

XII.—CORSTOPITUM: REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS IN 1908.

By W. H. KNOWLES, F.S.A., and R. H. FORSTER, M.A., LL.B.,
with contributions by H. H. E. Craster, M.A., and F.
Haverfield, LL.D., F.S.A.

PREFACE.

The excavations were begun on July 7th and finished on October 8th, the work being superintended throughout by Mr. R. H. Forster, while the measurements and planning of the buildings were carried out by Mr. W. H. Knowles.

Special thanks must again be given to captain J. H. Cuthbert, D.S.O., for permitting the excavations to be continued, for bearing the entire cost of compensation to the tenant of the land, and also for allowing the principal buildings discovered during the season to remain open. Thanks are also due to professor Haverfield for much valuable assistance in the course of many visits during the months of August and September, and for his contributions on the inscriptions, etc.; to Mr. H. H. E. Craster of All Souls college, Oxford, who has examined and catalogued the coins; Mr. G. L. Cheesman, Fellow of New college, Oxford, Mr. G. H. Stevenson, Fellow of University college, Oxford, Mr. N. Whatley, Fellow of Hertford college, Oxford, Mr. R. L. Atkinson and Mr. C. Dodd, B.A., of Magdalen college, Oxford, Mr. P. Newbold of Oriel college, Oxford, Mr. D. S. Robertson, B.A., of Trinity college, Cambridge, Mr. J. G. N. Clift, honorary secretary of the British Archaeological Association, and Mr. W. B. Liebert, whose assistance in the management of the work has been of the utmost value.

The illustrations contained in the present report are taken from photographs by Mr. J. P. Gibson and from drawings by Mr. Knowles.

The work will be continued in the summer of 1909 on a portion of the site immediately to the north of the part excavated during the past season.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

The excavations of the season of 1908 have been confined to a portion of the area lying north of the wide street which runs approximately east and west between the sites marked iv, v and vi on the south, and those marked vii and viii on the north, on the site plan and general plan of last year's report.*

Owing to the great depth—about six feet on the average—at which the foundations of the principal buildings examined lay, the work of completely uncovering the remains was extremely heavy, and it was impossible to explore a greater area than about two acres. This area, however, contained buildings of such magnitude and importance, and a large proportion of the remains was in such excellent preservation, that their complete excavation was felt to be imperative. The work has undoubtedly been costly in proportion to the space uncovered; but the tangible results have been commensurate with the cost. Through the generosity of captain Cuthbert some of the finest examples of Roman masonry to be seen in this island remain open, to give visible testimony of the importance of CORSTOPTUM in the days of its prosperity.

The results of the season's work may indeed be described as highly satisfactory. The masonry of the buildings is of an exceptional character; and if no sculptures or inscriptions so striking as the lion or the Antoninus tablet of last year have been found, the discoveries of this nature have been both interesting and important. A find of gold coins was an archaeological event of sufficient magnitude to make the excavations of 1908 specially

* *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., iv, pp. 216, 260; and overprint, pp. 12 and 56.

remarkable, and apart from this find, the series of coins discovered has been large and instructive. Pottery of all kinds has come to light in increased quantities and varieties, and the list of potters, whose wares were in use at CORSTOPITUM, has grown considerably. The area explored has also been fairly prolific in objects of bronze and iron, and in other small finds, and much evidence has been accumulated which will in time render it possible to form a true idea of the character of CORSTOPITUM and of the vicissitudes through which it passed in the last three centuries of the Roman occupation of Britain.

It was said in the report for 1907, 'we know that CORSTOPITUM was not an ordinary fortress, but rather a town, penetrated, doubtless, by military elements, but laid out and built as a town.' The results of the past season's work on the whole confirm this statement, though they perhaps emphasize the presence of the military element. So far, everything suggests that the place owed its importance to the fact that it was a military base or dépôt, situated on a great trunk road at a point which made it a convenient centre for forwarding supplies to a large number of fortresses. Round such a military centre a civil population might easily gather, and the result would perhaps be a town of mixed civil and military elements, of which we can see examples in our own country at the present day, but which occurs more rarely in the Roman world.

A reference to the plan (plate xxii) will show that the streets divide the area into approximately rectangular *insulae*, the westernmost being separated by a street running north and south from a broader *insula*, which is occupied by the buildings known as the east and west granaries (sites vii and x). To the east of this space is another street, running north and south and dividing the granaries from the large building known as site xi. This street is at the lowest, that is, earliest, level, about thirty-

seven feet wide—approximately the same width as the street running east and west and the first period road north of the bridge abutment. But it has been raised and remade at two subsequent periods, and in each case the width was diminished. At the point where it joins the main 'east and west' street, it is partially interrupted by the building known as site VIII, which occupies about one-half of the space between site VII and site XI; it is carried past this as a narrow strip of eighteen feet on the east side. Another street runs along the north side of sites IX, X, and VII, but is not continued eastwards, owing to the size of the building on site XI, which appears to form a detached structure of very large extent. Some evidence was obtained of a street running east and west on the line of the north side of site XI.

The buildings examined include two granaries (sites VII and X), extending north and south almost one hundred feet, the 'fountain' on site VIII, described in last year's report,* which was further examined, and a portion, possibly amounting to half, of the large and very important structure on site XI, extending north and south about two hundred and twenty-one feet. These buildings have been left open for the present: the buildings on sites IX and XII, which were comparatively late in date, and poor in workmanship and preservation, have been filled in.

SITE X.—THE WEST GRANARY.

This granary—which for reasons hereafter given appears to be earlier in point of date than its eastern neighbour—is ninety-two feet six inches in length and twenty-three feet six inches in breadth on the interior. It is enclosed by strong walls, averaging thirty-six inches in thickness, and further strengthened by massive buttresses, of which there are eight on the east side, eight

* *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV, p. 274; and overprint, p. 68.

on the west, and three on the north: to the south there are no buttresses, as the doors apparently occupied the greater part of that end of the building. The spacing of the buttresses is eleven feet ten inches from centre to centre: they are three feet in width, and have a projection of two feet six inches. Between each pair of buttresses on the east and west sides there has been a ventilating opening through the external wall. The walling is composed on both faces of most excellent ashlar, filled between with a core of rubble concrete. This ashlar is in courses, six to eight inches in height, while the stones are about eight to ten inches on the face, except in the case of the buttresses, where they are unusually long for Roman masonry—in many instances two feet in length. There are distinct indications that an effective damp-proof course was provided by a layer of cement on clay and cobbles, which covered the internal area of the building at the lowest level and was carried under the masonry of the main walls.

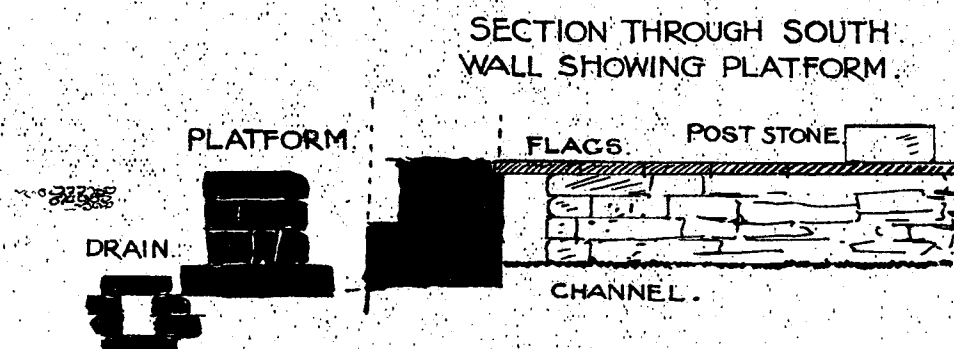
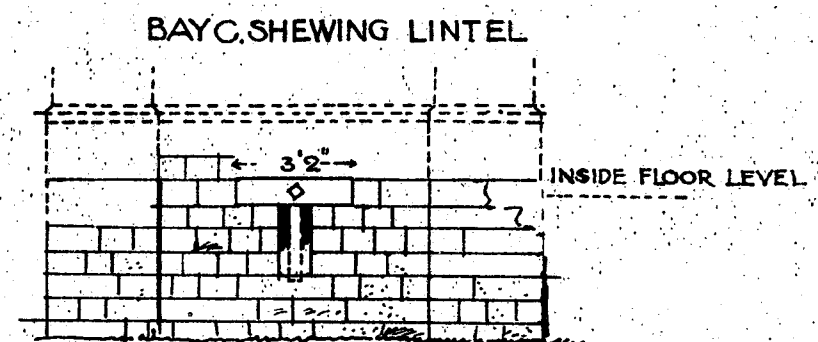
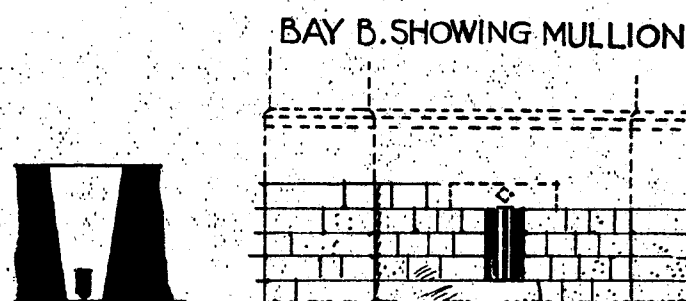
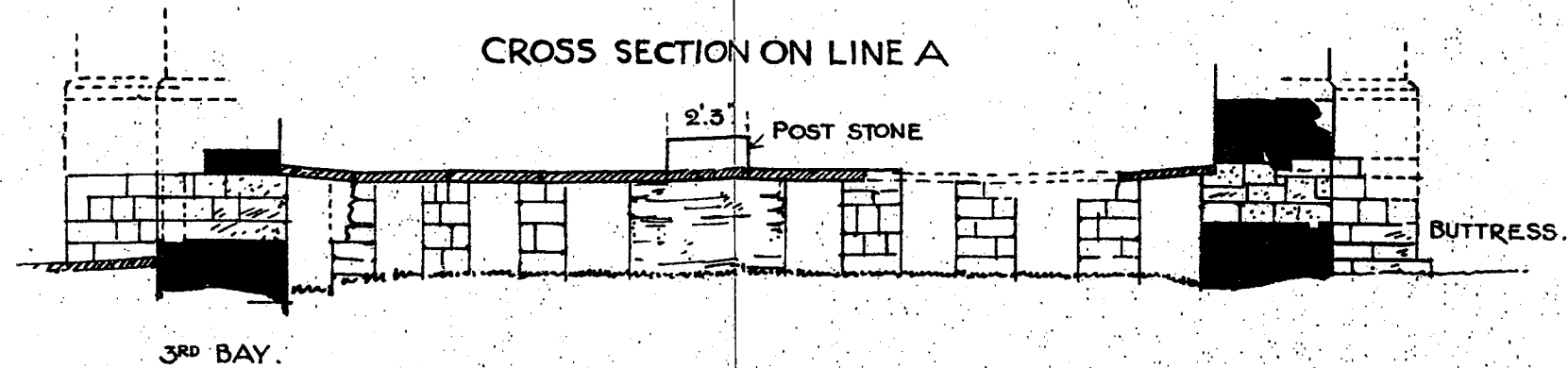
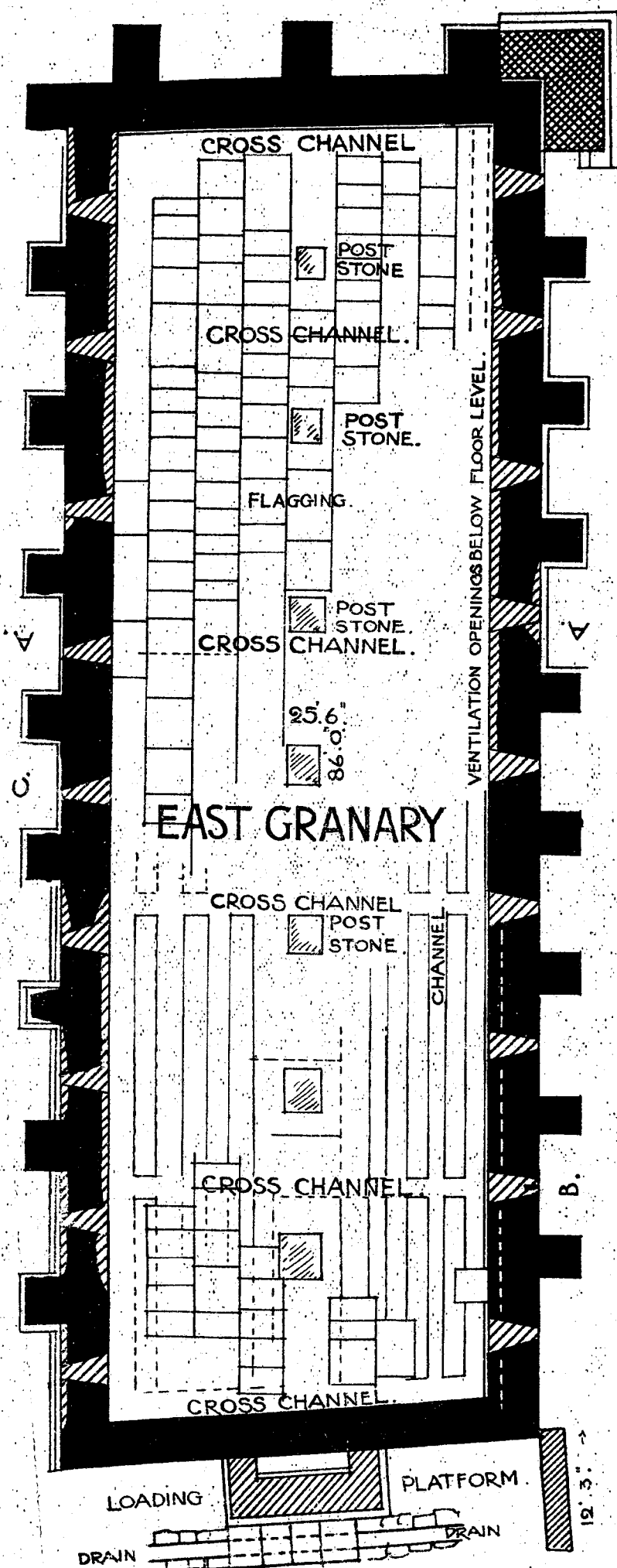
In accordance with the usual practice, the floor of the granary was raised above the ground level for the purpose of keeping the grain or other goods stored there dry; and in this case the floor has been renewed at a higher level at some period subsequent to the original construction of the building. The original floor was about two feet four inches above the foundation level, and rested on a series of seven parallel dwarf walls, placed longitudinally: the channels formed between the walls were connected with each other by cross channels, placed approximately opposite to each alternate ventilation opening in the outer east and west walls, thus ensuring an abundant current of air below the floor. At a later period, the flags which formed the floor seem to have been removed and the channels filled with small boulders and river pebbles: the whole was then covered with a thin layer of clay, forming a platform on which a new series of six dwarf walls was constructed, the intervening channels being connected by

cross-passages as before. The flooring flags, which are from four to five inches in thickness, extend, in the case of the five inner rows, from centre to centre of the dwarf walls: the outer edges of the two outer rows rest on an inset of the main east and west walls respectively (see section, plate XXI).

The ventilation openings in the side walls are ten to twelve inches in width, with splayed jambs expanding to two feet on the inside. Originally they opened immediately under the earlier floor, but when the floor was raised they were altered to suit the new level, the opening being filled with two courses of ashlar, while in some cases the early rough lintel on the interior forms the sill of the new opening: in one instance, however, the new opening is not exactly above the old. It will be observed that the soffit of the later opening is level with the later floor, and that the flags resting on the outer walls fall to the centre of the granary. The dwarf walls of the later period are of poorer quality than those of the original series.

The position of the doors opening to the street was, as already stated, at the south end. This is indicated by two steps, both of which are much worn, placed against the interior face of the south wall for a distance of five feet three inches on either side of the centre: these steps rest on the original dwarf walls, and the ends of the later dwarf walls abut against the lower step. Built against the external face of the south wall, but with foundations at a higher level, is a block of masonry, eight feet six inches in length and projecting four feet, which formed a convenient loading platform: at a later period it was raised and widened to the extent shown on the plan.

During the excavation of the south wall of this granary the upper part of a large altar was discovered. It was much worn, the greater part of the inscription being completely obliterated; possibly the stone had been re-used for repairing the sill of the

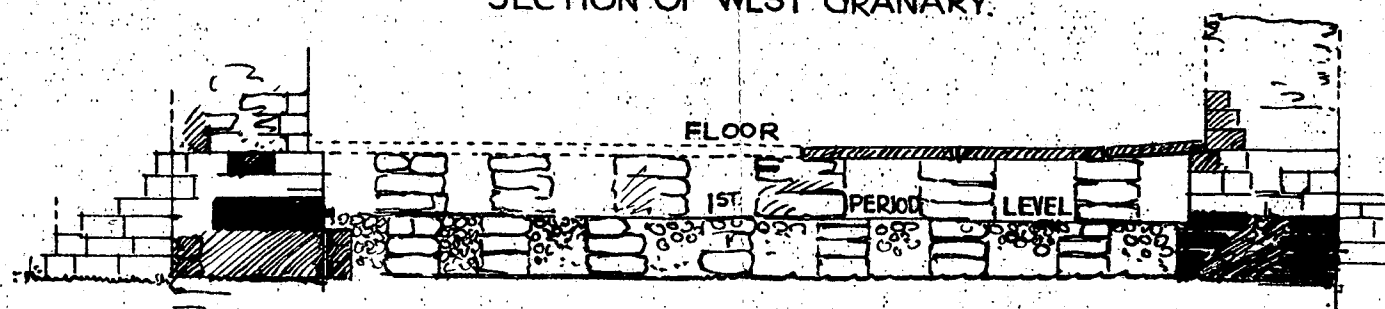


CORSTOPITUM THE EAST GRANARY

SCALE TO PLANS.

SCALE TO ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS.

SECTION OF WEST GRANARY.



GROUP 1: 1000-1000

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doorway. Later in the season, the clearing of the loading platform brought to light the lower part of the same altar, which was in a much better state of preservation. The two halves were fitted together, and their connexion was proved by the fact that the break had occurred along the centre of one line of the inscription and the upper and lower halves of the letters corresponded accurately.

This object and its inscription are described on pages 395-398.

Close to the same spot were found three fragments of a large

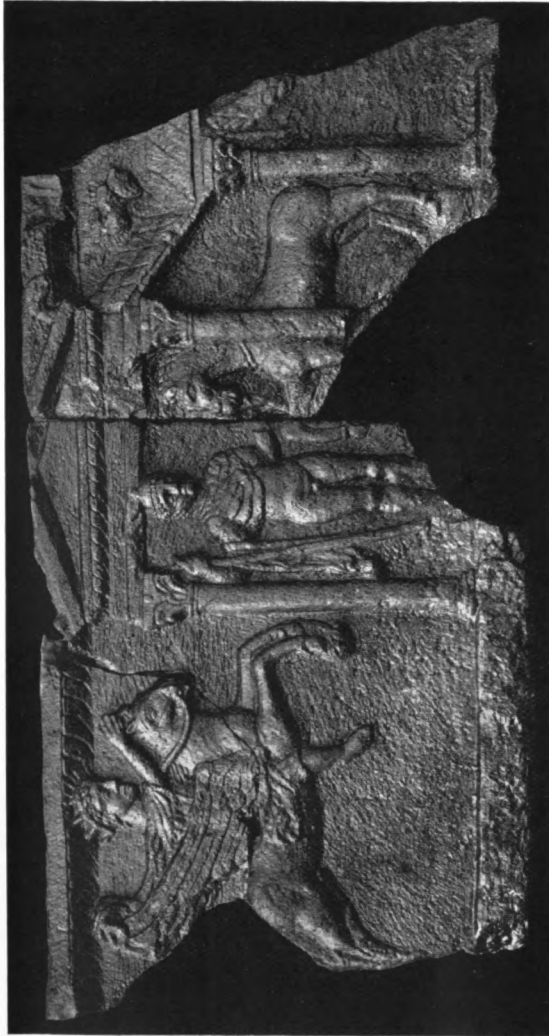


FIG. 2.

slab (fig. 2), with a carving in relief. The fragments, when fitted together, formed a portion of a long panel, one foot nine inches high; neither end was recovered, but the part remaining measures three feet six inches in length. The sculpture represents a temple shown in perspective, under which stands a male figure, with a *chlamys* draped over his shoulders and falling over his right arm, and on his head a head-dress of oriental appearance: in his right hand is a staff, on which he is leaning, and with his left he holds a horse, which also stands under the temple. To the right of the temple is a winged horse, bridled, on which rides a draped male figure, wearing a rayed crown; his right arm is extended, and the hand grasps the plume on the horse's head. The work is of better quality than the other fragments of sculpture found during the season, though not free from faults: the treatment of the perspective of the temple is not successful, and the head of the draped figure is too large in proportion to the body; in this latter, as well as in other respects, the drawing bears some resemblance to that of the Corbridge *lanx*. (See *Lapid. Sept.*, pp. 338-342.)

On this slab (fig. 2) Mr. Haverfield contributes the following note: 'The interpretation of this bas-relief is not easy. It is most natural to see Bellerophon in the crowned rider who is flying* rapidly on a winged horse towards a building and to call his horse Pegasus. But no precise parallel exists among the recorded representations of Bellerophon, and, if this be Bellerophon, it is not clear what he is doing here. A well-known Roman sarcophagus shows Bellerophon in two consecutive scenes: (1) about to mount Pegasus and start, with Proetus and Sthenoboea close by, and (2) mounted and preparing to attack the Chimaera (C. Robert, *Antike Sarcophagreliefs*, I, p. 44, plates 8, 9). It does

* What exactly the lump means under the hoofs of the horse's forelegs, I am not sure. It might denote, as elsewhere, the ground.

not seem possible here to assume two consecutive scenes, since the two men are pretty certainly different and the horse inside the building is certainly not winged. We cannot, therefore, suppose that we have (1) Bellerophon returning and (2) Bellerophon dismounted and indoors. Dr. Ritterling suggests to me another interpretation. He is inclined to connect the winged horse with the badge or "arms" of the Legio II Augusta (*Lapid. Sept.*, no. 33, etc.), while he takes the crowned rider to be Helios, the sun, and the standing man in the building to be one of the Dioscuri. The date of the slab is unfortunately as much open to doubt as its meaning. The rider seems to wear a radiated crown, such as was common in the third century. If this serve as a clue, we might—very tentatively—assign the piece to the earlier part of that age and possibly to the reign of Caracalla or of Severus Alexander. A fragment of another winged horse, of a different style and size, was also found last year.'

Filling the whole interval between the fifth and sixth buttresses from the south, on the west side of this granary, was a rough platform of earth and stones, which appeared to be connected with one of the later levels of the street between sites ix and x. In the centre of the platform was a small hearth of flags: above this and extending for two or three feet beyond it on the north, west, and south, was a layer, two or three inches thick, of very heavily burnt sand. Between the second and third buttresses from the south on the same side was found a stone water-trough, about five feet long and fifteen inches wide, the edges of which showed signs of wear.

It is not possible to form any certain estimate of the period at which the floor of this granary was raised. The steps already mentioned show that for a time the sill of the doorway was at a higher level than the original floor when that floor was still in use; and it is not necessary to suppose that the raising of the

floor was coincident with the raising of the street outside. Probably it was found inconvenient to have two granaries lying side by side with floors at different levels, and the floor of the west granary was accordingly raised at some date after the east granary was built. An extremely puzzling feature is the inset already mentioned (see the section, plate XXI) on which the flooring flags of the upper level are supported, as it appears to be an integral part of the wall at this point. It is possible that, when the floor was raised, the whole building was reconstructed from this level, having previously become ruinous or fallen into decay. Otherwise, it is difficult to understand the inset being made at this place, or to imagine that the original builders foresaw and provided for a future raising of the floor.

Some evidence tends to show that this building is of earlier date than the east granary.

(1) Its foundations go well below what was evidently the street level at the time when the east granary was built, while the foundations of the latter are only very slightly below the street.

(2) The later floor was raised to the same plane as that of the east granary.

(3) Where the west buttresses of the east granary and the east buttresses of the west granary come together, in some cases the footings of the former overlap those of the latter.

SITE VIII.—THE EAST GRANARY.

The southern end of this building was touched in 1907, when the large slab with a dedication to Antoninus Pius (A.D. 138-161) was discovered.* Its complete excavation has formed a large part of the work of 1908, and our expectation that an important building had occupied the site has not been falsified.

* *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., IV, p. 263, and overprint, p. 59.



THE EAST GRANARY.

FIG. 3. —CORSTOPITUM: EAST GRANARY FROM N.E.

It is probable that the inscribed slab originally adorned the south front of the building, and we may accordingly assign its erection to the year A.D. 140.

On the interior, this granary is shorter but wider than its neighbour, viz., eighty-six feet in length, by twenty-five feet six inches in breadth. Except that it has been divided down the centre by a row of pillars, it is of a similar design and construction, with a flagged floor supported on eight longitudinal dwarf walls, forming nine channels with six cross passages. The walls, which are three feet six inches in thickness on the east and west and three feet on the north and south, remain to a higher level, and provide details which are absent from the western block; but they have been sadly stripped of their facing stones, both inside and out, in post-Roman times. In some parts the ashlar has been removed almost to the foundation course; but in a few places the damage has been less severe, particularly in the eastern half of the north wall, which remains in perfect condition to a height of over six feet. The rubble concrete core is exceedingly hard, and in many places where it has been stripped of the ashlar, the impression of the stones still remains.

There are nine buttresses on the west side (one in the line of the north wall), eight on the east, and three on the north, all of similar character to those already described. The remains of these buttresses at the north end and near the south-east corner are particularly fine specimens of Roman work. The buttresses are set at a distance of ten feet, from centre to centre, being nearer by one foot ten inches than those of the west granary. This close buttressing, however, has not prevented the walls at the north-east angle from falling outwards to the extent of six inches in a height of as many feet, and this necessitated the addition of a mass of stonework which encloses

the angle (see plan, plate xxr). This mass has a projection of four feet three inches, and is of good ashlar on wide stepped footings: on the upper course of the latter, seven inches from the corner, are two shallow sinkings, five inches square, which seem to suggest that the stone in which they occur had been previously used in another building.

On the north-east angle, and on the adjoining buttress of the north wall, there is a chamfered plinth, six and a half inches in thickness and two feet six inches above the floor level. A single stone of the same plinth remains *in situ* close to one of the buttresses of the west wall, and several fragments of the same section were found during the excavation of the building (see no. 15, fig. 13).

One curious feature deserves notice in connexion with this and the west granary. Each building must have been set out to some extent by the eye, as the ground plan of neither is truly rectangular,* nor is this the only irregularity in the east granary. In two places it has been found necessary to correct the levels, viz., (1) on the north wall, where a very thin course has been introduced to make up the height and allow the chamfered plinth to pass round the building at the same level, and (2) on the interior of the west wall, where the inset for the floor is not on the bed of the ashlar, but for a certain distance the course has been rebated for the purpose.

As already stated, this granary was divided down the centre by a row of pillars, seven in number. Their foundations, the lower stones of which are *in situ* (in two instances two courses remain above the floor level), form a series of interruptions in the central channel of the space below the floor. This is to a

* This, however, is common in Roman military buildings. Even the 'praetorium' of Chesters is not perfectly rectangular, nor perfectly in line with the walls of the fort.

large extent obviated by the system of cross passages, but two sections of the central channel remain isolated and useless. These pillars are an unusual feature in a building of this kind. It is not possible to say with certainty whether they were continued upwards in masonry or in wood; but two courses of stone remain in two cases, and neither shews any sinking or other preparation for a wooden post, and this suggests stone columns. The suggestion is perhaps confirmed by the discovery of two pieces of circular column, about eighteen inches in diameter, one of which lay immediately in front of the loading platform of this granary, while the other was found standing on the floor near the two bases which stand two courses high. The pillars in question (of whatever material they were composed), may possibly have supported an upper floor; but it is also possible that their object was to aid the roofing by dividing the width, and that they made it easy to cover the building with vaulting into two spans of twelve feet. The fact that no fragment of stone, brick, or tile has been found, that in any way suggests voussoirs or ribs, must tell strongly against the last mentioned hypothesis; but it must be remembered that the building probably ceased to be used as a granary, and possibly fell into ruins, before the end of the Roman occupation, and it may have served as a quarry during the last period of the history of CORSTOPITUM. On the whole, the hypothesis of an upper floor appears the most tenable. The west granary, which was only two feet narrower, plainly had a roof of a single span, and at a time when heavy timber must have been easily procurable in the district, there seems to be no reason why a centre support should be needed for a roof just over twenty five feet wide.

This granary, though shorter in length than the other, has nine ventilation openings on either side, in place of seven in

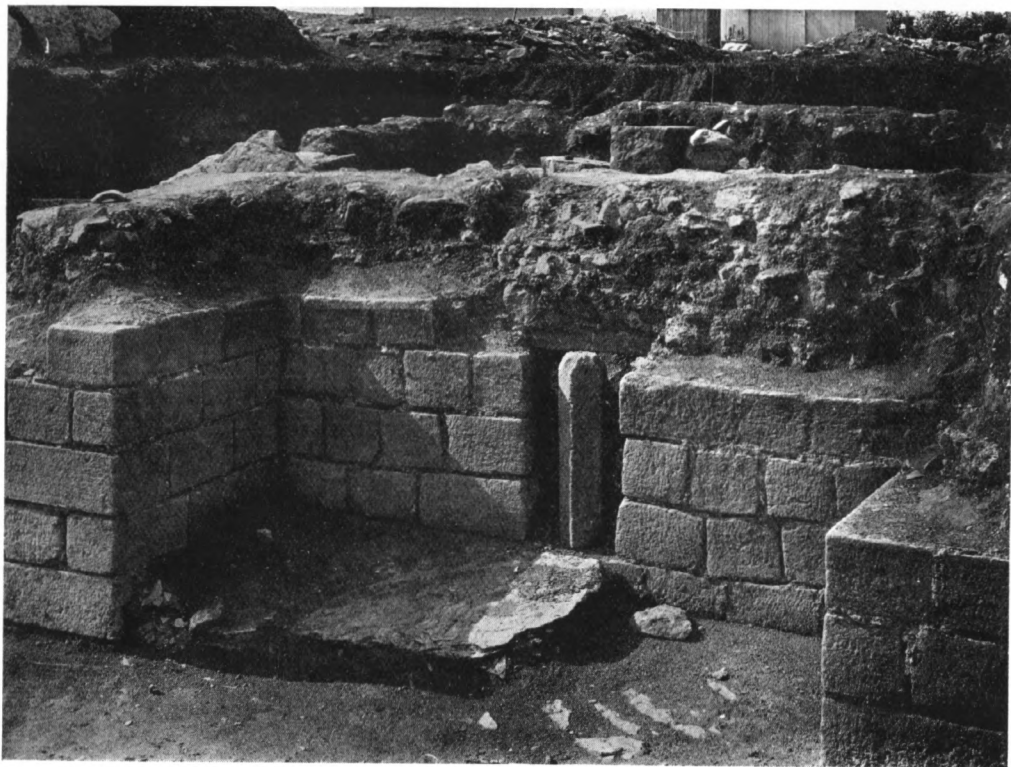


FIG. 4.—CORSTOPITUM: WALL OF EAST GRANARY WITH MULLION.

the western building: the additional buttress at the north-west angle makes an extra bay, and there are also openings between the end buttresses and the external angles, which ensure the effective ventilation of the extremities of the area below the floor. The remains of these openings are, on the whole, better preserved than those of the west granary; the width is the same in either case, both externally and internally, but the height—just under two feet—is greater, and the apertures have been divided by chamfered bars resembling mullions—possibly a unique feature in Roman work. One of these mullions was found *in situ* (plate XXI and fig. 4). It is in the second opening from the south of the east wall, and measures ten inches by five on section, by two feet in height; being slightly longer than the height of the opening, it is let into the sill, and has been secured in a similar manner to the lintel, though the latter has now disappeared. Fragments of similar mullions were found near other openings, and other sills are sunken to receive their lower ends, while the sixth opening from the south of the west wall has a lintel prepared on the underside to receive an upper end. This is the only lintel remaining on the external face of either wall; it is three feet two inches in length, and is ornamented as shown in plate XXI. On the internal face of the east wall two lintels remain, though in each case the surrounding ashlar has been removed.

A loading-platform built of masonry and measuring ten feet three inches by two feet eight inches, exists outside the south doorway, and in front of it is a stone drain with a flag cover. This drain appears to have run down the street between sites IX and X, and on reaching the south-west corner of the west granary to have turned eastwards and continued along the fronts of both granaries. An open stone drain runs along the north of both buildings, turning southwards round the added masonry at

the north-east angle of the east granary: along the east side of that granary it appears to have been continued by a line of pipe-tiles, many fragments of which were found. A similar pipe drain seems to have existed between the two granaries. Some of the pieces found bear the stamp of the Sixth Legion. The flooring of this granary, which is less complete than that of the western building, is best preserved towards the northern end.



FIG. 5.—CORSTOPITUM: BAS-RELIEF OF A SUN-GOD ($\frac{1}{8}$).

The clearing of the interior to the floor level, and of some portions of the channels below the floor, brought to light a considerable number of architectural fragments and sculptured stones lying loose. Of these the most striking is the slab, measuring twenty inches by twenty-two, with a carving in relief

of the head of a sun-god, surrounded by a rayed* nimbus (fig. 5). The circular nimbus is an unusual feature, but the whip, which projects obliquely above the left shoulder, renders the identification practically certain, while the style of the drawing and the arrangement of the drapery suggest a comparatively late date. Professor Haverfield contributes the following note: 'This well-preserved and striking head with rays, nimbus and whip, is fairly certainly that of *Sol Invictus*, the sun-god. That it is fourth century work is generally agreed, and it probably belongs (as M. Cumont and Dr. A. J. Evans have suggested) to the middle of that century. M. Cumont points out that the hair may indicate the period of Constantius II and Julian (roughly A.D. 340-365), and compares a passage in *Nicetas of Remesiana* (ed. Burn, Cambridge, 1905, p. 54). Dr. Evans notes that the nimbus is rare before about A.D. 350. The combination of rays and nimbus occurs on Constantinian coins and on a bas-relief of the sun-god which was found with Mithraic remains on the Esquiline at Rome and which closely resembles our slab (figured by Cumont, *Textes et monuments figurés . . . de Mithra*, II, 202, fig. 29). Whether our slab is Mithraic is, however, open to doubt. It has no definitely Mithraic feature; the number of its rays exceeds the usual number of seven borne by the Mithraic sun-god, and, in the opinion of the best judge of the subject, M. Cumont, there is no good reason for asserting its Mithraic character.'

Another fragment of a relief shows the head and part of the wing of a winged horse, carved in a somewhat crude style.

* In the Blackgate museum at Newcastle there is a small altar, found in the Mithraic 'cave' at Housesteads (*Corpus Inscr. Lat.*, VII, 647; *Lapid. Sept.*, 191) with the inscription SOLI HERION V.L.M. On a small circular sunk panel on the upper part is a rayed head in relief, and a whip is incised on the right of the sunk panel. This latter feature has escaped the notice of the artist who drew the illustration for the *Lapidarium*.

A small portion of a draped figure in relief, and part of a slab (no. 30 on fig. 14) with a sleeved arm holding a bow, were also found. The fragments of 'Samian' unearthed in this building were not very abundant and call for no special comment. Many coins occurred, ranging from Septimius Severus to Gratian—roughly, A.D. 200-380—bronze coins of the third quarter of the third century being most numerous.

SITE VIII.—THE 'FOUNTAIN.'

The building on this site was cleared more completely than was possible last year, but little new light was thrown on its character. As has already been mentioned, it occupies part of what would otherwise have been a broad street, which at its southern end appears originally to have been on the same level as the earliest street to the south of the granaries. Northward of site VIII it has a slight upward slope, and is bounded on the west by a strong kerb, which continues as far as the junction with the street running east and west on the north side of the granaries. At two subsequent periods this north and south street was remade and raised, and on one occasion—probably the earlier—the new road level was supported on the west side by a rough, sloping retaining wall, the lower edge of which extends about two feet to the west of the original kerb. This retaining wall, at its southern end, abuts against the west end of the wall at the north of site VIII. It may even be contemporary with it, but the latter wall is pierced by a doorway, and therefore was more probably in existence before the raising of the road, and served as a screen to the structure which stood immediately to the south of it. The sloping retaining wall appears to have been constructed for the purpose of keeping the ventilation openings of the adjacent wall of the east granary from being blocked by the material used in raising the road.

On the east side of the building on site VIII, a strip of flag pavement was found, about two feet wide and extending north as far as the end of the foundation course of the platform. At irregular intervals along the eastern edge of this pavement were three flags fixed in an upright position, which at first suggested that a subsidiary water-tank, of later date and poorer construction than the tank in front of the platform, had once existed here. But further investigation made it seem more probable that their position was fortuitous, and that they were merely part of the filling used when that part of the road which runs past site VIII was raised. In the course of that process many fragments from other buildings had been used, including the hand of a colossal figure, carved in coarse grit, and a section of a roughly cylindrical column which may have formed part of a milestone. A deposit of closely packed cobbles carried the edge of the remade road right up to the east side of the platform. Similar methods had been used in raising the level of the street on the south side of site VIII, where a section of a column, twenty inches in diameter, and a piece of a heavy moulded base course were found between the first and second levels.

In order to ascertain whether the stones forming the floor of the platform had really been bound with iron clamps, one of the sill stones was raised and the upper surface of the course below exposed. Here dovetailed holes of a similar size and character were found, but no trace of iron. It is possible that the sinkings were merely run with cement, slight traces of which were found in them. An examination was also made of the centre of the platform, below the floor level: it was found to consist of a very tenacious mass of clay and cobbles throughout.

A cut across the full breadth of the road immediately to

the north of site VIII failed to reveal any trace of a water-supply. But this does not preclude the possibility of such a supply having been brought in lead pipes, which would naturally not be spared when the place was plundered for building material.

SITE XI.

The building which stood on this site is most remarkable both for its size and for the massive and admirable character of its masonry. It lies partly within and partly without the area reserved for excavation in 1908, and accordingly only the western portion, possibly amounting to about half, could be examined. But the remains uncovered or traced gave some clue to the general character and design of the structure, and indicated a building which may rival the largest and finest buildings ever erected by the Romans in this country.

In outline, it was, beyond doubt, approximately rectangular, though whether square or oblong remains for future excavation to determine. It was girt with a massive enclosing wall, of which the entire western side, two hundred and twenty-one feet long, has been traced, while on the south the foundations have been followed for one hundred and five feet, and on the north for ninety feet, from the south-west and north-west angles respectively, and in neither case has any return forming an east wall been found (see plate XXII). Along the inner face of each section of this enclosing wall, and divided by cross walls projecting from it, there stood a range of small courts or chambers, which surrounded in their turn a large quadrangle or open court, measuring on its complete western side one hundred and sixty-eight feet. In the central space, so far as the excavations have extended, only one building has been found which can be said to have been in existence at the

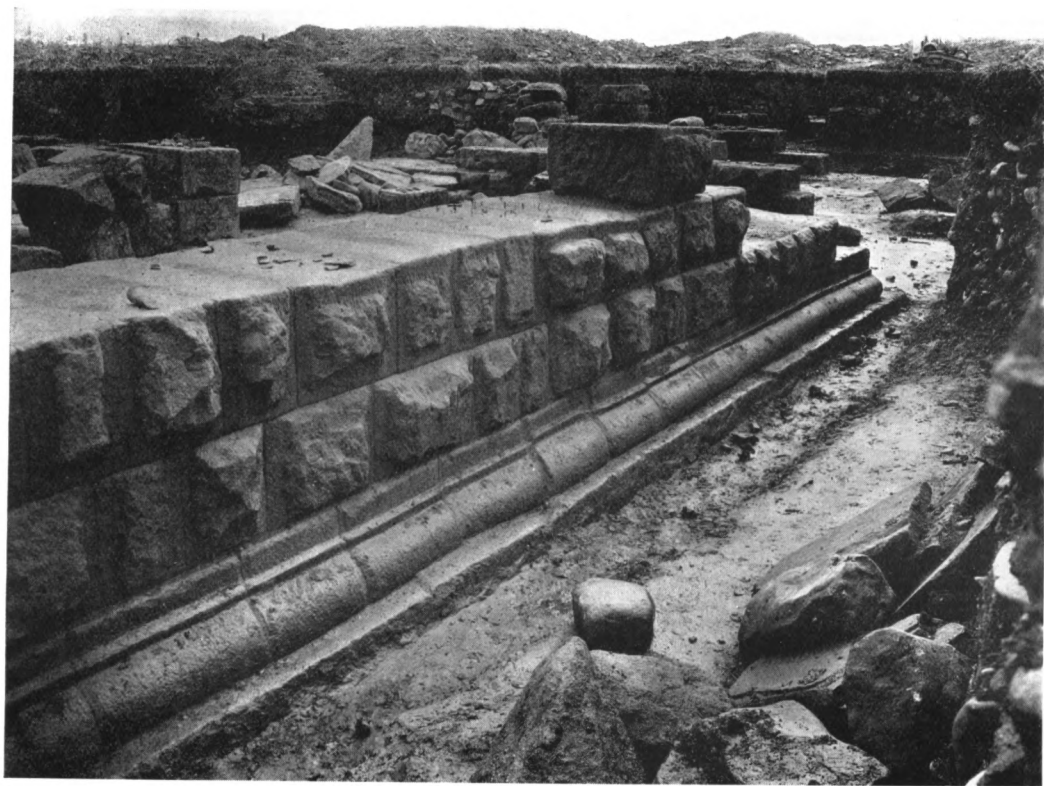


FIG. 6. — CORSTOPITUM: WEST WALL OF SITE XI (OR 'FORUM').

same time as the main structure: other foundations have been discovered in the same vicinity, but they appear to belong to earlier buildings which were razed to clear the ground when the principal building was laid out.

It will be convenient to divide the description of the site into four sections: 1, the west range; 2, the south range, including the chamber in the south-west angle; 3, the north range; 4, the central court.

1. *The West Range.*

The main west wall is two hundred and twenty-two feet long, and does not appear to have been interrupted by doorway or entrance. For a considerable distance at each end only the foundation course remains, and at one or two points even this has disappeared, only the bed of clay and cobbles remaining. The middle part, however, is in a better state of preservation. Here its strength and grandeur are best realized.

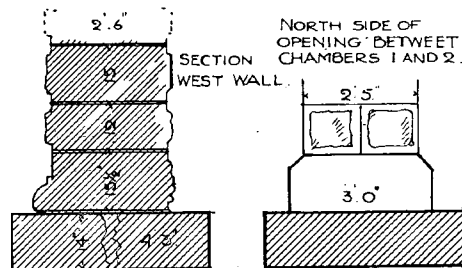


FIG. 7.

The foundation course—one foot two inches in height and four feet three inches in width—consists of two rows of large stones with only their outer faces dressed, and between them a gap, often a foot wide, filled with chippings. On this foundation rests a course, two feet eleven inches in width at the base and two feet six inches at the top, with a bold moulded plinth (see fig. 6) on the west or outer side and 'rusticated' dressing on the east or inner face. Over this, where the remains are

high enough to shew it, are two courses of walling, two feet six inches in breadth and twelve and fifteen inches in height: every stone of each course is of the full width of the wall, and is dressed in rusticated style on both faces; each projection of the rustication is surrounded by a chiselled margin, which is in some cases divided between two adjoining stones and in others is wholly on one. As the stones of each course vary in width, so the projections of the rustication vary in size. The jointing is very close at either face and devoid of mortar, but in the centre of the wall the sides of the stones are slightly hollowed, leaving a narrow interstice, to be filled by the mortar.

From the interior face of the west or outer wall the cross walls dividing the courts project at right angles for a distance of twenty feet six inches, and at intervals of seventeen feet as far as the north wall of court 7. Court 8 is apparently of about double the length of the other courts of this range, but possibly a cross wall has disappeared: at this point the foundations seem to have been laid on a bed of clean, hard sand, and the removal of the foundation course would leave no trace of the wall, such as remains where a bed of clay and cobbles has been used.

The cross walls, where the masonry remains above the foundation course, are built with huge blocks, two feet in thickness, which run through from side to side and are 'rusticated' on both faces. They contain no mortar and have not been bonded into the main wall, but are butted against it, the rustication having in most cases been cut away to make the joint. Towards the quadrangle these walls terminate in T-shaped ends. These rest on a continuous foundation course, which runs the whole length of the range, parallel with the main wall and much resembling its foundation course. The T-shaped ends themselves measure six feet on the face and two feet six inches in thickness, and on either side they form the

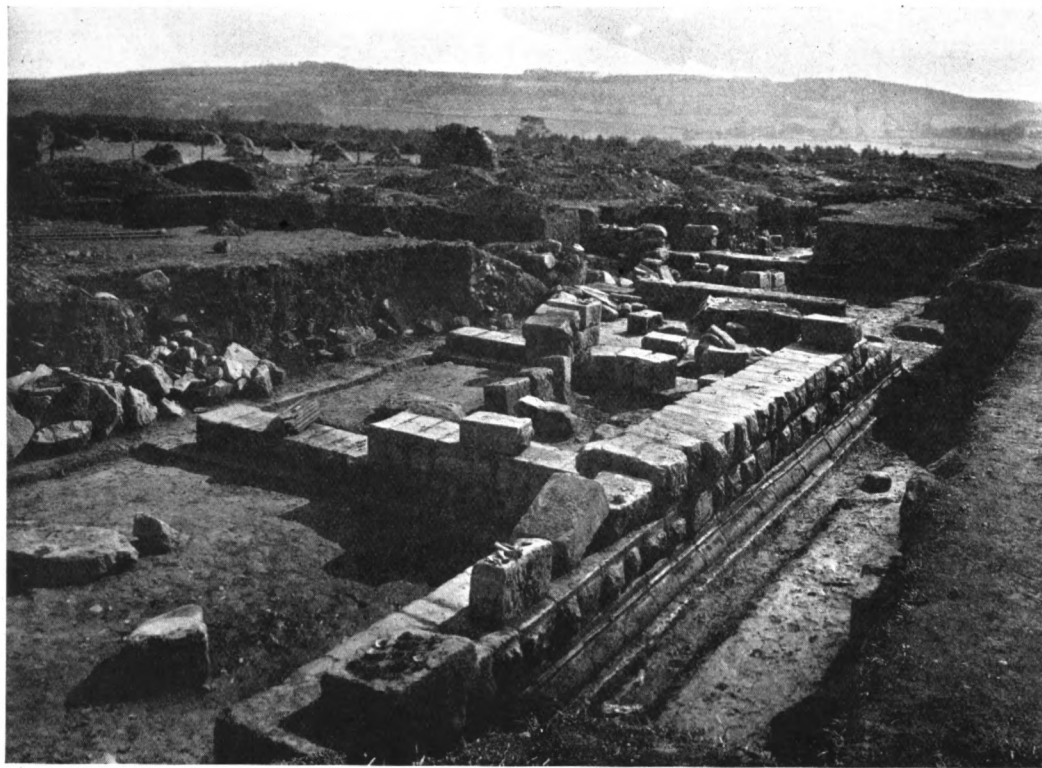


FIG. 8.—CORSTOPITUM: GENERAL VIEW OF SITE XI.

jambs of openings about thirteen feet wide, which gave access to the small courts from the central quadrangle, while the continuous foundation forms the sill of the opening. In some cases the T-shaped ends have disappeared; they remain between courts 1 and 2 and between courts 2 and 3, while between courts 3 and 4 the southern half of the T is left, and a portion remains at the end of the south wall of court 1. On the side facing the quadrangle the lowest course between courts 1 and 2 and between courts 2 and 3 is chamfered, but the ends of the chamfered course are in each case worked square, whereas the rusticated dressing is returned all round the jambs above the chamfered course. In the case of the portion at the end of the south wall of court 1, the lowest course is not chamfered but rusticated.

These details give some clue to the original design of the west side of the building. This range of courts, however, has suffered severely—in Roman, as well as in later, times. A large number of massive rusticated stones were found loose in the soil, some in the interior of the courts and some outside the west wall; in the former case they had been used to build a rough partition wall across courts 3 and 5, and several stones were found amongst the filling which supported the edge of the later street to the west of the site. No evidence was found of a reoccupation north of court 7, though a rough pavement of the latest period occurred in this corner of the site, about five feet above the foundations of the original courts. Indeed, this portion of the building, if it was ever completed, must have been destroyed and abandoned at a comparatively early period. In clearing the foundations of the main west wall to the north of court 7, two burnt layers were cut through, one at about four feet below the surface, and the other a foot lower, each layer being from two to three inches thick and containing a large pro-

portion of charred wood.* Both layers run right across the foundation course of the west wall, the lower being only a few inches above it, and both come to an end at a line which represents the north face of the north wall of court 7. South of this point, however, the signs of reoccupation are clear: a later floor-level, at an average height above the original floor of about two feet six inches, was observed in almost every court, and signs were not wanting of a still later reoccupation, which may perhaps be assigned to the latter half of the fourth century. The details of such evidence can best be given by taking the courts *seriatim*.

Court 1.—The original floor consisted of masons' chippings, which are very abundant in this corner of the building: indeed, the south wall of this court, the foundation course of which had been removed, was traced by the impression of the stones on the face of the packed chippings. A later floor-level occurred about two feet nearer the surface: it was of gravel with a few rough flags, and coins of the Constantinian period were found on and above it.

Court 2.—The earlier floor was of chippings and fine gravel with a small admixture of lime: below this was a layer, about two feet thick, of mixed earth and rubble, resting on clean, undisturbed sand. Two post holes, each about four inches in diameter, were found in the centre of the court, in the positions indicated on the plan: they had been driven down into the clean sand, and may belong to a period anterior to the erection of the main building. About two feet above the earlier floor was a poor pavement of rough flags.

* The discovery of two *denarii* of Mark Antony in the upper burnt layer shows that this stratum cannot be assigned, with any degree of probability, to a later date than A.D. 250, and that it may have been deposited many years earlier. The destruction of this portion of the west wall is thereby carried even farther back in point of time.

Court 3.—The earlier floor was of the same character as that of court 2, but below it were the remains of foundations which probably belonged to buildings of an earlier period that were pulled down when the site was cleared. This fragment of early foundation runs across the centre of the court from north to south, and rests on a layer of white cement, similar to that under the foundations of the west granary: the ends of the fragment present the appearance of having been cut away in order to make room for the thick beds of clay and cobbles which supported the foundation courses of the north and south walls of the court.

On the early floor, directly above the old foundations just mentioned, was what appeared to be the remains of a rough partition wall, consisting of six large rusticated stones, piled with some attempt at regularity in two courses of four and two; the north end of the lower course abutted against the remains of the original north wall of the court; between the south end and the south wall of the court was a space of five feet five inches. At the south end the upper course of two stones was roughly flush with the lower; to the north this course was about four feet six inches shorter, and in the gap was a red burnt layer with a black burnt deposit below. Evidence of a later floor level occurred only near the centre of the court, where some rough flags were found at a depth of three feet three inches with strong traces of burning above and below.

At a later period, probably the latest of the Roman occupation, a rough but fairly heavy wall had been built on a level less than three feet below the present surface, forming an enlargement of this court by encroaching on the central quadrangle. It was mainly composed of re-used material, including several rusticated walling stones, and the extra space enclosed measures approximately eighteen feet by seventeen.

Court 4.—The original floor was a thin layer of gravel and chippings lying on the undisturbed sand. Above this, at a depth below the surface ranging from two feet six inches on the east to three feet three inches on the west side, were the remains of a rough floor composed of small cobbles, with a few flags of irregular shape near the centre.

Court 5.—The original floors of this and the two following courts were similar to that of court 4. On the east side there were traces of severe burning on the original floor-level and the soil above was very black: to the west slighter traces of burning occurred about three feet below the surface. Otherwise there was no evidence of a later floor. A small pillar-base and a large number of rustic-faced walling stones were found loose in the soil which filled this court, the uppermost being two feet nine inches below the surface. A quantity of large cobbles had been piled against the north wall of the court. Similar deposits of cobbles occurred at two or three points just outside or over the foundations of the main west wall: in every case the deposit was irregular and of comparatively small extent, none suggesting any specific purpose.

Court 6.—The soil removed from this court was very black throughout. Meagre traces were found of a floor level about three feet below the surface, with burnt matter above and below.

Court 7.—This court had a later floor of small cobbles mixed with a little lime and interspersed with a few rough flags. It extended eastwards a little beyond the limits of the original court, and on it, near the north-east corner, was found a heap of small coal, about six feet long and nine inches deep in the centre.

Courts 8 and 9.—The foundations of the walls enclosing these courts were exposed, but as they lay at a depth of over seven feet, the interior of the courts was not cleared.

2. The South Range.

The five chambers of this range which lay within the reserved area have been more completely wrecked than those of the west range. In many places it was only possible to trace their ground-plan by following the bed of clay and cobbles on



FIG. 9.

which the vanished foundation courses had rested. Their average size is twenty by eighteen feet. Unfortunately it is impossible to say with any approach to certainty whether these south chambers were

of similar character to those on the west, and were entered from the central quadrangle by large openings. Possibly the facts that no. 2 has a flagged floor covered with a thin layer of *opus signinum*, and no. 3 has *opus signinum* floors of two periods, may indicate that they were completely walled round and entered by ordinary doors. No. 3 appears to have had, at least in later times, a doorway opening on the 'east and west' street outside the building. The other chambers may, or may not, have had the same, with or without other doorways opening on the quadrangle. Of the architectural character of the south front of the building no estimate can be formed at present. Fragments of cornices and other architectural fragments, including the capital of a column (see fig. 10) were found immediately to the south of the site

of the south wall, but they had apparently been used as filling when the level of the street was raised, and it is not certain that they formed part of the building on site xi. Fragments of carved work had also been used as filling beneath the upper floor of chamber 3 of this range.

Chamber 1.—This chamber, lying in the south-west angle of the building, was enclosed by the main south and west walls, the south wall of court 1 of the west range, and on the east by a wall, of which a large part of two courses of massive masonry remains, the lower being three feet wide and one foot three inches high, and the upper two feet wide and one foot three inches high. The floor was composed of a thick bed of masons' chippings. Close to the foundation course of the east wall was noted a number of artificially rounded stones, from three to five inches in diameter, which appear to be balista shot. Similar stones occurred singly in several of the courts of the west range.

Chamber 2.—This chamber had a floor of flags, covered with a thin coating of *opus signinum*. On the west side were the remains of a later floor of large flags at a level about six inches higher. When first opened, the northern half of this chamber was found to be occupied by a heap of about forty voussoirs, of different size and thickness but of the same section. A large number lay in groups of four, five, and six stones, and seemed to have been piled together purposely. The chief group consisted of ten stones, placed side by side with their soffits resting on a low mound of earth, and at either end of the row two stones were lying flat, one upon the other, apparently to keep the other stones in an upright position. An examination of this mound showed that it consisted of loose earth and rubbish, thrown on to the latest level of the Roman occupation, which was covered with a burnt layer containing one or two

fragments of 'Samian' ware. This evidence, taken together with the fact that the voussoirs belonged to more than one arch, supports the conclusion that they had been collected—in post-Roman times, presumably—from various parts of the building and placed where they were found, to await removal to some post-Roman building like Hexham priory or Corbridge parish church.

The voussoirs themselves are all eighteen inches wide and from twenty to twenty-four inches in length. On each side they have a roughly worked fillet and hollow, bolder on one side than on the other, which appears to have been covered with a plaster moulding. Above the hollow the stone has a broached dressing, apparently intended to receive a coating of plaster, traces of which remain in some instances, and the soffits have also been plastered, the remaining fragments indicating a plaster of considerable hardness. Several of the stones bore the masons' figures (no. 21, fig. 13), showing their position in the arch to which they belonged.

From production of the radii, and from an experimental re-erection of the stones, it appeared probable that the voussoirs had been taken from two or more semi-circular arches with a span of about thirteen feet six inches. It has been suggested by some of our colleagues that such arches originally spanned the thirteen feet openings which connected the courts of the west range with the central quadrangle, or similar openings on the yet unexcavated side of the building. This theory is open to the objection that the jambs are two feet six inches in width, and thus much wider than the voussoirs which measure only eighteen or perhaps twenty inches, if allowance be made for the extra thickness given by the plaster coating. The excavation of the east side of the building will perhaps throw light on the question.

Chamber 3.—A few feet of the foundation course of the south wall were found in place, with a fragment of the course above it, faced with ashlar composed of comparatively small stones. The other walls could only be traced by means of the clay and cobbles. Above the original floor-level were two floors of concrete of poor quality, the upper floor being supported on a filling of earth and stones which contained some architectural fragments, including the capital of a column (see fig. 9) and part of a carved slab. Scattered about the lower of these two floors, mostly in the southern half of the chamber, were a large number of small bronze coins, which had been subjected to the action of fire. They are described on page 361.

Chamber 4.—Part of the foundation course of the south wall here remained. On it, but with a layer of clay and cobbles intervening, were the large stones shown on the plan. They appear to have been re-used material, but the fact that their upper surfaces bear two grooves for jambs and a pivot-hole, taken together with the width of the opening indicated, make it possible that in their present position they indicate a doorway of the later period, opening from the street into this chamber, though not necessarily forming a means of communication between the street and the central courtyard.

Chamber 5.—This chamber has been almost entirely destroyed. It was just possible to trace its limits by its foundation course of clay and cobbles and by the masons' chippings which appear to have formed its floor. The north side was much encumbered by masses of dressed stone, which appear to have been piled up promiscuously as if for removal and use elsewhere. Most of them resembled the stones which form the foundation course in other parts of the building.

3. *The North Range.*

Of the courts which may be presumed to have existed on the north side of the building, only meagre traces have as yet been unearthed. The foundation of the main north wall was traced (partly by means of the underlying clay and cobbles) to the eastern limit of the area trenched during the year. But the work was extremely heavy, as the superincumbent mass of earth and stones was over seven feet in thickness. A foundation course, similar to the continuous foundation on the east side of the west courts and at the same distance from the north wall as that is from the west, was also traced for a short distance, but towards the east only a few displaced stones were found, the rest having been entirely removed. No satisfactory evidence of cross walls was discovered. Time, however, did not allow a complete clearance of this part of the site, and their existence may be proved at some future time.

This part of the site yielded a fair quantity of 'Samian' and other pottery.

4. *The Central Courtyard.*

The space enclosed on three sides by these ranges of courts appears to have been an open quadrangle. Part, however, is occupied by the remains of walls and foundations of a puzzling character. On reference to the plan, it will be seen that, to the east of court 4 of the west range, lie the remains (as it seems) of a rectangular building, measuring about nineteen feet square. This building, however, is really of a composite character.

(1) The east and west walls, so far as they are coloured black on the plan, have been put together with very hard mortar, and their foundations lie about eighteen inches below the average floor level of the west courts. These two pieces of wall have also a series of rectangular post-holes enclosed in their

thickness, though only very slightly removed from their interior faces; indeed, one of the holes in the east wall was faced with nothing more than plaster, which fell away when it was bared, and in other instances only two inches of stonework separate the holes from the wall-face. The holes go below the foundation level and penetrate the subsoil for a few inches, but they have no bottom of post stones or a continuous sill-piece on which posts placed in them might rest. The masonry of the east wall rests on a thin layer of concrete, which is a little wider than the wall itself, and in character resembles the layers under the walls of the west granary and under the foundation below the floor level of court 3 of the west range. The foundation of the west wall is not level, but curves upwards about 4 ins. at the south end. These two pieces of wall have been coated on both sides with plaster which has been dyed yellow, and at the south end of each there appear to be the remains of splayed jambs.

(2) The foundations of the south wall of the rectangular building are about on a level with those on the east and west, but the masonry is much poorer in quality and clearly later in date. The north wall and some portions of the east and west walls (crosshatched on the plan) seem to be later still, since their foundations are about a foot above those of any other part of the building and just below the later of the two floor levels discovered. The earlier floor, we should add, is about on the level of the lowest foundations, and has a fall from north to south of about five inches.

The space between this square building and court 4 of the west range has a pavement of *opus signinum* laid on flags, about eighteen inches lower than the floor level of court 4. This pavement is bounded on the west by the remains of a thin and badly preserved wall, with a shallow recess on the east side, and

between this wall and the east foundation of court 4 is a space about four feet wide, which has been paved with *opus signinum* at a slightly higher level. To the north, this thin wall gives some indication of a return to the east, but at this point the remains, both of the wall and of the adjoining pavements,



FIG. 10.

have been broken up. At the south end it makes a return eastward which runs to the south-west angle of the square building and is in line with its south wall. On the south side of this return, and of a small portion of the square build-

ing, three trough-like areas can be traced: that to the east has an opening through its eastern wall, which has been blocked by a thin slab of stone, and in that on the west there are the remains of a division, formed of thin stones set on edge.

To the east of the square building two lines of foundations were found at a low level. Part of that to the south lines with the south wall of the square building, and the line is continued by a series of four post-holes, measuring five by three inches, and penetrating two feet into the sand which here forms the subsoil; three of the holes have their longer sides east and west, but the easternmost is at right angles to the others and seems to indicate a corner. Just to the north-east of it were more stones set on edge, possibly the remains of a small tank or trough. The other foundation, to the north of that just mentioned, was very fragmentary, but a reference to the plan will shew that its south edge lines with a point at which the earlier part of the east wall of the square building is broken away on the north.

The whole area just described is puzzling. It seems probable that the bulk of the remains comprised in it belong to a period anterior to the construction of the courts which surround the central quadrangle. Apparently, the buildings which originally stood here, with the exception of the older part of the square building, were pulled down and their foundations filled in when those courts were laid out. At the same time, a rough pavement of sand and small gravel mixed with lime was run over the site of all except the square building. This latter, to judge by its composite character, may represent portions of two or more buildings of this early period, which were adapted to some new purpose when the rest were destroyed. Of the uses to which the original buildings and the adapted structures were put, it is at present impossible to form any definite opinion.

The square building produced several querns, three short cylindrical stones, ten to thirteen inches in diameter, and also part of an iron ladle and a curious iron padlock, while just to the east an iron pole-shoe, of the type formerly called a hippo-sandal, was unearthed. Further still to the east, near the oblong post-holes, we found two bronze cruciform brooches, each three and a half inches long, and a number of coloured beads, red, yellow, blue, and white with blue spots, with a larger flat centre-bead of grey striped with white. The brooches were found, one about three feet and the other about six feet below the surface, and the beads were at the latter level. These remains are undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon origin. The brooches, which are of a type that occurs about A.D. 500, are described on pages 405-408.

A number of trenches and trial pits were dug elsewhere in the central court, but no traces of other buildings came to light. Near the north-east corner of court 7 of the west range a small rubbish-pit was found, and in it a fine vase of Castor ware, ornamented with hare and hounds (see p. 417), two smaller vases of pinched ware, two 'Samian' *mortaria* with lion-head spouts, and a large plain saucer-shaped dish of 'Samian.'

SITE XII.

Site XII is the area north of the granaries and west of the northern half of site XI. It is bounded on the west by the continuation of the street which divides site IX from site X, while evidence was obtained of the existence of another street, running east and west, on the north side of it and of site XI. It had evidently been much disturbed by searchers for building-stone, and only one building was discovered within its limits. Its walls were of very poor masonry, without a trace of lime: they enclose a space of twenty-one feet in width, which is divided by

a wall parallel to and twelve feet distant from the north wall. The east and west walls were ruined, and their termination towards the south could not be definitely ascertained. No indications of a south wall were noted, and it is possible that the building was an open-fronted shed. The foundations lie at a comparatively high level, and the whole building is of late date. But those portions of the walls which are hatched on the plan appear to be older than the rest, while the flooring-stones of the eastern half are possibly older than the flagging of the western, which lies about fifteen inches higher. On the lower floor level, at the point marked A on the plan, was a small furnace of squared stones, showing strong traces of the long continued use of fire; and near the west wall, at the point marked B, was a battered and heavily burnt pillar base, surrounded by a quantity of burnt red ash. At the point marked C, partly formed by the cross wall already mentioned, was another small furnace or oven, less heavily burnt, containing a sooty deposit. It was at this point, about fourteen inches below the present field-surface, that the hoard of gold coins was discovered. The package showed no sign of having been subjected to heat, and the furnace, and possibly the whole building, must have been abandoned before the date of its deposit. A description of the hoard is given on pp. 351 *et seq.*

The spot had evidently been occupied before the erection of this building, as the soil was disturbed for some depth below the foundations. Several second century coins came to light here, but no definite trace of earlier buildings. Two portions of a carved stone panel, about two feet square, had been used up in the construction of the interior cross wall: the greater part of this panel remains, and bears in relief a partially draped male figure, armed with a spear and holding a horse by the bridle; the treatment of the horse's head is similar to that of

the fragment of the winged horse found in the east granary, and each animal has somewhat the same plume or crest (see fig. 11).

A little to the west of this building, and at a lower level, lay a floor of good *opus signinum*, measuring fifteen feet from



FIG. 11.

north to south by six feet six inches from east to west, with a fillet along the east side. It may have been the floor of a chamber, or the bottom of a tank; no trace, however, was found of enclosing walls.

SITE XIII.

To the west of site XII the trenches were continued to the west hedge of the field, and a considerable depth of disturbed

soil was cut through, but no remains of buildings were met with. It is known, however, that much stone was removed from this part of the field little more than forty years ago. A rubbish pit was found near the south-east corner of the site: it was 7 ft. in diameter, and had some remains of a stone edging; the top of the pit was four feet six inches and the bottom nine feet six inches below the present surface. It contained only some fragments of pottery and a few broken gutter-stones.

SITE IX.

This was a long, narrow site, between the west granary and the west hedge of the field. The greater part was occupied by a rough building, measuring sixty feet in length (from north to south) and twenty-one feet in breadth. At the north end the work was so rough that it could not be determined with certainty whether the foundation discovered there was that of a wall or a floor. The east wall was better preserved and strongly resembled the upper part of the west wall of the 'pottery shop' found in 1907,* being built of thin, flag-like stones with a rough projecting footing. The west wall seems to have been of the same character, but most of it has disappeared. The south wall and the south-west angle had been reconstructed with re-used material, including some channelled stones, at a period later than the building of the east and west walls, which must themselves be of fairly late date, as the disturbed soil extends to a depth of from four to five feet below their foundations; but a trench cut across the site from the west granary to the hedge disclosed no indication of any earlier building. The foundations of the east wall were three feet three inches below the present surface, and at a slightly lower level was a layer of heavily burnt matter which extended over a large part of the north-east corner of the building.

On the west side of this building were traces of a narrow cobble-paved road or path, running north and south, about six feet in breadth and three feet below the present surface. Along its western edge, at the point shown on the plan, part of the gutter, consisting of three channelled stones, was found in position. Here our excavations closed till the summer of 1909. Although on this side of the site of CORSTOPITUM most of the

* *Arch. Ael.*, 3 ser., iv, p. 249; overprint, p. 45.

building is late in time and poor in quality, it is possible that, as we push on, we may meet with better structures, and we have the certainty, on the east, of further vestiges of the great courtyard.

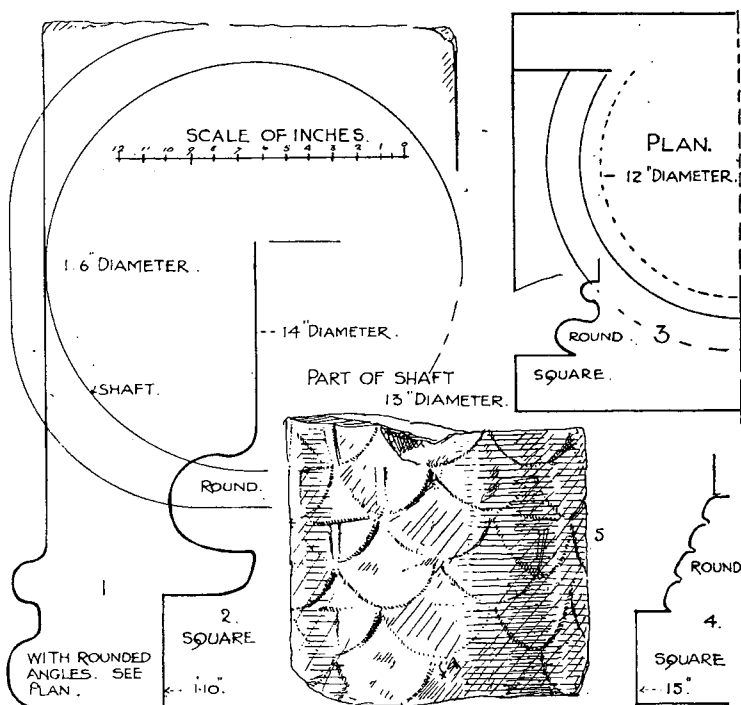


FIG. 12.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

The carved and other architectural details found during the course of 1908 form a varied collection of very fair character and design. Unfortunately none has been found *in situ*, and in no case can the original position of any fragment

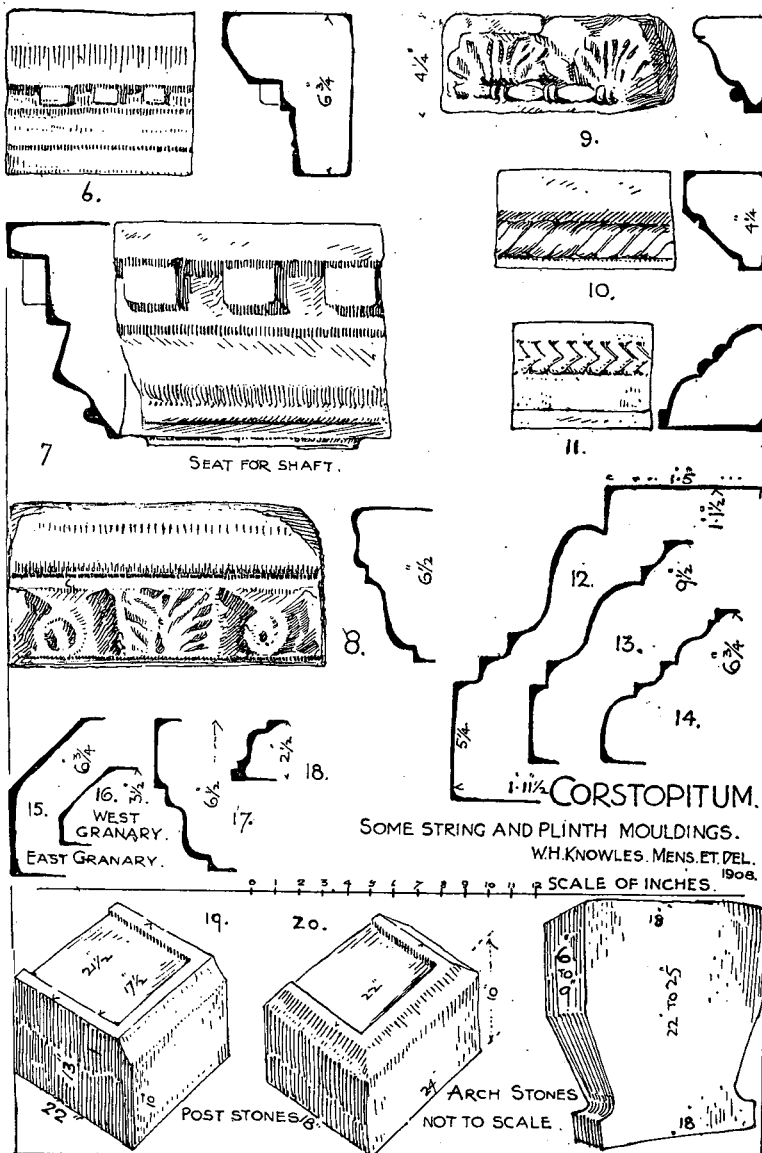


FIG. 13.

be determined: indeed, several had been re-used in the walling of subsequent structures or in raising the level of streets or floors. In point of workmanship they possess sufficient merit to prove that they have been produced by trained artificers, and the sculptured work is quite comparable with that found on any other Romano-British site.

Of the two carved capitals, fig. 10 is the most complete, and has a portion of a shaft, thirteen inches in diameter, wrought on the stone. The capital is thirteen and three quarter inches in height, and the abacus measures sixteen by fourteen and a half inches. It is dressed on three sides only. The foliage is well executed, but the abacus is singularly clumsy and heavy, and at first sight suggests that the sculptor intended to carve volutes both at the angles and in the middle of the capital: the stone, however, is carefully dressed to the form shown, and must have been so intended from the outset. At Barhill camp, Dumbartonshire, some capitals were found which are of similar but inferior design.*

The other capital (fig. 9) is of Corinthian form, with acanthus foliage and egg and dart reversed, but the abacus and volutes are broken away. It is thirteen inches in height, and roughly square on plan, with the angles rounded away: the shaft was fourteen inches in diameter. On the abacus is a slightly raised seat or cushion, fourteen inches square; on which the architrave or beam rested.

There are several portions of columns about eighteen inches in diameter, one of which has a rude Attic base on a double torus worked on the drum: although the shaft is circular, the base is flat on each side for a distance of six inches (see no. 1, fig. 12). Clearly in this example we have evidence of a building of some pretensions, the height of which between the

* See *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. XL, p. 537.

podium and the cornice of the portico or pediment was possibly fifteen feet. In section it is unlike the bases of equal size illustrated on page 76 of the report for 1907. The plinth of the base (no. 2, fig. 12) is one foot ten inches square, the diameter of the shaft being fourteen inches only. No. 3 is part of the base of an attached column twelve inches in diameter: it has a square plinth twenty inches wide. The portion of a shaft shown (no. 5, fig. 12) is thirteen inches in diameter, and is ornamented with scale work. At Uriconium a stone similarly dressed and of the same diameter was discovered.*

The string and base mouldings shown on fig. 13 exhibit a variety of ornament, consisting of carved foliage, cable mouldings, and dentils. The strings range from four and a half inches to nine inches in height. The example marked no. 12 is two feet in width and dressed on both beds: it may have been used as a string or coping. The stone no. 13 is L shaped on plan, the moulding being worked on the two outer faces. No. 15 and no. 16 are the chamfered plinth of the east and west granaries respectively. No. 19 and no. 20 are stones sunk on top to receive posts or bases: the former is chamfered on one side only, and the latter on three sides. The voussoir (fig. 13) is one of several, about forty in all, mentioned on an earlier page of this report. They differ in height and presumably do not all belong to the same arch.

The examples shown on fig. 14 are not structural, but consist mainly of portions of sculptured panels and slabs, though that marked no. 22, which seems to be a representation of a palm tree, may have served as a mullion or in some way divided a space. No. 26 and no. 27 are fragments of fluted columns four and a half inches in diameter, the latter with caplings in the flutings. No. 23 and no. 24

* See Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 210.

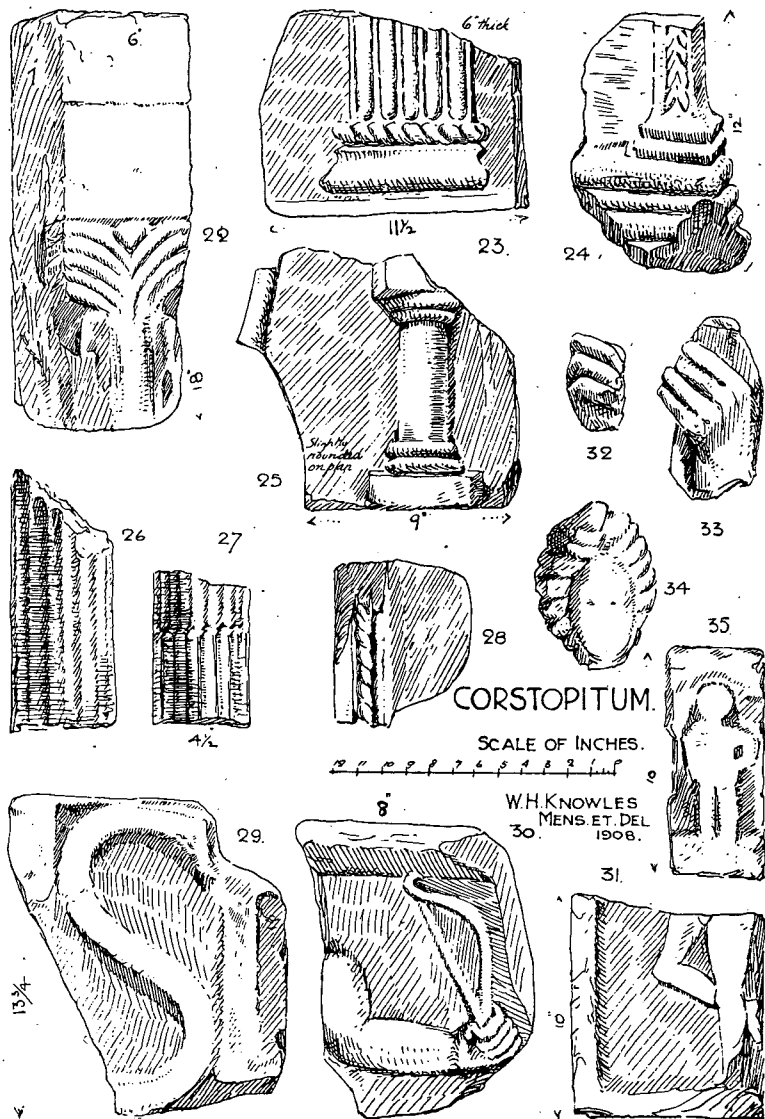


FIG. 14.

have pilasters after the style of the panel illustrated at page 62 of the report for 1907. No. 25 is slightly rounded on plan, and is a portion of a larger scheme of which no other fragment was discovered. No. 32 is part of a hand of life size, and no. 33 of one of colossal dimensions. No. 34 is the head of a statuette. No. 29 is a fragment of an ornamental band, the design not being intended for the letter S: another fragment, four feet in length, bore a series of the same S shaped ornaments; this larger fragment was eighteen inches high, and each letter or devise was executed in a separate compartment, but the carving had been left unfinished. No. 30 shows a man's hand holding a bow, and is on a larger scale than no. 31, which depicts the lower extremities of a man. The latter is on the same scale as the sculptured panels, figs. 2 and 11, and of similar character.

The finds made during the past season include a quantity of bones of a considerable variety of birds and animals, but chiefly of types similar to those mentioned in the report of 1907. Prof. Meek of Armstrong college has consequently not deemed it necessary to summarize them. He will embody his remarks on these and subsequent finds in a later report.

THE COINS.

BY H. H. E. CRASTER, M.A.

The season of 1908 was marked by the discovery of a considerable hoard of gold coins. The circumstances of the discovery have been detailed in an earlier section of this report, and it is sufficient to confine our attention here to the coins themselves. They were forty-eight in number, and were all gold *solidi* of the second half of the fourth century, weighing about sixty-five grains or 4.20 grammes each. They thus fell

short, as is almost invariably the case, of the standard weight of 4.55 grammes (70.22 grains) established by the edict issued by Constantine the Great in 312, and renewed by Valentinian I in 365. This deficiency in weight is only partially to be accounted for by wear, for the coins are in fresh condition, and it is probable that many of them had not been in circulation for more than one or two years.

The following list shows the distribution of coins composing the hoard:

	Coins.		Coins.
Valentinian I.	4	Valentinian II.	8
Valens	2	Theodosius	5
Gratian	16	Magnus Maximus	13

With the exception of a single coin of the emperor Gratian bearing the less common reverse—*PRINCIPIVM IVVENTVTIS* (numbered 4 on the plate of coins forming the frontispiece to this report)—the reverses are limited to the two designs of most frequent occurrence, *VICTORIA AVGG*, and *RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE*. Minor varieties are, however, as numerous as the coins themselves; and it is doubtful whether this hoard contains any two examples either of obverse or of reverse struck from the same die. This is specially noticeable in the case of the twelve *RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE* coins of Magnus Maximus. As these were all struck at the same mint during a period probably not exceeding two years, the variations in their design can only be explained by the short life and rapid wearing out of the dies from which they were struck.

The coins struck at Trier outnumber those emanating from other mints to an even greater extent than is usually the case with fourth-century hoards found in Britain.¹ Rome and Con-

¹ Thus the proportion of Trier coins to the total in the Croydon hoard is 63 per cent., in the Icklingham hoard 68 per cent., and in the Grovely Wood find 71 per cent. In the present instance it is 89 per cent. For further statistics see Mr. Haverfield's notes in the *Victoria History of Somerset*, vol. I, p. 354.



CORSTOPITUM: ROMAN GOLD COINS DISCOVERED.

stantinople are also represented; examples of the Lyons and London mints are absent. This may be more plainly seen from the following brief analysis:

Emperor.	Rome.	Constantinople.	Unidentified. ²	Trier.
Valentinian I. ...	2	—	—	2
Valens ...	—	—	—	2
Gratian ...	—	1	1	14
Valentinian II. ...	—	—	—	8
Theodosius ...	—	—	1	4
Magnus Maximus	—	—	—	13
Total ...	—	1	2	43

Roman gold coins did not long continue in circulation. At least eight, but probably not more than fifteen, years separate the earliest and latest issues included in this hoard. None can be earlier than the accession of Valentinian and Valens in 364, and it is quite conceivable that none was minted before the year 370.

The determination of the *terminus ad quem* is a matter of greater importance, involving, as it does, the date of the deposit of the hoard.

A variety of circumstances—the paucity of coins of Theodosius; the youthful character of the emperor's head on the coins of Valentinian II (see plate of coins, nos. 8 and 9); and the absence of coins, not only of Eugenius (392-394), but of Arcadius and of Flavius Victor, combine to fix the date of the completion of the hoard early in the reign of Maximus. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that twelve out of the thirteen coins of Maximus belong to one and the same issue (plate XXIII, no. 12). Reckoning from the sole event in the revolt of Maximus that can be dated with certainty—the

² The mark COM, an abbreviation for *Comes Sacrarum Largitionum*, is the stamp of the chief financial minister, and does not, when unaccompanied by other marks, assist in locating the mint.

death of Gratian on August 25th, 383—and allowing time for the wearing out of various dies and for the transmission of newly-minted currency from Gaul to the far north of Britain, it is possible to arrive at the year 385 as approximately the time at which the hoard was deposited in its case of lead.

Two additional circumstances make such a date probable. Exclusive of hoards, over a thousand coins have been discovered in the course of the excavations at CORSTOPITUM. The series covers three centuries, and closes with three, or possibly four, *nummi* of Arcadius, discovered in the course of the past season upon different portions of the site. The presence of these coins extends the period of occupation to a date posterior, but not long subsequent, to the proclamation of Arcadius as emperor, on January 16th, 383.³

The second consideration is derived from the general history of the period. That Maximus's invasion of Gaul was accompanied by a considerable withdrawal of troops from Britain, and by a consequent weakening of the military defences against

³ Mr. Haverfield contributes the following note on the date of the earliest coinage of Arcadius: 'There seems no conclusive evidence of the year when coins were first regularly issued in the name of Arcadius. He became Augustus, that is, nominal colleague of his father Theodosius, in Jan. 383, when little more than 5 years old. His title Augustus might suggest that coins began at once to be issued on his behalf. But though Philip in 244 made his son, aged 7, his 'colleague' and issued coins with his name and head on them either at once or very soon after, 'infant coinages' do not seem to be common till a good deal later than Arcadius. The earliest issues of Arcadius that can be dated are those inscribed VOTIS V MVLTIS X which presumably belong to 388. De Salis, an excellent judge in such matters, when arranging the British Museum coins of Arcadius, chose 388 as the date of his earliest coins—from the mints of Trier and Lyons. It seems quite possible that the defeat and death of Maximus in 388 were followed by issues of Arcadius, legitimate successor of Theodosius, issued from western mints hitherto in possession of the usurper. That, at any rate, provides a reason for thinking that the coinage of Arcadius may have begun in that year.'

the barbarians, has been inferred from the narratives of Zosimus⁴ and Sozomen.⁵ Gildas, whose history shows how strong was the popular belief two centuries later that Maximus had drained Britain of her military strength, obscurely alludes to incursions of the Picts and Scots as succeeding the withdrawal.⁶ His statement is repeated with greater precision by the less trustworthy author of the *Historia Brittonum*;⁷ and, although little reliance can be placed upon the chronology of either writer, their statements receive some warranty from a casual reference made by Maximus's great contemporary, St. Ambrose of Milan, to defeats suffered by that emperor at the hands of the Saxons.⁸

⁴ Οἱ δὲ (the soldiers in Britain) ῥαδίως ἐξαναστάντες ἀνείπον βασιλέα τὸν Μάξιμον, καὶ περιθέντες τὴν ἀλουργίδα καὶ τὸ διάδημα, παραχρῆμα τὸν ὤκεανὸν ναυσὶ διαβάντες, ταῖς τοῦ Ῥήνου προσωρμίσθησαν ἐκβολαῖς. Zosimus, lib. iv. cap. 35.

⁵ Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ Μάξιμος, πλείστην ἀγείρας στρατιὰν Βρετανῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τῶν ὁμόρων Γαλατῶν καὶ Κελτῶν καὶ τῶν τῇδε ἐθνῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἦει. Sozomen, lib. vii. cap. 35.

⁶ Exin Britannia, . . . omnis belli usus ignara penitus, duabus primum gentibus transmarinis vehementer saevis, Scotorum a circione, Pictorum ab aquilone, calcabilis, multos stupet gemetque per annos. Gildas, *De Excidio Britanniae*, cap. xv, ed. Mommsen, p. 33.

⁷ Propter hoc Britannia occupata est ab extraneis gentibus, et cives ejus expulsi sunt, dum Dominus auxilium dederit illis. Nennius, *Historia Brittonum*, cap. xxvii, ed. Mommsen, p. 167.

⁸ Ille igitur a Francis, a Saxonum gente, in Sicilia, Sisciae, Petavione, ubique terrarum victus est. Ambrosius, *Epistolae*, lib. i. ep. 40. This passage is usually taken as referring to a joint incursion of the Franks and Saxons into Gaul. The Franks certainly crossed the Gallic frontier, but the detailed account of their invasion, given in the lost chronicle of Sulpicius Alexander and preserved by Gregory of Tours (*Historia Francorum*, lib. ii. cap. 9) contains no allusion to Saxon allies. The statement in St. Ambrose gains in force, and greater point is given to his phrase *ubique terrarum*, if the Saxon attacks are taken to have been delivered upon another portion of Maximus's dominions, which, under the circumstances, was most probably the coast of Britain.

Assuming Maximus's revolt to have been followed by barbaric inroads into Britain, it is possible to construct a theory that may throw light not only on the deposit of the hoard but on the abandonment of CORSTOPTUM, and possibly on the evacuation of the Wall itself. In some cases the abandonment of buried treasure may be due to circumstances of no greater historical moment than a miser's death; but in this instance the hoard furnishes a date almost precisely identical with that at which the general series of coins found upon the site terminates; and there seems therefore to be good reason for bringing the hoard into connexion with the final fall of CORSTOPTUM.

The desertion or overthrow of CORSTOPTUM, one of the main sources of supplies for the troops upon the Wall, the tête-de-pont guarding the great military road to York, is not likely to have taken place unless brought to pass by a frontier reverse of the first magnitude. To suppose that the Wall was now finally abandoned is indeed inconsistent with the narrative of Gildas, and is hard to reconcile with the weightier evidence of Claudian;⁹ nevertheless it is indisputably the case that numismatic evidence for its later occupation has yet to be discovered. A single coin of Honorius, discovered at South Shields,¹⁰ remains the certain relic of the years that elapsed between the revolt of Maximus and the withdrawal of the Roman legions,

⁹ *Carmina*, xxii. 247-255, xxvi, 416-418.

¹⁰ *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. x, p. 310. A second coin of Honorius is in the Tullie-house museum at Carlisle, but I am unaware that the circumstances of its discovery have been recorded. A barbarous coin, bearing the inscription IMATELE . . . on the obverse, was found at Borcovicium, and has been referred to Attalus (409-410), but this identification may be doubted (see *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. vi, p. 200). A coin discovered at South Shields has been assigned to Flavius Victor (*Proc. N.S.A.*, 2nd series, vol. v, p. 185), and coins of Arcadius have been found on the same site as well as in a hoard at Heddon-on-the-Wall. *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. x, p. 350; Bruce, *Roman Wall*, 3rd edition, p. 125.

and stands in striking contrast to the numerous hoards dating from the last twenty years of the fourth century discovered in the southern parts of Britain.¹¹

Negative evidence has usually to be abundant in order to be convincing; and, for this reason, the discovery of hoards of late Roman coins in the mural district assumes exceptional importance. Hitherto the treasure found in Coventina's well at PROCOLITIA has stood alone in this category. There the coin-series ends with Gratian. Its testimony, valuable as it is, is impaired by the water-worn character of the coins (many being indecipherable), and by the loss of a portion of the hoard at the moment of its discovery. The present hoard allows of more positive dating.

Another point of difference between this and other late Roman hoards found in Britain lies in the metal composing it. In this case all the coins are of gold; elsewhere they have been, almost without exception, of silver. The nearest parallel to the present find is the discovery, in 1811, at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, of two urns of 'red earthenware,' one of which contained gold and the other silver coins. The hoard was rapidly and somewhat secretly dispersed, but some details relating to it have been worked out by Mr. Haverfield.¹² The gold coins included issues of Valentinian I and II, Valens, Gratian, Theodosius I, and Arcadius: the finder declared that they weighed six pounds, which would imply between 450 and 600 coins, and a list of 255 seems actually to have been made, though it has since been lost. The silver included coins of Constantius II,

¹¹ *E.g.* at East Harptree and Holway in Somerset, Manton and Grovely Wood in Wiltshire, and Icklingham in Suffolk. *Victoria History of Somerset*, vol. I, p. 354.

¹² *Victoria History of Worcestershire*, I, 217, with additional information from Mr. Haverfield.

Julian, Valens, Magnentius, Valentinian I and II, Gratian, Magnus Maximus, Theodosius, Arcadius, Honorius and Flavius Victor. They were stated by the finder to number upwards of 3000, and a list of 832 is said to have been actually compiled.¹³

Doubtless many hoards were found in this country during the middle ages. It may have been the rumour of some similar find that induced king John to dig for treasure in CORSTOPTUM in 1201.¹⁴ The frequency with which buried wealth was discovered persuaded the Saxon invaders, not without some justification, that the Romans hid their treasures in the ground before leaving Britain. An oft-quoted passage in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*, under the year 418 (but the date is of little consequence), tells how: 'Then the Romans gathered all the gold hoards that were in Britain. Some in the earth they hid, so that no man sithence might find them. Some they carried with them to Gaul.' Still, apart from the Cleeve Prior find, the present hoard is, so far as can be ascertained, the largest recorded find of Roman gold coins as yet made in Britain.¹⁵

¹³ *Victoria History of Worcestershire*, vol. I, p. 217, with additional information from Mr. Haverfield. In another account, the gold coins are stated, on the evidence of the finder, to have been about one hundred in number. Norman, *History of Cheltenham*, p. 19, *ex inf.* Professor Oman. For an instance of a late hoard composed entirely of gold coins, it is necessary to go to Germany. One hundred and fifteen gold pieces, of which the latest belonged to the reign of Valentinian III. (425-450), were discovered at Klein-Tromp, near Braunsberg, in the years 1822 and 1837. Mommsen, *Geschichte des Römischen Münzwesens*, p. 818, note 305.

¹⁴ Cumque venisset ad Extoldesham, et audisset quod apud Choresbrige esset thesaurus absconditus, fecit ibi fodere, sed nihil inventum est praeter lapides signatos aere et ferro et plumbo. *Chronica Rogeri de Hoveden*, Rolls series, vol. IV, p. 157.

¹⁵ Loose statements as to the discovery of large hoards can never be trusted. Even John Brand, usually a most careful writer, speaks, in his *History of New-castle*, vol. I, p. 608, of the discovery of 'an immense quantity of gold coins, etc.,'

Only one of the individual coins composing the hoard calls for special attention. This is a clumsy but contemporary forgery of a gold piece of the emperor Gratian (plate of coins, no. 7). The obverse is lettered D N GRATIANVS P F AVG, the v of GRATIANVS being omitted; while the mint-mark, imitated from TROBS, takes the meaningless form of TROS, the B being omitted and the s inverted. A sentimental interest attaches to the coins of Magnus Maximus (plate of coins, nos. 11 and 12), all of which were minted at his capital of Trier. In a diatribe delivered by Pacatus after the usurper's fall, that orator describes, with more than a rhetorician's licence, how Gaul was scoured for gold ornaments and silver plate; and how the spoils of a desolated province, stained with the blood and washed with the tears of impoverished or murdered owners, were brought to the imperial palace, there weighed, broken up, and (it would appear) minted into coin.¹⁶

Fortunately the lead in which the coins were wrapped has kept them free from all action of the soil. A few were slightly

near the Roman station of VINDOBALA (Rudchester). The find, which was made in 1766, comprised sixteen gold coins and four hundred and eighty-five silver coins ranging from Nero to Marcus Aurelius. Sir David Smith's MSS., Alnwick Castle. It is possible, however, that the hoard has not been preserved in its entirety. See Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part II, vol. iii, p. 281.

¹⁶ Stabat ipse purpuratus ad lances et momenta ponderum, nutusque trutin-
arum pallens atque inhians exigebat. Comportabantur interim spolia provinciarum,
exuviae exulum, bona peremtorum. Hic aurum matronarum manibus extractum,
illic raptae pupillorum cervicibus bullae, istic dominorum cruore perfusum appen-
debatur argentum. Numerari ubique pecuniae, fisci repleti, aera cumulari, vasa
concidi, cuius ut intuenti non illud imperatoris domicilium sed latronis recepta-
culum videretur. . . . Parum ille pretiosum putabat aurum, quod de montium
venis aut fluminum glareis quaesitor Bessus aut scrutator Callaicus eruisset. Illud
purius splendidiusque credebat quod dedissent dolentes, quod hominum lacrymae
non amium aquae abluisent, nec e terrenis specubus egestum sed e cervicibus
jugulisque caesorum esset effusum. Pacatus, cap. xxvi and xxviii; *Panegyrici
Veteres*, Delphin Classics, pp. 1591, 1593.

tarnished when found, but the tarnish was easily removed, leaving them as bright and fresh as when they were newly issued. Decadent and ineffective if compared with the issues of the early empire, they exhibited an artistic merit far superior to the silver and copper coinage of the period. This feature,

CATALOGUE OF GOLD COINS FOUND AT CORSTOPITUM, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

Date.	Emperor.	Reverse.	Mint mark.	Number of coins.	Reference to Cohen.
364-375	VALENTINIAN I ...	Restitutor Reipublicae	RT	1	28
	" ...	" "	R ∞	1	28
	" ...	Victoria Augg. ...	TROBC	2	43
364-378	VALENS ...	" "	TROBC	1	53
	" ...	" "	TROBT	1	53
367-383	GRATIAN ...	Principium Juventutis	*CONSQ	1	28
	" ...	Victoria Augg.	COM	1	38
	" ...	" "	TROBC	3	38
	" ...	" "	TROBS	3	38
	" ...	" "	TROBT	7	38
	" ...	" "	TROZ	1	38
375-392	VALENTINIAN II ...	" "	TROBC	1	36
	" ...	" "	TROBT	7	36
379-395	THEODOSIUS ...	" "	COM	1	37
	" ...	" "	TROBC	4	37
383-388	MAGNUS MAXIMUS	" "	TROB	1	9
	" "	Restitutor Reipublicae	* SMTR	12	4

coupled with the purity of the metal, won for the *aureus solidus* of the later empire that world-wide renown, to which Justinian's contemporary, the geographer Cosmas, alludes when he writes: 'Yet another sign has God vouchsafed of the power of the Romans. All nations traffic in their currency, and it is accepted in every place from world's end to world's end, winning

praise from every man and from every nation, for in no other empire is its like.¹⁷

A hoard of about four hundred Constantinian copper coins was discovered in court 3 of the south range of site XI. The coins lay strewn over a floor of the second period and below a later floor. Like the five hundred coins found in 1907 on the opposite side of the street, they had been exposed to the action of fire, but had suffered less, and identification was comparatively easy. In both cases the majority of the coins are forgeries, being small base money of Constantine II as Caesar with the GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse, as well as the CONSTANTINOPOLIS and VRBS ROMA types. A third burnt mass, found on the loading-platform of the eastern granary, comprised about fifty coins and appeared to consist solely of these base types. This circumstance renders accurate dating difficult. The chief value of these further discoveries of burnt hoards lies in the evidence that they afford for the occurrence of a conflagration which may be tentatively fixed at about the year 340. A fuller description of them is reserved for a subsequent report.

Excavations covering little more than two acres of ground resulted in the acquisition of nearly eight hundred coins over and above the hoards previously mentioned. The coins were found scattered through the soil or lying on the floors of the excavated buildings. The action of the soil is injurious, and often makes identification difficult or impossible; it is therefore not surprising that about eighty out of the total number were beyond the possibility of identification. Some forty more bear radiated heads on the obverse, and have reverses chiefly modelled on the PAX AVG type of Tetricus I; but these barbarous tokens are too various and abnormal to allow of classification. In the appended list of 674 classified coins an attempt has been

¹⁷ Cosmas Indicopleustes, *Opinio de Mundo*, lib. ii; *Collectio Nova Scriptorum*, 1706, vol. II, p. 148.

made to distinguish between genuine issues and the base money which was particularly abundant under Tetricus and Claudius Gothicus, and again in the closing years of Constantine the Great. It is often difficult to determine in which of these two categories a coin should be placed, but the distinction is necessary if any conclusions are to be drawn from the proportions of the various mints and issues.

In the following list the coins are arranged, as far as possible, in chronological order, and the place of minting is given in all cases in which it can be determined. References are given to the second edition of Cohen's *Médailles Impériales*, except in the case of Carausius and Allectus, where the references are to Mr. Webb's paper on the coinage of those two emperors in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, vols. v and vi. Needless to say, perfect accuracy is unattainable in the case of badly preserved specimens.

The coin-series can now be definitely brought down to the close of the reign of Gratian, or within two or three years of the date of the gold hoard. On the other hand it is possible that four small coins of Arcadius found in the past season are posterior to the hoard. Between Vespasian and Gratian there are certain periods of rarity which will require further consideration before definite conclusions can be drawn from them. It is sufficient here to note (1) the absence of copper coins from the reign of Marcus Aurelius to that of Gallienus; (2) an absence of coins of all emperors except Carausius and Allectus during a period commencing with the fall of Tetricus and continuing for several years after the accession of Constantine the Great; (3) a comparative rarity of coins during the last years of Constantine II and the reign of Julian. The explanation of the first two gaps in the series will probably be found to be due to general causes and not to local considerations. Thus the second period

of rarity strikingly corresponds with the period of good copper coinage extending from Aurelian's monetary reforms in 274 to Constantine's counter-charges in 314.

The only post-Roman coins found on the site were four Scottish 'turners' or twopenny pieces of Charles I and Charles II.

By far the most interesting of individual coins found during the past season is the PAX AVGGG of Allectus. That emperor, unlike his predecessor, was not recognized by, and does not appear to have claimed recognition from, Diocletian and Maxi



COIN OF ALLECTUS WITH PAX AVGGG REVERSE.

mian; neither did he employ his mint for the advancement of pretensions to equality with the reigning emperors. Yet in this instance the three G's, representing the three *Augusti*, are found on a coin bearing on its obverse the head of Allectus. Another example, hitherto unique, is in the British Museum, but is of barbarous execution,¹⁸ while the Corbridge specimen is struck from perfect dies and is undoubtedly an official issue. Presumably this is an instance in which a reverse-die of Carausius (Webb's No 389) was temporarily employed by the moneyers of Allectus, and no political significance necessarily attaches to it. That, however, does not affect its numismatic value.

¹ *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4th series, vol. VI, plate xiii, No. 3.

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	MARK ANTONY (triumvir B.C. 43-31).		
AR	(1) ANT. AVG. III VIR R. P. C. ; praetorian galley ; <i>rev.</i> LEG. VII ; eagle between two standards	34	1
AR	(2) The same, but LEG. X	38	1
AR	(3) The same, but LEG. XV... ..	47	1
AR	(4) The same ; inscription on reverse illegible ...	...	1
	NERO (A.D. 54-68).		
2 AE	IMP. NERO CAESAR AVG. GERM. ; laureated head l. ; <i>rev.</i> Victory (?) marching l.	...	1
	VESPASIAN (69-79).		
AR	(1) IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> IVDAEA : Judaea seated at foot of a trophy	226	1
AR	(2) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> COS. ITER TR. POT. ; Fortune seated l. , holding globe and caduceus ; date A.D. 70	Not in Cohen	2
2 AE	(3) IMP. CAESAR VESPAS ; laureated head r. : <i>rev.</i> figure seated r.	...	1
	TITUS (69-81).		
AR	[T. CAES. IMP.] VESP. CENS. ; laureated head r ; <i>rev.</i> FIDES PVBL. ; two hands clasped holding a caduceus, two ears of corn, and two poppies	87	1
	DOMITIAN (69-96).		
1 AE	Laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> illegible ... ..	...	1
	NERVA (96-98).		
1 AE	[IMP. NERVA] CAES. AVG. ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> illegible	...	1
	TRAJAN (98-117).		
2 AE	(1) IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN. AVG. GERM. P. M. ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> TR. POT. COS. II S. C. ; Piety standing facing by a lighted altar ; date A.D. 98	613	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	TRAJAN (<i>continued</i>).		
2 AE	(2) Same inscription; radiated head r.; <i>rev.</i> illegible	...	2.
AR	(3) IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P.; laureated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI; Ceres veiled standing l., holding ears of corn and torch; date 104-110	366	1
AR	(4) IMP. TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P.; laureated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> COS. V P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINC.; Equity standing l., with balance and cornucopia; date 104-110	85	1
AR	(5) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> [COS. V P. P. S. P. Q. R.] OPTIMO PRINC.; Victory (?) standing l.; date 104-110	...	1
2 AE	(6) IMP. CAES. NERVAE TRAIANO AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. VI P. P.; radiated head r.; <i>rev.</i> FELICITAS AVGVST. S. C.; Felicity standing l., holding cornucopia and caduceus; date 112-117	145	1
AR	(7) IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC.; laureated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> [PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. COS. VI P. P. S. P. Q. R.]; Mars moving to r., carrying spear and trophy; date 116	190	1
1 AE	(8) IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO P. M. TR. P. COS. VI P. P.; laureated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> PROVIDENTIA AVGVSTI S. P. Q. R. S. C.; Providence standing l., leaning on column, holding sceptre in l. and pointing with r. hand to a globe; date 116	320	1
2 AE	(9) Same inscription; radiated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S. C.; Trajan between two trophies, looking to l. and holding spear in l.	356	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
TRAJAN (<i>continued</i>).			
1 AE	(10) Laureated head r. ; inscription and reverse illegible	...	2
2 AE	(11) Laureated bust r. ; inscription illegible ; <i>rev.</i> Piety (?) standing l.	...	1
2 AE	(12) Radiated head r. ; inscription and reverse illegible	...	2
HADRIAN (117-138).			
1 AE	(1) IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. ; laureated bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> illegible	...	3
1 AE	(2) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> FORT. RED. S. C. (in exergue) PONT. MAX. TR. POT. COS. II ; Fortune seated l., holding helm and cornucopia ; date 118	758	1
1 AE	(3) HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III P. P. ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> AEQVITAS AVG. S. C. ; Equity standing l., holding balance and sceptre	125	1
1 AE	(4) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> ADVENTVS AVG. S. C. ; Rome standing r. and holding spear, joining hands with Hadrian	85	1
1 AE	(5) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> S. C. ; Diana (?) standing l., holding arrow and bow	....	1
1 AE	(6) Laureated head r. ; inscription and obverse illegible	...	1
1 AE	(7) Bare-headed bust r. ; inscription and obverse illegible	...	1
2 AE	(8) Laureated head r. ; inscription and obverse illegible	...	1
ANTONINUS PIUS (138-161).			
1 AE	(1) [ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P.] ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> [MONETA AVG. S. C.] ; Moneta standing l., holding balance and cornucopia ; date 140-143	559	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	ANTONINUS PIUS (<i>continued</i>).		
1 AE	(2) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. III; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM S. C.; Concord standing l., holding Victory and a standard; same date	139	1
2 AE	(3) Same inscription; radiated head r.; <i>rev.</i> FELICITAS AVG. S. C.; Felicity standing l., holding caduceus and olive-branch; same date	367	1
AR	(4) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P.; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> COS. IIII; female figure standing l., holding sceptre in l.; date 145-161	...	1
1 AE	(5) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P.; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> COS. IIII (in exergue) S. C.; Antoninus in a quadriga r., holding sceptre; same date	319	1
1 AE	(6) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P. TR. P. COS. IIII; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> S. C.; Mars moving to r., holding spear and trophy; same date	751	1
1 AE	(7) IMP. CAES. T. AEL. HADR. ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS P. P.; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> ANNONA AVG. (in exergue) TR. POT. XV COS. IIII S. C.; Abundance seated l., holding two ears of corn and cornucopia; before her a modius; date 152	50	1
	FAUSTINA I (died 146).		
1 AE	(1) DIVA FAVSTINA; head r.; <i>rev.</i> AVGVSTA S. C.; Ceres standing l., holding torch and two ears of corn	88	2
2 AE	(2) Veiled head r.; <i>rev.</i> female figure standing l.	...	1
	FAUSTINA II (died 175).		
2 AE	(1) FAVSTINA AVG. PII AVG. FIL.; bust r.; <i>rev.</i> FELICITAS S. C.; Felicity standing l., holding caduceus and placing left hand on hip	108	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	FAUSTINA II (<i>continued</i>).		
1 AE	(2) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> S. C.; Diana standing l. with arrow and bow	206	1
1 AE	(3) FAUSTINA AVGVSTA; bust. r.; <i>rev.</i> [SALVS]; Health standing l.; feeding a serpent and holding a sceptre in l.	...	2
2 AE	(4) Bust r.; inscription and reverse illegible	...	1
	MARCUS AURELIUS (Augustus 161-180).		
AR	ANTONINVS AVG. ARMENIACVS; uncovered head r.; <i>rev.</i> P. M. TR. P. XVIII IMP. II COS. III; warrior standing r. with spear and shield; date 164	468	1
	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (192-211).		
	All <i>denarii</i> , with laureated head r. on obverse.		
AR	(1) IMP. CAE. L. SEP. SEV. PERT. AVG. COS. II; <i>rev.</i> BONA SPES; Hope marching to l., holding flower and catching up dress; date 194	58	1
AR	(2) L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. V; <i>rev.</i> ANNONAE AVG.; Abundance standing l., right foot on prow, holding ears of corn and cornucopia; date 195.	36	1
AR	(3) L. SEPT. SEV. PERT.; <i>rev.</i> [PROFECTIO AVG.]; the emperor on horseback; date 197	...	1
AR	(4) L. SEPT. SEV. AVG. IMP. XI PART. MAX.; <i>rev.</i> VICT. PARTHICAE; Victory moving to l., holding crown and trophy, at her feet a Parthian seated; date 198-201.	741	1
AR	(5) SEVERVS PIVS AVG.; <i>rev.</i> VICT. PART. MAX.; Victory moving to l., with crown and palm; date 201-211.	744	1
AR	(6) [SEVERVS PIVS AVG.]; <i>rev.</i> COS. III P. P.; same design; date 202-211	100	1

LIST OF COINS DISCOVERED.

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Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
AR	JULIA DOMNA (died 217). IULIA AVGVSTA; bust r.; <i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA; Concord seated to l., holding patera and double cornucopia	21	1
AR	GETA (Caesar 197-212). P. SEPTIMIUS [GETA CAES.]: bust r.; <i>rev.</i> illegible	...	1
AR	AQUILIA SEVERA (220). [IVLIA AQVILIA] SEVERA AVG.; bust r.; <i>rev.</i> CONCORDIA; Concord standing l. by lighted altar, holding patera and cornucopia	2	1
AR	JULIA SOAEMIAS (Augusta 218-222). (1) IVLIA SOAEMIAS AVG.; bust r.; <i>rev.</i> VENVS CAELESTIS; Venus standing l., holding apple and sceptre	8	1
AR	(2) The same, but Venus seated l.	14	1
AR	JULIA MAESA (Augusta 218-223). (1) IVLIA MAESA AVG.; bust r.; <i>rev.</i> SAECVLI FELICITAS; Felicity standing l., sacrificing at an altar, and holding caduceus in l.; in the field a star	45	1
AR	(2) Same obverse; reverse illegible ... ..	...	1
AR	ALEXANDER SEVERUS (222-234). (1) IMP. C. M. AVR. [ALEXAND. AVG.]; bust laureated and draped r.; <i>rev.</i> [P. M. TR. P.] COS. P. P.; Jupiter standing l. with thunderbolt and sceptre; date 222	204	1
AR	(2) IMP. SEV. ALEXAND. AVG.; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> P. M. TR. P. VII COS. III P. P.; Mars standing l. with olive-branch and spear; date 228	cp. 362	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	ALEXANDER SEVERUS (<i>continued</i>).		
AR	(3) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIA AVGVSTI; Victory standing r. with foot on helmet, writing VOT. X on a shield; date 230	566	2
AR	(4) IMP. ALEXANDER PIVS AVG.; bust laureated and draped r.; <i>rev.</i> SPES PVBLICA; Hope moving to l., holding flower and catching up dress; date 231-234	543	1
	GORDIAN III (238-243).		
AR	IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.; radiated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> AEQVITAS AVG.; Equity standing l. with balance and cornucopia; mint Rome; date 239	17	1
	TRAJANUS DECIUS (249-251).		
2 AE	Radiated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> [LIBERALITAS] AVG. S. C.; Liberality standing l. with t��ssera and cornucopia; date 249	72	1
	VOLUSIAN (251-254).		
AR	IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG.; radiated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVGG.; Peace standing l. with olive-branch and sceptre, in field a star	70	1
	VALERIAN (253-260).		
<i>Billon</i>	(1) IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P. F. AVG.; radiated bust r.; <i>rev.</i> FELICITAS AVGG.; Felicity standing l. with caduceus and cornucopia; mint Rome; date 255-256	53	1
<i>Billon</i>	(2) VALERIANVS P. F. AVG.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> ORIENS AVGG.; the sun radiated, moving to l., raising right hand and holding whip; mint Lyons; date 259	Val. II. 6	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	GALLIENUS (sole legitimate emperor, 260-268). Obverse in all cases GALLIENVS AVG.; radiated head r. All specimens, except the first, are from the Rome mints, and subsequent to 263. List of reverses in chronological order.		
<i>Billon</i>	(1) ORIENS AVG.; the sun radiated standing l., raising r. hand and holding globe; Tarraco mint	690	1
<i>AE Quin.</i>	(2) PROVID. AVG.; Providence standing l., holding globe and sloping sceptre	859	1
3 AE	(3) ANNONA AVG.; Abundance standing r., with l. foot on prow of vessel, holding sceptre and ears of corn; [mint-mark v]	55	1
3 AE	(4) VERITAS AVG.; Fertility standing l., holding bunch of grapes and cornucopia; mint-mark €	1008	2
3 AE	(5) FORTVNA REDVX; Fortune standing l., holding helm and cornucopia; mint-mark s	269	2
3 AE	(6) SECVRIT. PERPET.; Security standing l., legs crossed, holding sceptre and leaning on column; mint-mark H	961	1
3 AE	(7) IOVI CONSERVAT.; Jupiter standing l. with thunderbolt and sceptre; mint-mark N	361	1
<i>AE Quin.</i>	(8) PAX AVG.; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and sloping sceptre	727	2
3 AE	(9) <i>Rev.</i> illegible; female figure standing l. ... In the above types the mint-mark is in the field; in the following it is in the exergue:—	...	1
3 AE	(10) LIBERO P. CONS. AVG.; panther moving l.; mint-mark B	586	1
3 AE	(11) DIANA CONS. AVG.; deer moving r. and looking l.; mint-mark €; also specimen in smaller module	154	2

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	GALLIENUS (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(12) IOVI CONS. AVG. ; goat moving l. ; mint-mark s	342	2
3 AE	(13) APOLLINI CONS. AVG. ; centaur moving r., holding bow and arrows ; [mint-mark z] ; also specimen in smaller module	72	2
3 AE	(14) The same, but centaur moving l., holding globe and arrows ; mint-mark H	73	1
3 AE	(15) DIANAE CONS. AVG. ; stag moving l. ; mint-mark x	158	1
AE Quin.	(16) The same, but stag moving r. ; no mint-mark	157	1
AE Quin.	(17) The same ; gazelle moving r.	162	1
	SALONINA (Augusta).		
3 AE	(1) SALONINA AVG. ; diademed bust r. over a crescent ; <i>rev.</i> FECUNDITAS AVG. ; Fecundity standing l., giving her hand to a child and holding a cornucopia ; mint-mark (in field) Δ	39	1
3 AE	(2) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> [PVDICITIA] ; Modesty seated l., veiling herself and holding sceptre ; mint-mark (in exergue) IV	94	1
	CLAUDIUS II (268-270).		
	Obverse: IMP.C. CLAVDIVS AVG. or IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG. ; radiated and draped bust r. Minted at Rome. The mint-mark is usually absent from coins with the longer inscription, and where present, is in the field. List of reverses in chronological order :—		
	1st issue.		
3 AE	(1) CONCOR. EXERCI. ; Concord standing l., holding two ensigns, of which one is sloping	34	1
AE Quin.	(2) SALVS AVG. ; Health standing l., feeding a snake twined round an altar and holding a sceptre ; no mint-mark	262	2

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
CLAUDIUS II (<i>continued</i>).			
2nd issue.			
3 AE	(3) VICTORIA AVG.; Victory standing l., holding crown and palm; mint-mark A; (including one base coin)	294	3
3 AE	(4) FELICITAS AVG.; Felicity standing l., holding caduceus and cornucopia; mint-mark B	80	2
3 AE	(5) GENIVS AVG.; Genius standing l. by altar, holding patera and cornucopia; [mint-mark F]	109	1
3 AE	(6) ANNONA AVG.; Abundance standing l., holding ears of corn and cornucopia, and placing r. foot on prow of vessel; no mint-mark (including two specimens in smaller module)	21	5
3 AE	(7) P. M. TR. P. II COS. P. P.; Claudius standing l., holding olive-branch and sceptre; mint-mark Δ	216	1
3 AE	(8) AEQVITAS AVG.; Equity standing l., holding balance and cornucopia; [mint-mark S]	10	1
3 AE	(9) GENIVS EXERCI; Genius standing l., holding patera and cornucopia; no mint-mark	114	2
3 AE	(10) MARS VLTOR; Mars helmeted moving r., holding spear and trophy; mint-mark II (for H); barbarous fabric	159	1
3 AE	(11) IOVI VICTORI; Jupiter standing l., holding thunderbolt and cornucopia; mint-mark N (including one base coin)	129	4
3 AE	(12) LIBERT. AVG.; Liberty standing l., holding cap and sceptre; mint-mark X (including one in smaller module)	151	3
3 AE	(13) FIDES EXERCI; Faith standing r., holding two standards, of which one is sloping; mint-mark XI	84	3

Value.	Obverse and Reverse	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CLAUDIUS II (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(14) PROVID. AVG.; Providence standing l., legs crossed, leaning on column, pointing with a wand at a globe and holding cornucopia; [mint-mark XII]	220	2
	3rd issue.		
3 AE	(15) FORTVNA REDVX; Fortune standing l., holding helm and cornucopia; [mint-mark z]	104	2
3 AE	(16) MARTI PACIF.; Mars helmeted moving l., holding bough in r. hand and spear and shield in l.; mint-mark x	161	1
	4th issue		
	(struck in the reign of Quintillus, A.D. 270).		
3 AE	(17) DIVO CLAVDIO; radiated head r.; rev. CONSECRATIO; eagle to r.	41	1
3 AE	(18) The same, but an altar in place of the eagle	50	2
3 AE	(19) Reverse illegible ... ..	...	2
	<i>Tarraco mint (?)</i> .		
3 AE	(20) CONCORD. EXERCI.; Concord standing l., holding sceptre and cornucopia	35	1
3 AE	(21) PROVID. AVG.; Providence standing l., pointing with a wand at a globe and holding cornucopia	222	1
3 AE	(22) DIVO CLAVDIO; radiated head r.; rev. CONSECRATIO; an altar	50	2
	Barbarous <i>Consecratio</i> types. Obv. DIVO CLAVDIO, radiated head r.; Reverses.		
3 AE	(23) IOVI CONS. AVG.; goat r. (Gallienus type)	...	1
AE <i>Quin.</i>	(24) CONSECRATIO; an eagle	43	4
AE <i>Quin.</i>	(25) CONSECRATIO; an altar	50	7

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
AURELIAN (270-275).			
3 AE.	(1) IMP. AVRELIANVS AVG.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> CONCORD. LEGI.; Concord standing l., holding two military standards; mint-mark T; Tarraco mint; date 270-271	22	1
3 AE	(2) Same obverse with cuirassed bust; <i>rev.</i> IOVI CONSER.; Aurelian standing r., holding sceptre; facing him Jupiter, holding ball and sceptre; mint-mark *S; Siscia mint; date 271-274	105	1
GALLO-BRITISH EMPERORS (260-273).			
POSTUMUS (260-268).			
3 AE	(1) IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> [PAX AVG.]; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and sloping sceptre; in field P	215	1
3 AE	(2) IMP. POSTVMVS AVG.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> CONCORD. EQVIT.; Fortune standing l., holding patera and helm. Tarraco mint	19	1
VICTORINUS (268-270).			
Obverse in all cases IMP. C. VICTORINVS P. F. AVG.; radiated and draped bust r. Alphabetical list of reverses:—			
3 AE	(1) INVICTVS; Sun moving l., raising r. hand and holding whip; in field *	50	1
3 AE	(2) PAX AVG.; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and sloping sceptre; in field V *; Vienne mint?	79	5
3 AE	(3) PIETAS AVG.; Piety standing l., sacrificing at altar and holding box of perfumes	90	1
3 AE	(4) PROVIDENTIA AVG.; Providence standing l., holding wand and cornucopia	101	6

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
VICTORINUS (<i>continued</i>).			
3 AE	(5) SALVS AVG. ; Health standing r., feeding a snake which she holds in her arms	112	1
3 AE	(6) The same, but Health stands l., feeds a snake wound round an altar, and holds a sceptre	118	5
3 AE	(7) VIRTUS AVG. ; helmeted soldier standing r., holding spear and leaning on shield	131	3
3 AE	(8) Illegible reverse ... ..	...	3
AE <i>Quin.</i>	(9) Radiated head ; <i>rev.</i> SPES AVG. ; Hope moving l., holding flower and catching up dress ; barbarous fabric	...	1
TETRICUS I (270-273).			
3 AE	(1) IMP. C. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG. ; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre (including four base coins, in field of one v)	95	6
3 AE	(2) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> SALVS AVGG. ; Health standing l., feeding serpent and holding anchor (including one base coin)	153	3
3 AE	(3) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> SPES PVBLICA ; Hope moving l., holding flower and catching up dress	170	1
3 AE	(4) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIA AVG. ; Victory moving l., holding crown and palm	186	1
3 AE	(5) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> VIRTUS AVGG. ; Valour standing l., leaning on shield and holding spear	207	4
3 AE	(6) Same obverse ; illegible reverse ... ..	...	5
3 AE	(7) Same obverse ; incuse reverse ... ..	...	1
3 AE	(8) IMP. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> HILARITAS AVGG. ; Cheerfulness standing l., holding palm and cornucopia (including two base coins)	54	5

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	TETRICUS I (continued).		
3 AE	(9) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> LAETITIA AVGG.; Joy standing l., holding crown and anchor (including one base coin)	71	7
3 AE	(10) Same obverse and reverse, but inscription reads LAETITIA AVG. N. (including one base coin)	75	4
	The above coins are probably from the Lyons mint. For barbarous imitations of the coinage of Tetricus see above.		
	TETRICUS II (270-273).		
3 AE	(1) C. PIV. ESV. TETRICVS CAES.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG.; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre; in field v	34	1
3 AE	(2) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> PIETAS AVGVSTOR.; Sacrificial instruments (including one base coin)	59	3
3 AE	(3) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> PRINC. IVVENT.; Tetricus standing l., holding branch and sceptre; barbarous fabric	62	1
3 AE	(4) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> SPES AVGG.; Hope moving l., holding flower and catching up dress	88	1
3 AE	(5) Same obverse and reverse, but inscription reads SPES PVBLICA (including two base coins)	97	5
3 AE	(6) Same obverse; illegible reverse	...	1
3 AE	(7) C. P. E. TETRICVS CAES.; radiated and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> PIETAS AVGVSTOR.; Sacrificial instruments	60	3
3 AE	(8) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> PIETAS AVGG.; Sacrificial instruments; vase turned to l.	53	1
3 AE	(9) The same, but inscription on obverse reads C. P. ES. TETRICVS CAES.	...	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	TETRICUS II (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(10) Same obverse and reverse, but vase turned to r.	48	3
3 AE	(11) Barbarous coins, including one bearing IMP. C. ESV. TETRICVS AVG., with radiated and draped bust on the obverse, and SPES PVBLICA reverse	...	3
	PROBUS (276-282).		
3 AE	IMP. PROBUS P. F. AVG.; radiated bust l.; <i>rev.</i> SOLI INVICTO	...	1
	CARAUSIUS (287-293).		
3 AE	(1) IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG.; radiated and draped bust r.; in some cases with the cuirass; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG.; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-marks $\frac{F|S}{ML}$, $\frac{L|}{ML}$, $\frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$, and one doubtful; London mint; diameter 21 to 23 m.	Webb 128	4
3 AE (Silvered)	(2) The same, but sceptre is sloping; mint-mark $\frac{B|E}{MLXXI}$; London mint; diameter 22 m.	Webb 144	1
3 AE	(3) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> SALVS AVG.; Health standing l., feeding serpent rising from altar and holding sceptre; mint-mark (in exergue) ML; London mint; diameter 20 m.	Webb 181	1
3 AE	(4) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG.; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-mark c (in exergue); Colchester mint; diameter 21 m.	Webb 357	1
3 AE	(5) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> PROVID. AVG.; Providence standing l., pointing with a staff at a globe at her feet, and holding cornucopia; mint-mark (in exergue) c; Colchester mint; diameter 21 m.	Webb 402	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Webb.	Number.
	CARAVSIUS (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(6) IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated draped and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> PROVID. AVG. ; Providence standing l., holding globe and cornucopia ; mint-mark $\frac{S}{C} \frac{P}{C}$; Colchester mint ; diameter 22 m.	Webb 414	1
3 AE	(7) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG. ; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre ; mint-mark (in field) SP ; Colchester mint (?) ; diameter 22 m.	Webb 531	1
3 AE Copper	(8) VIRTVS CARAVSI ; radiated helmeted and cuirassed bust l., holding spear in r., and on the left shoulder a buckler ; <i>rev.</i> as above ; mint-mark (in field) SC ; diameter 22 m. ; unpublished variety	...	1
3 AE	(9) IMP. C. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> FORT[TVN]A AVG. ; Fortune standing l., holding rudder and cornucopia ; no mint-mark ; barbarous fabric ; diameter 21 m. ; unpublished variety	...	1
3 AE	(10) IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG. ; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and cornucopia ; no mint-mark ; barbarous fabric ; diameter 18 m.	Webb 1011	1
3 AE	(11) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> inscription illegible ; Health standing l., sacrificing at altar and holding sceptre ; no mint-mark ; diameter 21 m. ; base metal.	...	1
3 AE	(12) CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> illegible ; barbarous fabric ; diameter 17 m.	...	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	ALLECTUS (293-296).		
3 AE	(1) IMP. C. ALLECTVS P. F. AVG. ; radiated and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVG. ; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and vertical sceptre ; mint-mark $\frac{S | A}{ML}$; London mint ; diameter 21 m.	39 (Webb)	1
3 AE	(2) Same obverse, but the bust is draped ; <i>rev.</i> PAX AVGGG. ; Peace standing l. with olive-branch and sloping sceptre ; mint-mark $\frac{S | P}{C}$; Colchester mint ; diameter 20 m. ; new and unpublished variety	...	1
3 AE	(3) Same obverse as last ; the reverse has been ground down ; diameter 20 m.	...	1
	CONSTANTIUS I (292-306).		
2 AE	CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> GENIO POPVLI ROMANI ; Genius standing l., holding patera and cornucopia ; mint-mark $\frac{S | F}{PTR}$; Trier mint ; diameter 25 m.	71	1
	CONSTANTINE I (306-337).		
	A. <i>London mint.</i>		
	4th issue ; date 315-317 ; diameter 20 or 21 m.		
3 AE	(1) IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. ; laureated and cuirassed bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> SOLI INVICTO COMITI ; the Sun radiated standing facing, raising r. hand and holding globe ; mint-mark $\frac{T | F}{PLN}$	536	1
3 AE	(2) The same, but obverse inscribed IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. ; mint-mark $\frac{S | F}{PLN}$	530	1
3 AE	(3) The same, but obverse inscribed CONSTANTINVS P. AVG. ; mint-mark $\frac{S | P}{MLN}$	524	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
	6th issue; date 320-324; mean diameter 18 m.		
3 AE	(4) IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.; helmeted and cuirassed bust l. holding spear, the helmet has a plume; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.; two Victories placing on an altar a shield inscribed VOT. P. R.; on the face of the-altar a crown and star; mint-mark PLN.	638	1
3 AE	(5) CONSTANTINVS AG.; laureated and cuirassed bust r., holding sceptre surmounted by an eagle; <i>rev.</i> BEAT. TRANQLITAS; altar inscribed VOTIS XX, globe resting on it, above the globe three stars; mint-mark PLON; new variety	30	1
3 AE	(6) CRISPVS NOBIL. C.; helmeted and cuirassed bust of Crispus l.; same reverse and mint-mark	29	1
3 AE	(7) CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C.; radiated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II l.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{F}{B}$ PLON	8	1
3 AE	(8) IVL. CRISPVS NOB. C.; laureated head of Crispus r.; <i>rev.</i> CAESARVM NOSTRORVM; within a laurel-wreath VOT. X.; mint-mark PLON	44	1
3 AE	(9) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.; laureated head of Constantine II r.; same reverse and mint-mark	38	1
	7th issue; date 324-326; diameter 18 m.		
3 AE	(10) CONSTANTINVS AVG.; laureated head r.; <i>rev.</i> PROVIDENTIAE AVGG.; gate of camp surmounted by two towers, above it a star; mint-mark PLON	454	1
3 AE	(11) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II r.; same type of reverse and mint-mark, but reverse inscribed PROVIDENTIAE CAESS.	164	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>). B. <i>Trier mint</i> . 4th issue; date 313-317.		
3 AE	(12) IMP. LICINIUS P. F. AVG.; laureated and draped bust of Licinius r.; <i>rev.</i> GENIO POP. ROM.; Genius standing l., holding patera and cornucopia; mint-mark $\frac{T}{PTR} \frac{F}{PTR}$; diameter 20 m.	53	1
3 AE	(13) CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.; laureated and cuirassed bust r.; <i>rev.</i> MARTI CONSERVATORI; Mars standing r., holding spear and leaning on shield; mint-mark PTR; diameter 21 m. 6th issue; date 320-324; mean diameter 19 m.	338	1
3 AE	(14) CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG.; cuirassed bust r. with laureated helmet; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP.; type described above; mint-mark PTR	635	2
3 AE	(15) CONSTANTINVS AVG.; laureated bust r. with imperial mantle, holding sceptre surmounted by eagle; <i>rev.</i> BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; type described above; mint-mark STR	17	2
3 AE	(16) Same obverse and reverse, but the bust is helmeted and cuirassed; mint-mark PTR	20	1
3 AE	(17) IVL. CRISPVS NOB. CAES.; laureated and cuirassed bust of Crispus l., holding spear and shield; same reverse; mint-mark STR	21	1
3 AE	(18) CRISPVS NOBIL. C.; helmeted and cuirassed bust of Crispus r.; same reverse; mint-mark PTR	12	1
3 AE	(19) CONSTANTINVS AVG.; helmeted and cuirassed bust r.; <i>rev.</i> VIRTVS EXERCIT.; a standard inscribed VOT. XX., at the foot of which are seated two captives; mint-mark PTR	695	1






Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(20) CRISPVS NOB. CAES. ; laureated head of Crispus r. ; <i>rev.</i> CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT. X. ; type described above ; mint-mark PTR	41	1
3 AE	(21) CONSTANTINVS AVG. ; laureated head r. ; <i>rev.</i> VIRTVS AVGG. ; gate of camp surmounted by four towers and a star ; mint-mark PTR~ ; diameter 18 m.	665	1
3 AE	(22) Same obverse ; <i>rev.</i> PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. ; type described above ; mint-mark STR and STR~ ; 7th issue ; date 324-326	454	2
3 AE	(23) The same ; mint-mark PTRE ; 8th issue ; date 326-330	454	1
	9th issue ; 330-333 ; mean diameter 17 m.		
3 AE	(24) CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; helmeted bust of Constantinople I. ; <i>rev.</i> Victory standing l. , holding sloping sceptre and leaning on shield ; mint-marks TR P and TRP*	22	6
3 AE	(25) VRBS ROMA ; helmeted bust of Rome l. ; <i>rev.</i> wolf l. suckling Romulus and Remus, above it two stars ; mint-marks TRS', TR P, TRP* and TRS*	17	6
3 AE	(26) CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; diademed and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers, between them two standards ; mint-marks TR P and TRP*	254	2
3 AE	(27) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II r. ; same reverse ; mint-marks TRS, TRP', TRS', TR P, TR'S	122	8
3 AE	(28) FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantius II r. ; same reverse ; mint-marks TRS', TRP*	104	2


Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
	10th issue ; 333-335 ; mean diameter 17 m. ; same types.		
3 AE	(29) CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; mint-mark $\frac{R}{TRS}$	256	1
3 AE	(30) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. ; mint-marks $\frac{R}{TRP}$, $\frac{R}{TRS}$, $\frac{R}{\text{☩}}$	127	4
3 AE	(31) CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; mint-marks $\frac{R}{TRP}$, $\frac{R}{TRS}$	21	3
3 AE	(32) VRBS ROMA ; mint-mark $\frac{R}{TRS}$	19	2
	11th issue ; 335-337 ; diameter 15-16 m. ; mint-marks 'TRP', 'TRS'		
3 AE	(33) CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; diademed and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers, between them a single standard hung with a flag	250	3
3 AE	(34) CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II r. ; same reverse	113	6
3 AE	(35) FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantius II r. ; same reverse	92	3
3 AE	(36) FL. IVL. CONSTANS NOB. CAES. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constans r. ; same reverse	52	1
3 AE	(37) FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. ; diademed and draped bust of Helena r. ; <i>rev.</i> PAX PVBLICA ; Peace standing l., holding olive-branch and sloping sceptre	4	4
3 AE	(38) FL. MAX. THEODORAE AVG. ; laureated and draped bust of Theodora r. ; <i>rev.</i> PIETAS ROMANA ; Piety standing facing, holding a child in her arms	4	2





LIST OF COINS DISCOVERED.

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Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
	C. Lyons mint.		
3 AE	(39) IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG. ; laureated and draped bust r. ; rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI ; type described above ; mint-mark $\frac{S}{PLG} \frac{F}{PLG}$; diameter 22 m. ; 3rd issue ; date 309-313	530	1
3 AE	(40) CONSTANTINVS IVN. N. C. ; laureated and draped bust of Constantine II r. ; rev. BEATA TRANQVILLITAS ; type described above ; mint-mark $\frac{C}{PLG} \frac{R}{PLG}$; 5th issue ; date 320-324	11	1
3 AE	(41) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. ; laureated and draped bust of <i>Crispus</i> l. ; rev. CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT. X. ; type described above ; mint-mark PLGC ; same date and issue	Cp. 40	1
3 AE	(42) CONSTANTINOPOLIS ; type described above ; mint-mark PLG ; 7th issue ; date 330-333	22	1
3 AE	(43) VRBS ROMA ; type described above ; mint-mark SLG ; same issue	17	1
3 AE	(44) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C. ; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II r. ; rev. GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers, between them two standards ; mint-marks PLG, PLG ; same issue	122	5
3 AE	(45) Same type of obverse and reverse, but between the soldiers a single standard hung with a flag ; mint-marks \cup PLG, \cup SLG ; 9th issue ; date 335-337	114	2
3 AE	(46) VRBS ROMA ; type described above ; mint-mark \cup PLG ; same issue	19	1
	D. Arles mint.		
3 AE	(47) IMP. CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. ; helmeted and cuirassed bust r. ; rev. VICTORIAE LAETAE PRINC. PERP. ; type described above ; 5th issue ; date 320-324 ; mint mark T ARL	640	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(48) CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, between them two standards hung with flags; mint-marks  PCNST,  PCNST; 7th issue; date 330-333	256	3
3 AE	(49) VRES ROMA; type described above; mint-mark  SCONST; 8th issue; date 333-335.	17	1
3 AE	(50) CONSTANTINOPOLIS; type described above; mint-mark  PCNST; same date and issue.	21	1
3 AE	(51) FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS NOB. C.; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantius II r.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, between them a standard hung with a flag; mint-mark  SCONST; same date and issue.	92	1
3 AE	(52) CONSTANTINOPOLIS; type described above; same mint-mark and date	21	1
	E. <i>Various mints.</i>		
3 AE	(53) IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.; laureated and cuirassed bust. r.; <i>rev.</i> VOT. X. MVL. XX. within a laurel-wreath; diameter 13 m.; Rome mint; date 315-317	733	1
3 AE	(54) CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.; laureated and cuirassed bust of Constantine II. r.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, between them two standards hung with flags; mint-mark RFT; Rome mint; date 330-333	122	1
3 AE	(55) IMP. LICINIVS AVG.; laureated head of Licinius I r.; <i>rev.</i> D. N. LICINI AVGVSTI; within a laurel-wreath VOT. XX.; mint-mark ASIS; Siscia mint; date 320-324	15	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE I (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(56) D. N. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG. ; diademed head r. ; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers, between them a standard hung with a flag on which is a crown ; mint-mark CONSE ; Constantinople mint ; date 335-337	249	1
	F. <i>Unassigned mints.</i>		
3 AE	(57) Coins of Constantine and the Caesars with GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse	...	7
	G. <i>False money</i> ; diameter 14 or 15 m.		
3 AE	(58) Coins bearing the head of Constantine or of one of the Caesars ; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS ; two soldiers, between them two standards ; mint-marks TRP, TR'P, PLG, ∪PLG	...	22
3 AE	(59) CONSTANTINOPOLIS, with usual reverse ; the inscription sometimes reads CONSTANTINOPOLI ; mint-marks PLG, 'PLG	22	25
3 AE	(60) VRBS ROMA, with usual reverse ; mint-marks TRP, TRS, PLG, 'PLG, ∪PLG	19	20
3 AE	(61) CONSTANTINOPOLIS with GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse	4	1
3 AE	(62) VRBS ROMA with the reverse common to CONSTANTINOPOLIS coins	12	2
3 AE	(63) Small coins with diameter of 10 m.	...	2
	CONSTANTINE II (337-340). <i>Trier mint.</i>		
3 AE	(1) DIVO CONSTANTINO ; veiled bust of Constantine I r. ; <i>rev.</i> Constantine in a chariot galloping r.	760	1
3 AE	(2) FL. IVL. HELENÆ AVG. ; <i>rev.</i> PAX PVBLICA ; type described above ; mint-marks $\frac{++}{TRP}$, TRS 	4	5

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANTINE II (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(3) FL. MAX. THEODORAE AVG.; <i>rev.</i> PIETAS ROMANA; type described above; mint-marks $\frac{+}{\text{TRP}}$, TRS 	4	6
3 AE	(4) CONSTANTINVS AVG.; diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of CONSTANTINE II F.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS; two soldiers, between them a single standard hung with a flag; mint-marks $\frac{+}{\text{TRP}}$, TRS 	117	5
3 AE	(5) FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS AVG.; same type but laureated bust of Constantius II; mint-marks $\frac{+}{\text{TRS}}$, TRP 	93	5
3 AE	(6) FL. IVL. CONSTANS AVG.; same type, but laureated bust of Constans; mint-mark TRP	57	3
3 AE	(7) D. N. FL. CONSTANS AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Constans r.; same reverse; mint-mark illegible	62	1
3 AE	(8) Contemporary forgeries with GLORIA EXERCITVS reverses	...	6
	CONSTANS (340-343).		
	1st issue; 340-342.		
3 AE	(1) CONSTANS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA EXERCITVS; same type as last; mint-marks TRP  (two specimens), $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TRP}}$, $\frac{\text{M}}{\text{TRS}}$ (seven specimens); Trier mint.	65	8
3 AE	(2) Same type; mint-marks $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{PLG}}$, $\frac{\text{Y}}{\text{PLG}}$; Lyons mint	65	2
3 AE	(3) CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Constantius II r.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{\text{G}}{\text{PARL}}$; Arles mint	100	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANS (<i>continued</i>). 2nd issue; 342-348.		
3 AE	(4) CONSTANS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIAE DD. AVGG. Q. NN.; two Victories standing facing each other, holding crowns; mint-marks $\frac{M}{TRP}$, $\frac{M}{TRS}$ (three specimens), $\frac{D}{TRP}$ (five), $\frac{D}{TRS}$ (fifteen), $\frac{E}{TRP}$ (four), $\frac{D}{TRP}$ (three), $\frac{D}{TRP}$, $\frac{D}{TRS}$ (six); illegible mint-mark (three); Trier mint	179	39
3 AE	(5) CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Constantius II r.; same reverse; mint-marks $\frac{D}{TRP}$ (three specimens), $\frac{D}{TRP}$ (two), $\frac{E}{TRP}$ (one), $\frac{D}{TRS}$ (two), illegible (one); Trier mint	293	9
3 AE	(6) Same obverse and reverse; mint-marks PLG, $\frac{T}{PLG}$, P+; Lyons mint	293	3
	3rd issue; 348-350.		
3 AE	(7) D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; phoenix standing on rock r.; mint-mark TRS; Trier mint	22	1
2 AE	(8) Same obverse, but bust l. holding a globe; <i>rev.</i> FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; soldier dragging captive from hut; mint-mark R*T; Rome mint	18	1
2 AE	(9) D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Constantius II r.; <i>rev.</i> FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO; the emperor standing to l. in a galley steered by a Victory, holding a phoenix and the labarum; mint-mark TRS; Trier mint	32	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	CONSTANS (<i>continued</i>).		
2 AE	(10) D. N. CONSTANS P. F. AVG. ; diademed and draped bust r. ; same reverse but the emperor holds a Victory in r. ; mint-mark illegible	11	2
	MAGNENTIUS (350-353).		
2 AE	(1) D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG. ; diademed and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> FELICITAS REIPVBLICE ; the emperor standing l. , holding Victory and labarum ; mint-mark $\frac{A}{RPLG}$; Lyons mint	7	1
2 AE	(2) Same type, but mint-mark SAR ; Arles mint	7	1
2 AE	(3) D. N. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG. ; bare-headed and draped bust r. , behind head A ; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIAE DD. NN. AVG. ET CAES. ; two - Victories holding wreath inscribed VOT. V. MVLT. X. ; mint-marks TRS, TRS ; Trier mint	68	2
2 AE	(4) Same type, but the Victories place the wreath on a cippus ; Trier mint	70	1
3 AE	(5) Same type in smaller module ; mint-mark TRS ; Trier mint	71	1
	CONSTANTIUS II (353-361).		
3 AE	(1) D. N. CONSTANTIVS P. F. AVG. ; diademed and draped bust r. ; <i>rev.</i> FEL. TEMP. REPARATIO ; soldier spearing a fallen horseman ; mint-marks CPLG, CSLG, $\frac{D}{SLG}$; Lyons mint	45	6
3 AE	(2) Barbaric imitation of above type ... ..	...	1
3 AE	(3) Bare-headed and draped bust of Constantius Gallus r. ; same reverse ; mint-mark illegible	...	1
2 AE	(4) CONSTANTIVS AVGVSIVS ; diademed and draped bust r. ; same reverse ; mint-mark PLG ; Lyons mint (variety not in Cohen)	...	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	JULIAN (361-363).		
AR	FL. CL. IVLIANVS P. P. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> VOT. X. MVLT. XX. in wreath; mint-mark LVG; Lyons mint	144	1
	VALENTINIAN I (364-375).		
	A. <i>Trier mint.</i>		
3 AE	(1) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; Victory moving l., holding crown and palm; mint-mark $\frac{\text{O} | \text{F} | \text{I}}{\text{TRP}^*}$	12	3
	B. <i>Lyons mint.</i>		
3 AE	(2) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA ROMANORVM; emperor standing r., placing hand on head of kneeling captive, and holding the labarum; mint-marks $\frac{\text{O} | \text{F} | \text{II}}{\text{LVGP}}$, $\frac{\text{O} | \text{F} | \text{II}}{\text{LVGS}}$	12	4
3 AE	(3) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Valens r.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{\text{O} | \text{F} | \text{I}}{\text{LVGP}}$	11	1
3 AE	(4) D. N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG.; diademed and draped bust of Gratian r.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{\text{O} | \text{F} | \text{II}}{\text{LVGS}}$	24	1
3 AE	(5) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.; <i>rev.</i> SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; mint-mark $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{LVGP} \smile}$	37	3
3 AE	(6) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; same reverse; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{LVGP}^*}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{LVGP}^*}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{LVGPR}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{LVGPR}}$	47	8
3 AE	(7) D. N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{LVGS}}$	35	1
	C. <i>Arles mint.</i>		
3 AE	(8) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG.; <i>rev.</i> GLORIA ROMANORVM; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{CONST}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{CON}}$	12	5

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	VALENTINIAN I. (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(9) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. ; same reverse ; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{CONST}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{CON}^*}$	11	4
3 AE	(10) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. ; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE ; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{CONST}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{CON}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CONST}}$, PCON, $\frac{\text{B} |}{\text{TCON}}$	37	6
3 AE	(11) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. ; same reverse ; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}}{\text{CON}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CONST}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{CON}^*}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CON}^*}$, PCON, $\frac{\text{N} |}{\text{PCON}}$	47	9
3 AE	(12) D. N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG. ; rev. GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI ; Gratian standing, looking l., holding labarum and leaning on shield ; mint-marks $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{CON}}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{I}}{\text{CON}^*}$, $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{III}}{\text{CON}^*}$, PCON, SCON, TCON, $\frac{\text{N} |}{\text{TCON}}$	13	16
	D. <i>Aquileia mint.</i>		
3 AE	(13) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. ; rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM ; mint-mark SMAQS	12	1
3 AE	(14) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. ; same reverse ; mint-marks $\frac{| \text{A}}{\text{SMAQP}}$, $\frac{| \text{B}}{\text{SMAQP}}$	11	2
3 AE	(15) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG. ; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE ; mint-mark $\frac{\text{A} |}{\text{SMAQS}}$	47	1
	E. <i>Siscia mint.</i>		
3 AE	(16) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. ; rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM ; mint-mark -SISCF	12	1
3 AE	(17) D. N. VALENTINIANVS P. F. AVG. ; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE ; mint-marks $\frac{\text{R} |}{\text{C} |}$, $\frac{\text{R} |}{\text{C} |}$, $\frac{\text{A} |}{\text{A} |}$, $\frac{\text{A} |}{\text{A} |}$ -SISCA -SISCF	37	3

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	VALENTINIAN I (<i>continued</i>).		
3 AE	(18) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; same reverse; mint-mark SISC P	47.	1
	F. <i>Uncertain mints.</i>		
3 AE	(19) Coins of Valentinian I and Valens with GLORIA ROMANORVM reverse	...	4
3 AE	(20) Ditto. with SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE reverse	...	10
3 AE	(21) D. N. GRATIANVS AVGG. AVG.; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	35	2
	GRATIAN (375-383).		
	1st series, 375-379.		
3 AE	(1) D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG.; rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM; mint-mark $\frac{R}{S}$; Lyons mint	23	2
3 AE	(2) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{S}{CI}$; Lyons mint	11	1
3 AE	(3) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; mint-mark $\frac{C}{I}$; Lyons mint	47	1
3 AE	(4) D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG.; rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM; mint-mark $\frac{V}{A}$; Arles mint	23	1
3 AE	(5) D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG.; rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; mint-mark $\frac{V}{PCON}$; Arles mint	35	1
3 AE	(6) D. N. VALENS P. F. AVG.; same reverse; mint-mark $\frac{E}{C}$; Arles mint	47	1
	2nd series, 379-383.		
2 AE	(7) D. N. GRATIANVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; rev. REPARATIO REIPVB.; Gratian standing l., raising up a woman, and holding a globe; mint-mark LVG; Lyons mint	30	1

Value.	Obverse and Reverse.	Reference to Cohen.	Number.
	GRATIAN (<i>continued</i>).		
AE Quin.	(8) Same obverse; <i>rev.</i> a laurel crown inscribed VOT. XV. MVLT. XX.; mint-mark LVGS; Lyons mint	75	2
	ARCADIUS (Augustus 383-408).		
AE Quin.	D. N. ARCADIVS P. F. AVG.; diademed and draped bust r.; <i>rev.</i> VICTORIA AVGGG.; Victory moving l., holding crown and palm; mint-mark $\frac{P}{T}$ TCON; Aries mint; date 388-392 (?)	...	4



DRAGONESQUE FIBULA FROM SOUTH SHIELDS.

(See p. 422).

INSCRIPTIONS.

BY F. HAVERFIELD.

1.—Large altar, broken in two parts, found near and inside the entrance at the south end of the west granary; the lower part may have been used to mend the sill of that entrance. It measures 4 feet 6 inches in height, 1 foot 8 inches across the face and 14 inches in depth. For ornament a 'torus' moulding seems to have run round the top and bottom of the front and two sides; the right side has no further decoration, the left side bears the common axe and knife of sacrifice, the back is entirely plain. If anything can be argued from this arrangement of ornament, the altar may have stood at some point just inside the granary door with its left side prominent, its right side obscured, or in shadow, its back against the wall. Of the inscription the beginning—probably two lines—is quite lost, and of the next two lines only two and five letters respectively can be made out doubtfully; the other seven lines are fresh and clean and yield an intelligible sense. They are cut in a good style which suits the early third rather than the second century.

..... *et* *norus* [*p*]raep(ositus) cu[ram] agens
[h]orr(ei or -eorum) tempo[r]e expeditionis felicissi(mae) Britan-
nic(ae), *v.s.l.m.* The *et* in line one is uncertain; the last letter of
line two seems to be *s*.

The altar was erected to a deity whose name is lost, by an equally nameless officer whose cognomen perhaps ended in . . . *norus* and who held the post of *praepositus curam agens horrei*, that is, 'special superintendent of a granary.' The man's title shows that he was not a mere doorkeeper or private soldier used as a clerk, like the *horrearius* and *librarius horrei* mentioned on one or two inscriptions. Probably he was a centurion detached for the work, or some similar officer.¹ The granary

¹ Domaszewski, *Rangordnung*, p. 108.

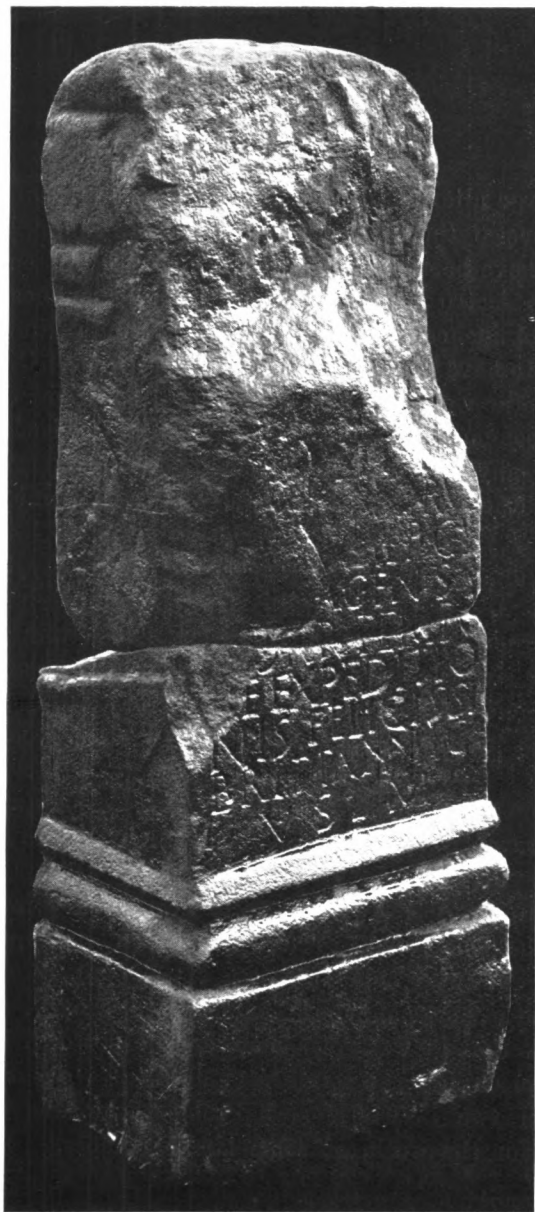


FIG. 15. -CORSTOPITUM: ALTAR FROM WEST GRANARY.

which he controlled may safely be identified with the two buildings in connexion with which the stone was found. These structures belong to a well-known type which occurs regularly in Roman forts and the burnt or otherwise carbonized grain found occasionally in their ruins, as at Ribchester,² declares their purpose. In general, these granaries neither needed nor had special superintendents to manage them. But the two Corbridge *horrea* are of somewhat unusual size. It is natural to think that they were built, or at least utilized, for some special occasion, such as an important advance into Caledonia, and this obvious inference from their character is confirmed by the language of the altar. A *praepositus curam agens* would be, as his title shows, a special or temporary and not a regular officer, and the end of the inscription gives the reason of his exceptional employment. It was on the occasion of an expedition into north Britain. Unfortunately it adds no date. A very high authority has suggested to me that the epithet *felicissima* may indicate Caracalla (A.D. 211-217) who specially affected the title and epithet of *felix*.³ Perhaps, however, it might be better referred to the father of Caracalla, Septimius Severus, leader of the famous attack on the insurgent Britons in A.D. 208-210. Severus, if he did not use the word *felix* so often as his son, still employed it fairly freely and his eastern campaigns of A.D. 197-9 are commemorated on two African inscriptions by soldiers who describe themselves as *regressi de expeditione felicissima Mesopotamica*, or *Orientali*.⁴

The inscription, then, gives us a clue, and indeed almost the

² Garstang, *Report*, 1899. More was found there in April, 1908.

³ For example, Dessau, 452, *magno et invicto ac super omnes principes fortissimo felicissimoque imp. M. Aurellio Antonino Pio Fel. Aug.*, etc., A.D. 214, Rome. So Dessau 441 and often, especially on African inscriptions.

⁴ Dessau, 426, 429; *C.I.L.*, III, 6709-6712, VIII, 2564, 6944; Cagnat, *Année épigraphique*, 1895, no. 204.

only clue that we have, to the topography of the expedition of Severus. It may also illustrate the character of the remains of CORSTOPITUM. Our trenches have as yet uncovered only a fraction of the whole area, but we can already discern a place in which military and civil are unusually mixed. The two granaries are plainly military. The stately structure to the east of them may perhaps owe its size and massiveness to the same origin. But the buildings round them are not, for the most part, of military character. We thus get the idea that the place was not so much a fortress as a depôt, planted in a pre-existing town or village, or perhaps attracting civilian residents to form such a town. When armies, large or small, were operating in the land north of the Tyne, CORSTOPITUM was a place of stores, and soldiers were detached to superintend it. After the death of Severus, such expeditions into Caledonia stopped, and this may explain how parts of these military structures came to be used for other purposes, and parts were (apparently) demolished to provide stone for new houses or were burnt and never repaired. This may, for instance, explain the fact that the coins found in the east granary belong entirely to the period of A.D. 200-380, while the structure itself seems dated to about A.D. 140, by the inscribed slab found last year. So long as it remained a granary, it was not used in a way which caused coin to be dropped about it. When the corn was gone, the coins came in.

No precisely similar site seems known, though parallels must have existed. 'Horrea' is not an infrequent place name; and though it seems generally disconnected with military affairs, the 'Horrea Margi,' in what is now Servia, probably formed a corn-store for the frontier forts and fortresses on the Danube and, as Prof. A. von Domaszewski has pointed out, was apparently occupied by troops. Whether Ptolemy's 'Orrea,' in the canton of the Venicones, denotes either Corbridge misplaced or some more northerly store-base, it is impossible to determine.

2.—Broken stone, nine inches by ten inches, found among the débris of the 'fountain.' It bears in three-inch letters

XX V

I T

that is, *legio xx v. v. fecit*. An almost identical inscription was found at the same spot last year.

3.—Numerals inscribed on the sides of seven of the voussoirs discovered in the large building (site XI), apparently intended as a guide to the builders. They are:

VII	VIII	X	XV or XVI	X	XVIII	XX
		IIIV		VIII		

4.—Small plain lamp, stamped COMVNS. The last letter might also be read F, and the whole is either *Comunis* (for Communis), the maker's name, or *Comun(is) f(ecit)*.

5.—Small oval leaden disc or seal, inscribed on both sides in raised letters, (a) LVI with (perhaps) AF in smaller letters below it; (b) CM I with a star and crescent above it and a palm branch (or similar ornament) underneath.

Many such leaden 'seals' have been found in the north of England, and some also abroad. Various theories have been advanced as to their use; the only really probable view is that they served, like the modern *piombi* on the Italian railways, to fasten up and label baggage. Many have legends which suggest that they were used by the soldiers, such as LEG II on seals from Brough-under-Stainmore, or LVI, *legio sexta*, on the new specimen from Corbridge. Some bear the heads of Septimius Severus and his sons⁵ and are connected plainly with the expedition of Severus into Caledonia. Whether all the British specimens belong to that date cannot be determined, but is not at all impossible. In that case, the lead disk and the altar are coeval.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newcastle*, 2 ser. IV, 234, woodcut; *Arch. Ael.*, 2 ser., x, plate opposite p. 254.

NOTES ON THE SMALLER OBJECTS.¹

BY F. HAVERFIELD.

1.—*Fibulae*.—The *fibulae* found this year, all of them bronze, include twelve bow-*fibulae*, ten disc-*fibulae*, and six penannular *fibulae*, all of Roman date, and two Saxon cruciform *fibulae*. Almost all, except the two latter, were in very bad condition, decayed or broken. The following notes attempt to describe those of most interest. So far as they can be dated, they seem to belong to the second and early third century:

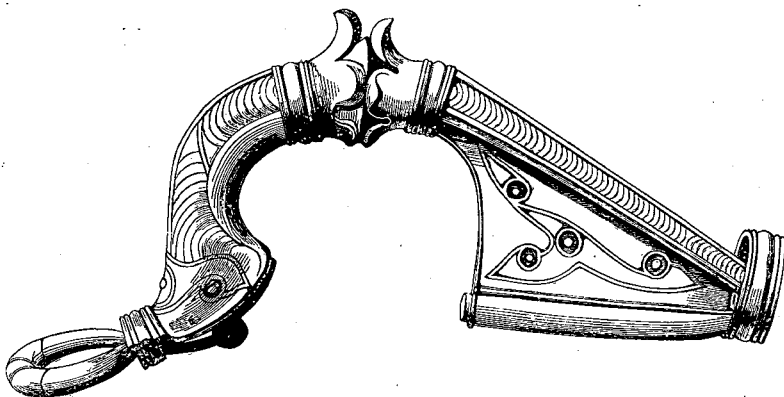


FIG. 16.

1. Six specimens of bow-*fibulae*—three fairly perfect and three fragments, the best-preserved two and three quarter inches long—of an important type. The foot is formed by a round stud resembling a tiny pill-box; the sheath is a solid, more or less triangular, plate; the bow has in the middle a decorated knob and expands into a trumpet shaped top; under this top is fitted the coil of the spring with the thread below it (*untere Sehne*); on two, and perhaps on all the specimens, the

¹ The metal objects from Corbridge figured below (figs. 16-25, and 27-33) have been drawn from the originals by Mr. C. Praetorius and are shown full size.

wire is further brought out through a collar to form a ring. This is a characteristic Romano-British brooch, derived from a Late Celtic original. Well known examples which illustrate the type are the decorated brooch (fig. 16) found about 1810 near Backworth,⁶ the Ribchester gold brooch now at Blackburn, and the Risingham brooch now at Newcastle⁷—all of them far more highly decorated than our specimens. The type occurs rather oftener in north than in south Britain,⁸ and far oftener in this island than on the continent. On the Rhine, indeed, it is so little known that a specimen found at Heddernheim was lately put down by a German archaeologist as 'African' (*Mittheilungen über röm. Funde in Heddernheim*, II, 40). Ritterling notes a specimen from Wiesbaden, which he assigns to the first half of the second century (*Kastell Wiesbaden*, p. 92). In Britain the type seems to have been in use all the second century and perhaps before it. For the development of this type, see A.J. Evans, *Arch.* 55, 182, and Almgren, *Nordeurop. Fibelformen*, pp. 34, 35.

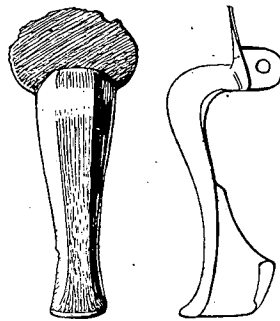


FIG. 17: TYPE 3.

2. Bow-fibula, two and a quarter inches long, of a not uncommon Romano-British type. The bow has no knob but is decorated with enamel (red and another colour now decayed): the thread of the spiral is caught by a stud on the top of the bow, and is also drawn through a collar to form a loop at the end of the brooch. The type is parallel to that noticed in the preceding paragraph. Found on site XI.

⁶ *Arch. Journ.*, VIII, 35; *New History of Northumberland*, vol. IX, p. 31.

⁷ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Newc.*, 3 ser., II, 82.

⁸ Pitt Rivers, meeting it once at Woodcuts, thought it 'of peculiar construction,' *Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, I, 43, compare II, 119.

3. 'Knee *fibula*,' one and three quarter inches long, pin and spring lost (fig. 17, p. 401). The bow ends on a flat, semi-circular plate above the spring: the sheath at the foot is formed by a

deep ridge of metal. The type is common both in England (Chesters Museum, Aldborough, Camelon (fig. 41, etc.) and abroad, and belongs to the middle and end of the second century and the beginning of the third. See Tischler in Meyer's *Gurina*, p. 32, no. 20; Almgren, *Nordeurop. Fibelformen*, p. 100, fig. 247; Schumacher, ORL.

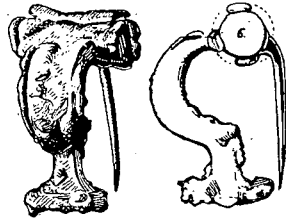


FIG. 18: TYPE 4.

Osterburken, plate vi, 8, Cannstatt, plate viii, 14.

4. Small *fibula* one and one-eighth inches long, corroded (fig. 18). The foot is formed by a large plate at right angles to the pin, which catches in it without any proper sheath: the bow is flat and short and round, and ends in a semi-cylindrical case enwrapping the ten or twelve coils of the spring: the thread of the spring passes inside (below) this case. The type, which occurs elsewhere in England, resembles, though it is not quite the same as, Almgren's no. 248, and may, like that, belong to the later second and earlier third centuries. A specimen was found in 1908 in the east Winshields mile-castle.

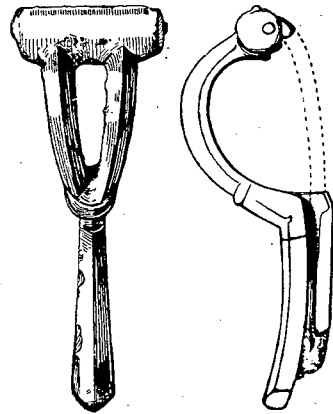


FIG. 19: TYPE 5.

5. *Fibula* with split bow, two and three-sixteenths of an inch long, gilt (fig. 19). The two arms of the bow end in a small

semi-cylindrical cover to the spring: the foot has a long sheath for the pin. *Fibulae* with split bows are not uncommon and take several forms: this form seems to belong to the late second and early third centuries. Specimens have been found on Hadrian's Wall (Chesters Museum; compare *Arch. Ael.*, second series, VI, 225) and on the German *Limes*. See Almgren, *Nordeurop. Fibelformen*, pp. 88, 129, fig. 189; Schumacher, *ORL. Osterburken*, p. 43, Niederberg, plate vii, 5, etc.

6. Much broken and corroded bow-shaped *fibula*: on the bow is a round flat boss, five-eighths of an inch in diameter, decorated with a centre of blue enamel and an outer rim of red. It closely resembles a *fibula* found at Woodcuts by General Pitt Rivers (*Excavations*, I, 41, plate x, 3) and one from Viroconium (Wroxeter) figured by Wright (*Uriconium*, p. 280, no. 5). It is generally dated to the second century, preferably to the middle of it. Found on site XI.

7. Two 'dragonesque' or S-shaped. *fibulae*, enamelled (fig. 20). One two-and-a-half inches long and comparatively thin, has been enamelled (apparently) in blue and yellow: it has lost its pin. The other, two and nine thirty-seconds of an inch long and rather thicker than the first, has lost all its enamel: it retains, however, its pin, which is curved as often on such brooches. The two belong to a well-known class of *fibulae* which is Roman

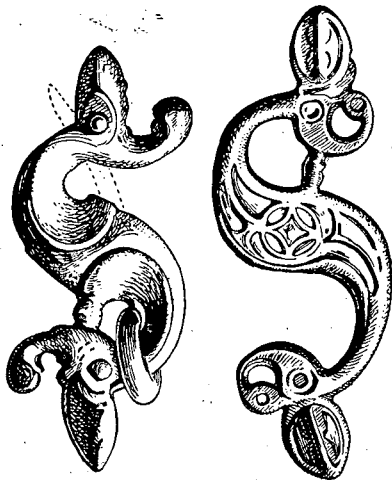


FIG. 20: TYPE 7.

in date but markedly Late Celtic in character, and which seems to belong peculiarly to the region between the Tweed and the Trent. The most northerly recorded specimen comes from Lamberton moor, in Berwickshire, near the Northumberland border (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* xxxix, 375). Others have been found at Kirkby Thore in Westmorland, Malton (Norton) in Yorkshire, the Victoria cave near Settle and the Thirst House cave near Buxton.¹ In southern England and on the continent they seem to be rarer, but (*e.g.*) Bristol museum has a specimen from Charterhouse on Mendip, Bonn museum has a specimen found at Cobern on the Mosel (a well-known site for pre-Roman, Roman and post-Roman antiquities), Rouen museum has one from Câtillon near Lillebonne, and there are doubtless other examples. With imperfect statistics it is dangerous to conjecture, but the suggestion may be hazarded that one at least of the centres of manufacture of this type of brooch was in the north of England, where, as we have other reason to think, metal objects of Late Celtic style were produced during the Roman period. The date is difficult to fix with certainty. As I have pointed out (*Victoria Hist. of Derbyshire*, i, 235 foll.), the occupation of the Thirst House and Victoria caves seems to belong to the second and third centuries, and the Lamberton moor hoard may be probably attributed to the earliest part of this period. Provisionally, one may suggest for the S-shaped *fibulae* the second century, though, as they appear in several varieties, they may have been in use for some time. Whether the S-shaped Saxon *fibulae* are descended from them, is a further question. Found on site xi.

8. Circular disk *fibula*, with four small knobs on the circumference, diameter one inch, once enamelled. Much like that figured in the Camelon report, plate A, 2.

¹ See further in appendix, page 420.

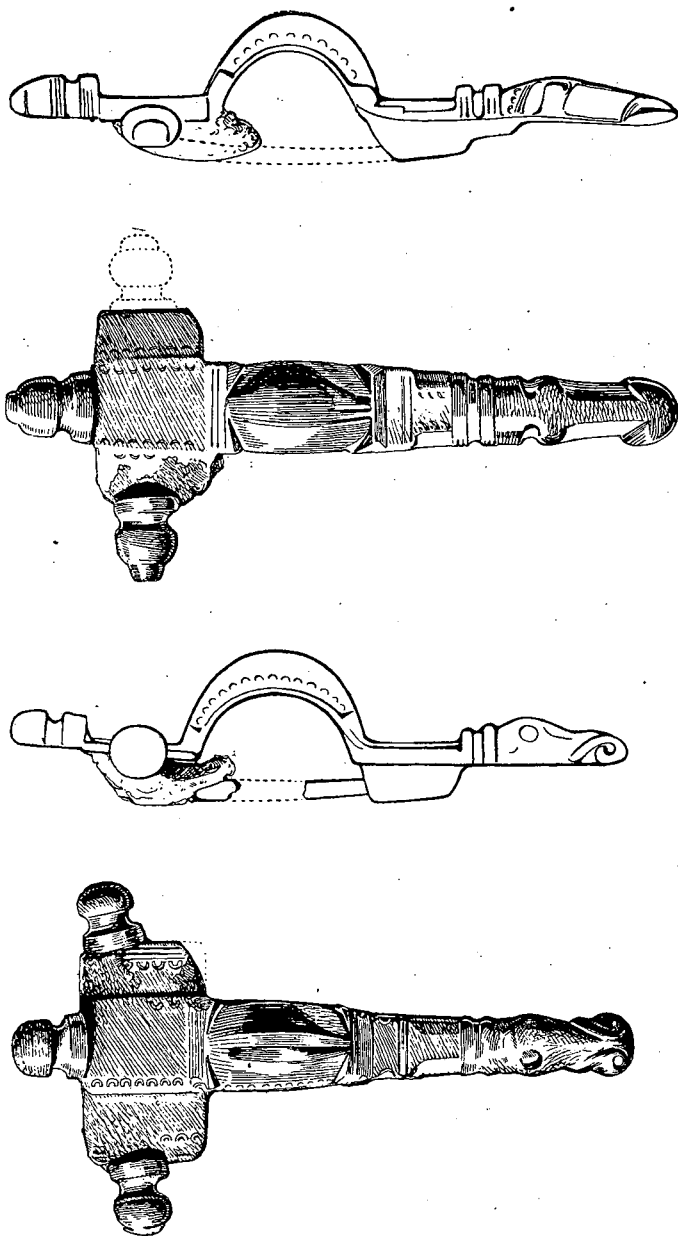
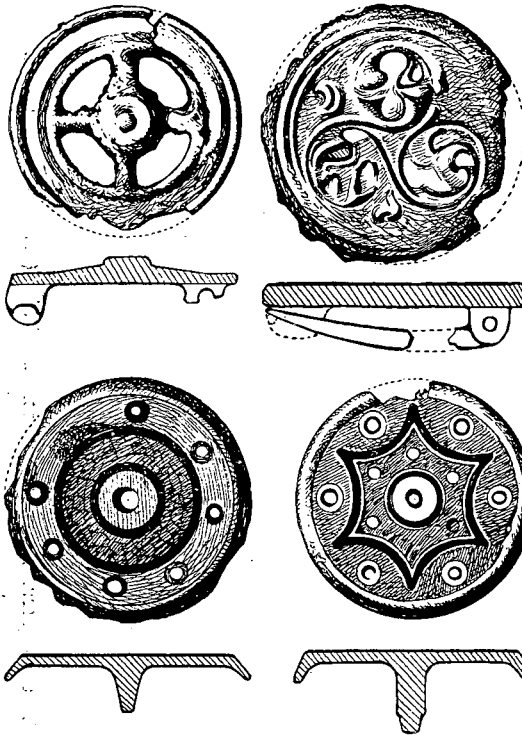


FIG. 25.—CORSTOPTITUM: POST ROMAN BRONZE *fibulae* (pp. 406-8), FULL SIZE.

9. Oval disk *fibula*, one and one-sixteenth of an inch long, flat with an oval flat-topped stud projecting from centre: both disk and stud are enamelled in red and green.



FIGS. 21-24.—BROOCHES AND STUDS.

10. Circular disk *fibula*, one and five-sixteenths of an inch diameter, much corroded. It seems to have borne some circular ornamentation, but its principal feature is a conical boss projecting from the surface but not concentric with it.

11. Circular disk *fibula* made to imitate a wheel (fig. 21). Specimens have occurred at York, Silchester, etc., and are not uncommon. As they appear here, at Newstead and in the Flavian

cemetery in Belgium, they seem to belong to the middle of the second century.

12. Circular disk *fibula* with Late Celtic pattern, fig. 22.

13. Two Saxon cruciform *fibulae* (fig. 25), found on the east side of the square building in the courtyard of site XI, the one

about three feet deep, the other about six feet deep and accompanied by a number of coloured Saxon beads—red, yellow, blue grey, white with blue spots—including a large flat central bead of grey striped with white. These brooches, three and three-eighths and three and five-eighths inches long, are plainly intended as a pair, and are almost exactly similar. The foot is long and terminates in something like a bird's head; above this are two bands, crossing the foot; the bow is short, broad, and well-rounded; at the head is a nearly flat plate with a little ornament on it and three projecting knobs; the hinge (apparently made of iron) is beneath this plate and connected with two of the knobs. Both specimens are coated with a fine green patina and shew few traces of decay. They belong to an important early type of cruciform brooch which occurs both in England and on the continent in the region near the lower Elbe, *e.g.* in the Perleberg graveyard—precisely the region which yields the closest parallels to certain early types of English urns. They are generally dated to the later fifth century, and are among the earliest Saxon *fibulae* found in this country. The Corbridge examples doubtless belonged to one of the first Englishmen who visited or settled near the spot. Taken with the beads, they may indicate a grave, but, as they were found three feet apart, it is plain that the ground has been disturbed since they were deposited, and any such speculations on their origin seem to be rash. Further excavation can alone shew whether they are isolated finds or part of a cemetery. See H. Hildebrand, *Bidrag til spännets historia* (*Antiq. Tidskrift för Sverige*, iv, 207, and figs. 186, 187); H. Schetelig, *Cruciform brooches of Norway* (*Bergens Museums Aarbog*, 1906, no. 8, pp. 97 foll., figs. 116 foll.); Mestorf, *Vorgesch. Alterthümer aus Schleswig-Holstein*, fig. 593. In England examples have occurred at Rugby, Icklingham, Rudstone, Stow Heath, Baston in Lincolnshire (*Arch. Journ.*

xx, 30), Kempston (Bedfordshire), Great Wigston (Leicestershire), Princethorpe (Warwickshire), Orwell (Cambs.), Driffeld in S.E. Yorkshire (J. R. Mortimer, *Researches*, figs. 843, 869, 874), etc.—principally, that is, in the eastern Midlands.*

2A.—Special interest attaches to a *gold ring* found together with the gold coins noted above (p. 351). As the illustration shows (fig. 26), it consists of a plain and comparatively small round hoop and a large bezel which once obviously held an engraved gem or the like, and which is ornamented by beading running

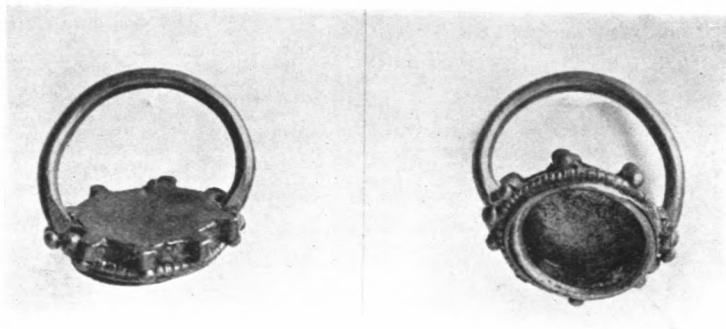


FIG. 26.—GOLD RING (FULL SIZE) FOUND WITH GOLD COINS.

round it. The coins suggest that the ring, like themselves, dates from the later years of the fourth century, though it might also conceivably be an heirloom from an earlier period. Its shape and beading do not appear to be assignable, on our present knowledge, to any particular century.

2B.—*Other metal and similar objects.*—Besides the thirty *fibulae*, much other bronze came to light. We may instance the handle of a patera, two key-rings, several buttons or studs,

* The cruciform *fibula* found at Whitehill Point, Northumberland, and figured in the *Proceedings* of the Society, 2 ser. v (1892), 236, 239, is a distinct and probably a considerably later type of cruciform brooch.

some buckles (figs. 27, 29), three rings, a small hand holding an apple, which may have adorned the top of a pin (fig. 28), a tweezer, and a stylus. Bronze enamelled work is represented by two studs, one enamelled in blue with white spots, the other in green and red with similar spots (figs. 23, 24, p. 406), a small flat 'seal-case' or pendant, bravely coloured in red and blue but much decayed, and a crested cock once the top of some larger object, which has lost all its enamel (fig. 31, p. 410). In iron we have a padlock, several caltrops (fig. 30), a pin with a greenish glass knob, three triangular arrow-heads (fig. 32), some other heads of javelins or arrows, a plough-share, a pick with a point at one end and a square edge at the other (perhaps for dressing stone), a 'hippo-sandal' (p. 423) and something very like a wheel-skid. A toy axe in base silver (fig. 33), an engraved onyx gem (a debased Diana) and a lead 'tessera' complete the list. The caltrops are of the usual kind, resembling those found at Chesterfield (*Archaeological Journ.* vi, 21), Chesters (*Proc. Newcastle Soc. Ant.* iv, 170) and elsewhere. The toy axe has many parallels. The lead 'tessera' is described above, p. 399. For the iron triangular arrowheads, see appendix, p. 423.



FIG. 27.



FIG. 28.

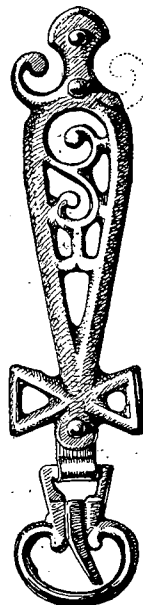


FIG. 29.

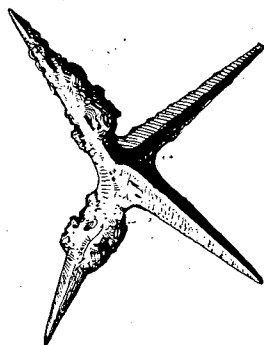


FIG. 30.

3.—*Pottery*.—(a) *Ornamented Samian*.—Some five hundred pieces of ornamented Samian were found; they were mostly fragments which could not be pieced into complete vessels. The most noteworthy item is a scrap shewing shape 29, with the characteristic rim and a rabbit and festoon. Its importance lies in its date. It is undoubtedly of the first century and thus suggests that CORSTOPITUM was occupied in the time of Agricola. It is, however, the only piece of pottery yet found at Corbridge which can beyond controversy be assigned to that period, and

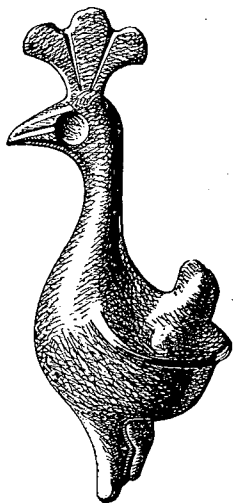


FIG. 31.



FIG. 32.

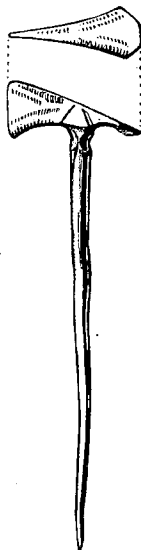


FIG. 33.

METAL OBJECTS (FULL SIZE), SEE P. 409.

it is probable that, whatever Agricolan occupation there was, centred round some part of the site which we have not touched at present. There are, however, one or two other fragments of pottery which savour strongly of the first century. Moreover, if

Déchelette is right, the Samian pieces bearing the names of Butrio (found in 1907) and Divixtus (found this year, see fig. 34) and perhaps one or two others (p. 417), should be assigned to this period (*Vases céramiques ornés*, I, 182). Unfortunately, this dating

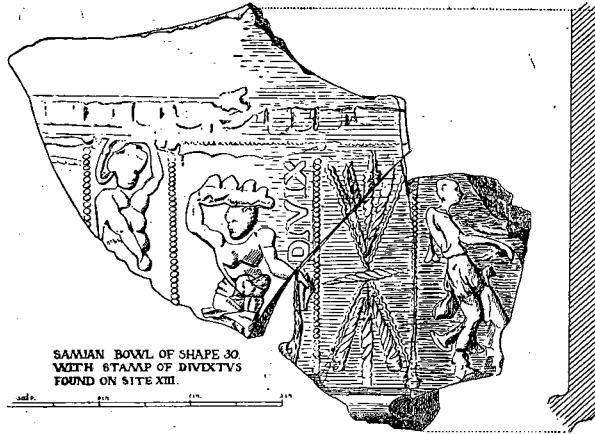


FIG. 34.

is uncertain. Divixtus appears at Newstead with the second century potter Cinnamus, and Butrio may be of the same age.

The rest of the ornamented Samian demands less individual notice. It may be safely put down to the second and third centuries and consists of some four hundred or more pieces of shape 37, less than forty pieces of shape 30—that with straight sides—a very few bits of saucers with raised ivy-leaf (cordiform) patterns on the

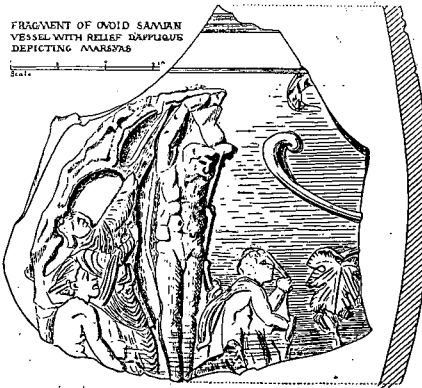


FIG. 35.

rim,¹ and a little of the third century 'incised' ware. More notice is due to some pieces of the third century 'vases à reliefs

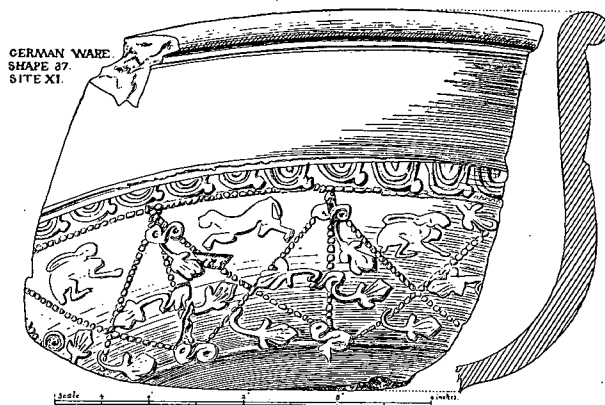


FIG. 36.

d'applique' described by Déchelette (II, 167 foll.). The largest piece (fig. 35) exhibited the globular or ovoid form usual to these

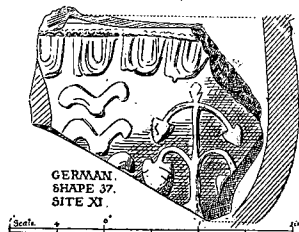


FIG. 37.

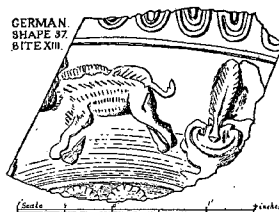


FIG. 38.

vessels and bore the scene of the punishment of Marsyas (*ibid.* p. 214, fig. 79): the other bits, though less clear in design, plainly belonged to the same class of Samian. It is a rare and uncommon

¹ In respect to these it may be noted that our pieces seem to have been cast in the mould and not decorated by the barbotine process generally assumed for this ornament, as by Déchelette, II, 311.

class, hitherto found on few sites, either in England or in Gaul where it was manufactured.

Most of our ornamented Samian seems to be Lezoux ware from central Gaul. Some, however, is certainly of East-Gaulish or (as it is generally called) German origin. Thus, a fragment stamped IANVF, described below, comes from the potteries of Rheinzabern,¹ another, with the letters REG. . . is probably the

work of the Rheinzabern potter Reginus; Lutaeus and Cerialis, whom we met with in 1907, seem also to be German, and not a few of the decorated pieces which bear no name, shew evidences of East-Gaulish or German workmanship. In many cases, indeed, it is difficult to decide

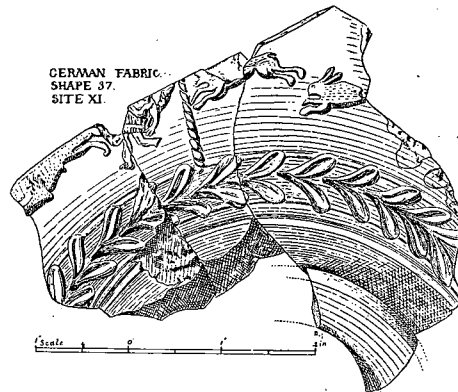


FIG. 39.

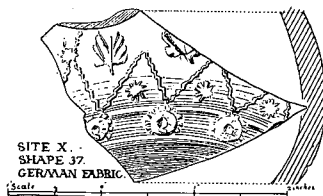


FIG. 40.

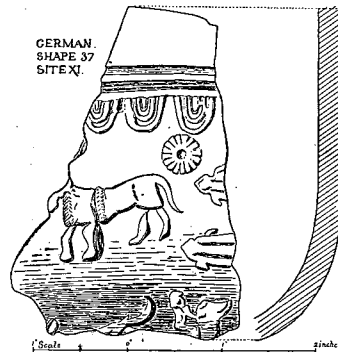


FIG. 41.

* I say Rheinzabern, for convenience, without prejudice to Heiligenberg and similar sites where these potters and others may have also worked: Knorr, *Rottweil*, pp. 9-10.

between the two, for some of the ornamentation used at Lezoux was copied exactly at Rheinzabern. In other cases the distinction is plain. Compare, for example, the pieces of 'Décor libre,' with animals coursing uninterruptedly round, figured here (figs. 38, 39, 41, 43), with the moulds figured by Ludowici from Rheinzabern (*Stempelbilder*, p. 232) or with the actual fragments from German sites figured by Hettner in his *Drei Tempelbezirke* (plate VII, 17) or by Knorr in his *Sigillata-Gefässe aus Köngen* (plate XLIV).

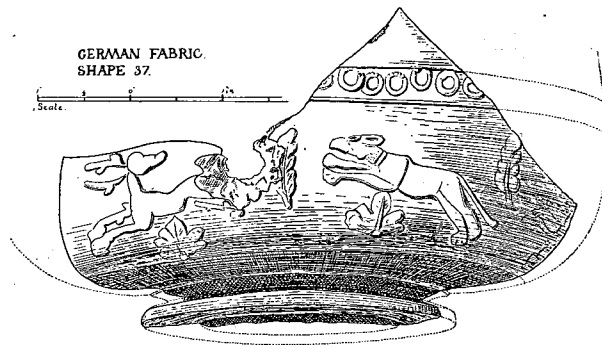


FIG. 43.

Similarly, the network visible on figs. 36, 40, recurs freely in Germany and has, indeed, been attributed to the potter who stamps IANVF.²

² The new British Museum *Catalogue of Roman Pottery*, p. 220, classes the pieces marked IANVF as Lezoux and also as 'probably German fabric.' Only the latter of these two inconsistent descriptions is correct. Perhaps I may add that this catalogue, a work of great labour, full of valuable matter and excellently illustrated, exemplifies to a rather serious extent the difficulties of classifying Samian ware. Much of its grouping was obsolete before the book was published.

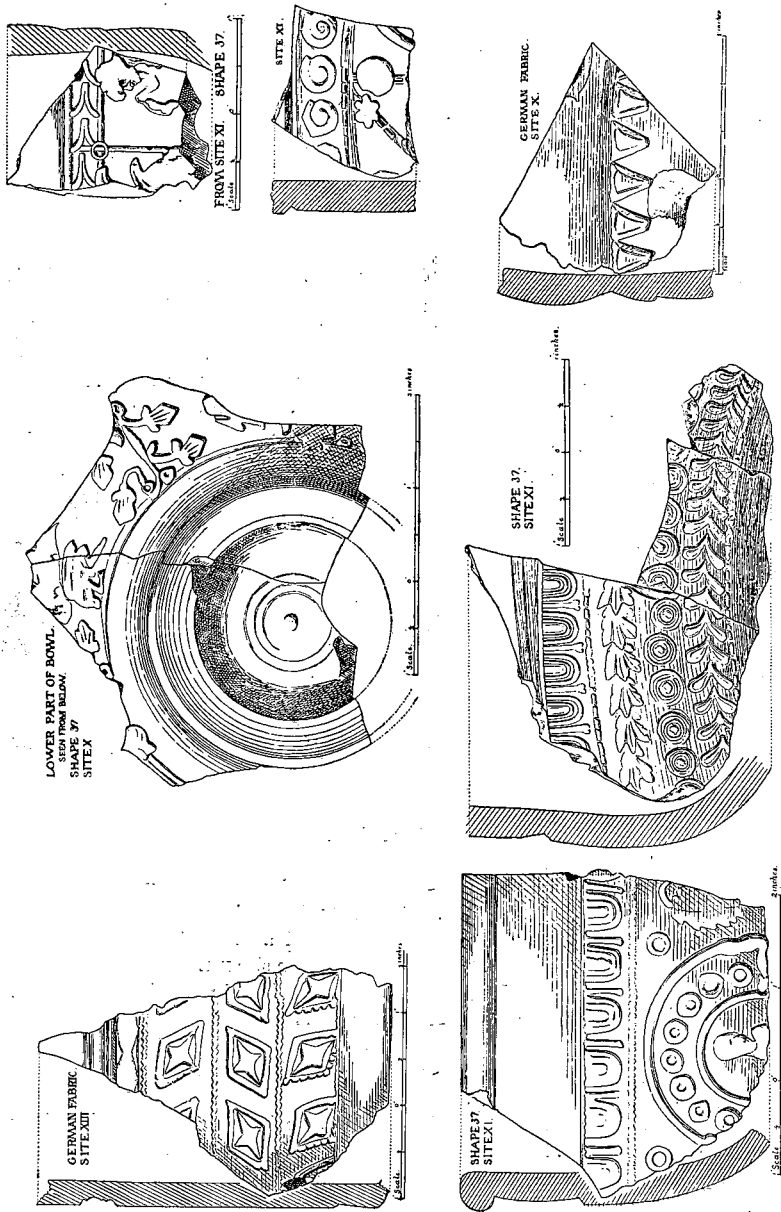


FIG. 42.—SAMIAN WARE, MOSTLY OF GERMAN FABRIC.

The following list gives the stamps on the ornamented Samian found this year with brief notes of the decoration on the pieces involved. The appended illustrations (figs. 36-43) depict fragments which are either of German origin or contain unusual details.

1. Four stamps of the potter Cinnamus who worked at Lezoux in the middle of the second century, none perfect, all on bowls of shape 37; the name runs vertically up or down the outside amongst the decoration: (a) CINNV . . . , running up the side, between a medallion and a standing man, site XI, N.; (b) CINNV ///, running down the side, much worn, site XI; (c) CIN, much worn, site XII; (d) CI . . . above a mask (Déchelette, 680) and beside an Amoretto, D.265, from site XI.



FIG. 44 (p. 419).

2. Three pieces of Divixtus, a Lezoux potter of the first (or perhaps rather of the second) century, all of shape 30. (a) DIVIX decorations, a caryatid, D.655, Silenus D.322, a cruciform geometrical ornament of a common kind, and Diana dancing with a deer, D.64 (see fig. 34, p. 411); found on site XII. (b) Fragment, with part of the letters . . . IXF and the design of a satyr, D.364; found on site XI, G. (c) Fragment from site XII; only the letter D . . . survives, but the cruciform panel and Silenus (D.322) exactly repeat the ornament of (a).

3. Two pieces of Doeccus, a Lezoux potter of the second century, both shape 37. (a) Stamped DOECC . . . vertically up the outside, decorated with a Triton in a medallion, D.16, and a Venus standing in a vertical panel, D.185; found on site VII. (b) . . . DOCCAS on a small raised label, amidst the decoration, a mere scrap from site XI.

4. IANVF on a bowl of shape 37, filling a small horizontal panel with a rabbit in a circle or semi-circle above it, found on site XI, N. Ianus—or possibly Iannarius—worked at Rheinzabern early in the second century (see Ludowici, *Urnengräber*, p. 133; Knorr, *Köngen*, p. 9) and probably as late as Pius (Barthel, *Cannstatt*, p. 63).

5. Mammilius. MAMMI·F placed on a vertical label outside a bowl (shape 37) between a mask, D.678, and an Amoretto, D.261, found on site XII. The stamp is given by Déchelette as MAMMI, but it seems clear on our piece and may be expanded *Mammi(lius) f(ecit)*. It seems to come from Lezoux, and according to Déchelette should belong to the first century (see p. 411).



FIG. 45.—CASTOR WARE (p. 419).

6. Small sunk label on the rim of a decorated fragment: only the letters MATE... survive, presumably Maternus or the like. Found on site XI.

7. Two specimens of the monogram of Paternus,⁴ a Lezoux potter of the middle or end of the second century, both of shape 37. (a) Nearly perfect, with a bird next the letters, found on site XI; (b) the end only, site X.

⁴ The monogram is to be read *Patern(us) f(ecit)*, not *Paterni*. The three dots which form the first stroke of the R indicate a reversed E prefixed to it, and the four dots at the end mean F or FE.

8. REG... outside of a bowl of shape 37, site XII, presumably the Rhein-zabern potter Reginus, of the late second century.

9. SABIN... Small raised label with sunk letters among the ornament, perhaps *Sabini*; shape 37, found on site IX.

10. ...VRÆ. Good, largish letters running vertically down the outside of the bowl, with decoration in demi-medallions and a fish, D.1052; shape 37. Apparently *Servi manu*; the stamp is well known and belongs to Lezoux and to the later part of the second century. Found on site VII.

11. ...NNIVSF in a small sunk label on the rim of a bowl of shape 37. Found on site XI S.E.

12. ...ALLIV... in retrograde lettering, amidst the decoration of a bowl of shape 37; from site XI. Possibly *Iullinus*.

13. MIN... in very small letters outside a bowl of shape 37 with ornament like D.1153. It is difficult to say if it is beginning or end. Compare the British Museum Catalogue, M.589.

I may add here three *graffiti*, none of moment. One consists of the letters ...IMO..., with a break at each end. A second, from site XIII, has CRIIS—possibly the beginning of *Crescens*. The third, from site XI, is less clear.

(b) Inscribed *amphorae* and *mortaria* (*pelves*). The following stamped *amphorae* (1-16) were found, with one *graffito* and one stamped *pelvis*.

1. HIENNIV≡, *trium Enniorum Iuliorum*. The stamp occurs also in Gaul and Italy. Found on site XI.

2. DOMS, sites x, XI. Found at Corbridge also about 98 years ago according to the Donations List of the Soc. of Antiq. of Newcastle for 1813-1822, under 1813, July 7.

3. SCIM, site VII. Also found at York and in Italy and Gaul.
NIANO

4. LCAX, site XI. Found also in Italy and Gaul.

5. LAQAS (triangular stops), site x. Found also in Italy and Gaul.

6. S.I.P., site XI.

7. DECEB, site VII.

8. MINOMELVS. The first letter resembles *m*, as if *Minomelus*: no such name seems otherwise known, but both *Mino*- and *-melus* occur as parts of Celtic names. The stamp seems to be the same as one from York recorded by Hübner, C.VII 1331 (79). Site XI.

9. OSASC, incised letters without a frame, site XI.

10. OFGRAROP, site x.

11. ≡VR, site VII.

12. \equiv fs (perhaps mfs), site x.
13. mns, site x.
14. \equiv ecca \equiv , site x.
15. . . . I·T, site x.
16. Scratched on an amphora handle, VIII.
17. On a pelvis lip, SA $\frac{1}{2}$ R·R/. Also at Isurium (Aldborough).

(c) Other pottery may for the present be dismissed briefly. The stamps of the plain Samian may be reserved till they can be put beside another year's yield. The lesser pottery showed, like the Samian, hardly a trace of first century work. Mr. James Curle was kind enough, at our request, to compare it with his datable finds at Newstead, near Melrose, and tells us that the second century character of our pottery is well pronounced. But whether our finds include pieces as old as Hadrian or begin with Pius, it is very difficult to say. It is, indeed, in the present state of our knowledge not easy to distinguish Roman pottery (Samian or other) of A.D. 120 from that of A.D. 140. It is, therefore, as yet impossible to use its help in determining the part which CORSTOPITUM may have played at the time when Hadrian built his Wall.

Individual pieces of pottery worthy of note are (1) a largish Samian bowl with fluted sides (fig. 46); a similar piece has occurred in the later remains of Newstead which seem to belong to the second half of the second century, and another at Silchester. (2) Some well-preserved and characteristic Castor ware, which may also belong to the second or even the third century (fig. 45, pp. 416, 417). (3) A large grey jar, ornamented outside

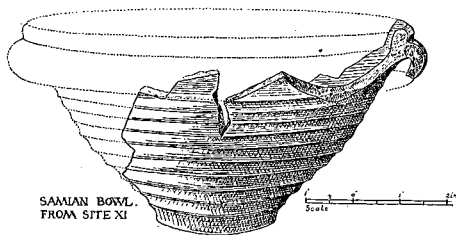


FIG. 46.

with a bearded human face—not an early type. (4) A fragment of greyish-black ware, bearing in relief the head and shoulders of a man, bearded, with conical cap, plaid fastened over the right shoulder by a penannular brooch, upraised axe in right hand—age doubtful.

Among earthenware may be added three round disks about 3-4 inches in diameter, grooved roughly in concentric rings and pierced with holes in the grooves. Similar objects have been recorded from many Roman sites in Britain and abroad: Chesters museum has a specimen from Nether Denton (164 [2644]) and another was found at BIRDOSWALD in 1896. Various suggestions have been made as to their purpose; possibly they were small cheese-presses.¹

4. *Stone*.—Many rounded stones, suitable for *balistae* or catapults, were found on site XI, eleven together in court I of the southern range. Millstones and querns were frequent—some of Andernach volcanic stone, some of local grit, one of mica schist. Whetstones and similar implements were common. Some jet armlets, one perfect, others broken, may bring this list to an ornamental close.

APPENDIX I.—S-SHAPED OR DRAGONESQUE FIBULAE (p. 403).

Brief lists of the known specimens of these brooches have been printed by Mr. Romilly Allen, in his *Celtic Art* (p. 107) and in the *Reliquary* (1907, p. 62), and by Mr. R. A. Smith in the *Proceedings of the London Society of Antiquaries*, XXII, 61. All three lists contain errors and omissions, and it may be worth while to give a fourth list which is, I hope, correct as far as it goes. I have set out the place-names in alphabetical order, with three continental examples at the end. Unless otherwise stated, one specimen has been found at each place and all are enamelled.

- (1) Brough under Stainmore, Westmorland, site of a Roman fort and findspot of many Romano-British objects showing late Celtic affinities. *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, second series, III, 256.

¹ For illustrations see *Trans. Cumberland and Westm. Ant. Soc.*, XIV, 426; *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, XIV, 172; H. Ecroyd Smith, *Isurium*, plate XXVIII. Bursian, *Aventicum*, plate XIII.; etc.

- (2) Charterhouse on Mendip, Somerset, a site occupied during nearly all the Roman period; specimen now in Bristol museum, figured by myself, *Victoria Hist. of Somerset*, I, 337, fig. 92.
- (3) Cirencester, now in the Corinium museum, figured in Buckman and Newmarch, *Roman Art in Corinium* (London, 1850), p. 108, plate x.
- (4) Corbridge, the two examples described above.
- (5) Dowkerbottom cave, near Kilnsea and Arncliffe, in upper Wharfedale; Mr. R. A. Smith tells me that the British museum has a very small specimen from this cave, found with other Roman remains described in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, first series, IV, 111, but not itself described there.
- (6) Faversham, Kent, now in the British museum (Gibbs collection), two specimens with connecting chain. Figured by Baron de Baye, *Arts of Anglo-Saxons*, p. 44, wrongly calling them post-Roman, and by R. A. Smith, *loc. cit.*, fig. 2.
- (7) Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, now in the British museum. Figured in the *Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, York*, 1846, pp. 7, 35, plate I, 5.
- (8) Lakenheath, Suffolk, found on a skeleton, figured by Romilly Allen, *Reliquary*, 1907, p. 62. The specimen is unenamelled, but plainly a variety of the general type, in which the dragonesque element is less prominent than the returning spiral or S motive.
- (9) Lamberton moor, Berwickshire, near the English border, found in a hoard of bronze objects, cemented by oxidation to two bow-*fibulae*; now in Edinburgh museum. Described and figured, *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, XXXIX, 375, and better by Mr. R. A. Smith, *loc. cit.* Mr. Smith synchronizes the hoard with the Northumberland hoard generally assigned to Backworth, which is dated by coins to A.D. 140 or 150. But the two-bow *fibulae* found with our specimen on Lamberton moor may well be half a century earlier.
- (10) London, Tokenhouse Yard, now in the Guildhall museum, Museum catalogue, p. 7, no. 1—there wrongly classed as if pre-Roman. I am indebted to Mr. Lambert for a drawing.
- (11) Malton, or, rather, its suburb Norton, site of a Roman fort or settlement, now in the British museum. Figured *Proc. Archaeol. Inst., York*, 1846, plate I, 4, pp. 7, 35; Allen *Celtic Art*, p. 100; R. A. Smith, *loc. cit.*
- (12) Newstead, near Melrose, from a part of the Roman fort, which may—as Mr. Curle tells me—belong to the second century; now in Edinburgh museum.

- (13) South Shields, now in the Blackgate; figured *Arch. Ael.*, third series, iv, 357. Never enamelled, but plainly a variety of the general type; the dragonesque motive is here much more definite than in no. 8, which is also unenamelled (see p. 394).
- (14) Thirst House cave, near Buxton, Derbyshire; figured by W. Turner, *Ancient Remains near Buxton*, plate III, p. 23, after the *Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeol. Soc.*, vol. xvi. The objects found at Thirst House, so far as they are Roman, date from the second and third centuries down to about A.D. 270.
- (15) Victoria cave in the King's Scar, Settle, West Yorkshire, two specimens; figured by Boyd Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, frontispiece. Dawkins assigned them to the fifth century; the Roman remains found in the cave seem to belong partly to the second and partly to the late third and early fourth centuries; the latest coin is of Constans (died 350).
- (16) Watercrook, near Kendal, Westmorland, site of a Roman fort; figured in the *Reliquary*, 1907, p. 63—where the name is misprinted Waterbrook.
- (17) York, now in the museum there, three specimens, one with a ring for a chain such as occurs with the two Faversham specimens noted above, no. 6. One of them is mentioned in the *Proc. Soc. Arch. Inst.*, York, 1846, p. 7. I am indebted to Mr. Oxley Grabham for a photograph of all three.
- (18-20) Foreign examples.
- (18) Câtillon, cemetery of Lillebonne, the Romano-Gaulish IULIOBONA, now in Rouen museum, where I have seen it.
- (19) Uncertain, probably found near Liège, now in Liège museum; seen by Mr. R. A. Smith, to whom I owe the reference.
- (20) Cobern, a well-known Romano-Gaulish site on the lower Mosel, Germany; now in Bonn museum, where I have seen it. Figured *Bonner Jahrbücher*, LXXXVI, p. 176, plate iv.

To these fall to be added a specimen in the British museum of unknown but presumably British origin, figured by Allen, *Celtic Art*, p. 100 and R. A. Smith, *loc. cit.*, and a specimen cited by Smith from *Les Arts*, Nov., 1906, p. 13, presumably found somewhere in France. It may be well also to add that the specimens cited by Allen and R. A. Smith, as from Norton and Kilnsea, are not separate instances, as might be thought from their accounts, but identical with those which they cite from Malton and Dowkerbottom cave, under which latter names they are given here. The specimen cited by Smith from Andernach is also an error for Cobern. The specimens cited by Dawkins, *Cave Hunting*, p. 98, from Whittington hill and Reichenbach and Envermeu are also errors: the first two are bow-*fibulae*, the third post-Roman.

Finally, I may note some plain 'S-shaped' brooches, akin to those enumerated above, but distinguished by the absence of dragonesque form: One is figured by Boyd Dawkins (*Cave Hunting*, frontispiece), from the Victoria cave. A second precisely like it has been found by Mr. Curle at Newstead and is assignable to the second century. A third is figured by C. R. Smith, *Coll. Antiqua*, i, 69, and myself, *Vict. Hist. Derbyshire*, i, 239, and is now in the British museum: it is ascribed by C. R. Smith, on the authority of the finder, J. Jackson, to the Victoria cave, and in the British museum records, on the same authority, to Dowkerbottom. As C. R. Smith's account is the older, it may be the truer, but the point hardly admits of certainty.

APPENDIX II.—ARROWHEADS (p. 409, fig. 32).

The type of arrowhead noted above, with three barbed equidistant blades, has been found on numerous Roman military sites, though not (I believe) in great numbers on any one site. Examples are Housesteads and Barhill in Britain, Haltern, the Saalburg and several other forts on the Limes, Carnuntum on the Danube, on the continent. It was obviously in use during the first two centuries of our era and doubtless also later and earlier, and forms one of the normal types of Roman arrowheads. Its origin is uncertain, but one would naturally turn to the two homes of ancient bowmen, eastern Europe and Parthian Asia, and it seems to occur much in Greek lands (Franks, *Horae Ferales*, p. 152). Quite recently a specimen has been found by the Rev. G. Walker at Godmanchester.

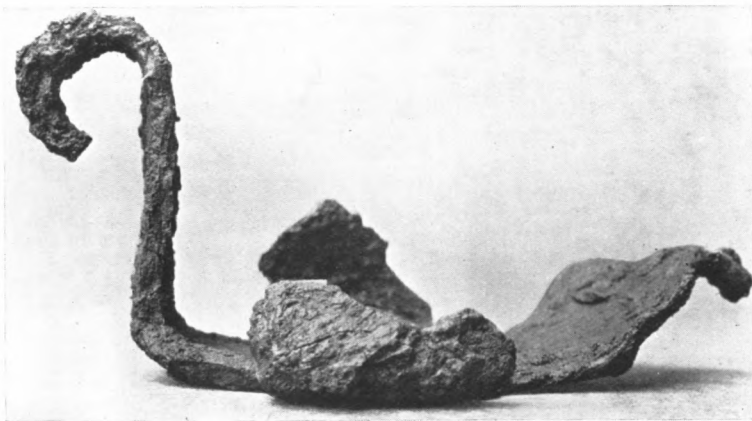


FIG. 47.—A 'HIPPO-SANDAL' (see p. 409). $\frac{1}{2}$



BRONZE CHEEKPIECE OF A ROMAN HELMET,

FOUND AT CORSTOPITUM. $\frac{1}{2}$