THE STRUCTURAL SEQUENCE AND THE COINS

THE STRUCTURAL SEQUENCE

A six-phase sequence of activity was established by the excavator (GK). The sequence: Roman buildings (1), followed by post-hole structures (2), overlaid by a dark earth (3), cut by interments in a cemetery (4), overlaid by the priory church and associated medieval and post-medieval graves (5), and ending with disturbances in modern times (6), is clear. However, subsequent examination has shown that some of the details identified by the excavator are in need of modification. This mainly concerns the phase 4 cemetery as discussed below.

This report is mainly concerned with phase 1, the Roman deposits, and expands on that in the print report. For subsequent phases the reader is referred to the print report although some additional data are included here.

PHASE 1

The earliest Roman levels were not removed as they lay beyond the limits of the proposed Treasury and its foundations. A number of timbers aligned north-east / south-west were observed but not removed. The largest appeared to be a beam about 2 m in length and about 0.25 m wide. The deposit in which they were contained appeared to correspond with the '5 ins of black occupation material' recorded by Simpson in 1953 (Simpson 1988, 89).

Phase 1a

The timbers noted above were overlaid by a deposit of black, organic matter, with a laminated structure, 0.04 m deep. This was, in turn, overlaid by a deposit of clay 0.11 m thick. A worn denarius of Hadrian and early second-century pottery was found associated with these. The two deposits were noted across the whole of the trench, and was also noted by Simpson (1988, 89).

Phase 1b

Structure A was located at the junction of the main Treasury chamber (trench G) and the access passageway, trench H. It directly overlay the clay layer noted above. Two sides of a structure survived. They comprised sandstone blocks lying on a bed of gravel. The external faces were carefully finished and closely jointed, but the internal faces were left rough. No

internal surfaces were noted. Too little of this structure was exposed to facilitate any interpretation.

Phase 1c

Some eight layers of cobbles were identified during a process of rapid excavation. A group context number (301) was allocated. The layers varied in depth from 0.06 m to 0.30 m and can be broadly equated with Simpson's level 5a (1988, 89, pl. V). The lower cobbles butted up against Structure A. The cobbles are interpreted as a succession of road surfaces, Structure A forming one side of the road.

Phase 1d

Structure B includes a paved area (288) and a mortar floor (318), together with a wall (314) on which wall plaster survived *in situ*. The paved area was of sandstones bedded on silty clay and mortar. The floor (318) was of hard, grey mortar 0.06 m thick. The wall was built on top of the floor and had comprised stakes, of which the stake-holes survived, covered by a clay core faced with rough plaster (291) with a simple geometric pattern painted on a white ground (Illus. 3). The specialist report on the plaster does not survive in the archive.

Illus. 3. Plaster (291), phase 1d

Phase 1e

Substantial disturbance by post-medieval graves and the nave arcade foundation impacted on deposits overlying Phase 1d. The following observations can be made. North of the sandstone paved area (288) were layers of cobbles and clays. A possible structure (C) was identified and thought to cut through one of these cobble layers. It comprised four large sandstone slabs (299) forming an eastern side whilst two further sandstone blocks (300) may belong to an eastern side. Overlying the wall plaster of phase 1d was a relatively deep deposit of cobbles and silty clay (285) containing over 800 sherds of pottery and some glass. This and some overlying deposits appeared to represent dumps. Amongst the cobbled surfaces in the later stages of phase 1e was a possible side road from the south.

Phases 1f-1i (Illus 4-6)

Once again there was extensive disturbance by post-medieval graves and priory foundations. The individual phases are summarized in the print report. Essentially, there were numerous cobble surfaces and soil-based deposits and lenses of clay and sand, all consistent with road surfaces, as well as traces of structures, including D formed of massive sandstone blocks. This structure was sealed by rough sandstone rubble and fragments of a hard, white mortar.

Illus. 4. Road surface, context 107, with Roman pottery *in situ,* phase 1f

Illus. 5. General view of excavation showing road cobbling, context 82, phase 1f

Illus. 6. Cobbling (146) – part of road in phase 1f.

General comments on the Roman sequence

In the draft report produced by the excavator, the possibility was raised that the trench may be located at the junction of at least two Roman roads, one from the south and one from the east. Whilst both these roads have been attested elsewhere in Carlisle, a junction at the cathedral whilst not impossible cannot be confirmed largely because the trench was too small in size, and grave disturbance too extensive.

The excavator also discussed the possible function of the buildings represented by Structures A-D. Whilst accepting that some may have been part of 'strip' buildings, he argued that this was unlikely in the case of Structure B because mortar floors and painted wall plaster were present. In the light of current knowledge about the building types in Roman Carlisle and elsewhere in the north, as at Corbridge for example, it seems likely that most of the structural remains are those of 'strip' buildings. There is no reason why mortar floors and painted plaster should not be present in 'strip' buildings. It is also worth adding that no evidence was recorded of either monumentality, as with public buildings, for example, or of industrial activity in the form of waste products or ovens.

The essential characteristics of phase 1 may be summarized as follows. The dominant feature comprises a road lined with buildings heading in the direction of the fort to the north and Blackfriars Street and Botchergate to the south. There is a hint of a side road but there can be no certainty on that when roads, narrow access lanes and yards can be difficult to distinguish one from another within the confines of a small trench. However, it is possible to suggest that the sequential progression was almost certainly interrupted at times, as witness the unexplained dumping of material in phase 1e, and this is a reminder of the sequences at Blackfriars Street where there were hiatuses in the sequence (McCarthy 1990). The lesson is that each building in a Roman town will have had its own history of structural changes and usage which may or may not mirror that of its neighbours. A small excavation that happens to occur at the junction of two buildings with different structural histories will not necessarily produce clear cut results. This is probably the case with regards to the Roman deposits at the Cathedral.

Notwithstanding these caveats, the date of the final phases of activity is clearly of interest in the context of what happened at the end of the Roman occupation. The excavator

(GK) makes a case for the terminal date of phase 1 in the mid- to late fourth century, a view supported by Shotter on the basis of the coins. Whilst not denying this as a possibility, the present writer believes that it is an unduly conservative estimate and that a later date is also possible. The arguments are set out in the *Archaeological Journal* and are partly based upon the dating and sequence obtained at the nearby Blackfriars Street excavation (McCarthy 1990). This site included a row of near complete building sequences investigated on a larger scale than at the Cathedral. Not only was the stratigraphic sequence strikingly similar, but the complexity and subtlety of the late Roman stratigraphy was also apparent. A fifth century termination at Blackfriars Street is now considered highly likely on stratigraphic and numismatic grounds. In order to obtain any real understanding of the fate of buildings in the later fourth century it is essential to obtain the broadest view. This was possible at Blackfriars Street, but not, unfortunately, at the Cathedral. The question raised by a comparison of the coin lists from the two sites has also been touched upon by Bidwell who questioned the reliability of coin lists. As he says, how large does a group or assemblage need to be for absences to be considered significant (Bidwell 2005, 16).

PHASE 2

Phase 2 comprised post-holes cutting through phase 1 deposits, and overlaid by the dark-earth of phase 3. The post-holes, of which there are two phases, clearly represent a structure. Table 1 below presents details of their dimensions.

Table 1. Dimensions of phase 2 post-holes

Structure	*Context*	*Post-hole dimensions (m)*				*Post-pipe dimensions (m)*			
		Dia.	*length*	*Width*	*depth*	*Dia.*	*length*	*Width*	*Depth*
E	275	0.70			0.54				
E	192	0.72			0.50	0.35			0.5
E	297		0.66	0.55					
E	185	0.30			0.53	0.2			0.53
E?	248	0.50			0.54	0.14			0.5
F	200	0.66			0.68				0.5?
F	273		0.66	0.55	0.44				

F	278	0.72	0.54	0.62	0.32	0.2	0.5

Illus. 7. Post hole 273-4, Structure F phase 2

PHASE 3

Illus. 8. Skeleton 25. Only the cranium, some vertebrae and a scapula survived being truncated by the nave aisle wall foundation, the cut of which is just visible (left). This skull yielded a ^{14}C date of AD 420-570.

A detailed assessment of phase 3 and the contribution of Skeleton 25 to an assessment of the site chronology is contained in the *Archaeological Journal*.

PHASE 4

The excavations established a history of burial on this site extending from the fifth or sixth centuries AD to the nineteenth century. The first significant, archaeologically-attested use of the area around the cathedral nave as a cemetery belongs to the period of Anglo-Scandinavian activity from the late ninth or early tenth centuries. The excavator, in preparing his original draft report, was relatively confident about the attribution of graves to specific phases within the overall sequence, but further consideration suggests that a degree of caution is required. The reason is solely because post-medieval grave-digging, perhaps exacerbated by demolition and construction activities in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries, entailed the repeated recycling of grave soil and its contents. This, in turn, means that apparent associations of finds with skeletons (Table 2), and sometimes the stratigraphic integrity of

some bones or part skeletons, may have become compromised. It should also be noted that many graves were extremely difficult to distinguish. Where grave-cuts could be recognised it was possible to estimate the minimum depths of graves (Table 3).

Table 2. Skeletons with associated objects

Grave	*Skeleton*	*Associated objects (includes incomplete unillustrated items)*
119	24	Ae 176-8 – pins. Fe 240-1
119	27	Ae 159-60, 162 – pins.
125	28	Ae 165 – pin Fe 216 knife Fe 218 folding knife
127	31	Ag1 – lace end Ae 171-4, 181, 194 - pins JS 4 – amber bead
172	none	Ae 178
222	48	Ae 198 pin
232	59	Ae 175 pin
240	64	Ae 169
242	51	Ae 202 – ringed pin shank
251	54	Ag 2 – silver wire loop Ae 189 – buckle set Fe 261 – tanged knife St 14 – silver-capped whetstone Bn 6 – antler comb
255	56	Ae 142/208 – buckle set Ae 207/221 – buckle set

Table 3. Minimum depths of possible pre-priory graves

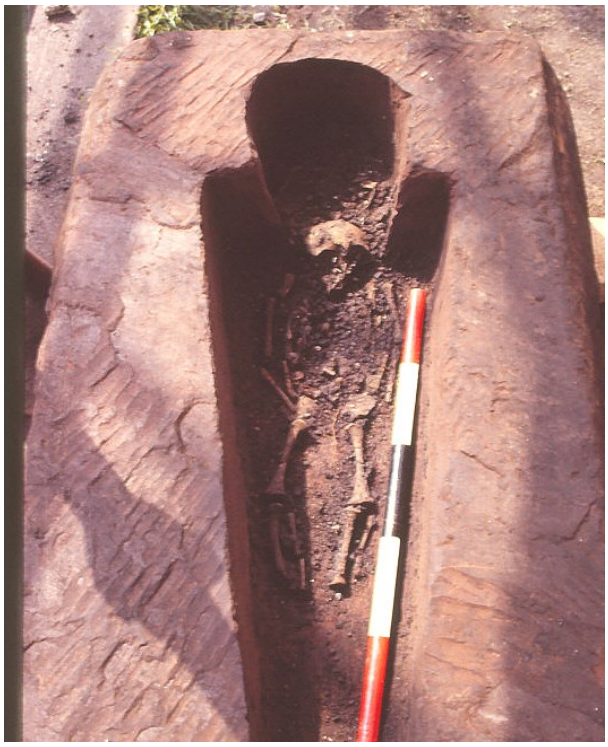
Depth (m)	No. of graves
0-0.2	1
0.2-0.4	15
0.4-0.6	13
0.6-0.8	7
0.8+	5
Total	41

PHASE 5

North wall of the nave

Illus. 9. The uppermost course of the north wall of nave aisle foundation (10). Keevill 2008 records detail for the south wall of nave aisle foundation.

The later cemetery



Illus. 10. Stone sarcophagus containing child burial, Skeleton 12. Phase 5, probably twelfth century

Illus. 11. An example of a nineteenth century brick-lined grave with Skeleton 2 removed

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS

THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Methodologies

Hamilton's work in 2000 was undertaken in the context of a broader study of the efficacy of geophysical study on urban and brownfield sites. The work at Carlisle Cathedral was one of eight case-studies (Hamilton 2002, 141-222). Six locations were selected. The main instrumentation used was Noggin ground penetrating radar with Pulse-EKKO GPR software. In the gardens of 3 and 6 The Abbey it was combined with earth resistance survey using a Geoscan Research RM15 earth resistance meter in a twin probe configuration.

The GSB Survey in 2010 entailed the use of GPR in the cloister adjacent to the Fratry, as well as on the site of the nineteenth-century St Mary's Church. The equipment included the use of Sensors and Software Noggin SmartCard plus 250 MHz with a traverse separation

of 0.50 m and a reading interval of 0.05 m. The results are encouraging and of relevance to the 1988 excavations.

The Lloyd survey inside the cathedral took in parts of the nave, nave aisles, crossing, the choir and choir aisles were covered using a GSSI™ Terra SIRch SIR-3000 system© utilising a 400MHz monostatic impulse ground penetrating radar. The ER survey entailed the use of a Geoscan Research RM15 ordered in a square array and a multiplexer. A Geoscan Research FM256 fluxgate gradiometer was also employed.

THE FRATRY PROJECT, 2012

In 2012 Oxford Archaeology North was commissioned to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the vicinity of the Fratry on behalf of the Dean and Chapter. This work impinged upon the cloister and revealed the wall of the cloister walk as identified by the GSB geophysical survey. The evaluation only penetrated to depths not exceeding 1 m. No burials were recorded. (Raynor 2013).

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THE ROMAN COINS *by* DAVID SHOTTER

Two hundred and thirty Roman coins were recovered from trenches G and H, of which five were illegible. Further comment on the late Roman coins from period XIII onwards can be found in the print report. The coins from the two sites are listed separately, though the discussion will treat them as one group. Each catalogue entry contains the following information:- site finds number; context number; phase; coin type, including metal and portrait; reference, including mint if known; degree of wear; and date. The following abbreviations of full bibliographic references are used:- LRBC" = Hill et al. 1960; and RIC" = Mattingly et al. 1923-83. The wear of coins is indicated by LW, little wear, MW moderate wear, and VW, very worn.

Coin List

The Roman coins from trench CAT G

a) Republican 1 coin

1	N13	016	V	AR Denarius, Crawford 1974, 544	VW	M Antonius 31 BC

b) Vespasian (AD 69-79) 3 coins

2	N86	118	VI	AR Denarius	VW	69-79
3	N233	001	u/s	AR Denarius	MW	69-79
4	N265	001	u/s	AE As RIC 763	VW	77-78

c) Hadrian 6 coins

5	N252	321	Ia	AR Denarius Hill 1970 208	VW	121
6	N232	u/s		AR Denarius Hill 1970 638	LW	136
7	N37	035	V	AE Sestertius	VW	117-38
8	N249	281	I	AE As	VW	117-38
9	N259	001	u/s	AE As	VW	117-38
10	N260	001	u/s	AE As	VW	?Hadrian

d) Antoninus Pius 2 coins

11	N250	281	I	AE Sestertius RIC 912	MW	153-4
12	N96	121	IV	AE Sesterius	VW	138-61

e) Faustina I 3 coins

13	N180	260	V	AR Denarius	MW	142
	Hill 1970 432					
14	N267	281	I	AR Denarius	MW	
	RIC (Antoninus) 377					
15	N55	001	u/s	AE Dupondius	VW	138-41

f) Marcus Aurelius (as Caesar) 1 coin

16	N264	301	I	AE Dupondius	VW	145-61

g) Faustina II 1 coin

17	N236	001	u/s	AE Dupondius/As	VW	145-76

h) Commodus 1 coin

18	N226	281	I	AE Sestertius	VW	179-80
	RIC 291					

i) Septimius Severus 2 coins

19	N235	001	u/s	AR Denarius	LW	208
20	N200	261	V	AR Denarius	MW	193-211

(j) Julia Domna 2 coins

21	N247	284	Ie	AR Denarius	LW	201
	Hill 1977 504					
22	N160	241	IV	AR Denarius	LW	205
	Hill 1977 701					

k) Geta Caesar 1 coin

23	N161	u/s	u/s	AR Denarius	LW	210
	Hill 1977 1143					

l) Elagabalus 1 coin

24	N261	001	u/s	AR Denarius	LW	218-22
	RIC 29					

m) Severus Alexander 2 coins

25	N94	087	IV	AR Denarius		
	RIC 29					
26	N224	082	If	AR Denarius	LW	228

n) Trajan Decius 1 coin

27	N248	281	I	Antoninianus	MW	249-51

o) Gallienus 5 coins

28	N210	u/s	u/s	AE radiate	LW	259-68
	RIC 164					
29	N145	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	259-68
	RIC 179					
30	N29	017	V	AE radiate copy	LW	259-68
	RIC 177					

31	N101	136	IV	AE radiate copy	MW	259-68
	RIC 236					
32	N57	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	259-68
p) Claudius II 13 coins						
33	N87	085	Ii	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
	RIC 38					
34	N50	017	V	AE radiate copy	LW	268-70
	RIC 65					
35	N122	013	III	AE radiate copy	VW	268-70
36	N125	128	IV	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
37	N148	177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
38	N164	122	If	AE radiate copy	VW	268-70
39	N165	122	If	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
40	N189	263	If	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
41	N191	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
42	NN198	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
43	N212	281	I	AE radiate copy	VW	268-70
44	N215	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	268-70
45	N219	107	If	AE radiate copy	MW	268-70
q) Divus Claudius 4 coins						
46	N85	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	270
	RIC 259					
47	N123	130	III	AE radiate copy	LW	270
	RIC 259					
48	N154	142	IV	AE radiate copy	LW	270
	RIC 259					
49	N107	130	III	AE radiate copy	MW	270
r) Postumus 4 coins						
50	N2	001	u/s	AE radiate	LW	259-268
	RIC 66					
51	N84	074	V	AE radiate	LW	259-68
	RIC 78					
52	N127	177	III	AE radiate copy	LW	259-68

53	N146	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	259-68

s) Victorinus 13 coins

54	N3	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	269-71
55	N60	036	III	AE radiate copy	MW	269-71
56	N71	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
57	N116 RIC 114(?)	u/s	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
58	N118 RIC 114	u/s	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	269-71
59	N178 RIC 114	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
60	N184 RIC 114	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
61	N205 RIC 75	265	lf	AE radiate copy frag)	LW	269-74
62	N223	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
63	N231	281	I	AE radiate copy (frag)	MW	269-71
64	N239	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	269-71
65	N240 RIC 55	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	269-71
66	N245	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	269-71

t) Tetricus I 48 coins

67	N14	016	V	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
68	N19 RIC 86	017	V	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
69	N27 RIC 100	017	V	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
70	N28	017	V	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
71	N34	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
72	N38	036	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
73	N39	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
74	N42 RIC 100	001	u/s	AE radiate copy (clipped(	LW	271-3
75	N45	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3

76	N52 017 RIC 100	V	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
77	N56 001 RIC 47	u/s	AE radiate copy (frag)	MW	271-3
78	N62 001 RIC 110	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
79	N65 063 RIC 100	V	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
80	N88 085 RIC 100	Ii	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
81	N90 132	VI	AE radiate copy (frag)	VW	271-3
82	N104 130	III	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
83	N108 150	IV	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
84	N109 082	If	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
85	N119 u/s	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
86	N124 u/s	u/s	AE radiate copy (frag)	MW	271-3
87	N126 130	III	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
88	N129 177	III	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
89	N130 177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
90	N132 001 RIC 94	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
91	N133 001 RIC 100	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
92	N134 177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
93	N138 177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
94	N139 177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
95	N142 178 RIC 121	If	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
96	N152 001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
97	N166 256 RIC 106	IV	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
98	N168 013	III	AE radiate copy (frag)	LW	271-3

99	N169	177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
	RIC 68					
100	N172	107	If	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
101	N177	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
102	N188	263	If	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
103	N190	177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
	RIC 106					
104	N202	265	If	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
105	N204	265	If	AE radiate copy (frag)	MW	271-3
	RIC 100					
106	N218	130	III	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
107	N221	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
108	N227	281	I	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
	RIC 94					
109	N229	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
	RIC 68					
110	N234	001	u/s	AE radiate copy (frag)	VW	271-3
111	N237	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
112	N241	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
113	N258	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
	RIC 100					
114	N263	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3

u) Tetricus II 10 coins

115	N6	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
116	N7	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	VW	271-3
117	N66	036	III	AE radiate copy (frag)	LW	271-3
118	N68	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3
119	N76	042	V	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
120	N79	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3
	RIC 252					

121	N81	001	u/s	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3 RIC 223
122	N128	177	III	AE radiate copy	LW	271-3 RIC 234
123	N155	177	III	AE radiate copy	MW	271-3 RIC 252
124	N187	263	If	AE radiate copy (frag)	MW	271-3

v) Unassignable radiate copies (c/ AD 270) 26 coins

125	N23	017	V		VW
126	N40	036	III		VW
127	N44	001	u/s		MW
128	N63	001	u/s		VW
129	N64	001	u/s		MW
130	N69	036	III		MW
131	N92	137	IV		VW
132	N99	u/s	u/s		LW
133	N100	122	If		VW
134	N106	130	III		VW
135	N112	128	IV		MW
136	N117	u/s	u/s		VW
137	N121	178	If		MW
138	N135	177	III		MW
139	N136	177	III		MW
140	N137	177	III		MW
141	N149	177	III		VW (frag)
142	N162	193	If		VW
143	N176	001	u/s		VW
144	N185	263	If		VW
145	N192	263	If		MW
146	N195	263	If		? frags)

147 N196 233 IV VW

148 N217 001 u/s VW

149 N220 107 If MW

150 N254 301 I VW (frag)

w) Carausius 3 coins

151 N47 001 u/s AE radiate LW 287-93
RIC 101

152 N77 084 Ih AE radiate LW 287-93
RIV 98

153 N171 001 u/s AE radiate MW 287-93

x) Maximian 1 coin

154 N147 193 If AE LW 303

y) Constantius I 1 coin

155 N22 017 V AE LW 307-8
RIC VI (Trier) 789

z) Constantinian (- 330) 11 coins

156 N197 001 u/s AE LW 313-15 (Constantine I)
RIC VII (Trier) 39

157 N159 017 V AE LW 316-17
RIC VII (London) 88

158 N1 001 u/s AE MW 318 (Constantine I)
RIC VII (London) 137

159 N15 016 V AE LW 317-18 (Constantine I)

160 N30 017 V AE LW 321 (Constantine II)
RIC VII (London) 237

161 N163 122 If AE LW 323-24 (Constantine I)
RIC VII (Trier) 429

162 N67 036 III AE MW 323-24 (Constantine II)
RIC VII (Trier) 433

163 N206 265 If AE MW c.313 (Constantine I)

164 N183 001 u/s AE MW c.313 (Constantine I)

165 N10 002 V AE LW 324-30 (Constantine II)
LRBC I (Arles) 305

166 N228 281 I AE MW 324-30 (Crispus)

aa) Constantinian (AD 330-346) 28 coins

i) GLORIA EXERCITUS (2 standards)

167	N17	016	V	AE	LW	330-35 (Constantius II)
	LRBC I (Trier) 50					
168	N25	017	V	AE (frag)	MW	330-35
169	N36	001	u/s	AE (frag)	VW	330-35
170	N55	001	u/s	AE	MW	330-35
171	N83	074	V	AE	LW	330-35 (Constantine I)
	LRBC I (Lyons) 192					
172	N89	107	If	AE	LW	330-35 (Constantine II)
	LRBC I (Lyons) 181					
173	N144	001	u/s	AE	LW	330-35 (Constantine I)
	LRBC I (Trier) 48					
174	N242	001	u/s	AE	MW	330-35 (Constantine I)
	ii) GLORIA EXERCITUS (1 standard)					
175	N35	001	u/s	AE	LW	335-41
	LRBC I (Trier) 87					
176	N70	036	III	AE	MW	337-41 (Constans)
	LRBC I (Lyons) 253					
177	N91	137	IV	AE	MW	335-41
178	N174	001	u/s	AE	VW	335-41
179	N262	u/s	u/s	AE	VW	337-41
	iii) She-wolf and twins					
180	N18	017	V	AE	LW	330-35
	LRBC I (Lyons) 184					
181	N51	017	V	AE	LW	330-35
	LRBC I (Trier) 51					
182	N157	170	III	AE	MW	330-35
	LRBS I (Trier) 51					
183	N170	261	V	AE (frag)	LW	330-35
	iv) Victory on prow					
184	N48	001	u/s	AE	LW	330-35
185	N95	u/s	u/s	AE	LW	332
186	N 105	144	IV	AE	LW	331
	LRBC I (Trier) 59					
187	N120	u/s	u/s	AE	LW	330
	LRBC I (Arles) 356					

188 N150 213 Ii AE LW 330-35
LRBC I (Treier) 52

v) VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q N N
189 N46 001 u/s AE MW 341-46
LRBC I (Trier) 137

190 N72 001 u/s AE LW 341-46 (Constans)
LRBC I (Trier) 138

191 N114 167 IV AE (frag) MW 341-46

192 N175 001 u/s AE MW 341-46 (Constans)
LRBC I (Trier) 138

193 N253 301 I AE VW 341-46

194 N257 001 u/s AE MW 341-46
LRBC I (Trier) 137

bb) Constantinian (346-64) 8 coins
195 N16 016 V AE LW 346-50 (Constantius II)
LRBC II (Lyons) 196

196 N110 170 III AE (fallen horseman copy(
LW c.350

197 N113 167 IV AE (fallen horseman copy(
LW c.350

198 N141 193 If AE MW 352-54 (Constantius II)
LRBC II (Rome) 670
199 N182 001 u/s AE (fallen horseman copy)
LW c.350

200 N230 281 I AE (fallen horseman copy)
MW c.350

201 N 238 001 u/s AE (fallen horseman copy)
MW c.350

202 N244 001 u/s AE (fallen horseman)
MW 346-50

cc) Valentinianic (364-78) 7 coins
i) GLORIA ROMANORUM)
203 N98 u/s u/s AE MW 364-75 (Valentinian I)

204 N158 130 III AE MW 364-75 (Valentinian I)

205 N243 001 u/s AE LW 364-67 (Valentinian I)
LRBC II (Arles) 479
ii) SECURITAS REIPLUBLICAE
206 N20 017 v AE MW 364-75 (Valentinian I)

207	N80	001	u/s	AE		MW	364-67 (Valens)
	LRBC II (Lyons) 276						
208	N156	130	III	AE		MW	364-67 (Valens)
	iii)	GLORIA NOVI SAECULI					
209	N82	074	v	AE		LW	367-75 (Gratian)

There were seven illegible Aes coins

210	N140	177	III (fragment)				
211	N173	234	IV (fragment)				
212	N186	263	If				
213	N193	263	If (fragment)				
214	N266	281	I (fragment)				

In addition two items were originally misidentified.

? styca and Ae number

The Roman coins from trench CAT H

a)	Domitian 1 coin						
215	N14	018	1b	AE	As	VW	81-96
b)	Trajan 1 coin						
216	N19	016	Ic+	AR	Denarius	VW	98-102
c)	Hadrian 1 coin						
217	N4	003	III	AE	Sesterius	VW	117-38
d)	Julia Maesa 1 coin						
218	N18	023	IV	AR	Denarius	LW	218-22
	RIC 263						
e)	Severus Alexander						
219	N23	u/s	u/s	AR	Denarius	LW	228-31
f)	Gordian III 1 coin						
220	N5	003	III	AR	Antoninianus	LW	238-44
g)	Victorinus 1 coin						
221	N24	u/s	u/s	AE	radiate copy	VW	269-71
h)	Tetricus I 3 coins						
222	N16	016	Ic+	AE	radiate copy	VW	271-73
	RIC 100						
223	N21	001	u/s	AE	radiate copy	MW	271-73

224 N22 u/s u/s AE radiate copy VW 271-73

i) Unassignable radiate copy (c.270)
225 N1 003 III AE MW

(j) Constantinian (330-346) 3 coins
i) GLORIA EXERCITUS (2 Standards)
226 N17 016 Ic+ AE LW 330-35 (Constantine I)
LRBC I (Trier) 48

ii) GLORIA EXERCITUS (1 Standard)
227 N6 003 III AE MW 335-41
LRBC I (Trier) 87

iii) VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q N N
228 N11 003 III AE LW 341-46 (Constans)
LRBC I (Trier) 138

k) Constantinian (346-64) 1 coin)
229 N7 003 III AE (Fallen horseman copy)
LW c.350

l) Magnentius 1 coin

230 N20 016 Ic+ AE LW 350-53
LRBC II (Trier) 56

Table 4. Chronological distribution of Roman coins

PERIOD	CAT G	CAT H	TOTAL	%
I (-AD41)	1	-	1	0.44
II (41-54)	-	-	-	-
III (54-68)				-
IV (68-96)	3	1	4	1.78
V (96-117)	-	1	1	0.44
VI (117-138)	6	1	7	3.11
VII (138-161)	6	-	6	2.67
VIII (161-180)	1	-	1	0.44
IX (180-192)	1	-	1	0.44
X (192-222)	6	1	7	3.11
XI (222-235)	2	1	3	1.33
XII (235-259)	1	1	2	0.90
XIII (259-275)	123	5	128	56.89
XIV (275-294)	3	-	3	1.33
XV (294-324)	11	-	11	4.89
XVI (324-330)	2	-	2	0.90
XVII (330-346)	28	3	31	13.78
XVIII (346-364)	8	2	10	4.44
XIX (364-378)	7	-	7	3.11

The major problem in analysing this assemblage, which is relatively large considering the small physical space in question, is that it is poorly-stratified. Only 52 coins (22.61% of the assemblage) occur in Phase 1 contexts, while many more occurred in the Phase 3 dark earth and the Phase 5 cemetery soils and associated graves. Many of the latter did cut very deeply into the Roman layers, and it is likely that these coins are derived from Phase 1. The original provenance of coins in Phase 3 deposits is less clear, as the dark earth is felt to be an import to the site rather than being derived from it. Extreme contamination of the dark earth from Phase 4 and Phase 5 graves, however, may well have re-sorted material from Phase 1 into the dark earth. Phase 3 context (177) did not appear to have been contaminated, and it is intriguing to note that all the legible coins from this context were mid-late third century radiate copies. The significance of the stratified Phase 1 coins is addressed in Chapter Seven. The following discussion of the complete assemblage should be read with the above comments in mind.

The first and second centuries are poorly represented in the assemblage, providing less than 10% of the coins. Furthermore, such first- and second -century issues as are included exhibit a degree of wear which suggests that their loss should not be placed earlier than the second half of the second century. Earlier levels were not excavated in 1988 as they lay beyond the limits of the development threat. The first sizable group of fresh coins are issues of the Severan dynasty (X), suggesting this period as one of significant activity on the site. Further, in terms of their proportional relationship to coins of period X, it should be said that those of XI and XII, although numerically slight, represent a strong continuation of coin-loss after the Severan period.

As is often the case with sites in Carlisle, the assemblage is dominated by issues of period XIII - radiates and their copies. On the Cathedral site the domination is markedly stronger than on other sites in the city - almost 57% of the assemblage as against the more usual 25%-35% - although the proportion is obviously exaggerated by the near-absence of issues of periods I-IX. The coins of period XIII, as usual in Carlisle, are made up of a small number of radiates of reasonable quality, and a very large number of very poor, presumably local copies. In as far as the prototypes of these poor copies can be determined, most appear to derive from issues of Victorinus and the Tetrici, with those of Claudius II a little way behind. Issues of Gallienus and Postumus are not common.

In chronological terms it is difficult to determine what losses of period XIII mean. The complete absence of regular, reformed radiates of the period AD 270-294 indicates clearly enough that the radiate copies provided the bulk of money in circulation in the last

quarter of the third century, until supplemented to a small extent by three issues of Carausius, and two tetrarchic coins of the early years of the fourth century.

The supply of current issues picks up again in the first decade of the fourth century, with periods XV and XVI represented much as might be expected. Periods XVII and XVIII provide a firm group of issues, though in proportional terms these are perhaps a little on the low side compared to other sites in Carlisle; it is difficult to know whether any significance should be attached to this. The coins from XVIII are mostly poor copies of the Fallen Horseman issue. A considerable number of the coins of XVII and XVIII exhibit little wear, suggesting that most were lost before the middle of the fourth century.

The Valentinianic period, XIX, is represented by seven coins, which is a little low when compared with XVII and XVIII. None of these coins is necessarily particularly late in the period, and there are no coins of period XX or XXI. Whilst it is difficult to attach a particular significance to this, it may be that activity had waned by the end of the fourth century; none of the coins of period XIX exhibit a degree of wear which would carry them through unequivocally to the end of the fourth century, let alone into the fifth.

Table 5: Mints of issue of fourth century coins

PERIOD	LONDON	TRIER	ARLES	LYONS	ROME	?	TOTAL
XV	4	4				3	11
XVI		1	1				2
XVII		13	1	4		10	28
XVIII				1	1	6	8
XIX			2	1		4	7
TOTAL	4	18	4	6	1	23	56

OTHER ROMAN COINS by MARTIN ALLEN

Two coins were originally misidentified, one as a Northumbrian coin the other as a copper-alloy 'blob', perhaps Northumbrian.

N103 (no. 17 in Pirie's catalogue); a copper alloy 'barbarous radiate'.

Obv.: traces of a right-facing radiate bust on the obverse together with a possibly nonsensical, crudely-formed inscription.

Rev.: blank.

Wt.: 0.82g CAT G 150 Phase 4

MMcC notes that Pirie had identified this as a possible 'special issue' Northumbrian coin. As her original report, in the site archive makes clear, this identification was highly tentative and she never committed herself to this interpretation. However, given this provisional identification and the blank reverse, the question arose as to whether it was a waste product from a mint. In pursuing that line of enquiry it was subjected to examination using a FE1 Quanta 400 Scanning Electron Microscope by Dr. Gerry McDonnell at the University of Bradford in order to determine the composition of the metal. McDonnell wrote: 'the SEM analyses indicate that the coin was manufactured from a leaded tin bronze. The alloying content is high, approximately 20% (Sn+Pb) which may result in a silver coloured alloy that would be hard, but susceptible to tearing during stamping due to the high lead level'. The coin was then passed to Dr. Martin Allen, Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, who rejected the Northumbrian 'special issue' hypothesis in favour of the one above. The coin was also examined by the late Dr. Mark Blackburn who similarly rejected it as a Northumbrian coin.

If this is, indeed, a barbarous radiate it adds weight to Shotter's suggestion in the print report that Carlisle was a copying centre, that is to say forging, official tetrarchic issues.

AE 201 Radiate. Obverse traces of a radiate crown. Reverse traces of a standing figure. No further observations were possible.
Wt: 1.47g. CAT G 213 Phase 1i.

This coin was originally identified as a copper alloy 'disc'.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN COINS *by* E. J. E. PIRIE

MMcC notes*: sadly, Liz Pirie died before her report on the Northumbrian coins from the Cathedral went to press. One item (N 103) was considered by Liz Pirie as a possible uniface coin, number 17 in her original catalogue; it has subsequently been eliminated as a Northumbrian styca after consultation with Dr Martin Allen at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (see above). That aside, the text below is Pirie's original report on the coins.*

The 1985 and the 1988 excavations produced sixteen coins which are certainly Northumbrian in origin. Attributions made in the following catalogue refer to the phases and groups of styca production which have been discussed elsewhere (Pirie 1986a; 1987). The earlier of these papers touches on the use of motif as a distinguishing factor in the attribution of Aethelred's coins to his first and second reigns. Criticism has also arisen because of the new arrangement of material and the expressed opinion that some part of the later coinage at least, both official and irregular, must have emanated from the northern province of the kingdom of Bernicia. There is certainly considerable variety of spelling on the dies, as in their use of motif, and the whole output is capable of separation into several parts. Some of the smaller of these seem to have been more fully represented in the 1832 Hexham hoard than they were in the various hoards from Deiran territory. Nevertheless, the issues now attributable to the mint at York (Group Ci) dominate the entire assemblage in numbers, if not in the variety of dies employed.

Yet even with many thousands of individual dies, both obverses and reverses, already recorded for the authorized work and the unofficial mid-ninth century issues, there is no question of considering the corpus to be complete. This catalogue records for the first time a further irregular (N 12) for Group A.

Catalogue

N 153 Sceat: secondary series, struck in silver, *c.* 737-90
Aethelred I and Archbishop Eanbald I, jointly, *c*. 778-80
Obv.: AEDILR+ED, round central cross
Rev.: + EA<N<BA.LD, retrograde, round central pellet in annulet of pellets
Wt.: 1.03 g (10.6 gr); die axis: 90°
Trench G, unstratified.
The coin has slight surface corrosion, but the lettering is crisp, indicating that loss occurred soon after issue. Attribution to the sceatta series is not without problems,

especially as it begs the question of dating Aethelred I's first reign in relation to the period when Eanbald I was Archbishop of York. Joint issues by the king and archbishop are certainly attested among the Northumbrian sceattas, in the known occurrence of coins for Eadberht and Ecgberht, and for Alchred with Ecgberht. To identify the examples naming Aethelred and Eanbald (without any titles) as coins struck in 796, the last year of Aethelred I's second reign and the first of Eanbald II, would be to bring them into the styca series, during which no other example of regal-episcopal issues are known. Booth (1987) does accept such coins as those of Aethelred's second reign, struck by the moneyer, Eanbald; he lists seven examples, of which one from the Jarrow excavations (Booth 1987, 80 and pl. 3; no. 55 wrongly positioned) is from the same die as the Carlisle specimen. In the context of ruler and official, these could equally well be issues for Archbishop Eanbald II by an early moneyer, Aethelred. Whatever the correct attribution may be, this coin is almost certainly the earliest example from Carlisle Cathedral for, by the time of Eaduini (2, below), the regal moneyers were striking for the archbishop also, when necessary.

B Stycas, Phase 1a: issues in silver (of decreasing baseness), *c.* 790-830.

N3 Eanred, *c.* 810-841/2; moneyer Eaduini
Obv.: +EANREDREX around a central rosette of pellets
Rev.: EADUI<NI around central rosette of pellets
Wt.: 0.76 g (11.7 gr); die axis: 90°
Trench D (1985), unstratified
The coin was coated in a hard copper oxide forming a lump over part of the obverse. The silver appears to be base. Although many coins by this moneyer and with this combination of motifs are known, neither die can be traced elsewhere. The obverse legend may be accounted aberrant since it omits the R from the king's name.

C Stycas, Phase II; issues in copper alloy, *c.* 837-55

N12 Group A. Irregular, double reverse, in the names of Huaetred and ?Merwini
1st die.: +HVAETREI around a central pellet-in-annulet
2nd die.: +MERPINI around a central cross
Wt.: 1.01 g (15.6 gr); die axis: 135°
Trench G, unstratified

Neither die has been recorded so far, and this is the first instance of the name which has been transcribed as *Merwini.* There is no doubt, however, that the style of lettering on the second die relates the coin to the irregulars which have been assigned to Group A, perhaps to the small group of pieces which gives the name *Wernuth*. Examples of the latter have been recovered at Carlisle (Annetwell Street), and Bamburgh (unpublished, but see Pirie 1986b, 25). A characteristic of the dies in the Wernuth cluster is the use of the *wen* (transcribed as w rather than the more common *U*). The name Huaetred, here shown with a final I as an aberration, is that of one of the Phase 1 moneyers, but it is recalled by fairly frequent use on Phase II irregulars. Other aberrant versions of the name, shown in much the same style, occur as the dominant dies in further clusters of irregulars within Group A. This particular combination of dies may indicate that the coin is virtually a mule which may, in time, be shown to link two otherwise unconnected clusters of issues.

N 54 Group C1. Aethelred II, *c.* 841-4, deposed; *c.* 844-9, restored; moneyer Eanred

Obv.: +EDILRED REX around central cross

Rev.: +EA<NRED around central cross

Wt.: 1.15 g (17.8 gr); die axis; 90º

Trench G 36, phase 3

The dies are those of YC (721); because of the cross motif the specimen may be assigned to Aethelred's first reign. The obverse is known to have been shared by the moneyer Hunlaf, who normally worked for Archbishop Uigmund, with one reverse which had a further use on his coins for the usurper, Reduulf.

N 280 Group Ci. Aethlred II; moneyer Uendelberht

Obv.: +E<DILREDRE around a central cross

Rev.: VE<NDELBERHT around central cross

Wt.: 1.03 g (16.0 gr); die axis: 190º

Trench G, unstratified

The detail of the dies shows little wear from circulation; most letters are quite crisp in outline. The dies themselves are the same as those of a coin at York (YC845) which, because of the cross motifs, has been attributed to Aethelred's first reign, *c*. 841-4.

N 167 Group Ci. Aethelred II; moneyer Earduulf

Obv.: +EDILREDREX around pellet in annulet

Rev.: +EARDUULF around pellet in annulet

Wt.: 0.98 g (15.2 gr) worn; die axis: 270º

Trench G 13, phase 3

The reverse shows some circulation wear, and there is slight scarring from corrosion. The coin is from the same dies as one in York (YC 1020) which, because of the particular use of motif, has been attributed to Aethelred's second reign *c*. 844-9/50.

N 78a Group Ci. Aethelred II; moneyer Earduulf

Obv.: +EDILREDRE around pellet-in-annulet

Rev.: +EARDUULF around cross of five pellets in annulet

Wt.: 1.31 g (20.2 gr); die axis: 180º

Trench G, unstratified

This coin was conjoined to N78b below by corrosion. The remains of copper oxide on the reverse may account for its slightly high weight. The use of the pellet-in-annulet motif suggests that the coin should be attributed to Aethelred's second reign, although the reverse motif is in the cross tradition associated with the first reign. There is, as yet, no evidence of a reverse die-link with any coins of the earlier period. The dies themselves are the same as those of a coin from the hoard found in 1842 at St Leonard's Place, York (Pirie 1981); the obverse is known in combination with four other reverses (YC 1004-7).

N 78b Group Cii. Aethelred II; moneyer Uendelberht

Obv.: +EDI^LRED REX; moneyer Uendelberht

Rev.: +VE.NDE^LBERHT around central cross

Wt.: 1.02 g (15.8 gr); die axis: 90º

Trench G, unstratified

This coin was joined by corrosion to N78a above. The dies are those of YC 1448 which may be attributed to the king's first reign.

N 115 Group Ci. Aethelred II; moneyer Earduulf

Obv.: +EDIREDREX around central pellet-in-annulet

Rev.: +EARDUULF around central pellet-in-annulet

Wt.. 1.10 g (17.0 gr); die axis: 180º

Trench G 147, grave 153

The dies are those of YC 1096. The motif again suggests attribution to the second reign. The obverse is known in combination with another reverse which has a cross motif, and with two further dies which have the pellet-in-annulet device. The reverse also occurs with another cross-motif obverse.

N 102 Group Ci. Aethelred II; moneyer Monne

Obv.: +EDILRED X around a central cross

Rev.: +MO<NNE around central pellet

Wt.: 1.11 g (17.2 gr); die axis: 350º

Trench G 147, grave 153

The dies are those of YC 1180, which can be attributed to the second reign. The reverse die is known with another obverse die in Group Ci, and with a further one in Group A (YC 284).

N 75 Group Ci. Osberht. *c*. 849-55; moneyer Uiniberht

Obv.: OSBERTCHTBE, inverted letters around a central cross

Rev.: VI(N)IB(E)RHT, inverted letters (partly off flan) around central pellet-in-annulet

Wt.: 1.11 g (17.1 gr); die axis: 180º.

Trench G 13, phase 3.

The dies, and particularly the reverse, were partially obscured by corrosion, which has caused the edge of the coin to be split and gape. This has also increased the measured weight. The dies can be matched with YC 1246.

N 93 Group Cii. Descendant issue for Aethelred II at, or about about the time of Reduulf, *c.* 844

Obv.: +EDI^LRED around a central cross

Rev.: (+) EDIVE... The reading is uncertain because it is struck off-centre, and because it seems to have been overstruck by another die of crude style and indeterminate detail

Wt.: 0.86 g (13.2 gr); die axis: uncertain

Trench G 137, grave 138

The obverse is one used regularly by the moneyer Uulfred during Aethelred's first reign, and thereafter with a multiplicity of cartoon reverses for part of the cluster known as descendants. Although the reverse legend cannot be determined exactly, it

must be recognized as yet another example to add to those already known in combination with this obverse for it cannot be matched with any recorded.

N61 Group Cii. Aethelred II; moneyer Eanred

Obv.: +EDI^LREDRE around central rosette of pellets

Rev.: +EA<NRED around central rosette of pellets

Trench G, unstratified

The dies are those of YC 1509 which may be attributed to the period following Aethelstan's restoration, *c*. 844-9

N 13 Group Ciii. Osberht, *c*. 849-55; moneyer Eanuulf

Obv.: +OSBEBCHT(E), inverted letters around central cross

Rev.: +E:A(N)UULF, inverted letters around cross of five pellets

Wt.: 0.98 g (15.2 gr); die axis: 270º.

Trench G 16, unstratified

The weight is low because of slight corrosion. The dies are those of YC 1745.

N 74 Group Di. Irregular, possibly contemporary with Aethelred's second reign or later

First die: +EN'II(.)<N around cross of five pellets

Second die: +IEVDDVI<N around pellet in circle of pellets

Wt.: 1.08 g (16.7 gr); die axis: uncertain

Trench G, unstratified

The dies, which appear to be illiterate, may have to be accounted new within one of the range of minor clusters of issues which reflect the official work of Group C. In that case they can be recognized as 'parallel dies', very similar to those of YC 1841. Note, that there is some evidence that the unofficial die-cutters made the tools in sets. The dominant die of 1841, also used for YC 1837-40, shows the detail: +IE^U'II'.'I.V around a cross of five pellets; the second reverse die shows: +EVDDVI<N around a pellet in a circle of pellets. It is possible, however, that the dies of YC 1841 were used for this Carlisle example, but mis-struck so that part of each die now shows on each face. One can note that the second die seems to essay the name Eaduini, as one of several instances which recall the moneyer active during phase 1 of the series.

N 111 Group Dii. Irregular, showing the names of Aethelred and the moneyer Earduulf; possibly contemporary with Aethelred's second reign and placed in the main die-linked chain of such issues

Obv.: +EDIL.'.REDRE, retrograde around cross in circle of pellets

Rev.: +E^VRD(V)VL, retrograde around central pellet-in-annulet

Wt.: 0.86 g (13.3 gr); die axis: 30º

Trench G, unstratified

This run of material in Phase II starts after the last of Eanred's issues, which marked the beginning of this stage. Omitting any reference of Reduulf's comparatively rare coins of *c*. 843-4, it continues through to work for Osberht, to the issues which are understood to have ended with the collapse of coin-making (but not necessarily of coin use) *c*. 855, in the face of growing financial chaos.

It is unfortunate that so many of these specimens are unstratified and divorced from their primary associations, reflecting the extensive disturbance caused by grave-digging. Most of those that are in context belong to the period of Aethelred's total reign. Their identification to Aethelred may have some weight in clarifying the problem of a date range for 17 of *c*. 841-4/5, while Uigmund was still archbishop.

THE LATE SAXON AND LATER ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND FRENCH COINS AND JETTONS

by MARION ARCHIBALD

N 171 Penny, Aethelstan, 924-39. Bust crowned type; moneyer Berhtred (Beorhtred)

Obv.: +AEDELSTANREX Crowned bust to right

Rev.: +BERHTED MONE

Wt.: 1.23 g; die axis: 270º; not in Blunt et al. 1980

Trench G 130, phase 3

The moneyer is recorded in the previous reign for Edward the Elder and in the following reigns for Eadmund and Eanred, but was not hitherto known for Aethelstan. This is also the first recorded coin of the Bust Crowned type of any reign for the moneyer. Beorhtred issued no mint-signed coins, but stylistic considerations locate him in the southern area. The bust style of the Carlisle coin is very similar to that of signed coins of Canterbury for Aethelstan such as BMS123-4; although this cannot be seen as conclusive proof of its mint place, it strongly suggests that Beorhtred was a Canterbury moneyer. The coin was probably lost sometime in the period *c*. 935-55, but a later survival until the reform of Eadgar of *c*. 973 swept away all previous tenth-century issues from currency remains possible.

N 15 Cut halfpenny, Aethelred II, 978-1016. First hand type, possiblyYork mint; moneyer uncertain, *c*. 980.

Obv.: [AEDELRAED REX AN[GLOX]

Rev.: [ ]OEFO[ ]

Wt.: 0.36 g; ref: North 1980, 766 for official coin

Trench G, unstratified

The lettering on this coin is abnormal – scratchy and ill-formed instead of the usual regular, punched letters – and the reverse legend appears to be blundered. This suggests that the coin is unofficial. Die identities have been sought with coins of York and other mints without success. Coins of this period were normally current only during their period of issue and for a short time afterwards, so this coin is most likely to have been deposited *c*. 979-90, but cut coins especially could have remained in circulation longer outside the main commercial and minting areas.

N 53 Cut halfpenny, Henry I, 1130-35; BMC type X, Lincoln mint; moneyer Guthred, *c*. 1120

Rev.: +traces of GVT then missing area followed by N then COL

Wt.: 0.59g; die axis: 0º. North 1980, 866

Trench G 17, phase 5, unstratified

The dies are the same as a penny in the British Museum from the Lincoln hoard (1973-8-23-49) reading GVTRED:ON:NICOL; North (1980) gives the date of type X as 1124-5 but the dating of Henry I's issues is under review. My own view is that a slightly earlier date of *c*. 1120-2 is preferable. There were substantial numbers of class X coins in the Lincoln hoard (1972) buried *c*. 1135, so although this coin is more likely to have been deposited in the early 1120s, a later date remains a distinct possibility, especially in the case of a cut halfpenny. Unfortunately, the context, the phase 5 disturbed cemetery soil north of the cathedral, means that the date is of little value. Coins were commonly buried in graves in the medieval period, however, and such an origin for this coin would not be out of place in such circumstances.

N 4 Cut halfpenny, John, 1199-1216; Short Cross type, class 5b, Ipswich mint; moneyer Iohan, *c*. 1205-6

Wt.: 0.63 g

Trench G, unstratified

This coin shows some, but not great, wear and was probably lost before *c*. 1230, although a later date remains a possibility. A *terminus ante quem* is provided by the recoinage of 1247. The coin is unstratified, but the comments for coin N 53 also apply here.

Many of the following coins were very corroded when found and, in addition, some were very worn when deposited. This has made positive identification difficult in some cases. No references can be given for coins in such poor condition, or where the standard work requires tiny details to be distinguished which are not visible on the relevant coins (eg the french doubles).

Standard legends are not included, except in the case of numismatically important issues. Dates in brackets for some of the Scottish coins are the date of the introduction of the issue; the coins themselves are not dated. The seventeenth century material is similar to Scottish assemblages rather than those from contemporary sites further

south in England. This is characterised by the large number of Scottish and French coins and by the presence of extremely badly worn coins.

N211 Halfpenny, Richard II, 1379-99

Wt.: 0.63g

CAT G 150 Phase: IV

This coin was unworn, so it was probably lost within the reign. A longer currency is possible, as hoards suggest that the wear pattern of halfpence and farthings is less reliable as a guide to duration of currency than that of higher denominations.

N3 Penny, Henry V?

Wt.: 0.48g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Exceedingly worn penny of London or Durham. The band of the crown, virtually the only detail visible, suggests that it is a coin of Henry V. The condition suggests that it was deposited in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. Similar very worn pennies were included in the local Penny Rock Falls (Cumbria) hoard, buried c.1508.

N 58 Halfpenny

CAT G 001Phase: VI/Unstratified

Silver halfpenny worn almost flat. The only detail visible is one of the groups of three pellets on the reverse. The size and weight suggest that it is a fourteenth or early fifteenth century coin which had been in circulation for a long period, into the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century.

N2 Contemporary forgery of a halfpenny of the later fifteenth century but based on □ the coin of Edward IV.

Wt.: 0.32g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

The obverse legend is illiterate and the style is unofficial. The reverse lettering is of poor style with traces of a CIVI [TAS LON DO]N legend. It is very light and is probably also of base metal. Although not from the same group, this coin is probably from the same period as the forgeries comprising the Queenhithe Hoard (BNJ 50, 1980, 61-6).

N225 Half groat, Henry VII, 1485-1509; Canterbury mint, initial mark ?lis/none, double-arched crown with both arches jewelled, rosette stops. North 1960, 1712

Wt.: 1.29g

CAT G 282 Phase: Va

The coin is recorded as being from the nave north arcade foundation trench. It could only have reached such a position through contamination by grave cutting. The coin may have dropped into the interstices of the foundation courses during cutting of the grave; the latter probably dates to the eighteenth or nineteenth century so that the coin might originally have been in the rubble through which the grave was cut.

N49 Scotland. Halfpenny, Robert III, 1390-1406; Heavy Coinage, 1st issue, Edinburgh mint.

Wt.: 0.49g. Ref: Stewart 1967, 48

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Scottish halfpence are found circulating even in southern England as there were not enough English small denominations produced to meet demand. The Scottish coins were apparently current at face value despite a lower metal content than contemporary English coins and despite the lower official currency rate prescribed for them south of the border.

Jettons

N214 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Krauwinckel, *fl*. 1562-86; Reichsapelf/crowns and lis □

Wt.: 0.75g (very corroded); diameter 13mm

CAT G 017 Phase: Vb

N214 Nuremberg jetton, Hans Schultes II, *fl*. 1586-1603; Reichsapelf/crowns and lis □

Wt.: 1.48g; diameter 14mm

CAT G 001 Phase: Vb

Seventeenth century issues

N209 Small copper coin

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Small, very corroded copper coin. What is visible appears to be a crown of abnormally large size with two crossed sceptres, which suggests that this is possibly a counterfeit of an early seventeenth century farthing token. There were large numbers

of forgeries of these tokens in circulation in abnormal style and often on light-weight flans. This piece was probably lost before c.1650.

N131 Farthing token, James I, 1603-25; Lennox round type, 1614-22, class 3c, initial □ mark key

Wt.: 0.54g; Peck 1964, 79

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

N26 Rose farthing, Charles I, 1625-49; type 1 or 2 (details uncertain), 1636-44

Wt.: 0.79g

CAT G 017 Phase: Vb

The condition of this coin makes it impossible to be sure that it is an official piece rather than one of the many counterfeits. It was probably lost before c.1650.

N256 Possible Rose farthing of Charles I, of the period 1636-44, very corroded.

Wt.: 0.88g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

This coin was probably lost before *c.*1650.

N261 Farthing, Charles II, 1669-85; minted 1673

Wt.: 5.41g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

This coin was in good condition when deposited, so it was probably contemporary or nearly contemporary loss, although such coins remained in circulation until the later eighteenth century.

N8 Scotland. Copper two-pence, James VI, 1567-1625; 2nd issue (1623).

Wt.: 1.15g; Stewart 1967, 217

CAT G 003 Phase: VI/Unstratified

N8 Scotland. Copper two-pence, James VI, 1567-1625; 2nd issue (1623).

Wt.: 1.63g

Stewart 1967, 217

CAT G 010 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Note: some misnumbering of the coins as there is more than one N8.

N5 Scotland. Copper two-pence ('turner'), Charles I, 1625- 49; 1st Issue (1629)

Wt.: 1.83g 50

Ref: Stewart 1967, 235

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Scottish coins of this type did not normally circulate in southern England, but their circulation did extend into northern England.

N11 Scotland. Copper two-pence ('turner'), Charles I, 1625- 49; 1st Issue (1629)
Wt.: 1.56g
Ref: Stewart 1967, 235
CAT G 002 Phase: VI

N33 Scotland. Two-pence ('turner'), Charles I, 1625-49; 2nd Issue, later group with lozenge/cinquefoil marks.
Wt: 0.73g
Ref.: Stewart 1967, 237
CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

N21 France. Double tournois, Louis XIII, 1610-43
Wt.: 2.47g
CAT G 017 Phase: Vb
The date is illegible but the bust is that used in the late 1620's. French coins did not normally circulate in southern England but are often found in Scotland where copper coins of comparable size were current. A narrow deposition date cannot be suggested for these double tournois but they must have been lost in the mid- or later seventeenth century.

N151 France. Double tournois, Louis XIII, 1610-43. Issue of 1643
Wt.: 1.82g
CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

N8 France. Double tournois, Louis XIII, 1610-43. Issue of 1643
Wt.: 2.67g
CAT G 002 Phase: Vb

N9 France. ?Double tournois
Wt.: 3.42g
CAT G 002Phase: Vb
An exceedingly worn copper coin. The only things visible on one side are an inner circle and '58'; the other side is completely illegible. The size suggests that it is probably a double tournois of Louis XIII.

Eighteenth and nineteenth century coins

N43 Ireland. Halfpenny, George II, 1726-60; issue of 1742

Wt.: 7.87g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

A well-worn coin. Probably lost at the end of the eighteenth century.

N59 Farthing, George III, 1760-1820; issue of 1799

Wt.: 6.15g (corroded, uncleaned)

CAT G 017 Phase: Vb

N181 Halfpenny?

Wt.: 3.19g

CAT G 001 Phase: VI/Unstratified

Copper/bronze coin worn completely flat, with nothing whatsoever visible. Its perfectly circular flan suggests a modern dat, and its size is consistent with a bronze post-1860 halfpenny. Its condition would require that it was struck early in that period and that it had survived in circulation into the twentieth century.

ABBREVIATIONS

BNJ = *British Numismatic Journal*

LRBC = Hill *et al*. 1960

RIC = Mattingly *et al*. 1923-83.

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