## *The coinage of housesteads: a numismatic study of the economy and chronology of a fort on Hadrian's wall*

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ABSTRACT

MARK EDWARD CURTEIS : "THE COINAGE OF HOUSESTEADS: A NUMISMATIC STUDY OF THE ECONOMY AND CHRONOLOGY OF A FORT ON HADRIAN'S WALL".

Commencing with a synopsis of previous research into the fort and a general history of the fort, vicus and constituent structures this thesis then examines the general problems associated with the study of coins. Histograms are produced from coin counts so that the general history of the fort and vicus can be re-examined. The following sections examine the economy and chonology of the fort and vicus at great depth. Starting with the problem of the garrison of the fort during th Antonine Wall period in which a new statistical method is developed for determining garrison size and type. This statistical method using counts of total coin value is then utilised on the problem of Severan pay levels and associated problems such as the probable presence of supplementary troops at Housesteads at this time. This leads into a discussion of what the soldiers did with their pay and the purpose of the vicus. A section on the late third century looks into the hypotheses of a possible abandonment of the fort under Carausius or a possible garrison reduction during this period time perhaps connected with the building of the 'chalet' barracks, the annona militaris and the proposed end of the vicus. The study ends with research into the fourth century in which the giving of military donatives is examined in relation to the garrison type on duty at Housesteads in the fourth century, the problems associated with Count Theodosius and Magnus Maximus and the possible date for the end of the fort. A catalogue of all traceable coins from Housesteads is included.

# THE COINAGE OF HOUSESTEADS: A NUMISMATIC STUDY OF THE ECONOMY AND CHRONOLOGY OF A FORT ON HADRIAN'S WALL



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CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

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DECLARATION

No material contained in this thesis has previously been submitted for a degree in this or in any other university.

## INTRODUCTION

Of the areas of the Roman military history of Britain which have been intensively studied, Hadrian's Wall in particular is pre emminent. A mixture of historical narrative and archaeological remains have been used to form a basic uniform history of the Wall. Unfortunately in arriving at such a history it has often been the case that archaeological information has been sought to fit the historical narrative not, as it sometimes would appear, producing similar evidence from an independent view point. As a result a model was constructed in which the chronology of Hadrian's Wall was divided into four main periods (Antonine, Severan, Constantinian and Theodosian) and certain historical events formed points in these periods around which archaeological evidence was attached. It should be noted that Theodosian is a non-dynastic term and refers to Count Theodosius not to the emperor of that name and as such should perhaps be more correctly termed Valentinianic. During the Antonine period it is thought that some sites on Hadrian's Wall were abandoned or held by legionaries during the occupation of the Antonine Wall, at the start of the Severan period the Wall was thought to have been destroyed by northern tribes following which the forts were rebuilt and campaigns were mounted north of the frontier. The Constantian period was similarly thought to have seen destruction of the forts and also severe garrison reductions, complete destruction of the Wall was envisaged in the Valentinianic period due to the Barbarian Conspiracy of 367-9 which was seen to have resulted in the abandonment of *vici* and the movement of the *vicani* into forts.

Coins provide as near to a random statistical base as we are likely to get as a representation of military activity, as more soldiers should lead to more coin losses as would a pay increase, fewer soldiers should lead to fewer coin losses and so on. Various statistical models are developed in the following chapters to try to provide evidence for or against the above ideas of chronology. Several other matters are considered as these are relevant to our interpretation of the coins such as the operation of the annona militaris and the giving of donatives.

We are fortunate that Housesteads, being a well explored fort, has a large coin list as the larger the data base the more accurate the results are likely to be. A small list can provide the odd coin that disrupts the general pattern. To provide as great a accuracy as possible it was essential to locate all coins traceable to Housesteads. Every possible location of the coins was searched, including the Black Gate Museum, Chesters Museum, Housesteads Museum, the Ancient Monuments Laboratory, South Shields Museum and Art Gallery, the Shipley Art Gallery, The Laing Art Gallery, the Museum of Antiquities in Newcastle and the departments of archaeology in Durham and Newcastle. The directors of excavations at Housesteads and authors of coin reports on the excavated coins were also contacted. These people include Mr Charles Daniels, Professor John Wilkes, Dr. D.J Smith, Dr. J.P.C Kent, Professor E. Birley, Professor A. Birley, Mr R. Birley and the Bosanquet family. Once located all the coins were carefully recatalogued. Every bibliographic reference to Housesteads from the very earliest recorded visit by an antiquarian to the latest published report was examined and any coins described in them recorded and checked against the surviving

coins. As a result the most accurate and complete catalogue was produced containing every coin from the earliest reference to the latest (as yet unpublished) excavated finds.

## PREVIOUS RESEARCH AT HOUSESTEADS

Housesteads has had a very long history of exploration stretching back over 250 years. Camden and Cotton only ventured as far east along the Wall as Carvoran in 1599 (Camden 1600, 718) this was because of danger from the Armstrongs of Housesteads, a notorious band of moss troopers. An account of Housesteads did however appear in the 1722 edition of Britannia following a visit by Robert Smith (Camden 1722, 1053). In the meantime the site had been visited by Bainbrigg in 1601 (Birley E. 1961, 179) and Chris Hunter described his visit to Housesteads in 1702 when he reports that a square, vaulted, building had been uncovered about 50 yards west of the fort (Hunter 1702). Presumably Hunter was here referring to the Mithraeum.

Gordon's visit in 1724 with Sir John Clerk saw the first reported 'excavation' of the site. They "caused the place to be dug where we were sitting amidst the ruinous streets of this famous Oppidum" (Gordon 1727, 76-77). This was shortly followed by a visit from Stukeley, with Roger Gale in 1725, who simply describes what he saw (Stukeley 1776, 60). Horsely, too, made a similar tour (Horsely 1732, 219-25) and gives a good description with accompanying engravings of the site. Brand was the last antiquarian of the old school to record a visit but gives few details (Brand 1789, 610).

The new era of scientific enquiry begins with John Hodgson, who besides analysing the remains in and around Housesteads, excavated the

western half of the south gate and also the steps on the north side of the principia (Hodgson 1922). Hodgson conducted several other seasons of excavation none of which he published. However Bosanquet examined Hodgson's note-books and has summarised his work (Bosanquet 1904). The location of the blocks within the fort can be seen in fig. 1.

1830. Block VIII, the south granary, was excavated along with the east side of the south gate.

1831. The excavation of the south gate continued and the hypocaust at the east end of block XV was excavated .

1833. The east gate, a tower to the north of it, and the west gate were examined.

The next attempt at excavation appears to have been the grand excavation programme initiated by Clayton in 1849/50.

1850. The west gate was partly excavated (Bruce 1851, 216).

1852. The south gate was cleared of rubbish and excavation was commenced on the north gate (Bruce 1853, 185-87).

1854. The south-west corner of the fort was cleared (Bruce 1867,193).

1855. The west wall and the buildings against it were cleared from the south-west angle to the west gate (Clayton 1855).

1856. The Knag Burn gateway was excavated (Clayton 1856).

1857. Hadrian's Wall was cleared between the Knag Burn gateway and the fort. The interior of the north wall of the fort was cleared along with the whole of the north gate (Bruce 1857,234).

1858. The barrack near the south gateway (block XII) was cleared of debris along with the praetorium (Bruce 1867, 188).

There is no record of any excavation for the next twenty-five years, Clayton's attention moving elsewhere along the Wall. But the discovery by a shepherd of an inscription dedicated to Mars Thincsus and the Alaisiagae (RIB 1593) brought his interest back to the site and further excavations were undertaken in 1884 to explore the remains of buildings below Chapel Hill(Bruce 1885, 152). Clayton discovered some of the buildings later explored by Robin Birley in 1960.

The next excavations at Housesteads were those undertaken by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in 1898 under the direction of Robert Carr Bosanquet (Bosanquet 1904). The principia was completely excavated along with the latrines and the great cistern by the south-east angle of the fort. Barrack blocks I, II, III, IV were partly excavated. Other buildings that were examined include the hospital (block IX), block XI, the commandant's house (block XII), block XV, block IV, and the late building to the north of blocks I and VIII.The walls and gates were re-examined along with the granaries (block VIII). Outside the fort the

well near the Knag Burn was excavated and the temple of Mithras was re-excavated.

In 1909 Gerald Simpson, while restoring the angle-towers, completely excavated the north-west angle-tower. The lime kiln to the west of the fort was also excavated (Simpson G. 1976). In 1911 Simpson re-excavated the buildings in the south-west angle of the fort as well as the angle-tower, cistern, latrine and sewer (Simpson F. 1976, 133-38). Simpson carried out further excavations in 1930 when he examined the north gateway of the fort (Birley E. 1961, 182).

Another series of large scale excavations was commenced by Eric Birley and John Charlton for the Durham University Excavation Committee in 1931, when the line of the Vallum was traced westwards from the Knag Burn by a series of trenches. In the vicus buildings I, II, IV and the east wall of vicus building III were uncovered. See fig. 2 for the relative positions of these buildings. Exploratory trenches were also made in the building projecting from the east guard chamber of the south gate and a long, oblong, building inside the south gate (Birley E. and Charlton 1932).

In 1932 the fort's ditches were located to the north of the east and west gates. Work on the vicus continued and buildings III and VIII were excavated while V-VII were given a cursory examination. The Vallum was studied where it was overlain by a terrace. Trial trenches were dug on Chapel Hill, near the Knag Burn, in the bath-house and the latrine sewer outlet (Birley E. and Charlton 1933)

The following year Eric Birley excavated the Vallum crossing and made a cursory examination of vicus buildings IX-XXI (Birley E. and Charlton 1934). The buildings thus excavated in 1933 were further examined in 1934 and more buildings (XXII-XXVII) located (Birley E. and Keeney 1935).

In 1936 the Knag Burn gateway was excavated and although the south and west gates of the fort wre not re-excavated the conclusions previously reached were reappraised (Birley E. 1937).

Excavation was interupted by the war but restarted in the autumn of 1945 when the broad foundation of Hadrian's Wall was revealed underlying the fort near its north wall. The position of turret 36b was located in its true position (Simpson G. 1976). The significance of this turret is decribed below (p. 16).

In 1955 Dr. D. J. Smith did sufficient digging in the principia to allow a fuller plan to be made of its frontage (Birley E. 1961, 182).

Excavations continued in 1959 when John Wilkes excavated the central third of barrack XIV (Wilkes 1960). This work continued in 1960 during which the rest of the barrack was uncovered (Wilkes 1961). As part of this series of excavation Robin Birley excavated the area of the supposed temple of Mars Thincsus (Birley R. 1961) and part of a civil settlement of early date was also discovered. Work at this site continued in 1961 (Birley R. 1962) while inside the fort the large storage building, block XV, was excavated (Wilkes and Leach 1962).

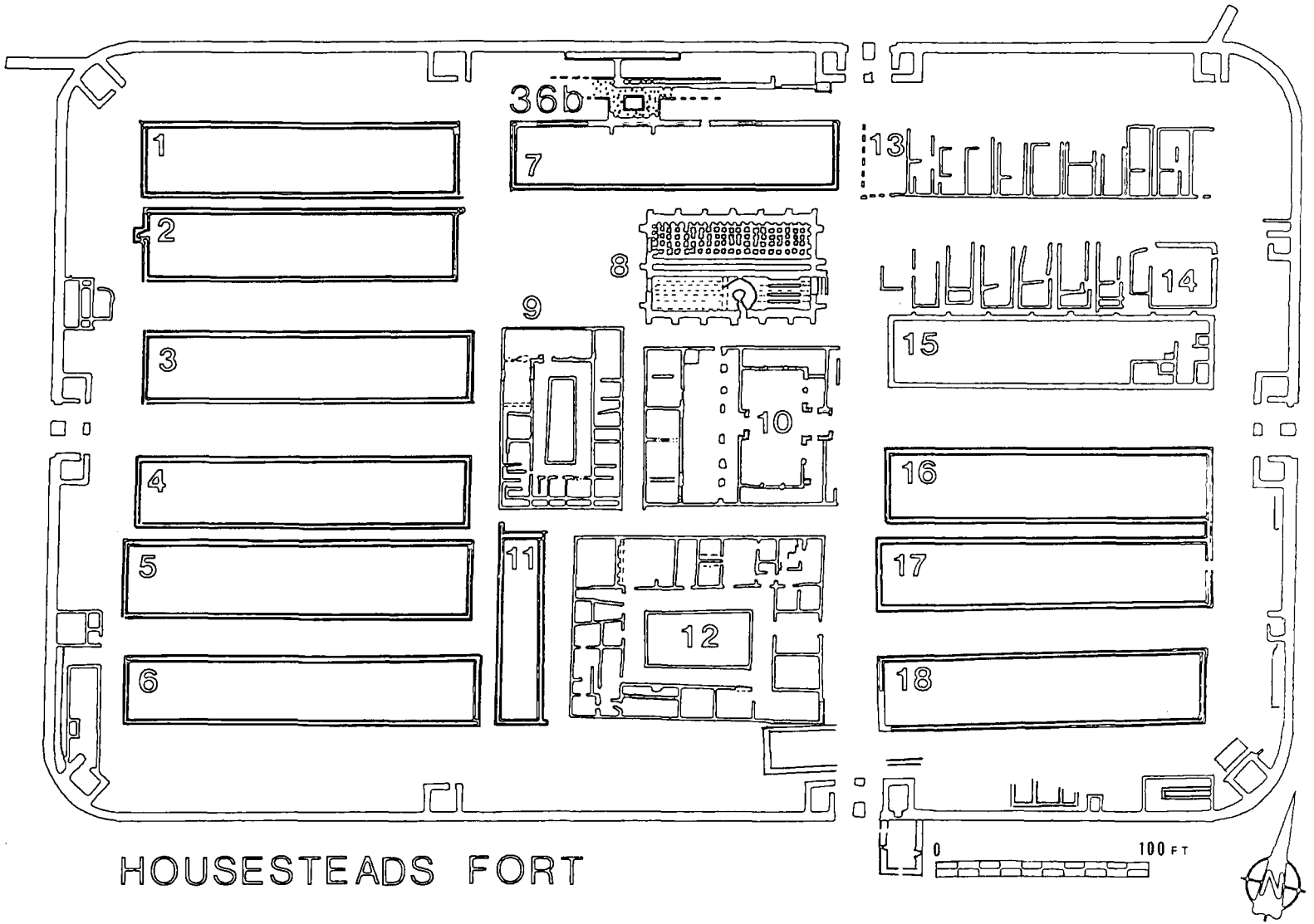
It would appear from the coins found in the latrines in 1963 that work occurred in this area in that year although this is not reported.

Professor Wilkes began an excavation of the commandant's house in 1967 and work was later continued by Dorothy Charlesworth up to 1969 (Charlesworth 1975). In 1968 Wilkes also examined the inside and outside of the north-west angle tower (Simpson F. 1976,137).

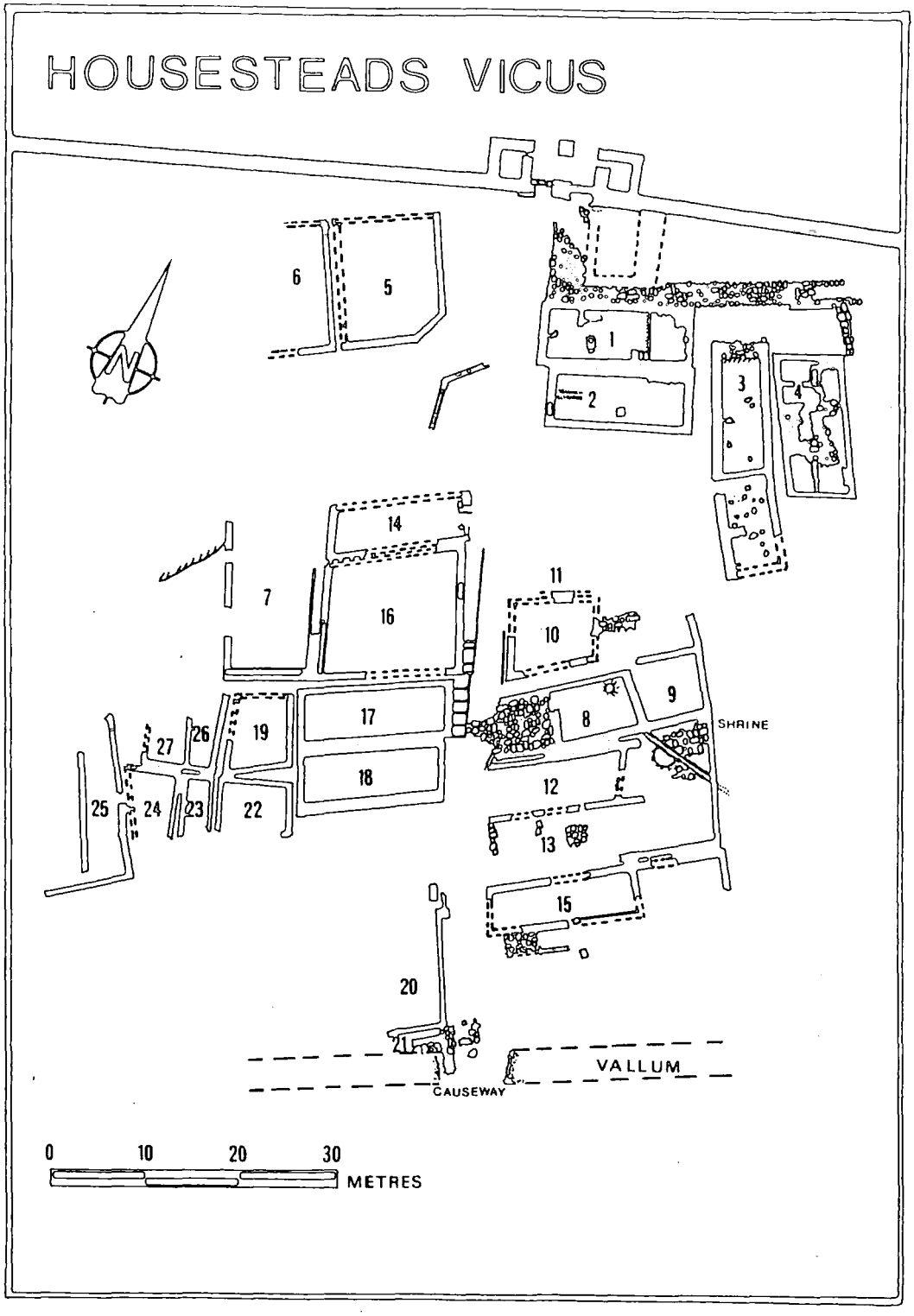
In 1970 Charlesworth re-excavated the northern terminal of the fort's west ditch (Charlesworth 1971). The hospital was excavated by Charlesworth between 1969 and 1973 (Charlesworth 1976).

Work was begun on barrack XIII by Gillam and Daniels in 1974 (Wilson 1975) and the work was continued in 1975, 1976 (Frere 1977) and 1977 (Goodburn 1978). In 1979 Gillam and Daniels directed an excavation behind the rampart of the fort between the north-east angle-tower and the north gate (Grew 1980). The following year the wall from the north -east angle to the east gate was excavated (Grew 1981). In 1981 the east rampart back area, the bath-house in block XV, and the road between barracks XIII and XIV were excavated. Barrack XIV was stripped of turf and the centurion's quarters uncovered for display (Rankov 1982).

The last published mention of excavation is an account of the excavation of the last unexcavated length of the exterior face of the north wall (Frere 1985).




HOUSESTEADS FORT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## A HISTORY OF HOUSESTEADS

The structural history of Housesteads fort starts with the construction of turret 36b (fig. 1) around A.D 124. The turret was located by Simpson and Richmond (Simpson G. 1976) and was built on the broad Wall foundation. The structure was probably built by detachments of the *legio II Augusta*, because it conforms to their building style and falls into their allocated building sector (Breeze and Dobson 1987, 74). The discovery of this turret is important because it shows that the decision to put the forts along the Wall was secondary to the original design which consisted solely of curtain wall, milecastles, and turrets. The fort, in its initial form, was commenced A.D 124/25 and the turret was demolished. Housesteads is unusual in having its long axis parallel with the Wall rather than at right angles to the Wall as at the other forts. The reason for this is the topography of the area, the hill is too steep for the the fort to be orientated in the normal way.

Shortly after the construction of the fort had started there came the decision to narrow the Wall. It may be that this decision came in 126. Coins of 126 minted in Alexandria record an unspecified Victory which could be British. The narrowing of the Wall could be the result of a desire to hasten the completion of the Wall in the threat of danger (P.J.Casey pers. comm. ).

The fort or its curtain wall, at least, was already standing because the narrow Wall followed a slightly different line to the broad Wall on the east and the north-east angle-tower was moved to the west to meet the

new Wall. The fort's ditches were only constructed north of the east and west gates, the eastern ditch running out before reaching the Wall. The west ditch, however, cuts through the broad Wall foundation and must therefore, be later. The ditch approaches the narrow Wall but stops short of the Wall itself. Accordingly it would seem that either the ditch was primary and the Wall building party could see it or the Wall foundation, at least, had alredy been built and the ditch party worked up to it (Charlesworth 1971). The gap between the Wall and the ditch on the east side of the fort, however, suggests the ditch preceded the narrow Wall. Breeze and Dobson (1987, 74-6) would suggest that the fort was built by II Augusta or VI Victrix..

The Vallum passes about 100 metres to the south of the fort and thus does not have to divert around it as is the case at Haltonchesters and Birdoswald. Excavations in 1931 (Birley E. and Charlton 1932) showed that the Vallum was interrupted to leave a causeway of uncut rock across it for a road leading to the fort from the south-east. Unlike Benwell this causeway never seems to have had a gate, which is perhaps due to the distance of the fort from the Vallum. The provision of a causeway (fig. 2) for a road leading to the fort indicates that the fort precedes the construction of the Vallum. After the creation of the causeway, but before the construction of the road across it, the Vallum had been largely eradicated along with most of the original causeway by the construction of a series of terraces to the south of the fort. The road cannot be earlier than the third quarter of the third century since it sealed a coin of Claudius II (Vicus Cat. No. 193). This road cuts through one of the terraces (Birley E. and Keeney 1935), thus dating the

construction of the terraces to before the end of the third century. In his unpublished undergraduate dissertation A.Hartley (1984) observes, from Eden's plan of the site, that the vicus overlies the terraces, suggesting a late second century date. Furthermore he carried out a magnetic susceptability survey of the area (for details see p. 114) and concluded that the terraces were not constructed for agricultural purposes but as house platforms for unlocated wooden buildings.

The east gate of the fort had its south portal blocked after having been repaired following the events of 181 or in the Severan period, the blocking therefore presumably belongs to the third or fourth centuries. The south portal now became a guard chamber and the old guard chamber became a coal store (Daniels 1978, 145). South of the east gate an interval tower seems to be a late addition.

F.G.Simpson (1976, 151) found evidence of an extensive collapse of the south wall of the fort. Both angle-towers on the south wall had to be strengthened and the outer face of the wall was rebuilt, almost from its foundations, from the south gate as far round as the east gate. The wall at the south-east angle was widened, causing the rebuilding of the sewer outfall of the latrine. The excavator dated this work to the third or early fourth century, but Daniels suggested that the work could be attributed to repairs after general neglect in the late third century (Daniels 1978, 147). The entrance to the south-east angle-tower was moved and a large cistern (fig. 1), used for flushing the nearby latrines, was constructed in front of the original entrance.

The south gate (Birley E, 1937, 180-83) had it's eastern portal blocked before vicus buildings I and VIII had been built in front of the doorway (see fig. 2). The portal had received considerable wear before being blocked perhaps dating the blocking to the late second or early third century as the coins from buildings I and VIII suggest a third century occupation (Vicus Cat. Nos. 8, 11, 28, 36, 52, 67, 78, 83, 102, 106, 112, 117, 118, 121, 139, 142, 143, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, 157, 160, 169, 170, 171, 175, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 187, 190, 194, 195, 196, 200, 201, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 253, 255, 258, 259, 261, 269 ). The interval tower between the south-west angle and the west gate had been reconstructed from a low level (Daniels 1978, 145-48).

The west gate (Birley E. 1937, 178-80) had its south portal repaired and later blocked. The north portal was blocked with rough masonry suggesting that this was at a late date in the fort's history. The guard chambers were later converted into heated rooms as at Birdoswald (Daniels 1978, 149). The west rampart, like the south rampart, has several late buildings attached to it.

The north gate had its eastern portal blocked before the door pivots had been inserted, which implies a Hadrianic blocking. The west portal received considerable wear and was rebuilt (Daniels 1978, 145). Excavations in the praetentura immediately south of the north wall revealed rampart buildings constructed not later than the early third century on the evidence of associated pottery. These buildings were used

for industrial activities and the absence of south walls suggests they were open ended, unless they had wooden gable ends. There were four such buildings, divided by three short cross walls (Daniels 1980, 359). They were demolished by the fourth century and their site covered by a new rampart bank. The rampart was constantly widened and refaced, causing the fort wall to bulge and possibly even collapse. Indeed excavations in 1984 (Frere 1985, 270-71) showed that the north curtain was rebuilt twice. The first occasion being no later than the early third century, the second time the wall was rebuilt it completely collapsed outwards sealing fourth century pottery. The rampart fill yielded a coin of Constantius II ( the information as to which catalogue record this coin refers to is not yet available from the excavators). Finally access to the interval tower was blocked and the intervallum road encroached upon. The second century oven by the angle-tower was shut off by another wall and remained in use after the other rampart buildings had been demolished. On the east wall north of the gate, another rampart building containing ovens, was later replaced by an interval tower (Grew 1981, 323 and Welsby 1982, 30). The rampart building located by F.G.Simpson (1976, 133) to the west of the east interval tower on the south wall has recently had its pottery re-examined by J.Gillam. He concluded that the pottery from its first floor was precisely the kind of group he would expect to be sealed by a Severan structure (Daniels 1980, 87). This would make the building about the same date as those behind the north rampart, both being constructed long before the chalets, possibly reflecing a shortage of space in the third century when the milliary cohort of Tungrians was augmented by a numerus and a cuneus (RIB 1576 and 1594). The presence of these extra units may be reflected in the

coinage of the site (p. 95). The rampart building on the south wall seems to have continued well into the fourth century. Other structures attached to the west and north walls cannot at present be dated.

Several blocks within the fort have been investigated and the history of each, as far as it is known, is described below. For the position of each of these buildings wihin the fort and a rough plan refer to the plan of the fort (fig. 1).

The principia was excavated by Bosanquet (1904) in 1898. The present surviving building was built in the Severan period, traces of its Hadrianic predecessor have been located below. Its main entrance leads into a colonnaded courtyard beyond which was another smaller court with the usual rear range of four rooms and central sacellum. After an unknown period of time the spaces between the columns in the outer courtyard were walled up and the porticos turned into rooms. This sort of development has been dated to the second century at Carrawburgh (Welsby 1982,77). In the inner court the ends of the porticos had been walled off. Dickie (Bosanquet 1904) suggested that this end of the building was completed slightly later than the front due to its inferior workmanship. At some period the division between rooms 8 and 9 was demolished and the doorway to 8 blocked, the monumental plinth in front of the blocking only being slightly worn. The entrance into room 9 was narrowed and another wall was built 1.22 metres from, and parallel to, the back wall of 8 and 9. Daniels (1978, 143) suggested that it may have cut off space for a latrine for the paymaster who was now living in his office. Bosanquet suggested that it may have supported a staircase to an

upper storey, which was thought to exist over room 12 due to the presence of hypocaust flue boxtiles in the fill of this room. The doorway into room 11 was contracted and then blocked, both happening early on as the threshold was only slightly worn. Rooms 11 and 12 were now only accessible from the sacellum, perhaps to form a strong room. The rough rubble wall between 11 and 12 was pierced by two doorways which the excavator presumed to be of different periods. Room 12 with its heating may have been the record room. Later it seems to have become an armoury and over 800 iron arrowheads were found arranged in bundles directly under the fallen roof. The smith who made the arrows may have had a temporary forge in the inner court which would explain the ash, coal, and scoriae found there by Hodgson (Bosanquet 1904). A fire on the outer courtyard contained pottery dated 330-400.

Two granaries were constructed north of the principia, they were raised and buttressed. The south buttresses of the north granary were founded upon a dismantled portico, suggesting the original was single, undivided, with a central portico. The reconstruction could be Severan (Daniels 1978, 143-44). Fourth century pottery was found in them in 1931 (Birley E. and Charlton 1932, 223-24), suggesting to the excavators that it was indicative of the shortage of living space after the abandonment of the vicus in circa 369. For the argument against this see p. 117,178.

Nearby is block XV, Leach and Wilkes (1962, 83-91) suggest that it was originally a Hadrianic L-shape barrack. However Daniels (Rankov 1982, 342) suggests that, as it had no projecting centurion's quarters, it was a workshop or stores building,although two rooms were found comparable

to the contubernia of barrack XIV. In phase 2, assigned to Marcus Aurelius, it was reduced in width to allow for a verandah on its south side. This building was not a barrack since there no trace of contubernia. Phase 3 is dated to the third century and a coin of Tetricus (270-73) (Fort Cat. No. 189), was associated with a drain belonging to this phase. Also in this phase the buildings width was increased to about the phase 1 dimensions. Phase 4 was of massive construction and was assigned a post-Tetrician date from coins trodden into its floor (Fort Cat. Nos. 264-278, 282, 284, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 304, 306-314, 319). It had unattached buttresses along its north side. There were two entrances one of which was 11 feet wide presumably to allow carts into this barn-like building, perhaps functioning as a storehouse in connection with the opperation of the annona militaris. Late in the fourth century the eastern end was demolished and a small bath-house inserted. A new cross wall in the southern half of the building suggests that part of it continued as before.

Block IV appears to have been a workshop and a lot of slag was found inside. The small amount of debris in the fill suggested to Bosanquet (1904, 241) that like the other early buildings it had a wooden superstructure which was destroyed, but in this case, not rebuilt.

Barrack XIV was excavated in 1959 and 1960 (Wilkes 1960, 61-71 and 1961, 279-90) and again in 1981 (Rankov 1982,342). The Hadrianic barrack was of the normal L-shape with the centurion's quarters (partitioned into two) at the east end, the rest of the building being divided into ten contubernia fronted by a cobbled verandah and bounded by a gutter.

In phase 2 Wilkes suggested a similar plan but with an extension in the length of the contubernia by 1 foot. However the 1981 excavations showed that Wilkes north walls belonged to phase 3 (Welsby 1982, 26) and the plan was therefore the same as that of Hadrian. This reconstruction has been assigned to Severus. In phase 3, attributable to the late third or early fourth century from pottery and seven radiate copies (Fort Cat. Nos. 257-263) found below its floor, the L-shape barrack was demolished. Gillam and Daniels (1976) considered that the phase 2 building had fallen into disrepair due to abandonment of the fort, such evidence was not sought in the excavation of XIV but was sought when XIII was examined; however, no such evidence was found. In place of the L-shape barrack a series of separate units was constructed with eavesdrips between (fig. 3). The new walls included reused blocks, many reddened by fire, and columns from the verandahs of the earlier barracks. The centurion's quarters were rebuilt without projection or subdivision. Next to this was a smaller room, possibly a kitchen. The next 100 feet of the barrack was taken up with six units, each being made longer than the older contubernia by extending them onto the verandah. The north walls of the units, except for the centurion's block, could not be located and Wilkes suggested that they had wooden gables, however analogy with block XIII may suggest that block XIV did have a stone front wall but this was not located by the excavators. A workshop was attached to the west end of unit 8. In phase 4, dubiously ascribed by its excavator to Count Theodosius (although it is certainly mid to late fourth century), the units were subdivided towards their southern ends, perhaps connected with the supposed end of the vicus and the requirement of extra living space in the fort at this time (see p. 177). Chalet 2

was reduced in length. At some time during the fourth century the centurion's quarters were levelled and the tops of the demolished walls show considerable wear. J.Crow has noted that the road surface contemporary with this sealed a coin of Constantius II (Welsby 1982, 121) (Fort Cat. No. 339). Units 3, 4, and 5 now had wider alleyways between them, perhaps giving access to a doorway half way down the east side of each chalet.

Barrack XIII (Wilson 1976, 309; Frere 1977, 372-73; Goodburn 1978, 420-21) follows a similar structural history to barrack XIV. In its L-shape Hadrianic form there was an unpartitioned centurion's quarters at the end, followed by ten contubernia; the first of which projected to match the centurion's block. In other repects it parallels barrack XIV. In the early fourth century it was reconstructed as basically a large western block and six detached chalets. The western-most sections lay across part of the via principalis, closing the approach to the blocked east portal of the north gate. The eastern-most chalet had a porch attached to it and at one point in its life a large oven had occupied most of its southern area. To the west lay five detached chalets; a sixth is separated from the end block by a party wall only, but nevertheless appears to have been a self contained entity. The rest of the end block may have consisted of a two roomed house with a wide porch, again party walls were employed (Daniels 1980). All the units shared a common south wall, belonging to the older barrack which had not completely collapsed or been totally demolished. In period 4 the length of some of the chalets was reduced by the rebuilding of their north walls. The chalets without party walls were never of uniform length.

The hospital (fig. 4) was excavated between 1969 and 1973 by Dorothy Charlesworth (1976). Like the commandant's house the outer walls were built first and the partition walls were then added. It was a courtyard building. The north range had at least part of its outer wall rebuilt in the fourth century when the presence of hearths suggest a metal working function. The east range originally of nine rooms, had this number reduced, probably by Severus. Part of the wall of room 2 leading onto the courtyard was rebuilt in the fourth century (a coin of Magnentius, 350-53, was found on it) (Fort Cat. No. 457). The west range, in which there was a scattering of hobnails, had a coin of 330-35 (Fort Cat. No. 377) below some late flagging. The rooms of the south range saw several phases of flooring and the low wall of the verandah around the courtyard was buried in places under late flagging.

The commandant's house (praetorium) was also excavated by Charlesworth (1975). The original building was L-shaped but shortly afterwards the east and south ranges were added producing a normal courtyard house. The history of the building is not known in any great detail, with most alterations being a matter of domestic convenience rather than due to a major historical event. A fragmentary building inscription, found in the later oven of room 2, records work undertaken in the years 205-08 under the governorship of L.Alfenus Senecio (Charlesworth 1975). This is a different inscription to RIB 1612 (p. 27) and shows evidence of a major reconstruction in the Severan period. It cannot be associated with any destruction of the building, if it is indeed connected with the praetorium. The presence of burnt stones in some walls shows that they have been rebuilt from near floor level. A major rebuilding of the west

range occurred about this time. In its final phase the building was subdivided; the evidence for this is best seen in rooms 6 and 7 which were made into one unit with its only doorway in the west (outside) wall of 7. Room 10 also appears to have been completely separate. Room 5 had a hypocaust inserted, with pillars of small column parts like those from the barrack verandahs, suggesting the early fourth century for its construction. The pillars were replaced several times and coins dating down to 366-78 (Fort Cat. Nos. 464, 476) were found in its fill. Room 18 had a coin of Valens (Fort Cat. No. 468) in its south-west wall, indicating that this building continued to a late date.

It may be noticed that a lot of building work has been ascribed to around the time of the reigns of Septimius Severus and Constantius I. This is backed up by epigraphic sources. Along with the inscription dated 205-08 from the praetorium, described above, three fragments of another Severan inscription slab have been uncovered (RIB 1612) including a fragment from the principia. The slab is dated 198-209 as it includes Caracalla as joint Augustus and not Geta. For the early fourth century reconstructions a small fragment of a slab is dedicated to Diocletian and Maximian (RIB 1613).

Outside the fort several areas have been explored. The temple of Mithras was partly excavated by Hodgson and completed by Bosanquet (1904, 255-63). It was probably constructed early in the third century. One of the many altars found in the temple bears the names of Gallus and Volusianus, the emperors holding the consulship in 252, suggesting a refurbishment of the temple at this time. Presumably the temple went out

of use with the introduction of christianity under Constantine. Several other altars found in this temple are described below (p. 112).

South of the Vallum, also under Chapel Hill, a settlement was excavated in 1960 and 1961 (Birley R. 1961 and 1962). This settlement seems to have been constructed shortly after the fort; site II, for instance, contains Hadrianic pottery. Site III was originally a timber structure of which two post-holes and a rubbish pit remain (the pit contained a gold ligula). Later around A.D 150 stone buildings were constructed with more substantial walls than the later vicus north of the Vallum. Site II now became a workshop. At the close of the second century these stone buildings were abandoned, perhaps due to the troubles in 181 or 197, when the settlement moved to outside the fort's south gate. The site was not completely abandoned for a circular temple, probably that of Mars Thincsus, was constructed above the workshop and this continued in use for, at least, part of the third century. The well adjacent to the temple contained coins down to Constantine I (316-17) (vicus Cat. Nos. 75, 85, 97, 130, 164, 189, 192, 249) and fourth century pottery suggesting it continued in use longer than the surrounding buildings. The extent of this settlement is not known.

The vicus by the south gate of the fort was much more extensive. It was excavated between 1931 and 1934 (Birley E. and Charlton 1932, 1933 and 1934; and Birley E. and Keeney 1935). The buildings are neatly concentrated around the roads spreading from the south gate and many have the open fronts associated with shops and taverns. For a plan of the vicus and the buildings contained therein refer to fig. 2. Daniels

notes the similarity in plan between these buildings and the chalets (Daniels 1980, 189) but the similarity between the chalets and the contubernia may be more significant. Other buildings in the vicus had an industrial function such as IV which was involved in metal working and a coin mould for casting counterfeit denarii of Julia Domna (Vicus Cat. No. 276) was found outside its east wall (another coin mould was found in the well under Chapel Hill (Vicus Cat. No. 275)). The settlement appears to have been self governing as an inscription (RIB 1616) shows work was carried out by Julius S(...) in accordance with the decree of the inhabitants of the vicus. It was noticed that there were two successive plans for the vicus since the fronts of II and IX (the western end of which was eventually incorporated into VIII) are on one allignment and sites I and VIII, and the rest of the buildings on the east side of the road are on another. This later group was thought to be coeval with the existing road and are dated along with VIII to the late third century (from coins of Tetricus and Claudius II (Vicus Cat. Nos. 187, 222) found below its original floor). The south roadway between XVIII and XII is also of one build with the paved floor of VIII. As described above this road was dated independently to the late third or early fourth century as it cuts through a terrace and seals a coin of Claudius II (Vicus Cat. No. 193) where it crosses the causeway. This late expansion of the vicus now seems unlikely (see pp. 47, 177). The earlier group is dated along with II, which had a coin Septimius Severus (197) (Vicus Cat. No. 100) in the mortar of its east wall, and coins of Hadrian (Vicus Cat. Nos. 26, 33) sealed below the floor, thus dating it to the early third century. They must also post-date the blocking (Severan ?) of the east portal of the south gate, the access to which

the early vicus buildings obscure. Birley suggested that VII, being of large well dressed blocks, may have an official nature connected with the beneficarius consularis (RIB 1599) who was possibly there to supervise trade between barbaricum and the province funneled through the milecastles adjacent to Housesteads. The vicus buildings appear to have had long lives and show several phases of rebuilding. Birley concluded that none of these buildings were occupied after what he thought were troubled times during the barbarian conspiracy of 367. J.Gillam has reconsidered the ceramic evidence from the vicus and suggested that it inferred much less fourth century activity than previously considered (Welsby 1982, 123).

The garrison of the fort in the second century would have been a cohors milliaria peditata, possibly the cohors I Tungrorum who were definitely there in the third century as the large number of inscriptions they have left behind indicates (RIB 1579, 1584, 1585, 1591, 1598, and 1618). they are known to be milliary from RIB 1580 and 1586. They were still the garrison force when the Notitia Dignitatum was written in 395. During the occupation of the Antonine Wall, when the garrison may have moved out, perhaps to Castlecary, the fort was possibly garrisoned by legionary detachments (see p. 74). An inscription to Cocidius from the Mithraeum was set up by soldiers from legio II Augusta who were on garrison duty (RIB 1583). An altar set up by a soldier from the same legion, dedicated to Jupiter, was found south of Housesteads milecastle (RIB 1582). Another altar, from near the Mithraeum, was dedicated to Cocidius by a soldier from the legio VI Victrix pia fidelis who are also commemorated on an altar from Chapel Hill (RIB 1609). In the third

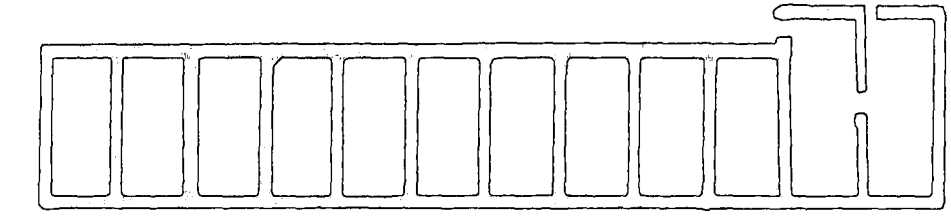
century the garrison was supplemented by the numerus Hnaudifridi and the cuneus Frisiorum who were Germanic tribesmen from Tuihanti (? Twenthe in Holland). The cuneus was styled Severus Alexander's own (RIB 1593 and 1594) of Ver(covicium). Alexander ruled 222-235. It will be suggested (p. 95) that these troops lived outside the fort on the terraces, however it is more likely that they lived inside the fort, perhaps in the rampart buildings.

Several alternative viewpoints concerning the garrison of Housesteads have been put forward, Charlesworth (1975, 28) believes that the cohors I Tungrorum had left Housesteads by the early third century, being first replaced by vexillations of the second and sixth legions, and later by the numerus and the cuneus. J.Mann thought that the cohors I Tungrorum was withdrawn, along with other Wall garrisons, by Gallienus for his German campaigns, never to return, their place being taken by the German units. Daniels and Welsby suggested that the garrison had been removed by Allectus to fight against Constantius. They further believed that marauders caused the vicani to move into the fort (Welsby 1982, 141). It should be noted that there is little evidence for any of the above hypotheses.

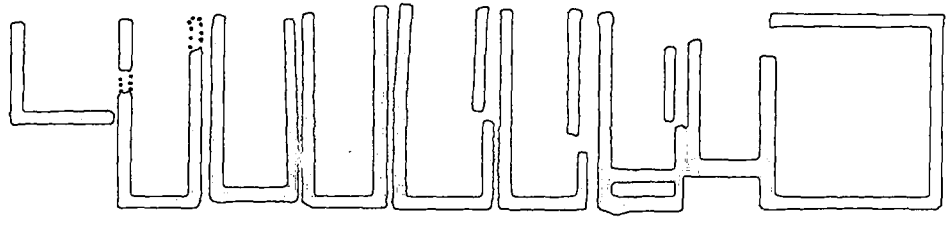
Taking each chalet barrack unit to house a family, as suggested by Wilkes (1960) on the basis of the trinkets found in barrack XIV, Welsby (1982,141) suggests that in the early fourth century Housesteads may have only housed 150 men. This, he suggests, correponds with the Duncan-Jones (1978, 547) interpretation of the Beatty papyrus which appears to show that at the time of Diocletian an auxiliary cohort consisted of

around 160 men. The numismatic evidence for or against this and other theories of garrison reduction in the late third century plus other theories mentioned in this chapter will be discussed in the following sections of this thesis.

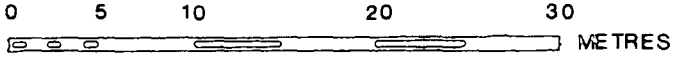
# HOUSESTEADS FORT
# BARRACK-BLOCK XIV



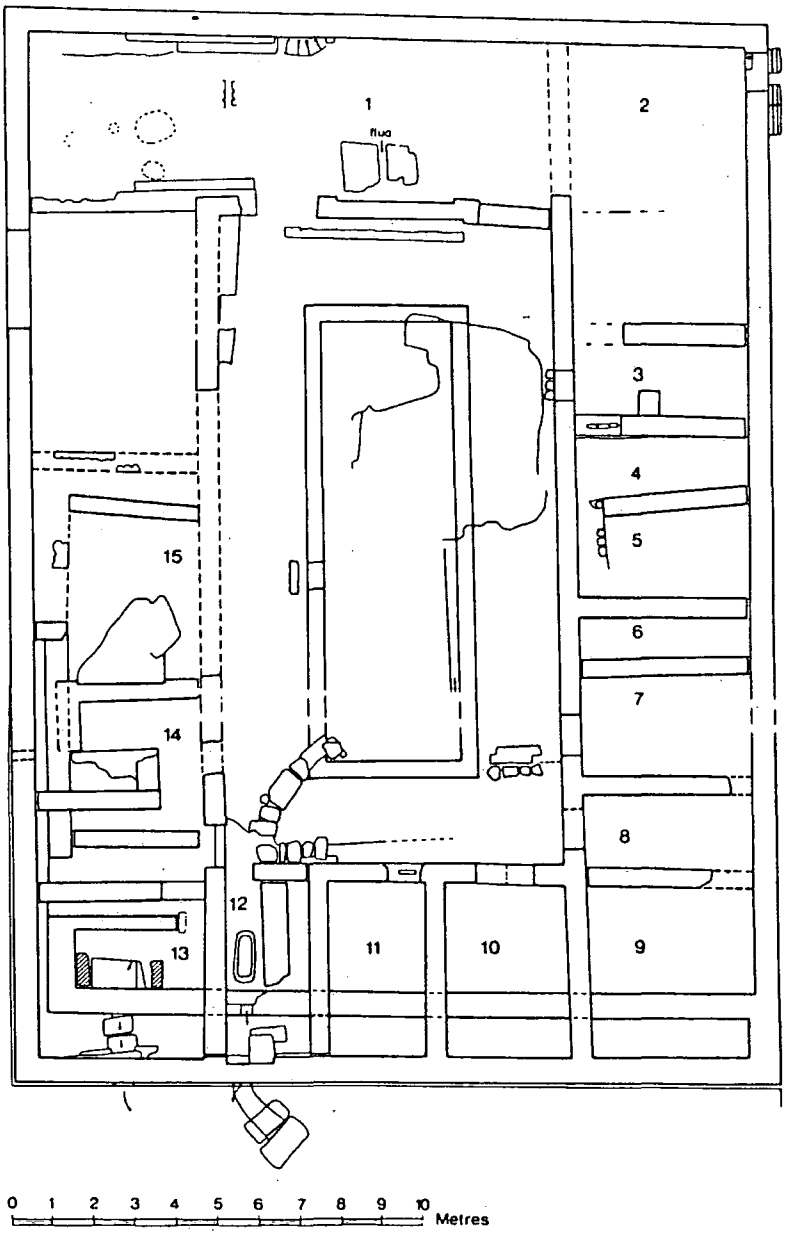
SECOND CENTURY



EARLY FOURTH CENTURY



# HOUSESTEADS HOSPITAL



## INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COINS

Before entering into an analysis of the coins it is important to highlight some general factors which affect the methods of their interpretation. The investigation of numerous urban, rural and military sites in Britain has brought to light many thousnds of coins. A study of these has shown that they fall into a well marked pattern (Casey 1974) and a careful analysis of the coins shows that the pattern reflects factors other than the status or fate of an individual site. As a result coins must not be seen in the context of the site alone until the wider framework of the economic and political situation in which they were produced has been taken into full account.

There a five self-evident factors which effect coin loss that Casey (1986) has outlined:

1) Coin losses are proportional to the volume of coinage originally issued. This is particularly important for the Roman Empire because the State produced coin when and in what amount it was needed. The result is that we have periods with low coin production and periods of high coin production. An archaeologist's recovered assemblage will be biased towards periods of high coin production and he must therefore consider this bias in his interpretation.

2) Coin losses are proportional to the intrinsic value of the coins issued. In a coin population of mixed denominations it is the lowest value coins which people can best afford to lose and on which they will

expend the least effort in recovering. If the lower denominations also happen to be small in size the effect on coin losses will be increased. Witness the fate of the now demonitized half-pence piece. A complicating factor is that high value coins of one period may be the low value coins of another period. For example in the first century the sestertius was of fairly high value, but by the third century most base metal coin losses were sestertii.

3) Coin losses are proportional to political factors prevailing during the lifetime of the coins. Coins are affected by the operation of political factors because coins themselves are an expression of collective political will on the part of the issuing state. There are many cases of coin deposits being the direct result of political decisions. Policies of demonitisation for economic reasons, or the condemnation of the coinage of rival political factions. For instance, if an emperor fell from grace, everything about him was damned, the damnatio memoriae, including his coins which were illegal to keep or use. Emperors who were treated in this way include Carausius and Magnentius and therefore coinage of these emperors is more common than it would otherwise be, because hoards were not collected and coins discarded.

4) Coin losses are proportional to economic factors prevailing during the lifetime of coins. A common example of this is inflation resulting in a large number of coins in circulation and deflation causing there to be fewer coins in circulation.

5) Coin losses are frequently proportional to the physical size of the individual coins in the population. Which simply means that a small coin is more easily lost than a large one. However as noted above a higher value coin would be more assiduously looked for than a lower value coin.

All the above categories interact to produce the assemlage recovered from the site, generally reflecting what a man could best afford to lose and what was available to him to lose at a particular moment because coins, unlike pot sherds, represent wealth not rubbish.

In this study we are not concerned with precise contextual detail only what part of the fort or vicus the coin came from rather than vertical stratigraphy. What is important however is the number and value of coins dropped in a given time period. There is an unquantifiable problem in this however, the longevity of coins. Coins can stay in circulation for long periods of time. For example on Hadrian's Wall there was a great deal of Trajanic coinage circulating in the 120s. If we compare the Trajanic coinage to Hadrianic coinage at Housesteads the following picture is produced:

Number of coins of Trajan (98-117) = 27 or an average 1.4 per year.
Number of coins of Hadrian (117-38) = 35 or an average 1.7 per year.

Thus there are almost the same number of coins per year of Trajan as there are of Hadrian even though the fort was not founded until 125.

The situation is even worse on the Antonine Wall where the coins are overwhelmingly Trajanic:

Number of coins of Trajan (98-117) = 34 or an average 1.8 per year.
Number of coins of Pius (138-61) = 21 or an average 0.9 per year.
(Figures from Robertson 1983).

Furthermore coins of the Republic have been found at Housesteads deposited over 150 years after they were struck. Although wear may show that coins have had an active circulatory life it is a very rough measure of the length of that life as some coins may have a harder circulation life than others, some coins may be immobilised in hoards for long periods before being reintroduced into circulation. Other measures, such as the attempt by Postumus (258-68), to continue a policy of Trajan Decius, to revive the old imperial system of the sestertius and its fractions, may have brought old coins back into circulation. In this case by introducing a double sestertius of similar module to the original sestertius and often overstruck onto it. This had the affect of reactivating the old sestertii, its value being doubled.

Apart from coin loss several other factors eventually lead to the production of our recovered assemblage. The first is the depositional environment. Primarily this involves the environment at the time of loss, i.e. a well cleaned, well paved area is going to yield less coins than a crowded market place with poor flooring. For instance at Housesteads the basement of vicus building I has yielded forty coins

compared with twelve from the normal floor in the rest of the building. Once buried post-depositional factors begin to operate namely physical and chemical erosion. At Housesteads there is a high degree of chemical erosion owing to the strongly acidic soil overlying the Whin Sill, while a desert would see mostly physical erosion.

Having survived all of this, further bias is encountered in the recovery of the coins due to the efficiency of excavation and the scale of excavation. On a well excavated site like Housesteads these biases are minimal compared to small, poorly dug excavations, because the site having been excavated on a large scale by several excavators reduces the bias of recovery. Similarly this produces a large coin list which will be more representative of the original population than a small list although it is still generally of the smaller denominations. We must assume that the factors affecting coin loss, described above, acted uniformly in antiquity.

The number of coins diminishes as the above biases are run through. Only a very few coins of the original population are lost, fewer enter the archaeological record and survive over the centuries and even fewer are eventually recovered. At Housesteads not a single gold coin has been recovered compared with 820 coins of other metals. In fact the large number of coins found at Housesteads amounts to merely 0.000009 of the original population (for the calculation of this figure see p. 63). When dealing with such small proportions it is important to identify each coin with complete accuracy. Unfortunately this task is made more difficult as many coins are very worn and corroded.

Furthermore archaeologists tend not to speak of 'unstratified coins' and dismiss them from their reports because they think they are of little interest. Therefore due to the small proportion of the sample compared with the original population it was deemed necessary for this study to locate *all* coins traceable to Housesteads (not an inconsiderable task) and recataloguing all of them to reduce bias as far as possible. This involved searching archives for references to coins, and local and national museums, archaeological departments and units for the coins themselves.

## HISTOGRAMS AND CHRONOLOGY

In the preceding section I explained that, foremost, the coins show provincial coin trends rather than relate to a particular site. This can be seen very clearly in the two histograms (figs. 5 and 6) which provide a very close resemblance to the provincial picture. This picture must be explained to enable the site to be interpreted.

In constructing histograms it is important that the presentation is uniform so that comparisons can be made with other sites, since a sites coin list cannot be seen in isolation. The following equation was established by Ravetz (1965) for her work in the fourth century and the formula was developed back into earlier periods by Casey (e.g. 1974, 1976).

$$\frac{\text{Coins per reign}}{\text{Length of reign}} \times \frac{1,000}{\text{Total for site}}$$

This formula ensures that we are comparing like with like. Long reigns tend to produce a larger number of coins than short reigns, (monetary and political factors being equal), therefore to enable the two to be compared, and the underlying trends established, the coins are seen as a product of individual regnal years. Since sites produce different quantities of coin, due to their different size or sampling stategies, the population is expressed as a notional thousand coins. This allows sites with different coin populations to be compared and it also provides a good statistical base. The presentation of coin figures is

complicated by periods in which there are a number of simultaneous rulers and others in which the ruler is not so important as the module and metallic content of the coin. The later point is especially important in the third and fourth centuries when coin issues tend to reflect rapid changes in the physical composition of the currency, this being more important than the identity of the issuer. The coin issue periods used in this study are as follows:

| PERIOD | DATE RANGE | PRINCIPAL RULERS |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Claudian | 43-54 | Claudius |
| 2 Neronian | 54-68 | Nero |
| 3 Flavian I | 68-81 | Vespasian, Titus |
| 4 Flavian II | 81-96 | Domitian |
| 5 Trajanic | 96-117 | Nerva, Trajan |
| 6 Hadrianic | 117-38 | Hadrian |
| 7 Antonine I | 138-61 | Antoninus Pius |
| 8 Antonine II | 161-80 | Marcus Aurelius |
| 9 Antonine III | 180-92 | Commodus |
| 10 Severan I | 193-217 | Septimius Severus, Caracalla |
| 11 Severan II | 217-22 | Elagabalus |
| 12-17 Mid C3rd | 222-58 | S. Alexander, Philip, Decius, Valerian |
| 18 Gallic Empire | 258-73 | Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus |
| 19 Aurelianic | 273-86 | Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Carinus |
| 20 Carausian | 287-96 | Carausius, Allectus |
| 21 Diocletianic | 296-318 | Diocletian, Maximian, Constantine I |
| 22 Constantinian I | 318-30 | Constantine I, Licinius |
| 23 Constantinian II | 330-48 | Constantine I & II, Constantius II |
| 24 Constantinian III | 348-64 | Constantius II, Magnentius, Julian |
| 25 Valentinianic | 364-78 | Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian |
| 26 Theodosian I | 378-88 | Gratian, Theodosius I, Mag. Maximus |
| 27 Theodosian II | 388-402 | Theodosius I, Honorius, Arcadius |

Reference to the two histograms (figs. 5 and 6) makes it very clear that there were periods when coins were abundant and others when there were few or no coins present. These fluctuations tend to result from internal changes in the coinage itself or to political factors rather than from several garrison changes or periods of abandonment and

reoccupation of the fort. The results of the equation are shown in a histogram, rather than a distribution curve, in which the density of coinage is expressed over a time scale divided into the periods described above. Each period will be discussed below and the inherent provincial pattern described and removed to show changes relating to the site itself.

Even though the fort was not constructed until the Hadrianic period 6, it can be seen that there was a considerable amount of residual coinage circulating. This includes a large number of denarii which could have circulated well into the third century, when their intrinsic value was greater than their face value, for example when Trajan Decius (249-51) was overstriking denarii as antoniniani. The fact the comparatively silver rich denarii were running at a premium in the third century is shown by the production of cast copies particularly from the Antonine and Severan periods (copies are unshaded on the histograms). The presence of copies of these coins at Housesteads is not surprising since two coin moulds have been found in the vicus, one of a denarius of Antoninus Pius, the other is a mould for a denarius of Julia Domna. Similarly sestertii would be running at a premium when Postumus (258-68) tried to reinforce the old imperial system of the sestertius and its fractions together with a double sestertius frequently overstruck onto old sestertii.

Despite the fact that the coins in the first five periods are residual they still fall into the provincial coin pattern. No Claudian coinage exists due to the very low emission rate from circa 44, after which

little Claudian coinage reached Britain except in the form of copies. Again period 2 is only represented by two coins from the vicus since Nero issued no orichalcum or copper coins between 54 and 63/64. Copies were made of Claudian aes from circa 44 to 64 to meet the demand for coinage. These copies seem to have ceased circulating when the supply of coinage was resumed in 64 and therefore none have been recorded at Housesteads. The peak of Flavian coins (period 3) is a result of the renewed vigour in the conquest of Britain and a large amount of silver coinage arrived in the province, this probably included older coinage, perhaps the denarii of M.Antonius. For the next four periods the amount of coinage continued to increase due to gradual inflation. The sestertius and dupondius were now replacing the as in popularity. It will be noticed that the construction of the fort in period 6 does not make any major fluctuation and indeed its effect is hardly noticeable. The upward trend levels in periods 7 to 10, this is a result of the aes coinage giving way to silver (fig. 7) and the consequent effects on the volume of site finds, since a single denarius was worth four sestertii or sixteen asses. The silver coinage gradually became debased so the older, intrinsically higher value coins, were removed from circulation either by the state or by private individuals. Period 10 reverses the trend slightly by Severus' and later Caracalla's increase in army pay. Against this trend is a high number of denarii of Severus Alexander (222-35) in period 11, perhaps indicating an unrecorded military event in Britain at this time. A military event is perhaps indicated by the amount of rebuilding in northern forts at this time. Between 219 and 225 inscriptions were set up at High Rochester, Chesters, Netherby, South Shields, Cawfields, Great Chesters (where a granary was restored)

and Birdoswald (Frere 1967, 180). The middle of the third century (periods 13 to 17) produces few site finds due to the re-establishment of the antoninianus (a two denarius piece) first introduced by Caracalla in 215. The cessation of the production of the denarius in 244 meant that the main denomination in circulation was the high value antoninianus, ensuring few site finds. Furthermore the antoninianus was, from the outset, a debased currency produced by a hard pressed government and this became debased even faster than the denarius. Indeed Trajan Decius was over striking denarii as antoniniani. The withdrawal of these coins accelerated as the intrinsic value of the coin declined. Consequently it would be wrong to conclude that Housesteads was abandoned at this time.

A comparison of the periods between period 8 and period 17 in the two histograms shows that, although following the general provincial trends, the vicus contains a great many more coins than expected and the fort, considerably less. This is exactly what we would expect to see since military stations in the ancient world were places where the state, through payments to troops, could inject fresh coinage into the economy and, as such, were a powerful magnet to civilian settlement. Where such settlements existed, the pay of the soldiers may be expected to drain from the camp into the extra-mural settlement through commercial transactions or because the dependents of the soldiers lived in the settlement and were maintained by the regular pay of the soldiers. Therefore it could be argued that the vicus was founded as early as Marcus Aurelius (period 8) but since the coins seem to have

received some wear Birley's belief that the vicus started in the early Severan period seems to be upheld by the numismatic evidence.

The peak in period 18 does not show a renewed vigour but a complete collapse of the Roman monetary system under the Gallic and central empires. The antoninianus fell in both module and silver content, eventually falling below 1%. New mints were established to produce the large quantities required of the antoninianus now of little intrinsic value. It is not known why the soldiers could afford to lose this amount of coinage when there is no evidence of a pay rise. The possible solutions are:

1) The army actually received a pay rise.

2) The coinage became of so little real value during this period that it became virtually obsolete.

3) The coinage was drastically devalued in official as well as in intrinsic terms during period 18, or under Aurelian in his reform of 273 which included the introduction of a new five denarii radiate coin.

4) The army were being paid stipendium and donativum in debased antoniniani and not gold.

5) Two or more of the above.

In period 19, following the re-unification of the Empire, Aurelian reformed the billon coinage issuing the coins with value mark of XXI which may have been valued at five denarii. These coins are very scarce as site finds in Britain. It further appears that they were rare at the time as there was large scale copying of the contemporary coinage of the Gallic Empire to remedy the situation. Some of these copies are very rough and small, but all show the radiate crown. The copies seem to have circulated until Carausius seized power in 286, despite the fact that copies of coins later than Probus' issues are not found. The copies occur in the fort in the large quantities to be expected. However there are fewer than to be expected in the vicus in real terms, especially considering that the vicus had previously proved a strong drain on the fort's coinage, giving it higher coinage figures than the fort in each period. This evidence would suggest that period 19 saw a sharp decline in the vicus (see below).

During the period of Carausius and Allectus the fort does seem to show a decline, as a small peak was expected during this period when compared to southern sites, a parallel picture to Housesteads is provided by Wallsend and Vindolanda (a histogram for the coinage of Vindolanda is published in Casey 1986). The decline of the fort and other Wall forts during the Carausian episode is discussed fully in a later section.

Period 21, however, shows no sign of depression from the regional pattern and indeed would appear to suggest more than normal activity. Southern sites during this period usually show a trough as it includes coins of the Diocletianic reform with the introduction of the 10 gram

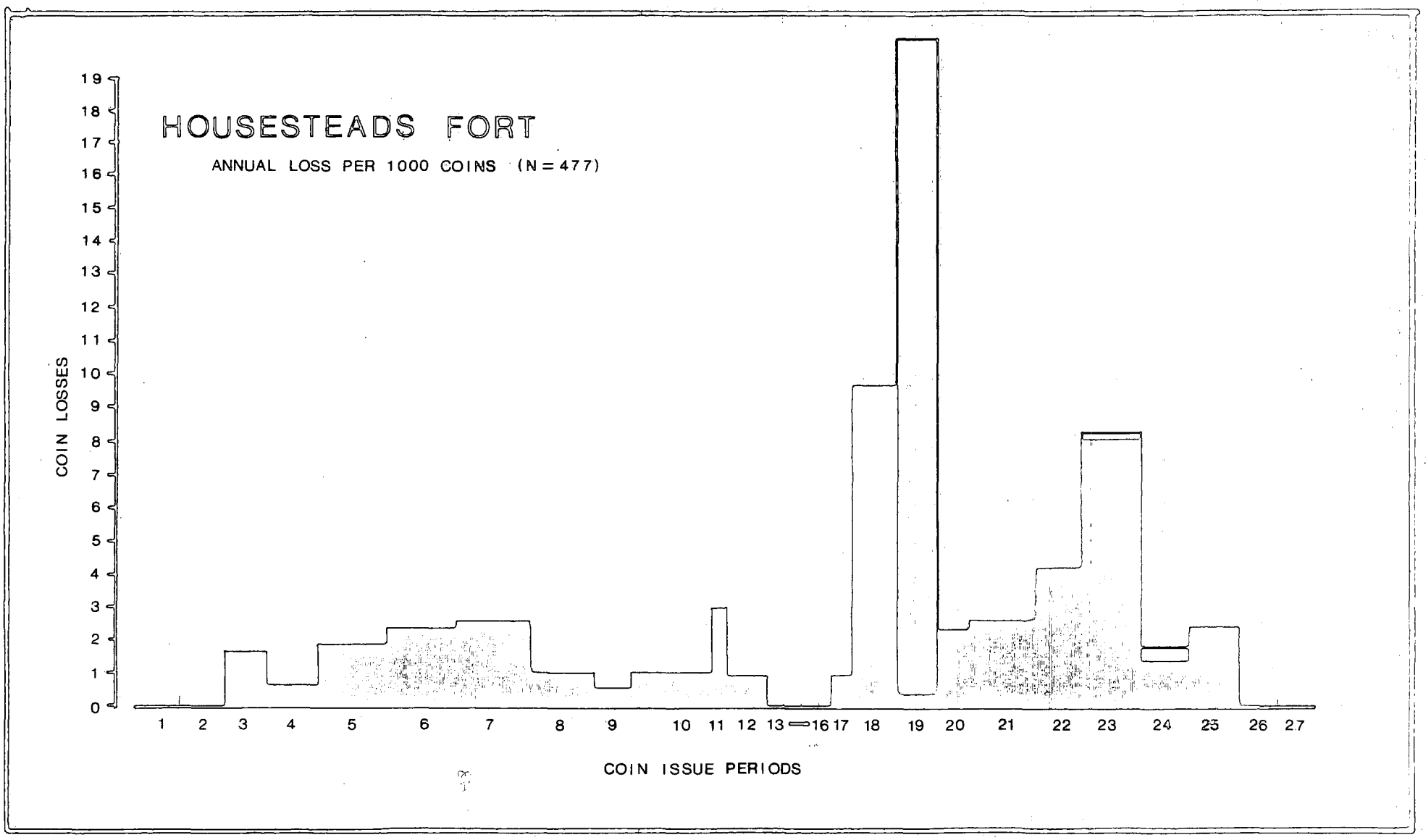
billon '*follis*'. This coin having a high value (priced at 10 *denarii* before 301 and 20 *denarii* after 301), and also being of large module, was not frequently lost, yet the fort has yielded ten of these large module coins (Fort Cat. Nos. 332-341) with the legend GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. How could the proportionally high numbers of these coins be explained, especially in a period when the *annona militaris* is expected to have started operating? There are several explanations thay can be made to explain this seeing the fort in isolation. However a comparison with Vindolanda (Casey 1986, 102) shows that the same thing happened there. This high number of Diocletianic coins therefore may represent increased military activity on the northern frontier either in terms of expenditure or garrison numbers, perhaps both. This would be expected if the fort had been abandoned during the Carausian episode. The increase in coinage may also be due to rebuilding and repair work in the forts at this time (see p. 124). This is particularly clear at Housesteads with the dedication slab to Diocletian and Maximian and the construction of the chalet barracks. The fact that the rampart backing mound seems to have been replaced at this time, and the repair of the curtain wall, may also be seen as part of this refurbishment. Alternatively it may indicate trouble with the people north of the frontier, but this would seem unlikely (pp. 118-19). Perhaps the large amount of coinage in the fort in the fourth century, when we could expect less due to the operation of the *annona militaris*, may be used to indicate that the *vicani* were now living inside the fort. Such a theory has been put forward by Gillam and Daniels (Daniels 1980, 189) who were struck by the preponderance of brooches and other trinkets in barrack XIII which suggested to them that this was some kind of married

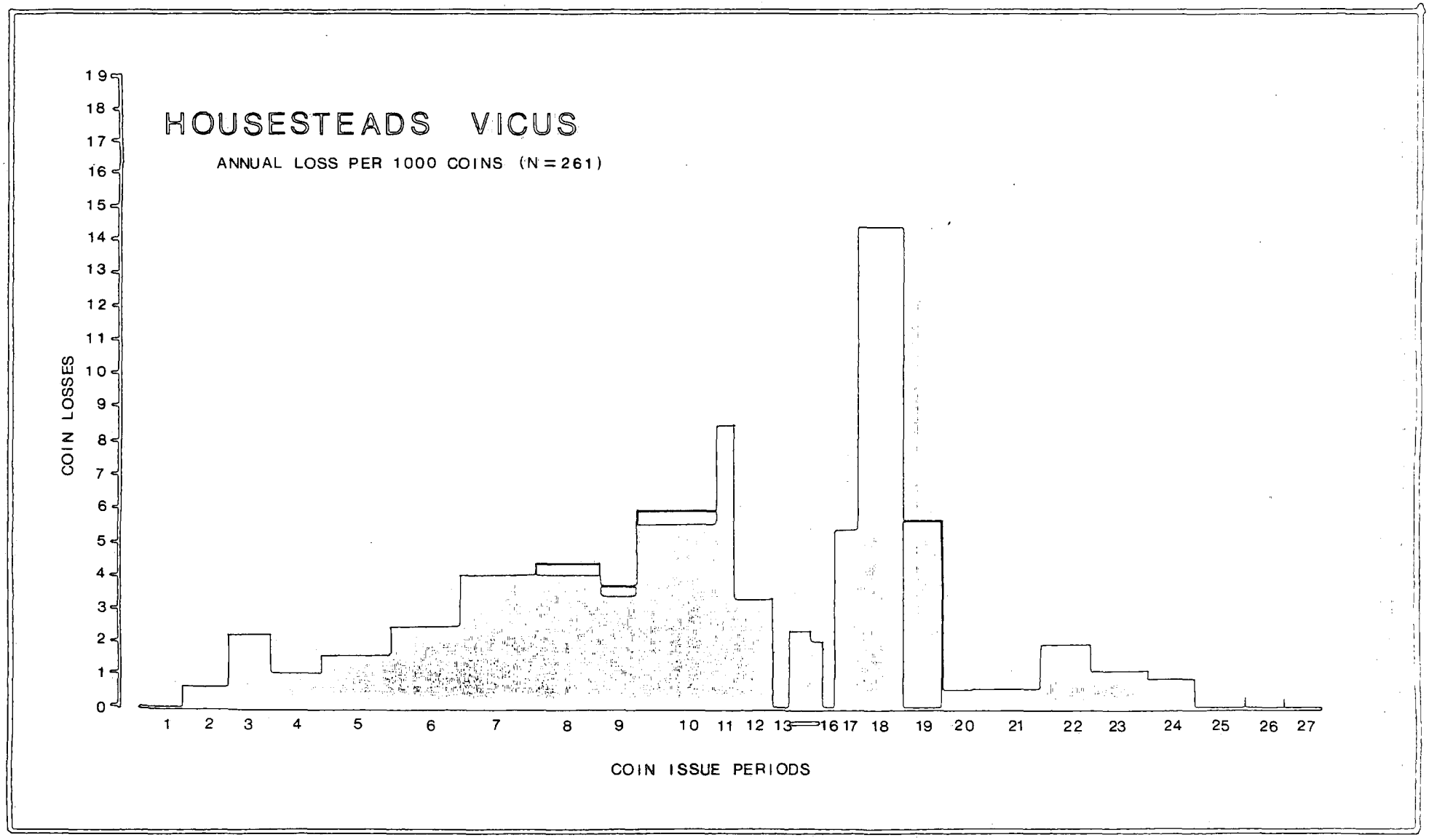
quarters. Wilkes (1966,130) also made a similar suggestion. Daniels (1980, 190) further believes that the fort may have been abandoned during the episode of Carausius and Allectus and the vicani moved into the fort. Such a model could fit the picture except that the vicani received their coinage from the soldiers; if the soldiers had been withdrawn, then fresh coinage would drop, and period 20 would be consequently reduced. There is much debate on the evidence of families in forts. If each chalet unit had contained a family at Housesteads the fourth century garrison would have been a mere 15% of the second century garrison. Evidence for and against these hypotheses will be discussed in a later section (pp. 117-46 below).

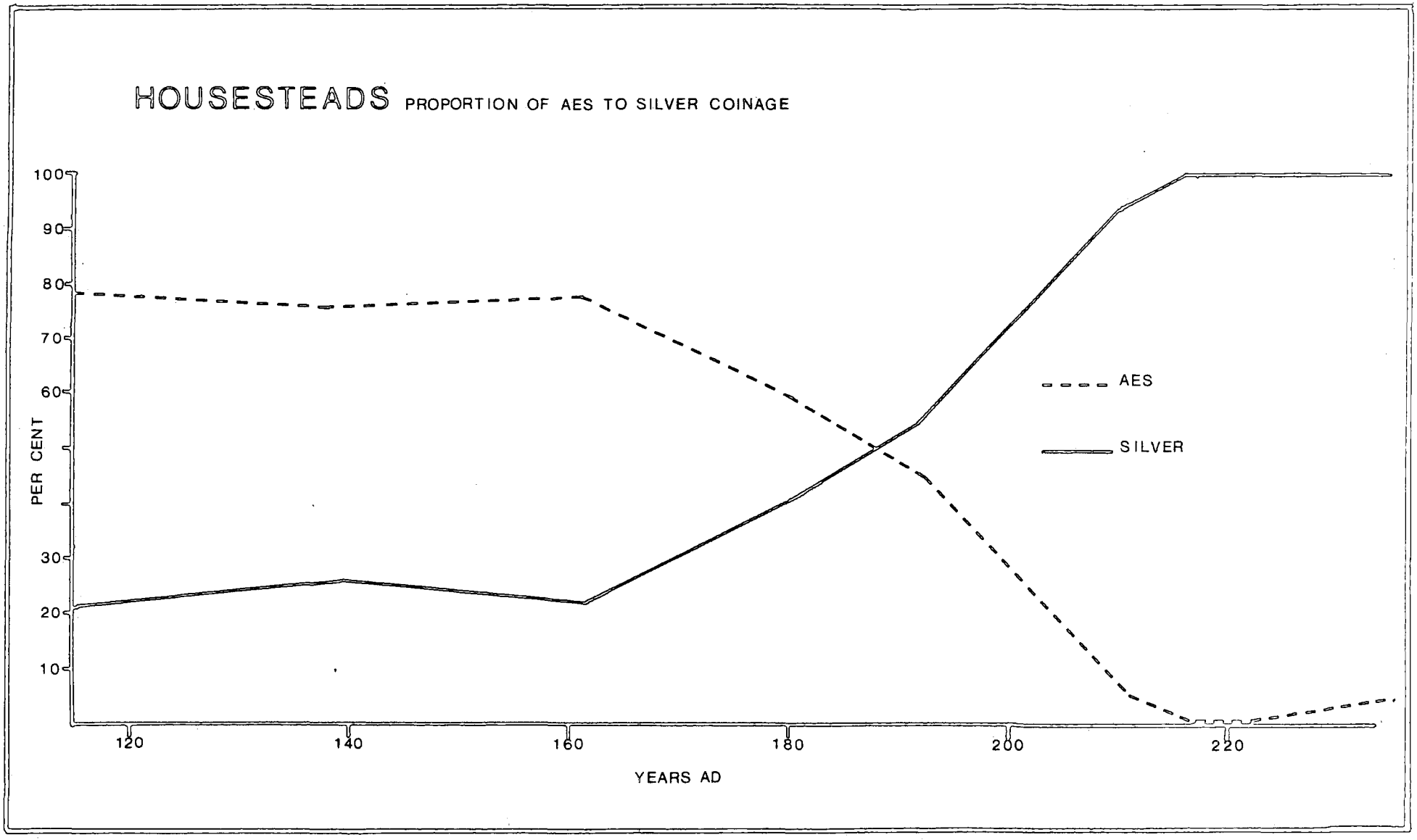
The fort follows the provincial trends for the next few periods. The large billon coin of Diocletian declined rapidly in size and silver content, and as a consequence the volume of coin losses increases. The coin reached its final weight of 1.5 grams in the last years of Constantine's reign and this was maintained by his sons hence the peak in period in period 23. In 348 Constans and Constantius II initiated a reform producing a high value coin comparable in module to the 'folles' of Diocletian. This new coin bore the optimistic legend FEL(ix) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO. The intrinsic value of the Fel Temp Reparatio coinage therefore produces few site finds. The revolt of Magnentius (350-53) produced a coin of similar module. However when the Magnentian revolt was suppressed, and the usurper had suffered damnatio memoriae, his coinage was discarded, as is shown by the unworn specimens of the coinage of Magnentius found at Housesteads and other sites. As a result from 353 there was little coinage in circulation, the matter being made

worse by Constantius' unwillingness to supply Julian, his Caesar in the West, with quantities of coinage as he feared Julian may use the money to usurp the armies of the Western Empire. The dearth in coinage was made good by the copying of the Fel Temp Reparatio coins allowed to circulate after 354. These copies rapidly declined in module and faithfulness to their prototypes. In period 25 Valentinian produced a large number of quality silver coins which are rarely discovered on sites. The need was no longer felt for billon coins and the series was abandoned. The peak of this period being reached by the production of large numbers of low value bronze coinage. Period 26 is not represented at Housesteads. This period coincides with the revolt of Magnus Maximus. I do not believe that the fort was abandoned in this period (discussed on p. 180) since Maximus would have severed contacts with Rome and hence with coinage supply. The lack of copies at this time in Britain shows that sufficient Valentinianic coinage was still circulating. Period 27 is also unrepresented and although it is recorded in towns is notoriously rare on military sites. Indeed coin supplies to Britain were affected by the closure of the Gallic mints in 395. The last bulk coinage, with the legend VRBS ROMA FELIX, reached Britain in 402. The excavations carried out last century may have removed any coins of this period, since being small and mostly in the topsoil, they would have been stripped away along with the topsoil of much of the forts interior and discarded on spoil heaps. Consequently although it may be argued that occupation of the fort ceased in period 27 but it is more likely that it continued for some time afterwards as will be dicussed later (pp. 190-95).

The suggested decline of the vicus from circa 273 runs contrary to the conclusions derived by E.Birley from his several seasons of excavation (see pp. 117, 178 below). Birley saw a large development in the size of the vicus in the early fourth century and he thought that occupation continued down to 367. The evidence from the vicus in comparison to the regional coinage picture described above however is of very little occupation in the fourth century. Indeed it could be very plausibly argued that the vicus in fact ended at the close of the century circa 270-86 because of the low numbers of radiate copies. The low coin counts after these dates could be produced by soldiers dropping coins while entering or leaving the fort. Although it is possible to argue that the vicus dwindled into the fourth century, declining yet further in the 330s, as the large peak expected in period 23 is absent, and perhaps terminating all together circa 364 because the common, low value, Valentinianic bronze is not present. I believe that the first of these two hypotheses is more likely to be correct and agrees with recent work by J.P.Gillam who, in reappraising pottery from the vicus would suggest that the vicus at Housesteads shows considerably less fourth century activity than previously expected (see p. 117).


HOUSESTEADS FORT
ANNUAL LOSS PER 1000 COINS (N = 477)
COIN LOSSES
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
COIN ISSUE PERIODS


HOUSESTEADS VICUS
ANNUAL LOSS PER 1000 COINS (N=261)
COIN LOSSES
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
COIN ISSUE PERIODS


HOUSESTEADS PROPORTION OF AES TO SILVER COINAGE
100
90
80
70
60
30
20
10
PER CENT
AES
SILVER
120
140
160
180
200
220
YEARS AD

## THE GARRISON DURING THE ANTONINE WALL PERIOD

It has been thought for some time that the Hadrian's Wall forts were garrisoned by legionary vexillations during the occupation of the Antonine Wall. Indeed there is epigraphic evidence at Housesteads that can be used to support this.

Of the sixteen forts on Hadrian's Wall only one has been found to contain a Hadrianic inscription recording an auxiliary cohort (although it should be noted that an auxiliary cavalry unit, ala II Augusta ob virtutem appellata, is recorded on an Hadrianic inscription from Chesters). This inscription is from Carvoran recording the presence of the cohors I Hamiorum saggitariorum (RIB 1778). The Hadrianic inscriptions from Benwell (RIB 1340) and Haltonchesters (RIB 1427) record builders rather than garrisons. The inscription from Great Chesters (RIB 1736) does not record any unit. There are three inscriptions that may record Hadrianic garrisons. Cohors I Aquitanorum is recorded on an inscription from Carrawburgh (RIB 1550) which was either set up under Sextus Julius Severus (attested in 133) or Cn. Julius Verus (attested in 158). Gillam and Mann strongly suggest the earlier date (Gillam and Mann 1970). The cohors VI Nerviorum is recorded at Great Chesters on an inscription which, since it appears not to be early or mid-Antonine, may therefore be Hadrianic (RIB 1731). The cohors IV Gallorum may have been the Hadrianic garrison at Castlesteads where it is attested on two undated altars (RIB 1979 and 1980). This unit is attested at Risingham under Marcus Aurelius and at Vindolanda in the third century where it is also listed in the notitia.

Of these four units, three are attested on the Antonine Wall. Cohors I Hamiorum appears on two undated altars found near Bar Hill (RIB 2166 and 2167). Cohors VI Nerviorum appears on two inscriptions (RIB 2144 and 2145) from Rough Castle and one of them is dated to Antoninus Pius, while cohors IV Gallorum appears on an undated inscription from Castlehill (RIB 2195). Further the cohors I Tungrorum, if not at Housesteads under Hadrian, may have been at Birdoswald, near which a tile stamped with the name of the unit has been found. The same unit is attested on an inscription dated to Pius from Castlecary .

Thus while there is no single instance of a unit definitely being on Hadrian's Wall under Hadrian and on the Antonine Wall under Pius, there appears to be a general trend, with four possible cases of transfer. Now we should look at the other side of the coin to see what evidence there is for legionary detachments in Hadrian's Wall forts during the occupation of the Antonine Wall.

At Benwell an altar was set up to Jupiter Dolichenus by a centurion of the legio II Augusta, for the welfare of Antoninus Pius (RIB 1330). The same legion erected a stone at Haltonchesters with zoomorphic peltae stylistically similar to examples on the distance slabs from the Antonine Wall. At Chesters parts of two early Antonine inscriptions have been found (RIB 1460 and 1461), each set up by a legion. Meanwhile at Housesteads two altars (RIB 1577 and 1609) have been found on Chapel Hill attesting the presence of legio Vi Victrix pia fidelis they are undated and could presumably represent the builders of the Wall or fort. Dobson and Breeze (1987, 74) believe that the second legion was

involved in the construction of turret 36b (which underlies the fort), it is not certain which legion was involved in the building of which fort this portion of the Wall. But as the VI had the next building sector to the east and appear to have been well ahead in their building schedule, it is plausible to suggest that the IV were in fact involved in the building of the fort. Two altars have been found outside the fort dedicated by legio II Augusta (RIB 1582 and 1583). One of these was found re-used in the Mithraeum which would thus give it a terminus ante quem (see p. 27) of the second century. These inscriptions could be said to have been set up by the Wall builders however the soldiers describe themselves as being on garrison duty, agentes in praesidio. Thus at Housesteads and other the forts described we have good evidence for legions on garrison duty on Hadrian's Wall and when these are dated the date shows them to be Antonine. A further example may be provided by an altar set by L. Maximus Gaetulicus, a centurion of the twentieth legion (RIB 1725) at Great Chesters who also dedicated an altar to Apollo which was found in a pit containing Antonine material at Newstead (RIB 2120). It is probably that in the eleven other forts on Hadrian's Wall the same arrangements existed to these five. At no fort on Hadrian's Wall is there a record of a unit or detachment, in the early Antonine period, other than the legionary detachments discussed . As the cohorts and alae moved out the legionary vexillations moved in.

Hartley (1972) has studied the distribution of individual potters' name stamp dies on Central and Eastern Gaulish samian ware. Only stamps found on plain samian are used since the large dies used on decorated wares were used over long periods. The dies from the Antonine Wall are

compared with those from Hadrian's Wall and the hinterland forts. The Wroxeter Gutter Group and Pudding Pan Rock find are used as test-groups. Hartley looked at Walters form 79/80 which began about 140 but did not become common 160-200, and form 27 which was common throughout the Flavian and Trajanic periods but then becoming less common before it went out of production in about 160, and noticed that die stamps on form 79/80 are completely confined to Hadrian's Wall while die stamps on form 27 are proportionately more common on the Antonine Wall. From this Hartley concluded that either both Walls were not held together (from form 79/80) or if they were Hadrian's Wall was held by a smaller garrison force than previously (from form 27). Indeed it would be appear pointless to keep the two Walls at full strength concurrently, Frere (1974, 180) notes that there would be a shortfall of some 9,000 men if this was attempted.

Therefore epigraphic and ceramic evidence together suggest that legionary detachments occupied Hadrian's Wall during the Antonine Wall period and that these detachments were small. How instructive are the coins on this point?

Reference to the annual coin loss histogram for the fort (fig. 5) shows that the average number of coins lost per year is very similar in the Hadrianic and Antonine I period, which broadly corresponds to the Antonine Wall period, and is therefore not very instructive. However this method does not take into consideration the total value of coinage dropped in a given period. For example if we find four sestertii in period A and four sestertii in period B at site one, and four sestertii

in period A and one denarius in period B at site two, both period A and period B being of a similar length of time, we can start to draw conclusions from the number of coins present, that site one was four times as intensively occupied as site two in period B and so on. Yet the actual money dropped is identical in amount at both sites. A new numerical method is here developed to take advantage of these findings. As with the histograms the length of the study range is important to the calculation but on the other hand in this method the pay and the garrison are important. The methodology is set out below.

Before doing any statistical exercises to find out the garrison type at Housesteads during the occupation of the Antonine Wall it is necessary to calculate the fraction of the coinage found on the site to the possible original population. The first calculation, or base fraction, must be calculated for a set period of time when the number of soldiers in the garrison is known and does not fluctuate significantly and also the proposed pay for the type of soldier on garrison duty (e.g. auxiliary, legionary, ala, cohors equitata, etc.). The pay scale used in this thesis is that calculated by Watson and is described more fully in the next two sections (pp. 61, 78-82). From this information the possible original population is calculated , in denarii, for a given number of years. The number of coins found on the site, also in terms of denarii, is divided by the original population to give the base fraction. The base fraction can be defined as the fraction of the extant coinage represenative of a unit size and type. The base fraction can be moved in to a different date range, where if we count up the coins (in terms of denarii) and divide them by the base

fraction then the possible original population is produced for the period used.

This method is subject to the same numismatic limitations as the histograms. These general limitations are discussed in an earlier section (pp. 35-40). If the base fraction is calculated in the first or second centuries it is only really valid in the first, second, and early third centuries after which rapid inflation makes comparison with considerably earlier time periods difficult and in such a case a new base fraction would have to be calculated nearer to the date of the period of study. A major problem with the method is the residuality of coins (pp. 37-8), although it is hoped that when the study period is close to the period in which the base fraction was calculated, that the residual coin pool would be similar in composition in both cases and so would, in effect, be self canceling.

To calculate the base fraction at Housesteads the years 117-38 and 161-92 are used, since during these periods the garrison at the fort appears to have been a cohors milliaria of about 960 men. The Hadrianic coinage used in the calculation has a range that extends back before the establishment of the fort because the Hadrianic coinage is very difficult to date internally. If the base fraction is calculated using the recovered coinage separately for Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius then similar fractions are produced in both cases indicating that in terms of coin count values the gap between the start of Hadrian's reign and the foundation of the fort is not significant. The coinage of Antoninus

Pius is not included since it is the period under test and is also a period in which the garrison of the fort is uncertain.

Furthermore, the pay of auxiliaries has been best calculated, and is most certain, during these years (i.e. between the pay rises of Domitian and Severus). The basic pay of the ordinary auxiliary soldier being one hundred *denarii* (Watson 1959). Higher rates are not included in the calculation because these rates are not known nor the number of soldiers on each pay scale. Furthermore it would seem from two papyri, Geneva Papyri 1 and 4, that about one third of a soldiers pay was removed for various stoppages such as food and equipment (Webster 1969, 258 and Watson 1956).

As a result the figure for pay used for the Housesteads calculations is 70 *denarii* per year, as this was the maximum the soldiers had available to lose. When considering the Housesteads coins it should be noted that the coins from milecastles 37 and 39 are included in the calculations along with those from the fort and *vicus* because these milecastles, being closer to Housesteads than any other Wall fort, were likely to have been manned by the Housesteads garrison.

The study uses coins dated 141-61 in calculating the Antonine Wall period garrison as this coincides with the Antoninine Wall period and fits neatly into a regnal period. If the Wall was fully reoccupied in *circa* 157-58 and then evacuated to the same garrison numbers as before, as suggested by Hartley (1972) it should not be significant to the calculation since the period is so short. Indeed it is not at all

certain if there were two periods of occupation of the Antonine Wall and at Bearsden there was no possibility of a second period of building (Breeze 1974). The few coins which can only be dated within overall 138-61 bracket are also included as most of their date range is in the period under study and hence are most likely to have been lost in the period 141-61.

The method and calculations are repeated for Vindolanda, Wallsend, Segontium, Carrawburgh and Littlechester to test the validity of the method. The Carrawburgh coin list, because it principly comprises of the Coventina's Well coins will provide interesting comparative results.

Copies are not included and hoards are treated as one coin. For the references to the coin lists used see p.280.

CALCULATIONS

a) Housesteads

i). The base fraction using the years 117-38 and 161-92.

Fort: 11 denarii, 14 sestertii, 3 dupondii, 5 asses.

Vicus: 10 denarii, 23 sestertii, 3 dupondii, 4 asses.

Milecastles: 2 denarii, 1 dupondius, 1 as.

Total = 33.75 denarii.

Potential coin population = No. of men × pay × No. of years.

$= 960 \times 70 \times 54$

$= 3,628,800$ *denarii*.

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{33.75}{3,628,800} = 9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

Fort: 5 *denarii*, 11 *sestertii*, 5 *dupondii*, 5 *asses*.

*vicus*: 5 *denarii*, 12 *sestertii*, 4 *dupondii*, 2 *asses*.

Milecastles: 1 *as*.

Total = 17.375 *denarii*.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{\text{Recovered sample}}{\text{Base fraction}}$$

$$= \frac{17.375}{9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$= 1,868,160$ *denarii*.

Residual pay per man per year = 200 *denarii* for legionaries.

$= 70$ *denarii* for auxiliaries.

The number of years (141-61) = 21

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in the garrison at this time is:

$$\frac{1,868,160}{(200 \times 21)} \simeq 445 \text{ legionaries.}$$

$$\frac{1,868,160}{(70 \times 21)} \simeq 1271 \text{ auxiliaries.}$$

Before commenting on this result the calculations must be repeated for the other sites.

b) Vindolanda

i). The base fraction using years 161-92.

These years are used at Vindolanda because during this period the garrison type and size is known. The garrison is thought to be a cohors quingenaria, possibly the cohors II Nerviorum civium Romanorum, i.e. an auxiliary cohort 480 strong.

Fort: 3 denarii, 1 sestertius.

vicus: 11 denarii, 31 sestertii, 1 dupondius, 2 asses.

Total = 21.25 denarii.

Potential coin population = 480 × 70 × 32

= 1,075,200 denarii.

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{21.25}{1,075,200} = 1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

Fort: 2 denarii, 1 sestertius, 1 dupondius, 3 asses.

Vicus: 18 denarii, 29 sestertii, 5 dupondii, 6 asses.

Total = 28.8125 denarii.

Expected original population = $\frac{28.8125}{1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}}$

= 1,422,806 denarii.

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in garrison at this time is:

$\frac{1,422,806}{(200 \times 21)} \simeq$ 339 legionaries.

$\frac{1,422,806}{(70 \times 21)} \simeq$ 968 auxiliaries.

c) Wallsend

i). The base fraction using the years 117-38 and 161-80.

The garrison at Wallsend during these two periods appears to have been a cohors quingenaria equitata.

Fort: 2 denarii, 12 sestertii, 4 dupondii, 6 asses, 1 quadrans.

Total = 5.90625 denarii.

First we have to calculate the average annual pay per soldier because this was a mixed unit of infantry and mounted auxiliaries. It is believed that such a unit may have contained 360 infantry and 128 cavalry (P.J.Casey pers. comm.). The pay of an auxiliary cavalryman was 150 denarii giving a residual figure, after stoppages, of 100 denarii.

Potential coin population = (360 × 70 × 42) + (128 × 100 × 42)

= 1,596,000 denarii.

(This gives us an average annual residual pay figure of 78 denarii per man).

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{5.90625}{1,596,000} = 3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

Fort: 1 denarius, 6 sestertii, 7 dupondii, 9 asses.

Total = 3.9375 denarii.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{3.9375}{3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}}$$

$$= 1,064,000 \text{ denarii}.$$

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in garrison at this time is:

$$\frac{1,064,000}{(200 \times 21)} \simeq 253 \text{ legionaries.}$$

$$\frac{1,064,000}{(78 \times 21)} \simeq 650 \text{ cohors equitata.}$$

$$\frac{1,064,000}{(70 \times 21)} \simeq 723 \text{ auxiliaries.}$$

d) Segontium.

i). The base fraction using the years 77-96.

These years are used because Segontium, founded *circa* 77, has an uncertain garrison history. During its early history it may have contained a milliary cohort due to its large size (5.5 acres). However in the later first or early second century a pallisade was built across the *praetentura* considerably reducing the area of the fort. The barracks in the fort were demolished leaving only the centurion's quarters before the barracks were rebuilt. Even though there is no evidence for legionaries in the fort Segontium is used to provide another fort with which to test the validity of the method. All Flavian coinage is included

Fort: 2 *denarii*, 6 *sestertii*, 4 *dupondii*, 23 *asses*.

Total = 5.4375 *denarii*.

Potential coin population = 960 × 70 × 20

= 1,344,000 *denarii*.

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{5.4375}{1,344,000} = 4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

Fort: 1 *denarii*, 3 *sestertii*, 1 *dupondius*, 2 *asses*.

Total = 2 *denarii*.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{2}{4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}}$$

= 494,345 *denarii*.

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in garrison at this time is:

$$\frac{494.345}{(200 \times 21)} = 118 \text{ legionaries.}$$

$$\frac{494.345}{(70 \times 21)} = 336 \text{ auxiliaries.}$$

e) Carrawburgh.

i). The base fraction using the years 117-38 and 161-92.

It should be noted that the Carrawburgh coins are predominantly coins from the Coventina's Well deposit. This is a votive deposit and may attract coins from a larger area than just the nearby fort. In the Well's coin list several of the coins are listed as undifferented dupondii/asses. For this study this class is divided into separate denominations on the ratio of the numbers of dupondii to asses in the part of the list belonging to that particular emperor. The garrison of the fort is thought to have been a cohors quingenaria equitata

3 denarii, 1,412 sestertii, 350 dupondii, 503 asses.

Total = 431.1875 denarii.

Potential coin population = 488 × 78 × 42

= 1,598,688 denarii.

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{431.1875}{1,598,688} = 2.6971335 \times 10^{-4}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

5 denarii, 648 sestertii, 472 dupondii, 563 asses.

Total = 243.6875 denarii.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{243.6875}{2.6971335 \times 10^{-4}}$$

$$= 903,506 \text{ denarii.}$$

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in garrison at this time is:

$$\frac{903,506}{(200 \times 21)} \simeq 215 \text{ legionaries.}$$

$$\frac{903,506}{(78 \times 21)} \simeq 552 \text{ cohors equitata.}$$

$$\frac{903,506}{(70 \times 21)} \simeq 615 \text{ auxiliaries.}$$

f) Littlechester.

As at Segontium there is no evidence for auxiliaries at this fort it, is being tested just to make a comparison with Housesteads and to test the methodology.

i). The base fraction using the years 117-38.

Fort and vicus: 1 denarius, 5 sestertii, 3 dupondii, 2 asses.

Total = 2.75 denarii.

Potential coin population = 480 × 70 × 21

= 705,600 denarii.

Therefore the recovered assemblage provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{2.75}{705,600} = 3.8973923 \times 10^{-6}$$

ii). The garrison during the years 141-61.

Fort and vicus: 2 denarii, 10 sestertii, 3 dupondii, 4 asses.

Total = 5.125 denarii.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{5.125}{3.8973923 \times 10^{-6}}$$

= 1,314,982 denarii.

Therefore the approximate number of soldiers in garrison at this time is:

$$\frac{1,314,982}{(200 \times 21)} = 313 \text{ legionaries.}$$

$$\frac{1,314,982}{(70 \times 21)} = 895 \text{ auxiliaries.}$$

Table of results

| site | Legionaries | Cohors equitata | Auxiliaries |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 445 | | 1271 |
| Vindolanda | 339 | | 968 |
| Wallsend | 253 | 650 | 723 |
| Segontium | 118 | | 336 |
| Carrawburgh | 215 | 552 | 615 |
| Littlechester | 313 | | 895 |

These approximate garrison figures produced by the new method described above have to be examined, taking archaeological evidence and the original base fraction into consideration. The later is important because if the base fraction is calculated for a wrong garrison number then the results will be consequently distorted. These two factors having been looked into then the results appear to produce relatively accurate results as will be seen below.

Firstly we shall examine the two sites not per lineam valli to show how these figures should be interpreted. At Littlechester the base fraction was calculated using the Hadrianic period for which a garrison of 480 men was suggested. There is no evidence for legionaries at Littlechester at any time and what appears to be happening is a doubling up of the garrison. However this is completely untrue. The very high Antonine figure is produced by using a base fraction when the fort at Littlechester was at a low garrison level or abandoned during

the Hadrianic period. If we recalculate the Antonine garrison using a period when the fort appears to be fully garrisoned (on numismatic grounds), between 81 and 117, the following result appears:

Fort and vicus (81-117): 8 *denarii*, 8 *sestertii*, 4 *dupondii*, 14 *asses*.

Total = 11.375 *denarii*.

Potential coin population = 480 × 70 × 36

= 1,209,600 *denarii*.

This provides us with a base fraction of:

$$\frac{11.375}{1,209,600} = 9.4039352 \times 10^{-6}$$

The number of coins found 141-61 is:

Fort and *vicus*: 2 *denarii*, 10 *sestertii*, 3 *dupondii*, 4 *asses*.

Total = 5.125 *denarii*.

$$\text{Expected original population} = \frac{5.125}{9.4039352 \times 10^{-6}}$$

= 544,985 *denarii*.

This implies 371 auxiliaries (544,985 ÷ (70 × 21)). Thus the fort would appear to have been garrisoned at a very low level, if at all, under Hadrian, returning to a fuller occupation level under Antoninus

Pius comparable to Trajanic levels. Littlechester therefore demonstrates that with this method it is preferable, in order to facilitate interpretation, to produce the base factor from a period in which the site was fully occupied i.e. the garrison size and type is known. The remaining sites have all had their base fractions calculated from a period of supposed full occupation.

As at Littlechester there are no inscriptions indicating a legionary garrison during the Antonine Wall period at Segontium. Our calculations show a reduction in garrison from a milliary cohort in the Trajanic period to only 336 in the Antonine period. This fits in very well with what we know of the structural history of the site with the construction of the pallisade across the interior of the fort and the demolition of the two barracks excavated in the south east corner of the praetentura (P.J.Casey pers. comm.). The two barracks were demolished leaving only the centurion's blocks which were themselves later demolished and a large building constructed on the site (120+). The troops from Segontium may have been withdrawn to help form part of the Hadrian's Wall or Antonine Wall garrisons. If the Hadrianic coinage is included in the production of the base figure then the resulting garrison figure for the Antonine Wall period at Segontium is 441 auxiliaries which suggests considerable garrison reduction under Hadrian followed by further reductions under Antoninus Pius. Besides going onto one of the two Walls the Segontium garrison may have been used to govern small fortlets. For example Pen Llystyn was a Trajanic fort holding a milliary cohort or a cohors quingenaria but in the second century (100-30) a fortlet was constructed in the north corner

of the fort (Hogg 1969). Therefore we have a fortlet close to, and connected to Segontium by a road, being garrisoned at a time when the Segontium garrison diminished. Another example of garrison reduction perhaps similar to the situation at Pen Llystyn can be seen at Castel Collen (Nash-Williams and Jarrett 1969, 74-75) where the Trajanic fort, probably housing a cohors milliaria, was reduced in size by the abandonment of the retentura, perhaps reducing the garrison to a cohors quingenaria. This reduction in this case was said to be Severan although the evidence for this is not clear.

Having seen that the method works on these two sites we can turn to sites per lineam valli. Housesteads is the easiest to explain. Firstly there is evidence for legionaries on garrison duty and evidence from the other Wall forts suggests thst we can consider legionaries in the fort during the Antonine Wall period. Thus the calculations appear to show that a legionary cohort was stationed at Housesteads at this time. Because there are a large number of coins traceable to Housesteads we have a good enough data base to test the fit of our results to our model which can be stated as either a full auxiliary force of 960 men or a reduced garrison of a legionary cohort. Our produced figures are compared with these. A perfect fit is equal to one.

For legionaries $\frac{445}{480} = 0.93$ For auxiliaries $\frac{1271}{960} = 1.32$

Therefore on archaeological and statistical grounds it would seem likely that the Housesteads garrison was a legionary cohort during the Antonine Wall period.

At both Wallsend and Carrawburgh the base fractions have been calculated using a cohors quingenaria equitata because that type of troop is thought to form the garrison at both forts during the years used for the production of the base fraction. At both forts there is no indication of what the Antonine garrison may have been. We can discount auxiliaries because the unit sizes calculated are simply too large for the forts in question. As with Housesteads it may be possible to solve this problem by finding which result, legionary or part-mounted auxiliary, has the closest fit to the expected results. The model for the Antonine garrison we can test these results against is either a full garrison of a legionary cohort, a cohors quingenaria equitata, or half a legionary cohort.

a) Carrawburgh.

For legionaries $\frac{215}{480} = 0.45$ $\frac{215}{240} = 0.90$ For cohors equitata $\frac{552}{488} = 1.13$

b) Wallsend.

For legionaries $\frac{253}{480} = 0.53$ $\frac{253}{240} = 1.05$ For cohors equitata $\frac{650}{488} = 1.33$

The results from Carrawburgh and Wallsend clearly show that the garrison was not a legionary cohort but it is not quite so clear whether half a legionary cohort or a cohors equitata formed the

Antonine garrisons of the forts. However on closer examination the fit is closer to the model at both sites for half a cohort of legionaries than for part-mounted auxiliaries (+0.05 at Wallsend and -0.10 at Carrawburgh, compared to a fit of +0.33 at Wallsend and +0.13 at Carrawburgh for cohortes equitatae. Indeed cavalry or mixed units were required at a number of the Antonine Wall forts including Mumrills, Bearsden, Castlehill and possibly Castlecary (Breeze and Dobson 1987, 107). The actual garrisons at most of the Antonine Wall forts is uncertain.

Vindolanda is thought to have been an auxiliary fort during this period yet the calculated result appears to show 968 auxiliaries. Twice the expected number. It could be suggested that a cohort of legionaries was stationed in the fort at this time but there is no evidence to back up such an explanation. Bidwell has shown that cohors IV Gallorum equitata, recorded on an inscription dated 213 (RIB 1705), was the last garrison of stone fort 1 and formed the garrison of stone fort 2 (built circa 223-25) but that the unit did not arrive until after about 170. He suggested that cohors II Nerviorum formed the Antonine garrison at least after period 1B, circa 163 (Bidwell 1985, 85). However the inscription recording II Nerviorum is undated and is discounted in RIB 1683 as evidence for a garrison at Vindolanda as it is not certain if the altar came from the fort or from a shrine (to Cocidius) outside the fort. There is however the proof of a cohors equitata slightly later in stone fort 1. It would be better therefore to suggest a cohors equitata formed the Antonine Wall period garrison at Vindolanda, which may or which may not be the cohors IV Gallorum. Indeed if Hadrian's Wall was

having its cavalry element removed it would make good military sense to have a new mobile garrison behind the frontier.

The new calculation method for determining garrison sizes has produced some interesting results and has shown what we set out to do, to find the Antonine Wall period garrison of Housesteads. In fact the Antonine period is ideal to use with this method due to little inflation between it and the periods in which the base fractions were calculated. Our findings would appear to suggest that during the Antonine Wall period Housesteads was held by a legionary cohort. As a by-product of using other forts as a comparison and check for the method it would seem that Wallsend and Carrawburgh were both held by half a legionary cohort, Vindolanda was held by a cohors equitata, Littlechester was reoccupied after being abandoned or occupied by few soldiers under Hadrian, and Segontium saw garrison reductions under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

ARMY PAY UNDER SEVERUS AND CARACALLA: AND THE PROBLEM OF MILITARY COIN DEPOSITS

It has been known for a long time that army pay was raised by Septimius Severus and later by Caracalla according to the information given to us by Dio (LXXVIII,36.3) and Herodian (III,8.4). The rise implemented by Severus is thought to have occurred in 197 after he had defeated his last rival, Clodius Albinus, rather than during the war of succession. It is not known whether Caracalla implemented his pay rise in 212 on his accession or later in 215. The later date coincides with the introduction of the so-called 'antoninianus', a coin worth two denarii but only containing the silver of one and a half, thus saving the treasury a considerable amount of money in terms of silver bullion. The saving produced would have enabled the army to receive a pay rise. A rise under Commodus (177-92) has been postulated because some legions received the name 'Commodiana' but there is no supporting evidence for this hypothesis (Brunt 1950).

Over the years there has been much debate on auxiliary pay and the way in which it differed from that of the legionary. Several theories have been put forward, all taking different view points. These theories are based on three papyri, Geneva papyri 1 and 4 (e.g Johnson 1936), and Berlin papyrus 6866 (e.g Brunt 1950) and the suggestion by Suetonius (Dom.7.3) that Domitian raised army pay by implementing an extra pay day each year, making four pay days in all. This is contrary to the suggestion of Dio (LXVII,3.5) who indicates that Domitian increased pay

by raising the amount paid on each of the three existing pay days, not introducing a fourth instalment.

Recent attempts to construct basic auxiliary pay are outlined below. The first view was that subscribed to by Johnson (1936, 670-73). He examined the two Geneva papyri. Papyrus 1 being the account of the wages paid to Q. Iulius Proculus and C. Valerius Germanus, and is dated to A.D 81. Papyrus 4 is the account of [Qu]adratu[s...] and dates to A.D 84. From a study of these two papyri it was inferred that Geneva papyrus 1 refers to an auxiliary's pay even though the name involves the tria nomina of a Roman citizen. Roman citizenship was not made universal until 212 by Caracalla to increase revenue and although there is evidence for citizens serving in auxiliary units it would appear that this was the exception rather than the rule. Thus it is now almost generally accepted that this papyrus refers to legionary pay. Furthermore it was assumed that each account refers to a stipendium paid three times a year and not the four inferred by Suetonius. Thus the annual totals Johnson derives from the two papyri suggests that the wage increase given by Domitian was 300 denarii for legionaries (from Geneva papyrus 4) and 253 denarii for auxiliaries (from Geneva papyrus 1). It should be noted that 253 is an odd number and it is generally believed that pay was usually divisible by twenty-five so that it could be paid out in notional aurei. These rates of pay give a ratio of 5:6 between auxiliary and legionary pay. We can then take this further to suggest that when Johnson calculates that legionary pay was 450 denarii following the rise given by Severus, a basic auxiliary pay of 375 denarii is implied. Following the pay rise given by Caracalla a basic

auxiliary pay of 560 denarii is implied when legionary pay has been calculated to be 675 denarii.

Brunt produces a different ratio between legionary and auxiliary pay. His reconstruction of auxiliary pay involves Berlin papyrus 6866 (Brunt 1950) which appears to be an auxiliary pay account. From this he takes the figure of 84 denarii 15¾ obols to represent an original stipendium of 100 denarii, less an exchange rate. The operation of an exchange rate in changing drachmae into denarii had previously been noticed in the two Geneva papyri. Brunt, like Johnson, takes Dio's three stipendia and thus produces a figure for annual basic pay of 300 denarii. However the Berlin papyrus is usually dated to 192 and thus Brunt's figure gives parity with legionary pay at this time. Because of this Brunt redates the Berlin papyrus to 197 when, after Severus' pay rise, the legionaries received annual pay, he suggests, of 500 denarii, and so providing a ratio of 3:5 between auxiliary and legionary pay. This implies a basic auxiliary pay scale of 180 denarii after the pay rise given by Domitian, 300 denarii after the pay rise given by Severus and 450 denarii after the pay rise given by Caracalla.

The most recent attempt to reconstruct auxiliary pay has been undertaken by M.Spiedel (1973). He, like Johnson, believes that Geneva papyrus 1 refers to auxiliary pay which, as already indicated, is unlikely. Taking Berlin papyrus 6866 to date to 192 and the amount of stipendium it refers to, 84 denarii 15¾ obols, to be a quarter of the soldier's annual pay, following Suetonius' indication of four stipendia a year. From this he concludes a ratio between auxiliary and legionary

pay of 5:6. This implies auxiliary pay of of 250 denarii after the pay rise of Domitian, 375 denarii after the pay rise of Severus, and about 560 denarii after the pay rise of Caracalla. He further suggests that Geneva papyrus 1 and the Berlin papyrus may refer to equites cohortis which would provide a ratio between auxiliaries and legionaries of 2:3 giving annual pay under Domitian of 200 denarii, raised to 300 denarii under Severus and about 450 denarii following Caracalla's pay rise.

It is Watson who has calculated the most universally accepted view on auxiliary pay and it is his view which is endorsed in this thesis. He examined all the pre-existing accounts of auxiliary pay namely Domaszewski, Johnson, Forni, Passerini and Brunt; and reinterpreted the Berlin papyrus and the two Geneva papyri. Watson noticed that the normal figure of depositum is 100 denarii and viaticum of 75 denarii. In a few instances the depositum is a higher sum but the viaticum is invariably the same and he wondered why the stipendium was affected by the exchange rate but not the depositum or viaticum. He concludes that the 84 denarii 15½ obols of the Berlin papyrus (here dated 192) represents an annual pay of 100 denarii minus 15 denarii 12½ obols perhaps deducted for the upkeep of equipment. Watson suggests that the viaticum of 75 denarii represents a bonus on enlistment earmarked as a compulsory saving. The depositum of 100 denarii perhaps representing half a donative that was given on the accession of Severus or Pescennius Niger. Watson's Theory therefore gives a ratio of 1:3 between auxiliary and legionary pay. Namely 100 denarii after the Domitianic rise, 150 denarii after the rise given by Severus and 225 after the rise given by Caracalla (Watson 1959).

Taking this further Watson constructed a table for pay according to rank and the type of auxiliary unit. Since we know from Hadrian's allocutio to the auxiliary troops at Lambaesis, recorded by Tacitus, that alares were better paid than cohortales. We also know that that it was a promotion for a legionary to be appointed a duplicarius alae, the rank below this presumably receiving the same wage as a legionary. The equites of a cohort would have received more than the pedites but less than the alares, probably receiving the same pay as the sesquiplicarii pedites. The table Watson constructed is shown below expanded to include legionaries and the pay rises of Severus and Caracalla. It should be noted that the figures added to Watson's table are not always divisible by twenty-five and therefore if Watson's figures are correct not all our figures are strictly accurate. The numbers refer to the annual wage of a soldier in denarii.

| Period and rates of pay | Legionaries | Auxiliary Cavalry | Part Mounted Auxiliaries | Auxiliary Infantry |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Claudius-Domitian** | | | | |
| Duplicarii | 450 | - | - | - |
| Sesquiplicarii | 338 | - | - | - |
| Basic | 225 | - | - | - |
| **Domitian-Severus** | | | | |
| Duplicarii | 600 | 400 | 300 | 200 |
| Sesquiplicarii | 450 | 300 | 225 | 150 |
| Basic | 300 | 200 | 150 | 100 |
| **Severus-Caracalla** | | | | |
| Duplicarii | 900 | 600 | 400 | 300 |
| Sesquiplicarii | 675 | 450 | 300 | 225 |
| Basic | 450 | 300 | 200 | 150 |
| **Caracalla** | | | | |
| Duplicarii | 1350 | 800 | 600 | 450 |
| Sesquiplicarii | 1013 | 600 | 450 | 338 |
| Basic | 675 | 400 | 300 | 225 |

Because the Housesteads coin assemblage ultimately derives from the pay of the garrison force in the fort it is thought that, besides reflecting the size and type of garrison, it must also reflect rises in army pay. More pay implies more coin, or total value of coin, in circulation and hence greater coin loss in terms of number or total value. As it is Watson's calculations that have received most general acceptance it is these that are used and tested here. The methodology is the same as that developed in the preceding section. The same base fractions are used. The calculations used in producing the base fractions did not take account of differing pay scales for different ranks because the number of soldiers in each of the scales is unknown. Howver if we assume that the pay of all the ranks is proportionatly increased by the same amount after each pay rise such a problem is of no consequence.

In calculating the expected original populations two sets of ranges are used: 196-211, 212-35 and 196-214, 215-35. This is because although the pay rise of Septimius Severus is fairly well established as 197, that of Caracalla may be either in 212 or 215, as already described, and it is hoped that a comparison of the two sets of date ranges my shed light onto which of these dates is more appropriate.

From the table of coins found at Housesteads during these years it will be noticed that the date range of the coins does not always fit into the range being examined. Therefore to provide as little bias as possible only the portion of each coin that fits in to the range is included. This produces less bias than if the coin is not recorded because most of its date range is outside the dates of the range under study. For

example if we have a notional denarius of date range 193-99 it partly fits into the earlier of the test ranges which are 196-211 or 196-214. It will be noticed that the coin could either be a maximum of three years outside the range under test, or a maximum of three years into the test range i.e it has a 50:50 chance of being in the test range consequently a score of 0.5 would be recorded. The same thing happens for coins that overlap the earlier and later test ranges, although with these the proportion of each coin allocated to each range depends on which set of ranges is being used. Vindolanda, Wallsend and Segontium are used to provide a control against which the Housesteads results can be compared. Copies are not included because counterfeit denarii are likely to have circulated considerably later than the coins they represent, possibly in the middle of the third century when such coins were running at a premium and furthermore are unlikely to have formed part of a soldiers pay.

The Calculations

a) Housesteads

| Year | No. of denarii | Proportion in each range 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193-211 | 3.5 | 2.92 | - | 2.92 | - |
| 194-98 | 1 | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - |
| 196-211 | 30 | 30 | - | 30 | - |
| 198-217 | 1 | 0.68 | 0.32 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| 209-12 | 2 | 1.33 | 0.67 | 2 | - |
| 211-17 | 2 | 0.33 | 1.67 | 1.33 | 0.67 |
| 212-15 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 215-35 | 37.25 | - | 37.25 | - | 37.25 |
| TOTALS | 76.75 | 35.76 | 40.91 | 38.65 | 38.02 |

In the above table the proportion of the number of coins in denarii recovered from Housesteads in each date range under test has been counted and and totalled. From these totals we can calculate the probable original population in denarii using the base fraction for the potential coin population calculated in the previous section. Because we know the number of years in each test range and the probable number of troops in garrison, the possible amount of denarii paid to each man each year, minus approximately one third for stoppages on clothes, food etc., can be calculated (see p. 61 for explanation). The calculation can be expressed by the following formula which is simply a reorganisation of the formula used in the previous section when calculating garrison numbers.

$$\text{Annual pay per man} = \frac{\text{No. of recovered denarii}}{\text{Base fraction}} \div \text{No. of years} \div \text{No. of men}$$

196-211

$$= \frac{35.76}{9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}} \div 15 \div 960$$

$$= 267 \text{ denarii}.$$

212-35

$$= \frac{40.91}{9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}} \div 23 \div 960$$

$$= 199 \text{ denarii}.$$

196-214

$$= \frac{38.65}{9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}} \div 18 \div 960$$

$$= 240 \text{ denarii}.$$

215-35

$$= \frac{38.02}{9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}} \div 20 \div 960$$

= 213 denarii.

b) Vindolanda

| Year | No. of denarii | Proportion in each range | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
| 193-210 | 2 | 1.65 | - | 1.65 | - |
| 193-211 | 12 | 10 | - | 10 | - |
| 194-211 | 1 | 0.88 | - | 0.88 | - |
| 195-96 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| 196-211 | 37.25 | 37.25 | - | 37.25 | - |
| 202-17 | 1 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.87 | 0.13 |
| 212 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 211-17 | 1 | 0.17 | 0.83 | 0.67 | 0.33 |
| 211-18 | 1 | 0.14 | 0.86 | 0.57 | 0.43 |
| 215-35 | 51.31 | - | 51.31 | - | 51.31 |
| TOTALS | 109.56 | 51.69 | 54.40 | 53.89 | 52.20 |

The calculation is exactly the same as for Housesteads but the garrison force at Vindolanda is only 488 (360 infantry and 128 cavalry) strong, being almost certainly formed by the cohors IV Gallorum equitata.

**Annual pay per man = No.of recovered denarii ÷ No.of years ÷No. of men**
**Base fraction**

196-211

$$= \frac{51.69}{1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}} \div 15 \div 488$$

= 357 denarii.

212-35

$$= \frac{54.40}{1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}} \div 23 \div 488$$

= 245 denarii.

196-214

$$= \frac{53.89}{1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}} \div 18 \div 488$$

= 315 denarii.

215-35

$$= \frac{52.20}{1.9763765 \times 10^{-5}} \div 20 \div 488$$

= 271 denarii.

c) Wallsend

| Year | No. of denarii | Proportion in each range | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
| 194-97 | 1 | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | - |
| 196-211 | 7 | 7 | - | 7 | - |
| 212-35 | 6 | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| TOTALS | 14 | 7.5 | 6 | 7.5 | 6 |

Like Vindolanda, Wallsend contained a similar mixed unit of auxiliary infantry and cavalry, in this case probably cohors IV Lingonum equitata attested on three late, but undated, inscriptions from the fort (RIB 1299-1301).

**Annual pay per man = No. of recovered denarii ÷ No. of years ÷ No. of men**
**Base fraction**

196-211

$$= \frac{7.5}{3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}} \div 15 \div 488$$

= 277 denarii.

212-35

$$= \frac{6}{3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}} \div 23 \div 488$$

= 145 denarii.

196-214

$$= \frac{7.5}{3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}} \div 18 \div 488$$

= 231 denarii.

215-35

$$= \frac{6}{3.7006579 \times 10^{-6}} \div 20 \div 488$$

= 166 denarii.

d) Segontium

| Year | No. of denarii | Proportion in each range | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
| 196-211 | 8 | 8 | - | 8 | - |
| 212-35 | 7.25 | - | 7.25 | - | 7.25 |
| TOTALS | 15.25 | 8 | 7.25 | 8 | 7.25 |

The garrison during the Severan period at Segontium was the cohort of Sunici, assumed to be nominally 500 strong, who are recorded on an inscription dated 198-209 recording the reconstruction of the aqueducts.

**Annual pay per man = $\frac{\text{No. of recovered denarii}}{\text{Base fraction}} \div$ No. of years $\div$ No. of men**

196-211

$$= \frac{8}{4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}} \div 15 \div 480$$

= 275 denarii.

212-35

$$= \frac{7.25}{4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}} \div 23 \div 480$$

= 162 denarii.

196-214

$$= \frac{8}{4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}} \div 18 \div 480$$

= 229 denarii.

215-35

$$= \frac{7.25}{4.0457589 \times 10^{-6}} \div 20 \div 480$$

= 187 denarii.

All the above results are tabulated below.

| Site | Date Range | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
| Housesteads | 267 | 199 | 240 | 213 |
| Vindolanda | 357 | 245 | 310 | 271 |
| Wallsend | 277 | 145 | 231 | 166 |
| Segontium | 275 | 162 | 229 | 187 |

A first look at the above table and the table of Watson's results seems to show large differences between the two perhaps indicating that the methodology used in the calculation is wrong since the number of denarii is larger than expected in the earlier of both sets of dates and pay seems to decrease in 212 or 215 rather than increase. However a closer examination of the figures shows that this is not the case. The fact that all the figures closely parallel the behaviour of the Housesteads figures shows that the general difference between our results and the expected picture is due to a change in the use and availability of the coinage. Firstly the abundance of coinage of Severus at sites fully occupied during this period suggests that prices were high in the province at this time and so coin would be worth intrinsically less, the

period also saw the change from aes to silver coinage (fig. 7) and so any coin losses would be in higher value denominations. Military matters are, however, more important. As noted above the soldiers had been given a large pay rise at the beginning of the period. Furthermore more money may be expected to be circulating in the province at this time because of Severus' northern military campaigns. Indeed Dio (LXXVII. 11, 2) comments an the amount of money drawn into Britain under Severus for his campaigns: 'He (Severus) took along with him an immense amount of money'. The wide reaching effects of the Severan campaigns can be seen fossilised in the archaeological record in the form of building inscriptions. In the north the hinterland forts seem to have received attention under the governor Virius Lupus in 197 and 198 who is recorded on inscriptions from Brough under Stainmore, Ilkley and Bowes. Bainbridge has produced an inscription, dated 205, recording barrack-building under C.Valerius Pudens. Attention turned to the Wall in 205-07 under the governorship of L.Alfenus Senecio. He restored the granaries at Birdoswald and other buildings at Chesters and Housesteads. At Benwell his name is recorded on an altar dedicated to Victory and at Risingham he restored a gate and the fort walls (RIB 1234). Senecio is further credited at Bainbridge, Bowes and Greta Bridge (Frere 1974, 197-8). As a result the rebuilding programme in these years appears to have been very comprehensive. According to Herodian (III.14,1) Senecio wrote to Severus reporting that the military situation was still serious and asked either for reinforcements or an imperial expedition led by Severus himself. Senecio got both, and Severus arrived with legionary vexillations, his wife and two sons. Preparations were made for an invasion of Scotland, no doubt involving considerable capital

investment, at Corbridge a granary appears to have been built, while at South Shields twenty new granaries were constructed and other buildings were modified to produce a grand total of twenty-four no doubt to supply the campaign by sea. According to Dio and Herodian the campaign was first directed against the Caledonians, probably in 208-09, and the against the Maeatae in 210. The campaign would appear to have wound up shortly after the death of Severus in 211. Thus we have Dio's reference to quantities of money brought into the province, a military campaign, a pay rise and high prices contributing to our higher than expected figures. Furthermore Brunt (1950) would suggest that on Severus' victory he gave a large donative to the army, no doubt to pacify the soldiers, if this can be inferred from a passage in the Historia Augusta (S.H.A. *Sev.* 12,2 quoted in Brunt 1950) which reads 'he gave the troops more money than any other emperor'. Brunt believes that this refers to a donative and not to the pay rise.

An alternative explanation involves the actual use of the coins. We have noticed from an examination of our results that the Severan figures are consistently high while the results for the later date ranges are consistently low. Our alternative explanation is that such a picture could be produced by the emperors of the later ranges paying their troops in Severan coinage i.e. our calculated picture is complicated by the residuality of coins. We can test this hypothesis by a calculation using the Housesteads results:

Average pay 196-235 =

$$\frac{\text{196-211 @ Severan pay scale + 212-35 @ Caracalla pay scale}}{\text{No. of years 196-235}}$$

Using Watson's pay figures (one-third removed to provide parity with calculated figures (see below)):

$$\frac{(100 \times 15) + (150 \times 23)}{38} = 130 \text{ denarii}$$

Using our calculated pay figures for Housesteads:

$$\frac{(267 \times 15) + (199 \times 23)}{38} = 225 \text{ denarii}$$

From this it would appear that although residuality is undoubtably a problem it cannot be proved by the above calculation. The calculation does, however, show that there is a considerably higher total value of coin on the site at this time than would be expected.

Reasons for the high Severan figure having been set out above we can now examine the calculated figures in greater detail. Our results are compared with the expected results below. Because our calculations involved using pay figures with one third deducted for various stoppages we would similarly expect our results to be one third less than the expected figures for pay. To allow for this one third is deducted from the expected results (the figure for annual pay) to make the two comparable. For example if we find 10 denarii in 20 years with a garrison of 480 auxiliaries each being paid 100 denarii giving a residual amount of 70 denarii then a base fraction of $1.48809 \times 10^{-5}$ is produced. If the period we want to use this on to find out what the pay figure was, was also 20 years long, the garrison still consisted of 480 men and our coin count was also 10 denarii then our equation is reversed i.e pay = 10 denarii $\div (1.48809 \times 10^{-5}) \div (480 \times 20) = 70$ denarii.

Thus our results are also one third less. During this period the Housesteads garrison was formed by the cohors I Tungrorum (p. 30) and Segontium by the cohors Suniciorum (Boon 1974). Both of these units were of auxiliary infantry for which the expected residual pay figures (from the table on p. 82 minus one third) are 100 denarii after the pay rise given by Severus and 150 denarii after the pay rise given by Caracalla. Wallsend and Vindolanda were both garrisoned by auxiliary units of mixed infantry and cavalry. Vindolanda by the cohors IV Gallorum equitata (RIB 1687 and 1706) and Wallsend by the cohors IV Lingonum equitata (RIB 1299-1301). Their residual pay is more difficult to calculate after Severus it was 115 denarii ([(130 × 128) + (360 × 100)] ÷ 488, where 128 is the number of cavalry in a unit of this type and 360 the number of infantry giving a total of 488 men) and 163 denarii after Caracalla ([(200 × 128) + (360 × 150) ÷ 488]). The figures for basic pay are used in the comparison because these soldiers would have formed the majority of the garrison and the number of soldier on other pay scales is not known. Because all calculations have been made using the figures for basic pay the variation according to pay scale is not important as long as the number of soldiers on each scale does not alter dramatically between the base fraction and the test period. A perfect fit, i.e the calculated results are the same as the expected results, is represented by a ratio equal to one.

| Site | 196-211 | 212-35 | 196-214 | 215-35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 267 = 2.7<br>100 | 199 = 1.3<br>150 | 240 = 2.4<br>100 | 213 = 1.4<br>150 |
| Vindolanda | 357 = 3.1<br>115 | 245 = 1.5<br>163 | 310 = 2.7<br>115 | 271 = 1.6<br>163 |
| Wallsend | 277 = 2.4<br>115 | 145 = 0.9<br>163 | 231 = 2.0<br>115 | 166 = 1.0<br>163 |
| Segontium | 275 = 2.8<br>100 | 162 = 1.1<br>150 | 229 = 2.3<br>100 | 187 = 1.2<br>150 |

This table proves most interesting. The first point to be brought out is that in the earlier of the two test ranges, 196-211 and 196-214, not only do all the forts show the much higher figures as described above, but that these figures are all similarly between two and a half and three times higher. This indicates that it was the same factors that were increasing the amount of coinage at Housesteads and the other sites studied which must surely reflect Severus' high military expenditure. Away from the Wall Segontium, after garrison reductions in the previous century, is now back to full garrison strength and appears to remain like this throughout the earlier test ranges and in the later pair when the calculated results are very close to our expected results. Perhaps the garrison was brought back to full strength by the arrival of the cohors Suniciorum.

The best picture of the later two ranges is provided by the years 212-35 (why these years are considered to be preferable to 215-35 will be described below). Now the results clearly define the four forts into two classes, those in which the calculated results almost match the expected results, and those in which the calculated results are considerably

larger than the expected results. The forts in the first class are Segontium and Wallsend. Segontium presumably continuing as under Severus with the cohors Sunicorum, similarly Wallsend after the military activity of the Severan period returned to normal operations with a garrison force of cohors IV Lingonum equitata.

Housesteads and Vindolanda form an interesting picture especially if other Wall forts had returned to normal routines. What the is the explanation for the high figures at these two forts? Although at variance to Wallsend and Segontium they produce similar results. The problem is easily explained by the presence of vexillations from other units raising the garrison numbers above that normally expected. There is evidence of such extra forces at both forts. At Housesteads two irregular units are recorded (or one unit with two names)the numerus Hnaudifridi (RIB 1576) and the cuneus Frisiorum (RIB 1594). The cuneus was called the cuneus Frisiorum of Vercovicium styled Severus Alexander's in RIB 1594 (cuneus Frisiorum Ver(covicianorum) Se(ve)r(iani) Alexandriani), which suggests that they were supplementing the cohors I Tungrorum in the reign of Severus Alexander (222-35). Thus their presence would clearly appear to fall into the later of the two pairs of each study range. We then have to find accomodation for these extra troops. Inside the fort the rampart back buildings seem to have been constructed at this time. The pottery from the building west of the interval tower on the south wall of the fort is, J.P Gillam suggests, just the kind of group he would suggest to be sealed by a Severan building (p. 20). The buildings at the back of the north rampart were similarly dated by Charles Daniels (Daniels 1980). These buildings could

provide considerable extra accomodation. There is also the possibility that the terraces outside the fort, if not part of the vicus, could have had buildings constructed on them to provide accomodation for extra soldiers. It has been thought that the terraces were used for agriculture, but A.Hartley (see p. 114) has shown from a magnetic susceptability survey of the area that the readings from the terraces were too high for agriculture and suggests that hearths and structures provided the high readings. He notes the remains of retaining walls have been noticed on the terraces and postulates that the terraces were constructed as house platforms for wooden buildings.

At Vindolanda there are two inscriptions to indicate that the garrison of cohors IV Gallorum equitata was supplemented by vexillations. RIB 1687 is associated with the praetorium of Stone Fort 2 and is thus dated circa 223-25. The text of the inscription is: 'I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo) et Genio Ve[...] Caecil[.] L OP CELER [....]'. Davies thought (Bidwell 1985, 85) that the'Ve[...]' might be the beginning of the word 'vexillatio' followed by the badly preserved traces of an 'X'. The remainder of the line may have given the composition of the vexillation or the clause 'q(uorum) or c(uius) c(uram) a(git). In the last line Davies was inclined to interpret the uprights following the stop after CELER as the centurial sign and p(rae) p(ositus). The last two strokes in the line he thought could be an 'H' preceded by two rounded letters perhaps forming coh. Therefore Davies reading would suggest that the IV Gallorum shared garrison duties with a vexillation under the charge of a legionary centurion fulfilling the duties of a praepositus. The other inscription is RIB 1706, a gate inscription dated circa 223-25, which

Richmond believed had the name of a legionary detachment preceding the first line 'coh(ors IIII) Gallor(um)'. Three further inscriptions appear to record legionary praepositi, these are RIB 1684, 1710 and 2062. Thus there appears to be epigraphic evidence for vexillations at Vindolanda at least during the reign of Severus Alexander. As far as accomodation is concerned a completely new stone fort was constructed under Alexander. While Stone Fort 1 had several circular buildings constructed by the north rampart, circa 205-07, again suggesting the requirement of extra accommodation. There is then both archaeological and epigraphic evidence for vexillations at both Housesteads and Vindolanda in the period circa 212-35 to back the evidence provided by our calculations.

The final question we posed was did Caracalla introduce his pay rise in 212 when he became sole emperor or in 215 when he introduced the antoninianus? It is postulated on the grounds of our calculations that this was in 212. The reasoning behind this is that when we examine the table comparing the calculated results to the expected results the fit is closer in the earlier of the two later ranges i.e 212-35 rather than 215-35. Indeed it is hardly surprising to expect Caracalla to placate the soldiers on becoming sole emperor. Indeed there are a number of inscriptions set up in northern England in 213 declaring loyalty to Caracalla in a rather uniform manner suggesting widespread insubordination in the preceding year, 212. The introduction of the antoninianus can then be seen not as a cause of the pay rise, providing the state with extra cash to enable it to afford a rise, but as a result the pay rise producing a deficit in the state treasuries which had to be made up.

In this section the new calculating method has shown that although there is more than the expected value of coinage at Housesteads under Severus it is no higher than should be expected on a military site at this time due to the high military expenditure of Septimius Severus. However in the following period, after a pay rise in 212, the value of the Housesteads coins is higher than expected due the presence of the numerus Hnaudifridi and the cuneus Frisiorum.

## WHERE HAS ALL THE MONEY GONE?

From a reading of the preceding three sections it will be realised that the recovered sample of coinage is very small indeed when compared with the original population paid to the soldiers. We have shown that an auxiliary trooper in the second century was paid one hundred denarii a year. From this one-third was deducted for stoppages, which included weapons, food, clothes and the camp saturnalia leaving about seventy denarii in the purse of each soldier. We calculated, using the reigns of Hadrian and Marcus Aurelius, that in fifty-two years the pay of the Housesteads garrison, after stoppages, should have amounted to at least 3,494,400 denarii. Of this only 33.505 denarii have been recovered. This is $9.3005952 \times 10^{-6}$ of the potential population. Considering the extent of the excavation at Housesteads this is a very small quantity indeed compared with the original population. In the rest of this section we will be discussing what the soldiers may have done with their money.

It would appear that auxiliary soldiers spent most of their pay. The only document to give a specific figure for auxiliary pay is Berlin papyrus 6866 but unlike Geneva papyrus 1, which is a legionary pay sheet, gives few details of expenditure. The Berlin papyrus would appear to suggest that in 192/3 of the 100 denarii paid to an auxiliary soldier 15 denarii 12½ obols was perhaps applied to the upkeep up arms and equipment, a small amount was levied for regimental purposes (about 5 denarii, while the rest, 79 denarii 15½ obols, was taken in cash by the men concerned. This is a very large proportion of their total pay and could be explained by the fact that the document refers to soldiers, not

stationed at a camp, but dispersed in various detachments throughout Lower Egypt. Their expenses would therefore be relatively high but it is likely that accomodation would be provided and food would have to be paid for in any case, and so such extra expenses would not be alot larger than normal expenditure (Watson 1959). The auxiliaries, therefore, would be receiving a wage on which a reasonable life was possible but saving was not. The auxiliary soldier did, however, have some savings recorded on Berlin papyrus 6866. These were compulsory savings and appear to be made up of 75 denarii given to soldiers as a bonus on enlistment (viaticum) and 100 denarii (depositum) probably representing the compulsory saving of half a donative, perhaps in this case given on the accession of Severus or Pescennius Niger (Watson 1959). Thus the auxiliary soldier was much worse off than a legionary who, it should be noted, also received donatives and a bonus on enlistment. From an analysis of Geneva papyri 1 and 4 (dated 81 and 84 respectively) it would appear that a legionary received 75 denarii each pay day, 62 of which were retained to cover various debts and the balance was credited to his balance, he then had 13 denarii spending money after each pay day, i.e. an annual pocket money of 52 denarii after the Domitianic pay rise. The legionary soldier was therefore, unlike the poorer auxiliary, able to make considerable savings (Watson 1969, 107). This is summarised by Watson's calculations (Watson 1956, 1959) which show that auxiliary soldiers were consistently paid one third of that paid to a legionary during the period of the principate (p. 82)

We can compare an auxiliary soldier's pay to some known commodity prices to get a picture of his spending power. If an auxiliary soldier had been required to buy corn on his pay (this commodity was in fact supplied to him) he could only just afford a small amount as the second century price for this in Rome appears to have been around four sestertii per modius (two gallons). If his residual pay was 70 denarii then he could spend all his pay just purchasing a third of a gallon of corn a day. Above subsistence level, the conventional price for an iugera (240 × 120 feet) of unimproved land in Italy was 1,000 sestertii (250 denarii) while the average burial cost of an auxiliary soldier in Italy could be as much as 2,000 sestertii (500 denarii), as for example in the case of C. Surenus Seneca miles cohortis VII civium Romanum (Duncan-Jones 1974, 144-45 and 170). The annual wage of the auxiliary soldier appears very small against such prices, but few would necessarily devote their income to their burial to judge from the evidence of interment yielded by archaeology in Britain..

Besides the compulsory deductions the soldier at Housesteads would also purchase other necessary items and luxury goods. It is certain that soldiers did make purchases from the variety of goods found in forts and the mercantile settlements often associated with them. Written sources also show that soldiers spent some of their money. In the preamble to his edict on maximum prices Diocletian states that 'sometimes in a single retail sale a soldier is stripped of his donative and pay'. While Iulius Appolinarius in a letter written to his father (in 107) asks for linen and states that merchants come to the fort everyday (Breeze 1984).



The close relationship between fort and vicus in the frontier area is also testament to the spending power of the soldiers.

Pottery would have been supplied in quantity to the soldiers of the garrison as is shown by the volume of sherds recovered from forts. This item has also been more intensively studied than other supplied item. Soldiers on the move do not appear to have carried pottery preferring instead the more robust metal mess tins depicted on Trajan's column. This is also shown by the lack of pottery from marching camps. It was only when a garrison fort was established that attention was turned to the supply of pottery.

It is not easy to determine the relationship between the scale of goods supplied to the army and those which the soldier acquired by and for himself. Presumably the soldier took what the army gave him, especially when the cost was automatically deducted from his salary. The request of one soldier to his father for clothing and equipment to avoid having to pay for new ones implies that all deductions were not necessarily automatic (Breeze 1984), and at other times soldiers would have supplemented their army issue with privately purchased goods.

The variety of pottery on the northern frontier shows clearly that the army drew its supplies of pottery from many souces. This indicates that although a unit may have sometimes purchased directly from a pottery they more usually purchased from merchants,

The army and state relied heavily upon independent merchants and did everything to enable them to operate freely. Although the army did not usually supply pottery to the troops it had nevertheless to ensure that it was available. Good profits for negotiatores were probably the best incentive for the creation of plentiful supplies (Greene 1979).

Pottery studies clearly show that the supply of this item, at least, to garrisons was not centralised and which pottery supplied which fort would appear to depend on the cost and the quality of the product. A good example of this is black-burnished ware which, although manufactured in Dorset, dominated the northern pottery market in the second century. During the occupation of the Antonine Wall black-burnished ware radiates out from the Firth of Forth. Suggesting that merchants sailed up the Forth, by-passing the Tyne, and then sold their wares by private marketing rather than bulk purchasing on the part of the army (Breeze 1977). Yet, however popular black-burnished ware was, it ceased to be delivered to the north of England in the third quarter of the fourth century as a direct result of competition from Huntcliff and Crambeck wares in particular. Because although technologically retrograde these wares were cheaper to produce and also cheaper to distribute to the north (Gillam 1974).

When the merchandise was brought to the fort by traders not everyone was able to afford the prices of the quality objects. This is shown by studies of samian, a quality table ware which had to be shipped from the Rhineland. At Bearsden Breeze (1977) analysed the distribution of 1,860 sherds of course pottery which did not reveal any discernable pattern,

being spread randomly about the fort. However the distribution of the 46 sherds of samian showed that it was mainly only officers who used samian. The sherds came predominantly from the centurion's quarters and the commanding officer's house. The fact that samian sherds also turn up in turrets, unlikely to have housed officers, indicates that it was not only officers who were supplied with samian but that only officers could usually afford the prices charged by merchants. That samian and sometimes also less fine wares belonged to individuals in the fort is depicted by names of the owners often scratched onto the pottery.

From this look at the pottery it would seem that although units may have bought pottery, it was normally individual soldiers who made most of the pottery purchases but only officers could afford the best table ware. Perhaps essential cooking equipment was provided by the unit, bulk buying from merchants, and the cost deducted from the soldiers pay, and the soldier bought extra pottery himself. Whatever the method the end result is the same; less money in the soldiers purse at the end of the day.

The study of pottery further shows that the purchasing power of the standing army on the Wall was enormous and could exert a strong magnetic influence on merchants and entrepreneurs keen to tap this source of wealth. These people were also prepared to travel considerable distances. In Gaul epigraphic evidence suggests a strong link between entrepreneurial activity and the military presence. A number of traders in the Rhineland, who traded with Britain, can be firmly associated with military supply lines as their inscriptions from the Domburg, Cologne,

and Mainz show (Middleton 1979). A British example may be provided by Antonianus who dedicated an altar (RIB 2059) at Bowness on Solway, again firmly in the military zone, prior to setting out on a (commercial?) venture. Much small-scale activity was undoubtedly conducted on an orderly basis between regular suppliers and markets, but the risks and capital investment involved in long distance trade brought speculators into the field, whose motives may have been short term, the rapid movement of saleable cargoes to profitable markets on an irregular basis. Good profits would presumably lead to repetitions of successful enterprises and the large standing Wall army would tend to formalise such activities.

Such a situation is fossilised by the distribution of the various types of pottery described. But pottery was not the only product made available to the soldier. There was a variety of other mass produced and prestigious items for them to buy. The government promoted such trade as part of its struggle to get the precious metal coinage paid to the soldiers back to the central treasuries.

The variety of goods, besides pottery, sold to soldiers is well represented at Housesteads and the other Wall forts. High expenditure is represented by the finds of jewellery. Housesteads has produced a variety of this type of object. Two gold rings have been found. One contains a blue stone intaglio of a man holding a spear (Bruce 1867, 200). Unfortunately this item is now lost. The other gold ring holds a garnet intaglio depicting a theatrical mask. It was found in the latrine drain of the commandant's house (Charlesworth 1969). Presumably this

item belonged to the commander, since being of equestrian status he was entitled to wear a gold ring. The other gold objects are a gold pendant earring consisting of two acanthus leaves and two S-shaped spirals hanging from a hook, this too is now lost (Bruce 1867, 200), and a gold ligula from the well under Chapel Hill (Birley R. 1962). A jasper intaglio of Silvanus and a blue glass intaglio of Victory, a jet ring with an oval bezel and an incomplete silver brooch formed from three trumpets have been found (Charlesworth 1961) along with several bronze rings and a gilt bronze disc brooch with a glass boss (Birley E. and Charlton 1934).

Along with these valuable objects should be seen the quantity of mass produced objects from the site which include numerous types of fibulae and other copper alloy brooches, spoons, spatulas, studs, seal boxes, and other attachments, as well as iron rings, keys, shears, knives and chapes, glass beads and vessels, and jet spindle whorls. All of which must have been purchased by individual soldiers.

The kind of wealth that soldiers may expend on display is depicted by the impressive finds from Great Chesters. Here the west guard chamber of the south gate yielded a rich hoard of fibulae (Gibson 1903). These finds included a silver fibula, 12.7 cm in length, a gold plated fibula 10.2 cm in length, an enamelled brooch shaped as a hare, a silver collar with pendant, having a diameter of 11.7 cm and a width of 3.4 cm, two silver rings, and a bronze ring with a Gnostic gem. Other prestigious

objects from Great Chesters include a bronze figure of Mercury and a gold earring.

The Backworth hoard, now housed in the British Museum, contains four gold rings, a silver ring, two gold chains, a gold bracelet of hollow gold beads, and two identical silver trumpet brooches (Charlesworth 1961).

Although both Backworth and Great Chesters objects are principally composed of hoard items they do indicate the kind of expensive jewellery that soldiers had available to them to purchase alongside the copper alloy and other mass produced objects.

When considering all the above objects that have been found indicating the sort of objects the Housesteads garrison had available to it to buy we must not forget the objects that are, except in special conditions, invisible in the archaeological record. Such artefacts include various items of clothing, extra items of food, and beverages such as wine and beer whose presence can only be inferred. The discovery of the Vindolanda writing tablets has provided some interesting documentary evidence of some of these illusive items and indicates the demand for them from soldiers on the northern frontier. They illustrate the range of foodstuffs in use in forts of the region: Celtic beer, vintage wine, sour wine, fish-sauce, spices and a variety of meat including roe-deer and venison. One private letter refers to a gift of fifty oysters sent to a soldier in the fort. While another private letter records the despatch of various items of clothing: socks, sandals and underpants to

a soldier in the fort (Bowman 1983). Both these letters indicate some of the commodities a soldier might be prepared to buy to supplement his official issue of food and clothing. Prices for such objects are not certain but Cato (*de Agric.* 59) boasting what little money he spent claims that his suit (toga, tunic and shoes) never cost over 100 denarii a year. While Duncan-Jones (1974) suggests (after Columella) that wine may have had a wholesale price of around 15 sestertii per amphora.

It is often assumed that merchants who sell all these items visited the forts frequently and set up stalls in the fort's accompanying vicus or held permanent shops or taverns in the vicus. So was this the function of the vicus? If the vici on the northern frontier were full of shops, taverns and brothels it is a most evocative and obvious indication of the soldiers purchasing ability. This is especially the case at Housesteads as the fort was in the centre of the northern standing army and is near the Knag Burn gateway through the Wall, it also had a large garrison of 960 regularly paid men.

It has long been recognised that merchants and natives were encouraged to trade with soldiers. Greene (1979) has suggested that an interned rectangular structure at Usk represents an area where merchandise could be procured from what might be termed licensed merchants of civilian status at an early stage after the invasion of an area. Early vici in newly conquered areas also seem to have received official recognition and protection. For example the first vicus at Vindolanda was protected by a rampart while the vicus at Melandra, near Glossop, had a rampart with an interned clavicula entrance (Jones G. 1984). Outside many forts

are the enigmatic structures known as '*mansiones*'. Jones believes that since these are outside forts they are unlikely to have been bases for the imperial post and instead suggests that they are small versions of the *fora* found in towns. For example he compares the *mansiones* at Old Carlisle and Buckton to the Caesarean market place at Corinth and the *forum* at Sabratha (Jones G. 1984).

It is possible that such structures represent a formalized attempt at encouraging trade. A further example of this is the widening of the road from the fort at Newton Kyme through the *vicus* to about 40 feet where we would expect shops to be vieing for the best positions. Jones would suggest that this was an official measure reserving an open space for the setting up of market stalls. Other forts where this can be observed are Caerhun and Frenchfield (Jones G. 1984). A possible market place could exist at Housesteads between blocks I, II, III, V, XIV and XI (fig. 2).

At Housesteads there is evidence of traders in the *vicus*. *Vicus* building IV contained a large furnace and the two coin moulds (one of which was found outside this building), attest to metal working. The long open ended buildings fronting the street are generally interpreted as shops or taverns. Buildings III, VIII, XIII, and XIV are well preserved examples of this type of building. Other examples have been located at Malton, Binchester and at Vindolanda where XXIII even preserved its counter and is likely to have been a butcher's shop. Greta Bridge also contained a building with evidence for a counter. Other evidence for commercial activity here includes a part used lead ingot

and a possible weaving sword (Casey 1982). There seems to have been a shop for mortaria and samian at Castleford, while at Lancaster there was a shop apparently selling only mortaria. As indicated above soldiers appear to have had to purchase much of their own pottery with the possible exception of cooking pots and it would seem from this evidence that merchants set up specialised pottery shops in vici to cater for this demand. At Malton there is the so-called kiln building in which three separate kilns were discovered along with a possible corn drying kiln (Mitchelson 1963). While across the river at Norton an inscription found in 1814 records that a goldsmith had a shop there (Wenham 1974, 39). At Vindolanda metalworking is attested by an inscription found in 1914. It reads ' for the Divine house and the Powers of the Emperors, the villagers of Vindolanda set up this sacred offering to Vulcan...' (Birley R. 1979, 79).

Other inscriptions may point to the direct presence of traders in the area of Hadrian's Wall. The altar dedicated by Antonianus prior to setting out on a (commercial?) venture has already been described (p. 105). The tomb stone of Barathes, the Palmyrene, set up at Corbridge, describes himself as a vexilarius and was probably a seller of flags rather than a standard-bearer (RIB 1171). His Catuvellaunian wife, Regina, was buried at South Shields. Some men with eastern names may be traders such as Salamanes of Auchendavy on the Antonine Wall (RIB 2182) and M.Antigonus Papias of Carlisle (RIB 955).

It is interesting to note the non-appearance of the Income Multiplier Effect (I.M.E) at Housesteads. The I.M.E is where a source of wealth

creates a series of economic subsystems. Each subsystem becomes more complex and attracts other subsystems to the site and each draws on each other for custom and trade, eventually producing an economic unit independent of the fort that had caused its conception. Carlisle may be such an example of where the settlement had become independent of the fort perhaps even becoming the civitas of the Carvetti. Another northern example is Corbridge. Given the close spacing of communities along the Wall it is probable that the manufacture and supply of goods became more centralised with centres perhaps at Corbridge and Carlisle both of which flourished in the fourth century. Housesteads vicus never seems to have been very prosperous compared to its more wealthy cousins to the south where the I.M.E operated and towns developed. For example nothing has been found to indicate the residence of wealthy merchants such as the town house at Malton with its fine mosaics and heating system. Indeed it is possible that the more wealthy merchants did not have premises in many of the Wall vici the soldiers either having to go to the centralised trading centres for some items or these merchants visiting the forts on an occasional basis before returning to the mercantile centres taking the soldiers' money with them.

We must not forget that religion in the ancient world was expensive and would be another drain on the soldiers' purses. Temples had to be built and kept in good repair, statues and altars commissioned as well as the payment of priests and costs of festivals and liturgical equipment met. At Housesteads religion is well represented. Two extra-mural temples have been identified. The first to be discovered was the Mithraeum (p. 27), a rectangular temple about 60 feet long with raised benches

flanking a central aisle and a recessesd sanctuary at the west end. In the sanctuary a large sculpture was found showing Mithras' spectacular birth from a rock surounded by the signs of the zodiac. This sculpture was flanked by two altars. Behind one of these altars was found the headless statue of a torch bearer and in front of them was a fragmentary slab showing the mystical slaying of the bull. In the nave were found three statuettes all around three feet in height. Two of these figures represent the torch bearers Cautes and Cautopates. An altar to Cocidius was also found in the temple (Bosanquet 1904). The other temple is that ascribed by its excavator (Birley 1962) to Mars Thincsus. It is circular and 13 feet in diameter. Down the slope from this temple an inscribed left door jamb (RIB 1593) dedicated to Mars Thincsus, a sculptured lintel, and an altar (RIB 1594) were found. To add to the above altars over 50 other altars have been found at Housesteads not including other sculptured fragments. Although the unit may have paid for some of the sculptures and temples for the more important cults, such as Jupiter Optimus Maximus, it was individuals who would have paid for the temples described above and for most of the altars, as is indicated by personal names appearing on altars, rather than just the name of the unit e.g the altar found dedicated to Mithras from the Mithraeum which was dedicated by the centurion Publicius Proculinus (RIB 1600). Duncan-Jones (1974) has produced a list of prices for such religious objects from documentary evidence found in Africa. He suggests that marble statues cost between 2,000 and 8,000 sestertii, the construction of temples cost, on average, between 10,000 and 100,000 sestertii, while statue bases alone cost between 400 and 500 sestertii. As such we can clearly

see that the amount of sculpture surrounding Housesteads represents considerable expenditure on behalf of the individual soldiers.

The vici would have contained a number of slaves in their population, either engaged in trade or belonging to soldiers. The purchase and upkeep of slaves would be another drain on the soldiers purse. However the evidence of slaves in vici is scant. There is a tombstone from Halton Chesters which alludes to a burial club for slaves (RIB 1436) and there is the well known memorial to Victor the Moor at South Shields that tells us that he was a freedman of a soldier serving on the Wall named Numerianus who was an ordinary trooper of the ala I Asturum which was probably stationed at Benwell (RIB 1064).

Besides the functions of service and industry it has often been thought that the vicani were engaged in agriculture. There is very little proof of for this, since there is no epigraphical evidence and archaeological evidence is scarce. None of the buildings found in military vici have evidence for particular agricultural use. Some agricultural implements have been found in vici and in forts. These implements include ox-goads, hoes, spades, turf-cutters, reaping-hooks, pruning-hooks, sickles, billhooks, scythes, mowers, anvils, forks and rakes. The function of these as a testimony to agriculture is ambiguous because all these objects can form part of standard military equipment used primarily for the collection of fodder and the construction of earthworks. Coulters do provide evidence for agriculture but only two have been found in military contexts. One comes from Hod Hill, definitely from inside the fort, the other comes from Chester but its exact find spot is unknown

(Sommer 1984, 36). Aerial photographs have revealed field systems surrounding some forts e.g. Carriden and Brancaster. At Housesteads the terraces around the fort have been thought to have been agricultural. However in his unpublished dissertation A.Hartley (1984) has observed from his magnetic susceptability survey of the area that the terraces show very high magnetic readings compared with the surrounding area indicating that the terraces are more likely to have been used for occupation than agriculture. Since refuse and hearths increase the magnetic properties of the soil and hence its magnetic susceptability. Stubble burning alone is not likely to have produced such high readings as the ash would quickly wash or blow away. Furthermore it would seem strange to construct small terraces for agriculture when better land was available further down the valley side. The Piercebridge plough group has been taken as evidence of agriculture, but as Casey (1982, 129) has described, the piece presumably represents the cutting of the pomerium, a religious rite which accompanied the founding of a city. On these grounds it seems unlikely that the vicani at Housesteads were engaged in agriculture to any great extent.

What of the soldiers' families? The fact that there were women in vici is well attested and no doubt many of them would be married, become married, or enter into a common-law relationship with soldiers from the garrison. It became legal for soldiers to become married from Severan times onwards. The jet betrothal medallion from Vindolanda does show that such relationships occurred. Vindolanda has also yielded a number of ladies' leather shoes and a bronze earring pendant. Finds from Housesteads' vicus include hair pins, beads, unguent vessels and a gold

ligula. Nothing recorded in the excavation reports would indicate a large feminine population, most trinkets being useable by both sexes. The fact that no infant burials have been found in Housesteads vicus is in contrast to other civilian settlements, for example the Malton vicus yielded twenty-infants as excavated between 1949 and 1952 (Mitchelson 1963). Inscriptions of women and children not belonging to the commander of the garrison may represent inhabitants of a vicus, rather than belonging to an officer's family. However, the relation of most of them is only implied; it is usually not specified on the stones to whom they were related. We must not forget that many of these women may have been prostitutes. Casey (1982, 128) has pointed out that there is evidence to suggest that many vici in the north were demolished while their forts were still garrisoned. This may suggest that many vicani were perhaps more interested in trade than being attached to the local garrison by family ties. The key site in this is Vindolanda where the first vicus was completely demolished in the late second century (Bidwell 1985). The civilian settlement at Ribchester seems to have been eliminated in the early third century and here again the fort continued. Watercrook also follows this pattern and possibly Old Penrith even if this was later reoccupied (Potter 1979). Other possible sites are Manchester, Lancaster and Brough under Stainmore (Casey 1982).

From this evidence it would appear that the soldiers at Housesteads would have spent a large proportion of their pay on luxury and more necessary items. Many of these objects were made available to them in the vicus, which appears to have been specifically orientated towards service to the nearby garrison, from travelling merchants trading in the

vicus, or from nearby mercantile centres. What little the poor auxiliary soldier did not spend he presumably saved. This would be taken away with the soldier when he retired. It has often been thought that veterans moved into the vici when they retired joining their families that lived there. But, as has been observed from the distribution of diplomata and inscriptions, a very high proportion of veterans did not settle in the civilian settlements next to their old garrisons. Most military diplomata have been found at non-military sites and are most frequently found in the lowlands. For example diplomata in Britain have been found in Colchester (dated 154/9), Wroxeter (135), Chesters (145/6), Middlewich (105), Sydenham, Stannington, Walcot, Cirencester and Malpas (Roxan 1978, 1981). Only one has come from a definite military context and that from within the fort at Vindolanda where the soldier recorded in the diploma was on garrison duty. As a result it would appear that veterans did not really prefer to settle in vici, although the name of Ribchester in the Ravenna Cosmography as Bresnetenaci Veteranorum may argue against this.

THE LATER THIRD CENTURY.

The vicus and the garrison must have been in some way connected either by family ties or by commerce, perhaps both. A change in the vicus could be a reflection of a change in the garrison. The presence of danger could have the effect of forcing the vicani to abandon the vicus or the military removing the vicus from around the fort walls, enabling the approach of enemy forces to be seen. The vicani may either have moved into the fort or to another place. In the later third century there is also evidence and several resons for a possible decrease in garrison and by what amount. All these factors will be discussed in the rest of this section.

As already described in an earlier section (p. 47) the histogram plotted from coins found in the vicus appears to show the rapid decrease of the vicus between 273 and 286. This is shown by the small number of radiate copies compared with the regional picture which is reflected in the histogram of the fort. This agrees with Gillam's re-examination of the vicus pottery which now suggests much less fourth century activity than had previously been thought. The small amount of coinage found in the vicus after this date may show that the vicus continued in a very diminished form or that the coinage recorded was dropped by the soldiers themselves. Radiate copies are conventionally dated 273-86 to fill the gap produced by the reform of coinage by Aurelian (270-75) which involved the introduction of what we may call the 'aurelianus' in order to distinguish it from the antoninianus. It was a high value coin and

appears to have been valued at five denarii as compared to the antoninianus valued at two denarii. The aurelianus may not have reached the province in quantity and the coins that did were not lost due to their high value. The fact that some radiate copies are present shows that the decline of the vicus was shortly after 273 but before 286 when the copied coinage seems to have ceased to be used possibly due to the influx of Carausian coinage.

The first suggestion for the abandonment of the vicus is danger from tribes north of the frontier which resulted in the vicani giving up their houses. There is a panegyric addressed to Constantius Chlorus in 297 (Pan Lat. Vet. VIII (v) 11, 4) mentioning raids by the Hiberni and the Picti, indicating that the Picti were thought of as a threat to the province. Bewcastle could be the only fort where there may be evidence for destruction after 273. Here the evidence comes from the aedes of the principia, which had been destroyed by fire, and the debris had fallen into the strong room below. The rubbish therein contained the remains of a statue of Jupiter, the base of which and an iron thunder bolt remain. Ferules possibly from flag poles and silver votive plaques dedicated to Cocidius were also found. The coins in the deposit go down to radiate copies of the Tetrici (270-73) thus suggesting destruction 273-86. The excavators envisaged an attack in circa 296 coinciding with Constantius' invasion of Britain (Richmond, Hodgson, and St.Joseph 1938). Allectus' removal of troops from the north to aid him against Constantius in the south was believed to offer an advantage to the people north of the frontier. This they quickly siezed upon and ravaged southwards plundering everything in their path, even reaching York and Chester,

which is deduced from evidence of the refurbishment of their defences. Yet it seems strange that plunderers would leave silver plaques unless they were particularly careless, and as such the Bewcastle deposit should be seen as the burying of religious objects by a garrison before it was withdrawn to prevent them being defiled, rather than destruction by hostile forces. Neither is there any evidence for the destruction of Chester or York at this time, the rebuilt wall at York has been found to seal a coin of Dalmatius.

Since so much repair work has been dated to Constantius Chlorus, much of it probably correctly so, and the nature of the excavated evidence, there seems to be an indication of partial abandonment of the Wall forts at the very least if not a full scale one. If the province had been ravaged to the extent indicated by the repairs it would seem unlikely that Constantius would have returned to Rome as quickly as he did after the defeat of Allectus and then not return until 306. A major attack on the province does not therefore seem to have much supporting evidence.

It is plausible to suggest that major rebuilding took place after a period of abandonment or neglect. The nature of the repair work around Hadrian's Wall is outlined below. Some of the work will be seen to date a little before 296 or a little after 306, but because of the lack of coinage dropped on sites during this period and to the nature of the pottery it is difficult to date work precisely to the late third or early fourth century. The date seems to depend on whether the excavator is either associating work with Constantius Chlorus or trying to avoid the association.

Two forts which have been thought to have been completely abandoned around this time are Haltonchesters and Rudchester. Gillam (1961) suggested that Haltonchesters was abandoned some time after 273 after which the buildings collapsed and were covered by 400 mm of soil before the fort was reoccupied in circa 369. A coin of Allectus was, however, found below the floor of a rampart building indicating at least some occupation after 293-96. At Rudchester a barrack block was excavated which the excavator thought paralleled the sequence at Haltonchesters, thereby showing abandonment in the late third century followed by later reoccupation. Here an unstratified, slightly worn, coin of Maximianus has been found. At these two sites therefore, a garrison reduction rather than complete abandonment would seem to best fit the evidence.

Collingwood recorded ninety-nine coins from Castlesteads (Collingwood 1922, 220-21). Only one of these coins is from the Gallic Empire while there are two of Carausius. Welsby (1982, 37) suggests that coins of Claudius II, found in large numbers on British sites, may only have reached Britain when it was reunited with the empire in 273. Therefore Castlesteads may have been abandoned circa 270-86.

At Greatchesters a hoard of one hundred coins was found earlier this century (Gibson 1930, 51). It was located at the base of a hypocaust in a way that suggested that it had fallen there. This indicated to the excavator that the building was disused at the time. The latest coin in the hoard is of Claudius II. The hypocaust fill contained human bones which Gibson thought may have belonged to people who perished in the

destruction of the building. This hypothesis would seem less likely than an abandonment or decline of the fort through garrison reductions.

In 1929 RIB 1912 was found at Birdoswald. This inscription was found in a Valentinianic barrack floor and is dedicated to Diocletian and Maximinus; it must therefore be dated 297-305. It records the rebuilding of three buildings. Part of the inscription reads: '- restored the commanding officer's house, which had been covered with earth and had fallen into ruin; and the Headquarters Building, and a bath building-'. It was suggested that the inscription showed the commanding officer unwilling to admit the thoroughness of the enemy's action, but more likely shows the previous abandonment of the three buildings. However no evidence was found at Birdoswald indicating abandoment to the excavators (Richmond and Birley 1930, 172). Birdoswald also seems to have had its north guard chamber by its east gate completely rebuilt and the south and east rampart bank cut back to form a shelf at this time and a roomed building was constructed replacing a barrack block. If the fort was completely or partially abandoned it was probably after 273 as an inscription (RIB 1885) has been found dedicated to Jupiter Optimus Maximus by the first cohort of Dacians who are styled Tetrician. The Tetrician dynasty lasted 270-73.

At South Shields the following hypothesis was put forward (Dore and Gillam 1979, 69-70). Sometime before the end of the third century the garrison of the fort departed. There was no military occupation or rebuilding under Constantius Chlorus. During the absence of the military the population of the vicus moved inside the fort, where they were

responsible for the building of tile kilns against a granary. This hypothesis was put forward since it is unusual for the army to have a kiln inside a fort and also because the excavators could not see any military rebuilding inside the fort.The civilians then continued to live inside the fort up to and throughout the last military occupation of the fort. Pottery from the vicus seems to have ceased in the late third century (Dore and Gillam 1979, 57). The coins (Casey 1979B) do not appear to show any significant break in the occupation of the site. Excavations 1985-86 however have shown that there was the construction of a large courtyard building within the fort sometime in the three decades following 270. In the latest interim report (1985-86) an abandonment of the fort is not implied.

It is uncertain whether Carrawburgh was abandoned since the bath house seems to have been rebuilt shortly after 276, evidence being unworn coins of Claudius Gothicus and Tacitus found in the wall foundations (Daniels 1978, 127). However the presence of these coins could date the rebuilding to any time after 276. The shrine of Coventina's Well contains a large number of coins and comparisons of period coin counts with other sites (p. 127) shows a reduction of activity in the Carausian period or slightly before. The shrine is of wider importance than just belonging to the fort and thus reflects garrison decline of the fort and of the region generally.

The fact that chalet barracks were were constructed at Greatchesters and Wallsend indicates a similar structural history to Housesteads at this time. This may be taken further to suggest that they also had a

similar history in terms of garrison in the late third century when compared to Housesteads.

Not far from Housesteads is Vindolanda. Archaeologically there is no evidence for the abandonment of Vindolanda in the period under discussion. Like Housesteads there are very few coins of Carausius and Allectus (Casey 1985) which appear to have been issued in large numbers, this may suggest abandonment or decrease in garrison. The large number of radiate copies would suggest that this event was in the 280s. This may be slightly later than the abandonment of the vicus or perhaps contemporary with it. A hoard of one hundred and eleven coins was found in the last occupation layer of a vicus structure and therefore must have been deposited when the building had gone out of use. The hoard consists of radiate copies, including copies of Postumus and Victorinus but not of Tetricus, 270-73 (Bidwell 1985, 90). Furthermore very few radiates and their copies were found on the vicus generally and late third century coins onwards are very scarce. The significance of these conclusions and their similarity with Housesteads will be discussed below.

From our discussion of the above forts it may be inferred there was an abandonment or partial abandonment, at least, of several forts on Hadrian's Wall and its surrounding area. This may not be the case in the north west of England where it has been suggested a similar system to the Saxon Shore forts was constructed. At Watercrook Potter has suggested reoccupation of the fort in this period. The ditches were recut and contained a coin of Gallienus as a terminus post quem and the

reused guard chamber has four coins 268-73 sealed in charcoal (Potter 1979, 180). However the evidence for this reoccupation seems to have been largely based on the large proportion of radiate copies which are common on all sites, and the coarse pottery infact seems to show a decline. The vicus at Watercrook may have ceased in the early third century. Jarrett in reviewing Potter suggests abandonment at Watercrook 220-70 and Ravenglass in the late third century (Jarrett 1980). Lancaster seems to have been under restoration 262-66 (RIB 605) so is unlikely to have been abandoned.

The archaeological evidence at Housesteads seems to indicate a possible abandonment around 286. Considerable rebuilding in the fort is ascribed to Constantius Chlorus and this is backed by a fragmentary inscription (RIB 1613) which seems to be a dedication to Diocletian and Maximian. The inscription presumably reads D(omin)s) [Nostris Diocletiano et] Ma[ximiano....]. The rebuilding takes various forms. The principia saw several changes that have been conventionally dated to the early fourth century. The southern rooms 8 and 9 were joined together by the removal of a partition wall. The doorway into 11 was reduced and then blocked. Rooms 11 and 12 could then only be entered from the aedes. The wall between rooms 11 and 12 was of rough construction and pierced by two doors that Bosanquet suggests were of different date (Bosanquet 1904, 208-28). The praetorium had a hypocaust installed in its north range probably early in the fourth century. The pilae being formed by small columns which, as already suggested, may have come from period I and II barracks (Charlesworth 1975). F.G.Simpson noted that there was a serious and extensive wall collapse about this time. This resulted in the outer

side of the fort wall being rebuilt almost from its foundations from the south gate to just before the east gate. The angle towers on the south wall were also strengthened (Simpson F. 1976, 151). The large number of coping stones reused in the construction of the chalets suggested to Daniels that some of the towers on the fort defences were delapidated due to general neglect in the later third century. The south portal of the west gate was thought to be blocked under Constantius. The north wall seems to have been rebuilt 'no earlier than the late third century' and it later collapsed sealing fourth century pottery (Frere 1985, 270-71). The rampart backing mound seems to have been replaced and covered the demolished rampart buildings. While the hospital had the outer wall of its north range reconstructed and included several hearths which suggests a metal working function; this rebuilding may be early fourth century or perhaps later. The most well known reconstruction of this period at Housesteads is the construction of the so-called chalet barracks and the L-shaped barracks XIII and XIV were rebuilt as a series of individual units separated by eavesdrips (p. 25, fig. 3).

There is then, evidence for extensive rebuilding in Housesteads fort, a building programme which seems to be reflected in several other forts along the Wall. This does suggest a possible abandonment or garrison reduction but is it at the same time as the decline of the vicus or later as has been suggested at Vindolanda? Reference to the coin histograms of the fort and the vicus (figs. 5 and 6) in period 19 appears to show that a decline of the fort was shortly after that of the vicus. In fact the number of radiate copies from Housesteads fort is comparable to a fully occupied site. However examination and analysis of

hoards shows clearly that although radiate copies may not have circulated in large numbers until after 273 the radiates of the Gallic Empire circulated in large numbers throughout the period even when the copies were circulating. This means that both types of coin were circulating until 286 when the influx of Carausian coinage seems to render this coinage worthless and hoards were abandoned. Since coins of the Gallic Empire and a few copies have been found at Vindolanda this may indicate the likelyhood that the vicus at Vindolanda could have ended as late as 286, although probably slightly earlier, not in the early 270s as indicated by Casey (1985) i.e. the vicus ended in the same date range as at Housesteads. Further, it is postulated below (p. 134), that the vici on the northern frontier were closely attached to their accompanying forts and the abandonment of the fort would imply the necessary end of the vicus. The fact that the percentage deviations (see below) of Housesteads and Vindolanda almost exactly parallel each other provides strong evidence that the two sites had very similar histories. The quantity of the radiate copies which are not believed to have circulated in large numbers until after 273 would suggest decline between circa 280-96. This date range encompasses the Carausian episode and the years leading up to it. At Housesteads and other Wall forts there is thus archaeological evidence suggesting decline of buildings within the forts in the late third century which required rebuilding under Constantius Chlorus. We also have archaeological and numismatic evidence for a corresponding decline in the accompanying vici.

This postulated abandonment of the fort roughly corresponding to the Carausian episode (286-96) should be reflected in the coinage of the

site. Of the Carausian period twelve coins have been found at Housesteads. At Vindolanda where a reduction in garrison or total abandonment has been suggested (Casey 1985) only five coins of Carausius and Allectus have been recorded. The sites where reduction is postulated are compared with civil sites that were fully occupied throughout this period. All northern sites with good coin lists are also included with the exception of Piercebridge since the fort here was established only in the mid-third century, thus making comparison with the other sample sites impossible. The results are shown in the following table. For the source of the coin lists see p.260.

| Site | 222-86 | 286-96 | Percentage of total 222-86 | 286-96 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carrawburgh | 398 | 18 | 95 | 5 |
| High Rochester | 45 | 3 | 94 | 6 |
| Housesteads | 311 | 12 | 96 | 4 |
| Malton | 456 | 72 | 86 | 14 |
| Maryport | 28 | 1 | 97 | 3 |
| Segontium | 247 | 41 | 86 | 14 |
| South Shields | 345 | 46 | 88 | 12 |
| Vindolanda | 219 | 5 | 98 | 2 |
| Wallsend | 36 | 1 | 97 | 3 |
| Caerwent | 637 | 116 | 85 | 15 |
| Corbridge | 2754 | 167 | 94 | 6 |
| Leicester | 144 | 24 | 84 | 16 |
| Silchester | 2977 | 459 | 87 | 13 |

Some very interesting conclusions can be drawn from the above table. Housesteads, Carrawburgh, High Rochester, Maryport, Wallsend and Vindolanda all show a sharp decline in comparison with the civil sites. Corbridge does not fit in with the expected picture of a civil site . The probable reason for this is that since there now seems to be less

troops on the Wall at this time there would be less coinage flowing flowing into the nearby mercantile centres. South Shields which could be expected to act like a Wall fort seems to represent a fully cccupied site. This is probably due to the fact that South Shields functioned as a port and therefore saw a high level of trading, much of the coinage being brought in by shippage from outside the northern frontier. Segontium too seems to be stable in the late third century, this agrees with Casey (pers. comm.) who from the evidence of Welsh hoards of this period could not see removal of garrison forces in Wales during the Carausian episode.

But Carausius did not ignore the north completely. A Carausian milestone has been found near the line of the Wall, as has a Carausian medallion. Indeed Carausian coins tend to indicate Carausian occupation since both Carausius and Allectus would have suffered damnatio memoriae when the province was recovered. Their coinage would have been demonetised with strict penalties being enforced if anyone was caught in posession of the usurpers' coins. This is indicated by the abandonment of Carausian hoards. Carausian hoards are common over most of the province. However no hoards of Carausian coins have been found near the Wall. The most northerly hoard was found in Darlington in the bed of the river Tees (Shiel 1977, 206).

If the presence of Carausian coins implies Carausian activity then Wall sites such as Housesteads, Wallsend and Vindolanda were still occupied but their garrisons were considerably reduced. It is possible to postulate the approximate percentage of garrison reduction but no exact

figures can be given because of the low coin counts. The mean percentage of Carausian coins to the totals for Silchester, Leicester and Caerwent is 13.8%. This compares to 3.7% for Housesteads and 2.2% for Vindolanda (in more exact figures than in the above table). This infers a 73% garrison reduction at Housesteads and a 84% garrison reduction at Vindolanda. It must be stressed that these percentages for garrison reduction are approximate. They do however illustrate the scale of troop removal from Wall fort garrisons in the late third century.

Eric Birley has suggested that the lack of hoards in the north at this time shows that 'the military zone was the safest place to be living in'. The implication being that this was due to a strong military presence, but it seems more likely that the northern frontier was considered sufficiently safe and stable to drain troops away and deploy them elsewhere where they were more urgently needed. Where and how these reductions took place is not clear but several of the Wall forts at least and other forts nearby seem to have been so treated. The emphasis in the north seems to have changed to mobile forces rather than the fixed limitanei. For example if Piercebridge, which was constructed in the mid-third century, is identified as the Morbium of the Notitia Dignitatum then its garrison may have been, at least later, the equites Catafractiorum, which was a unit of heavily armoured cavalry. The units of the Wall's hinterland listed in the Notitia are the 'new style' numeri as opposed to the 'old style' alae and cohorts stationed on the Wall itself. The new or reoccupied hinterland forts thought to contain numeri are frequently situated on roads to provide ease in mobility. Piercebridge shares some of the features present in the near cotemporary

forts on the Saxon Shore, Reculver and Brancaster. It has no angle towers and the guard chambers of the west gate are accommodated in a thickening of the fort wall. Forts containing the 'old style' forces did not receive the new style architecture. Only three sites in the north have been seen to be updated with the new military architecture used on the Saxon Shore and on the continent. The sites are York, Chester and Brough-on-Humber. This seems to emphasise the shift in defence from the north to the coast, especially the Saxon Shore. While the new forts had high walls and no rampart mound, Housesteads seems to have had its rampart mound replaced in the late third century. ?by what

From the foregoing it would appear that Wall garrisons were depleted and troops were moved to where they were more needed. Where may the Wall garrisons have gone? Outside Britain there was trouble in Gaul due to the dereliction of the Gallic provinces by successive claims to imperial power during the period of the Gallic Empire. This was followed by the barbarian invasion across the German limes in 276 and the Bagaudae had begun a type of brigandage which terrorized estates and towns throughout the province (Johnson 1976, 23). In Britain, as has been already noted, there was the invasion of Constantius Chlorus in 296. This invasion took three years to prepare and Allectus can have had no illusions about the attitude of Constantius and would have put out a considerable defence to repel such an invasion. The newly completed Saxon Shore forts would, no doubt, have formed part of this defence. Shiel (1977, 13) has noted from his study of the Incerti Panegyricus Constantio Caesari Dictus that the alleged ease of Asclepiodotus' victory may indicate that the force of Allectus was not particularly large and there is no evidence for the

dissatisfaction of the troops which, it would be thought, the panegyric would have cashed in on. Thus either Allectus' force was small, his troops went over to Constantius, or Allectus had positioned his force in the wrong place. The panegyric records that Asclepiodotus had landed in thick fog. Even if it was the case that Allectus had a small army the newly completed Saxon Shore forts, nine of which had been constructed at this time, had to be garrisoned.

Brancaster and Reculver seem to have been constructed in the early third century. Burgh Castle is transitional between the above two forts and those built later in style and presumably also in date. Its rounded corners and incomplete internal towers at the angle of the walls are early features as is the possible rampart backing mound. The fort does have the external towers which although secondary are built in exactly the same way as the curtain wall and are clearly a very early modification to the plan. Bradwell, Walton Castle, Dover, Richborough, Lympne and Portchester are thought to have been constructed 276-85 (Johnson 1976, 109). Portchester was dated by its excavator to the reign of Carausius. Briefly summarized the evidence for this dating consists of a lot of one coin of Saloninus (259) and two of Gallienus (258-68) in contexts immediately predating construction levels, together with a coin of Tetricus I (270-73) and one of Carausius in primary layers against the fort wall (Cunliffe 1975, 421). Cunliffe would see the last two coins in a construction layer, but the clay in which they were found around the scaffolding post-holes may suggest that the deposit is immediately post construction suggesting a pre Carausian date for the building of the fort. Casey (pers. comm.) has reinterpreted the coins

from the main series of Saxon Shore forts and suggests construction under Carinus (283-85). If this is true it fits in neatly with our scheme and we can see the construction of the Saxon Shore forts to be virtually contemporary with the depletion of Hadrian's Wall fort garrisons and also the end of the vici at Housesteads and Vindolanda.

There is some evidence to suggest that although the Notitia Dignitatum records new style units in many of the Saxon Shore forts their original garrisons in some cases may have come from the northern frontier. The cohors I Baetasiorum was stationed at Bar Hill and later at Old Kilpatrick during the occupation of the Antonine Wall. In the later second century it was stationed at Maryport. The Notitia Dignitatum (Occ. XXVIII, 18) and several roofing tiles attest that the unit later formed the garrison at Reculver. The cohors I Aquitanorum equitata is attested at Carrawburgh in the reign of Hadrian (RIB 1550) and then recorded at Brough-on-Noe also in the reign of Hadrian/ this inscription can be dated 130-33 (RIB 283). Tile stamps of this unit have been found at Brancaster suggesting that the unit was at least involved in the construction of the fort even if it did not form part of the garrison. The Notitia (Occ. XXVIII, 17) lists the equites Dalmatae Branodunenses as the later garrison of Brancaster. The numerus Exploratorum is stated as being stationed at Portchester by the Notitia (Occ. XXVIII, 21). The unit may be the same as the numerus Exploratorum Bremensium stationed at High Rochester under Gordian (RIB 1262) or perhaps the same as the numerus Exploratorum Habitancensium stationed at Risingham in 213 (RIB 1235). Therefore it must be considered a possibility that even if part

of the cohors I Tungrorum remained at Housesteads a large portion of it may have been withdrawn to form part of a garrison elsewhere.

There is also epigraphic evidence for parts of garrisons being moved to serve elsewhere. R.W Davies' (unpublished) study of peacetime routine in the Roman army has decribed parts of the Dura rosters that show that soldiers from the Dura garrison were often on garrison duty elsewhere sometimes for long periods. Although these reductions are often smaller than those proposed at Housesteads and Vindolanda they show that such a practice was common and widespread, even under more settled conditions. In 208 the whole Dura garrison is attested at Appadana when it entertained the Persian envoy Goces as he was passing through the province. In 219 12% of the garrison was stationed away from the fort. In 222 forty-nine soldiers were at Appadana perhaps left from 208 and in 235 the roster shows that Dura men were still stationed at Appadana. In 219 the roster also shows eleven men stationed at Magdala, seven at Birtha, seven at Castellum Arabium and six at Chafer Avira. Therefore these rosters show that a complete garrison can be removed to form a garrison elsewhere for a period. Or they show parts of the garrison being removed to various other forts, and these are the soldiers that they kept on their books.

Duncan-Jones (1978) has produced figures suggesting reduced garrisons under Diocletian from his interpretation of the Beatty papyri from Panopolis. He lists the suggested number of shares (i.e. men) in several units. The only cohort in the papyri, the cohors I Chemavorum, produces garrison totals of 163.75 and 164.25. If this unit was a cohors

quingenaria then a reduction of 67% is implied. Duncan-Jones also calls upon the Notitia to show that small garrisons existed; a cohors centenaria is recorded in Palestine, while a cohors quinquagenaria Arabum is recorded in Mesopotamia. The nominal strengths of these units would be one hundred men and fifty men respectively in each case. Although the examples given here are extreme they do show the general principle that the state did allow small units to exist.

It has been noted earlier in this section and elsewhere (p. 47) that the decline of the vici at Housesteads and Vindolanda is roughly contemporary with the decline of the fort garrisons. Since no danger is implied in the north at this time it would suggest that the vicani were in some way dependent on the garrison. The removal of which caused the end of the vicus in both cases. This leads us into a discussion on why this may be the case. In an earlier section, discussing what the soldiers may have done with their money, it was shown that as well as perhaps containing women or families attached to serving soldiers the main purpose of the vicus was to provide services to the acting garrison, providing them with taverns, and other necessary and more luxurious items. Yet unlike the productive lowland civil zone the under developed highland military zone received what was in effect a continuing subsidy in the form of continuous payment of the troops. The resulting economy was thus completely artificial, accompanied by an artificial increase in the population, living in the vici (Mann 1979).

It has already been noted that there is no evidence at Housesteads and Vindolanda for the operation of the Income Multiplier Effect (pp. 110-

11). Housesteads vicus never seems to have been very prosperous compared to its more wealthy cousins to the south where the I.M.E operated and prosperous towns developed independent of a supporting garrison.

Thus the vicus at Housesteads can be seen as primarily a trading settlement. The fact that it may have had legal recognition, if we can assume this from the inscription found in the settlement south of the Vallum which reads '...Julius...by the decree of the villagers' (RIB 1616), and by the presence of a beneficarius to the prefect of the camp, a certain Hurmius who was in fact a soldier in the cohors I Tungrorum (RIB 1619). This does not suggest that it was anything other than dependent on the soldiers and their pay in particular.

The collapse of the currency and the rapid inflation during the period of the Gallic Empire when, if we can infer from the numbers found, many of the two denarii pieces were required for everyday transactions, must have put a strain on the traders in the vicus. The partial or complete withdrawal of the garrison under Carausius would then be a very good reason for the final decline of the vicus. The return of the garrison under Constantius may have seen the return of the traders, and a rejuvenation of the vicus may be expected. However a new system of payment was now operating with the soldiers being partialy paid in kind ( the annona militaris) thus the soldiers had less spending money, and hence less attractive to merchants who were happier to stay in the more centralised market centres. Thus the numismatic evidence for the end of the vicus ties in well with the existing data.

It has been thought that the vicani moved into the forts and lived in the chalet barracks which were constructed in the late third century. This case has been especially argued for Housesteads. Wilkes thought that barrack XIV chalets contained articles belonging to women. He envisaged a family occupying each contubernium. Such a state of affairs is thought by the present author to be unlikely and the argument against it is set out below although it will be seen that women were present in some forts such as on the Saxon Shore and at Malton.

It is possible that the families of soldiers moved away with them when the garrison was reduced never to return. Reculver has yielded five infant burials from the area of the fort but these could belong to a pre fort phase when civilian occupation is known on the site (Philp 1967). At Portchester twenty-seven infants were located and most had died soon after birth indicating infanticide (Hooper 1975). These burials occurred mainly between 325 and 345 but were present from circa 300 onwards. The babies were disposed of with little ceremony in convenient places. Other evidence suggesting the presence of women at Portchester is weaving and spinning equipment, finger rings, bracelets of bronze and shale, toilet equipment, beads and a number of women's leather shoes. Another fort thought to have contained women is Malton. Here the fort was found to contain over thirty infant burials (Mitchelson 1963). There is however evidence from the drawings of sections that some of these burials at least may belong to the later third century when the fort is believed to have been unoccupied by the military. Although Corder (1930, 70) suggests that ten infant burials may be associated with a chalet-like block and notes that from the time of Constantius Chlorus onwards

occupation within the fort was in part civil. The only infant burials from the Wall region have been found at Chesters were the skeletons of two babies were found in an interval tower on the south wall (Birley E. 1959, 17). The date of these is not known however.

Daniels has suggested that when troops moved out of many forts in the north in the late third century, as has now been showed numismatically to have occurred, the vicani who were left may have moved into these forts. He envisages the soldiers returning under Constantius Chlorus being faced with a fait accompli. The evidence that he uses is the 'preponderance of brooches and other trinkets in Housesteads XIII' and notes the similarity in plan between the strip-houses of the vicus and the Housesteads' chalets (Daniels 1980, 189). The similarity in plan between the chalets and contubernia is, however, probably more significant. Excavation of barrack XIV yielded only a jet spindle whorl and a few beads to suggest the presence of women in the chalets. Indeed Wilkes in discussing the evidence for women in barrack XIV states that 'there is the possibility (that women were present), not, it is true, supported by any evidence' (Wilkes 1966, 130). If women were present in the fort for any length of time the absence of infant burials and the low number of feminine artefacts does seem puzzling. It should also be noted that the forts where women definitely were present are the new style forts such as on the Saxon Shore, not the old style auxiliary forts.

Indeed if each chalet unit housed a family group then the garrison size would have to be very considerably reduced. Daniels has suggested that rampart buildings may also have functioned as 'chalets' but recent excavations behind the north wall of the fort (e.g. Grew 1980) have shown that the rampart mound was replaced in the early fourth century, covering the rampart buildings and leaving only a small oven area open. Similarly the rampart building to the west of the interval tower on the south wall has been shown by Gillam to be Severan (Daniels 1980, 87). Thus the evidence as it stands would suggest that rampart buildings were not constructed to provide extra accommodation at this time but date earlier to the Severan period when, as previously described (p. 95), extra accommodation may have been required for the numerus Hnaudifridi and the cuneus Frisiorum. Ten barrack blocks appear to be available for accommodation at this time. The leaving of eavesdrips between each chalet suggests a nett reduction in floor space of about 10% which would be nugatory in terms of coin loss representation. On the other hand the change from ten contubernia in barracks XIII and XIV to six chalets represents a reduction in the garrison of 40% if the chalets each housed the eight men of a regular contubernium. If each chalet housed a family the garrison reduction would be approximately 94%. This would produce a garrison of only about sixty men (not including officers) which seem rather too low and hardly worth continuing the occupation of a fort designed to hold a milliary cohort.

A 40% or a 94% reduction in the garrison should be reflected in the coin losses. As before Housesteads is compared with other forts and towns to enable the fullest picture to be obtained. In the following

table copies are included since they circulated as part of the currency and are often difficult to distinguish from the genuine coins.

| Site | 222-96 | 297-402 | Percentage total 222-96 | 297-402 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carrawburgh | 417 | 858 | 33 | 67 |
| Housesteads | 323 | 160 | 67 | 33 |
| Malton | 528 | 742 | 42 | 58 |
| Maryport | 29 | 47 | 38 | 62 |
| Segontium | 308 | 654 | 32 | 68 |
| South Shields | 391 | 402 | 49 | 51 |
| Vindolanda | 224 | 100 | 69 | 31 |
| Caerwent | 753 | 922 | 45 | 55 |
| Corbridge | 2921 | 2968 | 50 | 50 |
| Leicester | 172 | 304 | 36 | 64 |
| Silchester | 3436 | 5563 | 38 | 62 |

Before the above table can be interpreted the annona militaris must be taken into consideration The annona appears to imply the payment of soldiers for part of the year in cash and the rest of the year in food. It is believed to have been introduced by Diocletian in 297 and its operation can clearly be seen on graphs showing the deviation of coins from military sites with coins from civil sites, showing up as a general negative deviation during the fourth century. Two theories can be put forward for how many months a year the soldiers pay can be related to. The first theory has been proposed by Casey (1974, 51) who believes soldiers were paid for three months a year. This viewpoint is based on a rescript of Valentinian I (Codex Theodosianus 7.4.14) which reads: 'river patrol troops shall receive subsistence allowances in kind for nine months of the year, and for the other three months they shall receive the corresponding prices'. If we take this to represent ripariensis being brought into line with other limitanei then coin

counts from forts with frontier garrisons should be increased four fold to make the count comparable to civil sites. The second theory is based on the Beatty papyri (e.g. Duncan-Jones 1978) which indicates that army pay was for four months a year. Thus the coin counts in this case should be increased three fold to make them comparable with a civil site. If we increase the fort fourth century coin counts by three or four times these percentages are produced:

| Site | Four times | | Three times | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 222-96 | 297-402 | 222-96 | 297-402 |
| Carrawburgh | 11 | 89 | 14 | 86 |
| Housesteads | 34 | 66 | 40 | 60 |
| Maryport | 13 | 87 | 17 | 83 |
| Segontium | 11 | 89 | 14 | 86 |
| South Shields | 20 | 80 | 24 | 76 |
| Vindolanda | 36 | 64 | 43 | 57 |

Before turning to Housesteads and Vindolanda, which show similar results, the other forts must be examined and interpreted. Segontium shows much more intense military activity in the fourth century compared to the third century infact nearly twice as much. This corresponds with the reconstruction of the fort in the fourth century to form part of the coastal system. Maryport and South Shields appear to show much more fourth century occupation than expected. An explanation of this is that at these sites there were well established civil settlements which may counteract the effects of the annona militaris and indeed the original unaltered results indicate no change between the third and fourth century occupation levels. Furthermore being coastal sites the garrisons of these forts may have been upgraded

to a higher class *limitanei* as is indicated by the name of the garrison of South Shields given by the *Notitia* as *numerus barcariorum Tigrisiensium*. Such a style of name (being called *numerus*) appears to often to have been used for higher grade frontier troops in the fourth century. Carrawburgh is the hardest site to interpret. The recalculated results seem to show an increase in coins at this site in the fourth century when it would be expected to behave in the same way as Housesteads and Vindolanda. We could suggest that this fort did behave like its neighbours but that as most of the Carrawburgh coins come from the votive deposit of Coventina's Well they are unquantifiable for our purposes or that this special deposit is unaffected by the operation of the *annona*.

The recalculated results for Housesteads and Vindolanda however have proved most interesting and instructive and answer several of the questions raised in this section, if of course our methodology is correct. The first point of interest is that after the garrisons in the period roughly corresponding to the Carausian episode the garrison would appear to have returned to full strength under Constantius, or at least to their third century strengths which on other grounds, numismatic and archaeological, seems to reflect full garrisons. Full garrisons on the Wall from the time of Constantius Chlorus can be backed by archaeological evidence. There is the evidence of the general and large scale rebuilding programme on the Wall at this time backed by epigraphic evidence from Housesteads and Birdoswald. The Birdoswald inscription depicting the reconstruction of major fort buildings that had collapsed and been covered with earth should be seen clearly to

reflect abandonment in the period 280-96, a period long enough for untended wooden superstructures to decay, or perhaps the demolishing of the buildings by the army prior to withdrawal. The troops returning under Constantius making the fort a working, functional unit again.

Finds of artefacts and coins tend to show considerable activity in the north during the reign of Diocletian. A gold donative brooch celebrating Diocletian's decennalia has been found just north of the Wall (P.J Casey pers. comm.). Sewingshields, a milecastle near to Housesteads, has produced nine Diocletianic coins dating to the years 294-303 from a coin list of only twenty-two coins. These coins are normally rare as site finds as they are a product of Diocletian's monetary reform in 294 or 296. Weighing about ten grams and containing about 3% silver they were of high intrinsic value as well as of high monetary value, the coin was valued at ten denarii before 301, and twenty denarii after this date. The intrinsic value of these coins rapidly declined and so the coins quickly disappeared from circulation. Other milecastles with poor coin lists have also produced Diocletianic issues, milecastle 12, milecastle 40 (3 coins), milecastle 45 (5 coins), and milecastle 79 (Casey 1984). Housesteads and Vindolanda have also produced numbers of these coins producing eleven and six respectively. Thus there is evidence for considerable Diocletianic activity along the Wall.

For these reasons the hypotheses put forward by Daniels, Wilkes and Welsby advocating either a 90% or a 40% garrison reduction must be rejected. Their views were based upon interpretations of the chalet

barracks and who lived in them. The 40% reduction hypothesis arose from the fact that barrack XIV (fig. 3) only had six contubernia compared with the original ten. Barrack XIII, interpreted by Daniels to also consist of six contubernia with two suites at each end, could also be seen as an officers block and perhaps nine or ten contubernia, thereby implying no garrison reduction. Similarly it is not known how many soldiers occupied each chalet unit, perhaps extra men could be squeezed into each. The 90% reduction hypothesis of Daniels and Welsby suggesting each chalet housed a family can also be rejected on grounds other than the above stated numismatic evidence. The fact that the vicus ceased at Housesteads and Vindolanda when the garrisons declined, or slightly before, and that vici elsewhere have been seen to end when the garrison was in full occupation, coupled with the fact that the vici did not start up again when the garrison returned, and the lack of evidence for women inside Housesteads chalets would suggest that a major function of the vici was service to the garrison as described above. The more centralised settlements of Corbridge and Carlisle would be more lucrative and therefore attractive to these people in the fourth century and such centres must have drawn their populations from somewhere.

A possible argument against the full occupation of the fort at this time is provided by the latrines. Only one latrine block has been located in the fort, in the south-east corner, positioned here for drainage reasons. All the coins from the fort were plotted onto a plan, included in this thesis in the form of two histograms (figs. 8 and 9) (the results of this exercise were generally inconclusive, groupings

tending to show what parts of the fort had been excavated well. Large counts tended to come from the barracks which may thus have had clay floors or board floors which facilitated coin loss). Although not much was gained from this exercise, it was noticed that of the seven coins from the latrine and its sewer three were fourth century (Fort Cat. Nos. 382, 418; Vicus Cat. No. 256). Showing that the latrines continued during this period. It would seem a long way to walk from block I in the north-west corner to the latrine in the south-east corner for a desperate trooper. However it should be noted that the same latrine is the only one known even when the fort was fully occupied. Hence this argument would not appear to be valid. So although Duncan-Jones' argument for small garrisons may be true for the eastern empire this does not seem to be the case for the northern frontier of Britain.

If the garrison was at full strength during the fourth century at Housesteads and Vindolanda some light may be thrown on whether the affect of the annona militaris was to suppress the coin population by four times as suggested by Casey or three times as suggested by the Beatty papyri when compared to a civil site. For this we must return to the previous calculations. Taking the mean percentage totals of the third and fourth century coin counts from the definite civil sites (Caerwent, Corbridge, Leicester and Silchester) we have a figure of 42% for years 222-96 and 58% for years 297-402. The corrected results for Housesteads and Vindolanda were:

| Site | Four times | | Three times | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 222-96 | 297-402 | 222-96 | 297-402 |
| Housesteads | 34 | 66 | 40 | 60 |
| Vindolanda | 36 | 64 | 43 | 57 |

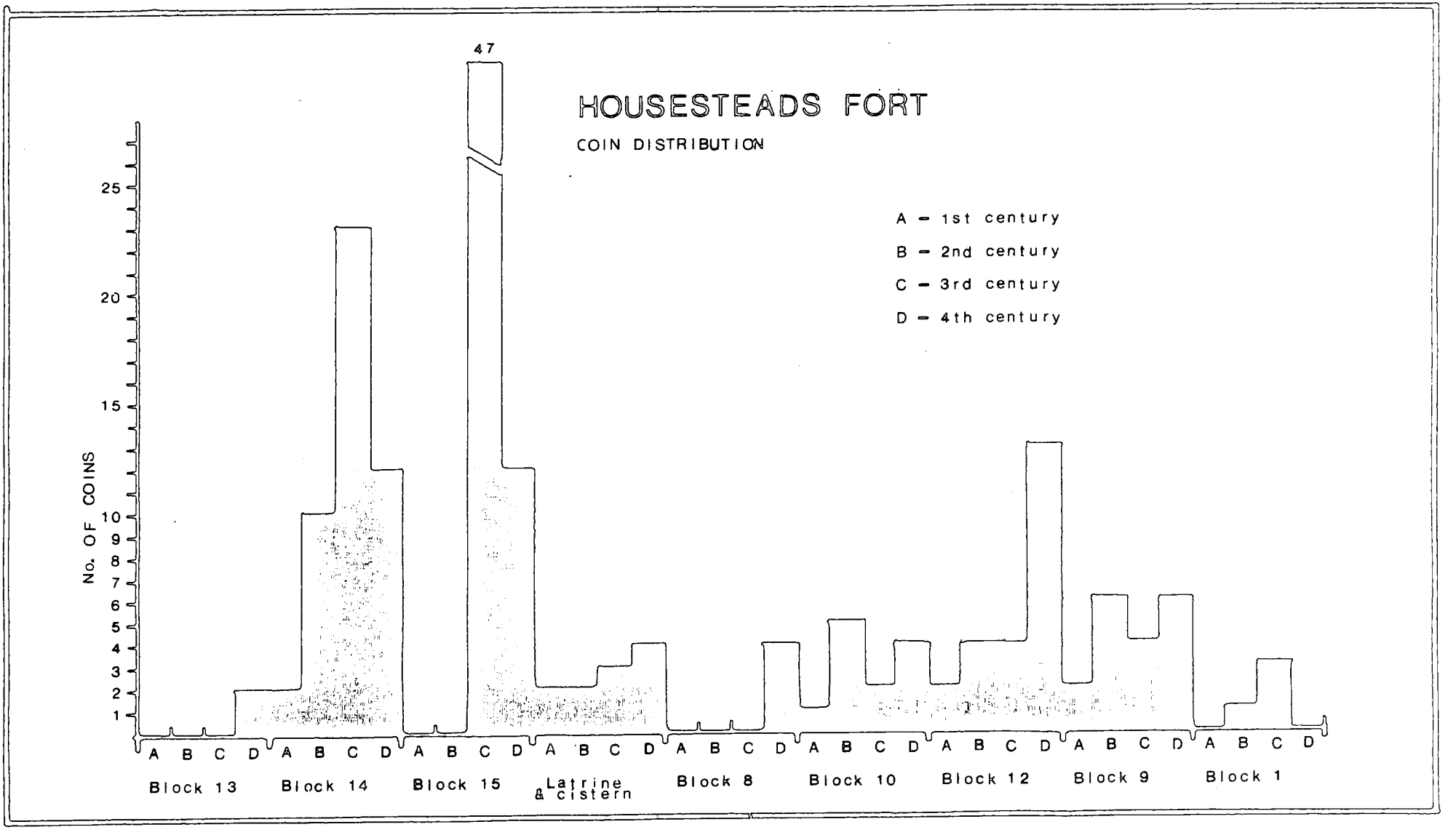
An interpretation of this table would appear to show that the annona militaris reduced the fourth century coinage of forts of the Housesteads/Vindolanda limitanei type by a factor of three as suggested by readings of the Beatty papyri since the increase of the military coin counts by three produces the closest parity to the civil site mean.

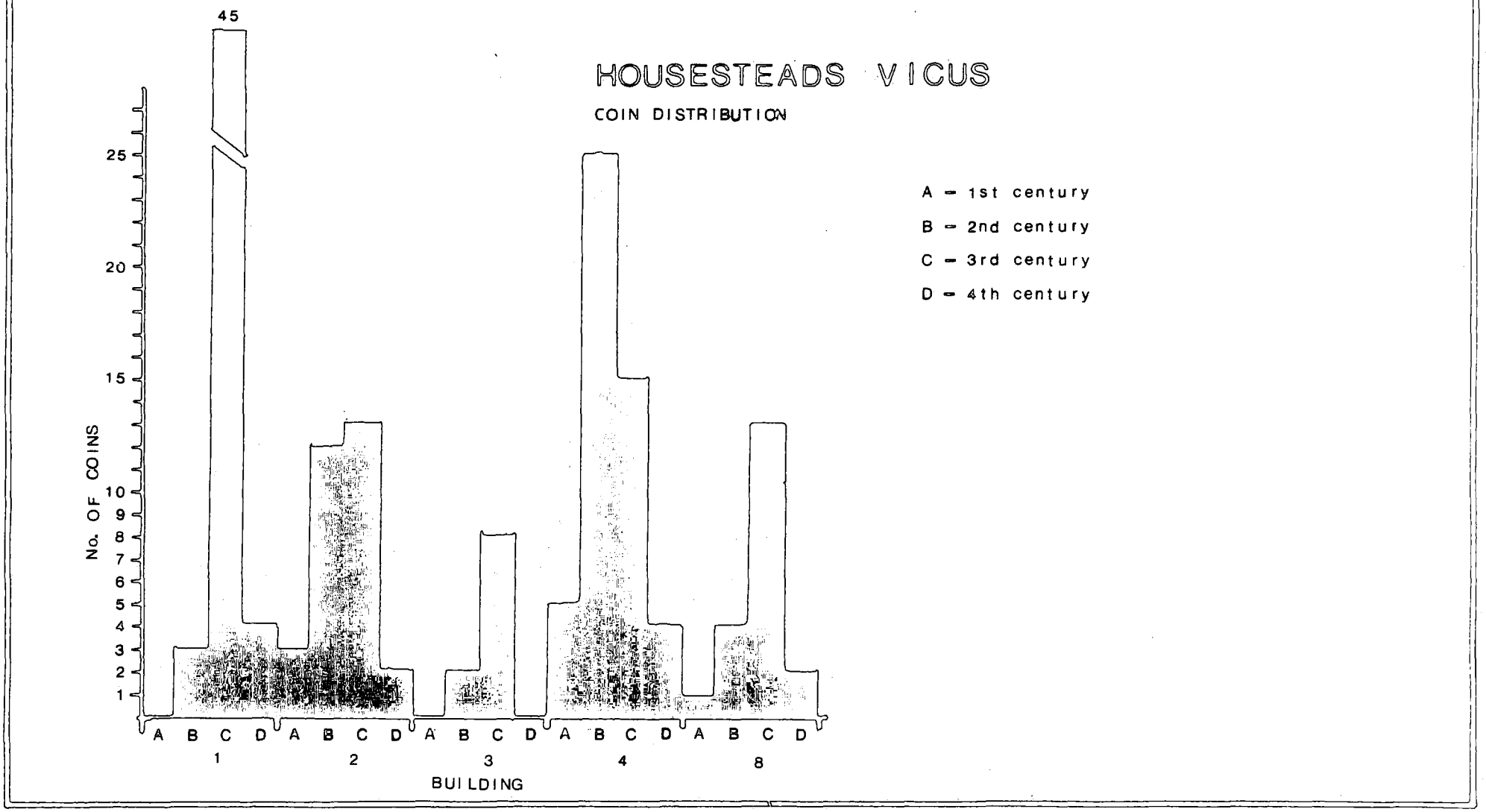
Furthermore if the Wall garrisons had been withdrawn to form part of the garrison of some of the Saxon Shore forts in the late third century the return of these garrisons to the Wall under Constantius may suggest abandonment of the Saxon Shore forts at this time. The relevant coin counts are included in the following table:

| Site | 296-317 | 318-402 | Percentage total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 296-317 | 318-402 |
| Housesteads | 24 | 136 | 15 | 85 |
| Vindolanda | 9 | 90 | 9 | 91 |
| Portchester | 75 | 383 | 16 | 84 |
| Caerwent | 21 | 901 | 2 | 98 |
| Leicester | 16 | 288 | 5 | 95 |
| Silchester | 134 | 5429 | 2 | 98 |

From the above table it would seem that Portchester, a typical Saxon Shore fort, was not abandoned during the period following 296 or, at least, for a length of time large enough to show up in the coin

assemblage from the site. This does not prove that the Housesteads and other northern fort garrisons were not placed in Saxon Shore forts during the late third century. As these troops may not have returned north until a relief garrison was available to replace them in the Saxon Shore forts, thereby providing continuity in population. It is interesting to note the high coin counts at Housesteads and Vindolanda in the period 296-317 in comparison to the civil sites. This is another reflection of the high military expenditure in the north and also, as it would appear, the south, during this period. A period of much military activity with the invasion and the recovery of the province in 296 by Constantius Chlorus and the reoccupation and rebuilding of Housesteads and other Wall forts, followed by his later northern operations in 306.


HOUSESTEADS FORT
COIN DISTRIBUTION
A – 1st century
B – 2nd century
C – 3rd century
D – 4th century
No. OF COINS
47
25
20
15
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D
Block 13
Block 14
Block 15
Latrine & cistern
Block 8
Block 10
Block 12
Block 9
Block 1


HOUSESTEADS VICUS
COIN DISTRIBUTION
A – 1st century
B – 2nd century
C – 3rd century
D – 4th century
No. OF COINS
45
25
20
15
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D
1
2
3
4
8
BUILDING

THE FOURTH CENTURY

As noted in the preceding section the soldier in the fourth century was chiefly paid in kind, the annona militaris. But in the first half of the fourth century, at least, he received a regular wage. The Beatty papyri from Panopolis has revealed that in Diocletian's reign, in the years 299 and 300, soldiers received an annual stipendium, paid in three instalments as it had been earlier in the principate. Legionaries appear to have received 1,800 denarii a year while auxiliaries may have been paid 1,200 denarii plus the annona, a food allowance, of 600 denarii a year (Duncan-Jones 1978). Pay was supplemented by donatives given on the birthdays and accession days of members of the imperial college (type A), and also on their holding of the consulship (type B). Duncan-Jones would suggest thst type A donatives usually produced 2,500 denarii and type B 1,200 denarii, but notes that the Beatty papyri only lists donatives for legionaries and equivalent troops, the only cohort listed in the papyri, cohors XI Chamavorum, is not credited with receiving any donative, neither is the ala I Hiberorum, while the ala II Herc. dromedariorum did receive a type A donative. As a result it does not appear certain if auxiliary troops received donatives. This will be discussed below.

Duncan-Jones would suggest that therefore Diocletian may be exaggerating in the preamble to his edict of prices when he declared that the exorbitant avarice of traders may exhaust all the soldiers' stipendium et donativum in a single purchase. Yet pay, even including donatives, was poor and its real value must have sunk rapidly as the

denarius depreciated further and further in value. These annual payments still continued in Julian's day. In 360 he complained to Constantius II that his troops had received no yearly pay (annuum stipendium) since his accession as caesar, and Ammianus confirms that Constantius had witheld their stipendium and donativum (Ammianus XX,8.3-10). In other passages Ammianus uses the terms stipendium and donativum synomynously to denote gold payments made on the accession of an emperor and his quinquennial celebrations (Ammianus XX,11.5; XXVI,8.6; XXVIII,6.12,17,19), and there is no recorded annual payment later than Julian's reign (Jones 1973, 623) and indeed under Valentinian there was no coin small enough to pay the sum out on an annual basis. This was a result of the gradual, but fast, degeneration of the 'denarius' during the fourth century. In 294/6 Diocletian replaced the XXI billon radiate introduced by Aurelian, and thought to be valued at five denarii, by a large laureate coin weighing about 10 grams and having a silver content of around 3%. Two smaller copper denominations were also issued. The large laureate coin appears to have been valued at ten denarii, but after 301 its value was doubled, i.e. it was now worth twenty denarii. The coin rapidly diminished in size and weight. In 308/9 it would appear that the value of this coin was increased to twenty-five denarii as coins dated to this year bear the value mark CI/HS. The traditional abbreviation of the sestertius being HS, i.e. giving the coin a value of one hundred sestertii (Hendy 1985). In 318 it was superceded by an even baser coin weighing 3 grams with the reverse type VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP. This coin would appear to have been valued at 12½ denarii by comparison with value marks on the parallel eastern issues of Licinius and as such represents the halving of the coins previous value. Between 318 and 348 this coin

continued to fall in weight from about 3 grams to circa 1.7 grams. To supplement this coinage two standards of high quality silver were produced, the siliqua at one ninety-sixth of a pound, and the miliarense at one seventy-second of a pound of silver. Most higher economic activity would have been through the medium of these silver coins which continued to be issued in various modules at periods throughout the fourth century. The other precious metal coin was the gold solidus. It was introduced by Constantine in circa 310 and accepted throughout the Empire following the defeat of Licinius in 324. Weighing one seventy-second of a pound of gold (4.45 grams) the solidus became the high denomination of the Roman world and its integrity was protected down to the eleventh century. In 348 the billon coinage was again reformed with the return to a large denomination weighing 5.2 grams and containing about 3.5% silver. Two smaller denominations were also produced; the larger, weighing 4.5 grams, containing about 1.5% silver and a small copper denomination weighing circa 2.6 grams. All of these coins bear the optimistic legend FEL(ix) TEMP(orum) REPARATIO. The value of these coins is not certain.

This coinage like its predecessors rapidly fell in weight and size. The smaller denominations were abandoned and the larger coin was reduced to only 2.2 grams by 361 when Julian tried to return to the Diocletianic standard. He introduced a coin weighing 8.3 grams and containing about 3% silver with a reverse of a blatantly pagan Apis bull. This high value coin only just outlasted Julian's death in 363. What did survive was a bronze fraction weighing 2.4 grams which was produced in large quantities under the Valentinianic dynasty (364-78). The idea of adding

silver to the lower denominations was now completely abandoned. In circa 380 a double and half denomination of this coin were issued, both in copper. In the western empire the two larger denominations did not outlast 388 from which date only the small 1.5 gram issue continued. Indeed the Theodosian Code shows us that it became illegal to use the higher denominations:

'We command only the centenionalis coin (centenionalis nummus) to be handled in public use, the making of the larger coin (maior pecunia) having been discontinued.' This law was given 12 April at Milan in 395 (Codex Theodosianus 9.23.2).

Against this background we can see that whatever happened to the annual stipendium (et donativum) the accession and quinquennial donatives were the most important part of a soldiers payment. The value of the accession donative was five solidi and one pound of silver which is the equivalent of nine solidi in all. This figure is first recorded as the sum paid on the accession of Julian in 360 and would appear to be a standard payment as would as does the quinquennial donative of five solidi (Jones 1973, 624). As donatives were paid on the accession and subsequent quinquennial celebrations of all members of the imperial college they normally occurred more than once in every five years, although many emperors harmonised their quinquennia. Donatives of unknown amount also seem to have been paid when an emperor received a consulship. Thus soldiers would have received this as the most important part of their pay and as it was in precious metal in a system with unstable base denominations its value, especially black market, must

have been heightened. The regular donative and the stipendium being of negligible importance, if they existed, in the late fourth century. They are last recorded being paid under Julian. Food and uniforms were also issued to soldiers as part of their payment in kind.

However important these donatives were in the later fourth century some doubt has been cast on whether or not they were paid to all types of limitanei (P.J Casey pers. comm.) and indeed very little late Roman silver or gold has been found on Wall sites, none at all from the large Housesteads coin list. The years in which the accession and quinquennial donatives were paid have been calculated by Kent (1981) by studying coins commemorating donatives and comparing them to classical sources. It is not sufficient to simply keep adding on five years to an emperor's accession date since it was normal for imperial colleagues to harmonise their vota. For instance Diocletian and Maximian celebrated joint decennalia and vicennalia and Constantine followed this trend celebrating his quindecennalia in 321. His sons also continued the trend (Eusebius, Panegyric 3.1-2; in Kent 1981, 50). Quinquennial celebrations are usually consistent with this reckoning although care must be taken when single numbers are present on coins since these gnerally denote vota suscepta which refer to the next five or ten year celebration. For example VOT XV MVLT XX on coins denotes the quindecennalia of Constantine I, while Constantine II simultaneously celebrated his quinquennalia VOT V MVLT X, which means 'have done the last five years well and will do the next five better'. There are however exceptions to this rule.

The fact that donatives of unknown amount may have been paid for consulships is shown by the fact that consulships often fall on vota years, especially under Constantius II, perhaps indicating the emperor trying save money by having both celebrations in the same year. Kent has used this to fix the decennalia of Constans and the vicennalia of Constantius II in 342, since the donative coins have triumphal inscriptions; there was a victory over the Franks in 342. Both emperors also held consulships in this year. Constantius celebrated his delayed tricennalia at Arles in October 353. Magnentius released vota coins in 351-2 with the forms V-X or X (suscepta). It is not clear if they are numbered from his accession or are just a grossly premature quinquennalia.

Constantius' thirty-fifth anniversary is well documented and took place in Rome, April and May 357. Julian did not synchronise his donatives with Constantius II releasing a two-fold suscepta (i.e. looking forward ten years) in 355-7 and celebrated his quinquennalia at the normal date in 360 in Vienna. It would seem that that he had to pay another quinquennial donative to the army of Constantius II in 362 since they had not received one since 357 (Kent 1981, 53-4). All these dates are summarised in the table below, as received by a trooper in a British fort, and the quantity of bullion produced calculated. It must be noted that in 358 Julian's troops complained that they had not received a donative since Julian's arrival in Gaul. The dates of the later donativa are taken from Casey and Brickstock (forthcoming) and the consulships from Clinton (1850).

| Date | Event | Pay |
|---|---|---|
| 314-5 | Constantine I decennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 317 | Accession of Constantine II | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 319 | Constantine I consul | ? |
| 320 | Constantine I & Constantine II consuls | ? |
| 321 | Constantine I quindecennalia, Constantine II quinquennalia. Consul | 5 solidi |
| 324 | Accession of Constantius II. Consul | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 325,6 | Constantine I vicennalia, Constantine II decennalia, Constantius II quinquennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 327 | Constantius II consul | ? |
| 329 | Constantine I & Constantine II consuls | ? |
| 330 | Constantine I quinvicennalia, Constantine II quindecennalia, Constantius II decennalia | 5 solidi |
| 333 | Accession of Constans | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 335 | Constantine I tricennalia, Constantine II vicennalia, Constantius II quindecennalia, Constans quinquennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 339 | Constantius II & Constans consuls | ? |
| 342 | Constantius II vicennalia, Constans decennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 346 | Constantius II quinvicennalia, Constans quindecennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 350 | Accession of Magnentius | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 351-2 | ?Magnentius quinquennalia | ? 5 solidi |
| 353 | Constantius II tricennalia. Consul | 5 solidi |
| 354 | Constantius II & Gallus consuls | ? |
| 355 | Accession of Julian | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 356 | Constantius II and Julian consuls | ? |
| 357 | [Constantius II quintricennalia]. Consuls | ? |
| 360 | Julian quinquennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 362 | Julian decennalia | 5 solidi |
| 363 | Accession of Jovian. Consul | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 364 | Accession of Valentinian and Valens. Consul | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 365 | Valentinian I and Valens consuls | ? |
| 366 | Gratian consul | ? |
| 367 | Accession of Gratian | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 368 | Valentinian & Valens quinquennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 369 | Valentinian consul | ? |
| 370 | Valentinian & Valens consuls | ? |
| 371 | Gratian consul | ? |
| 372 | Gratian quinquennalia | 5 solidi |
| 373 | Valentinian & Valens decennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |
| 374 | Gratian consul | ? |
| 375 | Accession of Valentinian II | 5 solidi & 1 lb silver |
| 376 | Valens & Valentinian II consuls | ? |
| 377 | Gratian decennalia. Consul | 5 solidi |
| 378 | Valens quindecennalia. Consuls | 5 solidi |

If these bullion payments were made throughout the fourth century (discussed below) our hypothetical soldier would receive at least 161 *solidi* in the sixty-four years following 314. This is equivalent to 716 grams of gold. In the second century a trooper would have received pay of one hundred *denarii* a year, equivalent to four *aurei*, which implies 256 *aurei* in sixty-four years or 1,869 grams of gold.

However we are missing an important consideration in the above calculation in that for a major part of the period under study the auxiliary soldiers were still receiving *stipendium* of 1,200 *denarii* and *annona* of 600 *denarii* on top of the donatives. Hence it can be noticed that in the early period of the study the main billon denomination was a 20 *denarii* piece, raised to 25 *denarii* in 308-9 and halved to 12½ *denarii* in 318, with the introduction of the VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP type, it was still possible to pay the troops *stipendium* on an annual basis. The small coins appear to have remained at this value down to 341 with the GLORIA EXERCITVS two standard (330-35) and one standard (335-41) issues and possibly also down to 348. However by the time of Valentinian the silver had been removed from the copper coinage giving the coin only its copper value.

The *solidus* was probably tariffed at 28.8 million *denarii* in *circa* 360 (Jones 1953, 308). As Casey and Brickstock (forthcoming) have shown the relationship between copper and gold was 1:1,800. It follows that if the *solidus* weighs 4.45 grams and the Valentinianic copper coin 2.7 grams then there are (4.45 × 1,800) ÷ 2.7 = 2,967 (≃3,000) copper coins to one *solidus*. Further one copper coin can then be valued at 28.8 million

denarii divided by 3,000 which gives a value of 9,600 denarii. This may imply a value of a round 10,000 denarii allowing for the customary overvaluation by the state. Hence the coins became known as nummi rather than as large multiples of the defunct denarius. From the foregoing it would appear that between circa 341 and circa 364 an enormous devaluation of the coinage took place, the value of the small denomination dropping from 12½ denarii to 10,000 denarii. A soldier's stipendium and regular donative came to considerably less than this and so there was now no coin small enough to pay a soldier on an annual basis. Thus this type of payment was of negligible importance, if any, when compared to the accesssion, quinquennial and consular donatives paid out in precious metals.

If we compare the Valentinianic donativa with the second century pay of the auxiliary soldier we find that in the fourteen years between 364 and 378 a soldier would receive fifty-two solidi which amounts to 231 grams of gold. Over a fourteen year period in the second century an auxiliary soldier would receive 409 grams of gold (15 × 4 aurei which in the second century contained apprroximately 7.3 grams of gold). This on first appearances would appear to show that the late fourth century soldier was only paid half the amount of his second century parallel. When we consider the annona we find that in the fifth and sixth centuries it was commuted for four or five solidi. The soldiers allowance for vestis is uncertain, but as he received one solidus for his chlamys, and was allowed three garments in all, chlamys, pallium, and sticharium, three solidi may be implied. Jones has suggested a further three solidi for arms (Jones 1953, 306) although it would seem

unlikely that these had to be renewed frequently. As a result a Valentinianic soldier would received a donative of an average 3½ solidi per year (52 ÷ 14) plus the equivalent of ten or eleven solidi for food, clothing and equipment which produces about 62 grams of gold for each soldier each year. This is double the pay of his second century counterpart.

If soldiers were paid bullion donatives of five solidi and a pound of silver for quinquennalia between 314 and 341 then they would have received fifty-two solidi, 231 grams of gold, compared with a second century soldier who would have been paid 788 grams of gold over the same period. However during this period it was still possible to pay a soldier his stipendium et donativum in denarii communes (donativum to be distinguished from from accession and quinquennial donatives paid in gold and silver). This is opposed to the monetary system operating under Valentinian when inflation had increased the value of base denominations to such an extent that all payments, if they were to mean anything in real terms, had to be paid in bullion. Therefore it is proposed that donatives before 341 were made in billon coinage. This is demonstrated by the fact that vota were recorded on billon coins during this period as well as silver. Indeed if we make an examination of fourth century coins from forts it will be noticed that they do not appear until after 341. At Richborough the first silver coin is of Constantius II and is dated to 342 (VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX). The only silver coin from Vindolanda and the first silver coin from Portchester are both of Julian and dated 355/60 (VOTIS/V/MVLTIS/X). The Wallsend siliqua of Constantius II is dated 353 (VOTIS/XXX/MVLTIS/XXXX) while the earliest fourth century

silver from Piercebridge are the two miliarensia, which formed part of a lost hoard; these are dated 340-50 and 352-55. These dates appear to be significant to our argument that the giving of the donatives of five solidi and a pound of silver for an accession and five solidi for quinqennial celebrations did not start until after 341 due to the great inflation in the middle of the century.

If we are right to suggest that donatives were paid in denarii communes in the first part of the fourth century, a period when the billon coinage was still of low enough value to allow the payment of annual stipendium, we can calculate auxiliary pay over the period 314-42. Duncan-Jones (1978) has calculated the necessary figures. He suggests 1,200 denarii for stipendium and 600 denarii for annona both paid on an annual basis with a further amount of 2,500 denarii for accessions and perhaps quinquennalia and 1,200 denarii for the holding of the consulship. From this we can calculate the approximate amount received by an auxiliary between 314 and 341. The results are included in the following table (P.T.O).

| Date | Event | Pay (denarii) |
|---|---|---|
| 314-5 | Constantine I *decennalia*. Consul | 2,500 |
| 317 | Accession of Constantine II | 2,500 |
| 319 | Constantine I consul | 1,200 |
| 320 | Constantine I & Constantine II consuls | 1,200 |
| 321 | Constantine *quindecennalia*, Constantine II *quinquennalia*. Consul | 2,500 |
| 324 | Accession of Constantius II. Consul | 2,500 |
| 325,6 | Constantine I *vicennalia*, Constantine II *decennalia*, Constantius II *quinquennalia*. Consul | 2,500 |
| 327 | Constantius II consul | 1,200 |
| 329 | Constantine I & Constantine II consuls | 1.200 |
| 330 | Constantine I *quinvicennalia*, Constantine II *quindecennalia*, Constantius II *decennalia* | 2,500 |
| 333 | Accession of Constans | 2,500 |
| 335 | Constantine I *tricennalia*, Constantine II *vicennalia*, Constantius II *quindecennalia*, Constans *quinquennalia*. Consuls | 2,500 |
| 339 | Constantius II & Constans consuls | 1,200 |

The cumulative results of the above table show that the donatives paid between 314 and 341 amount to 26,000 *denarii* per man. To this must be added the annual *stipendium* and *annona*:

27 years × (1,200 + 600) + 26,000 = 77,600 *denarii*

If we wish to compare this to the type of donative given later in later in the century it is necessary to convert the number of *denarii* into the corresponding number of *solidi*. This is were a problem in this method becomes apparent because the period saw fast and increasing inflation with a corresponding rapid increase in the value of gold in terms of *denarii*. Unfortunately the price of gold at many of the dates in the list is not known. If it had existed in 301 the *solidus* at 4.45 grams would have been worth 1,000 *denarii*. In *circa* 309 it would have been worth 1,389 *denarii*. The value of the *solidus* in 324 would have been 4,350 *denarii*. In the middle of the century a papyrus gives the price of the *solidus* at about 5,760,000 *denarii* (576 myriads). Another papyrus

dated to the late fourth century equates the value of the solidus to 37,500,000 or 45,000,000 denarii (Jones 1953, 308). If these values are plotted on a graph the early points show gradual inflation up to the middle of the century with extremely rapid inflation after this date. This again underlines the need for payment in bullion in the second half of the fourth century rather than payment in denarii communes as in the first half of the century.

We have calculated that if paid in notional denarii a soldier would have been paid 77,600 denarii between 314 and 341. To convert this into solidi it would be best to to take the the 324 value as this falls into the middle of the range. This implies that between 314 and 341 an auxiliary soldier may have been paid the equivalent to 18 solidi (77,600 ÷ 4,350). Which implies 0.7 solidi per year or 3 grams of gold. This compares with 3.7 solidi per year or 16.5 grams of gold under Valentinian.

Payment of an average 3 grams of gold per year between 314 and 341, when calculated using payment in denarii, compares with an average 8.6 grams per year calculated using the later known bullion donatives. Thus payment in denarii communes in the first half of the fourth century would appear to fit the inflationary model better. It would also show why silver donative coins are absent from military sites in the first half of the fourth century. Diocletian may then not be exaggerating in the preamble to his edict of prices when he declared that all a soldiers stipendium and donativum could be exhausted in a single purchase.

The evidence then of silver coinage not appearing in forts until after 341, the massive inflation in the middle of the century, and the ability to pay wages in denarii communes before 341 all seems to indicate that the payment in bullion of five solidi and 1 lb silver for accessions and five solidi for quinquennial donatives would not have begun until after 341 and from this time become a fixed amount. The bullion would have varied in value according to inflation, keeping its real value steady, and keeping the soldiers happy. Further, that the payment of stipendium may have stopped under Valentinian but it is recorded as being present under Julian. The copper nummus being valued at 10,000 denarii under Valentinian made such a payment in base metal virtually worthless. Ammianus tends to use the terms stipendium and donativum (probably bullion type) indifferently as though they meant the same thing by his time. An examination of the lists of donatives drawn up above clearly shows that they were at first paid at irregular intervals but by the time of Valentinian there was some sort of donative being paid out each year. Thus taking the place of the now defunct, or if still paid, worthless, stipendium.

Accepting that soldiers pay in the late fourth century was in the form of bullion donatives we find that under Valentinian a soldier received about fifty-two solidi or 231 grams of gold in a fourteen year period (364-78). If we are correct in thinking Housesteads was fully occupied during this period with a garrison of about 960 men then the unit should have received a total of 222 kg of gold in fifteen years giving an average of 15 kg (or the equivalent in silver or in both metals) each year. For this example we assume that the Housesteads garrison received

all the described types of donative and at this point it is not important if we are correct or not in this assumption. Whether or not Housesteads and other Wall garrisons received these donatives will be discussed below.

The payment of the equivalent of 15 kg in gold annually is a large amount but when we consider this is just to one unit, a small part of the whole Roman army, the complete donative must have been a very large amount of bullion.

So where did all the gold and silver to pay for this come from? The answer is the largitiones (later sacrae) and comes who had replaced the summae rationes and rationalis by 342. These were concerned with the finance of the earlier empire and control of state land other than that directly administered. The largitiones and its associated offices has been studied by Dr.J.P.C Kent (1961) and most of the information below derives from this study.

The single source of revenue to the largitiones was collatio lustralis. This was collected in cash and at five yearly intervals. There is no evidence that it was particularly heavy, but because it originated from the hated urban capitatio, workmen were called upon to pay, solvent or not, and texts refer to the hardships that this produced. During the fourth cenury the collection of the collatio was the responsibility of the curia of each city. There is little doubt that this quinquennial tax was designed to meet the quinquennial donative. Indeed the name

largitiones is derived from the technical use of the word in late Latin to mean 'military donative'. However the fact that the office is first heard of in 342 adds weight to our argument that bullion donatives started in 341.

Other main sources of revenue for the largitiones were the titulus auri comparaticii, which was a land tax with the function of financing the purchase of gold, and the bina et terra, also a land tax of mysterious function, while the gleba senatoria was a supertax on the estates of the hierarchy. There were also 'voluntary' payments. The oblatio senatoria was paid by the Roman senate on a grand scale at quinquennial celebrations and to a lesser extent with the new year vota. The aurum coronarium was paid by the curial classes who gave gold crowns and other gold objects, such as statues of Victory, on occasions of public rejoicing like imperial accessions, triumphs and so on. Although these taxes were designed to be levied from the landed rich, the city councils usually levied them on the community at large. Other sources of revenue for the largitiones were customs duties, fines and quarries, who paid 10% of their products to the state. By 379 the revenue from the emphyteutic and patrimonial land had passed to the res privata. Down to 364/5 the largitionales tituli were collected by largitionales civitatis, who were responsible for the collection of taxes from each city and then passed the money onto two palatini who were despatched to the province to collect the taxes. Provincial governors, after 365, were forbidden to accept coin without melting it down and subjecting it to tests for weight and purity. Any deficiency was required to be made up

by a charge called obryza. Thus tested for weight and fineness at every stage the bullion finally arrived at the comitatus in refined bar form. From the year 368 coins were marked OB(ryzum) for gold and P(u)S(ulatum) for silver as an expression of imperial fineness. The mint producing these coins followed the emperor around from province to province and therefore enables us to tell where the emperor was at the time of minting.

Another facet of the collection of taxes to pay donatives is directly reflected in the coin finds of Housesteads and other forts, and civil sites. This is because the army and other officials were paid in gold while the ordinary man had to pay his taxes in gold. To bridge the gap between the two parties were the collectarii, or money changers, who bought gold solidi for the government. A report by Symmachus, the Prefect of the City, speaks of the collectarii of Rome: 'vendendis solidis, quos plerumque publicus usus exposcit, collectariorum corpus obnoxium est, quibus arca vinaria statutum pretium subministrat' (quoted in Jones 1953). The guild of money changers was then under the obligation of selling solidi to the government and being paid in return in denarii at a fixed tariff from the arca vinaria, which was presumably the account into which the money made from government sales of wine in Rome was paid. The small change thus received was of no use to the treasury, which accordingly supplied it to the collectarii to purchase solidi on the government account. Another function of these or similar bodies was to sell solidi to the people to enable them to pay their taxes. For this transaction it would seem that the citizen handed over a certain weight of copper coin for a solidus. The solidus was necessarily

weighed before purchase since as the government collected taxes in weighed bullion the collectors were at pains to have solidi of the correct weight otherwise they would have to make up the deficit themselves (P.J Casey pers. comm.).

As a result of the tax system there was the army being paid in gold and silver and there were civil sites in which large quantities of low value copper coinage was supplied to enable the state to purchase back the gold. This produces the effect of their being plentiful Valentinianic copper coins on civil sites but very few on military sites where they are comparatively archaeologically invisible, precious metal coins were of more importance and for the first time in Roman Britain, fresh supplies of coinage were going straight to civil sites not eminating from the army as was previously the case. In the following table coins of the House of Valentinian from a series of sites are expressed as a percentage of the total number of coins 300-50 at each site plus the Valentinianic coin counts (for source of coin lists see p.280).

| Site | 300-50 | 364-78 | % total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 130 | 16 | 11 |
| Piercebridge | 178 | 131 | 42 |
| Vindolanda | 75 | 5 | 6 |
| Wallsend | 30 | 3 | 9 |
| Caerwent | 788 | 41 | 5 |
| Corbridge | 2554 | 792 | 46 |
| Leicester | 174 | 87 | 33 |
| Silchester | 3063 | 1557 | 34 |

The table clearly shows that there are generally proportionately many more Valentinianic coins on civil sites than forts when compared to the

first half of the fourth century. There are two sites that do not fit the proposed picture, Piercebridge and Caerwent. At Piercebridge Casey and Brickstock (forthcoming) have shown from their study of the coins that the fort was unoccupied between 330-48 when the coinage of the GLORIA EXERCITVS, CONSTANTINOPOLIS, and URBS ROMA type, abundant on most sites, is much lower than expected and probably represents the sort of volume that was likely to have been residual in the currency pool when the fort was reoccupied. It is not clear why the number of Valentinianic coins at Caerwent was so low. Caerwent was definitely occupied late in the Roman period. Its walls have external projecting towers and in the floor of one of these was a hoard dated to the 350's. Caerwent has also produced a Christian martyr, Julius of Caerwent (Johnson 1980, 96 and 169). The most plausible explanation for the lack of Valentinianic coins at Caerwent is bad recovery of these coins which are small and come from the upper layers of the site's stratigraphy.

However good this explanation may be others could say that the low incidence of Valentinianic coins on the northern frontier would have to be seen in connection with the events 367-69. In 1963 Richmond summarised the then held view of these events. 'In A.D 367 the Saxons, Picts and Scots made a synchronized assault on the province, killing the Count of the Saxon Shore....and immobilizing the Duke of the Britains....The Wall and the forts of the north again fell....(due to) the treachery of the frontier scouts, who were bought over by promises of a share in the loot' (Richmond 1963, 62). Any reconsideration of the northern frontier must proceed from Ammianus Marcellinus' account of the events '....Britain was brought into a state of extreme need by a

conspiracy of the savages that Nectaridus, the comes maritimi tractus had been killed and the dux Fullofaudes had been 'ambushed' (circumventum) by the enemy and taken prisoner....At that time the Picts, divided into two tribes called Dicalydones and Verturiones, as well as Attacotti, a warlike race of men, and the Scotti were ranging widely and causing great devestation, while the Gallic regions, wherever anyone could break in by land or sea, were harrased by the Franks and their neighbours the Saxons....' (Ammianus XXVII,8.1).

Ammianus clearly states that Nectaridus, the comes maritimi tractus was killed and Fullofaudes the dux was hostilibus insidiis circumventum. The later was a general, who may have been the Dux Britanniarum, who was in some way suprised by the enemy. The death of the Count of the Saxon Shore, or more correctly the comes maritimi tractus, demonstrates that there was an attack on the area of his command. If this command is the same as that of the Count of the Saxon Shore it probably extended from the Wash around the south coast, possibly even including Wales. Further Ammianus focuses his narrative of the attack on London. 'When the Batavii, Heruli, Jovii and Victorii, who followed him (Count Theodosius), had arrived, troops confident in their strength, he began his march and came to the old town of Lundinium, which later times called Augusta. There he divided his troops into many parts and attacked the predatory bands of the enemy, which were ranging about and were laden with heavy burdens; quickly routing those who were driving along prisoners and cattle, he wrested from them the booty which the wretched tribute paying people had lost. And when all this had been restored to them, except for a small part which was allotted to the weary soldiers,

he entered the city, which had previously been plunged into the greatest difficulties, but had been restored more quickly than rescue could have been expected, rejoicing and as if celebrating an ovation' (Ammianus XXVII,8.7-8).

Therefore Ammianus would seem to be indicating that the Saxon Shore was overwhelmed, its commander was killed and London was threatened before the intervention of an expeditionary force. The Wall destruction school would call upon the areani or arcani to back their argument. The areani appear to have been scouts, whether Roman soldiers or natives is not clear, whose duty was to 'hasten hither and thither over long distances, to give information to our generals of the clashes of rebellion amongst neighbouring people' (Ammianus XXVIII,3.8-9). Gradual corruption and the sale of intelligence is given as the reason for their dismissal. It appears that their betrayal was gradual being brought on by the 'promise of great booty at various times' (Ammianus XXVIII,3.8) and only came to a head when they gave no warning of the attack 367. This does not prove that the Wall itself was attacked. If we turn to the fate of Fullofaudes, the dux, that the enemy surprised him is clear but the term circumventum does not necessarily mean that he was ambushed. The word could be used to mean that Fullofaudes was prevented from intervening. It is even possible to suggest that the enemy sailed around him and attacked from his rear. Indeed the five signal stations on the Yorkshire headlands between Goldsborough and Filey appear to have been constructed in Valentinianic times from an examination of their annual coin loss histograms, as drawn by P.J Casey (1980, 52), and may be the response of an attack from the sea/ which could well be the case especially if

Fullofaudes was based in York. Indeed an attack on the massive fortifications of Hadrian's Wall would hardly be consonant with the strategy of the conspiracy. Since a seabourne attack is implicit in the participation of the Scotti from Ireland and in an attack, by Picts, on the Saxon Shore; it is not certain if Ammianus is using the term Gallic Shore in a poetic sense to mean the shore nearest Gaul or the coast of Gaul. However whether this attack was in the south of England or on the Yorkshire Coast is not important to this thesis. What is important is that the literary sources do not implicate the involvement of Hadrian's Wall, and hence Housesteads, in the invasion.

An inscription from Ambleside shows that the fort was attacked in the fourth century, perhaps at this time, and a retired centurion and pay clerk were killed by the enemy who had broken into the fort (Welsby 1982). Indeed there is some evidence to suggest that the defences of the north-west of England were strengthened about this time. Lancaster appears to have had a defensive arrangement that closely parallels the architecture of the Saxon Shore forts. The construction of the fort is not very closely dated but a terminus post quem is provided by a coin of 326 from beneath the very wall. This wall was of massive foundations and had at least one external tower (Potter 1979, 365). Thus it may be closer to the date of Pevensey where a coin of Constans has been found in one of the constructional beam-holes underneath the wall (Johnson 1980, 93). It should be noted that the Pevensey coin could have been planted by Charles Dawson who is known to have planted fake tiles on the site. The construction of the fort at Lancaster does however emphasise the need for fortifications in the nort-west in the fourth century. The

noth-west also saw the construction of the fort at Caer Gybi in the late fourth century. Maryport, Ambleside and Low Burrow Bridge were certainly garrisoned in 367, and Burrow Walls was constructed earlier in the century. Potter (1979, 41) suggests thst Ravenglass was reconstructed under Theodosius following a possible destruction phase from the evidence of burnt daub which contained a Magnentian coin. All this evidence together with the Yorkshire signal stations would suggest that the danger was from the sea and not across the northern frontier. This has previously been suggested by Dobson and Breeze (1976, 221): 'In A.D 367 they (the Picts) may have ignored Hadrian's Wall and simply sailed round it....this may have been how Fullofaudes was caught in a trap. It would also account for the lack of evidence for the destruction of Hadrian's Wall at this time - in fact the Wall was probably the safest place in the province'. Indeed the outposts north of the Wall had been abandoned earlier, for example High Rochester was abandoned at the end of the third century as is shown by the coin list which ends with coins of Carausius (Casey and Savage 1980) and never reoccupied. This would suggest little danger in the area to the north of the Wall.

That there was some trouble in 367 cannot be doubted, but little can be done to ascertain its extent. Archaeology, in many cases, suggests that the trouble was not serious but the archaeological evidence may have serious limitations in determining the presence of raiders in the area. Whatever did happen there was certainly a vigorous reaction by the Roman government. By the end of 368 Theodosius had cleared the province of the enemy and put down a usurper. His total force of four auxilia palatina perhaps did not number more than 2,000 men (Tomlin 1974). Ammianus, our

main source for these events, was writing under Theodosius I, the son of Count Theodosius. Therefore he is not likely to have minimised the achievements of the father of his emperor. The crisis required the sending of a force of identical size under Lupercinus consisting of the Heruli and Batavii and two other units described as Moesian (Ammianus XX,1). Ammianus dismisses this in a couple of lines because Lupercinus was of minimal importance to Ammianus' emperor. P.J Casey has suggested that the main reason for dispatching Lupercinus to Britain in 360 was to remove him from Gaul at a critical stage in Julian's rise to power. Indeed seen in relation to the steps Constantius II took to prevent Julian obtaining enough money to usurp this proposal seems more than possible.

Not only is Theodosius said to have cleared the diocese of invaders, he is also credited with - 'making many necessary improvements, restoring the cities and defences....and protecting the frontiers by sentinels and outposts' (Ammianus XXVIII,3.1). It is in rebuilding that Housesteads and other Hadrian's Wall forts may fit into the Theodosian picture. There is a little evidence to suggest that Theodosius campaigned beyond the Wall. Claudian records that he 'pitched his camp amid the snows of Caledonia' (pan.VII,26 quoted in Welsby 1982, 26) and it may be due to this that the Wall forts were repaired. Casey (1979) has however cast doubts on Theodosian rebuilding in the north and suggests that as the events of 367 seem to have been largely in the south-east, then it should be Magnus Maximus who should be credited with the rebuilding since he is known to have campaigned against two tribes involved in the barbarian conspiracy. '<u>Incursantes Pictis et Scottos Maximus Tyrannus</u>

strenue superavit' (Chronica Gallica a CCCLII, Gratian iii quoted by Casey 1979).

Casey cites the hoard of fourty-eight solidi from Corbridge comprising thirteen issues of Magnus Maximus and the AVGOB solidus from South Shields as evidence of northern military activity. The hoard would appear to have been deposited circa 384. It contains unworn coins a great many of which are of Gratian. Maximus would later have withdrawn these in order to have minted his own. The South Shields' coin Casey has associated with Maximus Maximus' presence in Britain. As after 366/7 the comitatus (imperial residence) was normally the only source of gold. The AVGOB on the coin means pure tested gold coins (OBryziatum) from London (AVGusta), which was thus also an imperial residence at the time of minting. Casey suggests that it was either minted to pay for the campaign or issued as a donative to the victorious soldiers on the completion of hostilities. Whatever the actions against the Picts and Scots the Wall garrisons do not seem to have been involved in the events that led to the collapse of Roman rule in 410 (Mann 1979).

Unfortunately the repair work cannot be closely dated, but it does seem to be repair work because the buildings needed refurbishing not because of any destruction by hostile forces. The building work on the Wall is outlined in the following paragraphs.

Haltonchesters, Rudchester and possibly Old Penrith were reoccupied after having been abandoned in the third century. At Haltonchesters several new buildings were built. They consisted of two constructional

methods, the normal ashlar construction, while the other buildings made use of stone sleeper beams for supporting wooden uprights which were attached to the sleeper beams by iron clamps (Gillam 1961). Sleeper beams are normally of wood. Both of these building types overlay a thick layer of earth which had collected on the site since its abandonment. One of the buildings sealed a sherd of Crambeck pottery datable to after 369 (Jarrett 1959). The third century praetorium was overlain by these sleeper beams. Several of the beams show recut holes indicating atleast two phases. Although several beams and ashlar walls were located no recognisable plan could be made from them. A rebuilt angle tower contained a coin of Constans (342-48) in its mortar (Daniels 1978, 181). A similar stone sleeper has been found at Rudchester also overlying a layer of earth suggesting a similar site history.

At Bowness on Solway, although there is no structural evidence for reoccupation in the late third and early fourth centuries, in the late fourth century a timber building was constructed in the north-east quadrant of the site. The building was rectangular and about 5 metres wide. It was constructed in timber with stone packed post-holes set in a shallow trench. The extent of this building could not be elucidated due to the confusion of post-holes. Another possible late building of which only three post-holes remain existed near by. This building was surrounded by a scatter of charcoal and slag. The fact that little late fourth century pottery was found led the excavator to believe that either the fort had a small garrison or the nucleus of the late fourth century occupation was elsewhere (Potter 1979, 330-32).

Bidwell places period 6 as dating to circa 370 at Vindolanda. To this period he places the rebuilding and flagging of the barracks. The defences were strengthened by the placing of a rubble mound behind the wall, which appears to have buckled, to support it. Bidwell suggests that this is reminiscent of the post-Roman refortification of Iron Age hillforts in the fifth century (Bidwell 1985). It should be noted that a similar method seems to have been used on the Housesteads' defences. A building overlying the clay rampart backing on the east wall contained a coin of Constans (342-48) in the core of its wall (Breeze and Dobson 1976, 222). The principia contained abundant pottery attibutable to the period after the 'Picts' War'. A coin of Valentinian II (388-92) is associated with the latest period of occupation of this building (Bidwell 1985, 47).

Major building work has been associated with Theodosius at Birdoswald. The building north of the via principalis was modified into a long narrow building similar to the second century building it overlies. To the north of it was a small detached room with a raised floor and a ventilator hole in the wall which was later blocked by a buttress and replaced by another ventilator that punched through the wall. Reused in the floor was an inscription dedicated to Maximian and Diocletian (RIB 1912). A quern was set into the paved floor and burnt daub suggested to the excavators that this was a cookhouse (Richmond and Birley 1930). A building associated with Huntcliff ware overlies a Constantinian building on the via quintana. It had heavy flagged floors and walls laid on flags. The building was not alligned to the axes of the fort

suggesting it had to be squeezed into the available space (Richmond 1931).

In the north guard chamber of the porta principalis in its final phase a floor of lime was put down upon which lay a heap of coal. At the south gate the east wall of the west guard chamber was reconstructed, following complete destruction, in large irregular masonry, said to be of a late fourth century style (Daniels 1978, 201). The defences between the porta decumana and quintana dextra were completely rebuilt with the new wall being constructed on the rubble of the old and a new rampart bank was put behind it. The excavators thought that it represented enemy action in 367 with the hostile forces demolishing the wall. 'It is an eloquent picture of the ruin effected in 367 as we are likely to get' (Simpson and Richmond 1933, 261). Such a hypothesis would seem unlikely and raiders would be more interested in plunder than systematically going along Hadrian's Wall demolishing fort walls. The wall had presumably collapsed through age. A coin of Valentinian was found in 1929 well stratified below one of the buildings immediately north of the via principalis (Frere 1974, 394).

Here we can turn to Housesteads which has several points in common with Birdoswald. The northern defences east of the north gate may have consisted only of a rampart mound by the end of the Roman period. The fort wall having collapsed outwards sealing fourth century pottery. This may explain why the rampart mound was on several occasions extended towards the south, eventually it even encroached on the intervallum road and blocked the entrance to the interval tower (Grew 1980). The use of a

rampart mound to support the wall could be very late if compared to Vindolanda.

Another parallel to Birdoswald is provided by the south guard chamber of the east gate which was also used as a coal store in the fourth century. It was possibly under Theodosius that the west gate was finally blocked and filled solid with a mass of rubbish (Birley E. 1959, 16). The guard chambers at Housesteads had previously been converted into heated rooms.

There is evidence for metalworking in the principia in the late fourth century. In the basilica principiorum Hodgson found a deposit of coal, ash and scoriae. While in room 12 800 iron arrowheads were found in a way that suggested the arrows were tied in bundles. Bosanquet (1904) suggested that the smith who made the arrows had a temporary forge in the principia. Also in the basilica was a fire containing broken pottery including Gillam type 229-32 dated 330-400 (Welsby 1982, 119). Some of the other alterations in the principia, described earlier (pp. 21-2), may also be late fourth century such as the walling up of the gaps between the columns and the putting in of hearths into various rooms.

A bath-house was inserted into the east end of block XV at some date after the construction of Wilkes' period III building. Excavations in 1981 dated this to the late third or early fourth century. The period III building had gone out of use, at least its eastern end, since the bath-house stoke hole broke through a period III wall and the bath-house

appears to have been constructed out of reused blocks from the earlier building. Thus the bath-house could easily have been built in the later part of the fourth century.

The chalet blocks XIII and XIV received repairs. Block XIV was re-roofed and stone cross walls were built across each chalet and some units were given new floors. Chalet 2 was reduced in length. It has been thought (Wilkes 1961) that the chalets were subdivided in 367 to make space for the vicani who deserted the vicus due to the troubles. Other vici, especially Vindolanda, were also thought to end at this time. But as has been shown in the last section the vicus at Housesteads, and also at Vindolanda, ended in the late third century. The centurions block was demolished during the fourth century and the top of the demolished walls received considerable wear. A road surface contemporary with this sealed a coin of Constantius II (Fort Cat. No. 339). The chalets in block XIII were reduced in length when the north walls were rebuilt. Further a platform was set up against block VII. At Wallsend the chalets seem to have had a complicated structural history not yet elucidated but Daniels (1976) excavated a crude stone building in the north-west praetentura thought to have been built after 367. While the western chalet at Great Chesters had two periods of flagging.

The hospital saw some rebuilding which may be late fourth century. The west range, on which was a scattering of hobnails, had a coin dated 332 (Fort Cat. No. 377)sealed below some flagging. The low wall of the verandah was also buried below some flagging. The praetorium was subdivided in its final phase and some rooms, especially rooms 6 and 7,

seem to have formed separate units. Valentinianic coins (364-78) were found in the hypocaust fill in room 5 (Fort Cat. Nos. 464, 476). Room 18 had a coin of Valens (Fort Cat. No. 468) in its south-east wall suggesting a rebuilding in this period or shortly afterwards. Various alterations took place in the praetorium at Chesters in the fourth century where alterations were made to the heating system in the south-west corner of the building (Harper 1961). The late fourth century pottery deposited in the granaries at Housesteads could have been put there anytime after 367.

Therefore it would seem that at most, if not all of the forts on Hadrian's Wall, were occupied under Theodosius. Although close dating of the rebuilding is very rough a good piece of dating evidence is the coin of Valens from the wall of the praetorium at Housesteads. However even a good terminus post quem does not solve the problem of whether there was a rebuilding programme under Theodosius in 369 or Magnus Maximus, thirteen years later in 382, as Casey has suggested. The quantity of Magnus Maximus coins in the north of Britain would indicate increased activity in the area especially as his coinage is generally rare.

The Corbridge hoard and the South Shields AVGOB coin have already been described. A further hoard of solidi has been found at Cakeham while hoards of silver coin have been found at Springhead and Cleeve Prior. All of these would suggest that Maximus' action in 382 was in the north and while he was doing this he may or may not have reconstructed the Wall forts and constructed the Yorkshire signal stations. Malton can be seen as an integral part in the defence of the rich settlement in the

Vale of York, a defence of which the Yorkshire signal stations must also have formed an important part. The fact that the last coin from Brough on Humber is of Magnus Maximus may be significant, suggesting that the move of the numerus Supervenientium Petueriensium from Brough to Malton was under his reign. Therefore it is possible that Maximus was responsible for building in the north especially as he is recorded in taking action against the Picts. Ammianus gives no specific mention of Theodosius campaigning against the Picts.

The abrupt decline in coinage following the Valentinianic period at Housesteads and other Wall forts could be used to argue that Maximus stripped the garrisons of troops and took the army of Britain to Gaul to support him in his claim for the throne after his usurption in 383 and thus deprived Britain of troops who would in the normal course of events have been issued with new coinage. The comparison of the coinage in the period 378-88 to the Valentinianic period would however argue against this.

| Site | 364-78 | 378-88 |
|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 16 | 0 |
| Piercebridge | 131 | 4 |
| Portchester | 78 | 5 |
| Vindolanda | 5 | 0 |
| Wallsend | 3 | 0 |
| Caerwent | 41 | 3 |
| Corbridge | 792 | 22 |
| Leicester | 87 | 4 |
| Silchester | 1557 | 31 |

Thus since the ratios of forts and towns, with very low coin counts 378-88 at all sites, the Wall forts coin lists are simply not large enough for these rare coins to be represented. This inconclusive evidence could show that Magnus Maximus either completely stripped the island of troops, he removed very few, possibly only field units, or none at all.

It is interesting to note that all Wall forts were treated similarly to Portchester and Piercebridge. Although they are all types of *limitanei*, forts like Portchester and Piercebridge appear to have contained a higher class of *limitanei*. The development of two types of *limitanei* can be traced back to the abdication of Diocletian in 305 when the developments had begun to take place.

New units were added to the frontier armies which were neither legionaries nor auxiliary units. They were not called by the titles *legio*, *ala* or *cohors* in fact they were given no specific title at all or referred to indifferently as *numeri*, or as *equites* or *milites*. They appear to have been ranked with legionaries in status . Under Diocletian troops of this type had been raised from the existing legions, for example the *lancearii* and *equites promoti*, but later the new class of troops were to become independent creations.

The lower grade of *limitanei*, the *alae* and *cohortes*, were commanded by officers who received their codicils of appointment from the Quaestor of the Sacred Palace. These are the units which in the eastern half of the *Notitia Dignitatum* are referred to as 'listed in the *Laterculum Minus*'

and should perhaps be referred to as 'units of the Laterculum Minus (Mann 1977). It would appear from late Roman sources that these lower class units of limitanei were known as castellani (Prof. J.C Mann pers. comm.). The Hadrian's Wall garrisons were formed by this type of unit for instance the cohors I Tungrorum stationed at Housesteads, the cohors III Lingonum equitata stationed at Wallsend, and the ala II Asturum stationed at Chesters.

The higher grade limitanei at first do not seem to have had any distinctive classification from the legions. It is not until 325 that they are first attested as being referred to as ripenses or riparienses. The name is appropriate for soldiers stationed on river banks, and may originally have been specifically applied to these, more especially perhaps to the auxilia or auxiliares, and cunei equitum listed in the Danube ducates of the Notitia Dignitatum. But it seems to have been accepted as a convenient term for the upper grade of units stationed on the frontiers. Before long units entitled numerus and equites seem to have become typical of ripenses. British examples of these troops are the numerus Turnacensium stationed at Lympne, the numerus Vigilum, stationed at Chester-le-Street, the equites Catafractarii perhaps stationed at Piercebridge, and the equites Stablesiani Gariannonenses stationed at Burgh Castle. Just as the castellani were listed in the eastern Notitia under the Laterculum Minus the ripenses are listed under the Laterculum Maius, and just as the castellani were under the Quaestor of the Sacred Palace the ripenses were under the more important Primicerius of the Notaries again accentuating their superiority (Mann 1976).

The purpose of the ripenses was to supplement the legions, or later the comitatenses, as mobile support for the alae and cohortes. The latter had remained in the same place for so long that they had become virtually immobile, able to perform little more than mere frontier police duties. The new units were clearly intended to supply the mobility which the older units had lost. This function seems particularly well illustrated in the entry for the Duke of the Britains in the Notitia Dignitatum (Occ. XL), where in second place in the list, the section per lineam valli, gives the units of the Laterculum Minus. The leading section of the list, headed by the legion at York, includes numeri and equites stationed in support positions on the roads leading up to the frontier line, representing the mobile reserve. The important point to note is is that under Diocletian the mobile reserve was still under the control of the frontier commanders (Mann 1977).

Most of the names of ripenses known in Britain come from the Notitia and it has been thought that they only arrived in Britain under Theodosius as part of his refortification programme. But the regiment of the equites Crispiani stationed at Danum (probably Doncaster) suggests that some at least were here by the time of Constantine, since the name of this unit was derived from that of the Caesar Crispus (317-26), indicating that it was here by 326 (Holder 1982, 98).

Mr. P.J Casey has suggested (pers. comm.) that the castellani, being inferior troops to the ripenses, may not have received donatives and indeed there is some evidence to suggest that this may be correct. Firstly Duncan-Jones' interpretation of the Beatty papyri from Panopolis

(Duncan-Jones 1978) suggests that accessions and consulship donatives were given to legionaries and equivalent troops. There is no mention of the giving of donatives to cohorts in the documents, although it may be significant that the ala II Herc. dromedariorum was given accession donatives suggesting that some old style troops, at least, were given accession donatives at this time (298-300). This date however predates the main shift to the new style troops. The papyri only include the lanciarii and equites promoti which were early 'prototypes' of the later established new type units and these were paid both accession and consulship donatives. When the new style troops had become independent creations the attitude towards the payment of the old style troops may have changed. Or the attitude may have changed when the switch was made from paying donatives in terms of denarii to paying them in bullion which, as shown above, took place after 341.

Further if we state that it was only the comitatenses that received the various types of donatives then it is likely that the ripenses also received these since although of a lower grade to the comitatenses they were not vastly inferior because ripenses could if need be, and often were, converted into regiments of the field army as pseudocomitatenses, and were sometimes even upgraded into comitatenses. A study of the army lists in the Notitia shows that such transfers were being made in west down to the reign of Honorius (Jones 1973, 651). British examples may be the equites Stablesiani which was listed under the command of the comes Britanniarum in the Notitia Dignitatum (Occ. VII,20) and it has been suggested that this was the same unit as the equites Stablesiani Gariannonenses (stationed at Burgh Castle) promoted to field army status

by Stilicho in 400/2 (Holder 1982, 128). The Seguntienses formed part of the field army at Illyricum (Not. Dig. Occ. VII,49). The name suggests that the unit used to be the garrison of Segontium (Caernarvon), perhaps being removed from there and upgraded to field army status by Stilicho (Holder 1982, 129). Under Constantine III (407-11) three units from the Saxon Shore were elevated to the field army in Gaul with the status legiones pseudocomitatenses. These units were the numerus Exploratorum (from Portchester), the numerus Abulcorum (from Pevensey) and the detachment of the II Augusta (from Richborough). There is no evidence of castellani being raised to comitatenses or pseudocomitatenses.

The comitatenses were permanent mobile field armies. They may have developed from the long struggle of Constantine for power between 306 and 324, when Constantine found it necessary to maintain a large force permanently with him, to defend himself against his rivals or to attack them. They are first referred to as comitatenses in 325. A law of that year (Codex Theodosianus VII.20,4) shows that they had much the same status and privileges as the ripenses of which they are basically an offshoot (Mann 1977) and would presumably have received the same donatives. During the fourth century smaller field armies developed in the western provinces, no doubt due to their scattered nature and long stretches of seaboard. The small army of the comes Britanniae was probably established under Honorius, when Stilicho reorganized the defences of Britain shortly after 395 as indicated by Claudian (decons. Stilichonis ii,250-5, in Mann 1977). The Notitia backs this by including the equites Honoriani Seniores (Occ. VIII,202), a regiment raised by Honorius (hence its name) in 395-98 and sent to Britain by Stilicho.

This evidence would appear to suggest that the ripenses were of a much higher grade than the castellani, coming near the comitatenses in status, and that the comitatenses would have received all normal types of donatives. In the early fifth century Synesius strongly objected to the transfer of the Unnigardi, a unit apparently of foederates whom he highly esteemed, to the limitanei. Not only would they descend 'to less honourable rank', their efficiency would be impaired if they were 'deprived of their imperial donatives, if they got no remounts, no military equipment, no expenditure adequate for fighting troops' (Jones 1973, 653). Since the ripenses were near to comitatenses in status we could infer that Synesius is here referring to castellani and suggests that they received no imperial donatives.

As donatives were paid in bullion after 341 a comparison of silver coins from forts garrisoned by limitanei to the total number of coins (including silver) 348-95 may throw some light on whether both types of limitanei received similar volumes. 348 is chosen as the starting point of this comparison to make sure we are measuring a period when bullion donatives were issued, the date of 341 produced earlier in this section is the earliest date for the establishment of this tradition. The forts used to represent castellani are Housesteads, Vindolanda and Wallsend, while Richborough, Piercebridge and Portchester are examples of forts garrisoned by ripenses.

| Site | 348-95 | Silver |
|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 27 | 0 |
| Vindolanda | 25 | 2 |
| Wallsend | 27 | 1 |
| Piercebridge | 773 | 7 |
| Portchester | 128 | 2 |
| Richborough | 6865 | 26 |

From this table nothing certain can be established because the ratios are so low that the proposed theory cannot be proved or disproved. This is because silver is almost archaeologically invisible as people do not usually discard valuable coins and if dropped such coins are most carefully searched for. Thus a breakdown of the Piercebridge silver coins gives three siliquae of Julian all the other silver coins are from hoards or once formed parts of hoards (e.g the miliarensia) even the three coins of Julian may have originated from a hoard. Therefore what we are examining by looking at the silver is often the discovery of hoards not the statistically random collection of coin losses.

How can we try to show whether or not ripenses were more highly paid than castellani? We have previously shown that bullion donatives probably started in the middle of the fourth century. A comparison of all coin counts 300-48 and 348-402 should show if castellani received bullion donatives since it can be assumed that higher pay would produce higher numbers of the lower denominations as the two are closely linked. More money producing higher expenditure or perhaps exchanging precious metal coin for lower base denomination on the black market for profit. The coins 348-402 are expressed as a percentage total of all fourth century coins.

| Site | 300-48 | 348-402 | % total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Housesteads | 116 | 27 | 19 |
| Vindolanda | 71 | 25 | 26 |
| Wallsend | 30 | 27 | 47 |
| Piercebridge | 178 | 773 | 81 |
| Portchester | 330 | 128 | 29 |
| Richborough | 3857 | 6865 | 64 |

These results can easily be interpreted to show that castellani were receiving less pay in the second half of the fourth century than the first half when compared with the ripenses. However they were not receiving substantialy less and therefore may have been receiving the same bullion donatives for accessions, quinquennial celebrations and consulships as the ripenses but in lesser amounts, or that thay missed out on certain donatives. This later explanation would seem most plausible especially with reference to the Beatty papyrus which shows an ala receiving an accession donative but not a consular donative (p. 149). Explanations have to be given for the Piercebridge and Portchester results which for archaeological reasons are biased. Piercebridge appears to have been abandoned c330-48 on numismatic evidence which would supress the 300-48 coin count but the coin count 348-402 is sufficiently large to allow for a large increase in the 300-48 coin count if the site was to be occupied c330-48. The Portchester 348-402 coin count is much lower than the hypothesis would have expected. This fits with the theory that Portchester may have been abandoned by the military when the fort at Bitterne (Clausentum) was constructed late in the fourth century (Frere 1974, 398). The Housesteads count in the later fourth century may be lower than the other forts of similar class because these late coins would lie in the upper levels of the site much

of which was stripped off last century in search of walls and relics further down the sequence. In this test we must assume that the forts used in the tests all had stable garrison types during the fourth century and the Wall forts did end sufficiently early as to suppress the late fourth century coin counts. However if all of this is taken into consideration we can conclude, from numismatic evidence, that castellani did receive bullion donatives but to a lesser extent than the ripenses perhaps missing out on consular donatives.

The last assumption that was made above was that Housesteads continued to be occupied down to 402 or at least down to 395 when the last bulk coinage arrived under Theodosius, and that garrison size was fairly stable throughout the fourth century. The latest building work on the Wall has been ascribed to Count Theodosius by its excavators, although it could just as feasibly be ascribed to Magnus Maximus. No building work has been ascribed later than this with the possible exception of the rampart backing mounds at Housesteads and Vindolanda, although most well excavated forts have yielded unusual buildings normally called 'late'. At Housesteads for instance there are two buildings inside the north and south gates. The northern one overlies part of a barrack and the intervallum road and has an apse at one end. Such building could well post-date the Theodosian/Maximus rebuilding. Unfortunately most late fourth century pottery cannot be more closely dated than 370-400 and is therefore of little use. A quantity of this late pottery, in this case Huntcliff ware, was found in the topsoil overlying Housesteads barrack XIV (Wilkes 1960).

It used to be thought that Magnus Maximus was also responsible for the abandonment of Hadrian's Wall in his bid for the purple, taking the garrisons away to Gaul. There is absolutely no evidence that Hadrian's Wall was abandoned at this time. If Maximus was to take a force with him he is likely to have taken field units or if necessary regiments of the ripenses upgraded as pseudocomitatenses. It would seem unlikely that Maximus would trust his claim to low grade limitanei like castellani.

The numismatic evidence shows that there was activity in the Wall forts for several years following Maximus' defeat. Although coins later than 388 were known from the Wall area it was not realised until Kent's study of late coins from the Wall that the Wall forts could have been held after this (Kent 1951). The fact that the coin series does not stop abruptly and uniformly on Wall sites shows that it is dangerous to assume that official occupation ceased shortly after the date of minting of the latest coin found on the site. For example the latest coins identified from Housesteads are of Gratian and Valens (364-78) as are the latest coins from Wallsend and Castlesteads. While the coin list from Carvoran ends with Constans and Rudchester has no fourth century coins at all. This does not mean that all these forts were abandoned before 388 since other forts have yielded later coins. Coins of Valentinian II (375-92) have been recorded in the Clayton collection at Chesters, as is a coin of Arcadius from the Walltown area (Kent 1951). A coin of Theodosius (388-402) has been recorded from Vindolanda (Casey 1985) as has a coin of Valentinian II (SALVS REIPVBLICAE). A further coin of this type was found at Birdoswald in 1929 (Richmond and Birley 1930). Coventina's Well has yielded a siliqua of Valentinian II (389-92)

and a coin of Honorius (post 393) (Allason-Jones and McKay 1985, 54). Another coin of Valentinian II comes from Castlesteads (Collingwood 1922). Other Hadrian's Wall sites which have yielded late coins are Carlisle and South Shields where coins of Valentinian II, Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius have been found (Casey 1979). Care should be taken with the last two sites as to late occupation of Hadrian's Wall because Carlisle continued as a town and was still occupied in 685 when it was visited by St. Cuthbert. South Shields on the other hand was a port.

One last coin which needs to be described is the VRBS ROMA FELIX coin of Arcadius from Heddon-on-the-Wall (Stevens 1926). This was a coin issued circa 403. It formed part of a 'collection' of coins found at Heddon in 1820, although it is sometimes seen as part of a hoard this is unlikely. Coins of Maximian, Constantine I, Constans, Constantius II, and Valens formed the rest of the 'collection'. Bruce was the first to published the 'collection' thirty-six years after it was discovered (Bruce 1856, 125). He described the 'collection' as having been 'found on or near Heddon-on-the-Wall'. Thus it is best to say that Heddon may have been occupied at least at the end of the fourth century and if it was not there was activity in its environs at a very late date.

As a result of the numismatic evidence it would seem that Roman activity continued in many of the Wall forts.

There is no evidence for the violent destruction of military installations on the Wall like that seen in the signal stations on the Yorkshire coast. At Huntcliff there were found the skeletal remains of

fourteen humans. The skulls were detached from the rest of the skeletons (Hornsby and Stanton 1912). At Goldsborough a skeleton of a man was found lying across a fire. His skull had received severe cuts. Nearby was a man lying face down on top of a large dog who had his paws on his shoulders. The well yielded further human bones and a skull fragment was found in the tower. The excavators dated the end of the occupation, on numismatic grounds, to soon after 395 (Hornsby and Laverick 1932). The only archaeological evidence for the end of a Wall fort comes from Birdoswald (Richmond and Birley 1930). The excavators thought that the building north of the via principalis had been looted and then burnt down soon after 375. However the evidence of burning for 'violent destruction' is dubious and this deposit probably represents accidental destruction.

In the lack of any archaeological evidence does the historical record throw any light on the demise of the Wall garrisons? Frere suggests that north of the Wall the kingdoms of the Votadini and Strathclyde remained friendly to Rome and that Maximus probably created a third friendly dynasty in south-west Scotland. The dark age dynasty of Galloway counted Maximus as the founder of its line (Frere 1974, 405-06). However this may be, problems continued, and in the 390s Stilicho, effectively the commander of the armies of western Europe, reorganised the defences of Britain. It is not certain if he visited the province. The panegyric delivered to him in 399 records that Stilicho defended the diocese when it was under attack from the Picts, Saxons and Scots (Claudian: de consulatu Stilichonis ii, 250-55, in Welsby 1982, 129). The Saxons and Scots were noted as sea raiders and therefore of little consequence to

the Wall. Elsewhere Claudian records that under Honorius the Saxon had been tamed and the Pict crushed, and indeed they do not appear to have been a threat again until the middle of the fifth century. This may indicate that Stilicho conducted a punitive campaign but nothing else about Silicho's actions can be implied.

Furthermore Claudian records that 'the legion that kept the fierce Scots in check, whose men had scanned the strange devices tattooed on the faces of dying Picts' (de bello Gothico, 416-18) was withdrawn. The legion referred could be the VI Victrix at York but could refer to field units or a levy of troops. Again, as with the assumed withdrawals under Magnus Maximus, the castellani are unlikely to have been affected.

In 406 there was a series of three usurpers. The first, Marcus, may have seized power due to a sense of isolation brought about by barbarian attacks on the Gallic provinces. Further it may be a reaction to a possible cessation of payment to the army in 402 since the new issue of coinage in c403 with the legend VRBS ROMA FELIX did not reach Britain (note the specimen from Heddon). Marcus was deposed and replaced by Gratian who was similarly disposed of after four months and replaced by Constantine III. Constantine crossed to Gaul, but it is not certain how many troops he took with him. The castellani were probably again unaffected, but the field army may have left never to return.

From the foregoing it should be apparent that although coins do not show that Housesteads continued to a late date, coins from other forts show that some certainly did. Furthermore there does not appear to be

any strong historical reason why the garrison of the fort should be withdrawn neither is there any archaeological evidence for the destruction of the fort (or other Wall forts) by hostile forces. Indeed environmental studies seem to show that there was no change to the environment of the Wall region (e.g Pennington 1970) from the late fourth century through the fifth indicating that the environment and hence land use continued as before. It is generally believed that forts received basic supplies of foodstuffs from a local catchment area or territorium. Such a territorium (or prata) is recorded at Chester-le-Street (RIB 1049). While the territorium at Xanten is well recorded and is thought to cover over 20,000 acres. Manning (1973) quoting Polybius suggests that a soldier was rationed 2lb (0.9kg) of grain per day, which implies the Housesteads garrison would require something like 315,000kg of grain per year. The Wall as a whole with a possible garrison of 9,090 officers and men (Breeze and Dobson 1987, 54) would require over 3,000 tonnes of grain or its equivalent in food value. Thus grain alone, not including the meat also known to have been consumed on the northern frontier from the Vindolanda tablets, would be a considerable drain on the resources of the area. That the supply of ordinary foodstuffs to the garrisons was with local produce in the fourth century is ratified legally by the Theodosian Code (7.4.15): 'Just as We, by Our beneficial foresight, have commanded to be done throughout all frontiers, you shall order supplies of subsistence allowances to be brought to the camps by the provincials nearest to the border'. Such a situation is not surprising when we consider that grain was a relatively cheap commodity in the ancient world while transport was expensive, the more so the cheaper the goods. Therefore the fact that the agricultural regime

continued unchanged for some time after the start of the fifth century would seem to suggest that garrisons, or a new population of similar size, continued to be supplied as before.

In conclusion it would seem that the view of Dobson and Breeze and others that the garrisons simply dwindled away after supply of fresh coinage ceased ('there is little evidence for Saxons-and none for Picts and Scots-on Hadrian's Wall and we may accept that the soldiers of the Wall returned to the soil from which they had sprung' (Breeze and Dobson 1976, 232)) no longer seems tenable. We should perhaps see Housesteads and other Wall forts continuing well into the fifth century being paid in freshly minted coinage down to c402 after which only the odd new coin continued to circulate. It is interesting to note that in this thesis it has been shown what great detail can be thrown onto the history of a site from the study of its coinage. However when the site becomes beyond the reach of numismatic research we can shed little light except to comment that the fort continued to be inhabited in some form or other probably for some time to come.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE CATALOGUE

Various abbreviations are used in the following catalogue which are explained below:

Mints. [followed, where appropriate, by officina letter, e.g. P,I,a denoting Primo, 1st or alpha].

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AL | Alexandria | HE | Heraclea |
| AM | Amiens | LG | Lyons |
| AN | Antioch | LN | London |
| AQ | Aquileia | ME | Milan |
| AR | Arles | NK | Nicomedia |
| KA | Carthage | OS | Ostia |
| CL | Cologne | RM | Rome |
| CO | Colchester | SR | Sirmium |
| CN | Constantinople | SS | Siscia |
| CY | Cyzicus | TA | Tarraco |
| EM | Emesa | TC | Ticinum |
| GA | Gallic mint | TE | Thessalonica |
| | | TR | Trier |

Denominations. [denom:]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANT | Antoninianus | MIL | Miliarensia |
| AS | As | SEST | Sestertius |
| AUR | Aureus | SEM | Semis |
| AUREL | Aurelianus | SILIQ | Siliqua |
| DEN | Denarius | SOL | Solidus |
| DUP | Dupondius | QUAD | Quadrans |
| FOLL | 'Follis' | QUIN | Quinarius |

Catalogue. [cat:] (Numbers refer to RIC unless stated otherwise).

RIC The Roman Imperial Coinage, volumes 1-9, ed. H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland, R.A.G. Carson, J.P.C. Kent. (1926-81)

BMC Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum, by H. Mattingly, volumes 1-6, 1965-68.

C Description Historique des Monnaies Frappees sous l'Empire Romain, by H. Cohen (2nd edition), Paris, 1880-92.

CK Late Roman Bronze Coinage, Part II, by R.A.G. Carson and

J.P.C. Kent, 1960.

CR Roman Republican Coinage, by M. Crawford, 1974.

CUNETIO The Cunetio Treasure, Roman Coinage of the Third Century A.D., by E. Besly and R. Bland, 1983.

E Die Munzpragung der Gallischen Kaiser in Koln, Trier und Mailand, by G. Elmer, 1941.

HK Late Roman Bronze Coinage, Part I, by P.V. Hill and J.P.C. Kent.

A copy or counterfeit of a particular ruler/issuer is denoted by single quotation marks, e.g. 'CLAUDIUS II', and by the use of the lower case 'c' in the catalogue reference, e.g. c.of 261 = a copy of RIC 261. The use of the word 'of' indicates that a precise catalogue reference has been obtained; 'as' is used, for both official issues and copies, to denote an incomplete catalogue coin.

Where recorded, the condition [wear:] of both the obverse and reverse is denoted by the following abbreviations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| UW | Unworn | EW | Extremely worn |
| SW | Slightly worn | C | Corroded |
| W | Worn | NSU | Not struck up |
| VW | Very worn | | |

Where recorded, the flan diameter [diam:] is given in milimetres [mm] and the weight [wt:] in grams [g].

HOUSESTEADS FORT: COIN LIST by ISSUER and PERIOD.

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | REPUBLICAN | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: BC- | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 2 | M.ANTONIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv ANT [AVG] III VIR [RPC] | |
| | date: BC32-31 | mint: - - | cat: CR 544/39 | Rev LEG XXIII | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 3 | M.ANTONIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: BC32-31 | mint: - - | cat: CR 544 | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 4 | AUGUSTUS | denom: DEN | | Obv AVG[VSTVS] DIV[I F] | |
| | date: BC15-13 | mint: - - | cat: 167a | Rev IMP X | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VU/VW | | |
| 5 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv ...VESP... | |
| | date: 69-79 | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 6 | VESPASIAN | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: 69-79 | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 7 | VESPASIAN | denom: DUP | | Obv - | |
| | date: 69-79 | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/C | | |
| 8 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: 69-791 | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 9 | VESPASIAN | denom: DUP | | Obv [IMP CAES]AR [VESPASIAN AVG COS III] | |
| | date: 71 | mint: - - | cat: 475 | Rev [PAX AVG SC] | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 10 | VESPASIAN | denom: DUP | | Obv IMP CAE[S VESPASIAN AVG CO]S IIIII] | |
| | date: 71 | mint: - - | cat: 475 | Rev [PAX AVG] SC | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/W | | |
| 11 | TITUS,CAES | denom: AS | | Obv [T CAES IMP] AVG F TRP COS [VI CENSOR] | |
| | date: 77-78 | mint: - - | cat: (VESP) as 788 | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/C | | |
| 12 | TITUS | denom: DEN | | Obv [IMP TITVS CAE]S VESP[ASIAN AVG P] | |
| | date: 79 | mint: - - | cat: as 5 | Rev [TRP VIIII IMP XIIII] COS VII | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | H20 | 063 | 08 | 8383 | - |
| 2 | HS1864 | - | - | - | - |
| 3 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 4 | HS1898 | - | - | H | - |
| 5 | H20 | 074 | 06 | 8502 | - |
| 6 | H20 | 010 | 05 | 5909 | - |
| 7 | HSE67- | - | - | - | Commandants Ho:near SE corner U/S |
| 8 | H13 | 023 | 02 | 3217 | - |
| 9 | HS1898 | - | - | G | - |
| 10 | HS1898 | - | - | U | - |
| 11 | HSE71 | - | - | 014 | Hospital:S range U/S |
| 12 | H13 | 031 | 10 | 3049 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | TITUS | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - |
| | date: 79-81 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/C | | |
| 14 | TITUS | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 79-81 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 15 | DOMITIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 81-92 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 16 | DOMITIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 81-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 17 | DOMITIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv [IMP CAESAR DOMIT AVG GER COS XII CENS PER PP] |
| | date: 86 | mint: - | - | cat: 340 | | Rev [VI]RT[TVTI AVGVSTI SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 18 | DOMITIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv [IMP CAES DOMIT A]VG GERM COS XV CENS PER PP |
| | date: 90-91 | mint: - | - | cat: 395 | | Rev [MONETA AV]GVSTI SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |
| 19 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 20 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 21 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 22 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [IMP CAES] NERVA [TRAIAN AVG GERM] |
| | date: 100-02 | mint: - | - | cat: as 11 | | Rev [PONT MAX T]RPOT COS... |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 23 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES NERVA]E TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V [PP] |
| | date: 103-11 | mint: - | - | cat: 492 | | Rev SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 24 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO] AVG GER D[AC PM TRP COS V PP] |
| | date: 103-11 | mint: - | - | cat: as 519 | | Rev [SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | H15 | 004 | 01 | 9265 | - |
| 14 | HS1898 | - | - | N | - |
| 15 | HSE70 | - | - | 001 | Hospital:E range |
| 16 | H13 | 100 | 01 | 3429 | - |
| 17 | HSE68 | - | - | 015 | Commandants Ho:Rm 9 latrine drain |
| 18 | HS1898 | - | - | Q | - |
| 19 | HS1898 | - | - | 020 | - |
| 20 | HS1898 | - | - | K | - |
| 21 | HS1898 | - | - | I | - |
| 22 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 23 | HS1898 | - | - | A | - |
| 24 | HS1898 | - | - | 119 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES ....]D AVG GER DAC... |
| | date: 103-12 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 26 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAI]ANO AVG GER DAC[C PM TRP COS V.PP] |
| | date: 103-17 | mint: - | - | cat: as 492 | | Rev S[PQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 27 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv IMP [CAES NERVAE] TRAIANO AVG GE[R DAC...] |
| | date: 103-17 | mint: - | - | cat: as 606 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 28 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP [T]AIANO AVG GER DAC PM [TRP] |
| | date: 114-17 | mint: - | - | cat: as 308 | | Rev COS [VI PP SPQR] FORT RED |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 29 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMPCAESNERTRAIANOOPTIMOAVG]GERDAC[PARTHICOPMTRPCOSVIPP |
| | date: 114-17 | mint: - | - | cat: 667 | | Rev [REX PARTHIS DATVS SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/C | | |
| 30 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [IMP CAES NER TRA]IAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC |
| | date: 114-17 | mint: - | - | cat: 332 | | Rev PM TRP COS VI PP SPQR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/W | | |
| 31 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 32 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 33 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 34 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 35 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 36 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below stone hearth |
| 26 | HS1898 | - | - | R | - |
| 27 | H13 | TS | 10 | 454 | - |
| 28 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 29 | HS1898 | - | - | 069 | N central near boulder |
| 30 | HS1898 | - | - | AI | - |
| 31 | H13 | 011 | 09 | 1603 | - |
| 32 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 33 | HS1898 | - | - | 091 | - |
| 34 | HSE71 | - | - | - | Hospital:S wall |
| 35 | HS1898 | - | - | F | - |
| 36 | HSE11 | - | - | - | Latrine pit |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | TRAJAN | | | denom: | DUP | Obv | - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | VW/EW | | |
| 38 | TRAJAN | | | denom: | AS | Obv | - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | - | | |
| 39 | TRAJAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | - |
| | date: 98-117 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | C/C | | |
| 40 | TRAJAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | [IMP NERVA CA]ES TR[AIAN AVG GERM PM] |
| | date: 98-99 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | VW/C | | |
| 41 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | - |
| | date: 117-19 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | EW/EW | | |
| 42 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | - |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | C/C | | |
| 43 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | - |
| | date: - | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | - | | |
| 44 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | AS | Obv | - |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: | - - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | C/C | | |
| 45 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | [IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG] |
| | date: 118 | mint: | - - | cat: | 551b | Rev | [PONT MAX TRPOT COS II] FORT RED SC |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | SW/W | | |
| 46 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | SEST | Obv | [IMP CAESAR] TRAIANVS HADRI[ANVS AVG] |
| | date: 118 | mint: | - - | cat: | 551a | Rev | PONT MAX TRPOT COS II FORT RED SC |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | - | | |
| 47 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | AS | Obv | IMP CAES[AR] TRAIA[N HADRIANVS AVG] |
| | date: 119 | mint: | - - | cat: | 577 | Rev | [PONT MAX TRPOT COS III SC BRIT]ANNI[A] |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | SW/SW | | |
| 48 | HADRIAN | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | [IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG] |
| | date: 119-22 | mint: | - - | cat: | 98 | Rev | [PM TRP COS III] |
| | diam: - | wt: | - | wear: | W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | HS1898 | - | - | L | - |
| 38 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below pII wall |
| 39 | HS1898 | - | - | T | - |
| 40 | HS1898 | - | - | X | - |
| 41 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below pII wall |
| 42 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 43 | HSE11 | - | - | - | Latrine pit |
| 44 | HS1898 | - | - | 061 | - |
| 45 | HS1898 | - | - | AE | - |
| 46 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below pII wall |
| 47 | H21 | 006 | 02 | 8536 | - |
| 48 | H21 | 036 | 04 | 8654 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | HADRIAN | | denom: DUP | | Obv [HADRI]ANVS AVGVSTVS] |
| | date: 125-28 | mint: - - | cat: 654 | | Rev [COS III SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 50 | HADRIAN | | denom: AS | | Obv HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS |
| | date: 132-34 | mint: - - | cat: 716 | | Rev COS III PP SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/VW | | |
| 51 | HADRIAN | | denom: AS | | Obv [HADRIANVS] AVG [COS III PP] |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 831d | | Rev SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 52 | HADRIAN | | denom: DEN | | Obv HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 268 | | Rev SALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | |
| 53 | HADRIAN | | denom: DEN | | Obv HADRIAN[VS AVG COS III PP] |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 274 | | Rev [SPES P R] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 54 | HADRIAN | | denom: DUP | | Obv [HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP] |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 830 | | Rev SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 55 | HADRIAN | | denom: DEN | | Obv [HADRI]ANVS AVG COS III PP |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 267 | | Rev [SALV]S AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 56 | HADRIAN | | denom: SEST | | Obv [HA]DRIANVS [AVG COS III PP] |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: as 741 | | Rev [ADVENTVS AVG SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 57 | HADRIAN | | denom: SEST | | Obv [HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP] |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: 759 | | Rev [FORTVNA AVG SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 58 | HADRIAN | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - - | cat: as 790 | | Rev Spes adv. l |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 59 | HADRIAN | | denom: SEST | | Obv [HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS PP] |
| | date: 134-8 | mint: - - | cat: 970 | | Rev [HILARITAS P R] COS IIII] SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 60 | AELIUS | | denom: DEN | | Obv L AELIVS CAESAR |
| | date: 136-38 | mint: - - | cat: (HADRIAN)436 | | Rev TRIB POT COS II/CONCORD |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: UW/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | H13 | 242 | 01 | 9555 | - |
| 50 | HSE | - | - | - | Principia:U/S |
| 51 | HS1898 | - | - | AF | - |
| 52 | HSE69- | - | - | - | Hospital:Rm 3 under cobble floor |
| 53 | HS1898 | - | - | - | - |
| 54 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3127 | - |
| 55 | H20 | 034 | 08 | 7737 | - |
| 56 | HS1898 | - | - | 117 | NW III:on paved floor |
| 57 | HSE69- | - | - | 004 | Hospital:Rm 7 below offset coarse |
| 58 | H13 | 003 | 04 | 486 | - |
| 59 | HSE | - | - | - | U/S |
| 60 | H20 | 015 | 10 | 020 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | SABINA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [[SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG [PP] |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: 399 | | Rev CONCORDIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 62 | SABINA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [SABINA AVG]VSTA HADRIANI AVG PP] |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: (HADR)398 | | Rev [CON]CORDIA AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 63 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 64 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: as 626 | | Rev Spes |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 65 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/C | | |
| 66 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 67 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 68 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 69 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 70 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 138-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev Libertas stg. l |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 71 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [ANTO]NINVS AVG [PIVS PP] |
| | date: 139-44 | mint: - | - | cat: 546/646 | | Rev TRP[OT COS II(I)] SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |
| 72 | ANTONINUS PIUS | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [AN]TONINVS [AVG PIVS PP...] |
| | date: 139-61 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/C | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | H13 | 008 | 02 | 2945 | - |
| 62 | H14 | 004 | 06 | 9501 | - |
| 63 | HSE68 | - | - | 014 | Commandants Ho:Rm 8 |
| 64 | HSE | - | - | - | Principia:U/S |
| 65 | H20 | 010 | 04 | 5361 | - |
| 66 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 67 | HSE68 | - | - | - | Commandants Ho:Rm 9 latrine drain |
| 68 | HS1898 | - | - | 070 | Praetorium:rm 12 |
| 69 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 70 | HSE68 | - | - | 016 | Commandants Ho:Rm 9 latrine drain |
| 71 | HSE69- | - | - | 005 | Hospital:Rm 5 below bench level |
| 72 | H13 | TS | 08 | 225 | - |

No. Ruler

73 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: SEST — Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS III
date: 140-44 mint: - - — cat: 622 — Rev [ROMAE AETERNAE SC]
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/VW

74 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: SEST — Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS III
date: 140-44 mint: - - — cat: 637 — Rev SALVS [AVG] SC
diam: - wt: - — wear: SW/SW

75 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: DEN — Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XII
date: 148-49 mint: - - — cat: 175 — Rev COS IIII
diam: - wt: - — wear: UW/UW

76 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: AS — Obv [ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVIII]
date: 154-55 mint: - - — cat: 934 — Rev [BRITANNIA COS IIII SC]
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

77 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: SEST — Obv ANTONINVS AVG [PIVS PP] TRP XXII]
date: 158-59 mint: - - — cat: 1004 — Rev TEMPLVM DIV AVG REST [COS IIII] SC
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/W

78 'ANTONINUS PIUS' — denom: DUP — Obv ANTONINVS AVG [PIVS PP TRP COS....]
date: 138+ mint: - - — cat: c.as 803 — Rev LIBER[ALI]TAS A[VG...] SC
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/SW

79 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: DEN — Obv DIVA FAVSTINA
date: 140-61 mint: - - — cat: (A.PIUS)373 — Rev AVGVSTA
diam: - wt: - — wear: SW/SW

80 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: AS — Obv [DIVA FAVSTI]NA
date: 140-61 mint: - - — cat: (A.PIUS) as 1155 — Rev [AETERNITAS] SC
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/W

81 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: DUP — Obv [DI]VA [FAVSTINA]
date: 141-61 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: C/C

82 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: SEST — Obv -
date: 141-61 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: -

83 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: SEST — Obv [DIVA] AVGVSTA [FAVSTINA]
date: 141-61 mint: - - — cat: (A.PIUS)1108 — Rev [AETERN]ITAS SC
diam: - wt: - — wear: C/C

84 FAUSTINA I,POSTH — denom: DEN — Obv DIVA F[AV]STINA
date: 141-61 mint: - - — cat: (A.PIUS)361 — Rev AVGVSTA
diam: - wt: - — wear: SW/SW

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | HS1898 | - | - | - | - |
| 74 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 75 | HSE67- | - | - | 020 | Commandants Ho:courtyard on flags |
| 76 | HSE64 | - | - | - | - |
| 77 | HS1898 | - | - | B | - |
| 78 | HSE71 | - | - | 006 | Hospital:S range topsoil W end |
| 79 | H13 | 080 | 01 | 3201 | - |
| 80 | H20 | 008 | 08 | 8318 | - |
| 81 | HSE68 | - | - | 013 | Commandants Ho:Rm 9 latrine drain |
| 82 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 83 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 84 | HSE67- | - | - | 017 | Commandants Ho:Rm 9 latrine drain |

No. Ruler

85 FAUSTINA II (ANT.PIUS) denom: SEST Obv [FAVSTINAE] AVG PII [AVG FIL]
date: 145-61 mint: - - cat: (A.PIUS)378c Rev [LAETITIAE PVBLICAE SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

86 FAUSTINA II (ANT.PIUS) denom: DEN Obv FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL
date: 147-61 mint: - - cat: (A.PIUS)502 Rev CONCORDIA
diam: - wt: - wear: -

87 M.AURELIUS,CAES denom: AS Obv [A]VRELIVS CAE[SAR AVG PII F COS]
date: 140-44 mint: - - cat: (A.PIUS)1238 Rev [IVVEN]TAS SC
diam: - wt: - wear: U/W

88 M.AURELIUS,CAES denom: SEST Obv [AVRELIVS CAE]SAR [AVG PII FIL]
date: 153-54 mint: - - cat: (A.PIUS)1314 Rev [TRPOT VIII] COS II SC
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

89 M.AURELIUS denom: DUP Obv -
date: 161-80 mint: - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/EW

90 M.AURELIUS denom: SEST Obv -
date: 161-80 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/C

91 M.AURELIUS denom: SEST Obv -
date: 161-80 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

92 FAUSTINA II denom: AS Obv -
date: 161-75 mint: - - cat: - Rev _
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

93 FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) denom: DEN Obv [FAVSTIN]A AVGVSTA
date: 161-75 mint: - - cat: (M.AUR)729 Rev VENVS
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

94 FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) denom: SEST Obv [FAVSTINA AVGVSTA]
date: 161-75 mint: - - cat: (M.AUR)1667 Rev [SALVTI AVGVSTAE SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/EW

95 FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) denom: SEST Obv FAVS[TINA AVGVSTA]
date: 161-75 mint: - - cat: (M.AUR)1638 Rev [FECVNDITAS SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

96 FAUSTINA II,POSTH denom: DEN Obv DIVA FAVSTINA PIA
date: 175-80 mint: - - cat: (M.AUR)745 Rev CONSECRATIO
diam: - wt: - wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | HS1898 | - | - | AB | - |
| 86 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 87 | HS1898 | - | - | AC | - |
| 88 | H13 | 003 | 04 | 487 | - |
| 89 | H13 | TS/1 | 10 | 1044 | - |
| 90 | HSE32 | - | - | 045 | Sewer SE angle of fort |
| 91 | H13 | 059 | 01 | 2723 | - |
| 92 | HS1898 | - | - | 064 | Outside SE tower |
| 93 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3457 | - |
| 94 | HS1898 | - | - | P | - |
| 95 | HS1898 | - | - | D | - |
| 96 | HSE11 | - | - | - | Latrine pit |

| No. | Ruler | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 | FAUSTINA II,POSTH | denom: DEN | Obv DIVA [FAVSTINA PIA |
| | date: 175-80 mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR)746 | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | |
| 98 | COMMODUS | denom: SEST | Obv M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 181 mint: - - | cat: 312 | Rev PROV DEOR TRP VI IMP IIII COS III PP SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | |
| 99 | COMMODUS | denom: DEN | Obv M COMM ANT P FEL AVG B[RIT] |
| | date: 187-88 mint: - - | cat: 164 | Rev PM TRP XIII IMP VIII COS V PP |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | |
| 100 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv [L SEPT] SEV PER[T AVG IMP...] |
| | date: 194-98 mint: - - | cat: as 29A | Rev Victory |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 101 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv [L SEPT SEV PERT AVG I]MP VII |
| | date: 195-96 mint: - - | cat: 67 | Rev [PM TRP] III [COS II PP] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | |
| 102 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv [L SEPT] SEV PERT AVG IMP X |
| | date: 197-98 mint: - - | cat: 118 | Rev PACI AETERNAE |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 103 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv [L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP...] |
| | date: 197-98 mint: - - | cat: 99/112a | Rev [LIBER[O PATRI] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/W | |
| 104 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX |
| | date: 198-200 mint: - - | cat: 123 | Rev ANNONAE AVGG |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/W | |
| 105 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv SEVERVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 207 mint: - - | cat: 211 | Rev PM TRP XV COS III PP |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | |
| 106 | SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS | denom: DEN | Obv SEVERVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 210 mint: - - | cat: 233 | Rev PM TRP XVIII COS III PP |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | |
| 107 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | Obv IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: 580 | Rev [VENVS] FELIX |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 108 | JULIIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | Obv IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)577 | Rev [S]AECVLI [FELICITAS] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 98 | HS1953 | - | - | - | In front of S gate |
| 99 | H20 | 030 | 05 | 6238 | - |
| 100 | H13 | 016 | 07 | 2224 | - |
| 101 | H20 | - | 04 | 6263 | - |
| 102 | HS1898 | - | - | AD | - |
| 103 | H20 | 028 | 05 | 6044 | - |
| 104 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 105 | H20 | 009 | 10 | 003 | - |
| 106 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 107 | H20 | 015 | 15 | 006 | - |
| 108 | HS1898 | - | - | 053 | - |

No. Ruler

109 CARACALLA — denom: DEN — Obv [M AVR ANTONINVS] CAES
date: 196 mint: - - cat: 2 Rev SECVRITAS PERPETVA
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

110 CARACALLA — denom: DEN — Obv [ANTONINVS PIVS [AVG...]
date: 211-17 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

111 'CARACALLA' — denom: DEN — Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
date: 205+ mint: - cat: c.of 81 Rev PONTIF TRP VIII COS II
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

112 ELAGABALUS — denom: DEN — Obv [...AN]TONI[NVS...]
date: 218-22 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

113 ELAGABALUS — denom: DEN — Obv [IMP ANT]ONINVS AVG
date: 218-22 mint: - - cat: 141 Rev [S]ALVS AV[GVSTI]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

114 ELAGABALUS — denom: DEN — Obv IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
date: 219 mint: - - cat: 17 Rev PM TRP II COS II PP
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

115 ELAGABALUS — denom: DEN — Obv IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG
date: 221-22 mint: - - cat: 46b/53b Rev [PM TRP...] COS III [PP]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

116 JULIA SOAEMIAS — denom: DEN — Obv IVLIA SOAEMIAS [AVG]
date: 218-22 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/C

117 JULIA MAESA — denom: DEN — Obv IVLIA MAESA AVG
date: 218-22 mint: - - cat: (ELAG)268 Rev PVDICITIA
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

118 JULIA MAESA — denom: DEN — Obv IVLIA MAESA AVG
date: 218-22 mint: - - cat: (ELAG)268 Rev PVDICITIA
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

119 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: DEN — Obv IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG
date: 222 mint: - - cat: 7 Rev PM TRP COS PP
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

120 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: DEN — Obv [I]MP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG
date: 222-28 mint: - - cat: 168 Rev PAX AVG
diam: - wt: - wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | H20 | TS | 07 | 5209 | - |
| 110 | HS1898 | - | - | 049 | SE III |
| 111 | H13 | 005 | 06 | 1041 | - |
| 112 | H13 | 022 | 01 | 1872 | - |
| 113 | H13 | 880 | 03 | 9556 | - |
| 114 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 115 | H20 | 001 | 09 | 7485 | - |
| 116 | H20 | 018 | 06 | 6118 | - |
| 117 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 118 | HSE69- | - | - | 007 | Hospital:Rm 12 in drain |
| 119 | HSE68 | - | - | 025 | Commandants Ho:Rm 8 latrine fill |
| 120 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pII below pIII bench |

No. Ruler

121 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: DEN — Obv IMP [C M] AVR SEV ALE[XAND AVG]
date: 222-28 mint: - - cat: as 40 Rev [PM] TRP I.. COS PP
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

122 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: DEN — Obv [IMP C M AVR SEV] ALEXAND AVG
date: 222-28 mint: - - cat: 156 Rev [LI]BERTAS AVG
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

123 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: DEN — Obv IMP C M AVR [SEV ALEXAND AVG]
date: 222-28 mint: - - cat: 165 Rev PAX AE[TERNA AVG]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

124 SEVERUS ALEXANDER — denom: SEST — Obv [IMP CA]ES [M AVR SEV ALEXAND]ER AVG
date: 222-31 mint: - - cat: 548 Rev ANN[ONA AVG]VSTI SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

125 JULIA MAMAEA — denom: DEN — Obv IVLIA MA[MAEA AVG]
date: 222-35 mint: - - cat: (S.ALEX)358 Rev VENVS VIC[TRIX]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

126 VALERIAN I — denom: ANT — Obv IMP C [VAL]ER[IANVS P AVG
date: 258 mint: - - cat: 10 Rev [OR]IENS A[VGG]
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

127 SALONINUS — denom: ANT — Obv SALON VALERIANVS CAES
date: 256-59 mint: - - cat: 9 Rev PIETAS AVG
diam: - wt: - wear: -

128 GALLIENUS — denom: ANT — Obv -
date: 258-68 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

129 GALLIENUS — denom: ANT — Obv [GALL]IENVS AVG
date: 258-68 mint: - - cat: 514 Rev SECV[RIT AVG]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

130 GALLIENUS — denom: ANT — Obv GALLIEN[VS AVG]
date: 258-68 mint: - - cat: 157 Rev [ABVND]ANTIA AVI[G]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

131 GALLIENUS — denom: ANT — Obv [GALLIENVS AVG]
date: 258-68 mint: - - cat: 280 Rev [SECV]RIT PE[RPET]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

132 GALLIENUS — denom: ANT — Obv [...GALLIENVS AVG]
date: 258-68 mint: - - cat: 178/9 Rev [DIANAE] CO[NS] AVG
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/C

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | H14 | 001 | 03 | 9281 | - |
| 122 | H21 | 053 | 04 | 9523 | - |
| 123 | H13 | 005 | 06 | 1091 | - |
| 124 | HS1898 | - | - | Z | - |
| 125 | HS1898 | - | - | 019 | Block XV |
| 126 | H21 | 047 | 03 | 8671 | - |
| 127 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 128 | HSE | 031 | 01 | 9299 | - |
| 129 | HS1898 | - | - | 044 | NE above drain N of cistern |
| 130 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 9098 | - |
| 131 | HS1898 | - | - | 043 | Filling in |
| 132 | HS1898 | - | - | 060 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP GALLIENVS AVG] |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 178 | | Rev [DIANAE CONS AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 134 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [...GALLIENVS AVG] |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: as 176 | | Rev D[IANAE CONS AV]G |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/C | | |
| 135 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [GALLI[E]NVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | XI | cat: 181 | | Rev [DIANAE CON]S AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 136 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP GALLI]EN[VS AVG] |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 198 | | Rev GEN[IVS AV]G |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 137 | SALONINA | | | denom: ANT | | Obv SALON[INA] AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 12 | | Rev [I]VNO [REG]INA |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 138 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: 105 | | Rev [V]IC[TORIA A]VG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 139 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP..C]LA[VDI]VS [AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: as 90 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 140 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/C | | |
| 141 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/C | | |
| 142 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: 66 | | Rev [MARS V]LTOR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 143 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP.. CLAVDIVS AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: as 104 | | Rev VICTORIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 144 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: 80 | | Rev [P]AX AVI[G] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8901 | - |
| 134 | HS1898 | - | - | 073 | - |
| 135 | HSE69- | - | - | - | Hospital:E range U/S |
| 136 | H20 | TS | 03 | 5046 | - |
| 137 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8538 | - |
| 138 | HS1898 | - | - | 029 | Filling in |
| 139 | HS1898 | - | - | 081 | - |
| 140 | H13 | TS | 01 | 035 | - |
| 141 | H20 | 010 | 04 | 6113 | - |
| 142 | H21 | 047 | 03 | 8655 | - |
| 143 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:beneath pIII floor |
| 144 | HSE | - | - | - | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | CLAUDIUS II | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP CLAVDIVS AVG] | |
| | date: 268-70 mint: - - | cat: 195 | | Rev [VIRTVS AVG] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 146 | CLAUDIUS II | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C CLAVDIVS] AVG | |
| | date: 268-70 mint: - - | cat: 14 | | Rev [AEQUITAS] AVG | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/W | | | |
| 147 | CLAUDIUS II | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 268-70 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 148 | CLAUDIUS II | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG] | |
| | date: 268-70 mint: - - | cat: as 104 | | Rev [VICTORIA AVG] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/VW | | | |
| 149 | CLAUDIUS II | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 268-70 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/C | | | |
| 150 | 'CLAUDIUS II' | denom: ANT | | Obv [...CLAVD]IVS... | |
| | date: 273+ mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 13.0 mm wt: 2.7 g | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 151 | 'CLAUDIUS II' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 152 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | denom: ANT | | Obv DIVO CLAVDIO | |
| | date: 270+ mint: - - | cat: 259 | | Rev CONSECRATIO | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 153 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CL]AV[DIO] | |
| | date: 270+ mint: - - | cat: 261 | | Rev [CONSE]C[RATIO] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 154 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CL]AVDI[O] | |
| | date: 270+ mint: - - | cat: 266 | | Rev CON[SECRATIO] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 155 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | denom: ANT | | Obv DIVO CLAVDIO | |
| | date: 270+ mint: - - | cat: 261 | | Rev [CONSECRA]TIO | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 156 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | denom: ANT | | Obv [D]IVO [CLAVDIO] | |
| | date: 270+ mint: - - | cat: 261 | | Rev CONSE[CRATIO] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3461 | - |
| 146 | H21 | 004 | 04 | 8557 | - |
| 147 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9246 | - |
| 148 | H13 | TS | 11 | 2698 | - |
| 149 | H21 | 004 | 04 | 8558 | - |
| 150 | H21 | 009 | 04 | 8632 | - |
| 151 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 152 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 153 | HS1898 | - | - | 0 | - |
| 154 | H13 | TS | 11 | 2699 | - |
| 155 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1235 | - |
| 156 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1424 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 270+ | mint: - - | cat: 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/VW | | |
| 158 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 270+ | mint: - - | cat: 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/W | | |
| 159 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONS]EC[RATIO] |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: 0.5 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 160 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 161 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | |
| 162 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 0.9 g | wear: W/SW | | |
| 163 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 1.3 g | wear: EW/W | | |
| 164 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.4 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 165 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of 261 | | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 1.1 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 166 | POSTUMUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C P]OSTUMUS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 167 | POSTUMUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C POSTV]MVS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 260 | mint: - - | cat: E 189 | | Rev [FID]ES M[ILITVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 168 | 'POSTUMUS' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 563 | | Rev [IOVI ST]ATORI |
| | diam: 18.0 mm | wt: 2.6 g | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | H21 | 053 | 04 | 9525 | - |
| 158 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9256 | - |
| 159 | H13 | 003 | 09 | 1601 | - |
| 160 | H13 | 003 | 09 | 416 | - |
| 161 | H13 | TS | 11 | 2927 | - |
| 162 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3455 | - |
| 163 | H21 | 053 | 04 | 9526 | - |
| 164 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8600 | - |
| 165 | H13 | 004 | 11 | 3202 | - |
| 166 | HSE | 012 | 01 | 9239 | - |
| 167 | H20 | 001 | 08 | 6961 | - |
| 168 | H20 | 017 | 08 | 7163 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | VICTORINUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C VIC]TORINVS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - - | cat: as E 697 | | Rev [S]ALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 170 | VICTORINUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C PIAV VIC]TORIN[VS P F AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - - | cat: as E 651 | | Rev [PAX AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/C | | |
| 171 | VICTORINUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | |
| 172 | VICTORINUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP [C VICTORINVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - - | cat: as E 697 | | Rev [SALVS AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/VW | | |
| 173 | VICTORINUS | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C] VICT[ORINVS AVG] |
| | date: 270 | mint: - - | cat: E as 699 | | Rev [VIRT]V[S AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 174 | 'VICTORINUS' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C VIC]TORI[NV]S [P F AVG] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 741/2 | | Rev [PIE]TAS AVG |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 175 | 'VICTORINUS' | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP VICTORINVS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as E 699 | | Rev [VIRTVS AVG] |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 1.2 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 176 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 177 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 178 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 179 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 180 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/EW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | H21 | 053 | 04 | 9524 | - |
| 170 | H20 | TS | 02 | 4217 | - |
| 171 | H13 | 001 | 11 | 2696 | - |
| 172 | H20 | 003 | 09 | 7309 | - |
| 173 | HSE | 033 | 01 | 9522 | - |
| 174 | HS1893 | - | - | 034 | Filling in |
| 175 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3459 | - |
| 176 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1468 | - |
| 177 | H13 | 001 | 06 | 020 | - |
| 178 | H13 | 002 | 08 | 243 | - |
| 179 | H20 | 010 | 04 | 4046 | - |
| 180 | HSE | 026 | 01 | 9199 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/C | | |
| 182 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 183 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 184 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 185 | GALLIC EMPIRE | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 268-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 186 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 187 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 188 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 189 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 190 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TERICVS P F] AVG |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: 109 | | Rev [PIETAS AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | |
| 191 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TETRICVJS P [F AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: 110 | | Rev P[IETAS AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 192 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C..] ESV [TETRICVS AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | HSE | 012 | 01 | 9240 | - |
| 182 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8904 | - |
| 183 | HSE | - | 01 | 9097 | - |
| 184 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8672 | - |
| 185 | HS1898 | - | - | 084 | - |
| 186 | HS1898 | - | - | 062 | NW III S wall |
| 187 | HS1898 | - | - | 078 | - |
| 188 | HS1898 | - | - | 062 | NW III S wall |
| 189 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:pIII drain (S) |
| 190 | HSE63 | - | - | 023 | Latrines |
| 191 | HS1898 | - | - | 115 | - |
| 192 | HS1898 | - | - | 055 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | |
| 194 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: as E 761/4 | Rev [SPES PVBLICA] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | |
| 195 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv [IMP] TETRICVS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: 86 | Rev [LAETITIA] AVG |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 196 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: E 782/4 | Rev [FIDES MILITVM] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 197 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv [IMP] TETRICVS P F AVG |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/VW | |
| 198 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv [IMP C] TETRIC[VS PF AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/C | |
| 199 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv IMP [C] TETRICVS P F AVG |
| | date: 273 mint: - - | cat: E 790 | Rev HIL[ARITAS] AVGG |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 200 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv IMP TETR[ICVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 273 mint: - - | cat: E 789 | Rev HILAR[ITAS AVGG] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | |
| 201 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv [IMP C TETRIC]VS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 273 mint: - - | cat: E 771/5 | Rev [PAX AVG] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 202 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - |
| | diam: 17.0 mm wt: 1.7 g | wear: W/C | |
| 203 | TETRICUS I | denom: ANT | Obv [IMP C T]ETRICVS [P F AVG] |
| | date: 274 mint: - - | cat: E 795 | Rev [NOBIL]ITAS [AVGG] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | |
| 204 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - |
| | diam: 9.0 mm wt: - | wear: SW/SW | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3511 | - |
| 194 | H13 | 006 | 01 | 3123 | - |
| 195 | HS1898 | - | - | 071 | - |
| 196 | HS1898 | - | - | 108 | - |
| 197 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8902 | - |
| 198 | HSE69- | - | - | 009 | Hospital:U/S SE corner |
| 199 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3451 | - |
| 200 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3142 | - |
| 201 | HS1898 | - | - | 025 | - |
| 202 | H21 | - | 03 | 8537 | - |
| 203 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3452 | - |
| 204 | HS1898 | - | - | 088 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 9.0 mm | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 206 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 207 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 208 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 209 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 771/5 | Rev [PAX AVG] | |
| | diam: 10.0 mm | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 210 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/C | | |
| 211 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG] | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 794 | Rev [MARS VICTOR] | |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 212 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: as E 787 | Rev [LAETITIA AVGG] | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 1.3 g | wear: C/W | | |
| 213 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 10.0 mm | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 214 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as E 764/7 | Rev [SPES PVBLICA] | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 0.9 g | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 215 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | Rev - | |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 216 | 'TETRICUS I' | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG] | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: E 764/7 | Rev [SPES PVBLICA] | |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | HS1898 | - | - | 085 | - |
| 206 | HSE67- | - | - | 008 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 207 | HS1898 | - | - | 086 | - |
| 208 | HSE69 | - | - | 009 | Hospital:topsoil |
| 209 | HSE67 | - | - | 003 | Commandants Ho |
| 210 | HS1898 | - | - | 095 | - |
| 211 | HS1898 | - | - | 079 | - |
| 212 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3148 | - |
| 213 | HS1898 | - | - | 075 | - |
| 214 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3456 | - |
| 215 | HS1898 | - | - | 048 | - |
| 216 | HS1898 | - | - | 059 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 1.3 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 218 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 219 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 220 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 1.6 g | | wear: W/C | | | |
| 221 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 0.6 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 222 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.as E 765 | | Rev [VICTORIA AVG] | |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 0.8 g | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 223 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.as E 766 | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 0.9 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 224 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 1.3 g | | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 225 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP [..TET]RIC[VS] P F AVG | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.of E 779/88 | | Rev [SALVS] AVGG | |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: 1.9 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 226 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv ...PEDTDDE... | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev ...CIOC... | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 227 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 228 | 'TETRICUS I' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG] | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.of E 780 | | Rev VI[RT[VS AVGG] | |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 0.9 g | | wear: W/VW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | HSE31 | - | - | 135 | Building inside S gate |
| 218 | HSE31 | - | - | 153 | E end of building N of S gate |
| 219 | HS1898 | - | - | 068 | - |
| 220 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9249 | - |
| 221 | HSE | - | - | 9253 | - |
| 222 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8900 | - |
| 223 | HSE | 016 | 01 | 9518 | - |
| 224 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8673 | - |
| 225 | H21 | 000 | 03 | 8542 | - |
| 226 | H14 | 007 | 04 | 9396 | Part of hoard (1) |
| 227 | HSE | 016 | 01 | 9516 | - |
| 228 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9251 | - |

No. Ruler

229 'TETRICUS I' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.as E 770 Rev [HIL]ARI[TAS AVGG]
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 2.2 g wear: SW/W

230 TETRICUS II denom: ANT Obv -
date: 270 mint: - - cat: E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/EW

231 TETRICUS II denom: ANT Obv -
date: 270 mint: - - cat: as E 781 Rev [PRINC IVVENT]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

232 TETRICUS II denom: ANT Obv ...[TETR]IC[VS...]
date: 270-73 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

233 TETRICUS II denom: ANT Obv [C P]IV ESV TETRIC[VS CAES]
date: 272 mint: - - cat: E 791/6 Rev [SPES AVGG]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

234 TETRICUS II denom: ANT Obv [C] PIV E[SV TETRICVS CAES]
date: 273 mint: - - cat: E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

235 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv [C PIV ESV] TETR[ICVS CAES]
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: E 769/91 Rev [SPES....]
diam: 11.0 mm wt: - wear: W/W

236 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 0.4 g wear: UW/SW

237 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 10.0 mm wt: - wear: W/W

238 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.as E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 0.9 g wear: SW/W

239 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 9.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: W/W

240 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv [C PIV ESV] TETRICUS CAES
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of 232 Rev [HILARITAS] AVGG
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 1.0 g wear: SW/SW

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 229 | H21 | 054 | 04 | 9527 | - |
| 230 | H13 | TS | 09 | 277 | - |
| 231 | HSE | 033 | 01 | 9530 | - |
| 232 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 233 | HS1898 | - | - | 030 | - |
| 234 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1476 | - |
| 235 | HS1898 | - | - | 032 | Filling in |
| 236 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3453 | - |
| 237 | HS1898 | - | - | 080 | - |
| 238 | H13 | 046 | 01 | 2686 | - |
| 239 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3454 | - |
| 240 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8905 | - |

No. Ruler

241 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cats - Rev -
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 0.4 g wear: W/W

242 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

243 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.as E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 1.3 g wear: W/W

244 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv [....TETR]ICV[S...]
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 15.0 mm wt: - wear: W/W

245 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 1.5 g wear: VW/VW

246 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 12.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: W/W

247 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv [C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES]
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 12.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: SW/SW

248 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: VW/VW

249 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of E 769/91 Rev [SPES...]
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 1.3 g wear: W/W

250 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev Trophy
diam: 11.0 mm wt: 0.7 g wear: W/W

251 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 0.8 mm wt: - wear: W/W

252 'TETRICUS II' denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 0.6 g wear: W/W

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 241 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1478 | - |
| 242 | H13 | 006 | 01 | 1757 | - |
| 243 | H20 | TS | 02 | 4219 | - |
| 244 | HS1898 | - | - | 111 | - |
| 245 | HSE | 016 | 01 | 9519 | - |
| 246 | HSE | 027 | 01 | 9200 | - |
| 247 | H14 | 007 | 04 | 9396 | Part of hoard (1) |
| 248 | H15 | 006 | 01 | 9060 | - |
| 249 | H21 | 041 | 03 | 8670 | - |
| 250 | H21 | 047 | 03 | 8598 | - |
| 251 | H14 | 007 | 04 | 9396 | Part of hoard (1) |
| 252 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8597 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 253 | 'TETRICUS II' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 2.2 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 254 | 'TETRICUS II' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES] | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.of E 769/91 | | Rev [SPES...] | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 255 | 'TETRICUS II' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 256 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: 1.1 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 257 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 258 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 259 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv ...H... | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 260 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev ...E..C.. | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 261 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 262 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 263 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 264 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 253 | HSE | 033 | 01 | 9521 | - |
| 254 | HSE | 031 | 01 | 9298 | - |
| 255 | HSE | 030 | 01 | 9259 | - |
| 256 | H13 | 001 | 00 | 1045 | - |
| 257 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 258 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 259 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 260 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 261 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 262 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 263 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pIII in clay below flag |
| 264 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 265 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 266 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 267 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 268 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 269 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 270 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 271 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 272 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 273 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 274 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 275 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 276 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 265 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 266 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 267 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 268 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 269 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 270 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 271 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 272 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 273 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 274 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 275 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 276 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |

No. Ruler

277 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

278 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

279 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 9.0 mm wt: - wear: C/C

280 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 0.5 g wear: VW/VW

281 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 11.0 mm wt: 0.5 g wear: C/C

282 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

283 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 8.0 mm wt: 0.2 g wear: W/W

284 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

285 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 1.5 g wear: C/C

286 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

287 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: 12.0 mm wt: 1.0 g wear: C/C

288 RADIATE COPY denom: ANT Obv -
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 277 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 278 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 279 | HS1898 | - | - | 110 | - |
| 280 | H14 | 007 | 04 | 9396 | Part of hoard (1) |
| 281 | H20 | 001 | 09 | 7214 | - |
| 282 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 283 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3460 | - |
| 284 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 285 | H20 | 036 | 08 | 7775 | - |
| 286 | HSE31 | - | - | 150 | Building inside S gate |
| 287 | H13 | 006 | 04 | 055 | - |
| 288 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 289 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 0.8 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 290 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 291 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IN ATELE... | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 292 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 293 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.5 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 294 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 295 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 10.0 mm | wt: 0.3 g | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 296 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 297 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: 0.3 g | | wear: C/W | | | |
| 298 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/W | | | |
| 299 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.1 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 300 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 6.0 mm | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 289 | H13 | TS | 01 | 024 | - |
| 290 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 291 | HS1864 | - | - | - | - |
| 292 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 293 | HSE | 026 | 01 | 9198 | - |
| 294 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 295 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8903 | - |
| 296 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 297 | HSE | 024 | 01 | 8899 | - |
| 298 | HS1898 | - | - | 093 | - |
| 299 | H15 | 001 | 01 | 9262 | - |
| 300 | HS1898 | - | - | H | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 302 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 9.0 mm | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 303 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 6.0 mm | wt: 0.3 g | | wear: W/O | | | |
| 304 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 305 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.2 g | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 306 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 307 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 308 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 309 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 310 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 311 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 312 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 301 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8583 | - |
| 302 | HS1898 | - | - | M | - |
| 303 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8674 | - |
| 304 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 305 | H21 | 009 | 01 | 8605 | - |
| 306 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 307 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 308 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 309 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 310 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 311 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 312 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 313 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 314 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 315 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANTT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 18.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 316 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 11.0 mm | wt: - | wear: W/C | | |
| 317 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 8.0 mm | wt: 0.3 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 318 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 10.0 mm | wt: 0.4 g | wear: C/C | | |
| 319 | RADIATE COPY | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 320 | PROBUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv PROBVS P F AVG |
| | date: 276-82 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/C | | |
| 321 | CARAUSIUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv - |
| | date: 286-93 | mint: - - | cat: as 118 | | Rev P[AX] A[VG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 322 | CARAUSIUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [IMP C CARAVS]IVS AVG |
| | date: 286-93 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/C | | |
| 323 | CARAUSIUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [...CAR]AV[SIVS...] |
| | date: 287-93 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 324 | CARAUSIUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [IMP C] CARAVSIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 287-93 | mint: CO - | cat: 255 | | Rev LAETIT AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 313 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 314 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 315 | H13 | TS | 00 | 702 | - |
| 316 | HS1898 | - | - | 082 | - |
| 317 | H20 | 001 | 08 | 8525 | - |
| 318 | H13 | 001 | 00 | 1170 | - |
| 319 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 320 | HSE67- | - | - | 009 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 321 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 322 | HS1898 | - | - | 051 | - |
| 323 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3479 | - |
| 324 | H13 | 001 | 06 | 986 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 325 | CARAUSIUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv - |
| | date: 287-93 | mint: CO - | cat: as 411 | | Rev [SP]ES.... |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 326 | ALLECTUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [I]MP C [ALLECTVS...] |
| | date: 286-93 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 327 | ALLECTUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv IMP C ALL[ECTVS P F (I) AVG] |
| | date: 286-93 | mint: - - | cat: 90 | | Rev PAX AV[G] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 328 | ALLECTUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [IMP C] ALLECTVS P F AVG |
| | date: 293-96 | mint: - - | cat: as 55 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 329 | ALLECTUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv [IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 293-96 | mint: LN - | cat: 42 | | Rev SALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 330 | ALLECTUS | | denom: QUIN | | Obv IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG |
| | date: 293-96 | mint: LN - | cat: - | | Rev VIRTVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 331 | ALLECTUS | | denom: AUREL | | Obv IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG |
| | date: 293-96 | mint: LN P | cat: 33 | | Rev PAX AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 332 | DIOCLETIAN | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 294-305 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GENIO POPVLI RIOMA[NI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/W | | |
| 333 | DIOCLETIAN | | denom: - | | Obv IMP DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 295-97 | mint: TR C | cat: VI TR as 170a | | Rev GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 334 | DIOCLETIAN | | denom: - | | Obv IMP C DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 300-05 | mint: LN - | cat: VI LN 6a | | Rev GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 335 | DIOCLETIAN | | denom: - | | Obv IMP C DIOCLETIANVS AVG |
| | date: 301-03 | mint: LG P | cat: VI LG as 83 | | Rev GENIO POP-VLI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 336 | MAXIMIANUS | | denom: - | | Obv IMP MAXIMIANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 294 | mint: TR - | cat: VI TR 141b | | Rev GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 325 | H13 | TS | 09 | 184 | - |
| 326 | HS1898 | - | - | 074 | - |
| 327 | HS1898 | - | - | 024 | Block I:1 |
| 328 | H13 | TS | 00 | 582 | - |
| 329 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 330 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 331 | HSE72 | - | - | - | Hospital:W wall (disturbed) |
| 332 | H13 | 001 | 07 | 1236 | - |
| 333 | HS1898 | - | - | 021 | Principia:Rm 11 |
| 334 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 335 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 336 | HSE | - | - | - | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 337 | MAXIMIANUS | | denom: - | | Obv | IMP C MAXIMIANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 300-05 | mint: - - | cat: VI LN 6b | | Rev | GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | | |
| 338 | CONSTANTIUS I | | denom: - | | Obv | FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C |
| | date: 295-99 | mint: TR P | cat: VI TR as 195/328 | | Rev | GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 339 | CONSTANTIUS I | | denom: - | | Obv | [FL VAL] CONSTANTIVS NOB C |
| | date: 300 | mint: LN - | cat: VI LN 14a | | Rev | GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 340 | GALERIUS | | denom: - | | Obv | MAXIMIANVS NOB [C...] |
| | date: 300 | mint: LN | cat: VI LN 15/31 | | Rev | GENIO POPV-LI ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 341 | GALERIUS | | denom: - | | Obv | MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES |
| | date: 300-05 | mint: LN - | cat: VI LN as 15 | | Rev | GENIO POPV-[LI] ROMANI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 342 | GALERIUS | | denom: - | | Obv | MAXIMIANVS NOBIL C |
| | date: 302-03 | mint: TR I | cat: VI TR 558b | | Rev | MONETA S AVGG ET CAESS NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: UW/UW | | | |
| 343 | LICINIUS I | | denom: - | | Obv | [IMP] LICINIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 313-14 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 19 | | Rev | [SOLI INVIC]-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 344 | LICINIUS I | | denom: - | | Obv | IMP LICINIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 313-15 | mint: TR P | cat: VII TR 58 | | Rev | GENIO-POP ROM |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/W | | | |
| 345 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [IMP] CONSTAN[TINVS P..AVG] |
| | date: 310 | mint: LN P | cat: VI LN as 121a | | Rev | SOLI IN[VICTO COMITI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 346 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [IMP] CONSTANTINVS P F AVG |
| | date: 310 | mint: LN P | cat: VI LN 121a | | Rev | SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 347 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | - |
| | date: 310-18 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | [S]OLI [INVICTO COMITI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 348 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG |
| | date: 313-14 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 10 | | Rev | SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 337 | HSE69- | - | - | 009 | Hospital:S wall of entrance lobby |
| 338 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 339 | HSE | 016 | 01 | 9520 | - |
| 340 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 341 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 342 | HI3 | TSN | 09 | 1612 | - |
| 343 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9258 | - |
| 344 | HS1898 | - | - | - | Blocks XIV-XV |
| 345 | HS1898 | - | - | AJ | - |
| 346 | HSE | 016 | 01 | 9517 | - |
| 347 | HS1898 | - | - | 104 | - |
| 348 | HSE68 | - | - | 001 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 349 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTANTINVS P F AVG |
| | date: 313-15 | mint: TR P | cat: VII TR 53 | | Rev [MARTI CON]-SERVATORI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/W | | |
| 350 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG |
| | date: 314-15 | mint: LG P | cat: VII LG 15 | | Rev SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/SW | | |
| 351 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv [CONS]TANTINVS P F AVG |
| | date: 316-17 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 90 | | Rev SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 352 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv [CONSTANTIN]VS P AVG |
| | date: 316-17 | mint: LN - | cat: VII LN 74 | | Rev [SOLI INVICTO] COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 353 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 318 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 134-47 | | Rev SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 354 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv IMP CONSTAN-TINVS MAX AVG |
| | date: 319 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 154 | | Rev VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 355 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv IMP CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG |
| | date: 319 | mint: TR | cat: VII TR 213 | | Rev [VI]CTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 356 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv [IMP CONSTANTIN]VS AVG |
| | date: 319 | mint: TR - | cat: VII TR 215 | | Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP] VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 357 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv IMP [CONST]AN-TINVS M[AX AVG] |
| | date: 319 | mint: TR S | cat: VII TR 213 | | Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRI]NC PERP VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 358 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-TINVS AVG |
| | date: 320-21 | mint: TC S | cat: VII TC 140 | | Rev D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 359 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv [CONSTANTI]NVI[S P AVG] |
| | date: 321-23 | mint: LG - | cat: VII LG as 128 | | Rev [BEA]TA [TRANQVILL]ITAS VO/TIS/XX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/W | | |
| 360 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTANT-[INVS AVG] |
| | date: 323 | mint: LG P | cat: VII LY 200 | | Rev BEATA TRAN[QUILLITAS] VOT/IS/XX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 349 | HS1898 | - | - | J | - |
| 350 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 351 | HS1898 | - | - | - | - |
| 352 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 353 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 354 | HSE67- | - | - | 027 | Commandants Ho |
| 355 | HSE73 | - | - | 014 | Hospital:W range topsoil |
| 356 | HS1898 | - | - | S | - |
| 357 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8539 | - |
| 358 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9244 | - |
| 359 | H21 | 019 | 03 | 8566 | - |
| 360 | HSE72 | - | - | - | Hospital:W wall (disturbed) |

No. Ruler

361 CONSTANTINE II,CAES denom: - Obv CONSTANTI-NVS IVN N C
date: 323-34 mint: LN P cat: VII LN 287 Rev BEAT TRAN-QVILITAS VOT/IS/XX
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

362 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [CONSTAN]TINVS AG
date: 323-24 mint: LN P cat: VII LN 290 Rev [SARMATIA] DEVICTA
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

363 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [CONSTANTINVS AVG]
date: 323-24 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 429 Rev SA[RMATIA DEVICTA]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

364 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [CONSTAN]TINVS AVG
date: 323-24 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 435 Rev [SARMARTIA D]EVICTA
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

365 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [VRBS RO]MA
date: 330-31 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 529 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

366 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [VRBS] ROMA
date: 332 mint: LG P cat: VII LY 257 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

367 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv VRBS-ROMA
date: 330-31 mint: LG P cat: VII LG 247 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: -

368 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv VRBS-ROMA
date: 330-31 mint: LG P cat: VII LG 242 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

369 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [V]RBS [ROMA]
date: 330-31 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 529 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

370 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv VRB[S-RO]MA
date: 330-31 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 529 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

371 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv [VRB]S-ROMA
date: 332-33 mint: TR S cat: VII TR 542 Rev Wolf and twins
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

372 CONSTANTINE I denom: - Obv CONSTAN-[TINOPOLIS]
date: 330-31 mint: TR - cat: VII TR as 523 Rev Victory on prow
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

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| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 361 | HSE87 | - | - | - | Granaries:surface |
| 362 | HSE | 012 | 01 | 9096 | - |
| 363 | H13 | 001 | 11 | 2689 | - |
| 364 | HSE | 033 | 01 | 9531 | - |
| 365 | H20 | 011 | 04 | 5389 | - |
| 366 | HSE67- | - | - | 002 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 367 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 368 | HSE | - | - | 9557 | On spoil tip |
| 369 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8585 | - |
| 370 | HS1898 | - | - | 45 | Filling in |
| 371 | HS1898 | - | - | 45b | - |
| 372 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3216 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 373 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONST[ANTINOP]OLIS |
| | date: 330-31 | mint: TR P | cat: VII TR 523 | | Rev | Victoy on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 374 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [CONSTAN]-TINOP[OLIS] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 375 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [CONSTANTINOPOLIS] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 376 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [CO]NSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 377 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 332 | mint: LG P | cat: VII LY 256 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 378 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 332-33 | mint: TR S | cat: VII TR 543 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 379 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 332-33 | mint: TR S | cat: VII TR 543 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 380 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 332-33 | mint: TR S | cat: VII TR 543 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 381 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 333-34 | mint: LG P | cat: VII LG 266 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 382 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS |
| | date: 333-34 | mint: TR P | cat: VII TR 554 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 383 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | [CONSTAN-TI]NVS AVG |
| | date: 330 | mint: AR P | cat: VII AR 341 | | Rev | GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 384 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN[TINVS MAX AVG] |
| | date: 330 | mint: AR P | cat: VII AR 341 | | Rev | GLOR]-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 373 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9248 | - |
| 374 | HSE | - | - | - | U/S |
| 375 | HS1898 | - | - | 077 | - |
| 376 | HS1898 | - | - | 056 | - |
| 377 | HSE72 | - | - | 014 | Hospital:Rm 13 under latest floor |
| 378 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 379 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 380 | H21 | 019 | 03 | 8573 | - |
| 381 | HS1898 | - | - | 022 | - |
| 382 | HSE63 | - | - | 029 | Latrines |
| 383 | HS1898 | - | - | 118 | SW III |
| 384 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9247 | - |

No. Ruler

385 CONSTANTINE I — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG]
date: 330-31 mint: TR - cat: VII TR 518/25 Rev GLOR-[IA EXERC]-ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

386 CONSTANTINE I — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANTI]NVS MAX AVG
date: 330-35 mint: - - cat: VII as TR 518 Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: UW/UW

387 CONSTANTINE I — denom: - — Obv [..C]ONST[ANTI-NVS MAX AVG]
date: 330-35 mint: TR P cat: VII TR as 537 Rev GLO[RIA EXERCITVS] 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: SU/U

388 CONSTANTINE I — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANTINVS] MAX AVG
date: 330-35 mint: TR - cat: VII TR as 537 Rev GLOR[IA EXERCITVS] 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

389 CONSTANTINE I — denom: - — Obv [CONS]TANTI-NVS [MAX AVG]
date: 332-33 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 537 Rev GLOR-[IA EXERC]-ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

390 CONSTANTINE I/II — denom: - — Obv CONSTAN-TINVS....
date: 320-35 mint: - - cat: - Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/-

391 'CONSTANTINE I' — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANTINOPOLIS]
date: 330-35 mint: - - cat: c.as VII TR 523 Rev Victory on prow
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 0.7 g wear: C/W

392 CRISPUS — denom: - — Obv D N CRISPO-NOB CAES
date: 319-20 mint: LG - cat: VII LG 74 Rev VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

393 CRISPUS — denom: - — Obv [FL IVL C]RIPV-[VS NOB CAES]
date: 320 mint: LN P cat: VII LN 175/6 Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR]
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

394 CRISPUS — denom: - — Obv IVL CRIS-PVS NOB C
date: 323-24 mint: LN P cat: VII LN 291 Rev CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT/X
diam: - wt: - wear: -

395 CRISPUS — denom: - — Obv F L IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES
date: 324-25 mint: LN P cat: VII LN 295 Rev PROVIDEN-TIAE CAESS
diam: - wt: - wear: UW/UW

396 CRISPUS — denom: - — Obv CRISPUS NOB CAES
date: 325-26 mint: HE A cat: VII HE 75 Rev PROVIDEN-TIAE CAESS
diam: - wt: - wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 385 | H20 | 001 | 09 | 7310 | - |
| 386 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9241 | - |
| 387 | HS1898 | - | - | 120 | - |
| 388 | HSE | 031 | 01 | 9297 | - |
| 389 | HS1898 | - | - | 027 | - |
| 390 | HS1898 | - | - | 023 | - |
| 391 | H15 | 002 | 01 | 9266 | - |
| 392 | H20 | U/S | 10 | 002 | - |
| 393 | HS1898 | - | - | 096 | - |
| 394 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 395 | HSE67- | - | - | 024 | Commandants Ho:N of S hypocaust |
| 396 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |

No. Ruler

397 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv FL V[AL CO]NSTAN[TIN]VS NOB C
date: 307 mint: - - cat: VI LN 88b Rev GENIO-POP ROM
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SU

398 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv [CONSTAN]TINVS IVN N C
date: 321-24 mint: LN P cat: VII LN as 286 Rev BEATA TRAN-QUILLITAS VOT/IS/XX
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

399 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C]
date: 323-24 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 433 Rev [CAESARVM NOS]TKOR[VM] VOT/X
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

400 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C
date: 327-28 mint: TR P cat: VII TR 505 Rev PROVIDEN-TIAE CAESS
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

401 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C
date: 330-31 mint: TR S cat: - Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: -

402 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv -
date: 330-35 mint: - - cat: - Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: -

403 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv -
date: 330-35 mint: - - cat: - Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

404 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANT]INVS IVN NOB C
date: 330-35 mint: TR - cat: VII TR as 539 Rev GLOR[-IA EXERC-]ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

405 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C
date: 332-3 mint: AR P cat: VII AR 359/65 Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

406 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C
date: 334-35 mint: AQ S cat: VII AQ 119 Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: W/W

407 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv CONS[TANTINVS IVN N...C]
date: 335-36 mint: RM P cat: VII RM 364/5 Rev [GLORIA EXERCIT]VS 2std
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/W

408 CONSTANTINE II,CAES — denom: - — Obv [CONSTANTINVS IVN] NOB C
date: 335-37 mint: - - cat: VII as LG 271 Rev [G]LOR-[IA EXERCITVS] 1std
diam: - wt: - wear: UW/UW

---

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 397 | HS1898 | - | - | 123 | - |
| 398 | HS1898 | - | - | AG | - |
| 399 | HS1898 | - | - | 072 | - |
| 400 | HSE72 | - | - | 013 | Hospital:outside W wall |
| 401 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 402 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 403 | H21 | 002 | 04 | 8633 | - |
| 404 | HS1898 | - | - | 037 | SE II |
| 405 | HSE67- | - | - | 007 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 406 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8669 | - |
| 407 | HS1898 | - | - | 040 | Drain under central road |
| 408 | H13 | 001 | 00 | 1164 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 409 | CONSTANTINE II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv [C]ONSTANTINVS IVN N C] |
| | date: 337 | mint: AR P | | cat: VII AR 412 | | Rev [GLORIA EXERC]-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 410 | CONSTANTIUS II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv FL IVL [CONSTANTIVS NOB] C |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 411 | CONSTANTIUS II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv [FL IVL CONSTANTI]VS NOIB C] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: TR P | | cat: VII TR as 528 | | Rev [GLORIA EXERC]-ITVS 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/SW | | |
| 412 | CONSTANTIUS II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv [FL IVL C]ONS[TANTI]VS [NOB C] |
| | date: 335-37 | mint: TR S | | cat: VII TR 592 | | Rev [GLOR]IA [EXERC]-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 413 | CONSTANTIUS II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C |
| | date: 330-31 | mint: TR P | | cat: VII TR 528 | | Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 414 | CONSTANS,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv FL IVL CONSTANS N[OB C] |
| | date: 336 | mint: - - | | cat: VII as LG 278 | | Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 415 | HELENA | | | denom: - | | Obv [ FL HELENA AVGVSTA] |
| | date: 324-26 | mint: TR P | | cat: VII TR as 12 | | Rev [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 416 | HELENA | | | denom: - | | Obv [FL HELENA] AVGVSTA |
| | date: 324-28 | mint: TR - | | cat: VII TR as 458 | | Rev [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/SW | | |
| 417 | THEODORA | | | denom: - | | Obv FL MAX THEO-DORAE A[VG] |
| | date: 337-40 | mint: TR P | | cat: VIII TR 79 | | Rev PIETAS ROMANA |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 418 | CONSTANTINE II | | | denom: - | | Obv [CONSTANTI]-VS P F AVG |
| | date: 333-34 | mint: LG S | | cat: VIII LG 22 | | Rev [GLORIA EXERC]-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 419 | CONSTANTINE II | | | denom: - | | Obv [FL C]L CONST[ANTINVS AVG] |
| | date: 337-40 | mint: - - | | cat: VIII as TR 39 | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 420 | CONSTANTINE II | | | denom: - | | Obv [IMP CONSTA-NTIN]VS AVG |
| | date: 337-40 | mint: AR P | | cat: VIII AR 1/11 | | Rev [G]LOR-[I]A EXERC-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 409 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9243 | - |
| 410 | HS1898 | - | - | 059 | - |
| 411 | HS1898 | - | - | 083 | - |
| 412 | HSE68 | - | - | 004 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 413 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 414 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9245 | - |
| 415 | HS1898 | - | - | 114 | - |
| 416 | HSE31 | - | - | 196 | S granary |
| 417 | HS1898 | - | - | 052 | - |
| 418 | HSE63 | - | - | 028 | Latrines |
| 419 | HSE | - | 01 | 9213 | - |
| 420 | HS1898 | - | - | 057 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 421 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv [D N FL CONSTANS AVG] |
| | date: 337-40 | mint: - - | cat: VIII as RM 10/16 | | Rev [SECVRITAS REI P] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 422 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv D N FL CONSTANS AVG |
| | date: 337-40 | mint: RM T | cat: VIII RM 26 | | Rev GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 423 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv [CONSTANS] P F AVG |
| | date: 340 | mint: LG P | cat: VIII LG 30 | | Rev [GLORIA EXERC]ITVS 1std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 424 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: LG P | cat: VIII LG 57 | | Rev VICTOR[IAE DD] AVG[GQ NN] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 425 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S [P F AVG] |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: RP P | cat: VIII TR 199 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AVG[GQ NN] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 426 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv [CO]NSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 206 | | Rev VIC[TORIAE DD AVGGQ NN] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 427 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONS[TAN]-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 199 | | Rev VIC[TOR]IAE DD AVGGQ NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 428 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 195 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 429 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 206 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 430 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 185 | | Rev [VICTORIA]E DD AVGGQ NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 431 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR as 182 | | Rev VICTORIAE D[D AVGGQ NN] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 432 | CONSTANS | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTAN-S P F AVG |
| | date: 347-48 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 206 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 421 | HS1898 | - | - | 106 | - |
| 422 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 423 | HSE67- | - | - | 026 | Commandants Ho:rubble over W wall |
| 424 | HS1898 | - | - | 056 | - |
| 425 | HS1898 | - | - | 036 | - |
| 426 | HSE67- | - | - | 018 | Commandants Ho:Rm 11 (top room) |
| 427 | HSE67- | - | - | 010 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 428 | HSE67- | - | - | 028 | Commandants Ho:in consolidation |
| 429 | HSE67- | - | - | 018 | Commandants Ho:W range |
| 430 | HS1898 | - | - | 122 | - |
| 431 | HS1898 | - | - | 039 | - |
| 432 | HS1898 | - | - | 033 | Filling in |

No. Ruler

433 CONSTANS — denom: - — Obv -
date: 348 — mint: - - — cat: VIII as TR 221 — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

434 CONSTANS — denom: - — Obv -
date: 348-50 — mint: - - — cat: VIII as TR 243 — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: EW/EW

435 CONSTANS — denom: - — Obv -
date: 348-50 — mint: TR P — cat: VIII TR as 243 — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

436 CONSTANTIUS II — denom: - — Obv FL [IVL CONS]TANTIVS NOB C]
date: 330-35 — mint: - - — cat: VII as TR 528 — Rev [GLO]R-IA EXE[RCITVS] 2std
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

437 CONSTANTIUS II — denom: - — Obv CONSTANTI-[VS P F AVG]
date: 337-40 — mint: TR P — cat: VIII TR 108 — Rev GLORI-[A E]XER-[CITVS] 1std
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

438 CONSTANTIUS II — denom: - — Obv CONST[ANTI-VS P] F AVG
date: 347-48 — mint: - - — cat: - — Rev VICTORIAE DD AVG[GQ NN]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

439 CONSTANTIUS II — denom: - — Obv [C]ONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]
date: 347-48 — mint: TR P — cat: VIII TR 193 — Rev VICTO[RIAE DD AVGGQ NN]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

440 CONSTANTIUS II — denom: - — Obv D N CONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]
date: 348-50 — mint: - - — cat: VIII as SS 197 — Rev [FEL TEMP] REPARATIO
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

441 'CONSTANTIUS II' — denom: - — Obv -
date: 354+ — mint: - - — cat: c.as VII TR 359 — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: C/C

442 'CONSTANTIUS II' — denom: - — Obv -
date: 354+ — mint: - - — cat: — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 12.0 mm — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

443 'CONSTANTIUS II' — denom: - — Obv -
date: 354+ — mint: - - — cat: — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: C/SW

444 'CONSTANTIUS II' — denom: - — Obv -
date: 354+ — mint: - - — cat: c.as VII TR 359 — Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 433 | H13 | TS | 03 | 047 | - |
| 434 | H13 | TS | 08 | 283a | - |
| 435 | H13 | TS | 08 | 283b | - |
| 436 | HS1898 | - | - | 050 | Filling in |
| 437 | HS1898 | - | - | 042 | - |
| 438 | HS1898 | - | - | 047 | Filling in |
| 439 | H21 | 001 | 03 | 8586 | - |
| 440 | H13 | 013 | 09 | 2679 | - |
| 441 | HSE | - | - | - | - |
| 442 | HS1898 | - | - | 113 | - |
| 443 | HS1898 | - | - | 087 | - |
| 444 | H13 | TS | 05 | 3618 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 445 | CONSTANTIUS II/CONSTANS | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 340-45 mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 193/5 | | Rev [VICTORIAE DD AVGG]Q NN | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 446 | CONSTANS/CONSTANTIUS II | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 347-48 mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 182/3 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AV[GGQ NN] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 447 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 319 mint: - - | cat: VII as TR 213 | | Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 448 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 325-26 mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 183-90 | | Rev VIRTVS EXERCIT | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 449 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 330-41 mint: - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 450 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 347-48 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev VICTORIAE DD AVG[GQ NN] | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 451 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C4 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 452 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 330-35 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/W | | | |
| 453 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 330-35 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/W | | | |
| 454 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 330-35 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/W | | | |
| 455 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: 335-41 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 1std | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/SW | | | |
| 456 | MAGNENTIUS | denom: - | | Obv D N MAGNEN-[T]IVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 350-51 mint: AR S | cat: VIII AR 151 | | Rev GLORIA ROMANORVM | |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: UW/SW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 445 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 446 | HSE68 | - | - | 003 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 447 | HS1898 | - | - | 103 | - |
| 448 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 449 | H13 | 005 | 06 | 1043 | - |
| 450 | HSE | 012 | 01 | 9238 | - |
| 451 | HS1898 | - | - | 026 | - |
| 452 | HS1898 | - | - | M | - |
| 453 | HS1898 | - | - | 050 | - |
| 454 | HSE | 029 | 01 | 9248 | - |
| 455 | HS1898 | - | - | 101 | - |
| 456 | H13 | 001 | 00 | 1047 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 457 | MAGNENTIUS | | denom: - | | Obv D N [MAGNEN-TIVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 351-53 | mint: TR P | cat: CK 66 | | Rev [SALVS D D N N] AEVG ET] CAES |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 458 | MAGNENTIUS | | denom: - | | Obv D N MAGNEN-TIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 352 | mint: - - | cat: VIII as TR 312/5 | | Rev VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 459 | 'MAGNENTIUS' | | denom: - | | Obv [D N MAGNEN]TIVS AVG |
| | date: 350+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as VIII AN 1 | | Rev [G]LORIA [RO]MANORVM] |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 3.0 g | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 460 | DECENTIUS | | denom: - | | Obv [D N DECENT]IVS [NOB CAES] |
| | date: 352-53 | mint: TR S | cat: VIII TR 312 | | Rev [VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 461 | DECENTIUS | | denom: - | | Obv [D N DECENTIVS NOB] CAES |
| | date: 353 | mint: - - | cat: VIII as AN 34 | | Rev [SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 462 | VALENTINIAN I | | denom: - | | Obv D N VALE[NTINIANVS] P F AVG |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 463 | VALENTINIAN I | | denom: - | | Obv [D N VALENTINI-ANVS P] F AVG |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: LG II | cat: IX LG as 10a | | Rev [GLORIA RO]-MANORVM |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 464 | VALENTINIAN I | | denom: - | | Obv D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: AQ P | cat: CK 1017 | | Rev GLORIA RO-MANORVM |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 465 | VALENTINIAN I | | denom: - | | Obv [D N VALE]NTINI-ANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: AR II | cat: IX AR 17a | | Rev S[ECVRIT]AS-REI[PVBLIC]AE |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 466 | VALENTINIAN I | | denom: - | | Obv D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: SS B | cat: IX SS 14a | | Rev GLOR[IA RO-]MANORVM |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 467 | VALENS | | denom: - | | Obv D N V[ALENS P] F AVG] |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA R]OM[ANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 468 | VALENS | | denom: - | | Obv D N VALEN-[S P F AVG] |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: LG II | cat: CK as 273-363 | | Rev [SECVRITAS] REIPVBLICAE |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 457 | HSE69- | - | - | 015 | Hospital:Rm 2 in W wall |
| 458 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 459 | HSE | 012 | 01 | 9257 | - |
| 460 | HS1898 | - | - | 076 | Block IX:S of in drain |
| 461 | HS1898 | - | - | - | - |
| 462 | HSE67 | - | - | 001 | Commandants Ho |
| 463 | HS1898 | - | - | 054 | - |
| 464 | HSE67- | - | - | 005 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 465 | HS1898 | - | - | 041 | - |
| 466 | HS1898 | - | - | 031 | - |
| 467 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 468 | HSE67- | - | - | 019 | Commandants Ho:Rm 18 SW corner |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 469 | VALENS | | | denom: - | | Obv [D N VALEN-S] P [F AVG] |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: LG I | | cat: CK 340 | | Rev [SECVRITAS] REIPVBLICAE |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SU/SU | | |
| 470 | GRATIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv [D N GRATIANVS AVGG AVG] |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: AR III | | cat: CK as 503 | | Rev GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 471 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 364-67 | mint: AR II | | cat: CK as 487 | | Rev SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/U | | |
| 472 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 364-75 | mint: AR III | | cat: IX AR 7/16 | | Rev [GLORIA ROMANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: U/W | | |
| 473 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv [D N VALEN...]S P F AVG |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev SECVRIT[AS REIPVBLICAE] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 474 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA ROMANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 475 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA ROMANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/W | | |
| 476 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 364-78 | mint: TR - | | cat: CK 99etc | | Rev [GLORIA ROMANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/W | | |
| 477 | HOUSE OF VALENTINIAN | | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 367-75 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev [GLORIA ROMANORVM] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/W | | |
| 478 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 479 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: C1 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 480 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: C1/2 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 469 | HSE67- | - | - | 021 | Commandants Ho:courtyard rubble E |
| 470 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 471 | HSE74 | - | - | 093 | W,F,D |
| 472 | HS1898 | - | - | 046 | - |
| 473 | HSE67 | - | - | - | Commandants Ho |
| 474 | HS1898 | - | - | 067 | Principia:by southern base |
| 475 | HS1898 | - | - | 112 | - |
| 476 | HSE67- | - | - | 006 | Commandants Ho:Rm 5 hypocaust fill |
| 477 | HS1898 | - | - | 121 | - |
| 478 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 479 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 480 | HS1898 | - | - | Y | - |

No. Ruler

481 ILLEGIBLE denom: ASDUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

482 ILLEGIBLE denom: ASDUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

483 ILLEGIBLE denom: DUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

484 ILLEGIBLE denom: DUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

485 ILLEGIBLE denom: SEST Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

486 ILLEGIBLE denom: SEST Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

487 ILLEGIBLE denom: DUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

488 ILLEGIBLE denom: DUP Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

489 ILLEGIBLE denom: SEST Obv -
date: C2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

490 ILLEGIBLE denom: DEN Obv -
date: C1-3 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/EW

491 ILLEGIBLE denom: SEST Obv -
date: C2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

492 ILLEGIBLE denom: SEST Obv -
date: C2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/EW

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 481 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below pII wall |
| 482 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:pI below pII wall |
| 483 | HS1898 | - | - | 090 | - |
| 484 | HSE71 | - | - | - | Hospital:outside W wall U/S |
| 485 | HS1898 | - | - | 089 | - |
| 486 | HS1898 | - | - | 094 | - |
| 487 | HS1898 | - | - | C | - |
| 488 | H13 | 052 | 05 | 2953 | - |
| 489 | HS1898 | - | - | E | - |
| 490 | HSE | 027 | 01 | 9201 | - |
| 491 | H13 | TS | 08 | 154 | - |
| 492 | H13 | TS | 07 | 586 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 493 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev [S]ALVS.... | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 494 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 495 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 496 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 497 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 498 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 499 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 500 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 501 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 502 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 503 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 504 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 493 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 494 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 495 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 496 | HSE59 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV:central 3rd |
| 497 | H20 | 002 | 01 | 5885 | - |
| 498 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 499 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 500 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 501 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 502 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 503 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 504 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 505 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 506 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 507 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 508 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 509 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 510 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 511 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 512 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 513 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 514 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 515 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 516 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 505 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 506 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 507 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 508 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 509 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 510 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 511 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 512 | HS1898 | - | - | 063 | SE:great tank |
| 513 | HS1898 | - | - | 105 | - |
| 514 | HS1898 | - | - | 066 | SE II:on pavement |
| 515 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 516 | H13 | 014 | 11 | 3366 | - |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 517 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 518 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 519 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 520 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 521 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 522 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 523 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 524 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 525 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 526 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 527 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 528 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 517 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 518 | HS1898 | - | - | 098 | - |
| 519 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 520 | HS1898 | - | - | 109 | - |
| 521 | HSE60 | - | - | - | Barrack XIV |
| 522 | HS1898 | - | - | 099 | - |
| 523 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 524 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 525 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV |
| 526 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |
| 527 | HS1898 | - | - | 092 | - |
| 528 | HSE61 | - | - | - | Block XV:trodden into pIII floor |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 529 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 530 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 531 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.2 g | wear: C/C | | |
| 532 | ILLEGIBLE | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: C4early | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 533 | CHARLES II | | denom: BODLE | | Obv - |
| | date: 1660-85 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev Thistle |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 529 | HS1898 | - | - | 100 | - |
| 530 | HS1898 | - | - | 102 | - |
| 531 | H21 | 018 | 03 | 8607 | - |
| 532 | H20 | 020 | 03 | 6045 | - |
| 533 | HS1898 | - | - | AH | - |

HOUSESTEADS VICUS: COIN LIST by ISSUER and PERIOD.

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | M.ANTONIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv | H ANT AVG III VIR RPC |
| | date: BC32-31 mint: - | cat: CR 544 | | Rev | LEG.... |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 2 | M.ANTONIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: BC32-31 mint: - - | cat: CR 544/8 etc | | Rev | ....III VIR RPC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 3 | NERO | denom: SEST | | Obv | - |
| | date: 54-68 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 4 | NERO | denom: AS | | Obv | IMP NERO CAE[SAR AVG P] MAX TRIP PP] |
| | date: 66-68 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 5 | VITELLIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv | [A VITELLIVS GE]RM IMP AVG TRP |
| | date: 69 mint: - - | cat: 90 | | Rev | [CONCOR]DIA P R |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 6 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG |
| | date: 69-71 mint: - - | cat: 10 | | Rev | [COS ITER TRPOT] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 7 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: 69-79 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 8 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: 69-79 mint: - - | cat: as 94 | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 9 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | IMP CAES VESP AVG PM |
| | date: 70-72 mint: - - | cat: 30 | | Rev | AVGVR TRI POT |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 10 | VESPASIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS |
| | date: 75 mint: - - | cat: 90 | | Rev | [PON MAX] TRP COS VI |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 11 | DOMITIAN | denom: DEN | | Obv | IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP XV |
| | date: 95-96 mint: - - | cat: 192 | | Rev | IMP XXII COS XVII CENS P P P |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 12 | FLAVIAN | denom: AS | | Obv | - |
| | date: 69-96 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VIC31 | - | - | 001 | Vicus II:zero:NE |
| 2 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH:U/S |
| 3 | VIC31 | - | - | 003 | Vicus II:U/S:NE |
| 4 | VIC31 | - | - | 002 | Vicus II:U/S:SE |
| 5 | VIC32 | - | - | 40 | Vallum trench F |
| 6 | VIC32 | - | - | 43 | Sewer trench 6 on top |
| 7 | VIC34 | - | - | - | Vicus XIV:S wall inside |
| 8 | VIC32 | - | - | 17 | Vicus VIII:S of cross wall |
| 9 | VIC31 | - | - | 004 | Vicus III-IV.Part of hoard (2) |
| 10 | VIC32 | - | - | 044 | Sewer trench (6) |
| 11 | VIC32 | - | - | 018 | Vicus VIII:outside N wall |
| 12 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 14 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: DUP | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 15 | FLAVIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 69-96 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 16 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM |
| | date: 100 | mint: - | - | cat: 38 | | Rev PM TRP COS III P P |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 17 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [IMP TRAI]ANO AVG GER [DAC PM TRP] |
| | date: 103-11 | mint: - | - | cat: 142 | | Rev COS V PP SPQR OPTIMO PRINC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 18 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP] |
| | date: 103-11 | mint: - | - | cat: as 478 | | Rev [SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 19 | TRAJAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVG GER DACICVS |
| | date: 103-12 | mint: - | - | cat: 81 | | Rev PM TRP COS V PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/SW | | |
| 20 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [IMP CAES NERVAE] TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PM TRP |
| | date: 103-17 | mint: - | - | cat: as 461 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 21 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv IMPCAESNERTRAIANOOPTIMOAVGGERDACPARTHICOPMTRPCOSVIPP |
| | date: 114-17 | mint: - | - | cat: 663 | | Rev PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI SPQR SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 22 | TRAJAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 97-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 23 | TRAJAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 97-117 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 24 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | VIC31 | - | - | 006 | Vallum trench E |
| 14 | VIC31 | - | - | 005 | Vicus IV(stone) |
| 15 | VIC31 | - | - | 007 | Vicus IV:U/S:E |
| 16 | VIC32 | - | - | 041 | Vallum trench F |
| 17 | VIC31 | - | - | 008 | Vicus IV(stone):1:E |
| 18 | VIC98 | - | - | - | Temple of Mithras |
| 19 | VIC31 | - | - | 009 | Vicus IV:U/S:E |
| 20 | VIC31 | - | - | 010 | Vicus IV(stone):1:(sealed)centre |
| 21 | VIC33 | - | - | - | E of vallum causeway below terrace |
| 22 | VIC31 | - | - | 017 | Vicus IV(stone):1:W |
| 23 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Vicus XXI:below floor |
| 24 | VIC32 | - | - | - | 1932 tip |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | HADRIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 26 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - | |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/C | | | |
| 27 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - | |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 28 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - | |
| | date: 117-38 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 29 | HADRIAN | | | denom: DUP | | Obv IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG PM TRP COS III | |
| | date: 119-21 | mint: - | - | cat: 597c | | Rev AETERNITAS AVGVSTI SC | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 30 | HADRIAN | | | denom: DUP | | Obv IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS [PM TRP COS III] | |
| | date: 119-21 | mint: - | - | cat: 601b | | Rev [PIET]AS AVGVSTI SC | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 31 | HADRIAN | | | denom: DUP | | Obv IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG PM TRP COS III | |
| | date: 119-21 | mint: - | - | cat: as 599 | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | | |
| 32 | HADRIAN | | | denom: AS | | Obv [HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS] | |
| | date: 125-28 | mint: - | - | cat: as 673 | | Rev [COS III SC] | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 33 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv [HADRIANVS] AVGVSTVS | |
| | date: 125-32 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/EW | | | |
| 34 | HADRIAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv HADRIANUS AVG COS III PP | |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - | - | cat: 266 | | Rev ROMVLO CONDITORI | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 35 | HADRIAN | | | denom: DEN | | Obv HADRIANVS AVG COS III PP | |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - | - | cat: 268d | | Rev SALVS AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 36 | HADRIAN | | | denom: SEST | | Obv HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P | |
| | date: 134-38 | mint: - | - | cat: as 760 | | Rev [FORTVNA AVG] | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | VIC33 | - | - | - | On road by vallum causeway |
| 26 | VIC31 | - | - | 014 | Vicus II:zero:NE |
| 27 | VIC31 | - | - | 013 | Vicus IV(stone):2:centre |
| 28 | VIC32 | - | - | 019 | Vicus VIII:inside S wall |
| 29 | VIC31 | - | - | 015 | Vallum trench E |
| 30 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 31 | VIC31 | - | - | 016 | Vicus II:b:NE |
| 32 | VIC32 | - | - | 021 | W of alley S of Vicus VIII |
| 33 | VIC31 | - | - | 012 | Vicus II:zero:E |
| 34 | VIC31 | - | - | 011 | Vallum trench E |
| 35 | VIC32 | - | - | 52 | Lynne's drain |
| 36 | VIC32 | - | - | 020 | Vicus VIII:black layer below clay |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | IMP T AEL CAES HADRI ANTONINVS AVG PIVS |
| | date: 138 mint: - - | cat: 519c | | Rev | PONT MAX TRPOT COS SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 38 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | - |
| | date: 138-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 39 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: 138-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 40 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | - |
| | date: 138-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 41 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | - |
| | date: 138-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 42 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: DUP | | Obv | - |
| | date: 138-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 43 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP COS III |
| | date: 140-44 mint: - - | cat: 600 | | Rev | [CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM] SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 44 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | ANTONINVS AVG [PIVS PP TR]P COS IIII |
| | date: 140-44 mint: - - | cat: 636 | | Rev | SALVS AVG SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 45 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | [ANTONINVS AVG PIV]S P P TRP COS IIII |
| | date: 145-61 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/C | | | |
| 46 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | ANTONINVS AVG PI]VS PP TRP COS IIII |
| | date: 145-61 mint: - - | cat: 756 | | Rev | [AN]NONA [AVG SC] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/C | | | |
| 47 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: DUP | | Obv | [ANTONINVS] AVG PIVS.... |
| | date: 145-61 mint: - - | cat: as 808 | | Rev | SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/W | | | |
| 48 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv | [IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P] |
| | date: 150-52 mint: - - | cat: 871/91 | | Rev | [TRPOT XIIII(or XV) COS IIII] ANNONA AVG [SC] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/SW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | VIC31 | - | - | 019 | Vicus II:U/S:S |
| 38 | VIC32 | - | - | - | 1932 tip |
| 39 | VIC32 | - | - | 022 | Inside build. N of Vicus VIII |
| 40 | VIC31 | - | - | 024 | Vicus II:b:SE |
| 41 | VIC31 | - | - | 025 | Vicus II:c:centre |
| 42 | VIC31 | - | - | 027 | Vicus IV(stone):1:(sealed) centre |
| 43 | VIC31 | - | - | 023 | Vicus IV(wood):sealed:E |
| 44 | VIC31 | - | - | 021 | Vicus IV:zero:SW |
| 45 | VIC32 | - | - | - | - |
| 46 | VIC31 | - | - | 022 | Vicus IV:U/S:E |
| 47 | VIC31 | - | - | 026 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 48 | VIC32 | - | - | 042 | Vallum trench F |

| No. | Ruler | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP |
| | date: 151-52 mint: - - | cat: 216a | | Rev TR POT XV COS IIII PAX |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 50 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: SEST | | Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVII |
| | date: 153-54 mint: - - | cat: 917 | | Rev LIBERTAS COS IIII SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 51 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: AS | | Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVIII |
| | date: 154-55 mint: - - | cat: 934 | | Rev BRITANN[IA COS IIII SC] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 52 | ANTONINUS PIUS | denom: AS | | Obv ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVIII |
| | date: 154-557 mint: - - | cat: 934 | | Rev BRITANNIA COS IIII SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 53 | ANTONINUS PIUS,POSTH | denom: DEN | | Obv DIVVS ANTONI[NVS] |
| | date: 161-80 mint: - - | cat: 441 | | Rev DIVO PIO |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 54 | FAUSTINA I (ANT.PIUS) | denom: SEST | | Obv [DIVA AVG]VSTA FAVSTINA |
| | date: 141-61 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)1108 | | Rev [AET]ERN[ITAS] SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 55 | FAUSTINA I (ANT.PIUS) | denom: DEN | | Obv DIVA FAVSTINA |
| | date: 141-61 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)363 | | Rev AVGVSTA |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 56 | FAUSTINA I (ANT.PIUS) | denom: SEST | | Obv DIVA FAVSTINA |
| | date: 141-61 mint: - - | cat: as (A.PIUS)1102 | | Rev [AETERNITAS SC] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 57 | FAUSTINA I,POSTH | denom: SEST | | Obv DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA |
| | date: 141-61 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)1146a | | Rev PIETAS AVG SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 58 | FAUSTINA II (ANT.PIUS) | denom: DUP | | Obv FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL |
| | date: 145-46 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)1395 | | Rev FELICITAS SC |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 59 | FAUSTINA II (ANT.PIUS) | denom: DEN | | Obv FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL |
| | date: 145-61 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)502a | | Rev CONCORDIA |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 60 | H.AURELIUS,CAES | denom: DUP | | Obv AVRELIUS CAESAR AVG PII F |
| | date: 158-59 mint: - - | cat: (A.PIUS)1351 | | Rev TRPOT XIII COS II SC] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | VIC31 | - | - | 019 | Vicus IV:zero:SW |
| 50 | VIC31 | - | - | 020 | - |
| 51 | VIC31 | - | - | 028 | Vicus IV(wood):in revetting wall |
| 52 | VIC32 | - | - | 23 | Vicus VIII:burnt layer centre |
| 53 | VIC31 | - | - | 032 | Vicus IV(stone):1:(sealed) centre |
| 54 | VIC31 | - | - | 030 | Vicus IV:zero:SW |
| 55 | VIC31 | - | - | 029 | Vicus II:a:NE |
| 56 | VIC32 | - | - | 016 | Vicus VI:trial trench |
| 57 | VIC31 | - | - | 031 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 58 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Tip N of Vicus VIII |
| 59 | VIC31 | - | - | 040 | Vicus IV(wood):on revetting wall |
| 60 | VIC31 | - | - | 037 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 161 | mint: - - | cat: 3 | | Rev CONCORD AVG TRP XV COS III |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 62 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 63 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 64 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: DEN | | Obv - |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 65 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: AS | | Obv - |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 66 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: as 797 | | Rev [CONCORD AVGVSTOR TRP XV COS III] SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/C | | |
| 67 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv M ANTONINVS AVG..... |
| | date: 163-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 68 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv M ANTONINVS ARM PARTH MAX |
| | date: 168 | mint: - - | cat: 959 | | Rev TRPOT XXII IMP V COS III SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 69 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv M ANTONINVS AVG [GERM TRP XXIX] |
| | date: 174-75 | mint: - - | cat: as 1147 | | Rev [LIBERALITAS AVG VI] IMP VII [COS III] SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 70 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv M ANTONINVS AVG GERM SARMATICVS |
| | date: 175-76 | mint: - - | cat: 1169 | | Rev TRP XXX IMP VIII COS III SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 71 | M.AURELIUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 170-73 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 72 | 'M.AURELIUS' | | denom: DEN | | Obv - |
| | date: 163-64+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as 92 | | Rev PM TRP XVIII IMP II COS III |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61 | VIC31 | - | - | 033 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 62 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 63 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 64 | VIC32 | - | - | 18 | Vicus III:centre |
| 65 | VIC31 | - | - | 039 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 66 | VIC31 | - | - | 034 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 67 | VIC32 | - | - | 24 | Vicus VIII:SE corner |
| 68 | VIC31 | - | - | 035 | Vicus IV(wood):c:(sealed) |
| 69 | VIC31 | - | - | 036 | Vicus IV(stone):1 |
| 70 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Vallum G |
| 71 | VIC32 | - | - | 45 | N wall of build. S of Vicus VIII |
| 72 | VIC34 | - | - | - | Vicus XIX:W wall outside |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | LUCIUS VERUS | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP L AVREL VERVS AVG |
| | date: 161 | mint: - - | cat: 463 | | Rev PROV DEOR TRP COS II |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 74 | LUCIUS VERUS | | denom: DEN | | Obv L VERVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX |
| | date: 167-68 | mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR)578 | | Rev TRP VIII IMP IIII COS III |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 75 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: AS | | Obv [FAVSTI]NA A[VGVSTA] |
| | date: 161-75 | mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR) as 1639 | | Rev [FECVNDITA]S SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 76 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 161-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/C | | |
| 77 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: SEST | | Obv DIVA FAVSTINA PIA |
| | date: 175-80 | mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR)1692 | | Rev AETERNITAS SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/W | | |
| 78 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: SEST | | Obv DIVA FAV[STINA PIA] |
| | date: 175-80 | mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR)1699 | | Rev [AET]ER[NITAS SC] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 79 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: SEST | | Obv DIVA [FAVSTINA] |
| | date: 175-80 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/C | | |
| 80 | FAUSTINA II (M.AURELIUS) | | denom: DEN | | Obv DIVA FAVSTINA PIA |
| | date: 176-80 | mint: - - | cat: (M.AUR)741 | | Rev CONSECRATIO |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 81 | COMMODUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv - |
| | date: 176-92 | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/C | | |
| 82 | COMMODUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv L AVREL COMMODVS AVG [TRP IIII] |
| | date: 179 | mint: - - | cat: (M. AUR)1599 | | Rev [IMP II COS II PP] SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 83 | COMMODUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv [L AVR]EL COM[MODVS AVG TRP V] |
| | date: 179-80 | mint: - - | cat: as 293 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 84 | COMMODUS | | denom: SEST | | Obv [M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG] |
| | date: 181 | mint: - - | cat: 309 | | Rev LIB AVG IIII SC |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 73 | VIC31 | - | - | 045 | Vicus II:c:SE |
| 74 | VIC31 | - | - | 046 | Vicus IV(stone):U/S |
| 75 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 76 | VIC31 | - | - | 041 | Vicus II:a:W |
| 77 | VIC31 | - | - | 044 | Vicus IV(stone):2:U/S |
| 78 | VIC31 | - | - | 042 | Vicus I:2:N |
| 79 | VIC31 | - | - | 043 | Vicus II:b:NE |
| 80 | VIC32 | - | - | - | E of Vicus IV |
| 81 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 82 | VIC32 | - | - | 2 | Vicus III:centre of W wall |
| 83 | VIC32 | - | - | 25 | Vicus VIII:outside N wall |
| 84 | VIC31 | - | - | 052 | Vicus I:N side top floor |

No. Ruler

85 COMMODUS — denom: DEN — Obv M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT]
date: 186/87 mint: - - cat: 146 — Rev [A]VCT PIET PM TRP XII IMP VIII COS V P P
diam: - wt: - wear: -

86 COMMODUS — denom: DEN — Obv M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT
date: 188-89 mint: - - cat: 173 — Rev IOV IVVEN PM TRP XIIII COS V PP
diam: - wt: - wear: -

87 COMMODUS — denom: DEN — Obv M COMM ANT [P FEL AVG] BRIT PP
date: 189-92 mint: - - cat: as 91 — Rev PM TRP....
diam: - wt: - wear: VM/EW

88 COMMODUS — denom: SEST — Obv M COMMOD ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT PP
date: 190 mint: - - cat: as 565 — Rev SAECVLI (or TEMP) FELIC PM TRP XV IMP VIII COS VI SC
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

89 COMMODUS — denom: DEN — Obv M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT PP
date: 190-91 mint: - - cat: 222a — Rev MIN AVG PM TRP [XVI COS VI]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/W

90 COMMODUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L AEL AVREL COMM AVG P FEL]
date: 191-92 mint: - - cat: 251 — Rev HERCVL ROMAN AVGV
diam: - wt: - wear: -

91 'COMMODUS' — denom: DEN — Obv ....ANTON AVG BRIT
date: 184+ mint: - - cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: W/C

92 CLODIUS ALBINUS — denom: AS — Obv IMP CAE[S D CLO] SEP ALB AVG — in SM
date: 193-95 mint: - - cat: 64 — Rev FORTVN[AE REDVCI COS] II
diam: - wt: - wear: -

93 CLODIUS ALBINUS — denom: SEST — Obv ...SEP...
date: 193-97 mint: - - cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

94 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: SEST — Obv -
date: 193-211 mint: - - cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

95 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv ...SEVERVS...
date: 193-211 mint: - - cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: EW/C

96 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv -
date: 193-211 mint: - - cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

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| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 86 | VIC31 | - | - | 047 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 87 | VIC31 | - | - | 050 | Vicus IV(stone):1:centre |
| 88 | VIC31 | - | - | 053 | Vicus II:b:E |
| 89 | VIC31 | - | - | 048 | Vicus IV(stone):1:(sealed) centre |
| 90 | VIC31 | - | - | 049 | Vicus IV(wood):c:(sealed) |
| 91 | VIC31 | - | - | 051 | Vicus II:below flag W end |
| 92 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH:U/S |
| 93 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH:U/S |
| 94 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH:U/S |
| 95 | VIC31 | - | - | 068 | Vicus IV:SW corner |
| 96 | VIC31 | - | - | 070 | Vicus IV:sealed by furnace |

No. Ruler

97 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: SEST — Obv -
date: 193-211 mint: - - — cat: as 667 — Rev [....] SC
diam: - — wt: - — wear: -

98 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG
date: 193-94 mint: - - — cat: 344 — Rev AEQVITAS II
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

99 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L SEPT] SEV PER[T AVG IMP IIII]
date: 194-95 mint: - - — cat: 40 — Rev [APOLLINI] AVGVSTO
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

100 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII
date: 196-97 mint: - - — cat: 491a — Rev PROVIDENTIA AVG
diam: - — wt: - — wear: -

101 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L SEPT SEV PERT] AVG IMP VIII
date: 196-97 mint: - - — cat: 79 — Rev [HER]CVLI DEFENS
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

102 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L SEPT SEV PERT] AVG IMP VIII
date: 196-97 mint: - - — cat: 85 — Rev [PM TRP IIII] COS II PP
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/W

103 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L SEPT] SEV PERT [AVG IMP...]
date: 196-97 mint: - - — cat: as 79 — Rev HERCVL[I DEFENS]
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

104 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv [L SEPT SEV PERT] AVG IMP VIIII
date: 197 mint: - - — cat: 101 — Rev [PM TRP V] COS II P P
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

105 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX
date: 198-202 mint: - - — cat: 504 — Rev COS III PP
diam: - — wt: - — wear: SW/SW

106 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv SEVERUS PIUS AVG
date: 201 mint: - - — cat: 176 — Rev PART MAX
diam: - — wt: - — wear: -

107 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv SEVERVS PIVS AVG
date: 201 mint: - - — cat: 176 — Rev PART MAX PM TRP VIIII
diam: - — wt: - — wear: W/W

108 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS — denom: DEN — Obv SEVERVS PIVS AVG
date: 208 mint: - - — cat: 220 — Rev PM TRP XVI COS III PP
diam: - — wt: - — wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 98 | VIC31 | - | - | 065 | Vicus IV |
| 99 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Vallum G |
| 100 | VIC31 | - | - | 064 | Vicus II:in base of E wall |
| 101 | VIC31 | - | - | 062 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 102 | VIC31 | - | - | 060 | Vicus I:top floor NW corner |
| 103 | VIC31 | - | - | 061 | Vicus II:burnt layer near top |
| 104 | VIC32 | - | - | - | 1931-32 tip |
| 105 | VIC31 | - | - | 059 | Vicus IV(stone):1a:W |
| 106 | VIC31 | - | - | 063 | Vicus I:(basement):c:S |
| 107 | VIC31 | - | - | 066 | Vicus II:b:NE angle |
| 108 | VIC31 | - | - | 058 | Vicus III-IV.Part of hoard (2) |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | 'SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS' | denom: DEN | | Obv | SEVERVS [PIVS AVG] |
| | date: 193+ mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: C/C | | | |
| 110 | 'SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS' | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: 193+ mint: - - | cat: c.as 220 | | Rev | - |
| | diam: 14.0 mm wt: 0.7 g | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 111 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: 193-211 mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | | |
| 112 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)551 | | Rev | FELICITAS |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 113 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)559 | | Rev | IVNO |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 114 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)561 | | Rev | LAETITIA |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: W/W | | | |
| 115 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)564 | | Rev | MATER DEVM |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 116 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA AVGVSTA |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)577 | | Rev | SAECULI FELICITAS |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 117 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA [AVGVSTA] |
| | date: 196-211 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)587 | | Rev | [VESTAE] SANCTAE |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 118 | JULIA DOMNA | denom: DEN | | Obv | IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG |
| | date: 211-17 mint: - - | cat: (S.SEV)373A | | Rev | DIANA LVCIFERA |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 119 | CARACALLA | denom: DEN | | Obv | M AVR ANTONINVS CAES |
| | date: 196 mint: - - | cat: 2 | | Rev | SECVRITAS PERPETVA |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: - | | | |
| 120 | CARACALLA | denom: DEN | | Obv | M AVR ANTONINVS CAES |
| | date: 196 mint: - - | cat: 5 | | Rev | [SP]E[ PERPET[VAE] |
| | diam: - wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | VIC31 | - | - | 067 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 110 | VIC31 | - | - | 069 | Vicus IV(wood):c:sealed by furnace |
| 111 | VIC32 | - | - | 27 | Vicus VIII:centre under flags |
| 112 | VIC31 | - | - | 072 | Vicus I:basement c,in hearth |
| 113 | VIC31 | - | - | 073 | Vicus IV(stone):NW top |
| 114 | VIC31 | - | - | 074 | East of Vicus I |
| 115 | VIC31 | - | - | 075 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW corner |
| 116 | VIC31 | - | - | 076 | Vicus II:SE top |
| 117 | VIC31 | - | - | 077 | Vicus I:NE corner |
| 118 | VIC31 | - | - | 071 | Vicus I:basement on step |
| 119 | VIC31 | - | - | 080 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 120 | VIC31 | - | - | 079 | Vicus IV:E side under flags |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ANTONIN[VS PIVS AVG GERM] |
| | date: 198-217 | mint: - | - | cat: 324 | | Rev SALVS [ANTONINI AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 122 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 201-06 | mint: - | - | cat: 144b | | Rev VICT PART MAX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 123 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 207 | mint: - | - | cat: 92 | | Rev PONTIF TRP X COS II |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 124 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 209-12 | mint: - | - | cat: 205 | | Rev VOTA SALVT DEC COS III |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/SW | | |
| 125 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [ANTONINVS PIVS] AVG BRIT |
| | date: 212 | mint: - | - | cat: as 192 | | Rev [PM TRP X]V COS III PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 126 | CARACALLA | | | denom: ANT | | Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG GERM |
| | date: 215 | mint: - | - | cat: 264a | | Rev PM TRP XVIII COS IIII PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 127 | CARACALLA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv [ANTONINVS PIVS] AVG GERM |
| | date: 215 | mint: - | - | cat: 311b | | Rev [V]ENV[S VI]CT[R]IX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 128 | GETA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv L SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES |
| | date: 198-200 | mint: - | - | cat: 2 | | Rev FELICITAS TEMPOR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 129 | GETA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv P SEPT GETA CAES PONT |
| | date: 198-200 | mint: - | - | cat: 3 | | Rev [SEVERI PII AVG FIL] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VE/VW | | |
| 130 | GETA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv P SEPT GETA CAES PONT |
| | date: 200-02 | mint: - | - | cat: 18 | | Rev PRINC IVVENTVTIS |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 131 | GETA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv P SEPTIMIVS GETA CAES |
| | date: 203-08 | mint: - | - | cat: 34 | | Rev PONTIF COS |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/W | | |
| 132 | GETA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ...PIUS... |
| | date: 209-12 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: EW/C | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | VIC32 | - | - | 26 | Vicus VIII:E above flagging |
| 122 | VIC31 | - | - | 081 | Vicus IV:W wall outside |
| 123 | VIC31 | - | - | 082 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 124 | VIC32 | - | - | 29 | Vicus VIII:SE corner top |
| 125 | VIC31 | - | - | 083 | W of Vicus I |
| 126 | VIC31 | - | - | 078 | Vicus III-IV.Part of hoard (2) |
| 127 | VIC32 | - | - | 003 | Vicus III:S annexe |
| 128 | VIC31 | - | - | 084 | Vicus II:SE on floor |
| 129 | VIC32 | - | - | 4 | Vicus III:NE corner of annexe |
| 130 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 131 | VIC31 | - | - | 085 | E of Vicus I |
| 132 | VIC32 | - | - | - | 1931-32 tip |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | 'GETA' | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | P SEPT GETA CAES PONT |
| | date: 200-02+ | mint: - | - | cat: | c.of 20a | Rev | SECVRIT IMPERII |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | SW/SW | | |
| 134 | MACRINUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | - |
| | date: 217-18 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | EW/C | | |
| 135 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 218 | mint: - | - | cat: | 1 | Rev | PM TRP COS PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 136 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 218 | mint: - | - | cat: | 3 | Rev | PM TRP COS PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 137 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | - |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | EW/VW | | |
| 138 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP CAES ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | 137 | Rev | SALVS ANTONINI AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 139 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IMP CAES M AVR ANTONINVS AVG |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | 139 | Rev | SALVS ANTONINI AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 140 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | 88 | Rev | INVICTVS SACERDOS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 141 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | - |
| | date: 220 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 142 | ELAGABALUS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 221 | mint: - | - | cat: | 46 | Rev | PM TRP III COS III PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 143 | JULIA SOAEMIAS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | - |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/W | | |
| 144 | JULIA SOAEMIAS | | | denom: | DEN | Obv | IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: | (ELAG)241 | Rev | VENVS CAELESTIS |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | UW/UW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 133 | VIC32 | - | - | 005 | Vicus III:annexe |
| 134 | VIC31 | - | - | 086 | Vicus IV-III |
| 135 | VIC31 | - | - | 087 | Vicus III-IV.Part of hoard (2) |
| 136 | VIC31 | - | - | 087 | Vicus III-IV.Part of hoard (2) |
| 137 | VIC31 | - | - | 091 | Vicus II:a:SE on flagged floor |
| 138 | VIC31 | - | - | 088 | Vicus III-IV:hoard with 56-9 |
| 139 | VIC31 | - | - | 089 | Vicus I:basement on step landing |
| 140 | VIC31 | - | - | 090 | Vicus II:b:E |
| 141 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Shrine E end V.XII.Part hoard (3) |
| 142 | VIC32 | - | - | 28 | Vicus VIII:NE corner |
| 143 | VIC31 | - | - | 092 | Vicus I:N top floor |
| 144 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Shrine E end V.XII.Part hoard (3) |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | JULIA MAESA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA MAESA AVG | |
| | date: 218-22 | mint: - | - | cat: (ELAG)271 | | Rev SAECVLI FELICITAS | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UU/UU | | | |
| 146 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG | |
| | date: 222-28 | mint: - | - | cat: 127 | | Rev AEQUITAS AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 147 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP SEV ALEXANDER AVG | |
| | date: 222-35 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev ....AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 148 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND | |
| | date: 224 | mint: - | - | cat: 35 | | Rev PM TRP III COS PP | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 149 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVGG | |
| | date: 227 | mint: - | - | cat: 64 | | Rev PM TRP VI COS II PP | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 150 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG | |
| | date: 228-31 | mint: - | - | cat: 187 | | Rev ANNONA AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 151 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG | |
| | date: 228-31 | mint: - | - | cat: 196 | | Rev FORTUNAE REDVCI | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 152 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: 229 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UW/UW | | | |
| 153 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG | |
| | date: 230 | mint: - | - | cat: 101 | | Rev PM TRP VIIII COS III PP | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 154 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG | |
| | date: 231-35 | mint: - | - | cat: 250 | | Rev PROVIDENTIA AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 155 | SEVERUS ALEXANDER | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG | |
| | date: 233-35 | mint: - | - | cat: 169 | | Rev PERPETVITATI AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 156 | JULIA MAMAEA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA MAMAEA AVG | |
| | date: 222-35 | mint: - | - | cat: (S.ALEX)335 | | Rev FELICITAS PVBLICA | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 145 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Shrine E end V.XII.Part hoard (3) |
| 146 | VIC31 | - | - | 096 | Vicus I:basement a |
| 147 | VIC32 | - | - | 030 | Trench N of Vicus VIII |
| 148 | VIC31 | - | - | 095 | Vicus I:basement b |
| 149 | VIC31 | - | - | 100 | Vicus I:2:NW |
| 150 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Vallum G |
| 151 | VIC31 | - | - | 094 | Vicus I:basement a |
| 152 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Shrine E end V.XII.Part hoard (3) |
| 153 | VIC31 | - | - | 097 | Vicus I:basement b |
| 154 | VIC31 | - | - | 093 | Vicus I:basement b |
| 155 | VIC31 | - | - | 099 | Vicus I:basement b:sealed by oven |
| 156 | VIC31 | - | - | 101 | Vicus IV(stone):S end |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | JULIA MAMAEA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA MAMAEA |
| | date: 222-35 | mint: - | - | cat: (S.ALEX)343 | | Rev IVNO CONSERVATRIX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 158 | JULIA MAMAEA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA MAMAEA AVG |
| | date: 222-35 | mint: - | - | cat: (S.ALEX)360 | | Rev VESTA |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |
| 159 | JULIA MAMAEA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA MAMAEA AVG |
| | date: 222-35 | mint: - | - | cat: (S.ALEX)360 | | Rev VESTA |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 160 | MAXIMINUS I | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG |
| | date: 236 | mint: - | - | cat: 3 | | Rev PM TRP II COS PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 161 | PHILIP I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 244-49 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 162 | PHILIP I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP M IV]L PHILIPPVS [AVG] |
| | date: 245 | mint: - | - | cat: 2b | | Rev [PM] TRP II C[OS PP] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 163 | OTACILIA SEVERA | | | denom: ANT | | Obv M OTACIL SEVERA AVG |
| | date: 244-49 | mint: - | - | cat: (PHILIP I)138 | | Rev AEQUITAS AVGG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |
| 164 | TRAJAN DECIUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG |
| | date: 249 | mint: - | - | cat: 1b | | Rev ADVENTVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 165 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP VALERIANVS AVG] |
| | date: 253-59 | mint: - | - | cat: 107 | | Rev [OR]IEN[S AVGG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 166 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP VALERIAN[VS P F AVG] |
| | date: 253-59 | mint: - | - | cat: 246 | | Rev PIETAS A[VGG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 167 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 253-60 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 168 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 253-60 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 157 | VIC31 | - | - | 102 | Vicus I:basement b:sealed by oven |
| 158 | VIC31 | - | - | 103 | Vicus II:on ruined S wall c |
| 159 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Shrine E end V.XII.Part hoard (3) |
| 160 | VIC31 | - | - | 104 | Vicus I:b:basement (sealed) |
| 161 | VIC32 | - | - | 046 | Fort sewer |
| 162 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 163 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Tip |
| 164 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 165 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 166 | VIC32 | - | - | 6 | Vicus III:NW corner |
| 167 | VIC31 | - | - | 109 | Vicus II:b:E |
| 168 | VIC31 | - | - | 109 | Vicus II:b:E |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv VALERIANVS P F AVG |
| | date: 258-59 | mint: - | - | cat: 12 | | Rev ORIENS AVGG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 170 | VALERIAN I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv VALER[IANVS] P F AVG |
| | date: 258-59 | mint: - | - | cat: 12 | | Rev ORI[ENS AVG]G |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/VW | | |
| 171 | VALERIAN II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv VALERIANVS CAES |
| | date: 253-55 | mint: - | - | cat: 3 | | Rev IOVI CRESCENTI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 172 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 253-68 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 173 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | |
| 174 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [..GA]LLIENVS P F AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/C | | |
| 175 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 157 | | Rev ABVNDANTIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 176 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 157 | | Rev ABVNDANTIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 177 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 160 | | Rev AETERN[ITAS AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 178 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 161 | | Rev ANNONA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 179 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | XI | cat: 213 | | Rev IOVI PROPVGNAT |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 180 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: 280 | | Rev SECVRIT PERPET |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 169 | VIC31 | - | - | 107 | Vicus I:SE corner |
| 170 | VIC31 | - | - | 108 | Vicus I:outside E wall |
| 171 | VIC31 | - | - | 110 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 172 | VIC31 | - | - | 117 | Vicus II:U/S:NE |
| 173 | VIC32 | - | - | 031 | SW of Vicus VIII below flags |
| 174 | VIC33 | - | - | - | Vallum 6 |
| 175 | VIC31 | - | - | 116 | Vicus I:1:N |
| 176 | VIC31 | - | - | 111 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 177 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 178 | VIC31 | - | - | 115 | Vicus I:U/S:SE |
| 179 | VIC31 | - | - | 113 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 180 | VIC31 | - | - | 114 | Vicus I:b:basement |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: | 287 | Rev | VBERITAS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 182 | GALLIENUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP GALLIENVS AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: | 287 | Rev | VBERTAS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 183 | SALONINA | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | SALONINA AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | VI | cat: | 3 | Rev | VENVS VICTRIX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | VH/VH | | |
| 184 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | - |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/C | | |
| 185 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | - |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | C/C | | |
| 186 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev | .....AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | SW/SW | | |
| 187 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | P | cat: | 144 | Rev | DIANA LVCIF |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | SW/SW | | |
| 188 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP C CLAVDIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 167 | Rev | SALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 189 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | I[MP] CL[AVD]IVS [P F] AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 171 | Rev | VICTO[RIA AVG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 190 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 49 | Rev | GENIVS EXERCI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 191 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 56 | Rev | LAETITIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |
| 192 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv | IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | H | cat: | 66 | Rev | MARS VLTOR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 181 | VIC31 | - | - | 112 | Vicus I:a:basement |
| 182 | VIC32 | - | - | 032 | Vicus VIII:SE (inside) |
| 183 | VIC32 | - | - | 33 | Vicus VIII:NE corner |
| 184 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 185 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Vicus IV:outside W wall |
| 186 | VIC32 | - | - | 11 | W of Vicus III |
| 187 | VIC32 | - | - | 38 | Vicus VIII:below clay filling |
| 188 | VIC31 | - | - | 142 | Vicus II:U/S:SE |
| 189 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 190 | VIC31 | - | - | 138 | Vicus I:basement:b |
| 191 | VIC31 | - | - | 139 | N of Vicus I |
| 192 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | B7 | Rev PROVID AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 194 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv [IMP CLAVDIVS AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 88 | Rev PROVID AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 195 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP [C] CLAVDIVS AVG |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | 91/2 | Rev PROVIDENTIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 196 | CLAUDIUS II | | | denom: | ANT | Obv [IMP C] CLAVD[IVS AVG] |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: | as 109 | Rev [VIRTVIS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/W | |
| 197 | CLAUDIUS II,POSTH | | | denom: | ANT | Obv DIVO CLAVDIO |
| | date: 270 | mint: - | - | cat: | 261 | Rev CONSECRATIO |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 198 | 'CLAUDIUS II' | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: 2.6 g | | wear: | W/W | |
| 199 | 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' | | | denom: | ANT | Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | 261 | Rev [CONSECRATIO] |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 0.8 g | | wear: | VW/VW | |
| 200 | POSTUMUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: | 78 | Rev PAX AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 201 | POSTUMUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv [IMP C POS]TVMVS P F AVG |
| | date: 258-68 | mint: - | - | cat: | 83 | Rev [SA]ECVLI FELI[CITAS] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | SW/SW | |
| 202 | POSTUMUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG |
| | date: 260 | mint: - | - | cat: | E 123 | Rev SALVS PROVINCIARVM |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | UW/UW | |
| 203 | POSTUMUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP C POSTUMUS P F AVG |
| | date: 260 | mint: - | - | cat: | E 129 | Rev PM TRP COS II PP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/SW | |
| 204 | POSTUMUS | | | denom: | ANT | Obv IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG |
| | date: 262 | mint: - | - | cat: | E 336 | Rev MONETA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 193 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Over causeway below road |
| 194 | VIC31 | - | - | 140 | Vicus I:2:NW |
| 195 | VIC31 | - | - | 141 | Vicus I:basement:b |
| 196 | VIC32 | - | - | 010 | Vicus VIII:centre of W wall nr. top |
| 197 | VIC31 | - | - | 143 | Vicus II:U/S:SE |
| 198 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1932 tip |
| 199 | VIC31 | - | - | - | N of Vicus I and road |
| 200 | VIC32 | - | - | 032 | Vicus VIII:SE corner |
| 201 | VIC32 | - | - | 007 | Vicus VIII:in passage nr. top |
| 202 | VIC32 | - | - | 34 | Vicus VIII:NW corner on flagging |
| 203 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Tip |
| 204 | VIC31 | - | - | 118 | Vicus IV(stone):U/S |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 206 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 207 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICT[ORINVS...AVG] | |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/EW | | | |
| 208 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 268-70 | mint: - | - | cat: as C 2526/7 | | Rev ORIENS AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 209 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 269 | mint: - | - | cat: E 682 | | Rev PAX AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 210 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 269 | mint: - | - | cat: E 684 | | Rev FIDES MILITVM | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 211 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 269 | mint: - | - | cat: E 732/3 | | Rev SALVS AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 212 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 269 | mint: - | - | cat: E 741 | | Rev PIETAS AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 213 | VICTORINUS | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C VICTORINVS P F AVG | |
| | date: 269 | mint: - | - | cat: E 744 | | Rev VICTORIA AVG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 214 | 'VICTORINUS' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv IIVIC..... | |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev ...OTV...VICT | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 215 | TETRICUS I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 216 | TETRICUS I | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 205 | VIC32 | - | - | - | On road by vallum causeway |
| 206 | VIC31 | - | - | 125 | Vicus I:a:basement |
| 207 | VIC32 | - | - | 95 | Vicus III:fill |
| 208 | VIC31 | - | - | 120 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 209 | VIC31 | - | - | 121 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 210 | VIC31 | - | - | 119 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 211 | VIC31 | - | - | 123 | Vicus I:2:N |
| 212 | VIC31 | - | - | 122 | Vicus I:b:basement (sealed) |
| 213 | VIC31 | - | - | 124 | Vicus I:b:basement (sealed) |
| 214 | VIC32 | - | - | 009 | Vicus III:N end top |
| 215 | VIC32 | - | - | 36 | N wall of build. S of Vicus VIII |
| 216 | VIC31 | - | - | 130 | Vicus I:a:basement |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C [TETRICVS P AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: 109 | | Rev PIETAS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 218 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C T[ETRICVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: 82 | | Rev INVICTVS |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 219 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: E as 746 | | Rev SPES [PVBLICA] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: VW/EW | | |
| 220 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - - | cat: c.as 100 | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/C | | |
| 221 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv IMP T[ETRICVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 272 | mint: - - | cat: E 787 | | Rev [LAETITIA AVGG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 222 | TETRICUS I | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273 | mint: - - | cat: as E 772 | | Rev SALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 223 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 14.5 mm | wt: 1.3 g | wear: VW/VW | | |
| 224 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: - | | |
| 225 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv ...PICVS PVVIC |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as 100 | | Rev |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 1.7 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 226 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP C TETRICVS P F] AVG |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 776 | | Rev [SALVS AVG] |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 2.0 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 227 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv [IMP TETRICVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of E 788 | | Rev [SALVS AVGG] |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 2.1 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 228 | 'TETRICUS I' | | denom: ANT | | Obv MTE... |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as E 789 | | Rev [HILARITAS AVGG] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 217 | VIC31 | - | - | 128 | Vicus I:U/S:SE |
| 218 | VIC31 | - | - | 126 | Vicus I:b:basement (sealed) |
| 219 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 220 | VIC31 | - | - | 151 | Vicus II:S wall outside |
| 221 | VIC31 | - | - | 127 | Vicus I:b:NE |
| 222 | VIC32 | - | - | 37 | Vicus VIII:below floor |
| 223 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 224 | VIC31 | - | - | 157 | Vicus II:E |
| 225 | VIC31 | - | - | 158 | Spoil tip |
| 226 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 227 | VIC31 | - | - | 129 | Vicus I:basement b (sealed) |
| 228 | VIC98 | - | - | - | Temple of Mithras |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 229 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES] |
| | date: 270-72 | mint: - | - | cat: E 769 | | Rev SPES PVBLICA |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 230 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 231 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - | - | cat: 238 | | Rev LAETITIA AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 232 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv C PIV ES TETRICVS CAES |
| | date: 270-73 | mint: - | - | cat: 264 | | Rev SALVS AVG |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 233 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [C PIV] ESV TETR[ICVS CAES] |
| | date: 272-73 | mint: - | - | cat: E 769 | | Rev SPES [PVBLICA] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 234 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES |
| | date: 273 | mint: - | - | cat: E 778 | | Rev PIETAS AVGVSTOR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 235 | TETRICUS II | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [C PIV ES]V TETRICVS [CAES] |
| | date: 273 | mint: - | - | cat: E 778 | | Rev [PIETAS AVGVSTOR] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | |
| 236 | 'TETRICUS II' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: as E 769 | | Rev [SPES....] |
| | diam: 16.0 mm | wt: 1.6 g | | wear: W/W | | |
| 237 | 'TETRICUS II' | | | denom: ANT | | Obv [C P E TETRICVS CAES] |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: c.of E 773 | | Rev [PIETAS AVGVSTOR] |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 0.6 g | | wear: W/W | | |
| 238 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 12.5 mm | wt: 0.6 g | | wear: EW/EW | | |
| 239 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | |
| 240 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: 1.4 g | | wear: W/W | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 229 | VIC31 | - | - | 136 | Vicus I:a:basement |
| 230 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 231 | VIC31 | - | - | 132 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 232 | VIC31 | - | - | 133 | Vicus I:c:basement |
| 233 | VIC32 | - | - | 012 | Vicus III:S annexe |
| 234 | VIC31 | - | - | 133 | Vicus I:b:basement |
| 235 | VIC32 | - | - | 013 | Trench W of Vicus III |
| 236 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 237 | VIC31 | - | - | 131 | N of Vicus I |
| 238 | VIC32 | - | - | 048 | Close to fort SE corner |
| 239 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Vicus I:2:NW |
| 240 | VIC31 | - | - | 159 | Vicus I:N wall outside on flagging |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 241 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: 7.0 mm | wt: 0.6 g | | wear: | VW/VW | |
| 242 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | C/C | |
| 243 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 244 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 245 | RADIATE COPY | | | denom: | ANT | Obv - |
| | date: 273+ | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: 0.9 mm | wt: 0.4 g | | wear: | C/EW | |
| 246 | CARAUSIUS | | | denom: | AUREL | Obv - |
| | date: 287-93 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | EW/VW | |
| 247 | LICINIUS I | | | denom: | - | Obv [....LICIN]IVS AVG |
| | date: 308-24 | mint: - | - | cat: | - | Rev - |
| | diam: 18.5 mm | wt: - | | wear: | C/C | |
| 248 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: | - | Obv IMP CONSTANTINVS.... |
| | date: 313-18 | mint: - | - | cat: | VII LN as 5 | Rev [SOLI INVIC-TO COMITI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/W | |
| 249 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: | - | Obv [CONSTANTINVS P AVG] |
| | date: 316-17 | mint: - | - | cat: | VII as LN 92 | Rev [SOLI INVIC]-TO COMITI |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | - | |
| 250 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: | - | Obv IMP CONST[ANT]INVS MAX AVG |
| | date: 318-19 | mint: - | - | cat: | VII as TR 209 | Rev VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | W/W | |
| 251 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | | | denom: | - | Obv - |
| | date: 318-19 | mint: - | - | cat: | VII as TR 209 | Rev [VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | EW/EW | |
| 252 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: | - | Obv IMP CONSTANT-[INVS....] |
| | date: 319-20 | mint: - | - | cat: | VII LN as 154 | Rev VIC[TORIA LAETAE] PRINC PERP |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: | EW/EW | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 241 | VIC31 | - | - | 155 | Vicus I:basement b |
| 242 | VIC31 | - | - | 156 | Vicus I:basement:b |
| 243 | VIC31 | - | - | 149 | Vicus I:basement:b(sealed) |
| 244 | VIC31 | - | - | 151 | Vicus II:outside S wall |
| 245 | VIC34 | - | - | - | Vicus XII:S wall outside |
| 246 | VIC32 | - | - | 014 | Vicus III:S of cross wall |
| 247 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Trench S of Vicus II |
| 248 | VIC31 | - | - | 145 | W of Vicus I:road trench top |
| 249 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 250 | VIC32 | - | - | 50 | W of E gate |
| 251 | VIC32 | - | - | 51 | N of E gate |
| 252 | VIC32 | - | - | 15 | Vicus III:S of cross wall |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 253 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: - | | Obv | IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG |
| | date: 319-20 | mint: LN P | | cat: VII LN 158 | | Rev | VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC PERP VOT/PR |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 254 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTAN-TINVS AVG |
| | date: 322-23 | mint: LG S | | cat: VII LY 156 | | Rev | BEATA TRANQUILLITAS VOT/IS/XX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 255 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: - | | Obv | [URBS-ROMA] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | Wolf and twins |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 256 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: - | | Obv | - |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | [GLORIA EXERCITVS] 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 257 | CONSTANTINE I | | | denom: - | | Obv | [CONSTANTINOPOLIS] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: LG P | | cat: VII LG as 241 | | Rev | Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 258 | CONSTANTINE II,CAES | | | denom: - | | Obv | CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C |
| | date: 333-34 | mint: LG P | | cat: VII LY 238 | | Rev | GLOR-IA EXER-CITVS 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: SW/SW | | | |
| 259 | HOUSE OF CONSTANTINE | | | denom: - | | Obv | - |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | [GLORIA EXERCITUS] 2std |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: VW/VW | | | |
| 260 | CONSTANTIUS II/CONSTANS | | | denom: - | | Obv | - |
| | date: 348-50 | mint: - - | | cat: VIII as TR 359 | | Rev | [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 261 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | | denom: - | | Obv | - |
| | date: 353+ | mint: - - | | cat: VIII c.as TR 359 | | Rev | [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 262 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv | - |
| | date: C1 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 263 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: DEN | | Obv | - |
| | date: C1-3 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 264 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv | - |
| | date: C1/2 | mint: - - | | cat: - | | Rev | - |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 253 | VIC31 | - | - | 144 | Vicus I:basement:c:NW |
| 254 | VIC32 | - | - | 49 | E ditch top of fill |
| 255 | VIC31 | - | - | 147 | Vicus I:outside NE corner |
| 256 | VIC32 | - | - | 047 | Fort sewer |
| 257 | VIC31 | - | - | 148 | Vicus I:basement a:NE over hearth |
| 258 | VIC32 | - | - | 39 | Vicus VIII:W end top soil |
| 259 | VIC31 | - | - | 146 | Vicus I:NW corner |
| 260 | VIC31 | - | - | - | U/S |
| 261 | VIC31 | - | - | - | Vicus I:basement:a |
| 262 | VIC31 | - | - | 055 | Vicus IV:E side under flags |
| 263 | VIC31 | - | - | 106 | Vicus IV(stone):1:centre (sealed) |
| 264 | VIC31 | - | - | 056 | Masons Arms tip heap |

| No. | Ruler | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 265 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: C1/2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 266 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: SEST | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 267 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 268 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 269 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 270 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: AS | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 271 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: DEN | | Obv - | |
| | date: C2/3 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 272 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: ANT | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 273 | ILLEGIBLE | | | denom: - | | Obv - | |
| | date: C3/4 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev - | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: C/C | | | |
| 274 | CHARLES II | | | denom: BODLE | | Obv CAR D G SCOT ANG FRA ET HIB R C R | |
| | date: 1660-85 | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: W/W | | | |
| 275 | COIN MOULD:ANT.PIUS | | | denom: DEN | | Obv ANTONINVS PIVS AVG | |
| | date: - | mint: - | - | cat: - | | Rev CONCORDIA AVGG | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: - | | | |
| 276 | COIN MOULD: JULIA DOMNA | | | denom: DEN | | Obv IVLIA AVGVSTA | |
| | date: 194-211 | mint: - | - | cat: rev.(S.SEV)694 | | Rev VICT AVGG COS II P P | |
| | diam: - | wt: - | | wear: 100 | | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 265 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH:U/S |
| 266 | VIC31 | - | - | 054 | Vicus II:in "drain" W end |
| 267 | VIC31 | - | - | 038 | Vicus IV(stone):1:SW |
| 268 | VIC31 | - | - | 057 | Vicus IV:alongside W wall |
| 269 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Vicus VIII:E end |
| 270 | VIC34 | - | - | - | Vicus XV:middle trench |
| 271 | VIC31 | - | - | 105 | Vicus IV |
| 272 | VIC33 | - | - | - | 1931 tip |
| 273 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Vicus III:outside N wall |
| 274 | VIC31 | - | - | 164 | Vicus II:N top |
| 275 | VIC60 | - | - | - | VCH 1:in well |
| 276 | VIC32 | - | - | - | Vicus III-IV |

MILECASTLES 37/39 & KNAGBURN: COIN LIST by ISSUER and PERIOD.

No. Ruler

1 M.SCAUR,P.HUPSAEUS — denom: DEN — Obv [M SC]AVR [EX SC] AED CVR
date: BC58 mint: - - — cat: CR 422/1 — Rev [P HVPSAEVS AED CVR C HVPSAE COS PREIVER CAPTVM]
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/EW

2 M.ANTONIUS — denom: DEN — Obv ANT AVG III VIR R P C
date: BC32-31 mint: - - — cat: CR 544/24 — Rev LEG X
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

3 M.ANTONIUS — denom: DEN — Obv ANT AVG III VIR R P C
date: BC32-31 mint: - - — cat: CR 544/24 — Rev LEG X
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

4 GALBA — denom: DEN — Obv IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG
date: 68-69 mint: - - — cat: 186 — Rev DIVA AVGVSTA
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/W

5 VESPASIAN — denom: DEN — Obv [IMP CAESAR] VESPASIANVS [AVG]
date: 69-71 mint: - - — cat: 7 — Rev COS ITER [TRPOT]
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

6 VESPASIAN — denom: AS — Obv [...VESP]ASIAN...
date: 69-79 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: W/EW

7 VESPASIAN — denom: AS — Obv -
date: 69-79 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: C/C

8 VESPASIAN — denom: DEN — Obv [IMP CAESAR] VESP AVG
date: 74 mint: - - — cat: 84 — Rev [PONTIF] MAXIM
diam: - wt: - — wear: SW/SW

9 DOMITIAN,CAES — denom: DUP — Obv -
date: 79-81 mint: - - — cat: (VESP) as 699 — Rev Spes walking l.
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

10 DOMITIAN,CAES — denom: DUP — Obv -
date: 79-81 mint: - - — cat: (VESP) as 699 — Rev Spes walking l
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/VW

11 DOMITIAN — denom: SEST — Obv -
date: 81-96 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: VW/EW

12 TRAJAN — denom: AS — Obv -
date: 98-117 mint: - - — cat: - — Rev -
diam: - wt: - — wear: C/C

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CN86 | - | - | 0797 | Milecastle 39 |
| 2 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37:NW under flagging |
| 3 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37:NW under flagging |
| 4 | CN86 | - | - | 0820 | Milecastle 39 |
| 5 | CN85 | - | - | 0203 | Milecastle 39 |
| 6 | CN86 | - | - | 1216 | Milecastle 39 |
| 7 | CN85 | - | - | 0216 | Milecastle 39 |
| 8 | CN86 | - | - | 1000 | Milecastle 39 |
| 9 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37 |
| 10 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37 |
| 11 | CN85 | - | - | 0345 | Milecastle 39 |
| 12 | CN85 | - | - | 0457 | Milecastle 39 |

No. Ruler

13 TRAJAN — denom: SEST — Obv [IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIAN]O AVG GER DAC P[M TRP COS V PP]
date: 103-11 mint: - - cat: 492 Rev [SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI] SC
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

14 TRAJAN — denom: DUP — Obv [IMP CAES] NERVAE TRAIANO AVG [GER DAC PM TRP COS V PP]
date: 103-11 mint: - - cat: 494 Rev SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI] SC
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

15 TRAJAN — denom: DUP — Obv IMP CAES NER[VAE TRAI]ANO AVG GER [DAC PM TRP COS] VIPP
date: 112-17 mint: - - cat: 629 Rev FORTVNAE REDVCI SC
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

16 TRAJAN — denom: SEST — Obv IMPCAE[SNERTRAIA]NOOPTIMOAVGGERDACPART[HICOPMTRPCOSVIPP
date: 114-17 mint: - - cat: 663 Rev PROVIDENITIA AVGVSTI SPQR] SC
diam: - wt: - wear: W/VW

17 HADRIAN — denom: DUP — Obv -
date: 117-38 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/C

18 HADRIAN — denom: AS — Obv [IMP CAESAR TRAIAN(VS) HADRIANVS AVG PM TRP C]OS III
date: 119-21 mint: - - cat: as 600a Rev ....[SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

19 AELIUS — denom: DEN — Obv L AELIVS CAESAR
date: 137 mint: - - cat: (HADR)434 Rev TRPOT COS II
diam: - wt: - wear: UW/UW

20 AELIUS — denom: DEN — Obv L AELIVS CAESAR
date: 137 mint: - - cat: (HADR)434 Rev TRPOT COS II
diam: - wt: - wear: UW/UW

21 ANTONINUS PIUS — denom: AS — Obv [ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TRP XVIII]
date: 154-55 mint: - - cat: 934 Rev [BRITANNIA COS IIII SC]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

22 CLAUDIUS II — denom: - — Obv -
date: 268-70 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

23 'CLAUDIUS II,POSTH' — denom: ANT — Obv [DIVO CLAVDIO]
date: 273+ mint: - - cat: c.of 261 Rev [CONSECRATIO]
diam: 9.0 mm wt: 0.3 g wear: C/C

24 CONSTANTIUS I — denom: - — Obv -
date: 293-306 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: -

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | CN85 | - | - | 0477 | Milecastle 39 |
| 14 | CN86 | - | - | 1105 | Milecastle 39 |
| 15 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37:under late wall S bld |
| 16 | CN84 | - | - | 0834 | Milecastle 39 |
| 17 | CN85 | - | - | 0426 | Milecastle 39 |
| 18 | CN85 | - | - | 0485 | Milecastle 39 |
| 19 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37:NE topsoil |
| 20 | HMC33 | - | - | - | Milecastle 37:NE topsoil |
| 21 | CN85 | - | - | 0886 | Milecastle 39 |
| 22 | K61856 | - | - | - | Knagburn Gateway |
| 23 | CN85 | - | - | 0251 | Milecastle 39 |
| 24 | K61856 | - | - | - | Knagburn Gateway |

| No. | Ruler | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG |
| | date: 317 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 106 | | Rev SOLI INVIC-[TO COMITI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 26 | CONSTANTINE I | | denom: - | | Obv [CONSTANTINOPOLIS] |
| | date: 330-35 | mint: - - | cat: as VII TR 523 | | Rev Victory on prow |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: C/SW | | |
| 27 | CONSTANTINE II,CAES | | denom: - | | Obv CONSTANTI-NVS IVN N C |
| | date: 321-22 | mint: LN P | cat: VII LN 236 | | Rev BEATA TRAN-QUILLITAS VOT/IS/XX |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: SW/SW | | |
| 28 | CONSTANTIUS II | | denom: - | | Obv [D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 353 | mint: TR P | cat: VIII TR 334 | | Rev [SALVS AVG NOST[RI] |
| | diam: - | wt: - | wear: W/SW | | |
| 29 | CONSTANTIUS II | | denom: - | | Obv [D N CO]NSTA[N]TIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 353-54 | mint: - - | cat: as VIII AR 215 | | Rev FEL TEMP REPARATIO |
| | diam: 18.0 mm | wt: - | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 30 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv [D N CONSTAN]TIVS AVG |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] reversed |
| | diam: 15.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 31 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv [D N CONSTAN]TIVS P F AVG |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as VIII LG 189 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: 13.0 mm | wt: 0.9 g | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 32 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 2.3 g | wear: W/W | | |
| 33 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv D N CON-STIV.. |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: 17.0 mm | wt: 1.7 g | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 34 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv - |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: 12.0 mm | wt: 1.0 g | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 35 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv [DN CONSTAN-]TIVIIAVG |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.of VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO] |
| | diam: 14.0 mm | wt: 0.8 g | wear: UW/UW | | |
| 36 | 'CONSTANTIUS II' | | denom: - | | Obv [D N] CONSTAN[TIVS P F AVG] |
| | date: 354+ | mint: - - | cat: c.as VIII TR 359 | | Rev [FEL TEMP RE]PARATIO |
| | diam: 14.5 mm | wt: 0.7 g | wear: UW/UW | | |

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | CN84 | - | - | 0807 | Milecastle 39 |
| 26 | CN85 | - | - | 0021 | Milecastle 39 |
| 27 | CN86 | - | - | 0590 | Milecastle 39 |
| 28 | CN84 | - | - | 0819 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 29 | CN84 | - | - | 0813 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 30 | CN84 | - | - | 0830 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 31 | CN84 | - | - | 0829 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 32 | CN84 | - | - | 0821 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 33 | CN84 | - | - | 0827 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 34 | CN84 | - | - | 0820 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 35 | CN84 | - | - | 0822 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 36 | CN84 | - | - | 0812 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |

No. Ruler

37 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [DN C]OSTHN-[TIVS PF AVG]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: r.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARJATIO
diam: 14.5 mm wt: 1.2 g wear: UW/UW

38 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv D N CONST[ANT]IVS [P F AVG]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP RE]PARATIO
diam: 13.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: UW/UW

39 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 13.0 mm wt: - wear: UW/UW

40 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [DN CONSTAN-T]IVS P[F A]VG]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 350 Rev [FEL] TEMP [RE]PARATI[O]
diam: 16.0 mm wt: 1.0 g wear: UW/UW

41 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [D] N CO[NSTANTIVS P F AVG]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 16.0 mm wt: 0.8 g wear: UW/UW

42 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 12.0 mm wt: - wear: W/W

43 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 11.5 mm wt: 0.4 g wear: UW/UW

44 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 10.0 mm wt: 0.5 g wear: UW/UW

45 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv ...CONSTAN...
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII LG 190 Rev FEL [TEMP REPARA]TIO
diam: 18.5 mm wt: 1.3 g wear: SW/SW

46 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [DN CONSTANTIVS PF] AV[G]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 11.0 mm wt: 0.6 g wear: UW/UW

47 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [D N CONSTANT]IVS AVG
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII AR 216 Rev [FEL TEMP RE]PARATIO
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 1.5 g wear: UW/UW

48 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.of VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 1.0 g wear: UW/UW

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| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37 | CN84 | - | - | 0832 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 38 | CN84 | - | - | 0811 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 39 | CN84 | - | - | 0833 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 40 | CN84 | - | - | 0817 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 41 | CN84 | - | - | 0810 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 42 | CN84 | - | - | 0826 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 43 | CN84 | - | - | 0816 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 44 | CN84 | - | - | 0809 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 45 | CN84 | - | - | 0808 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 46 | CN84 | - | - | 0815 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 47 | CN84 | - | - | 0814 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 48 | CN84 | - | - | 0823 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |

No. Ruler

49 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv -
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.of VIII TR 359 Rev FEL TEM [REPARATIO]
diam: 13.0 mm wt: - wear: SW/SW

50 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv D N CONSAN-TIVS P F AVG]
date: 354+ mint: - - cat: c.as VIII LG 189 Rev [FEL TEMP REPARATIO]
diam: 15.0 mm wt: 1.0 g wear: UW/UW

51 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv [D N] CONSTA[N]-TIVS PA
date: 354+ mint: TR S cat: c.as VIII TR 359 Rev [FEL TE]II0 RE-[PA]RATI[O]
diam: 14.0 mm wt: 1.5 g wear: SW/SW

52 'CONSTANTIUS II' denom: - Obv D N CON[STANTIVS P F AVG]
date: 354+ mint: TR P cat: c.as VIII TR 358 Rev [FEL TEMP REPAR]ATIO
diam: 18.5 mm wt: 2.3 g wear: SW/SW

53 MAGNENTIUS denom: - Obv D N MAGNEN[TIVS P F AVG]
date: 353 mint: AM B cat: VIII AM 41 Rev SALVS DDNN [AVG ET CAES]
diam: - wt: - wear: SW/SW

54 ILLEGIBLE denom: - Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

55 ILLEGIBLE denom: - Obv -
date: C1/2 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: C/C

56 MODERN SCOTTISH denom: BODLE Obv -
date: C18 mint: - - cat: - Rev -
diam: - wt: - wear: VW/VW

| No. | Site | Context | Feature | Sfno | Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49 | CN84 | - | - | 0824 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 50 | CN84 | - | - | 0825 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 51 | CN84 | - | - | 0828 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 52 | CN84 | - | - | 0831 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 53 | CN84 | - | - | 0818 | Milecastle 39:hoard (4) |
| 54 | CN86 | - | - | 1256 | Milecastle 39 |
| 55 | CN85 | - | - | 0033 | Milecastle 39 |
| 56 | CN86 | - | - | 0844 | Milecastle 39 |

THE HOARDS

Although no large hoards have been found at Housesteads three small hoards have been recovered from the fort and the vicus and there is the large hoard from Castle Nick which is also included along with the collection of the coins from the well found under Chapel Hill. All of the coins below are included with full numismatic details in the catalogue but are here set out for easy examination and reference.

Hoard 1

| Cat.No. | Ruler | Denom. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226 | 'Tetricus I' | Ant | 273+ |
| 247 | 'Tetricus II' | Ant | 273+ |
| 251 | 'Tetricus II' | Ant | 273+ |
| 280 | Radiate copy | Ant | 273+ |

This hoard therefore consists of four radiate copies that had become corroded together. They were excavated by Charles Daniels in the fort in the mid 1970s and contextual detail is not yet available. The collection must have a date of deposition between 273 and 286.

Hoard 2

| Cat.No. | Ruler | Denom. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | Vespasian | Den | 70-72 |
| 108 | Septimius Severus | Den | 208 |
| 126 | Caracalla | Ant | 215 |
| 135 | Elagabalus | Den | 218 |
| 138 | Elagabalus | Ant | 218-22 |

The above coins were found corroded together in the passage between vicus buildings III and IV. Since this hoard is so small it may

represent a purse hoard, yet the silver it contains is the best circulating at the time of collection which should be circa 225 because the rapid debasement of the silver currency caused higher value silver to be successively withdrawn by the private individual or by the state. The fact that this hoard contains two early antoniniani, one of which is very early, which quickly disappeared from circulation, suggests a date close to 222 for the closing of the hoard. The hoard, none of the coins of which could be traced, was discovered in 1931 (Birley E. and Charlton 1932).

Hoard 3

| Cat.No. | Ruler | Denom. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 141 | Elagabalus | Den | 220 |
| 144 | Julia Soaemias | Den | 218-22 |
| 145 | Julia Maesa | Den | 218-22 |
| 152 | Sev. Alexander | Den | 229 |
| 159 | Julia Mamaea | Den | 222-35 |

This deposit of coins was found in the shrine at the eas end of of vicus building XII (fig. 2 ). The coins were inside the recess, behind the sculpture fronting the shrine, and resting immediately upon the western flag stone. Because all the coins are very close in date it would suggest that it was a foundation offering of the shrine which was constructed during the reign of Severus Alexander. The hoard was discovered in 1933 (Birley E. and Charlton 1934).

Hoard 4

| Cat.No. | Ruler | Date |
|---|---|---|
| 53 | Magnentius | 355-53 |
| 28-29 | Constantius II | 352-54 |
| 30-52 | 'Constantius II' | 354+ |

This hoard found in 1984 at Castle Nick milecastle is published in R. Brickstock (forthcoming) and so is only summarised here. Full details of the coins can be found in preceding catalogue. The date of the deposition of the hoard is circa 354 or a little later because the size of all the copies is fairly large.

The coins from the well on Chapel Hill.

| Cat.No. | Ruler | Denom. | Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| 75 | Faustina II | As | 161-75 |
| 85 | Commodus | Den | 186/7 |
| 97 | Septimius Severus | Sest | 193-211 |
| 130 | Geta | Den | 200-02 |
| 164 | Trajan Decius | Ant | 249 |
| 189 | Claudius II | Ant | 268-70 |
| 192 | Claudius II | Ant | 268-70 |
| 249 | Constantine I | | 316-17 |
| 275 | Julia Domna | Den coin mould | |

These coins represent the collection from the well which was enclosed in the shrine in the early civil settlement under Chapel Hill which includes the possible circular temple to Mars Thincsus. The date of the coins spreads throughout the history of the fort although there are no early coins dating from the period when the settlement was occupied before the construction of the temple. The well in its shrine may then be connected with just the temple not the earlier settlement. It is not possible to say if the coins are casual losses or votive offerings. The

well was excavated in 1961 (Birley R. 1961) but the finds from it cannot be located.

WHICH COINS....WHERE?

The preceding catalogue includes all of the coins I could locate that were traceable to Housesteads and other coins of which only written records could be found, not the coins themselves, despite extensive searching. This section is designed to enable the missing coins to be recognised from the traced, reidentified coins, the sources from which they came, the present whereabouts of the located coins and the places that were searched for the missing coins but without success. Thus anyone else wishing to study the coinage of Housesteads will have less of a task locating the coins and the references in which the missing coins are mentioned.

a) The missing coins listed in the catalogue.

Excavation date: 1853
Catalogue Number: Fort 98
Reference: Bruce 1867, 200

Excavation date: 1864
Catalogue Numbers: Fort 2, 291
Reference: AA2 VI, 1881, 200

Excavation date: 1911
Catalogue Numbers: Fort 43, 96
Reference: Simpson F. 1976, 138

Excavation date: 1931
Catalogue Numbers: Vicus 1, 9, 13, 15, 29, 34, 50, 57, 73, 74, 86, 90, 100, 106, 108, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 122, 123, 126, 135, 136, 138, 139, 140, 146, 148, 149, 151, 153, 154, 160, 167, 168, 169, 171, 172, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 188, 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 204, 206, 208, 209, 210. 211, 212, 213, 216, 217, 218, 221, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 239, 243, 244, 253, 263, 267
Fort 286
Reference: Hedley P., unpublished coin list (Dept. of Archaeology, Durham)

Excavation date: 1932
Catalogue Numbers: Vicus 11, 16, 80, 82, 142, 161, 182, 202, 256, 276
Reference: Hedley P., unpublished coin list

Excavation date: 1933
Catalogue Numbers: Vicus 21, 23, 25, 63, 141, 144, 145, 152, 159, 193, 193, 205
Reference: Birley E. and Charlton 1934

Excavation date: 1959
Catalogue Numbers: Fort 25, 38, 41, 46, 120, 151, 232, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 467, 478, 481, 482, 493, 495, 496
Reference: Wilkes 1960

Excavation date: 1960
Catalogue Numbers: Fort 32, 82, 86, 106, 143, 152, 329, 330, 338, 340, 353, 378, 396, 445, 448, 458, 470, 479, 494, 499, 501, 504, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 515, 521
Vicus 2, 75, 85, 92, 93, 94, 97, 130, 164, 189, 192, 249, 265, 275
Reference: Wilkes 1961 and Birley R. 1961

Excavation date: 1961
Catalogue Numbers: Fort 69, 127, 189, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 282, 284, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 313, 314, 319, 367, 379, 394, 401, 402, 498, 500, 502, 503, 505, 517, 519, 523, 524, 525, 526, 528
Reference: Wilkes and Leach 1962

b) The present location of the coins

The Museum of Antiquities and the Department of Archaeology in Newcastle contain several odd coins dating from the 1898 excavations (fort catalogue 53, 73, 344, 351, 422, 461) and three coins with the museum accession year of 1955 (fort catalogue 50, 64, 413). Two of these coins came from the principia and may be connected with Dr D.J Smith's excavations there in that year. A surface coin found in february 1987 is now also kept in the department (fort catalogue 361).

Most of the 1898 coins excavated by Bosanquet are now safely stored in Chesters Museum as are the coins from Charlesworth's excavations of the commandant's house and the hospital. It is interesting to note that the list of the published coins from the Charlesworth excavations is incomplete.

The Department of Archaeology in Durham holds all the surviving coins from the excavations of the vicus in 1931, 1932 and 1933. It presently contains all the excavated coins from the digs conducted by Gillam and Daniels between 1974 and 1981.

c) Places searched for coins

I have searched as widely as possible for the coins besides the three places recorded above but without success. It is however important to record these to spare future researchers the effort involved. All literary sources have been checked that have a relevance to Housesteads and these references can be found in the first two sections of this thesis, in this section when discussing missing coins, and in the bibliography.

Clayton's coins were sold off by Hampton's Estate Agents in the 1920s. No details of the coins are given in the auction catalogue and there present whereabouts is unknown.

There are no Roman coins traceable to Housesteads in the Black Gate Museum, Newcastle, all the coins they have are unprovenanced. Graham

Robson of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne (pers. comm) suggests that all Roman material had been removed to the (joint) Museum of Antiquities. It is [possible that the 1898 coins described above formed part of this collection.

The Bosanquet collection and the Charlesworth coins wre located with the help of Mr W. Hubbard, curator of the Hadrian's Wall museums, who could not locate any more of the coins from Housesteads in the musesums under his custody. Housesteads museum itself does not contain any coins.

There are no coins traceable to Housesteads in the South Shields Museum and Art Gallery and all the Roman coins in the Shipley Art Gallery are similarly unprovenanced. The Laing Art Gallery contains the Collingwood-Bruce coin collection but unfortunately none of these coins has a provenance. This gallery also contains Collingwood-Bruces' note-books. These have been carefully examined by Roger Miket who confirms (pers. comm.) that these documents do not contain references to any coins.

The quantity of coins excavated by John Wilkes and Robin Birley between 1959 and 1959 is large as indicated by the published excavation reports. However these coins have been found untraceable. There are no coins from Housesteads in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory at English Heritage. Further neither Professor J. Wilkes, Dr C.M Daniels, Professor A. Birley, Dr J.P.C Kent, Dr R. Birley, Dr D.J Smith nor Lindasy Allason-Jones know where these coins are or indeed where other Housesteads coins might be. Professor Eric Birley has no Housesteads

coins in his possession and could suggest nowhere to look other than the people and places described above.

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Carrawburgh: Allason-Jones and McKay 1985; Richmond, Gillam and Birley 1951
High Rochester: Casey and Savage 1980
Leicester: P.J Casey unpublished undergraduate dissertation
Littlechester: P.J Casey unpublished full coin list
Malton: Corder 1930; Mitchelson 1963
Maryport: Jarrett 1976; Potter 1979
Piercebridge: Casey and Brickstock forthcoming
Portchester: Cunliffe 1975
Richborough: Reece 1968
Segontium: P.J Casey forthcoming; Boon 1976. Library coins not included
Silchester: P.J Casey unpublished undergraduate dissertation
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