rowers, 7 oars. 6 " 8 " 7 " 8 " [Pl. IV. 6.]	- | - OPR (sometimes) - | - OPA	19, 20, 21, 22.	R. & F. Featherston- haugh. Howorth. Rouen.
710	6. B.	PAX EXERCITI. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. military ensign.	- | - XXI	18.	Mowat.
711	9. B.	PRO - - - - - Providence, standing l., holding r. olive- branch, l. transverse sceptre.	- | - -	19.	Fitzwilliam.
712	9. A.	PROVID - - - - Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
713	9. C.	As above.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

714	6. C.	PROVIDE AVG. As above.	-| - -	18, 20.	Boulogne. R. & F. Lincoln.
715	7. B.	As above.	-| - -	19.	Fitzwilliam.
716	7. C.	As above.	X | - -	20.	Webb.
717	6. B.	PROVIDEN. As above.	-| - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
718	6. A.	PROVIDEN AVG. As above.	-| - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
719	9. A.	PROVIDEN AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. 3 ears of corn, l. transverse sceptre. [Pl. IV. 7.]	-| - -	19.	Gneechi. R. & F. Webb.
720	7. A.	PROVIDENT. As above.	-| - -	19.	Boulogne. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
721	IMP C CARAVSIVS IIG. A.	As above.	-| - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
722	4. A.	PROVIDENTII AV. Providence, standing staff, l. cornucopiae.	-| - -	20.	Lincoln.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
723	9. A.	PROVIDENTIA. Providence, standing l., holding r. three ears of corn, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{-|-}{\text{H E}}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue. ⁹
724	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{-|-}{\text{H G}}$	17.	Boulogne.
725	9. A.	- - - - DENTIA. As above. Uncertain object in field l.	$\frac{-|-}{-}$ not visible	17.	Webb.
726	Illegible. A.	PROVIDENTIA AV. As above.	$\frac{-|-}{-}$	18.	Lincoln.
727	9. A.	PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre. [Pl. V. 3.]	$\frac{-|-}{-}$	20.	Webb. ¹⁰
728	9. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. branch.			R. & F. Old Catalogue.
729	9. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. three ears of corn.			R. & F. Old Catalogue.
730	9. A.	PRVIDEN[TIA]. As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{-|-}{-}$	19, 20.	Boulogne.

731	5. A.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated l., holding r. globe, l. vertical sceptre, by her side a buckler.	- 1 - -	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xli. 20. Found at Rouen. ¹⁰
732	6. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding from a large patena, serpent coiled round and rising from altar, holding l. cornucopioe.	- 1 - -	19.	Webb.
733	7. A.	As above.	- 1 - -	19.	Lincoln.
734	9. A.	As above.	- 1 - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
735	9. B.	As above (sometimes without patena).	- 1 - -	18, 20.	Lincoln.
736	6. A.	As above, but serpent rises to l. of altar.	- 1 - -	19.	Lincoln.
737	7. C.	As above.	- 1 - -	18, 19, 20.	Various.
738	7. C.	As above. [Pl. IV. 8, 9.]	- 1 - R	18, 22.	Webb.

* This mint-mark is a misreading of the word [A]VG in exergue.

¹⁰ These coins are of superior workmanship, but not of British fabric. The profile is unusually youthful and pleasing, and somewhat resembles that of Tetricus the Younger. The fact that one, at any rate, of them was found at Rouen seems to support their attribution to that mint.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
739	6. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., sacrificing at altar, holding r. paten, l. cornucopie. As above.	- | - -	20.	Selborne.
740	6. C.	As above.	- | - -	19.	R. & F.
741	6. C.	As above, without altar.	- | - -	20.	Boulogne.
742	9. A.	As above, with altar.	- | - R	20.	Guechl. Boulogne.
743	9. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent coiled round staff, holding l. vertical sceptre. As above, but Health holds l. cornucopie.	- | - -	19.	Lincoln. R. & F.
744	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	As above, but Health holds l. cornucopie.	- | - -	20.	<i>Nom. Chron.</i> , 1873, p. 90.
745	6. A.	SALVS AVGG. Health, standing l., sacrificing at an altar.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
746	6. A.	SALVS III. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. cornucopie.	- | - -		Coh. 326. B. N.

747	7. A.	SALVS IIII AVG. As above.	- 1 - -	19.	Howarth.
748	7. C.	SECVRITAS PER. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	- 1 - -	21.	Howarth.
749	9. A.	SECVRITAS PERP. As above.	- 1 - -	17, 19, 20.	K. M. R. & F., &c.
750	IMP CARAVSIVS INIC. A.	As above.	- 1 - -	19.	R. & F.
751	6. A.	TEMPORVM F. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopias.	- 1 - -	17, 18, 19.	Boulogne. Lancoln. R. & F.
752	6. B.	As above.	- 1 - -	17.	Royal Mint.
753	7. C.	As above.	- 1 - -	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 21.
754	6. A.	TEMPORVM FEL. As above.	- 1 - -	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 20. Found at Rouen.
755	7. A.	As above.	- 1 - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Siz.	Authorities.
756	IMP CARAVSIVS II.	As above.	- | - -		Col. 345.
757	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above.	- | - -	20.	R. & F.
758	1. A.	TEMPORVM FELILIT (sic). As above.	- | - -	19.	R. & F.
759	1. A.	TVTELA. Protectress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patern or wreath, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	19.	R. & F.
760	5. A.	As above.	- | - -	19.	Mon. Brët., xiii. 27. Found at Rouen. Boulogne.
761	6. A.	As above.	- | - -	18, 19.	B. N. Lincola.
762	9. A.	As above.	- | - -	18, 19.	K. M. Howorth.
763	IMP CARAVSIVS III. A.	As above.	- | - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

764	IMP C CARAVSIVS F P AG. A.	As above.		- | - -	18.	Hunter.
765	IMP C CARAVSIVS F P AVVG. A.	As above.		- | - -	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> xiii. 28.
766	6. A.	As above, but Protectress holds r. flower.		- | - -	18, 20, 21.	R. & F. Found at Rouen. Boulogne.
767	6. A.	TVTELA AVG. Proctress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patena, l. cornucopiae.		- | - -	17, 19.	B. M. Lincoln, &c.
768	6. A.	As above.		- | - 101		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
769	6. C.	As above.		- | - -	18.	Royal Mint.
770	7. A.	As above.		- | - -	18, 19.	Boulogne, Spink.
771	9. A.	As above.		- | - -	19, 20.	Boulogne.
772	9. A.	As above, but without patena.		- | - -	20.	R. & F.
773	9. B.	As above.	[Pl. IV. 10.]	- | - -	19.	Rouen.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
774	6. C.	As above, but Protectress holds r. flower.	- 1 - IOI	19.	Giuseppi.
775	7. A.	As above.	- 1 - -	20.	Boulogne.
776	3. A.	As above, but Protectress holds l. anchor with shaft broken.	- 1 - -	19.	Lincoln.
777	Not given.	As above, but Protectress holds l. vertical sceptre.	- 1 - -		<i>Ant. Rich.</i>
778	9. A.	TVTELA DIVI AVG. Protectress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.	- 1 - -	19.	Boulogne.
779	9. C.	As above.	- 1 - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
780	6. A.	TVTELA P. Protectress, standing l., holding r. flower, l. cornucopiae.	- 1 - -	20.	R. & F.
781	6. C.	As above.	- 1 - -	17.	Lincoln.

782	7. A.	As above.			19.	Spink.
783	IMP C CARAUSIVS P IVG. B.	As above.		- | - -	20.	Royal Mint.
784	6. A.	VIRT [A]VG]. Hercules in lion's skin, standing r., clasping hand of female figure, standing l., holding l. cornucopiac, between them lighted altar.		- | - Λ	18.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 133. Warne. Evans. ¹¹
785	6. C.	As above.		- | - not visible	18.	Webb. ¹¹
786	6. C.	VIRTV AVG. As above.		- | - XX	21.	Akerman, 230, Pl. v. 43. Found near Newbury, lost in post. ¹¹
787	5. B.	VIRTV[S AVG]. Mars in military attire, standing l., holding r. globe surmounted by Victory, l. spear and resting on buckler.		- | - -	18.	Sotheby, Feb., 1905.
788	9. A.	As above.				Coh. 395.
789	6. C.	As above, but r. hand rests on buckler, l. holds spear.		- | - -	19.	Lincoln.
790	9. A.	As above.		- | - -	20, 22.	B. M., &c.

¹¹ Of Continental fabric, but perhaps not of Rouen.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
791	9. B.	As above.	- | - -	20.	Lancelotti.
792	7. C.	VIRTUS AVG. Minerva, standing l., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding vertical spear.	- | - -	20.	Howorth.
793	9. A.	VIRTUS IV AVG. Mars, in military attire, standing l., hold- ing l. spear, r. hand resting on buckler.	- | - -	19.	Selborne, Boulogne.
794	6. C. Wt. 74 grains.	..... G. Togated figure, standing r., clasping hand of draped female figure standing l.	- | - -	18.	York. Very thick flan.
795	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. C.	[CON]CORDI MIL. Emperor, togated (?), standing r., clasping hand of Concord standing l.	- | - -	17.	Royal Mint.

The following piece is of Continental fabric, but differs very materially in style, portraiture, and in the decoration of the cuirass, from any of the above; the profile closely resembles that of Claudius Gothicus.

UNCERTAIN MINT.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS. SILVER.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
796	IMP CARAVSIVS INIVI. D.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre. (No captive.)		Coh. 9.
797	5. D. Wt. 57 grains.	As above.	20.	B. M.
798	5. D.	ADVENTVS AVGG. Emperor in military attire, riding rapidly r., holding r. above his head spear, beneath two captives with hands raised.		Stukeley, ii. 1.
799	3. D.	CONSER AVG. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l. on rock, holding r. anchor, l. vertical trident.	20.	B. M.
800	5. D.	FIDEM MILITV. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.		Coh. 78.
801	5. D.	FIDEM MILITVM NN. As above.		Banduri, Stukeley, ii. 4. Thomas.
802	4. E.	ORIVNA AVG (FORTVNA AVG). Within laurel wreath, half-length bust of Fortune r., her r. arm and hand visible, holding olive-branch, behind her a flower(?). [Pl. I. 12.]	18.	B. N.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.SILVER—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
803	4. D.	HIVTI AV (VIRTVS AVG?). Galley r., mast, cordage, 4 rowers, 7 oars, rudder, waves.	19.	Evans.
804	IMP CARAVSIVS P F. D.	ILSVIAV. Galley, mast, cordage, 4 rowers.		Coh. 105.
805	5. D.	IXPICTATIA MIL. Female, standing r., presenting ensign to Emperor, standing l., holding l. spear.		Coh. 114.
806	5. D. Wt. 65.5 grains.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	18.	B. M.
807	5. E.	[PA]X AVC. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch (?), l. vertical sceptre.	19.	Hunter. Mint-mark not visible.
808	9. A.	As above.		Stukeley, xiv. 1. Probably washed bronze.
809	9. Laureate bust l., wearing lorium, holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	As above.		Coh. 190.

810	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. cornucopiae.	18.	Hunter.
811	5. D. Wt. 57 grains.	PRINCIPI IVVENT. Youth in military attire, standing l., holding r. olive-branch downwards, l. vertical sceptre.	19.	B. M.
812	5. D.	SHLVS HVG. (SALVS AVG). Health, standing l., r. hand resting on short military ensign, l. holding long ensign.	20.	Montagu.
813	5. E.	[TEMPOR]VM FELICIT. Happiness, standing l., holding r. small globe, l. cornucopiae.	18.	Hunter.
814	1. Laureate draped bust l., with lorum, holding r. globe.	UBERVTA HV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated.		Coh. 366.
815	5. D.	VICTORI AVG. Emperor, standing l., in military attire, holding r. globe, l. spear, crowned by Victory standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 47.
816	5. D.	VICTORIA AVG. As above.	18.	B. M.
817	Not given.	VLTO PAX AVG. Draped female figure, standing r., holding l. patera, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. spear (?), between them altar.		Akerman, 47.
818	5. D.	VLTORA AVG. As above.	16.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 45.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
819	3. B.	[AD]IVTRIX AVG. Half-length winged Victory r., holding r. wreath, l. palm, neck grotesquely long.	21.	Hunter.
820	5. B.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand up- raised, l. holding short transverse sceptre; before horse, bound captive seated l.	17, 19, 20, 22.	K. M. Lincoln.
821	3. B.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	20.	Webb.
822	5. B.	As above, but sceptre transverse and captive seated r.	22.	Hunter.
823	5. A.	ADVENTVS AVG. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopias.	20, 21.	B. M. Found at Lynne. Bodleian, Howorth.
824	6. A.	ADVENTVS CARAVSI. Emperor in military attire, riding l., holding globe in each hand.	22.	Hunter.
825	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but r. hand raised, l. holding short sceptre.	21.	Bodleian.

826	4. B.	AEQVITAS AVG. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	17.	Featherstonhaugh.
827	5. B.	As above.	20.	B. N. Hunter.
828	5. A.	AEQTA AVG. (<i>sto</i>). Equity, as above, at her feet l. altar.	20.	Silchester.
829	2. A.	APOLLINI CONS. Griffin, walking l.	22.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , vi. 2.
830	5. B.	AVGNA AVG. (<i>sto</i>). (ANNONA AVG?) Female figure, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding cornucopiae.	23.	Webb.
831	Not given.	COH PR Four military ensigns.		<i>Ant. Rich.</i>
832	2. A.	COHR PRAET. As above.	20.	Hunter.
833	5. A.	COHRT PRAET. As above.	21.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
834	5. C.	COMES AVG. Minerva, standing r., holding r. vertical spear, l. olive-branch.		Stukeley, iv. 9.
835	6. A.	COMES AVG. Neptune, nude, cloak on shoulder, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. inverted trident, r. foot on prow of vessel, l. on dolphin.	22.	Hunter.

UNCERTAIN MINT—continued.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
826	5. A.	COMES AVG. Winged Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	20.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
837	5. B.	As above.	23.	Hunter.
838	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	21.	Boddeian.
839	8. A.	As above, but Victory walking r.	22.	B. M.
840	9. B.	As above.		Stakeley, xxvi. 6.
841	IMP CARAVSIV. A.	COMES AV[G]. Female figure, standing l., holding r. globe, l. resting on buckler.	18.	Hunter.
842	5. A.	COMIT[ES] AV. (retrograde). Draped female figure, standing r., l. hand raised, r. clasping r. hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., l. hand outstretched, between them boy standing, r. hand raised.	17.	Evans.

843	5. B.	CONCORD AVGG. Concord, standing l., holding in each hand a military ensign.			Stukeley, xix. 6.
844	5. A.	CONCORD MILIT. Two hands joined.	18.		Fitzwilliam.
845	1. A.	CONCORDIA AVGG. Concord, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.			Stukeley, xxvii. 10.
846	4. B.	CONCORDIA M. Two hands joined.	24.		Royal Mint.
847	5. A.	As above.	22, 24.		Selborne. Lincoln.
848	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. .A.	CONCORDIA MIL. Soldier, standing r., holding l. vertical spear, clasping hand of soldier standing l., holding l. standard.	23.		<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vii. 224. Bliss.
849	5. B.	CONCORDIA MILIT. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Concord standing l.	21.		Hunter.
850	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. As above.	21.		B. M.
851	5. A.	CONCORDIA NILITVM (<i>etc.</i>). Legend continued through exergue. Two hands joined.	21.		Selborne.
852	5. A.	CONCORDIA NILITVM (<i>etc.</i>). Wolf, suckling Romulus and Remus.	18.		Hunter.

UNCERTAIN MINT—continued.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
853	5. No drapery visible. Below bust S. A.	CONSERVAT AVG. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l., holding r. anchor, l. inverted trident.	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , vi. 31.
854	5. B.	CON . . . VA. As above; below, a dolphin.	20, 25.	<i>Trin. Coll.</i> , Cam.
855	3. A.	CONSERVATOR AVG. Rome, helmeted, seated l. on shield, r. hand outstretched.	23.	Bodleian.
856	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	COR AVG. Female, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopias.	21.	Hunter.
857	IMP CARAVSIV. A.	COS III. Female, standing l., holding r. globe, l. resting on buckle.		<i>Coh.</i> 51. A doubtful reading.
858	5. A.	COS I III. As above, but l. hand in front.		<i>Stukeley</i> , xii. 3. A doubtful reading.
859	5. A.	EXP VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	19.	Selborne.

(To be continued.)

PERCY H. WEBB.

X.

ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND IN CROYDON.



PENNY OF COENWULF OF MERCIA.

THE Anglo-Saxon silver coins of which the following are descriptions were procured by me some time ago, and are said to have been found on the site of the old Archbishop's Palace at Croydon, before its removal to Addington Park. I was informed at the time that these were the only pieces in the hoard, and I am quite unaware under what circumstances they were discovered. As the coins are all of one period, *i.e.* of the first half of the ninth century, I have no reason for supposing that they formed only a portion of a hoard. The coins are only seven in number, and are of Mercia, Kent, and Wessex. The coin of Coenwulf of Mercia, which is the earliest piece, and of which an illustration is given above, shows some signs of wear; whilst that of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, which would be the latest, may certainly be described as very fine, if not *à fleur-de-coin* for such a piece. The coins of Ecgbeorht and Aethelwulf are also well preserved,

but they evidently show signs that they had been somewhat longer in circulation than the Kentish piece. As the coins both of Ceolnoth and Aethelwulf must have been struck *circa* 840-845 A.D., we may consider that the small hoard was buried at or soon after that date. This date singularly corresponds with that of the burial of the large hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins described in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1894, pp. 29 f.; and as the types of the coins of Aethelwulf in the present hoard are the same as those in the larger one, we have strong evidence that they belong to the early part of his reign.

MERCIA.

COENWULF.

796-822 A.D.

Obv.—✠ COENVVLF RE. Bust of king to r., diademed and draped.

Rev.—✠ : >IN · TRE · D · Star of six points pommés.
 R. .75. Wt. 22.4 grs. [See Fig. p. 339.]

This moneyer of Coenwulf, Wintred, is already known, and there are in the National Collection two coins bearing his name, but they are of other types; one showing on the reverse a tribrach; the other, a lozenge-shaped ornament with a cross in the centre. The above type, a star of six points pommés, is not only new to this reign, but apparently new to the Anglo-Saxon series. On coins of Ecgbeorht of Wessex, we meet with a star of six points pattés; but on this type of Coenwulf they are pommés,—a sufficient difference to constitute a new variety. Like other coins of the moneyer Wintred, this one is of coarse work. The bust of the king is rudely delineated, the

letter N in his name is reversed, and the letter L is in the form of C.

KENT.

COELNOTH.

Archbishop, 833-870 A.D.

Obv.—✠ CEOLNOÐ ARHIEPS. Tonsured bust facing of the Archbishop.

Rev.—✠ LIL MONETA DOROVER. A cross pattée, with the legend CI VI T A2 in the angles.

R. 85. Wt. 19.6 grs.

This coin of Archbishop Ceolnoth differs only slightly from the specimen in the British Museum, in reading ARHIEPS for ARHIEPI, and in the reverse TAX for TAS.

WESSEX.

ECGBEORHT.

802-839 A.D.

1. *Obv.*—✠ ECGBEAR HT REX. Bust of king to r., diademed.

Rev.—✠ BIORHTOD TOHET. In the centre a monogram composed of the letters DOROB C (*Dorobernia Civitas*).

R. 85. Wt. 21.5 grs.

2. Similar. Moneyer's name DIORTOD · THE : T :

R. 8. Wt. 20.4 grs.

These two coins are of the commonest types of Ecgbearht, and of the moneyers Biornmod and Diormod there are numerous varieties. Of the former there were no less than 20 specimens in the Anglo-Saxon hoard

published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1894, pp. 57, 58, and of the latter 12 specimens.

ÆTHELWULF.

839-858 A.D.

1. *Obv.*—✠ ÆÐELVVLF REX. Bust of king to r., in armour.

Rev.—✠ EÐELN OÐ NO NETΛ upon the limbs and between the angles of a cross formed of beaded lines.

Æ. 8. Wt. 20·5 grs. (*Chipped.*)

2. Similar. Moneyer's name, ✠ MΛNI NC MO NETΛ.

Æ. 8. Wt. 19·5 grs.

Both these moneyers are represented in the National Collection, and their coins are of this type (*Cat. Ang.-Sax. Coins*, vol. ii. p. 18, Nos. 68, 73).

3. *Obv.*—✠ EÐELVVLF REX. In the centre, cross pattée, with wedge in each angle.

Rev.—✠ HANNA HONETΛ. In the centre in three
SAX·
lines ONIO
RVM

Æ. 75. Wt. 21·3 grs.

This type is also represented in the National Collection, and with the same moneyer's name, but the two coins are from different dies. It is a rare type.

T. BLISS.

XI.

ROMNEY PENNY OF HENRY I.



THE British Museum has lately acquired a penny of Henry I, which is of great interest both as a specimen of a rare type and as the product of the mint of Romney, as to the existence of which during the reign of Henry I considerable doubt has been expressed. The penny may be described as follows:—

Obv.—hENR I. Large bust of the king to l., crowned and holding a sceptre; in front of the sceptre, two quaterfoils.

Rev.—+ PVL . . ED ON RVME. Small cross within two concentric circles, which contain the legend. The moneyer's name is in the outer circle; the name of the mint in the inner. In the outer circle are four annulets containing quaterfoils, which divide the letters of the moneyer's name into pairs.

This coin is an example of a very rare issue (Hawkins, 258). The type of the reverse with the legend in two concentric circles occurs in this instance only in the Anglo-Norman series, and was the prototype of the later groat and half-groat.

Fourteen specimens of the type were noted by Mr. Andrew, in his work on the coinage of Henry I.¹ Among them is a "mule" in the Hunter Museum, which has for its reverse: cross flory, an annulet in the centre, and thus connects the type with its predecessor (Hawkins, type IV.). Mr. Andrew assigns the latter type to the years 1121-1123, and that of the new coin to 1123-1125, making it the last issue before the Great Inquisition of Moneyers at Christmas, 1125.

The coins of this type are usually exceedingly debased, and were very badly struck, so that the reading of the legends is often difficult. The new penny is in these respects noticeably different from its fellows. It has been well struck, appears to be of good silver, and weighs 21.9 grains. Mr. Andrew gives the average weight of the coins of this type as 20½ grains, and the three specimens in the British Museum, struck at Hastings, Lincoln, and London, weigh 20.6, 20.7, and 19.3 grains respectively. The coin has the small "snick" at its edge which is characteristic of many coins belonging to types issued before the Great Inquisition, but does not appear on specimens of the three types which Mr. Andrew places first, nor on those of the types later than 1125. An ingenious and satisfactory explanation of the practice has been given by the same writer.²

Even more interesting than the type of this new penny is the mint at which it was struck. The earliest known coins of Romney were issued under Ethelred II. After his time we have coins of Cnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold II, and the two first Norman kings. The mint is not mentioned in Domesday, but it was

¹ *Num. Chron.*, 1901, pp. 1 ff.

² *Ibid.*, 1901, p. 55.

active in the reigns of both Williams, most of whose types are represented.³

Mr. Andrew was not able to discover any coins issued by it in the time of Henry I, and considered that Rashleigh had made a mistake, when in his account of the great Watford find⁴ he described a coin of Henry (Hawkins, 262) as reading PVLF . . Ɔ: -RVM. Mr. Andrew believed that the correct reading of the name of the mint would have been LVN, and that the moneyer's name was PVLFARD, familiar on the coins issued at London. The new penny confirms the accuracy of Rashleigh's description. There can be little doubt that on both coins the name of the moneyer must be completed as Wulfred, room being left for only two letters on the British Museum penny. The name does not occur previously among the moneyers of Romney, nor is it known elsewhere during the reign of Henry I. It is, however, mentioned by Ruding,⁵ in his list of the moneyers of that king, perhaps merely as a conjectural restoration of the name on the coin, which Rashleigh afterwards described. Ruding's inclusion of Romney in his list of Henry's mints was probably also made on the authority of the Watford coin.

It is, I think, evident that in this new coin we have absolute evidence that the mint of Romney was active during the reign of Henry I. The reading of the moneyer's name might be questioned, but no doubt can exist as to the identification of the mint.

ARTHUR S. YEAMES.

³ Hawkins, Nos. 233, 234, 238, 239, 241, 243, 246, 248.

⁴ *Num. Chron.*, XII. p. 138 ff.

⁵ Vol. i. p. 166.

XII.

WILLIAM HOLE, OR HOLLE, CUNEATOR OF THE MINT.

IN the introduction to his *Annals of the Coinage of England*, Ruding has gone somewhat minutely into the constitution of the Mint, and has given the history, not only of the various offices connected with it, but has also supplied a list of those who filled such appointments. As any additional information on this subject is always acceptable to those interested in our national coinage, I would bring to their notice the appointment of one whose name appears hitherto to have escaped notice, and who is not included in Ruding's lists. The appointment is that of William Hole, or Holle, as cuneator, or chief engraver, during the reign of James I, which is mentioned in the account given of him in the *National Biography*. The notice was contributed by Mr. Lionel Cust.

Ruding¹ says that the office was one of great importance, but he adds that he was not able to trace it from its origin, though the necessity for its establishment must have been nearly coeval with the earliest appointment of any branches of the Royal Mint. The cuneator was the designer of the coinage, and it is possible that he executed the first dies for a new coinage, which were then entrusted to engravers, whom he seems to have appointed, and who

¹ *Op. cit.*, vol. i. p. 41.

were under his immediate cognizance. Mr. Andrew² is of opinion that the cuneator was the engraver of the dies, but not necessarily the designer.

In early times the office was hereditary, the only one in the Mint which was so; and the first appointment that we meet with is that of Otho, the goldsmith or *aurifaber*, during the reign of William I, whose family or descendants were continued in the office till the reign of Edward I. From that date there seems to be no evidence that the office continued to be hereditary, for we may take it that the Gilbert Vanbranburgh of the reign of Henry V was the same person as the Gilbert Brandeburgh, or Guysbryght van Brondeburgh, of the reign of Henry VI. In the reign of Elizabeth, when so many fine coins were produced, the only names given as cuneators are those of Derick Anthony and Menestrelle, and in that of James I those of Charles Anthony and John Dicker; but we have no knowledge what particular coins they designed. It is different with the cuneators of Charles I's reign, as we are all acquainted with the fine productions of Nicholas Briot, Thomas Rawlins, and Thomas Simon.

To the names of Charles Anthony and John Dicker, under the reign of James I, we may now add that of William Hole, or Holle, of whose life the following particulars are given by Mr. Cust.

William Hole, who flourished from about 1600-1630, was one of the earliest engravers, and is noted as the first engraver of music on copperplates in this country. He engraved and published *Parthenia*, or the Maydenhead of the first Musicke that ever was executed for the Virginalls, composed by those famous masters, William

² *Nam. Chron.*, 1301, p. 25.

Byrd, Dr. John Bull, and Orlando Gibbons. It was published in 1611. He also engraved throughout Martin Billingsley's *The Pen's Excellencie*, with a portrait of the author. Among portraits engraved by Hole were those of Henry, Prince of Wales, with a lance (copied from Simon Passe's print) in Drayton's *Poly-Olbion*; another of the same prince on his funeral car, for George Chapman's *Epicede*; of George Chapman himself, which was prefixed to his *Iliad*, 1616; of Thomas Coryat, and another plate for his *Crudities*, 1611; of Michael Drayton, for his *Poems*, 1617; of George Wither, for his *Poems*, 1617; of John Florio, for his *Italian and English Dictionary*, 1611; of Sir John Hayward, Thomas Egerton, Viscount Brackley, John Clavell (a penitent thief), and others. On the 29th May, 1618, Hole received a grant for life of the office of head-sculptor of the Iron for money in the Tower and elsewhere.³ This last appointment is mentioned in the above terms in the *Grant Book*, but I have been unable to trace the original document under which he obtained the office.

From this date, 1618, Mr. Cust appears to have been unable to find further particulars. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that in the following year, 1619, considerable variations were made in the types of some of the gold coins, whilst in other cases new types were introduced. The variations of the types occurred in the case of the rose-ryal, the spur-ryal, and the angel.

On the first rose-ryal the king is represented seated, facing, on a low-backed throne, holding the sceptre and orb, and at his feet a portcullis; but on the new design

³ *State Papers, Dom. Ser., James I.*, vol. xevii.

the back of the throne is high and flowered, and the king wears the collar and robes of the Garter, and the field of the coin is chequered with roses and lis. On the reverse, instead of the shield being on a large double-rose, it is placed on a cross fleury and surrounded by two dotted circles, within which and in each angle of the cross is a lion between a lis and a rose: above the shield are the marks of value, XXX (= 30s.).

In the case of the spur-ryal the obverse type was entirely changed, and instead of the king standing on a ship, there is a lion facing, crowned, holding a sceptre, and supporting the royal shield, at the sides of which are the marks of value, XV (= 15s.). On the reverse, instead of a floriated cross, the centre concealed by a rose on a sun, and having in each angle a crown above a lion, there is a spur-rowel with a rose in the centre, and four lis and four lions, all crowned, alternately at the points of the rays.

In the obverse type of the angel no alteration was made, except that the mark of value, X (= 10s.), was added in the field; but on the reverse, instead of a ship having a single mast in the shape of a cross, to which the royal shield was attached, there is a ship to the left with three masts, from the centre one of which depends a sail, embroidered with the royal arms; the side of the ship is ornamented with lis, lions, and port-holes, and at the stern and at the prow there is a lion.

No actual change was made in the legends on all three denominations, but the words are in each case differently abbreviated.

Besides these variations in the types of the rose-ryal, spur-ryal, and angel, new types were introduced for the sovereign, half-, and quarter-sovereign, and on account

of the bust of the king being represented with a laurel crown, they received the names of laurels, half-laurels, and quarter-laurels. These coins are so well known that it is not necessary to give any particulars of them.

In the silver coinage no alterations were made.

As these changes in the gold coins occurred in the year following the appointment of William Hole as cuneator, it is, I think, fairly certain that the new designs were due to his ingenuity. Though Mr. Cust does not mention the date of Hole's death, it is very probable that he continued in office till the beginning of the reign of Charles I, whose early coinage varies so little from that of James I, and that he worked on until the appointment of Nicholas Briot as chief engraver in 1633, in which year we may place his death, as his appointment was for life.

H. A. GRUEBER.

MISCELLANEA.

COINS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS, FOUND IN FRANCE.

SOME months ago, a stater of Cunobelinus, of the common type, with CVNO under the horse (cf. Evans, ix. 4), was found near Rheims (Marne, France), in a field close to the road from Rheims to Vouziers. The Keeper of the Museum in Rheims hopes to be able to buy this coin, which is interesting, especially on account of the locality of its discovery.

Coins of the ancient Britons have been found but rarely in France. I only know of the following examples: At Saintes (Charente-Inférieure), a copper coin of Cunobelinus (bearded head facing; *rev.* boar: cf. Evans, xi. 10) was found, and is now preserved in the French Cabinet des Médailles (*Cat. Bibl. Nat.*, No. 9563). At Mont-César, near Bailleul-le-Sec (Oise), two coins with square and circle (cf. *Atlas des m. gaul.*, Pl. xli. 9541), were found; they are similar to the tin coins copied from the bronze coins of Massalia, and issued by the Britons (cf. my *Traité des monnaies gauloises*, p. 251, fig. 117).

It is a curious fact that the oppidum of Pommiers (Aisne), perhaps the famous *Noviodunum Suessionum*, has never produced a single British coin, though upwards of three thousand Celtic coins have from time to time been unearthed there.

So far as I am aware, coins of Gaul found in England occur seldom, and they are mostly limited to those of *Vartice* and of the Aduatuci. We may conclude that, during the second half of the first century B.C., there was little connexion either by trade or otherwise between the two countries.

ADRIEN BLANCHET.

In Evans's *Coins of the Ancient Britons* mention is made of the following discoveries of such coins in France:—

Amiens—Verulam Æ, Pl. viii. 5, p. 266.

Rouen—TASCIO-RICON A, Pl. viii. 7, p. 270.

Arras—Amminus Æ, pp. 209, 530.

Boulogne—Cunobeline, Æ, Pl. xii. 14, p. 570.

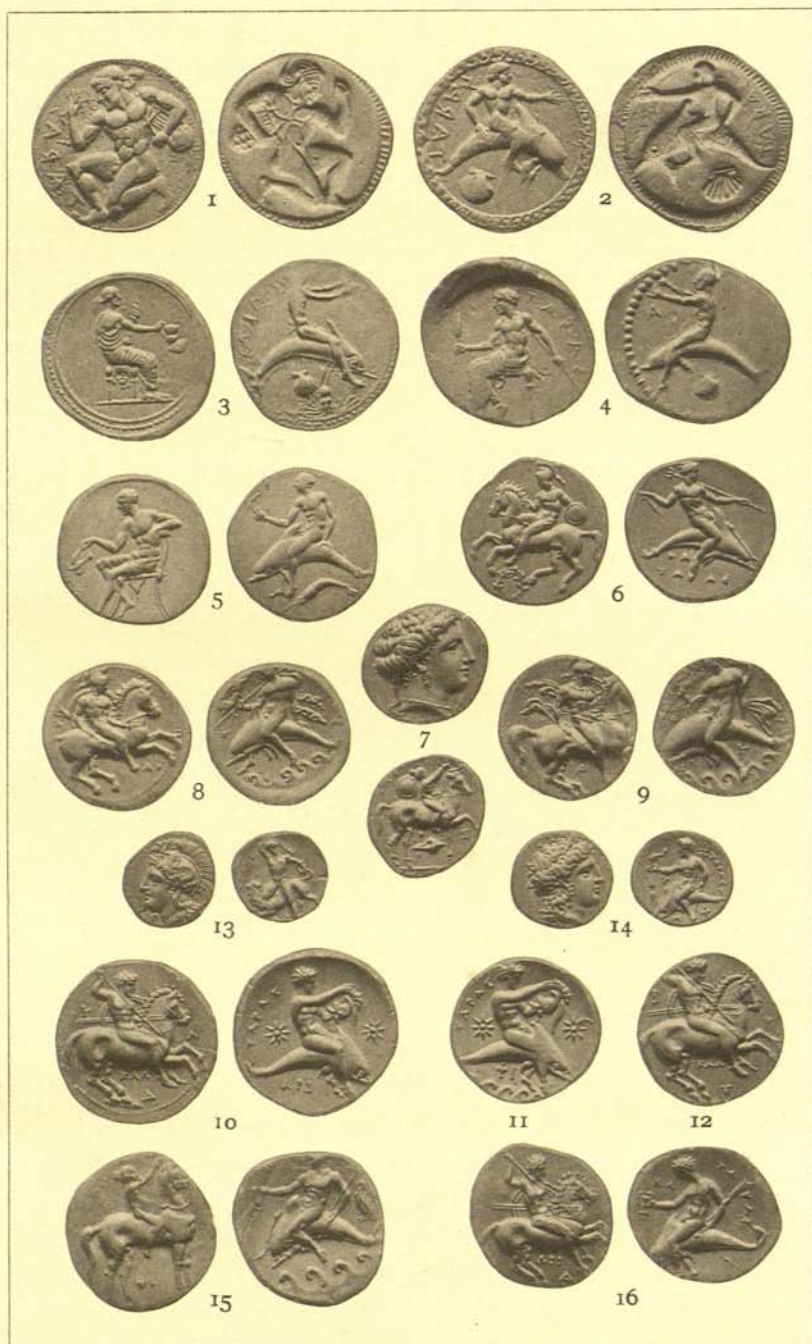
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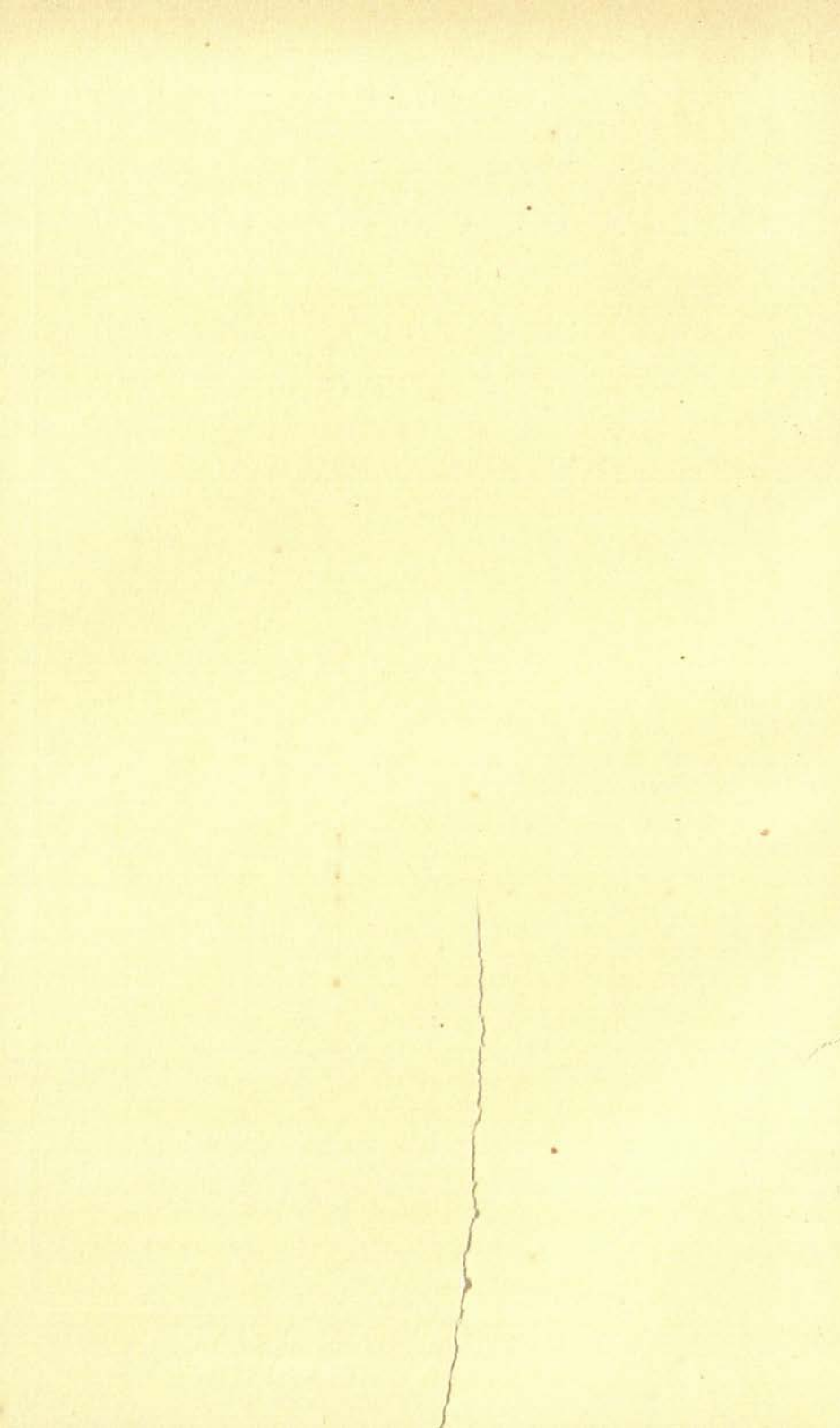
DIE GRIECHISCHEN MÜNZEN DER SAMMLUNG WARREN. By K. Regling, Berlin (Reimer), 1906, 4to, pp. viii. + 264. With 37 Plates (separately bound). Price 40s.

THIS important and interesting book is in its way a model of what a general catalogue of Greek coins ought to be; it is arranged with an evident desire to provide the student with all the information that he is in the least likely to wish for. Dr. Regling's name is a sufficient guarantee that the work has been done with care, and with ample fulness of expert knowledge. The size is convenient, and type and paper combine to make the volume a pleasant one to handle. The plates, which have been executed by the Autotype Company, may be pronounced successful, although they certainly lack the brilliant clearness of (say) those by which the Bunbury Sale Catalogue was illustrated. As for the contents, they are such as should ensure a warm welcome from readers of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. The staple consists of Canon Greenwell's admirably selected cabinet, some of the choicest pieces in which have at some time or other been published in these pages. The Greenwell coins were acquired by Mr. Warren in 1902. But the collection was subsequently much enlarged by judicious purchase along the same lines. It has now been broken up, the bulk of it going to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. Regling's catalogue, with its accurate descriptions and its useful notes, forms a valuable work of reference both for numismatists and for collectors. For a study of certain mints it will henceforth be indispensable—notably those of Cyzicus, Sicily, Aldera, Lampsacus, and Cyrene.

GEORGE MACDONALD.



RARE OR UNPUBLISHED COINS OF TARAS
FROM THE M. P. VLASTO COLLECTION



XIII.

A FIND OF EARLY ROMAN BRONZE COINS IN ENGLAND.

(See Plates XI., XII.)

OWING mainly to the kindness of our Fellow, Mr. A. H. Baldwin, I am enabled to give an account of a recent find of Roman bronze coins of a somewhat unusual and, in some respects, specially interesting nature.

As usual, no very definite information was obtainable as to the exact time and place of the finding of the coins; but the following details, collected from various sources, give what I believe to be the main outlines of the story. Some time during the summer of 1905 a drain was being laid in connection with some new buildings at Croydon, in the locality known as South End. In strutting up the ground at the sides of the trench, one of the struts, as it was driven in, broke through an earthenware pot of common grey ware, the fragments of which show it to have been about nine inches high by six inches in diameter, which was filled with Roman sesterii, dupondii, and asses. These all fell with some of the earth into the trench, and were picked up by the labourers engaged in the work. They appear to have shared them, and to have afterwards sold the greater part of them to a small general dealer, who, after putting them aside for some months, took

them to London and disposed of them. Some time after about thirty additional coins, which I have every reason to believe were practically all that remained of the find, were placed at my disposal from another source.¹

The total number of coins found (assuming they all are accounted for) was 281, comprising 117 "large brass" or sestertii, and 164 "second brass," about equally divided between dupondii and asses. The whole were in a very much corroded condition, rendering the bulk of them almost undistinguishable, except by the general outline of the heads of the several Emperors, while in some cases even this was not possible. A very few that were not so badly corroded had tempted the finders to try and improve them by rubbing them (apparently) with brick-dust or some similar material, with the result that they were practically spoiled.

A fortunate experiment in cleaning (which has, however, proved disastrous in other cases) enabled me to completely remove the corrosion on the coins without the slightest injury to their appearance, and the result has been both gratifying and interesting.

The find comprised coins from the reign of Claudius to that of Marcus Aurelius, or, strictly speaking, to Antoninus Pius, for the coins of Aurelius were struck during the lifetime of his adoptive father. With the exception of Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, every Emperor included in the period was represented, but by far the greater part of the sestertii are of the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. Almost all are of the ordinary types, although several examples of rare reverses were found (including a variety

¹ Four or five other coins are, I am told, still retained by one of the men who found them.

of Trajan not described by Cohen), but all previous to Antoninus Pius are in poor or very poor condition owing to wear. This gives rise to speculation as to how coins of such comparatively recent date could have so soon been reduced to such a state, particularly when we consider the high relief of the Roman bronze coins. Even the edges of these coins are quite rounded by wear. My own suggestion is that it is due to their being long carried by a horse-soldier in a bag attached to his saddle or person. Perhaps they were the savings of some years, for which no opportunity of depositing in a place of security had offered itself.

At this point another, and I think the most interesting, part of the find has to be considered. As I have remarked, almost all the coins previous to those of Antoninus Pius are in a considerably worn state; some of those of Hadrian, as might be expected, being in a little better condition than the rest, but even these are in no case really fine. After Hadrian only three sestertii occur, two of Antoninus Pius, and one of Faustina Senior, the remainder—some ninety-one in all, being entirely dupondii and asses. The cleaning process revealed these to be, with very few exceptions, in almost if not quite mint condition, including two out of the three sestertii. They are all of Antoninus Pius, Faustina Senior, Marcus Aurelius (as Caesar), and Faustina Junior, those of the two Emperors, with the exception of three or four of Antoninus, all bearing the dates corresponding with 154 and 155 A.D. Of the two sestertii of Antoninus Pius, one [Pl. XI. 1] has the obverse legend ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII, with laureate head of the Emperor to the right; reverse, LIBERTAS COS IIII S C, Liberty standing to left, holding cap in right hand and spear

in left—in very fine state. The other is more worn, and has the reverse type of *ITALIA S C* (Cohen, 470). The sestertius of Faustina Senior [Pl. XII. 1] has for obverse type *DIVA FAVSTINA*, head to right: reverse, *AETERNITAS S C*, seated figure of Faustina to left, holding in right hand a globe upon which stands a phoenix, and in left hand a sceptre. Of Antoninus Pius there were twenty dupondii (in brass with radiate head) all bearing the dates, *TR P XVII* and *TR P XVIII*, and all having the reverse type of Liberty standing, with the legend *LIBERTAS COS IIII S C* (Cohen, 534 and 545). There are two varieties of the figure of Liberty, one facing to the left, with cap in right hand and sceptre in left [Pl. XI. 4]; the other facing to the right, having the same cap in the right hand, but the left outstretched only [Pl. XI. 3]. There were also of the same reign twenty-five asses in copper, of which twenty, or all but five of the total number, are of the type of Cohen 117, having on the obverse the laureate head of the Emperor to right, with the legend *ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII*, and on the reverse the legend *BRITANNIA COS IIII S C*, with the figure of the personified Province seated upon rocks, with the head resting upon the right hand [Pl. XI. 5, 6, 7, and 8]. Out of these twenty coins there were no two struck from the same dies, and they present quite a dozen varieties of portrait and other details. As is usually found with coins of this type, two-thirds of the number are more or less badly struck on small and roughly shaped flans, giving only incomplete impressions of the dies. About six, however (all varying), are really well-struck coins, being well centred and on full-sized flans, with the added advantage of being

in practically the state in which they came from the dies. They are probably some of the finest specimens of this interesting type that are to be found. Of other types there were two with FELICITAS, &c. (Cohen, 371) [Pl. XI. 2], one with SALVS AVG (Cohen, 727), one with PIETAS (Cohen, 601), and one uncertain. One of the first of these was in mint state, but the others were somewhat rubbed. Of Faustina Senior there were no dupondii, but there were eleven asses, all of one type, viz. obverse DIVA FAVSTINA, head to right; reverse, AETERNITAS S C, the Empress standing looking to the left with right hand upraised, and in the left carrying a lamp (Cohen, 42) [Pl. XII. 2]. Of Marcus Aurelius there were five dupondii, four being of the type of Cohen, 599: obverse, AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL, bare head of Aurelius draped to the right; reverse, TR POT VIII COS II S C, Minerva standing to the left, supporting owl on right hand, and holding spear in left, shield at her feet [Pl. XII. 3, 4]. There were two varieties of this type, one considerably larger than the other. All were in very fine state. The other type, of which there was only one specimen, is as Cohen, 679, having for reverse TR POT (VIII COS II) S C, Hygieia feeding a serpent coiled round an altar. There were also ten asses, all with the same obverse legend and bust as last, and for reverse TR POT VIII COS II S C, Mars marching to right with spear in right hand, and trophy over left shoulder—a type not described by Cohen [Pl. XII. 5]. Of Faustina Junior there were twelve dupondii, all but one being of the type of Cohen, 207: obverse, FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina to the right; reverse, S C, Diana standing to left, with arrow in right hand, and her left resting on a bow [Pl. XII. 6, 7, and 9]. The remaining one has

for reverse type VENVS S C, Venus standing to left with left arm resting on a short column, and right hand holding an apple, as Cohen, 269 [Pl. XII. 10]. There were also eight asses, two with the reverse type of VENVS S C, as Cohen, 269, and the others as Cohen, 108: reverse, FELICITAS S C, female figure to left, holding caduceus in right hand [Pl. XII. 8]. All these coins were in fine condition, several of the dupondii extremely so. It only remains to say that at the end of this paper will be found a complete list of all the coins in the find, with the numbers of each type, arranged under the various reigns to which they belong.

The foregoing pages give all the general details of the find obtainable, the circumstances under which it was discovered, and the coins of which it was composed; but I think that the latest group of these coins opens up a field for speculation on certain questions which it may be interesting to further investigate, and I will put before the Society the points which to me appear very suggestive.

A bronze tablet found at Cilurnum (and four similar ones have been found in Britain) sets forth that Antoninus Pius conferred upon the *emeriti*, or time-expired veterans, of the Gallic, Asturian, Celtiberian, Spanish, and Dacian cohorts in Britain, who had completed twenty-five years' service with the colours, the right of Roman citizenship. As there is little reason to suppose that such discharged soldiers usually returned to their native land, this system must have leavened the population of Britain with a considerable proportion of Roman citizens (*Roman Britain*, by Edward Conybeare, p. 214). It is possible that the imaginary horse-soldier, whose journeyings I have suggested might account for the greatly worn

condition of most of the earlier coins in the find under consideration, may have been one of these honourably discharged men, who at last found a settled position in this country in the reign of Antoninus Pius—a period when Britain was, as we know, enjoying a state of profound peace and contentment as a settled province of the Empire. Having no longer to travel about with his money, he was able to put it away in the state in which it came to him. But how can it have been that he received so much newly issued and practically uncirculated money, which he was able to deposit in such lasting security at Croydon? How curious and interesting it also is that such a large proportion of the newly struck coins which he put away should be of the "Britannia" type! To myself these circumstances appear to suggest that these "Britannia" coins may very possibly have been struck in Britain—perhaps at London—and that the "Britannia" type was designed specially for British coins, although they would, of course, circulate in all other parts of the Empire. It may be remarked that the figure of Britannia is not accompanied by any allusion of conquest. It is simply the personification of the Province, without anything that could be considered offensive to the natives, and was probably intended to please them, and to impress upon them the fact that their country was now a happy and honoured province of the Empire.

Apart from the "Britannia" coins, it will be noted that the other types in the find of the same period are few and of an uninteresting description, such as *LIBERTAS*, *FELICITAS*, &c., which would seem to indicate that these commonplace and colourless types were specially designed for striking at the provincial mints of the Empire, or at

least for circulation in the provinces, while the special types commemorating victories and conquests and other such like events which would probably be offensive or have no meaning in the eyes of provincials, were reserved for coins struck at Rome itself, where they would be pleasing and would flatter the vanity of the citizens. An argument in favour of this theory may, I think, be found in the generally superior art and workmanship displayed on the coins of these special types.

To return to the question of possible imperial British mints, Cohen describes (vol. i. p. 257) certain second brass coins of Claudius, found near Gloucester, of somewhat barbarous character, which he believes to have been struck in Britain, or possibly Gaul. In the Croydon find there was a second brass coin of Claudius, and also one of Nero (both in a very poor state), of ordinary types, which appear to correspond in general characteristics with those mentioned by Cohen. They are unusually thin and of inferior workmanship. A very recent find (February, 1907) near Romsey, in Hampshire, in which there were forty-two "second brass" coins, ranging from Agrippa to Domitian, comprised several of these rather barbarously executed coins of Claudius. They are possibly barbarous copies of the imperial money struck without authority; but they at least afford evidence that even at that early period there were (assuming the coins to have been struck here) in Britain workmen capable of attempting something in the way of imitating the money in general circulation sufficiently good to pass muster. There were also amongst the coins under consideration a large number, if not the greater part, which from their very ordinary and commonplace types (particularly those of the reigns of Trajan and

Hadrian) suggest the possibility of their being of provincial striking; and in this case may they not possibly be British? When Agricola returned to Rome in the reign of Domitian, he left Britain completely pacified and contented, having inaugurated the wonderful "Pax Romana," which lasted unbroken until the reign of Commodus. The population was recovering from the drain of the Roman Conquest, cities were rebuilt, and new towns sprang up all over the land, connected by a network of roads no longer the mere trackways of the Britons, but "streets" elaborately metalled.² The people had by this time completely adopted the civilization, language, and arts of Rome, and considering all things, it would not appear to be very improbable that there was a Roman imperial mint in London, if not in other places—at least, from the time of the pacification of Agricola, if not earlier—where money was struck either from dies sent from Rome or made here from Roman models. The great difficulty in the way of finding evidence on this question has hitherto lain in the absence of detailed records of English finds of Roman coins, and especially of the provenance of coins, such as those of the "Britannia" types of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which it would be interesting to think were issued from a British imperial mint; but I venture to hope that some assistance may be afforded by the discovery of this Croydon hoard. I lay no stress upon any argument based upon the earlier coins in the find, although I have suggested reasons for believing that many of them are possibly British struck; but I think that the coins of the reign of

² *Roman Britain*, by Edward Conybeare, p. 166.

Antoninus Pius afford some confirmation of my suggestions.

In *Num. Chron.*, New Series, Vol. xix. p. 85, Mr. Roach Smith describes the discovery, near the site of Procolitia, on the line of the Roman wall, of a hoard of Roman bronze and copper coins numbering upwards of 15,000, which included no less than 327 "second brass" of Antoninus Pius of the "Britannia" type. He gives it as his opinion that the coins of this type were minted copiously, and were probably sent exclusively to the troops in Britain. I should be inclined to go farther, and suggest that even if the dies were made at Rome, as is perhaps most probable, they were sent to this country for the purpose of striking money here. My reasons for this suggestion are, firstly, the quite unworn condition of many of the Croydon coins, and secondly, the great preponderance of imperfectly or badly struck coins amongst those of the "Britannia" type. The latter reason I think the stronger of the two, as I believe it is the general rule to find these "Britannia" second brass coins badly struck, and quite exceptional to find one that is not so; while, so far as I am aware, the coins of Antoninus Pius in second brass of other types are not usually noted for inferiority of striking. Mr. Roach Smith states that the Procolitia coins were generally much worn, so that no argument can, as in the case of the Croydon coins, be drawn from their condition. In any case, the large proportion of coins of the "Britannia" type of Antoninus Pius in both finds would seem to point to their having been struck in some way for this country, but whether for exportation here, as Mr. Roach Smith suggests, or whether struck here from Roman-made dies, or even from dies possibly

made here from Roman models, I do not venture to express any opinion beyond the foregoing tentative suggestions. I hope, however, that these may lead to further discussion, and to more light being thrown on the subject.

In addition to the question of the place of mintage, the later coins of the hoard afford several other points of interest. A noticeable feature (although a usual one) is the marked superiority especially in regard to striking of the dupondii over the asses. The latter, in the great majority of instances, are struck on small, unshapely, and generally imperfect flans, while it is quite exceptional to find a dupondius that is not well-centred and struck on a flan of sufficient size to take the complete impression of the dies. They are also generally of higher artistic merit, although in the find several of the asses of the "Britannia" type were unusually good. Amongst the dupondii were some exceptionally fine specimens of Faustina Junior of most artistic execution, presenting at least three distinct varieties of portrait. A curious feature of some of these coins is that the edges have a peculiar marking all round, resembling a sort of rudimentary milling. They do not, however, appear to have been struck in a collar, as, although well-shaped, they are not perfectly round. We might have expected some dupondii with the "Britannia" reverse in the find, although I believe these are very rarely met with, notwithstanding that Cohen places them as equal in point of value with the asses. I have an indifferent specimen myself, but, with the exception of one in the British Museum, it is the only one that I have met with, although I have seen a considerable number of asses of the same type.

In dividing the "second brass" coins into dupondii and asses, the difference in the metal is, perhaps, the only *certain* guide, the former being in bronze and the latter in copper; but in the case of corroded coins the colour of the metal is often not visible or is uncertain, while other distinguishing characteristics, such as the radiated crown, are only found on coins of the reigning Emperors. To avoid doubt in the case of the coins under consideration, an analysis has been made of two of those of Faustina Junior by Professor Gowland, with the following result:—

Dupondius, with reverse type of Diana [Pl. XII. 6]—

Copper	.	.	.	.	83.4 per cent.
Tin	.	.	.	.	8.5 " "
Lead (chiefly)	8.1 " "
					<hr/> 100.0

As, with reverse type of FELICITAS [Pl. XII. 8]—

Copper	99.65 per cent.
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These analyses correspond, practically, exactly with those made of coins of Augustus, and it is interesting to note that the composition of the bronze coins remained unaltered for 150 years.

Before concluding, a few words may be interesting in reference to the vicinity of the find in Roman times. Very slight, if any, record exists of Croydon during the Roman occupation of Britain, but a Roman road, of which less appears to be known than of other Roman roads, passed close to it, if not actually through part of it, and some twenty-five years back a considerable length of it was pointed out to me by the side of the Brighton Road between South Croydon and Purley. The place where it was is now covered by rows of small new houses. This road appears to be one that started

from the vicinity of Shoreham, in Sussex, and to have followed somewhat the course of the Brighton turnpike road. It is said to have passed through Godstone, Caterham, and Coulsdon, and, after passing Purley, to have continued on by Waddon to Streatham, near which place it joined "Stane Street," the main Sussex Roman road from Chichester to London Bridge.³ At Woodcot, on the line of road of which I have been speaking, Camden and others have placed Noviomagus, a station ten Roman miles from London on Iter II. of the Itinerarium of Antoninus, and this would be very near to the southern part of Croydon. Roman coins are frequently found by the men employed on the Croydon Corporation irrigation farm at Beddington, and some years back the foundations of an extensive Roman villa were uncovered near the same place. Mr. Hill also recently described in *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, Vol. v. p. 36, a large find of late Roman copper coins of Constantius II, Constans, Magnentius, and Constantius Gallus, which were found in the laying of a drain by the Corporation in Wandle Road. Taking all these evidences together, it would appear highly probable that (although all record of it is lost) there was a Roman station of some importance, whether Noviomagus or another, in the vicinity of where the old town of Croydon now stands.

FREDK. A. WALTERS.

³ *Roman Roads in Britain*, by Thomas Codrington, p. 62.

LIST OF THE COINS IN THE CROYDON FIND (1905).

CLAUDIUS.		No.	Total.
As.			
Rev.—S.C. Pallas, to r.	. . . . .		1
(A thin coin of barbarous execution, and very poor.)			
NERO.			
As.			
Rev.—S.C. Victory, to l., with globe	. . . . .		1
(Thin, and of barbarous work; very poor.)			
VESPASIAN.			
Sestertii.			
One with (<i>reverse</i>) wreath, the others illegible, and of uncertain types; all very poor	. . . . .		4
Dupondii.			
All of uncertain types, and illegible	. . . . .		10
TITUS.			
As.			
Illegible, and of uncertain type	. . . . .		1
DOMITIAN.			
Sestertii.			
Uncertain types, and illegible	. . . . .		7
Dupondii.			
Uncertain types, and illegible	. . . . .		10
NERVA.			
Sestertii.			
Rev.—VEHICVLATIONE ITALIAE REMISSA.			
	Cohen, 143	3	
Rev.—CONGIAR P R.	. . . . . Cohen, 37	1	
Rev.—Uncertain types, and illegible.	. . . . .	3	
			7

NERVA—continued.		No.	Total.
Dupondii.			
Uncertain types, and illegible			2
As.			
Uncertain type, and illegible			1
TRAJAN.			
Sestertii.			
Rev.—SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Emperor, on horseback, striking down foe	Cohen, 503	4	
Rev.—ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA, &c. Cohen, 39		1	
Rev.—Bridge over the Danube	Cohen, 542	1	
Rev.—SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S C. Draped figure, standing to l., holding caduceus in r. hand and cornucopie in l.	Cohen, 351	1	
Rev.—SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Draped figure, to l., with cornucopie in l. hand; modius on l. side		1	
Rev.—Illegible, but Trajan's column visible . . .		1	
Rev.—Illegible, but type of REX PARTHIS DATVS. Cohen, 328		1	
Rev.—SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Within oak-wreath. Variety of Cohen, 362. (In Cohen, 362, the legend ends OB CIV SER)		1	
Rev.—Illegible, but temple of eight columns with statue in centre within	Cohen, 552	1	
Rev.—SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C. Victory inscribing (VIC DAC ?) on buckler attached to tree	Cohen, 452	1	
Rev.—Same legend. Captive seated beside trophy, &c.	Cohen, 535	1	
Rev.—PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI SPQR. Provi- dence, standing with globe at her feet, and hasta in l. hand	Cohen, 320	1	
Rev.—Illegible, but type of Cohen, 525. The Tiber crushing Dacia		1	
Uncertain types, and illegible		44	
			60

TRAJAN—*continued.*

	No.	Total.
Dupondii and Asses.		
All illegible or of uncertain types		22
As.		
In bronze. S C in wreath		1

HADRIAN.

Sestertii.

Rev.—MONETA AVGVSTI S C. Standing figure to l., holding scales in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. Cohen, 974

1

Rev.—IVSTITIA AVG P P S C. in exergue COS III. Justice, seated to l., with patera in r. hand and sceptre in l. Cohen, 889

2

Rev.—CLEMENTIA COS III P P S C. Clementia, standing to l., with patera in r. hand and sceptre in l. Cohen, 224

1

Rev.—COS III S C, in exergue FORT RED. Fortune, seated to l., with globe and rudder, cornucopiae in l. hand Cohen, 725

9

Rev.—COS III S C. Rome (or Mars), seated to l., holding Victory in r. hand and cornucopiae in l. Cohen, 342
(These coins have a very large head on obverse.)

2

Rev.—LIBERALITAS AVG S C. Emperor, seated on an estrade (two varieties, both in very poor condition) Cohen, 914

2

Rev.—LIBERTAS PVBLICA S C. Cohen, 946

1

Rev.—RESTITVTOR ORBIS TERRARVM S C. Emperor, raising kneeling figure with mural crown, and globe (very poor) Cohen, 1285

1

Illegible, and of uncertain (common) types

17

36

HADRIAN—continued.		No.	Total.
Dupondii.			
<i>Rev.</i> —HILARITAS P R COS III S C . Cohen, 820		2	
<i>Rev.</i> —MONETA AVG S C Cohen, 976		1	
<i>Rev.</i> —VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C Cohen, 1470		1	
Uncertain and illegible		5	
Ass.			
<i>Rev.</i> —CAPPADOCIA S C (<i>obr.</i> head to L) Cohen, 209		1	10
ANTONINUS PIUS.			
Sestertii.			
1. <i>Obv.</i> —ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III. Laureate head, to r.			
<i>Rev.</i> —ITALIA S C. Figure with turritted crown, seated on buckler to L., with cornucopias in r. hand and sceptre in l. Cohen, 470 (In good condition.)		1	
2. <i>Obv.</i> —ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII. Laureate head, to r.			
<i>Rev.</i> —LIBERTAS COS IIII S C. Liberty, stand- ing to r., holding cap in r. hand and sceptre in l. Cohen, 543 (This coin is in very fine condition. See Pl. XI. 1.)		1	2
Dupondii.			
1. <i>Obv.</i> —ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII. Radiate head, to r.			
<i>Rev.</i> —LIBERTAS COS IIII S C. Liberty, stand- ing to l., holding cap in r. hand and hasta in l. [See Pl. XI. 4] Cohen, 545		10	
2. <i>Obv.</i> —Same legend and type.			
<i>Rev.</i> —Same legend, but Liberty turning to r., with cap in r. hand, and l. hand outstretched. [Pl. XI. 3] Cohen, 534		9	
3. <i>Rev.</i> —FELICITAS COS IIII S C. Felicity, with caduceus in r. hand and ears of corn in l. var. Cohen, 371		1	20

ANTONINUS PIUS—*continued*.

Asses.

1. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG PIVS . P P . TR P
XVIII. Laureate head, to r.

Rev.—BRITANNIA COS IIII S C. Britannia
personified, seated on rocks to l., with shield
and standard (?). Cohen, 117
(Six or seven varieties. See **Pl. XI. 5, 6, 7, 8.**)

2. Same obverse inscription and type.

Rev.—FELICITAS COS (IIII) S C. Felicity,
standing to r., with hasta in r. hand and two
ears of corn in l. [**Pl. XI. 2.**] . Cohen, 371

3. *Obv.*—ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P. Laureate
head, to r.

Rev.—SALVS AVG S C. Salus, standing, sacri-
ficing at an altar, round which is coiled a
serpent Cohen, 727

Rev.—PIETAS AVG S C. No altar shown
var. Cohen, 601

Uncertain type

No. Total.

20

2

1

1

1

25

FAUSTINA SENIOR.

Sestertius.

Obv.—DIVA FAVSTINA. Usual unveiled head, to r.

Rev.—AETERNITAS S C. Seated figure of Fau-
stina, to l., holding in r. hand a globe, upon
which stands a phoenix; in l. hand a sceptre.
Cohen, 15

(In fine condition.) [**Pl. XII. 1.**]

1

Dupondii.

None.

Asses.

Obv.—DIVA FAVSTINA. Usual unveiled bust, to r.

Rev. AETERNITAS. Figure (Faustina ?), standing
to l., holding lamp in l. hand. [**Pl. XII. 2.**]
Cohen, 42

(These coins are all more or less fine, but
mostly carelessly struck.)

11

MARCUS AURELIUS.		No.	Total.
Sestertii.	None.		
Dupondii.			
1. <i>Obv.</i> —AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL. Bare head draped, to r.			
<i>Rev.</i> —TR POT VIII COS II S C. Minerva, standing to l., holding owl on r. hand and spear in l.; buckler at her feet. [Pl. XII. 3 and 4.] . . . var. Cohen, 599	4		
2. <i>Obv.</i> —Same head and legend.			
<i>Rev.</i> —Same legend as last. Hygieia feeding serpent curled round an altar. . Cohen, 679 (All well struck, and in very fine condition.)	1		5
Asses.			
<i>Obv.</i> —AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL. Bare head draped, to r.			
<i>Rev.</i> —TR POT VIII COS II S C. Mars, nude, marching to r., with trophy over l. shoulder and spear in r. hand . . . not in Cohen (All in very fine state, but somewhat carelessly struck.) [Pl. XII. 5.]	10		
FAUSTINA JUNIOR.			
Sestertii.	None.		
Dupondii.			
1. <i>Obv.</i> —FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL. Draped bust to r., with wavy hair fastened in knot behind (three varieties of portrait).			
<i>Rev.</i> —Diana, standing to l., with arrow in r. hand, and l. resting on bow. S C (in field). No other legend. [Pl. XII. 6, 7, and 9.] Cohen, 207	11		
2. Same obverse; type and legend as No. 1.			
<i>Rev.</i> —VENVS S C. Venus, to l., holding apple in r. hand. [Pl. XII. 10.] . Cohen, 269	1		12

FAUSTINA JUNIOR—*continued*.

Asses.

1. *Obv.*—FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL. Bust to
r., as on dupondii.

Rev.—FELICITAS S C. Draped figure, stand-
ing to l., with caduceus in r. hand. [Pl.
XII. 8.] Cohen, 108

2. *Obv.*—All as last.

Rev.—VENVS S C. Venus, to l., with apple in
r. hand Cohen, 269

Various second brass, undecipherable through wear
and corrosion

No. Total.

6

2

8

13

F. A. W.

THE COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

(Continued from p. 338.)

(See Plates I.-V.)

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authority.
860	5. A.	EXPECTA. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.		Coh. 55.
861	5. A.	EXPECTATI VENI. As above.		Coh. 56.
862	IMP CARAVZIVS P F AVG. B.	- - - - TATEVTXI (sic). Draped female figure, standing l., r. hand outstretched over lighted altar l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	19.	Featherstonhaugh.
863	IMP CAR - - - - - AV.	EXPICTA. Britannia, standing r., r. hand raised, l. holding wreath which also presents to Emperor, in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	18.	Hunter.
864	5. A.	As above, but between the figures, altar.		Coh. 61. R. & F. Old Catalogue.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
865	IMP C CARAVSIVS AV. B.	Without legend, but as above, without altar.	20.	Walters.
866	6. A.	FEL TEMPORVM. Happiness, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. cornucopias.		Coh. 62.
867	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmstedt, encreased bust l., holding r. globe, buckler on l. shoulder.	FELICITAS. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopias.	21.	Hunter.
868	9. A.	FELICITAS AVG. Galley l., mast, top, cordage, 4 rowers, 5 oars, waves.		Stukeley, xvii. 7.
869	5. C.	FID AVG (?). Faith, standing l., in each hand a military ensign.	20.	Selborne.
870	- - - - - ARAVSIVS P AVG. A.	FIDE MILI. As above.		Coh. 70.
871	5. C.	[FIDJEM AVG]. As above.	21.	Selborne.
872	5. A.	FIDEM MILITVM. As above.	20.	Bedeian.

873	5. B.	FIDES MIL. As above.	19.	Selborne.
874	6. B.	FIDES MILIT. As above.		Chh. 72.
875	- - - RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	[FIDES MJLIVM (<i>sic</i>). As above.	19.	Webb.
876	5. A.	FIDES MILITVM. As above.	20, 22.	B. M. One found at Croydon.
877	5. B.	As above.	17, 21.	K. M. Lincoln.
878	6. B.	As above.	20.	York.
879	9. B.	As above.	22.	Selborne.
880	4. A.	FORT REDVX. Fortune, seated l. on wheel, holding r. rudder or staff, l. cornucopiac.	20.	Hunter.
881	5. A.	FORTVNA. As above.	21.	Mon. Brit., vii. 16.
882	5. A.	As above, but Fortune holds r. staff resting on globe.	18.	Lincoln.
883	VICTORI CARAVSI. Radiata, cuirassed bust r., holding r. spear over shoulder.	As above.	19.	Selborne.
884	5. A.	FORTVN AVG. As above, without globe.	21.	Bedeian. R. & F.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
885	5. A.	FORTVNA AVG. As above.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
886	5. B.	As above.	21.	Robinson.
887	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Jugate, radiate, draped, cuirassed busts of Emperor and Sun, l.	FORTVNA AVG. As above, but holding l. cornucopiae.		Stukeley, ii. 7.
888	IMP CARAVSIVS - - - - A.	[FOR]TVNA AVG. Italy or Britain, turreted, seated r. on globe, holding r. sceptre, l. wreath.		B. N.
889	5. A.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, seated r. on wheel, holding r. vertical sceptre, l. hand outstretched.		Stukeley, xix. 8.
890	IMP C - - - - - A.	[FO]RTVNA AVG. In laurel-wreath, half-length bust of Fortune r., her r. arm and hand visible, holding olive-branch, behind her a flower (?).	18.	B. M.
891	1. C.	FORTVNA RED. Fortune, standing l. by altar, holding r. palm, l. cornucopiae.		Coh. 92. R. & F. Old Catalogue.

892	1. A.	FORTVNA RED Fortune, seated l. on wheel, holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	22.	Silestier.
893	5. A.	As above.	23.	B. M
894	4. B.	FORTVNA REDVX. Fortune, standing l., holding r. rudder on globe, l. cornucopiae.	23.	Selborne.
895	5. A.	As above, but without globe.	19, 20.	Hunter. Selborne.
896	5. A.	As above, but Fortune leans r. on buckler.		Coh. 96.
897	5. B.	GENIO AVG. Female genius, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiae.		Stukeley, xxix. 8.
898	5. A.	GERMANICVS MAX V. Trophy between two seated captives.	24.	Gneocchi.
899	6. A.	HERC DEVSENIENSI (<i>sic</i>) retrograde. Hercules, nude, standing r., r. hand resting on club, l. outstretched, pouring libation from bowl.	20.	Oman.
900	5. A.	HERCVLI INVICT. Hercules, nude, standing l., r. hand resting on club, l. holding lion's skin.	21.	Hunter.
901	9. C.	HERCVLI PACIF. Hercules, nude, lion's skin hanging from l. shoulder, standing l., holding r. branch, l. club.	24.	Akerman, 55, Pl. v. 37. Evans.
902	3. A.	HILARITAS AVG. Mirth, standing l., holding r. palm, l. cornucopiae.		R. & F. Old Cata- logue.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
903	4. B.	As above.	18.	Gnecchi.
904	5. C.	As above.	22.	McLean.
905	Radiate, tall, cuirassed bust r., holding r. sceptre.	INVIC. Sun in quadriga.	23.	Evans.
906	5. A.	INVICTVS AVG. Sun, radiate, semi-nude, walking l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	22.	Royal Mint, Lincoln.
907	5. B.	IOVI CONSER - - - AVG. Jupiter, nude, standing l., mantle on shoulder, holding r. thunderbolt, l. vertical sceptre.		Stukeley, vi. 5.
908	1. A.	IOVI STATORI. As above, but standing r., mantle on l. arm.	23.	Hunter.
909	3. A.	IOVI VIC. (retrograde). As above, but walking l., head r.	19.	Evans.
910	3. A.	IOVI VICTORI. As above, but holding l. transverse sceptre.	20.	Evans.

911	IMP CARAVSIV - - - - B.	IOVIS C - - - - Jupiter, nude, standing l., holding r. thunderbolt, l. vertical sceptre. [Pl. IV. 11.]	18.	Webb.
912	5. C.	IOX. Emperor in military attire, riding r., holding r. transverse spear, l. hand raised.		Stakeley, xxii. 1.
913	3. A.	LAETI AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor.	22.	Royal Mint.
914	IMP CARAVSIVS. A.	LAETIT. Joy, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopias.	22.	W. G. Searle. A east, probably con- temporary.
915	9. B.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	24.	Fitzwilliam.
916	5. A.	LAETITI AV. As above.		B. & F. Old Cata- logue.
917	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l. (hel- met decorated), holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler with head of Medusa on l. shoulder.	LAETITIA. As above.	22.	Hunter.
918	IMP CARAVSIVS. Radiate, cuirassed half-length bust r., cuirass ornamented with lion's head, holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	LAETITIA A. As above.	29.	Hunter. See Stake- ley, xxx. 6, without obverse legend.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
919	3. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above.	20.	Bodleian.
920	5. A.	As above.	21, 23.	Various.
921	5. B.	As above.	22.	Royal Mint.
922	9. A.	As above.	21.	Various.
923	5. A.	As above.	21.	Carfrae.
924	1. A.	LETITIA AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent twined round an altar, holding l. sceptre.		B. N.
925	5. A.	LETITIA AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. vertical sceptre.		Stukeley, xix. 4.
926	1. A.	LIBERALIT - - - - Emperor, seated l. on estrade, holding r. olive-branch, behind him Praetorian praefect, standing l. To r. of Emperor, Liberalitas, standing l., holding r. tessera, l. cornucopiae; to l. citizen ascending steps of estrade.	23 × 26.	Coh. 151. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> ix. 3.

927	IMP CARAVSIVS P	---	LIT, to l. of exergue A. Joy, standing l., sacrificing at altar l., holding r. vertical sceptre.	20.	Hunter.
928	4. B.		LIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	21.	Selborne.
929	5. A.		LIT AV. As above.	17.	Hunter.
930	5. B.		LIT AVG. As above.	19.	Featherstonhaugh.
931	3. A.		LITI AVG. As above, but r. wreath.	20.	Lincoln.
932	3. A.		LITIT AV. As above, but r. hand outstretched over altar l.		Cob. 157.
933	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.		LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiac.	21.	Selborne.
934	3. B.		LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	20.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
935	4. B.		As above.	19.	Royal Mint.
936	3. B.		LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiac.	19.	Royal Mint.
937	5. A.		LITITI AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. vertical sceptre.	19, 20.	Selborne. Lincoln.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued.*I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
938	3. A.	MARS - - - Mars, nude, helmeted, standing r., holding r. spear, l. horse which stands beside him.	19.	Bodleian.
939	5. B.	MARS VICTO. Mars, semi-nude, mantle wrapped round him, standing r., holding r. vertical spear, l. resting on buckler.	21.	Hunter.
940	3. A.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., holding r. trans- verse spear, l. trophy on shoulder.	20.	Bodleian. Lincoln.
941	5. B.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, nude, standing r., mantle floating, holding r. vertical spear, l. hand pointing downwards.	19, 20.	Hunter. Lincoln.
942	5. B.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, as above, walking r., holding r. spear, l. globe.	20.	Beresford Smith.
943	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. B.	MARS VICTOR. Emperor in military attire, standing r., holding r. transverse spear, l. globe.	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , ix. 14.

944	3. B.	MARS VLTOR. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, buckler on l. arm.	19.	Hunter.
945	5. B.	MARTI PACIF. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, walking l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse spear, buckler on l. arm. As above.	20.	Hunter. Feather-stonhaugh.
946	9. B.	MARTI PACIF. As above.	20.	Hunter.
947	5. C.	MARTI PACIF. As above.		Stukeley, iv. 4.
948	5. A.	MARTI PROPVG[N]. Mars, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. buckler. As above.	20.	Colechester.
949	5. B.	MARTI PROPVG[NAT]. As above.	24.	York.
950	5. B.	MER - - - CON AVG. Mercury, standing l., holding r. purse, l. caduceus.	20.	Colechester.
951	— SIVS P F AVG. B.	MON AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae, to r. a small altar (?).	18.	Webb.
952	3. A.	MONET AVG. As above, without altar.	20.	Howorth.
953	5. A.	MONETA AGG (<i>sic</i>). As above.	20.	Royal Mint.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
954	1. B.	MONETA AVG. As above.	20, 21.	Solborne, Fitzwilliam.
955	3. A.	As above.	20.	Gnecchi.
956	3. B.	As above.	22.	Spink.
957	4. B.	As above.	20.	Arnold, York (struck on coin of Victoria- nus).
958	5. A.	As above.	19.	B. M.
959	5. B.	As above.	20, 21, 24.	Hunter, York. Beres- ford Smith.
960	6. A.	As above.	21.	B. M.
961	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	19.	Featherstonhaugh.
962	IMP CARIAVSIVS P I H N AG. B.	As above. Partly overstruck by an obverse die.	22.	Hunter.

963	[VIRTIVS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., r. hand not visible, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	17.	Webb.
964	5. A.	MONETA AVG. As above, but Moneta holding l. vertical sceptre.		Stukeley, xv. 2.
965	4. A.	MONETA AVGG. As above, but Moneta holding l. cornucopiae.	20.	Hunter. Lincoln.
966	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVGG. B.	MONITA AVG. As above.	20.	Selborne.
967	5. A.	ORIENS AVG. Sun, radiate, semi-nude, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	20.	Hunter.
968	5. B.	As above, captive seated l.	21, 22.	Hunter. Walters.
969	— IVS P F AVG. B.	PACATO — — — Radiate, youthful draped bust of Sun r.	18.	Hunter.
970	3. A.	PACATOR ORBIS. Radiate, draped bust of Sun with long hair, r.	20.	Evans.
971	9. A.	PACATOR ORBIS. Radiate, adult, draped bust of Sun r.	22.	Hunter.
972	4. A.	PAX AET. Peace, standing l., holding in each hand a military ensign.	20.	Selborne.

UNCERTAIN MINT—continued.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
973	5. B.	PAX AETERN AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vortical sceptre.		Stukeley, xxix. 10.
974	5. B.	PAX AV. As above.	20.	Selborne.
975	IMP CARAV— A.	PAX AVG. As above.	21.	Mon. Brit., x. 7.
976	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	As above.	21.	Selborne.
977	1. A. } 1. B. }	As above.	20, 21.	Various.
978	IMP CARAVSIVS P A.	As above.	20.	Bodleian.
979	2. A.	As above.	21.	Selborne.
980	3. A. } 3. B. }	As above.	17 to 22.	Various.
981	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. B.	As above.	18 × 22.	B. M. Found at Croydon.

982	IMP CARAVSIVS P F AG. B.	As above.	20.	B. M.
983	IMP CARAVSIVS P F AI. A.	As above.		Coh. 198.
984	1. A.	As above.	21, 23.	B. M. Selborne.
985	5. A.	As above.	23.	Musée de Lyon.
986	5. B.	As above.	18.	Webb.
987	5. C.	As above, but Pence radiate.	22.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
988	IMP C CAPRSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above, without radiation.	22.	Mon. B.-H., x. 3.
989	8. A.	As above.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
990	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F II. A.	As above.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
991	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	As above.		Coh. 205.
992	IMPC M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	20.	Selborne.
N ^o 993	IMP CARAVSIVS AV.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	20, 22.	Selborne.
N ^o 994	1. A.	As above.	20.	Bodleian.
995	2. A.	As above.		Coh. 210.

[Pl. IV. 14.]

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
996	5. A. } 5. B. } 5. C. }	As above.	19 to 22.	Various.
997	5. A. Of bright brass.	As above.	23.	Selborne.
998	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. B.	As above.	22.	B. M.
999	9. A.	As above.	20.	Lincoln.
1000	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. A.	As above.	22.	Selborne.
1001	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	As above.	22.	Lincoln.
1002	3. Radiate, draped bust l., wearing lorum, holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	20.	Bliss. Webb.
1003	5. As above.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	25.	Silchester.
1004	VIRTVS CA[RAVSI]. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	20.	Webb.

1005	5. A.	As above, but olive-branch on upturned back of hand.	24.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1006	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	As above, Peace as usual, but without sceptre.	19.	Selborne.
1007	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse sceptre, in field r. altar surmounted by globe.	18.	Hunter.
1008	1. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. staff.	21.	Selborne.
1009	5. A.	As above.		Col. 217.
1010	5. B.	As above.	18, 19.	Selborne.
1011	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopias.	20.	Selborne.
1012	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. inverted spear.	20.	Spink.
1013	5. B.	As above.	20.	Brooks. Found near Marlborough.
1014	8. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding in each hand a sceptre.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1015	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding in each hand a military insign.	22.	Selborne.
1016	5. A.	As above.	19.	Ready.
1017	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. staff, l. vertical sceptre.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1018	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. serpent, which hangs from her hand, l. transverse sceptre.	17.	Webb.
1019	1. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. vertical sceptre. [Pl. IV. 13.]	18.	Webb.
1020	5. B.	As above, but Peace holds l. staff.	19.	Selborne.
1021	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds r. staff, l. cornucopias.	19.	Selborne.
1022	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds r. caduceus.	20.	Webb.
1023	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. short javelin, which rests on small altar, l. wreath.	21.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1024	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, walking rapidly l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse sceptre.	20.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1025	5. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. scales, l. vertical sceptre.	20.	Selborne.

1025	3. A.		As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopie.	20.	Lincoln.
1027	5. A.		As above.	20.	Selborne.
1028	5. A.		PAX AVG. Peace, sacrificing at lighted altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	20.	Brooke.
1029	5. B.		As above.	21.	Selborne.
1030	5. B.		As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopie.	20.	Selborne.
1031	3. A.		PAX AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	21.	Lincoln.
1032	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. B.		As above.	20.	Selborne.
1033	IMP CARAVSIVS P IIII. A.		As above. [Pl. IV. 15.]	18.	Webb.
1034	5. B.		As above, but Health grasps the snake.	21.	Silchester.
1035	3. A.		As above, but without altar; Health holds l. cornucopie.	21.	Bliss.
1036	3. A.		As above, but Health holds small globe, another on altar.	21.	Fitzwilliam.
1037	5. A.		PAX AVG. Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	21.	Lincoln.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authenticity.
1038	5. B.	OMIXVB. Blundered female figure, standing r., holding r. cornucopias, l. scales, to r. tripod.	21.	Selborne.
1039	5. A.	PAZ AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. cornucopias.	23.	Selborne.
1040	5. A.	PAX AVS. Peace, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopias.	22.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1041	3. A.	QVA XAQ. As above.		Coh. 227.
1042	5. B.	BNX HVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	19.	Messenger.
1043	IM CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	OPX VAG. As above, but sceptre transverse.	20.	Selborne.
1044	1. B.	PVVX AVG. As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopias.	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
1045	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	PAX AVGG. As above, but Peace holds l. vertical sceptre.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

1046	Not given.	PAX AVGG. "Peace, standing l."	Boyne Sale, 1896.
1047	5. B.	PAX AVGVSTA. Draped bust r., wearing scull-cap, l. arm outstretched, r. not visible. "The reverse is obscure, but the legend is to be read."	Stukeley, xxx. 9.
1048	IMP CARAVSIVS P [F AVG]. Radiate bust r., drapery not visible.	PAX AVGVSTI. Small head, wearing scull-cap r., r. arm immediately beneath chin outstretched, r. holding serpent (?).	22. Bodleian.
1049	5. A.	PIAETAS AVG. Piety, standing l., sacrificing at altar l., holding r. patena, l. hand not visible.	22. Selborne.
1050	3. A.	PIAETAS AVGVSTI. Piety, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. cornucopiae.	18. Hunter.
1051	5. A.	PIETAS AVG. Piety, standing l., sacrificing at altar, holding l. cornucopiae.	Coh. 248.
1052	6. A.	PIETAS AVG. As above.	20. Lincoln.
1053	9. A.	As above.	R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1054	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	21. Hunter.
1055	IMP C M A CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	As above.	19. Neville.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1056	9. C.	As above, but Pieti holds r. patera, l. box of pefumes.	20.	R. & F.
1057	5. A.	PRINCIPI IVVENTVT. Youth, in military attire, standing l., holding r. military ensign, l. vertical sceptre.	20.	Hunter.
1058	5. A.	PROVI AV. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	18.	Spink.
1059	5. A.	As above, globe between staff and foot.	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xii. 4.
1060	5. A.	PROVID AVG. As above, without globe.	25.	Spink.
1061	5. B.	As above.		Stukeley, xxiv. 6.
1062	6. A.	PR[O]VID[A]VG. As above, staff rests on globe.	25.	Silchester.
1063	3. B.	PROVID AVG. As above, staff rests between globe and foot.	24.	Hunter.

		As above.	[Pl. V. 2.]	24.	K. M.
1064	VIRTUS CARAVSI. Helmsted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.				
1065	8. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.			Coh. 259.
1066	- - - - SIVS AVG. A.	As above.		21.	B. M.
1067	3. A.	PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. cornucopiae.			R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1068	9. C.	PROVID AVGG. As above, but Providence holds r. staff.			Coh. 266.
1069	5. A.	PROVIDENT AVG. As above, but Providence holds r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.			Coh. 282.
1070	6. A.	PROVIDENTI. Providence, standing l., holding r. palm, l. transverse sceptre.			R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1071	3. B.	PROVIDENTI AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, resting on ground between globe and foot, l. cornucopiae.		21.	Selborne.
1072	5. A.	As above, but staff rests on globe.			<i>Num. Circ.</i> , p. 4478.
1073	6. A.	PROVIDENTI AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. palm, l. transverse sceptre.			R. & F. Old Catalogue.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1074	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. A.	PROVIDENTIA AV. Providence, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff.	20.	Hunter.
1075	IMP CARAVSI - - A.	PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence, standing l., holding in each hand a military ensign.	17 × 20.	Hunter.
1076	9. A.	PROVIDENTIA AV. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiac.	20.	Lincoln.
1077	1. A.	PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiac.	20.	Bodleian.
1078	5. A.	RENOVAT - - - Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated.	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xii. 16.
1079	5. A.	RENOVAT ROMA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	19.	Hunter.
1080	5. B.	RESTIT ORB. Emperor in military attire, standing r., r. hand outstretched, l. clasping vertical spear which is also clasped by Victory, standing l., holding r. palm.	23.	B. M.

1081	5. A.	RESTIT SAECVL. Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding r. globe, l. vertical spear, crowned by Victory, standing, holding r. wreath, l. palm.	22.	Hunter.
1082	5. A.	RESTIT VOBI. As above. [Pl. V. 4.]	22.	Gnechi.
1083	4. B.	OMA CT AV. (ROMA ET AV.) Rome, standing l., r. hand outstretched over small altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	21.	K. M.
1084	IMP CARAVSIVS - - - A.	ROMA CT AVG. As above.	19.	Boyd.
1085	1. A.	ROMANORVM RENO. She-wolf, r., suckling Romulus and Remus.		Stukeley, x. 1.
1086	1. A.	ROMA - ANN RENO (<i>sic</i>). As above.	23.	Baldwin.
1087	1. A.	SAECVLI FELICI. Emperor in military attire, standing r., holding r. transverse spear, l. globe.	22.	Fitzwilliam.
1088	5. A.	As above.	20.	Selborne.
1089	5. B.	As above.	21.	Howorth.
1090	1. A.	SAECVLI FELICIT. As above.	22.	Webb.
1091	3. A.	As above.	20.	Selborne.
1092	3. B.	As above.	24.	B. M.

UNCERTAIN MINT—continued.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—continued.
BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1093	5. B.	As above.	22.	Royal Mint.
1094	5. A.	As above, but Emperor walks r.	18.	Lincoln.
1095	3. A.	SAECVLI FELICITAS. As above, but Emperor stands r.	23.	B. M.
1096	9. A.	As above.	28.	Hunter.
1097	IMP C M CARAVSIVS - - - A.	As above.	22.	Selborne.
1098	1. A.	SALV. Two female hands joined.	19.	Evans.
1099	3. A.	SALVS AVG. Heath, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	20.	B. M.
1100	3. B.	As above.	20.	Selborne. Royal Mint.
1101	4. A.	As above.	20, 22.	Lincoln.
1102	5. A. 5. B.	As above.	18 to 22.	Various.

1103	9. A. 9. B.	As above.	19, 21, 22.	Various.
1104	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AV. B.	As above.	20.	Royal Mint.
1105	5. A.	As above, Health holds r. patera.	20.	K. M.
1106	IMP CARAVSIVS INVIC. B.	As above.		Stakeley, xii. 4.
1107	4. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., sacrificing at altar, holding r. patera, l. vertical sceptre.	21.	Selborne.
1108	5. A.	As above.		Coh. 318.
1109	5. B.	As above.	20.	Howorth.
1110	IMP C CARAVSIVS. A.	As above.		Coh. 319.
1111	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P AVG. B. Double-struck profile.	As above.	23.	Webb.
1112	1. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent coiled round and rising from altar, holding r. patera, l. cornucopise.	21.	Webb.
1113	5. A.	As above.	22.	B. M.
1114	1. B.	As above, but Health sacrificing at altar, holding r. patera, l. cornucopise.	21.	Selborne.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1115	- - - CARAVSIVS P AVG. A.	- - - VS AVG. As above, but Health holds l. box of perfumes.	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiv. 17.
1116	1. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, seated l., feeding a serpent rising from altar.		Stukeley, x. 10.
1117	5. B.	As above.	23.	Hunter.
1118	IM CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	SALVS AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1119	9. B.	As above.		Stukeley, xxviii. 8.
1120	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Aesculapius, standing l., holding r. staff with coiled serpent, to r. globe on ground. [Pl. V. 5.]	23.	Hunter. Webb.
1121	6. A.	SALVS [AVG]. Two draped figures clasping hands, wreaths hanging from hands.	18.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 135. Warne.
1122	1. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	21.	Royal Mint.

1123	IMP CARAVSIVS P C C. A.	SALVT AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. vertical sceptre.	21.	Selborne.
1124	3. A.	SECVRIT ORBIS. Security, seated l., holding r. short sceptre, l. resting on back of chair, supporting head.	19, 20.	Hunter. Webb.
1125	IMP C CARAVSIVS IN - - - A.	SECVRIT PE. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	17.	Lincoln.
1126	3	SECVRITAS ORBIS. Security, seated as No. 1124.		Stukeley, ix. 2.
1127	6. A.	SECVRITAS PERP. Security, standing as No. 1125.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1128	8. A.	SPE PVBLIC. Hope, standing l., holding r. flower, l. lifting robe.		Coh. 336.
1129	5. A.	SPES AVG. As above.		Coh. 337.
1130	5. A.	SPES AVG. Winged Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm (?).	20.	York.
1131	5. A.	SPES PVBL. Hope, walking l., r. holding flower, l. lifting robe.	22.	B. M.
1132	5. A.	As above, but Hope standing.	23.	Webb. Found at Crondall.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1133	9. A.	SPES PVBLIC. As above, but Hope walking.	22.	Spink.
1134	5. A.	SPES PVBLICA. As above, but Hope standing.	23.	B. M.
1135	5. B.	As above, but Hope walking.	23.	Royal Mint.
1136	5. A.	TEMPO FELIC. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	23.	Hunter.
1137	1. B.	TEMPORVM F. As above.	22.	Gneechl.
1138	9. A.	As above.	21.	Lincoln.
1139	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above.	18.	Lincoln.
1140	5. A.	TEMPORVM FELIC. As above, but Happiness holds r. wreath.		Cob. 348.
1141	5. A.	TEMPORVM FELICI. As above, but Happiness holds r. long caduceus.	24.	Webb.

1142	5. A.	As above, but object held r. indistinguishable, l. long caduceus.	24.	B. M.
1143	9. A.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. The Four Seasons, as children playing.	21, 22.	R. M. (2). One found in London.
1144	5. A.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	21.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
1145	5. A.	VBERITAS AVG. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.		Coh. 370.
1146	3. A.	VICT AG. Female, standing r., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	19.	Selborne.
1147	9. A.	VICT AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	21.	Webb.
1148	5. A.	VICT GERM. Trophy, with 2 spears, between two seated captives.	22.	B. M.
1149	6. B.	VICTO A. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	20.	Fitzwilliam.
1150	5. B.	VICTORI AV. Victory, standing r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	20.	Selborne.
1151	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising beside altar; she holds l. vertical sceptre.	22.	Hunter. (See Coh. 372, which gives VENERAVC in error.)

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*,
BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1152	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor.		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
1153	4. B.	VICTORIA AVG. Mars, nude, mantle on shoulder, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy on shoulder.	19.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
1154	5. B.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, standing r. on globe, holding r. wreath, l. palm, at each side of globe a captive seated.	23.	Selborne.
1155	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	20.	Lincoln.
1156	3. A.	As above, but Victory walks r.	20.	B. N.
1157	5. A.	As above.		Coh. 379.
1158	5. B.	As above.	20.	Hunter.
1159	5. A.	VICTORIA AVGG. As above.	20.	Hunter.
1160	5. A.	VICTORIA AVGG. Female, standing l., holding r. patera over altar, l. vertical sceptre.		Stukeley, xiv. 10.

1161	1. A.	VICTORIA GER. Trophy, with two spears, between two seated captives.	22.	Bodleian.
1162	1. B.	As above.	21.	Royal Mint.
1163	1. A.	As above, but four spears.	18.	Hunter.
1164	5. A.	VICTORIA PR. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. ver- tical sceptre. (Legend commences above type.) Double-struck and doubtful.	20.	Stukeley, xii. 2. K. M.
1165	3. B.	VIN - - - - - Peace, as above.	18.	Selborne.
1166	4. B.	VIRTU. Mars, nude, mantle floating, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, trophy on shoulder.	20.	Hunter.
1167	5. B.	VIRTUS A. Female, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopie.	21.	Hunter.
1168	5. C.	VIRTUS [AVG]. Horseman, galloping r., holding r. spear.	22.	Coll. Ant., vi. 133. Warne.
1169	3. B.	VIRTUS AVG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	21.	Spink.
1170	IM C CARAVSIVS P F AV. A.	As above.	23.	Selborne.
1171	1. A.	As above, but Mars semi-nude.	21.	Gnecchi.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued*.I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1172	3. A.	As above.	22.	Lincoln.
1173	4. A.	As above.	20.	Hunter.
1174	5. B.	As above.	23.	Hereford. Found at Kentchester.
1175	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	18, 22.	Various.
1176	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F A.	As above.	24.	Lincoln.
1177	3. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	23.	Evans.
1178	5. A.	As above, but Mars in military attire, with mantle on shoulder.	20.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1179	5. Radiate, draped jugate busts of Emperor and Sun l., the latter holding whip.	As above, but Mars without mantle, holds r. buckler and javelin, l. spear on shoulder.		Stukeley, xiii. 7.

1180	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AV. A.	As above, but Mars holds r. transverse spear, l. trophy on shoulder.	19.	Selborne.
1181	9. B.	As above, but Mars holds l. buckler. [Pl. V. 6.]	23.	Webb.
1182	1. B.	VIRTVS AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.		Stakeley, iii. 2.
1183	5. A.	As above.	20.	Hunter.
1184	1. A.	VIRTVS AVGG. Mars in military attire, standing l., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding spear.	19.	Hunter.
1185	5. A.	As above.	19.	Selborne.
1186	IMP M AVR CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	As above.	21.	R. & F.
1187	9. C.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, treading a fallen enemy under foot.		Col. 400. Mint-mark "three illegible letters."
1188	5 (?) A.	[VIRTIVS MILITIVM]. Emperor in military attire, standing r., holding r. globe, l. transverse spear.	20.	Blanchet.
1189	2. B.	VIRTVTI AVG. Hercules, nude, standing r., holding r. club, l. bow.	23.	Hunter.

UNCERTAIN MINT—continued.

I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
1190	IMP CARAVSIVS PIVV. A.	VI T A VI [VIRTVS AVG ?]. Draped female figure, standing facing, holding one or perhaps two serpents.	20.	Bodleian.
1191	- - - P F AVG. A.	OOOO. Female, standing r., holding r. cornucopiae, l. resting on trunk of tree, to r. of which stands another female l., who rests her r. hand on tree and holds l. patera.	18.	Silchester.
1192	5. B.	As above.	20.	Webb.
1193	1. B.	OOOO. As above.	20.	Selborne.
1194	5. A.	Without legend. Three females, standing r., r. hands upraised.	21.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiv. 26.
1195	5. A.	Without legend. Mars in military attire, standing r., holding r. spear, l. resting on buckler, facing him Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	19.	Lincoln.

1196	1. B.	Entirely blank.		Stukeley, xxix. 9.
1197	5. A.	As obverse, incuse.		Stukeley, xviii. 9.
1198	IMP CARAVZIVZ P F AV. A.	Illegible.	19.	Bodleian.
1199	5. A.	----- ICAI. Female figure, standing l., r. hand not visible, holding l. vertical sceptre.	18.	Robinson.
1200	----- ARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	----- SAVIS. Soldier, standing r., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding vertical spear.	20.	Arnold.
1201	6. B.	ISN ----- Heracles, nude, standing r., r. hand resting on club before him, l. outstretched holding wreath (?).	20.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
1202	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	VND IIC. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopias.	19.	Brooke, Found near Marlborough.

UNCERTAIN MINT.

II. COINS WITH UNATTRIBUTED MINT-MARKS,
SILVER.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1203	4. D.	ADVENTV. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre; before horse, captive seated l.	$\frac{-|}{XX}>$		Cob. 2.
1204	4. D.	ADVENTVS AVG. As above.	$\frac{-|}{XXX}$	18.	R. & F.
1205	9. E.	ALVI AV (ALIM AVG?). Galley r., mast, corlago, 4 rowers, steersman, 4 oars, rudder, waves.	$\frac{-|}{*}$	18.	Cob. 4. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 6.
1206	5. D.	FL - - l - AS AV. Galley l., mast, 5 rowers.	$\frac{-|}{VVV}$	18.	R. & F.
1207	5. D. Wt. 60 grs.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopias.	$\frac{|}{VVV}$		Warne.
1208	9. Laureate, draped bust l., holding r. sceptre.	As above.	$\frac{-|}{X}$	18.	<i>Ant. Rich.</i> , Pl. vi. 4. Found at Richborough. Cob. 171.

1209	5. D.	- - - - AVGG. (VIRTUS AVGG?). Figure, standing r., holding l. spear, presenting thunderbolt to Hercules, and, standing l., holding l. club and lion's skin.	- | - ++	17, 50.	Coh. 411. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 46.
1210	5. A.	BRONZE. ADVENTVS. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre; before horse, captive seated l.	- | - ○○○○○ S	20.	Salborne.
1211	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Winged Victory, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.; between them, at their feet, a wreath.	- | - XX	21.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 130. Evans.
1212	1. B.	CONCORDIA MILITVM NN. Emperor, togate, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.; between their feet a wreath.	- | - XXX		Stukeley, xxii. 2.
1213	1. A.	DIANA CONS. Stag, walking l.	- | - XX	19.	Hunter.
1214	IMP CARAVSIVS - - - A.	IOVIC - - - - Emperor in military attire, with mantle, standing r., receiving a globe from nude Jupiter, standing l., mantle on shoulder, holding l. vertical sceptre.	- | - P	20.	Hunter.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued.*II. COINS WITH UNATTRIBUTED MINT-MARKS—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1215	5. B.	LAETITIA FVND. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	$\frac{1}{XXI}$		Stakeley, xxii. 5.
1216	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding l. olive-branch, r. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{+ | -}{-}$	22.	Lincoln.
1217	1. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. staff, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{X | -}{-}$	21.	Hunter.
1218	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, seated l., holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- | -}{XXX}$	20.	Selborne. Baldwin.
1219	- VIR CHRAVS - - - V C A.	PHX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. scales (?), l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- | -}{XXX}$	19.	Bodleian.
1220	5. B.	PM OR PTI COS IIII. (P.M. TR. P. I COS III.) Wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	$\frac{- | -}{CLA}$		Stakeley, xxix. 2.

1221	7. C.	PROVIDE AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	X | - -	20.	Webb.
1222	5. A.	VIRTUS [MILT?]. Draped female figure, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding r. spear.	- | - XX	19.	Evans. ¹
1223	3. B.	VOTA QVI CAE. Emperor, togate, standing r., receiving Victory from Rome, seated l. on buckler, holding l. spear.	- | - MX	24.	Boddeian.
1224	3. B.	PVVI AAG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	- | - INI	24.	Hunter. ²
1225	4. B.	OBΛ + HΣΓ. Female figure, standing r., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. wreath.	- | - YJF	18.	Boddeian.

¹ Sir John Evans considers this coin to be of British fabric.² Probably IMΛ, Prima (officina) Moneta Londinensis, plundered.

CARAUSIUS, DIOCLETIAN, AND MAXIMIAN HERCULEUS.
CAMULODUNUM.
BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1226	CARAUSIUS ET FRA- TRES SVI. Jugate, cuirassed busts l. of Maximian Hercules, Diocletian, and Carau- sius, the first (being the uppermost) radiate. The heads of Diocletian and Carausius have been de- scribed as bare, but on some specimens the point of one radius is visible over each head.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre. [Pl. II. 11.]	S | P — C	23.	B. M. B. N. Fitzwilliam. Naville.
1227	As above, but the three Emperors are radiate, and each holds his r. hand open, palm outwards, in front of his chest.	As above. [Pl. II. 12.]	S | P — C	22.	B. N.
1228	As above, but the radiation and hands are indistinct. ³	As above, but sceptre transverse. [Pl. II. 13.]	S | P — C	22.	K. M.

³ Another specimen, in poor condition, has recently been discovered near Marlborough, and is in the collection of Mr. J. W. Brooke.

COINS ISSUED BY CARAUSIUS, BEARING BUST AND NAME OF DIOCLETIAN.
LONDINIUM.
BRONZE.

1229	9. A. ¹		CONSERVAT AVGGG. Hercules, nude, standing r., r. hand resting on club, l. holding 3 apples, lion's skin on l. arm.	S | P MLXXI	26.	Voetter, Webb.
1230	9. B.		As above.	S | P MLXXI		Coh. 41.
1231	6. C.		LAETITIA AVGGG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff or anchor.	S | P MLXXI		Coh. 310.
1232	DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. A.		PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	S | P MLXXI		Coh. 380.
1233	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS NG. C.		As above.	S | P MLXXI	22.	Featherston- haugh.
1234	9. A.		As above.	S | P S | P ML MLXXI	21, 22.	Voetter, R. & F.

¹ Read "Diocletianus" for "Carausius."

COINS ISSUED BY CARAUSIUS, BEARING BUST AND NAME OF DIOCLETIAN—*continued*.LONDINIUM—*continued*.BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1235	9. C.	As above. [Pl. V. 13.]	S | P MLXXI	20, 22.	Fitzwilliam. York. Lincoln.
1236	6. C.	As above, but sceptro transverse.	S | P MLXXI	22.	Sellerna.
1237	9. A.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	22, 23.	B. M. Voetler.
1238	9. C.	As above.	S | P MLXXI	23.	B. N.
1239	IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., feeding serpent held in her arms.	- | - MLXXI		Coh. 449.
1240	9. C.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, helmeted, standing l., holding r. vertical spear; l. hand resting on buckler.	S | P MLXXI		Voetler.

CAMULODUNUM.

BRONZE.

1241	9. A.	LAETITIA AVGGG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff or anchor.	S | P — C	22.	Voetler.
1242	6. C.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	S | P — C	22.	Fitzwilliam.
1243	IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. C.	As above.	S | P — C	23.	Brooke. Found near Marl- borough.
1244	3. C.	PROVID AVGGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	S | P — C	23.	R. & F.
1245	6. C.	As above, globe between feet and staff.	S | P — C		Stakeley, ix. 19.
1246	8. C.	As above, but without globe.	S | P — C	22.	Voetler.
1247	6. B.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	S | P — C	21.	Naville.
1248	1. C.	VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	S | P — C	23.	B. M.

COINS ISSUED BY CARAUSIUS, BEARING BUST AND NAME OF DIOCLETIAN—*continued*.

CAMULODUNUM—*continued*.

BRONZE—*continued*.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1249	3. A.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, helmeted, standing r., holding r. vertical spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	S | P C	21.	R. & F.
1250	8. B.	As above, but Mars stands l.	S | P C	21.	Naville.

UNCERTAIN MINT.

(PROBABLY CAMULODUNUM.)

BRONZE.

1251	IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. B.	VICTORIA AVGGG. Diocletian and Maximian, standing face to face, clasping hands, between them Victory, standing, her hands on their shoulders.			Coln. 486.
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COINS ISSUED BY CARAUSIUS, BEARING NAME AND BUST OF
MAXIMIAN HERCULEUS.

LONDINIUM.

GOLD.

1252	MAXIMIANVS P F AVG. F. Wt. 66.1; 66.5.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., feeding serpent held in her arms. [Pl. I. 6.]	- | - ML	20.	B. M. Two specimens; one found in Thames.
1253	9. C.	BRONZE. PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre. [Pl. V. 14.]	S | P MLXXI	21, 22, 23.	B. M. B. N., &c.
1254	9. C.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	S | P MLXXI	22, 23, 24.	B. M. B. N., &c.
1255	9. C.	PROVIDENTIA AVGGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiac.	S | P MLXXI	23.	Voelter.
1256	9. C.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, semi-nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	S | P MLXXI	22, 23.	Watchfield. Webb.

12
12

COINS ISSUED BY CARAUSIUS, BEARING NAME AND BUST OF
MAXIMIAN HERCULEUS—continued.

CAMULODUNUM.

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1257	9. C.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	S | P C	22.	R. & F.
1258	IMP C M A VAL MAXI- MIANVS AVG. C.	As above.	S | P C	22.	R. & F.
1259	8. C.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	S | P C	23.	Voetter.

UNCERTAIN MINT.

BRONZE.

1260	9. Radiate helmeted bust r.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. transverse sceptre.			Coh. 460.
1261	9. As above, but bust l.	As above.			Coh. 461.

SUPPLEMENT.

The publication of the first section of the above catalogue induced several numismatists kindly to permit me to include in it notices of rare varieties in their collections. It has been possible to embody a number of these in the second and third sections of the catalogue as they passed through the press, whilst others will be found noted below. In particular I have to thank Mr. Willoughby Gardner, for most courteously affording me an opportunity of inspecting the very large number of coins comprised in the recent find at Little Orme's Head, which he has, by industrious pursuit, been successful in getting together, and of publishing some details of them, in anticipation of the full description and catalogue which he has in preparation. It is a matter for congratulation that this most interesting hoard has fallen into competent hands, and that such historical evidence as the coins collectively offer will not be lost. Briefly, it may be said that the find appears to corroborate the theories suggested as to the commencement and progress of the mints of Carausius, comprising, as it does, together with many pieces of fine workmanship, a considerable number of barbarous style, and several which were struck on earlier coins, while the handiwork of some moneyers whose issues appear to form the connecting link with the better-executed coinage of Allectus, is conspicuous by its absence. The presence of barbarous pieces in a hoard of such importance supports the view that they were officially issued. There are a sufficient number of coins from the Rouen

Mint to show that its issues also were official and current in Britain, though, as is usual in British finds, they are in small proportion to the total contents of the hoard. Two or three pieces which are perhaps from some other Gaulish mint were also found. The contents of the hoard are therefore what might be expected on the assumption that it was deposited about the middle of the reign.

A hurried attempt to include particulars of some of these coins as the above catalogue passed through the press led to two regrettable errors. Nos. 109* and 265* are incorrectly described, but will be found correctly entered below.

The unique mint-mark on coin No. 1210, p. 411, is there correctly given. On p. 65 it will be found incomplete.

LIST OF COINS.

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Slas.	Authorities.
1262	5. A.	CONCOR. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l., holding r. anchor, l. trident.	- | - -	20.	Willoughby Gardner.
1263	3. B.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Emperor, togate, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l. Mint-mark Q in centre of field.	Q XXI	21.	Carlyon Britton.
1264	6. B. [Rouen Mint.]	EQVITAS MVNDI. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopie.	- | - -	21.	Spink.
1265	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuir- assed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder. [Corrects 265*.]	EXPECTATE VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding l. vertical sceptre.	- | - MSCC	23.	Willoughby Gardner.
1266	1. A.	EXPI AV. Britannia, standing r., holding l. ensign of triangular form, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding vertical spear.	- | - -	19.	Willoughby Gardner.

LIST OF COINS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1267	VRT CARAVSI AV. As above. [Rouen Mint.]	FELICITAS AVG. Galley without mast r., 6 rowers, 9 oars, rudder, waves.	- | - OPR	21.	Oman.
1268	- - - ARAVSIVS AV. A. (?) Bust only partially visible.	FORTVN[AE RE]DVICIM. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiac (mint-mark following legend).	- | - M	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1269	5. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., armour highly orna- mented, holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	FORTVNA RAEDVX. Fortune, standing l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiac.	- | - -	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1270	IMP ARAVSIVS AV. B.	IOVI AVG. Female figure (Pax?) standing l., holding r. serpent (?), l. transverse sceptre.	- | ° -	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1271	1. B.	IOVI STATORI. Jupiter, nude (without mantle), standing r., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. thunder- bolt.	- | - -	21.	Hall. Found at Bury, Lancs.
1272	8. B.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor.	- | - C	22.	Spink.

1273	3. B.	LEG II PARTH. Male centaur, walking l., holding l. rudder or club diagonally over back.	- | - C	21.	Spink.
1274	3. A. [Corrects 109*.]	LEG XXX VLPPIA VI. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. trident.	- | - -	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
1275	5. B.	LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	- | - -	19.	Webb.
1276	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
1277	4. B.	MON - - - AVG. Moneta, standing r., holding r. cornu- copiae, l. scales.	- | - -	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1278	5. B.	ORIES AVG. Sun, walking rapidly l.	- | - -	22.	Carlyon Britton.
1279	5. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding vertical sceptre in each hand.	F | O -	23.	Willoughby Gardner.
1280	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, walking rapidly l., holding r. olive- branch, l. transverse sceptre.	- | - MCXXI	21.	Willoughby Gardner.
1281	5. B.	PRINCIPI [IVVENTVTIS]. Youth in military attire, standing l., hold- ing r. olive-branch, l. inverted spear.	- | - -	20.	Fitzwilliam.

LIST OF COINS—continued.

BRONZE—continued.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1282	4. B.	SOLI INVI. Sun, walking r., r. hand upraised, l. holding globe; at foot, on each side, seated captive.	- | - C	21.	Hall. Found at Bury.
1283	8. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., without shield or spear.	TEMP FELI. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	S | C -	22.	Hall. Found at Bury.
1284	1. D.	SILVER. TEMPORVM FEL. As above.	- | - RSR	19.	Oman.
1285	6. C. [Gaulish fabric.]	BRONZE. VRIT PERP. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. cornucopiae.	- | - -	18.	Willoughby Gardner.
1286	5. B.	VICTORIA GERMAN. Trophy, with two spears between two seated captives.	- | - SP	22.	Oman.
1287	3. B.	VIRTUS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, trophy on l. shoulder.	C | - -	22.	Carlyon Britton.

PERCY H. WEBB.

XV.

GROATS FROM A PRESUMED FIND IN LONDON.

AT a recent meeting of the Society, Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed twenty-one groats which he obtained about ten years since from a bullion-dealer, and which, so far as he could gather at the time, were the remainder of a find of about 200 or more, presumably from somewhere in the City of London. All the coins except those purchased by Mr. Lawrence were believed to have been previously melted down. Those now described range from Richard II to about the middle of the reign of Henry VI, and present a remarkable number of unusual and scarce varieties, particularly of the latter reign. I have made a detailed list of the coins, at Mr. Lawrence's suggestion, which I will preface by a few brief remarks upon them.

The single groat of Richard II is in very poor condition, and in no way remarkable.

The groat which, if a lawful coin, would be attributable to the latest type of Henry IV, is undoubtedly a forgery of the period. It weighs only $28\frac{1}{2}$ grains, but although worn, it is not clipped to any great extent, and certainly could not have lost so much as half its weight by any usage that it has received. It also appears to be of not very fine silver, although fairly good. The lettering differs

from that on genuine coins, particularly the letter x in REX; and the workmanship generally is coarse, although rather better than that of some contemporary forgeries that I have seen. It is altogether a coin of interest.

The two annulet groats of Henry V, one of London and one of Calais, are of the usual types, but the latter is without the annulets between the pellets on the reverse—a variation that I have not previously seen on an annulet groat of Henry V, although I have met with it on one of Henry VI.

The remaining groats are all of Henry VI. The first to remark as unusual coins are two of the "annulet-trefoil" issue, which are without the usual trefoil to the left of the crown, although they have it on the reverse after POSVI. The groats of the "rosette-mascle" coinage present no specially unusual features, but one of Calais with an obverse of the latter coinage and a reverse of the "pine-cone-mascle" coinage, is an exceptional coin, although well known of Calais, and less scarce even of London than the groat of the second type of the "rosette-mascle" coinage itself.

The groat of the "pine-cone-mascle" coinage calls for no remark, but two groats having a pine-cone-mascle obverse and a reverse from a die of the annulet coinage are very curious and puzzling. The groat and half-groat are known of this peculiar combination of type, and I have specimens of both in my collection. (See also *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, Vol. ii. p. 242.) It is very difficult to account for the apparent use to some considerable extent of different dies of non-consecutive coinages at this period at Calais, and I can only suggest that it was probably due to an insufficient number of reverse dies of the pine-cone coinage having been sent from

London, and that owing to this cause some annulet reverse dies at the Mint which happened to be in good condition were used to supply the deficiency. It may be noted that with the advent of the "pine-cone-mascle" coinage, the coins from the Calais Mint became much less numerous (see *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, Vol. ii. p. 243), while those of London, particularly groats, became much more common, showing that a considerable change had come over the condition of the two mints. This may perhaps account for an accidental deficiency in the number of dies supplied at this time to Calais, which obliged the authorities to resort to the temporary expedient of which these curious coins are probably the result. The latest groats of Calais amongst the number now under consideration belong to the peculiar variety with a large leaf in the spandril of the tressure under the bust, and having for mint-mark a voided cross. They are scarce coins, and Mr. Neck believed them to be the latest groats struck at the Calais Mint; but in this he was mistaken, as Calais groats are now known, although very rare, of the "trefoil" coinage, and one at least of the "pine-cone-pellet" coinage. These groats with a leaf under the bust are quite distinct from the "pine-cone" coinage, or indeed any other, and in *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, Vol. ii. p. 245, I tentatively suggested that the issue should be called the "rose-leaf" issue. Nobles and all denominations of silver are now known of this issue of both the London and Calais Mints, but the smaller values and the nobles are very rare.

The latest London groat described corresponds in character with those of the "pine-cone-trefoil" issue, but the legend on the obverse is too much eaten away by corrosion for it to be seen if a trefoil is there.

Apparently it is not. It is a coin of transition type, not far removed from the "rose-leaf" issue.

Another groat of Henry VI, but not from the same source, was exhibited by Mr. Lawrence at the same time. It is of the annulet coinage, but was struck from a Calais obverse and a London reverse die, both of the ordinary types. Similar coins due to the same accidental cause have appeared before, but they are, of course, very unusual.

In regard to the coins generally, the remarkable feature is that out of twenty-one groats only, such a number should be mules, or coins struck from obverse and reverse dies of different issues.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS.

RICHARD II.

Illegible 1

HENRY IV.

Groat of late type—

Obv.—M.M. cross pattée pierced. $\overline{\text{H}\overline{\text{ENR}}\overline{\text{IC}}\overline{\text{DI}}\overline{\text{GR}}\overline{\text{A}}}$
 $\overline{\text{R}}\overline{\text{EX}}\overline{\text{ANGL}}\overline{\text{IA}}\overline{\text{FR}}\overline{\text{A}}$. Wt. $28\frac{1}{2}$ grs. only.
 The rough lettering and work generally, the unusual reading $\overline{\text{FR}}\overline{\text{A}}$, and its excessively short weight point to this coin being a contemporary forgery. It appears to be of fairly good silver, and, although worn, does not seem to be much clipped.

Rev.—M.M. cross pattée pierced. $\text{POSVI} + \text{D}\overline{\text{AVM}} \times$
 $\overline{\text{ADIVTOR}}\overline{\text{A}} \times \overline{\text{M}}\overline{\text{AVM}} - \overline{\text{AIVITAS}} \times \overline{\text{LONDON}} \times$ 1

HENRY V.

ANNULET COINAGE.

London—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross pierced, of Type I.
ANGLIA ꝛ FRANG.

Rev.—Usual type. Annulet between pellets in second
and fourth quarters 1

Calais—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross pierced, of Type II.
ANGLIA ꝛ FRANG Annulets each side of
bust.

Rev.—Usual type, but no annulets between the
pellets 1

HENRY VI.

ANNULET COINAGE.

London, 1st issue—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross pierced, of Type II.
ANGLIA ꝛ FRANG.

Rev.—Usual type. Annulet between pellets in second
and fourth quarters 1

ANNULET TREFOIL COINAGE.

Calais—

Obv.—Usual annulet type, without the trefoil to l.
of crown.

Rev.—M.M. cross pierced, of Type II. Trefoil after
POSVI; annulet between pellets in fourth
quarter.
These coins are mules 2

Calais—

Obv.—M.M. cross pierced, of Type II. Usual annulet
type, but trefoil to l. of crown.

Rev.—As last 1

ANNULET ROSETTE COINAGE.

Calais—

Obv.—M.M. cross pierced, of Type II. Usual annulet type.

Rev.—Rosette after POSVI and $\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma\iota\delta$ 1

ROSETTE MASCLE COINAGE.

London, 1st type—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. pierced cross, of Type II. No rosettes or mascle in legend.

Rev.—Usual type. M.M. plain cross. Rosette after POSVI and LONDON 1

Calais, 1st type—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross pierced, Type II. No rosettes or mascles in legend.

Rev.—M.M. plain cross. Rosette after POSVI and $\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma\iota\delta$; small mascle between VIL and $\lambda\alpha$ 2

Calais, 2nd type—

1. *Obv.*—Usual type. M.M. cross fleury. Mascle between $\theta\rho\alpha$ and $\rho\epsilon\chi$; rosettes between all other words.

Rev.—Usual type. M.M. plain cross. Rosette after POSVI and $\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma\iota\delta$ —large mascle between VIL and $\lambda\alpha$ 1

2. All as last, but no mascle in VIL $\lambda\alpha$ 1

ROSETTE PINE-CONE COINAGE.

Calais—

Obv.—All as last coin.

Rev.—M.M. plain cross. Pine-cone after POSVI and $\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\varsigma\iota\delta$; mascle between VIL and $\lambda\alpha$ 1

PINE-CONE COINAGE.

London—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross fleury. Mascle after $\rho\epsilon\chi$; pine-cone between previous words.

Rev.—Usual type. M.M. plain cross. Pine-cone after POSVI and LONDON; mascle between $\alpha\iota\upsilon$ and $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ 1

ANNULET PINE-CONE COINAGE.

Calais—

Obv.—All as last coin.*Rev.*—From an annulet coinage die of the usual type 2

ROSE-LEAF COINAGE.

Calais—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross voided. Rose (?) -leaf in spandril of tressure under bust; mascle after REX.*Rev.*—Usual type. M.M. plain cross. Mascle between VII and LX; leaf (rose-leaf?) after QALISIA lapping over circle dividing inner and outer legends (see *Num. Chron.*, Fourth Series, Vol. ii. p. 244) 2

London—

Obv.—Usual type. M.M. cross fleury. Leaf (?) on front of bust on breast, and between GRA and REX.*Rev.*—Usual type. M.M. cross fleury. No other distinguishing marks 1

FREDK. A. WALTERS.

XVI.

THE "DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE" MEDAL OF NAPOLEON I.

(See Plate XIII.)

THERE are few medals relating to English history which are of more interest, at least to Englishmen, than the one which forms the subject of this short paper. The medal referred to is that which was prepared by order of Napoleon I at the time of his projected invasion of England in 1804. It is in lead, and may be described as follows:—

Obv.—Head of Napoleon I to r., laureate. Below, in two lines, JEUFFROY FECIT DENON DIREXIT.

Rev.—Napoleon (as Hercules) crushing in his arms an anguipede male figure (England), which he is about to hurl to the ground. Around, DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE. Below, in two lines, FRAPPÉE A LONDRES EN 1804.

Lead, 1·6 in. [Pl. XIII. 3.]

The circumstances which led to the preparation of this interesting medal may be briefly stated.

In 1804, after Napoleon had assumed the title of Emperor of France, and had been crowned by the Pope in the Cathedral of Notre Dame with extraordinary pomp, and a little later as King of Italy in the Cathedral at Milan, he turned his attention to his long-projected descent on Britain, in the hope that he might

soon settle all European questions in London, in defiance of the coalition of the European Powers to withstand the encroachments of their common enemy. Shortly after his return from Italy, Napoleon repaired to the camp at Boulogne (3rd August), where twelve months previously he had begun the series of *fêtes*, by which he accustomed the people and the army to the pomp and display of an imperial court.

The whole force assembled there amounted to 150,000 men and 15,000 horses, together with 600 pieces of cannon. At a grand review of this immense host, the line of battle extended from Cape Alpreck to Cape Grisnez, a distance of nine miles; the flotilla of nearly 4000 vessels filled the harbours of Ambleteuse, Wimeraux, Boulogne, and Estaples; and there were in addition 24,000 troops on the Texel, ready to embark under the command of Marmont. To prepare the Army of England, as these masses were styled, for its great adventure, the troops were practised in embarking and disembarking, and it was found that the right wing, of 26,000 men under Davoust, could be on board and the vessels under way in an hour and a quarter; while the whole force could be out of harbour within two hours.

In commemoration of this great assembly of forces and ships at Boulogne, two medals were struck, one having on the obverse the head, laureate, of Napoleon; and on the reverse Hercules holding between his legs the English leopard, which he is about to bind with a cord; around, CAMP DE BOULOGNE AN XII DE LA R.P.; and below the date MDCCCIV. [see PL. XIII. 1]. The other of similar design, but with the legend on the obverse, NAPOLEON EMPEREUR; below, J. P. DROZ F.; and on the reverse, EN L'AN XII 2000 BARQUES SONT CONSTRUITES;

below the figure of Hercules, DENON DIREXIT 1804 [see Pl. XIII. 2].

To operate with this large army, and to still further strengthen the position, Napoleon united with the French navy that of Spain, now at his disposal, by which means he hoped to overawe the various British squadrons blockading the Atlantic and Channel ports, and thus further to release the ships confined there. "Let us be masters of the Channel for twelve hours," Napoleon wrote to Dérès, the Minister of Marine, "and England has ceased to live." In full expectation that these manœuvres would succeed, Napoleon caused signals to be prepared all along the Channel coast, to announce the first appearance of the combined navies; but while he swept the seas for a glimpse of the armament which was to ensure the final fulfilment of all his hopes, the ships composing it were scattered, many injured, and the larger portion still shut up by the vigilance of the British cruisers. The expedition, therefore, had to be abandoned.

Having full confidence in the success of his projected invasion of England, Napoleon evidently ordered a medal to be made to commemorate the event, the dies for which were to be put into use as soon as he arrived in London. That the dies were actually made and a few specimens struck there has never been a question; but so far as I am aware the medal was never figured in any contemporary work on Napoleonic medals, for reasons only too apparent, nor is there any contemporary record of the making of such a piece. The earliest illustration of it which I have met with, is in the *Trésor de Numismatique, Médailles de l'Empire français*, pl. v. No. 1. This work was published in 1840. For many years the

actual whereabouts of any medal answering precisely to this description appears to have been lost sight of; but there was a tradition in the Medal Room of the British Museum that at one time there existed three specimens—one in the Monnaie at Paris, a second in the Museum at Boulogne, and a third in a private collection in England. The specimen said to have been in the Monnaie at Paris could not be found; and the one in the Museum at Boulogne, on examination, turned out not to be an original, but an inaccurate copy made by the medallist Droz, of which the following is a description:—

Obv.—Head of Napoleon I to r., laureate; around, NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI.; on the neck, DROZ FECIT; below, DENON DIREXI (*sic*).

Rev.—Napoleon (as Hercules) crushing in his arms an anguiped male figure, &c., as on the Jeuffroy piece; around, DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE; below the figures and in two lines, FRAPPE À LONDRE^s EN 1804.

Æ 1·6 in. [Pl. XIII. 4.¹]

On examination, it will be seen that this medal is in the main not only a poor but also an imperfect copy of the one by Jeuffroy; and that it was executed by one who did not know Latin nor could write French; DIREXI being substituted for DIREXIT, and FRAPPE for FRAPPÉE; *médaille* being of the feminine gender, and not masculine, as the artist appears to have imagined. This second blunder at once stamped the piece as not being genuine. The modelling of the figures is varied. In the original medal Hercules is represented with curly hair; in the copy the hair is straight, and the figure generally shows less knowledge of anatomy.

¹ Some specimens are inscribed on the edge, COPIED FROM THE FRENCH MEDAL.

Jean Pierre Droz, who made this medal, was born at Chaud-de-Fonds (Canton Neuchâtel), in 1746, learnt the art of engraving in Paris, and came to England and was engaged on the English copper coinage at the Soho Mint at Birmingham, under Boulton. Returning to Paris in 1799, he was appointed Keeper of the Coins and Medals by the Directoire, and in 1802 General Administrator of the Coins and Medals of France, and two years later Napoleon made him Keeper of the Mint Museum, an office which he held till 1814. He died March 2, 1823. It is curious that Droz should have made such a blunder as *FRAPPE* for *FRAPPÉE*, one which practically condemned this medal, when compared with the original one.

But what had become of the third specimen, which was supposed to be in some English collection? It had evidently been lost sight of by the Medal Room officials since about 1845. In the account of this medal in the *Trésor*, the compilers state that they only knew of a proof in lead in the cabinet of Dr. Burney; but that sulphur casts existed in several collections. As nothing had been heard of the medal for over half a century, it appeared that it was lost for ever, the only record of it being an electrotpe shell of the reverse, which had been carefully treasured in the National Collection. During last year, however, a surprise came to the Medal Room staff, when a visitor to the Museum brought a medal which was at once recognized as the original "*Descente en Angleterre*" piece. The account given of this piece practically coincided with our previous knowledge, as the owner stated that it had come to him by inheritance from Mr. C. Stokes, who in 1846-7 had purchased it with other medals from Dr. Charles Burney.

This statement was borne out by documentary evidence. This identification confirmed the note in the *Trésor*; but what was perhaps still more interesting was that on comparing the medal with the electrotype, it was seen at once, from certain flaws, that the latter was copied from this piece. There is no record at the Museum when the electrotype was made; but it must have been before the original passed out of the hands of Dr. Burney.

In the spring of last year the medal was offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, and it was purchased by the British Museum, where it will ever remain as a record of an interesting episode.

An examination of the medal shows that it was struck from dies which had not been completed, and which therefore had not been hardened. On the obverse the letters DE in DENON, and on the reverse DESC in DESCENTE and EN 1804 are not well struck, but somewhat faint, showing that in these cases revision by the artist was required. The medal is therefore a proof.

Whether or not an example ever existed in the Monnaie at Paris, it is now not possible to say; but there is every probability that the tradition of its existence there rested on some foundation. There was certainly no trace of it in 1840, when the volume of the *Trésor* was published. It may, therefore, be concluded that it was withdrawn at some time before that date and destroyed, and possibly the dies were broken up at the same time.

H. A. GRUEBER.

MISCELLANEA.

COIN-COLLECTING IN MYSIA.

THE following notes, supplementing my article in *Num. Chron.*, 1906, pp. 26 ff., are the results of two further seasons' travel in the same area:—

i. CYZICUS. The following appears to be unpublished:—

Gordian III. Æ. 28 mm.; turned flan.

Obv.—Laureate draped bust to r.: AVTKMANT ΓΟΡ-
ΔΙΑΝΟC.

Rev.—Standing figure of Demeter to l., holding in raised l. hand two long torches, the ends of which rest on the ground; in the lowered r., ears of corn. On the ground to r. is an indistinct object, possibly a plough: ΚΥΤΙΚΗΝΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ.

ii. APOLLONIA. To the growing list of coins of Apollonia *ad Rhyndacum* not bearing the distinctive *πρὸς Πυρράκιον* should probably be added—

20. *Nerva.* Æ. 18 mm.

Obv.—Laureate undraped bust to r.: AV . . . EPBA
KAICCEBA.

Rev.—Tetrastyle temple on three steps, with high pediment, acroteria, and wide central intercolumniation: in field A—Π, O—Λ.

Bought in Brusa; apparently unpublished.

21. *Faustina I.* Æ. 17 mm.

Obv.—Draped bust to r.: ΦΑΥCΤ CΕΒAC.

Rev.—Caduceus: ΑΠ[ΟΛ] ΛΩΝΙ.

Bought at Constantinople, with coins of Miletropolis.

22. *Commodus.* Æ. 29 mm.

Obv.—Slightly bearded draped bust, laureate, to r.:
ΑΥΚΑΙ [C]ΑΥΡΗΛ ΚΟΜΜΟΔΟC.

Rev.—Apollo in chlamys r., pursuing Daphne to l.; she crouches l. by tree: ΑΠΟΛ [ΛΩΝΙ] (exergue)
ΑΤΩΝ.

Bought at Brusa; cf. my No. 18 (Otacilia) with this type, and *Inv. Wadd.* 2252 (Salonina).

I may further note the occurrence at Brusa of second specimens of my Nos. 8 (Faustina II) and 15 (Gordian III).

At Brusa also occurred a finer specimen of the Gallienus with retrograde inscription (*Num. Chron.*, 1906, p. 32), establishing the readings, *obv.* ΟΥΛΙΚΓΑΛΛΗΝ (*sic*) . . . and *rev.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΩΝ Π (*stop*).

iii. MILETOPOLIS. Three more specimens of the *Μιλητὸς κτιστῆς* type occurred at Kermasti.

iv. HADRIANUTHERAE. The following (from Balukiser) seems to be unpublished:—

J. Domna. Æ. 21 mm.

Obv.—Draped bust to r.: ΙΟΥΔΟ [ΜΝΑΕΒΑ.

Rev.—Tyche, standing to r.: ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΡΙΤΩΝ.

v. POEMANENUM. A new type is—

Commodus. Æ. 28 mm.

Obv.—Young bust, draped to r.: ΑΛΑΥΡΚΟΜΟΔΟΟ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΓΕΡΕΒΥΟΟ.

Rev.—Zeus, standing half draped to l., holding *hasta pura* in l., patera in extended r. hand: ΑΡΧ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟCΑΚΛΗΠΑ[ΥCΑΠ]ΟΙΜΑ.

Bought in Panderma. For the magistrate's name, cf. *Inv. Wadd.* 996, and inscription in *J.H.S.*, xxvi. 28. A Zeus head appears on the autonomous coins.

vi. CAESAREA GERMANICE. A very worn brass (32 mm.) occurred at Brusa, apparently of Hadrian. It bears the reverse type of a standing Zeus, and legend *Καίσαρος Γερμανικῆς* (in field) ΠΡΟ—ΣΟ.

F. W. HASLUCK.

NOTICE OF RECENT PUBLICATION.

NOMISMA: *Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der antiken Münzkunde*, Herausgegeben von Hans von Fritze und Hugo Gaebler, I. Berlin (Mayer und Müller, 1907).

THE names of the editors of this new publication—we can hardly call it a periodical, for it is not intended that it should appear at stated intervals—furnish a sufficient guarantee of

the high quality of the work it is likely to contain. Its distinguishing feature is its *format*, which is identical with that of the Berlin Corpus, and which thus provides a size of page peculiarly convenient for plates; coins can be so grouped as to render comparison easy and instructive. The present instalment consists of three articles, two of which are special studies closely connected with the general lines of research upon which the authors have for so long been engaged under the auspices of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Gaebler contributes, in the shape of a detailed examination of the rare imperial coinage of Beroea, what is virtually a supplement to the recently issued Part I. of his *Makedonia und Paionia*. His treatment of the subject is marked by that happy combination of lucidity and thoroughness which lends such distinction to the larger work. Dr. von Fritze gives us a fruitful discussion of a well-known inscription of Sestos, followed by a fresh chronological classification of the mintage of the city. Important suggestions are made as to the significance of ἐπιμέλεια and ἐπιμεληθείς, as well as of αἰτησαμένον in coin legends, and interesting light is thrown upon the circumstances under which the mint of Sestos was reopened about the middle of the second century B.C. The two editors join forces in a searching criticism of Regling's arrangement of the didrachms of Terina, and propose an alternative scheme under which a considerable group, which Regling placed early, is thrust quite to the end of the series. The case for the particular change just mentioned is hardly so strong as might at first sight appear. It rests upon grounds of style. But when one is dealing with imitations (which the coins in question are admitted by all to be), style loses much of its value as a criterion of date. Much more convincing is the attack upon the view that Φ and Γ represent the signatures of engravers. The theory that the finch is the canting badge of the engraver Phrygillos is dismissed as impossible. The influence of the Nike-balustrade on the reverse designs is also denied. But it is hardly correct to describe such *genre* scenes as the Terinaean reverses as "peculiar to Magna Graecia and Sicily;" they have their closest parallel in Thessaly. The plates are admirable, and the whole a real credit to the enterprise of the editors.

GEORGE MACDONALD.

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END OF VOL. VII.



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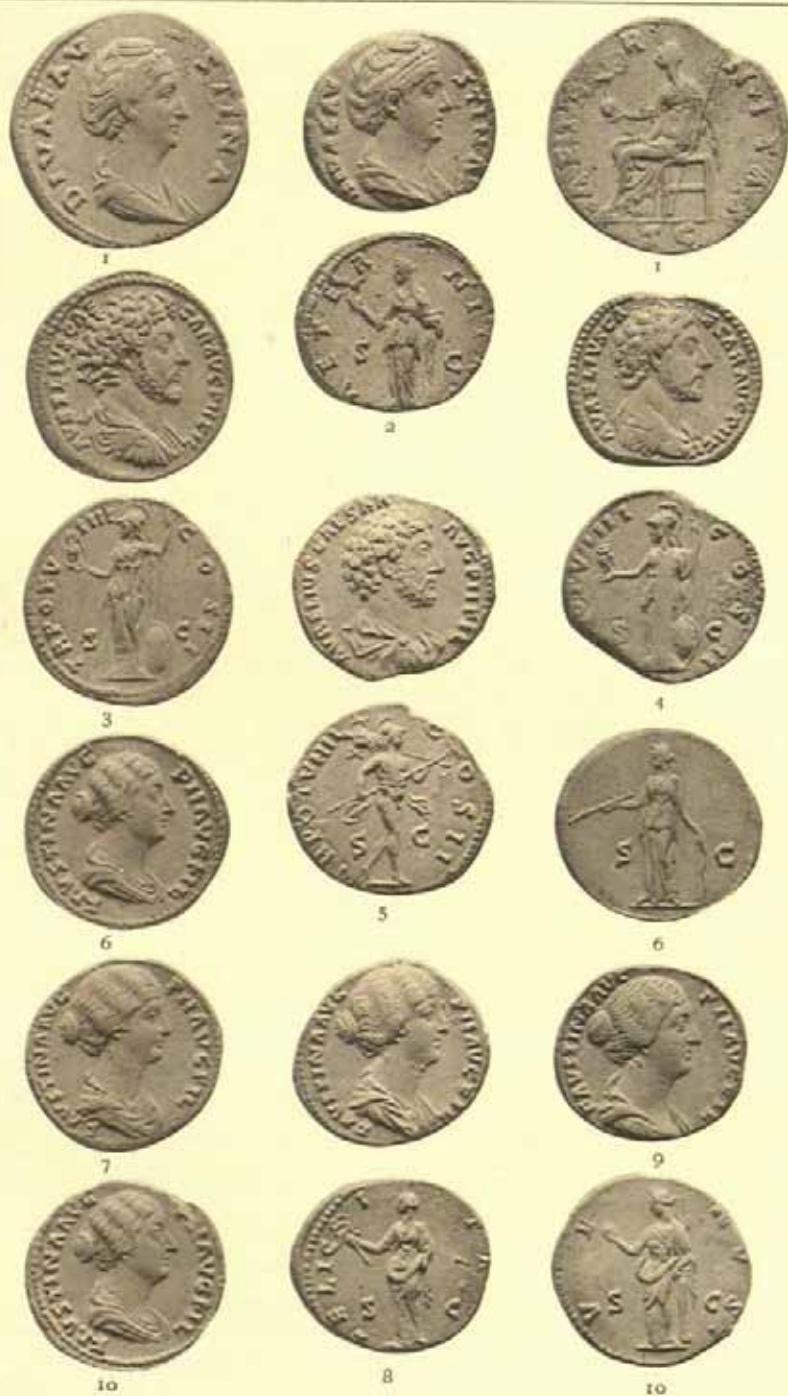
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8

COINS OF THE ANTONINES
FOUND AT CROYDON





COINS OF THE ANTONINES
FOUND AT CROYDON



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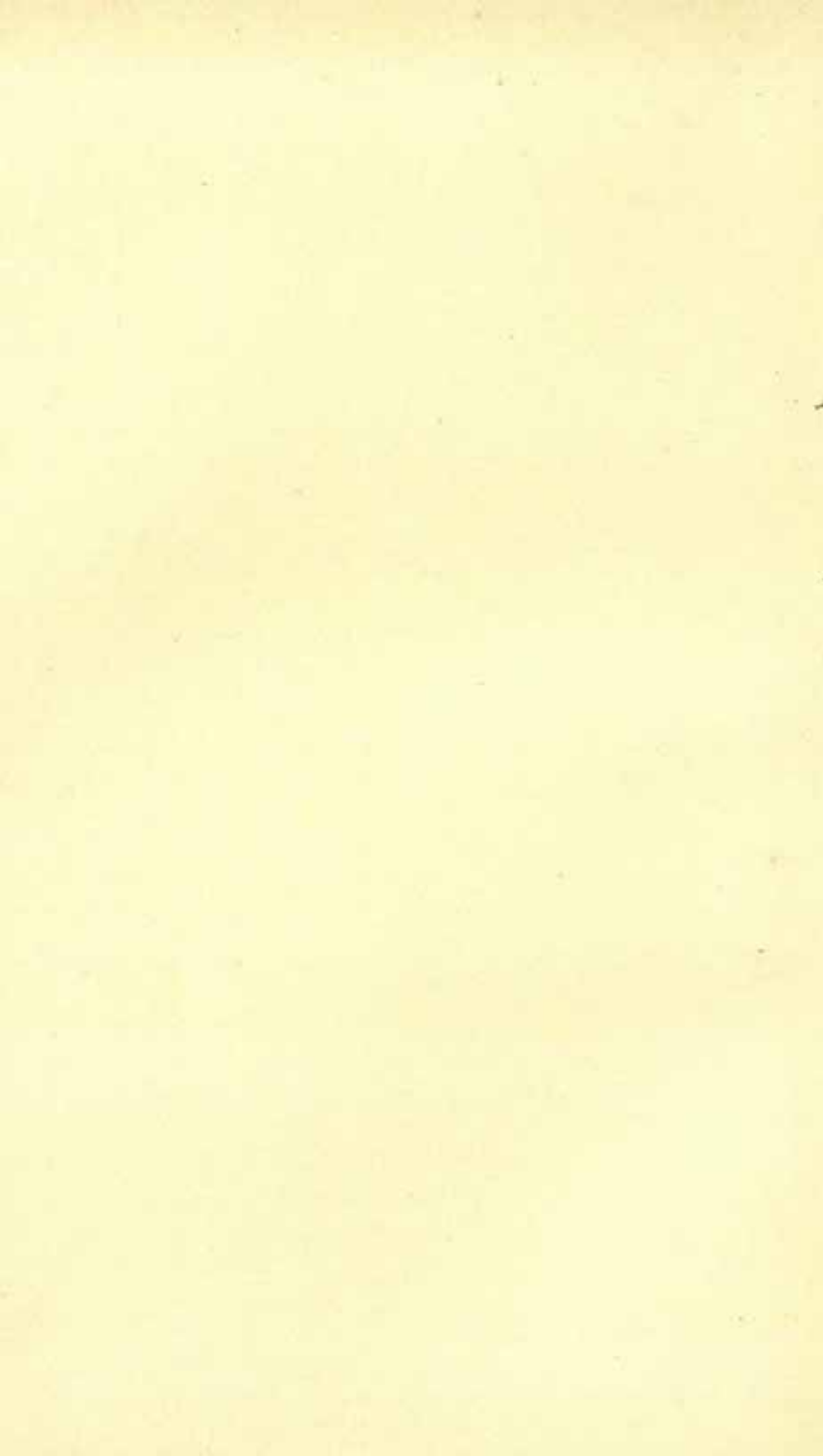
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MEDALS OF NAPOLEON I

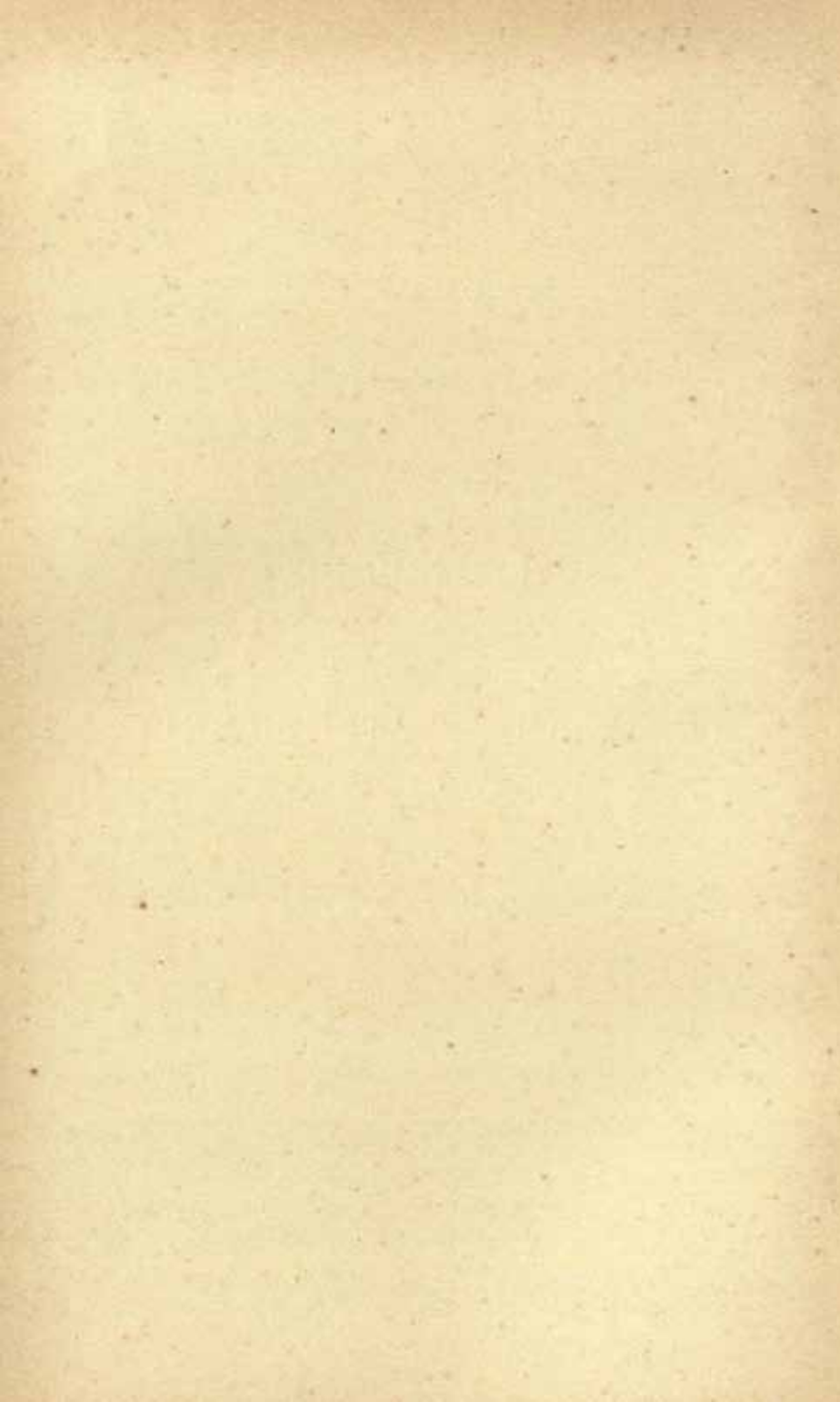
'Descente en Angleterre, 1804'



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1906—1907.

OCTOBER 18, 1906.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
F.S.A., &c., President, in the Chair.

The President announced the death of the Hon. Treasurer of the Society, Mr. W. C. Boyd. A vote of condolence with Mr. Boyd's widow and family was passed. The President then informed the meeting that Mr. Percy H. Webb had been elected Hon. Treasurer by the Council.

Mrs. Ida Mary Fox and Jethro A. Cossins, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Journal of Hellenic Studies.* Vol. xxv., Pt. 1.
2. *Lectures on the Methods of Science.* Edited by J. B. Strong. From the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.
3. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien.* Nos. 274-279.
4. *The Place-Names of Bedfordshire.* By W. W. Skeat. From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
5. *Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint, 1905.*

6. Bulletin de Numismatique. Août-Sept., 1906.
7. American Journal of Archaeology. Vol. x., Pts. 192, 193.
8. Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres. Nos. 3-6, 1906.
9. Revue Belge de Numismatique. 3^{me} et 4^{me} livr., 1906.
10. Zeitschrift für Numismatik. Band xxv.
11. Transactions of the Japan Society. Vol. vii.
12. American Journal of Numismatics. Vol. xi., No. 4, and Vol. xii., No. 1.
13. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland. Vol. xxxvi., Pts. 2, 3.
14. Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. Fasc. II., 1906.
15. Monnaies de Reckheim. By the Vic^{te} B. de Jonghe. From the Author.
16. Annual of the British School at Athens, 1904-1905.
17. Revue Numismatique. 2^{me} trim., 1906.
18. Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Juin-Août, 1906.
19. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord, 1904.
20. Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. No. xlv.
21. Catalogue of Greek Coins of Phrygia in the British Museum. By Barclay V. Head. From the Trustees of the British Museum.
22. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. 1^{re} et 2^{me} trim., 1906.
23. Die Porträts der Königin Marie Stuart auf Münzen und Medaillen. By L. Förrer. From the Author.
24. Caterina Cornaro, Regina de Cipro. By L. Förrer. From the Author.
25. Fabrication des fausses Monnaies d'Espagne, 1589. By A. Blanchet. From the Author.
26. Sceaux de l'Ordre de Saint Claire. By A. Blanchet. From the Author.

27. *Notices extraites de la Chronique de la Revue Numismatique.* By A. Blanchet. From the Author.

28. *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland.* Pl. xli.-l. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

29. *Relazione artistiche et religiose fra Cuma.* By E. Gabrici. From the Author.

30. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.* Vol. xxvi., Sec. C, Nos. 5-9.

31. *Report of the Administration of the Government Museum, Madras, 1905-1906.*

32. *Deux Monnaies Brabançonnnes.* By the Vic^{te} B. de Jonghe. From the Author.

33. *Archaeologia Aeliana.* Ser. iii., Vol. ii.

Mr. G. H. Vize exhibited a bronze ring which had for its bezel a model of an ancient coin of Athens, viz. the owl and the olive branch.

Mr. T. Bearman showed an oval bronze plate inscribed "Rt. Hon^{ble} W. Pitt Col. Cinque Port Volunteers," which had been attached to the kit-box of Mr. Pitt as Colonel of the Cinque Port Volunteers, and which had been recently sold with other effects of that statesman from Walmer Castle.

Mr. H. Fox exhibited a half-crown of Charles I with a globe below the horse on the obverse, and with a helmet for mint-mark on the reverse. This coin is attributed to Salisbury.

Mr. W. Webster showed an unpublished triens of Valentinian I, struck at Constantinople, with the reverse type the Emperor holding a Victory and trampling on a foe, VIRTUS AVGVSTI.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin exhibited a pattern farthing in pewter of William and Mary, with their heads on the obverse, and on the reverse a monogram dividing the date, 1689, and the legend FARTHINGE PLEDGE.

Dr. Codrington showed a copy in brass of the Venetian sequin to be used as an ornament, which had been brought from Seistan. It was stamped "Made in Austria," showing that it had been exported from England to the East.

Mr. Lionel M. Hewlett read the second portion of his treatise on "Anglo-Gallic Coins," which included the period of the reigns of Edward II and III. Mr. Hewlett was unable to connect any coins of this series with the reign of Edward II; but of Edward III there were large issues of gold and silver coins. The first Anglo-Gallic gold coin struck by Edward III was the florin, the type of which was copied from the florino d'oro first issued at Florence in 1252. This gold coin preceded the introduction of gold money into England by Edward III by six years. Of the silver coins there were also several denominations, the largest being the gros. A most important suggestion made by Mr. Hewlett was the attribution of certain pieces without ruler's name, and struck at Bordeaux, Bergerac, and D'Aix, to John of Gaunt, to whom Edward III had on several occasions granted permission to strike coins at these places and in these districts. Mr. Hewlett completed this portion of his subject by a description and history of the coinage of Henry, Duke of Lancaster. This Paper is printed in Vol. vi. pp. 267 f.

NOVEMBER 15, 1906.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Das Orientalische Münz-Kabinet des Universitäts. Jena, 1906.
2. Revue Numismatique. 3^{me} trim., 1906.

3. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Fasc. III., 1906.
4. *Archaeologia Aeliana*. Ser. iii., Vol. i. From the Society of Antiquaries, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5. *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*. Oct., 1906.
6. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, 1906.
7. *Contributi al Corpus delle Monete imperiale*. By P. Monte and L. Laffranchi. From the Authors.
8. *La Cronologia delle Monete di Adriano*. By L. Laffranchi. From the Author.
9. (a) A dirhem of Khusru Shah of A.H. 361. By H. F. Amedroz.
- (b) *Indian Coins and Seals*. Pt. vi. By E. J. Rapson.
- (c) *Coins of the Maukharis*. By R. Burn.
- (d) Further Note on Mussulman Coins for Seistan. By O. Codrington.—From the Royal Asiatic Society.

Mr. Percy H. Webb exhibited a series of Roman bronze coins, extending from the first century to the fifth, and including rare pieces of Hadrian, Laelian, Julian I, Vetrician, Helena wife of Julian II, Priscus Attalus, and others.

Mr. F. A. Walters showed a noble of Henry V of the trefoil issue, and a halfpenny of Edward V (?) with apparently the mint-mark rose and sun united. This coin is unpublished, and probably unique.

Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a 40s. token of Reading, a half-crown and eighteenpence of the same issue, and a copper-gilt sixpence of Birmingham.

Mr. H. Fentiman showed a mohur, half-mohur, and quarter-mohur struck by the East India Company in 1765 for Bombay.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin exhibited an early London groat of Edward III with Roman M's and stops annulets; and another of the last issue of Henry IV with mint-mark cross pattée with sunk circle in centre and with English N's in "London."

The President read a note on the silver map-medal of Sir Francis Drake, previously described and commented on in the pages of the *Numismatic Chronicle*. He drew attention to a passage in *Purchas His Pilgrims*, in which reference is made to Drake's voyage being cut in silver by a Dutchman, Michael Mercator. This Paper is printed in Vol. vi. pp. 348 f.

Mr. William Foster read a Paper on the first English Coinage at Bombay, in which he gave extracts from documents in the India Office, setting forth particulars of the gold, silver, copper, and tin coins which were to be issued by the East India Company in the early part of the reign of Charles II. The descriptions of the coins to be struck, their legends and types, correspond precisely with pieces existing at the present time. The order for the striking of the coins was made in 1672, and the pieces issued are in accordance with that date, as they show that they belong to the seventh year of English rule in Bombay, that island having been ceded by the Portuguese in 1665. This Paper is printed in Vol. vi. pp. 351 f.

Mr. H. A. Grueber communicated a paper on the *Descente en Angleterre* medal of Napoleon, which was intended to commemorate his conquest of England in 1804. It bears the legend, "*frappée à Londres*," showing that Napoleon purposed using the dies as soon as he reached London. This specimen, of which casts were exhibited, came from the collections of Dr. Burney and Mr. C. Stokes, and was recently purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum. It is in lead and probably unique, having been struck before the dies were hardened.

DECEMBER 20, 1906.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Alfred C. Boyd, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Vol. i. By Vincent A. Smith. From the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

2. *Atlante Numismatico Italiano* (Monete Moderne). By S. Ambrosoli. From the Editor.

3. *Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. xxvi., Pt. 2.

4. *The Story of the Later Popes*. By the Rev. C. S. Isaacson. From the Publishers.

5. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Nos. 280, 281.

6. *Mémoires de la Société royale des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1905–1906. From the Society.

7. *Revue Suisse de Numismatique*. Tome xiii., livr. 1, Pt. 2.

8. *Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres*, 1906. Nos. 7, 8.

9. *Notices extraites de la Chronique de la Revue Numismatique*. By A. Blanchet. From the Author.

10. *Médailles de Pondichéry et de Karikal*. By A. Blanchet. From the Author.

The President exhibited a series of aurei of the Roman emperors, Postumus, Laelianus, Victorinus, Tetricus the Elder, and Claudius II, all in mint condition.

Mr. Percy Webb showed two votive silver-plated Roman coins found in a well in Capri. One was a denarius with head of Apollo and Jupiter in a quadriga, struck *circ.* 84 B.C., similar to coins issued by the moneyers Gargilius, Ogulnius,

and Vergilius; the other piece was a victoriatus of the usual type, struck between 229 and 217 B.C.

Mr. H. W. Monckton exhibited a series of groats of Henry VI, Edward IV, and Henry VII. The piece of Edward IV was of the London mint, and had the legend "Di Gracia;" those of Henry VII were of the first issue, with mint-marks rose and lis on rose.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed some groats (a portion of a find) of Richard II to Henry VI.

Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a half-groat of the heavy issue of Henry IV, of which only two other specimens appear to be known.

Sir Augustus Prevost showed a medal of Louis XVI, recording the abolition, by the Assembly, of all the royal privileges.

Mr. G. F. Hill read a Paper on a recent find of Roman silver coins from Grovely Wood, Wilts. The coins were mostly of the second half of the fourth century, covering a period from about 345 to 395 A.D., and consisted of 296 siliquae and 3 double-siliquae. Mr. Hill gave an account of other hoards of this class which had been found in England, and discussed at some length the weights of the siliquae. Some silver rings and ornaments also formed part of the hoard. This Paper is printed in Vol. vi. pp. 329 f.

Mr. Arthur S. Yeames read a Paper on a penny of Henry I struck at Romney, in Kent. It is of the very rare type showing on the obverse the bust of the king holding a sceptre, and on the reverse the moneyer's name, "Wulfred on Rume," in two concentric circles, and with a cross in the centre. This coin is of importance, as it settles beyond question the fact that Romney had a mint in operation during the reign of Henry I, the existence of which had been doubted.

JANUARY 17, 1907.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Robert Allatini, Esq., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 282.
2. American Journal of Archaeology. Vol. x., No. 4; and Supplement.
3. Fünf Gold-Medaillons aus dem Fund von Aboukir. By H. Dressel. From the Author.
4. The Riot at the Great Gate of Trinity College, February, 1610/11. By J. W. Clark. From the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
5. Revue Belge de Numismatique. 1^{ère} livr., 1907.
6. American Journal of Numismatics. Oct.–Dec., 1906.
7. Numismatic Circular, 1906. From Messrs. Spink and Son.

Mr. T. Bliss exhibited seven Anglo-Saxon pennies, which were reported to have been found on the site of the old Archbishop's Palace at Croydon. The coins were of Coenwulf, King of Mercia; Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury; and Egbert and Aethelwulf, Kings of Wessex, and were struck during the first half of the ninth century. That of Coenwulf of Mercia is of an unpublished type, having on the obverse the bust of the king, and on the reverse a star of six points pommés and the moneyer's name, "Wintred." The concealment of the coins must have occurred early in the reign of Aethelwulf, *circ.* 845.

Mr. L. Forrer showed a series of recent medals, the work of French, Belgian, and German artists.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence exhibited two forgeries of pennies of

Harold II and William I of the so-called "Pax" type, and purporting to be struck at Lewes by the moneyer "Leofinc."

Lady Evans read a Paper on a Silver Badge of Thetford, having on one face the arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, and on the other the arms of the borough of Thetford. The precise purpose of this badge, of which others are in existence, is somewhat uncertain. It is suggested locally that these badges may have been aldermen's badges; but Lady Evans thought it possible that they were worn by the five musicians who were attached to the court of the Mayor of Thetford, as Williamson himself was no mean musician. This Paper is printed on pp. 89 f.

Mr. F. A. Walters gave an account of some groats of Richard II to Henry VI, being a portion of a find of some 200 or more, presumably discovered somewhere in the city of London.

FEBRUARY 21, 1907.

SIR HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Henry Aldwin Soames, M.A., F.L.S., was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. *Revue Numismatique*. 4^{me} trim., 1906.
2. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*. Vol. xxvi., Sec. C, No. 10.
3. *Handbook for the Horniman Museum: Ages of Stone, Bronze, and Iron*. From the London County Council.
4. *Portraiture of the Stuarts on Royalist Badges*. By Miss Helen Farquhar. From the Author.
5. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Fasc. IV., 1906.
6. *Bulletin de Numismatique*. Oct.-Dec., 1906.
7. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. Vol. xxxvi., Pt. 4.

8. Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres. Nos. 9-10, 1906.

9. White Hun Coins from the Panjāb. By Vincent A. Smith. From the Author.

10. Notices extraites de la Chronique de la Revue Numismatique. By A. Blanchet. From the Author.

Mr. C. Vinter exhibited specimens in gold and silver of the medal awarded to the Nottingham Troop of Yeomanry by Lord Newark on the occasion of its disembodiment, May 13, 1802. Gold medals were awarded to the officers and non-commissioned officers, and silver to the troopers.

Sir Augustus Prevost showed a medal commemorating the passing of the Free Trade measures of 1846, having on the obverse the portrait of Sir Robert Peel, and on the reverse those of Wilson, Villiers, Cobden, and Bright.

Mr. Percy H. Webb read the first portion of a Paper on "The Coinage of Carausius." He introduced the subject with an historical summary of the career of this Romano-British monarch as detailed by ancient Roman writers, the panegyrists, and in English and Scottish chronicles. Mr. Webb then analyzed the various finds of coins which had occurred in England and in France and other portions of the Continent. The preponderance was naturally with this country, over 200 coins of Carausius having occurred in the hoard found in 1873 near Selborne, Hants. The portraits on the coins of Carausius confirm somewhat the records of the historians, who state that he was of low birth, "vilissime natus;" but the features, though somewhat coarse, are those of a shrewd, energetic, and determined man, by no means devoid of humour and kindness. In illustration of his Paper, Mr. Webb showed a series of coins of Carausius; and Mr. Willoughby Gardner brought others, which had been recently found near Orme's Head, in North Wales. This Paper is printed on pp. 1 ff.

MARCH 21, 1907.

SIR HENRY H. HOWORTH, K.C.I.E., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Professor R. C. Bosanquet, T. W. Barron, Esq., and Willoughby Gardner, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table:—

1. Bonner Jahrbücher. Heft 114–115.
2. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. 3^{me} trim., 1906.
3. A Comparative Study of the Mayas and the Lacandones, By A. M. Tozzer. From the Archaeological Institute of America.
4. Annuaire de l'Académie royale de Belgique, 1907.
5. Bulletin de Correspondance hellénique. Vol. xxx., Pts. 9–12; Vol. xxxi., Pts. 1–3.
6. Transactions of the Japan Society. Vol. vii.
7. Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 283.
8. Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Pl. li.–lx. From the Trustees of the British Museum.

The Rev. Dr. Headlam exhibited an electrum half-stater of the Euboic standard, bearing on the obverse an irregular raised square, and on the reverse a rough incuse square. This denomination of this type and standard appears to be unpublished.

Mr. H. Elliott Fox showed two extremely fine specimens of the Tower shillings of James I and Charles I, with mint-marks a tun and an eye; and also a shilling (struck at York) of Charles I with mint-mark a lion.

Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a series of early British staters of the Whaddon Chase type, of the Iceni, and of the South-East district, the last with a widespread head on the obverse.

Mr. Percy Webb read the second portion of his Paper on "The Coinage of Carausius," in which he treated of the coinage generally, its issues and metals, the mints and the mint-marks, and the legends and types. Of gold coins about twelve varieties are known; of the silver, about a hundred; but the preponderance is in the copper. The mints identified by Mr. Webb are those of Colchester, London, Rouen (Rotomagus), and possibly Richborough (Rutupiae). The types of the coins are also very varied, some of them being original, but the greater number being copies from the coinages of previous Emperors. Amongst the more remarkable original types are those with the galley, commemorating the landing of Carausius in Britain, his reception by Britannia, with the legend "Expectate Veni," and another having for obverse type the jugate heads of Carausius, Diocletian, and Maximianus Herculæus, with the legend "Carausius et Fratres sui." This Paper is printed on pp. 1 ff.

APRIL 18, 1907.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the Table :—

1. Annual Reports of the Smithsonian Institute, 1905, 1906.
2. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, 1906.
3. Foreningen til Norske Fortidsmindesterkers Bevaring. Aarsberetning for 1906.
4. Biographical Dictionary of Medallists. Vol. iii. By L. Forrer. From Messrs. Spink and Son.

5. American Journal of Archaeology. Jan.-Mar., 1907. From the Archaeological Institute of America.
6. Testamenta Cantiana. By L. L. Duncan. From the Kent Archaeological Society.
7. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. xxvi., Sec. C, Nos. 12, 13.
8. American Journal of Numismatics. March, 1907.
9. Numismatische Zeitschrift. Band xxxviii., Pts. 1 and 2, Ser. 1906.
10. Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. No. 284.
11. Monnaies inédites de Jean l'Aveugle, Comte de Luxembourg. By Vic^e B. de Jonghe. From the Author.
12. Revue Belge de Numismatique. 2^{me} livr., 1907.
13. Académie royale de Belgique. Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres. Nos. 11-12, 1906; No. 1, 1907.

Mr. A. H. Baldwin exhibited a small find of Roman bronze coins from the neighbourhood of Romsey, in Hampshire, comprising 42 "second brass," ranging from Agrippa to Domitian, and one "large brass" of the latter Emperor. There were also 18 early British bronze coins of the "Hod Hill" type found in the same earthenware pot with the Roman coins.

Mr. F. A. Walters read a Paper on "A Find of Early Roman Bronze Coins in England." The coins were discovered in the summer of 1905 at Croydon, during the laying of a drain. They were contained in a pot of common grey ware, and comprised more than 280 large and second brass coins from the reign of Claudius to that of Antoninus Pius. Of the latter Emperor there were 20 copper asses (out of a total of 25) with the reverse type of Britannia, all unworn and just as struck. Mr. Walters thought that these circumstances were strongly suggestive of the possibility of a Roman Imperial mint having been in existence in Britain at the

period in question, where coins of the Britannia type, as well as others, may have been struck, either from Roman-made dies or from dies made in this country from Roman models. Mr. Walters exhibited a large number of the coins from the find, as well as the fragments of the earthenware pot in which they were discovered.

MAY 16, 1907.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

Thomas Bliss, Esq., and W. Beresford Smith, Esq., were appointed Auditors.

Henry Goudy, Esq., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Regius Professor of Civil Law, Oxford, and Major Robert Pilkington Jackson were elected Fellows of the Society.

The following Presents were announced and laid upon the table :—

1. *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*. Vol. xxxvii., Pt. 1.

2. *Publications de la Section historique de l'Institut de Luxembourg*. Vol. liii.

3. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*. Fasc. I., 1907.

4. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Vol. xl.

5. *Monatsblatt der numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. No. 285.

6. *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*. Vol. xxvii., Pt. 1.

7. *Proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, 1904-1906*.

8. *Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta*. Vol. ii. By H. Nelson Wright. From the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

9. *Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest*. 4^{me} trim., 1906.

Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a series of British inscribed staters of the following chiefs: Boduoc, Dubnovellaunus, Cunobeline, Addedomaros, Tincommius, and Verica.

Mr. L. G. P. Messenger showed a bronze coin, early fourth century A.D., struck at Antioch, having on the obverse a seated figure of the City and the legend "Genio Antiocheni," and on the reverse Apollo holding a lyre, and around "Apollini Sancto."

Mr. L. Forrer exhibited a tercentenary commemoration medal of Admiral de Ruyter, 1607-1907, by the Dutch medallist James van Goor; and another of Mr. Albert R. Frey, President of the American Numismatic Association, executed by Mr. Howland Wood.

The President read some notes on the silver denarii of Carausius having for reverse type the Wolf and Twins, with the legend "Renovat. Romano," which he suggested might be extended into "Renovatio Romanorum Numorum," and might thus refer to the re-introduction by that Emperor of a silver currency, which had virtually not existed for over half a century. He also suggested that the exergual legend R S R might be interpreted "Romanus Signatus Rutupiae," showing that the coin was called a "Romanus," and that it was struck at Rutupiae (Richborough).

Mr. F. Haverfield and Dr. George Macdonald communicated a Paper on Greek coins found at Exeter. The coins referred to had been found on various sites in Exeter extending over the period 1810-78. Capt. Shortt, who first noticed these coins in *The Gentleman's Magazine* in 1837, was of opinion that their presence was due to the Cornish tin-trade, which he thought may have attracted the ancient inhabitants of Greece and Italy to this country. The coins extended from Spain in the West to Antioch and Alexandria in the East, and altogether covered a period of over fifteen centuries. The writers of the Paper, however, suggested that their burial was due rather to more recent circumstances, and not

improbably to a desire to puzzle the townspeople and confuse the antiquary. This Paper is printed on pp. 145 f.

Miss K. McDowall read a Paper on a Renaissance medallion of Faustina the Younger, wife of Marcus Aurelius. The piece had on the obverse the head of the Empress Lucilla with the legend altered to "Faustina," and on the reverse a figure of Cybele which was copied from a bronze coin of Faustina the Elder. Miss McDowall pointed out the unusual occurrence of the legend "Matri Deum Salutari;" and she also exhibited impressions of a contorniate of the fourth century, showing Cybele seated in front of her temple, probably a representation of that built by Augustus on the Palatine.

JUNE 20, 1907.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SIR JOHN EVANS, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.,
F.S.A., F.G.S., President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. John Allan was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Prof. E. J. Rapson and Mr. Bernard Roth were appointed scrutators of the ballot for the Election of the Council and the Officers for the ensuing year.

The following Report of the Council was then read to the meeting:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The Council have again the honour to lay before you their Annual Report as to the state of the Royal Numismatic Society both numerical and financial.

With much regret they have to announce the death of the following eleven Ordinary Fellows :—

Frank Sherman Benson, Esq.
 W. C. Boyd, Esq.
 David Buick, Esq., LL.D.
 Joseph Clarke, Esq.
 Major-General M. G. Clerk.
 Hartwell D. Grissell, Esq., K.C.O.P., F.S.A.
 Edward Grose Hodge, Esq., F.S.A.
 Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., D.C.L.¹
 Samuel Smith, Esq.
 C. J. Spence, Esq.
 Allan Wyon, Esq., F.S.A.

The Council also regret to announce the resignation of the following seven Ordinary Fellows :—

Major Anthony Buck Creeke.
 T. Hodgkin, Esq., D.C.L.
 Horace Lambert, Esq.
 W. R. Paton, Esq.
 Prof. W. Ridgeway, M.A.
 Cecil Harcourt Smith, Esq.
 Sir Richard Carnac Temple, Bart.

On the other hand, the Council have much pleasure in recording the Election of the following thirteen Ordinary Fellows :—

John Allan, Esq., M.A.	Prof. Henry Goudy, D.C.L.,
Robert Allatini, Esq.	LL.D.
T. W. Barron, Esq.	The Rev. Arthur Cayley
Prof. R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.	Headlam, D.D.
Alfred C. Boyd, Esq.	Major R. Pilkington Jackson.
Jethro A. Cossins, Esq.	The Rev. Henry Aldwin
Mrs. Ida Mary Fox.	Soames, M.A., F.L.S.
Willoughby Gardner, Esq.	Fleet-Surg. A. E. Weightman.

¹ The names of Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb as deceased, and Fleet-Surgeon A. E. Weightman as elected, were in error omitted from last year's Report.

It will be seen from the above statement that the losses by death and resignation exceed the gain by the election of new Fellows ; so that the status of Society is numerically less by five than during 1905-6.

The number of Fellows is, therefore, as follows :—

	Ordinary.	Honorary.	Total.
June, 1906	312	21	333
Since elected	13	—	13
	325	21	346
Deceased	11	—	11
Resigned	7	—	7
June, 1907	307	21	328

The Council have to announce that they have awarded the Medal of the Society to Dr. Barclay Vincent Head, for his long and important services to Numismatic Science, especially in connexion with the Greek Series, and in recognition of the high value of his *Historia Numorum*.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report, which follows, was submitted to the meeting.

Dr. THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Messrs. Clowes and Sons, Ltd., for printing <i>Chronicle</i> , June, 1906	43	5	0						
" " November, 1906	79	14	1						
" " February, 1907	39	12	1						
" " April, 1907	38	12	0						
" " " " "	1	3	7						
				202	6	9			
" Autotype Co. (Plates), De- cember, 1906	27	10	0						
" Ditto (ditto), February, 1907	9	15	3						
" University Press (Plates), March, 1907	50	3	0						
" Artist Illustrators (Plates), 12s. 6d. and 16s. 6d	1	9	0						
" Mr. Anderson, drawings (var- ious dates), 10s., 26s., 20s., 20s.	3	16	0						
				92	13	3			
" Books—							295	0	0
Messrs. H. Bowyer and Co.	2	14	6						
Messrs. Hachette and Co.	0	3	9						
Mr. H. D. King (Catalogues), 35s., 3s.	1	16	0						
Messrs. Spink and Son	3	0	0						
Lady Jebb (<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i>)	1	15	0						
Mr. F. Armstrong Foster (<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i>)	0	5	0						
							9	14	3
" Insurance Premium							0	15	0
" Refreshments (Mrs. Harper).							11	13	7
" Stationery, &c.—									
Mr. Curtis (Typewriting)	0	15	0						
Cheque Book	0	4	2						
Messrs. Mills (Receipt) Book	0	11	6						
Straker Letter File	0	2	9						
							1	13	5
" Engraving Medal (Pinches)							0	4	0
" Petty Cash (Secretaries)	5	0	0						
" " (Treasurer)	1	9	4						
							6	9	4
" Investment of Mackerell Legacy, £44 L. & N.-W. Ry. 4% Preference Stock							50	11	4
" Balances (Montagu Bequest Interest)	6	9	7						
" " (General)	303	12	2						
							310	1	9
							£686	2	8

MENTS OF THE ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY,
TO JUNE, 1907.

WITH PERCY H. WEBB, HON. TREASURER.

£r.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Balance in hand (General)	267	10	6			
" " " (Interest on Montagu Bequest)	4	4	0			
				271	14	6
" Subscriptions, 249 at £1 1s. (less 2d.)	261	8	10			
" Entrance Fees, 10 at £1 1s.	10	10	0			
				271	18	10
" Sale of <i>Chronicles</i> , Messrs. Quaritch	28	8	1			
" " " " " " " " " " " "	35	1	3			
				63	9	4
" L. & N.-W. Ry. Dividend, Consolidated Preference 4% Stock, £640 General Fund	24	6	5			
" Montagu Bequest, £60 (Bequest Fund, March, 1907)	2	5	7			
				26	12	0
" The Estate of C. J. C. Mackerell, Esq., deceased, Legacy	50	0	0			
Interest thereon	1	0	0			
				51	0	0
" Return of Income Tax				1	8	0

£886 2 8

PERCY H. WEBB, *Hon. Treasurer.*

Audited and found correct, THOS. BLISS, } *Hon. Auditors.*
W. BERESFORD SMITH, }
June 13, 1907.

The Reports of the Council and of the Hon. Treasurer having been adopted, the President then presented the Society's Medal to Dr. Head, addressing him as follows :—

Dr. Head,—It is a source of very great satisfaction to me that I have the privilege of handing to you the Medal of this Society, which has been awarded to you by the Council in recognition of the long and important services that you have rendered to numismatic science, especially in connexion with the Greek series, and as a token of their high appreciation of the value of your *Historia Numorum*, of which it is to be hoped that a second edition will shortly appear.

It was at the beginning of the year 1864 that you entered the service of the British Museum in the Department of Coins and Medals, from which, after a tenure of the Keepership for a period of upwards of thirteen years, you retired in June last.

Your retirement from the important post that you had held with so much distinction called forth an expression of esteem and gratitude from the numismatists of nearly every civilized country, and in November last I had the honour of presenting to you, in their name, the *Corolla Numismatica*, which, whether regarded from the scientific or the personal point of view, shows the high and well-merited esteem in which you, as well as your works, are held by all who are interested in the promotion of numismatic research. The Catalogue of Greek Coins in the British Museum, of which no less than twenty-five volumes have now appeared, and which in the main has been carried on partly by your own labours and wholly under your supervision, would alone entitle you to this display of gratitude from those engaged in similar studies.

But we, as Fellows of the Royal Numismatic Society, cannot but feel that you have even a higher claim upon our gratitude. It was in the year 1864 that you joined the

Society, of which, in 1868, you became one of the Honorary Secretaries, myself being the other, and from that time until the present day you have, in one capacity or another, constantly served upon our Council, and given us the benefit of your experience and advice.

Moreover, in 1869 you were associated with me and others as one of the Editors of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, and have been one of our mainstays for a period of thirty-eight years.

With regard to your communications to the *Numismatic Chronicle* it seems hardly necessary that I should say more than a very few words. They have been more than fifty in number, beginning with the account of the great Chancton hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins in 1867, and continuing unto the present day. Among these communications those on the chronological sequence of the coins of Syracuse, Ephesus, and Boeotia, stand out pre-eminent.

In congratulating you on your present exemption from official cares, and in expressing a hope that you may long be spared to continue your numismatic labours, I am certain that I am expressing the sentiments, not only of this Society, but those of your fellow-workers throughout the civilized world.

Dr. Head replied as follows :—

Sir John,—I thank most sincerely the Council of the Royal Numismatic Society for having unanimously awarded me, after the close of my official career, the Society's Medal, and I am proud to think that, when the time comes for my name to be erased from our list of Fellows, it will still continue to survive engraved on this silver medal, *Testis temporum, Nuncia vetustatis, Vita memoriae*.

The pleasure with which I accept the honour you have conferred upon me is nevertheless leavened with a sense of loss and regret for many old friends who have passed away

since the time when I was elected a member of the Society in the year 1864.

Forty-three years ago our Society consisted of 163 members; and how many of these still survive? Eight only in all, including yourself, Sir John, our venerable President, and myself.

In those far-off days, and for many years subsequently, I regarded my work for the Numismatic Society as an obligation second only to my Museum duties. And by Museum duties I here mean my strictly official duties, such as the safe custody of the greatest coin collection in the whole world, its organization, classification, and arrangement in such a manner as to make every branch of it accessible to students, and to enable each member of our small staff to find without difficulty or delay any single one out of at least a quarter of a million coins of all times and of all countries. These and various others which I need not specify are the first duties (and no light ones) of members of the staff of the Department of Coins and Medals.

Now, however, that I have ceased to be a member of that staff, I am free to express my opinion that there are other and scarcely less important *non-official* obligations (I do not call them duties) which scholars of all countries expect the staff of the Coin-Department to undertake, and foremost, perhaps, among these is that of supporting this or other Numismatic Societies, and of contributing to the pages of their Journals, unofficially, all important discoveries which their peculiarly advantageous position may have helped them to make. The officers and assistants in the Coin-Department are frequently able to supply most valuable numismatic and historical information which the authorities cannot publish officially, except in the form of the Annual Parliamentary Blue Book; and in such a form, without comment or illustration, they are to all intents and purposes buried.

During my whole official career I have always had

recourse to any and every possible means of popularizing the science of numismatics, to unofficial means wherever official means were lacking. Had I acted otherwise I might have been driven, now that my tenure of office is over and my work done, to plead the vain excuse of the steward in the parable: "*Lord! behold, here is thy pound, which I have kept laid up in a napkin.*"

The numerous honours which have been heaped upon me of late—far more than I am conscious of deserving (among which the solid silver Medal which I have received this evening will doubtless survive all the others)—are largely due to the appreciation by various English and Foreign Universities, &c., of my unofficial work, *Historia Numorum*, published by the Clarendon Press in 1887.

This was, on my part, a labour of love, which I could never have completed apart from the coins and books at my disposal in the Museum, and consequently to some small extent in Museum time—the regulations of the Department of Coins precluding my remaining in it after official hours.

To any one disposed to question the propriety of such a course, I would point out that although the *Historia* was an unofficial publication, yet, during the last twenty years, it has been the means of saving for the staff of the Medal Room infinitely more official time than was ever devoted to the note-taking necessary for its production.

During my thirteen years' tenure of the important post of Keeper of Coins, I consistently adhered to the traditional practice of allowing full freedom of publication to my assistants, well knowing that such freedom would stimulate them to further efforts.

The Keepership of the Coin-Department has now passed into the able hands of my old and valued friend and colleague, Mr. Grueber, the present mainstay, together with you, Sir John, of the Royal Numismatic Society; and I am confident that, so long as he is allowed to do so, he will continue to

encourage his juniors, in so far as their routine work permits, to contribute to the pages of the *Chronicle*, and to publish wherever possible the results of their investigations.

The facilities for study enjoyed by the *employés* in the Medal Room are so great, and the field for useful research is so vast and varied, that their legitimate ambition to earn distinction for themselves among the leading numismatists of the twentieth century may be trusted to maintain in the future the credit which the Department has been enabled to obtain through the individual activities of their elders in the past.

If any one asks me why I have dwelt on this subject on the present occasion, as it is a matter with which the Society is not immediately concerned, my answer is, that had I not been allowed perfect freedom to undertake special numismatic studies during official hours, and to publish my articles in the *Chronicle* of this Society and elsewhere, I should not be standing here this evening as the proud recipient of the Society's Medal, for the simple reason that nearly all my numismatic works which you, Sir John, have mentioned in connexion with your award of the Medal would never have seen the light.

The President then delivered the following Address :—

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I have again the pleasure of offering to the Society a few remarks by way of Anniversary Address, and am pleased to be able to congratulate you on the state of its affairs, though we have to regret a small reduction in our numbers, caused, I lament to say, by an unusual amount of losses both by death and resignation of Fellowship.

As you have heard from the Report of our Honorary Treasurer, our financial condition is satisfactory. We have, moreover, received an addition to our invested capital in the shape of the £50 bequeathed to us by the late Mr. Mackerell.

I must now turn to a sadder subject—our severe losses during the last twelve months by death.

Foremost amongst these I must place that of our late valued Honorary Treasurer, Mr. William Christopher Boyd, who died on September 18, 1906. Born in 1842, he was educated privately, and at a comparatively early age was actively engaged in business. He was, however, always devoted to more than one pursuit entirely outside his business. He was, for instance, an ardent entomologist, and possessed a fine collection of British butterflies and moths, and had recently taken up the study of the Neuroptera. In accordance with his archaeological tastes, he formed a good collection of stone implements, both palaeolithic and neolithic, and while at Aix-les-Bains, two years ago, he devoted some time to researches among the lake-dwellings of Switzerland. He brought together also an ethnographical series, for the most part from New Guinea.

Moreover, as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Hertford, he took an active part in magisterial work, in which he was much interested.

Here, however, we are most concerned with his numismatic tastes and publications. He joined this Society in 1892, and from time to time brought interesting exhibitions before us at our meetings. In 1897¹ he read a Paper on "A Find of Roman Denarii at Cambridge," ranging from Clodius Albinus to Philip the Younger. Again, in 1900 he published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*² a note on "Some Unpublished Varieties of Saxon Coins" from his own collection.

¹ Vol. xvii. p. 118.

² Vol. xx. p. 165.

His habit of accurate observation always stood him in good stead, and if among a heap of coins there were any rare or unpublished pieces, he seemed to light upon them, as it were, by instinct.

As our Treasurer since November, 1902, he fulfilled his duties with most businesslike capacity, and with unvarying courtesy, and many besides myself will feel that in him they have lost a valued and trusted friend.

By some unfortunate accident the death of the late Sir Richard Claverhouse Jebb, Litt.D., M.P., &c., was omitted from the list contained in the Report of the Council last year, and it seems rather late at the present time to revive the grief with which all scholars throughout the civilized world received the news of his premature decease. It is, however, incumbent upon me to say a few words on the life and character of such a man.

Born in 1841, he was Senior Classic at Cambridge in 1862, and in the following year was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, and from 1869 to 1876 he was Public Orator. From 1875 to 1889 he was Professor of Greek in the University of Glasgow, and in the latter year he returned to Cambridge as Regius Professor of Greek. From 1891 he represented that University in Parliament. In 1900 he received the honour of Knighthood, and shortly before his death the crowning honour of the Order of Merit.

Of his literary work, which was of wide extent, it is needless to speak, but there are few branches of Hellenic culture which have not been illustrated by his researches. Although of a naturally retiring disposition, he was the centre of many friendships and was universally beloved.

His connexion with our Society was far too short, as he did not join it until 1904. His death took place early in December, 1905.

In Mr. Samuel Smith of Liverpool we have lost a member of more than forty years' standing. He was born at Belfast

in 1841, and at the age of eleven or twelve accompanied his father, who was agent for the Liverpool and Philadelphia steamers, to take up his residence in Philadelphia. He there seems to have come under the influence of the family doctor, who was a collector of coins, and who fostered the numismatic tastes of the boy.

In 1854 his father returned to England as manager of the Bank of Liverpool, and Samuel Smith, junior, formed a close friendship with Mr. Henry Lawrence of Liverpool, who possessed a large collection of coins, and took great interest in his young friend's pursuits. On account of health, he occasionally resided in the South of France, and from time to time he, for other reasons, visited the United States of America. It was possibly on account of these travels that he acquired a wide knowledge of the coin systems of most countries. He was a good linguist, and of late years devoted much time to the study of Arabic and some of the principal languages of India.

He was elected into the Society in 1866, and in 1885 communicated to the *Chronicle* a note on a rare variety of the Penny of Edward the Confessor. His next essay, in the following year, related to the Coinage of the Three First Edwards. His next Paper, in 1888, raised the interesting question whether Anglo-Saxon coins were always struck at the towns named upon them, a subject on which the late Archdeacon Pownall and Mr. Ernest Willett had something to say, and on which I made some remarks in my Anniversary Address for that year.

Mr. Samuel Smith subsequently turned his attention more in an Oriental direction, and in 1897 supplied us with a note on a little silver coin of En Názir, Imám of San' a'. This was followed in 1900 by an exhaustive paper on the coins struck at Omdurman by the Mahdi and the Khalifa. It was not, however, printed until 1902, when it appeared in the *Chronicle*, illustrated by two plates.

His death took place on April 23rd last, and his loss is deeply felt by a wide circle of friends. By his bequest of his collection of foreign sterling the British Museum receives an important addition to its treasures.

Mr. Allan Wyon, who died on the 29th of January last, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, was one of a distinguished family of medallists, the ancestor of which came over from Germany as Court Goldsmith to King George I. For some years Mr. Allan Wyon was Chief Engraver of Seals to Her late Majesty, and his name will ever be known as joint author with his brother, Mr. Alfred B. Wyon, of a magnificent work on the Great Seals of England. He was the engraver of numerous important official seals, and of the dies of many medals, among which I may mention the Darwin Medal of the Royal Society.

He joined our body in 1885, but made no important communication to our Proceedings. In 1889 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and he was also a Fellow of the kindred Society in Scotland. For many years he was a member of the British Archaeological Association, of which, at one time, he was a Vice-President and Honorary Treasurer, and to which he communicated several papers, mainly on sphragistic subjects.

By the death of Mr. Edward Grose Hodge, which took place, in his eighty-second year, on May 16, the Society has lost one of its most respected and widely known Fellows. For forty years and more he was one of the firm of Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, the great auctioneers, from which, owing to ill health, he withdrew about ten years ago. The number of collections that were dispersed under his hands was immense, and their value almost incalculable, and all who were brought into business relations with him felt bound to respect the width of his knowledge, the amount of his discretion, and the courtesy of his manner. For thirty-nine years he was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; but he did not join this

Society until 1895. A large circle of friends will deplore his loss.

Major-General Malcolm George Clerk, of the Bengal Infantry, entered the Honourable East India Company's service in 1855, and was actively employed during the Indian Mutiny, having been present at the siege and relief of Lucknow, when he was twice mentioned in dispatches for distinguished conduct in the field, for which he received a medal. He was subsequently employed in various civil and military duties until he attained the rank of Major-General, when he was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list.

He took a keen interest in numismatics, and joined the Society in 1890. His only published work, however, is the *Catalogue of the Coins of the Achaean League*, which appeared in 1895, and was reviewed by Mr. Hill in our *Journal* for 1897.³ The *Catalogue* described no less than 443 varieties of the coins, being 238 more than those in Weil's list of the year 1882. The work is a monument of the patience which was General Clerk's chief characteristic. He would take infinite pains in collecting all the minute varieties of a coin, or in piecing together some fragments of an undeciphered coin-legend.

This taste for the minute or the obscure led him into the by-paths of Oriental numismatics, where he found ample scope for his peculiar bent.

By his fellow-workers his assistance was much valued, and he was in constant correspondence with our late Honorary Member, M. Edmond Drouin, and Col. Allotte de la Fûye, with both of whom he was associated by a common interest in the decipherment of difficult Pahlavi coin-legends of the Sassanian dynasty, and of the kings of Persia and Elymais. Professor Rapson, to whom I am indebted for this information, also acknowledges his obligation to him for suggestions as to obscure inscriptions on Indian coins.

³ P. 245.

General Clerk possessed collections of coins of his own, on which he worked assiduously, coming, when his health permitted, to the British Museum, to compare or correct his results.

His death removes one of the most familiar figures among the regular visitors to the Medal Room during the last seventeen years. He died on April 14 last, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. C. J. Spence, of South Preston Lodge, North Shields, joined this Society as a Life Compounder in 1890, but did not contribute to its Proceedings. He was an old member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as had been his father, Mr. Robert Spence. In addition to his collection of coins, he possessed a fine library, and he was, moreover, an accomplished artist both in landscape painting and etching. Some of his etchings form illustrations to more than one edition of Bruce's *Roman Wall*. He was a partner in the firm of Hodgkin, Barnet, Pearce, Spence, and Co., now amalgamated with Lloyd's Bank. His death took place on October 5, 1905, but has only now been reported.

A more recent loss is that of Mr. David Buick, who joined the Society in 1884. Mr. Buick was a member of the Indian Civil Service, and was appointed to the Province of Madras, of which he became ultimately one of the resident magistrates. During his sojourn in India, he formed a collection of Oriental coins, to which he made frequent additions after his retirement from active service, when he took up his residence at Sandy Bay, in Ireland. Mr. Buick was also an assiduous collector of English coins, and naval and military medals, more especially of the latter, of which, I believe, he leaves a large series. He was a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland, of which he was elected an honorary LL.D. Mr. Buick made no communication to our *Journal*, but I understand that he leaves behind him a considerable quantity of notes on Oriental coins, which may some day prove to be valuable.

In Mr. Hartwell de la Garde Grissell we have lost a Fellow of thirteen years' standing, who was equally popular at Oxford and at Rome. The son of Mr. Thomas Grissell, F.S.A., of Norbury Park, Dorking, he was born in the year 1839. He received his education at Harrow and Brasenose College, Oxford, and in 1869 was made a Chamberlain of Honour to the Pope, being promoted to the post of Permanent Chamberlain, of whom there are four only, in 1898.

He took a warm interest in archaeological questions, and during the excavations at Eleusis discovered an inscription in honour of Cassianus relating to the introduction of the Eleusinian Mysteries into Britain during the reign of Hadrian. An account of this he published. His other works were more of a theological character. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1895, and was a corresponding member of more than one Italian learned Society. Though well versed in medals, he never communicated any memoir to our Society. His death took place suddenly in Rome so lately as the 10th of this month.

His collections, which are numerous, varied, and valuable, are, I understand, bequeathed to the University of Oxford.

Mr. Frank Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn, was an American Fellow, having joined our body in 1898 as a Life Member.

Mr. Joseph Clark was also a Life Member since 1884.

In accordance with custom, I must now pass in review some of the communications which, during the past year, have been made to the Society.

On Greek numismatics the number of papers has been less than usual, but the facile pen of Sir Henry Howorth has added another contribution to the discussion between himself and Mr. Wroth, on which I can only say that *adhuc sub judice lis est*.

Mr. J. R. McClean has favoured us with a communication as to the true meaning of Φ on the coinage of Magna Graecia.

This letter, which occurs on coins of Velia, Thurium, Terina, Tarentum, and Metapontum, has frequently been regarded as the initial of the name of an engraver, a magistrate, or an official; but the fact that the use of the letter, as also that of the letters Π and Λ , extend over so wide an area in space and over a century in time, seems to preclude the possibility of this interpretation being correct. The author, on the other hand, shows reason why these and some other letters are to be regarded as merely numerals, and as connected with the relative values of the gold and silver coins which were in circulation at the same time and in the same district.

The author's contention is substantiated by more than one instance, where the marks vary in accordance with the changes of proportional value in the two metals, gold and silver, and is certainly well worthy of careful consideration.

Messrs. Haverfield and Macdonald have favoured us with a paper on the Greek coins said to have been found at Exeter. It is seventy years since Captain Shortt, of Heavitree, first called attention to this subject, and subsequently, in 1841, published a book on the Roman and other antiquities of Exeter, in which he gave full particulars of the reputed discoveries of Greek coins far from their native home. The authors of the paper, both well qualified to discuss such questions, find every reason to infer, both from the long space of time over which the coins extend, and the fact that among them were more than one modern forgery, that the deposit of the coins in the spots where they were discovered must have taken place in quite recent times. As a rule, Siculo-Punic coins of the third century B.C. are not found in immediate association with Alexandrian "dumps" of the third century A.D. The conclusion that fraud had been at work at Exeter, and that these coins, in miners' phraseology, were "the salt of the earth," will, I think, commend itself to all antiquaries and numismatists.

In Roman numismatics we have had several noteworthy communications. In giving an account of a hoard of about 300 silver coins from the time of Constantius II to that of Arcadius, Mr. G. F. Hill has entered into some minute but interesting particulars. In one table is a conspectus of the hoard, showing not only the names of the emperors under whom the coins were struck, and the types that they exhibit, but also their distribution under different mints. These range from Trier to Constantinople and Antioch, and though nearly 60 coins of Magnus Maximus were present, none bear the mint-name of Augusta or London.

The author enters into the question as to the causes why such hoards are rare outside the British Isles, and indeed outside the West of England, and also adds some valuable remarks on the normal weight of the *siliquæ* and the variations from it. Illustrations are given of the urn in which the coins were found, and of some silver finger-rings that accompanied them. A hoard of much-corroded fourth-century bronze coins was found at the same time and place; the urn that contained them is also figured. Altogether Mr. Hill seems to have extracted all the information that the hoard affords, and is to be congratulated on the results of his labours.

Our Treasurer, Mr. Percy H. Webb, has favoured us with a most important and valuable account of the reign and coinage of Carausius, which is in course of publication in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. It is, indeed, a combination of history and numismatics, and treats of so many subjects that anything like a detailed summary of it would extend far beyond the space that can be allotted to it in this Address.

The author begins with an historical summary of what can be gathered from Latin authors, including the Panegyrist of the period, giving English translations of the passages cited. He next quotes some interesting reminiscences of the powerful usurper given by the early English and Scottish Chroniclers.

He then turns to the numismatic evidence, and discusses

some of the principal hoards in which the coins of Carausius have occurred in abundance, making some remarks on his portraiture, name, and titles. The coinage itself is then discussed, and the position of the mints from which it issued. These were presumably at work at London, Colchester, and possibly Richborough in England, as well as at Rouen in Gaul.

The claims of Clausentum (Bitterne near Southampton), and Regnum (Chichester) to be regarded as mint-places of Carausius are disallowed, and that of Rutupiae (Richborough near Sandwich), founded as it is on merely the exergual mark R S R, regarded as somewhat doubtful, the fabric of the coins bearing that mark being indistinguishable from that of coins struck in London. If, as I have elsewhere ventured to suggest, the legend ROMANORVM RENOVATIO is to be regarded as of numismatic import, the exergual R S R may possibly be connected with the place of mintage. A valuable table of the marks attributable to the different mints is given.

The legends and types of the coins are next discussed, including those of the Legionary coins, and the readers of the *Chronicle* will find much useful and interesting matter in this portion of the paper. The list of the coins has not yet appeared in print, but I hope that it will do so in the course of the current year. When complete, this monograph will, I think, take high rank, not only as a numismatic essay, but as containing a very large amount of British history brought together in a well-considered and highly interesting form.

Mr. Jethro Cossins has also brought under our notice two remarkable coins of Carausius, one of them of most unusual weight, and the other with an unpublished and interesting reverse.

Mr. Walters, one of our Honorary Secretaries, has given us an account of a hoard of early Roman coins found at Croydon, in the summer of 1905. They had been deposited

in an earthenware vessel, and range in date from the time of Claudius to that of Marcus Aurelius, many of them being in a high state of preservation. The remarkable feature in the hoard, which comprised some 280 "first" and "second brass" coins, is the presence among them of twenty *asses* of Antoninus Pius, with the BRITANNIA COS. IIII reverse, having the seated figure of the province for type.

Mr. Walters, from the relative abundance of these coins, suggests the probability of there having been, in the days of Antoninus, an Imperial mint in Britain where these coins were struck, from dies either prepared in Rome or engraved in Britain. Looking, however, at all the circumstances of the case, my own opinion is rather in favour of the view that the coins themselves were struck in Rome, though, in exporting large sums of coin to the provinces, there may have been a selection of types appropriate to each province. In the long series of coins found at Procolitia, over 13,000 in number, no less than 327 of these Britannia coins were present.

But so far as workmanship on the obverse is concerned, it seems impossible to distinguish them from the coins of other types minted under the authority of the Senate at Rome. There is, moreover, little doubt that the coins commemorating the arrival of Hadrian in Africa, Alexandria, Arabia, Asia, Bithynia, Cilicia, Gaul, Spain, Italy, Judaea, Macedonia, Mauretania, Moesia, Noricum, Phrygia, Sicily, and Thrace, were minted in Rome, and not in the countries designated. Another consideration is the large number of workmen that were necessary for carrying on the operations of a mint, and that in a country so little settled as was Britain in the days of Antoninus. Some idea of the number of workmen employed in the central mint at Rome may be formed from the statement by Vopiscus that in the days of Aurelian a revolt of the moneyers at Rome was only quelled by the sacrifice of seven thousand soldiers, who were killed in a fight upon the Coelian Hill.

I am, however, far from saying that the views brought forward by Mr. Walters are not worthy of the fullest and fairest discussion, and of the careful consideration of those versed in Roman numismatics.

Miss McDowall has called our attention to a medallion of Paduan fabric, on which the obverse portrait is that of Lucilla, though the legend refers to Faustina II. The reverse is interesting as giving the seated figure of Cybele similar to that on a large brass coin of Faustina I. It seems to represent some important statue. The legend, MATRI DEVM SALVTARI, is remarkable, but the epithet SALVTARIS is applied to Apollo on certain coins of Volusian, Trebonianus Gallus, and Valerian.

Our attention during the past year has not been specially called to the Anglo-Saxon series; but in connection with English coins we have had several valuable and interesting communications.

Mr. Arthur Yeames has described a penny of Henry I of a rare type, having on the reverse the legend WVLFRED ON RVME in two concentric circles, with a small cross in the centre. The coin is of importance, inasmuch as doubts have been expressed on the question whether the mint of Romney was in operation at so late a date as the reign of Henry I. Ruding mentions the mint under this king, but describes no actual specimen. The Romney coin of Henry I, described in the *Numismatist Chronicle* for 1849-50 by the late Mr. Rashleigh, Mr. Andrew, in his comprehensive monograph, has shown to have been misread. He therefore finds no evidence that the mint was at work. This new coin seems to settle the question in favour of Romney.

Mr. Walters has called our attention to an unpublished half-groat, probably of Henry IV, and to a York half-penny of Henry VIII struck under Wolsey.

Mr. T. B. H. Graham, in an elaborate and valuable paper, has entered most fully into all the details of the great

re-coinage of silver that was carried out under William III in 1696-1697. In addition to that in London, mints were established at Bristol, Chester, Exeter, Norwich, and York, though probably most, if not all, the dies employed were engraved in London. The varieties in the bust of the King in the form of the Irish harp, the number and direction of its strings, are all noted, and as a monograph of an epoch-making coinage the paper leaves little to be desired. It has led to a supplemental note on a Norwich sixpence, by Mr. H. Alexander Parsons.

Mr. William Foster has supplied us with a note on the first English coinage of Bombay. In it he gives an historical summary of its cession to the Crown of England by the Portuguese in 1661, its handing over in February, 1665, its transfer to the East India Company by Charles II in March, 1668, and its occupation by them in the September following. Although the Company still occupied Surat as their headquarters, they fully appreciated the value of their new settlement at Bombay, and in 1671 and 1672 letters, of which Mr. Foster gives transcripts, passed with the view of establishing a coinage of gold and silver at that place,—a copper coinage to begin with "would be a disparagement" to the Company.

In December, 1672, the types, inscriptions, and designations of the new coins were settled and described in letters to England. The gold piece was to be called a *Carolina*, the silver *Anglina* or *Angliana*, a copper coin a *coperoon*, and one in tin a *tinny*. Specimens of the coins in the three inferior metals were sent to England for approval. The A^d 7^o on these pieces, which has been variously interpreted as meaning seven years from Charles's Restoration, or 1667, or seven years from the date of the Charter of 1668, making the date 1675, must now be regarded as referring to the year when the Portuguese made over Bombay to the Company, and be in future interpreted as 1672.

In 1676 letters patent were secured, authorizing the East India Company to coin in Bombay moneys of gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, or any metal compounded of these, to be called *rupees*, *pices*, and *budgrooks*, or any other names the Company might adopt, provided they were not the names of any coins current in the King's dominions.

I am pleased that the Anglo-Gallic series of coins is again attracting attention in this country. Mr. Hewlett, in continuation of his former paper, which appeared in the *Chronicle* for 1905, has now given us a second instalment of his interesting essay on this coinage. To Edward II he is unable to assign any coins struck for his French dominions, but of Edward III such coins are abundant and interesting. Among the four denominations of gold coins the florin makes its appearance at least as early as 1337, or six years in advance of the striking of the English florin, which indeed was a quite different piece, being of twice the value of the Continental florin.

The leopard of Edward III was the exact equivalent of the English half-noble, and there are three distinct variations in weight before 1360, corresponding with those that took place in the English gold coinage. The silver coins of Edward III are numerous, and like the gold were struck at four or five different mints. Some of them are described as "Municipal," inasmuch as they give the name in full of the town in which they were struck.

Many of those struck at Bergerac were minted under the authority of Henry Earl, and subsequently Duke, of Lancaster, and on his death the privilege of coining reverted to the Crown, and passed on to the Black Prince. He in his turn granted Bergerac to John of Gaunt, Henry's son-in-law, who in 1390 was by Edward III created Duke of Aquitaine, with the right to strike money for the duchy.

The present instalment of Mr. Hewlett's paper does not, however, proceed beyond the coins of Henry, either as Earl

or Duke of Lancaster. These are of great rarity, and, as coins struck by a subject, of no little interest.

With regard to medals, Mr. Max Rosenheim has shown cause why a rare specimen which by high authorities has been regarded as bearing the portrait of the famous leader of the Anabaptists, John of Leyden, should be transferred to a member of the Altensteig family of Vienna.

Mr. Grueber has called our attention to an impression in lead from the dies for the famous medal of Napoleon I, commemorating his intended *Descente en Angleterre*, and bearing the legend "*frappée à Londres*." This interesting medal is now in the British Museum.

In a short supplemental paper intended to render more complete my notice of the Drake silver map or medal, I have, on Mr. Miller Christy's suggestion, called attention to a passage in Purchas his Pilgrimes, relating to a "plot of Drake's voyage cut in silver by a Dutchman, Michael Mercator," and after giving some account of that cartographer's connexion with Gerard Mercator, have farther suggested that though he may have drawn the maps of the two hemispheres, the actual engraver's initials were F.G., and his name possibly Francis Gaulle or Gualle.

A silver badge formerly in the Murdoch Collection, but now in my own, has formed the subject of an interesting essay by Lady Evans. It bears on the one face the arms of the ancient borough of Thetford, and on the other those of Sir Joseph Williamson placed upon an eagle displayed with the motto, "*SUB UMBRA ALARUM TUARUM*." To trace the life-history of Sir Joseph, and the causes that led to the adoption of this singular heraldic device, required no small amount of research; but the grateful remembrance of Williamson towards his Oxford College, Queen's, was found to account for the presence of the eagle, while his biography exhibited how great must have been his personal qualities. The son of a country parson, and one of a large family, he gradually rose until he

became a Secretary of State under Charles II, and President of the newly founded Royal Society. The paper no doubt is not purely numismatic, but its human and historical interest is great. There seems to be every probability that the badge is one of the five presented to Thetford by Sir Joseph Williamson, to be worn by the mayor's musicians along with their "blew cloaks."

As usual, the objects exhibited at our meetings have been both valuable and interesting. One of the most important to my mind was that by Mr. A. H. Baldwin, consisting of forty-two "second brass" coins from Agrippa to Domitian, and one *sestertius* of the latter, mixed with eighteen ancient British coins of bronze and of the Hod Hill type with the degenerate head of Apollo on the obverse and a rude descendant of Victory in a biga on the reverse.

I must now turn to another subject.

Among the new publications of the past year I must first mention the complimentary volume, or *Festschrift*, offered to our medallist, Dr. Head, by his *amici et discipuli*, on his retirement from the staff of the British Museum at the end of June last, after an official life of more than forty years.

The position which Dr. Head occupied in the world of numismatic science, both in England and foreign countries, cannot be better evinced than by the fact that the *Corolla Numismatica* consists of no less than thirty more or less important essays in English, French, German, Italian, and modern Greek, on a wide variety of subjects. So wide, indeed, is the range of these memoirs, that it is impossible for me, on an occasion like the present, to enter into details concerning them. I am content to know that among the subscribers towards the cost of publishing the *Corolla* were a large number of our Fellows, each of whom now possesses a copy of the volume, which can be studied at his or her leisure.

Another important work which I briefly mentioned last year is the Catalogue of the coins of Phrygia in the British Museum from the pen of Dr. Head himself. As usual, it is a monument of industry and accuracy, and it is, moreover, a more bulky volume than most of those of the Catalogues of Greek Coins, now twenty-five in number, published by the British Museum. It consists of nearly 600 pages of letter-press, a map, and 53 photographic plates. The bulk is accounted for by the fact that, mainly owing to Dr. Head's exertions, the Phrygian coins in the collection now number 2148, or three times as many as in 1873.

It is not in Phrygia that we must look for any really early Greek coinage. Indeed, until the second century B.C. a native coinage was almost if not quite unknown, and the cities that struck coins in pre-Imperial times were not more than four or five in number. It will not, therefore, be surprising to find a large preponderance of Imperial coins in the Phrygian series. Many of the reverse types are of great interest, especially those of the coins of Apameia, Cibyra, and Laodiceia. Altogether, this crowning stone of Dr. Head's numismatic labours is such as, were there no other stones in the edifice, would ensure him a high place in numismatic literature.

Mr. L. Forrer is to be congratulated on the completion of the third volume of his *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*. It comprises the names from Io- to Maz-, and, like the former volumes, bears witness to an almost incredible amount of industrious research. Some idea of the amount of labour expended may be formed when we find Kίμων of Syracuse occupying more than thirteen pages; Jean Manger of Paris, nearly eight; Leonardo da Vinci, sixteen; and Rudolph Mayer, fifteen. In Spink and Son's *Numismatic Circular* the author has reached Mola. May he have health and strength to complete the alphabet.

Messrs. Spink and Son have also just published the first

part of our Fellow, the Rev. A. W. Hands' *Common Greek Coins*, which will be found an invaluable book of reference by young collectors. It does not by any means follow because a Greek coin of any particular type is common, and within the reach of a very moderately filled purse, that it is therefore devoid of interest. On the contrary, the readers of Mr. Hands' volume will find that among the by no means rare coins of Athens, Corinth, Aegina, and other cities and states, as well as in the regal series, such as the coins of Philip II and Alexander the Great of Macedon, and those of the Seleucidae, there are many of the highest interest. This interest, moreover, is not confined to their historical aspect. They are also contemporary monuments illustrative of the development of art and commerce. I must not, however, dwell upon the subject; but I commend the work to those in whom a spark of numismatic ardour has been kindled, and who at some future time may become valued Fellows of this Society.

The Greek coins in the Warren Collection, which are now for the most part in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, have now been catalogued and described by Dr. Kurt Regling, of the Coin Cabinet, Berlin. The collection comprises that of Canon Greenwell, of which a large number of valuable and interesting specimens have been published in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. English numismatists will deeply regret that this magnificent series should have left this country for the United States of America. The monetary unit of that country, however, is the only one to which the epithet "almighty" has ever been applied.

Besides the 1016 coins acquired from Canon Greenwell, there are about 750 others in the Warren Collection, partly purchased at sales in London and elsewhere, and partly acquired during much travel in Greece and other classic lands. The Catalogue is illustrated by 264 cuts and 37 photographic plates. These latter were executed by the Autotype Company

in London. It seems a pity that the Catalogue, itself relating so much to a well-known English collection, should be in German rather than in the language commonly used in this country and America.

Another numismatic work that may be mentioned is the Catalogue of the Coins in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, of which the first volume, printed at the Clarendon Press, has now been published by the Trustees of the Indian Museum. It has been compiled by our Fellow, Mr. Vincent A. Smith, who has duly inherited some of the numismatic instincts of his father, Dr. Aquilla Smith, of Dublin, who for so many years was one of the mainstays of this Society.

The second volume, relating to the coins of the Sultáns of Dehli and contemporary dynasties, has also just appeared. It was edited by our Fellow, Mr. H. Nelson Wright.

There are, no doubt, other numismatic works that have been published during the past twelve months, which I ought to have noticed, had I known of their existence. I have, however, already detained you too long.

It remains for me to thank you for your kind attention, and to express a hope that when our next anniversary comes round, we may all "be there to see."

A vote of thanks to the President for his Address, moved by the Rev. Dr. Headlam, and seconded by Mr. Talfourd Ely, was carried unanimously.

The ballot for the Council and Officers for the ensuing year was declared, the following being elected :—

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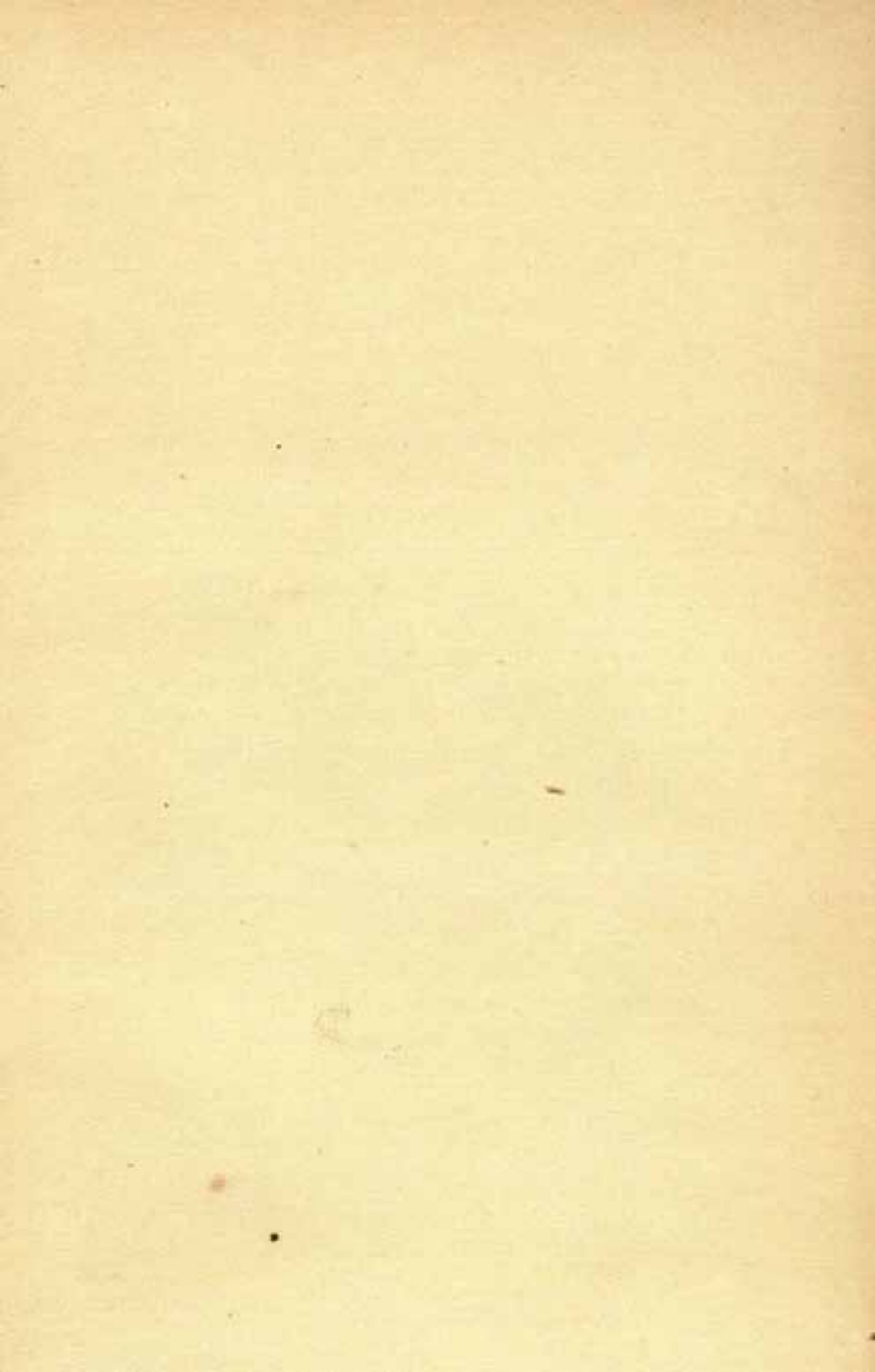
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