

IMP C M  
AVRMAVS  
CARAVSIO PF  
INVICTO AVG

Dr. Haverfield suggests<sup>1</sup> that MAVS may be a blunder for ARAVS in the next line, and M. Mowat that the word may be a contraction of the name MAVSAIVS. The coin in question proves that MAVS represents a name, for its full obverse legend is IMP C M AV M CARAVSIVS P F AVG for *Imperator Cæsar Marcus Aurelius M..... Carausius &c.*, but what that name is Sir John Evans is not quite prepared to say. Perhaps when Mr. Willoughby Gardner in a future volume of the *British Numismatic Journal*, describes the large hoard of the coins of Carausius recently found on the Little Orme's Head, North Wales, some further evidence on this question may be forthcoming. Sir John Evans is to be congratulated upon having "added some new types and varieties to the long list already known of the coins of an emperor who, whatever there may be to say against him, was the first who claimed, and for some years secured, the independence of this kingdom of Britain."

*Roman Coins from Croydon* (Constantius II., Constans, Magnentius and Gallus), by G. F. Hill, M.A.

This hoard was found in excavating a drain-trench opposite No. 46, Wandle Road, Croydon, in March, 1903. It was contained in two pots, one of red clay, being decorated with a row of circular pits between parallel lines forming a single band of pattern, and the other plain, of grey clay and harder ware, and it comprised a total of about 3,600 coins usually termed "second brass." Mr. Hill laments that "every numismatist worthy of the name must deplore the way in which hoards are dispersed before they have been properly examined; but so long as collectors are allowed to defy the law of treasure-trove with impunity, it is hopeless to expect that hoards, to which the law unfortunately does not apply, should escape the hands of the spoiler." Mr. Hill is an official of the British Museum, the defendant body in the great treasure-trove case of 1903, "The Attorney General *v.* the

<sup>1</sup> *Transactions, Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society*, 1895, p. 437.