

ROMAN COINS OF LONDON FROM THE FALMOUTH HOARD

LORD STEWARTBY

THE *Royal Cornwall Gazette* of Friday, 21 April, 1865, in col. 3 on page 8, reports the discovery of a large hoard of Roman coins ‘on Tuesday last’ (i.e. 18 April) at Pennance Farm in the parish of Budock, just south of Falmouth. In other sources different dates in the first half of 1865 have been suggested for this find, but in referring to an event that occurred only three days earlier the local newspaper’s statement may probably be taken as reliable. It seems likely that many of the coins were rapidly dispersed. The notice in the *Gazette* concludes by saying that ‘Mr. John Burton, china merchant, 21, Market Street, has upwards of 200 in his possession, and would be happy to show them to anyone interested in such antiquities’. Burton was a well-known dealer in curiosities in Falmouth at the time, his premises being called The Old Curiosity Shop.

Published information about the contents of the hoard is sparse. Carson and Kent in 1956 mentioned it only in passing, as an example of an early hoard of little value to modern students because of the lack of detailed information about what it contained.¹ General familiarity with the hoard and its contents has not been assisted by the decision to include the relevant entry in Robertson’s *Inventory* under Budock, the parish where it was found, rather than under Falmouth, the name by which the hoard is universally known.² A brief report of the find was contributed by F.W. Madden to the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1865.³ Madden observed, as relevant to the date of burial of the hoard, that there were no coins of Licinius in a parcel of 391 coins from the hoard that had been forwarded from Falmouth by Mr. Shirstone, Inspector Cornwall Constabulary, to the Duchy of Cornwall Office. A breakdown by rulers of the coins in the parcel sent to the Duchy was included in Madden’s notice, and is reproduced in the first column of Table 1 below.

More information about the hoard was contained in the thirty-fifth *Annual Report* of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society,⁴ where many of the coins had been exhibited. A ‘very elaborate description and catalogue’ by Mr Thomas Hodgkin had accompanied the exhibition, of which the account printed in the *Annual Report* was no more than a ‘short abridgement by the Editor’. According to this account,

two labourers named Tripp and Tallack, whilst engaged in ploughing the eastern part of a field forming part of Pennance Farm, near Falmouth, discovered a number of coins surrounded by some black material which crumbled in their hands. The field in question is number 734a. in the Tithe Commutation Map of Budock parish. The number of coins discovered amounted to nearly 1000, and very exaggerated notions as to their value became current. Misapprehensions also prevailed in reference to the true ownership of the coins, and an untenable claim was made by the authorities of the Duchy of Cornwall. In the result the police got hold of a large number, and the rest were dispersed. At length, after a very long and troublesome negotiation, Mr. Howard Fox succeeded in procuring those which were in the possession of the police, and a considerable number of those which had been dispersed, and the whole so recovered are now in the possession of Mr. Robert Fox, of Falmouth.

‘The coins preserved as an entire collection and exhibited at the Polytechnic Exhibition in 1867’ were listed in the *Annual Report* under rulers, as in the second column of the table here. The third column records the number of such coins described in the *Report* as being without exergual marks, and the fourth column the number of coins of each ruler listed when the Fox coins were eventually sold at auction. The figures in the third column, without mintmarks,

¹ Carson and Kent 1956, 86, no. 11.

² Robertson 2000, 242, no. 997.

³ *NC* 1865, pp. 318–9.

⁴ Annual report 1867, 71–3.

may be taken as approximating to the totals of unmarked coins of the London mint for the relevant period (from *c.*AD 296 to 307). The only exception to this is that there exist unmarked coins with a bare bust of the four original Tetrarchs which are generally known as ‘Continental Unmarked I’ and considered to have been struck at Lugdunum, or some other continental mint. These coins are only distinguished from early unmarked coins of the London mint by lettering and style of portrait, but they are not common and it is unlikely that there would have been more than a very few of them in a hoard such as Falmouth buried many years later.

TABLE 1. Coins of the Falmouth Hoard recorded in the parcels of 1865, 1867 and 1970, by ruler.

	<i>Duchy parcel 1865</i>	<i>Exhibited 1867</i>	<i>Without exergual marks</i>	<i>Christie's 1970</i>
Gallienus	5	5		4
Postumus		1		1
Claudius II		4		4
Laelianus		1		
Aurelian	1	2		2
Victorinus	2	1		1
Tetricus		1		1
Tacitus	2	4		4
Probus	4	9		9
Diocletian	80	152	not fewer than 35	130
Maximian I	93	129	38	138
Constantius I	75	110	35	111
Maximian II (Galerius)	80	132	40	115
Severus II	10	16	9	11
Maximinus (Daza)	10	20	9	17
Constantine I	29	39	7	36
Undecipherable		5		
TOTAL	391	631	173	584

In the Christie’s sale catalogue of 20 July 1970 there were listed, in lots 163–191, 584 coins ‘The Property of Mrs Janet M.K. Fox of Falmouth’, ... ‘all in a rather corroded state’ and ‘said to have been stacked in neat rows’. Lot 191 in the Christie’s sale contained twenty-six antoniniani pre-Diocletian. Most of the other lots contained twenty coins each, of four or more emperors, without reference to type or mint. The overall totals in the sale were similar to those exhibited in 1867, but it is not clear how much (if any) overlap there may have been between the Fox material and the group listed by Madden.

The Fox coins were bought at the sale by Messrs Baldwins, through whose good offices I was able to examine those of the London mint that remained in their possession in 1991. The Sussex archaeologist, Dr Malcolm Lyne FSA, had already acquired some thirty pieces from Baldwins, and these he has kindly made available to me to include in the record that follows. I am also indebted to Mr John Casey who examined the coins some years ago and has made helpful comments on this report. Although this account is confined to the London coins, and many coins from the hoard were dispersed at various stages, it seems worth publishing this record, partly because it contains a number of individually interesting pieces, but also because it is a large enough parcel to give an idea of the scope and contents of the hoard as a whole.

In recording the London coins of the First Tetrarchy from the Market Stainton finds,⁵ I have followed the proposal of Dr Bastien that the earliest unmarked coins of the London mint include two types that had not been recognized by Sutherland in *RIC* VI.⁶ These he described as ‘intermediate’, between Sutherland’s group I (with bare bust and mintmark LON) and his group II (without mintmark and with the bust cuirassed). The earlier of the two intermediate types (Ib) retains the bare bust of the LON coins (now Ia) but lacks the mintmark. The other

⁵ Stewartby 1998, 89–102.

⁶ Bastien 1971, 151–65

rare coins of the same type, but of different style ('Continental Unmarked I'), do not concern us here. Those of type Ib, however, are attributed to London on the basis of their close affinities of portrait and lettering with the LON coins of Ia. The second of Bastien's intermediates has its basic type as Sutherland's groups II and III, but with large heads of fine work and stylistic links with the portraiture of group I. These I have called IIe (i.e., early II), with the label IIea for coins which exhibit features transitional between IIe and the normal IIa with its small head and tall neck.

The sole example from the Fox portion of the Falmouth hoard of the rare type Ia is of Diocletian (**Pl. 1, 1**). Of this ruler there is also a rare coin of IIe on which the shoulderpiece of the cuirass is decorated with palm-leaves (**Pl. 1, 2**). As discussed below, elaborate decoration of this kind may suggest an issue from a consular period.

Of Maximian there is a curious and probably irregular example of the very rare type Ib (**Pl. 1, 4**). The obverse die of this coin is unusually small, and must have been old, to judge from a die-flaw almost obliterating *Aug*. The reverse die is much larger, so that the first half of its inscription is off the flan. Clearly these dies had never been designed to be paired together. A die-axis of 320° and a slightly coppery appearance add to the impression that this coin may have been an unofficial product, perhaps a cast counterfeit. There is also a coin with a fine cuirassed bust which belongs to the rare early variety of group II, now called IIe; its reverse has the inscription unbroken, which is the exception at this period (**Pl. 1, 5**). A much cruder coin, with the more elongated head of Sutherland's IIb, has the obverse reading IMP C MIIXIMIANVS F F AVG, and a reverse of coarse style (**Pl. 1, 6**); also, its weight is suspiciously heavy, perhaps indicative of an irregular piece.

The best early portrait of Constantius has a palmed shoulderpiece and is accompanied by unusually neat lettering; this is a classic IIe bust, well-proportioned and finely executed (**Pl. 1, 7**). A group III coin of this ruler has a cuirassed bust with the reading *Constantius Nobil C*, a variety not listed in *RIC*; however, *RIC* 32 gives this reading (Sutherland's 3b) only with 'bust A' (without cuirass), which does not feature for any ruler in group III, and the entry for *RIC* 32 must be an error for 3b (bust B), the normal type with cuirass.

The earliest coin of Galerius Maximian has a large IIe bust of very fine style (**Pl. 1, 8**), with inscription 4a (*C Val Maximianus Nob C*), as on *RIC* 14b. Another coin, also relatively early (**Pl. 1, 9**), has the same reading except for *Cal Val*, not noted in *RIC* but recorded from a coin in the Domqueur hoard.⁷ Other varieties of Galerius in the First Tetrarchy are well represented, and include a IIa coin with a flavour of IIb, in a small but slightly elongated head (**Pl. 1, 11**). Bastien regarded the coin at Oxford, on which the IIb entry for *RIC* 21 is founded, as belonging to IIa, and it is not apparent that any coin of Galerius can be regarded as fitting alongside the coins of Maximian and Constantius in true class IIb. Among the Galerius coins of class III is one (*RIC* 34) with a very finely engraved portrait on which the drapery is unusually elaborate, and the cuirass barely visible at the shoulder (**Pl. 1, 12**).

Another imitation of this period in the group is in the name of Galerius (**Pl. 1, 13**). It has a smallish head on a long neck somewhat in the manner of IIa, but reads *Nob C*, a form not found on official coins until group III.

As in the case of the material from the Market Stainton hoards,⁸ I draw attention to certain coins from Falmouth which exhibit unusual forms of attire, so as to suggest that they may belong to a consular year of the tetrarch in question. Of Diocletian there is a coin with a very finely executed bust with palm leaves on the shoulderpiece (**Pl. 1, 2**), a form of decoration often seen at the edges of the consular mantle (*trabea*). This coin is of particular importance in relation to the identification of consular links since it shares its reverse die with another coin of Diocletian⁹ on which the drapery shows folds across the chest, seemingly indicative of a mantle rather than a cuirass or *paludamentum*. Bearing in mind the early age structure of the Market Stainton hoards, these two die-linked coins are more likely to be associated with

⁷ Bastien and Vasselle 1965, no. 1186.

⁸ Stewartby 1998, 99–100.

⁹ Stewartby 1998, pl. 28, no. 30.

Diocletian's consulship of 296, rather than with one of his later years (299, 303 or 304). There are also from Falmouth specimens of both the Caesars with palm-leaf decoration. That of Constantius (PI. 1, 7) is of fine IIe style, and may possibly be associated with his second consulship in 296, but that of Galerius (PI. 1, 10), of normal IIa style, is later, and may relate to his own second consulship in 297.

From the Second and Third Tetrarchies, in which varieties of obverse inscription are very numerous, the Falmouth material provides the usual crop of readings that are not listed in *RIC*. Of Constantius as Augustus (305–6) one coin is a variant of *RIC* 49, reading *Pi Fe Aug* (PI. 1, 14), of which there were two examples in the Domqueur hoard.¹⁰ London coins of Severus as Augustus (306–7) are all rare. The two from Falmouth have *Imp Severus Pius Fel Aug* (PI. 2, 18), a reading not given in *RIC*; however, except for having *Felix* in full, the entry for *RIC* 46, of which I have not traced an example, is identical to the Falmouth variety, and may be an error for it. Of Maximinus one of the Falmouth coins (PI. 2, 19) is as *RIC* 59b except in having *C* instead of *Caes*,¹¹ and another (PI. 2, 20) has the reading *Nobilis C* as on *RIC* 63b but the bust is undraped, a much scarcer form than the cuirassed and draped bust on coins of the Caesars at this period. Of Constantine as Caesar this draped and cuirassed bust occurs also on another coin (PI. 2, 21) which includes Constantine's *praenomina*, *Fla Val*, exceptionally for this ruler although the parallel issue for Maximinus was already known (*RIC* 57).

In 307 there began a series of weight changes which gradually reduced the size of the coins and of their dies. At the same time a London mintmark in the exergue, PLN, was introduced for the first time since the early LON coins of the First Tetrarchy, and the invariable reverse legend on preceding London issues, *Genio Populi Romani*, was abbreviated to *Genio Pop Rom* because of the now smaller space. Bastien suggested that the first reduction at London took place during the summer of 307, increasing the number of coins struck per pound from 32 to 42, lowering their average weights from 10.08 g to 7.68 g, and reducing the usual diameter of the dotted outer circle on reverse dies to 24 mm, approximately. Late in 307, just before Constantine's elevation to the rank of Augustus, a second reduction was made, by increasing the number of coins struck to 48 per pound (av. weight 6.72 g; circles 23 mm).¹²

The main interest in the PLN element of the group from Falmouth lies in the proportions of the different rulers, and the division between the heavier and lighter series. Of the fifty-eight coins in total, half belongs to each of the two issues. The figures are set out in Table 2.

TABLE 2. PLN coins of the heavier and lighter series in the Falmouth hoard, by ruler.

	1/42 24 mm, PLN	1/48 23 mm, unmarked	1/48 23 mm, PLN
Maximian Senior	10	1	7
Galerius Maximian Augustus	1	2	3
Maximinus Caesar	1	1	1
Constantine Caesar	14	2	3
Constantine Augustus			3
Diocletian Senior	3	1	2
Divus Constantius			3
TOTAL	29	7	22

Sutherland placed the rare unmarked coins of this series (*RIC* 78–81) before the 1/42 (24 mm) coins with PLN (*RIC* 82–100), assuming that the latter were the first issue after the use of a mintmark at London was revived. However, based on weights and diameters, Bastien demonstrated that all the unmarked coins of *RIC* 78–81 belong to the 1/48 (23 mm) issue, arguing that 'these unmarked coins must be classed with their homologues marked PLN. The engravers, victims of long habit, must have sometimes forgotten to punch the signature mark of the mint

¹⁰ Bastien and Vasselle 1965, nos. 1255–6.

¹¹ Cf. Bastien and Vasselle 1965, no. 1320.

¹² Bastien 1971, 156.

on the exergue of the reverses'.¹³ These unmarked 1/48 coins are here shown in the column before their PLN equivalents, but this is not meant to indicate that they were necessarily the earliest issues at the lower weight, although they may well have been. The presence of these rare unmarked examples of all five rulers among such a small group of 1/48 London coins does at least point to a relatively early stage within the issue as a whole.

In *RIC* VI Sutherland divided the PLN coins with *Genio Pop Rom* into two groups according to whether the head of the Genius had a *modius* on it (*RIC* 83–5) or was turreted (*RIC* 86–90). He recorded the *modius* type only for Galerius Maximian Augustus (*RIC* 83–4) and for Maximian Senior (*RIC* 85), but equivalent coins in the names of the Caesars Maximinus and Constantine are now recorded (in the British Museum and elsewhere). More work is needed on this series, since no pattern has yet been defined between the coins with *modius* or towered head, and indeed the correct description is not always easy to determine. Sutherland listed the unmarked group *RIC* 78–80 as having the head towered, but this is not the whole picture as can be seen, for example, from the *modius* of **Pl. 2, 25**. In considering whether any significance is to be attached to the variation in the forms of Genius at this period it might be worth investigating the unmarked group in more detail, since its issue was presumably of limited duration.

The latest London coin in the Falmouth group belongs to the extensive series with mintmark T/F/PLN. With the inscription *Soli Invicto Comiti*, the type is a figure of Apollo, under whose protection Constantine had put himself, replacing Hercules who had been the patron deity under Maximian and the western rulers. The new type was probably introduced in the winter of 309/10, after Constantine had finally broken with Maximian.¹⁴ At this point a further lowering of the weight standard had just taken place, from 1/48 to 1/72 of a pound, resulting in a reduction to 21 mm in the diameter of the dotted circles. It is curious that there is only this one late coin in the Falmouth group, but it is to be noted that the number of 23 mm coins is also lower than might have been expected if they had been accumulated for two years or more from 307. A possible explanation could be that the body of the hoard was closed at or soon after the end of 307, but with a few later coins added at the time of eventual concealment. This would be consistent with the absence of coins of Licinius who was not elevated until 308.

Although the 155 London coins from the Falmouth hoard listed here are probably broadly representative, the total number of such coins in the hoard as a whole may have been nearer 250. Various coins were dispersed in the early years. Some individual specimens are noted in the *IRBCH* entry, but it is not feasible after such a lapse of time to track down more than a few examples. Dr Cathy King kindly did a rapid check through the Ashmolean Museum collection for me and found a Falmouth source attached to five coins of London (*RIC* 7, 8, 79, 90 var reading *Genii*, and 96) and two of Trier (*RIC* 213a and 667a); she tells me that they came from the Waddington collection which formed part of a college collection that reached the Museum in the twentieth century.

The Oxford specimen of *RIC* 8 is of particular interest, having a right-facing bust with spear and shield; this is an extremely rare type of the kind that would be likely to have been picked out in the course of some early selection of interesting items from the hoard. This coin was listed in *RIC* as a coin of early group II of Maximian Herculeus, but Sutherland had second thoughts about this, adding a footnote: 'The style of this coin suggests a date perhaps approximating to the abdication-issues'.¹⁵ This would place it just after the end of the First Tetrarchy in 305, when the ruler concerned would be Galerius Maximian, recently promoted to Augustus. This is confirmed by the portrait which does not have the pinched features of the elder Maximian. All the other four Falmouth coins of London at Oxford are also unusual varieties, such as might have been selected at an early stage.

Finally, special mention should be made of one important coin that I have included in the list of the Fox portion, although I have not myself seen it or an illustration of it. This has a left-facing head of Maximian with the Herculean attributes of a lion-skin and club. The type

¹³ Bastien 1971, 157.

¹⁴ Bastien 1971, 160.

¹⁵ *RIC*, VI, 124, n.1.

was omitted from *RIC*, although there had been a specimen in the British Museum since 1860 (de Salis), but its existence had been correctly noted by Askew.¹⁶ After the Christie's sale the Falmouth coins were cleaned by Mr Simon Bendall who came across the coin in question and made a cast of it. I owe this information to Dr Lyne, who tells me that the present whereabouts of the coin are not known. A coin of the same type was included in the Domqueur hoard.¹⁷ What occasion or circumstance prompted the use of this remarkable design we do not know, but it can now be recorded that it was also struck after the weight reductions of 307 and with the PLN mintmark introduced at that period.¹⁸

APPENDIX. COINS OF THE LONDON MINT FROM THE FOX PORTION OF THE FALMOUTH HOARD

First Tetrarchy (to 305)

Diocletian Augustus.

Group Ia (bare bust, LON), <i>RIC</i> 1a.	1
Group II. <i>RIC</i> –, IIe (palmed), same rev. die as Stewartby 1998, pl. 28, no. 30, 1; <i>RIC</i> 6a, IIa, 6.	7
Group III. <i>RIC</i> 26a, 1; <i>RIC</i> 28a, 5 (one reads <i>Diocletianms</i>).	6

Maximian Augustus.

Group Ib (bare bust, but without mintmark), <i>RIC</i> –.	1
Group II. <i>RIC</i> 6b (IIa, including IIe), 12; <i>RIC</i> 17 (IIb), 3.	15
Group III. <i>RIC</i> 23b, 5; <i>RIC</i> 25, 1; <i>RIC</i> – (bust left with lion-skin and club), 1.	7

Constantius Caesar.

Group II. <i>RIC</i> 14a (IIa, including IIe), 8; <i>RIC</i> 16 (IIa), 1; <i>RIC</i> 22 (IIb), 5.	14
Group III. <i>RIC</i> '32' var. (3b/B), 1; <i>RIC</i> 37a, 2.	3

Galerius Maximian Caesar.

Group II. <i>RIC</i> 14b (IIe), 1; <i>RIC</i> – (<i>Gal Val Maximianus Nob C</i> , IIe), 1; <i>RIC</i> 15 (IIa, including IIe), 14; <i>RIC</i> 21 (IIb), 1.	17
Group III. <i>RIC</i> 33, 4; <i>RIC</i> 34, 2; <i>RIC</i> 36, 1; <i>RIC</i> 37b, 1.	8
Imitation, as <i>RIC</i> 15 but <i>Nob C</i> .	1

Later Heavy issues without mintmark (Second and Third Tetrarchies, 305–7)

Constantius Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 47, 1; <i>RIC</i> – (as <i>RIC</i> 49 but <i>Fe</i>), 1; <i>RIC</i> 52a, 4; <i>RIC</i> 53, 1.	7
Galerius Maximian Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 41, 1; <i>RIC</i> 42, 2; <i>RIC</i> 44, 1; <i>RIC</i> 52b, 5.	9
Severus Caesar. <i>RIC</i> 58a, 2; <i>RIC</i> 59a, 4.	6
Severus Augustus. <i>RIC</i> – (as <i>RIC</i> 46 but <i>Fel</i>), 2.	2
Maximinus Caesar. <i>RIC</i> 59b, 4; <i>RIC</i> – (as <i>RIC</i> 59b but <i>C</i> for <i>Caes</i>), 1; <i>RIC</i> – (as <i>RIC</i> 63b but bust B, undraped), 2; <i>RIC</i> 64, 1; <i>RIC</i> 65, 3.	11
Constantine Caesar. <i>RIC</i> – (<i>Fla Val Constantinus Nob C</i> ; bust C, laureate, draped, cuirassed), 1; <i>RIC</i> 66, 2; <i>RIC</i> 72, 2.	5
Diocletian Senior Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 77a, 3.	3
Maximian Senior Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 77b, 3.	3

Reduced size (24 mm circles), mintmark PLN, 307.

Genio Pop Rom (except Diocletian)

Maximian Senior Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 85, 90.	10
Galerius Maximian Augustus. <i>RIC</i> 84.	1
Maximinus Caesar. <i>RIC</i> 89a.	1
Constantine Caesar. <i>RIC</i> 88b, 7; <i>RIC</i> 89b, 7.	14
Diocletian Senior. <i>RIC</i> 98, <i>Quies Augg</i> .	3

¹⁶ Askew 1951, no. 604a.

¹⁷ Bastien and Vasselle 1965, no. 1165.

¹⁸ Stewartby collection, ex CNG Sale 53, 15 March 2000, lot 1717; diameter of circles 23 mm, weight 6.86 g.

Second Reduced size (23 mm circles), no mintmark, from 307.**Genio Pop Rom** (except Diocletian)

Maximian Senior Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 80.	1
Galerius Maximian Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 78.	2
Maximinus Caesar, <i>RIC</i> –.	1
Constantine Caesar, <i>RIC</i> 79.	2
Diocletian Senior, <i>RIC</i> 81, <i>Quies Augg.</i>	1

Second Reduced size, mintmark PLN, from 307.**Genio Pop Rom** (except as otherwise stated)

Maximian Senior Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 85 or 90.	7
Galerius Maximian Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 86.	3
Maximinus Caesar, <i>RIC</i> 89a.	1
Constantine Caesar, <i>RIC</i> 88b.	3
Constantine Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 104.	2
<i>RIC</i> 112, <i>Principi Iuventutis.</i>	1
Diocletian Senior, <i>RIC</i> 98, <i>Quies Augg.</i>	2
Divus Constantius, <i>RIC</i> 110, <i>Memoria Felix.</i>	3

Further reduced size (21 mm circles), mintmark T/F/PLN, from c.309/10.

Constantine Augustus, <i>RIC</i> 121a, <i>Soli Invicto Comiti.</i>	1
--	---

List of coins illustrated on Plates 1 and 2. Die-axis normally 180°.

Nos. 1, 12, 13 and 21 are included by courtesy of Dr Malcolm Lyne.

First Tetrarchy (no mintmark except on no. 1)

1. Diocletian, group Ia, bust bare, *Imp C Diocletianus P F Aug.* Mintmark LON. *RIC* 1a. 8.97 g.
2. Diocletian, group IIe, bust cuirassed with palmed *epaulière*. *Imp C Diocletianus P F Aug.* As *RIC* 6a except for portrait. *Rev.* die same as Stewartby 1998, pl. 28, no. 30, which has folds across breast. 9.90 g.
3. Diocletian, group III. *Imp Diocletianus Aug (RIC* 28a but note –NNS, for –NVS). 9.53 g.
4. Maximian, group Ib, bust bare; no mintmark. *Imp C Maximianus P F Aug* (with die-flaw largely obscuring *Aug*). *Rev.* die too large. Die axis 320°. *RIC* –; Askew 605. Probably a counterfeit. 8.02 g.
5. Maximian, group IIe. As *RIC* 6b but fine early bust. *Imp C Maximianus P F Aug.* *Rev.* inscription unbroken. 9.90 g.
6. Maximian, group IIb. Elongated head. As *RIC* 17 but *Imp C Maximianus F F Aug* (wedgy letters; first A formed of two uprights, II). Coarse style. Die axis 320°. Irregular? 12.22 g.
7. Constantius Caesar, group IIe. As *RIC* 14a (IIa) but fine bust with palmed shoulderpiece. *Fl Val Constantius P F Aug* in neat letters. 9.45 g.
8. Galerius Maximian Caesar, group IIe. As *RIC* 14b but bust of fine early style. *C Val Maximianus Nob C.* 9.61 g.
9. Galerius Maximian Caesar, group IIea. *RIC* –, but *Gal Val Maximianus Nob C* (cf. Domqueur hoard no. 1186). 9.82 g.
10. Galerius Maximian Caesar, group IIa. *RIC* 15; tall bust with long neck and palmed shoulder. *Maximianus Nob Caes* in large letters. 9.93 g.
11. Galerius Maximian Caesar, group IIa (tending to IIb); head somewhat elongated. *RIC* 15(–21). *Maximianus Nob Caes.* 10.29 g.
12. Galerius Maximian Caesar, group III. *RIC* 34; bust laureate and draped, but cuirass scarcely visible at shoulder. *Maximianus Nobil C.* 9.97 g.
13. Galerius, barbarous copy of *RIC* 15 except for reading *Nob C* instead of *Nob Caes.* Die-axis 0°. 8.22 g.

Later heavy issues without mintmark (Second and Third Tetrarchies)

14. Constantius Augustus. As *RIC* 49 but *Imp Constantius Pi Fe Aug* (cf. Domqueur hoard nos. 1255–6). 9.64 g.
15. Galerius Maximian Augustus. *RIC* 41 (rare). *Imp C Maximianus P Fel Aug.* 9.49 g.
16. Galerius Maximian Augustus. *RIC* 42, with ornamented cuirass? *Imp C Maximianus P F Aug* (cf. the comment in Besly 2002, 189, Bridgend hoard no. 37/3, ‘with consular bust?’.) 10.09 g.
17. Galerius Maximian Augustus. *RIC* 44, with laureate, draped, cuirassed bust, seen from behind the shoulder, a very rare bust in this series. *Imp C Maximianus P F Aug.* 9.70 g.
18. Severus Augustus. Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed. *Imp Severus Pius Fel Aug*, as *RIC* 46 but *Fel* for *Felix.* 8.97 g.
19. Maximinus Caesar. Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed. *Maximinus Nobilissimus C*, as *RIC* 59b but *C* for *Caes* (cf. Domqueur 1320). 9.33 g.

20. Maximinus Caesar. *RIC* 63b, but bust laureate, cuirassed. *Maximinus Nobilis C* (cf. Domqueur 1373–5). 11.36 g.
 21. Constantine Caesar. Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed. *Fla Val Constantinus Nob C. RIC*–. 8.75 g.

*First reduced size (24 mm circles), mintmark PLN
 Genio Pop Rom.*

22. Maximian Senior Augustus. *RIC* 90, *D N Maximiano P F S Aug.* Bust laureate with palmed cuirass. Genius with towered head. 7.50 g.
 23. Constantine Caesar. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *Fl Val Constantinus Nob C. Obv.* as *RIC* 88b, *rev.* with outlined *modius* (cf. *RIC* 83). 7.47 g.
 24. As no. 23, but bust laureate, draped, cuirassed (*RIC* 89b/83). 8.55 g.

*Second reduced size (23 mm circles), no mintmark.
 Genio Pop Rom, except no. 29.*

25. Maximian Senior Augustus. *RIC* 80. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *D N Maximiano P F S Aug.* Genius with *modius*. 6.59 g.
 26. Galerius Maximian Augustus. *RIC* 78. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *Imp Maximianus P F Aug.* Genius with outlined *modius* (?). 5.36 g, chipped.
 27. Constantine Caesar. *RIC* 79. Bust laureate, draped, cuirassed. *Fl Val Constantinus Nob C.* Towered Genius. 6.83 g.
 28. Maximinus Caesar. Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed (?). *Gal Val Maximinus Nob C.* As *RIC* 89a but without mintmark. Genius with spiky headgear. 6.80 g.
 29. Diocletian Senior Augustus. Laureate bust right, mantled, with olive branch and mappa. *D N Diocletiano P F S Aug. RIC* 81. *Quies Augg.* 7.12 g; *rev.* pitted.

Second reduced size, with mintmark PLN.

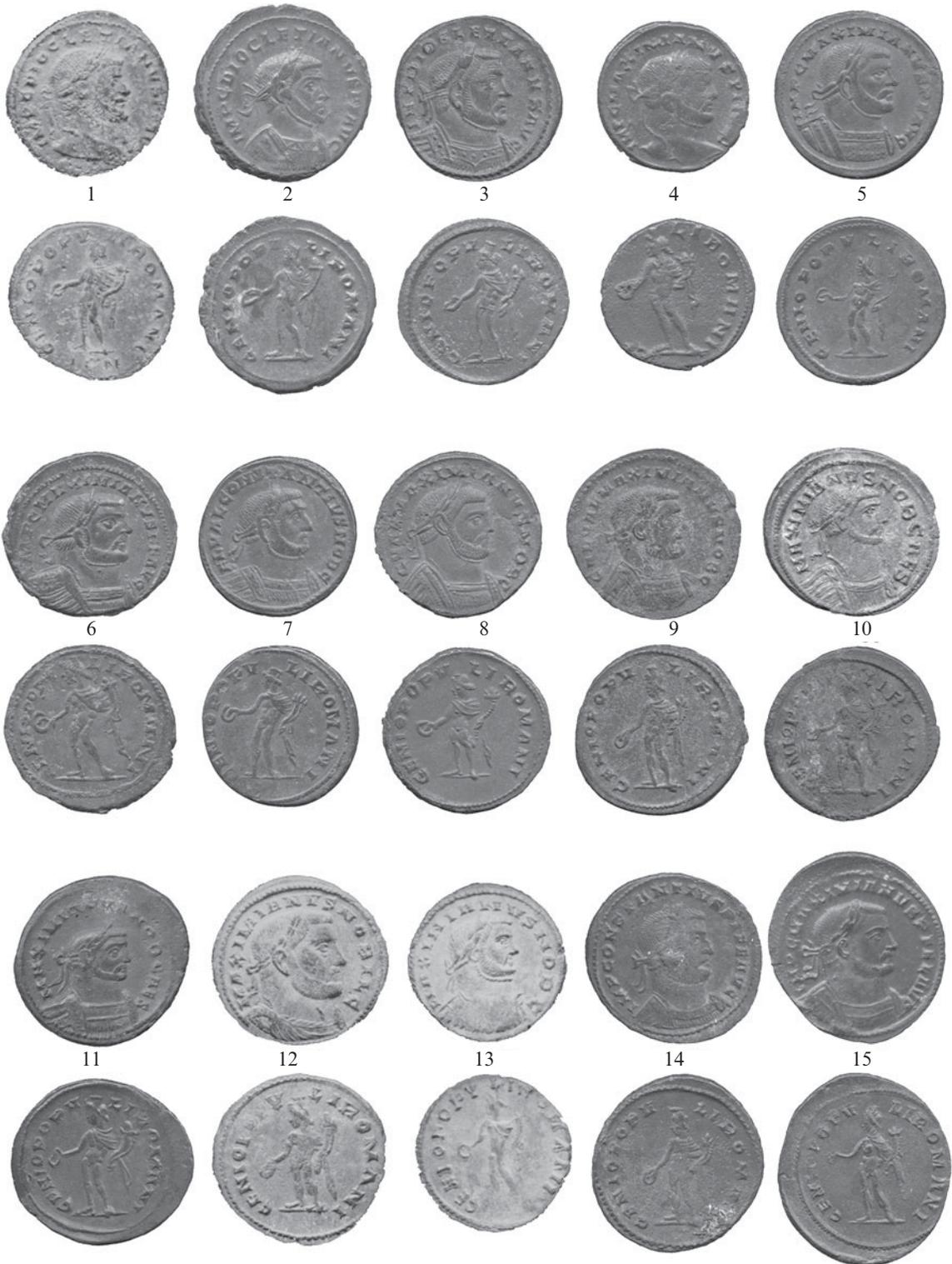
30. Maximian Senior Augustus. *RIC* 90. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *D N Maximiano P F S Aug.* Towered Genius. 6.91 g.
 31. Galerius Maximian Augustus. *RIC* 86. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *Imp Maximianus P F Aug.* Towered Genius. 6.96 g.
 32. Constantine Augustus. Bust laureate, cuirassed. *Imp Constantinus P Aug. RIC* 112. *Principi Iu-ventutis*, standing Prince holding standard in each hand. 6.16 g.

REFERENCES

- Annual Report*, 1867. *Annual Report*, Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, 35.
 Askew, G., 1951. *The Coinage of Roman Britain* (London).
 Bastien, P., 1971. 'Some comments on the coinage of the London mint, A.D. 297–313', *NC*, 151–65.
 Bastien, P., and Vasselle, F., 1965. *Le trésor monétaire de Domqueur (Somme)* (Wetteren).
 Besly, E., 2002. 'A hoard of Tetrarchic nummi from Bridgend, South Wales', *NC*, 169–215.
 Carson, R.A.G., and Kent, J.P.C., 1956. 'Constantinian hoards and other studies in the later Roman bronze coinage', *NC*, 86–161.
 Madden, F.W., 1865. 'Miscellanea. Find of Roman coins', *NC*, 318–19.
RIC see Sutherland 1967.
 Robertson, A.S., 2000. *An Inventory of Romano-British Coin Hoards* (London).
 Stewartby, Lord, 1998. 'Early Tetrarchic coins of London from the Market Stainton finds', *NC*, 89–102.
 Sutherland, C.H.V., 1967. *The Roman Imperial Coinage. Vol. VI. From Diocletian's reform (AD 294) to the death of Maximinus (AD 313)* (London).

PLATE SECTION

PLATE 1



STEWARTBY: FALMOUTH HOARD (1)

