The Roman Coins Found at Melandra.

A. Identified with certainty.

Me in Malon	dra collection.	Metal	Denomina. tion.	Emperor.	Date.	Obv.	ypes. Rev.	Inscription.	No. in Cohen Méd. Imper.
	1	Silver.	Denarius.	Galba.	68	Bust of Galba.	Obscured,	Obv. Imperator [Ser, G]alb[a. Rev. Obscured.	_
	2	Silver.	Denarius.	Domitian.	95-6	Bust of Domitian.	Minerva fighting with shield and spear,	Obv. Imp. Caes. Domi]t Aug. Germ. P. M. TR. P. xv. Rev. Im[p. xxii, Cos, xvii, C]ens P.P.P.	292
	3	Silver.	Denarius,	Trajan.	100	Bust of Trajan.	Female figure seated.	Obv. Imp, Caes. Nerua Traianus Aug. Germ. Rev. P.M. TR,P. Cos. iii. P.P.	? 219
	4	Silver.	Denarius.	Trajan.	109	Head of Trajan.	Arabia standing and stretching ou a branch over a camel at left foot		89
	5	Silver.	Denarius.	Severus Alexander.	231-5 (from portrait)	Bust of Severus laureate.	Hope standing.	Obv. Imp. Alexander Pius Aug. Rev. Spes Publica.	543
	. (Bronze or base silver.	Base denarius (Antonin- ianus)	Postumus (from portrait)	259—69?	Bust of Postumus radiate.	Figure with cornu copiae.	$\begin{pmatrix} Obv. \\ Rev. \end{pmatrix} Obscured.$	
	(Bronze or base silver,	Base denarius (Antonin- ianus).	Carausius.	286—293	Bust of Carausius radiate.	Peace standing; in field F.	Obv. Imp. Carausius P. F. Aug. Rev. Pax Aug.	Cf. Nos. 217
	8	Bronze.	"Small bronze."	Magnus Maximus,	383-8	Bust of Magnus,	Figure of Republic.	Obv. Dn. Mag. Maximus [P.F. Aug.]. Rev. Reparatio [reip.].	ff. 3

All but 5 and 6 were found in the camp. No. 5 was found at Hadfield, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Melandra on the Eastward road. No. 6 was found with Nos. 15 and 16, and the curious bronze plate (figured below in the *List of Miscellaneous Remains*) in "Pym's parlour," a hollow in the rocks above the river Etherow, about half a mile from the camp.

It is interesting that the two latest coins found on this site should be of Emperors whose claim to the throne (in both cases) rested on British support. The independent recognition accorded to Carausius by Diocletian was due to the powerful British fleet which Carausius raised and controlled¹; and Magnus Clemens Maximus was proclaimed Emperor of the Western provinces (Gaul, Britain, Spain) by the British legions.² It suggests that these coins were struck in Britain, and in fact Carausius struck coins nowhere else. There is a very interesting silver coin in the British Museum collection which Maximus struck at London—a town which he re-named Augusta—in the year 383 A.D.

B. Identified with some degree of probability.

No. in Melandr Collection		Probable Denomination.	Probable Epoch, A.D.
9	Bronze.	?	132-5 (see below).
$\frac{10}{11}$	Bronze.	Dupondius.	First century (from general appearance).
12	Bronze.	Dupondius.	Portrait possibly of Hadrian.
13	Bronze.	Sestertius.	From size, probably of Hadrian or Antoninus Pius.
14	Bronze.	Dupondius.	First or second century.
15	Bronze.	"Small bronze."	From size, and style of head, fourth century (later than Constantine).

C. Quite Uncertain.

16 Bronze. Hopelessly effaced.

On the provenance of 15 and 16 see above.

These statements as to the nature and origin of the coins are on the authority of the numismatists of the British Museum, especially Mr. G. F. Hill, whom I have to thank for their very patient kindness in the matter. I append

Gibbon, c. xiii. (vol. ii. p. 9).
 Gibbon, c. xxvii. (vol. iii. p. 394).

a very interesting letter from the Keeper of the Coins concerning No. 9; and a sketch of its obverse face. Our attempts at a photograph were unsuccessful. The reverse is hopelessly obscured.

R. S. CONWAY.



Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. May 24, 1905.

DEAR MR. CONWAY,-

The smaller of your two coins is almost certainly Jewish, as it has on one side the cup as on the later Jewish coins. The letter above seems to be \mathcal{U} , the initial letter of the name of Simon Bar-cochab. In this case the date of the coin would be A.D. 132—135. I can find no published Jewish coin quite like it, so the attribution must not be taken as certain.

Yours sincerely,

B. V. HEAD.