



The Woodeaton (Oxfordshire) Hoard and the Problem of Constantinian Imitations, A.D. 330-41

Author(s): C. E. KING

Source: *The Numismatic Chronicle* (1966-), 1978, Seventh Series, Vol. 18 (138) (1978), pp. 38-65

Published by: Royal Numismatic Society



The Woodeaton (Oxfordshire) Hoard and the Problem of Constantinian Imitations, A.D. 330-41

C. E. KING

[PLATES 12-16]

THE inclusion of contemporary copies, generally of high stylistic quality, but of inferior silver and tin contents, in hoards of fourth-century argenteiferous bronze coins presents students of the period with difficult and intriguing problems. The Woodeaton hoard, which was originally published by Milne together with a brief account of the numerous stray finds from this Romano-British temple site just north of Oxford, has 94 identifiable ancient imitations out of a total of over over 1,550 coins of which only 16 were previously identified as unofficial issues.¹ Interest in the hoard was reawakened by the Oxford University Numismatic Society who undertook much of the preliminary checking and research as a joint project from 1973-6. George Duncan in particular deserves special thanks for continuing the work on his own in 1976-7.

Although the hoard is quite close in date and composition to two other English finds, the Appleford hoard from Berkshire and the Oldcroft hoard from Gloucestershire, both of which have a significant number of ancient imitations in addition to official issues of c. 318-46, there are significant differences between them. The Appleford hoard contained relatively few coins of 330-5 compared with coins datable to 320-30 and 335-46. Approximately half of the Oldcroft coins were ancient imitations although the bulk of the official issues and the copies belong in the period after 346 and only about 5 per cent can be dated to 330-46.² Thus the Woodeaton find provides a

¹ J. G. Milne, *JRS* 1931, 101 ff. and particularly pp. 104-5 and 108-9. There has always been a problem distinguishing unofficial issues as such in this period and it is more than likely that many finds of mid fourth century bronze coins reported in the past may have included copies which escaped the notice of their cataloguers.

² For a detailed publication of the Appleford hoard see C. E. King, *RBN* 1977 (41-100). For the Oldcroft hoard see *NC* 1974, 65 ff. There are two major breaking-points for hoards in the first half of the fourth century: (1) c. 317 up to which point radiates and folles of 295 and later (reduced and unreduced) were hoarded together; (2) c. 346-8 after

valuable supplement to previous hoard studies of 330–46 because the majority of the coins including the imitations (76 per cent) fall between 330 and 335.

In recent years the study of monetary supply and the diffusion of coinage in the later Roman empire has attracted increasing interest but unfortunately it is beset by a number of difficulties. Although mint- and series-marks are invaluable in determining the date and origin of many issues it is still difficult to explain the siting of mints, the pattern of their opening and closing, and the relative size of issues, in the political and economic context of the fourth century.

Even more difficult to explain is the production of ancient imitations in epidemic proportions, which was restricted geographically to Britain and Gaul and chronologically to the years 330–60. The normal explanation for the large-scale production of counterfeits is a local shortage of coin, but despite the closure of the London mint in 325, it is difficult to find evidence that Britain and Gaul were undersupplied with official coin particularly from 330 to 346.

Bronzes of this period tend to be among the most commonly recovered issues from Western sites and there is no shortage of hoards containing large numbers of folles.³ A more careful analysis of contemporary hoards may help to resolve the problem and for this reason it seems desirable to publish a comprehensive catalogue of the Woodeaton hoard together with a study of the chronology, the geographical distribution of the coins by mint, the metrology, and the imitations.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE FIND

The actual date, place, and circumstances in which the Woodeaton hoard was discovered have not been recorded, although it must have been found before 1930. It is unfortunate that we do not know whether the coins were hoarded in a single vessel or more than one, nor anything about the nature of the container itself. The coins came to the Ashmolean Museum initially on loan, as the property of Windham Hughes, and the hoard was later given to the museum.

Milne's published account of the hoard's contents listed 1,551 coins. When the hoard was recatalogued 1,565 pieces were counted.⁴ It is uncertain whether the additional fourteen coins were part of the hoard or modern intrusions although in view of Milne's careful which coins of 317–46 which had been hoarded together are only rarely found with coins of later date and then in small numbers. Both 317 and 346–8 were marked by an upward reform of the coinage which included a brief increase in the silver content and the break in hoarding pattern suggests that on both occasions the older coins may have been demonetized. See J. P. Callu, 'La circulation monétaire de 313 à 348', in *Actes du 8^{ème} congrès international de numismatique* Washington–New York, 1973 (1977), 227 ff.

³ See C. E. King, 'The value of hoards and site finds in relation to monetary circulation in the late 3rd and 4th centuries A.D.', *Arbeitskreis Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Deutschland* (FMRD) Frankfurt, 1976, forthcoming, where graphs illustrating the predominance of Trier in British finds have been included.

⁴ *JRS* 1931, 108–9

listing of the contents by period and by mint the latter seems more likely. Regrettably it is impossible on physical grounds to distinguish the extra coins which may have found their way into the hoard as none can be obviously excluded on the basis of wear, patina, etc. One can, however, thanks to Milne's method of recording the hoard, identify by mint and period the discrepancies between his totals and the new figures. Thus where Milne recorded five radiates, the hoard now has 6; and there are 10 more coins from Lyons than appear in his totals (which included the copies, listed by him as genuine issues). The totals from Arles, Rome, and Heraclea all have one more coin than Milne noted, Cyzicus has one less, and the remaining extra piece belongs in the group of uncertain mint-mark.⁵ Fortunately the additional coins do not significantly alter either the chronological or geographical distribution pattern noted as by Milne in the original hoard (Table A).

COMPOSITION AND CHRONOLOGY

The Woodeaton hoard consists largely of argentiferous bronzes datable to 330–5 (76 per cent). Eighty of the 94 imitations fall into the same period (Table A). Slightly over 22 per cent of the coins were minted between 335 and 341. There are no specimens of the VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN current from 341 to 346 or of the FEL TEMP REPARATIO pieces which succeeded them. The remaining handful of coins are scattered in date from 270 to 330.

This chronological distribution can be compared with that of the Appleford hoard, in which just under 30 per cent of the coins are datable to the years 318–30, 2.2 per cent to 330–35, c. 25 per cent to 335–41, and 41 per cent to 341–6.⁶

At Trier, the only mint that is substantially represented in the Woodeaton hoard by coins datable to the period 337–41, the issues span most of the period but stop before the type-change to VICTORIAE AVGG Q NN.⁷ Thus coins ceased to be added to the hoard some time after 337 and probably c. 338–9—although the duration of individual issues in this period is impossible to calculate with certainty since production was not necessarily continuous and mints may often have closed for periods of a few months.

CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOGUE

The coins have been classified by mint using the appropriate *RIC* or *LRBC* catalogue numbers where applicable. New mint-marks or variants including previously unrecorded officina marks, new obverses, etc. have been listed in the catalogue notes and the majority have been illustrated as well (Pl. 12). All of the fourth-century imitations have also been illustrated and they have been classified where possible by the mint-mark and date of the issue they copied (Pls. 13–16).

The Western Mints. Over 80 per cent of the coins in the Woodeaton hoard can be attributed to the mints of Trier, Lyons, and Arles. More than half of

⁵ Ibid., and Table A.

⁶ C. E. King, *RBN* 1977, Table 1.

M C

⁷ TRP, TRP~~✱~~, TRP~~✓~~, TRP (?), and ·TRP (new mark) are represented.

the coins were minted at Trier (59 per cent) while those from Lyons (16 per cent) are about double those from Arles (8.6 per cent). After 335 Lyons and Arles are represented almost equally (c. 13 per cent) and 27 per cent of the coins of this period came from Trier compared with 72 per cent in the years 330–5. These figures are consistent with what is known of fourth-century hoarding patterns in Britain and in Gaul between c. 325 and 350, when coins from London tapered off sharply after the mint closed in 325 and coins from Trier predominated until 350.⁸ After 350 the number of Trier coins in British hoards declined sharply, and there are relatively many more coins from Lyons and Arles.

The distribution of the coins by officina marks suggests that Trier, Lyons, and Arles worked rather differently (Table D). At Lyons c. 85 per cent (183) of the coins were minted in officina P and only 13 per cent (29) in officina S. At Trier the distribution between officinae P and S was approximately equal in all three types from 330 to 341. The same over-all pattern is seen at Arles between 330–5 with a tendency for Vrbs Roma types to occur mostly in officina S.

The three mints also struck the three standard types in different proportions. At Trier output was more or less equal for Gloria Exercitus (c. 35 per cent), Vrbs Roma (c. 34 per cent), and Constantinopolis (30 per cent) (Table D). At Lyons approximately twice as many Gloria Exercitus pieces were minted (57 per cent) as Vrbs Roma (28 per cent) or Constantinopolis (23 per cent) while at Arles Gloria Exercitus accounted for 71 per cent of the output, Vrbs Roma c. 20 per cent and Constantinopolis c. 8 per cent.

Only 8 coins predate 330: 6 radiates of Tetricus I, 4 of which were copies, a single coin each of London and Lyons datable to 317–24, and an imitation with a Trier mint-mark of a genuine issue minted c. 326/7.

A number of new mint-marks not recorded in *RIC* or *LRBC* have been listed. These included from Trier: (1) 330–5. $\frac{\lambda}{\text{TRP}}$ (cat. nos. 664–71) with the GLORIA EXERCITVS and Wolf and Twins reverses; (2) 335–7. TRP· (cat. nos. 779–8) and \vee TRP (cat. no. 781) both with the GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse. The existence of the GLORIA EXERCITVS type in the TRP mark datable to 337–41 (cat. nos. 843–9) is also now securely attested, while the identification of the mark for cat. no. 931 remains uncertain (see cat. notes). At Lyons an obverse of Constantine II in the λ PLG mark (330–5) has been recorded (cat. no. 1149). The $\frac{\lambda}{\text{PLG}}$ mark placed in the period after Constantine's death, i.e. 337–41 must now be dated very slightly earlier since the Woodeaton hoard has three obverses of Constantine as an active Augustus with the GLORIA EXERCITVS REVERSE (cat. nos. 1173–5). At Arles the mark PCONST· not found in *RIC* or *LRBC* for the years 330–5 exists with a Wolf and Twins reverse (cat. no. 1299) while in the $\frac{\text{O}}{\text{PCONST}}$ mark (335/7) there is an obverse of Delmatius (cat. no. 1319).

There seems little doubt that many of the coins of uncertain mint-mark are of Western provenance but unfortunately the flans were often smaller than the dies with the result that coins were frequently struck with the mint-mark off the flan.

⁸ See n. 3.

Central, Balkan, and Eastern Mints. Only 57 coins in the hoard were minted at the central mints: Ticinum, 1 (313–18); Rome, 28 (330–5), 1 (335/7); Aquileia, 7 (330–5), 2 (337–41); and Siscia, 18 (330/5). The only slightly unusual feature of this distribution is the presence of two coins of Aquileia in the hoard of later date than any from Lyons or Arles (both closer geographically) but this is probably not significant and is certainly compensated for by the ample representation of contemporary issues from Trier.

The Balkan mints are not unsurprisingly even less well represented with 10 coins of 330–5; 2 from Thessalonica, 5 from Heraclea, and 3 from Constantinople, one of which (cat. no. 1386) while apparently genuine has an aberrant mint-mark CONSIA·.⁹ Seventeen coins came from Eastern mints: 7 from Nicomedia of which 3 are datable to 318–24 and 4 to 330–5; 9 from Nicomedia, 1 of 318–24 and 8 of 330–5; and Antioch is represented by a single coin of 330–5.

It is difficult to draw any valid conclusions on the basis of hoard evidence regarding the speed with which coin spread throughout the empire since it is not yet certain to what extent coin circulated outside the geographical area of its production through trade, was brought back by soldiers returning from campaign, or had been deliberately shipped to places a considerable distance from where it was minted.¹⁰ But it is worth noting that even Balkan and Eastern mints are largely represented by coins of 330–5 and that Aquileia has coins as late as 337–41, which suggests a fairly rapid and easy diffusion of coin once it had been put into circulation.

METROLOGY

The weights of the folles in the Woodeaton hoard have been listed and coins of 330–5 from Trier, Lyons, Arles, and the imitations have been analysed statistically and recorded on graphs (Fig. 1).¹¹

The distribution of folles minted between 330–5 at Trier, Lyons, and Arles ranged from 1.06–3.85 g with the average weight at all three mints falling between 2.43–2.44 g. This is compatible with the theoretical average of 2.50 g which has been established for these issues. The close adherence to the same standard demonstrated by the Western mints suggests that the weight of coins was regulated with considerable care.

⁹ TRP· may be open to question as a new mark if the dot on the left has simply failed to be clearly stamped although the existence of two coins with the mark makes this possibility less likely.

¹⁰ P. Bastien and A. Cothenet, for example, in *Les trésors monétaires du Cher* 39 ff. discuss the possibility that coin minted at Carthage in the early fourth century was intended to be shipped direct to other areas.

¹¹ I should like to extend my thanks to Dr. S. Cope who not only designed the computer programme to analyse the coin weights but also ran it and supervised the production of the drawings.

The weight-reduction which occurred in 335 is reflected by the average weight of the Trier coins (1.66 g). The imitations approximate to the same standard as that of the post-335 folles although the distribution is more diffuse and the average lower (1.42 g). (Again, see Fig. 1) There is no significant difference in weight between copies of the types minted from 330 to

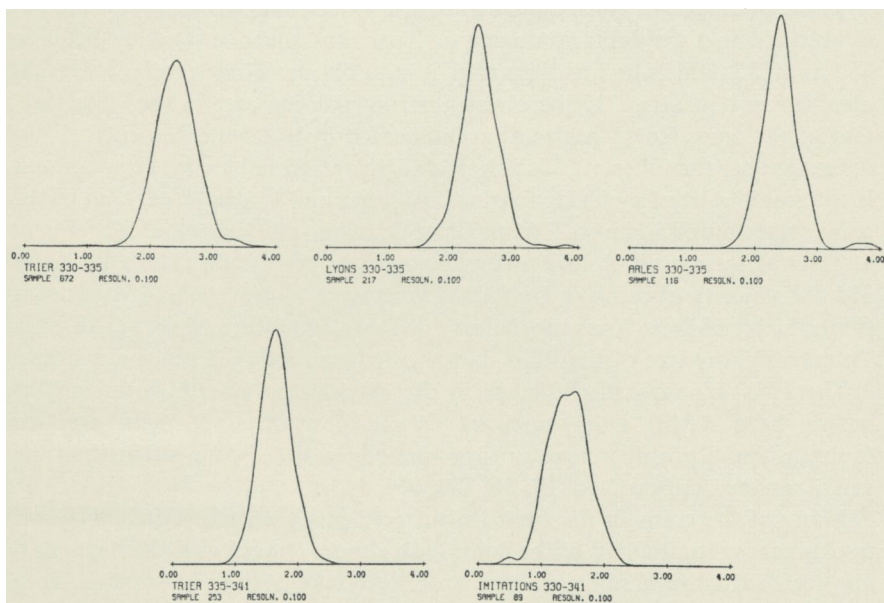


FIG. 1

335 or the reduced series produced thereafter. This may mean that all of the imitations were produced after 335 and that forgers were not particular whether they reproduced types current in 330–5 or later.

The alloy of fourth-century argentiferous bronzes has now been firmly established by the meticulous and detailed analyses of Dr. L. H. Cope.¹² The main constituents were copper, lead, tin, and silver but often there were traces of gold, nickel, iron, arsenic, antimony, and zinc as well. From 330 to 346, the coins contained 0.5–1.5 per cent silver on average, 1–3 per cent tin, and a much more variable lead content (3–14 per cent).¹³ The metal contents of the Woodeaton folles and imitations have been analysed in some detail as well as those of the accompanying imitations, and the results are published in a separate study whose conclusions can be summarized as follows: (1) there are minor but significant differences in the alloy of folles minted from

¹² L. H. Cope, *The Metallurgical Development of the Roman Imperial Coinage during the First Five Centuries A.D.* (unpub. Ph.D. thesis of the Council for National Academic Awards) 1974, 226 ff., forthcoming as an RNS special publication.

¹³ See note 12 and L. H. Cope, in *Methods of Chemical and Metallurgical Investigation of Ancient Coinage*. 1972, pp. 34 ff.

330 to 341 at Trier, Arles, and Lyons; (2) Western mints show signs either of a declining silver standard or one which was less well maintained than that of the Eastern mints; (3) contemporary imitations can be clearly distinguished from official issues on the basis of their alloy since the imitations contain virtually no silver, and a higher proportion of lead.¹⁴

These findings are consonant with Cope's wet chemical analyses. He has established that the follis contained c. 1 per cent silver in its alloy between 330 and 335, which he identifies as a 3 scrupula per libra standard. He has also shown that after 335 there was a perceptible increase in the silver content of the coins (to 1½ per cent) accompanied by a decline in weight.¹⁵

In diameter the folles of 330–5 show a slight variation by mint although this is too small to be of much significance. At Trier and Lyons 90 per cent of the coins were 16 or 15 mm with 55 per cent at Lyons at 15 mm and 52 per cent at Trier at 16 mm. At Arles 95 per cent were 17 or 16 mm. (Table B). After 335 the majority of coins at Trier and Lyons were 14 mm (66 and 70 per cent respectively) while at Arles the majority (67 per cent) were 15 mm (Table C). Thus in 335 the size of the follis flan was reduced by 1½–2 mm on average.

The flans of many of the coins in the Woodeaton hoard show signs of having been hastily and somewhat carelessly made since there are, for example, small protuberances on opposite edges of the coin rather than the usual rounded appearance (Pl. 16, 100, 674, 114).

Many of the coins in the hoard also were badly struck. Often they are poorly centred and many of the coins look almost blurred as if the metal had not been heated to a sufficient temperature to take a sharp impression from the dies. (Pl. 16, 100, 674, 114, 594, 457, 402, 135 and 689.) This is in marked contrast to the care with which issues were generally struck earlier in the fourth century. Two explanations can be suggested: (1) by the 330s and particularly after 335, the coins were very small in diameter and it would have been increasingly difficult to ensure that the blanks were well centred and reproduced all of the information on the dies. (2) the increasing volume of issues in the 330s when output was very large at the Western mints would have precluded the same degree of care and control over the quality of the finished coin that seems to have been maintained earlier in the century.

A search was made for die duplication among the coins but with the exception of one pair no further links were found.

IMITATIONS

Although Milne only recognized 16 coins originally as ancient copies (excluding the barbarous radiates) it is now clear that 90 pieces are fourth-

¹⁴ C. E. King 'The alloy content of folles and imitations from the Woodeaton hoard', *PACT I*, 1977 (forthcoming); J. N. Barrandon, J. P. Callu, and C. Brenot, *Archaeometry* XIX (1977), 173 ff. and 184 in particular; and n. 12.

¹⁵ See n. 12; for confirmation of these results see n. 14.

century counterfeits; 1 of a type datable to 324–30, 80 to 330–5, and 9 to 335–41 (Table A) (Pls. 12–16, 1476–1565). The hasty and often careless technique employed in the production of genuine issues in the years 330–46 can make it difficult even for specialists to distinguish copies, particularly when the counterfeits have been well made. Given these circumstances it is hardly surprising to find the latter in hoards. Nonetheless there are criteria by which copies can be identified: (1) their generally smaller size; and (2) lower weight; (3) different alloy content; (4) aberrant style; (5) a variant die-axis pattern.

As was noted in the study of the Appleford hoard, imitations of 330–5 were generally 2 mm smaller in diameter than the official issues they copied and after 335 c. 1 mm smaller.¹⁶ These figures are confirmed by the Woodeaton hoard where 72 per cent of the imitations of 330–5 were 14 or 13 mm. in diameter. The data are too scanty for the years after 335 to draw any inferences (Table D). In weight the imitations approximate to the standard in use after 335 (c. 1.5 g) rather than that of 330–5 (2.5 g) which again is very like the Appleford pattern and may suggest that these types were not copied until after 335.

It is by their alloy content that the imitations can be most readily distinguished from genuine issues. The writer has analysed 353 specimens from the Woodeaton hoard by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry using the 'Isoprobe' in the Research Laboratory for Archaeology at Oxford. The imitations have virtually no silver in their alloy (0.0–0.4 per cent) and very little tin (c. 1 per cent) although the lead contents were high and extremely variable.¹⁷ This is in marked contrast with genuine coins which had from 1–2 per cent silver in their alloy and 2–4 per cent tin.

Style is the most difficult criterion on which to separate the genuine from the imitation folles in this period, particularly since a small but significant group of the copies are of high quality and reproduce legends and mint-marks fairly carefully while official issues are often of inferior technique. This means that on its own style is an extremely unreliable basis to distinguish false coins. It is the alloy, die-axis, and metrology which are significant in identifying copies.

Finally the die-axis of the genuine coins of Trier, Lyons, and Arles is demonstrably different from that of the imitations (Fig. 2). Genuine coins tend to be struck almost equally in the normal or reversed position; the imitations predominantly in the reversed direction.¹⁸ Again the pattern demonstrated by the Woodeaton coins is similar to that of the Appleford pieces.

¹⁶ C. E. King, in *RBN* 1977, 41–100. The size of imitations of 330–40 not found in hoards but on sites can be much smaller and many coins are 9–10 mm in diameter which suggests that it tended to be the better pieces which were hoarded.

¹⁷ C. E. King, *PACT I* (1977) forthcoming.

¹⁸ *RBN* 1977, 41–100.

Much more difficult to determine is the motivation underlying the production of imitations and their function in the monetary system. The normal explanation is a local shortage of coin but as noted earlier it is difficult to see on the basis of hoards and site-finds that Britain and Gaul were under-supplied with official issues in the 330s. Since many of the copies are obviously

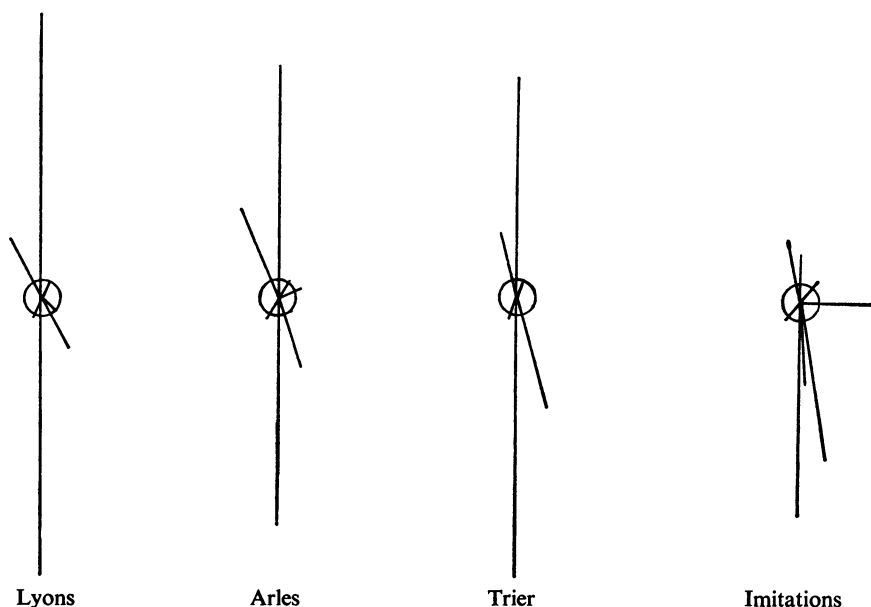


FIG. 2.

smaller in size, lighter in weight, and have blundered legends or aberrant fabric it is difficult to believe that they could have deceived very many people. To the extent that they did, their production represented a clear profit for their producers. Nonetheless the imitations did circulate since they are commonly found on sites and in the few hoards that have been reliably studied. To the extent that coin may have circulated in bags in the earlier fourth century their presence in hoards may be partially explained: it seems unlikely that anyone would have had the time or energy to test each coin. in a large sack.¹⁹

It is extremely unlikely that many imitations could have circulated openly at the same tariff as genuine coins since most were so obviously inferior in quality. The rate at which they did circulate, however, remains conjectural since the denominational value of official bronze coins also fluctuated frequently in response to official changes in the rate at which these coins

¹⁹ Callu, *La politique monétaire* 363 ff., lists the relevant sources for the circulation of coin in bags.

were exchanged for gold or silver coin or bullion of high purity.²⁰ The imitations might have functioned in transactions among private individuals as a sort of subsidiary coinage circulating at a locally agreed rate lower than that of the official pieces, but this does not explain why counterfeiting in epidemic proportions was restricted to Britain and Gaul from 330 to 346. The relatively high number of mint-marked imitations from Lyons (nearly half) compared with the number of genuine Lyons coins in the hoard (16 per cent) is equally puzzling.²¹ Finally it should be noted that, as in the case of the Appleford hoard, none of the Woodeaton pieces could be die-linked with one another. This suggests that output was large and distribution of the pieces widespread which further supports their acceptance by the public as coin. The identification of the mint or mints from which the coins originated has not been established. It is not yet certain whether any Appleford or Woodeaton copies could have come from the same mint.

It was queried in connection with the Appleford hoard whether imitations of high quality might be semi-official in origin but in fairness one can only say that conclusive evidence is lacking to substantiate this theory. The Theodosian Code seems to imply that certain counterfeiting abuses may have involved either mint workers producing forgeries outside the mint (*C Th* 9, 21, 2, 4) or that private individuals were arrogating the right to coin (*C Th* 9, 21, 10).²² It may also be significant that in this period some instances of counterfeiting on a massive scale coincided with alterations to the coinage. For example, the weight of the coins was dropped in 330 and in 335 when the silver content was raised.²³

In the past the study of ancient imitations of the late third and fourth centuries has received much less attention than it has merited and we understand much less about why these pieces were struck and how they functioned in the economy than we would like. It is only by a more systematic study of copies found on sites and in hoards that we can hope to locate the mints at which they may have been struck, to explain the significance of their marked variation in size and weight from regular issues in terms of their circulating value, and to discover the reasons why imitations were produced in epidemic proportions in the late third and fourth centuries only in Britain and Gaul.

²⁰ The most obvious documented example of a change in the denominational value of coins without a corresponding physical alteration of the pieces is the edict from Aphrodisias, *JRS* 1971, 171 ff. The significance of the edict lies in the fact that the value of some coins was doubled relative to that of the lower denominations.

²¹ Boon, in *Coins and the Archaeologist* (*BAR* IV), 1974, 129.

²² C. E. King, in *RBN* 1977, forthcoming.

²³ The *Fel Temp* copies which also were extensively copied (348–60) were initially improved in size and the fineness was increased. Subsequently and quite rapidly there was a lowering of both. However, the *Victoriae Laetae* series (c. 317) although it too was a 'reformed' coinage with a higher silver content was not massively copied in Britain and Gaul. See L. H. Cope, *The Metallurgical Development of the Roman Imperial Coinage* 230 ff. Thus some but not all coinage reforms or debasements could be accompanied by a counterfeiting epidemic.

TABLE A
Summary of the Woodeaton hoard

	270-85	313-17	317-24	324-30	330-5	335-7	337-41	335-41	Total
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Radiates	2								2 0.1
London			1 100						1 0.06
Trier					672 72.4	102 11.0	151 16.3	3 0.3	928 59.3
Lyons			1 0.4		216 86.4	19 7.6	14 5.6		250 16.0
Arles					116 86.6	18 13.4			134 8.6
Ticinum		1 100							1 0.06
Rome					28 96.5	1 3.5			29 1.8
Aquileia					7 77.7		2 22.3		9 0.5
Siscia					18 100				18 1.1
Thessalonica					2 100				2 0.1
Heraclea					5 100				5 0.3
Constantinople					3 100				3 0.2
Nicomedia			3 42.8		4 57.8				7 0.4
Cyzicus			1 11.2		8 88.8				9 0.5
Antioch					1 100				1 0.06
Illegible					31 43.0			41 56.9	72 4.6
Imits									
Radiate	4 100								4 0.2
Trier				1 2.6	36 94.7	1 2.6			38 2.4
Lyons					32 94.1	2 5.8			34 2.2
Rome					1 100				1 0.06
Illegible					11 64.7	10 35.3			17 1.1
Total	6 0.3	1 0.06	6 0.3	1 0.06	1191 76.1	149 9.5	167 10.7	44 2.8	1565 99.6

TABLE B
Diameters A.D. 330-5

	17 mm	16 mm	15 mm	14 mm	13 mm	12 mm
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	Ni. %
Mint						
Trier	35 5.4	352 52.4	274 40.8	11 1.6	— —	— —
Lyons	2 0.9	78 36.1	118 54.6	17 7.9	1 0.5	— —
Arles	50 43.1	61 52.5	5 4.3	— —	— —	— —
Imitations	— —	4 5.0	12 15.2	32 40.5	25 31.6	6 7.6

1 fragment not listed.

TABLE C
Diameters A.D. 335-41

	17 mm	16 mm	15 mm	14 mm	13 mm	12 mm
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
Mint						
Trier	61 0.4	— —	54 21.1	171 66.8	30 11.7	— —
Lyons	— —	— —	8 24.2	23 70.0	2 6.0	— —
Arles	— —	4 22.2	12 66.6	2 11.1	— —	— —
Imitations	— —	— —	1 11.1	2 22.2	3 33.3	3 33.3

TABLE D
Officina distribution 330–5

Type	Trier						Lyon						Arles					
	<i>P</i> No.	%	<i>S</i> No.	%	?	No.	<i>P</i> No.	%	<i>S</i> No.	%	?	No.	<i>P</i> No.	%	<i>S</i> No.	%	?	No.
Gloria Exercitus	114	(16.9)	116	(17.2)	6	(0.9)	85	(39.3)	17	(7.9)	1	(0.4)	50	(43.1)	28	(24.1)	5	(4.3)
Urbs Roma	112	(16.6)	111	(16.5)	8	(1.1)	51	(23.6)	9	(4.2)	3	(1.3)	6	(5.2)	17	(14.6)	0	—
Constantinopolis	109	(16.2)	83	(12.3)	13	(1.9)	47	(21.7)	3	(1.3)	0	—	6	(5.2)	0	—	4	(3.4)
Total	335	(50)	310	(46.1)	27	(4.0)	183	(84.7)	29	(13.4)	4	(1.8)	62	(53.4)	45	(38.8)	9	(7.7)

CATALOGUE

The following abbreviations are used for the names of the rulers:

C I	Constantine I	H	Helena
C II	Constantine II	Lic I	Licinius I
Cn	Constans	Lic II	Licinius II
Cp	<i>Constantinopolis</i>	T	Theodora
Cr	Crispus	Tet I	Tetricus I
Cs	Constantius II	VR	<i>Urbs Roma</i>
Del	Delmatius		

RADIATES

A.D. 271–4	COMES	AVG (1)		
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler		Total
1	V, 2 56–7	Tet I		1
A.D. 271–4	Illeg (1)			
2	—	Tet I		1
A.D. 271–85	BARBAROUS RADIATES	STANDING FEMALE FIGURE (4)		
3–6	—	Tet I		4

LONDON

A.D. 319	$\frac{9}{\text{PLN}}$	VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT PR (1)		
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	
7	154	C I	1	1

TRIER

A.D. 330-1	TRP GLORIA EXERCITVS (14)					
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	?	
8	518	C I	1	—	—	1
9-11	519	C I	2	—	1	3
1	2.54 g; 17 mm					
2	2.41 g; 17 mm					
3-6	3.31, 1.87, 1.12, 0.93 g; 15 mm 3; 1 frag.					
7	3.21 g; 17 mm					
8	2.98 g; 14 mm					
9-11	3.0, 2.84, 2.77 g; 16 mm 3					



6956C77

E

No.	RIC	Ruler	P	S	?	Total
12-18	520	C II	3	3	1	7
19-21	521	Cs	2	—	1	3
WOLF AND TWINS (11)						
22-32	522	VR	4	5	2	11
VICTORY ON PROW (18)						
33-50	523	Cp	8	4	6	18
A.D. 330-1 TRP· GLORIA EXERCITVS (75)						
51-9	525	C I	2	7	—	9
60-71	526	C I	12	—	—	12
72-106	527	C II	13	22	—	35
107-25	528	Cn	5	14	—	19
WOLF AND TWINS (67)						
126-92	529	VR	29	38	—	67
VICTORY ON PROW (60)						
193-252	530	Cp	34	26		60
A.D. 332-3 TR·P GLORIA EXERCITVS (63)						
253-69	537	C I	10	7		17
270-4	538	C I	5	—		5
275-302	539	C II	17	11		28
303-15	540	Cs	4	9		13
WOLF AND TWINS (30)						
316-45	542	VR	21	9		30
VICTORY ON PROW (30)						
346-75	543	Cp	13	17		30
12-18	2-87, 2-67, 2-25, 2-23, 2-21, 2-11, 1-79 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 4, 14 mm 1					
19-21	2-65, 2-35, 1-86 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 1					
22-32	3-09, 2-78, 2-64, 2-55, 2-48, 2-42, 2-34, 2-27, 2-20, 2-19, 2-16 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 7, 15 mm 3					
33-50	2-90, 2-86, 2-76, 2-76, 2-69, 2-63, 2-63, 2-62, 2-59, 2-55, 2-47, 2-37, 2-37, 2-27, 2-20, 2-19, 1-98, 1-90 g; 17 mm 2, 16 mm 15, 15 mm 1					
51-9	2-95, 2-89, 2-84, 2-70, 2-49, 2-30, 2-23, 2-15, 2-05 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 7					
60-71	2-72, 2-63, 2-55, 2-54, 2-49, 2-40, 2-39, 2-39, 2-35, 2-34, 2-26, 2-25 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 10					
72-106	3-30, 2-91, 2-77, 2-76, 2-75, 2-74, 2-72, 2-71, 2-71, 2-68, 2-62, 2-56, 2-55, 2-53, 2-51, 2-49, 2-49, 2-46, 2-43, 2-39, 2-39, 2-39, 2-36, 2-35, 2-29, 2-28, 2-28, 2-26, 2-21, 2-18, 2-18, 2-17, 2-13, 2-11, 1-86 g; 16 mm 11, 15 mm 24					
107-25	2-99, 2-89, 2-76, 2-74, 2-72, 2-57, 2-55, 2-53, 2-48, 2-45, 2-35, 2-31, 2-28, 2-28, 2-15, 2-12, 2-12, 2-09, 1-76 g; 16 mm 8, 15 mm 11					
126-92	3-02, 2-96, 2-87, 2-86, 2-83, 2-83, 2-81, 2-80, 2-80, 2-72, 2-69, 2-68, 2-65, 2-63, 2-63, 2-62, 2-62, 2-61, 2-60, 2-57, 2-57, 2-56, 2-56, 2-54, 2-52, 2-51, 2-51, 2-51, 2-50, 2-50, 2-47, 2-45, 2-45, 2-43, 2-43, 2-43, 2-41, 2-41, 2-39, 2-38, 2-36, 2-36, 2-32, 2-31, 2-30, 2-29, 2-26, 2-25, 2-24, 2-23, 2-21, 2-20, 2-19, 2-19, 2-19, 2-19, 2-16, 2-16, 2-15, 2-15, 2-14, 2-11, 2-07, 2-05, 2-04, 2-00, 1-83 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 19, 15 mm 45, 14 mm 2					
193-252	3-16, 3-02, 2-95, 2-91, 2-89, 2-87, 2-86, 2-80, 2-79, 2-78, 2-78, 2-75, 2-74, 2-72, 2-71, 2-67, 2-66, 2-65, 2-65, 2-64, 2-64, 2-64, 2-62, 2-61, 2-54, 2-51, 2-49, 2-42, 2-41, 2-41, 2-40, 2-40, 2-39, 2-37, 2-35, 2-34, 2-33, 2-32, 2-31, 2-30, 2-28, 2-25, 2-23, 2-22, 2-22, 2-22, 2-21, 2-21, 2-18, 2-14, 2-13, 2-09, 2-09, 2-02, 2-01, 2-01, 2-00, 1-97, 1-96, 1-93 g; 16 mm 26, 15 mm 34					
253-69	2-67, 2-50, 2-49, 2-47, 2-32, 2-31, 2-28, 2-23, 2-18, 2-11, 2-09, 2-04, 1-94, 1-90, 1-84, 1-74, 1-60 g; 16 mm, 10, 15 mm 7					
270-4	2-71, 2-51, 2-35, 2-35, 2-29 g; 15 mm 5					
275-302	2-90, 2-82, 2-81, 2-77, 2-70, 2-67, 2-67, 2-63, 2-63, 2-62, 2-61, 2-60, 2-58, 2-57, 2-57, 2-56, 2-54, 2-45, 2-40, 2-39, 2-33, 2-20, 2-18, 2-17, 2-17, 2-06, 2-04, 2-03 g; 17 mm 3, 16 mm 16; 15 mm 9					
303-15	2-96, 2-64, 2-63, 2-59, 2-51, 2-50, 2-50, 2-47, 2-46, 2-32, 2-23, 2-20, 2-01 g; 16 mm 6, 15 mm 7					
316-45	2-78, 2-77, 2-76, 2-57, 2-56, 2-56, 2-56, 2-55, 2-52, 2-48, 2-43, 2-42, 2-40, 2-38, 2-38, 2-38, 2-34, 2-32, 2-32, 2-31, 2-29, 2-25, 2-22, 2-21, 2-21, 2-19, 2-16, 1-95, 1-87, 1-84, g, 16 mm 18, 15 mm 12					
346-75	2-93, 2-92, 2-84, 2-67, 2-67, 2-57, 2-48, 2-43, 2-42, 2-42, 2-41, 2-40, 2-39, 2-37, 2-36, 2-36, 2-35, 2-32, 2-26, 2-24, 2-24, 2-21, 2-20, 2-16, 2-14, 2-14, 2-13, 2-01, 1-94, 1-44 g; 16 mm 13, 15 mm 17					

THE WOODDEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

51

A.D. 332-3	TRP*	GLORIA EXERCITVS (35)					
No.	R/C	Ruler	P	S	?		Total
376-84	544	C I	6	3			9
385-401	545	C II	4	13			17
402-10	546	Cs	4	5			9
WOLF AND TWINS (40)							
411-50	547	VR	15	25			40
VICTORY ON PROW (24)							
451-74	548	Cp	17	7			24
A.D. 333-4	 TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (21)					
475-80	549	C I	4	2	—		6
481-5	550	C II	2	3	—		5
486-91	551	Cs	2	4	—		6
492-5	552	Cn	—	3	1		4
WOLF AND TWINS (43)							
496-538	553	VR	20	17	6		43
VICTORY ON PROW (36)							
539-74	554	Cp	13	18	5		36
A.D. 333-4	 TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (22)					
575-9	555	C I	5	—	—		5
580-91	556	C II	3	7	2		12
592-4	558	Cs	1	2	—		3
595-6	560	Cn	1	1	—		2
WOLF AND TWINS (38)							
597-634	561	VR	21	17			38
VICTORY ON PROW (29)							
635-63	563	Cp	23	6			29
376-84	2-78, 2-58, 2-50, 2-46, 2-41, 2-34, 2-32, 2-13, 1-93 g; 16 mm 4, 15 mm 5						
385-401	3-35, 2-95, 2-66, 2-63, 2-60, 2-51, 2-49, 2-44, 2-44, 2-41, 2-40, 2-40, 2-31, 2-19, 2-17, 2-10, 1-94 g; 17 mm 1; 16 mm 13, 15 mm 3						
402-10	2-80, 2-67, 2-67, 2-66, 2-42, 2-40, 2-38, 2-05, 1-90 g; 16 mm 9						
411-50	3-07, 2-89, 2-87, 2-85, 2-76, 2-75, 2-68, 2-65, 2-60, 2-56, 2-51, 2-50, 2-50, 2-46, 2-45, 2-44, 2-44, 2-44, 2-43, 2-43, 2-43, 2-42, 2-36, 2-32, 2-32, 2-30, 2-27, 2-26, 2-25, 2-25, 2-23, 2-14, 2-11, 2-10, 2-09, 2-00, 1-96, 1-86, 1-74, 1-06 (broken) g; 17 mm 2; 16 mm 27; 15 mm 8; 14 mm 3						
451-74	3-95, 3-48, 2-92, 2-78, 2-72, 2-71, 2-66, 2-65, 2-58, 2-52, 2-49, 2-46, 2-45, 2-40, 2-39, 2-38, 2-38, 2-38, 2-30, 2-24, 2-09, 1-93, 1-88 g; 17 mm 3; 16 mm 18; 15 mm 3						
475-80	3-02, 2-51, 2-47, 2-30, 2-12, 1-85 g; 16 mm 5, 15 mm 1						
481-5	2-83, 2-54, 2-26, 2-06, 1-90 g; 17 mm 2, 16 mm 2, 15 mm 1						
486-91	3-31, 2-63, 2-06, 1-78, 1-63, 1-61 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 2, 15 mm 3						
492-5	3-01, 2-63, 2-29, 2-21 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 2.						
496-538	3-31, 3-23, 3-06, 2-86, 2-85, 2-78, 2-76, 2-71, 2-71, 2-69, 2-66, 2-63, 2-62, 2-61, 2-57, 2-55, 2-52, 2-52, 2-50, 2-49, 2-47, 2-47, 2-44, 2-43, 2-43, 2-42, 2-38, 2-33, 2-32, 2-30, 2-24, 2-22, 2-22, 2-22, 2-14, 2-11, 2-07, 2-06, 2-06, 2-03, 1-95, 1-95, 1-85 g; 17 mm 3, 16 mm 25, 15 mm 14, 14 mm 1						
539-74	3-09, 3-01, 2-97, 2-89, 2-87, 2-86, 2-78, 2-72, 2-68, 2-60, 2-58, 2-51, 2-50, 2-47, 2-41, 2-41, 2-31, 2-29, 2-29, 2-26, 2-25, 2-23, 2-18, 2-18, 2-14, 2-11, 2-11, 2-09, 2-09, 2-08, 2-02, 2-01, 2-00, 1-96, 1-91, 1-84 g; 17 mm 6; 16 mm 25, 15 mm 5						
575-9	2-54, 2-26, 2-25, 2-22, 2-00 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 3						
580-91	3-46, 3-02, 2-79, 2-68, 2-50, 2-49, 2-49, 2-44, 2-39, 2-28, 2-24, 1-83 g; 16 mm 8, 15 mm 3, 14 mm 1						
592-4	Off. S not in R/C; 3-14, 2-71, 2-18 g; 16 mm 2; 15 mm 1						
595-6	2-52, 2-46, 16 mm 2						
597-634	3-49, 2-93, 2-93, 2-81, 2-76, 2-71, 2-71, 2-70, 2-66, 2-64, 2-64, 2-62, 2-62, 2-57, 2-55, 2-54, 2-53, 2-51, 2-49, 2-47, 2-41, 2-38, 2-34, 2-33, 2-31, 2-29, 2-29, 2-27, 2-18, 2-17, 2-15, 2-12, 2-08, 2-08, 2-05, 2-01, 1-96, 1-95 g; 17 mm 6, 16 mm 22, 15 mm 10						
635-63	2-96, 2-93, 2-92, 2-81, 2-65, 2-65, 2-62, 2-61, 2-59, 2-57, 2-52, 2-51, 2-50, 2-50, 2-47, 2-42, 2-39, 2-36, 2-33, 2-31, 2-22, 2-16, 2-13, 2-08, 1-97, 1-97, 1-87, 1-86, 1-80 g; 17 mm 4, 16 mm 13, 15 mm 11, 14 mm 1						

A.D. 330-5		$\frac{x}{TRP}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (6)				
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	?	Total	
664-8	—	C II	5	—		5	
669	—	Cn	1	—		1	
WOLF AND TWINS (2)							
670-1	—	VR	2	—		2	
A.D. 330-5		UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK	GLORIA EXERCITVS (8)				
672	—	C II	1	—	—	2	
673-8	—	Cs	—	5	1	5	
679	—	Cn	—	—	1	1	
A.D. 335-7		TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (23)				
680-2	—	C I	2	—	1	3	
683-9	586	C II	—	1	6	7	
690-5	—	Cs	2	1	3	6	
696	587	Del	1	—	—	1	
697-702	—	Cn	1	—	5	6	
A.D. 335-7		TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (76)				
703-6	590	C I	4	—	—	4	
707-57	591	C II	25	26	—	51	
758-69	592	Cs	4	8	—	12	
770-6	593	Cn	2	5	—	7	
777-8	594	Del	—	2	—	2	
A.D. 335-7		TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)				
779	—	C I	—	1	—	1	
780	—	?	1	—	—	1	
A.D. 335-7		✓TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)				
781	—	Cn	—	1	—	1	
A.D. 337-41		$\frac{+}{TRP}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)				
		LRBC					
782-4	108	Cs	2	1	—	3	
664-8	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. 2-64, 2-53, 2-48, 2-00, 1-89 g, 16 mm 3, 15 mm 2						
669	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANS NOB CAES. 2-11 g, 15 mm						
670-1	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA 2-44, 2-06 g; 16 mm 2						
672	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. 2-46 g; 16 mm						
673-8	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. 3-38, 2-66, 2-40, 2-39, 2-23, 1-88 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 4						
679	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANS NOB C. 2-66 g; 16 mm						
680-2	<i>LRBC</i> 87, 176, 1-54, 1-48 g; 14 mm 3						
683-9	1-88, 1-87, 1-87, 1-63, 1-55, 1-53, 1-20 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 5, 13 mm 1						
690-5	<i>LRBC</i> 89, 2-18, 1-83, 1-79, 1-60, 1-39, 1-25 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 5						
696	1-80 g; 14 mm						
697-702	<i>LRBC</i> 90, 1-94, 1-93, 1-63, 1-56, 1-40, 1-00 (broken), 14 mm 5, 13 mm 1						
703-6	1-79, 1-67, 1-67, 1-51 g; 14 mm 3, 13 mm 1						
707-57	2-37, 2-20, 2-10, 2-08, 2-06, 2-05, 2-04, 2-03, 1-98, 1-96, 1-88, 1-86, 1-84, 1-83, 1-83, 1-81, 1-79, 1-78, 1-74, 1-72, 1-71, 1-69, 1-69, 1-68, 1-67, 1-67, 1-63, 1-62, 1-60, 1-59, 1-56, 1-54, 1-52, 1-52, 1-52, 1-51, 1-51, 1-51, 1-50, 1-49, 1-48, 1-45, 1-43, 1-41, 1-41, 1-41, 1-36, 1-36, 1-31, 1-16, 1-15 g; 15 mm 20; 14 mm 24; 13 mm 7						
758-69	1-94, 1-89, 1-87, 1-79, 1-78, 1-78, 1-76, 1-74, 1-70, 1-65, 1-60, 1-28 g; 15 mm 3, 14 mm 7; 13 mm 2						
770-6	2-26, 1-83, 1-71, 1-57, 1-56, 1-51, 1-42; 15 mm 4, 14 mm 2						
777-8	1-79, 1-63 g; 15 mm 1, 13 mm 1						
779	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. 1-91 g; 14 mm						
780	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CO— 1-73 g, 15 mm						
781	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANS NOB CAES. 1-75 g; 15 mm						
782-4	2-00, 1-79, 1-62 g; 14 mm 3						

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

53

PIETAS ROMANA (4)						Total
No.	LRBC	Ruler	P	S	?	
785-8	105	T	4	—	—	4
A.D. 337-41 · TRP · GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)						
789-90	108	Cs	2	—		2
791	110	Cn	—	1		1
PAX PVBLICA (29)						
792-820	112	H	17	12		29
PIETAS ROMANA (22)						
821-42	113	T	10	12		22
A.D. 337-41 TRP GLORIA EXERCITVS (7)						
843-7	—	Cs	3	1	1	5
848-9	—	Cn	—	1	1	2
QUADRIGA (3)						
850-2	114	C I	2	1		3
VIRTVS AVGG NN (1)						
853	116	Cs	1	—		1
PAX PVBLICA (8)						
854-61	119	H	5	3		8
PIETAS ROMANA (14)						
862-75	120	T	7	3	4	14
A.D. 337-41 TRP GLORIA EXERCITVS (28)						
876-8	124	C II	1	2	—	3
879-900	126	Cs	7	15	—	22
901-3	127	Cn	2	1	—	3
PAX PVBLICA (11)						
904-14	128	H	8	3	—	11
PIETAS ROMANA (15)						
915-29	129	T	1	14	—	15
785-8	2-09, 2-06, 1-88, 1-53; 14 mm 3					
789-90	1-60, 1-47, 1-27 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 2					
791	1-60 g; 14 mm					
792-820	2-02, 1-96, 1-95, 1-89, 1-82, 1-82, 1-79, 1-78, 1-77, 1-77, 1-74, 1-73, 1-71, 1-70, 1-65, 1-65, 1-60, 1-59, 1-58, 1-54, 1-51, 1-45, 1-44, 1-43, 1-43, 1-39, 1-34, 1-32, 1-28 g; 15 mm 2, 14 mm 25, 13 mm 2					
821-42	2-19, 2-03, 1-94, 1-90, 1-84, 1-81, 1-80, 1-77, 1-77, 1-74, 1-69, 1-68, 1-66, 1-65, 1-60, 1-60, 1-49, 1-40, 1-37, 1-34, 1-34, 1-30 g; 15 mm 8, 14 mm 11, 13 mm 3					
843-7	Not in LRBC. Obv. FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG. 1-82, 1-73, 1-73, 1-65, 1-38 g; 14 mm 3, 13 mm 2					
848-9	Not in LRBC. Obv. FL IVL CONSTANS AVG. 2-20, 1-76 g; 14 mm 1, 13 mm 1					
850-2	2-10, 1-45, 1-17 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 1, 13 mm 1					
853	1-57 g; 14 mm					
854-61	2-07, 1-83, 1-70, 1-70, 1-68, 1-63, 1-50, 1-30 g; 15 mm 2, 14 mm 6					
862-75	2-10, 2-07, 1-84, 1-81, 1-79, 1-71, 1-68, 1-62, 1-61, 1-55, 1-45, 1-33, 1-33, 1-11; 17 mm 1, 15 mm 2, 14 mm 11					
876-8	1-74, 1-73, 1-62 g; 14 mm 2; 13 mm 1					
879-900	2-46, 2-12, 2-09, 2-00, 1-99, 1-92, 1-70, 1-68, 1-67, 1-64, 1-61, 1-61, 1-53, 1-52, 1-52, 1-51, 1-49, 1-48, 1-46, 1-43, 1-30, 1-29, 15 mm 2, 14 mm 16, 13 mm 4					
901-3	1-63, 1-50, 1-39 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 2					
904-14	1-80, 1-75, 1-74, 1-71, 1-70, 1-67, 1-56, 1-53, 1-47, 1-36, 1-23 g; 14 mm 9, 13 mm 2					
915-29	2-07, 1-95, 1-91, 1-73, 1-71, 1-64, 1-62, 1-58, 1-53, 1-47, 1-38, 1-35, 1-14, 1-12, 1-06 g; 14 mm 14, 13 mm 1					

A.D. 337-41	$\frac{M}{TRP}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)					
930	<i>LRBC</i> 133	Ruler Cn	P 1	S —	?		Total 1
A.D. 337-41	$\frac{C}{TRP}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)					
931	136	Cn	1	—			1
A.D. 337-41	$\cdot TRP$						
932	—	Cs	1	—			1
		UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK		335-41		GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)	
933-4	—	C I	—	—	2		2
935	—	Cs	—	—	1		1

LYONS

A.D. 322-3		$\frac{C R}{PLG}$	BEATA TRANQVILLITAS VOTIS XX (1)				1
		<i>RIC</i>		P			
936		182	C II	1			
A.D. 330-1		\overline{PLG}	GLORIA EXERCITVS (28)				3
				P	S	?	
937-9	236	C I		1	2	—	17
940-56	238	C II		15	1	1	8
957-64	240	Cs		8	—	—	
		VICTORY ON PROW (11)					
965-75	241	Cp		10	1	—	11
		WOLF AND TWINS (14)					
976-89	242	VR		14	—	—	14
A.D. 330-1		$\cdot PLG$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (35)				8
990-7	243	C I		6	2	—	24
998-1021	244	C II		22	2	—	3
1022-4	245	Cs		3	—	—	
		VICTORY ON PROW (18)					
1025-42	246	Cp		18	—	—	18
930	1·76; 15 mm						
931	It is doubtful whether the symbol on the flag is an ill-struck circle, a C or a G. Only the last is attested for this type in this period. <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANS AVG. 1·81 g; 14 mm						
932	Not in <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG. 1·41 g; 14 mm						
933-4	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. 1·55, 1·53 g; 14 mm 2						
935	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. 1·82 g; 14 mm						
936	3·36 g; 17 mm						
937-9	2·81, 2·35, 2·17 g; 16 mm 3						
940-56	2·90, 2·85, 2·73, 2·61, 2·60, 2·51, 2·51, 2·46, 2·44, 2·42, 2·35, 2·35, 2·27, 2·21, 2·17, 2·07, 1·81 g; 16 mm 11, 15 mm 4, 14 mm 2						
957-64	2·73, 2·47, 2·44, 2·41, 2·36, 2·29, 2·27, 2·16 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 6, 15 mm 1						
965-75	3·82, 2·56, 2·56, 2·50, 2·47, 2·44, 2·40, 2·31, 2·28, 2·08, 1·94 g; 16 mm 9; 15 mm 2						
976-89	2·69, 2·62, 2·58, 2·57, 2·55, 2·50, 2·48, 2·44, 2·40, 2·37, 2·35, 2·19, 2·10, 1·46 g; 16 mm 13, 15 mm 1						
990-7	2·74, 2·57, 2·57, 2·51, 2·34, 2·12, 2·09, 2·02 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 6						
998-1021	3·42, 2·90, 2·84, 2·83, 2·72, 2·49, 2·49, 2·43, 2·42, 2·41, 2·40, 2·36, 2·35, 2·33, 2·30, 2·26, 2·26, 2·22, 2·21, 2·18, 2·14, 2·13, 2·00, 1·85 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 20, 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1						
1022-4	2·61, 2·52, 2·10 g; 15 mm 3						
1025-42	2·88, 2·86, 2·81, 2·78, 2·68, 2·61, 2·53, 2·51, 2·49, 2·48, 2·46, 2·38, 2·36, 2·34, 2·33, 2·32, 2·15 2·09 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 16, 14 mm 1						

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

55

WOLF AND TWINS (21)						Total
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	?	
1043-63	247	VR	16	5		21
A.D. 332 ∩PLG GLORIA EXERCITVS (4)						
1064	248	C I	1	—		1
1065-7	249	C II	3	—		3
VICTORY ON PROW (2)						
1068-9	251	Cp	2	—		2
WOLF AND TWINS (1)						
1070	252	VR	1	—		1
A.D. 332 ∩PLG GLORIA EXERCITVS (12)						
1071-8	254	C II	8	—		8
1079-82	255	Cs	4	—		4
VICTORY ON PROW (15)						
1083-97	256	Cp	13	2		15
WOLF AND TWINS (9)						
1098-1106	257	VR	9	—		9
A.D. 333-4 *PLG GLORIA EXERCITVS (21)						
1107	261	C I	1	—		1
1108-11	262	C I	—	4		4
1112-21	263	C II	5	5		10
1122-7	264	Cs	6	—		6
VICTORY ON PROW (4)						
1128-31	266	Cp	4	—		4
WOLF AND TWINS (15)						
1132-46	267	VR	11	4		15
A.D. 333-4 ∩PLG GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)						
1147-8	268	C II	1	1		
A.D. 330-5 ∩PLG GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)						
1149	—	C II	1	—		1
1043-63	2·86, 2·78, 2·76, 2·76, 2·67, 2·66, 2·62, 2·58, 2·55, 2·51, 2·51, 2·41, 2·38, 2·37, 2·35, 2·32, 2·32, 2·30, 2·20, 2·06, 1·78 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 12, 14 mm 8					
1064	2·31 g; 15 mm					
1065-7	2·90, 2·50, 2·39 g; 15 mm 3					
1068-9	2·90, 2·39 g; 15 mm 2					
1070	2·79 g; 15 mm					
1071-8	3·18, 2·94, 2·79, 2·66, 2·57, 2·51, 2·16, 1·96 g; 15 mm 7, 14 mm 1					
1079-82	3·00, 2·92, 2·74, 2·28; 15 mm 4					
1083-97	3·13, 2·87, 2·83, 2·77, 2·70, 2·66, 2·47, 2·47, 2·42, 2·26, 2·19, 2·15, 2·01, 1·98, 1·72 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 9, 15 mm 5					
1098-1106	2·71, 2·69, 2·57, 2·44, 2·40, 2·39, 2·36, 2·35, 2·34 g; 16 mm 3, 15 mm 6					
1107	2·64; 16 mm					
1108-11	2·64, 2·53, 2·52, 2·49 g; 16 mm 4					
1112-21	2·76, 2·65, 2·63, 2·56, 2·53, 2·41, 2·35, 2·23, 2·11, 2·07 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 8					
1122-7	2·70, 2·62, 2·49, 2·45, 2·29, 1·64 g; 15 mm 5, 14 mm 1					
1128-31	2·64, 2·48, 2·15, 2·06 g; 16 mm 3, 15 mm 1					
1132-46	2·98, 2·85, 2·78, 2·62, 2·53, 2·47, 2·39, 2·38, 2·36, 2·33, 2·25, 2·25, 2·22, 2·05, 2·01 g; 16 mm 3, 15 mm 11, 14 mm 1					
1147-8	Off. P not in <i>RIC</i> . 2·80, 2·63 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 1					
1149	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. 2·57 g; 16 mm					

A.D. 330-5		UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK			VICTORY ON PROW (3)	Total
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler Cp	P	S	?	
1150-2	—	—	—	—	3	3
A.D. 335		PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)			
1153	—	C I	1	—	—	1
1154	—	Cs	1	—	—	1
A.D. 336		✓PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)			
1155	276	C II	1	—	—	1
		*PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (5)			
1156	280	C I	1	—	—	1
1157-9	281	C II	3	—	—	3
1160	282	Cs	—	1	—	1
		✂PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (11)			
1161-3	285	C I	1	2	—	3
1164-9	286	C II	2	4	—	6
1170-1	287	Cs	1	1	—	2
A.D. 337-41		[*] PLG	AETERNA PIETAS (1)			
		<i>LRBC</i>	Ruler	P	S	
1172	238	C I	1	—	—	1
		GLORIA EXERCITVS 12)				
		<i>LRBC</i>	Ruler	P	S	?
1173-5	—	C I	2	—	1	3
1176-9	240	C II	1	2	1	4
1180	241	C II	—	1	—	1
1181-4	242	Cs	—	4	—	4
		^I PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)			
1185	253	Cn	—	1	—	1

ARLES

A.D. 330		PCONST	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)			
		<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	
1186	342	Cs	1	—	—	1
		WOLF AND TWINS (2)				
1187-8	343	VR	—	2	—	2
1150-2	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINOPOLIS. 2·54, 1·93, 1·80 g; 16 mm 3					
1153	<i>LRBC</i> 222, 1·72 g; 14 mm					
1154	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C. 1·78 g; 15 mm					
1155	1·56 g; 14 mm					
1156	1·63 g; 15 mm					
1157-9	1·77, 1·70, 1·40 g; 15 mm 2, 14 mm 1					
1160	1·94 g; 14 mm					
1161-3	Off. S not in <i>RIC</i> . 1·77, 1·62, 1·59 g; 14 mm 3					
1164-9	1·82, 1·71, 1·67, 1·57, 1·53, 1·38 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 4, 13 mm 1					
1170-1	1·78, 1·46 g; 15 mm 2					
1172	1·42 g; 14 mm					
1173-5	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. 2·14, 1·72, 1·52 g; 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1					
1176-9	1·79, 1·74, 1·72, 1·68 g; 14 mm 4					
1180	1·91; 15 mm					
1181-4	1·87, 1·55, 1·51, 1·50 g; 14 mm 4					
1185	1·37 g; 14 mm					
1186	Off. P not in <i>RIC</i> . 1·89 g; 16 mm					
1187-8	2·69, 1·96 g; 17 mm 1; 16 mm 1					

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

57

A.D. 330-1	* PCONST		GLORIA EXERCITVS (14)			
No.	RIC	Ruler	P	S	?	Total
1189-93	345	C I	5	—	—	5
1194-8	346	C II	—	5	—	5
1199-1202	348	Cs	—	3	1	4
WOLF AND TWINS (1)						
1203	351	VR	—	1	—	1
VICTORY ON PROW (3)						
1204-6	352	Cp	3	—	—	3
A.D. 332-3	‡ PCONST		GLORIA EXERCITVS (22)			
1207-15	358	C I	9	—	—	9
1216-24	359	C II	5	4	—	9
1225-8	360	Cs	—	4	—	4
WOLF AND TWINS (7)						
1229-30	362	VR	—	2	—	2
1231-5	368	VR	—	5	—	5
VICTORY ON PROW (2)						
1236-7	369	Cp	2	—	—	2
A.D. 333	⌚ PCONST		GLORIA EXERCITVS (17)			
1238-49	370	C I	9	2	1	12
1250-4	371	C II	5	—	—	5
WOLF AND TWINS (5)						
1255-9	373	VR	3	2	—	5
A.D. 333-4	⌚ PCONST		GLORIA EXERCITVS (22)			
1260-72	375	C I	9	4	—	13
1273-7	376	C II	3	2	—	5
1278-80	377	Cs	—	—	3	3
1281	378	Cn	1	—	—	1
WOLF AND TWINS (6)						
1282-7	379	VR	2	4	—	6
1189-93	2-68, 2-51, 2-43, 2-18, 2-18 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 4					
1194-8	2-56, 2-52, 2-38, 2-33, 2-13 g; 16 mm 5					
1199-1202	2-90, 2-62, 2-43, 2-41 g; 16 mm 3, 15 mm 1					
1203	Mint-mark * PCONST. 2-47 g; 16 mm					
1204-6	2-12, 2-07, 1-99 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1, 15 mm 1					
1207-15	2-83, 2-75, 2-66, 2-61, 2-53, 2-33, 2-21, 2-07, 2-06 g; 17 mm 3, 16 mm 6					
1216-24	2-86, 2-83, 2-47, 2-36, 2-31, 2-29, 2-20, 2-18, 2-10 g; 17 mm 4, 16 mm 5					
1225-8	2-89, 2-51, 2-27, 2-25 g; 17 mm 4					
1229-30	2-39, 1-72 g; 16 mm 2					
1231-5	2-92, 2-78, 2-67, 2-40, 2-27 g; 17 mm 4, 16 mm 1					
1236-7	2-90, 2-64 g; 17 mm 2					
1238-49	3-85, 2-81, 2-64, 2-56, 2-51, 2-50, 2-46, 2-44, 2-38, 2-35, 2-28, 2-20 g; 17 mm 8; 16 mm 3, 15 mm 1					
1250-4	2-53, 2-32, 2-27, 2-16, 2-02 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 2, 15 mm 2					
1255-9	2-79, 2-52, 2-29, 2-28, 2-21 g; 18 mm 2, 17 mm 2, 16 mm 1					
1260-72	3-62, 3-02, 2-78, 2-65, 2-58, 2-52, 2-46, 2-44, 2-41, 2-40, 2-38, 2-00, 1-98 g; 17 mm 9, 16 mm 4					
1273-7	2-65, 2-53, 2-49, 2-18, 1-97 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 4					
1278-80	2-79, 2-50, 2-08 g; 17 mm 2, 16 mm 1					
1281	2-30, 16 mm					
1282-7	2-57, 2-53, 2-46, 2-31, 2-29, 2-29 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 4, 15 mm 1					

VICTORY ON PROW (2)						Total
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	?	
1288-9	380	Cp	—	—	2	2
VICTORY ON PROW (1)						Total
A.D.	$\frac{P}{\text{PCONST}}$					
1290	386	Cp	1	—	—	1
GLORIA EXERCITVS (5)						Total
A.D.	$\frac{P}{\text{PCONST}}$					
1291-2	387	C I	1	1	—	2
1293	389	Cs	—	1	—	1
1294-5	390	Cn	—	2	—	2
WOLF AND TWINS (1)						Total
A.D.						
1296	392	VR	1	—	—	1
VICTORY ON PROW (2)						Total
A.D.						
1297-8	393	Cp	—	—	2	2
WOLF AND TWINS (1)						Total
A.D.	<i>PCONST.</i>					
1299	—	VR	—	1	—	1
GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)						Total
A.D.	UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK					
1300-1	—	C I	2	—	—	2
GLORIA EXERCITVS (6)						Total
A.D.	$\frac{P}{\text{PCONST}}$					
1302-3	394	C I	—	—	2	2
1304-5	395	C II	2	—	—	2
1306-7	397	Cn	—	1	?	2
WOLF AND TWINS (4)						Total
A.D.						
1308-11	400	VR	—	3	1	4
VICTORY ON PROW (2)						Total
A.D.						
1312-13	401	Cp	2	—	—	2
GLORIA EXERCITVS (6)						Total
A.D.	$\frac{O}{\text{PCONST}}$					
1314-17	412	C I	2	—	2	4
1318	—	C II	—	—	1	1
1319	—	Del	—	—	1	1
1288-9	2.44, 2.40 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1					
1290	2.40 g, 16 mm					
1291-2	2.80, 2.33 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1					
1293	2.47 g; 17 mm					
1294-5	2.49, 2.08 g; 17 mm 2					
1296	2.47 g; 17 mm					
1297-8	2.35, 2.24 g; 16 mm 2					
1299	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA. 2.43 g; 16 mm					
1300-1	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. Mark in field possibly *, 2.47, 1.87 g; 16 mm 2					
1302-3	2.21, 1.38 g; 16 mm					
1304-7	3.09, 1.79, 1.68, 1.67 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 3					
1308-11	2.03, 1.81, 1.68, 1.60 g; 15 mm 3					
1312-13	1.81, 1.52 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 1					
1314-17	1.94, 1.93, 1.88, 1.85 g; 15 mm 2, 14 mm 2					
1318	<i>LRBC</i> 411, 1.27 g, 15 mm ..					
1319	Not in <i>RIC</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> FL DELMATIVS NOB C. 1.54 g; 15 mm					

TICINUM

A.D. 314	$\frac{*}{PT.}$	SOLI INVICTO COMITI (1)						
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	P	S	T	Q	€	Total
1320	16	C I	1	—	—	—	—	1

ROME

A.D. 330	RFP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (4)							
1321	327	C I	1	—	—	—	—	1	
1322-3	328	C II	—	2	—	—	—	2	
1324	329	Cs	—	—	1	—	—	1	

WOLF AND TWINS (2)

1325-6	331	VR	—	—	—	2	—	2
--------	-----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

A.D. 330-1	RBP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (6)							
1327-8	335	C I	2	—	—	—	—	2	
1329-31	336	C II	—	3	—	—	—	3	
1332	337	Cs	—	—	1	—	—	1	

VICTORY ON PROW (2)

1333-4	339	Cp	—	—	—	—	2	2
--------	-----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

A.D. 333-5	\overline{RXP}	GLORIA EXERCITVS (9)						
1335-7	350	C I	3	—	—	—	—	3
1338-42	351	C II	—	5	—	—	—	5
1343	352	Cs	—	—	1	—	—	1

WOLF AND TWINS (3)

1344-6	354	VR	—	—	—	3	—	3
--------	-----	----	---	---	---	---	---	---

VICTORY ON PROW (1)

No.	RIC	Ruler	P	S	T	Q	€	?	Total
1347	355	Cp	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

A.D. 335	R*P	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							Total
1348	363	C I	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

A.D. 335-7	R*P	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							Total
1349	384	Cn	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

1320	2.29 g; 18 mm
1321	2.48 g; 17 mm
1322-3	2.69, 2.68 g; 17 mm 2
1324	2.66; 17 mm
1325-6	2.60, 2.32, 17 mm 2
1327-8	2.45, 2.30 g; 17 mm 2
1329-31	2.55, 2.16, 2.07 g; 17 mm 3
1332	3.12 g; 17 mm
1333-4	2.52, 1.98 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1
1335-7	2.50, 2.30, 1.84 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 1
1338-42	2.51, 2.51, 2.19, 2.13, 1.90 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 4
1343	2.47 g, 16 mm
1344-6	2.64, 2.48, 2.46 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 2
1347	2.35 g; 16 mm
1348	2.05 g; 17 mm
1349	1.50; 14 mm

AQVILEIA

A.D. 334-5	$\overline{\text{AQP}}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)					Total
No.	R/C	Ruler	P	S			
1350-1	118	C I	1	1			2
1352	119	C II	—	1			1
A.D. 334-5	$\frac{+}{\text{AQP}}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS(1)					
1353	126	Cs	1	—			1
A.D. 334-5	$\frac{*}{\text{AQP}}$	VICTORY ON PROW (1)					
1354	129	Cp	—	1			1
A.D. 335	$\frac{\text{F}}{\text{AQP}}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)					
1355	131	C I	—	1			1
		WOLF AND TWINS (1)					
1356	136	VR	1	—			1
A.D. 337-41	$\frac{\text{Q}}{\text{AQP}}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)					
No.	LRBC	Ruler	P	S			
1357	692	Cn	1	—			1
A.D. 337-41	$\frac{\text{††}}{\text{AQP}}$	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)					
1358	688a	Cn	—	1			1

SISCIA

A.D. 330-3	ASIS	GLORIA EXERCITVS (4)						
No.	R/C	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	Ε	
1359-60	219	C I	2	—	—	—	—	2
1361-2	220	C II	—	—	—	1	1	2
		WOLF AND TWINS (1)						
1363	222	VR	—	—	1	—	—	1
		VICTORY ON PROW (1)						
1364	224	Cp	—	1	—	—	—	1
A.D. 334-5	· ASIS ·	GLORIA EXERCITVS (9)						
1365-8	235	C I	3	—	—	—	1	4
1369-70	236	C II	—	—	—	—	2	2
1371-3	237	Cs	—	—	3	—	—	3
1350-1	2-92, 2-21 g; 16 mm 2							
1352	2-31 g; 16 mm							
1353	2-58 g; 16 mm							
1354	2-79 g; 16 mm							
1355	2-21 g; 16 mm							
1356	2-84 g; 16 mm							
1357	1-86 g; 15 mm							
1358	1-45 g; 15 mm							
1359-60	2-59, 2-52 g; 17 mm 2							
1361-2	2-48, 2-26 g; 17 mm 2							
1363	2-30 g; 16 mm							
1364	2-60 g; 17 mm							
1365-8	2-96, 2-48, 2-36, 2-29 g; 17 mm 4							
1369-70	2-69, 2-49 g; 17 mm 2							
1371-3	2-58, 2-51, 2-40 g; 17 mm							

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

61

WOLF AND TWINS (1)							Total
No.	<i>R/C</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	
1374	240	VR	—	—	1	—	1
VICTORY ON PROW (2)							
1375-6	241	Cp	—	2	—	—	

THESSALONICA

SMTSA GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							
A.D. 330-3							
1377	183	C I	1	—	—	—	1
VRBS ROMA (1)							
1378	187	VR	—	—	—	1	

HERACLEA

· SMNA WOLF AND TWINS (1)							
A.D. 330-3							
1379	119	VR	1	—	—	—	1
· SMHA · GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)							
A.D. 330-3							
1380	121	C I	1	—	—	—	1
1381	122	C II	—	—	1	—	1
· SMHA · VICTORY ON PROW (1)							
A.D. 330-3							
1382	133	Cp	—	—	—	1	1
· · SMHA · WOLF AND TWINS (1)							
A.D. 330-3							
1383	134	VR	—	—	—	1	1

CONSTANTINOPLE

A.D. 330-3 CONSA GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							
No.	<i>R/C</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ		
1384	59	C I	—	1	—		1
A.D. 333-5 CONSA · GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							
A.D. 333-5							
1385	73	C I	1	—	—		1
A.D. 333-5 CONSA · (sic) WOLF AND TWINS (1)							
A.D. 333-5							
1386	—	VR	1	—	—		1

NICOMEDIA

A.D. 321-4 $\frac{X}{II\Gamma}$ SMNA IOVI CONSERVATORI (3)							
No.	<i>R/C</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	
1387-8	44	Lic I	1	1	—	—	2
1389	49	Lic II	—	—	1	—	1

1374	3.12 g; 17 mm
1375-6	2.93, 2.53 g; 17 mm
1377	1.98 g; 16 mm
1378	2.46 g; 17 mm
1379	3.23 g; 17 mm
1380	2.98 g; 16 mm
1381	2.73 g; 17 mm
1382	2.88 g; 17 mm
1383	1.65 g; 17 mm
1384	2.83 g; 17 mm
1385	2.65 g; 17 mm
1386	Not in <i>R/C</i> or <i>LRBC</i> . <i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA, 2.10 g; 17 mm
1387-8	3.21, 2.88 g; 18 mm 2
1389	3.72 g; 18 mm

A.D. 330-5	SMNA	GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)							Total
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	Ε	ς	
1390-2	188	C I	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
VICTORY ON PROW (1)									
1393	196	Cp	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

CYZICUS

A.D. 321-4	$\frac{X}{III}$ SMKA	IOVI CONSERVATORI (1)							
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ			
1394	17	Cr	1	—	—	—			1
A.D. 330-4	SMKA	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)							
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	Ε	ς	
1395	70	Cs	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
A.D. 330-4	SMKA	GLORIA EXERCITVS (5)							
1396	99	C I	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1397-8	80	C II	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1399-1400	84	Cs	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
VICTORY ON PROW (1)									
1401	93	Cp	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
A.D. 330-4	SMKA	VICTORY ON PROW (1)							
1402	107	Cp	—	1	—	—	—	—	1

ANTIOCH

A.D. 330-3	SMANA	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)										
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler	A	B	Γ	Δ	Ε	ς	Z	H	Θ	I
1403	87	C II	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK

A.D. 330-5	GLORIA EXERCITVS (10)										
No.	<i>RIC</i>	Ruler									
1404-5	—	C I									2
1406-10	—	C II									5
1411-13	—	Cs									3
WOLF AND TWINS (5)											
1414-18		VR									5
1390-2	2-84, 2-65, 2-15 g; 17 mm 2, 16 mm 1										
1393	2-11 g; 16 mm										
1394	3-10 g; 18 mm										
1395	2-67 g; 17 mm										
1396	2-69 g; 16 mm										
1397-8	2-17, 2-17 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1										
1399-1400	2-89, 2-16 g; 18 mm 1, 17 mm 1										
1401	2-71 g; 17 mm										
1402	2-71 g; 17 mm										
1403	2-46 g; 16 mm										
1404-5	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. 2-62, 2-59 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 1										
1406-10	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS IVN NOBC. 2-49, 2-33, 2-18, 2-00, 1-81 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 2, 15 mm 1, 14 mm 1										
1411-13	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOBC. 2-68, 2-46, 2-37 g; 16 mm 2; 15 mm 1										
1414-18	<i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA. 2-54, 2-19, 2-07, 1-88, 1-83 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 3.										

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

63

VICTORY ON PROW (6)			
No.	RIC	Ruler	Total
1419-24	—	Cp	6
	☉	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)	
1425	—	Cs	1
	☉	WOLF AND TWINS (1)	
1426	—	VR	1
	☉	VICTORY ON PROW (3)	
1427-9	—	Cp	3
	☉	WOLF AND TWINS (2)	
1430-1	—	VR	2
	☉	VICTORY ON PROW (3)	
1432-4	—	Cp	3

UNCERTAIN MINT-MARK 335-341

PAX PVBLICA (12)			
No.	LRBC	Ruler	Total
1435-46	—	H	12
		PIETAS ROMANA (7)	
1447-53	—	T	7
A.D. 335-7		GLORIA EXERCITVS (18)	
1454	—	C I	1
1455-63	—	C II	9
1464-7	—	Cs	4
1468-71	—	Cn	4
A.D. 337-41		GLORIA EXERCITVS (4)	
1472-5	—	Cs	4

IMITATIONS

TRIER MINT-MARKS

A.D. 326-30 [JTR CONSTANTINVS CAESAR (sic) (1)					
No.	Ruler	P	S	?	Total
1476	C II	—	—	1	1
1419-24	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINOPOLIS. 2·93, 2·55, 2·03, 1·96, 1·91, 1·78 g (broken); 17 mm 1, 16 mm 4				
1425	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOBC. 2·34 g; 17 mm				
1426	<i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA. 2·13; 17 mm				
1427-9	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINOPOLIS. 2·71, 2·34, 2·12 g; 17 mm 3				
1430-1	<i>Obv.</i> VRBS ROMA. 2·87, 2·66 g; 16 mm 2				
1432-4	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINOPOLIS. 2·43, 2·29, 2·10 g; 17 mm 1, 16 mm 2				
1435-46	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL HELENAE AVG. 2·33, 1·88, 1·78, 1·65, 1·64, 1·62, 1·59, 1·57, 1·54, 1·53, 1·44, 1·37 g; 15 mm 9, 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1				
1447-53	3·04, 1·99, 1·86, 1·61, 1·42, 1·34, 1·29 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 5, 13 mm 1				
1454	<i>Obv.</i> CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG. 1·84 g; 13 mm				
1455-63	CONSTANTINVS IVNNOBC. 1·88, 1·86, 1·84, 1·84, 1·74, 1·72, 1·70, 1·68, 1·21 g; 15 mm 3, 14 mm 4, 13 mm 2				
1464-7	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOBC. 1·95, 1·82, 1·69, 1·65, 14 mm 3, 13 mm 1				
1468-71	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANS NOB CAES. 1·67, 1·66, 1·61, 1·25 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1				
1472-5	<i>Obv.</i> FL IVL CONSTANTINVS AVG. 1·74, 1·55, 1·51, 1·36 g; 15 mm 2; 13 mm 2				
1476	<i>Obv.</i> No legend. 1·32 g; 14 mm				

A.D. 330-5	TRP	GLORIA EXERCITVS (11)				Total
No.	Ruler	P	S	?		
1477-80	C I	1	3	—		4
1481-6	C II	5	1	—		6
1487	?	1	—	—		1

WOLF AND TWINS (2)

		P	S		
1488-9	VR	1	1		2

VICTORY ON PROW (9)

		P	S	Q	?	
1490-7	Cp	4	1	1	2	8
1498	C I	—	1	—	—	1

A.D. 330-5 TR · P GLORIA EXERCITVS (3)

		P	S	?	
1499-1500	C I	1	1	—	2
1501	C II	1	—	—	1

WOLF AND TWINS (2)

1502-3	VR	—	2	—
--------	----	---	---	---

VICTORY ON PROW (7)

1504-10	Cp	3	4	—	7
---------	----	---	---	---	---

A.D. 330-5 TRP · GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)

1511-12	C II	1	1	—	2
A.D. 335-7	ⲭⲧⲩ (1)				
1513	Del	1	—	—	1

LYONS

A.D. 330-5	PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (5)				
1514-18	C II	5	—			5

WOLF AND TWINS (7)

1519-25	VR	7	—		7
---------	----	---	---	--	---

VICTORY ON PROW (8)

1526-33	Cp	8	—		8
---------	----	---	---	--	---

A.D. 330-5 · PLG · VICTORY ON PROW (1)

1534	Cp	1	—		1
------	----	---	---	--	---


PLG · GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)

1535	C II	1	—		1
------	------	---	---	--	---

1477-80	1·98, 1·73, 1·58, 1·33, 15 mm 3, 14 mm 1
1481-6	2·19, 1·70, 1·66, 1·57, 1·27, 1·13, 16 mm 1, 14 mm 4, 13 mm 1
1487	Caesar. 1·39 g; 13 mm
1488-9	1·40, 1·34; 14 mm 1, 13 mm 1
1490-7	1·98, 1·92, 1·61, 1·57, 1·34, 1·20, 1·08 (broken), 1·01 g; 16 mm 2, 15 mm 2, 14 mm 2, 13 mm 2
1498	1·55 g; 16 mm
1499-1500	1·59 g; 0·89 g; 14 mm 2
1501	1·65 g; 13 mm
1502-3	1·59, 1·26, 15 mm 1, 14 mm 1
1504-10	ⲭⲧⲩ 1, TRQ 1. 1·68, 1·62, 1·62, 1·59, 1·45, 1·24, 1·24 g; 15 mm 1, 14 mm 5, 13 mm 1
1511-12	1·75, 1·30; 14 mm 1, 13 mm 1
1513	ⲭⲧⲩ 1. 1·76; 15 mm
1514-18	1·62, 1·46, 1·41, 1·34, 1·22; 13 mm 5
1519-25	1·82, 1·51, 1·50, 1·27, 1·13, 1·08, 1·05; 15 mm 1; 14 mm 2; 13 mm 3, 12 mm 1
1526-33	2·11, 1·87, 1·41, 1·33, 1·24, 1·20, 1·07, 1·03 g; 16 mm 1, 15 mm 1, 14 mm 1, 13 mm 3, 12 mm 2
1534	1·40 g; 13 mm
1535	1·42 g; 13 mm

THE WOODEATON (OXFORDSHIRE) HOARD

65

A.D. 330-5	PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1)		
No.	Ruler	P	S	Total
1536	C II	1	—	1
	WOLF AND TWINS (1)			
1537	VR	1	—	1
	VICTORY ON PROW (5)			
1538-42	VR	5	—	5
A.D. 330-5	 PLG	VICTORY ON PROW (1)		
1543	Cp	1	—	1
A.D. 330-5	∪ PLG	WOLF AND TWINS (1)		
1544	VR	1	—	1
A.D. 330-5	∩ PLG	WOLF AND TWINS (1)		
1545	VR	1	—	1
A.D. 335-41	PLG	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2)		
1546	C II	1	—	1
1547	Cs	1	—	1
ROME				
A.D. 330-5	RFP	VRBS ROMA		
1548	VR	1	—	1
ILLEGIBLE				
A.D. 330-5	GLORIA EXERCITVS (4)			
No.	Ruler	P	S	?
1549-51	C II	—	—	3
1552	Cs	—	—	1
	WOLF AND TWINS (2)			
1553-5	VR	—	—	3
	VICTORY ON PROW (4)			
1556-9	Cp	—	—	4
A.D. 335-41	GLORIA EXERCITVS (6)			
1560-2	Cs	—	—	3
1563-5	?	—	—	3
1536	1.48 g; 15 mm			
1537	1.53 g; 14 mm			
1538-42	1.72, 1.49, 1.30, 1.23, 1.10 g; 14 mm 5			
1543	0.85 g; 12 mm			
1544	0.84 g; 15 mm			
1545	2.00 g; 15 mm			
1546	1.57 g; 14 mm			
1547	1.27 g; 14 mm			
1548	1.07 g; 13 mm			
1549-51	1.94, 1.69, 1.01 g; 14 mm 1, 13 mm 1, 12 mm 1			
1552	0.98 g; 14 mm			
1553-5	1.83, 1.44, 1.10 g; 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1			
1556-9	1.54, 1.28, 1.08, 0.50 g (frag.); 14 mm 2, 13 mm 1			
1560-2	1.74, 1.62, 1.33 g; 13 mm 1; 12 mm 2			
1563-5	1.86, 1.46, 1.10 g; 13 mm 2, 12 mm 1			

0956C77

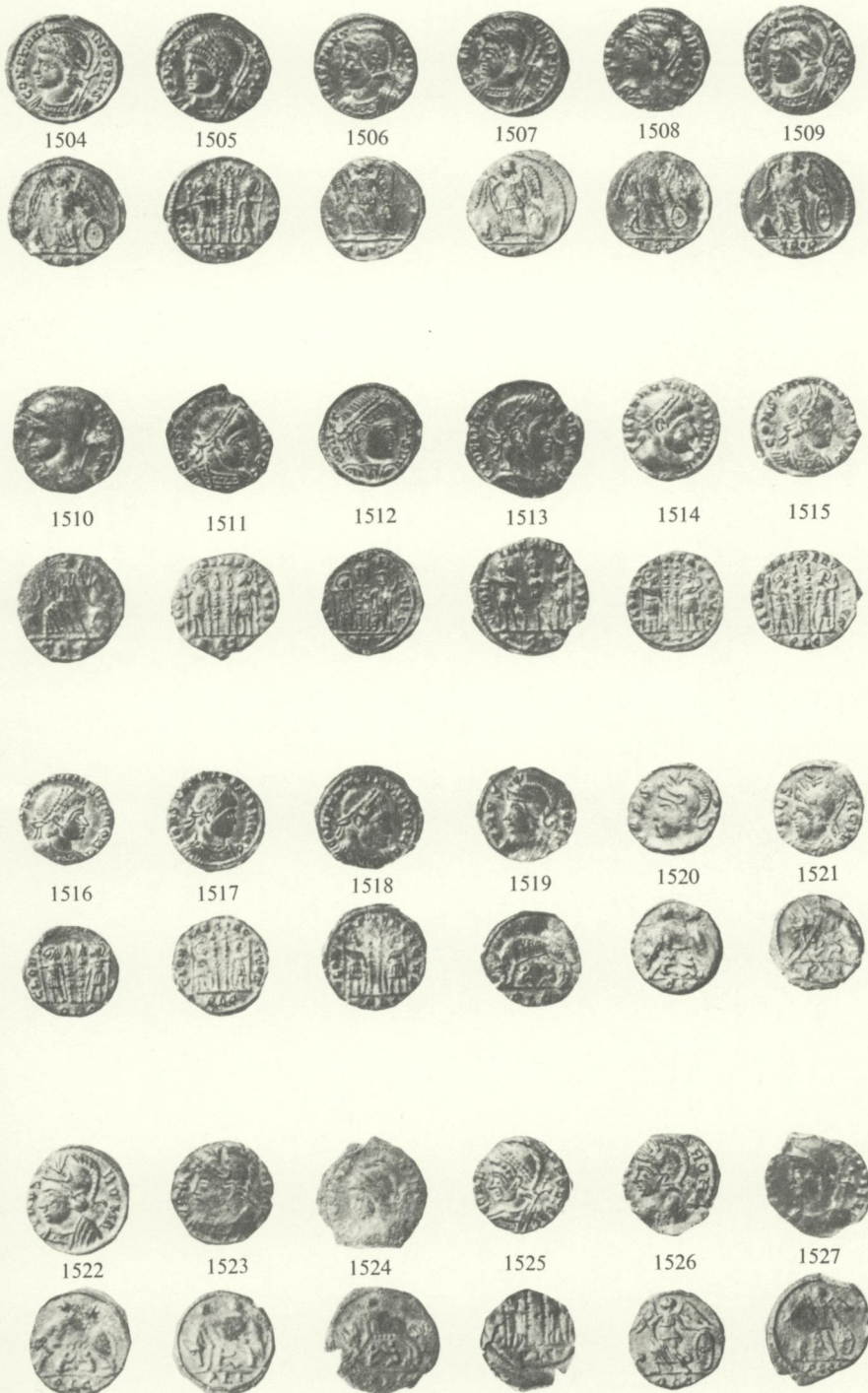
F



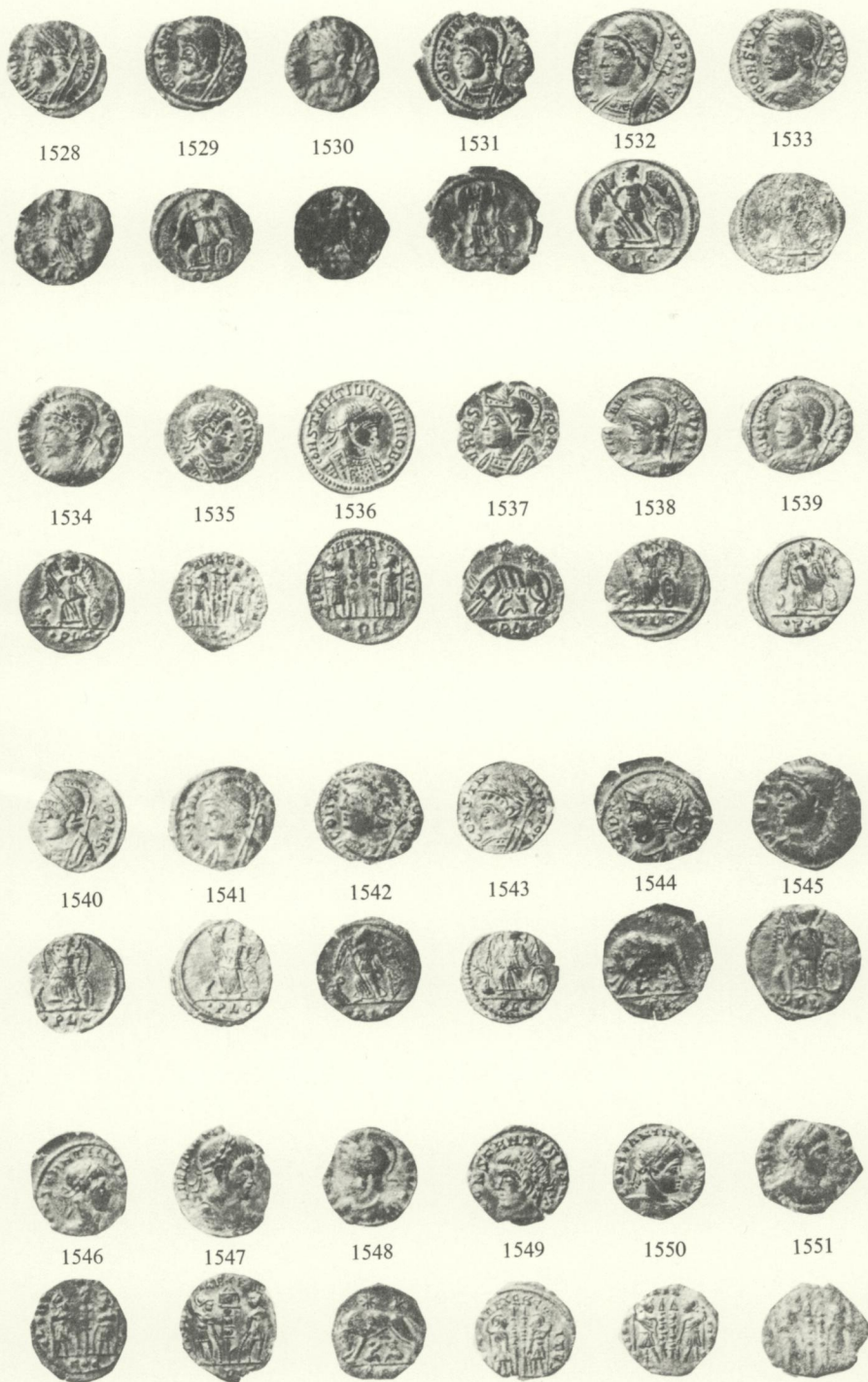
KING, WOODEATON HOARD (1)



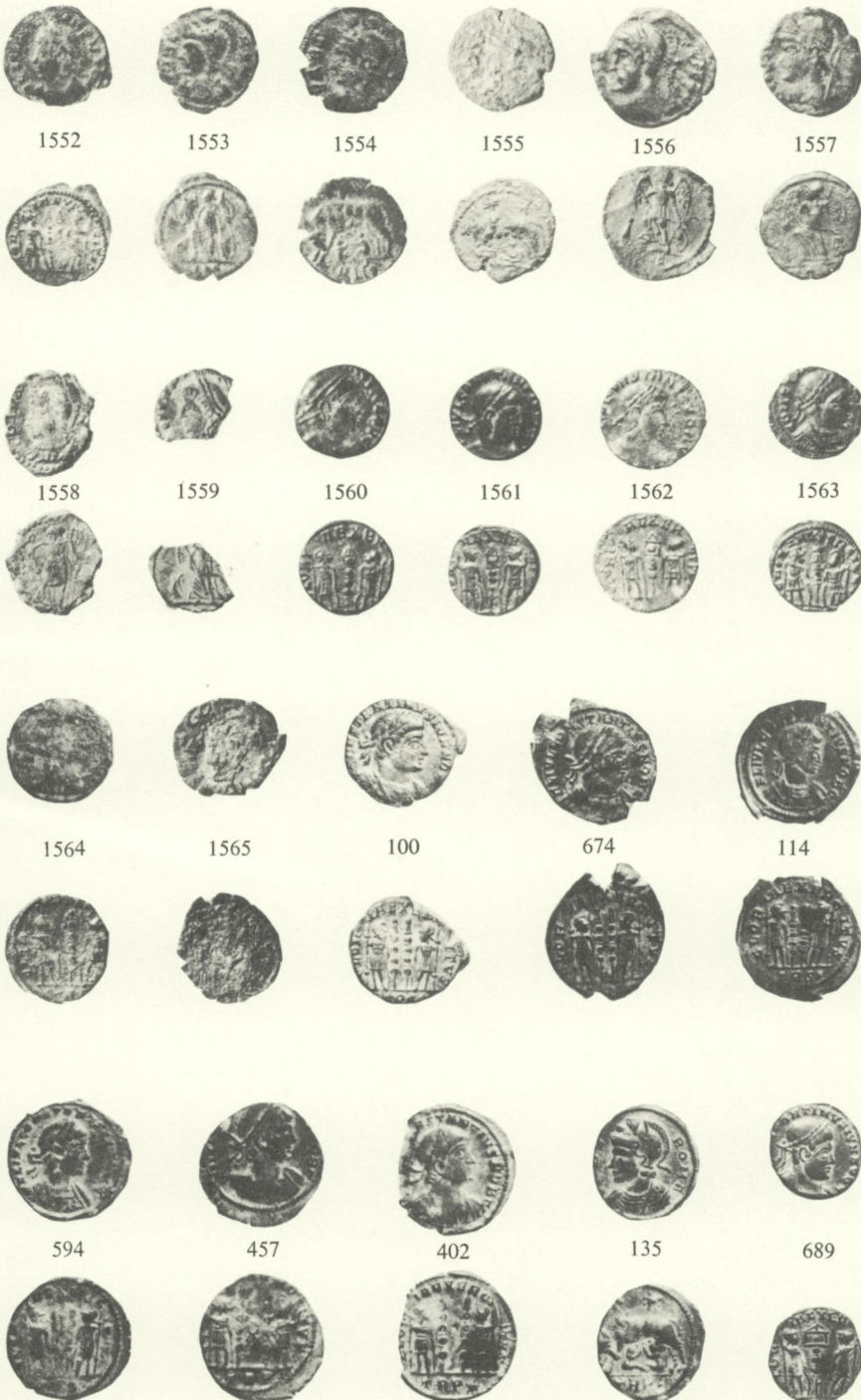
KING, WOODEATON HOARD (2)



KING, WOOD EATON HOARD (3)



KING, WOODEATON HOARD (4)



KING, WOODEATON HOARD (5)