

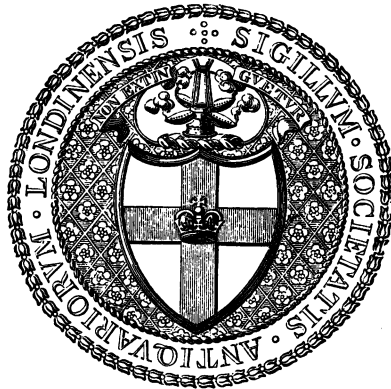
Reports of the Research Committee
of the
Society of Antiquaries of London

No. II

Second Report on the
Excavations on the Site of the
Roman Town at Wroxeter
Shropshire

1913

By J. P. Bushe-Fox, Esq.



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1914

Excavations on the site of the Roman town at Wroxeter, Shropshire, in 1913

By J. P. BUSHE-FOX, Esq.

THE excavations began on the 22nd of June, and work was continued until the beginning of December. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres were uncovered immediately to the north of the portion explored in 1912. The average depth of soil was much the same as in the previous year, but the work was considerably heavier. The area was found to contain a large number of foundations, and practically the whole of the soil had to be cleared away and carried in barrows to some distance. The walls had been largely robbed of stone, and in many cases only the clay and stone foundations remained, thus making the work of tracing out the different structures and periods extremely arduous.

Two buildings have been discovered, one (Site no. V) a temple and the other (Site no. VI) a dwelling-house. It is not proposed to deal with the latter in this report, as it has not yet been completely uncovered. It has, however, been thought expedient to publish some account of the small objects found.

Practically nothing has come to light to alter any of the historical suggestions put forward in last year's report. The date of the first occupation of this part of the site seems to have been about the year 80 A.D. There are one or two small pieces of pottery that might be earlier, but they may well be survivals. The number of pre-Flavian coins is in excess of those found in 1912. The ten coins of Claudius are worthy of note, and, to judge by the small number of pre-Flavian coins from Corbridge and Newstead, they might be considered to point to an earlier date of occupation than 80 A.D. It is, however, early in the course of the excavations to attempt dating by the coins. These early coins may well have been dropped by the inhabitants of the supposed Claudian camp, the locality of which has not yet been ascertained (1912 report, p. 21). There was certainly a heavy occupation in the latter part of the first century and at the beginning of the second. The pottery of this period is very plentiful, and there are 89 coins between the dates 69 A.D. and 117 A.D. The pottery of the Antonine period was not found

2 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

in large quantities, and there are only nine coins between the dates 138 A.D. and 192 A.D. The period 363 A.D. to 395 A.D. is represented by 61 coins. In last year's report it was stated that the latest coins found on the site were those of the Emperor Gratian. This year two coins of Theodosius I have been discovered, thus adding another decade to the life of the town.

In Site no. V a heavily burnt layer was noticed. The burning appears to have taken place about the middle of the second century, and coincides in date with several burnt layers recorded in 1912. There was no evidence of a final destruction of the town by fire.

During the excavations of 1913 the following have rendered assistance :

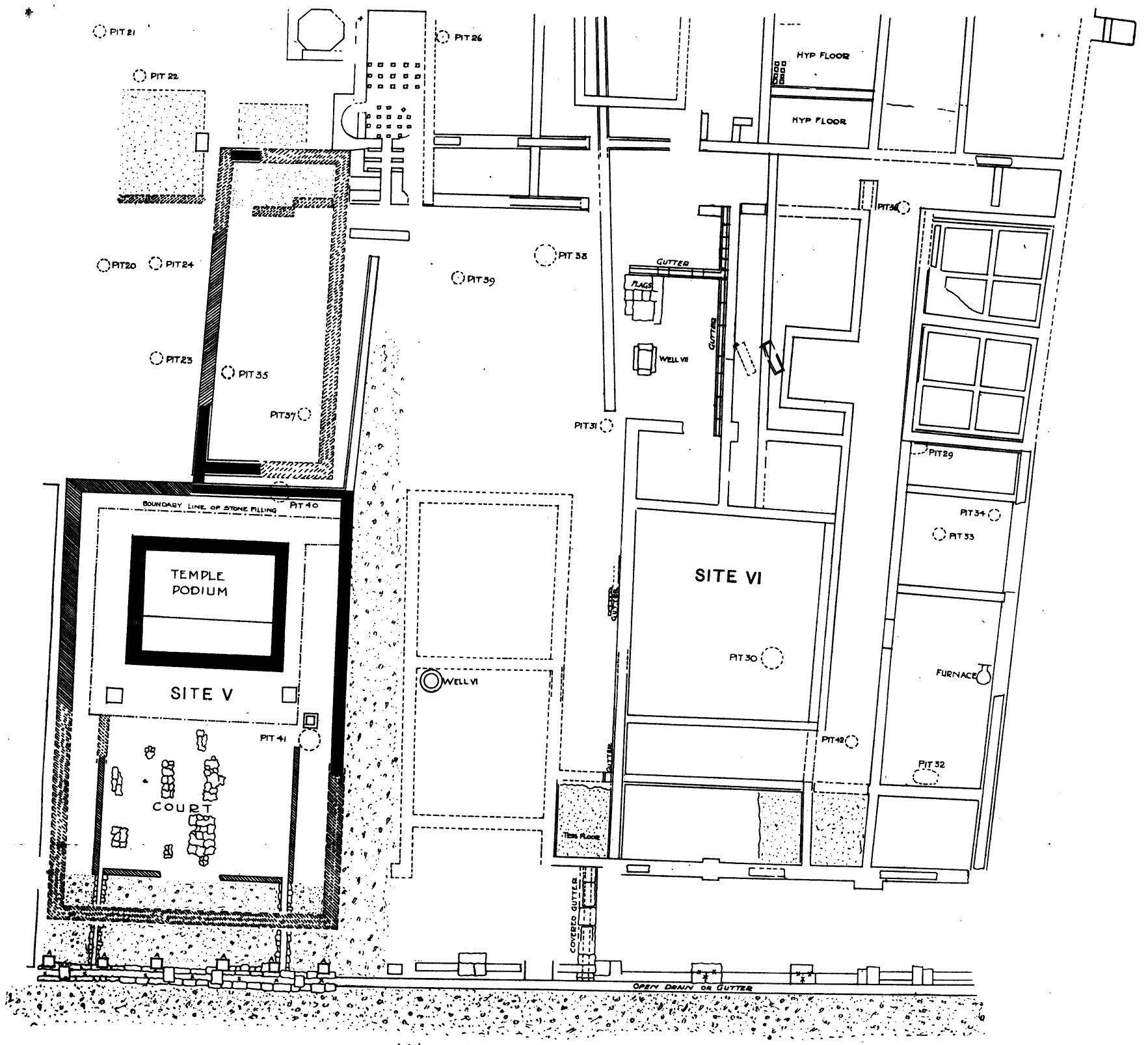
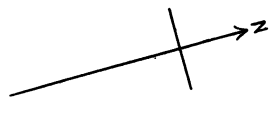
Mr. A. G. K. Hayter stayed on the site for about four months, and again undertook, among other duties, the listing of the coins and potters' stamps. Mr. W. H. Knowles and Mr. N. La Touche must be thanked for taking much time and trouble over the planning. Several members of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, especially the Rev. Prebendary Auden and the Rev. R. J. Burton, have given considerable help in many ways ; while Messrs. Mill Stephenson, Reginald Smith, D. Atkinson, H. Mattingly, and F. N. Pryce have either taken part in the excavations or assisted in preparing this report. The Universities are using the site as a training ground for archaeologists. Four students from Cambridge, three from Oxford, one from London, and one from Birmingham have stayed near the site and taken an active part in the work. The interest shown by the public in the excavations is indicated by the greatly increased number of visitors, upwards of £80 having been taken in entrance money.

SITE NO. V.

The building on this site was undoubtedly a temple. It consisted of a *cella* or *cellae* with a vestibule or portico standing at the back of an enclosed space or *temenos*. In the front part of this enclosed space was an open courtyard surrounded on three sides by an ambulatory or colonnade. The entrance was from the main street, under a portico of six columns, which appears to have formed part of a continuous colonnade bordering the edge of the street. The whole structure measured 98 ft. by 56 ft., and was oriented facing a little south of east, that is practically the same as the three temples at Silchester and the supposed one at Corbridge.

PLATE I

- WALLS
- FOUNDATIONS
- CLAY & COBBLE FOUNDATION
- INFERRED



WATLING STREET



Plan of area excavated in 1913

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For the sake of convenience it has been decided to call the mass of masonry upon which the cella stood the *podium*, although, properly speaking, a *podium* should be raised above the surrounding ground-level. In the Wroxeter example the floor of at any rate the portico of the *cella* was at about the same level as the *opus signinum* floor that surrounded it on three sides. Practically nothing but the foundations of the *podium* remained, but these were built in a massive manner as if to carry a very heavy structure above. The walls were formed of large blocks of stone of various sizes, some measuring as much as 3 ft. and 4 ft. in length and 2 ft. and 3 ft. in depth. These were laid without mortar

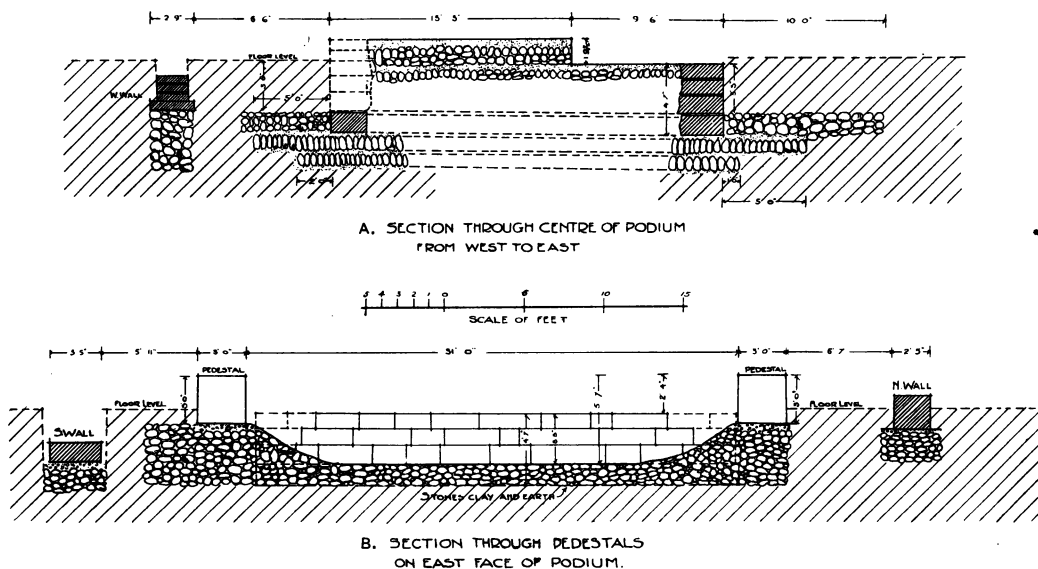


FIG. 1. Sections through the *Podium*.

with their outside faces in line but their inner ones ragged. The method of construction can be clearly seen in section A (fig. 1). It will be noticed that the height of the courses diminishes as the wall rises. The space enclosed by these walls was completely packed with loose stones, with layers of clay at intervals.

At the bottom of all were two layers of stones set on end with layers of clay between (section A). These two layers of stones were covered with a deposit that had every appearance of soot, which suggested that in some way they had been subjected to fire. As this seemed improbable, a specimen of this sooty deposit was

4 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

given to Professor F. A. Donnan, of London University, who very kindly examined it and reported as follows :

The pieces of stone submitted to me showed a dark discolouration where they had not been embedded in the clay layers. From the surface of these discoloured parts a soft black material could be easily removed. This was found to consist of manganese dioxide, presumably in the hydrated form. It contained also a small quantity of hydrated ferric oxide. The material was completely soluble in concentrated hydrochloric acid and was quite free from carbon or carbonaceous material.

The explanation of this comparatively narrow horizontal deposit of manganese dioxide is probably the following: The carbonic acid dissolved in the soil (ground) water has dissolved or leached out from the rocks of the neighbourhood a small quantity of manganese in the form of soluble manganese bicarbonate. At or near the level of the ground water the manganese bicarbonate is oxidized by the air, whereby it gives up its carbonic acid and is converted into the insoluble manganese dioxide. This action is probably a slow cumulative one. The ground water is constantly bringing up a small quantity of manganese bicarbonate. The fluctuating rise and fall of the level of the ground water combined with the capillary suction of the porous stone result in the production of a comparatively narrow horizontal stratum where the conditions are such that the manganese salt can lose its carbonic acid and take up oxygen from the (ground) air, which it does with great avidity.

Such dark-coloured horizontal deposits of hydrated manganese dioxide are often met with, e. g. in sandstone. Similar remarks apply to the element iron, which is dissolved out of the rocks as ferrous bicarbonate, the latter substance readily taking up oxygen and losing carbonic acid (to form hydrated ferric oxide) when it meets with the oxygen of the air in a porous stratum at or just above the level of the ground water.

The front wall stood four courses high, and at the level of the top of the highest course was a layer of clay that extended through the whole of the filling. At 9 ft. 6 in. from the face of the front wall there was a rise of 1 ft. 10 in., the top being covered with a layer of clay on which were traces of cement (plate IV, fig. 2).

An *opus signinum* floor had surrounded the two sides and the back of the *podium*, but it was much broken up and only a small part remained *in situ*. To judge by its level, the absence of steps in front, the rise in the filling, and the presence of cement on the top of this rise, it may be assumed that the level of the floor of the portico was much the same as that of the *opus signinum* floor on either side, and that there were two or three steps up to the raised *cella* at the back.

There was also a packing of loose stones round the outside of the *podium* (see plan, plate I and fig. 1). Except at the north-east and south-east corners, where it rose to support two pedestals (section B, fig. 1), this filling came to about the level of the top of the lowest course. These two pedestals, which were composed of stones and mortar, still retained some of their wall plaster painted with a pattern in red lines on a white ground. There were also the remains of another pedestal, near the north wall, formed



Fig. 1. Podium of Temple from south-west



Fig. 2. Foundations of south enclosing wall and south side of Podium

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Fig. 1. East wall of Podium and filling of stones to carry pedestal



Fig. 2. East wall of Podium showing clay and stone foundation

of a block of cement resting on a large red sandstone. These pedestals may have carried statues or acted as supports for a roof if the back part of the enclosure was covered in (plate III, fig. 1).

The courtyard had been paved with stone slabs, and was surrounded on three sides by a wall, 1 ft. wide, set on a foundation of clay and stones. This wall probably supported the small columns or wooden uprights that held the roof of the ambulatory. The entrance to the courtyard is indicated by a gap, about 11 ft. wide, in the east wall. A gutter ran from each of the north-east and south-east corners of the courtyard, passed through the front enclosing wall, and emptied itself into the drain by the street. Nothing remained of this front enclosing wall except the foundations of stones and clay. The footing course of the back part of the south enclosing wall still existed, and measured 3 ft. 6 in. across. About half of the west wall stood three courses high, 2 ft. 2 in. wide, with a foundation course projecting about 3 in. on either side. The foundations had been widened out over pit XLI to prevent sinkage. The part of the north wall still standing measured 2 ft. across and had no foundation course. There were also some slight indications of another wall about 3 ft. from the inner side of the west wall: the remains, however, were so indefinite that it was not possible to ascertain their purpose or period. The blocks of stone along the edge of the road to support the columns of the portico measured on an average about 2 ft. square by 8 in. to 10 in. high, and were set on stones and clay. The two in the middle were 10 ft. apart, and the others about 8 ft. The greater space between the two middle ones, corresponding to the opening in the ambulatory wall, indicates the position of the entrance, the foundations of the enclosing wall having been carried through under the doorway. Bordering the Watling Street was an open drain or gutter (marked xxx on plan, plate I), 1 ft. square inside; it was formed of large well-dressed blocks of stone, with others laid across as stepping-stones at intervals (plate V, fig. 1). There were the remains of cobble pavements in the east walk of the ambulatory and under the portico.

The whole of the soil in the temple, as well as that on the road in front, was turned over in the hope of finding an inscription. Although parts of two altars came to light (plate VI, fig. 1, no. 1, and fig. 2) no inscription was met with, so it is impossible to say to whom the building was dedicated. That it was finely decorated is evident, as many fragments of sculptured stone were found. While clearing the portico in 1912 a panel moulding and part of a cornice were met with (1912 report, fig. 6, nos. V and VI), and this year were found the fragments of a panel moulding (fig. 2),

6 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

part of a small arch (plate VI, fig. 1, no. 2), several fragments of stone carved with foliage (plate VII, fig. 1), the top part of a fair-sized Corinthian capital, and a large number of small fragments of different descriptions, many of them belonging to a cornice similar to that illustrated in the 1912 report, fig. 6, no. VI. Portions of several statues of various sizes were also discovered. That one, at any rate, of these was rather more than life-size is indicated by the knee and part of a leg on plate VI, fig. 1, no. 3, while on the same plate, fig. 1, no. 4 shows part of another leg of about life-size, and no. 5 the small head of a woman. The life-size head of a horse with bridle is also an interesting find (plate VIII). Perhaps the most striking discovery was a large block of stone which, although broken, measured 20 in. high, 27 in. long, and 24 in. deep (plate VII, fig. 2). On this parts of two figures were carved in relief. The left-hand figure is undraped, and shows



FIG. 2. Fragments of panel moulding from Temple. $\frac{1}{8}$.

a half-back view from the shoulders to the knees. The right-hand one is front view with the left arm across the lower part of the body, and is also undraped. What appears to be a fold of drapery hangs between the two figures. This block must have formed part of a large frieze, possibly from the pediment of the portico of the *cella*. Two or three fragments of bronze that appeared to be part of a bust or statue were also discovered.

Although this temple has been much destroyed and practically nothing of it still stands above the original ground-level, yet enough remains to make it possible to reconstruct the original appearance with some certainty.

The type is almost purely Italian. Buildings with a similar plan, although of a much finer character, can be seen at Pompeii, viz. the temples of Apollo and Isis, where they consist of a *cella* standing on a raised *podium* in an enclosed space, surrounded by an ambulatory or peristyle. The ground-plan of the temple of



Fig. 1. Podium from north-east, with north enclosing wall in foreground

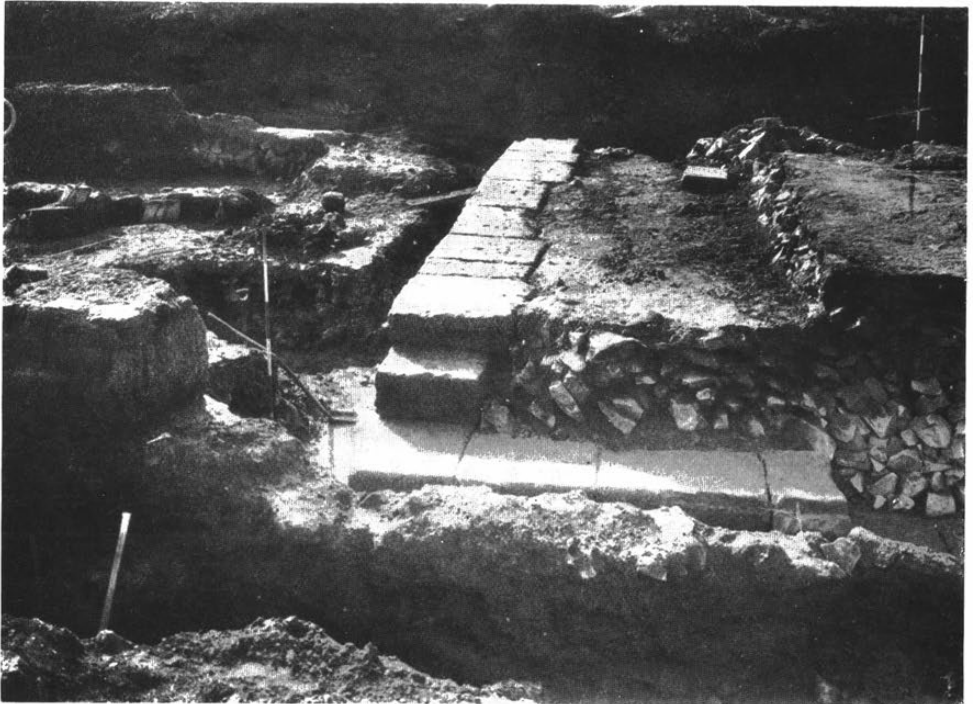


Fig. 2. Podium from north, showing rise in stone packing

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the Genius of the Colony at Timgad is perhaps more like that at Wroxeter, as there the ambulatory only surrounds the courtyard, and there appear to have been rooms on either side of the *podium*. The chief difference in these plans from the Wroxeter one is that in the latter only the *cella* is raised above the level of the courtyard, whereas in the others the whole *podium* is raised and reached by a flight of steps. The Caerwent temple has the same feature as that at Wroxeter. Silchester temples all appear to belong to a slightly different class, which also occurs in other places in Britain, on the Rhine, and in northern Gaul.¹ It is not possible to say whether the whole of the back part of the Wroxeter temple was covered in, but to judge by the *opus signinum* floor at the back and the sides of the *podium*, the painted wall plaster on the pedestals and many other pieces of wall plaster painted red, white and blue, the probability is that it was. The find of the Corinthian capital near the front of the *podium* rather suggests that the portico of the shrine was furnished with columns of this order. As will be seen by the plan (plate I) the *cella* is long, and may have been intended to hold more than one statue, but there were no indications that it had been divided into separate *cellae*.

A pot (fig. 19, no. 66) containing a fair number of bones was found under the clay and stone foundation of the south-east corner of the ambulatory wall. Mr. E. T. Newton, who has examined these bones, states that, with one exception, which may be sheep or goat, they belong to small ox, as far as can be determined. These were almost certainly the sacrificial bones from the foundation ceremony. Professor Flinders Petrie states that foundation deposits of this description are often met with in Egypt. Their position is generally beneath the outer wall at the corners and at the juncture of cross walls. The bones are usually the head or leg of a calf. Many pots containing lamb bones were found in the Israelite temple of Onias in Lower Egypt, date about 154 B. C.²

The foundations of the *podium* having been sunk well into the natural subsoil, nothing of the earliest occupation level was left on this part of the site. Under the courtyard, where the soil had not been so much disturbed, were the two burnt layers mentioned on page 9, and in the front the remains of two cobble

¹ *Les Fana de la région normande*, Léon de Vesby; and *Bonner Jahrbücher*, 1876, p. 57.

² *Br. Sch. of Arch. in Egypt*, 1906, p. 22. There does not appear to be any well-authenticated example from this country.

pavements. At the lowest level (fig. 3) was a piece of rough walling composed of blocks of stone and a large amount of clay, in which at intervals were post-holes measuring about 8 in. square and 2 ft. deep. This wall probably formed part of the foundation of a wattle-and-daub building. Several fragments of daub with impressed patterns similar to those found in 1912 (1912 report, plate V, fig. 1) were also met with. There was a row of eight post-holes on the south side of this wall, and several others farther

to the north, as indicated on the plan. These measured 3 in. to 6 in. in diameter, and 1 ft. 6 in. to 2 ft. deep. To the east of these was a very ragged piece of paving composed of red sandstone and cement.

Well VIII, which might perhaps be better styled a water-hole, was sunk about 5 ft. into the natural soil and had a diameter of 3 ft. 6 in., the bottom part being lined with two or three courses of rough stones. Nothing was found in it. The water came in very freely and stood at a depth of 2 ft. 3 in. Very little of the furnace or fire-place to the north of this remained. It had been built up of clay, and was heavily burnt with calcined floor and sides. The two others on the

north and south of the

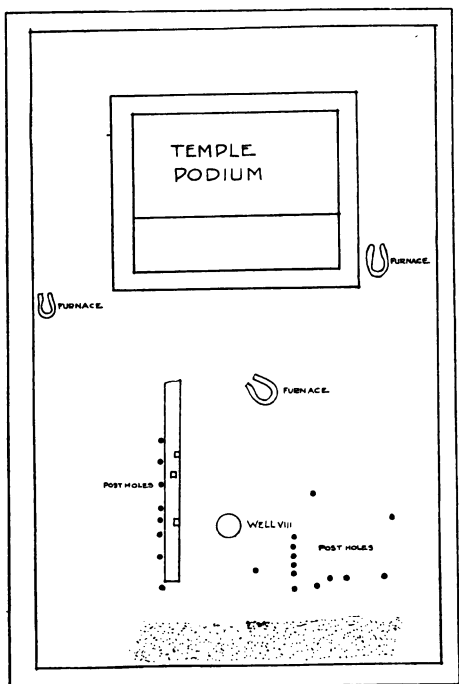


FIG. 3. Low level, Site no. V.

podium were of the same description, but appeared to belong to the period of the building of the temple, as, although below the floor-level, they were above the packing of stones. They were probably made by the men working on the building. A little to the south of the fragment of early wall were a number of cut bones, which Mr. Newton has very kindly examined. He states that they belong to the ox and horse, and that the ox is small, and may be *Bos longifrons*. One bone is very small and must be a small but adult pony, or possibly an ass. Only the ends of the bones,



Fig. 1. Gutter by road, stones to carry support of portico, and clay and cobble foundation of east enclosing wall of Temple



Fig. 2. Diamond broaching of stone in east wall of Podium

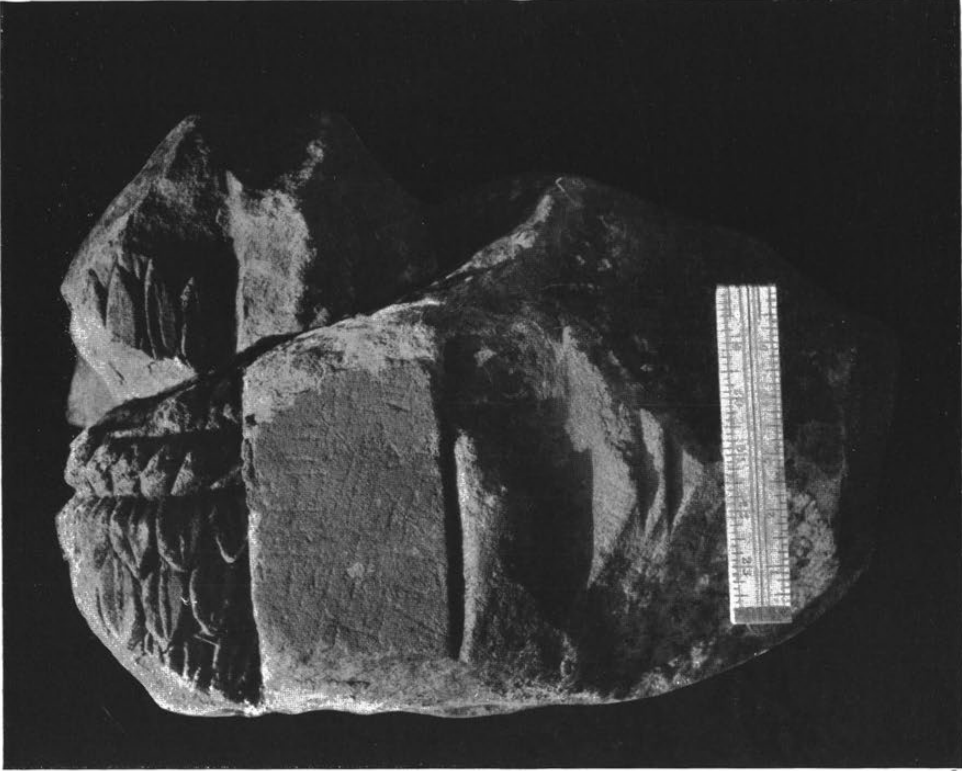


Fig. 2. Top of altar from Temple

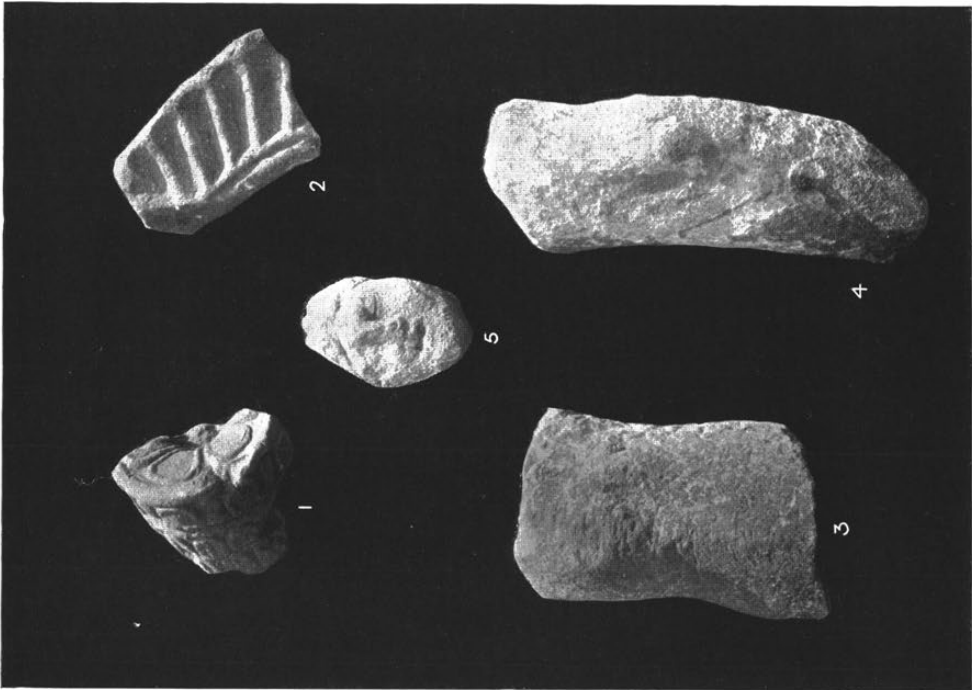


Fig. 1. Stone fragments from Temple. $\frac{3}{16}$



Fig. 1. Sculptured fragment from Temple. $\frac{1}{4}$



Fig. 2. Part of figured frieze from Temple. $\frac{1}{6}$



Stone head of a horse from Temple. $\frac{1}{4}$
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which were all leg bones, remained, the central piece evidently having been used for making pins, needles, &c. They do not appear to have been cut with a metal saw, but with a string or gut covered with sand or pounded glass.

Owing to the robbing of the stone and the breaking up of the *opus signinum* floor, stratification was to a great extent impossible. Several finds, however, gave clues to the probable date of the structure.

Pit XL, under the west wall, contained a fragment of shape 29, several fragments of shape 37 with late La Graufesenque decoration and coarse wares belonging to the late first and early second century; the date of the whole deposit being not later than 110 or 120 A. D.

A sestertius of Trajan, Cos. VI, date 116 A. D., was found embedded in a piece of the *opus signinum* floor that had surrounded three sides of the *podium*.

Underneath the level of the paved courtyard were two strongly marked burnt layers. The pottery in the top layer did not appear to be later than about the middle of the second century; with it were coins of Domitian and Hadrian. The lower layer seemed to date about twenty or thirty years earlier, and in it were coins of Claudius and Domitian. Below these burnt layers were coins of Nero, Domitian, and Trajan.

Pit XLI, in the courtyard, contained a denarius of Galba and a few rather uncertain pieces of pottery, which probably belonged to the Hadrian or Antonine period.

It will be seen from this evidence that it is not possible to place the building of the temple before the reign of Hadrian, and that the probable date was rather after than during his reign.

In connexion with the final date we have one very significant piece of evidence. Between the north wall and the pedestal in front of the *podium* at about the floor-level were a large number of bronze and iron objects. This group mostly consisted of hooks, loops, clamps, rivets, &c., and about 1,300 nails. Some of the bronze fragments had apparently belonged to statues, as the patterns on them represented hair and drapery.

The whole group appears to have been a collection of old metal from a disused building, probably the temple. That the temple could not have been in use as such after the deposit of this metal is evident. With this collection of metal were coins of Philip I, Trajan II Decius, Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, and Carausius—period 244–293. The natural surmise seems to be that by the end of the third century the temple had fallen into disuse.

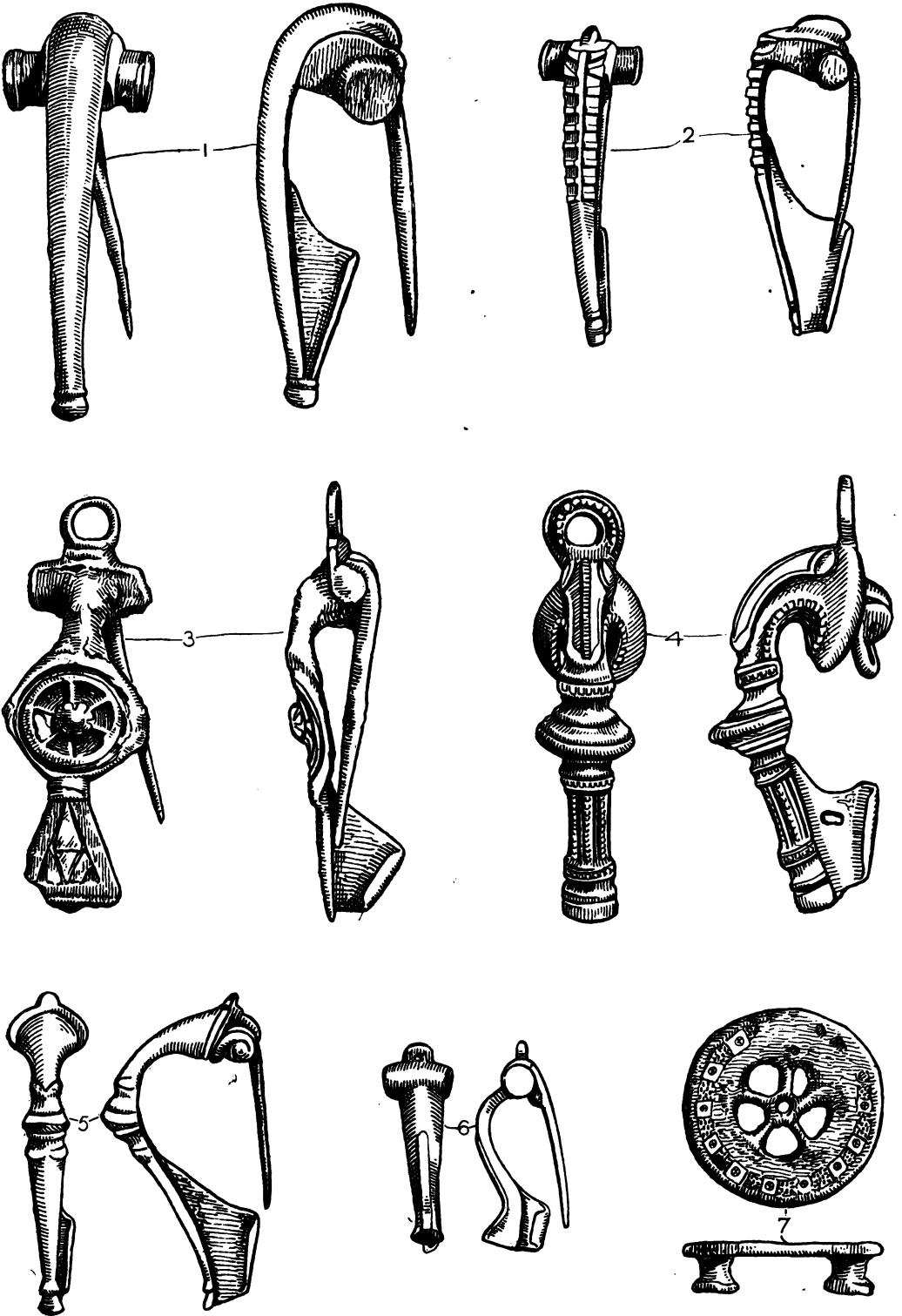


FIG. 4. Fibulae, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$.

EVIDENCE OF METAL WORKING.

Fig. 5, no. 12, shows a small female head in bronze which has never been severed from the surplus metal used in casting. It is of exceptional interest, as it conclusively proves that working in metal was carried on on the site. Professor Gowland points out that it is a complete casting, possibly from a wax model, and that it shows that the Romans used four or five times the amount of metal used at the present day, the excess serving to fill up any cavity in the casting due to contraction. The upper part of another casting shows the channel through which the metal was poured, and also casts of the air-holes made to allow the air to escape from the mould. There were also pieces of slag that had been produced in the melting of bronze, and an important specimen formed part of the hearth of a cupellation furnace for extracting silver from lead. The use of such furnaces was conclusively proved at Silchester. The Romans used bone ash in the construction of the hearth, and its use has continued to the present day. Parts of several crucibles similar to those found in 1912 (1912 report, pl. III) were also discovered.

SMALL OBJECTS IN METAL, GLASS, BONE, &c.

FIG. 4.

1. Fibula. Eleven of this type, measuring $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 3 in. in length, were found. All had solid catch-plates and semi-cylindrical covers for the spring, the chord being held by a loop in the head; some had plain, others ribbed, bows. Four were found in stratified deposits, dating between 80 A.D. and 120 A.D.; the remainder were unstratified. There were also two with open catch-plates, both found in deposits dated 80 A.D. and 120 A.D.

The open catch-plate is certainly the earlier form. Examples have been found that can be dated to the beginning of the first century, and one may be seen in the British Museum from Polden Hill, Somerset. The type, however, seems to have survived well into the second century. At Wroxeter both the open and solid catch-plate are found occurring together; at Newstead (*Report*, p. 318) one with an open catch-plate has been dated to the middle of the second century; another, also with an open catch-plate, was found at Poltross Burn on Hadrian's Wall, and cannot well be earlier than the time of that emperor (*Cumb. and West. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, xi. 442).

2. Very similar in type to the last, but with transverse ribs on bow divided by a central groove.

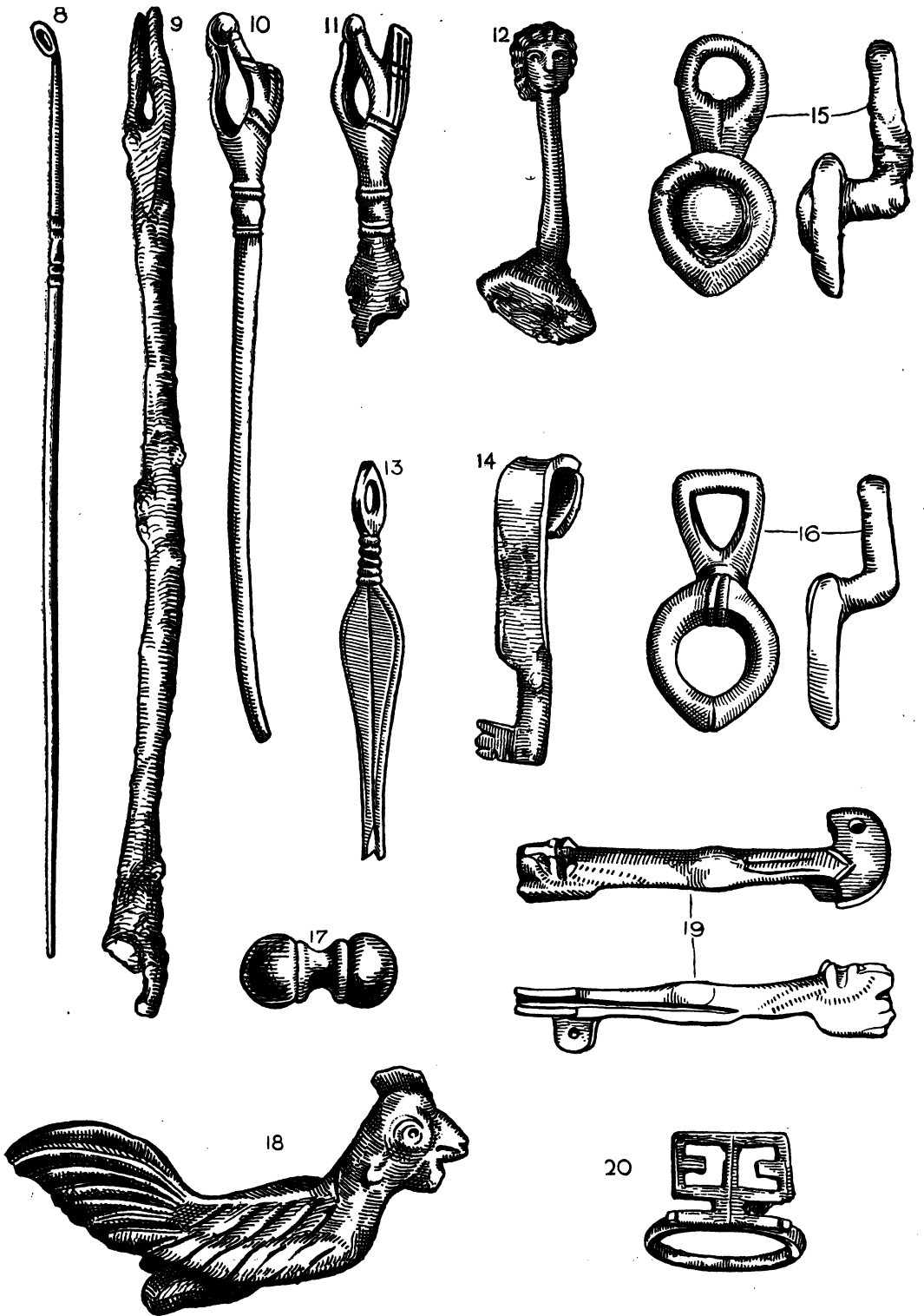


FIG. 5. Bronze objects. $\frac{1}{4}$.

3. Fibula with enamelled disc in centre of bow and triangular enamelled foot; ring at head in one piece with the head and a hinged pin. A not uncommon type on Roman sites in this country and on the Continent. Several good examples from Heddernheim have been illustrated. Prof. Schumacher believes these to date about 150-200 A.D. (*Mitt. über röm. Funde in Heddernheim*, ii. 41). Similar examples occur at Newstead and Camelon, where they probably belong to the Antonine period.

4. A finely decorated fibula of type 6 (1912 report, p. 25). This example has a small opening in the catch-plate and shows traces of tinning.

5. This fibula, although differing slightly from types 6-7 (1912 report, figs. 9-10), belongs to the same class. It is not furnished with a loop for the attachment of a chain. It was found close to the foundations of the north enclosing wall of the temple, and probably dates about or a little before the middle of the second century.

6. Small bronze fibula with semi-cylindrical cover for spring with a small hole in a projection on the head. The form of the foot and catch-plate is suggestive of the second half of the second century. It was not well stratified, but lay 5 ft. below the level of the temple courtyard. A somewhat similar example was found at Zugmantel (*O. R. L., Zugmantel*, Taf. ix. 27).

7. A bronze wheel-shaped ornament with two studs on the back, probably for attaching it to leather. It has an open-work centre with an outer band inlaid with millefiori glass in blue and yellow. This was not found in a stratified deposit, but articles of this description are common in the second century.

FIG. 5.

8. A good example of the bronze ear-pick, a large number of which has been found on the site. They also occur in bone, and are frequently met with on Roman sites in this country and abroad.

9. Iron netting-needle with prong at each end. A similar one was found at the Saalburg (Jacobi, *Saalburg*, p. 454, fig. 71, no. 12).

10, 11. Heads of bronze pins in the form of a hand holding a small round object. Pins with heads representing hands holding different objects are often met with. A similar example is illustrated in *O. R. L., Zugmantel* (plate XI, fig. 49), where the small round object is stated to be an apple.

12. See p. 11.

13. Bronze nail-cleaner. This has formed part of a set of toilet implements hung together on a ring or ornamental plate with bar. One of these sets was found this year containing

a pair of tweezers, a small scoop, and a pointed implement (see also 1912 report, p. 29, no. 5).

14. Bronze key with barrel. Handle consisting of a broad strip bent over into a loop at top.

15, 16. Bronze clasps or buttons (see 1912 report, plate X, fig. 4).

Examples similar to no. 15 have been found at Newstead, Middlebie, and elsewhere. Mr. Curle draws attention to the fact that this type is certainly of native manufacture (*Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. iii, plates I and II, and p. 100).

17. Small bronze dumb-bell-shaped object. Another that was found at Brough, Westmorland, with fibulae of the second and third centuries, may be seen in the British Museum. They may have been attached to cloth or leather, and used as a form of button.

18. Well-moulded bronze cock, the legs of which are missing.

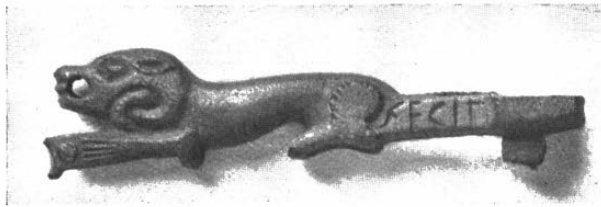


FIG. 6. Bronze object in Shrewsbury Museum. $\frac{1}{4}$.

19. Bronze object with one end in the form of the fore-part of a lion. It seems to have combined two implements now lost. One was hinged and fitted into a socket underneath, the other lay along the side and apparently took the form of a blade hinged in the fan-shaped terminal, which was split and pierced for the purpose. There is a somewhat similar one in Shrewsbury Museum, inscribed with the word *FECIT* (fig. 6). No other examples of this object can be found recorded.

20. Bronze key finger ring. Key finger rings of various descriptions are common on Roman sites. Examples may be seen in *O. R. L., Gnotzheim*, plate III, 14; *Böhming*, plate II, 5, and in many of the other German Limes reports.

FIG. 7.

21. Heavy bronze casting in the form of a mask with loop above to take the handle of a bucket or similar vessel. Low level, Site no. V, 80-120 A. D.

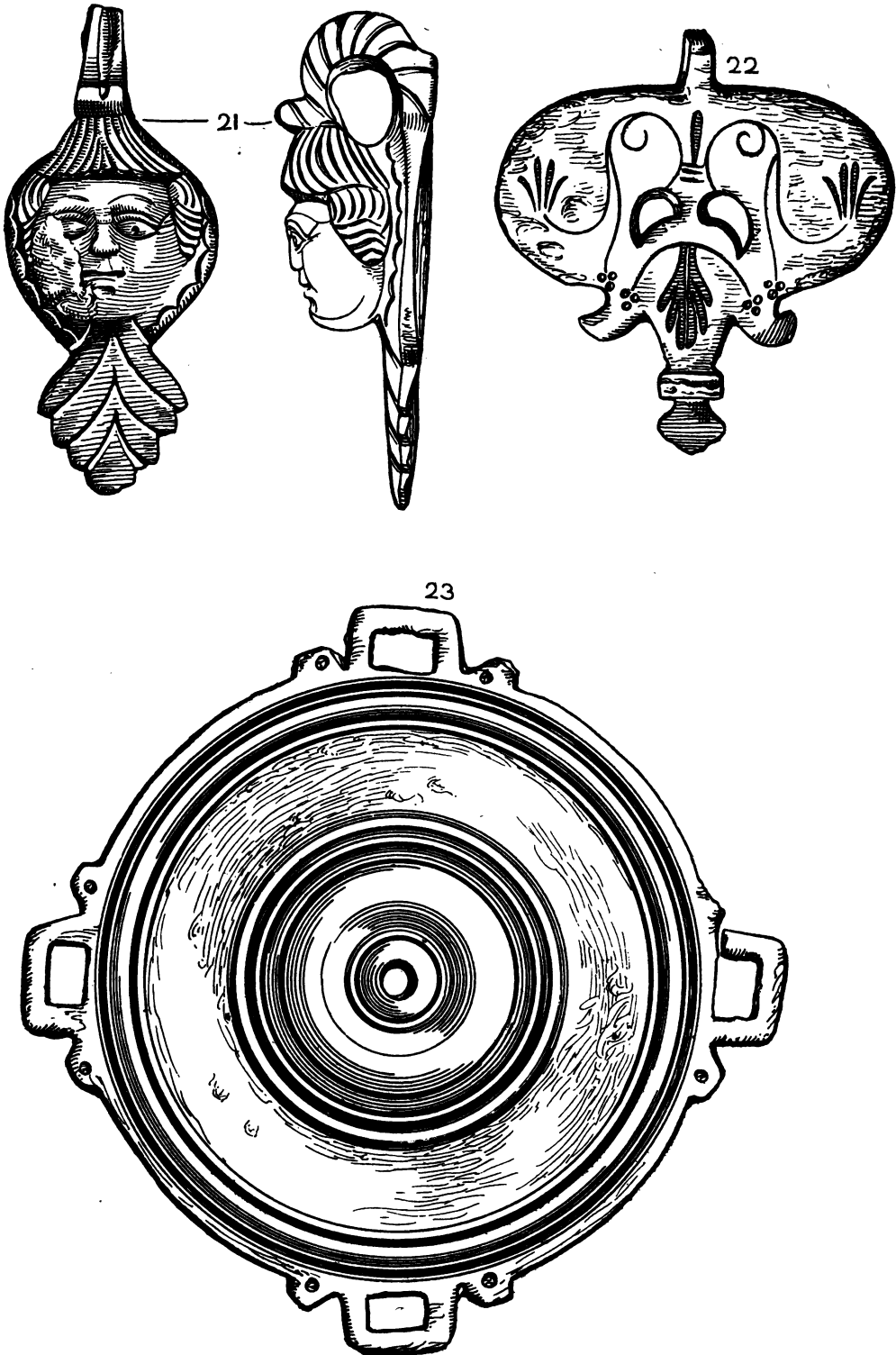


FIG. 7. Bronze objects. $\frac{1}{4}$.

22. Bronze phalera with tinned surface and inlaid with niello. Found in a deposit on Site no. VI, dated to 80-120 A.D. These phalerae were worn as ornaments for cuirasses or harness. Examples are illustrated in Ritterling, *Hofheim*, 1912, Taf. xii. 37; *O. R. L.*, *Wiesbaden*, Taf. x. 20-6; and *Newstead Report*, p. 299, fig. 44 and plate LXXIII. There is a complete example in the British Museum from Reeth, Yorks.

23. Thin bronze disc with loops at equal distances on the circumference. This was probably a harness mounting, and the loops were for the attachment of straps. A similar one can be seen in *Vet. Mon.*, iv, plate IV. Found on Site no. VI in the same deposit as no. 22.

FIG. 8.

24. Silver finger ring with ornamentation in raised dots, consisting of two lozenges on the bezel and a rib of S scrolls circling the hoop.

25. An amethyst paste gem engraved with a figure of Venus holding a mirror in left hand and with right elbow resting on a tripod. Found on Site no. VI in a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.

26. Small onyx cameo of a Medusa head, probably from a finger ring. Found in connexion with other articles dating not later than about the middle of the second century.

27. Bronze finger ring with nine plain facets. A similar example is illustrated in Ward's *Roman Era in Britain*, p. 267.

28. A small model vase of hard white clay. The form is very suggestive of the Late Celtic pedestal urns.

29. A small fragment showing part of a rim and side of a bowl of hard grey clay with circular depressions at intervals. These depressions are characteristic of the pre-Roman German pottery found on and near the German Limes, which is practically unknown in this country (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 174, and *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxiii, pp. 376, 385).

30. Iron caltrop. Several of these were found. They were used for throwing on the ground to hinder the enemy's advance by wounding the feet of men and horses, and were made in such a manner that one of the four spikes was always pointing upwards.

31. A thin triangular piece of bone with a hole in each angle. One of these was found at Wookey Hole, Somerset, and Mr. Balch found by experiment that if threads were passed through each hole of the triangle and attached to a spindle with a whorl fixed, the result was a three-ply cord; and where so used the threads fell invariably into one or other of the groovings

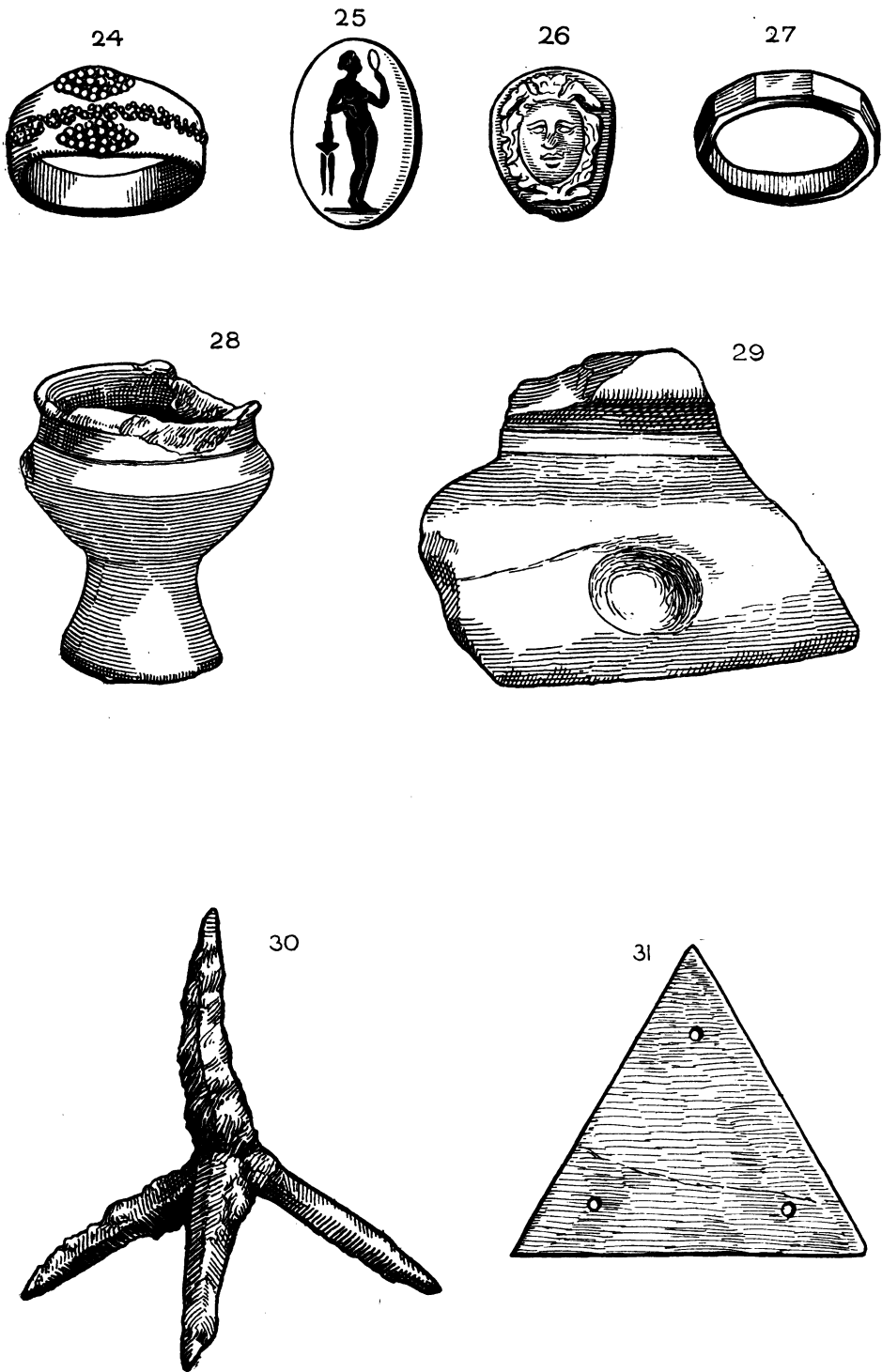


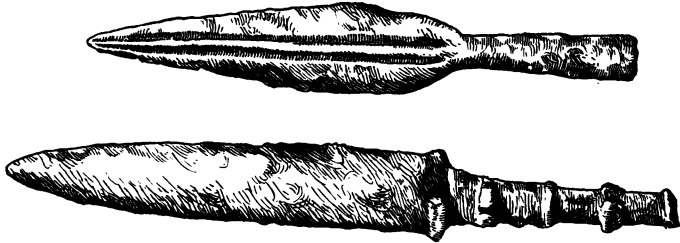
FIG. 8. Various small objects. (Nos. 25, 26, $\frac{2}{1}$; 24, 27, $\frac{6}{8}$; 28-31, $\frac{1}{4}$.)

surrounding the perforations (*Arch.*, lxii. 582). The Wroxeter example has no grooves, so, if intended for this purpose, was probably only slightly or never used. Several examples have been found at Corbridge.

FIG. 9.

1. Iron leaf-shaped spear-head with central rib between two grooves, a pattern recalling an Early Iron age group occurring both in Britain and on the Continent.

2. An iron dagger of typical Roman form. The handle was

FIG. 9. Iron spear-head and dagger. $\frac{1}{4}$.

probably fitted with rings of bone or wood, as is shown by the transverse ribs. Found in the natural soil on Site no. V. It probably belongs to the last quarter of the first century.

FIG. 10.

A few fragments of statuettes similar to those illustrated on plate XI, fig. 2, of the 1912 report, were met with. In that report it was suggested that these figures were set up in small domestic shrines. This year two fragments of one of these shrines were discovered. These two fragments proved to belong to a shrine almost exactly similar to one found with coins of Augustus and Tiberius at Carden on the left side of the Moselle valley (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, lxxxix, Taf. ii; see also *Figurines en Argile Gallo-Romaines*, Tudot, plate I, 15-17). The two Wroxeter fragments were found in different deposits on Site no. VI, both dated to the latter part of the first century. A reconstruction based on these fragments is shown in fig. 10.

PLATE IX, FIG. I.

1. Large bone pin with incised ornamentation on head. This is exceptionally large, measuring $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and was most likely used as an ornament for the hair. Found below the level of the



Fig. 1. Bone objects. $\frac{1}{2}$



Fig. 2. Deer-horn implements. $\frac{1}{6}$

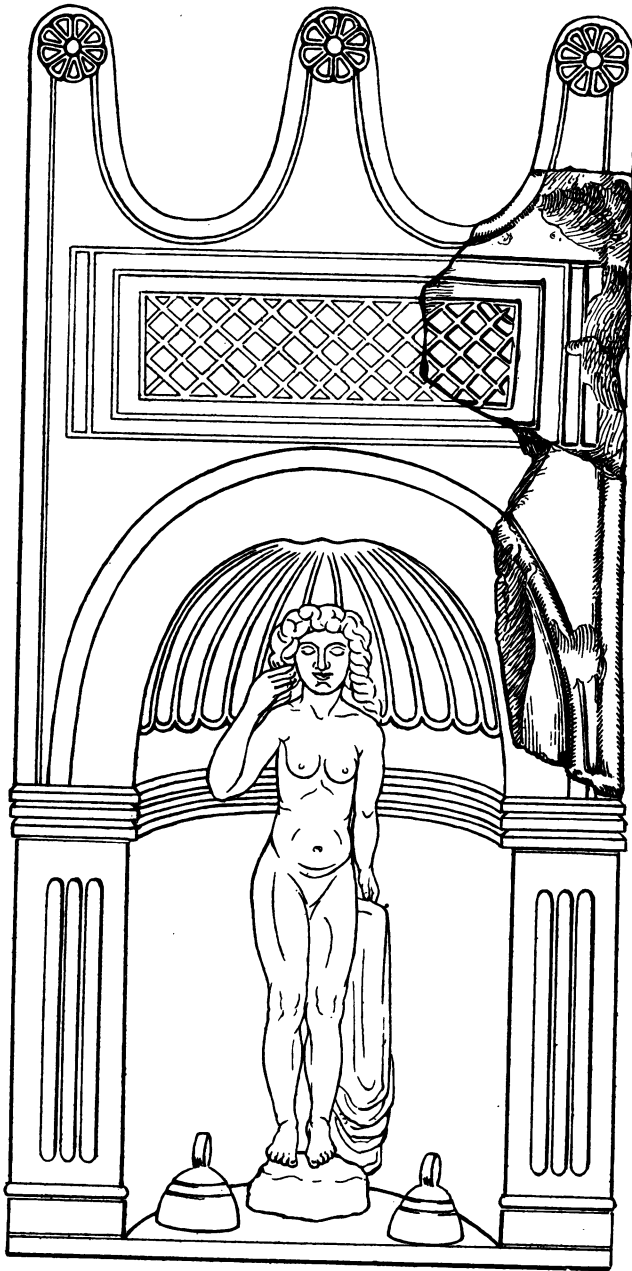


FIG. 10. Domestic shrine (restoration). $\frac{1}{2}$.

courtyard of the temple. It probably dates before the middle of the second century.

2. A sea-horse cut out of a thin piece of bone. Possibly used for inlay or as a child's toy.

3. Two of these articles were illustrated in the 1912 report, on plate XI, and it was suggested that they were used as toggles. With this example, which is finely decorated with small concentric circles and trellis-work pattern, were the two little bone pegs here illustrated. One of these was lying beside it, the other being stuck in the open end. They both have grooves round the head as if for tying a thread. The finding of these two pegs throws a doubt upon these objects being toggles, and at present there seems to be no reasonable theory as to their real use.

4. Small bone comb held together with iron rivets. A similar one may be seen in fig. 63 of Ward's *Roman Era in Britain*.

5. Iron knife handle ending in a loop fitted between curved bone plates incised with geometrical patterns.

6. Bone die with the numbers one to six (cf. *Newstead Report*, plate XCIII, 3). This is the normal pattern, but one found at Corbridge has two ones and no six.

7. Small bone handle decorated with ring-and-dot pattern.

8. Iron knife (blade broken) with bone plates riveted to the handle and decorated with ring-and-dot pattern.

PLATE IX, FIG. 2.

Several tools and other objects made from antlers of the red deer have been met with. Two of the best, a pick and a socketed rake, are here illustrated. These implements are generally associated with pre-Roman remains, but they also occasionally occur in the Roman period. For two very similar examples see *Journal of Roman Studies*, vol. iii, p. 102. An antler pick was found at Corbridge with the point apparently shaped to take an iron tip. There is an article dealing fully with these implements in *Arch.* lxii. 101.

GLASS (FIGS. 11-13).

A large amount of broken glass, most of it corresponding to that found in 1912, was discovered. A small phial (fig. 11) and a cup (fig. 12) were the only two practically complete articles met with. The position of the former dated it to between about 80-120 A.D., and the latter was in a deposit probably not later than about the middle of the second century.

The animal's head (fig. 13), which formed part of a clear yellow glass vessel, is unusual in Britain. The type is common in the Levant and in Egypt. It dates from the latter part of the Roman period.

Fragments of two white glass cups with cut oval and diamond-shaped facets decorating the sides are among the more interesting pieces. They have ribs below the facets, and well-made feet (Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 8, abb. 1). One of them was found in pit xxiv, dated to the late first and early second century. The other was found on one of the floors on Site no. VI, which suggests a rather later date. A very similar fragment was found at Birrens (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xxx, p. 189). An illustration of a complete example may be seen in Ward's *Roman Era in Britain*, fig. 52. Four or five other examples of cut glass with various patterns were also found. One piece occurred in pit xxxvi, with other objects belonging to the late first and early second century. Part of a white glass pin with a blue head, and decorated with a spiral yellow thread, is also worthy of note.

Window glass was not plentiful. One piece was found with

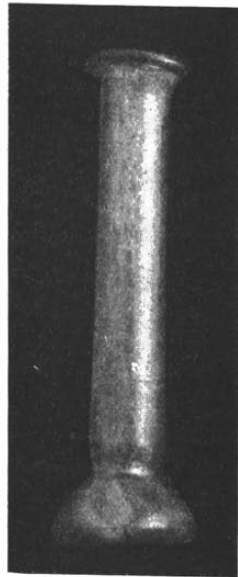


FIG. 11. Glass phial.
About $\frac{1}{2}$.



FIG. 12. Glass cup. $\frac{5}{8}$.



FIG. 13. Animal's head
in glass. $\frac{3}{4}$.

traces of a fine cement near the edge, which indicates the method of holding it in place.

PLATE X, FIG. 1.

Iron clasp knife with bone handle in the form of a crouching tiger eating something held between the front paws. The blade is bound into the handle by a bronze band. This motive is a common one for clasp knife handles. Examples may be seen in the British Museum (*Cat. of Bronzes in the B.M.*, Walters, 2955; see also *The Roman Era in Britain*, Ward, fig. 58). The Wroxeter example was found on Site no. VI, in a deposit dating before the middle of the second century.

PLATE X, FIG. 2.

On this plate are shown some examples of ivory, bone, and jet spoons, pins, needles, and hair-pins, which are found in large quantities. It will be noticed that several of the pins have very carefully worked heads, the first one being in the form of a hand holding a small object. The method of making the eyes of some of the needles by drilling two small holes close together is worthy of note. The example on the extreme right is probably a stylus, as the head has been brought to a thin edge for erasing purposes.

GRAFFITI (PLATE XI).

Fig. 1 shows part of the rim and side of a large red clay storage vessel. Some writing has been scratched on it while still soft before baking with a sharp-pointed instrument. These letters appear to be SETMAPEM], but the third letter is uncertain and may be an I or L. As this did not appear to be Latin it was sent to Sir John Rhys, who has kindly supplied the following note:

On the whole I read the inscription *Setmape M*, treating the last M, which is incomplete, as standing for *Manu*; but how much of that word was written in this case it is impossible to say, unless more of the vessel should by some fortunate accident be discovered. I should like to read *Setumape* with a conjoint V, but as it would then not be V, but U, I suppose I must relinquish that notion. In that case one would have to regard *Setmape* as a shortening of *Setu-mape*. This would be a Gaulish or Brythonic form corresponding to Goidelic or early Irish *Setu-mage*. Unfortunately names with *Setu-* are rare—I know only of *Setu-bogios*, which seems to have meant 'one who remains long or late in the conflict'. The other is *Nappi-setu*, found on a gold ring of which there is an impression in the Museum at Bar-le-Duc which I have seen—the original has been lost. Here we do not know what *Nappi-* meant, but there is an instance of a woman's name *Nape* (from Spain), besides a man's name, Welsh *Neb*, for earlier *Nep*, but, as I said, we do not know the meaning of this element. However, *setu-* is supposed to mean long or late. So our *Set-map-* should mean probably 'a late born son'. Compare the Greek name ³Οψι-γενής.

He also adds that a difficulty arises as to the case ending in *e*,



Fig. 1. Iron clasp-knife with bone handle in form of a tiger. $\frac{1}{1}$

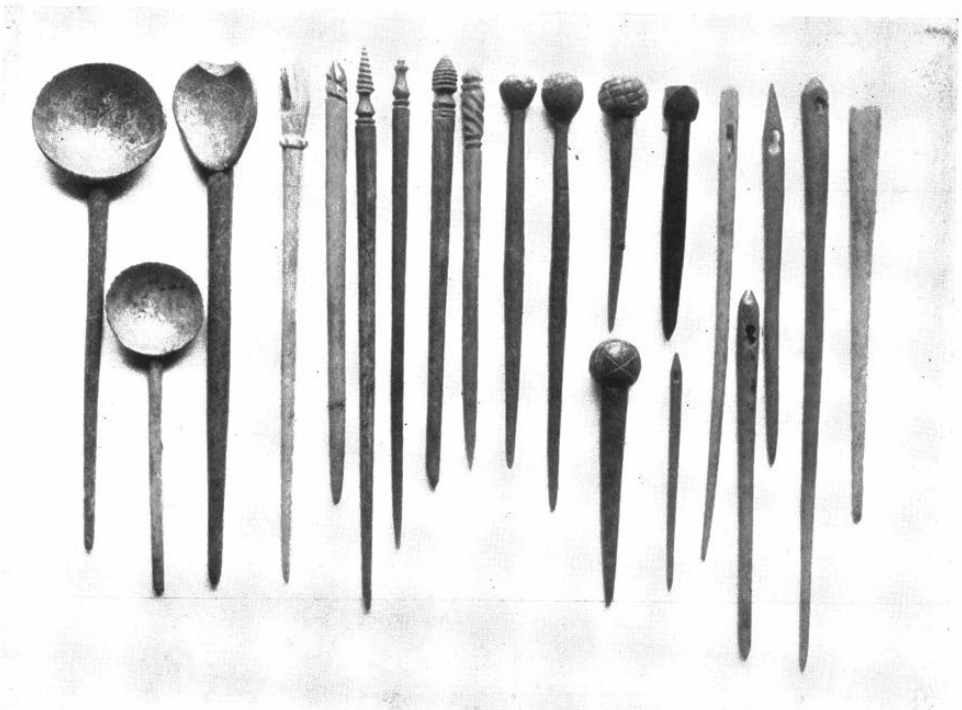


Fig. 2. Spoons, pins, and needles, of bone and jet. Rather over $\frac{1}{2}$

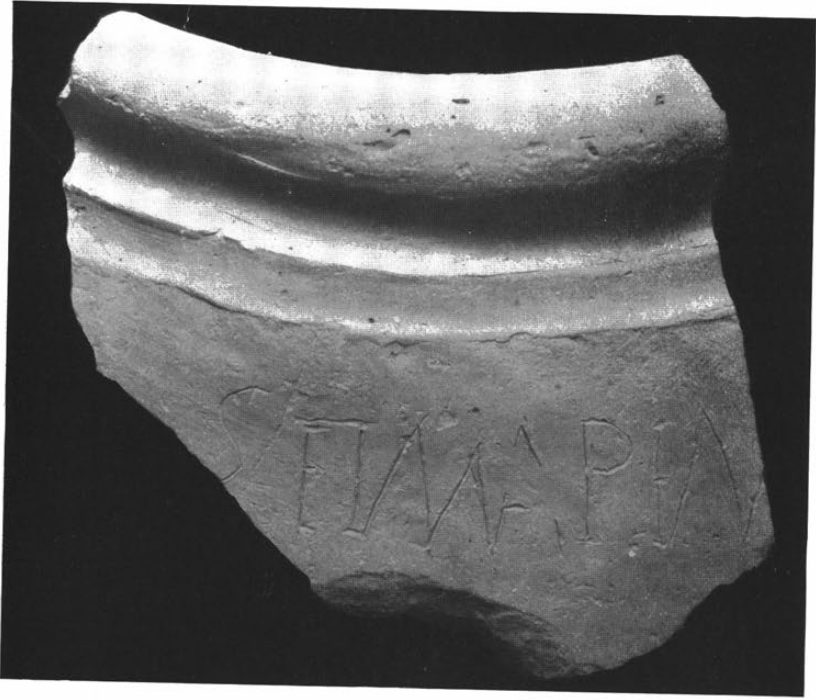


Fig. 1. Graffito on storage vessel



Fig. 2. Graffito on amphora

which looks as if standing for *oe*, *ae*, for he believes the inscription to be Latin. One would hardly expect a genitive *ae* in the case of a proper name of a potter. He thinks, however, that this difficulty may be overcome by the fact that a feminine form of Irish *macc*, 'son', Welsh *map*, *mab*, has never been satisfactorily proved to have existed.

Celtic names are not uncommon on Roman sites; for instance, the name Deuccus may be seen on a tombstone now in Shrewsbury Museum from the cemetery of Viroconium.

Fig. 2. This inscription was cut on the side of an amphora before baking, and appears to read :

DOMIIS
GX'IIIO
XB

The first line is almost certainly Domes, although the first letter may be a P or the lower half of a B. The second line could



FIG. 14. Rim of dish with name inscribed. $\frac{1}{2}$.

possibly be read as Galio, but it and the next line are much more likely to represent some system of letters and numbers representing the number or capacity of the jar or the vintage.

Very similar inscriptions have been found painted on amphorae at Pompeii and other places (*C. I. L.*, iv. 5605, xv. 4732).

FIG. 14.

This illustration shows part of the rim of a dish on which the word MARTINVS has been scratched. It is probably the name of the owner of the vessel.

POTTERY

DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

(Plates XII–XIV.)

As in 1912, a large quantity of this ware was discovered. The greater part comes from the Central and South Gaulish potteries, but the East Gaulish and German are also represented.

The Antonine and later pottery was not as plentiful as last year, and nothing of exceptional interest belonging to that period was met with. The late La Graufesenque and other pottery belonging to the period 80–120 A.D. was plentiful, many pieces being similar to those found in the Agricola period in the north of Britain.¹ Shape 29 was found in small quantities, and was mostly coarse and thick; a few pieces showed good workmanship, but with possibly one exception (no. 2) none appeared to be earlier than the Flavian period. The small amount of shape 29 in comparison with that of the early 37 points to the fact that the first occupation of this part of the site could not well have been before 75 or 80 A.D. Shape 30 was found sparingly; one piece (no. 1) may possibly be pre-Flavian. There were also a few fragments of shapes 64, 67, and 78. One 64 was decorated in metopes divided by beaded lines. In the metopes were the following small figures and animals: crane similar to Déchelette 1001; pygmy with lance (Déch. 439); gladiator (Déch. 614); nude pygmy like Déch. 343, below the last a vertical row of four small rings. Probably Lezoux fabric, second century. A shape that has the rim of a 37 and the carinated side of a 29 was represented by one small piece that appeared to be decorated with an upper band of small medallions and a lower one with a scroll pattern. It is very similar to a piece found at Corbridge (*Arch.*, vol. lxiv, plate XXIV, 36).

The following pieces have been selected as being worthy of note:

1. Shape 30. Scroll pattern with two large pointed leaves and one small dart-shaped leaf. Birds and rosettes at intervals. Egg and tongue above with tongue ending in small circle. Thin and of good workmanship. Somewhat in the style of Masclus, dated by Knorr 50 to 70 A.D. (*Rottweil*, p. 33, plate XIII, 2). Found at a low level on Site no. VI, in connexion with pottery

¹ *Arch.*, lxiv. 295.



Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{3}{5}$

belonging to the last twenty years of the first century, but the piece is certainly earlier than 80 A. D., and may well be pre-Flavian.

2. Shape 29. Small bowl with good glaze and unusual decoration. Upper band two rows of conventional arrow-heads; between them wavy lines crossed at intervals by a semicircle joining the two lines of arrow-heads, small-eight starred rosettes at irregular intervals. Lower band, three rows of arrow-heads; below these only a small piece of decoration showing, probably corded uprights. No similar piece can be found recorded, but the general style and technique are almost certainly pre-Domitian.

3. See p. 30, no. 23.

4. See p. 29, no. 20.

5. See p. 31, no. 25.

6. Shape 37. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D. Decoration has been in two bands. Top band probably festoons and tassels, the bottom of tassels showing. Lower band, metopes and divided metopes, separated by zigzag lines with rosettes at angles, corner tendrils ending in leaves, medallion composed of three concentric circles enclosing Cupid (Déch. 274). In upper half of divided metope, seated man with animal similar to Déch. 536-7, in lower half diagonal zigzag lines. Cruciform pattern composed of zigzag lines, bunches of leaves, and tendrils. Below metopes a narrow band of small rosettes of six. South Gaulish origin. For very similar decoration on form 29 see *Rottw.*, 1912, plate XI, 4.

7. Shape 37. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A. D. Two band decoration. Upper band in metopes divided by zigzag lines with rosettes at angles. (1) Diagonal zigzag lines and arrow-heads. (2) Two decorative uprights, upper part similar to Knorr, *Rottw.*, 1912, plate IX, 11. (3) Gladiator (*Rottw.*, 1912, plate XVI, 1). Lower band, scroll pattern with lower lobes filled with a hare (*Rottw.*, 1912, iv. 2) on a decorative ornament composed of spirals and leaves.

South Gaulish origin, last quarter of first century.

8. Shape 78. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D. Scroll decoration, a running animal over two rows of arrow-heads in the lower lobe (see *Rottw.*, 1912, plate III, 6).

South Gaulish, Flavian period.

9. Shape 67. Pit xxviii. 80-120 A. D. Decoration in panels containing figures with three vertical beaded lines between: Pan (Déch. 423), Cupid (Déch. 253).

10. Shape 30. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A. D. Decoration in alternate squares of five vertical and horizontal lines, imitation of basket-work.

11. See p. 29, no. 21 (A).

12. See p. 29, no. 21 (B).

13. This piece probably comes from the middle of the body of a large vase, and is decorated with two rows of egg-and-tongue pattern separated by a rouletted band; above these a zigzag and below a beaded line. The only other decoration preserved is a large leaf or palmette below and part of a scroll or medallion above.

This form is exceedingly rare. An example from Hartlip in Kent is figured in *Coll. Antiq.*, vol. ii, p. 13, with the stamp of the South Gaulish potter Sabinus. A similar South Gaulish fragment is published by Knorr (*Aislingen*, p. 10).

14. Shape 37. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D. Decoration in metopes and divided metope. In large metope a nude seated man, probably Mars, with shield. In upper half of divided metope a man with spear (Déch. 627 or 628), in lower half a festoon wreath enclosing a bird.

Probably South Gaulish, time of Trajan.

15. Two fragments, see p. 30, no. 22.

16. Shape 37. Pit xxviii. 80-120 A.D. Decoration of vine-trees and figures. Bacchus with cup similar to Déch. 302-4. Dancing female similar to Déch. 216-17. Vine-tree with four leaves and four bunches of grapes, bird on top of tree, another in foliage, and a goat (Déch. 889) below. Immediately to right of Bacchus a small tree or tendril with leaf. To left of the feet of the figures an inverted triangular ornament. Below, a narrow wreath.

Probably Central or East Gaulish, early second century.

17. Shape 37. Pit xxviii. 80-120 A.D. Decoration in continuous frieze. At intervals oak-trees with leaves and acorns. To left of tree lion emerging from cave or bush; above, hind part of another animal. To right of tree lower parts of two gladiators in combat on conventional stage with small ornamental volutes (cf. Fölzer, plate XXVIII, 432). Below, a narrow wreath.

No parallels can be found recorded. The bowl is thick, but has a foot of early character.

18. Shape 37. Site no. V. Low level; probable date of deposit before 120 A.D. Decoration in metopes. Egg-and-tongue border above, tongue ending in small rosette with dot in centre. Metopes divided by zigzag lines with rosettes of six at angles. Cruciform pattern composed of four decorative acanthus leaves and zigzag lines. Cupid similar to *Rottw.* plate XX, 14. Below metopes a narrow wreath.

This piece has many characteristics of the style of Satto, and is



Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{1}{2}$

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probably of East Gaulish origin (see Fölzer, plate XXVII, 259, 266, and *Rottw.*, plate XVII).

19. Shape 37. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D. Decoration in metopes divided by zigzag lines ending in rosettes and enclosing a narrow upright band of leaves. Part of female figure on left-hand side. In central metope an animal to left with head turned upwards, a number of small two-leaved ornaments in field. Metope to right, the front legs of an animal advancing to left. Below, a narrow decorative band.

Probably Middle or East Gaulish fabric.

20. Shape 37. Site no. V. Decorative uprights between beaded lines ending in rosettes of six. A narrow ornamental band

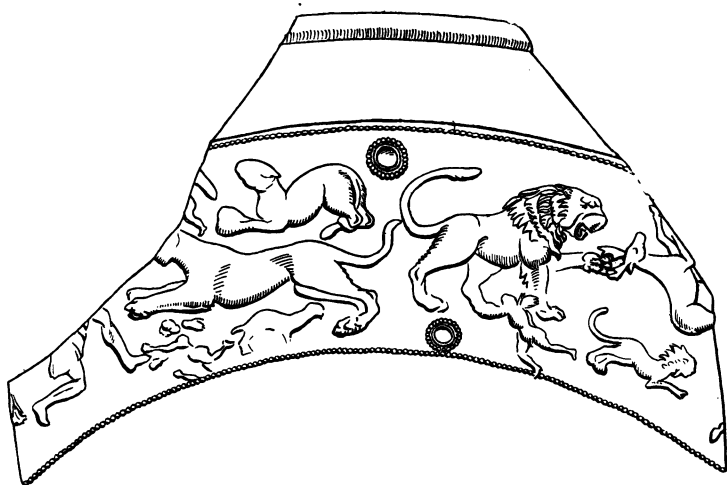


FIG. 15. $\frac{1}{2}$.

below (Knorr, *Rottg.*, plate III, 3). Very unusual decoration; a somewhat similar arrangement may be seen in Fölzer, *Die Bilderschüsseln der Ostgallischen Sigillata-Manufakturen*, plate XVIII, 16.

21. Shape 37. Site no. VI. Arcade decoration. Under wreathed arch a seated Mars to left (Déch. 93), below the snake-and-rock motive (Déch. 960 *bis*). Between pilasters two circles enclosing rosettes of six, above these a small tree.

Probably first half of second century, Lezoux.

22. Shape 37. Site no. V. In a deposit dated about 130-150 A. D. Metopes and divided metopes separated by beaded lines with rosettes of six at angles, corded tongue to egg and tongue. In large metopes Hercules (Déch. 446). In upper half of divided metope two animals facing (Déch. 799 and 805), below two orna-

ments composed of Déch. 1111 and Fölzer, plate XXVII, 266.
A narrow metope enclosing a vertical row of four small arches.

Probably of Lezoux origin.

23. See p. 30, no. 24.

24. See p. 31, no. 6 (j).

FIG. 15.

Shape 37. Free style decoration. Crouching animal (Déch. 969 *ter*). Lion somewhat like Déch. 736, lioness (Déch. 795), stag (Déch. 845 or 854). Part of a kneeling man, may be Déch. 394. Also two Cupids, a lion and another animal, and two ornaments composed of two concentric circles with the outer ones beaded.

Probably Lezoux. Found in pit xxiv. 80-130 A.D.

POTTERS' STAMPS ON TERRA SIGILLATA.

The number of potters' stamps or fragments of stamps amounted to 291. Of these 17 were on decorated, and 274 on plain ware. Several potters' names occur more than once, a few are unreadable, and others too fragmentary to be worth recording. Seventy-three stamps can be assigned with some certainty to definite potteries or districts. They are divided as follows:

La Graufesenque	25
„ „ and Montans	1
„ „ „ Banassac	2
Montans	2
Banassac	2
South Gaulish	7
Lezoux or the Allier district	20
Gaulish	3
Rheinzabern	5
„ and Heiligenberg	2
„ „ Ittenweiler	1
Heiligenberg	1
„ and Windisch	1
North Gaul and German	1

73

The numbers have been carried through from the 1912 report, and there is also a list of the stamps that occurred in 1912 and have again been met with this year. It has been decided to letter the different forms of stamps of the same potter, so as to




Decorated terra sigillata. $\frac{1}{2}$

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facilitate reference. As this was not done in 1912 it must be understood that where a reference to that report gives a number and a letter, such as no. 8 B, it refers to no. 8 in the list and the second stamp of the potter.

Wherever possible a certain amount of information has been given about the different potters.

STAMPS ON DECORATED TERRA SIGILLATA.

20. OFCI  STI. 29. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A. D. (Plate XIII, 4).

Decoration.—Upper band: Demi-medallions or festoons enclosing birds (Déch. 1009).

Lower bands: Metopes divided by corded lines ending in rosettes of six. (1) Cruciform pattern of leaves and tendrils. (2) Two hares separated by a plant (Déch. 941, 949). Over each hare a tendril.

Crestus appears to have worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 81, 83, 268). He is placed in the early Vespasian period by Knorr (*Rotw.*, p. 59). His stamps occur on the early sites of Hofheim, Vechten, and Neuss, also twice at Carlisle on form 29 in connexion with pottery dated about 75-85 A. D. (*Arch.*, lxiv. 299).

21. (A) FELICIO. 37. Site no. V. In a low-level group dated to the late first and early second century.

(B) IFELICIOFI. 29 or early 37. Site no. V. By foundations of south wall.

(C) OICIJEF. 29 or early 37. Site no. V.

(A) (Plate XIII, 11). Decoration in metopes and subdivided metopes, divided by corded lines. In left-hand metope the lower part of a Diana and hind and a Victory (Déch. 481). Subdivided panel: In upper half hare running to right, similar to Déch. 942. In lower half two draped figures watching a child riding on a goat or dog. No other record of this design has been met with. In right-hand metope part of a Diana and hind which does not appear to be the same as any of those figured by Déchelette. Below, a narrow decorative band composed of leaves.

(B) Only a small fragment of the decoration showing. A narrow decorative band composed of leaves, very similar to that on (A), but smaller. Above this some very small birds at intervals (plate XIII, 12).

(C) No decoration showing.

See 1912 report, page 52.

To judge by the place of finding of the Wroxeter examples, the potter worked about the end of the first or the beginning of the

second century. Ritterling states that a potter of this name worked in Montans (*Nass. Ann.*, xxxiv, p. 72); another probably worked in East Gaul (*O. R. L.*, *Neckarburken*, p. 25). His stamp occurs as FELICIO·F at Niederbieber on a flat-bottomed plate (Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 13).

22. IANVARI. 37. Scratched on the mould below the decoration. Site no. V, in connexion with other articles dating before about 130 A. D. (Plate XIII, 15.)

Decoration: In place of egg and tongue a band of two concentric circles, the outer beaded, slightly smaller than Déch. 1182. There appears to have been a vine-leaf scroll, with small seven-petal rosettes at intervals round the middle of the bowl, and below a band of concentric circles, the outer beaded (Déch. 1182).

It is not easy to place this potter, as the name Januarius appears in several very diverse places, such as La Graufesenque (Déch. 83), Lezoux (Déch. 168), Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern (Forrer, p. 233; Ludovici, ii, p. 35).

23. OFIVCVN. 29. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A. D.

Decoration.—Upper band: demi-medallions or festoons composed of three concentric semicircles, inverted poppy heads between. In festoons tendril ending in heart-shaped bud or leaf (*Arch.*, lxiv, p. 297). Lower band: fan-shaped ornament and dog chasing hare (Déch. 942). Above the dog a tendril and below it grass; above the hare a rosette and below a tendril. Between the upper and lower bands three rows of beaded lines, a roll, and a wreath composed of bunches of three leaves. (Plate XII, 3.)

The potter Jucundus worked at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 81). His stamps occur at Newstead in the early period, on the early sites of Neuss, Wiesbaden, Vechten, Hofheim, and many times at Rottweil, where Knorr places the potter in the early Vespasian period (*Rottw.*, p. 62). A potter of the same name but with a different stamp appears at Rheinzabern (Lud. i. 43, ii. 36, iii. 28); at Faimingen he is placed in the time of the outer Limes (*O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, p. 139).

24. ΞΙΘΥΤΧΛΙ. 37. In a small label vertically upwards in decoration. Site no. V. In a deposit dated to the first half of the second century.

Decoration in metopes divided by corded lines. (1) A medallion containing a Cupid (Déch. 265). (2) A draped female (Déch. 540, but slightly larger) below the motive (Déch. 1111).

(3) Decorative upright (Déch. 1114). (4) Part of a draped female (Déch. 548). (Plate XIV, 23.)

The potter Laxtucis(sa) worked at Lezoux (Déch. i. 170, 280).

25. MEΘILLVS. 29. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D. (Plate XIII, 5.)

Decoration.—Upper band: foliage scroll with spirals and tendrils, the lower lobes filled with the arrow-head pattern. Lower band: corded uprights.

A potter of La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 81, 286). Knorr places him in the early Vespasian period (*Rottw.*, p. 63). His stamps occur at Neuss and Wiesbaden.

26. OFVIRTVTIS. 29 or early 37. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.

This potter is given by Knorr as South Gaulish of the early Vespasian period. His stamp occurs on 18/31 at Neuss.

STAMPS THAT OCCURRED IN 1912.

6. (J.) CINNAMIΩ. On shape 37, vertically downwards, in a narrow metope. (Plate XIV, 24.)

Decoration in metopes divided by beaded lines ending in small circles.

In a narrow metope the lower part of a Caryatid very similar to Déch. 657.

In a large metope a medallion enclosing a seated female with a cornucopie somewhat like Déch. 472.

In a large metope Diana and hind (Déch. 64).

INCOMPLETE STAMPS.

/ATV.S. Diagonally upwards on plain band above decoration, shape 37.

|/S. Shape 37. Horizontally in decoration.

112Λ9|. On inside of base of 29 or early 37.

STAMPS ON PLAIN TERRA SIGILLATA.

134. (A) AESTIVIM. 27. Site no. VI.

(B) AESTIVIM. 33. Site no. V.

Probably a Lezoux potter, as the stamp has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 71). The name occurs in the Pudding Pan Rock deposit, 160-190 A.D. (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxi. 268). Walters gives it once on 27 (M. 1837), once on 31 (M. 1398), and three times on 33 (M. 2031-3).

32 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

135. (A) ANBI·MA. 33.

(B) OFAKBI. 18. In a low-level group on Site no. V.
80-110 A.D.

A potter Albus appears to have worked at La Graufesenque, where he made shape 29 (Déch. i. 81-2, 250).

136. (A) OFAPR°. 27. Site no. VI.

The stamp occurs at Corbridge (1912, p. 43) in a deposit dated about the end of the first century. Walters gives it on form 27 (M. 780).

137. (A) ATICIZO. 33. Site no. V.

No other record found.

138. (A) ATTIANIM. 18/31.

See 1912 report, p. 41.

139. (A) ATTIC·M. 33. Low level. Site no. V. Probable date of deposit about 80-120 A.D.

This stamp occurs at Corbridge (1911, p. 175) in a deposit dated to the latter part of the second century. Walters gives the stamp once on 31 (M. 910) and once on 33 (M. 79). The stamp OFATTICI occurs at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 82).

140. (A) ATTO·MA. 18/31.

There appears to have been a potter of this name at Rheinzabern, but he never used this form of stamp.

141. (A) AVENTINI·M. 33. Site no. VI.

Occurs on a mould from Lezoux (Déch. i. 158); on shapes 37 and 33 at Newstead, where it is placed in the Antonine period; on decorated at Corbridge (1911, p. 192). Walters gives it on 31 (M. 1646) and 33 (M. 1686).

142. (A) BICAPY. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dating mostly from the first half of the second century.

See *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 293.

143. (A) BONOXV|. 27. Low level. Site no. V. In connexion with pottery dated about 90-120 A.D.

Given twice by Walters on shape 27 (M. 1852-3).

144. (A) BVCCIVS·F. 27. Site no. V.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 360. At Silchester on form 31. BVCC| occurs on a flat plate at Niederbieber, 190-260 A.D., and a potter of this name worked in Central Gaul (Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 12).

145. (A) CALAVA·F. 18/31. Site no. V.

Given by Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 58) as Gaulish of the time of Vespasian. Walters gives it on 18 (M. 1765) and on 18 or 31 (M. 1943).

146. (A) OFCALVI. 27. Low-level group. Site no. V. 80-110 A.D.
 „ 18. Pit xxx. 90-110 A.D.

(B) OFCALVI. 27. Site no. VI.

La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 83). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 58) places the potter in the time of Vespasian. The stamp occurs on the early sites of Neuss, Vechten, and Wiesbaden. Also at Corbridge in a deposit dated about 90-105 A.D. (1912, pp. 43 and 52), three times at Carlisle, and once at Camelon (*Arch.*, lxiv, pp. 300, 301, 309).

147. (A) CAPRAZIVZKE. 18. Site no. V.

A stamp of this potter occurs at Zugmantel, where it is said to belong to the time of the outer Limes (*O. R. L.*, *Zugmantel*, p. 134). Walters gives it on form 31 (M. 2321).

148. (A) OFCARAN. 33.

Forrer states that a potter of this name worked at Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern (Forrer, p. 231). The stamp occurs at Neuss on form 31, and Walters gives stamps of this potter on forms 27 and 31 (M. 1630, 1945).

149. (A) CARBONISM. 18. Site no. VI.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 455. Walters gives the stamp three times on form 18 (M. 1766-8).

150. (A) CARNIM. 18/31. Pit xxxi. 80-110 A.D.

No other record found. Possibly a stamp of Carinus, who occurs in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 72).

160. (A) CASSIVS. 33.

Knorr suggests that he was a Heiligenberg potter and places him in the time of Domitian-Trajan (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 58, and *Rottg.*, p. 68). At Newstead (*Report*, p. 233) he is placed in the first half of the second century. At Faimingen the same date is given (*O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, p. 62). The stamp occurs at Neuss on form 32.

161. (A) CERALI·MĀ. 27. Pit xxxii. Mostly first half of second century.

Probably the Lezoux Cerialis. See 1912 report, page 41, no. 4.

162. (A) C·IN·T·VSS·A. 27. Site no. VI.

Walters assigns this stamp to Lezoux, and gives it on form 33 (M. 1703). It occurs at Carlisle on 18/31, and at Cirencester on 33.

163. (A) COCVRO·F. 27 and 33. Site no. V.

This stamp has been found in the Allier district, and probably comes from Lezoux (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 72). Occurs at Corbridge on form 31.

34 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

164. (A) /CONQI·/. 31. Site no. V.

Walters gives the stamp CONQIM on forms 18, 31, and 33 (M. 1773, 1954, 2086). A similar stamp is in the Clermont museum (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 633). Occurs at Corbridge on 31 and 33, and at Carlisle on 33 and 38.

165. (A) \ 'OTOC·FO. 18. Site no. VI.

See 1912 report, page 43, no. 9.

166. (A) OFCOTTO. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

Occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 234) in the early period, 80-110 A.D. Walters gives a stamp of the potter on form 27 (M. 1861).

167. (A) |RACISM. 33.

Probably CRACISM (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 688). Walters gives stamps of this potter on forms 31 and 33 (M. 1956, 2088), and notes that they are chiefly found in Northern France. Occurs on 31 at Corbridge and Chesters.

168. (A) OFCREST. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

(B) OFCRESTI. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

(C) OFCRESI. 27. Site no. VI.

See p. 29, no. 20.

169. (A) © : CRVCVR|. 18. Site no. V.

Given by Knorr (*Rotw.*, p. 60) as a South Gaulish potter, possibly of Banassac, belonging to the time of Vespasian. Walters gives this stamp on forms 18, 33, and 37 (M. 1614, 1705, 1362-3). It occurs at Newstead (*Report*, p. 212) in the early period, 80-110 A.D.

170. (A) DIVICIM. 33. Site no. VI.

Walters gives this on form 18? and 33 (M. 1776, 2096).

171. (A) DOMEIOS·F. 18. Site no. VI.

C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 804. Walters gives this on form 33 (M. 2097).

172. (A) DONATIVS. 27. Site no. V.

A stamp of the potter Donatus occurs at Rheinzabern on form Sa (Lud. ii. 24).

173. (A) DVPIVSF. 33.

Duppius. *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 829. Walters gives it on form 33 (M. 2099). Occurs on 33 at Corbridge and Chesters.

174. (A) ERICI·M. 18. Site no. VI.

This stamp occurs at Camelon on form 31. Knorr gives ERICI·M on form 27 from Rottweil (*Rottw.*, p. 60), and places it in the time of Domitian.

175. (A) IM. 27. In a low-level group. Site no. V. 80-110 A.D.

This stamp occurs at Vechten (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1025).

176. (A) INDERCILLV/. 27. Site no. VI.

Indercillus. Walters gives a stamp of this potter on form 33 (M. 2105), and one occurs at Neuss on form 18.

177. (A) OF·IVCVN|. 18.

(B) OF·IVCV/. 18. Low level. Site no. VI. 80-120 A.D.
See p. 20.

178. (A) QVΛV^s. 27. Site no. V.

This stamp probably reads C·IVL(IVS)VAS(IVS) (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1080). A similar stamp occurs three times on 27 in the Bregenz cellar find, dated to about 80-120 A.D. ('Sigillatafunde aus einem römischen Keller zu Bregenz,' *Jahrbuch für Altertumskunde*, vi. 183). Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 68) gives six stamps of this potter on 27 and places him in the time of Vespasian. He states that he belongs to the South Gaulish group.

179. (A) IVIIOF. 27. Site no. V.

(B) IVIIOF. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.

These are probably stamps of a potter Julius. One of this name appears to have worked at Banassac (Déch. i. 118). The name also occurs at La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 83). The above stamps probably come from one of these places. There was a Rheinzabern potter of the same name, but he always signed in the nominative. (See also *C. I. L.*, 10010, 1065-6.)

180. (A) LITTERAF\|. 18. Site no. VI.

Walters gives this twice on form 31 (M. 1972-3).

181. (A) LOGIRNM. 18 (twice). Site no. VI. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

LOGIR|. 31 (early). Site no. VI. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.

Logirnus appears to have worked at Montans, his stamp having been found on a mould there. His stamp also occurs at La Graufesenque, and on the early sites of Neuss and Vechten, and in the Agricola period at Corbridge (1909, 68).

182. (A) LOYTI·OF. 18/31. Site no. VI. In a deposit which was mostly first half of second century.

A stamp of this potter has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 73). Walters gives the stamp once on form 31 (?) (M. 1974).

183. (A) LVPIN|. 31.

Walters gives the stamp LVPINI M twice on form 31 (M. 1976-7).

184. (A) MALLVRVI. 33. Site no. V.

Walters gives a very similar stamp on the same form (M. 2124). The stamp MALLVROF Forrer (p. 231) gives as coming from Heiligenberg, Knorr as South Gaulish, probably time of Vespasian (*Rotw.*, p. 63). It has also been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 73), and occurs at Barhill on form 31, and at Chesters on 27.

185. (A) MANVDVIMA. 18/31. Pit xxxiv. Last quarter of first century.

The last two letters of this stamp are uncertain. See *C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 2254. Occurs twice on 29 at Pompeii. La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 81).

186. (A) ITIIVZMM. 33.

This is given in the *C. I. L.* (xiii. 10010, 1259) under Mansuetus. Walters gives his stamp several times on forms 27, 31, 33 (M. 813, 920, 943-6), and places him in the South Gaulish group. Occurs at Corbridge three times on 33 and once on 31, and at Chesters on 33. Probably second century.

187. (A) MARS|. 18. Pit xxvii. 80-120 A. D.

Walters gives stamps of this potter three times on forms 17, 27, and 31 (M. 983, 991, 999), and places him with the Rutenian potters. Occurs on form 29 at Silchester.

188. (A) \|\|VAM. 27. Pit xxiv. 80-130 A. D.

(B) \|\|VIA\|. 27.

Probably stamps of the potter Marullus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1287).

189. (A) /ΘILLVS. 27. Site no. VI. Low level. 80-120 A. D.

Part of a stamp of the potter Meddillus. See p. 31.

190. (A) /ΞETI·M. 18. Site no. V.

Medetus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1327). Walters gives four stamps of this potter on form 18 (M. 1783-6).

191. (A) OFMOBS. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.

A stamp of Modestus of La Graufesenque (*Déch.* i. 84). His stamps occur on forms 27 and 18 at Neuss and Hofheim, and in the St. Germain Museum on forms 1, 2, 3, 15-17 (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi. 142).

192. (A) OFMONTANI. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.

La Graufesenque (Déch. i. 84). Probably time of Vespasian (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 64). Occurs on the early sites of Neuss and Hofheim and at Corbridge in the early period (1912, p. 43). A potter of this name worked—according to Forrer—at Heiligenberg, Windisch, and La Madeleine.

193. (A) OFMVRR|. 18. Site no. VI.

Stamps of the South Gaulish potter Murranus occur on early sites of Hofheim, Vechten, and Neuss. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 64) dates the potter to the early years of the reign of Vespasian.

194. (A) NEQVRE. 33. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.

This stamp is given by Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 69) as Gaulish of the time of Vespasian.

195. (A) /IGRI. 18. Site no. V.

Probably Nigri. La Graufesenque and Banassac. Time of Vespasian (Knorr, *Rottw.*, p. 64, and Déch. i. 118). Occurs on the early sites of Hofheim and Wiesbaden. Walters gives it on forms 8, 18, 27, and 29 (M. 607, 684-5, 837, 355-6).

196. (A) OSBIMACA. 33. Site no. VI.

No similar stamp found recorded. It may be a bad stamp of Osbimanus (no. 82, 1912 report).

197. (A) OF~~██~~ZEN. Uncertain shape. Pit xxxiii. 80-110 A. D.

Probably a stamp of Passenus, a La Graufesenque potter who made form 29 (Déch. i. 84). His stamps occur at Neuss, Vechten, and Wiesbaden, also at Carlisle twice on form 29 (*Arch.*, vol. lxiv. 299).

198. (A) ~~██~~ASSIE~~██~~. 27. Site no. VI.

(B) INEIZZAV/. 18. Site no. VI.

Stamps of the Rutenian potter Passienus occur on the early forms 1-3, 15-17 (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, xcvi. 142), on 27 at Rottweil (*Rottw.*, p. 68), and on 17, 18, 24, 29 from London (Walters, M. 386-8, 612, 694-5, 775).

199. (A) PATNA.F. 33. Site no. V.

Walters gives stamps of this potter from London on 27 and 31 (M. 1891, 1988). Occurs at Carlisle and Corbridge on 33.

200. (A) /AVLLINI. 27. Site no. VI.

Paulinus. Forrer (p. 234) gives a potter of this name at Heiligenberg and Windisch.

38 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

201. (A) PEREGRN. 18. Site no. VI. In connexion with other objects mostly belonging to the late first and early second century.

The potter Peregrinus appears to have made decorated bowls at Rheinzabern (Lud. iii. 93). His stamp occurs on 37 at Cannstatt (Knorr, p. 47), and on 18 from Colchester (Walters, M. 1799), on the same form at Silchester, and on 33 at Corbridge.

202. (A) PERRIMN. 27. Low level. Site no. V. 80-120 A.D.
A potter of the name of Perrus appears at Banassac (Déch. i. 118). His stamps occur on form 27 from Neuss and London (Walters, M. 1892).

203. (A) PINNAFE. 31. Site no. VI.
C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 1533. Occurs at Cirencester on 38.

204. (A) POTITIANM. 31.
Walters gives stamps of a potter Potitianus on forms 18 or 79 and 31 (M. 1814, 1991).

205. (A) OFPRIMI. 18. Site no. V. In a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.

OFPRIMI. On a concave bottom. Site no. VI.

- (B) FRIMVZFE. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.

(C) OF.PRM.V. 27. Site no. VI.

(D) PRIMHM. 27. Site no. V.

See 1912 report, p. 46.

206. (A) OFPVDE. 23. Site no. VI.

(B) OFPVEN|. 18. Site no. V.

Stamps of Pudens have been found at Neuss on form 18/31, and in London on 18 and 27 (Walters, M. 1806, 1893).

207. (A) PVGN|. 33. Site no. V.

Pugnus is given as a South Gaulish potter of the time of Vespasian by Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 65). His stamps occur on forms 31 and 33 from London (Walters, M. 924, 958-9) and on 31 at Camelon.

208. (A) >R̄EGV̄LI.M̄AK. On three of form 33—two on Site no. V and one on Site no. VI. One of them occurred in a deposit probably not later than 130 A.D.

(B) RECVLV. On concave bottom. Uncertain shape.

Knorr gives (A) on form 18 as of South Gaulish origin, probably of the time of Domitian (*Rottw.*, p. 65). It has been

found on forms 18 and 33 in London (Walters, M. 1808, 2164), twice on 33 at Corbridge, and once at Chesters. Knorr's date is probably a little too early.

209. (A) ROPVVSFE. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit containing a few articles belonging to the first century, but most of them first half of the second century.

A stamp of this potter has been found in London on form 31 (Walters, M. 1998). Occurs on 18 at Silchester and Cirencester, and on 31 at Corbridge.

210. (A) SACRHOFF. 27.

(B) SACEROF. 27.

See 1912 report, p. 46.

211. (A) |CER·VASIIF. 18. Site no. VI.

Walters gives stamps of Sacer Vasilius on forms 27 and 33 (M. 1637-8, 1739), and states that they come from Lezoux.

212. (A) SECVN·DI. 33.

(B) SECVNDI. 27. Site no. VI.

(C) SECVNDIOF. 27. Site no. VI. In connexion with late first and early second century pottery.

See 1912 report, p. 46.

213. (A) SVARA. On a large, slightly concave base. Site no. VI. In a deposit not well stratified, but mostly dating 90-120 A.D.

This stamp occurs on forms 31 and 32 at Rheinzabern. Knorr (*Rottw.*, p. 66) gives the stamp SVARA^D four times, and states that it probably comes from Banassac and belongs to the period Vespasian-Domitian. (See also Déch. i. 118.)

214. (A) LΞRΞLΞM. 27. Site no. VI.

A stamp of Lucius Tertius Secundus (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 1900). A similar stamp has been found at Castlecary (*Arch.*, vol. lxiv. 310) and at Corbridge (1912, p. 43) in a deposit dating from the end of the first century. It also occurs at Chesters on 31.

215. (A) TITTVS. 18 and 18/31. Site no. VI. Both found at a low level, and probably belong to the period 80-120 A.D.

This stamp has been found in the Allier district (*Coll. Antiq.*, vi. 74). It occurs on form 33 from London (Walters, M. 2187), on the same form at Corbridge, Chesters, South Shields, and on 31 at Carlisle.

40 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

216. (A) TORDI·M. 27. Site no. V. Low level.
No other record found.
217. (A) /ERTECIS. 18/31. Pit xxxvii. Not stratified.
Probably Vertecissa (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10010, 2017). On 33
from London (Walters, M. 2193).
218. (A) VESPOF. 33 and 27. Site no. V.
C. I. L., xiii. 10010, 2021. On 31 and 33 from London
(Walters, M. 2011, 2194), on 33 at Newstead (*Report*, p. 242),
where it is suggested that the potter worked in the first half of
the second century.
219. (A) VIDVCOS·Γ. 27. Site no. V.
A potter of the name of Viducus appears to have worked
at Heiligenberg and Rheinzabern (Forrer, p. 236 ; Lud. ii. 84,
iii. 76). Knorr gives this potter a South Gaulish origin (*Rotw.*,
67). An exactly similar stamp to the above was found in London
on form 33 (Walters, M. 2198).
220. XIII·XII. 33. Twice on Site no. V.

INCOMPLETE AND UNCERTAIN STAMPS.

- ΑΙΙΙΙΜ. 27. Site no. VI.
- ΑΙΙΙΙΑΙ. 27. Site no. VI. On the natural soil, probably de-
posited in the last quarter of the first century.
It is possible this stamp reads ATTINI.
- \\AAIAI. 33. Site no. VI.
- \\MPRIN. 33. Site no. VI.
This may be part of a stamp of Comprinnus (1912 report,
no. 39).
- CIN·TV/. 31. Site no. V. Low level. Probable date of deposit
80-120 A. D.
- VES/. 33. Site no. VI.
- SILVI|. 27. Site no. VI. Low level. Probable date of deposit
80-120 A. D.
- PRIS|. 31. Site no. V.
- /-T·CVS. 18. Site no. VI.
A stamp IOACT·CVS occurs on form 18/31 at Cirencester.
- /CVNA|. 27. Site no. VI.
May be part of Cracuna. A potter of this name worked in
Central and East Gaul, perhaps also for a time at Trier, where
seven stamps were found. In Germany his stamps are not found
south of Mainz, except one in Linz (Oelmann, *Niederbieber*, p. 13).

/ANF. 18. Site no. VI. Low level. Probable date of deposit
80-120 A.D.

ROSETTE STAMPS.

Two of these with eight petals occurred on Site no. VI, one on form 33, and the other on form Lud. Bc (see 1912 report, p. 64).

STAMPS OF POTTERS THAT ALSO OCCURRED IN 1912.

8. (B) Occurred twice on 27, both times in connexion with late first and early second century pottery.
(E) AKBINI·OF/. 33. Site no. VI.
9. (B) ALBV·OF. 33. Site no. V.
(A) occurred on 33.
13. (B) ASIA·C1. 33. Site no. V.
32. (B) CETTV·|. 18/31. Site no. V. In a deposit probably not later than Hadrian.
(C) CETI. 18. In a label with constrictions. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.
36. (B) CINTVSMVSF. 38. Site no. V. In a deposit probably not later than 150 A.D.
- 41 and 42. (C) COSRVF. 27 (twice). Site no. VI. One in a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D.
(D) COZRM|. 18. Pit xxx. 90-110 A.D.
44. (B) DAGOMRI. 18. Site no. V.
(C) DAGOMARVSF. 18/31. Site no. VI.
(D) /ACOMΛ. 18/31. Site no. V.
45. (A) On 33. Pit xxxvii. Mostly late second and third centuries.
47. (A) On 79. Site no. V.
48. (B) DONNΛVC·I. 27. Site no. V.
(C) DONVNVC1. 33. Site no. VI.
50. (A) On form 27. Site no. VI.
52. (B) FELICIOFF/. 18. Site no. VI.
(C) CEEIICIO. 33. Site no. V.
53. (B) ΘFRONTN. 18. Site no. V. In a deposit dated about 80-120 A.D. And ΘFRO| on 18. Site no. VI.
55. (A) 31. Pit xxxv (mostly Antonine).
(B) CEMINI·M. 33. Pit xli (probably Hadrian or Antonine).
(C) GEMINI. 33. Site no. VI.

42 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

62. (c) IVLLIN. 31. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated to the late first and early second century.
68. (A) 18/31.
69. (B) On 31.
71. (B) /RCELLVSF. 33. Site no. VI.
78. (A) 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A.D.
81. (A) On a thin flat flake. Site no. V. In a deposit earlier than 130 A.D. And /HORF. 18/31. Site no. V.
84. (B) /ERCLINI. 31. Site no. VI.
85. (A) On 18. In a deposit dated to the late first and early second century.
86. (B) PATERVSI. On rim of 81. Site no. VI.
87. (C) OFPATRC. 18. Site no. VI.
88. (B) MZV.IVAQ. 27. Site no. VI.
(C) PAVLLI·M. 27. Site no. VI.
97. An incomplete stamp of this potter occurred on form 27 on Site no. VI.
99. (B) On 31. Site no. V.
102. (C) OFRVFNI. 18.
(D) RVFINI·M. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.
103. (B) F.SABINI. 18.
105. (A) Occurred on form 18.
(B) SACROTMAS. 27. Site no. VI. Low level. Probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.
112. (E) SIVIRIM. 33. Pit xxiii. Mostly first half of second century.
(F) SEVERVSF. 18/31. Site no. V. Low level. Probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.
(G) |F·SEV|. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.
113. (E) SIIXTI·M. 33. Site no. V.
(F) SEXTI·MAN. 33. Site no. VI.
115. (C) SILVINI. 18. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.
(D) SILVINIM. 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit mostly dating to the late first and early second century.
123. (B) TITIM|. 18/31. Site no. V. Low level. Probably belongs to the period 80-120 A.D.

This stamp is preceded by a small leaf.

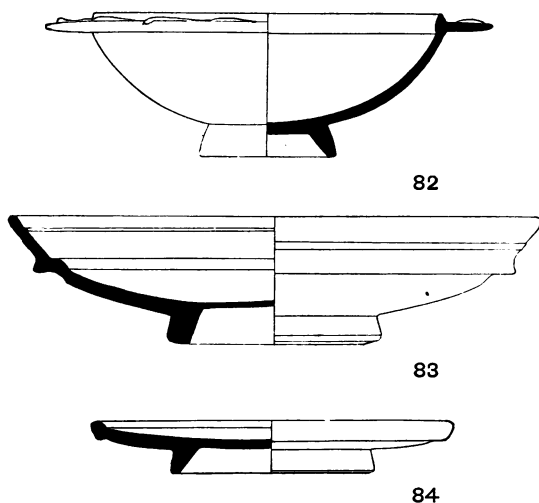
131. (B) |HVSFECT. 18. Site no. VI.
 132. (F) OF.VITA. 18. Site no. V. Low level. 80-120 A.D.
 27. Site no. VI. Low level. 80-120 A.D.
 On a small flake. Site no. VI.
 (G) ·VITA· 27. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.

PLAIN TERRA SIGILLATA.

(Fig. 16.)

Plain Terra Sigillata was met with in large quantities, all the common shapes from the late first century onwards being represented. A few fragments of the first-century forms 22 and 24 were also discovered.

Three forms not given by Dragendorff, Déchelette, or Walters are here illustrated (fig. 16), and for facility of reference the

FIG. 16. Plain Terra Sigillata. $\frac{1}{4}$.

numbering has been carried on from that given by the last-named in the catalogue of Roman pottery in the British Museum.

82. Flanged bowl with barbotine leaf pattern on flange. This form is common at Wroxeter in deposits dating about 80-120 A.D., and is probably of South Gaulish manufacture. It has been found at Corbridge in the early deposits, and at Newstead in the early period (*Report*, plate XXXIX, fig. 11; see also Knorr, *Aislingen*, plate XVI, figs. 22-5). This form also occurs without the barbotine decoration, and often has a lip formed by the

omission of part of the bead, and with two raised bands on the flange that converge as they near the edge. Oelmann states (*Niederbieber*, p. 30) that the purely horizontal rim began in the reign of Claudius (Hofheim type 12). In the early Domitian period it curled over more or less as at Newstead; it seems to disappear towards the end of the first century.

83. A dish with quarter-round fillet. Several fragments of this form have been found at Wroxeter in deposits dating from about the last quarter of the first century. The piece illustrated here was impressed with the stamp BIRAC (1912 report, no. 20).

84. Very shallow plate. Found on Site no. II. Date uncertain.

AMPHORA STAMPS.

(Fig. 17.)

None of the stamps found in 1912 has occurred this year. The numbers are carried on from the 1912 report.

13. This stamp occurs in the Monte Testaccio at Rome and in other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2660, xii. 5683, 12, xiii. 10002, 26). Found in pit xxviii. 80-120 A.D.

14. This occurs in the Monte Testaccio and at Poitiers (*C. I. L.*, xv. 2701, xiii. 10002, 96).

15. This occurs at the Saalburg and in several other places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10002, 218), also at Corbridge (1912, p. 61).

16. This occurs in the Monte Testaccio, on several continental sites, and at Corbridge (*Report*, 1911, p. 59; *C. I. L.*, xv. 3045, xii. 5683, 195).

17. This probably reads P·Q·F·F, and has been found in the Monte Testaccio and in Gaul and Germany (*C. I. L.*, xiii. 10002, 409, xv. 3104, xii. 5683, 234).

18. C. Sampr(oni) Polyclit(i). The stamp occurs in the Monte Testaccio, in London, and in many places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, vii. 1331, 107, xii. 5633, 275, xiii. 10002, 464, xv. 3176). Found in the same pit as no. 13.

19. Uncertain and badly impressed stamp.

20. Imperfect and uncertain stamp.

MORTARIUM STAMPS.

(Fig. 17.)

For type numbers, see 1912 report, fig. 19, p. 77, and fig. 20, p. 80.

29. Twice close together on a fragment of rim. Site no. V.

EA·P·AE

13

ANRF

14

G·E·E

15

SNR

16

P·Q·F

17

CSEMPV

18

SMEVP

19

IAEA

20

STAMPS ON AMPHORAE

ACO

29

BM

30

CANVAVS

31

DECI

32

DEC

33

MORICAM

34

NON

35

SECVDA

36

OLLVSE

37

A·JEN
RIPAN

38

Q·VALER
VE

39

VERECVNDVSE

40

MSED

41

DAEN

42

XA

43

VIMIR

44

DHO

45

FINVS

46

STAMPS ON MORTARIA

FIG. 17. Amphora and Mortarium Stamps. 1/2.

30. BEN reversed. Type 126. Site no. VI.
31. An incomplete stamp of this potter occurred in 1912 (no. 3). This year it has been met with twice stamped diagonally on the rim of type 58. Both examples were found on Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.
32. Type 54, with slightly higher bead. Probably consisted of more letters, but the end of the stamp is blurred.
33. Occurred twice on type 46. Both on Site no. VI, in deposits probably not later than the middle of the second century.
34. Type 38. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.
35. Incomplete stamp on a fragment of rim. Site no. V.
36. SECVDVS. Type 34. Site no. VI. Probably late first or early second century. Walters gives a very similar stamp (M. 2804), and there is another in the Annecy museum (*C. I. L.*, xii. 5685, 38).
37. Probably SOLLVS. Type 34. Site no. VI. In a deposit dated 80-120 A. D. Three stamps of this potter have been found in London and one in Lincoln (Walters, M. 2799, 2800, 2805; *Guildhall Cat.*, p. 102, no. 621).
38. Type 34. Found in pit xxxi. 80-110 A. D. Probably the same as a stamp $\begin{matrix} \text{A-TEREN} \\ \text{RIPANI} \end{matrix}$ found in London (*C. I. L.*, vii. 1334, 56).
39. On a fragment of rim close to spout, probably type 18. Site no. VI. Stamps on mortaria of the potter Q. Valerius Veranus have been found in London, York, Exeter, Colchester, and several places on the Continent (*C. I. L.*, vii. 1334, 63, xiii. 1006, 97).
40. On the rim of a very large mortarium very similar in type to no. 142, but with a small bead in proportion to the width of flange. Found on the road in front of Site no. V. The stamp occurs in Gaul (*C. I. L.*, xii. 5685, 41).
41. This stamp occurs four times on forms 38, 46, and 54. None of them was found in well-stratified deposits, but all were probably earlier than the middle of the second century.
42. Type 66. Site no. VI.
43. Once on a fragment on Site no. VI, and once on type 54, Site no. V.
44. Type 18. Site no. V.
45. Type 54. Site no. V.
46. Fragment. Site no. VI.

The following mortarium stamps were also found in 1912 :

1. This name occurs once on form 38 on Site no. VI, in a

deposit dated about 80-120 A.D., and once on the same form with not such an overhanging rim in pit xxxiii, 80-110 A.D.

4. This stamp occurred nine times—once on type 46, four times on type 54, and once on type 58; the other three were only fragments. From the place of finding, this potter appears to belong to the first half of the second century. Probably from a local workshop.

17. Once on a rim somewhat similar to types 194 and 198.

18. This stamp occurred fifteen times on type 54, once on type 46, and once on a small fragment. One occurred in pit xxiv, 80-130 A.D., one in pit xxxii, mostly first half of second century, and one in a low-level group on Site no. V, dated to the late first and early second centuries. As none of the others was found in low-level deposits it seems probable that the potter worked about 120-160 A.D., as was suggested in the 1912 report. Although some of his stamps appear to be CVF1, none of them can be read with certainty.

19. Occurred twice on form 58.

22. (B) CA occurred on type 54 in pit xxxii, mostly first half of second century.

(c) CÆ on type 54. Site no. V.

24. Once on type 38. Site no. VI.

The word FECIT occurred twice on type 58.

THE COARSE POTTERY.

(Figs. 18, 19.)

The Coarse Pottery was found in great quantities but in a very much broken-up state. Every piece of it has been gone over, and all new types drawn, and dated as accurately as possible by the other articles found with them. Practically no stratified deposits were met with, that dated later than the middle of the second century, and very few later than 120 A.D. A large number of types was found that did not occur in these deposits, and must therefore belong to the later periods. These are being held over in the hope that well-stratified deposits belonging to the later periods may be discovered, and so enable the types to be dated with greater accuracy.

No fresh evidence has come to light to alter the dating of any of the examples published in 1912. The numbers are continued from last year's report.

44. Flagon of yellowish-white clay with well-moulded overhanging rim. Found in pit XXI, with an *as* of Domitian, a little

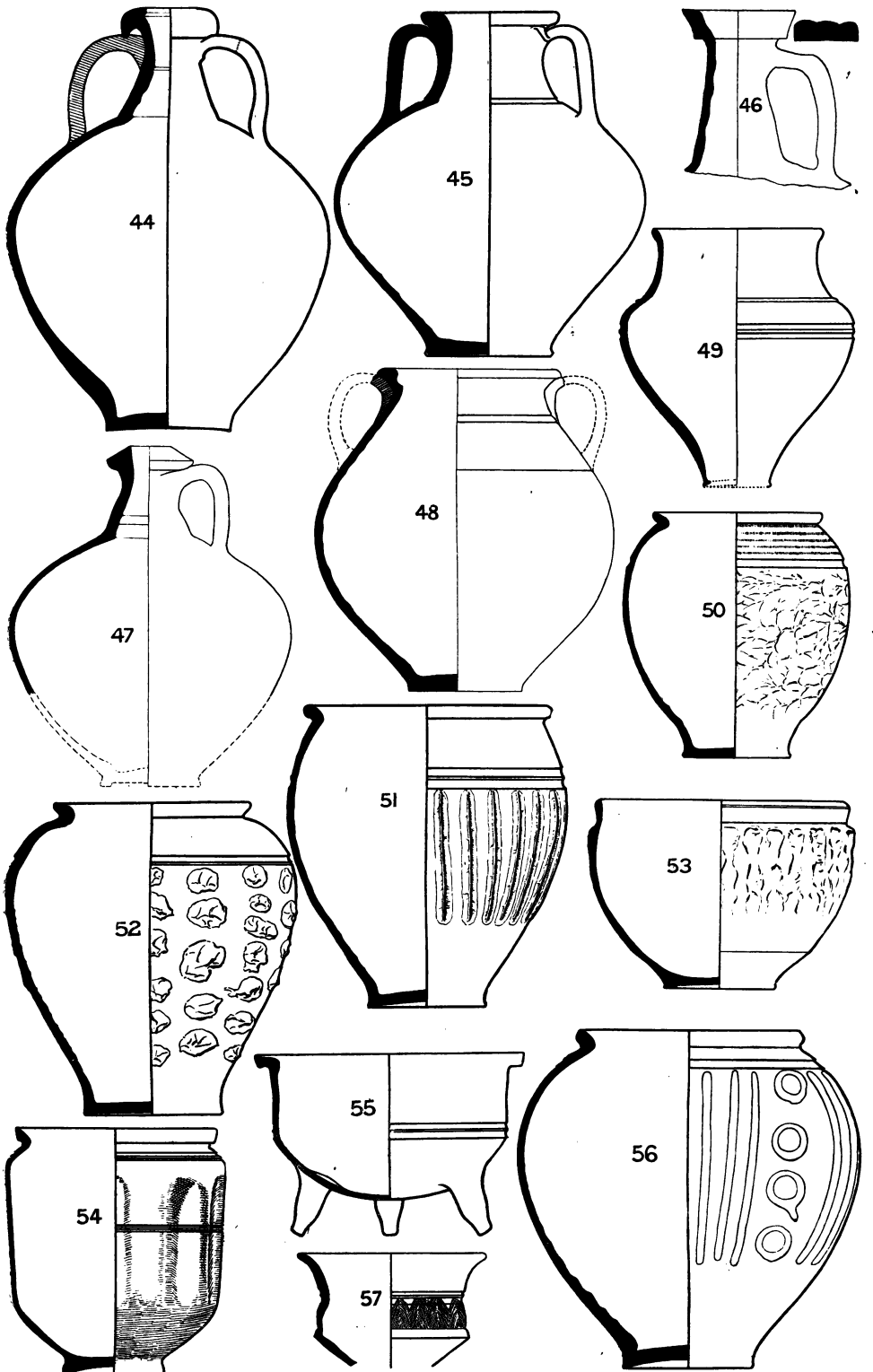


FIG. 18. Coarse pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$.

late La Graufesenque pottery, and another flagon with four-ringed neck and one handle (see May, *York Pottery*, p. 69).

45. Flagon with two handles. Hard light-grey clay with darker slip. Two of this type were found on Site no. VI, in deposits belonging to the late first and early second centuries. A somewhat similar one may be seen from Wiesbaden, where the type is dated to the first or the beginning of the second century (*O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, p. 114, plates XIII, 14 and XIV, 8; cf. also Ritterling, *Hofheim*, plate XXXIV, 57, A, B, C).

46. Flagon with three-ribbed handle. Dull red clay. Five examples of this type were found either at a low level or in deposits dated 80-120 A.D. (cf. *O. R. L., Wiesbaden*, plate XV, 55-9, and *O. R. L., Okarben*, plate V, 61-3, 68, where they are dated to the middle and second half of the first century).

47. Flagon. Light buff clay with pinkish wash on outside. Two examples were found in deposits dated to the late first and early second centuries (cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, plate XXXIV, 55).

48. Two-handled jar or honey-pot. Red clay with light yellow slip and three incised girth grooves. Pit xxiv. 80-130 A.D. (see May, *York Pottery*, p. 78 and plate XVIII; cf. Ritterling, *Hofheim*, plate XXXV, 66 D).

49. Beaker or vase of fine hard reddish-buff clay burnished on outside, foot missing, two girth grooves and a cordon. Found on Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-110 A.D.

50. Beaker. Hard brownish-grey clay. Five burnished lines on shoulder, a large girth groove, and the body covered with slight irregular lines in applied clay. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A.D. See below.

51. Pot or beaker. Grey clay, burnished shoulder, two girth grooves, and vertical ridges of applied clay. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 90-120 A.D. See below.

52. Pot or beaker. Hard grey clay, two girth grooves on shoulder, and the body covered with irregular lumps of applied clay. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A.D. See below.

53. Bowl. Reddish-buff clay, burnished above base, and the sides covered with irregular ridges of applied clay. Three examples of this type were found, one in pit xxxi, 80-110 A.D., the others in deposits on Site no. VI, dated 80-120 A.D.

A very large number of fragments of pots and beakers having their sides covered with applied clay in regular or irregular ridges or lumps has been found on the site in deposits dated 80-120 A.D. The ware appears to have lasted for about a decade later, but up to the present has not been found in any well-stratified deposit

belonging to the middle of the second century. This dating agrees with that noticed at other places in this country. At Corbridge and Newstead this technique only appears in the early periods. A few fragments have been found on Hadrian's Wall in the early Hadrian period (*Cumb. and West. Ant. Soc.*, N. S. vol. xi, p. 448, and N. S. vol. xiii, p. 321). It does not appear to be nearly so common in the south of England as in the north, and the irregular ridged type is practically unknown on the Continent.

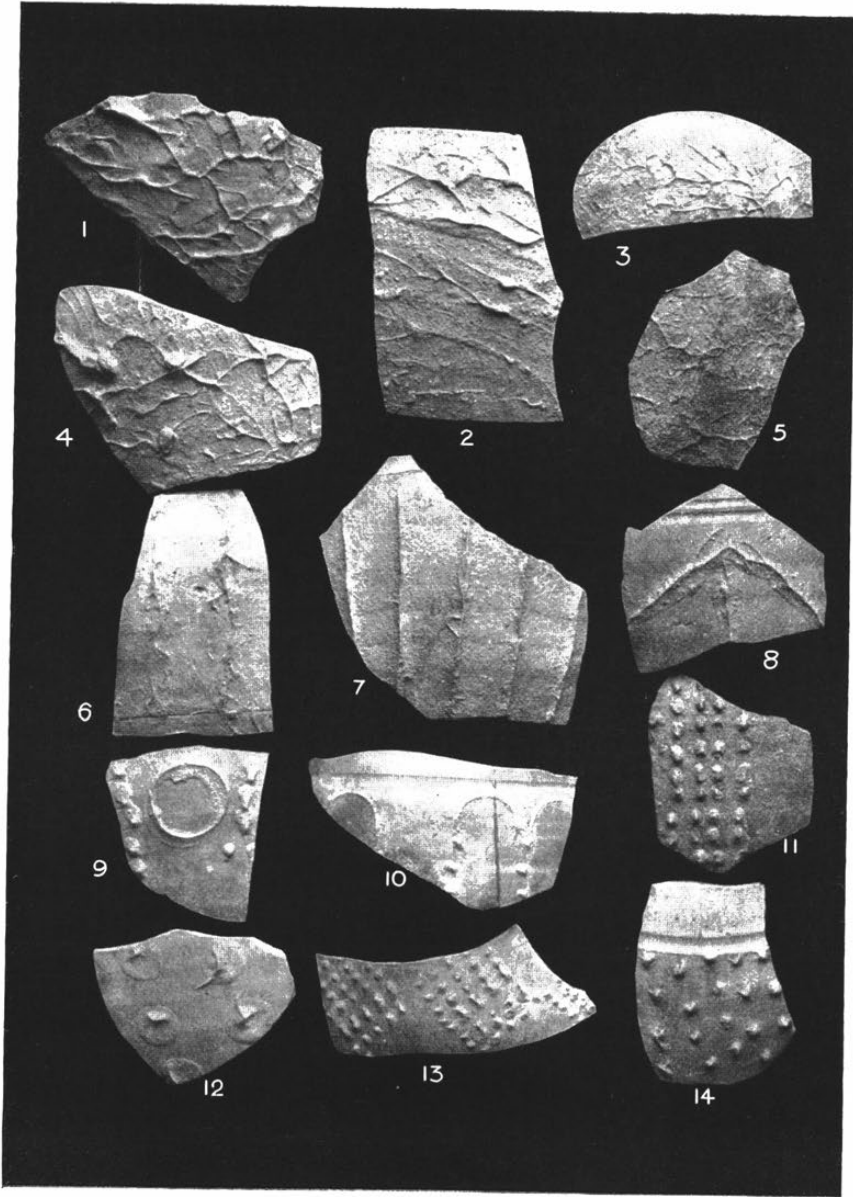
Plate XV illustrates fragments of pots with applied barbotine. Nos. 1-5 have the clay applied in irregular ridges, nos. 6, 7 in vertical ridges, no. 8 in vertical and diagonal ridges, no. 9 in dots and circles, no. 10 in dots and semicircles, no. 11 vertical bands composed of lines of dots, no. 12 large dots or lumps, no. 13 diamond-shaped pattern in dots, no. 14 in dots alone. These are sometimes found in red clay, but are generally in grey with or without a darker slip. The remarks on the dating given above apply to all of these with the exception of nos. 11 and 13. This decoration is also found on vessels of a thinner ware and better surface, which, although they occur in the same period, have a slightly different form and appear to last rather longer. They have been found in large quantities in the Upchurch district (cf. May, *York Pottery*, plate XIV *a* and *b*, 3 and 4; *Newstead Report*, plate XLVI, 29, fig. 25, nos. 1, 5, 11, plate LI, 1, 2, 3, 9; *Corbridge Report*, 1912, fig. 7, nos. 20, 29. For somewhat similar decoration see *O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, plate XI, 11-19; *Wiesbaden*, plate XIII, 13, XIV, 26).

54. Beaker. Thin hard clay, mica dusted. Fluted, with girth grooves. Fragments of two or three of these were found in deposits dated about 80-120 A.D. (see 1912 report, no. 10; cf. *O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, plate XII, 13).

55. Bowl with three legs. Fine hard clay, mica dusted, two girth grooves. Found in a deposit on Site no. VI, 80-120 A.D. It has the rim and carinated side of the Corbridge type 4-7, and the remarks on no. 10 in the Wroxeter 1912 report also apply to this example. Three-legged bowls of different descriptions also occur in post- and pre-Roman times.

56. Olla. Hard reddish-brown clay ornamented with circles and vertical stripes in cream slip (see 1912 report, no. 8).

57. Small cup with base missing. Hard coarse grey clay with girth grooves and a coarse zigzag comb pattern. Pit xxx, 90-110 A.D. Small cups of this form are generally not later than the first century, and are probably derived from a pre-Roman prototype.



Coarse pottery with applied barbotine. $\frac{2}{5}$

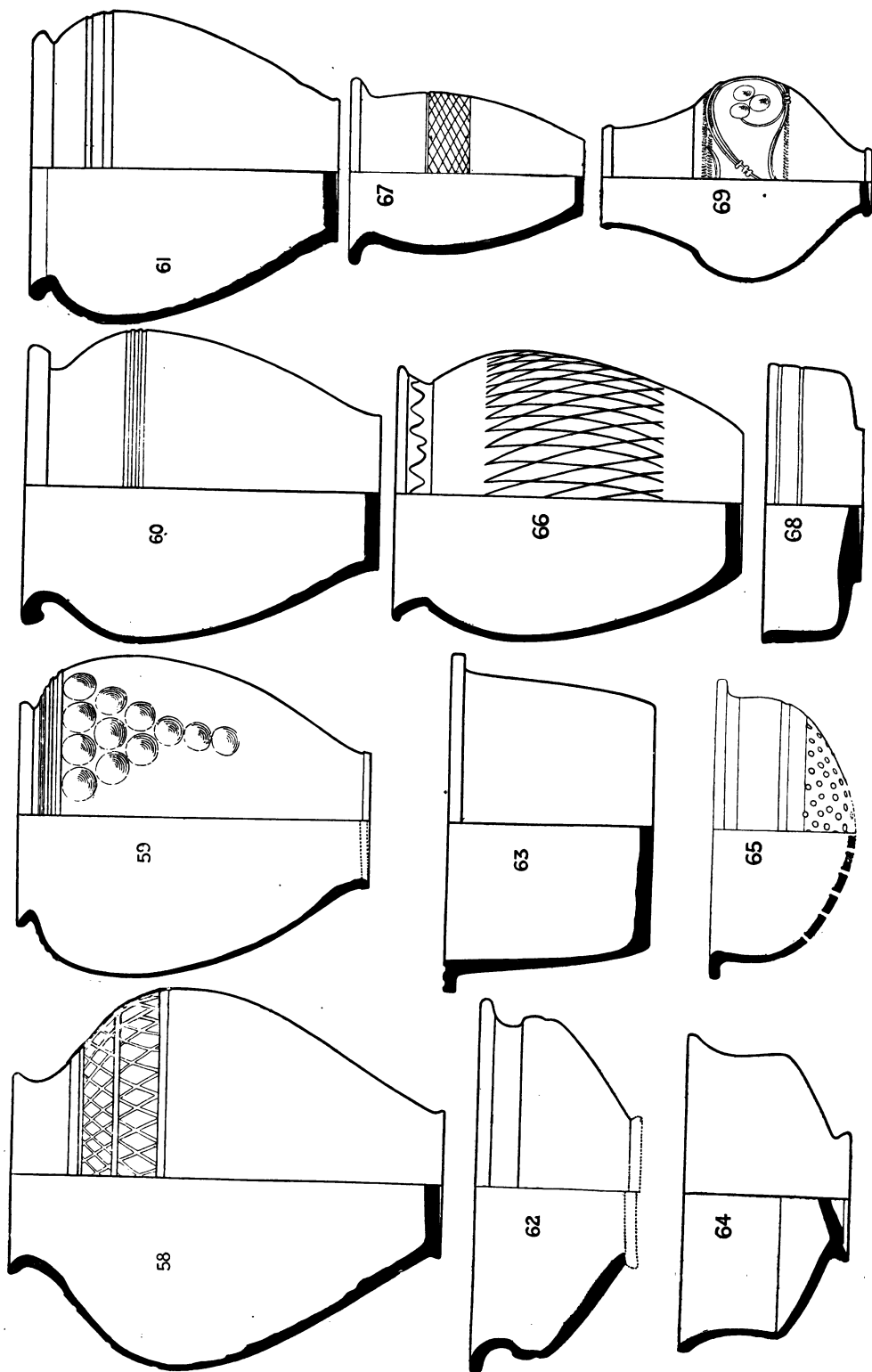


FIG. 19. Coarse pottery. $\frac{1}{4}$.

58. Jar with small mouth. Hard grey clay, burnished on shoulder, and below lattice-work pattern, three girth grooves. Site no. VI, low level, and probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D. Very similar examples occurred in the early period at Newstead (*Report*, plate XLVI, 33), at Gellygaer, late first or early second century (*Report*, plate II, 4), and at Poltross Burn, in the first period (*Report*, plate III, 11).

59. Olla. Hard thin clay, mica dusted. Four girth grooves on shoulder and a device composed of bosses at intervals round the body. Fragments of two or three of these have been met with in various sizes. One occurred on Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A. D. (cf. *O. R. L.*, *Faimingen*, plate XI, 40, which has the same device in bosses alternating with a mask surrounded by bosses). Not enough of the Wroxeter example remained to make it possible to ascertain whether it was also decorated with masks.

60. Olla. Hard grey clay with rough surface, three girth grooves on bulge. Found in a low-level group, Site no. V, late first and early second century.

61. Olla. Hard close grey clay, two girth grooves and a small ledge on inside of rim. Low level, Site no. V; probably belongs to the period 80-120 A. D.

62. Bowl with foot missing. Pinkish-grey clay burnished on outside. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-120 A. D.

63. Straight-sided bowl with flat reeded rim. Hard light-buff clay. Site no. VI, in a deposit dated 80-110 A. D. This example has the same rim and technique and appears to belong to the same period as the type Corbridge 4-7 (see no. 10, 1912 report).

64. Bowl with carinated side and kick in centre of base. Hard pinkish-grey clay with grey wash burnished on outside. Found in the same deposit as no. 63. Somewhat similar bowls occur in the early period at Caerwent. The Wroxeter example is very closely allied to the 'Belgic' group, and a practically similar example is figured from Hofheim (Ritterling, plate XXXVI, 109 A).

65. Strainer. Red clay. Pit xxiv. 80-130 A. D. Probably belongs rather to the second than the end of the first century.

66. Olla or cooking-pot. Dark-grey sandy clay, burnished above and below trellis-work pattern, a wavy line scored on outside of neck of rim. This pot contained the animal bones found under the foundations of the ambulatory of the temple, and dates before 150 A. D. (p. 7). It is one of the commonest types on Roman sites in this country. When found these pots are often still covered with soot. The type appears to have been in use in this

country before the Roman conquest, but it very seldom occurs on sites such as Wroxeter, Corbridge, and Newstead in the early periods—that is, down to about 120 A. D. In the second century, when there appears to have been a revival of late Celtic technique, the type is found in large quantities. The example illustrated here may be taken as typical of the first half of the second century. Those belonging to the second half of that century differ very slightly in form, but they do not so often have the wavy line on the neck of the rim. In the third century the bulge of the bowl begins to decrease and the edge of the rim to overhang, until in the fourth century the shape has often become that of no. 67. Although the second-century and fourth-century examples are very different, the gradual alteration in shape is hardly noticeable (cf. *Newstead Report*, plate XLVIII, 48; *Corbridge Report*, 1912, fig. 6, nos. 46–52; May, *York Pottery*, plate XXI, 12; *Cumb. and West. Arch. Soc.*, N. S. vol. xi, plate III, 22, IV, 32; N. S. vol. xiii, plate XVI, 17, 18, 43, plate XVII, 83–6, 119, 120, plate XXVI, 15, 16, 21, 22).

67. Olla or cooking-pot. Sandy grey clay with a narrow band of lattice-work pattern (see 66). Found in a trial trench in 1912. A similar pot with rather larger bulge was found at Caerwent, containing six coins of Carausius and four of Allectus (*Arch.*, lxii, p. 432). Mr. A. H. Cocks discovered at Yewden a pot, similar to the Wroxeter one, containing a hoard of coins, the latest of which could be dated to about 317–26 A. D.

68. Shallow bowl. Hard fine reddish-buff clay, burnished on outside, two girth grooves. In a low-level group on Site no. V. 80–110 A. D.

69. Vase or beaker with high neck and small foot. Pink clay with bluish-black metallic colour coating. Scroll pattern in white paint and three bands of rouletting. Site no. VI. Probably belongs to the third or early fourth century.

COINS.

The coins were identified on the site by Mr. A. G. K. Hayter, and the final list prepared by him and by Mr. Mill Stephenson, with the assistance of Mr. H. Mattingly, of the Department of Coins and Medals, British Museum. The number found was 476, divided as follows :

Republic	2	Claudius II	9
Marcus Antonius	2	Carausius	16
Tiberius	1	Allectus	3
Germanicus Caesar	1	Licinius I	2
Claudius I	10	Helena	3
Nero	3	Theodora	1
Galba	2	Constantine I	18
Vespasian	17	Urbs Roma	14
Titus	3	Constantinopolis	16
Domitian	28	Crispus	4
Domitia	1	Constantine II	8
Nerva	8	Constantius II	10
Trajan	32	Constans	19
Hadrian	10	Constantine Family	15
Antoninus Pius	1	Valentinian I	26
Faustina I	2	Valens	22
Marcus Aurelius	1	Gratian	10
Faustina II	3	Theodosius I	2
Lucilla	1	Flavius Victor	1
Commodus	1		
Septimius Severus	3		417
Elagabalus	1	Illegible :	
Julia Maesa	1	First and second century,	
Severus Alexander	1	1 Æ.	3
Julia Mamaea	1	First and second century,	
Philip I	1	2 Æ.	15
Trajanus Decius	1	Radiate heads, 260-90	
Valerian I	2	A. D.	14
Gallienus	12	Diademed heads, 360-400	
Salonina	2	A. D.	7
Postumus	11	Absolutely illegible. 20-59	
Victorinus	12		476
Tetricus I	31		
Tetricus II	10		

Amongst the early coins are two *denarii* of the Republic and two legionary *denarii* of Marcus Antonius, a curious middle brass of Tiberius, apparently a local imitation of the altar of Lyons type, and a badly burnt specimen of Germanicus Caesar, struck by Caligula. Ten coins of Claudius suggest an early occupation of this part of the site, but there are few of the succeeding Emperors until the Flavian period, which is represented by seventeen of Vespasian and twenty-eight of Domitian. Trajan and Hadrian are also plentiful, but the Antonine period is sparsely represented. Coins of the late third century rulers and of the Constantine period are numerous, whilst of the period after the middle of the fourth century there are twenty-six of Valentinian I, twenty-two of Valens, ten of Gratian, two of Theodosius, and one of Flavius Victor. Many of the coins of all periods are much burnt, some beyond recognition. An interesting little group of seventeen coins of Philip I (no. 249), Trajan Decius (no. 450), Gallienus (nos. 253-5), Salonina (no. 266), Postumus (nos. 267, 268, 270-3), and Carausius (nos. 340-3), was found on Site no. V, with a large mass of corroded iron, chiefly composed of nails (see p. 9). The four coins of Carausius in this little hoard are all of silver, but unfortunately three are badly burnt; the fourth, of the 'adventus' type, is, however, in fine condition (fig. 20). Several specimens of Domitian, Hadrian, and Trajan are also in very fine condition, as are some of the Constantine family.

Works of reference :

- (1) Cohen, H., *Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain*, 2nd ed., 1880-92.
- (2) Grueber, H. A., *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, 1910.
- (3) Maurice, J., *Numismatique Constantinienne*, 1908-12.
- (4) Webb, P. H., *The Coins of Carausius*, 1908.
- (5) Webb, P. H., 'The Coinage of Allectus' (*Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 S., vol. vi, p. 127).

The numbering of the coins is carried forward from the 1912 report.

REPUBLICAN COINS.

Lucius Plautius Plancus (B.C. 47).

113. *Obv.* Mask of Medusa. Below, L. PLAVTIVS.
Rev. Aurora, draped and winged, with palm branch encircled with wreath in l. hand; flying right and conducting the four horses of the sun. Below, PLANCVS.
 Grueber, i. 516, nos. 4004-5. (*Denarius.*)

Publius Clodius Marci Filius (B.C. 38).

114. *Obv.* Head of the sun, radiate, r.
Rev. Crescent moon surrounded by five stars. Below,
 P. CLODIVS M.F. in two lines.
 Grueber, i. 586, nos. 4287-9. (*Denarius*.)

Marcus Antonius (B.C. 31). Legionary coins.

115. *Obv.* ANT. AVG. III VIR. R.P.C. Galley to right.
Rev. Illegible. (*Denarius*.)
 116. *Obv.* Inscription illegible. Galley to left.
Rev. Illegible. (*Denarius*.)

IMPERIAL COINS.

Tiberius (14-37 A.D.).

117. *Obv.* Inscription obliterated. Head, bare, l.
Rev. Altar.
 2 Æ. (*As*.) Local imitation.

Germanicus Caesar (died 19 A.D.).

118. *Obv.* [G]ERMANCVS CAES[AR TI. AVGVST. F. DIVI AVG.
 N.]. Head, bare, l.
Rev. [C.] CAESAR AVG. [GERMANICVS PON. M. TR. POT.].
 S.C. in field.
 Cohen 5. 2 Æ. (*As*.) Struck under Caligula, 41 A.D.

Claudius I (41-54 A.D.).

119. *Obv.* TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR.P. IMP. Head,
 bare, l.
Rev. CERES AVGVSTA. Ceres seated l., holding ears of
 corn and torch. S.C. in exergue.
 Cohen 1. 2 Æ. (*As*.) 41 A.D.
 120. *Obv.* TI. CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. P.M. TR.P. IMP. P.P.
 Head, bare, l.
Rev. Pallas, r., holding spear and shield. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 84. 2 Æ. (*As*.) 41 A.D.
 121-5. Five similar *asses*, including one local imitation.
 126-8. Three illegible *asses*.

Nero (54-68 A.D.).

129. *Obv.* NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVSTA. Concordia seated l., holding
 patera and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 67. R. (*Denarius*.)

130. *Obv.* NERO CLAVD. CAESAR AVG. GER. P.M. TR.P. IMP.
P.P. Head, bare, r. Countermarked on neck,
S.P.Q.R.
Rev. Victory moving l., holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R.
In field S.C.
Cohen 292. 2 Æ. (*As.*)
131. *Obv.* IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. P.M. [TR.P.] P.P. Head,
bare, r.
Rev. As no. 130.
Cohen 302. 2 Æ. (*As.*)

Galba (68-69 A.D.).

132. *Obv.* IMP. SER. GALBA CAESAR AVG. Head, bare, r.
Rev. Illegible. Draped female, l.
Æ. (*Denarius*, burnt.)
133. *Obv.* [G]ALBA C Head, bare, r.
Rev. Illegible.
2 Æ. (*As.*)

Vespasian (69-79 A.D.).

134. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. VESP.] AVG. P.M. COS. IIII. Head,
laureate, r.
Rev. [VICTORIA] AVGVSTI. Victory, r., crowning standard.
Not in Cohen. Silchester hoard (1894), no. 56. (*Denarius.*)
72-3 A.D.
135. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES.] VESP. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. V. CENS.
Head, radiate, r.
Rev. FELICI[TAS] PVBLICA. Felicitas standing l., holding
patera and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
Cohen 153. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*) 74 A.D.
136. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. [COS. III or IIII].
Head, radiate, r.
Rev. [PAX AVG.] Pax standing l., by altar, holding patera
in r., and caduceus and olive branch in l. hand.
S.C. in field.
Cohen 300 or 301. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*)
137. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. [VIII. P.P.].
Head, laureate, r.
Rev. FID[ES] PVBLICA. Fides standing l., holding patera
and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
Cohen 166. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 77-8 A.D.

58 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

138. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. VIII. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. FORTVNAE REDVCI. Fortuna, standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 198. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 77-8 A.D.
139. Similar, but consulship illegible.
140. *Obv.* [IMP. CAE]SAR VESPASIAN AVG. Head, laureate, l.
Rev. [PON. MAX. TR. POT. P.P. COS. V. CENS.] A caduceus between two cornucopiae.
 Cf. Cohen 377. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 74 A.D.
141. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. COS. III. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Altar. PROVID. in exergue. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 396. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 71 A.D.
- 142-3. Two similar, but COS. VIII. P.P. and PROVIDEN.
 Cohen 400. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 77-8 A.D.
144. Similar, but burnt and illegible.
145. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. COS. IIII. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Eagle on globe, head r., wings outspread. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 480. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 71 A.D.
- 146-7. Two similar, but consulship illegible.
148. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG. COS. IIIII. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. Illegible.
 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*) 72-3 A.D.
- 149-50. Worn and illegible. Two 2 Æ.
- Titus* (Assoc. Emp. 70, Augustus 79-81 A.D.).
151. *Obv.* IMP. TITVS CAES. VESPASIAN AVG. P.M. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [TR.P. IX. IMP.] XV. COS. VIII. P.P. Wreath on curule chair.
 Cohen 318. Æ. (*Denarius*, burnt.) 80 A.D.
152. *Obv.* [DIVO AVG. T. DIVI VESP. F.] VES[PASIANO]. Titus radiated, seated l., holding branch and sceptre.
Rev. IMP. CAES. [DIVI VESP. F. DOMIT. AVG. P.M. TR.P. P.P.]. In field, S.C.
 Cf. Cohen 98-9. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*) Posthumous, struck by Domitian.

153. *Obv.* T. CAES. IMP. AVG. F. TR.P. COS. VI. CENSOR.
Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Spes standing l., holding flower in r. hand and catching
up dress with l. S.C. in field.
Cohen 217. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 77-8 A.D.

Domitian (81-96 A.D.).

154. *Obv.* CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS COS. VII. Head,
laureate, r.
Rev. [PRIN]CEPS IVVENTVTIS. Throne surmounted by
helmet.
Cohen 399. Æ. (*Denarius*, burnt.) 80 A.D.
155. *Obv.* [IMP. C]AES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. C[OS. XVII. CENS.
PER. P.P.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. IOVI VICTORI. Jupiter seated l., holding figure of
Victory and sceptre. S.C. in exergue.
Cohen 316. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*) 95 A.D.
156. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS.
PER. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. The Emperor on horseback riding down fallen warrior
armed with long shield. S.C. in exergue.
Cohen 485. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*) 86 A.D.
157. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS. PER.
P.P. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Virtus, standing r., holding
spear and parazonium. S.C. in field.
Cohen 647. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*) 86 A.D.
158. *Obv.* IMP. DOMITIAN AVG. Head,
radiate, r.
Rev. Spes, standing l., holding flower in r. hand and
catching up dress with l. S.C. in field.
Cf. Cohen 444-62. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*)
159. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS. PER.
P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. AETERNITATI AVGVSTI. Eternitas, standing l.,
holding heads of sun and moon. S.C. in field.
Cohen 7. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 85 A.D.
160. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. CENS.
PER. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. FIDEI PVBLICAE. Fides, standing l., holding ears of
corn and basket of fruit. S.C. in field.
Cohen 111. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 86 A.D.

60 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

- 161-2. *Obv.* As no. 160.
Rev. FORTVNAE AVGVSTI. Fortuna, standing l., holding
 rudder and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 122. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 86 A.D.
- 163-4. Similar, but COS. XIII.
 Cohen 125. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 87 A.D.
- 165-8. *Obv.* As no. 160.
Rev. MONETA AVGVSTI. Moneta, standing l., holding
 scales and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 327. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 86 A.D.
169. Similar, but COS. XVII.
 Cohen 334. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 95-6 A.D.
- 170-3. Similar, but consulships illegible.
 2 Æ. (*Asses.*)
174. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. Mars standing l. S.C. in field.
 Cf. Cohen 424-33. 2 Æ. (*As.*)
- 175-6. *Obv.* CAESAR AVG. F. DOMITIANVS COS. V. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. Spes, standing l., holding flower in r. hand and
 catching up dress with l. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 454. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 76 A.D.
177. Similar, but consulship illegible.
178. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XI. CENS.
 POT. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Victory, l., holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R. In
 field, S.C.
 Cohen 468. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 85 A.D.
179. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES.] DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII. [CENS
 PER. P.P.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Incuse head and inscription as on obverse.
 2 Æ. (*As.*) 86 A.D.
- 180-1. Two worn and illegible *asses*.

Domitia, wife of Domitian.

182. *Obv.* DOMITIA AVGVSTA IMP. DOMIT. Draped bust, r.
Rev. CONCORDIA AVGVST. Peacock, r.
 Cohen 2. Æ. (*Denarius*, burnt.)

Nerva (96–8 A.D.).

183. *Obv.* IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. III. P.P.
Head, laureate, r.
Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Libertas, standing l., holding
cap and sceptre. S.C. in field.
Cohen 114. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*) 97 A.D. (Jan.–Sept.).
184. *Obv.* IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. II. P.P.
Head, radiate, r.
Rev. LIBERTAS PVBLICA. Libertas, standing l., holding
cap and sceptre. S.C. in field.
Cohen 109. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*) 96 A.D.
185. Similar, but COS. III.
Cohen 116. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*) 97 A.D. (Jan.–Sept.).
186. *Obv.* [IMP.] NERVA CAES. AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. . . .
[P.P.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. AEQVITAS AVGVST. Equitas, standing l., holding
scales and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
Cf. Cohen 2–10. 2 Æ. (*As.*)
187. *Obv.* As no. 184, but COS. III.
Rev. CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM. Two hands clasped.
S.C. in field.
Cohen 21. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 97 A.D. (Jan.–Sept.).
- 188–9. *Obv.* As no. 187.
Rev. FORTVNA AVGVST. Fortuna, standing l., holding
rudder and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
Cohen 68. 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 97 A.D. (Jan.–Sept.).
190. *Obv.* As no. 187.
Rev. [AEQVITAS] AVGVST. Draped female, standing l.,
holding scales and cornucopiae. S.C. in field.
Cohen 7. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 97 A.D. (Jan.–Sept.).

Trajan (98–117 A.D.).

191. *Obv.* IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. Head,
laureate, r.
Rev. COS. V. P.P. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINC. Fortuna,
standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.
Cohen 87. R. (*Denarius, burnt.*) 104–10 A.D.
192. Similar, with Mars, advancing l., holding figure of Victory
and trophy.
Cohen 63. R. (*Denarius.*) 104–10 A.D.

193. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN OPTIM. AVG. GERM. DAC.
Laureate and draped bust, r.
Rev. PARTHICO P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. Fortuna,
seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. FORT.
RED. in exergue.
Cohen 150. *R.* (*Denarius.*) 116-17 A.D.
194. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC.
Laureate and draped bust, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P. S.P.Q.R. The genius of the
Roman people, standing l., holding patera and
two ears of corn.
Cohen 276. *R.* (*Denarius.*) 116-17 A.D.
195. *Obv.* IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. [COS. V.]
P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Fortuna, seated l., holding
rudder and cornucopiae.
Cohen 481. *R.* (*Denarius.*) 104-10 A.D.
196. *Obv.* [TRAIAN]O AVG Head, laureate, r.
Rev. COS. Draped female, standing l., holding
patera in r. hand.
R. (*Denarius, broken.*)
- 197-8. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC.
P.M. TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Laureate and draped
bust, r.
Rev. S.R.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. The Emperor on horse-
back, galloping r., about to spear fallen foe. S.C.
in exergue.
Cohen 503. 1 *Æ.* (*Sestertii.*) 104-10 A.D.
- 199-201. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER.
DAC. PARTHICO P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P. Laureate
and draped bust, r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI. S.P.Q.R. Providentia, stand-
ing l., leaning on column, holding sceptre in l.
hand and pointing with r. to globe at feet. S.C.
in field.
Cohen 320. 1 *Æ.* (*Sestertii.*) 116 A.D.
202. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M.
TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Spes, moving l., holding
flower in r. hand and catching up dress with l.
S.C. in field.
Cohen 459. 1 *Æ.* (*Sestertius.*) 104-10 A.D.

203. Similar, with Victory, standing r., inscribing VIC. DAC. on a shield hanging from a tree.
Cohen 452. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.) 104-10 A.D.
- 204-5. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO P.M. TR.P. COS. VI. P.P. Radiate and draped bust, r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI. S.P.Q.R. Providentia, standing l., leaning on column, holding sceptre in l. hand and pointing with r. to globe at feet. S.C. in field.
Cohen 321. 2 Æ. (*Dupondii*.) 115-17 A.D.
206. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. The Emperor on horseback, galloping r., about to spear fallen foe. S.C. in exergue.
Cohen 506. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius*.) 104-10 A.D.
207. *Obv.* . . . CAES NERVA TRAIAN Head, radiate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Draped female standing l.
2 Æ. (*Dupondius*.)
- 208-9. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG. GERM. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. TR. POT. COS. II. Draped female, seated l., holding sceptre in r. hand. S.C. in exergue.
2 Æ. (*Dupondii*.) 98-102 A.D.
210. Similar, but COS. IIII (?).
2 Æ. (*Dupondius*, burnt.)
211. *Obv.* TRAIAN AVG. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. Illegible.
2 Æ. (*Dupondius*.)
212. *Obv.* [IMP. CAES. NERVAE] TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.[M. TR.P. COS. V. P.P.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Dacia, seated l., facing a trophy. S.C. in exergue.
Cf. Cohen 534. 2 Æ. (*As*.) 104-10 A.D.
213. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P.M. TR.P. COS. V. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. A trophy composed of a large buckler and other weapons. S.C. in field.
Cohen 569. 2 Æ. (*As*.) 104-10 A.D.

64 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

- 214-16. *Obv.* As no. 213.
Rev. S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Draped female standing
 l.; almost illegible.
 2 Æ. (*Asses.*) 104-10 A.D.
217. *Obv.* IMP. [AV]G. GER. DAC. Head,
 bare, r.
Rev. [S.P.Q.R. OPTIMO] PRINCIPI. Draped female stand-
 ing l. S.C. in field.
 2 Æ. (*As.*)
218. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG. GERM. P.M. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. TR. POT. COS. III. P.[P.]. Device obliterated.
 2 Æ. (*As.*)
219. *Obv.* IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG. GERM. P.M. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. TR. POT. COS. III (or IIII) P.P. Victory, advancing
 l., holding shield inscribed S.P.Q.R. In field S.C.
 Cf. Cohen 627 or 640. 2 Æ. (*As.*) 100 or 101, 102 A.D.
- 220-2. Illegible. One 1 Æ (*Sesterius*) and two 2 Æ (*Asses*).

Hadrian (117-38 A.D.).

223. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. COS. III. Pietas, standing r., raising both
 hands. VOT. PVB. in field.
 Cohen 1477. Æ. (*Denarius.*) 118 A.D.
224. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P.P. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [IVSTITIA] AVG. Justitia, seated l., holding patera
 and sceptre. S.C. in exergue.
 Cohen 880. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*)
225. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. [PONT. MAX. TR. POT.] COS. III. Jupiter, seated l.,
 holding figure of Victory and sceptre. S.C. in
 exergue.
 Cohen 1184. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius.*)
226. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. P.M. TR.P.
 COS. III. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. AETERNITAS AVGVSTI. Eternitas standing, head l.,
 holding the heads of the sun and moon. S.C. in
 field.
 Cohen 134. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius.*)

227. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. P.M. TR.P. COS. III. Head, radiate, r.
Rev. VIRTVTI AVGVSTI. Virtus, helmeted, standing r., holding inverted spear and parazonium, r. foot on helmet. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 1470. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius*.)
228. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Head, bare, r.
Rev. CLEMENTIA AVG. COS. III. P.P. Clementia, standing l., holding patera and vertical sceptre. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 223. 2 Æ. (*As*.)
229. *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. COS. III. P.P. Fortuna, seated l., holding rudder and cornucopiae. FORT. RED. in exergue. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 739. 2 Æ. (*As*.)
230. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. COS. II (or III). Fortuna, &c., as above.
 2 Æ. (*As*.)
231. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR [TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG.]. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. III. P.P.] Britannia, seated on a rock, holding spear in l. hand and supporting her head with r., large shield with spike by her side. [B]RITANNIA in exergue. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 197. 2 Æ. (*As*.)
232. *Obv.* IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. COS. III. Prow of vessel. S.C. in exergue.
 Cohen 1171. 3 Æ.

Antoninus Pius (138-61 A.D.).

233. *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P.P. TR.P. COS. [III]. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. REX QVADIS DATVS. The Emperor, in toga, giving his r. hand to the King of the Quadi and holding a scroll in l. S.C. in exergue.
 Cohen 688. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.) 140-3 A.D.

Faustina senior (wife of Antoninus Pius), died 141 A.D..

234. *Obv.* DIVA FAVSTINA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. AETERNITAS. Eternitas, standing l., r. hand raised
 and sceptre in l. S.C. in field.
 Cf. Cohen 28. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.)
235. Similar. 2 Æ. (*Dupondius*.)
 Cf. Cohen 29.

Marcus Aurelius (161–80 A.D.).

236. *Obv.* ANTONINVS Head, bare, r.
Rev. Obliterated.
 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.)

Faustina junior (wife of Marcus Aurelius, 141–75 A.D.).

237. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. SALVS. Salus, seated l., feeding serpent rising from
 altar.
 Cohen 196. R. (*Denarius*.)
238. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. [IVNO.] Juno, standing l., holding patera and sceptre,
 at feet a peacock. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 121. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.)
239. *Obv.* FAVSTINA AVGVSTA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. [SALVS.] Salus, standing l., feeding serpent rising
 from altar, and holding sceptre. S.C. in field.
 Cohen 200. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.)

Lucilla (wife of Lucius Verus, 164–9 A.D.).

240. *Obv.* LVCILLA AVGVSTA. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. FECVNDITAS. Fecunditas, seated r., one child on
 lap, one standing before, one behind, chair, the
 two latter raising r. arm. S.C. in exergue.
 Cohen 21. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.)

Commodus (177–92 A.D.).

241. *Obv.* M. C[OMMODVS] ANT. [P. FELIX AVG. BRIT.]. Head,
 laureate, r.
Rev. [P.M. TR.P. XII.] IMP. VII[I. COS. V. P.P.]. Fortuna,
 seated l., wheel under chair, holding rudder and
 cornucopiae. FOR. RED. in exergue. S.C. in
 field.
 Cf. Cohen 528. 1 Æ. (*Sestertius*.) 187 A.D.

Septimius Severus (193–211 A.D.).

242. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. XVII. COS. III. P.P. Salus seated l.,
 feeding serpent which she holds in her arms.
 Cohen 491. *R.* (*Denarius.*) 207 A.D.
243. *Obv.* SEVERVS PIVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. [RES]TIT[VTOR V]R[BI]S. The Emperor, standing l.,
 sacrificing, and holding spear.
 Cohen 602. *R.* (*Denarius.*)
244. *Obv.* Inscription illegible. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. Inscription illegible. Armed figure, standing l., holding
 spear. ? Virtus.
R. (*Denarius.*)

Elagabalus (218–22 A.D.).

245. *Obv.* IMP. ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Laureate and draped
 bust, r.
Rev. COS. II Figure standing l., holding
 vertical sceptre.
R. (*Denarius, plated.*)

Julia Maesa, grandmother of Elagabalus (218–23 A.D.).

246. *Obv.* IVLIA MAESA AVG. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. PVDICITIA. Pudicitia, seated l., r. hand raised to
 mouth; l. holding transverse sceptre.
 Cohen 36. *R.* (*Denarius.*)

Severus Alexander (222–35 A.D.).

247. *Obv.* IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG. Bust, laureate
 and draped, r.
Rev. P.M. TR.P. VI. COS. II. P.P. Mars, advancing r.,
 carrying spear and trophy.
 Cohen 305. *R.* (*Denarius.*) 227 A.D.

Julia Mamaea, mother of Severus Alexander (222–35 A.D.).

248. *Obv.* IVLIA MAMAEA AVG. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. VESTA. Vesta, standing l., holding palladium and
 sceptre.
 Cohen 81. *R.* (*Denarius, burnt.*)

Philip senior (244–9 A.D.).

249. *Obv.* IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. Illegible.
 B. (*Antoninianus*, broken.)

Trajanus Decius (249–51 A.D.).

250. *Obv.* IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG. Radiate and draped bust, r.
Rev. [AD]VENT[VS] AVG. Emperor on horseback, l.
 Cohen 4. B. (*Antoninianus*.)

Valerian senior (253–61 A.D.).

251. *Obv.* IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P.F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. FELICITAS AVGG. Felicitas, standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.
 Cohen 53. 3 Æ.
 252. *Obv.* As no 251.
Rev. LIBERALIT[AS . . .]. Liberalitas, standing l., holding tessera and cornucopiae.
 Cf. Cohen 113. 3 Æ.

Gallienus (253–68 A.D.).

253. *Obv.* GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate, helmeted and cuirassed bust, l., spear over r. and buckler on l. shoulder.
Rev. MARTI PROPVG NAT. Mars r., shield in l. hand, spearing fallen foe.
 Cohen 625. B. (*Antoninianus*.) Rome mint.
 254. *Obv.* IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS AVG. Radiate and draped bust, r.
Rev. SALVS AVGG. Salus, standing l., feeding serpent and holding vertical sceptre.
 Cohen 942. B. (*Antoninianus*.) Rome mint.
 255. *Obv.* IMP. C. P. LIC. GALLIENVS P.F. AVG. Radiate and draped bust, r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIA AVGG. Providentia, standing l., pointing to globe at feet and holding cornucopiae.
 Cohen 890. B. (*Antoninianus*.)
 256–64. *Obv.* in all cases: GALLIENVS AVG. Head, radiate, r.
 256. *Rev.* DIANA CONS. AVG. Stag standing l. Mint mark in exergue XII.
 Cohen 165. 3 Æ.

257. *Rev.* [FOR]TVNA RE[D]. Fortuna, standing l., holding rudder and cornucopiae.
Cohen 265. 3 Æ.
258. *Rev.* [I]NDVLGENT[IA AVG.]. Indulgentia, standing l., legs crossed, leaning against a column, holding sceptre and cornucopiae, wheel at feet. Mint mark in field XI.
Cohen 331. 3 Æ.
259. *Rev.* PROVID. AVG. Providentia, standing l., r. hand with wand pointing to globe at feet, l. holding cornucopiae. Mint mark in field X.
Cohen 869. 3 Æ.
- 260-I. *Rev.* SECVRIT. PERPET. Securitas, standing l., legs crossed, leaning on column and holding sceptre in r. hand. Mint mark in field H.
Cohen 961. 3 Æ.
262. *Rev.* SOLI [CONS.] AVG. Pegasus galloping r. Mint mark in exergue A.
Cohen 979. 3 Æ.
263. *Rev.* Inscription illegible. Sol, standing l., r. hand raised, globe in l. Mint mark in field Γ. Either AETERNITAS or ORIENS AVG.
264. *Rev.* Illegible. AVG.

Salonina, wife of Gallienus.

265. *Obv.* [SALONINA] AVG. Draped bust, r.
Rev. [IVNO C]ONSERV[AT]. Juno, standing l., holding patera and sceptre; at feet a peacock.
Cohen 56. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
266. *Obv.* SALONINA AVG. Draped bust, r., over crescent.
Rev. VESTA. Vesta, seated l., holding palladium and transverse spear.
Cohen 142. B. (*Antoninianus.*)

Postumus (260-8 A. D.).

- Obv.* in all cases: IMP. C. POSTVMVS P.F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
267. *Rev.* FELICITAS AVG. Felicitas, standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.
Cohen 39. B. (*Antoninianus.*)

70 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

268. *Rev.* HERC. PACIFERO. Hercules, facing l., holding olive branch in r., and club and lion skin in l.
Cohen 101. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
269. *Rev.* [LIBE]RTAS AVG. Libertas, standing l., holding cap and cornucopiae.
Cohen 190. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
270. *Rev.* M[ONET]A AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.
Cohen 199. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
271. *Rev.* P.M. TR.P. COS. II. P.P. The Emperor, standing l., holding spear and globe.
Cohen 243. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
272. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia, standing l., holding globe and sceptre.
Cohen 295. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
273. *Rev.* SERAPI COMITI AVG. Serapis, wearing modius, standing l. at ship's prow, r. hand held out, sceptre in l.
Cohen 360. B. (*Antoninianus.*)
274. *Rev.* IOVI STATORI. Jupiter, standing l., holding spear and sceptre.
Cohen 161. 3 Æ.
275. *Rev.* MONETA AVG. Moneta, standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.
Cohen 199. 3 Æ.
276. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre. Mint mark in field P.
Cohen 220. 3 Æ.
277. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory, moving l., holding wreath and palm.
Cohen 390. 3 Æ.

Victorinus (265-7 A.D.).

- Obv.* in all cases : IMP. C. VICTORINVS P.F. AVG. Radiate and draped bust, r.
- 278-80. *Rev.* INVICTVS. Sol, advancing l., r. hand raised, whip in l. One with mint mark in field a star.
Cohen 49. 3 Æ.
281. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre. Mint mark V/*
Cohen 79. 3 Æ.

282-3. *Rev.* PROVIDENTIA AVG. Providentia, standing l., wand in r. hand pointing to globe at feet, and cornucopiae in l.

Cohen 101. 3 Æ.

284-7. *Rev.* SALVS AVG. Salus, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar, and holding vertical sceptre.

Cohen 118. 3 Æ.

288. *Rev.* SAL Draped female. Mint mark, star in field. 3 Æ. Very thick. Imitation.

289. *Rev.* Illegible.

Tetricus senior (268-73 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : IMP. (or IMP. C.) TETRICVS P.F. AVG.
Radiate and draped bust, r.

290-1. *Rev.* HILARITAS AVGG. Hilaritas, standing l., holding palm and cornucopiae.

Cohen 54. 3 Æ.

292-4. *Rev.* LAETITIA AVGG. Laetitia, standing l., holding wreath and anchor.

Cohen 71. 3 Æ.

295-7. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and vertical sceptre.

Cohen 100. 3 Æ.

298-9. *Rev.* SALVS AVGG. Salus, standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar.

Cohen 153. 3 Æ.

300. *Rev.* SPES A[VG. or VGG.]. Spes, advancing l., holding flower in r., and catching up dress with l. hand.

Cohen 158 or 163. 3 Æ.

301. *Rev.* SPES PVBLICA. Spes as above.

Cohen 170. 3 Æ.

302. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory, l., holding wreath and palm.

Cohen 185. 3 Æ.

303-8. Worn, corroded, and broken. Six 3 Æ.

309-20. Imitations. Twelve 3 Æ.

Tetricus junior (Caesar 268-73 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : C.P.E. (or C. PIV. ESV.) TETRICVS CAES.
Radiate and draped bust, r.

321. *Rev.* IN AVGG. Male figure holding spear or sceptre in r. and (?) in l.

3 Æ.

72 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

322-4. *Rev.* SPES. AVGG. Spes to l., holding flower and catching up dress.

Cohen 88. 3 Æ.

325-7. *Rev.* SPES PVBLICA. Spes as above.

Cohen 95. 3 Æ.

328-30. *Rev.* Illegible. Three 3 Æ.

Claudius II, Gothicus (268-70 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases: IMP. (or IMP. C.) CLAVDIVS AVG. Head, or draped bust, radiate, r.

331. *Rev.* FELICIT[AS AVG.]. Felicitas, standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopiae.

Cohen 79. 3 Æ.

332. *Rev.* [MONETA AVG.]. Moneta, standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae.

Cohen 182. 3 Æ.

333. *Rev.* [P.M. TR.P. II. COS. P.P.] Claudius, standing l., holding olive branch and sceptre.

Cohen 216. 3 Æ.

334. *Rev.* VICTORIA AVG. Victory, standing l., holding wreath and palm.

Cohen 293. 3 Æ.

335. *Rev.* Illegible. 3 Æ.

336. *Obv.* DIVO CLAVDIO. Head, radiate, r.

Rev. CONSECRATIO. Altar.

Cohen 50. 3 Æ.

337-9. Similar, but eagle to r.

Cohen 41. 3 Æ. (All posthumous, struck by Quintillus, 270 A.D.)

Carausius (287-93 A.D.).

340. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate, cuirassed and draped, r.

Rev. [A]DVENTVS AVG. The Emperor, riding l., r. hand raised, l. holding transverse sceptre. Mint mark

[R]SR

Webb 587. Æ. (*Denarius*.) (See fig. 20.)

341. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate, cuirassed and draped, r.

Rev. EXPECTATE VENI. Britannia, standing r., holding trident in l., and clasping hand of Emperor, who stands l. and holds vertical sceptre. Mint mark

[R]SR

Webb 605. Æ. (*Denarius*, burnt.)

342. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. FELICITAS. Galley. Mint mark $\overline{RS[R]}$
 Webb 613. \mathcal{R} . (*Denarius*, burnt.)
343. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AV. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. PAX [AVG.]. Pax, standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre. No mint mark.
 Cf. Webb 625 (a variety of) and Cohen 191. \mathcal{R} . (*Denarius*.)
344. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS [P.F. AVG.]. Bust, radiate, cuirassed and draped.
Rev. [LAETIT AV]G. Laetitia, standing l., holding wreath and anchor. Mint mark \overline{ML}
 Webb 52. 3 \mathcal{A} . London mint.
345. *Obv.* IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and vertical sceptre. Mint mark $\frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$
 Webb 128. 3 \mathcal{A} . London mint.
346. Similar. Mint mark $\frac{F|O}{III}$ 3 \mathcal{A} . Probably London.
347. Similar. Mint mark $\frac{L|}{ML}$ 3 \mathcal{A} . London.
348. Similar, but IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. AVG., and Pax with transverse sceptre. Mint mark $\overline{S|C}$
 Webb 538. 3 \mathcal{A} .
349. Similar, but IMP. CARAVSIVS P. AVG., and Pax with vertical sceptre. No mint mark.
 Webb 980. 3 \mathcal{A} .
350. Similar, but IMP. CARAVSIVS P.F. AVG., and Pax with transverse sceptre. No mint mark.
 Webb 996. 3 \mathcal{A} .
- 351-3. Similar. Worn and corroded. Mint marks obliterated. Three 3 \mathcal{A} .
354. *Obv.* Inscription broken. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. SALVS AVG. Draped female (Pax), standing l., holding branch and vertical sceptre. Mint mark $\frac{X|}{XXX}$
 Not in Webb. 3 \mathcal{A} .

74 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

355. *Obv.* IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped, r.
Rev. Illegible. [? PROVIDENTIA AVG.] 3 Æ.

Allectus (293–6 A.D.).

- Obv.* in all cases : IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG. Bust, radiate and draped or cuirassed, r.
356. *Rev.* PAX AVG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and vertical sceptre. Mint mark $\frac{S|A}{ML}$ London.
 Webb 38. 3 Æ.
357. *Rev.* VIRTVS AVG. Galley l. Mint mark QL in exergue. London.
 Webb 89. 3 Æ.
358. Similar. Mint mark QC in exergue. Colchester.
 Webb 186. 3 Æ.

Licinius I (307–24 A.D.).

359. *Obv.* IMP. LICINIVS P.F. AVG. Bust, laureate and draped, r.
Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. Genius, standing l., holding patera and cornucopiae. Mint mark $\frac{T|F}{PTR}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 49. 3 Æ. 309–13 A.D.
360. Similar. Mint mark $\frac{S|F}{PLN}$ London.
 3 Æ. 313–17 A.D.

Helena, wife of Constantius Chlorus (Augusta 306, died 328 A.D.).

361. *Obv.* FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. PAX PVBLICA. Pax, standing l., holding branch and transverse sceptre. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 4. 3 Æ.
362. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ Trier.
363. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ Trier.
 All struck by Constantine I, 335–7 A.D.

Theodora, wife of Constantius Chlorus.

364. *Obv.* FL. MAX. THEODORÆ AVG. Bust, draped, r.
Rev. PIETAS ROMANA. Pietas, standing facing, holding child in her arms. Mint mark cut off.
 Cf. Cohen 3. 3 Æ.
 Struck by Constantine I, 335–7 A.D.

Constantine I, Magnus (Caesar 306, Aug. 307-37 A.D.).

365. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust r.
Rev. PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. Emperor, standing l., holding two standards. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLN}}$ London.
 Maurice ii, 20. Æ. (*Follis*.) 309-13 A.D.
366. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. Laureate and cuirassed bust r.
Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sol l., r. hand raised, globe in l. Mint mark $\frac{\text{T|F}}{\text{PTR}}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 525. Æ. (*Follis*.) 313-17 A.D.
367. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Helmeted and cuirassed bust r.
Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX, globe resting thereon, three stars above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLON}}$ London.
 Cf. Cohen 20. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.
- 368-9. Similar. Mint marks $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ and $\parallel\overline{\text{T}}\parallel$ Trier.
- 370-1. Similar, but laureate bust r., in imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 17.
372. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Helmeted and cuirassed bust l., spear over r. shoulder and buckler on l.
Rev. IOVI CONSERVATORI AVG. Jupiter, looking l., riding on an eagle r., holding thunderbolt and transverse sceptre. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 293. 3 Æ. (silvered). 317-20 A.D.
373. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Gate of camp surmounted by two towers, star above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ Trier.
 Cohen 454. 3 Æ. 324-6 A.D.
- 374-5. Similar. Mint marks $\overline{\text{PTRE}}$ $\overline{\text{STRE}}$ 326-30 A.D.
- 375 a. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS AVG. Head, laureate, r.
Rev. SARMATIA DEVICTA. Victory, r., trampling on captive. Mint mark obliterated.
 Cohen 487. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.

376. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS P.F. AVG. Laureate and draped bust r.

Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Sol l., r. hand raised, globe

in l. Mint mark $\frac{\text{T}|}{*\text{F}}$ Arles.
PARL

Cf. Cohen 536. 3 Æ. 313-17 A.D.

377. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Helmeted and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. Two Victories placing wreath inscribed VOT. P.R. on altar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLN}}$ London.

Cf. Cohen 635. 3 Æ. 317-20 A.D.

378. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PT}}$ Tarraco. 3 Æ. 317-20 A.D.

379. Similar, but IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PTR}}$ Trier. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.

380. Similar, but IMP. CONSTANTINVS A. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PT}}$ Tarraco. 3 Æ. 317-24.

381. Similar, but CONSTANTINVS AVG. Mint mark $\overline{\text{STR}}$ Trier. 3 Æ. 320-4 A.D.

Constantine I and Contemporaries.

(Urbs Roma.)

382-95. *Obv.* VRBS ROMA. Helmeted bust of Rome l.

Rev. Wolf and twins, two stars above.

382-4. Lyons mint: $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ $\overline{\text{PLG}}$

385. Siscia mint: $\overline{\text{PSIS}}$

386-93. Trier mint: $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TR}\cdot\text{P}}$ $\overline{\text{TRP}\cdot}$ $\overline{\text{TRP}*}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ (3) $\overline{\text{ITR}}$

394. Mint mark illegible.

395. Late imitation with wolf r.

3 Æ. 330-5 A.D.

(Constantinopolis.)

396-411. *Obv.* CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Helmeted bust of Constantinople l.

Rev. Victory, l., holding spear and shield.

396. Arles mint: $\frac{*}{\text{PCONST}}$

397-9. Lyons mint: $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ (2) $\overline{\text{PLG}}$

400-7. Trier mint : $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ (2) $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ $\overline{\text{TR}\cdot\text{S}}$
 $\overline{\text{TRS}}$.

408-11. Mint marks illegible.

3 Æ. 330-5 A. D.

Crispus (Caesar 317-26 A. D.).

412. *Obv.* IVL. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Laureate and cuirassed bust r., holding spear and shield.

Rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX, globe thereon, three stars above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{STR}}$ Trier.

Cf. Cohen 22. 3 Æ. 320-4 A. D.

413. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{STR}}$ Trier.

414. *Obv.* CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Laureate and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. DOMINORVM NOSTRORVM CAESS. Wreath enclosing VOT * V. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PT}}$ Tarraco.

Cf. Cohen 64. 3 Æ. 320-4 A. D.

415. *Obv.* FL. IVL. CRISPVS NOB. CAES. Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust l.

Rev. PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Gate of camp surmounted by two towers, star above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ Lyons.

Cf. Cohen 124. 3 Æ. 324-6 A. D.

Constantine II (Caesar 317, Aug. 337-40 A. D.).

As Caesar.

416. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C. Helmeted and cuirassed bust l.

Rev. BEAT. TRANQLITAS. Altar inscribed VOTIS XX, globe thereon, three stars above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLON}}$ London.

Cf. Cohen 9. 3 Æ. 320-4 A. D.

417. Similar, but bust radiate and draped. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS. Mint mark $\frac{\text{P/A}}{\overline{\text{PLON}}}$ London.

Cohen 16. 3 Æ. 320-4 A. D.

418. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Head, laureate, r.

Rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM. Wreath enclosing VOT. X. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLON}}$ London.

Cohen 38. 3 Æ. 320-4 A. D.

78 REPORTS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

419. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. N.C. Laureate and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them two standards. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PLG}}$ Lyons.

Cf. Cohen 122. 3 Æ. 330-5 A.D.

420. Similar, but NOB. C. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}^*}$ Trier.

421-2. Similar, but mint marks illegible.

423. *Obv.* CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. Laureate and cuirassed bust l.

Rev. PROVIDENTIAE. CAESS. Gate of camp surmounted by two towers, star above. Mint mark $\overline{\text{STR}\cup}$ Trier.

Cohen 165. 3 Æ. 324-6 A.D.

Constantius II (Caesar 323, Aug. 337-61 A.D.).

As Caesar.

424. *Obv.* FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Laureate and cuirassed bust r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them two standards. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRP}}$ Trier.

Cf. Cohen 104. 3 Æ. 330-7 A.D.

425. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ Trier.

426. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}}$ Trier.

427. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TR}||}$ Trier.

As Augustus.

428. *Obv.* D.N. CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Phoenix standing on rock r. Mint mark illegible.

Cf. Cohen 58. 3 Æ.

429. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them one standard bearing the letter G. Mint mark $\overline{\text{PARL}}$ Arles.

Cf. Cohen 99. 3 Æ.

430. Similar. N on standard. Mint mark $\overline{||\text{TR}\cup}$ Trier.

431. Similar, but FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG. Mint mark $\overline{\text{TRS}\llcorner}$ Trier.

432. *Obv.* CONSTANTIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.
Rev. VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories, facing, holding wreaths. Mint mark $\frac{D}{TR//}$ Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 293. 3 Æ.
433. Similar. Mint mark illegible.

Constans (Caesar 333, Aug. 337-50 A.D.).

As Caesar.

434. *Obv.* FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. C. Diademed and draped bust r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them one standard bearing the chi-rho. Mint mark $\frac{PCONST}{Arles}$.
 Cohen 64. 3 Æ. 335-7 A.D.
435. Similar, but plain standard. Mint mark \overline{PLG} Lyons.

As Augustus.

436. *Obv.* D.N. CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.
Rev. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO. Phoenix standing on a rock r. Mint mark \overline{TRS} Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 22. 3 Æ.
437. Similar. Mint mark broken.
438. *Obv.* FL. IVL. CONSTANS AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.
Rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS. Two soldiers, between them one standard. Mint mark \overline{TRP} Trier.
 Cf. Cohen 57. 3 Æ.

439-41. Similar, but CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Mint marks cut off or illegible.

442-51. *Obv.* CONSTANS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN. Two Victories facing, holding wreaths. Mint marks $\frac{D}{TRP}$ $\frac{D}{TRS}$ (4)

$\frac{\epsilon}{TRP}$ (2) $\frac{\text{☿}}{TRP}$ $\frac{\text{☿}}{TRS}$ $\frac{\text{♁}}{TRS}$ Trier.

Cf. Cohen 176. 3 Æ.

452. *Obv.* FL. IVL. CONSTANS AVG. Laureate and draped bust r.
Rev. VIRTVS [AVGG. NN.]. The Emperor, standing l., holding spear and shield. Mint mark TR// Trier.
 Cohen 183. 3 Æ.

Constantine Family.

Uncertain attribution.

- 453-4. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS.
 455. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM.
 456-7. FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO.
 458-64. GLORIA EXERCITVS.
 465-7. VICTORIAE LAETAE, &c.

Valentinian I (363-75 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : D.N. VALENTINIANVS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. 468-80. GLORIA ROMANORVM. The Emperor, holding labarum, dragging captive, r.

468. Aquileia mint : $\frac{\text{P}}{\text{SMAQS}}$

469-70. Arles mint : $\frac{\text{OF|I}}{\text{PCON//}} \quad \frac{\text{OF|II}}{\text{CON}}$

471-6. Lyons mint : $\frac{\text{OF|II}}{\text{LVGS}} \quad \frac{\cdot\text{OF|II}}{\text{LVGS//}} \quad \frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGVS}} \quad \frac{\text{O|FII S}}{\text{LVG}} \quad \frac{\text{O|FII S}}{\text{LVG//}}$
 $\frac{\text{O|FII}}{\text{LVGPS}}$

477-80. Mint marks illegible.

Cf. Cohen 12. 3 Æ.

Rev. 481-93. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Victory, moving l., holding wreath and palm.

481. Aquileia mint : $\overline{\text{SMAQS}}$

482-7. Arles mint : $\overline{\text{PCON}}$ (3) $\overline{\text{SCON}}$ (2) $\frac{\text{N|}}{\text{SCON}}$

488. Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$

489. Siscia mint : $\frac{\begin{array}{c} R| \\ A| \\ F \end{array}}{\overline{FSISCP}}$

490-3. Mint marks illegible.
Cf. Cohen 37. 3 Æ.

Valens (364-78 A.D.).

Obv. in all cases : D.N. VALENS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

494. *Rev.* VRBS ROMA. Rome, helmeted, seated l., holding figure of Victory and sceptre. Mint mark TRPS Trier.

Cohen 109. R. (*Siliqua*.)

Rev. 495-9. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Type similar to no. 468.

495. Aquileia mint : $\frac{\cdot | P}{\overline{SMAQP}}$

496-7. Arles mint : $\overline{CONST} \quad \overline{PCON}$

498-9. Mint marks illegible.
Cf. Cohen 4. 3 Æ.

Rev. 500-15. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type similar to no. 481.

500-1. Aquileia mint : $\overline{SMAQ} // \quad \frac{B|}{\overline{SMAQS}}$

502-11. Arles mint : $\overline{PCON} (3) \quad \frac{N|}{\overline{PCON}} \quad \overline{SCON} (2) \quad \frac{OF|I}{\overline{CON*}}$
 $\frac{OF|I}{\overline{CON}} // \quad \frac{OF|I}{\overline{[CO]NSP}} \quad \frac{OF||I}{\overline{CON}} //$

512. Lyons mint : $\frac{OF|I}{\overline{LVGPS}}$

513. Siscia mint : $\frac{\begin{array}{c} A| \\ R| \\ F \end{array}}{\overline{ASISCE}}$

514. Trier mint : $\overline{TR} //$

515. Mint mark illegible.
Cf. Cohen 47. 3 Æ.

Gratian (367-83 A. D.).

516. *Obv.* [D.N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG.] Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. The Emperor, standing facing, looking left, holding spear and shield.

Mint mark $\overline{\text{CONST}}$ Arles.

Cf. Cohen 13. 3 Æ.

Obv. in all cases : Similar, but D.N. GRATIANVS P.F. AVG.

Rev. 517-18. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Type similar to no. 468.

517. Aquileia mint : $\overline{\text{SMAQP}}$

OF||

|S

518. Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$

Cf. Cohen 16. 3 Æ.

Rev. 519-20. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Type similar to no. 481.

519. Arles mint : $\overline{\text{SCON}}$

520. Rome mint : $\overline{\text{RQVARTA}}$

Cf. Cohen 34. 3 Æ.

Rev. 521-5. VOT. XV. MVLT. XX. within a wreath.

Lyons mint : $\overline{\text{LVG}}$ $\overline{\text{LVGS}}$ $\overline{\text{LVGII}}$ (3).

Cohen 75. Æ. (*Minims.*) 380-3 A. D.

Theodosius I (379-95 A. D.).

526. *Obv.* D.N. THEODOSIVS P.F. AVG. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG. Victory, standing l., holding wreath and palm. Mint mark $\overline{\text{SC[ON]}}$ Arles.

Cohen 41. Æ. (*Minim.*) 388-92 A. D.

527. Similar. Mint mark $\overline{\text{LVGP}}$ Lyons.

Flavius Victor (383-8 A. D.).

528. *Obv.* D.N. FL. VICTO[R P.F. AVG.]. Diademed and draped bust r.

Rev. SPES ROMANORVM. Gate surmounted by two towers, star above. Mint mark cut off.

Cohen 2. Æ. (*Minim.*)

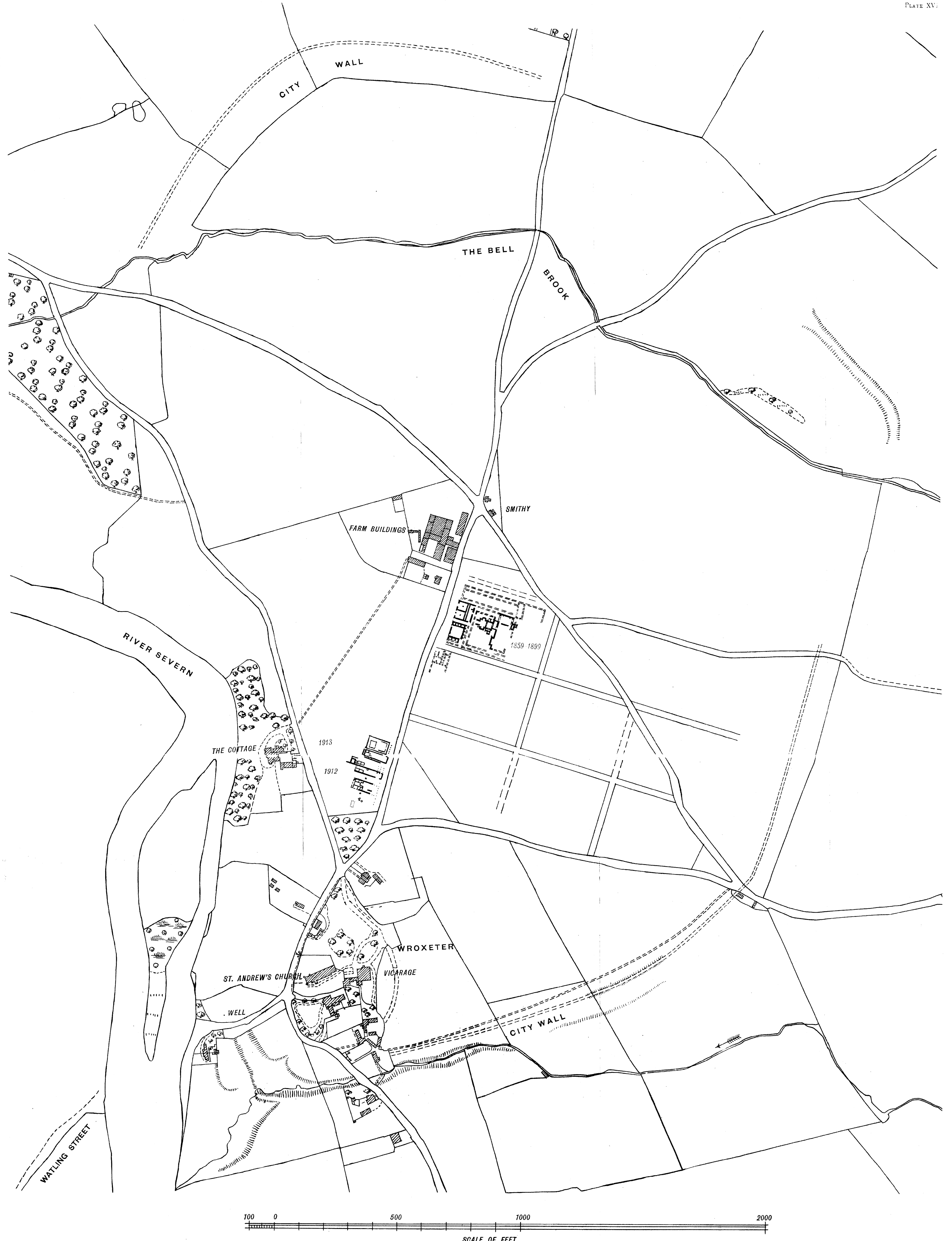
A halfpenny of George II, dated 1748, was found on Site no. VI at a depth of two feet. Mr. F. W. Haswell, of Shifnall, kindly presented the following coin of Carausius, found on the site in 1902 :

Obv. IMP. C. CARAVSIVS AVG. Radiate and draped bust r.
Rev. PAX AVGGG. Pax, standing l., holding branch and
 vertical sceptre. Mint mark $\frac{S|P}{IIC}$ Colchester.

Webb 390. 3 Æ.



FIG. 20. Silver coin of Carausius (no. 340). $\frac{1}{2}$.



PLAN OF THE ROMAN TOWN AT WROXETER SHOWING DISCOVERIES RECORDED DOWN TO NOVEMBER 1913
 (Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map with the sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office)