

reign—or ten years more, that is, as many years as were wished for Augustus. The Milton coin, then, was minted either under Augustus or some one of his successors who reigned over twenty years, and that before A. D. 400. Before the close of the fourth century, *vows* ceased to appear on the coinage of Christian emperors, being viewed as dregs of paganism.

As the reigns of only six successors of Augustus exceeded twenty years each, the Milton copper bears the head of either Tiberius, Hadrian, Antonius Pius, Diocletian, Constantine, or Constantius II—if not that of Augustus himself. You could determine which particular monarch of the seven is thus represented if you were in the British Museum—for the image on the Milton piece is well preserved, and in that Museum you could compare it with contemporary portraits of all those seven emperors. Those portraits consist in photographs of well-preserved medals of those sovereigns enlarged to life-size.

How a Roman coin should have found its way across oceans, continents and ages, in order to be lost in Milton, is a mystery which defies conjecture. But I expect to learn that some foreign missionary who has been sent to the old world from Milton College, brought it home with him to his alma mater; but, after carrying his gift safely a long way, stumbled on her threshold, and so failed to enrich her cabinet with a curio, small to the eye, but great to the mind.

Mr. W. P. Clark, the owner of this antique, believing that "he who hath to him shall be given," has presented it to our Historical Society. Relic finder, go thou and do likewise!

Spanish Silver in Early Wisconsin

Some twenty years ago, Austin Birge, while digging in a mound at lower Prairie du Chien, came across some bits of bones and primitive pottery, and among them espied a larger silver coin than he had ever seen. Removing to Canyon City, Grant County, Oregon, he carried his find with him, but lately sent it back again, so that it has fallen into my hands, by favor of the