A FIND OF ROMAN BRONZE COINS ON THE LITTLE ORME'S HEAD, NORTH WALES.

BY WILLIAM SHARP OGDEN.

It is distinctly unfortunate, especially from a numismatic point of view, that finds of ancient coins should generally fall to those least competent to appreciate their value and interest. Chance is too frequently the irresponsible administrator of antiquity; what time has spared, or forgotten, she distributes with fantastic irrelevance, denying to the savant that which she casts unasked and unvalued to the wielder of the mattock and spade, whose rudimentary commercialism is probably the chief let or stay to dispersal or destruction.

The find now to be described was in some respects, perhaps, a little more fortunate than most of its kind, inasmuch as it was for many years carefully preserved and almost unknown, except to its discoverer, and presumably intact, until, without examination and unvalued, it passed at his death to a near relative, shortly afterwards to be sold to a dealer in Manchester and there divided and dispersed.

The Little Orme, the site of the find, is a rocky headland about 400 feet above sea level on the north coast of Wales. It is in the county of Carnarvon, adjacent to the Great Orme, which is nearly 700 feet high; and a little south of both is Pen-maen-mawr, rising to 1,500 feet. The modern town of Llandudno lies in a hollow between the Great and Little Orme, commanded by the rock-crowned citadel of Pen-y-Dddinas, the summit of which still retains remarkable evidence of the walls and pit dwellings of the ancient British city.

The Roman military road from DEVA, Chester, to SEGONTIVM, Carnarvon, was three stages in length, nearly sixty miles; but although
the Itinerary gives the names of the intermediary stations of \textit{Varis} and \textit{Kanovium}, the exact line of route is still a matter of uncertainty.

The site of \textit{Varis} or \textit{Varae} the first station from \textit{Deva} is not yet absolutely determined, some authorities are inclined to identify it with Caerwys, a small town near St. Asaph. Caerwys is mentioned in Domesday book as a fortified site or Caer, its streets run north and south and are set at right angles quite on the Roman plan. Many remains of the period have been found there, and the name Caerwys is very possibly a colloquial variant of \textit{Caer-Varis}. Other authorities identify the station with a site near the river at Bodfari (vari-varis) in the Vale of Clwyd. These places, which are about five miles apart, are both traversed by the Roman road which here sweeps around the base of a lofty hill. Probably the British city was upon this hill, but on the advent of the Roman station it would be transferred to the more convenient site by the highway.

\textit{Kanovium}, the second stage, is identified with Caerhun, about four miles south of Conway. The original name is generally rendered as Conovium, but I have preferred the name as given on the Roman \textit{milliarium} of the time of Hadrian, which was found on the route.

\textit{Segontium}, the modern Carnarvon and capital of the district, the third stage, is a little over twenty miles to the south-west. There the Emperor Constantius Chlorus is said to have had a favourite residence, and Nennius—writing in the ninth century in his \textit{History of the Britons}—says, “he died in Britain, his sepulchre as it appears by the inscription on his tomb is still seen near the city of Cair-Segont” (Carnarvon). The entire district was known in pre-Roman times as \textit{Arfon} or \textit{Arvon}, hence its chief town is Carnarvon, but its Roman name is still traceable in that of the river Seiont beneath its walls. It was the country of the Cangiani, a tribe of the British Ordovices, but the Romans renamed it “Britannia Secunda,” and stationed the XXth Legion at \textit{Deva}, whence probably were apportioned the garrisons of North Wales.

The Little Orme presents a precipitate face to the sea and sloping inland to the south falls from about 400 to 23 feet. Between the
on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales.

Little Orme and the range of hills running from Bryn Maelgion to Mynydd Pentre, an ancient road leads through a narrow pass into the hollow between the two Ormes where Llandudno lies, and if not a main Roman military way it was undoubtedly a loop or branch road to the native settlements and the copper mines on the Great Orme.

At the foot of this pass immediately opposite the site of the find, and close to the road, there stands a large farm-house and buildings of very ancient foundation, known as Penrhyn and formerly the manor house of a village which surrounded it.

Incorporated with the farm buildings is a desecrated but most interesting thirteenth-century chapel of plain but good style, with lancet windows and arched roof principals. The east window is perfect, the wall beneath shows where the altar has been torn away, and the altar slab itself, still showing traces where the five crosses have been tooled out, now serves as the top stone of a horse block in front of the house. A comparatively small outlay would rescue this most interesting little sanctuary from its present ignoble condition and place it in sound repair. It is not more than thirty yards from the highway and could be readily detached from the other buildings—verb. sap.

This chapel is sufficient evidence of the great antiquity of the road, and there are architectural features in its masonry which suggest that it may possibly have replaced, or partly embodied in its structure, a building of even much earlier foundation.

The narrow pass, the chief if not only way to the Ormes from the east, is traditionally the site of many sanguinary conflicts, and adjacent, at the top of the defile, is a hill known as Bryn-y-Bia, i.e., the hill of the arrows.

The Ormes are full of ancient workings for copper, and the Britons and Romans would almost of necessity use this road instead of the highway to Kanovium on account of its convenience. The frequent "finds" of coins and other relics along this route are also not without significance.

The remarkable find in the early part of this year, 1907, of a bronze vessel containing several hundred bronze coins of the British
Emperor Carausius was in this pass, and barely a quarter of a mile away. Curiously enough, the find was made under almost identical conditions, viz., widening and lowering the old road. Fortunately the bulk of these coins are in the possession of Mr. Willoughby Gardner, of Deganwy, who is preparing a full description for the pages of *The British Numismatic Journal*.

It was by the side of this ancient road, which at this point seems to show traces of having at a remote period been slightly diverted from its original course, and near a farm which has been tenanted for centuries by a family of the name of Owen, that one of them about the year 1873 made the discovery of the find I am about to describe whilst altering the level of the road. The nephew of the finder, who afterwards inherited and sold the hoard, informed me that when discovered the jar containing the coins was surrounded by very old masonry, presumed at the time to be Roman, comprising wrought stones and walling. Whilst this was in process of removal there was unearthed a large one-handled jar of reddish pottery, containing what they considered was a corroded mass of bronze coins, but which, now that they have been separated and carefully cleaned, prove to be a remarkable gathering of over 5,000 Roman Æ 2 and 3, all of British and Gaulish mints, finely preserved and of great variety of type and detail.

The jar was somewhat pear-shaped, about 15 inches high and 24 inches in girth, being widest in the upper part below the neck, which was very narrow and flanged a little outwards to the rim; upon the upper part of the jar was a glaze of dull-yellowish colour. Since the first sale of the find the jar has disappeared, but this description, given by the original vendor, is confirmed by the independent evidence of others who saw it, and so may be taken as substantially correct.

The coins when they first came under my notice about the year 1902 and soon after their first transfer, then approximated 5,000 in number, as several small parcels had already been dispersed. All were coated with a loose green oxide which, however, readily yielded to a mild chemical treatment which left the coins in their original condition, quite clean and sharp as struck. Few showed
signs of actual wear, worn dies and careless striking being responsible for most of the defective pieces; none were overstruck, all being apparently impressed upon specially prepared flans, and the large proportion were well struck and in almost mint condition. The majority were early issues of Constantinus Maximus; a few were \( \text{AE} 2 \), but the bulk were \( \text{AE} 3 \), and varied greatly both in size, weight and workmanship.

As I had not the opportunity of minutely examining the entire find I had to then content myself with a liberal selection, but later, when the whole of the coins were carefully cleaned I was fortunately able to acquire about one-fourth of the entire find, comprising nearly all of those of which there were only single specimens, or which were desirable from their special state of preservation, or as giving charming varieties of type and portraiture.

The coins, as previously remarked, are entirely of British and Gaulish mints, namely, in the proportion of three to two and, with the exception of one class, all the British are of the London mint, Richborough being regarded as the other British mint.

The enormous output of the London mint at the period A.D. 305–310 when probably the gathering was made, may be inferred from the difficulty of obtaining even two or three pieces actually struck from one pair of dies. After comparison of several hundreds of these coins of exactly the same type, many types of both \( \text{AE} 2 \) and \( \text{AE} 3 \) proved to be represented by single or very few pieces, mostly exceptionally fine, and curiously enough the majority of them of British mintage.

The Gaulish section is from the mints of Treves, Lyons and Arles. The coins are similar in type and workmanship to the British, but the work of the monetarii is generally better, and from a certain neatness of work and lettering on some of the types it seems probable that the same engravers may have worked for several mints.

The interest with which we regard all Roman coins found in this country is deepened when their British origin is shown by the place of mintage; and as the British portion of this find is roughly estimated to yield about 3,000 examples, comprising many types with numerous
variants, of each of several emperors, we may regard it as an important addition to British numismatics.

It is conjectured that the site of discovery marks a Roman station commanding the eastern entrance to the pass, and that the find was the military chest. Some colour is given to this idea from the fact that it was found amidst masonry believed to be Roman and purposely deposited. A sudden onslaught of the Britons, usual to the period and district, may have overwhelmed the station and consigned its treasure to oblivion.

On the other hand, when the unusual character of the find is considered, the fine condition of the coins, the numerous types and other more numerous varieties of each, and the fact that a large proportion were of only one or two pieces, it may not be altogether inexcusable to regard the hoard as possibly the pecuniary gathering of some enquiring and well-to-do Cymry, who deferred its disposal or expenditure until too late a day.

In this connection it may be that Penrhyn manor represents the survival of an original Cymrian settlement of which he was a member, and the masonry the foundation of his dwelling.

The following emperors are represented:

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<th>Emperor</th>
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<tr>
<td>Maximianus Hercules</td>
<td>B. G.</td>
<td>A.D. 292-305</td>
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<td>Constantius Chlorus</td>
<td>B. G.</td>
<td>&quot; 292-306</td>
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<td>Carausius, Britain</td>
<td>B.</td>
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<td>Allectus</td>
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<td>Maximinus Daza</td>
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<td>Licinius I.</td>
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<td>Constantinus Maximus</td>
<td>B. G.</td>
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The British section of two mints supplies twenty-two distinct types AE 2 and 3, and of these there are one hundred and thirty-nine varieties, of which sixty-eight are represented by only one piece of each and twenty-one by two pieces.

The three mints of the Gaulish section furnish ten distinct types, AE 2 and 3, all of which are similar to the British; of these seven types there are one hundred and fifteen varieties, sixty-four being represented by but one piece each, and eleven by two pieces.
This gives a total for all mints of two hundred and fifty-four great and small varieties which are duly noted in the appended list. They comprise: first, the imperial bust, its position to right or left, notable variations of dress, inscription, titles, etc.; second, the position and accessories of the Deity, Genius, etc., on the reverse, the epigraph and other lettering, the mint readings and its issues: but the extraordinary variations in weight, noted in the list, are not treated as "variations."

The coins of Constantine comprise about two-thirds of the find and are of his earlier issues. They display remarkable variety, and many are of excellent design and work. Licinius I. follows next in number, his coins varying much in size and quality, and generally being of somewhat inferior work. The other five emperors are only sparsely represented, there being but one piece of Carausius and two of Allectus.

A few of the coins of most of the emperors and of both Britain and Gaul, Æ 2 and 3, bear traces of tin or silver washing; but as others of exactly the same type are plain, there seems to have been no strict rule for its application, the washing also must have been of slight character, as it has almost disappeared on coins that are practically uncirculated.

The find may be readily divided into two sections, British and Gaulish, the mints are clearly defined, and with a few exceptions every piece may be allocated to its place of origin.

The British section commences with fine well spread Æ 2 of Maximianus Hercules of the Genio populi Romani type, and one, Æ 3, of the three-standard type, SPQR., etc., all being of excellent work.

Constantius Chlorus has also Æ 2 of similar quality of the Memoriae Felix type, with altar and two eagles: the obverse gives a fine dignified portrait, veiled and laureated. There was only one of this piece in the find.

Of Carausius there is only one coin, a carelessly struck piece of the Pax type.

Allectus is represented solely by two pieces, each Æ 3, and of unusually good work: one reverse displays a female figure holding
a wreath and anchor, with the epigraph LAETITIA AVG, the other PROVIDENTIA AVG, of the usual type.

Of Maximinus Daza there are Æ 2 and Æ 3. The first are solely of the Genio type, the Æ 3 are of the Genio and Soli Invicto types: these pieces are of bold but rather coarser work than the specimens of the preceding emperors.

Of Licinius I., or Pater, there are only Æ 3, but his coins are very numerous and exhibit many curious variations: the work, generally, is similar to that of the coins of Maximinus, and the likeness of the emperor appears to be well expressed: the types are the Genio, Comiti and Soli Invicto, the latter with various attributes. One piece, of the Genio type, has the bust reversed and draped with a rich pallium. In quality and fabric the coins of Licinius vary considerably.

Constantinus Maximus is excellently represented in both Æ 2 and Æ 3. Generally the coins are of good work, some pieces being remarkably fine in both design and fabric. This, together with the numerous types and varieties represented, and their generally fine preservation, render them the most interesting and instructive portion of the find.

The Æ 2 are of the Genio, Marti pro pug and Principi Juventutis types: some bear quite youthful portraits and probably excellent likenesses, whilst all are well spread coins of good work.

The Æ 3 are of the Principi Juventutis, Adventus Aug-N, Virt Exercit Gall, Romae Aeternae, SPQR Optimo, etc., Concord Mili, Securitas, Marti Conservatori, Marti Pacif, Genio, Comiti, and Soli Invicto types: some of the latter having reverse bearing the radiate bust of Sol. Other types worthy of note are: The Principi Juventutis, the reverse of which gives the youthful emperor standing between two ensigns, or walking to right or left armed with spear and orb: the obverse bust is laureated or bears a richly decorated helm also laureated. Some of the busts also have spear and shield of diverse patterns. The Virt Exercit Gall type supplies one piece only, the obverse showing the emperor wearing a radiate crown.

The Adventus Aug-N type includes a reverse with the emperor on horseback and the Romae Aet Aug, has Roma seated, both with
laureated busts. The entire find only provided two pieces of the *Adventus* and three of the *Romae*, all varied, and all in mint state. The *Concord Milit* type also furnishes variants of interest: the reverse gives the *genius* or goddess as bearing ensigns in each hand; the obverse having the imperial bust laureated, or with helmet laureated, or covered with the radiate crown, or richly plumed crest. These three last carry spear and shield, and there was only one of each in the find.

The *Marti Conservatori* is another type fertile of variations; in some the reverse has the figure of Mars fully armed, other reverses bear the bust of Mars only. Of the former, the obverse has the imperial bust laureated, or helmeted, with spear and shield.

The *Marti pacif* type has a reverse bearing the figure of Mars fully armed, running to the left and holding an olive branch.

The *Comiti Augg-N-N* type has a reverse of Sol with orb and whip, whilst the varieties of its obverse show the emperor laureated, or with richly decorated helmet, and with or without spear and shield.

Two varieties may be of an inaugural character and are of very fine work: the obverse of each bears a youthful bust laureated, wearing a richly ornamented pallium and eagle-surmounted sceptre. The inscription is *CONSTANTINVS P • AVG* and the reverses are of the *Comiti Augg-N-N* and *Principi Juventutis* types. There is only one of each variety in the find.

The *Genio populi Romani* type furnished many pieces but few varieties, and these are more of weight, fabric and quality than pattern.

The *Soli Invicto Comiti* type is also numerously represented, the reverse bearing the figure of Sol radiated with right arm raised and in the left hand the orb or whip, or both. The obverse has the emperor's bust, helmeted and laureated, and bears spear and shield. The inscription on these pieces is merely *CONSTANTINVS • AVG*; others have the bust laureated and wearing a cuirass or paludamentum. Some of these give the full title *IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG* whilst others are inscribed as on the varieties with the armed bust. The type varies
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins

very much in quality of work, but the portraiture is excellent throughout: the weights are perplexing, ranging from 38 gs. in the smallest, to 86 gs. in the largest, with intermediate variations of from only a few grains each, yet all are of the London mint and most are in mint condition.

In general character some of the above have such a close resemblance in treatment and work to those of the chief Gaulish mints of Treves and Lyons that they may be the work of designers and die-sinkers from those places. Others, however, have a character of their own and are quite distinct in feeling and treatment. Some display artistic qualities that place them in the front rank of the coinage of the time, a circumstance especially interesting, as they are undoubtedly from the Roman mint of London.

The Gaulish section commences also, like the British, with the reign of Maximianus Hercules, and of this emperor we have three fine AE 2 and AE 3 from the Treves mint. One is of the ordinary *Genio pop. Rom.* type, but the other two pieces, *Quies Aug* and *Conservatores Vrb suae*, are of considerable historical interest from their being issued at, and having reference to, a momentous period of the empire, namely, the abdication or retirement of the joint Emperors Diocletian and Maximianus Hercules in the year 305 in favour of their sons and relatives, Galerius and Constantius Chlorus, and Severus II. and Maximinus Daza. It was to record the twenty years of prosperous rule of the joint emperors that the piece with the epigraph *Quies Aug* was issued. It bears a figure of Peace holding the *hasta* and olive branch; similar pieces were also issued with the portrait and titles of Diocletian.

Two years later, A.D. 307, Maximian endeavoured to regain control of the empire owing to the discord of the contending factions of his successors; he is said to have resumed the quality of emperor at the request of his son Maxentius, but he was soon driven from Rome and took refuge with his son-in-law Constantinus in Gaul. During the absence of that prince, in A.D. 309, he again endeavoured to resume the imperatorship, but failing, he was put to death in the next year.
on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales.

The other piece bearing the epigraph *Conservatores Vrb suae*, appears to have been issued during this final attempt at sovereignty. It has the full imperial titles, whilst the resignatory piece has merely the name and honorary distinctions. It also has a representation of the Temple of Roma, with a figure of the goddess seated in front, whilst the epigraph is expressive that the empire was consigned to the emperor's care for safety and preservation. All are of good work, and the find only supplied one of each of the three types. The last is of the third issue, showing that the output must have been considerable.

Constantius Chlorus is represented by only one piece from the Gallic mints—a fine Æ 2 of the B. issue of Treves; it is of the *Genio populi Romani* type, and, being inscribed *CONSTANTIVS* • *NOBIL* • *C*, is probably one of his earliest coins. This also is a single piece.

Maximinus Daza is represented by Æ 2 and 3 of *Genio pop. Rom.* and Æ 3 of *Soli Invicto* types, the Æ 2 only being of good work. All bear the imperial bust laureated and cuirassed or paludated.

Of Licinius I., *Pater*, there are only Æ 3: these are of the *Genio* and *Soli Invicto* types, the busts being laureated and cuirassed or paludated. They vary considerably in size and weight, whilst much of the work is rather coarse and the likeness not always well preserved.

As in the case of the British section, the large proportion belongs to Constantinus Maximus, who is represented by Æ 2 and 3, which are generally of excellent quality, especially those from the mints of Treves and Lyons. The Æ 2 are of the *Principi Juventutis*, *Genio populi Romani* and *Marti patri pro pugnatori* types: the first bears the emperor holding a standard surmounted by an eagle in each hand: the obverse give a very youthful bust, laureated and cuirassed. The *Genio* type has varieties of a similar but older bust, some bear the paludamentum. The two first types are of excellent work and are well spread, heavy pieces in almost mint condition. The *Marti* type is of small fabric for an Æ 2, but appears to belong to this size from the proportion of the figures of obverse and reverse: it is of the Lyons mint, but of inferior work. As is the case with the British Æ 2, all these pieces are very few in number, and no two are from the same dies.
The Æ 3 are of the Marti conservatori, Genio pop. Rom., S·P·Q·R optimo Principi, and Soli invicto types. In quality of work, fabric and weight they vary even more than do those of British make; those of Treves and Lyons are generally of very good work, a few of each being really excellent.

The Marti conservatori type has reverse of Mars armed, looking forwards or backwards: the obverse bust is cuirassed or paludated.

Of the Genio pop. Rom. type there are but few examples, and as these are of the ordinary kind they call for no remark, other than that they are of generally inferior work.

A type of remarkable character, but of very poor work, is that bearing three standards or ensigns on the reverse with the epigraph S·P·Q·R Optimo Principi; the pieces, few in number, have the busts cuirassed or paludated.

The Æ 3 of the Principi Juventutis are greatly inferior in quality to the Æ 2 of that type, otherwise they are similar and call for no remark. The type most numerously and best represented in Æ 3, is that of the Soli Invicto Comiti. Probably this is owing to the predilection of Constantine for this deity. Almost without exception the work is of all-round excellence. The reverse bears a figure of Sol radiated, looking forward or with head reversed, the right hand raised, the left holding the orb. The obverse busts are cuirassed or paludated, or both; a variety is also draped with the pallium.

The pieces vary in weight to a remarkable extent; those of Britain give Æ 2 from 92 gs. to 138 gs., whilst the Æ 3 run from 38 gs. to 103 gs.

The Gaulish pieces give Æ 2 from 92 gs. to 129 gs., one weighing 184 gs. is probably a "piedfort." The Æ 3 run from 33 gs. to 98 gs. From this it will be seen that the heaviest of the Æ 3 of both countries exceeds the lightest of the Æ 2. Notwithstanding this it is quite easy to discriminate the two sizes as the Æ 3 supply intermediates varying only a few grains each.

From the above details it will be seen that the find is of unusual
variety and interest; many pieces, also, are remarkable from the designs or fine quality of work. These and the excellent preservation of almost all, together with their practically uncirculated state, enable us to see that the production of the British mint at London was quite equal in quality to that of the best Roman, or colonial mints of the period: and further, that the coins of Constantius Maximus altogether, are of a higher quality than those of the immediately preceding or succeeding emperors.

The subsignations may be most conveniently considered together: all are invariably in the exergue, and run as follows:—

**BRITAIN.**—London and possibly Richborough.

**GAVL.**—Treves, the chief mint, Lyons and Arles.

The mint of London is variously rendered in the subsignation as PLON or PLN, _Pecunia Londinensis_, MLN, _Moneta Londinensis_, MSL _Moneta Signata Londinensis_, and MLL, _Moneta legionis? Londinensis_.

The majority of these pieces have the letters TF, FT, SF, SP, and SM in the field, others have a star in addition, or the star alone, they have no apparent connection with the epigraph and are common to most of the types.

Of the presumed mint of Richborough, RVTVPIAE, we have the following subsignations: RP, RS, RT, and RQ which are evidently intended for _prima, secunda, tertia_ and _quarta_. All these pieces have the letters R·F in the field, which may be read as _República Felicitas_, or possibly _Renovatio felix_, as a restoration or re-opening of the mint formerly under Carausius. Mr. Roach Smith in his _Antiquities of Richborough_ contends that those coins of the British Emperor Carausius which bear in the exergue the letters R S R are to be read as RVTVPIAE·SIGNATOR·ROGATORVM, _i.e._, as struck at Rutupiae. Mr. Grueber in his paper on Roman coins found near Cardiff, _N.C._, Part I, 1900, appears inclined to accept Rutupiae as the mint, but reads the letters R·S·R as RVTVPIAE·STATIVA·ROMANA or RVTVPIAE·STATIO·ROMANA and quotes the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, who describes Rutupiae as a _statio_.

It is just possible that a mint may have been opened here
in the first years of Diocletian, A.D. 284, or of Maximinus Daza A.D. 286 and that this mint, paralyzed by the commotion attendant on the rebellion and usurpation of Carausius, was afterwards re-opened or renewed by him. If this were so, then the letters R • S • R are probably intended for RVTVPiae • STATio • RENOvata or REStAvrata.

Under the settled and vigorous rule of Constantinus Maximus the excessive activity of the mint at London was probably relieved by this at Rutupiae; whence we have successive issues indicated by the subsignation R • P • S • T and Q and its reopening may be commemorated by the letters appearing on all the issues of R • F as Restauratio Felix. Failing better attribution we may, therefore, regard these coins as belonging to Rutupiae.

Treves or Treveris was the chief of the three Gaulish mints; it is generally given as PTR, percussa Treveris but not infrequently as MOSTP • MOSTS • MOSTT and MOSTQ which may be intelligently rendered as moneta signata Treveris prima, sec, ter or quarta. Coins with this inscription are sometimes given to Ostia, the port of Rome, but the above seems to be a safer attribution. Others, again, have PT, ST, and TT to be read as prima secunda or tertia, treveris as is evident from those lettered AT, ATR or BTR, where the letters stand for numerals, and indicate either the issue or officina of the mint.

Arles, Arelate, has PARL • SARL • TARL or QARL, which, in accordance with the above readings beyond doubt stand for prima, sec, ter or quarta, Arelate. All these pieces have the letters TF in the field, irrespective of the issue or officina.

Lyons, Lugdunum, is invariably rendered as PLG or Pecunia (or percussa) Lugduni.

Treves was the chief Gallic mint, and during the early years of his reign Constantinus Maximus held the imperial court there: his beneficent rule is said to have greatly endeared him to the people. It is not unlikely that he may have directly influenced the character of some of the types, especially those dedicated to Sol, which are of great variety and excellent work and really constitute the bulk of his portion of the coins. Constantine in his
pre-Christian days is known to have attached much importance to the protection of this deity.

The last point for consideration is the probable meaning of the various letters SF, TF, etc., etc., which appear in the field of the majority of the reverses. These letters are quite distinct from the epigraph, or the mint name in the exergue. Where there are two letters, one is generally on either side of the full length figure of the deity or genius. Their correct interpretation is an interesting study, for speculative inquiry has hitherto not produced a result universally accepted, and the matter is yet in the crucible; but probably further consideration will show that no hard and fast rule should apply to all, as different periods, or districts far apart, call for distinctly different readings. Thus, whilst M. Babelon regards some as secret marks, Mr. Percy Webb in a recent valuable paper on the coins of Carausius contends that they are mint marks and reads the letters SA as signata I officina, SP, signata prima officina and so on for half the alphabet. To some extent, so far as the series of Carausius only is so lettered, he may be right, but the great majority of these letterings on the coins of all emperors about this period will admit no such interpretation without acceptance of obscure or doubtful explanation. M. Maurice is, I cannot but think, much nearer the truth in reading the SP as securitas perpetua, etc., etc.

Indeed, by accepting the letters as initials of well-known and often-used epigraphs of early imperial coins in circulation at the time, and with which the public from long use must have been quite familiar, it is not a difficult matter to produce a reasonable reading in almost every instance. Thus:—

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<th>TF</th>
<th>Tempora Felicitatis.</th>
<th>SF</th>
<th>Seculae Felicitatis.</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>Soli Conservatori.</th>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
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<td>SP</td>
<td>Spes Publicae.</td>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Pux Augusti.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SA</td>
<td>Salus Augusti or Spes Augusti or Securitas Augusti.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>Augusti Spes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>BS</td>
<td>Bona Spes or Beata Securitas.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GS</td>
<td>Cives Servati or Conservatori Suo.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FB</td>
<td>Felicitatis Britanniae.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>BT</td>
<td>Beata Tranquillitas.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
We must not forget that all above the exergual line was of a dedicatory character and that with a few notable exceptions the mint mark or inscription is invariably below that line. This was done, no doubt, to avoid the confusion that surely must have arisen if mintage letters had been placed near those of the invocatory or dedicatory epigraph.

The entire series of imperial coins shows the Roman love of abbreviation or compression, names, titles or attributes being generally given in initials only. It would be difficult to find a Roman coin of any description that either on obverse or reverse, or both, would not supply an illustration of this interesting system, but the subject is worthy of special consideration, and probably period and place of mintage will prove to be controlling factors in the method adopted.

The foregoing is a general description of the class of coins of which the find is composed, but the numerous points of curious and interesting detail are given in extenso in the tabulated list appended.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPES, AND THEIR VARIETIES.**

**Britain.**

MAXIMIANUS HERCULES, Imperator A.D. 286-305, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus.

Type of reverse.—The Genius crowned and partly draped, standing to left, cornucopia on left arm, right hand holding patera: GENIO • POPVLI • ROMANI generally abbreviated.

No. 1, Æ 2, weight 100.127 gs. *Reverse.*—GENIO • POP • ROM, PLN.

*Obverse.*—Bust to right, cuirassed, D • N • MAXIMIANUS • P • F • C • AVG. Pl. I, No. 1.

Type of reverse.—Three standards, that in the centre surmounted by an eagle: S • P • Q • R • OPTIMO • PRINCIPI.

No. 2, Æ 3, weight 66 gs. *Reverse.*—As above, R • P.

*Obverse.*—Bust to right paludated. IMP • MAXIMIANVS • P • F • AVG.
ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE-ORME FIND. PL. I.
BRITISH MINTS. III.-IV. CENTURIES.
CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, Imperator A.D. 292-304, Flavius Valerius Constantius.

Type of reverse.—An altar with eagle on each side: MEMORIA FELIX.

No. 3, AE 2, weight 108 gs. Reverse.—Altar, as above, \( \frac{1}{PLN} \).

Obverse.—Veiled bust to right: DIVO CON-

STANTIO PIO. Pl. I, No. 2.

CARAUSIUS, Imperator in Britain A.D. 287-293.

Type of reverse.—Peace standing to left: PAX AVG.

No. 4, AE 3, weight 50 gs. Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{PS}{MLXXI} \).

Obverse.—Bust to right, radiate crown:

\( \ldots \) CARAVSVS P F AVG.

ALLECTUS, Imperator in Britain A.D. 293-296.

Type of reverse.—Draped female figure to left, holding anchor and wreath:

LAETITIA AVG.

No. 5, AE 3, weight 69 gs. Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{SA}{ML} \).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP C

ALLECTVS P F AVG.

Type of reverse.—Providentia holding orb and sceptre: PROVIDENTIA AVG.

No. 6, AE 3, weight 74 gs. Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{SA}{ML} \).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right, radiate crown:

IMP ALLECTVS P F AVG.

MAXIMINUS DAZA, Imperator A.D. 305-313, Caius Galerius Valerius Maximi

Type of reverse.—GENIO POP POM. Similar to No. 1.

No. 7, AE 2, weight 128 gs. Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{PLN}{*} \).

Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: GAL VAL

MAXIMINVS NOB C.

" 8, " 3, " 65'90 " Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{PLN}{*} \).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP MAXIMINVS P F AVG. Pl. I, No. 3.

" 9, " 3, " 63'71 " Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{PLN}{*} \).

Obverse.—" but F omitted. Many are of

fine work, some are tin-washed.
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins

Type of reverse.—Sol walking to right, radiated and partly draped, head reversed, right hand raised, orb in left: SOLI • INVICTO • COMITI.

No. 10, Æ 3, weight 64 gs.  
Reverse.—Sol, as above, \( \frac{S}{R} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • MAXIMVS • P • F • AVG.


Type of reverse.—GENIO POP ROM, as No. 1.

No. 11, Æ 3, weight 44·60 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{S}{I} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right. IMP • LICINIVS • P • F • AVG.

" 12, " 3, " 43'51 "  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{S}{I} \).  
Obverse.—Pl. I, No. 4.

" 13, " 3, " 51'56 "  
Reverse.—"  
Obverse.—"  

" 14, " 3, " 53'56 "  
Reverse.—"  
Obverse.—"  

" 15, " 3, " 46 "  
Reverse.—"  
Obverse.—"  

" 16, " 3, " 65 "  
Reverse.—"  
Obverse.—Bust to left in pallium: IMP LICINIVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. I, No. 5.

" 17, " 3, " 47'52 "  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{S}{I} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right; as above.

" 18, " 3, " 62'73 "  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{S}{I} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right; as above. Pl. I, No. 6.

Type of reverse.—Sol to left, radiated and partly draped, orb in right hand, whip in left: COMITI • N • N • AVG.

No. 19, Æ 3, weight 67 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{S}{I} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • LICINIVS • P • F • AVG.
on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales.

Type of reverse.—Sol as before, but orb in left hand, the right hand raised:

**SOLI • INVICTO • COMITI.**

No. 20, ÅE 3, weight 48 gs.  
**Reverse.**—As above, 
\[\text{S|F} \]
\[\text{PLN} \]

**Obverse.**—Cuirassed bust to right:  
**IMP • LICINIUS • P • F • AVG.**

" 21, " 3, " 49 "  
**Reverse.**—Similar, 
\[\text{S|F} \]
\[\text{MLN} \]

" 22, " 3, " 49 "  
**Reverse.**— 
\[\text{S|P} \]
\[\text{MLN} \]

" 23, " 3, " 47'51 "  
**Reverse.**—but F omitted.
\[\text{S|P} \]
\[\text{MSL} \]

" 24, " 3, " 52 "  
**Reverse.**— 
\[\text{S|F} \]
\[\text{MSL} \]

" 25, " 3, " 46 "  
**Reverse.**— 
\[\text{T|F} \]
\[\text{PLN} \]

" 26, " 3, " 42 "  
**Reverse.**—Paludated, similar.
\[\text{T|F} \]
\[\text{PLN} \]

" 27, " 3, " 40 "  
**Reverse.**—Similar,  
\[\text{R|F} \]
\[\text{RQ} \]

" 28, " 3, " 51 "  
**Reverse.**—Similar,  
\[\text{R|F} \]
\[\text{RS} \]

**Obverse.**—Paludated,  
Pl. I, No. 8.

**CONSTANTINUS MAXIMUS, Imperator A.D. 306–337, Flavius Valerius Constantinus.**

Type of reverse.—**GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, similar to No. 1.**

No. 29, ÅE 2, weight 115'123 gs. **Reverse.**—As above,  
\[\text{PLN} \]

**Obverse.**—Paludated bust to right:  
**FL • VAL • CONSTANTINVS • NOB • C.** Pl. I, No. 9.

" 30, " 2, " 107 "  
**Reverse.**—Similar,  
\[\text{PLN} \]

**Obverse.**—Cuirassed, similar:  
**IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.**
No. 31, Æ 2, weight 102'9 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \text{IMP} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG.} \) 
Obverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).

No. 32, Æ 2, 102'114  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—but F omitted, youthful portrait.

Type of reverse.—Mars, nude, running to right, spear in right hand; shield and helm: MARTI · PATRI · PRO · PVG.

No. 33, Æ 2, weight 118 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—Youthful bust to right, cuirassed: \( \text{IMP} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG.} \)
Pl. I, No. 10.

Type of reverse.—Imperator standing to left, holding ensign in each hand: PRINCIPI · IVVENTVTIS.

No. 34, Æ 2, weight 93 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: \( \text{IMP} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{AVG.} \) Pl. I, No. 11.

No. 35, Æ 3, 53  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).

No. 36, Æ 3, 65  
Reverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—but F omitted. Pl. I, No. 12.

No. 37, Æ 3, 78  
Reverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to left, with richly ornamented and laureated helm: \( \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG.} \) Pl. I, No. 13.

Type of reverse.—Imperator standing to left, laureated and with \textit{hasta pura}; or helmed, with reversed spear, orb in right hand: PRINCIPI · IVVENTVTIS.

No. 38, Æ 3, weight 55'75 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, helmed, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: \( \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG.} \) Pl. I, No. 14.

No. 39, Æ 3, 74  
Reverse.—Similar, laureated, \( \text{PLN} \).
Obverse.—but a variety omits F.
No. 40, A 3, weight 69 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to left, with laureated helmet and shield, right hand holding spear on shoulder.

" 41, » 3, " 
Reverse.—Similar, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—Laureated bust to left, embroidered pallium, eagle-surmounted sceptre in front; coronation type: CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.

Type of reverse.—Imperator standing to right, holding the spear horizontally in right hand and orb in left: PRINCIPI • IVVENTVTIS.

No. 42, A 3, weight 61.75 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

" 43, » 3, » 7079 „  
Reverse.—Similar, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—, but omitting F. Pl. I, No. 15.

" 44, » 3, » 69 „  
Reverse.—, but with ornamented helm, laureated; spear and shield to front. Pl. I, No. 16.

" 45, » 3, » 73 „  
Reverse.—Similar, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—, but with the right hand holding spear on shoulder: CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

Type of reverse.—Imperator on horseback to left, right hand raised, spear in left, captive, bound and seated on ground in front: ADVENTVS • AVG • N.

No. 47, A 3, weight 63 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \* \* PLN.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. I, No. 17.
No. 48, AE 3, weight 56 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

Type of reverse.—Roma seated to left, olive branch in right hand, orb in left: ROMAE • AETER • AVG • G.

No. 49, AE 3, weight 69 gs.  
Reverse.—As above.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTI-
NVS • P • F • AVG; a variety omits the F.  
Pl. I, No. 18.

Type of reverse.—Three ensigns or standards, that in the centre surmounted with eagle: S • P • Q • R • OPTIMO • PRINCIPI.

No. 50, AE 3, weight 63 gs.  
Reverse.—As above.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CON-
STANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

Type of reverse.—Female figure to left with standard in each hand CONCORD • MILIT.

No. 51, AE 3, weight 6670 gs.  
Reverse.—As above.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTI-
NVS • P • F • AVG.  
Pl. I, No. 19.

52, „ 3, „ 70 „  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTI-
NVS • P • AVG.

53, „ 3, „ 64 „  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to left, with laureated helm, crested and richly ornamented, right hand holding spear on shoulder, shield to left: CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.  
Pl. I, No. 20.

54, „ 3, „ 62 „  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—but with radiate crown on helmet instead of laurel wreath, inscription similar.  
Pl. I, No. 21.

55, „ 3, „ 73 „  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—laureated helm of unusual richness and with high plumed crest.  
Pl. I, No. 22.
ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE-ORME FIND.  
BRITISH MINTS: III.-IV. CENTURIES.
on the Little Orme’s Head, North Wales.

NOTE.—The above three coins give excellent portraits of the emperor; the design and work are equally good. There was only one piece each in the find of Nos. 53 and 54, and two of No. 55.

Type of reverse.—Female figure to left, left arm resting upon pillar, right arm raised to head: SECVRITAS · AVG · G.

No. 56, AE 3, weight 55'68 gs.

Type of reverse.—As above, \( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. Pl. I, No. 23.

Type of reverse.—Mars standing to right, with shield and reversed spear in right hand: MARTI · CONSERVATORI.

No. 57, AE 3, weight 62'68 gs.

Type of reverse.—As above, \( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

" 58, " 3, " 47 "

Type of reverse.—Similar, \( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—but omits the P · F.

" 59, " 3, " 67'78 "

Type of reverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

" 60, " 3, " 45'58 "

Type of reverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—but omitting the F.

" 61, " 3, " 48 "

Type of reverse.—\( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. Pl. I, No. 24.

" 62, " 3, " 47'52 "

Type of reverse.—Similar, \( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—Paludated bust to right, similar.

" 63, " 3, " 67 "

Type of reverse.—Similar, \( \text{PLN} \).

Obverse.—Bust to left cuirassed, with richly ornamented helm, laureated, spear on shoulder in right hand, shield to left: CONSTANTINVS · P · AVG. Pl. II, No. 25.

Type of reverse.—Bust of Mars to right, cuirassed and with decorated helm: MARTI · CONSERVATORI.
No. 64, AE 3, weight 47.74 gs.  
Reverse.—As above,  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG. Pl. II, No. 26.

" 65, " 3, " 68.76 "  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

NOTE.—The above type although without MM. clearly belongs to the London mint. Many pieces are tin-washed.

Type of reverse.—Mars armed, running to left, spear and shield on left arm, right hand holding olive branch: MARTI • PACIF.

No. 66, AE 3, weight 93 gs.  
Reverse.—As above,  
Obverse.—Youthful bust, cuirassed, to right: FL • VAL • CONSTANTINVS • NOB • C.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, chlamys on shoulders, radiated orb in right hand, whip in left: COMITI • AVG • G • N • N.

No. 67, AE 3, weight 63.82 gs.  
Reverse.—As above,  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. II, No. 27.

" 68, " 3, " 56 "  
Reverse.—Similar,  
Obverse.—but F omitted.

" 69, " 3, " 69 "  
Reverse.—COMITI • N • N • AVG • G,  
Obverse.—Similar.

" 70, " 3, " 63 "  
Reverse.—TIE,  
Obverse.—  

" 71, " 3, " 6276 "  
Reverse.—COMITI • AVG • G • N • N,  
Obverse.—Imperial bust to left with laureated helm, spear in right hand on shoulder, shield to left: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

" 72, " 3, " 61 "  
Reverse.—Similar,  
Obverse.—but F omitted. Pl. II, No. 28.

" 73, " 3, " 7073 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.—but P • F • omitted.
No. 74, Æ 3, weight 70 gs. Reverse.—Similar, PLN.
Obverse.—" spear and shield to front of bust: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

" 75, " 3, " 63 " Reverse.—Similar, PLN.
Obverse.—" but P • F omitted. Pl. II, No. 29.

" 76, " 3, " 68.70 " Reverse.—Similar, PLN.
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right, decorated helm laureated, very fine work: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. II, No. 30.

" 77, Æ 3, weight 68 gs. Reverse.—Similar, PLN.
Obverse.—" but beaded band to helm.

Type of obverse.—Youthful bust of the Imperator, laureated and wearing the pallium, right hand holding eagle-surmounted sceptre to front; fine work.

No. 78, Æ 3, weight 65 gs. Reverse.—As before, PLN.
Obverse.—As above: CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG. Pl. II, No. 31.

Type of reverse.—Genius standing to left with cornucopia and patera: GENIO • POP • ROM.

No. 79, Æ 3, weight 102.3 gs. Reverse.—As above, PLN.
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. II, No. 32.

" 80, " 3, " 79 " Reverse.—Similar, PLN.
Obverse.—Similar, CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

" 81, " 3, " 48 " Reverse.— PLN.
Obverse.—" but F omitted.

" 82, " 3, " 51 " Reverse.— PLN.
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins

No. 83, Æ 3, weight 54·57 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, $\frac{S\cdot P}{MLN}$  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · AVG.

, 84, Æ 3, 50  
Reverse.—Similar, $S\cdot P$  
Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS · P · AG.

, 85, Æ 3, 52  
Reverse.—$S\cdot F$  
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · AVG. Pl. II, No. 33.

, 86, Æ 3, 48  
Reverse.—Similar, $S\cdot F$  
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, radiated, orb in left hand, right hand raised: SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI.

No. 87, Æ 3, weight 48 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, $S\cdot F$  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to left, ornamented helm laureated, spear on shoulder in right hand, shield to left: CONSTANTINVS · P · AVG.

, 88, Æ 3, 46½  
Reverse.—Similar, $S\cdot F$  
Obverse.—P · F omitted. Pl. II, No. 34.

, 89, Æ 3, 42½  
Reverse.—$S\cdot F$  
Obverse.—but no wreath on helm.

, 90, Æ 3, 58½  
Reverse.—$T\cdot F$  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F AVG. Pl. II, No. 35.

, 91, Æ 3, 61·86  
Reverse.—Similar, $T\cdot F$  
Obverse.—but F omitted.

, 92, Æ 3, 56½  
Reverse.—$T\cdot F$  
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

, 93, Æ 3, 48·64  
Reverse.—Similar, $T\cdot F$  
Obverse.—but IMP omitted.
No. 94, AE 3, weight 44'55 gs. Reverse.—Similar, TIF, PLN.
   Obverse.— " but CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.

   " 95, " 3, " 44 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right; CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

   " 96, " 3, " 41'63 " Reverse.—Similar, TIF, PLN.
   Obverse.— " but F omitted.

   " 97, " 3, " 50 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.—Paludated bust to right; CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

   " 98, " 3, " 38'59 " Reverse.—Similar, TIF, PLN.
   Obverse.— " but F omitted.

   " 99, " 3, " 44'50 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.— CONSTANTINVS • P • AG.

   " 100, " 3, " 41'49 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.— CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

   " 101, " 3, " 46 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right; IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. II, No. 36.

   " 102, " 3, " 47 " Reverse.—Similar, TIF, PLN.
   Obverse.— " but F omitted.

   " 103, " 3, " 46'57 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.— IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

   " 104, " 3, " 48 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.— IMP • CONSTANTINVS • A • C. AG.

   " 105, " 3, " 52 " Reverse.— " PLN.
   Obverse.— CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.

   " 106, " 3, " 44 " Reverse.—Similar, TIF, PLN.
   Obverse.— CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

1 A variety omits the • P.
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins

No. 107, AE 3, weight 53 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \)  
Obverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.  

Type of reverse.—Radiated bust of Sol to right with chlamys: SOLI • INVICTO • COMITI without subsig, but clearly of London mint.

No. 108, AE 3, weight 65'69 gs.  
Reverse.—As above.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust of imperator to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  
Pl. II, No. 37.  

109, 3, '6373  
Reverse.—Similar.  
Obverse.—but P • F omitted.  

110, 3, '5873  
Reverse.—CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  

111, 3, '4766  
Reverse.—Paludated bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  
Pl. II, No. 38.  

NOTE.—Some of the above are of very fine work.

Type of reverse.—Similar to No. 87, but with figure instead of bust.

No. 112, AE 3, weight 46'52 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust of Imperator to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  

113, 3, '4665  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—but F omitted.  
Pl. II, No. 39.  

114, 3, '61  
Reverse.—\( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.  

115, 3, '40'55  
Reverse.—\( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  

116, 3, '45'65  
Reverse.—Similar, \( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—but F omitted.  
Pl. II, No. 40.  

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to right with reversed head, orb in left hand, the right arm raised: SOLI • INVICTO • COMITI.

No. 117, AE 3, weight 62'71 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, \( \frac{F}{\text{PLN}} \).  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  
Pl. II, No. 41.
No. 118, Æ 3, weight 66 gs. Reverse.—Similar, but F omitted.

Obverse.—Imperial bust to left, with richly ornamented helm, laureated, spear on right shoulder, shield to left: CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG. Pl. II, No. 42.

" 119, " 3, " 70 " Reverse.—Similar, * |

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: inscription, as above.

" 120, " 3, " 55'71 " Reverse.—Similar, * |

Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP · CON-

STANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, radiated, right hand raised, whip in left: SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI.

No. 122, Æ 3, weight 62 gs. Reverse.—As above, * |

Obverse.—Laureated bust to right, larger than usual and with rich pallium and vestment: CONSTANTINVS · A · G. or N · C. Pl. II, No. 43.

NOTE.—This piece is of large size for its weight. It is tin-washed. The obverse is of fine work.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, right hand raised, orb in left: SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI.

No. 123, Æ 3, weight 41'52 gs. Reverse.—As above, * |

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS · P · AVG.

" 124, " 3, " 54 " Reverse.—Similar, * |

Obverse.—but P omitted.

" 125, " 3, " 46 " Reverse.—Bust to left, robed: CONSTANTINVS · P · AVG.
No. 126, AE 3, weight 46 gs. Reverse.—Similar, SP MSL. Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

127, 3, 49'53 Obverse.—Similar, SP MSL. Reverse.—but P • AVG.

128, 3, 45'63 Obverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG. Reverse.—Pl. II, No. 44.

129, 3, 46'62 Obverse.—Similar, SP MLL. Reverse.—

130, 3, 56 Obverse.—SF MLL. Reverse.—CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

131, 3, 38'45 Obverse.—SF MLL. Reverse.—but F omitted. Pl. II, No. 45.

132, 3, 49 Obverse.—SF MLL. Reverse.—CONSTANTINVS AVG.

133, 3, 44'55 Obverse.—SF MLL. Reverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

134, 3, 44'54 Obverse.—SP MLL. Reverse.—

135, 3, 44'48 Obverse.—SP MLL. Reverse.—CONSTANTINVS • P • AVG.

136, 3, 50'53 Obverse.—RF RP. Reverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. II, No. 47.

137, 3, 64 Obverse.—Similar, CS RT. Reverse.—
Type of reverse.—Sol as before, but with orb and whip in left hand: SOLI · INVICTO · COMITI.

No. 138, AE 3, weight 50 gs. Reverse.—As above, S\(\text{P}\) \(\text{M}\) \(\text{L}\) \(\text{N}\).

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS · P · AVG. Pl. II, No. 46.

Type of reverse.—Roma standing to left and spear in right hand, paragonium in left: VIRT · EXERCIT · GALL.

No. 139, AE 3, weight 49 gs. Reverse.—As above, X\(\text{V}\) \(\text{I}\) \(\text{M}\) \(\text{I}\) \(\text{N}\) \(\text{A}\) \(\text{V}\) \(\text{G}\).

Obverse.—Bust with radiate crown to right, paludated: FL · VAL · CONSTANTINVS · AVG.

**Gaulish Mints.**

MAXIMIANUS HERCULES, Imperator A.D. 286–305, Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus.

Type of reverse.—The Genius standing to left with cornucopia and patera: GENIO · POP · ROM.

No. 140, AE 3, weight 69 gs. Reverse.—As above, S\(\text{A}\) \(\text{P}\) \(\text{PTR}\).

Obverse.—Bust to right, cuirassed: IMP · MAXIMIANVS · P · F · AVG.

" 141, " 2, " 94 " Reverse.—Similar, blank.

Obverse.—DN · MAXIMIANO · P · F · S · AVG.

Type of reverse.—Peace standing to left, holding laurel branch and hasta: QVIES · AVG.

No. 142, AE 2, weight 96 gs. Reverse.—As above, S\(\text{A}\) \(\text{P}\) \(\text{PTR}\).

Obverse.—Bust to right, cuirassed: MAXIMIANVS · P · F · AVG.

Type of reverse.—Temple of six columns, statue of Roma in centre: CONSERVATORES · VRB · SVAE.

No. 143, AE 2, weight 110 gs. Reverse.—As above, T · T

Obverse.—Head, only, laureated, to right: IMP · MAXIMIANVS · P · F · AVG.
CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, Imperator A.D. 292-304, Flavius Valerius Constantius.

Type of reverse.—Genius with cornucopia and patera: GENIO • POPVLI • ROMANI.

No. 144, Æ 2, weight 147 gs. Reverse.—As above, S/F
Obverse.—Bust to right, Cuirassed: CONSTANTIUS • NOBIL • C.

MAXIMINUS DAZA, Imperator, A.D. 305-313, Caius Galerius Valerius Maximinus.

Type of reverse.—GENIO POP ROM, similar to No. 1 of British mints.

No. 145, Æ 2, weight 92 gs. Reverse.—As above, S/A
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: GAL • VAL • MAXIMINUS • NOB • C. Pl. III, No. 48.

No. 146, Æ 3, weight 38.80. Reverse.—Similar, T/F
Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

No. 147, Æ 3, weight 74.81. Reverse.—Similar, MOSTT
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

No. 148, Æ 3, weight 63.73. Reverse.—Similar, MOSTT
Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, similar to No. 87 of British mints.

No. 150, Æ 3, weight 56.59 gs. Reverse.—As above, MOSTT
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • MAXIMINVS • P • F • AVG.

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to right, etc., similar to No. 117 of British mints.

No. 151, Æ 3, weight 80 gs. Reverse.—As above, ST
Obverse.—Head to right, bare neck: MAXIMINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. III, No. 50.
ROMAN COINS FROM THE LITTLE-ORME FIND. PI. III.
GAULISH MINTS. III.–IV. CENTURIES.
on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales.


Type of reverse.—GENIO POP ROM, similar to No. 1 of British mints.

No. 152, AE 3, weight 48'98 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, T|F

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • LICINIVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. III, No. 51.

No. 153, " 3, " 56 "  
Reverse.—Similar, T|F

Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

No. 154, " 3, " 44'51 "  
Reverse.—Similar, T|F

Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

No. 155, " 3, " 44'57 "  
Reverse.—Similar, T|F

Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

No. 156, " 3, " 36'59 "  
Reverse.—Similar, T|F

Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

No. 157, " 3, " 42'63 "  
Reverse.—Similar, T|F

Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

No. 158, " 3, " 44'55 "  
Reverse.—Similar, A|S

Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

No. 159, " 3, " 45 "  
Reverse.—Similar, B|S

Obverse.—  

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left, similar to No. 87 of British mints.

No. 160, AE 3, weight 65 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, T|F

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • LICINIVS • P • F • AVG.

No. 161, " 3, " 49 "  
Reverse.—Similar, S|F

Obverse.—  

Type of reverse.—Sol standing to right, head reversed, as No. 117 of British mints.

No. 162, AE 3, weight 48 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, T|F

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • LICINIVS • AVG.
A Find of Roman Bronze Coins

No. 163, Æ 3, weight 49 gs.  
**Reverse.**—Similar, \( \text{CS} \over \text{PA} \).

**Obverse.**—Paludated, similar.

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No. 164, Æ 3, 52 g.  
**Reverse.**—Similar, \( \text{PARL} \).

**Obverse.**—\( \text{IMP} \cdot \text{LICINIVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG} \).


Type of reverse.—Youthful Imperator standing to left, with eagle-surmounted standard in each hand: \( \text{PRINCIPI} \cdot \text{IVVENTVTIS} \); similar to No. 34 of British mints.

No. 165, Æ 2, weight 92 gs.  
**Reverse.**—As above, \( \text{S} \over \text{PTR} \).

**Obverse.**—Youthful bust to right, cuirassed: \( \text{IMP} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{P} \cdot \text{F} \cdot \text{AVG} \).

Type of reverse.—Genius to left: \( \text{GENIO} \cdot \text{POP} \cdot \text{ROM} \); similar to No. 1 of British mints.

No. 166, Æ 2, weight 125 gs.  
**Reverse.**—As above, \( \text{S} \over \text{PTR} \).

**Obverse.**—Cuirassed bust to right: \( \text{FL} \cdot \text{VAL} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{NOB} \cdot \text{C} \).

Type of reverse.—Similar:

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No. 167, Æ 2, 106 g.  
**Reverse.**—Similar:

**Obverse.**—Paludated bust to right; inscription as above.  Pl. III, No. 54.

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No. 168, Æ 2, 184 g.  
**Reverse.**—Similar \( \text{S} \over \text{PTR} \).

**Obverse.**—Paludated bust to right: \( \text{FL} \cdot \text{VAL} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{C} \).

This piece is possibly a piedfort, being nearly double the average weight.

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No. 169, Æ 2, 129 g.  
**Reverse.**—\( \text{GENIO POP ROM} \) \( \text{S} \over \text{PTR} \).

**Obverse.**—Cuirassed bust to right: \( \text{FL} \cdot \text{VAL} \cdot \text{CONSTANTINVS} \cdot \text{NOB} \cdot \text{C} \).
No. 170, AE 2, weight 106 gs.  

*Reverse.*—Similar, but with flaming altar \( \frac{C}{H} \) \( \frac{S}{P} \) \( \frac{L}{G} \).

*Obverse.*—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  Pl. III, No. 56.

Type of reverse.—Mars standing to right: MARTI • CONSERVATORI; similar to No. 57 of British mints.

No. 171, AE 3, weight 61 gs.  

*Reverse.*—As above, \( \frac{T}{F} \) \( \frac{P}{R} \).

*Obverse.*—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

“ 172, ” 3, ” 48’69 ”  

*Reverse.*—Similar, \( \frac{T}{F} \) \( \frac{P}{R} \).

*Obverse.*— but • P • F omitted.

“ 173, ” 3, ” 54’89 ”  

*Reverse.*—  

*Obverse.*— CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.  Pl. III, No. 57.

“ 174, ” 3, ” 69 ”  

*Reverse.*—Similar,  

*Obverse.*—

“ 175, ” 3, ” 48 ”  

*Reverse.*— but looking back, \( \frac{B}{S} \) \( \frac{P}{R} \).

*Obverse.*— Pl. III, No. 58.

“ 176, ” 3, ” 40’63 ”  

*Reverse.*— \( \frac{T}{F} \) \( \frac{P}{R} \) as type.

*Obverse.*—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

“ 177, ” 3, ” 40’63 ”  

*Reverse.*—Similar, \( \frac{T}{F} \) \( \frac{P}{R} \).

*Obverse.*— IMP • omitted.

“ 178, ” 3, ” 68 ”  

*Reverse.*— \( \frac{F}{T} \) \( \frac{P}{L} \) \( \frac{G}{G} \).

*Obverse.*— IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

“ 179, ” 3, ” 44’54 ”  

*Reverse.*—Similar, \( \frac{T}{F} \) \( \frac{P}{L} \).

*Obverse.*—
No. 180, AE 3, weight 47 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, T/PLG.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar; extra fine work.  
Pl. III, No. 59.

“ 181, ” 3, „ 66 „  
Reverse.—Similar, T/IPR.  
Obverse.—Very fine bust paludated to right: CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.

“ 182, ” 3, „ 53 „  
Reverse.—Similar, SARL.  
Obverse.—IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.

Type of reverse.—Sol to right, head reversed: epigraph, SOLI. INVICTO. 
COMITI; similar to No. 117, British mints.

No. 183, AE 3, weight 48 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, MOSTT.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. AVG.  
Type of reverse.—Three standards, etc.: epigraph, S P Q R. OPTIMO. 
PRINCIPI; as No. 50, British mints.

No. 184, AE 3, weight 71 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, MOSTP.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.  
Pl. III, No. 60.

“ 185, ” 3, „ 70 „  
Reverse.—Similar, MOSTT.  
Obverse.—Youthful Imperator between standards: epigraph, 
PRINCIPI. IVVENTVTIS; similar to No. 34, British mints.

No. 186, AE 3, weight 67 gs.  
Reverse.—As above, SA/PTR.  
Obverse.—Youthful bust to right, cuirassed: FL. 
VAL. CONSTANTINVS. N. C.  
Type of reverse.—Mars, nude, running to right: epigraph, MARTI. PATRI. 
PRO. PVGNATORI.

No. 187, AE 3, weight — gs.  
Reverse.—As above, T/IPR.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP. CONSTANTINVS. P. F. AVG.  

“ 188, ” 2, „ 82 „  
Reverse.—Similar, N/PLG.  
Obverse.—Pl. III, No. 61.
Type of reverse.—Sol standing to left: SOLI • INVICTO • COMITI; similar to No. 87 of British mints.

No. 189, Æ 3, weight 58.90 gs. Reverse.—As above, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. III, No. 62.

190, Æ 3, 66.69 " Reverse.—Similar, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG. Pl. III, No. 63.

191, Æ 3, 49.79 " Reverse.—Similar, T|F PTR
Obverse.—but omitting • P • F.

192, Æ 3, 54 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Large bust to right, similar.

193, Æ 3, 52.78 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

194, Æ 3, 60.88 " Reverse.—Similar, T|F PTR
Obverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

195, Æ 3, 54 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Small cuirassed bust to right, very fine work: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG. Pl. III, No. 64.

196, Æ 3, 60.85 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

197, Æ 3, 61 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, T|F PTR
Obverse.—Similar.

198, Æ 3, 46 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, A|S PTR
Obverse.—Similar: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG.
No. 199, AE 3, weight 40.59 gs. Reverse.—Similar, B|S
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

200, 3, 45.64 Reverse.—Similar, B|S
Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.
Pl. III, No. 65.

201, 3, 48 Reverse.—Similar, C|S
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

202, 3, 48 Reverse.—Similar, * 
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right, similar.

203, 3, 52 Reverse.—Similar, * 
Obverse.—

204, 3, 57 Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, 
Obverse.— Similar: CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.
Pl. III, No. 66.

205, 3, 33 Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, but COMIT omitted, 
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: CONSTANTINVS · AVG. This piece is the smallest AE 3 in the find.

206, 3, 45.57 Reverse.—Sol, as type, T|F
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: IMP · CONSTANTINVS · AVG.

207, 3, 46 Reverse.—Similar, T|F
Obverse.— IMP · CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.

208, 3, 48.54 Reverse.—Similar, T|F
Obverse.— but paludated.

209, 3, 48.68 Reverse.— 
Obverse.—Cuirassed CONSTANTINVS · P · F · AVG.
No. 210, AE 2, weight 42 gs. Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{ATR}\).
Obverse.—Paludated ; IMP \cdot CONSTANTINVS \cdot AVG.

" 211, " 3, " 51'61 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{FIT}\)
\(\text{ATR}\).
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

" 212, " 3, " 40'64 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—Similar, \(\text{BTR}\), but with pallium ; CONSTANTINVS \cdot P \cdot F \cdot AVG.

" 213, " 3, " 63 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right, similar.

" 214, " 3, " 35 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right, similar.

" 215, " 3, " 4972 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—Paludated bust to right : IMP \cdot CONSTANTINVS \cdot AVG.

" 216, " 3, " 41'61 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right, of fine work : similar.

" 217, " 3, " 52 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—CONSTANTINVS \cdot P \cdot F \cdot AVG.

" 218, " 3, " 44'50 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{T}F\)
\(\text{BTR}\).
Obverse.—but \cdot F \cdot omitted.

" 219, " 3, " 54 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, \(\text{CS}\)
\(\text{PARL}\).
Obverse.—Similar : IMP \cdot CONSTANTINVS \cdot P \cdot F \cdot AVG.

" 220, " 3, " 48 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{CS}\)
\(\text{PARL}\).
Obverse.—Paludated similar.

" 221, " 3, " 44'58 " Reverse.—Similar, \(\text{PARL}\).
Obverse.—"
No. 222, AE 3, weight 51.55 gs. Reverse.—Similar, PARL. Obverse.—

" 223, " 3, " 50 " Reverse.— PARL. Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

" 224, " 3, " 54 " Reverse.—Similar, PARL. Obverse.—

" 225, " 3, " 50 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, SARL. Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

" 226, " 3, " 48.56 " Reverse.—Similar, SARL. Obverse.—

" 227, " 3, " 61 " Reverse.— SARL. Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar. Pl. III, No. 67.

" 228, " 3, " 38.66 " Reverse.—Similar, SARL. Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

" 229, " 3, " 43 " Reverse.—Similar, TARL. Obverse.—

" 230, " 3, " 48 " Reverse.— TARL. Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.

" 231, " 3, " 48.53 " Reverse.—Similar, TARL. Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CON-

STANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

" 232, " 3, " 49.57 " Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, TARL. Obverse.—Similar.

" 233, " 3, " 39 " Reverse.—Sol to left, as type. QARL. Obverse.—Similar.
on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales.

No. 234, AE 3, weight 47'59 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, QARL.  
Obverse.—  

" 235, " 3, " 42'48 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.—  

" 236, " 3, " 48 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.— M or NF QARL.  

" 237, " 3, " 52 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.— S/F QARL.  

" 238, " 3, " 58 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.— Cuirassed, similar.  

" 239, " 3, " 69'73 "  
Reverse.—Similar, MOSTP.  
Obverse.—Paludated, similar.  

" 240, " 3, " 69 "  
Reverse.—Sol to right, looking back, MOSTP.  
Obverse.—Similar. Pl. III, No. 68.  

" 241, " 3, " 66 "  
Reverse.—Sol to left, as type, MOSTS.  
Obverse.—Similar.  

" 242, " 3, " 75 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar.  

" 243, " 3, " 69 "  
Reverse.—Similar, MOSTQ.  
Obverse.—Paludated, similar.  

" 244, " 3, " 57'87 "  
Reverse.—Similar, F/T PLG.  
Obverse.—Paludated, similar. Pl. III, No. 69.  

" 245, " 3, " 48 "  
Reverse.—Similar, TJF PLG.  
Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar. Fine work.  

" 246, " 3, " 44'59 "  
Reverse.—  
Obverse.— IMP • CONSTANTINVS • AVG. Pl. III, No. 70.
No. 247, Æ 3, weight 42'58 gs.  
Reverse.—Similar, TF

Obverse.—Paludated bust to right: IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

Obverse.—Cuirassed, similar, but P • F omitted.

Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

Obverse.—Cuirassed bust to right: CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

Obverse.—Paludated, similar.

Obverse.—Imp. CONSTANTINVS • AVG.

Obverse.—IMP • CONSTANTINVS • P • F • AVG.

Obverse.—IMP • omitted
COINS OF BURGRED, ÆTHELRED I., AND ALFRED, ILLUSTRATING THE WATERLOO BRIDGE HOARD.
IX. CENTURY.