

THE REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

BY

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PREFACE.

“Carausius and Allectus tried,
From two eight eight to three nought nought,
To set the Roman power at naught.”

INCE and GILBERT.

THE information vouchsafed by the above lines is meagre and chronologically incorrect, but it comprises all that is usually taught us of an interesting and instructive period in the history of our land—a period which offers, says Dr. Stukeley, “an important instance of the power of Britain, under proper counsel and the favour of Providence, as to its natural and naval strength. For ten years together it was able to withstand the whole effort of the Roman Empire by sea, was mistress of all the coast of Gaul: this when the Empire was in the height of its greatness, under Diocletian and Maximian, two subtle, active, and warlike princes.”

It may be that the following pages will prove not entirely without interest to the general reader, at a time when the revival of pageantry has given some historical bent to the public mind, and when the sufficiency of the sea power of Britain is of the most vital importance. Carausius looms dimly through the mist of ages, a romantic and strenuous figure, knowing the true secret of his country's power, and writing a stirring chapter in her annals.

How much of the misery of the dark ages might the world have been spared had he lived out his full span, consolidated his kingdom, and left behind him a strong and civilized northern state, ready to grasp the sceptre which fell from the hand of the Roman Empire when at last it crashed into ruins?

To numismatists, I venture to hope that the Catalogue at least may be of service, for it comprises a large number of previously unpublished types and varieties, and collects much information which has hitherto been scattered. The index to the Catalogue is prepared in such a manner as to show at a glance which mints employed the various types.

The coinage of the reign is marked with strong individuality, and is so extraordinarily varied that, although the result of the examination of thousands of specimens of it is here tabulated, it is certain that the list is by no means complete, and that many further varieties exist in private collections, and will occur in hoards which are yet undiscovered.

To Sir John Evans, President of the Royal Numismatic Society, and to my brother Fellows of that Society; to M. Adrien Blanchet, President of the Société Française de Numismatique; to Mr. Carlyon Britton, President of the British Numismatic Society; to Mr. Grueber, Mr. G. F. Hill (whose suggestion originated the work); to Major Mowat, Professor Oman, and M. Naville and others,—my warmest thanks for much information, assistance, and advice are due, and are heartily rendered.

Commendatore Francesco Gnechi generously furnished me with casts of the whole of his large collection of coins of the period; and M. Babelon, Dr. Regling, Dr. Sauvage, Mr. Forrer, and others did me similar services.

I have also to thank the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, Mr. George Macdonald, Mr. J. W. Brooke, and many others for most kind hospitality and for the opportunity of making a detailed examination of their private collections or those in their custody. To all this assistance, so freely rendered, what measure of success may have been attained is due.

I am tempted to add a few remarks on a most unscientific subject, that of the price at which specimens of the coins described can now be obtained.

No gold coin of Carausius has been offered at auction in recent years. One may guess that a fine specimen would bring more than £100, for an aureus of Allectus, whose gold is slightly less rare, was sold in Paris a few years since for 1900 francs, or say, allowing for the auctioneer's commission, which on the Continent is paid by the buyer, £80.

Silver coins are sometimes seen in the auction-room and in the cabinets of the dealers, but, even so, they are among the rarest of Roman denarii. The Montagu Sale in 1897 comprised three such pieces: one in poor condition was sold for £3 15s., while the other two, both extremely fine, fetched respectively £8 12s. 6d. and £16 10s. Other recorded prices fall mostly within these limits, and I should estimate the value of a fine specimen of no special rarity to be from £6 to £8.

The value of the bronze coinage varies according to the rarity, and still more according to the condition of the specimens. A beautifully patinated PAX AVG is recorded to have been sold privately for 80 francs in Paris a few years since, but it afterwards changed hands in London for about £2. Very fine pieces are offered by dealers at as much as from £1 to £2 each, and some justification

for this may be found in the Bizot Sale (1902), where a PAX AVG of Carausius and a VIRTUS AVG of Allectus, both very fine, were sold together for £2 8s. These prices are, however, quite exceptional, and a record of many sales shows that rare and fine coins may be bought at auction for 5s. each, and poorer and more common specimens as low as 1s. An examination of the cost of a private collection of over 100 coins, all in fair or good condition, but bought with reference rather to rarity than to fineness, shows an average price of 3s. 3½d. About one-third of them were bought at auction at an average price of about 1s. 3d.; the remainder were obtained from dealers at an average of about 4s. each.

Coins of Allectus, other than the galley types, are somewhat scarcer than those of Carausius, and are also better executed, and they therefore fetch somewhat higher prices than those above mentioned. Those of Carausius bearing the busts and inscriptions of Diocletian and Maximian may be considered as worth from 5s. to 15s. Finally, the collector should bear in mind that unique pieces both of Carausius and Allectus are so numerous that they do not produce the competition, and therefore the prices, which would be attained by great rarities of other reigns.

PERCY H. WEBB.

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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,

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 Hercules, 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 negated 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, Achilles 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 sterminess 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 thoght 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 Piets, 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 Piets, 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 untamable 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 Caesar, he was made centurion, then praetor, 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

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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, VIRTUS 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[I]NO 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 Genebrier's *Histoire de Carausius* (1740), to Stukeley's *Medallic 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 follis, 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 Æ² 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 Marcellinus⁶ 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 Feuardent, 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 poorness 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 cryptographic 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 CARAVSIUS, IN THE YORK MUSEUM.



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

TABLE OF MINT-MARKS.

1. MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLCHESTER.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	<i>AV</i>	<i>AR</i>	<i>Æ</i> 6	<i>AV</i>	<i>Æ</i> 3	
C .			6			The mark of Camulodunum. ¹⁰
. C			1			Ditto
. .		2 (?)	93			Ditto
. .			3			Ditto, blundered.
. .			3			Ditto, retrograde.
. .			1			Stukeley, Pl. xxix. 2, probably misread.
CLA			12			Camulodunum. One 21st part of a denarius.
CXXI			26			Moneta Camulodunensis.
. .			1			MC incomplete.
MC			1			Moneta Camulodunensis, &c.
. .			5	1		Moneta signata Camulodunensis.
MSC			3			Moneta signata Coloniae Camulodunensis.
. .			1			Moneta signata Coloniae.
MSCC			1			MCXXI blundered.
. .			1			Probably QC blundered.
MSCL			1			Quinarius Camulodunensis. ¹¹
. .			1	1		
PC			1			
. .			1 (?)	38		
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.		
	A/	AR	Æ	A/	Æ	
· · SC			1			Signata Camuloduni.
· · SMC			1			Signata moneta Camulodu- nensis.
● · SMC			1			Signata moneta Camulodu- nensis, with series mark.
· · SPC			7	4		Signata prima (officina) Ca- mulodunensis.
· · XXIC			2			The 21st part of a denarius. Camulodunum.
B E CXXI			1			Secundae (officinae) emissa, &c.
· C C			1			Tertia (officina) Camulodu- nensis.
F O C			1 (?)			Faciunda officina Camulodu- nensis.
· P C				1		Prima officina Camulodu- nensis.
S · C			1	1		Incomplete.
S A C				1		Signata prima (officina) Camu- lodunensis.
S A CL				1		Signata prima (officina) Co- loniae.
S A MC				1		Signata prima (officina) moneta Camulodunensis.
S C C			21			Signata tertia (officina) Camu- lodunensis.
S C S			1 (?)			$\frac{S}{C}$ blundered.
S C SC			1 (?)			Signata tertia (officina) signata Camuloduni.
S E MC			1			Secundae officinae emissa, mo- neta Camulodunensis.
S F C			3			Secunda (officina) faciunda Ca- mulodunensis.
S F C			1			Secunda (officina) faciunda Ca- mulodunensis. C retrograde.
S P C			84	60		Signata prima officina Camu- lodunensis.

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO COLCHESTER—*continued*.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.						Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.			
	<i>N</i>	<i>RR</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Æ</i> 8		
$\frac{S}{CL} \mid \frac{P}{CL}$						Signata prima officina Coloniae.	
$\frac{S}{MC} \mid \frac{P}{MC}$			4			Signata prima officina moneta Camulodunensis.	
$\frac{S}{IIC} \mid \frac{P}{IIC}$			1			Signata prima officina. MC blundered.	

2. MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON.

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

MARKS ATTRIBUTABLE TO LONDON—*continued.*

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	A	Æ	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 · MLXXI			1			Secunda (officina), &c.
B B MLXXI			1			B · E blundered, &c.
B E LXXI			1			Secundae (officinae) emissa Londinensis, &c.
B E ML			3			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis.
B E MLX			1			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis, &c. One X wanting.
B E MLXX			4			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis. One 20th part of a denarius.
B E MLXXI			19			Secundae (officinae) emissa, moneta Londinensis. One 21st part of a denarius.
B* E MLXXI			1			The like with series mark.
B F ML			1			Secunda (officina) faciunda, &c.

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>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Æ</i>		
$\frac{S}{A}$				1	38	Signata prima (officina), &c.	
$\frac{ML}{A}$					16	" " " moneta	
$\frac{MSL}{A}$						signata Londinensis.	
$\frac{S}{B}$					1	Signata secunda (officina), moneta Londinensis.	
$\frac{ML}{B}$							
$\frac{S}{C}$			3		1	Signata tertia (officina), &c.	
$\frac{ML}{C}$							
$\frac{S}{C}$			1			" " " L inverted.	
$\frac{MF}{C}$							
$\frac{S}{C}$			3			Signata tertia (officina), &c.	
$\frac{MLXXI}{C}$							
$\frac{S}{E}$			1			Secundae (officinae) emissae, &c.	
$\frac{MLXXI}{E}$							
$\frac{S}{F}$			1		1	Secunda (officina) faciunda, &c.	
$\frac{ML}{F}$							
$\frac{S}{F}$			3			" " " &c.	
$\frac{MLXXI}{F}$							
$\frac{S}{M}$					1	Of doubtful authenticity.	
$\frac{ML}{M}$							
$\frac{S}{O}$			1			Signata officina, &c.	
$\frac{ML}{O}$							
$\frac{S}{P}$			1			" prima (officina), &c.	
$\frac{MIXXI}{P}$						ML incomplete.	
$\frac{S}{P}$			11		24	" " " &c.	
$\frac{ML}{P}$							
$\frac{S}{P}$			2		1	" " " &c.	
$\frac{MLXX}{P}$							
$\frac{S}{P}$		1(?)	25			" " " &c.	
$\frac{MLXXI}{P}$							
$\frac{S}{P}$					1	" " " &c.	
$\frac{MSL}{P}$							
$\frac{V}{P}$			1			Quinta (officina). ML retrograde.	
$\frac{JM}{P}$							
Unmarked pieces probably attributable to this mint	4		13	1	1		

¹³ Very numerous.

3. OTHER BRITISH MINT-MARKS.

Marks.	Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	A	Æ	Æ	A	Æ	
X .			1			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). ¹⁵
S P			35			Signata prima (officina).
V .			1			Quinta officina. ¹⁴
V *			2			" " with series mark.
B E			1			Probably $\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$ incomplete.
XXI		1				A crescent, not the letter C.
⌣		1				Perhaps a series mark.
✱						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.		
	AV	AR	Æ	AV	Æ	
• • 80000			1			Perhaps a series mark.
• • A				1 (?)		The existence of this mark is very doubtful.
• • II			1			ML blundered.
• • III			1			" "
• • P			1			Prima (officina).
• • VVV		2				Barbarous.
• • MX			1			Blundered.
• • X		2				Denarius.
• • XX		1	1			Barbarous.
• • XX>		1				"
• • XXX		1	2			"

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						" "

F

MARK RSR AND ITS VARIATIONS—*continued.*

Marks.	· Variety of types noted.					Suggested interpretations.
	Carausius.			Allectus.		
	N	RR	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
· · OPΛ			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><div><div>. .</div><div>XXI</div></div><div>Unmarked varieties of this mint</div></div>	A/	R	Æ 1	A/	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 Devsoniensi 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. DEUSENIENSIS* 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 *ANNONA*, *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 Hercules, 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 *Archaeological 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 MVLT. X in the exergue, and he also used the words VOTO PVBLICO or VOTVM PVBLICVM round an altar, inscribed MVLTIS 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 moneymen appear to have struck at haphazard, sometimes placing the obverse of the new coin on that of the old, and sometimes *vice versâ*. 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.

CATALOGUE
OF THE
COINS OF CARAUSIUS
OF THE
LONDON, COLCHESTER,
AND
ROUEN MINTS, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COINS.

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. Bich.</i>	Roach Smith, <i>Antiquities of Bichborough.</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, Ltd., <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.	Mint-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.	Cripps.
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.

		SILVER.			
6	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand upraised, l. holding short sceptre; before horse, captive seated l.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$ ²³		Coh. 8.
7	3. D. Wt. 47 grains.	CONSER AVG. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l. on rock, holding r. anchor, l. vertical trident.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$ ²⁴	20.	B. M.
8	9. D.	LEG. VIII IN. Ram, standing r.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$		Stukeley, i. 9.
9	3. A.	LEG IIXX PRIMIG. Capricorn l.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	22.	Akerman, Pl. v. 40. ²⁵
10	5. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{F O}{-}$	20.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, p. 87. ²⁵
11	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	20.	R. & F. ²⁵
12	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. D.	VIRTVS IN AVG. Emperor in military attire, standing r., holding r. globe, l. transverse spear.	$\frac{- -}{L}$	18.	Coh. 401. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 41.
13	As above.	VIRTVS INV AVG. As above.	$\frac{- -}{L}$	18.	Montagu. Evans.

²³ This mint-mark is probably an erroneous reading of the Hunter specimen, which is faint, but in fact reads RSR.

²⁴ This reading is doubtful.

²⁵ 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, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	ADVENTVS AVG. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre.	- - ML	20, 22.	B. N. Silchester.
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. Featherstonhaugh.
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 bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but Victory stands l. and holds l. palm.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	21.	Bodleian.
22	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{ML}$	22.	Warne. Evans.
23	2. A.	As above, but Victory walks r.	$\frac{- -}{L} \quad \frac{- -}{ML}$		Akerman, 13.
24	5. A.	COMES AVGGG. Minerva, standing l., holding r. vertical spear, l. resting on buckler.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$		Stukeley, vi. 2.
25	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F F AVG. A.	COMES AVGGG. Winged Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Hunter.
26	9. A.	CONCORD EXERC.I. Four military ensigns.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$		Evans.
27	5. C.	CONCORD MI, the last two letters in exergue. Two hands joined.	$\frac{- -}{MI}$	23.	Hunter.
28	5. A.	[CONCOR]DI MI. Concord, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	$\frac{- -}{SIII}$	24.	Selborne.
29	4. A.	CONCORDIA (retrograde) AV. Concord, standing l., r. hand outstretched, l. holding vertical sceptre.	$\frac{V -}{JM}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	22.	Colchester. Found there.
31	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Two hands joined.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	23.	Evans.
32	5. B.	FELICIT TEMP. Happiness, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$	22.	Royal Mint.
33	5. C.	As above.	$\frac{F B(?)}{MLXXI}$	21.	Lincoln.
34	5. A.	FELICITAS AVG. As above.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$	21.	Hunter.
35	5. A.	FIDEM MILIT. Faith, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	22.	Evans.
36	5. B.	FIDES MILITVM. As above.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	20.	B. N.
37	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
38	5. B.	FORTV . . Fortune, standing l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	18.	Hall.

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

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued.*

RONZE—*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.	Bodleian, &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.		$\frac{F}{MI} O$	24.	K. M.
58	3. A.	LNETITI+ NVG. As above.		$\frac{-}{ML} -$	23.	Silchester.
59	9. A.	LEG I M. Ram, standing r.		$\frac{-}{ML} -$	21.	Royal Mint.
60	5. A.	LEG I MIN. As above.		$\frac{-}{-} -^{26}$	19, 22.	Featherston- haugh. B. M.
61	5. A.	As above.	[Pl. III. 1.]	$\frac{-}{ML} -$	19, 20, 21.	Hunter. Bodleian. Fitzwilliam. K. M. Lincoln.
62	3. B.	LEG II AVG. Capricorn l.		$\frac{-}{ML} -$	19.	Hunter.
63	5. A.	As above.	[Pl. III. 2.]	$\frac{-}{ML} -$	20, 21.	B. M. Found at Lymne and Croydon.
64	5. A.	As above.		$\frac{-}{PML} -$ (?)		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
65	5. B.	As above.		$\frac{-}{ML} -$	20.	Selborne. Howorth.

²⁶ 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.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	20.	R. & F.
67	3. A.	LEG PARTH. Female centaur, walking r., holding long palm transversely in both hands.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	21.	B. M. Fitzwilliam.
68	3. A.	LEG II[PARTH]. Male centaur, walking l., holding r. globe, l. spear.			<i>Num. Circ.</i> , 2312.
69	1. A.	LEG II PARTH. Centaur, as above, but holding rudder or club diagonally over back.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	21.	Fitzwilliam.
70	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$		Stukeley, xiii. 2.
71	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	21.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 133. Warne.
72	5. B.	As above, but centaur holds l. trophy.	$\frac{- -}{\text{not visible}}$	22.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
73	9. A.	As above, but centaur holds r. globe, l. lyre.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	19.	Hunter.

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

93	5. B.	LEG [VII CL]. As above.	$\frac{-}{ML}$	21.	McLean.
94	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML}$		Stukeley, i. 7
95	1. B.	LEG VII CLA. As above, but in field over animal's back D X.	$\frac{-}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
96	5. A.	LEG VI[I] CLA. Bull, standing r.	$\frac{-}{ML}$	21.	Fitzwilliam.
97	5. A.	LEG VIII AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$	21.	Hunter.
98	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML}$	21, 23.	Hunter. Lincoln.
99	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML}$	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.	$\frac{-}{ML}$		Stukeley, Pl. v. 7.
102	5. A. Silver washed.	LEG VIII IN. Ram, standing l.	$\frac{-}{-}$		Stukeley, xx. 4.
103	9. B.	LEG VIII INV. Ram, standing r.	$\frac{-}{ML}$		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]I 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 IIXX PRIMIG. Capricorn l.	- - -	20.	Hunter. Silchester.
107	5. A.	As above.	- - ML	20.	Bodleian.
108	2. B.	LEG XX V V. Boar, standing r.	- - -		Stukeley, 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.	Howorth.
111	5. A.	As above.	- - -		Coh. 149.
112	5. A.	LEG XXX V[LPIA]. 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.	$\frac{* -}{-}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{III}$	19.	York.
115	5. C.	MARS VLTOR. Mars, helmeted, in military attire, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, on l. arm buckler.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$	23.	Selborne.
116	5. B.	MARTI PACIF. Mars, as above, walking l., holding r. olive branch, l. transverse spear, on l. arm buckler.	$\frac{B A(?)}{MLXXI}$	23.	Beresford Smith.
117	1. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	23.	Fitzwilliam.
118	5. B.	MONITA AVGVST. As above, but holding l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	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.	$\frac{* -}{-}$	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.	$\frac{*}{-} -$	21.	K. M. Beresford Smith.
121	9. B.	ORIENS A. As above, but Sun holds l. whip.	$\frac{S}{MLXX} P$	23.	Hunter.
122	CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch. l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{B}{MLXXI} E$		Carfrae.
123	1. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML} - \quad \frac{S}{MLXXI} E$	20, 21, 22.	Various.
124	IMP CARAVSIVS P AI. A.	As above.	$\frac{F}{ML} O$	20 to 24.	Bodleian, &c.
125	2. A.	As above.	$\frac{B}{MLXXI} E$	21 to 24.	Bodleian, &c.
126	2. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML} -$	21.	Selborne.
127	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{ML} - \quad \frac{F}{ML} O \quad \frac{B}{MLXXI} E$ $\frac{P}{ML} O \quad \frac{F}{XX.} O$	20, 21, 22.	Various.

128	5. A.) 5. B.)	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-- -- L -- L O V *} \\ \text{-- -- E O F O} \\ \text{ML ML ML} \\ \text{F S L -- M O} \\ \text{ML ML ML} \\ \text{B E B E} \\ \text{MLX MLXX} \\ \text{B -- B E} \\ \text{MLXXI MLXXI} \\ \text{S P} \\ \text{MLXX} \end{array}$	18 to 25.	Very numerous.
129	5. B. Wt. 70 grains.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-- -- (- --?) } \\ \text{II ML} \end{array}$	26.	York. ²⁷
130	5. C.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{B E} \\ \text{MLXXI} \end{array}$	21 to 23.	Lincoln. Webb.
131	5. B. Highly ornamented.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{F O} \\ \text{ML} \end{array}$	22.	Beresford Smith.
132	5. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{F O} \\ \text{ML} \end{array}$	21.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
133	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. A.	As above.	$\begin{array}{c} \text{-- -- S P} \\ \text{ML ML} \end{array}$	20, 22.	Selborne. Lincoln.

²⁷ See pp. 44 and 57, *supra*.

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

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
147	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
148	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$	21.	Lincoln.
149	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{V -}{-} \quad \frac{B F}{ML} \quad \frac{S P}{ML}$ $\frac{B E}{XXI} \quad \frac{B E}{MLXX}$ $\frac{B E}{MLXXI} \quad \frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	20 to 24.	Very numerous.
150	Illegible. Radiate, undraped bust r., very thick flan. Wt. 91 grains.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{IVI} (ML?)$	20.	York.
151	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	21.	Bodleian.
152	As above.	As above.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$	24.	Walters.

153	VIRTVS CARAVSI. As above.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$	$\frac{- -}{MLXXI}$	20. 21.	Hunter. Evans. Webb.
154	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. As above.	As above.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$		21, 23.	Hunter. Bodleian.
155	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{ML}$		21.	Bodleian.
156	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{L O}{-}$		20.	Lincoln.
157	5. D.	As above, but Peace holds r. caduceus.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$			Bachofen von Echt.
158	9. B.	PAX AVG. Semi-nude soldier, standing r., wearing petasus, holding r. reversed spear, buckler on l. arm.	$\frac{S P}{ML}$		24.	Coh. 236. <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1852, p. 97.
159	1. A.	[P]AX AVG. Health, standing l., holding r. staff round which is twined a serpent, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{III}$		19.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
160	9. A.	PAX AVG, retrograde. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{IM}$			Stukeley, xii. 10.
161	5. B.	PAC-VG. As above.	$\frac{- -}{JM}$		19.	Hunter.
162	-RHHVSIVPEC. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{II}$		18.	Hunter.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

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. ²⁸
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. [Pl. III. 5.]	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.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
172	9. C.	As above. [Pl. III. 4.]	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	21, 22, 24.	Fitzwilliam. Beresford Smith, &c.
172*	4. A.	PAX CARAVSI AVG. As above.	$\frac{F O}{MI}$	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
173	9. C.	PIAETAS AVG. Piety, standing l., sacrificing at altar, hold- ing r. patera, l. box of perfumes.	$\frac{S P}{ML}$	22.	Hunter.
174	9. A.	PROVID AVGGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, which rests between globe and foot, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- P}{ML}$	21.	R. & F.
175	5. A.	PROVIDENT AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$	24.	B. M.
176	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
177	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\frac{B E}{MLXXI}$	24.	Evans.

²⁸ 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.	Mint-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 ML B E S P MLXXI MLXXI	20 to 23.	Various.
182	5. B.	As above. [Pl. III. 7.]	- - ML	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 AVC. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	- - ML	21.	Lincoln.

186	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$		Stukeley, xiv. 3.
187	5. B.	SALVS AVC. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Stukeley, xxiv. 8.
188	5. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	21.	Carlyon Britton.
189	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
190	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, seated l., holding r. ball, feeding serpent rising from altar.	$\frac{- -}{\Gamma XX I}$	22.	Lincoln.
191	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Esculapius, standing l., holding r. staff with coiled serpent, on ground r. globe.	$\frac{F O}{ML}$	23.	Lincoln. Webb.
192	9. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	$\frac{- -}{MLXXI} \quad \frac{S P}{ML}$	21.	Hunter. Carlyon Britton.
193	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	23.	Howorth.
194	9. C.	As above. [Pl. III. 6.]	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	K. M.

LONDINIUM (LONDON)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

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

201	5. A.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{B \mid E}{ML}$	23.	B. M.
202	5. B.	VICTORIA. Victory, standing l., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. palm. To right on ground a small altar (?).	$\frac{- \mid -}{ML}$		Stukeley,xviii. 8.
203	5. A.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S \mid P}{ML}$	21.	Lincoln.
204	5. C.	As above, captive seated l.	$\frac{B * \mid E}{MLXXI}$	25.	Hunter.
205	9. C.	VICTORIA AVG. Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S \mid P}{ML}$	23.	Bodleian.
206	3. A.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, standing r., holding r spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	$\frac{- \mid -}{ML}$		Stukeley,xxiv. 3.
207	5. B.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. buckler, l. trophy on shoulder.	$\frac{F \mid O}{ML}$	23.	Royal Mint.
208	5. B.	VIRTVS AVGGG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	$\frac{S \mid P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.

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. BRONZE.	$\frac{F}{-} \frac{O}{-}$	24.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, p. 87.
210	9. A.	COMES AVG. Victory, standing l., l. hand raised, r. hold- ing palm.	$\frac{F}{-} \frac{O}{-}$		Stukeley, xvii. 2.
211	3. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{B}{-} \frac{E}{-}$	21.	Lincoln.
212	3. B.	As above.	$\frac{\Gamma}{O} \frac{O}{-}$	20.	Selborne.
213	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{B}{-} \frac{E}{-}$	20, 21.	Lincoln. R. & F.
214	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{E}{-} \frac{O}{-}$	21.	Hunter.
215	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{F}{-} \frac{O}{-}$	21.	Hunter. Lincoln.
216	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{O}{-} \frac{F}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.

217	5. C.	As above.	B E Not visible.	23.	Lincoln.
218	9. A.	As above.	B E F O - -	22.	Various.
219	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	F O -	22.	Carlyon Britton.
220	5. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	F O -	21.	Lincoln.
221	5. A.	PAX AVG. Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	F S -	21.	Selborne.
222	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. cornucopiae.	F O -	20.	Lincoln.
223	3. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, seated l., holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.	F - XX	20.	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.]	F O -	24.	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 - B E - -	23.	B. M. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiv. 10.

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 II (IIII F?). Centaur, walking l., holding club transversely with both hands.	$\frac{- }{C}$	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 21 (Brummell).
BRONZE.					
229	8. B.	ABVNDANTIA AVG. Abundance, standing l., emptying cornucopiae into modius.	$\frac{S }{C}$	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.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{C}$	23.	Evans,
232	5. A.	AP CO Griffin, walking l.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MC}$	20.	B. N.
233	5. A.	[APO]LLI CO AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{C}$	19.	Selborne.
234	1. A.	APOLLINI CO. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MSC}$	21.	Bodleian.
235	2. A.	APOLLINI CONS. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MC}$		Akerman, 9.
236	2. B.	APOLLINI C . . . A. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MC}$	20.	Selborne.
237	1. A.	APOLLINI CO AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MC}$	21.	Hunter.
238	1. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MSC}$	21.	Bodleian.
239	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MSC}$	22.	Hunter.
240	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{MC}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
242	5. B.	COMES AVG. Winged Victory, standing r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	Robinson.
243	5. A.	As above, but Victory stands l.	$\frac{C -}{-}$	22.	Hunter.
244	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	Lincoln.
245	2. A.	COMES AVG. As above, but Victory walks r.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		Akerman, 13.
246	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Hunter.
247	5. A.	COMES AVGGG. As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$		Stukeley, xxiv. 4.
248	5. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	McLean.

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

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities
259	3. A.	CONSERVAT AV. Hercules, nude, lion's skin on shoulder, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding club.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	<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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		<i>Coh.</i> 47. Stukeley, xiii. 9.
261	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	22.	Fitzwilliam.
262	9. B.	CONSTANT AVG. Nude male, standing r., head to l., r. hand on hip, l. holding vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S C}{S}$		Stukeley, iii. 5.
263	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{SC}$		Akerman, 31.
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.	$\frac{- -}{MSC}$	20.	B. M.
265	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MSCL}$		Wilks, <i>History of Hants.</i>
265*	VIRTVS CARAVSI. As above.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MSCC}$	23.	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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	20.	Hunter.
276	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	B. M. Found at Lymne.
277	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	B. M. Found in London.
278	6. B.	FIDES MILIT. Four military ensigns.	$\frac{- -}{SPC}$	21, 22.	B. M. Lincoln.
279	5. A.	FIDES MILIT. Faith, seated l., holding r. patera contain- ing small globe, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	24.	Evans.
280	4. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Faith, standing l., holding in each hand military ensign.	$\frac{C -}{-}$	20, 21.	Hunter. Selborne.
281	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
282	3. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Two joined hands.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	21.	Evans.

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

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

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. patera, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C.}$	21.	Evans. Found at Crondall.
294	5. B.	GENIUS 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.	$\frac{- }{C}$	21.	Lincoln.
301	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
302	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{- }{G}$ (<i>sic</i>)	22.	Lincoln.
303	VIRTVS CARAVSI AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\frac{- }{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
304	5. A.	LAETITI AV. As above.	$\frac{- }{C}$	22.	Gnecchi.
305	5. A.	LAETITIA AG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff, between staff and foot a globe.	$\frac{- }{MC}$	20.	Hunter.
306	IMP CARAVSIVS P AG. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above, but Joy holds l. anchor or javelin.	$\frac{- }{C}$	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 10.
307	2. A.	As above, but staff held l.	$\frac{- }{C}$	22.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 9.
308	3. A.	As above, the object held l. being either an anchor, javelin, or staff.	$\frac{- }{C}$ $\frac{S C}{C}$	21, 22.	Various.
309	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- }{C}$ $\frac{- }{MC}$ $\frac{S P}{C}$	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.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Hunter.
311	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	21.	Lincoln.
312	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{S C}{C} \quad \frac{S P}{C}$	21, 22, 23.	Various.
313	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	25.	Royal Mint.
314	2. B.	LAETITIA AVG. Galley r., mast, cordage, 6 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	$\frac{ }{[M]C}$	21.	B. M.
315	3. A.	As above, sometimes 7 rowers and 6 oars.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	20.	Wilks, <i>History of Hants.</i>
316	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{ }{QC}$	21.	Akerman, Pl. v. 38. But see his No. 73, which reads MC.
317	6. B.	LAETITIA AVGGG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Hunter.

318	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Hunter.
319	5. A.	LEG I MIN. Ram, standing r. [Pl. III. 11.]	$\frac{- -}{SMC}$	21.	B. M.
320	3. A.	LEG II PARTH. Male centaur, walking l., holding r. globe, l. rudder or club diagonally over back.	$\frac{- -}{PC}$	18.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
321	8. A.	As above, but centaur holds sceptre in each hand.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		<i>Num. Circ.</i> , 4476.
322	9. B.	As above, but female centaur, holding r. globe, l. rudder.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	Mowat.
323	9. A.	LEG IIII FLA. Centaur, walking r., holding r. short sceptre, l. hand outstretched.	$\frac{- -}{SC}$	25.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vii. p. 223.
324	5. A.	LEG IIII FLAVIA. Centaur, walking l., r. arm outstretched, l. holding short sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	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, Liberality standing l., holding r. tessera, l. cornucopiae; to l. citizen ascending steps of estrade.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23 x 27.	Howorth.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
326	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmated, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	LIBERALITAS AVG. As above. [Pl. III. 12.]	$\frac{- -}{C}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	20.	Webb.
328	6. A.	MARS VICTO. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy, which rests on shoulder.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	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.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	22.	Hunter.
330	9. B.	MARTI PACIFERO. Mars, as above, but walking.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	24.	Bliss.
331	1. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

332			$\frac{S P}{C}$	20.	B. M. Found in London.
333	2. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{S C}{C}$	20, 24.	Bliss. Spink.
334	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	20.	B. M. Found in Croydon.
335	3. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	24.	Webb.
336	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	Lincoln.
337	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
338	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	20.	Royal Mint.
339	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
340	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	25.	Lincoln.
341	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	24.	Lincoln.
342	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	MONETA AVGGG. 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	3. A.	ORI[ENS A]VG. 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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		Stukeley, v. 1.
351	9. A.	As above, but no object visible in l. hand.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
352	5. B.	ORIENS AVC. Sun, standing l., holding l. globe; at his feet on each side a captive seated.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
353	6. A.	As above, but captive seated l. only.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	B. M.
354	1. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{S P}{C}$	21, 22.	Various.
355	2. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	21.	Selborne.
356	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{S C}{C} \quad \frac{S P}{C}$	20, 21, 22.	Various.
357	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{- -}{CXXI} \quad \frac{S C}{C}$	19 to 25.	Various.
358	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{C -}{-} \quad \frac{- -}{C} \quad \frac{- -}{CXXI} \quad \frac{- -}{XXIC} \quad \frac{S C}{C}$	20 to 24.	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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

367	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{C}{-} \mid - \frac{-}{C} \mid - \frac{-}{C}$ $\frac{-}{-} \mid - \frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{C}{C} \frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{F}{C}$ CXXI $\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{F}{C} \frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	20 to 25.	Various.
368	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \mid - \frac{-}{-}$ MSXXI	21.	R. & F.
369	IMP C M AVR V ²⁹ CA- RAVSIVS P AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$		Stukeley, vi. 1.
370	1. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\frac{-}{MC} \mid - \frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	21, 22.	Hunter. Bodleian, &c.
371	5. A. } 5. B. }	As above.	$\frac{-}{C} \mid - \frac{-}{MC} \mid - \frac{F}{C} \mid \frac{O}{C(?)}$	20 to 24.	Various.
372	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	21, 22.	Bodleian. R. & F.
373	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Spink.
374	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \mid \frac{P}{C}$	21.	Bodleian.

²⁹ 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.	$\frac{- -}{G} \quad \frac{S P}{C} \quad \frac{S P}{MC}$	20 to 23.	Various.
376	IMP C CARAVSIVS 9 F AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	25.	Silchester.
377	As above.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Lincoln.
378	5. Radiate, draped bust l., wearing lorium, holding r. sceptre surmounted by eagle.	As above, but sceptre vertical.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{MC.}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
380	5. Jugate, radiate busts of Emperor, cuirassed, with lorium, and Sun, draped l.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	23.	B. M.
381	CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	24.	B. M.

382	VIRTVS CARAVSI A. Helmeted, 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.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	24.	B. M.
386	5. C.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	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.
389	6. A.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	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.	$\frac{S P}{IIC}$	21.	Lincoln.
391	8. A. } 8. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$ $\frac{S P}{MC}$	20 to 24.	Various.
392	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S F}{C}$ $\frac{S P}{C}$	21, 24.	Various.
393	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21, 23.	B. M., &c.
394	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	20, 21.	Hunter. Webb.
395	IMP C M AV M CA- RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Naville.
396	5. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Stukeley, xvi. 9. Musée de Picardie.
397	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Hunter.

398	5. Jugate, radiate busts of Emperor, cuirassed, with lorum, r. hand uplifted, and Sun, holding r. whip.	PAX AVGVSTI. Peace, walking l., holding r. olive branch, l. vertical 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.	$\frac{S C}{C}$ $\frac{S P}{C}$	21, 23, 24.	Various.
406	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S C}{C}$	22.	Lincoln.
407	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{C}$ $\frac{S C}{C}$	22, 23.	Various.

CAMULODUNUM (COLCHESTER)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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

416	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	20.	R. & F.
417	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	B. N.
418	5. A.	PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. 3 ears of corn, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{C} \frac{-}{C}$		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.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	20.	Coh. 264. Mon. Brit., xii. 9.
420	6. B.	PROVID AVGGG. As above. [Pl. IV. 3.]	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	21, 23.	Bodleian. K. M.
421	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	R. & F.
422	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Robinson.
423	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
424	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F INV AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	23.	Hunter.
425	As above. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	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.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Evans.
427	8. A.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	B. M.
428	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	23.	B. M. R. & F.
429	IMP C M AV M CA- RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Mowat.
430	8. A.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans- verse sceptre.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	23.	B. N.
431	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F INV AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$		Stukeley, xiii. 5.
432	9. C.	PROVID DE. Providence, standing r., holding in each hand military ensign, before Emperor, togate, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	St. John's Coll., Cambridge.

433	6. A.	PROVIDE AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	21.	Gnecchi.
434	8. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{C}{C}$	24.	Royal Mint.
435	3. B.	PROVIDEN AVG. As above, but Providence holds r. staff, resting between globe and foot.	$\frac{-}{C} \frac{-}{C}$	22.	Hunter.
436	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{C} \frac{-}{C}$	22.	Selborne.
437	9. A.	PROVIDEN AVGGG. As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Gnecchi.
438	5. B.	RENOVAT ROM. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	$\frac{-}{C} \frac{-}{C}$	23.	Howorth.
439	5. A.	RENOVAT ROMA. As above.	$\frac{-}{C} \frac{-}{C}$		Stukeley, 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.	$\frac{-}{XXIC} \frac{-}{C}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	Evans.
442	5. A.	As above, but Victory wingless.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	20.	Hunter.
443	9. B.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated l., holding r. winged Victory, l. vertical sceptre, by her side buckler.	$\frac{- -}{SP[C]}$	23.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vii. p. 226. Bliss.
444	8. A.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated in temple with 6 columns.	$\frac{- -}{SPC}$	21.	Hunter.
445	5. A.	ROMAE [AETERN]AE. Emperor, togate, standing r., receiving Victory from Rome seated l., holding l. vertical spear, by her side buckler.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	22.	Evans.
446	4. B.	SAECVLARES AVG. Lion, walking r.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	21.	Hunter.
447	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MSC}$	18, 24.	Hunter. 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.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	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.]	$\frac{- -}{C}$	24.	B. M. Found at Wroxeter.
453	5. B.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing r., holding r. serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	$\frac{B E}{CXXI}$	22.	B. N. Featherstonhaugh.
454	6. B.	SALVS AVGGG. As above.	$\frac{S P}{MC}$	21.	Coh. 324. Mon. Brit., xiii. 7.
455	6. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, seated l., holding r. patera, feeding serpent rising from altar.	$\frac{- -}{SPC}$	21.	B. M.
456	5. A.	SECVRITAS AV. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	23.	Gnecchi.

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.	$\frac{- -}{\text{HC}}$	23.	Hunter.
458	9. B.	SPES PVBL. Hope, walking l., r. holding flower, l. raising her robe.	$\frac{\text{S} \text{P}}{\text{C}}$	21.	Hunter.
459	3. A.	SPES PVBLIC. As above.	$\frac{\text{S} \text{P}}{\text{C}}$	22.	Gnecchi. Carfrae.
460	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	SPES PVBLICA. As above, but Hope standing.	$\frac{\text{S} \text{P}}{\text{C}}$	23.	Webb.
461	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{\text{M}[\text{C}^?]}$		Stukeley, xviii. 6.
462	1. A.	As above, but Hope walking.	$\frac{- -}{\text{C}}$	19.	Lincoln.
463	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{\text{S} \text{P}}{\text{C}}$	20.	B. M.

464	1. B.	TEMP FELICIT. Happiness, standing l., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		Stukeley, xxviii. 7.
465	5. B.	TEMPORVM FEL. Happiness, as above, but holding r. long caduceus.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	20.	Spink.
466	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Hunter.
467	1. A.	TEMPORVM FELICIT. As above, but without cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	18.	Lincoln.
468	1. B.	TEMPORVM FELILIT (<i>sic</i>). As above, but with cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	19.	Coh. 351. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 24.
469	8. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., without shield or spear.	TEMPORVM FELICITAS. As above. [Pl. IV. 4.]	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Webb.
470	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. A.	VICT[O]R AVG. Victory, walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	21.	Selborne.
471	—— VS —— A. Nose much exaggerated.	VICTORIA. Victory, standing r., holding r. rudder(?), l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	18.	Hunter.
472	5. B.	VICTORIA AVG. Mars, nude, helmeted, walking rapidly r., holding r. transverse spear.	$\frac{- C}{-}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	21.	Hunter.
474	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{ }{CXXI}$		Akerman, 202.
475	6. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	B. M.
476	5. B.	As above, captive seated l.	$\frac{C -}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
477	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	21.	Hunter.
478	5. A.	As above, but Victory holds l. a standard.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$	20.	Royal Mint.
479	5. B.	As above, Victory walking r., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{- -}{MC}$		Stukeley, ii. 6.
480	5. B.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{CXXI}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$		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.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Bodleian.
492	As above. A.	As above, but Mars stands l.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	21.	Naville.
493	6. B.	VIRTVTI AVG. Hercules, nude, standing r., strangling lion, club on ground l.	$\frac{S P}{C}$	22.	Hunter.

COINS BEARING THE MARKS $\frac{S}{-}$, $\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$, OR $\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$ ONLY.³⁰

BRONZE.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
494	IMP [C CAR]AVSIVS P AV. B. The missing letters erased by doublestriking, by which the letters A A within segment of dotted circle have been substituted.	ABVNDENTIA AVG. Abundance, standing l., dropping fruits from r. hand.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Evans.
495	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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Hunter.
496	5. A.	COMIS AVG. Victory, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21.	Spink.
497	8. B.	CONSERVAT AVG. Nude male figure, standing r., holding l. vertical spear, r. hand hanging down.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	25.	Hunter.

³⁰ 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	8. 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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{-}{-}$		Hereford. Found at Kentchester.
501	6. A.	FORTVNAE. Fortune, seated l., holding r. rudder, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Royal Mint.
502	6. A.	IOVI CONSERV. Jupiter, nude, standing l., mantle on shoulder, holding r. thunderbolt, l. ver- tical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Lincoln.
503	9. B.	IOVI CONSERVA. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
504	8. 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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$		Wickham.
506	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$		Coh. 117. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
507	6. A.	LAETITIA AVG. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	21.	Hunter.
508	IMP C CARAVSIVS P AV. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	21.	Hunter.
509	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	21.	Spink.
510	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Lincoln.
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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	K. M.
512	5. A.	MARS VICTOR. Mars, helmeted, nude, walking r., his mantle floating behind him; holding r. transverse spear, l. trophy on shoulder.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Stukeley, xxi. 1. Webb.

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.
513	9. B.	As above, but without mantle.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Hunter.
514	9. A.	MARTI AVG. Mars, standing l., holding a —? and a spear (<i>sic</i>).	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$		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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$		Coh. 168. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
516	5. C.	MARTI PACIFER. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Evans.
517	9. A.	MARTI PACIFERO. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	24.	Silchester.
518	5. A.	MART[I PROP]VGN. Mars, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. buckler.	$\frac{?}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	19.	Howorth.
519	9. A.	MONET AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	24.	Gnecchi. Spink.

520	5. A.	MONETA AVG. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	22.	B. M.
521	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Selborne. Hunter. Lincoln.
522	8. B.	NEPTVNO REDVCI. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. vertical trident.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	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.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	25.	Hunter.
524	1. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	22.	B. N.
525	3. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	21, 22.	Various.
526	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-} \quad \frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	21 to 24.	Various.
527	5. Radiate, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	20.	B. M.
528	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	21.	Lincoln.

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.
529	8. A. } 8. B. {	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} C$ $\frac{S}{-} P$	22, 23.	Lincoln. Spink, &c.
530	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} P$	22.	Lincoln.
531	9. A. } 9. B. {	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} C$ $\frac{S}{-} P$	21 to 24.	Various.
532	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} P$	21.	York.
533	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} C$ $\frac{S}{-} P$	23, 24.	Selborne. Royal Mint.
534	As above. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} C$	23.	Howorth.
535	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} C$	22.	Selborne.
536	6. A.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\frac{S}{-} C$ $\frac{S}{-} P$	21, 22.	Various.

537	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22.	Selborne.
538	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	22, 23.	Lincoln. Spink.
539	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AV. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	24.	R. & F.
540	9. A. } 9. B. }	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-} \quad \frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	22, 23.	Various.
541	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} - \quad \frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	23.	Selborne.
542	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F IN AVG. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	23.	B. M.
543	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F [AVG]. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	21.	Lincoln.
544	9. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	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.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	21.	Fitzwilliam.

COINS WITH S; S.C.; OR S.P. ONLY.

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. cornucopiae; 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.

553	1. A.	PROVID AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Various.
554	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		20.	Lincoln.
555	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		22.	Lincoln.
556	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		23.	Webb.
557	9. B.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans- verse sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		22.	B. N.
558	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		22.	Hunter.
559	8. A.	PROVID AVGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff which rests between globe and foot, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$		21.	Fitzwilliam.
560	6. A.	PROVID AVGGG. As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$		21.	Bodleian.
561	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{C}{-}$	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Lincoln. B. N.
562	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \mid \frac{P}{-}$		21.	R. & F.

COINS WITH S; S.C.; OR S.P. ONLY.

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.
563	8. A.	PROVIDE AVG. As above, but Providence holds r. staff resting on globe.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	22.	Hunter.
564	9. B.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	21, 22.	Hunter. Lincoln. R. & F.
565	6. C.	As above, but Providence holds l. trans- verse sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
566	5. B.	SAECVLI FELICITA. Emperor, in military attire, standing r., holding r. transverse spear, l. globe.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	23.	Selborne.
567	9. B.	SAECVLI FELICITAS. As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$		Stukeley, v. 3.
568	IMP CARAVSIVS I.....S. (INVICTVS?) A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding a serpent coiled round and rising from an altar, holding r. patera, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{C}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
569	8. A.	As above.	$\frac{S}{-} \frac{P}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

570	9. A.	SALVS AVGGG. Health, standing r., holding serpent, which she feeds from patera held l.	<u>S P</u> -	21.	Lincoln.
571	9. A.	SPES PVBL. Hope, walking l., holding r. flower, l. lifting her robe.	<u>S P</u> -	21, 22.	B. M. Hunter.
572	6. B.	SPES PVBLICA. As above.	<u>S C</u> -		Stukeley, xi. 8.
573	9. A.	As above.	<u>S P</u> -	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.	<u>S C</u> -	22.	Hall. Found at Bury.
575	8. B.	TEMPORVM FEL. As above.	<u>S C</u> -	22.	Royal Mint.
576	9. B.	As above, but Happiness holds r. wreath.	<u>S P</u> -	25.	Hunter.
577	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above, but Happiness holds r. long caduceus.	<u>S P</u> -	23.	Hunter.
578	9. A.	TEMPORVM FELICIT. Happiness, standing l., leaning on long caduceus.	<u>S P</u> -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
579	9. A.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, standing r., holding r. spear, l. hand resting on buckler.	<u>S P</u> -	22, 23.	B. M., &c.

COINS WITH S; S.C.; OR S.P. ONLY.

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.	VIRTVS 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. transverse 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 IIII FL. Lion, walking l., in his mouth thunderbolt.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$ RSR		Coh. 139 (Ancien Catalogue).
584	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear, buckler on l. shoulder.	ROMANO RENOVA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus. [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 D. N9G (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 WITH RSR.

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., lorum on l. shoulder, holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle. Wt. 59.75 grains.	CLARIT CARAVSI AV. Radiate, draped bust of Sun with long hair.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Evans. ³¹
592	5. As above.	CONCORD MILIT. Concord, standing l., holding two military ensigns.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	18.	Hunter.
593	3. D.	CONCORDIA AVG. Two hands joined.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	18.	Evans.
594	5. D.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	18.	Evans.
595	4. D. Wt. 49 grains.	CONCORDIA MILIT. As above.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	17, 18.	B. M. Hunter. Bodleian. R. & F.
596	5. E.	CONCORDIA [MILIT]. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	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	19.	Stukeley, xx. 8. B. N.
599	5. Laureate, cuirassed bust, lorum on l. shoulder, holding r. sceptre sur- mounted by eagle.	As above.	- - RSR	18, 20.	Evans. Bachofen von Echt.
600	9. D.	CONCORDIA MTLITVM. As above.	- - RSR		Warne.
601	4. D.	CONS[ER]AV. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l. on rock, hold- ing r. anchor, l. vertical trident.	- - RSR	18.	Hunter.
602	5. D.	As above.	- - RSR	19.	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	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 13.

³¹ 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. ³² As above.	- - RSR	17.	Hunter. Bodleian.
609	5. D.	FEDES [MI]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.			Coh. 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.

²² The published reading, EXPICTATE VENIES, is erroneus.

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. Wt. 61·7 grains.	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., 4478.</i>
633	IMP CARAVSIVS P F IIG. E.	ROWANO RENO. As above.	 RSR	18.	Evans.
634	IMP CARAVSIVS P E AG. E. Wt. 70·4 grains.	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. [Pl. II. 3.]	- - 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 lorum, holding r. globe.	As above.	- - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 40. Found at Rouen. ³³
641	IMP CARAVSIVS P F A. As above, but holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle. Wt. 66 grains.	As above	- - RSR	18.	B. M.

642	As above.	VBERTAS AVG. Draped female, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping hand of soldier standing l., holding l. vertical spear.	- - RSR	18.	Hunter.
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. ³³
644	As above, but holding r. sceptre, surmounted by eagle.	VBERTA AV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- - SR		Akerman, 44. Found in the Thames.
645	1. D.	VBERTA AVG. As above.	- - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 39.
646	5. E.	VBERTAS AVG. As above, but cow standing l.	- - RSR		Stukeley, xx. 10.
647	IMP CARAVSIVS P F. Laureate, draped bust l., with lorum, holding r. globe. Wt. 92 grains. Cohen calls this coin "denier et demi."	VBERTVA AHV. As above, but cow standing r.	- - RSF		Coh. 365.
648	4. E.	VIRTVS AVG. Lion, walking l., holding thunderbolt in mouth. [Pl. II. 5.]	- - RSR	20.	B. N.
649	5. D.	As above.	- - RSR	19.	Gnecchi.

³³ 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.	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	20.	Spink.
651	IMP CARAVSIV AVG. D.	—VORIVIVA. (Very doubtful.) She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	$\frac{- -}{\text{R}+\text{R}}$	19.	Hunter.
652	5. D. Wt. 78·5 grains.	VOTO PVBLICO. Rectangular lighted altar, inscribed MVL TIS XX IMP [Pl. II. 7.]	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	17·5.	B. M. Montagu.
653	5. E.	As above, but MVL TISXX IMP	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	18.	Ready.
654	5. E. Wt. 66·2 grains.	VOTO PVBLICO. Laurel wreath, enclosing MVL TIS XX IMP [Pl. II. 6.]	$\frac{- -}{\text{RSR}}$	17, 18.	Hunter. B. M.

655	5. D.	VOTVM PVBLIC. Altar, as above. [Pl. II. 8.]	- - RSR	19.	Hunter. Gnecchi.
656	5. D.	VOTVM PVBLICVM. As above.	- - RSR		Coh. 410. Wigan.
BRONZE.					
657	5. A.	APOLLINI CO AVG. Griffin, walking l.	- - RSR	20.	Howorth.
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.	Bodleian.
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.	B. M.
661	5. A.	CONCORD MILIT. As above.	- - RSR		Akerman, 22.
662	5. B.	CONCORDIA AVG. As above.	- - RSR	18.	Bodleian.

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. [Pl. II. 9.]	- - RSR	19.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
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.	EFLICITAS. Galley r., mast, 4 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	- - RSR	18.	Evans. ³⁴
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. Bust of Fortune r., holding patera and flowers.	- - RSR (?)	21.	Evans.
671	5. A.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	- - RSR	19.	Hunter.
672		ORIES - - - - Sun, standing l., r. hand raised, l. holding globe.	- - RSR		Akerman, 122.
673	5. A.	RENOVAT ROMA. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus.	· RSR		Akerman, 161.
674	5. A.	ROMAE AETER. Rome, seated in temple with 6 columns.	- - R**A ³⁵	23.	Hunter.
675	5. A.	ROM-E RVA. Rome, standing, as above.	- - RCR	18.	Hunter.
676	5. B.	ROMANO RENOV. She-wolf, standing r., suckling Romulus and Remus. [Pl. II. 10.]	- - RSR	18.	Webb.

³⁴ Sir John Evans, in *Num. Chron.*, 1905, p. 22, says that this coin "is of the Rouen 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.

³⁵ 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.
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.
SILVER.					
685	1. As above, but holding r. globe.	VBERITA AV. Cow, standing r., milked by woman seated on stool.	- - RSR	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 40. Found at Rouen. ³⁶
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. ³⁶
BRONZE.					
687	Not given.	AEQVITAS MVNDI. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.			Stevenson's <i>Dict.</i> Found at Rouen.
688	7. C.	CONCOR MILIT. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.	- - -	19.	R. & F. Old Catalogue.

³⁶ 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.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	Webb.
690	IMP CARAVSIVS IVG. C.	ECVITAS MVNDI. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	21.	Spink.
691	6. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	21.	Spink.
692	7. C.	EGVITAS MVNDI. As above. [Pl. IV. 5.]	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	Howorth.
693	1. C.	EFLICITAS. Galley r., mast, 4 rowers, 5 oars, rudder, waves.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$ RSR	18.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1905, p. 22. Evans. ³⁷
694	6. A.	FIDES MILITVM. Emperor, togated, standing r., clasping hand of Faith, standing l.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	18.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
695	IMP CARAVSIVS P I AVG. B.	FORTVNA AVG. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	R. & F. Old Catalogue.
696	6. A.	As above, but holding r. rudder.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	K. M.
697	7. C.	FORTVNA RE. As above, but holding r. wheel.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	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 r., without mast, 6 rowers, 8 oars, rudder, waves.	- - OPA	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 18.

²⁷ See note on this coin under mint "RSR" (p. 177).

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAVSIUS.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
707	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	[LAE]TITIA. Galley r., rowers.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	20.	Coh. 121. B. N.
708	6. A.	LAETITIA. Galley r., without mast, 6 rowers, 8 oars, rudder, waves.	$\frac{- -}{\text{OPR}}$	18.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , viii. 20.
709	7. C.	As above. 6 rowers, 7 oars. 6 " 8 " 7 " 8 " [Pl. IV. 6.]	$\frac{- -}{\text{OPR}}$ (sometimes $\frac{- -}{\text{OP}\bar{\Lambda}}$)	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.	$\frac{- -}{\text{XXI}}$	18.	Mowat.
711	9. B.	PRO - - - - - Providence, standing l., holding r. olive- branch, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Fitzwilliam.
712	9. A.	PROVID - - - - Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
713	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

714	6. C.	PROVIDE AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$	18, 20.	Boulogne. R. & F. Lincoln.
715	7. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$	19.	Fitzwilliam.
716	7. C.	As above.	$\frac{X}{-}$	20.	Webb.
717	6. B.	PROVIDEN. As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
718	6. A.	PROVIDEN AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
719	9. A.	PROVIDEN AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. 3 ears of corn, l. transverse sceptre. [Pl. IV. 7.]	$\frac{-}{-}$	19.	Gnecchi. R. & F. Webb.
720	7. A.	PROVIDENT. As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$	19.	Boulogne. R. & F. Old Catalogue.
721	IMP C CARAVSIVS II G. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
722	4. A.	PROVIDENT[1 A]V. Providence, standing facing, holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

184

REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

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.	$\frac{- -}{\text{IIE}}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue. ³⁸
724	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{\text{IIG}}$	17.	Boulogne.
725	9. A.	- - - - - DENTIA. As above. Uncertain object in field l.	$\frac{- -}{\text{not visible}}$	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. ³⁹
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.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	20.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xii. 20. Found at Rouen. ³⁸
732	6. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding from a large patera, serpent coiled round and rising from altar, holding l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Webb.
738	7. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Lincoln.
734	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
735	9. B.	As above (sometimes without patera).	$\frac{- -}{-}$	18, 20.	Lincoln.
736	6. A.	As above, but serpent rises to l. of altar.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Lincoln.
737	7. C.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	18, 19, 20.	Various.
738	7. C.	As above. [Pl. IV. 8, 9.]	$\frac{- -}{R}$	18, 22.	Webb.

○ ³⁸ This mint-mark is a misreading of the word [A]VG in exergue.

³⁹ 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. patera, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-}$	20.	Selborne.
740	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-}$	19.	R. & F.
741	6. C.	As above, without altar.	$\frac{-}{-}$	20.	Boulogne.
742	9. A.	As above, with altar.	$\frac{-}{R}$	20.	Gnecchi. Boulogne.
743	9. A.	SALVS AVG. Health, standing l., feeding serpent coiled round staff, holding l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{-}{-}$	19.	Lincoln. R. & F.
744	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	As above, but Health holds l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-}$	20.	<i>Num. Chron.</i> , 1874, 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. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-}$		Coh. 326. B. N.

747	7. A.	SALVS IIII AVG. As above.	- - -	19.	Howorth.
748	7. C.	SECVRITAS PER. Security, standing l., leaning against column, r. hand raised to head, legs crossed.	- - -	21.	Howorth.
749	9. A.	SECVRITAS PERP. As above.	- - -	17, 19, 20.	K. M. R. & F., &c.
750	IMP C CARAVSIVS INIC. A.	As above.	- - -	19.	R. & F.
751	6. A.	TEMPORVM F. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	- - -	17, 18, 19.	Boulogne. Lincoln. R. & F.
752	6. B.	As above.	- - -	17.	Royal Mint.
753	7. C.	As above.	- - -	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 21.
754	6. A.	TEMPORVM FEL. As above.	- - -	17.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 20. Found at Rouen.
755	7. A.	As above.	- - -		R. & F. Old Catalogue.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
756	IMP CARAVSIVS II.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$		Coh. 345.
757	6. A.	TEMPORVM FELI. As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	R. & F.
758	1. A.	TEMPORVM FELILIT (<i>sic</i>). As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	R. & F.
759	1. A.	TVTELA. Protectress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patera or wreath, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	R. & F.
760	5. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , xiii. 27. Found at Rouen. Boulogne.
761	6. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	18, 19.	B. N. Lincoln.
762	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	18, 19.	K. M. Howorth.
763	IMP CARAVSIVS IIG. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$		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. Protectress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patera, 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 patera.	- - -	20.	R. & F.
773	9. B.	As above. [Pl. IV. 10.]	- - -	19.	Rouen.

ROTOMAGUS (ROUEN)—*continued.*

BRONZE—*continued.*

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAUSIUS.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
774	6. C.	As above, but Protectress holds r. flower.	$\frac{- -}{\text{IOI}}$	19.	Gnecchi.
775	7. A.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	20.	Boulogne.
776	3. A.	As above, but Protectress holds l. anchor with shaft broken.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Lincoln.
777	Not given.	As above, but Protectress holds l. vertical sceptre.			<i>Ant. Rich.</i>
778	9. A.	TVTELA DIVI AVG. Protectress, standing l. by altar, holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Boulogne.
779	9. C.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$		R. & F. Old Catalogue.
780	6. A.	TVTELA P. Protectress, standing l., holding r. flower, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	20.	R. & F.
781	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	17.	Lincoln.

782	7. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	19.	Spink.
783	IMP C CARAVSIVS P IVG. B.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	20.	Royal Mint.
784	6. A.	VIRT [A]V[G]. Hercules in lion's skin, standing r., clasp- ing hand of female figure, standing l., holding l. cornucopiac, between them lighted altar.	$\frac{-}{\wedge} \frac{ }{-}$	18.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 135. Warne. Evans. ⁴⁰
785	6. C.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$ not visible	18.	Webb. ⁴⁰
786	6. C.	VIRTV AVG. As above.	$\frac{-}{XX} \frac{ }{-}$	21.	Akerman, 230, Pl. v. 43. Found near Newbury, lost in post. ⁴⁰
787	5. B.	VIRTV[S AVG]. Mars in military attire, standing l., hold- ing r. globe surmounted by Victory, l. spear and resting on buckler.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	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.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	19.	Lincoln.
790	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	20, 22.	B. M., &c.

⁴⁰ 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.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	Lincoln.
792	7. C.	VIRTVS AVG. Minerva, standing l., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding vertical spear.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	20.	Howorth.
793	9. A.	VIRTVS IV AVG. Mars, in military attire, standing l., hold- ing l. spear, r. hand resting on buckler.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	19.	Selborne. Boulogne.
794	6. C. Wt. 74 grains. O G. Togated figure, standing r., clasping hand of draped female figure standing l.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	18.	York. Very thick flan.

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.

795	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. C.	[CON]CORDI MIL. Emperor, togated (?), standing r., clasping hand of Concord standing l.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{-}{-}$	17.	Royal Mint.
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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. cornu- copiae.		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. cornu- copiae.	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. Pro- bably washed bronze.
809	9. Laureate bust l., wearing lorum, 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.	SHLVVS 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	5. 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. cornucopiae.	20, 21.	B. M. Found at Lymne. 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>sic</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>sic</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.
836	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.	Bodleian.
839	8. A.	As above, but Victory walking r.	22.	B. M.
840	9. B.	As above.		Stukeley, xxvi. 6.
841	IMP CARAVSIV. A.	COME[S A]V[G]. Female figure, standing l., holding r. globe, l. resting on buckler.	18.	Hunter.
842	5. A.	COM[I]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>sic</i>). Legend continued through exergue. Two hands joined.	21.	Selborne.
852	5. A.	CONCORDIA NILITVM (<i>sic</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.	Trin. Coll., 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. cornucopiae.	21.	Hunter.
857	IMP CARAVSIV. A.	COS III. Female, standing l., holding r. globe, l. resting on buckler.		Cob. 51. A doubtful reading.
858	5. A.	CO[S I]III. As above, but l. hand in front.		Stukeley, 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.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
860	5. A.	EXPECTA. As above.		Coh. 55.
861	5. A.	EXPECTATI VENI. As above.		Coh. 59.
862	IMP CARAVZIVS P F AVG. B.	- - - - TATEVTXI (<i>sic</i>). 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 she 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.
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. cornucopiae.		Coh. 62.
p 867	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l., hold- ing r. globe, buckler on l. shoulder.	FELICITAS. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	21.	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.
868	9. A.	FELICITAS AVG. Galley 1., 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.	[FID]EM A[VG]. As above.	21.	Selborne.
872	5. A.	FIDEM MILITVM. As above.	20.	Bodleian.
873	5. B.	FIDES MIL. As above.	19.	Selborne.
874	6. B.	FIDES MILIT. As above.		Coh. 72.
875	- - - - RAVSIVS P F AVG. A.	[FIDES M]ILIVM (<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. cornucopiae.	20.	Hunter.
881	5. A.	FORTVNA. As above.	21.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , vii. 16.
882	5. A.	As above, but Fortune holds r. staff resting on globe.	18.	Lincoln.
883	VICTORI CARAVSI. Radiate, cuirassed bust r., holding r. spear over shoulder.	As above.	19.	Selborne.
884	5. A.	FORTVN AVG. As above, without globe.	21.	Bodleian. R. & F.
885	5. A.	FORTVNA AVG. As above.		R. & F. Old Cata- logue.
886	5. B.	As above.	21.	Robinson.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued.*I. BRITISH COINS WITHOUT RECORDED MINT-MARKS—*continued.*BRONZE—*continued.*

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Size.	Authorities.
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, hold- ing 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.	Silchester.

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.	Gnecchi.
899	6. A.	HERC DEVS ENIENSI (<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.		B. & 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.		Stukeley, 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. cornucopiae.	22.	W. G. Searle. A cast, probably con- temporary.
915	9. B.	LAETI AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor or javelin.	24.	Fitzwilliam.
916	5. A.	LAETITI AV. As above.		R. & F. Old Cata- logue.
917	VIRTUS 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.	20.	Hunter. See Stuke- 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.	LAETITIA N. 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, Liberality, standing l., hold- ing r. tessera, l. cornucopiae; to l. citizen ascend- ing steps of estrade.	23×26.	Coh. 151. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , ix. 3.

927	IMP CARAVSIVS P - - - - B.	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.		Coh. 157.
933	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	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. cornucopiae.	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., hold- ing r. olive-branch, l. transverse spear, buckler on l. arm.	20.	Hunter. Feather- stonhaugh.
946	9. B.	As above.	20.	Hunter.
947	5. C.	MARTI PACIFER. As above.		Stukeley, iv. 4.
948	5. A.	MART[I PROP]VGN. Mars, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, l. buckler.	20.	Colchester.
949	5. B.	MARTI PROPVGNAT. As above.	24.	York.
950	5. B	MER - - - CON AVG. Mercury, standing l., holding r. purse, l. caduceus.	20.	Colchester.
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.	Selborne. 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 Victorinus).
958	5. A.	As above.	19.	B. M.
959	5. B.	As above.	20, 21, 24.	Hunter. York. Beresford Smith.
960	6. A.	As above.	21.	B. M.
961	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above.	19.	Featherstonhaugh.
962	IMP CARIASIVS PIH N AG. B.	As above. Partly overstruck by an obverse die.	23.	Hunter.

963	[VIRT]VS 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. vertical sceptre.		Stukeley, <i>xxix.</i> 10.
974	5. B.	PAX AV. As above.	20.	Selborne.
975	IMP CARAV— A.	PAX AVG. As above.	21.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , <i>x.</i> 7.
976	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	As above.	21.	Selborne.
977	1. A. } 1. B. }	As above.	20, 21.	Various.
978	IMP CARAVSIVS P AI. 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	4. 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 Peace radiate.	22.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
988	IMP C CAPRVSIVS P F I AVG. A.	As above, without radiation.	22.	<i>Mon. Brit.</i> , x. 3.
989	8. A.	As above.		R. & F. Old Cata- logue.
990	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F II. A.	As above.		R. & F. Old Cata- logue.
991	IMP C M CARAVSIVS AVG. A.	As above.		Coh. 205.
992	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	As above.	20.	Selborne.
993	IMP CARAVSIVS AV.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	20, 22.	Selborne.
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. [Pl. IV. 12.]	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. [Pl. V. 1.]	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.		Coh. 217.
1010	5. B.	As above.	18, 19.	Selborne.
1011	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopiae.	20.	Selborne.
1012	5. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. inverted spear.	20.	Spink.
1013	5. B.	As above.	20.	Brooke. 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 ensign.	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.

1026	3. A.	As above, but Peace holds l. cornucopiae.	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. cornucopiae.	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. cornucopiae.	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.	Authorities.
1038	5. B.	ΩMIXVB. Blundered female figure, standing r., holding r. cornucopiae, l. scales, to r. tripod.	21.	Selborne.
1039	5. A.	PAZ AVG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. cornucopiae.	23.	Selborne.
1040	5. A.	PAX AVS. Peace, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	22.	B. M. Found at Croydon.
1041	3. A.	ΩVA XAΓ. As above.		Coh. 227.
1042	5. B.	БПХ 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. cornucopiae.	21.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.
1045	IMP C CARAVSIVS P F I 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 skull-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. patera, 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.	Naville.

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 Piety holds r. patera, l. box of perfumes.	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	8. B.	PROVID AVG. As above, staff rests between globe and foot.	24.	Hunter.

1064	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Helmeted, cuirassed bust l., holding r. spear over shoulder, buckler on l. shoulder.	As above. [Pl. V. 2.]	24.	K. M.
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. cornucopiae.	20.	Lincoln.
1077	1. A.	PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	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 l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	22.	Hunter.
1082	5. A.	RESTIT VOBİ. As above. [Pl. V. 4.]	22.	Gnecchi.
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.	23.	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. Health, 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.		Stukeley, 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. cornucopiae.	21.	Webb.
1113	5. A.	As above.	22.	B. M.
1114	1. B.	As above, but Health sacrificing at altar, holding r. patera, l. cornucopiae.	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 A.	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.	Gnecchi.
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.		Coh. 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.	B. 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.	V[ICT]ORIA 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. vertical 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.	VIRTV. Mars, nude, mantle floating, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, trophy on shoulder.	20.	Hunter.
1167	5. B.	VIRTVS A. Female, standing l., holding r. globe, l. cornucopiae.	21.	Hunter.
1168	5. C.	VIRTVS [AVG]. Horseman, galloping r., holding r. spear.	22.	<i>Coll. Ant.</i> , vi. 133. Warne.
1169	3. B.	VIRTVS 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 AVG. 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.		Stukeley, 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.	VI[RTVS] AVGGG. Mars, nude, standing r., holding r. spear, treading a fallen enemy under foot.		Coh. 400. Mint-mark "three illegible letters."
1188	5. (?) A.	[VIRT]VS MILIT[VM]. 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. cornucopise, l. rest- ing 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.	OOOOO. 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 AIG. A.	- - - - SAVIS. Soldier, standing r., r. hand resting on buckler, l. holding vertical spear.	20.	Arnold.
1201	6. B.	ISN - - - - Hercules, nude, standing r., r. hand resting on club before him, l. outstretched holding wreath (?).	20.	Trin. Coll., Cam.
1202	IMP CARAVSIVS AV. A.	VAD IIC. Happiness, standing l., holding r. long caduceus, l. cornucopiae.	19.	Brooke. Found near Marlborough.

UNCERTAIN MINT—*continued.*

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.	$\frac{- -}{XX>}$ $\frac{- -}{XXX}$	18.	Coh. 2. R. & F.
1204	4. D.	ADVENTVS AVG. As above.	$\frac{- -}{\ast}$	18.	Coh. 4. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 6.
1205	9. E.	ALIVI AV (ALIM AVG?). Galley r., mast, cordage, 4 rowers, steersman, 4 oars, rudder, waves.	$\frac{- -}{VVV}$	18.	R. & F.
1206	5. D.	FL - - I - AS AV. Galley l., mast, 5 rowers.	$\frac{ }{VVV}$		Warne.
1207	5. D. Wt. 60 grs.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{X}$	18.	<i>Ant. Rich.</i> , Pl. vi. 4. Found at Richborough.
1208	9. Laureate, draped bust l., holding r. sceptre.	As above.	$\frac{ }{X}$		Coh. 171.

1209	5. D.	- - - AVGG. (VIRTVS AVGG?). Figure, standing r., holding l. spear, presenting thunderbolt to Hercules, nude, standing l., holding l. club and lion's skin.	$\frac{- -}{++}$	17, 50.	Coh. 411. <i>Mon. Brit.</i> , v. 46.
BRONZE.					
1210	5. A.	ADVENTVS. Emperor in military attire, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre; before horse, captive seated l.	$\frac{- -}{\circ\circ\circ\circ\circ}$	20.	Selborne.
1211	5. A.	CONCORDIA MILITVM. Winged Victory, standing r., clasping hand of Concord, standing l.; between them, at their feet, a wreath.	$\frac{- -}{XX}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{XXX}$		Stukeley, xxii. 2.
1213	1. A.	DIANA CONS. Stag, walking l.	$\frac{- -}{XX}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{P}$	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.	$\frac{ }{XXI}$		Stukeley, 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.	$\frac{- -}{CLA}$		Stukeley, xxix. 2.

1221	7. C.	PROVIDE AVG. Providence, standing l., holding r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{X -}{-}$	20.	Webb.
1222	5. A.	VIRTVS [MILIT?]. Draped female figure, standing r., holding l. standard, clasping hand of Emperor in military attire, standing l., holding r. spear.	$\frac{- -}{XX}$	19.	Evans. ⁴¹
1223	3. B.	VOTA QVI CAE. Emperor, togate, standing r., receiving Victory from Rome, seated l. on buckler, holding l. spear.	$\frac{- -}{MX}$	24.	Bodleian.
1224	3. B.	PVI AAG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{INI}$	24.	Hunter. ⁴²
1225	4. B.	OBΛ + HЯГ. Female figure, standing r., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. wreath.	$\frac{- -}{YJF}$	18.	Bodleian.

⁴¹ Sir John Evans considers this coin to be of British fabric.⁴² Probably IML, Prima (officina) Moneta Londinensis, blundered.

CARAVSIUS, DIOCLETIAN, AND MAXIMIAN HERCULEUS.

CAMULODUNUM.

BRONZE.

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REIGN AND COINAGE OF CARAVSIUS.

No.	Obverse legend and type.	Reverse legend and type.	Mint-marks.	Size.	Authorities.
1226	CARAVSIUS ET FRATRES SVI. Jugate, cuirassed busts l. of Maximian Hercules, Diocletian, and Carausius, the first (being the uppermost) radiate. The heads of Diocletian and Carausius have been described 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.]	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	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.]	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	22.	B. N.
1228	As above, but the radiation and hands are indistinct. ⁴³	As above, but sceptre transverse. [Pl. II. 13.]	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	22.	K. M.

⁴³ 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."	CONSERVAT AVGGG. Hercules, nude, standing r., r. hand resting on club, l. holding 3 apples, lion's skin on l. arm.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	23.	Voetter. Webb.
1230	9. B.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$		Coh. 41.
1231	6. C.	LAETITIA AVGGG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff or anchor.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$		Coh. 310.
1232	DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG. A.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$		Coh. 380.
1233	IMP C DIOCLETIANVS NG. C.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	22.	Featherston- haugh.
1234	9. A.	As above.	$\frac{S P}{ML}$ $\frac{S P}{MLXXI}$	21, 22.	Voetter. R. & F.

" 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 sceptre transverse.	S P MLXXI	22.	Selborne.
1237	9. A.	As above.	S P MLXXI	22, 23.	B. M. Voetter.
1238	9. C.	As above.	S P MLXXI	23.	B. N.
1239	IMP C C VAL DIOCLE- TANVS 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		Voetter.

CAMULODUNUM.

BRONZE.

1241	9. A.	LAETITIA AVGGG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. staff or anchor.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Voetter.
1242	6. C.	PAX AVGGG. Peace, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Fitzwilliam.
1243	IMP C C VAL DIOCLE- TIANVS P F AVG. C.	As above.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	23.	Brooke. Found near Marl- borough.
1244	3. C.	PROVID AVGGG. Providence, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	23.	R. & F.
1245	6. C.	As above, globe between foot and staff.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$		Stukeley, ix. 10.
1246	8. C.	As above, but without globe.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	22.	Voetter.
1247	6. B.	As above, but Providence holds r. globe, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	21.	Naville.
1248	1. C.	VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, walking l., holding r. wreath, l. palm.	$\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$	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.	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	21.	R. & F.
1250	8. B.	As above, but Mars stands l.	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	21.	Naville.

UNCERTAIN MINT.
(PROBABLY CAMULODUNUM.)

BRONZE.

1251	IMP C C VAL DIOCLE- TIANVS P F AVG. B.	VICTORIA AVGGG. Diocletian and Maximian, standing face to face, clasping hands, between them Victory, standing, her hands on their shoulders.			Coh. 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.
BRONZE.					
1253	9. C.	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. cornucopiae.	S P MLXXI	23.	Voetter.
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.

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.	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	22.	R. & F.
1258	IMP C M A VAL MAXI- MIANVS AVG. C.	As above.	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	22.	R. & F.
1259	8. C.	As above, but sceptre transverse.	$\frac{S \mid P}{C}$	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. 239, 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.	Size.	Authorities.
1262	5. A.	CONCOR. Neptune, semi-nude, seated l., holding r. anchor, l. trident.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	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.	$\frac{Q}{XXI}$	21.	Carlyon Britton.
1264	6. B. [Rouen Mint.]	EQVITAS MVNDI. Equity, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	21.	Spink.
1265	VIRTVS CARAVSI. Radiate, helmeted, cuirassed 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.	$\frac{-}{MSCC} \frac{ }{-}$	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.	$\frac{-}{-} \frac{ }{-}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{OPR}$	21.	Oman.
1268	- - - ARAVSIVS AV. A.(?) Bust only partially visible.	FORTVN[AE RE]DVCIM. Fortune, standing l., holding r. staff, l. cornucopiae (mint-mark following legend).	$\frac{- -}{-}M$	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. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1270	IMP ARAVSIVS AV. B.	IOVI AVG. Female figure (Pax?) standing l., holding r. serpent (?), l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{-}o$	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1271	1. B.	IOVI STATORI. Jupiter, nude (without mantle), standing r., holding r. vertical sceptre, l. thunder- bolt.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	21.	Hall. Found at Bury, Lancs.
1272	8. B.	LAETIT AVG. Joy, standing l., holding r. wreath, l. anchor.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	22.	Spink.

1273	3. B.	LEG II PARTH. Male centaur, walking l., holding l. rudder or club diagonally over back.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	21.	Spink.
1274	3. A. [Corrects 109*.]	LEG XXX VLPPIA VI. Neptune, nude, standing l., holding r. dolphin, l. trident.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
1275	5. B.	LITIT AV. Joy, standing l., holding r. olive-branch, l. vertical sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Webb.
1276	IMP C M CARAVSIVS P F AVG. B.	MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding r. scales, l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	22.	Willoughby Gardner.
1277	4. B.	MON - - - AVG. Moneta, standing r., holding r. cornu- copiae, l. scales.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	19.	Willoughby Gardner.
1278	5. B.	ORIES AVG. Sun, walking rapidly l.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	22.	Carlyon Britton.
1279	5. B.	PAX AVG. Peace, standing l., holding vertical sceptre in each hand.	$\frac{F O}{-}$	23.	Willoughby Gardner.
1280	5. A.	PAX AVG. Peace, walking rapidly l., holding r. olive- branch, l. transverse sceptre.	$\frac{- -}{MCXXI}$	21.	Willoughby Gardner.
1281	5. B.	PRINCIPI [IVVENTVTIS]. Youth in military attire, standing l., hold- ing r. olive-branch, l. inverted spear.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	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.	$\frac{- -}{C}$	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. SILVER.	$\frac{S C}{-}$	22.	Hall. Found at Bury.
1284	1. D.	TEMPORVM FEL. As above. BRONZE.	$\frac{- -}{RSR}$	19.	Oman.
1285	6. C. [Gaulish fabric.]	VRIT PERP. Health, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, holding l. cornucopiae.	$\frac{- -}{-}$	18.	Willoughby Gardner.
1286	5. B.	VICTORIA GERMAN. Trophy, with two spears between two seated captives.	$\frac{- -}{SP}$	22.	Oman.
1287	3. B.	VIRTVS AVG. Mars, semi-nude, walking r., holding r. transverse spear, trophy on l. shoulder.	$\frac{C -}{-}$	22.	Carlyon Britton.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

- L. Londinium.
 C. Camulodunum.
 S. Coins marked S., S.P., or S.C.
 RSR. Coins so marked.
 R. Rotomagus.
 B. British coins without mint-marks.
 U. Unattributed marks.

COINS OF CARAUSIUS.

TYPE.	MINTS.						
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TYPE.	MINTS.						
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GOLD



1



2



3



4



5



6



SILVER



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



COINS OF CARAUSIUS

GOLD AND SILVER

SILVER



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



BRONZE



9



10



11



12



13



14



COINS OF CARAUSIUS

SILVER AND BRONZE

LONDINIUM

BRONZE



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



CAMULODUNUM

BRONZE



9



10



11



12

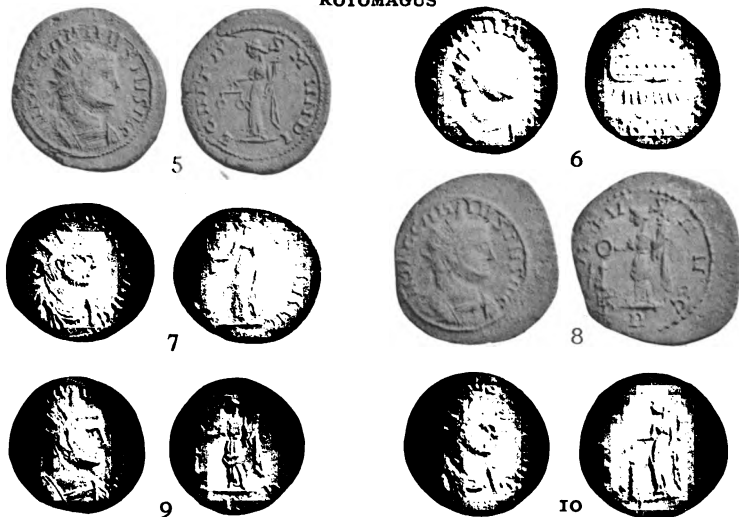


COINS OF CARAUSIUS
LONDINIUM AND CAMULODUNUM

CAMULODUNUM
(*contd.*)



ROTOMAGUS



UNCERTAIN MINTS



COINS OF CARAUSIUS
CAMULODUNUM, ROTOMAGUS, ETC.

UNCERTAIN MINTS



I



2



3



4



5



6



RE-STRUCK, ETC.



7



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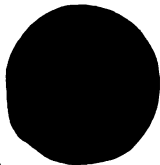
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COINS OF CARAUSIUS

UNCERTAIN MINTS, RE-STRUCK, ETC.