

V.—CORSTOPITUM: REPORT ON THE EXCAVATIONS  
IN 1911.

By R. H. FORSTER, M.A., F.S.A., and W. H. KNOWLES,  
F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; with contributions by F. Haverfield,  
LL.D., F.S.A., H. H. E. Craster, M.A., F.S.A., and J. P.  
Bushe-Fox.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

As in previous years, work was begun early in July, and continued till October. The new area reserved for excavation was a portion of the field to the west of site IX and north of the reserved area of 1907. In respect of architectural remains this ground was disappointing: the masonry discovered was of a rough character, even where it could be assigned to the second century, and the late work was, as usual, of the poorest quality. In other respects, however, this area was of great interest: it produced the largest collection of Roman gold coins ever found in this country and properly recorded; the pottery unearthed has afforded much material for the study not only of 'Samian' but of other wares, and much assistance in dating the coarser types; the main east and west street was traced to its junction with the road running northwards from the bridge, and additional light was thrown on the road-system of the town.

In addition to the excavation of this area, further work was done on site XI. The northern courts of the west range were completely cleared; in the centre of the north range the work foreshadowed in the report for 1910\* was carried out, and the foundations of a projection or apse were discovered; in

\* *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. VII, 161.

the east range the greater part of the space between the overturned portions of the inner and outer walls was cleared, and the theory that the destruction had been deliberate received ample confirmation, though the problem of its date and purpose still remains unsolved.

On the south front of site XI just to the west of the entrance, a row of small bases was found, apparently belonging to a narrow portico of later date than the original foundations. Cuts made in the street near this point led to the discovery of a quantity of sculpture, which had been used in the last period of the occupation for making up the level of the road. The finds include a remarkable slab with an inscription mentioning Calpurnius Agricola, three large carved stones, forming part of one design, a draped female statue, and a number of heads and other fragments. These, with the gold coins, are sufficient to make the season of 1911 memorable, but they do not exhaust its interest: the collection of pottery and other objects has been steadily growing, though *fibulae* and other bronze articles were rarer than in some previous years.

The excavations were again superintended by Mr. R. H. Forster, and the work of planning and measurement was again undertaken by Mr. W. H. Knowles. Thanks are due to Professor Haverfield, Mr. H. H. E. Craster, Mr. P. Newbold, and Mr. J. P. Bushe-Fox for much valuable assistance, both on the field and in the preparation of this report, and in particular to Captain J. H. Cuthbert, D.S.O., for his unfailing kindness and interest in the work. Thanks are also due to Mr. G. L. Cheesman, Mr. N. Whatley, Mr. R. G. Collingwood, and other helpers. We have also to record with sincere regret the death of Mr. Thomas Reed, the former tenant of the farm.

The work will be continued in July, 1912, on the northern part of the field in which the excavations were begun in 1906, on the south side of the main east and west street. This will

make it possible to link up site I with the work of later years, and to complete the excavation of sites IV, V, and VI, which were left unfinished in 1907. It is also probable that some examination may be made of the south side of the main street.

## II.—THE WEST FIELD.

### 1. *The Streets.*

As will be seen by the plan, a large amount of work was done in exploring the street-system of this part of the town. The main east and west street was traced towards the west to a point—about two hundred and fifty feet from the east hedge of the field—just beyond its junction with the road which came northwards from the bridge. This east and west street appears to continue westwards down the slope towards Aydon burn, and may prove to be an extension of the Stanegate<sup>1</sup>: at any rate it has been given that name as a convenient term of reference; and in the same way, though with more certainty, the road leading north from the bridge will be referred to as Dere street.

This portion of the Stanegate is not quite straight, and its breadth varies from thirty to thirty-six feet, narrowing to twenty-four feet where it passes west of the line of Dere street. As was found to be the case in front of the granaries, the road has been twice raised and remade; but here it was more difficult to distinguish the different levels. A section cut between sites xxx and xxxv showed that the natural sand lay at a depth of five feet nine inches below the present surface. On this the original road had been laid, and it had consisted of a well-rammed layer of cobbles and gravel, two feet nine inches thick in the centre,

<sup>1</sup> 'Where this road parted off towards CILURNUM on one side of Wardon-law, and on the other to Howford on the North Tyne, near the village of Wardon, I have not been able to learn; but I believe it did so, and that it passed from Howford by Acomb and Anick to Corbridge, and thence by the Ald-he-way to Newcastle.' Hodgson, *Hist. Northumb.*, vol. III, part II, 411.

cambered to eighteen inches at the sides. On the south side there had been a well-built stone drain; which was traced for about seventy feet, as shown on the plan, the top of the side walls being four feet below the present surface. No distinct trace of a corresponding drain was found on the north side; but

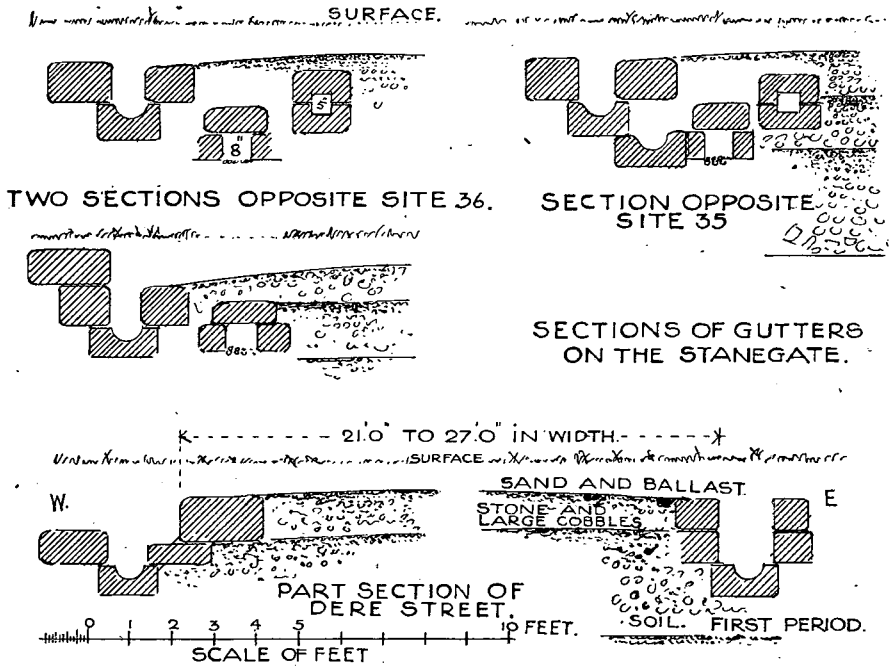


FIG. 1.

such a drain may not have been necessary, as immediately to the north of the road the undisturbed sand dipped sharply to a depth of about nine feet. This might be taken to indicate an early ditch; but the evidence rather points to there having been a natural hollow, at the bottom of which a small stream ran towards Aydon burn—the channel which such a stream would

cut was clearly traceable in each of the three places investigated; but the question cannot be completely settled till the excavations are carried farther to the west. The hollow, however, whether natural or not, had been filled in during the Roman period.

The second level of the Stanegate was one foot nine inches below the present surface in the centre, and about six inches lower at the sides. The construction was similar to that of the earlier road, and there was no parting of soil, such as has been found in other places. The same remarks apply to the third level, the top of which was only nine inches below the present surface. On the south side the gutters connected with these two reconstructions had almost entirely disappeared, only one or two short stretches remaining; but on the north side there were considerable remains of an elaborate system of drainage, with an open gutter of channelled stones on the outside, and within this a covered drain, the latter being enclosed in the metalling of the road. Apparently the former was meant to take the surface drainage of the street, while the latter received the drainage from the sites on the north side. When the road was again raised and remade—probably about A.D. 360—this drainage system was renewed, as will be seen by fig. 1, and heavy ashlar kerbs were set on each edge of the open gutter. These kerbs, some of which were rebated on the edge, were largely formed of re-used material from destroyed or disused buildings, and no certain inference can be drawn from the fact that some of them show sockets or post-holes. The enclosed drain of this period consisted of ordinary channelled stones with similar stones placed upon them upside down.

Just within the gutter on the north side of the street, at the point shown on the plan, opposite site XXIX, there was found a roughly cylindrical stone, about two feet six inches long and a

foot in diameter: it was firmly embedded in an upright position in the metalling of the second and third period roads, and may possibly have been the base of a mile stone, the upper part of which has been broken off.

The Dere street was traced southwards to a point about one hundred and forty feet from its junction with the Stanegate: its course was not absolutely straight, but in the southern part of the stretch explored its line was heading directly for the portions of the same street discovered in 1907. At the point of junction with the Stanegate its breadth was twenty-two feet, within the gutters; but at the southernmost point examined this had widened to twenty-seven feet, and it appears, from the cuts made in 1907 to expand to thirty-seven feet where the slope is steeper. This is a common feature in modern roads in some parts of the country, and would allow heavy vehicles to zigzag up the worst part of the hill.

Here again the levels of different raisings and remakings were hard to distinguish; but it was found that, like the Stanegate, the Dere street shows three levels, corresponding to those of the other road. A cut was made down to the natural sand at the junction of the two streets, the north end being in the Stanegate and the south in the Dere street; but no parting line or difference of construction or metalling could be observed at any level, and it seems probable that the original making and subsequent raisings of the two roads were carried out concurrently.

In one respect, however, there was some difference. While on the north side of the Stanegate the gutters and drains were remade in the fourth century in a slightly different line, in the case of the Dere street the original channelled stones appear to have remained in use throughout, the kerbs on each side of the gutter being raised at each successive remetalling, till in the latest period there was a drain or channel about two feet deep on either side of the road: one of the stones used for this purpose

was a plain altar, unfortunately uninscribed. In one or two places heavy slabs of stone lay across the drain—possibly the remains of a continuous covering.

From a point closely adjacent to the junction of the roads already mentioned, a narrower road—about fifteen feet in width between the gutters—was traced northwards to the boundary of the reserved area. Its construction was similar to that of the Stanegate and Dere street, and it showed three levels; but in a section cut near the north boundary there was a parting of about four inches of black soil between the earliest and the second period road. Stone channels remained for a great part of the length on either side, and probably these belong to the second period. The west gutter had been edged on each side by heavy stone kerbs, which must certainly have been laid during the latest period, as their upper surfaces were just below the turf. On the west side, for a short distance, traces were found of an earlier built drain, which may perhaps belong to the first level. The west gutters of this road were approximately in line with the east drain of the Dere street.

It is doubtful whether this road should be regarded as a continuation of the Dere street, and for the present it is perhaps better to refer to it as the north road (west). If it continued northwards, it would fall in with the line of Dere street, as shown by MacLauchlan at about the point where the latter crossed Aydon burn, and there seems to be no particular reason why the road should not, at least during some part of the Roman period, have been divided. One point, however, is certainly suggested by the evidence at present forthcoming, viz., that originally, if not throughout, the Stanegate was the more important road. If this were so, MacLauchlan's explanation of the course of the Dere street (or Watling street) across Tynedale by the supposition that there was a British stronghold on the

site<sup>2</sup> becomes unnecessary, besides being unsupported by the remains so far discovered. Indeed, it may be that we ought to regard Corstopitum as the terminus of at least three roads, coming from the north, south, and west, and possibly others, as yet not proved to be Roman, from the east and south-west, rather than as a town standing on a continuous road from south to north. It is no doubt true that the Antonine Itinerary gives the route continuously from Bremenium past Corstopitum southwards, and that the name Dere street was applied in early times to the road both north and south of Corbridge<sup>3</sup>; but many of the *itineræ* include what must be regarded as two or more distinct roads—as in the case of the sixth, which is half on Watling street and half on the Fosse way—and the tradition of post-Roman times has no particular bearing on the question. At any rate the relation of Corstopitum to the Roman road-system of Northern Britain differs from that of such places as Lanchester, Ebchester, and High Rochester.

Traces were also found of a street forming a continuation of that which passed along the north front of the granaries, but the remains were somewhat irregular and hard to interpret, and it seems probable that the street was only partially laid out, though as it was near the surface, it has been much damaged by the plough. A few stretches of channelled stones were found on the south side, including one very curious trough-shaped piece, which is shown on the plan; but the alignment is not

<sup>2</sup> 'Had there been no British place of defence here, it does not seem probable that the Watling street would have come so far to the westward; but having gained the level of the Tyne at Riding Mill, the rise to Farnley would have been avoided, the river would have been crossed near the tunnel in the railway, and the height to Stagshaw Bank would have been gained diagonally.' *Survey of the Watling Street*, p. 21n.

<sup>3</sup> In the *Black Book of Hexham* (A.D. 1479) *le Dere street* appears in several places as a boundary of land held by the priory to the north of Corbridge; and Symeon of Durham (*Hist. Dunelm Eccl.*, lib. II, cap. xiii) mentions it as the western limit of the territory given to St. Cuthbert *inter Weor et Tine*.



regular. On the other hand a section cut to the north of site XXIX showed metalling of two periods, and the surface of the later level was traced farther to the west. On the north side, though the edge of the metalling was here and there fairly regular, no gutters were found, except possibly at the west end, where there was a line of channelled stones, laid over made ground and showing a considerable amount of subsidence, may mark the north edge of the street. They appear, however, to be somewhat too far to the north.

This street was connected with the Stanegate by the north road (west), and also, apparently, by a narrow lane or pathway occupying part of site XXIX. This will be referred to at a later stage. Between sites XXVI and XXVII a lane led southwards from the Stanegate. On the west—i.e. beside XXVI—it had a line of channelled stones which appeared to correspond with one of the later periods of the Stanegate, but as the northern part had disappeared it was not possible to say which; and at a lower level was a covered stone drain, connected with the earliest drain of the Stanegate, and apparently intended to carry southwards the drainage from a portion of that road lying farther to the east. The southern ends of both drains had been broken away. The most curious feature of this road was the large proportion of burnt and broken bones mixed with the cobbles and gravel of which it was mainly composed. To the south it appeared (though the plough had made the matter uncertain) to give access to a strip of cobble pavement, with a stone kerb along the north edge, which was traced across the south fronts of sites XXVI, XXVII, and XXVIII, and was certainly of comparatively late date, as it passed over the angle of the massive wall with plinth, first uncovered in 1907, and now again shown on the plan. As the rubbish pit hollow found in that year lies just to the south, it is possible that this pavement is a terrace or open space; but the work of the coming season, immediately to the east, may prove

it to have been a road. In that case it may have run westwards to join Dere street; but, if so, the connexion has disappeared.

## 2. *The Sites south of the Stanegate.*

The space to the south of the Stanegate was found to be divided into sites varying in length and breadth, but in general of oblong shape, as will be seen by the plan. On several of these sites buildings seem to have existed during at least some part of the Roman occupation, but although they resemble in their oblong form, with the longer axis at right angles to the street, the houses which abut on the streets at Caerwent, they appear to have been of an industrial character rather than houses properly so called. It is to be noted that a straight and clearly defined frontage line passes the north end of sites xxviii, xxx, xxxi, and xxxii, and that a paved area was projected into the Stanegate, covering the site of the enclosed drain indicated on the plan. As in previous years, it will be convenient to take the site in topographical order.

(A) *Site xxvii.*—This site was close to the east hedge of the field, and was occupied by a building sixty-three feet long by twenty-two feet wide, with an annexe, fifteen feet long, at the south end: the walls of this annexe were butted against the main walls at either side, and possibly it was merely a small yard or unroofed enclosure.

The main part of the site was in a state of practically hopeless confusion, but the signs of long continued burning tend to show that it was industrial. Apparently the southern part was built over a natural hollow, which had been filled in with stiff clay: possibly it formed part of the hollow in which so many rubbish-pits were found in 1907. The foundations of this part had accordingly given, and the east and west walls were leaning inwards. Otherwise the masonry was fairly substantial, but it was largely composed of reused material. There was some trace

of a rough partition wall about midway between the east and west walls of the southern half, but there was no indication of a north wall, and the building appeared to have had an open front at that end: indeed, the remains might be taken to suggest that only the southern half of the site was occupied by a building, the rest being a yard or open workshop. In the southern part there were remains of a floor, partly of clay and cobbles and partly of flags, at a depth of five feet nine inches below the present surface, and this probably represents an early period of the occupation. In the north half there was an irregular cobble floor, from three to four feet below the surface, and below this was a layer, four inches thick, of sand burnt to an orange colour, resting on another floor of gravel and small cobbles. About the centre of the site were the remains of a flag pavement, about two feet below the surface. One of the stones forming this pavement proved to be a broken sepulchral slab of great interest, recording the name (the restoration is practically certain) of Barathes, a Palmyrene soldier. This is dealt with by professor Haverfield in another section (p. 189).

The coins found on this site range from Vespasian to the latter part of the fourth century, and suggest that the earlier occupation may be assigned to the second century, and that there was a later occupation during the third and fourth centuries. This agrees with the evidence of the pottery, of which Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'With the exception of two small early fragments, the whole of the "Samian" might well fall into the middle and second half of the second century. The coarse wares would appear to cover the second, third, and fourth centuries. There is a large proportion of late pottery.'

(B) *Site xxvi.*—This was another rough oblong, measuring eighty-five feet by twenty-seven feet, which did not appear to have been covered by a building properly so called. There was a masonry wall on the west side, but to the south this had a dressed

end, with no sign of a return eastwards. On the east there was a line of channelled stones, and in the northern part a thick bed or bank of clay and cobbles, which appeared to be the remains of a boundary wall or dyke rather than a foundation, as its upper surface was above the level of the foundation of the west wall. There was some trace of a similar bed or bank at the south end. Near the centre of the east side were the remains of an oval furnace, with an opening at the north end. On the whole it seems probable that the site was an open industrial area, or at most only covered by some sort of shed. The coins and pottery were similar to those found on site xxvii.

(c) *Site xxviii.*—This site was about the same length as site xxvi, but only twenty-three feet wide. Remains of rough but fairly substantial masonry were traced on all sides except that fronting the Stanegate, where there appeared to have been a paved platform adjoining the street. There were also traces of a cross wall about twelve feet to the north of the south wall. A little to the north of this, as shown on the plan, was a rough hearth.

The east wall, which was separated from the west wall of site xxvi by a narrow space and a line of channelled stones, remained to a height of about two feet and had been laid on a foundation of loose stones: the west wall had a clay and cobble foundation, and the masonry was one foot seven inches in height, including an offset forming the lowest masonry course.

There were traces—clearest at the south end—of three floor-levels. From the lowest of these came the *aureus* of Domitian and the collection of *denarii* which Mr. Craster deals with specially in his report on the coins. An *Antoninianus* of Salonina was found between the top and middle floors, and the coin-evidence generally suggests that the site was occupied at a fairly early date, and that there were two successive re-occupations in the third and fourth centuries, but of a more meagre character. Of the pottery Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'Although there was not much belonging to the late Domitian-Trajan period, yet there was enough to suggest an occupation at that time. As usual, the bulk of the pottery is of the Antonine period, the later wares hardly being represented at all.'

The east wall of this site and the west wall of site xxvi, with the gutter between them, showed a marked depression at a point a little to the north of the cross wall. The masonry was accordingly removed, and a rubbish pit of considerable size was discovered and cleared. Its dimensions were seven feet from north to south by eleven feet six inches from east to west, and the bottom was thirteen feet below the present surface, the original depth of the pit having been five and a half feet. This pit produced pottery of an early character, which is described by Mr. Bushe-Fox on another page.

(D) *Site xxx.*—This was an area twenty-seven feet wide, with traces of a cross wall about sixty feet to the south of the street front. The remains of the west wall, however, extended to the south of this point, and the east wall appeared to have been continued in the form of a clay and cobble bank. There was no suggestion of a north wall, and no line of channelled stones remained between the east wall and the west wall of site xxviii. Two floors or pavements were found, each composed of gravel with a certain admixture of clay: little was found above the higher floor, but on the lower, which was from two and a half to three feet below the surface, a large deposit of fragments of pottery occurred. Of this Mr Bushe-Fox writes:

'With the exception of two or three pieces of early "Samian," two small pieces of early coarse ware, and one late piece, the whole might well fall into the second half of the second century.'

This agrees with the coin-evidence, as this stratum produced coins of Marcus Aurelius in intimate association with the pottery. It appears probable that, at any rate during the period mentioned, this site was an open and unoccupied space, on which rubbish from the adjoining site was deposited.

(E) *Site xxxi.*—This was a site of similar dimensions to site xxviii. There was some trace of a north wall on the street front, but none of any boundary to the south, and there was no duplication of walls on the east and west, such as was found on the sites already described. It is possible that the site was an open one, and this suggestion is strengthened by the fact that the foundations of the east wall were at a deeper level than those on the west. Certainly it seems to have been industrial: near the west side, as shown on the plan, were the remains of a furnace, measuring four feet by one and a half internally, composed of stones set on edge and heavily backed with clay burnt to a dull red, with a floor of flags set on clay. In size and character the furnace appeared to have been well adapted for smith's work or the manufacture of tools, etc. Just in front was a shallow pit, along the east and south edges of which was a horizontal hole of irregular section: it is possible that it had been sunk below the level of the floor of the furnace mouth for convenience in firing, and that it had been edged with balks of undressed timber, which had ultimately rotted away. To the west of the pit were five post-holes in line, which may indicate a wooden partition, or perhaps merely a fence.

To the north of the furnace the site was extremely puzzling. Adjoining the west wall, and extending from twelve feet to twenty-two feet from the north-west corner, was a rectangular floor of fairly good cement concrete, nine feet six inches wide and three feet five inches below the present surface; but there was no indication that it had ever been surrounded by a wall. Near the south-east corner of this wall was a small rubbish pit. There were also two gravel floors, one a foot above and the other a foot below the cement floor, but it was impossible to say whether they had ever extended over the whole breadth of the site: the natural sand was two feet nine inches below the level of the lower gravel floor.

The evidence afforded by the pottery and coins was confusing, and points on the whole to there having been a considerable disturbance of the site, even in Roman times. Of the pottery Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'It is very difficult to deal with this pottery, as the site seems to have undergone many changes, early floors having evidently been cut through at later dates. At one place the lowest level appears to be Antonine, whereas at another the middle level would seem to be earlier, probably before A.D. 150. The bottom level produced a fair amount of pre-Hadrianic pottery, although some of this might also fall into the Hadrianic period. The pottery from the unstratified parts of this site appears to belong to the late second or early third century. There are also a few fragments of later wares.'

The coins were mixed in much the same manner—a Republican *denarius* came from the highest floor—and gave little assistance in dating; but comparison with other sites renders it probable that the lowest floor belongs to a time not later than Hadrian, that the cement floor is of the Antonine period, and that the higher gravel floor was laid in the third century. It is possible that in the latest period of the occupation the site was abandoned.

An interesting feature of this site was the occurrence of a large number of small whelk shells, which were found together at a depth of one foot nine inches. Oyster shells of various sizes were also plentiful.

(F) *Site xxxii.*—On this site there appears to have been a building measuring forty-seven feet by twenty-five feet, set a short distance back from the street, with a rough pavement in front. There was no trace of a north wall. To the south of the building was a rough annexe, or possibly a yard, measuring fifteen feet by twenty-two feet. The main building had two floor levels of earth and gravel, with occasional irregular patches of flagging, and a small pit a little to the south of the centre: the annexe had a floor of small cobbles and gravel, with an admixture of lime. Here again the evidence of the coins and pottery

was confusing ; but Mr. Bushe-Fox reports that the bottom level produced pottery of the late Domitian-Trajan period. Coins of the third and fourth centuries were found on or above the higher floor.

(g) *Site xxxvii.*—This site was of about the same length as the main building on site xxxii, but forty-one feet broad : it filled the angle between the Stanegate and Dere street, and was in a most confused condition. The east wall was separated by a narrow space from the west wall of site xxxii, but there was no trace of a gutter between them, and apparently the east wall came to an end without joining the south wall. The latter made a return to the north at the south-west corner, and foundations were traced in that direction for a few feet ; but along the greater part of the west side no remains of a wall were discovered. As shown on the plan, a little to the north of the south-west corner, were some remains which may possibly have been another small smith's furnace, with a tank beside it. In respect of coins and pottery, this site yielded too meagre results to form the basis of any conclusions.

### 3. *The Sites north of the Stanegate.*

The area immediately to the north of the Stanegate had also been divided into a series of oblong sites ; but the remains were even more fragmentary and perplexing than those on the south side of the same street. This was to some extent due to the existence of the hollow, already mentioned, on the north side of the road ; it had been filled in during the Roman period, but it must be regarded as doubtful whether, at any rate in the eastern part of the area, any buildings had been erected over the filling. Even the gutters, which marked the dividing lines of the sites, had in most cases subsided considerably, and ground that could not carry a gutter certainly could not have carried a masonry wall.



Farther to the west the hollow appeared to have a trend southwards, and possibly, at a point beyond the limit of the past years excavations, it passes under the road and joins the hollow in which the rubbish pits were found in 1907.

(a) *Sites xxix and xxix east.*—These were two areas, about eighty-four feet long, in the east part of the field. Site xxix east was partly covered by the hedge, and to it seems to belong the short stretch of gutter found in the adjoining field in 1908.<sup>4</sup> There was a fragmentary trace of walling on the west side, but otherwise the site produced practically nothing but a few coins, most of which were late and came from the top soil.

A continuous line of channelled stones, as shown on the plan, divided site xxix east from site xxix. In this were found sesterces of Sabina and Antoninus Pius, and a coin of Valentinian I.

Site xxix is of greater importance, as it was here that the coins were found, at the spot marked X on the plan. The average breadth of the site was twenty-nine feet, the outline of the west side being irregular, as the covered stone drain, which formed its boundary, was not quite straight. Practically no trace of foundations was discovered on any part of the site, though more than one trench was taken down to the natural sand: one of these was at the south end, immediately behind the kerbs of the Stanegate, which at this point were of considerable size. It is difficult to imagine that foundations had once existed here, and that they had been entirely removed, leaving these kerbs in position.

About twelve feet of the western part of the site appeared to have been occupied by a layer of gravel with a small admixture of lime. Its greatest thickness was about one foot, and here it was separated from the natural sand by a foot of mixed earth; on the east side it thinned out till it was little more than an inch thick, while on the west it had been carried over the

<sup>4</sup> Report for 1908, *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. v, 345.

covered drain up to the edge of site xxxiv. A short distance to the south of the spot marked X it covered a short fragment of wall, apparently of fairly early date—it was broken away at each end, and there was nothing to suggest the character of the building to which it had belonged. The layer was certainly not a natural deposit, and it appeared to have had originally a fairly regular edge on the east side, though there was no trace of any kerb or gutter. At the time when it was examined, the excavators agreed in regarding it as a by-lane or pathway, leading from the Stanegate to the street or paved space to the north, and it is to be noticed that it is not far from midway between the north road (west) and the street on the west side of the west granary: it is also nearly opposite the narrow road or lane between sites xxvi and xxvii, though it is of a less substantial character. It must, however, be admitted that its construction and other features are consistent with its having formed a yard to a long narrow shed or building, occupying the rest of the site; but whether any such structure ever existed is a matter of conjecture only. About the centre of the site there was a small pavement of clay and cobbles, with signs of continued burning; and on the east side were a few flags, as shown on the plan. There was only a small amount of pottery found on this site, and that, Mr. Bushe-Fox reports, was very mixed, with nothing apparently earlier than the Antonine period: the coarse wares seemed to cover all the occupation from that time to the final abandonment.

The bronze jug containing the gold coins was found standing on the thin eastern edge of the gravel layer, and a disk of coagulated gravel and lime came away with the bottom of the jug on its removal.<sup>5</sup> (Fig. 2.)

<sup>5</sup> In December, 1911, the workmen, who were the actual finders, stated to Dr. G. Macdonald that the bottom of the jug was an inch above the gravel. This, however, is at variance with the observations of those who were in



FIG. 2.—BRONZE JUG IN WHICH THE GOLD COINS WERE FOUND.

How the jug came to be found where it was, is at present an unsolved problem, and will probably always remain so. With the legal aspects of the question we need not deal: it has been admitted that the Crown has set up a *prima facie* case, sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the law, and that on the available evidence that case cannot be positively rebutted. Archaeologically, however, it is desirable that there should be further discussion. So far the rival theories propounded are as follows:—

(1) That the jug was dropped by its owner while flying to save his life during a sack of Corstopitum about A.D. 160. That such a disaster is likely to have taken place we know from other sources; and professor Haverfield considers this the easiest hypothesis.

(2) That the jug was deliberately hidden beneath the floor of a building which has now entirely disappeared. This is the conclusion at which Dr. Macdonald arrives, and we understand him to date the hiding about A.D. 160—shortly after the issue of the latest coin. The objections to this theory are cogent: we have to suppose that at the date suggested the level of the ground was not more than a foot below the present surface, and that the site remained unoccupied for the greater part of the Roman period; there was no trace of an occupation level above the top of the jug, while the soil surrounding and covering the vessel seemed, for a considerable distance on every side, to be the result of accumulation by natural processes.

(3) It is possible to suggest a third explanation, which is put forward merely tentatively, viz., that the jug was originally hidden, or lost, elsewhere in the town, and discovered and re-

charge of the work at the time. When they reached the scene the impression of the jug was in the side of the trench, where it remained clearly visible for some days. The point, however, is not of great importance.

hidden much later, probably in the grass or other vegetation which must have grown rank on the site after its abandonment. This would explain the proximity of the jug to the present surface—the bottom of it was one foot eight inches down—and the absence of anything to indicate actual burial. The spot, too, on this hypothesis, was well chosen, if the concealment took place in post-Roman times: it is not far from the sites on which extensive 'quarrying' must have been carried on, and yet in an area which would not be likely to yield much good building stone and would therefore be left more or less undisturbed.

There is another point which possibly supports this view. The covered stone drain appeared to communicate with the higher—*i.e.* latest—covered drain on the north side of the Stānegate, and must accordingly be considerably later in date than A.D. 160: the gravel layer cannot be earlier than the drain, and this raises the possibility that the deposit of the coins dates from not earlier than the latter part of the fourth century. Dr. Macdonald suggests that the gravel may have spread; but it is difficult to see how it could have done so without great pressure and in view of the presence of lime. This theory, however, does not affect the legal aspect of the case or the high numismatic interest of the find.

(B) *Site xxxiv.*—This site measured seventy-eight feet by twenty-one feet, and produced nothing remarkable.

The northern part showed traces of some sort of building, which had been erected over an oblong pit, and had consequently suffered much from subsidence, particularly in the case of the north wall, which was double, unless the outer foundations merely represent a kerb. On the east side there was a bed or bank of clay and cobbles, similar to that already noticed in connexion with site xxvi: the level of its upper surface appeared to be too high for a foundation, and it may possibly

have been a boundary wall. On the west were the remains of a foundation, or perhaps a kerb, of heavy stones laid on clay and cobbles, with a line of channelled stones on the outside. In the southern part of the site no remains of any kind could be traced.

The pit was cleared, but produced nothing of interest, the pottery being mostly of late second century date.

(c) *Site xxxvi.*—This was a site of nearly the same area as site xxxiv. There were remains of foundations at the north-west corner, as shown on the plan, and in the southern part, at a considerably lower level about seven feet down, traces were found of a clay and cobble foundation of early date, but these were so fragmentary that practically nothing could be made of them. A little to the north of the centre was a small stone furnace, with floors of burnt clay and stone on each side. It bore a close resemblance to the furnace found on site xxxi, and appeared to have been used for some kind of smith's work. A little to the south was the base of an oval kiln or oven, measuring about five feet by three feet, with a stone floor and the remains of sides of clay baked hard. There was no clue to its purpose, but possibly it may have been a bread-oven.

Of the pottery, Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'This site produced a large amount of early pottery from its lowest level. All the decorated "Samian" was of the late Domitian and early Trajan period. The coarse wares were also of the early types, but some of them would also occur in the Hadrian period. If we take the early deposit as a whole, it is probably not later than the end of the reign of Trajan.'

(d) *Site xxxv.*—This was a site of similar dimensions, which showed clear evidence that at least a large part of it had been covered by some kind of building, possibly with an open paved space fronting the street at the south end. The west wall was of rough masonry, which at one point was found standing seven courses high. This wall projected northwards beyond the line

of the north wall, as though there had originally been some extension of the building in this direction; but the remains were scanty, and such extension, if it existed, must have been destroyed in Roman times.

The north wall had been of fair quality, and showed traces of a doorway. The east wall appeared to be of the same character, but not much of it was traceable.

The west part of the interior was paved with flags, and this pavement was bounded on the east by a line of heavy stones, as shown on the plan. Most of these stones were evidently re-used material, and several seemed, from their size and appearance, to have been brought from the great building on site XI. On the east part of the site there was a layer of burnt clay and indications of some form of industrial occupation.

Of the pottery, Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'The pottery from this site is very mixed, and would appear to be rather later than that from some of the others. The "Samian" seems to be late second or early third century. The coarse wares suggest an occupation in the late third or fourth century.'

This is confirmed by the coin evidence—as the coins found on the paved floor range from Carausius to Gratian.

(E) *Site xxxiii.*—This title was given to the whole area lying between site xxxv and the north road (west). The eastern part, which was separated from site xxxv by a narrow passage, appeared to have been covered by a building, probably of an industrial character, divided into small rooms or chambers, the southernmost of which may have had an open front towards the street. Two floor levels were discernible, one within a foot of the surface, and the other about eighteen inches lower. At the south end of the site there was a deep deposit of made earth, etc., which may be regarded as evidence of the existence of the hollow or small valley, already mentioned in connexion with the Stanegate. In a cut made at the south-east corner the natural sand was nine feet eight inches below the present surface: about eight

feet to the north it lay at a depth of seven feet four inches, and about the middle of the site the depth was six feet six inches.

The western part of the site was in a state of great confusion. Some foundations were discovered, but it was impossible to link them up so as to suggest the ground-plan of any definite building: indeed, it is quite probable that those shown on the plan as adjacent to the north road (west) may be simply built kerbs, or at the best boundary walls of an open space. The whole of this area had been filled in with mixed earth and rubbish, and it appeared probable that the slope westwards towards Aydon burn began originally on a line farther to the east than is indicated by the present configuration of the ground, and that the successive raisings of the level of the north road (west) brought about a corresponding change in the level of the adjacent ground.

At the north end of the site a line of channelled stones, running east and west, was traced for a distance of forty-eight feet: at the west end this channel joined the east gutter of the north road (west), and it may represent the north limit of the street, or intended street, parallel with the Stanegate. Where the stones remained in position, there had been a considerable amount of subsidence.

Of the pottery Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

'The principal occupation of this site seems to be about the middle of the second century. The early, or late Domitian-Trajan occupation, is also very fairly represented, more so than on most of the other sites. Some of the early coarse wares might also fall into the Hadrianic period. There are only two or three fragments of pottery that are later than the second century.'

The coin evidence from this site is somewhat puzzling, but on the whole it confirms the conclusions drawn from the pottery.

#### 4. *The North Area.*

To the north of the sites last described, and of the suggested road running parallel with the Stanegate, was a considerable



area which produced practically nothing in the way of foundations. A fragmentary angle of masonry was found a little to the north of the western part of site XXXIII, but there was nothing to indicate the character of the building to which it had belonged, and on the whole it seems probable that, like the adjacent part of the east field, excavated in 1909, this area was in Roman times mainly an open space, though the suggestion must remain open to correction when the excavations are carried farther to the north. Two rubbish-pits were found in this quarter, in the positions shown on the plan. The more westerly pit produced practically nothing; but from the other came a large amount of 'Samian' and other pottery, all of which appeared to belong to the middle of the second century. This was confirmed by the coins, as three *denarii*, one *sesterce*, and one *dupondius* of Hadrian, as well as an *as* of Pius, dating from A.D. 155, came from the bottom of the pit.

### III.—SITE XI.

#### 1. *North Range.*

Further work was carried out in the centre of the north range of this large site, and the continuity of the clay and cobble foundations of the outer north wall was definitely established, though it is fairly certain that little or nothing in the way of masonry was ever laid upon them. The design of the building seems to have included a projection in the centre of the north side, and here a heavy bed of clay and cobbles was found, measuring about thirty-three feet from east to west, and projecting ten feet to the north of the line of the main north wall. The bed, which was over four feet thick, suggested that at the date when the building was laid out, there had here been a hollow, or perhaps a slope towards the north, necessitating stronger foundations. Cuts were also made at each end of the north range, in order to determine whether the design had included an apse on

the east and west respectively of the extreme courts or chambers; but satisfactory evidence was obtained that this had not been the case.

### 2. *The North-West Courts.*

These courts; which were only outlined in 1908, were completely excavated. The results confirmed the opinion that this part of the building was never finished in accordance with the original design, though there must have been some form of occupation long after that design was abandoned. The upper beds of the stones forming the foundation courses of the cross walls had not received a final dressing; but there were remains of a flag pavement from three to six inches above the level of what would have been the footings if the building had been finished. On this was a burnt layer, and at an average of a foot higher another burnt layer was found, with here and there fragments of a cement floor immediately under it. As noted in the report for 1908, both burnt layers extended over the foundations of the main west wall.

These courts produced a large amount of pottery, of which Mr. Bushe-Fox writes:

The pottery from in and under the lower burnt layer appears to belong to the Antonine period, and might be placed roughly about the middle of the second century. A fragment of decorated "Samian" bears the stamp of the Antonine potter Cinnamus. The pottery from between the burnt layers showed very little variation in types, and the period of occupation it represents was probably a short one. The decorated "Samian" was all of ordinary Antonine type; many of the pieces were of the style of Cinnamus, and were very similar to much of the Antonine period from Newstead. The plain "Samian" shows a total absence of early forms. Among the coarse wares there is nothing definitely early, and nothing that could with certainty be assigned to later than the end of the second century.

Of the coins found in these burnt layers, ranging from a *denarius* of Mark Antony to a *denarius* of Faustina II, Mr. Craster writes as follows:

‘These coins add little to our knowledge. The evidence we had already obtained tended to place the building of the “forum” after, but not long after, 140.<sup>6</sup> The bottom black layer, which runs over the foundation of the west wall, must consequently be of later date. On the other hand, the three coins found this year in the top black layer strengthen my conclusion (outlined at p. 165 of last year’s report) that this stratum dates to the very close of the second century, but can hardly be more recent. This dating, taken in conjunction with the accumulation of soil between the two lines of burnt *débris*, tends to throw back the earlier period of burning to a period not far removed from the building of the “forum.” The events represented by this section of strata must consequently all be looked for in the second half of the second century.’

### 3. *The East Range.*

A considerable clearance was made between the overturned portions of the outer and inner walls of the long chamber on this side of the building. Two points were made particularly clear, viz., that the clay and cobble foundations on each side had been deliberately cut away to the extent of about half their breadth, and that many of the overturned stones of the plinth course—*i.e.*, the first course above the footings—had their upper beds undressed; this latter fact shows that at the time of the destruction the wall was not standing more than two courses high.

The date and object of the destruction form questions which at present it is impossible to answer; but the facts observed, and particularly the levels which may be assigned in the vicinity to fourth century occupation, appear to raise a presumption that the date should fall in Roman times: if that be so, the object was probably hostile; but the whole matter is very obscure, and it may be possible during the coming season to do more work and discover fresh evidence.

### 4. *Centre Building (East).*

Some further work was done here, particularly on the south side, where early foundations were discovered. It is tolerably

<sup>6</sup> Report for 1910, *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. VII, 165.

clear that when the main building was laid out, there was already in existence some earlier building on this part of the site, the east part of which was to some extent destroyed in order to allow the foundations of the east range of the 'forum' to be put in. The foundations of this earlier building appeared to run under the inner wall of the 'forum' east range, and to continue nearly across the long, narrow chamber.

5. *The South Range.*

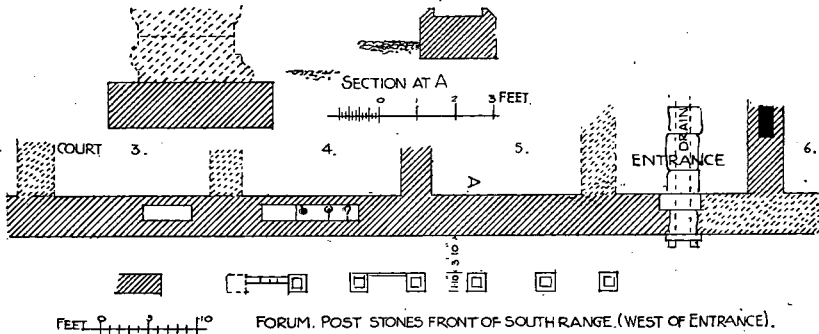


FIG. 3.

Further excavations were carried out along the western half of the south front of site XI, mainly with the object of ascertaining whether there had been a portico to this building, as in the case of the east and west granaries. Just to the west of the principal entrance a row of small square bases was discovered, placed about four feet apart and at a distance of four feet from the south front of the original foundations: they had chamfered edges, and the sockets were about fourteen inches square, sunk to a depth of three-quarters of an inch. The bases rested on the metalling of the middle period road, and appeared to belong to a period not earlier than the early part of the third century.

Near the south-west corner of the 'forum' a road or pavement

of chippings and gravel was found six inches below the level of the upper surface of the footing course. There was another road level, of gravel with a small admixture of chippings fifteen to eighteen inches higher, and this had been edged by a stone gutter, which was eight feet from the south side of the original footings. A third pavement of heavy flags had been laid over the second road and its gutter at this point—evidently part of the restoration of the street which seems to have been carried out about the middle of the fourth century.

Cuts made a short distance to the east of this point led to remarkable results. It soon became clear that when the road was raised for the last time, about the date indicated, any material that came to hand was used, and a great deal of the highest interest and value was recovered, including a large and important inscription and other sculptured remains which will be dealt with by professor Haverfield below (pp. 186 foll.). There were also found several voussoirs from an ornamental arch, and a number of flat slabs of concrete. Taken in conjunction with previous discoveries, the find suggests that, at any rate during some part of its existence, CORSTOPITUM was something better than a bare and bleak frontier town; and it also raises hopes that careful examination of other parts of the same street will lead to the discovery of more relics of the same kind.

#### IV.—THE WEST GRANARY.

During the season this granary was subjected to the preservative process which had been applied to the east granary in the previous year. The turf and soil were removed from the remains of the walls, and it was found that the south half of the east wall had practically disappeared down to the foundation course. However, in the course of the clearance some interesting facts came to light. It will be remembered that the floor of the granary had rested on sleeper-walls, with intervening ventilation

passages, and that in this case the sleeper-walls had been renewed and the floor raised. It was found last season that whereas in the southern part of the building the original sleeper walls had been parallel with the east and west walls, for a distance of twenty-one feet at the north end there had been seven sleeper walls running across the building, *i.e.* parallel with the north wall. Where one of these walls was opposite, or nearly opposite, a ventilation opening, it had been cut off short, and there was a ledge or offset above the opening for the flag forming the floor to rest on.

Another fact observed, both in this and in the east granary, was the existence of holes through the walls about three feet above the floor level. In the east granary they have been found only in the east wall, but in the west granary they occur in the east and north walls. They are from three to five feet apart, and average five inches in width, though some are as wide as nine inches on the external face, and they go right through the wall.

#### V.—ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS.

A considerable number of moulded stones were unearthed in front of the 'forum' where they had been re-used in the road foundations, and in a few instances as walling stones in later buildings.

They comprise chiefly cornices, plinths and string courses and are delineated in fig. 4 (next page). Some, nos. 1 to 3 for instance, are unusual in section and it is not easy to determine whether they were intended for string courses, cornice, plinth or panel mouldings. Nos. 4 and 5 are enriched with dentals and cable ornament, they are varieties of corresponding sections shewn on fig. 13, p. 347 of the 1908 report.\* No. 7 formed the apex of a small pediment.

\* *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. v, 347.

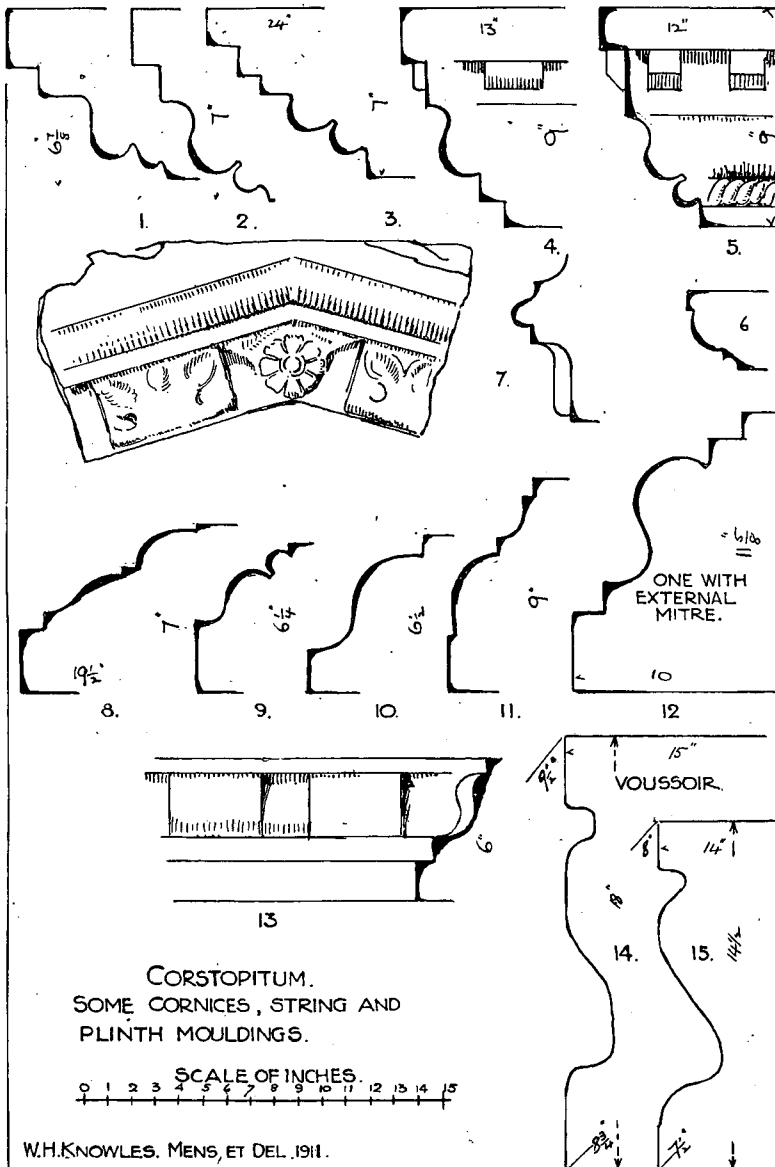


FIG. 4.

A number of plinth mouldings are shewn, nos. 8 to 12, they are additional to those delineated in the 1908 report. Of the no. 12 section there are two stones, on one of which an external mitre is worked, it was found near the south-east corner of the 'forum.' The ogee of no. 13 is relieved by portions being recessed as indicated.

Nos. 14 and 15 give the profile of voussoir of which there are four of shape no. 14.

Another portion of the ornamental band (no. 19, fig. 14, of the 1908 report) decorated with an S pattern was found, and the vertical divisions between the letters were carried higher, breaking the upper line, suggestive of cresting.

#### VI.—THE POTTERY.\*

BY J. P. BUSHE-FOX.

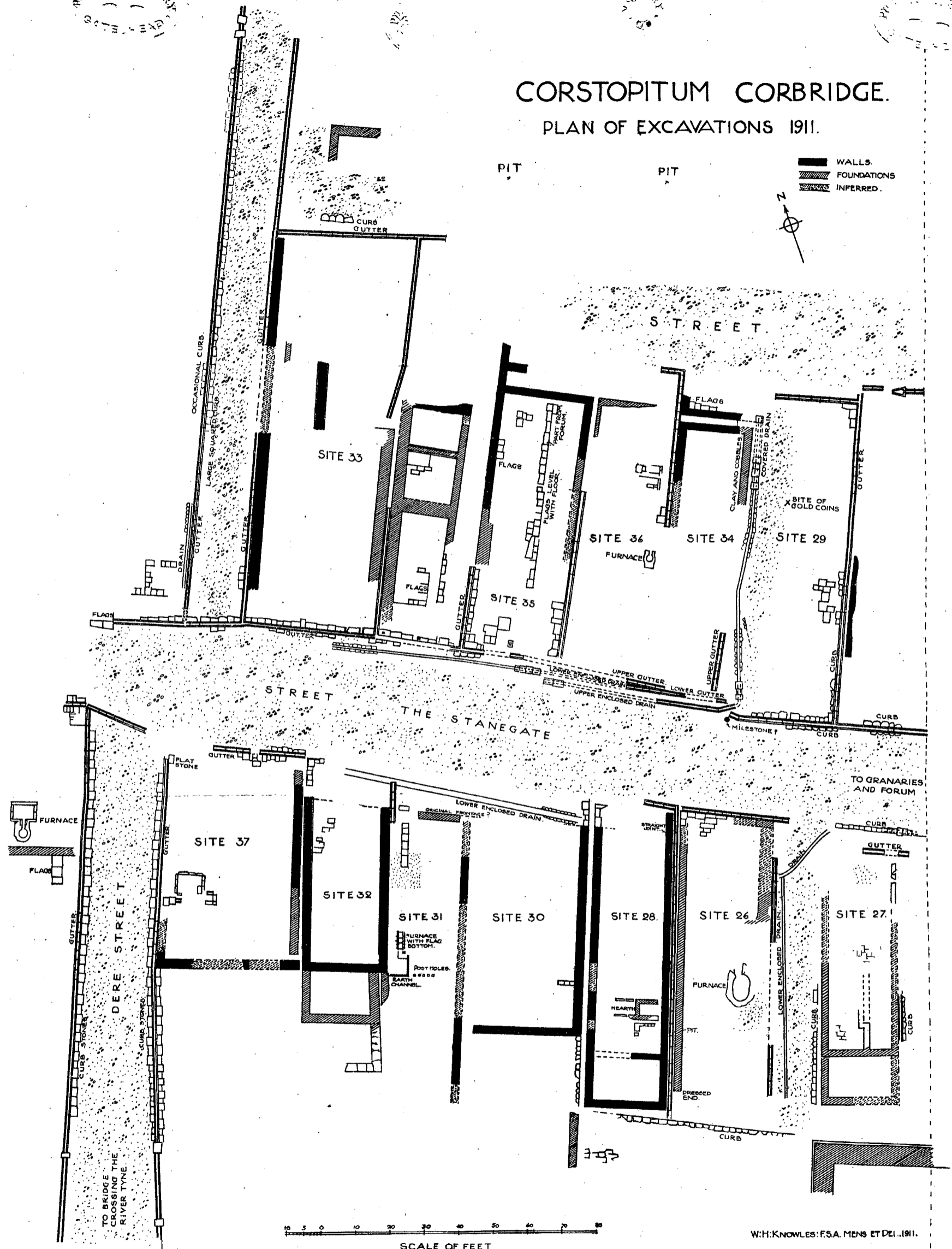
The pottery from this year's excavations was mainly Antonine. The late Domitian-Trajanic period was well represented, but the quantity was not sufficient to suggest an intensive occupation. The remains that could be assigned to the Agricolan occupation were very scanty. The third and fourth centuries were also represented, but not to any great extent. The pottery from each site has already been dealt with. See also lists of stamps p. 192 foll.

Special efforts have been made to date the coarser wares, as they are of exceptional importance, on other and smaller sites, where little Samian and few coins are found. Several well-stratified deposits have been selected and treated in detail, and where possible comparisons have been made with finds from other sites. It must always be remembered that the coarser wares are to some extent local, and what may apply to a site in the north of England may not hold good for a site in the south. As a rule, however, forms of the commoner wares seem to have been of similar type both in England and on the continent.

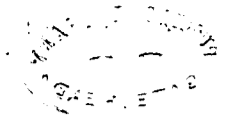
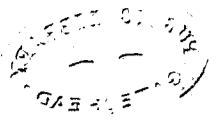
\* Throughout this pottery section (VI) 'fig.' refers to the number of the object on the page.



# CORSTOPITUM CORBRIDGE. PLAN OF EXCAVATIONS 1911.



W.H. KNOWLES: F.S.A. MENS ET DEL. 1911.



NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017  
JAN 15 1942

TO: [Illegible]  
FROM: [Illegible]  
[The remainder of the page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely a letter or document.]

The following are the principal works referred to: *A Roman Frontier Post and its People*, by James Curle, F.S.A.; *The Roman Fort of Gellygaer*, by John Ward, F.S.A.; *The Milecastle on the Wall of Hadrian at the Poltross-burn*, by J. P. Gibson, F.S.A., and F. Gerald Simpson; 'Novaesium,' Hans Lehner in the *Bonner Jahrbücher*, Heft III, 112.

## PIT IN SITE XXVIII.

There were no coins from this pit. The decorated Samian consisted of a few fragments of bowls of shape 37. The decoration on all of these was typical of the end of the first century and the beginning of the second. There was one small fragment with roulette pattern, probably shape 67. The plain Samian included one piece of shape 27, fragments of about four dishes of shape 18, and three of shape 33. In the coarser wares figs. 1 and 2 show jug necks with the characteristic screw pattern and rectangularly bent handles of the Flavian period. This type also occurs in Germany and at Newstead in the Flavian period (Newstead report, page 262, fig. 33, nos. 1-4). It does not appear to last far into the second century.

Figs. 4-9 are open bowls which, with the exception of no. 9, have reeded rims. They occur at Newstead in the early period (Newstead report, page 250, fig. 26), and in the first period at Poltross-burn, which is put down as Hadrianic (Poltross-burn report, plate III, figs. 1-6). They also occur at Gellygaer, which was apparently inhabited from the close of the first century until well into the reign of Hadrian. Two pieces of shape 29 give the early date, and the last coin is one of Hadrian (Gellygaer report, plate I, figs. 1-4). This type is also found in Germany (O.R.L., no. 31, Wiesbaden report, page 117, plate XIII, fig. 27; period given as 83-122 A.D.). It would seem from this that the shape was common at the end of the first century, and in the first twenty or thirty years of the second. At Corbridge it does not appear

to have survived into the Antonine period. The same fact is recorded at Newstead. It should be noticed that the examples from this pit are of very good clay and workmanship, and are probably earlier than those at Poltross-burn, which have not the same finish and do not possess the shaped foot.

Fig. 10 is a large flat-bottomed dish. It occurs at Gellygaer (plate I, fig. 8). This type is generally made of similar clay to the bowls just mentioned, and has rims of much the same description and belongs to the same period. It does not appear to last long into the second century.

Fig. 11 belongs to a flat-bottomed dish that is much commoner in the Antonine period than in the Flavian; only a few examples have been found in connexion with pottery of the latter period at Corbridge. It also occurs at Gellygaer (plate I, fig. 5). See figs. 44 and 85 of this report.

Fig. 12 shows the rim of a *mortarium* which is a typical example of the early type as found at Corbridge. The same type of rim was also found in the early period at Newstead (Newstead report, page 263). The chief characteristic of the early *mortaria* is the wide flat rim, which very often contains some of the white particles of stone which are always embedded in the interior. It should be noted that the stone particles are generally white in the early period, whereas in the later they are usually black or mixed.

Fig. 114 shows the section of one of three similar vases standing in a tubular ring. A hole in the base of each communicates with the hollow ring. The shapes of these small pots generally follow those of the periods to which they belong. This one has the small straight sharply turned-out rim of the Flavian period. These triplet vases in different forms are common on Roman sites and have their prototypes in east Mediterranean pottery. (See fig. 24, p. 263, for restored drawing of this example.)

The date of this group is probably between about 90-110 A.D.

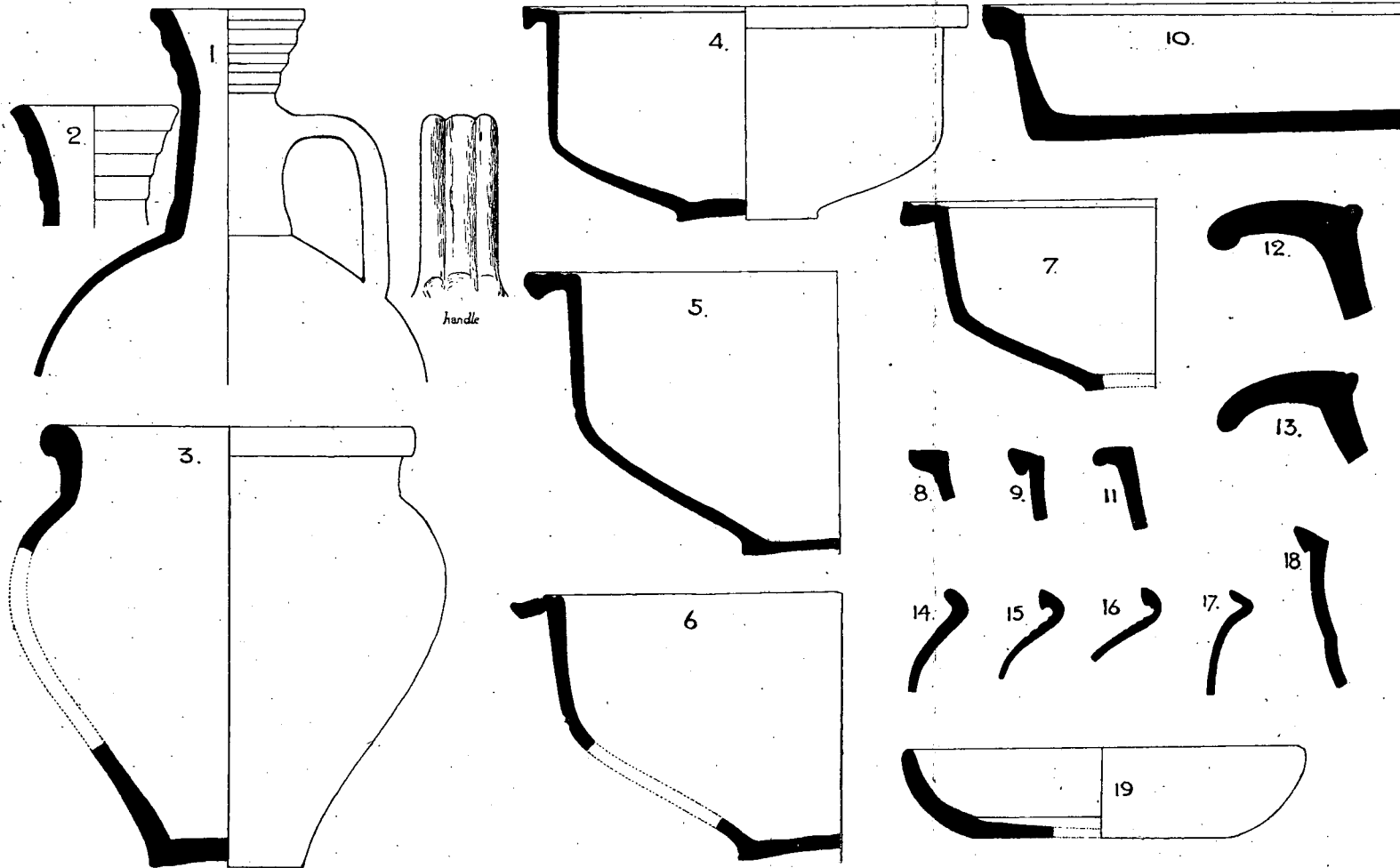
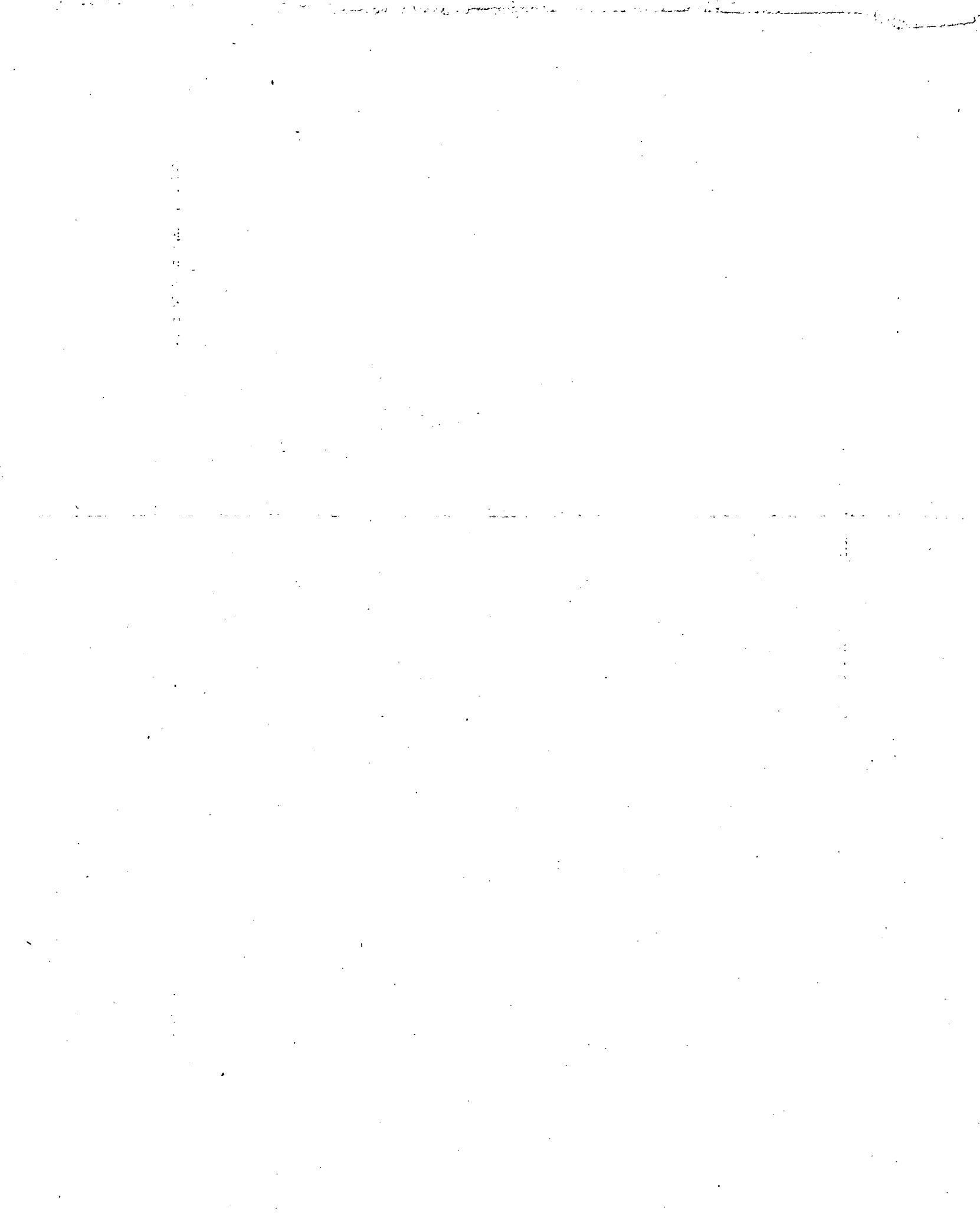


FIG. 5.—SECTIONS OF POTTERY FOUND ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).



## LOW LEVEL IN SOUTH END OF SITE XXXVI.

Just to the north of the main east and west road, and under the south end of site xxxvi, there was a decided dip in the original surface. At the bottom of this dip the following pieces of pottery occurred:

Decorated Samian: Portion of a bowl of shape 37, with the early scroll pattern: Also two or three fragments of others of the same shape.

Plain Samian: Fragments of one dish of form 18; fragments of four of form 27; fragments of one of form 36; one small fragment of form 31.

Coarse pottery: Fig. 13, see description of fig. 12.

Figs. 14-17 are rims of pots or beakers. For a complete example of this type see fig. 113, which, although perhaps a little later, gives a good idea of their shape. All of these, with their sharply bent over rims and hard clay, are typical of the Flavian period. Fig. 16 has ridges of clay applied to the sides, which is known as rustic decoration. This ware is common in the north of England and in Scotland in the Flavian period. Two examples of it were found in the Hadrianic deposit at Poltross-burn, but it does not appear to survive into the time of the Antonines. For similar rims see Newstead report, page 246, fig. 25. The Poltross-burn report, plate III (figs. 12, 13, 14), shows rims of the same types but with less finish.

Fig. 18 is part of a bowl of uncertain form. Fig. 19 is a dish of a type that is not uncommon at Corbridge in the Flavian period, and which does not appear to last long into the second century. The step at the bottom of the curve of the inside is a marked feature in this type.

Fig. 112. Small deep *mortarium* of unusual form with the stamp G·ATISIVS on one side of the spout and SABINVS (NV ligatured) on the other. A portion of a similar *mortarium* occurs at Neuss, and is given as first century (see *Bonner Jahrbücher*,

*Heft* 111, 112, page 358, and plate xxxvi, fig. 21). There was one coin, an *as* of Vespasian's eighth consulship, 77-78 A.D., found with this pottery. It was in good condition. See p. 193.

This group as a whole does not appear to be later than about 100 A.D.

#### LOW LEVEL IN SITE XXXVI.

There was one coin in fair condition from this level, an *as* of Domitian's twelfth consulship, 86 A.D. The decorated Samian was all of first or early second century type—certainly all pre-Hadrianic.

Plain Samian: Fragments of two small examples of form 27; fragments of two shallow examples of form 31; fragments of one of form 33; fragments of four or five of forms 35 and 36; one fragment of form 38 and one of form 45. The last two may have been inadvertently introduced from a later level.

Coarse wares: Fig. 20, pot of typical first century type with pattern of raised dots and circles in barbotine. This particular design is not very rare on English sites. It occurs at Neuss in Germany, where it is stated to belong to the first century (*Bonner Jahrbücher*, *Heft* 111, 112 (1904), page 353).

Fig. 21, rim of similar bowl; figs. 22, 23, rims of ordinary cooking-pot type, with a slight moulding at the joining of rim and shoulder; figs. 24, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, see remarks on 14-17; fig. 25, this rim is somewhat similar to 15, and there are two girth-grooves on the top of the shoulder; fig. 28, rim of unusual form; fig. 29, rim of bowl with rustic decoration (for similar rim see Newstead report, page 246, fig. 25, no. 11).

It should be noted that the occurrence of girth-grooves on the shoulders of these bowls is one of the chief characteristics of this period.

Fig. 36. An open bowl with well-moulded foot-ring and hollowed base. It is probably imported, and has the clay and



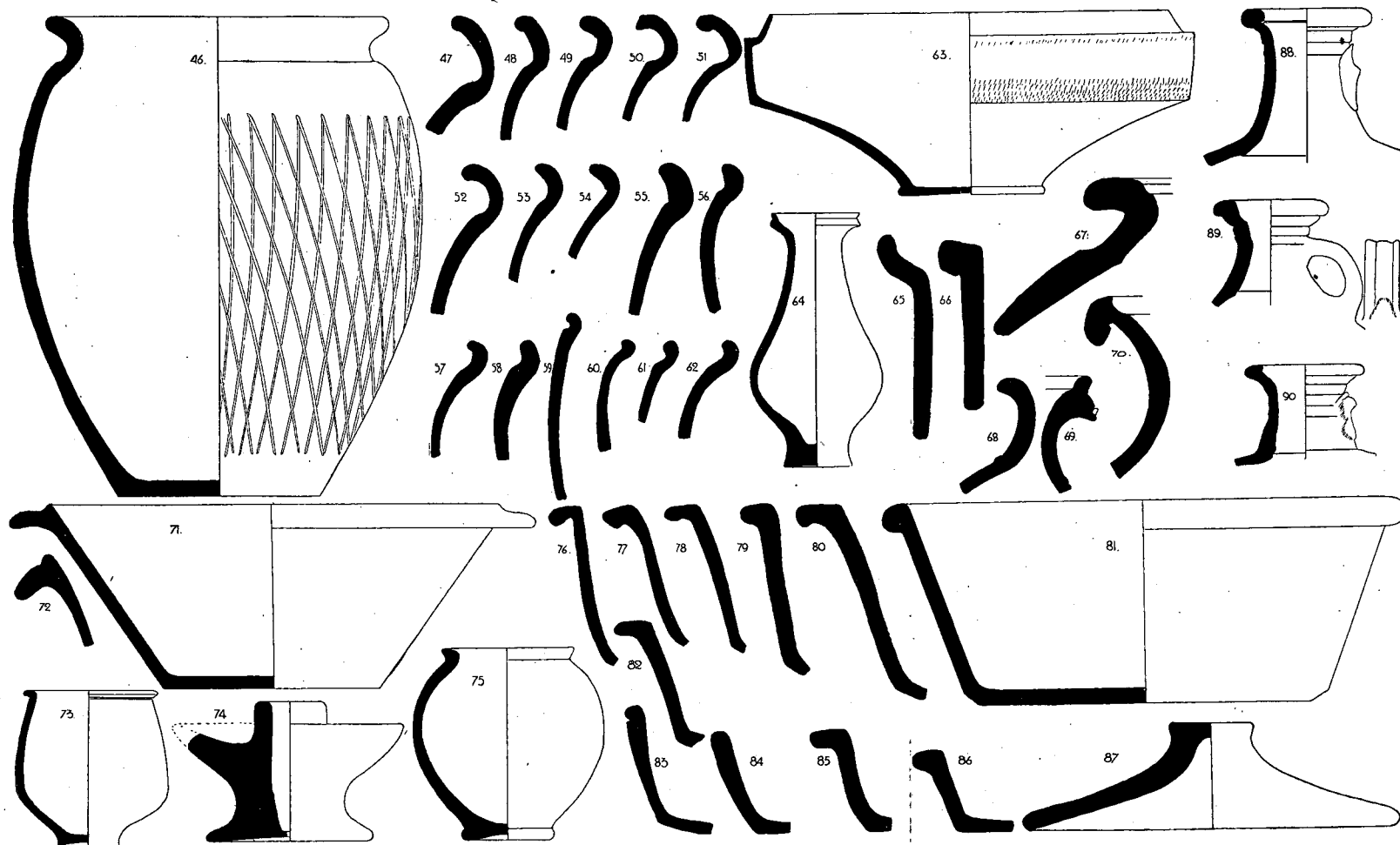
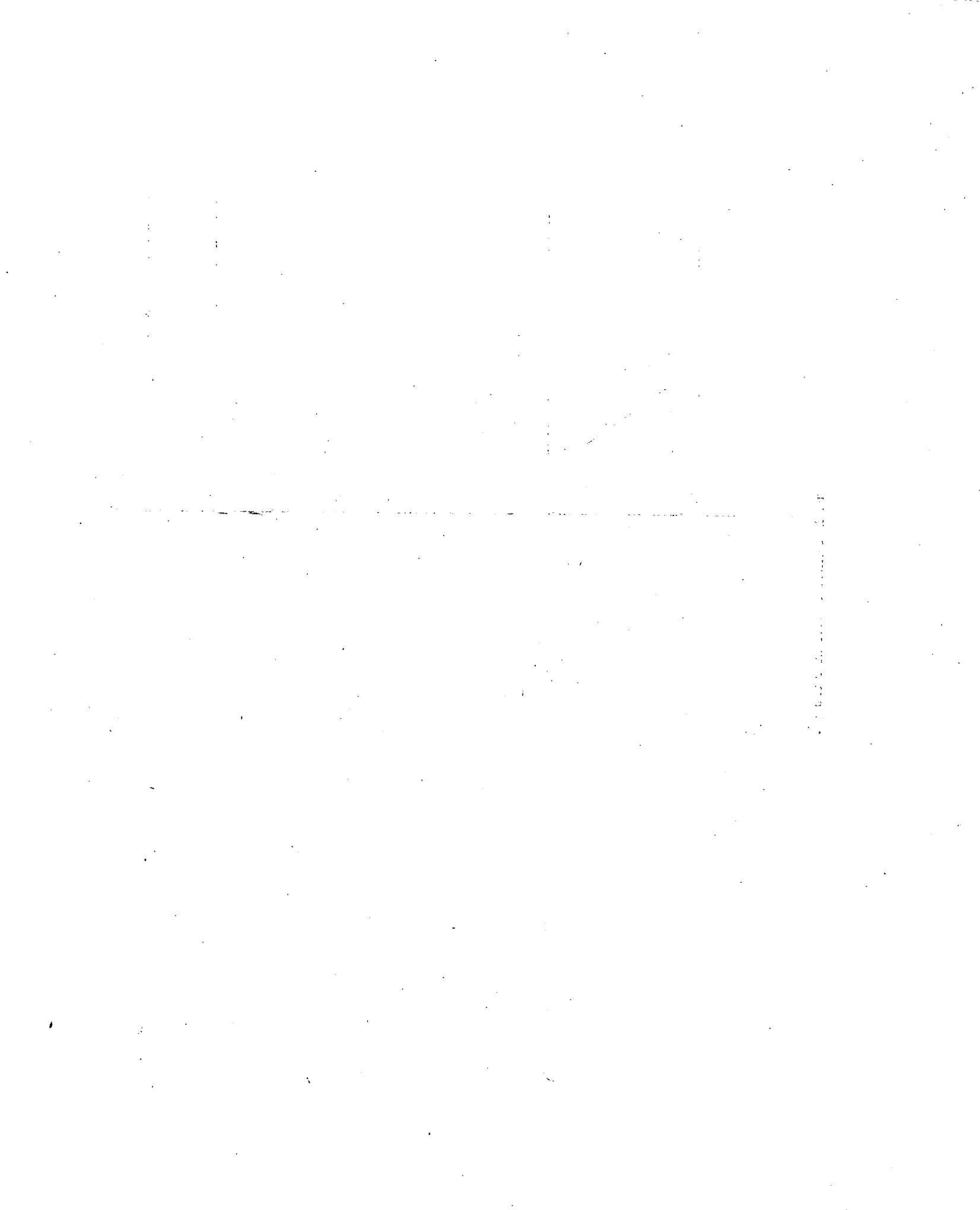


FIG. 6.—SECTIONS OF POTTERY FOUND ( $\frac{1}{8}$ ).



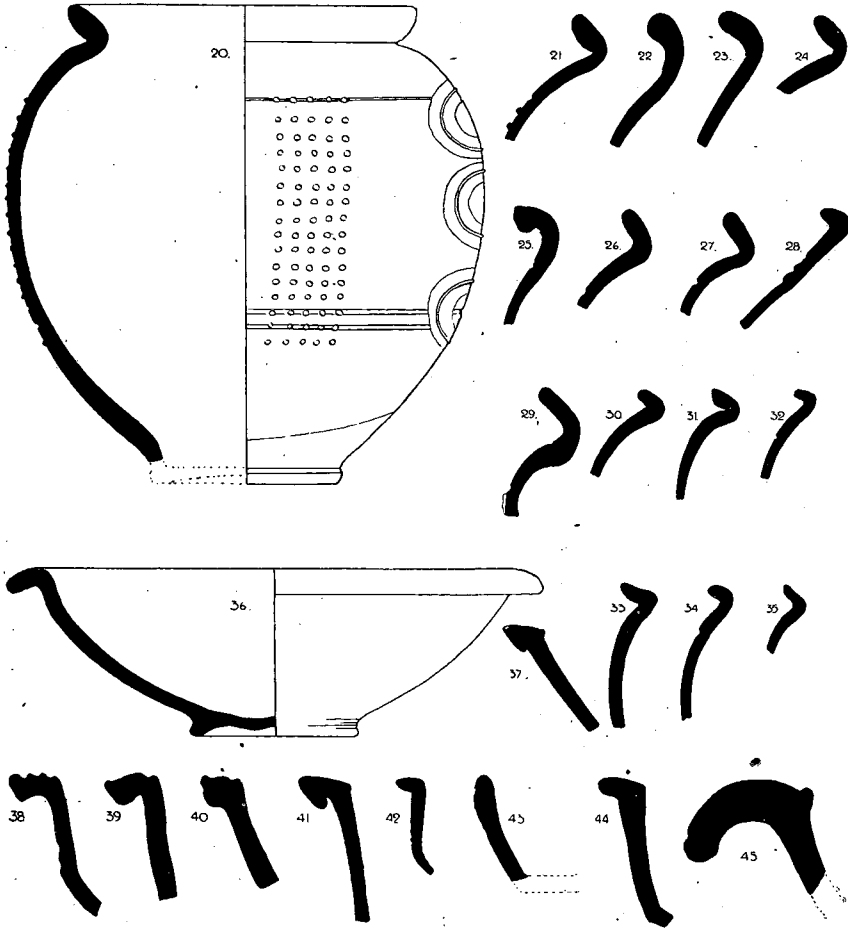


FIG. 7.—SECTION OF POTTERY FOUND ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

surface of ware known as 'Belgic.' This ware was common down to the Flavian period, but is rarely met with at a later date.

Fig. 37, open bowl, with rim somewhat similar to figs. 9 and 41; figs. 38-42, see remarks on figs. 4 to 9; fig. 43, flat open dish; fig. 44, see fig. 11; fig. 45, rim of a *mortarium*, which is more suggestive of the second century than of the first, but several similar ones have been found in the Corbridge Domitian-Trajanic deposits.

This group might fall anywhere in the reigns of Domitian and Trajan.

#### SITE XXX.

A very large amount of pottery was found on this site. The greater part was at one level, and appeared to be rubbish that had accumulated from the adjoining house sites. There were the remains of a gravel layer of a later date over this deposit.

The following coins were found with this pottery: Vespasian, *sesterce*, 80 A.D. (worn); Hadrian, *sesterce*, 119-120 A.D.; Hadrian, *denarius*, 121 A.D.; Hadrian, *as*, 127-128 A.D.; Marcus Aurelius, two *dupondii*, 155 A.D., both in good condition.

The decorated Samian consisted of fragments of two bowls of shape 30, and a large number of fragments of shape 37. All of these, with the exception of three pieces that were certainly pre-Hadrianic, appeared to belong to the Antonine period. There were two bowls with the stamp of Divixtus and one with that of Cinnamus (p. 193). Both these potters worked in the time of the Antonines.

Plain Samian: About sixteen fragments of shape 27, most of them thick and coarse; a large quantity of shapes 31 and 33; about twenty fragments of shape 38; three fragments of shape 45; one fragment of TC (Ludovici); one piece of a ribbed bowl with flange near spout; ten fragments of globular vases, two of

which were of orange colour, one with incised pattern and the other with barbotine decoration; one fragment of shape 18, with slight kick in centre and with matt glaze. These, with the exception of the last, might well fall in the Antonine period.

## Potters stamps:

*On shape 27.*

CROBISO (S reversed)

*On shape 31.*

ATTICI · M

COBNERTI · M

CRACVNA · F

GENIALI (incomplete)

MARTIALIS (MA ligatured)

SEXTVS F

VIRTVS F E

*On shape 33.*

ALLVRO (imperfect stamp of MALLVRO?)

GNATIVS (AT ligatured)

VESTM

*On shape 38.*

GEMINI MA (MA ligatured)

These, with the exception of Sextus and Virtus, who appear to be first-century potters, may be placed in the second century.

Coarse wares: Fig. 46 is an example of the typical cooking pot of the second half of the second century as found on this site.

Figs. 47-52 show variations in the rims of vessels of the same type as fig. 46. In this deposit there were a large quantity of nos. 48 and 52 and only a few fragments of 47 and 51. No. 53 was not common; it also occurred four or five times in light buff.

Similar rims to these appear at Newstead in the Antonine period (Newstead report, page 254, fig. 28. Also Poltross-burn, plate III, fig. 22, and plate IV, figs. 22-26, 32).

There was only one rim of type 54. A similar one was found at Poltross-burn in the second period (180-270 A.D.), plate IV, fig. 19.

Fig. 55 is represented by only three examples.

It is interesting to note that the cooking pots from this deposit, with the exception of one of type 54 and three of type 55, all fall under type 46 and its variations. These drawings are representative examples taken from about 135 rim fragments

complete enough to show definite form. Practically all of these were smoked, the surface varying from light grey to nearly black. Many have polished bands at top and bottom, with trellised pattern between. A few of type 48 have a wavy line scored on the outside neck of rim. The paste is hard and grey and often sandy.

Figs. 56-62 are beakers or drinking mugs. Figs. 56 and 58 are only represented by a few examples. 56 also occurs in light buff. Figs. 59-62 show the commonest beaker type met with on this site. Some are scored with the trellis pattern. The clay and surface correspond to the cooking pots mentioned above (see Newstead report, page 254, fig. 28, no. 11, and Poltross-burn, plate III, fig. 23).

It should be noted that neither at Newstead, in the early period, nor at Gellygaer do any of the above-mentioned cooking pots or beaker types appear. They also seem to be wanting in the earliest deposits at Corbridge. This is all the more strange as pots of very similar shape and technique appear to belong to the Late-Celtic period immediately preceding the Roman occupation under Claudius. This re-occurrence may be due to the fact that in the peaceful time of the Antonines the native industries revived and were patronised by the Romans.

Figs. 71-72 are flanged bowls. There were only two of 71 and one of 72. This type of bowl survived to a late date. They do not appear in the early periods at Corbridge nor at Newstead at all. There are two illustrated in the Gellygaer report, plate III, fig. 11. The type is also met with at Poltross-burn, plate v, figs. 18, 19, 20. They are generally made of good hard rather light grey clay, and sometimes have a scored wavy pattern on the inside not far below the rim.

Figs. 76-86 are open bowls, dishes and plates of the flat-bottomed straight-sided type. In this deposit there were a very large number of types 85 and 86, about twenty fragments of 83,

a few fragments of 77, 78, 79 and 81, and only two pieces of 84. All of these are of similar fabric to the cooking pots above-mentioned, and are generally scored on the outside with the trellis pattern. Nos. 78 and 85 also occur in buff clay. They all seem to have lasted for a very long period, and it is impossible to date them with any certainty; but the flat rimmed dishes appear to be the earliest. A few examples of these occur at Corbridge in the early period (see nos. 11 and 44). For similar examples occurring in the Antonine period, see Newstead report, page 259, fig. 32, nos. 1-6, and Poltross-burn, plate III, no. 31-33.

No. 83 occurs at Poltross-burn in the first period (120-180 A.D.), plate III, no. 30.

It should be noted that forms 71, 72, 76-81 have entirely taken the place of the earlier carinated bowls, as no. 4 of this report.

Coloured slip ware: Probably most of the pottery of this description at Corbridge comes from the potteries at Caistor, but similar wares were made in other places both in England and on the Continent.

No. 73, in varying sizes, is the common type in this deposit, and may be taken as the typical second century form (see Newstead report, plate XLVIII, fig. 45). The later forms are much higher in proportion to the base. There were fragments of six of type 73 with barbotine decoration, four of them having a band of running animals. Fragments of thirteen rough-cast, six in blue grey, and seven in red to buff. Fragments of four with roulette pattern, and two plain. There was also one indented vase. Fig. 63 is an open bowl made to receive a cover. there were fragments of two of these. They are generally ornamented with the roulette pattern.

Rough-cast ware: This ware has the outside surface closely covered with small particles of sand or clay. It occurs at several

places on the Continent in the first and second centuries, but does not appear to last far into the third century. It appears at Newstead in the Flavian period, plate XLVI, fig. 31. In addition to those already mentioned above under the colour coated wares, there were fragments of nine self-coloured vases, all very similar to shape 73, six of them were buff, one dark brown and one blue black.

Miscellaneous: Fig. 64. Unguent pot. There were two of these in this group. They are commonly found in graves. Figs. 65, 66, are rims of tall straight-sided vessels. Figs. 67-70 are strongly moulded rims of large narrow necked jars. No. 67 is of unusual form but has the characteristics of the late third and fourth century cooking pots. (See Poltross-burn, plate v, fig. 6.) This example may, however, be earlier as it has strongly out-bulged sides. Fig. 74 is a rude candlestick. Fig. 75 is a small globular beaker with well-moulded foot. Fig. 87 is a lid or cover. There were fifteen of these. Eight were of self-coloured clay and the remainder of ordinary fumed grey.

Jugs or Flagons: Fig. 88 is probably the earliest in this group, the neck being straighter and longer than the others. This and no 89, 90 are all derived from the first century screw type (see figs. 1 and 2). Figs. 91 and 93 have two handles and are of quite unusual form, the necks being much shorter and more curved than those of the ordinary bottle-necked vessels. They are also much smaller than the usual type of two-handled *lagenae*. Figs. 92 and 96 have weakly moulded lips and show no special characteristics. Figs. 94, 95, 97-99 have well-moulded strongly projecting mouth-pieces and are evidently derived from the first century type, which occurs at Newstead. See that report, page 261, and plate XLIX (b), figs. 2 and 4, and page 262, fig. 33, no. 6. In this deposit there were one of figs. 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, two of 89, 90, 96 and eight of types 98 and 99.

*Mortaria*.—Fig. 100 has the horizontal curved rim of first



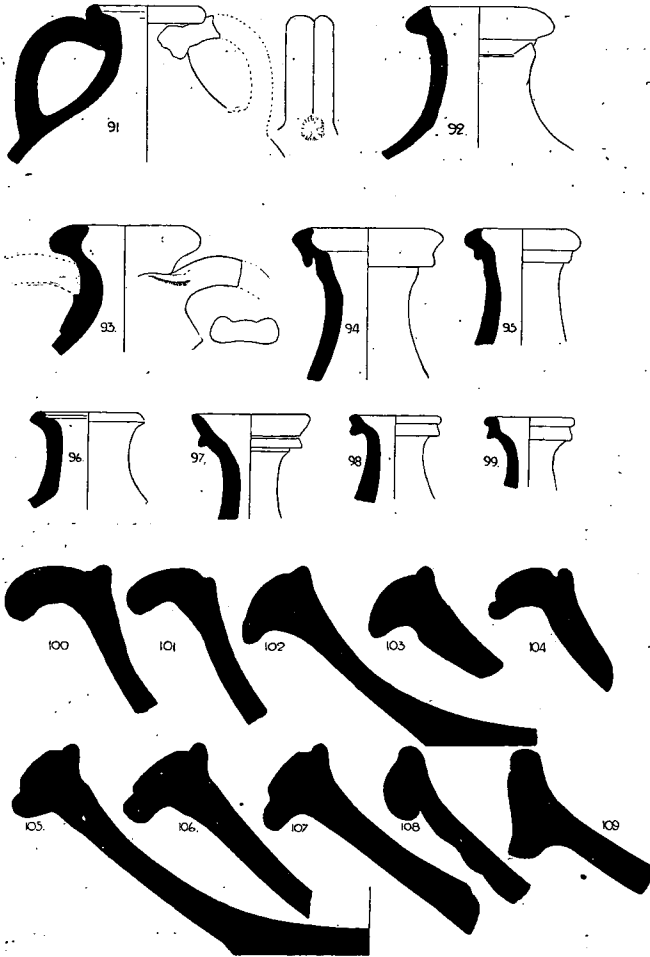


FIG. 8.—SECTIONS OF POTTERY ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

century type and may belong to the earlier occupation. Fig. 101 is a development of the one preceding. It is a common type in the second century. Figs. 102, 103 show the heavy bent down rim which does not seem to appear until towards the end of the second century. These and the following types do not occur at Gellygaer or Newstead. Newstead was not occupied after about 180 A.D. and it seems probable that these types did not begin to appear much before that date. Fig. 104 shows the beginning of the reeded hammer-head type. Figs. 105, 106, 107 are still further developments of the same type. Fig. 107 is perhaps an isolated specimen. Fig. 109 has the upright or wall-sided rim. This type may be copied from the Samian mortaria with the lion-faced spouts, Dragendorff no. 45. All of the above have mixed coloured stone particles ranging from white to black embedded in the interior.

It will be noticed that there are a few fragments in this deposit that evidently belong to the Domitian-Trajanic occupation. It is only natural that a little of the rubbish lying about the site from the earlier occupation should be introduced into a later deposit and it does not in the least follow that this early pottery continued in use to the later date. Although there must have been some thousands of fragments of pots in this deposit, yet there were only three small fragments that could be attributed with certainty to the third or fourth century A.D.

The latest coin found with this group can be dated 155 A.D., and the greater part of the Samian seems to be Antonine or late second century. I think it will be safe to say that this deposit was formed somewhere in the last thirty or forty years of the second century A.D.

Miscellaneous: Fig. 110. This was found in connection with pottery belonging to the first half of the second century. The rings are fixed and are ornamental only. Round the upper part is the trellis pattern. Fig. 111. This is a fairly common type

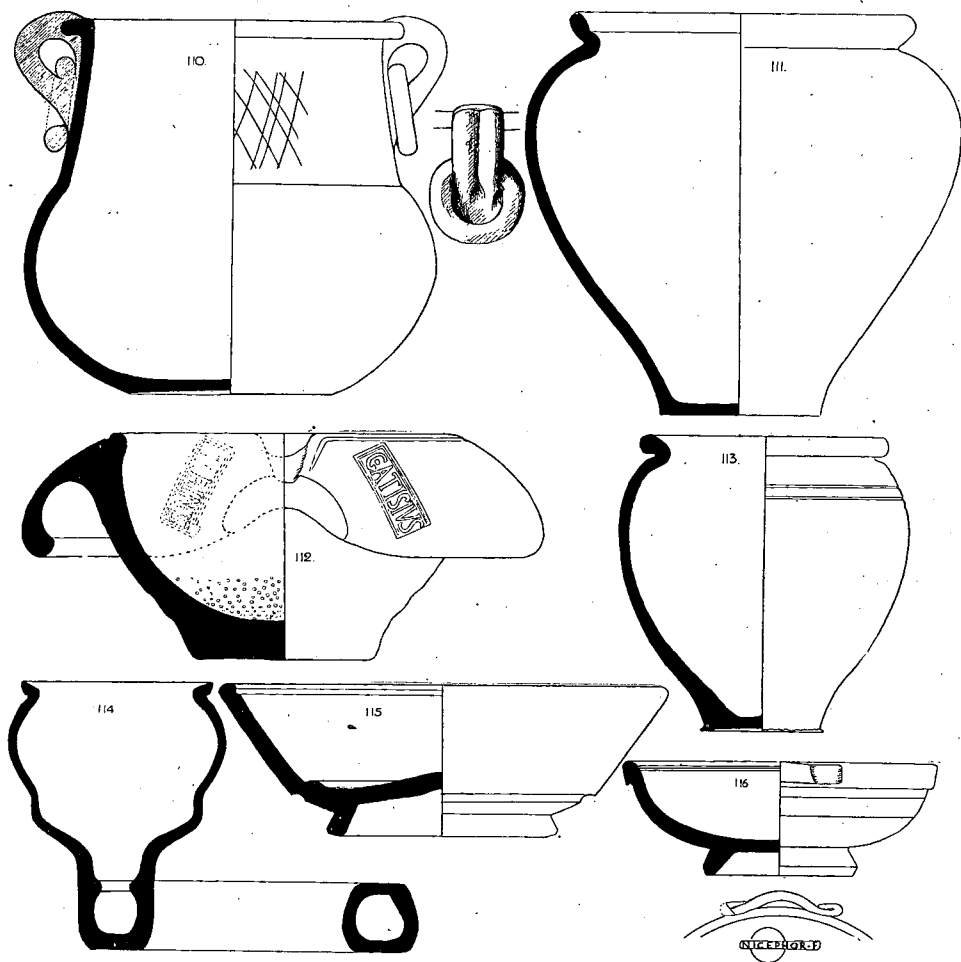


FIG. 9.—SECTIONS OF POTTERY FOUND ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ).

on this site. It occurs in the second half of the second century. Fig. 112. See 'Low level in south end of site xxxvi.' Fig. 113. Beaker of hard rough light grey clay, with two girth grooves on shoulder. It was found in connection with early second century pottery. See figs. 14-17. Fig. 114. See 'Pit in xxviii.' Fig. 115 is a Samian dish somewhat like form 31 (Dragendorff), with a quarter round moulding on the inside, and a corresponding groove on the outside. This occurs at Corbridge in the Antonine period and there is one from Rough Castle on the Antonine wall in Scotland which has the stamp *DOVVICCV*. Doveccus is a well-known second-century potter of Lezoux. It was thought that the quarter round fillet was confined to first century types. Fig. 116 is a Samian bowl with handles. On inside centre of base is the stamp *NICEPHOR·F*. He appears to be a first century potter. The same stamp occurs on form 27 at Neuss.

#### EAST PIT IN NORTH AREA.

This pit contained decorated Samian of mid-second century type and the following coins: one of Vespasian, three of Hadrian, and two of Antoninus Pius. The latest coin is dated to 155 A.D. It may be safely said that the date of this deposit is not far from 160 A.D. One small piece of pottery deserves special attention. It is a fragment of a grey bowl ornament in applied relief with the lower portions of two legs of a man. A similar piece was found last year with the name *ASSITIO* (?) written on it.\* The ornament was probably made from a mould of the same description to that found in 1909. The fact of finding the mould shows that this type of pottery was made on the site and we can now date it to about the middle of the second century A.D.

\* See *Arch. Ael.* 3rd ser. vii, 202.

## PIT IN XXVIII.

1. Reddish brown.
2. Reddish brown.
3. Dark grey; hard clay.
4. Blue grey surface; thin, hard, light grey clay.
5. Red; fine hard clay.
6. Buff; coarse clay.
7. Light grey; hard clay.
8. Light red; diameter,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches.†
9. Dirty grey; light grey clay, diameter,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
10. Light buff; coarse hard clay.
11. Black, polished surface; coarse grey sandy clay; trellis pattern on outside; diameter,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
12. Drab, with white particles of stone, which also occur in rim; diameter,  $16\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
114. Light drab, good hard clay.

## LOW LEVEL, SOUTH OF SITE XXXVI.

13. Light buff, with white particles of stone, which also occur in rim; diameter,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
14. Grey; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
15. Grey; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
16. Grey; rusticated; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
17. Grey; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
18. Dark blue grey; light clay; diameter,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
19. Light buff.

## LOW LEVEL IN SITE XXXVI.

20. Light grey; hard clay; dipped in a dark slip which covers the rim and sides to near base; the outside is polished; applied pattern in dots and rings.
21. Similar pot; diameter,  $5\frac{9}{16}$  inches.
22. Light grey, with darker slip on outside; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
23. Light grey, with black slip outside; diameter, 6 inches.
24. Light grey; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
25. Pale buff; diameter,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
26. Light grey; polished outside in zones; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
27. Hard reddish clay, with black slip; diameter,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
28. Light grey; coarse hard clay; diameter, 5 inches.
29. Light grey; rusticated; diameter,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
30. Grey clay, with black slip; diameter,  $4\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
31. Red; hard clay; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

† The diameters are measured from outside of rim.

32. Coarse grey clay, with dark grey slip; diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
33. Red; hard clay; diameter, 6 inches.
34. Coarse reddish clay, with dark grey slip; diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
35. Light grey; hard clay; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
36. Dirty white clay, with an almost black fine smooth surface.
37. Dirty grey, with black slip; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
38. Light grey; fine hard clay; diameter,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
39. Light buff; diameter,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
40. Reddish buff; diameter, 11 inches.
41. Dirty grey, with black slip; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
42. Grey, with darker slip; coarse hard clay; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
43. Light buff; diameter,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
44. Dirty sandy grey clay, black slip inside; outside leather brown with scored pattern; diameter,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
45. White; diameter,  $12\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

## SITE XXX.

46. Leather brown; coarse clay; trellis pattern on outside.
47. Dull grey; pasty clay; diameter,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
48. Dull grey; sandy clay; scored zigzag line on outside of rim; black coated and polished on inside; diameter, 5 inches.
49. Light grey; hard clay; slightly polished on shoulder; diameter, 5 inches.
50. Reddish sandy clay; black slip; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
51. Dark grey; hard sandy clay; diameter, 7 inches.
52. Grey; sandy clay; diameter,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
53. Grey; sandy clay; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
54. Dull grey; hard clay; slightly polished on shoulder; diameter, 5 inches.
55. Grey; dark slip; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
56. Dull, dirty, brown grey; diameter,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
57. Red; hard clay; smooth surface; diameter, 5 inches.
58. Grey; scored trellis pattern on body; black polished shoulder; diameter,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
59. Grey; hard clay; smooth surface; diameter,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
60. Grey; hard clay; smooth surface; diameter, 2 inches.
61. Grey; hard clay; smooth surface; diameter,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
62. Grey; hard clay; scored surface; diameter, 4 inches.
63. Castor ware.
64. Red; hard sandy clay.
65. Grey; hard sandy clay; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
66. Red; soft clay; diameter,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
67. Dark grey, with nearly black surface; clay hard, sandy and vesicular; smooth outside, rough and pitted inside; diameter,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

68. Grey, with darker slip; diameter, 5 inches.
69. Light grey; hard clay; moulded rim with wavy cordon on lower member; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches.
70. Grey; diameter,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches.
71. Grey; hard clay; slightly polished.
72. Grey; hard clay; slightly polished; diameter,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
73. Fine, hard, light, buff clay, with dull, dark, drab slip mottled red.
74. Red; soft coarse sandy clay.
75. Black; coarse clay.
76. Dark grey, with black surface; sandy clay; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
77. Grey, with darker slip; diameter,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
78. Grey; hard clay; scored pattern on outside; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
79. Dirty dull grey; diameter, 8 inches.
80. Grey; sandy clay; smooth surface; diameter,  $12\frac{1}{4}$  inches.
81. Dark grey; sandy clay.
82. Light grey clay, with darker surface; scored on outside; diameter,  $9\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
83. Dull grey; sandy clay; diameter,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
84. Dull grey; sandy clay; diameter,  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches.
85. Dark grey, with black slip; diameter, 8 inches.
86. Grey; trellis pattern on outside; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.
87. Grey; coarse clay.
88. Light red.
89. Well levigated red clay, with dark red slip.
90. Red.
91. Light buff.
92. Light buff.
93. Red, coarse clay.
94. Cream.
95. Cream.
96. Red.
97. Red.
98. Red, with darker slip; coarse clay.
99. Light red, with buff slip.
100. Hard red clay, with light buff slip; blue grey core.
101. Red, with light buff slip.
- 102-3. Two of this type are red to grey; three light red clay with buff slip; one hard drab clay, with outside reddish buff; one drab clay, cream slip; one cream coloured; one light buff.
104. Dark buff.
- 105-6-7. Nine of this type are self-coloured cream to light buff; two with red clay and cream slip; one self-coloured red.
108. Self-coloured dirty white.
109. Light coloured clay, with light buff wash.

VII.—OTHER SMALLER OBJECTS.

BY F. HAVERFIELD.

I.—INSCRIPTIONS.

(1) Large singularly well-preserved slab (fig. 10), found in September, lying face down in the substance of the roadway in front of site XI (p. 165). It is thirty-four inches tall, sixty-six inches long; at either end is a *pelta*, or Amazon's shield, upheld



FIG. 10.—INSCRIBED STONE—SOLI INVICTO, ETC.

by a Victory, of whom only the arms survive. The inscription is clear: *Soli invicto vexillatio leg. vi vic(tricis) p(iae) f(idelis) f(ecit) sub cura Sex(ti) Calpurni Agricolae leg(ati) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(actore)*. 'To the unconquerable Sun, a detachment of the Sixth Legion, conquering, loyal, faithful, has set this up, under the care of Sextus Calpurnius Agricola, governor of the province of Britain.'

Calpurnius Agricola is known from a passage in the *Historia Augusta* (*Vita Marci* 8, *adversus Brittanos Calpurnius Agricola*



*missus est*) to have been employed in Britain to quell some sort of insurrection in the joint reign of Marcus Aurelius and Verus (A.D. 161-169), and his name occurs on three, or possibly on four, British inscriptions found at Ribchester (*C.I.L.* VII, 225), and at Carvoran (*Ibid.*, 773, 774 and 758). The exact date of his governorship in Britain is not quite clear. But in the passage just quoted from the *Historia Augusta* it is implied that he was sent to Britain very soon after 161 and he is coupled with an officer, Aufidius Victorinus, whom we know to have been sent to Germany about 162. On the other hand he himself was certainly employed in Germany before, possibly two or three years before, 170. It is therefore likely that in Britain he succeeded Statius Priscus, who governed our province about 161-2. In that case the British war in which he was engaged was probably the continuation or recrudescence of that in which Julius Verus was engaged in 158 (*Arch. Ael.* xxv, 143).

A curious feature in the stone is the erasure of the first line, *Soli invicto*. The reason for this can only be guessed at. The stone must have been buried very soon after it was set up, and it is not likely that it can have been exposed to attack by Christians. It is more probable, as has occurred to several archaeologists, that, after the death of Elagabalus in March, 222, the hatred felt for this emperor caused the erasure in an inscription erected long before his time but mentioning his favourite deity, the Sun. The death of Commodus might perhaps supply a yet better date.

(2) Fragment ten inches high, eight inches wide (fig. 11), probably of the middle of the second century, if one may judge by the lettering. Found, but overlooked, in 1908 near site XI. The text appears to have been somewhat as follows: *Ve*[*xillatio leg.*] *vi* [*vic.p.f. sub*] *Cn. Iul(io)* [*Vero leg. Aug.*] *per L. O*[*ctavium?*] *trib(unum)* [*militum* . . . . .

'Erected by a detachment of the Sixth Legion under Gnaeus Julius Verus, Governor of Britain, by the agency of L. Octavius . . . , tribune of the Legion. . .'



FIG. 11.

I venture to insert the name Verus in line 3 because Cn. Iulius Verus is known to have governed Britain about 158, while the fracture of the stone suggests that the first letter of the name following IVL was a v. A fragment, possibly of the same stone, but not fitting on to it, bears the letters VFI (OR VEI).

(3) Broken tombstone thirty-three inches high, twenty-eight inches wide, found lying inside a building or yard of site

XXVII; apparently it had been taken from a cemetery, turned upside down and used for a paving-stone (fig. 12). The text can be restored as follows:—[*D(is)*] *m(anibus)*, [*Ba*]rathes, *Palmorenus*, *vevila(rius)*, *vixit anos LXVIII*. 'To the memory of Barathes of Palmyra, standard bearer; died at the age of 68.' See p. 147.

The name of the dead man, as it survives on the stone, is RATHES preceded by two lost letters. I complete 'Barathes,' and identify the man with the Palmyrene Barates who erected at South Shields an elaborate monument to the British woman Regina, once his slave and afterwards, as so often happened in the Roman world, his wife. Palmyra lies on the eastern edge of the Roman Empire in the Arabian desert, and it is unlikely that

there would have been two Palmyrenes living on Tyneside with the name Barates. We may therefore conclude that Barates was at one time a soldier in the garrison of the fort at South Shields and there lost his wife. Some years afterwards, he died at



FIG. 12.—TOMBSTONE OF BARATHES.

Corstopitum where he was apparently living, presumably (but not necessarily) after his retirement from service.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, Dr. Driver, has been good enough to tell me that Barates, which is known as a

Palmyrene name from other sources, probably ought to be pronounced with the second syllable short.

(4) Fragment of a tombstone sixteen by eighteen inches, found on site XXIX, apparently used for paving or building.

D	M
M	

This is the beginning of a tombstone with the formula *Dis Manibus* and the first letter of the deceased man's name: the rest is lost. A fragment of another similarly shaped stone, but without any surviving letters, was also found in this part of the excavations.

(5) For completeness, I mention a gutter stone which appears to be inscribed rudely with two large letters, NI or IN.

(6) Several pieces of inscribed glass were discovered. A bottle of opaque bluish glass, 2 inches square, from site XI N.E., and another from site XI N.W., bore the letters AF inside a large Q. On some other similar stamps the Q has two tails and appears to be a sort of festoon with two tails projecting below, but in this case we may perhaps interpret QAF or AQF. Other similar glass bottles show a cross or X within a plain circle, a stamp which recurs at Chesters and many other places.

I must also mention a piece of white, nearly transparent, glass, a fragment from the rim of a cup or tumbler, on which is scratched a fish and a letter which is either an F or a P. A similar piece was found in 1907 bearing the letter M. These belong to a known type of Roman glass of which no complete specimen seems ever to be found, while fragments are not uncommon. One piece was found at Silchester, engraved with a T and a fish, and is interpreted in *Archaeologia*, LVIII, 32, as Christian. But the occurrence of other pieces on the German Limes, which was abandoned in about 250 A.D., seems to contradict this attribution.



FIG. 13.—STAMPS ON DECORATED SAMIAN (pp. 192, 193).

(7) Fragment of bone, found in 1910 on site xvi, but overlooked at the moment. An inscription is scratched on it, but only the beginning is certain. It seems to mark the property, whether a knife handle or something else, of a soldier in the century of Publi . . . . .

(8) *Stamps on decorated Samian.* As before, I omit the stamps on plain Samian and include only those on decorated pieces (see fig. 13). In making a list of these I have had the help of Mr. P. Newbold. On the pottery generally see p. 168.

*Advocisus.* Three pieces, from sites xxxi and xxxii: one with a lioness, D, 794, in a free pattern of animals, another with Minerva, D, 77; the third is Metope style, with a Caryatid, D, 655. See illustrations.

*Albucius.* Bowl of shape xxx, with a stamp of which only the last two letters, . . . CI remain, decorated with free pattern of animals and Amazon on horseback, D, 152 or 152a. Thin ware with a dull glaze, from site xxxii.

*Aventinus.* Much worn fragment from the west of the site, apparently with a free pattern of animals running, stamped in the plain space below the decoration, AVENTI . . . (NTI tied). Another piece—from XI N.W.—similarly stamped, bears the letters . . IINIM, and may be the same potter's work.

*Avitus.* Bowl decorated with animals running, with a band of ivy leaves instead of the ovolo; stamped across the rim above the ornament, AVITVSF. From a pit in the north of the field.

*Casurius.* Bowl decorated with large medallions, metopes and leaves, stamped in a label at the bottom of the decoration in small retrograde letters. Another piece, a mere fragment, bears three letters of the same stamp, CAS . . . . Both are from the same pit as Avitus.

*Cerialis.* Stamped in cursive retrograde letters in the plain space below the decoration, mere fragment. See *Déchelette*, I, 261, no. 51. Found in surface soil, site xxxv.

*Censorinus?* Mere fragment found on site XI, N.E., stamped CENSO . . . . No ornament survives.

*Cinnamus.* Of this potter we have five pieces. One shows the decoration D, 301, 384, 449, another the Venus of D, 184; the rest are fragments. They were found in sites XI, W (in bottom black layer), xxvii and xxviii. See illustrations.

*Cintusmus.* Fragment of rim stamped in small letters CINTVSMVSF; ornament all lost. Found on site XI, N.

*Cobnertus.*—Fragment from site XI, N.E., with animals running; stamped in large raised letters . . . . ERTVSF. See illustration.

*Divixtus*. Four pieces, from sites XI, E., xxx and the pit in the north of the field. The ornaments include D, 472, 696, 1160, and the small double circle containing a dot (shield?) which is common on the Divixtus bowls. None of these pieces can well be dated earlier than the middle of the second century. see illustration and p. 174.

*Ianuaris*. Mere fragment from site xxxiii, stamped with a small label, IANVARISO backwards.

*Ianu*. Fragment from XI, E., stamped in raised letters IANVF, ornament in free style, charioteer, small bird.

*Iustus*. Fragment from xxvii, stamped IVSTIM (TI tied), ornament in free style. See *Déchelette*, I, 278, no. 104. See illustration.

*Mammius*. Piece from XI, W., stamped in label MAMMI, with break after I. Ornament arranged in rectangular compartments with small circles.

*Mapillius*. Small fragment, stamped, in plain space below the decoration, MAPIL . . . in raised letters backwards. See *Déchelette*, I, 285, no. 100. Found in the western part of the site.

*Paternus*. The monogram of Paternus appears on five pieces, found in XI and on the western part of the site. The ornaments include medallions, scrolls of vine-leaves in small circles, and animals running. See illustrations.

*Servus*. Fragment with a cupid, D, 249, and the end of the stamp MV . . . Found on site XI, N.

One piece, probably of shape xxix, from site XI N., seems to have been stamped inside the bowl CAI . . . It is, however, a mere fragment.

(9) *Stamps on mortaria*. These stamps cannot be satisfactorily reproduced without drawings, and it seems best to wait till we can give in a future report an illustrated list of all found. Meantime, two deserve notice at once. One is the stamp of G ATISIVS SABINVS (NV tied), impressed in singularly elegant letters on the rim of a *mortarium* of early shape, which was found on the north side of Stanegate along with other rather early pieces, at a low level (p. 171). The specimen is an import from Gaul. The Atisii, Gratus, Sabinus and Secundus, seem to have worked at or near Lyon, and to have distributed their wares over much of western Europe. Atisius Gratus is perhaps the best known; he exported to Gaul and the Rhine (Neuss, etc.), and even to Africa (Cherchel), and one of his *mortaria*, obviously meant for

Britain but shipwrecked on the way, was dredged up a few years ago some miles east of the North Foreland (*Arch. Journal*, XLVII, 234). Sabinus and Secundus, so far as I know, have not hitherto appeared in Britain. See pp. 171, 181 (with poor fig., I fear).

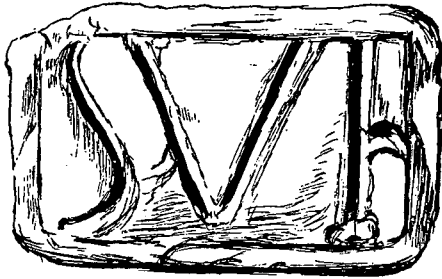


FIG. 14.—MORTARIUM STAMP.

The second item to be mentioned is a small clay stamp, shown full size in the annexed illustration (fig. 14), found on site XI, N.W. The handle is broken off, but it was clearly meant to serve as the matrix of marks on *mortaria*, and it is the more interesting

since we have found four specimens of rims which seem to have been stamped with this or a nearly identical stamp. Possibly the letters are SAT followed by a tiny U, that is, Saturninus. A practically identical stamp occurs at Newstead.

(10) *Stamps on amphorae*. I have thought it useful to give here a full list of all the stamps on *amphorae* as yet discovered in our excavations. The list is not long; stamped examples of these vessels are not, indeed, very common on Roman sites in north-western Europe, and Corbridge has a rather larger share than most places. I have added a few notes to illustrate the distribution of the stamps, many of which plainly hail from the Continent. *Mortaria* were mainly made on the spots where they were used; *amphorae* were imported. I have copied all the stamps myself, except one or two described as copied by others.

1. III MINICIOR. Found in site II (report, 1907, p. 67), and also at Wilderspool and elsewhere in Britain; for specimens found in Rome and Gaul see c. XIII and xv. The III in this stamp (as in no. 2) denotes that the firm included three persons, in this case, three Minicii.



2. III ENNIVL (VL tied). Found on sites XI (two specimens, report, 1908, p. 114) and XXXIII. It has also been found abroad, in Rome, Germany and Gaul; see c. XII, 5683; XIII, 10002; xv, 2816, and also the *Limes* reports on Cannstatt (p. 68) and Ems (p. 34).
3. LIVNI · MELISSI · P. Found on sites VI (report, 1907, p. 67), XI E., XI S., and in the west area excavated in 1911. Examples have been found also at Chesters and elsewhere in England, and in Rome and Gaul. (c. xv, 3169, 2966; XIII, 10002, 296.)
4. FSCIMNIANO, that is, *fundo Scimniano*. Found on sites XXXII, XI E., XXI S.E., VII (report, 1908, p. 114), and II (report, 1906, p. 6). Found also at Chesters, Selby and elsewhere in Britain, at Rome, and in Gaul and Germany (c. VII, 1331; XIII, 10002-53, 296; xv, 3169, 4350). At Zugmantel it occurs on the same *amphora* as a stamp of L. Iunius Melissus (no. 3) above).
5. ACIRCIH (or GH). Found on site XXXII; a piece with AC . . . from site xxv and another with . . . RGI found in 1909 are probably the same. The stamp, with variations, occurs in Rome, northern Gaul, and Germany, including the fort of Gross Krotzenburg which was abandoned near the middle of the second century (c. XIII, 1002-6; xv, 2574 foll). In Britain it occurs at Chesters and elsewhere.
6. A · L · F · O. Found in the west of Corstopitum. Found also at Newstead, probably from the later period of that place (Curle, plate LI) and possibly at Exeter (c. VII, 1331-51), and abroad, at Rome (c. xv, 2971) and at some places in Germany and Gaul.
7. CAFEM. Found in the west of Corstopitum; the last two letters are faint. It occurs also at Rome (c. xv, 2680).
8. DECEB. Found on site VII (report, 1908, p. 114). Compare the Roman stamp DECIB (c. xv, 2797); it may, however, be a misreading of a worn instance of stamp no. 19 (p. 196). I have not seen this item myself.
9. DOM. Found in site x. Perhaps an incomplete example of the next item, but it appears to be perfect.
10. DOMS. Found on sites x, XI, XIV, XXVII (report, 1908, 114); a specimen was also found about 1810 and was recorded by Sir D. W. Smith. The stamp is very common, occurring in Rome (c. xv, 2800), southern Gaul (XII, 5683), and Germany, including the Saalburg and Stockstadt, as well as on other British sites.
11. DTA or DIA. Found on site xx.
12. EXEÇ · YYY, rude letters. Found on site XI E. and also at Chesters (Museum no. 3788).
13. G · A · . . . Found on the west part of the site, probably the stamp G · A · F, found in Rome (c. xv, 2640) and in Germany.
14. GE . . . Found on site XI, E.

15. GMMF. Two specimens, from sites XI, E., and XIV, S., the former with stops between the letters, the other with F broken off, both in ansate labels. The stamp occurs at Chesters, and also at Rome (xv, 3005) and on the German frontier (c. XIII, 10002, 323, 324).
16. HERMES F (break after F). Found on site XXIX, and also in Rome (c. xv, 2913a), and in Gaul, at Autun and Rouen (c. XIII, 10002, 253).
17. IM, rude incised letters. Found on site XI, E.
18. L . . . . Found in 1909.
19. LFCCVFS. Examples of this stamp, mostly worn and shewing only the letters FCCV still distinguishable, have occurred on sites x (report, 1908, p. 115) and XXVI (three specimens) and one was found in loose soil. The most perfect seems to read LFCCVFCI. The stamp itself occurs, in several variations, in Rome (c. xv, 2587, 2594), in Gaul and in Germany, for example at the Saalburg and Zugmantel and Cannstatt, as well as elsewhere in Britain (c. VII, 1331-48 from London).
20. LFCCO. This stamp was copied in 1907; the original has since been misplaced and it may be an error.
21. LC · FPC. Found in loose soil; copied by Mr. Newbold. Compare the stamps found at Poitiers and Heddernheim (c. XIII, 10002, 142) and at Rome (xv, 2746). A somewhat similar stamp LCEPCO has been noted in south Gaul (XII, 5683) and in Britain (VII, 1321, 26).
22. LCAX. Found on site XI (report, 1908, p. 114). It has occurred also in Rome (c. xv, 2740, 2741) and on the Rhine (c. XIII, 1002, 227).
23. LCM. Found on site XI, E. (report, 1907, p. 67) and on the Rhine and in Rome (c. xv, 2754).
24. . . . I · T. This seems to be a stamp L · I · T, recorded already from Rome and Germany, with the letter L broken off. Found on site x (report, 1908, p. 115).
25. L · Q · S. Found on sites x and XI, E. (report, 1908, p. 114). It has occurred also at Newstead, among the later remains of that site, and in Rome, in Gallia Narbonensis, and at many places in Gaul and Germany, including the forts of Miltenberg, Ems, and the Saalburg.
26. LVL, first letter faint. Found on site xxx.
27. MESI . . . very faint. Found in 1909, on site xvii.
28. MNS. Found on Site x (report, 1908, p. 115).
29. NNR or perhaps AVNR (AV tied). Found on site XI. Perhaps the same as a stamp recorded from Gaul (c. XIII, 10002, 365).
30. OFGRABOP. Found on site x (report, 1908, p. 114). Also found at Rome and at a fort of the German frontier, Marienfels, on the later part of that site. A similar stamp OFGRARLVC has been found in Rome and Gaul. Our stamp has been explained as indicating the slave or workman Optatus (or similar name), employed by a man whose initials were

G.R.Ar . . . The other stamp would similarly record an employé with some such name as Luc(ianus).

31. o > m, or perhaps mco. Found on site xxvi.
32. pmv. Found on site xi, E. and in loose soil elsewhere. It occurs also at Rome, and at the Saalburg and other sites in Gaul and the German frontier.
33. pnn, followed by a mark, perhaps a palm branch. It has been found also at Chesters (Museum, no. 3776), in Gaul, Germany and Rome.
34. q · cci. Found on site xxxvi at a low level. Found also at Rome (c. xv, 2744), in Southern Gaul (xii, 5683), in Germany and in Britain (c. vii, 1331 and xiii, 1002, 137-139) with slight variations. The last letter of the stamp is sometimes given as 'r' and sometimes as 'e' or 'm.' On our example, it is not quite certain which of these letters was meant.
35. qfe. Found on site xxii.
36. q · m · s. Found on site xi, and also at Rome (c. xv, 3015) and in Germany.
37. qsasc. Stamp with incised letters, not in the usual label. Found on site xi (see report, 1908, p. 114 where it is wrongly given as osasc). Found also in Rome (c. xv, 3163).
38. sabel, incised letters, no label. Found in 1910 on site xx. Compare the Roman stamp, c. xv, 3163.
39. sfe and s · f · e. Both found on site xi. The latter has been noticed in south Gaul and in Germany, including the Saalburg.
40. s · i · p. Found on site xi, E. (report, 1908, p. 114).
41. snr, very neat letters. Found in 1910 on site xxv and also in Rome, in southern Gaul, and at Boulogne, at Trier and a site in Holland.
42. vie · a. Found in site xiv, s. Possibly a variety of the following.
43. virgin. Found in a rubbish pit (report for 1907, p. 67). The stamp denotes, like nos. 4 and 19, the name of the factory, in this case *Virginensia*. It is very common and has been found in Rome, in northern Gaul, in Germany and in southern Gaul (Narbonensis), in various forms.

Besides these stamps, which I have numbered, I should mention the following:—

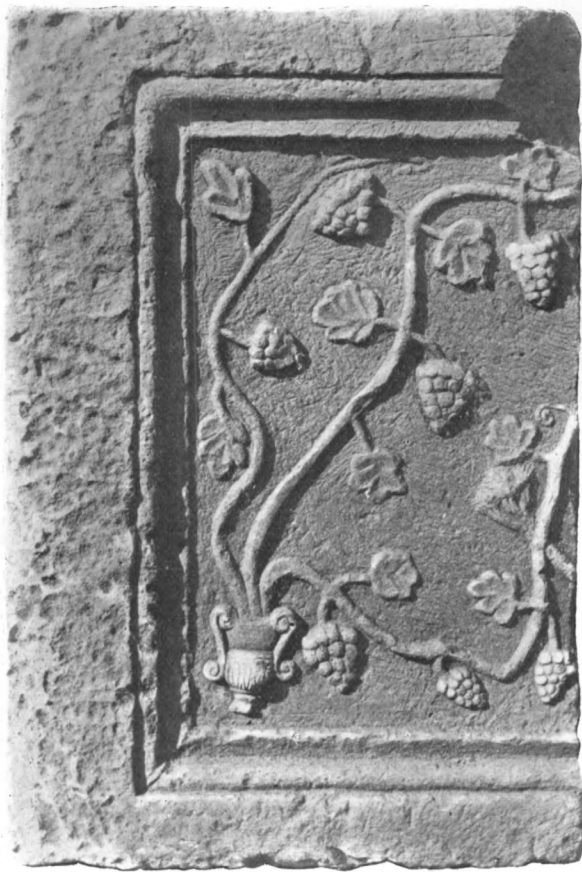
. . . fcseni (E doubtful) from site xvi. . . . qic · svpvro from site xx (vp tied, final o small). semetp, et tied; very much worn, s very doubtful; from the south part of our diggings in 1911. lic . . . pec Found on

. . . . . M

site xv; a stamp in two lines which I cannot read or identify. One or two other stamps here omitted are still less legible.



FIG. 16.—WOLF AND TWINS (ABOUT  $\frac{1}{3}$ ) (p. 200).



FIGS. 15 AND 15A.—CARVED SLABS FOUND IN THE BALLAST OF THE MAIN STREET (ABOUT  $\frac{1}{2}$ ). (See p. 200.)

## II.—UNINSCRIBED OBJECTS.

(a). *Sculptures and other worked stones.*—The most important of these came from the ballast of the road in front of site XI.

(1) Large slab, twenty-five inches long, thirty-eight inches high, covered with carving of vine leaves, branches and bunches of grapes, springing from a two-handled cup (fig. 15). Exceedingly well preserved.



FIG. 17.—STATUE OF PRIESTESS.

(2) A similar piece, twenty-five inches long, thirty-eight inches high, which appears to fit on and was originally decorated with similar vine-leaves and a Satyr playing on pipes. The design has been almost entirely burnt or otherwise cleared off.

(3) A pediment in the same style, twenty-three inches tall, with a base which apparently measured when complete seventy-six inches long. It bore the figures of Romulus, Remus, and the Wolf, with similar vine-growths and has been defaced much like no. 2 (fig. 16). All these three pieces belong together; the

pediment may have stood on the top of the oblong slabs and other similar slabs not yet found. At some period no. 1 must have been thrown down on its face and thus preserved intact, while nos. 2 and 3 were burnt. The good preservation of no. 1 suggests that this occurred soon after the stone was put up. Whether the inscription *Soli invicto* (*ante*, p. 186) can be connected with the same monument is not easy to say. I do not see any reason to infer a monument to Bacchus.

(4) Statue in the round of a fully-draped female figure, about two-thirds life size, at present twenty-six inches high (fig. 17). The feet and one leg have been lost; the lower part has been burnt; the rest is well-preserved. The veil over the hair suggests a priestess; whether this be the priestess of the Tyrian Hercules, Diadora, mentioned on a Corbridge inscription, is less easy to say. I have failed to identify the face with that of any Roman empress.

(5) Small pedestal with two feet, from a statuette. Smaller than no. 4.

(6) Bearded head with much hair and wreath, about three-quarters life size. The face unfortunately has been entirely taken off.

(7) Bearded head, near life size, very much worn. It has been taken by some to be Septimius Severus, but is quite unidentifiable.

(8) Chest and shoulders of a largish male statue in the round.

(9) Large female head.

(10) Two small feet on a globe, as of a winged Victory.

Some other pieces were also found in the ballasting of the road, but they were too ill-preserved to deserve separate notice.

(b) Some other pieces, found elsewhere in the work, deserve special note.



FIG. 18.—RELIEF FOUND ON SITE XXXIV.

(1) Small block, found loose in the soil on site xxxiv, twelve inches tall, eight inches wide, three inches thick (fig. 18). The piece shows a woman in a dress known on other Roman monuments, with her right arm stretched out and holding in her hand a stick-like object which descends into what seems to be a barrel. The face of the stone and one side are decorated with curious almond-shaped ornaments and round discs. Both design and ornament are plainly based on Roman models. The figure reminds us of a figure of Fortune on a stone in the Black-gate museum at Newcastle (fig. 19), which depicts her standing with a horn of plenty on her left arm, while her right hand is



FIG. 19.—FIGURE OF FORTUNE.

pouring a libation on an altar, which is, however, as much like a tub as an altar. Some such relief must have been in the mind or eye of the sculptor of our piece, but it is not clear that he has understood his original. He seems to have converted the libation into a stick, the altar into a tub—in both cases not without excuse, if he had anything like the Newcastle altar before him—and it may be questioned if he really meant to represent a goddess and an altar at all. The slab, I think, may be sepulchral and may shew a deceased woman engaged in one of her daily pursuits, as Roman sepulchral reliefs, in Rome and the provinces alike, often did depict the dead. We may think of butter-making or washing—and indeed the relief is like nothing so much as a Northumbrian woman of the present day with her ‘dolly’ and ‘poss-tub.’ The ornament on the face and right side seems also to be derived at a distance from Roman or Late Celtic decoration such as that on altars found at





FIG. 20.—LANCHESTER ALTAR (p. 204).

Lanchester (fig. 20) and Aesica. But it has been misunderstood, or altered in the adaptation, and its use on the side gives at first sight the semblance of a fragment from some post-Roman cross. That semblance is, of course, deceptive. But I know no other case where Roman work comes so near in this respect to post-Roman.

(2) Small stone with a relief, found lying loose on site xxvi, thirteen inches tall, showing Mercury with his goat, his wand and his cap. Rough conventional work, much resembling other figures of Mercury found at Corbridge and along the Roman Wall.

(3) Column decorated with scales, fourteen inches in diameter, twelve inches high, found lying loose on site xi w. I mention it because a religious significance has sometimes been attributed to the scale decoration which occurs here.

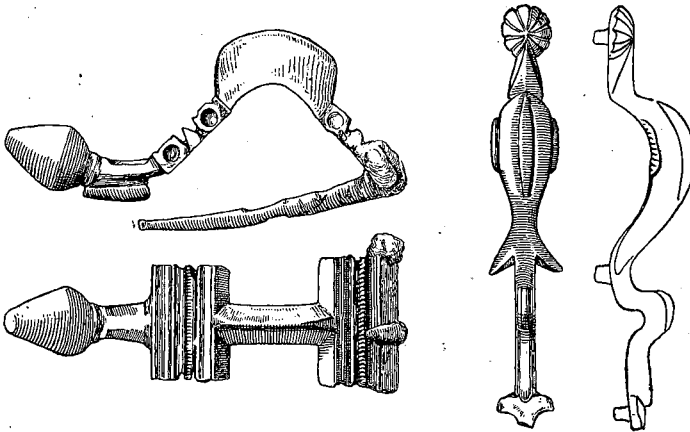
(4) Head about one-third life size, with somewhat drawn features, clean shaven save for what seems to be a 'Napoleon' beard. On the top is a circle and depression resembling the 'focus' of an altar. The head appears perhaps to bear a cap with cheek pieces, and what seems as if it were a 'focus' may in reality belong to this.

### III.—SMALL OBJECTS OF BRONZE, BONE AND IRON, AND THE 'BLOOM' FOUND IN 1909.

The finds of smaller objects of bronze, bone, etc., made in 1911 were few and uninteresting. Many of the objects were necessarily repetitions of previous finds; barely one deserves special mention.

*Fibulae*.—Of these hardly more than a dozen were found in a recognisable state of preservation. Two exhibited the Celto-Roman type illustrated in the report for 1910, page 39; a third reproduced the type shown in that report in fig. 12, and two

others reproduced that shown in fig. 16. Two enamelled 'disc' fibulae probably belong to the second century; in each case the most distinguishable colour is red. In a third an oblong disc fibula, it is blue. There are also two small 'penannular' brooches. The only two pieces of any merit are (1) a charming 'zoomorphic' brooch, showing a hare with five spots of yellow enamel; (2) the brooch illustrated in fig. 21, which I am unable to date or class; (3) an enamelled round disc brooch with a

FIG. 21.—FIBULA ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ).FIG. 22.—SCABBARD ATTACHMENT ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

These two illustrations are presented by Prof. Haverfield.

central knob, apparently imitating a targe or a shield with a red band round the circumference.

Of *enamelled bronze*, besides the brooches, we have eight studs, all badly preserved, a small stand of the kind sometimes called an 'incense stand,' and a heart-shaped perfume box; while one large stud shows blue and white 'millefiori' work of a common type.

Of *other bronze* pieces I may mention a tiny figure of a captive with his hands tied, exactly like one found in London (C. R.

Smith, *Catalogue of London Museum*, page 8, no. 17, with fig.); two finger-rings, one with the snake's head that is so common on Roman rings, the other of twisted wire; the top of a key; an ornamental attachment for a strap or for some similar purpose (fig. 22); a pair of tweezers; a 'Celtic' pin resembling that shown in fig. 34*b*, report 1910; two handles of small cans or kettles; and lastly a pair of shears found in surface soil and singularly well-preserved. The most noteworthy of these is that which I have called an ornamental attachment, which appears to have been used for the strap of a sword scabbard (fig. 22). Similar pieces have been found at Chesters; and also at Jagsthausen (ORL p. 38, plate III, 10) and Zugmantel (ORL p. 64, plate XI, 72); and outside the Roman Empire in Denmark.\* The object must therefore be classed with the *fibula* figured in our report for 1910, fig. 26, and the somewhat different scabbard-attachment illustrated in the same report (plate IV, 10), as Romano-Teutonic or Romano-Scandinavian. Some doubt has been felt as to the exact use of this attachment. I incline to agree with the majority of writers who deal with similar specimens found elsewhere, that they are attachments for the straps by which scabbards were hung from belts. Mr. R. A. Smith, F.S.A., suggests to me that they were connected with shields and refers to some pieces figured by J. L. Pic in his account of Late Celtic cemeteries in Bohemia.† But the pieces there figured are rather different from our type, and though Pic calls them 'Schildhalter,' I am by no means clear that even they are really connected with shields.

\* C. Engelhardt, *Fynske Mosefund, II, Vimose Fundet* (Copenhagen, 1869), plate IX, 70, page 16, and B. Salin, *Altgermanische Thierornamentik* (Stockholm, 1904), p. 105, fig. 262. A specimen from Cologne is figured in *Sammlung Niessen* (ed. 1911), no. 3737, where it is explained as the mounting for a small bucket-handle.

† *Urnengräber Böhmens* (Leipzig, 1907), plates LXIV. 4 and LXXIX. 8.

*Iron* and *bone* include little beyond some more of the three-pronged arrow-heads which were figured in the report for 1908, p. 105; a bone weaving comb, of which we have found other specimens before, and some bone knitting needles. It is, however, now possible to report definitely on the iron ingot found in 1909. The huge bloom—to give it the technical name recommended by metallurgists—has lately been carefully examined and for that purpose sawn into two halves, etched, and photographed, by Sir Hugh Bell and Mr. J. E. Stead, whose kindness and generosity have laid the Committee under a real debt and whose exertions have yielded definite knowledge about the iron. The bloom is a mass weighing just over three hundredweight and measuring thirty-nine inches in length; it was found standing upright, with the smaller end downwards, in a small circular furnace on the north side of Corstopitum (report for 1909, *Arch. Ael.* 3 ser. vol. vi, 241, 265). When it was first found, some doubt was felt as to its nature. We now know the process by which it was made. Small 'blooms' of spongy iron, doubtless procured by smelting with charcoal at various points in southern Northumberland where the 'black-band ironstone' crops out, were brought to Corbridge and there welded and built up into a mass by successive and alternate heating and hammering. At the bottom a foundation piece must have first been formed; then two small blooms were added to it and the mass was heated and welded by hammering; more small 'blooms' were then added, similarly heated and welded by hammering; thus the bar or column of iron was formed. The hammering was not, however, sufficiently heavy to prevent some cavities being left in the centre; and, in the upper part of the mass, where it was rather thicker than at the bottom, the force was not sufficient to weld the whole together right through. Only the outside, indeed, was really formed into first-class iron. It seems probable that the 'bloom' was still in process of development

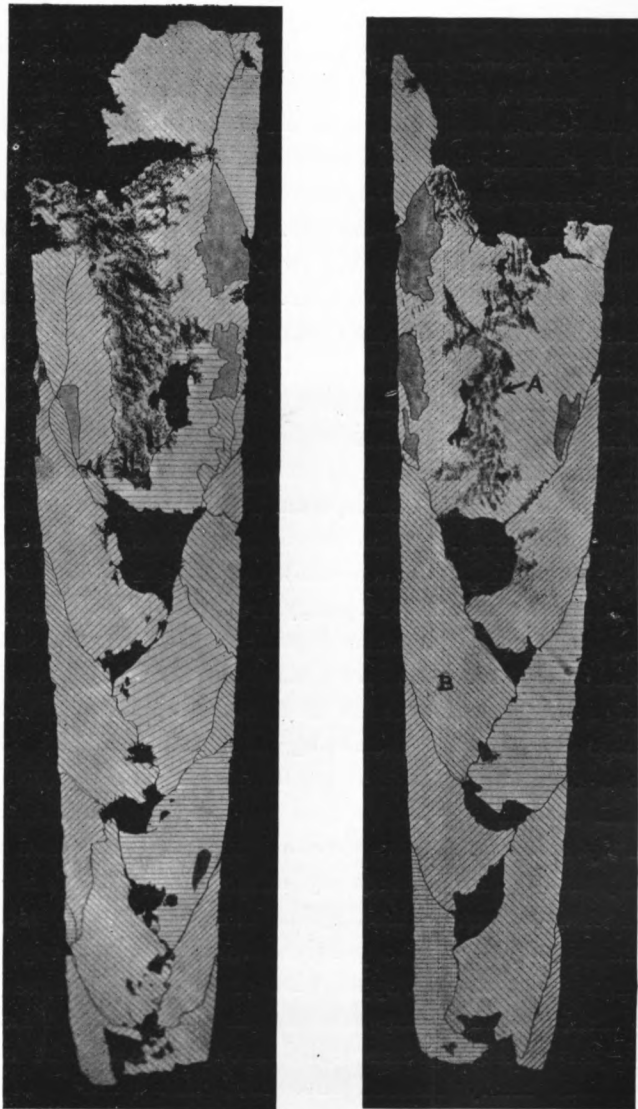


FIG. 23. — SECTION OF THE BLOOM (p. 207) MADE BY MR. J. E. STEAD TO SHEW THE MANNER IN WHICH IT WAS BUILT UP.

(By the kindness of the Iron and Steel Institute.)

when the work was for some reason interrupted. Thus it was left in the furnace with an unfinished top. It is one of the many evidences of interruption, due presumably to disaster, which meet us on every part of the site of Corstopitum.

But while the character of the bloom has thus been elucidated, its use remains obscure. Metallurgical opinion declares that it cannot have served, as an ingot of lead might have served, as a mass from which small pieces could be taken off for the manufacture of smaller objects, arrowheads or nails or the like; this, indeed, is contradicted by the thinness of the layer of good iron. Nor is expert opinion (save that of Prof. Louis) favourable to the idea of an anvil, which would hardly have needed so large an amount of iron. The only other theory which I have heard suggested is that it was intended for a battering-ram. For this purpose it would probably have served admirably. But the gates and walls in northern Britain against which battering-rams would have been needed in the Roman times were those of the Romans, not those of the Caledonians. We could conceive the Caledonians needing a ram to demolish or breach the Wall or its forts. We cannot so easily conceive their constructing defences which the Romans would wish to batter with three hundredweight of iron.

For further details about the 'bloom' I may refer to the paper presented to the May meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute by Sir Hugh Bell, with notes by Mr. J. E. Stead and Prof. Louis and myself, and about to be published in the *Journal of the Proceedings* of the Institute. We have to thank the Institute for the loan of the block (fig. 23) here used to show the manner in which the 'bloom' was built up, the separate small 'blooms' of which it is composed, the internal cavities, and the slag, etc., in its upper part. The drawing from which this illustration is taken was prepared by Mr. J. E. Stead.

## THE COINS.

By H. H. E. CRASTER, M.A., F.S.A.

The season of 1911 was made memorable by the discovery, on the 4th September, of a bronze jug which was found to contain a hundred and fifty-nine Roman *aurei*. On the jug being lifted by the finder, the weight of its contents, amounting to about four pounds, proved too great for the decayed bronze, the bottom fell out, and a stream of gold coins poured out. The coins were collected and counted, to the number of a hundred and fifty-nine; but there is every probability that an *aureus* of Trajan (no. 83 in the following list), found next day in the soil on or close to the spot where the jug had stood, had fallen out of the jug, and that the total should consequently be given as a hundred and sixty. In addition to the *aurei*, two bronze coins were found filling the narrow neck of the jug, where they had been placed, not of course with any object of hoarding, but merely to act as a stopper to the narrow neck; perhaps also intended to deceive the casual finder into the belief that the contents of the jug were likewise bronze (see fig. 2, p. 155).

These coins were the following:

- (1) *Obv.* IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM; radiated and draped bust of Trajan r. *Rev.* DAC PARTHICO P M TR P XX COS VI P P; within a wreath s c. *Semi-as* of Trajan; Cohen 123; A.D. 116-117.
- (2) *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P; laureate head of Hadrian r. *Rev.* COS III S C; Salus r. feeding a serpent which she holds in her arms. *As* of Hadrian; Cohen 371; A.D. 127-128.

The gold coins represented the following emperors:

Nero	...	...	...	10	Hadrian	...	...	...	...	35
Galba	...	...	...	3	Sabina	...	...	...	...	3
Otho	...	...	...	3	Ælius	...	...	...	...	1
Vitellius and L. Vitellius	...	...	...	1	Antoninus Pius	...	...	...	...	12
Vespasian	...	...	...	15	Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius	...	...	...	...	1
Titus	...	...	...	11	Faustina Senior	...	...	...	...	7
Domitian	...	...	...	5	Marcus Aurelius	...	...	...	...	4
Trajan	...	...	...	47						
Marciana	...	...	...	1					Total	160
Hadrian and Trajan	...	...	...	1						



The ten *aurei* of Nero all fall within the last five years of his reign (A.D. 64-68) and are subsequent to the reduction of the gold standard effected in 64. In that year the ratio of the *aureus* to the pound weight was reduced from forty to forty-five, this being equivalent to a reduction from 8.175 to 7.266 grammes. The four *aurei* of Marcus date from the reign of Pius, the latest of his coins belonging to the eleventh year of his tribunician power (= A.D. 157). The latest of the coins of Pius belongs to the twenty-second year of his tribunician power or A.D. 159-160. The seven coins of Faustina the elder are not easily datable. One was struck in her life-time (137-140); the other six are consecration coins. On six out of the seven coins the empress is shown in diademed coiffure, only on one of the consecration coins is her head veiled. The date of change of coiffure on the coins of this empress cannot be accurately determined, but is not later than A.D. 156-7, the veiled bust being found on Alexandrian coins of that year (twentieth year of Pius). Thus, whether the coin-series of Pius, of Marcus, or of Faustina be taken, the termination of the series is found to be not earlier and very little later than A.D. 159. There was a comparatively small output of gold coinage in the last eighteen months of Pius's reign (160-161); consequently the money might have been deposited in 160 or 161 and yet have failed to include any money minted in those years. Yet, when one takes into consideration the probable rapidity with which gold circulated, and the fact that the coin series of Faustina and of Marcus close before that of Pius; it seems improbable that the deposit is later than 162, and it may, therefore, be assigned to the years A.D. 160-162. The historical significance of this date is considered later.

A noticeable feature in the collection is the entire absence of coins of Domitian as sole emperor, and of coins of Nerva, and a consequent gap in the series extending from 80 to 98. On the other hand, the preceding sixteen years (64-80) are represented

by no fewer than forty-eight coins, and these include types of considerable rarity, whereas the coins of Domitian, absent from this series, were struck in large quantities and are generally of frequent occurrence. This circumstance might suggest that we have to deal with two collections, of which one was amassed between the years 64 and 80 and the other between the years 98 and 159; that the whole forms a hoard superimposed upon a hoard, and that the second-century hoarder had acquired and added to his stock a first-century deposit that had, for one reason or another, ceased to be added to after A.D. 80.

Against this surmise must be set the fact that few of the early coins are without some signs of wear. The absence of Domitian and Nerva coins is certainly due to circumstances peculiar to the hoard and cannot be explained on currency grounds; but it is probably useless to speculate as to what the exact circumstances were. One inference may, however, be safely drawn. The wealth here accumulated began to be collected in the first century. It seems unlikely at the very least that a capitalist of the reign of Trajan should have collected, in addition to forty-eight coins of that reign, as many more of Nero, his immediate successors and the early Flavians. It is still more improbable that the coins of the short-lived emperors, Galba, Otho and Vitellius, survived to any extent into the second century, or that so many as seven examples of these reigns should be found in a collection of a hundred and sixty coins unless that collection dates its origin from Flavian times.

The hoard may therefore be taken to be the accumulated wealth of several generations which began to be laid by in the last quarter of the first century and was hidden about 160-162. Accumulation was steady and gradual; consequently the hoard is unusually representative and contains comparatively few duplicates. It possesses the further feature of including a specially large proportion of rare types, a circumstance that may

be partly fortuitous, partly due to a natural predilection of the owners to put by artistic and uncommon coins by preference to the ordinary currency of the day. The following are the rarest types represented :

- GALBA.** *Obv.* IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M; laureate head of Galba r.; *rev.* IMP; Galba on horseback r., raising r. hand. Pl. XIII, no. 7.
- OTHO.** *Obv.* IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P; bare head of Otho r.; *rev.* PAX ORBIS TERRARVM; Pax standing l., holding olive-branch and caduceus. Pl. XIII, no. 10.
- OTHO.** *Obv.* IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P; bare head of Otho r.; *rev.* SECVRITAS P R; Securitas standing l. with crown and sceptre (two specimens). Pl. XIII, nos. 11, 12.
- VITELLIUS and LUCIUS VITELLIUS.** *Obv.* A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P; laureate head of A. Vitellius r.; *rev.* L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR; laureate and draped bust of L. Vitellius r., holding sceptre surmounted by eagle. Pl. XIII, no. 13.
- TRAJAN and TRAJAN SENIOR.** *Obv.* IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; laureate and draped bust of Trajan r.; *rev.* DIVVS PATER TRAIANVS; bare-headed and draped bust of Trajanus pater r. Pl. XVII, no. 1.
- MARCIANA.** *Obv.* DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA; diademed and draped bust of Marciana r.; *rev.* CONSECRATIO; eagle walking l. on sceptre, looking r. Pl. XVII, no. 12.
- HADRIAN and TRAJAN.** *Obv.* IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIAN OPT AVG G · D PART ·; laureate and cuirassed bust of Hadrian r.; *rev.* DIVO TRAIANO PATRI AVG; laureate draped and cuirassed bust of Trajan r. Pl. XVII, no. 13.
- HADRIAN.** *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; laureate bust of Hadrian r.; *rev.* COS III; column surmounted by a helmet; attached to it a parazonium and spear; at its foot a shield, cuirass and pair of greaves. Pl. XVIII, no. 8.
- FAUSTINA THE ELDER.** *Obv.* DIVA AVG FAVSTINA; draped bust r.; *rev.* PVLLAE FAVSTINIANAE; building of two storeys; on the upper floor stands the emperor, holding a scroll in his l. hand and pointing with his r. hand to a plan on the table, on the other side of which are two female figures, one of whom is seated and points with a staff to the plan. On the lower floor stand two men each carrying an infant; in the background are four female figures standing facing, and behind them three small children. Pl. XX, no. 8.

Much the rarest of these coins is the Vitellius, of which an example, though from a different die, was acquired with the Duc de Blacas collection by the British museum.

Gold ceased to be struck in the provincial mints of Gaul and Spain after the reign of Vespasian, and it is therefore not surprising that almost every specimen in the find is from the Rome mint. No specimens can be pronounced Spanish, but three at least are of Gallic origin. These are:

- (1) GALBA. *Obv.* IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M; laureate head r.; *rev.* IMP; Galba on horseback r., raising r. hand.
- (2) VESPASIAN. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; laureate head r.; *rev.* COS III TR POT; Equitas standing l. holding balance and sceptre.
- (3) VESPASIAN. *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; laureate head r.; *rev.* TR POT COS III; Equitas standing l. holding balance and sceptre.

As might naturally be expected, specimens of the same type are, more often than not, struck from distinct dies. The hoard does not include more than four pairs of exact duplicates, *i.e.*, coins struck from the same obverse and reverse die. These are the coins numbered in the following list: 28-29, 120-121, 129-130, and 138-139. Nos. 29-30, 130-131, and 143-144 are struck from the same obverse but from different reverse dies. There is a larger number of specimens of distinct obverse but identical reverse dies. These are nos. 30-36, 65-66, 91-93, 104-105, 108-109, and 131-132.

The standard weight of the Neronian *aureus* is 7.266 grammes or 112 grains Troy measure. Naturally the coins are rarely that exact weight. Twenty-seven specimens out of the hundred and sixty exceed it, but the majority fall below. Neronian and Flavian *aurei* range from 108 to 113 grains. Those of Trajan and Hadrian exhibit greater fluctuations, namely, from 105.3 to 113.6 and from 107.7 to 114.1 respectively; while those of Pius and Faustina approximate closest of all to the standard and range from 109.3 to 112.7. The heaviest coin in the series is one of the latest; namely, an *aureus* of Marcus (no. 158) weighing 115.8 grains.

Taken as a whole the coins are in a remarkably good state of preservation. In specially good condition are—

- No. 57. Trajan, *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P.  
 No. 97. Hadrian and Trajan, *rev.* DIVO TRAIANO · PATRI AVG.  
 No. 112. Hadrian, *rev.* COS III.  
 No. 126. Hadrian, *rev.* ADVENTI AVG ITALIAE.  
 No. 144. Antoninus Pius, *rev.* COS IIII.  
 No. 149. Antoninus Pius, *rev.* FORTUNA OPSEQVENS.  
 No. 156. Faustina Senior, *rev.* AVGVSTA.

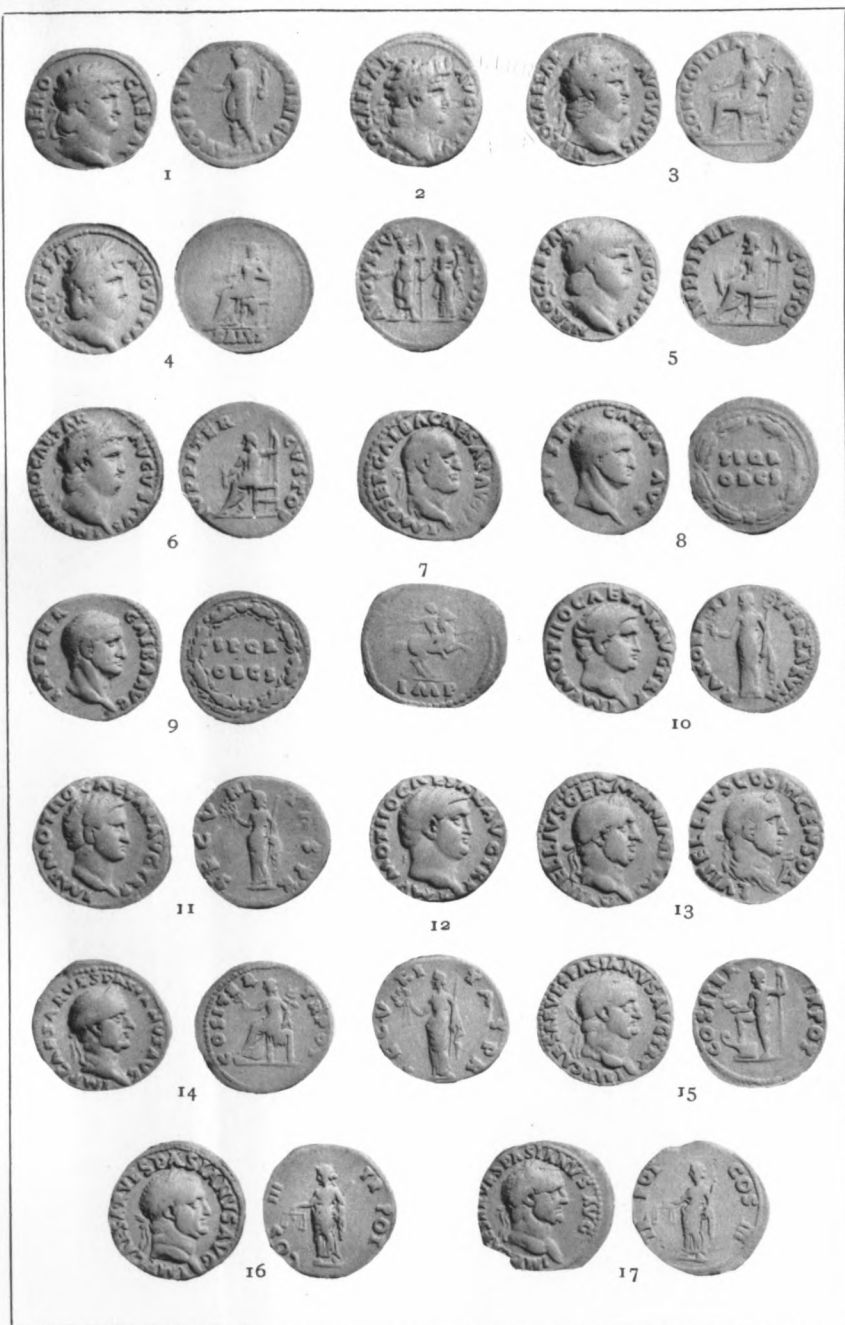
Some of the gold coins were tarnished, but cyanide of potassium was found effective for removing the stain and left the gold in its original bright condition.

Since the coins fell out of the jug when it was lifted, it was impossible to determine their stratification or to discover whether the latest coins lay at the top, but it is on the face of things unlikely that they had always been stored in the same receptacle. At the same time the jug must be regarded as a receptacle for storing savings, into which its owner had dropped his *aurei* as they accrued—as, in fact, a growing bank deposit account—rather than as a utensil hastily picked up by a fugitive preparing to make off with his cash. Discussion has turned round the question whether the jug and its contents does or does not constitute treasure trove and—the same question in another form—whether the jug of coins was purposely buried or was accidentally dropped on or near the spot where it was found. Whatever be the answer, it is indubitable that we have to deal with a hoard that had for many years been accumulating and been safely guarded and therefore concealed, though whether or no the place of its original concealment was the place of its recent discovery is incapable of strict proof.

It is unnecessary to enter here into a minute consideration of the character of the surrounding soil and neighbouring remains, although these must be taken into consideration in determining the question whether, as we have above expressed it, the place of discovery was also the place of concealment. It suffices to say that the jug was found in the site numbered 29, an area

bounded by gutters and measuring ninety-two feet from north to south and on an average thirty feet from east to west, and that the exact spot was thirty feet from the northern, and eighteen feet from the eastern, margin. About a foot of earth lay between the top of the vessel and the modern surface of the field, and the vessel, when found, stood upright on an inch of disturbed earth that overlay the virgin soil. Archaeological opinion differs as to whether site 29 was an open court yard or thoroughfare or whether it was occupied by a building of which the foundations and floor have been practically obliterated. If the former be the case, it necessarily follows that the jug with its precious contents cannot have been intentionally deposited where it was found, that is to say on the original surface of an unenclosed plot of ground. On the other hand, if site 29 was a dwelling-house in the Antonine period, which has been destroyed down to the foundation level, there is no difficulty in supposing that the jug had been placed below the floor of the house and had continued to stand there, by a curious set of chances, for centuries after the surrounding walls and the superimposed floor had completely vanished. This interesting problem is purely incidental. The historical importance of the hoard lies in the fact that its successive owners continued to add to it down to the years 160-162, and that at that time savings ceased to be added to it and the hoard was itself abandoned. Whether the jug was left where it had stood below the floor of a house and the house above it destroyed, or whether it was taken up from its hiding place and dropped in a hurried flight matters little. In either case it furnishes evidence of destruction overtaking Corstopitum in A.D. 160-162.

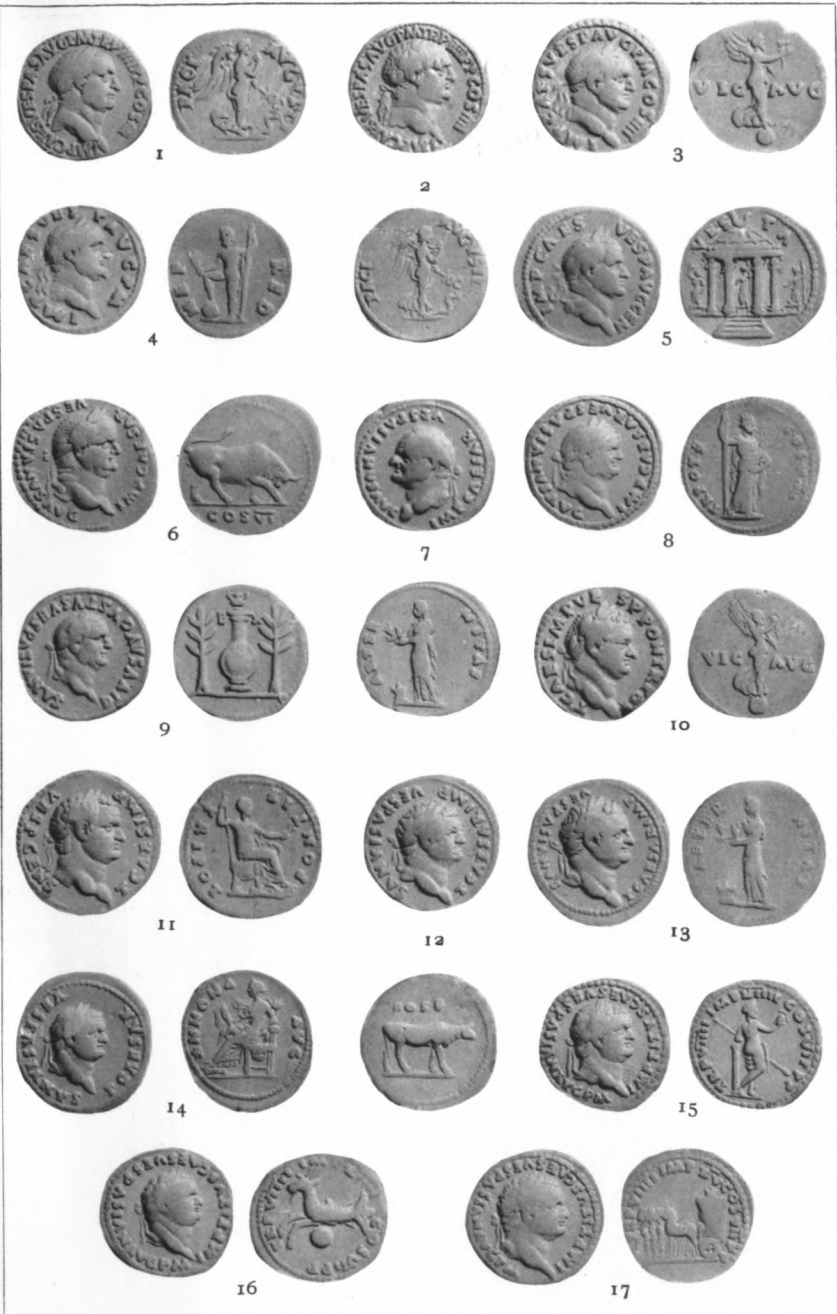
That troubles at this time overshadowed Northern Britain is apparent from literary allusions to the province, from other discoveries made at Corstopitum, and from other coin-finds made in the mural district.



CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
NERO—VESPASIAN

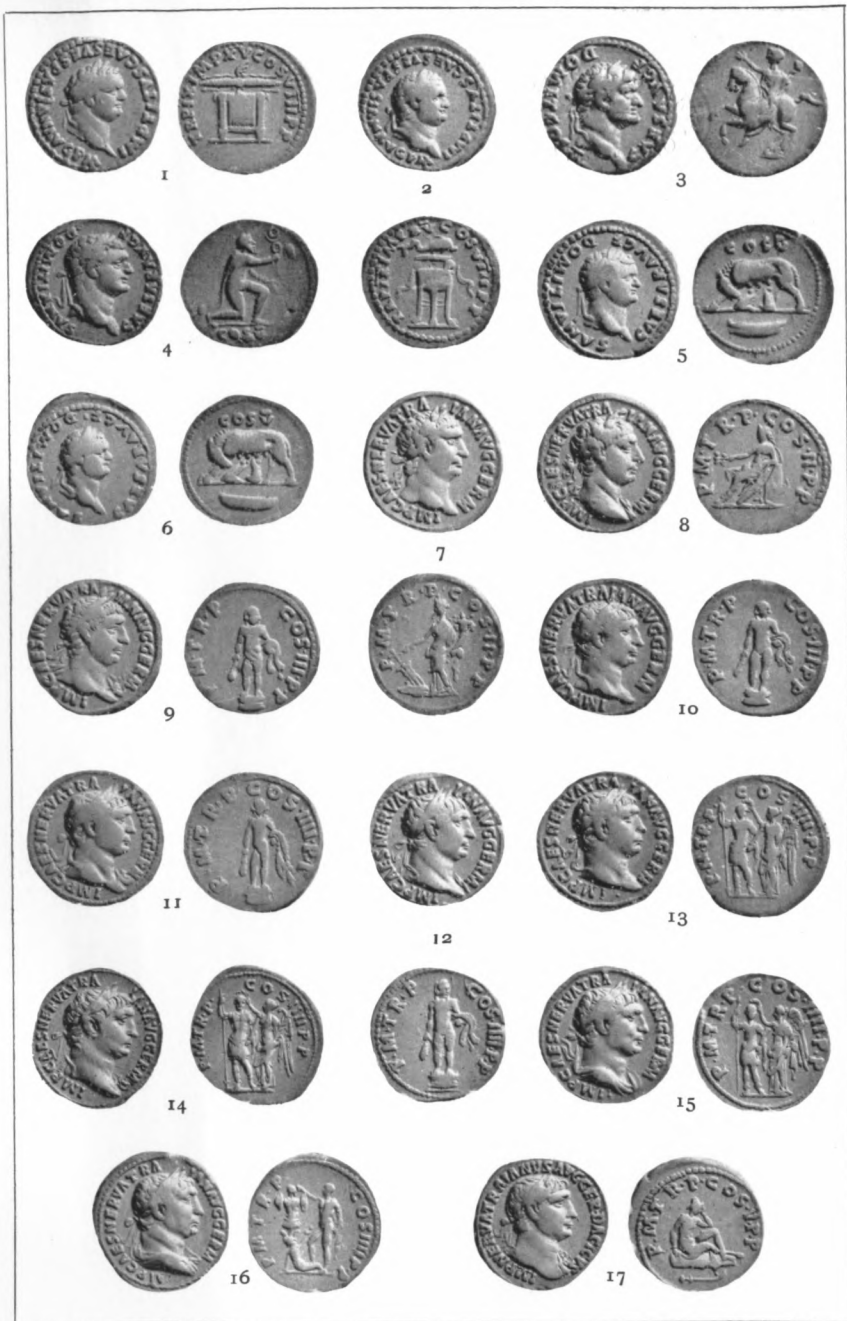






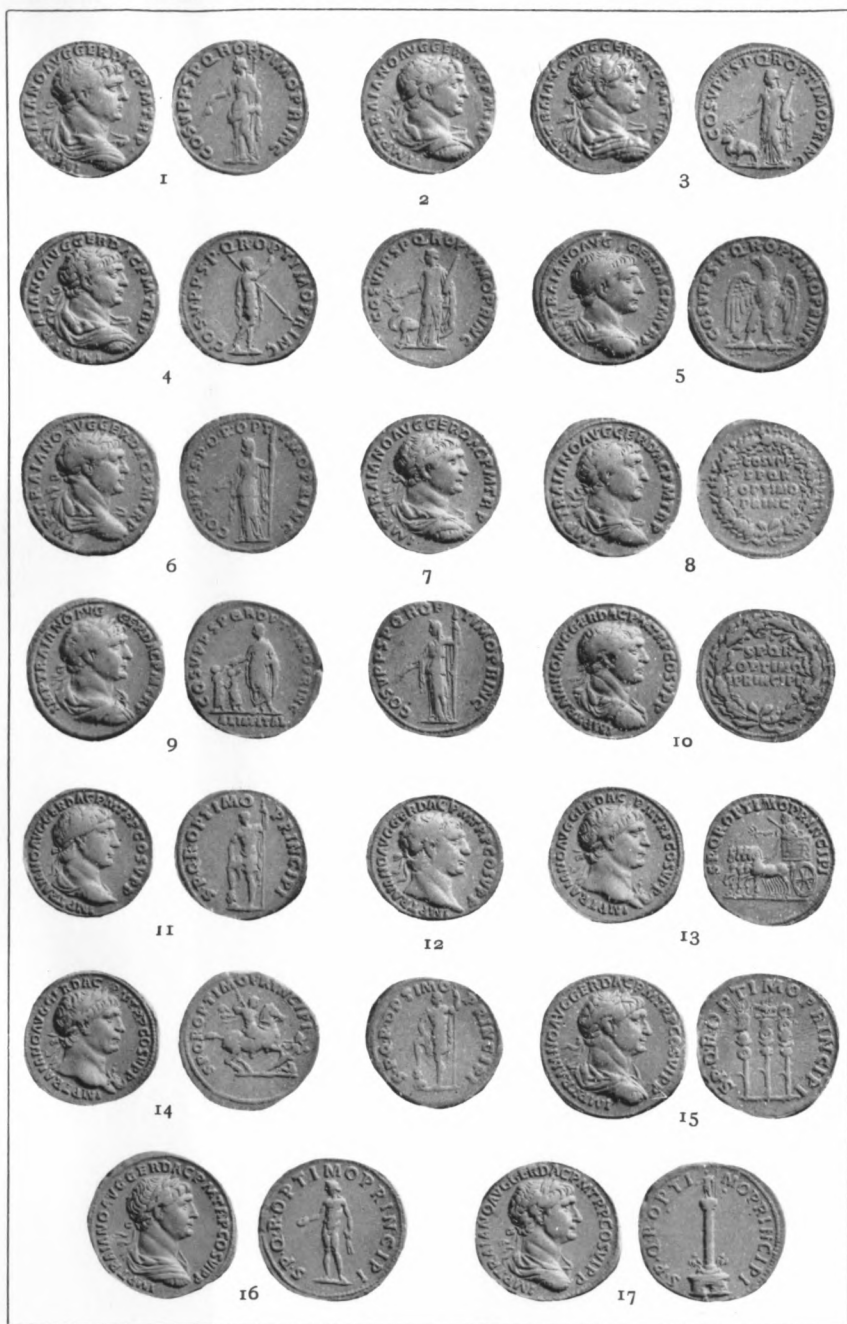
CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
VESPASIAN — TITUS





CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
TITUS — TRAJAN

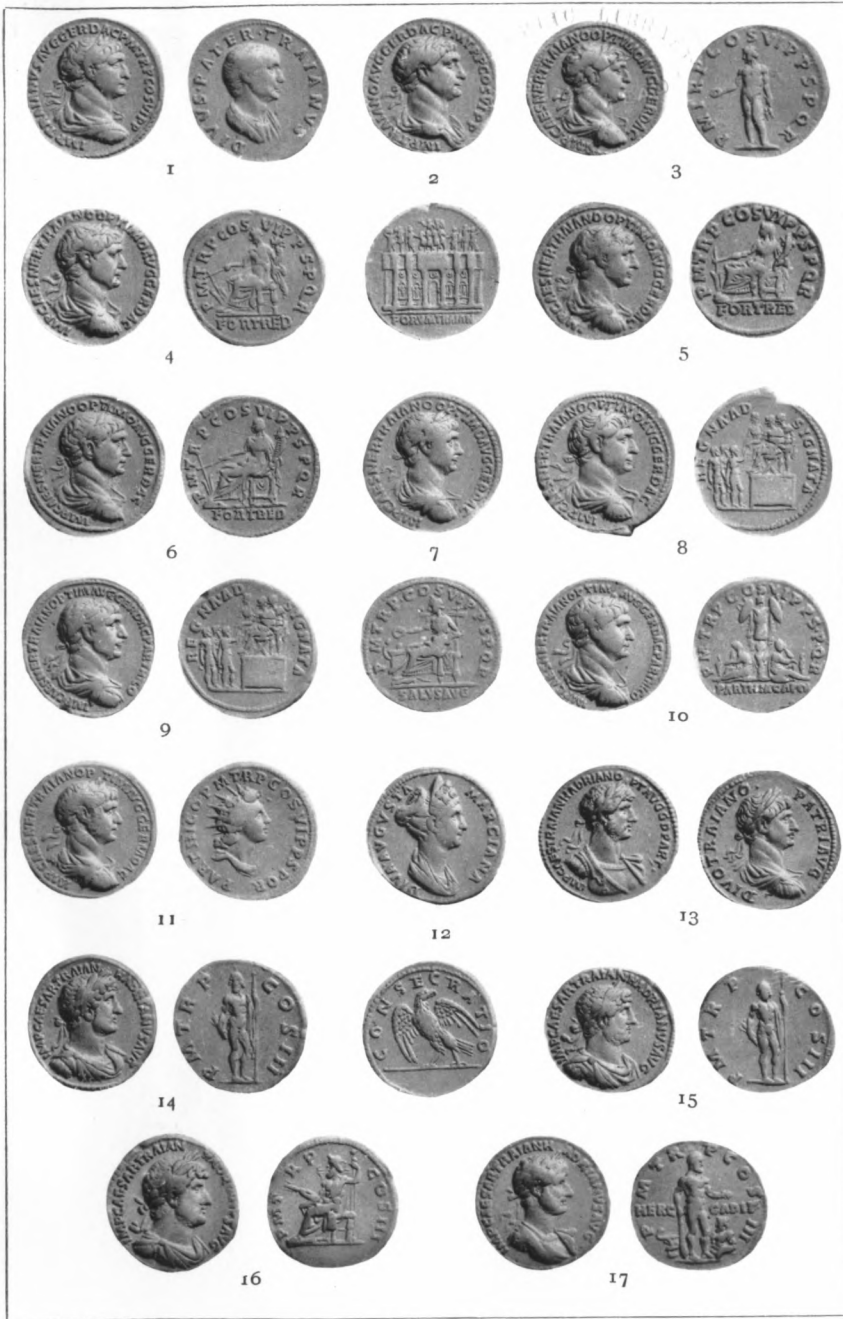




CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)

TRAJAN

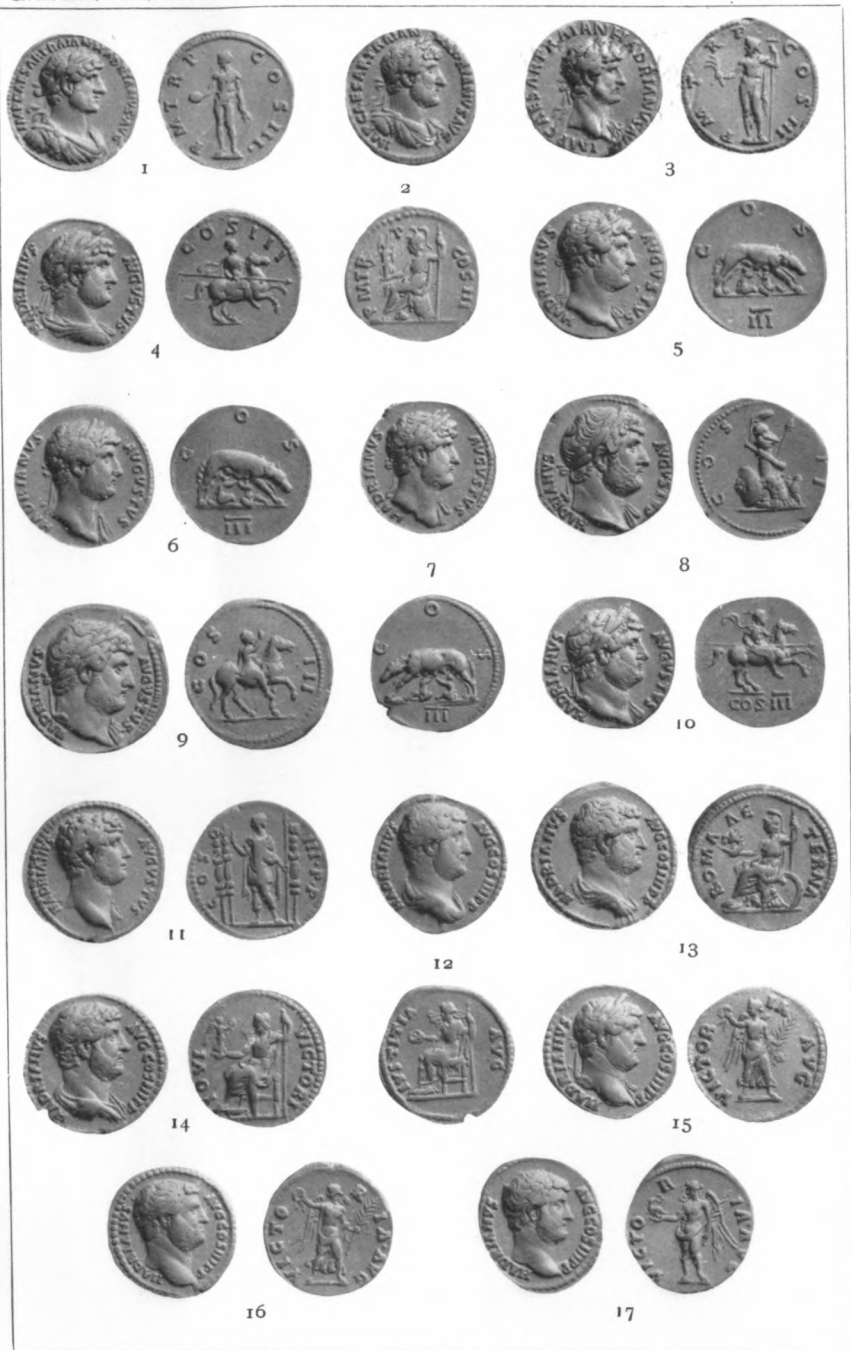




CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
TRAJAN — HADRIAN







CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)

HADRIAN





CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
HADRIAN—ANTONINUS PIUS





CORBRIDGE FIND (1911)  
ANTONINUS PIUS—MARCUS AURELIUS



(1) At some time during the reign of Pius (138-161) there occurred a revolt of the Brigantes. The geographer Pausanias states that Pius took away a large portion of their territory because they had begun to invade the territory of the Genunians who were tributary to the Romans.<sup>1</sup> These troubles probably occurred at the end of the reign, during the governorship of Julius Verus, which may be dated 157-160. An inscription found in the Tyne, not many years ago, records the bringing into Britain by Verus of reinforcements from Germany for the three British legions.<sup>2</sup> The same governor's name was found on a fragmentary inscription during the past season at Corstopitum, and occurs on inscriptions at Netherby and at Brough in Derbyshire. At both these places—forts on the confines of the territories of the Brigantes—he is found erecting military works. Taken together, these inscriptions suggest that Julius Verus was occupied in quelling a rising of the Brigantes at the close of the reign of Pius.<sup>3</sup>

It is certain that Verus did not succeed in ending the trouble in the north. When Marcus Aurelius came to the throne in A.D. 161, a new British war was in progress, and Calpurnius Agricola was sent out as governor and commander in the field.<sup>4</sup> Nothing is known of the war, except that it was obstinate and prolonged; yet at last Roman arms asserted their supremacy.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ἀπετέμετο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐν Βριτανίᾳ Βριγάντων τὴν πολλὴν ὅτι ἐπεσβαίνειν καὶ οὗτοι σὺν ὅπλοις ἤρξαν ἐς τὴν Γενουνίαν μοῖραν, ὑπηκόους Ρωμαίων.—Pausanias, VIII, xlili, 4.

<sup>2</sup> Imp. Antonino Augusto Pio patri patriae, vexillatio legionis II Augustae et legionis VI victricis et legionis XX Valeriae victricis, contributi ex Germaniis duabus, sub Julio Vero legato Augusti pro praetore. *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2nd ser., vol. xxv, p. 142.

<sup>3</sup> Professor Haverfield in *Archaeologia Aeliana*, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup> Imminebat etiam Britannicum bellum . . . et adversus Britannos quidem Calpurnius Agricola missus est. Capitolinus, *Marcus Aurelius*, 8, 7-8.

<sup>5</sup> Imminebat et Parthicum bellum et Britannicum. Magno igitur labore etiam suo gentes asperrimas vicit. *Ibid.*, 22, 1-2.

Calpurnius, who was still governor in 169, evidently succeeded in restoring order in the province.

(2) Other discoveries made at Corstopitum point to troubles overtaking the town at this period. Coins and pottery unite in fixing the commencement of work upon the great store-house subsequent to A.D. 140. The ground-plan was barely completed, and work therefore cannot have been proceeding for more than two or three years, when building was discontinued and the edifice, planned upon an exceptionally large scale, was left incomplete. Excavations at the north-west corner of the building have revealed marked signs of second century occupation overlying the foundations of the unfinished building. Archaeological evidence therefore points to the commencement and sudden discontinuance of the great work as alike occurring about the middle of the second century and as falling within the reign of Pius.

The date of the destruction of the pottery shop is open to question; yet the character of the Samian pottery with which the floor of the shop was strewn suggests a date about or shortly after the middle of the second century, and the occurrence of a coin of Pius, of the year 152, embedded in the clay floor of the pottery shop, points in the same direction.<sup>6</sup>

Finally the fine slab with the erased dedicatory inscription SOLI INVICTO, erected by Calpurnius Agricola and discovered during the past season at Corstopitum, points to the erection of new buildings of architectural pretensions during the governorship of Calpurnius, at a time when quiet had been restored (fig. 10, p. 186).

(3) The Corbridge find does not stand alone as a hoard buried about the time of the death of Antoninus Pius. Very few years can separate its concealment and the secretion of two

<sup>6</sup> Professor Haverfield in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, 2nd series, vol. XXIII, p. 118.



large mixed hoards of gold and silver, the one found near Rudchester on the Wall in 1764, the other discovered at South Shields in 1879, and both hitherto unpublished. The Rudchester find is preserved in the duke of Northumberland's cabinet at Alnwick castle, where the *aurei* contained in it have been examined by the present writer. Particulars of the *aurei* in the South Shields find have been supplied by Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A. Lists of both are here given as appendices to the synopsis of the Corbridge find, for the purpose of comparison with it.

The following is a summary of the *aurei* contained in these two hoards :

Nero ... ..	Rudchester, 4 <i>aurei</i>	South Shields, 1 <i>aureus</i>
Vespasian ... ..	„ 4 „	„ —
Titus ... ..	„ 1 <i>aureus</i>	„ —
Domitian ... ..	„ 1 „	„ 2 <i>aurei</i>
Trajan ... ..	„ 2 <i>aurei</i>	„ 3 „
Hadrian ... ..	„ 1 <i>aureus</i>	„ 4 „
Antoninus Pius ...	„ —	„ 2 „
Faustina Senior...	„ 1 <i>aureus</i>	„ —
Marcus Aurelius	„ 1 „	„ —

The date of the latest gold coin in the South Shields hoard is A.D. 145-148, while the latest gold coin from Rudchester is dated A.D. 148. The South Shields find contained, in addition to the twelve *aurei*, between two and three hundred *denarii*, and these would have materially assisted in establishing the precise date of the hoard, but unfortunately no note has been preserved of them. The four hundred and seventy *denarii* of the Rudchester find are, however, still preserved at Alnwick, and a manuscript catalogue of them was prepared by Dr. Bruce. A summary is here given of them, as well as of the Kirkby Thore find, discovered in 1863 and preserved at Newbiggin hall in Westmorland.<sup>7</sup> The latest *denarius* in the Rudchester find is dated to

<sup>7</sup> *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 2nd series, vol. VI, p. 196; *Gateshead Observer*, 4th November, 1863.

the twenty-second year of the tribunician power of Marcus Aurelius (=A.D. 168). The Kirkby Thore find is subsequent to the marriage of Commodus and Crispina (A.D. 178) and may be dated *circa* 180.

	Rudchester, 8 <i>denarii</i> .	Kirkby Thore, none.
Mark Antony		
Nero... ..	8	2
Galba ... ..	2	1
Vitellius ...	6	2
Vespasian ...	137	11
Titus ... ..	26	4
Domitian ...	40	4
Nerva ... ..	6	1
Trajan ... ..	95	27
Hadrian ... ..	74	35
Sabina ... ..	5	6
Antoninus Pius	32	29
Pius and Marcus	none	3
Faustina Senior	17	13
Marcus Aurelius	10	13
Faustina Junior	4	5
Lucius Verus	none	6
Lucilla ... ..	none	3
Crispina ... ..	none	1

The Kirkby Thore find associates itself with the northern rising that led (*circa* A.D. 180) to the abandonment of the Antonine Wall. On the other hand, the Corbridge and Rudchester hoards, closing respectively in 159-160 and in 168, were buried some years before that outbreak. The South Shields hoard belongs approximately to the same period. The loss of a single hoard might be due to accidental causes; but when, as here, two or three large hoards of the same period are found in one district, it is safe to conclude that they point to a time of disturbance affecting that district, during which a prevailing sense of insecurity drove those who had anything to lose to bury their treasures. Six or eight years separate the Corbridge and Rudchester finds. The dangers that threatened in 160-162 had not

passed away in 168-9. Taken in conjunction, the finds made at Corbridge, Rudchester and South Shields are additional proof of troubles on the Wall of Hadrian during the opening years of the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

The Corbridge gold hoard has been claimed by the Treasury under the law of treasure trove; and it and the smaller hoard of gold coins, found at Corstopitum in 1908 and described in the report for that year, have been handed over by the lords of the Treasury to the trustees of the British museum, who have decided to retain both hoards intact. The coins have been arranged and set out in separate trays in the coin-room of the British museum, under the respective designations of the First Corbridge Find and the Second Corbridge Find. They are thus easily accessible to numismatists, and, while supplementing the national coin collection in many important particulars, they have not lost their identity by being merged in the general series. At the same time, the lords of the Treasury have, so far as it was possible, complied with the natural desire of Northumbrians that the coins should be preserved in the locality, by offering to present to the Corbridge Excavation Committee electrotype reproductions of both finds; and their offer has naturally been accepted by the committee.

The coins have been photographed, and collotype plates have been prepared from the photographs by the Oxford University Press at the charge of the Corbridge Excavation Committee. Twenty-six out of the one hundred and sixty coins are unfigured, being duplicates. The set of collotype plates here given makes a detailed description of the reverse types unnecessary, but references for these are given to Cohen's *Monnaies Frappées sous l'Empire Romain*, the reference being to the second edition except when otherwise stated. A fuller description of the coins is in course of publication in the *Numismatic Chronicle*. In the following synopsis references are given throughout to the plates on which the coins are figured.

The writer hereby wishes to express his obligations to Mr. H. A. Grueber, keeper of coins and medals in the British museum, who has added the weights of the coins in grains, as well as to Mr. J. Bushe-Fox and Mr. Donald Atkinson for assistance in cleaning the coins.

## SYNOPSIS OF CORBRIDGE GOLD HOARD, 1911.

## NERO.

*Laureate head right.*

1. NERO CAESAR; *rev.* AVGVSTVS GERMANICVS; Cohen 44; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·6 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 2.
- 2.\* NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* AVGVSTVS AVGVSTA; Cohen 42; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·5 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 1.
3. Same obverse; *rev.* CONCORDIA AVGVSTA; Cohen 66; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·5 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 3.
4. Same obverse; *rev.* SALVS; Cohen 313; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·5 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 4.
5. Same obverse; *rev.* IVPPITER CVSTOS; Cohen 118; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 5.
6. Same obverse and reverse. Cohen 118; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs.
7. " " " Cohen 118; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs.
8. " " " Cohen 118; w<sup>t</sup>. 109·6 grs.
9. " " " Cohen 118; w<sup>t</sup>. 108·4 grs.
10. IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; *rev.* IVPPITER CVSTOS; Cohen 120; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 6.

## GALBA.

*Laureate head right.*

11. IMP SER GALBA CAESAR AVG P M; *rev.* IMP; Cohen 96; w<sup>t</sup>. 108·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 7.

*Bare head right.*

12. IMP SER GALBA AVG; *rev.* SPQR OBCS; Cohen 286; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 8.
13. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 286; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·8 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 9.

## OTHO.

*Bare head right.*

14. IMP M OTHO CAESAR AVG TR P; *rev.* PAX ORBIS TERRARVM; Cohen 2; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 10.
15. † Same obverse; *rev.* SECVRITAS P R; Cohen 16; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·2 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 11.
16. † Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 16; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 12.

\* Augustus (or more probably Nero) holds a patera in his right hand and a sceptre in his left. Cohen incorrectly reverses the order of the objects.

† Securitas holds in her right hand a crown of oak-leaves. On 16 the crown is of laurel.

## VITELLIUS AND L. VITELLIUS.

*Laureate head right.*

17. A VITELLIVS GERMAN IMP TR P; *rev.* L VITELLIVS COS III CENSOR; Cohen 'Vitellius père' 3; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 13.

## VESPASIAN.

*Laureate head right.*

18. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* COS ITER TR POT; Cohen, 1st edition 35; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·2 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 14.  
 19. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG TR P; *rev.* COS ITER TR POT; Cohen 92; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 15.  
 20. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* COS III TR POT; Cohen 101; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·7 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 16.  
 21. Same obverse; *rev.* TR POT COS III; Cohen 548; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·0 grs. Pl. XIII, no. 17.  
 22. IMP CAES VESPAS AVG P M. TR P IIII P P COS IIII; *rev.* PACI AVGVSTI; Cohen 284; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·0 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 1.  
 23. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 284; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·7 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 2.  
 24. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII; *rev.* VIC AVG; Cohen 586; w<sup>t</sup>. 109·1 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 3.  
 25. IMP CAES VESP AVG P M; *rev.* NEP RED; Cohen 272; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 4.  
 26. IMP CAES VESP AVG CEN; *rev.* VESTA; Cohen 578; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 5.  
 27. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* COS VI; Cohen, 1st edition 54; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·4 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 6.

*Laureate head left.*

28. IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* AETERNITAS; Cohen 23; w<sup>t</sup>. 109·6 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 7.  
 29. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 23; w<sup>t</sup>. 109·3 grs.  
 30. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 23; w<sup>t</sup>. 108·5 grs.

*Laureate head right.*

31. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* TR POT X COS VIII; Cohen 557; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 8.  
 32. \*DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS; *rev.* EX S C; Cohen 148; w<sup>t</sup>. 113·0 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 9.

## TITUS.

*Laureate head right.*

33. T CAES IMP VESP PON TR POT; *rev.* VIC AVG; Cohen 352; w<sup>t</sup>. 109·3 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 10.  
 34. T CAES IMP VESP CENS; *rev.* PONTIF TRI POT; Cohen 168; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·6 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 11.

\* Cohen gives the shield as inscribed s c. On this specimen the shield is blank, the die having been blurred.

35. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS; *rev.* COS V̄; Cohen 53; wt. 109·8 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 12.
36. T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS; *rev.* AETERNITAS; Cohen, 1st edition 1; wt. 111·3 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 13.
37. T CAESAR VESPASIANVS; *rev.* ANNONA AVG; Cohen 16; wt. 110·2 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 14.
38. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 16; wt. 110·7 grs.
39. IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M; *rev.* TR P VIII IMP XIII COS VII P P; Cohen 267; wt. 111·6 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 15.
40. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 279; wt. 111·5 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 16.
41. \*Same obverse; *rev.* TR P VIII IMP XV COS VII P P; cp. Cohen 292; wt. 109·6 grs. Pl. XIV, no. 17.
42. Same obverse; *rev.* TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P; Cohen 315; wt. 110·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 1.
43. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 320; wt. 109·5 grs. Pl. XV, no. 2.

## DOMITIAN.

*Laureate head right.*

44. CAES AVG F DOMIT COS II; *rev.* no inscription; Cohen 663; wt. 111·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 3.
45. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 663; wt. 111·0 grs.
46. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS; *rev.* COS V̄; Cohen 48; wt. 112·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 4.
47. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 50; wt. 110·9 grs. Pl. XV, no. 5.
48. CAESAR AVG F DOMITIANVS; *rev.* COS V̄; Cohen 50; wt. 109·0 grs. Pl. XV, no. 6.

## TRAJAN.

*Laureate head right.*

49. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · II · P · P; Cohen 205; wt. 110·9 grs. Pl. XV, no. 7.

*Laureate bust right.*

50. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · II · P · P; Cohen 207; wt. 113·9 grs. Pl. XV, no. 8.
51. †Same obverse; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 215; wt. 111·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 9.

\* Coins from this die are known to Cohen in silver only. There is, however, a specimen in the British Museum from the Royal Collection.

† Cohen only gives this type with the emperor's head on the obverse. This hoard furnishes examples both of head (no. 52) and bust (no. 51) on the obverse. In the present catalogue the portrait on the obverse is described as *bust* when the folds of the toga (sometimes described by Cohen as an aegis) are seen over the left shoulder, as *head* where drapery is absent.

*Laureate head right.*

52. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 215; w<sup>t.</sup> 111·1 grs. Pl. XV, no. 10.

*Laureate bust right.*

53. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 232; w<sup>t.</sup> 107·0 grs.  
 54. Same obverse; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 232; w<sup>t.</sup> 105·3 grs. Pl. XV, no. 11.  
 55. Same obverse; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 232; w<sup>t.</sup> 110·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 12.

*Laureate head right.*

56. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · T · R · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 253; w<sup>t.</sup> 109·8 grs. Pl. XV, no. 13.

*Laureate bust right.*

57. IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; Cohen 251; w<sup>t.</sup> 112·4 grs. Pl. XV, no. 14.

*Laureate and draped bust right.*

58. \*IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; cp. Cohen 251; w<sup>t.</sup> 113·6 grs. Pl. XV, no. 15.  
 59. †Same obverse; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · III · P · P; var. of Cohen 254; w<sup>t.</sup> 109·5 grs. Pl. XV, no. 16.

*Laureate bust right.*

60. IMP NERVA TRAIANVS AVG GER · DACICVS; *rev.* P · M · TR · P · COS · V · P · P; Cohen 259; w<sup>t.</sup> 111·2 grs. Pl. XV, no. 17.

*Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right.*

61. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P; *rev.* COS V P P SPQR OPTIMO PRINC; Cohen 70; w<sup>t.</sup> 111·0 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 1.  
 62. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 88; w<sup>t.</sup> 113·0 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 2.  
 63. Same obverse; *rev.* COS · V · P · P · S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINC; Cohen 88; w<sup>t.</sup> 108·2 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 3.  
 64. Same obverse; *rev.* COS · V · P · P · S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINC; Cohen 91; w<sup>t.</sup> 111·0 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 4.  
 65. Same obverse; *rev.* COS · V · P · P · S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINC; Cohen 96; w<sup>t.</sup> 110·4 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 5.  
 66. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 96; w<sup>t.</sup> 108·8 grs.

\* This particular variety of obverse is not recorded by Cohen.

† Cohen only gives this type with laureate bust with the 'aegis' on the obverse. A specimen with laureate and draped bust is, however, in the British Museum, formerly Montague Collection.

67. IMP · TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P ; *rev.* COS · V · P · P · S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINC ; Cohen 65 ; wt. 111·8 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 6.
68. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P ; same reverse ; Cohen 65 ; wt. 109·6 grs.
69. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P ; *rev.* COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC ; Cohen 65 ; wt. 112·0 grs.
70. IMP · TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P ; same reverse ; Cohen 65 ; wt. 111·4 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 7.
71. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P ; same reverse ; Cohen 101 ; wt. 111·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 8.
72. Same obverse ; *rev.* COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC ; in exergue ALIM·ITAL ; Cohen 15 ; wt. 109·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 9.
73. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P ; *rev.* S·P·Q·R OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; Cohen 581 ; wt. 111·5 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 10.
74. Same obverse and reverse ; Cohen 581 ; wt. 110·0 grs.
75. \*IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P ; same reverse ; var. of Cohen 511 ; wt. 112·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 11.

*Laureate head right.*

76. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P ; *rev.* S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; Cohen 511 ; wt. 111·0 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 12.

*Laureate bust right.*

77. †IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P ; *rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; var. of Cohen 493 ; wt. 112·0 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 13.
78. ‡Same obverse and reverse ; var. of Cohen 501 ; wt. 111·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 14.

*Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right.*

79. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P ; *rev.* S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; Cohen 576 ; wt. 111·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 15.
80. IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P ; *rev.* S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; Cohen 397 ; wt. 112·4 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 16.
81. §IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P ; *rev.* S · P · Q · R · OPTIMO PRINCIPI ; var. of Cohen 557 ; wt. 110·6 grs. Pl. XVI, no. 17.

\* Cohen gives this type (from Caylus) with laureate head only (as on no. 76) on the obverse. The present variety is not given in Cohen.

† Cohen gives this type only with 'laureate and draped bust' on the obverse from a specimen in the Cabinet de France. A specimen, similar to the present one, with laureate bust, from the Royal Collection, is in the British Museum.

‡ Given by Cohen from a specimen in the Cabinet de France with 'laureate and draped bust' only.

§ Cohen gives the obverse with laureate bust only from a specimen in the British Museum. The laureate and draped bust occurs, however, on silver coins of the same design (Cohen 558), and a specimen in gold from the Royal Collection is in the British Museum, and may be the example to which Cohen's description is intended to refer.



32. IMP. TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; *rev.* DIVVS PATER TRAIANVS; Cohen 'Trajan père' 2; wt. 112.9 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 1.
83. \*IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; *rev.* FORVM TRAIAN; Cohen 167; wt. 112.2 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 2.
84. \*IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; Cohen 275; wt. 110.2 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 3.
85. \*Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in exergue FORT RED; Cohen 153; wt. 112.6 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 6.
86. \*Same obverse and reverse. Cohen 153; wt. 112.4 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 4.
87. \*Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 153; wt. 109.6 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 5.
88. \*Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in exergue FORT RED; Cohen 153; wt. 110.6 grs.
89. \*Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in exergue FORT RED; Cohen 153; wt. 109.6 grs.
90. \*Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in exergue SALVS AVG; Cohen 331; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 7.
91. Same obverse; *rev.* REGNA-ADSIGNATA; Cohen 324; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 8.
92. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO; *rev.* REGNA-ADSIGNATA; Cohen, 1st edition, 207; wt. 110.6 grs.
93. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen, 1st edition, 207; wt. 110.0 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 9.
94. Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in exergue PARTHIA CAPTA; Cohen 184; wt. 110.2 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 10.
95. IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GERM DAC; *rev.* PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; Cohen, 1st edition, 99; wt. 111.2 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 11.

## MARCIANA.

*Diademed and draped bust right.*

96. DIVA AVGVSTA MARCIANA; *rev.* CONSECRATIO; Cohen 3; wt. 110.6 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 12.

## HADRIAN.

*Laureate and cuirassed bust right.*

97. IMP CAES TRAIAN HADRIAN OPT AVG G D PART; *rev.* DIVO TRAIANO PATRI AVG; Cohen 'Hadrian and Trajan' 1; wt. 113.4 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 13.

*Laureate, draped, and cuirassed bust right.*

98. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; Cohen 1058; wt. 108.4 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 14.
99. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 1058; wt. 112.2 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 15.
100. " " " Cohen 1058; wt. 109.6 grs.
101. " " " Cohen 1060; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 16.

\* The obverse of these types is given by Cohen as 'laureate and draped bust.' A cuirass, however, is visible on the right shoulder, and the drapery is fastened up by a brooch instead of hanging in folds over the bust.

102. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; in field HERC GADIT; Cohen 814; wt. 111.0 grs. Pl. XVII, no. 17.
103. IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; var. of Cohen 1090; wt. 110.3 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 1.
104. \*IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; Cohen 1097; wt. 113.0 grs.
105. \*Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 1097; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 2.

*Laureate bust right.*

106. †IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; Cohen 1079; wt. 111.0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 3.

*Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right.*

107. ‡HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; *rev.* COS III; var. of Cohen 414; wt. 111.3 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 4.

*Laureate bust right.*

108. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; *rev.* COS III; Cohen 420; wt. 111.0 grs.
109. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 420; wt. 108.6 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 5.
110. " " " Cohen 420; wt. 111.0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 6.
111. " " " Cohen 422; wt. 110.2 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 7.
112. §Same obverse; *rev.* COS III; Cohen 473; wt. 111.4 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 8.
113. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 406; wt. 111.7 grs.
114. " " " Cohen 406; wt. 111.7 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 9.
115. Same obverse; *rev.* COS III; Cohen 414; wt. 112.9 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 10.

*Uncrowned bust right.*

116. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; *rev.* COS III P P; Cohen 485; wt. 110.4 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 11.

*Uncrowned and draped bust right.*

117. ||HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* IVSTITIA AVG; var. of Cohen 878; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 12.

\* Below the seated figure of Rome is a helmet, unnoticed in Cohen's description. Compare Cohen 1104.

† Cohen gives the obverse as 'laureate head.' A loop of drapery is visible, however, over the left shoulder.

‡ Cohen gives this type of reverse with laureate bust on the obverse (= no. 115 in the present series) but omits the variety here described. Examples of both varieties are in the British Museum.

§ The armour at the foot of the column comprises a shield, cuirass, and pair of greaves (not a helmet as given in Cohen from Caylus' description). A Medusa's head forms the boss of the shield.

|| This type is only known to Cohen (from an example in the British Museum), with bare head to right on the obverse.

118. Same obverse; *rev.* ROMA AETERNA; Cohen 1303; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 13.  
 119. „ „ *rev.* IOVI VICTORI; Cohen 863; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·2 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 14.

*Laureate bust right.*

120. \*HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* VICTORIA AVG; var. of Cohen 1453; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·9 grs.  
 121. \*Same obverse and reverse; var. of Cohen 1453; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 15.

*Bare head right.*

122. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* VICTORIA AVG; Cohen 1453; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 16.  
 123. †Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 1459; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·0 grs. Pl. XVIII, no. 17.  
 124. Same obverse; *rev.* GENIO P R; Cohen 800; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 1.

*Uncrowned and draped bust right.*

125. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* ADVENTVI AVG ITALIAE; Cohen 42; w<sup>t</sup>. 114·1 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 3.  
 126. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 42; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·7 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 2.

*Bare head left.*

127. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* AEGYPTOS; Cohen 96; w<sup>t</sup>. 113·7 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 4.  
 128. Same obverse; *rev.* HISPANIA; Cohen 828; w<sup>t</sup>. 107·7 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 5.  
 129. „ „ *rev.* LIBERALITAS AVG VII; Cohen 944; w<sup>t</sup>. 111·1 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 7.

*Bare head right.*

130. HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; *rev.* LIBERALITAS AVG VII; Cohen 942; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs.  
 131. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 942; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 6.  
 132. „ „ „ „ Cohen 942; w<sup>t</sup>. 113·0 grs.

## SABINA.

*Diademed and draped bust right with hair in 'queue.'*

133. SABINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* IVNONI REGINAE; Cohen 46; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 8.  
 134. Same obverse; *rev.* VESTA; Cohen 78; w<sup>t</sup>. 112·4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 9.

*Diademed and draped bust right, coiffure relevée.*

135. SABINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* VESTA; Cohen 79; w<sup>t</sup>. 110·4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 10.

\* Cohen omits this variety of obverse, which is represented, however, in the British Museum.

† Cohen describes the portrait on the obverse as 'bust.' There is, however, no drapery on the present specimen.

## AELIUS.

*Bare head left.*

136. L AELIVS CAESAR; *rev.* TRIB POT COS II; in exergue CONCORD; Cohen 12; wt. 112.4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 11.

## ANTONINVS PIVS.

*Bare head right.*

137. IMP T AEL CAES HADRI ANTONINVS; *rev.* AVG PIVS P P M TR P COS DES II; Cohen 70; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 12.  
 138. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; *rev.* TR POT COS II; Cohen, 1st edition, 278; wt. 111.6 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 13.  
 139. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen, 1st edition, 278; wt. 110.0 grs.

*Uncrowned, draped, and cuirassed bust right.*

140. \*ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; *rev.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS; var. of Cohen 'Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius' 13; wt. 112.2 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 14.

*Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right.*

141. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; *rev.* IOVI STATORI; Cohen 459; wt. 111.0 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 15.

*Laureate head left.*

142. †ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS IIII; *rev.* LIB IIII; var. of Cohen 494; wt. 111.8 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 16.

*Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right.*

143. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; *rev.* COS IIII; Cohen 250; wt. 112.7 grs. Pl. XX, no. 1.  
 144. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 250; wt. 111.4 grs. Pl. XIX, no. 17.

*Laureate head right.*

145. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XI; *rev.* COS IIII; in field LIB V; Cohen 504; wt. 110.4 grs. Pl. XX, no. 2.

*Laureate and draped bust right.*

146. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII; *rev.* COS IIII; var. of Cohen 235; wt. 109.6 grs. Pl. XX, no. 3.

*Laureate head left.*

147. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XV; *rev.* COS IIII; Cohen 305; wt. 112.0 grs. Pl. XX, no. 4.

\* Cohen only gives this type (from a specimen in the British Museum) with the uncrowned head of Antoninus on the obverse.

† This type is only known to Cohen with laureate bust to right on the obverse. Specimens with laureate head to right are in the British Museum. The present variety is new.

*Laureate head right.*

148. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P IMP II; *rev.* TR POT XXI COS III; Cohen 1030; wt. 110·6 grs. Pl. XX, no. 5.

*Laureate bust right.*

149. ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXII; *rev.* FORTVNA OPSEQVENS; in exergue COS III; Cohen, 1st edition, vol. vii. p. 140, no. 16; wt. 111·2 grs. Pl. XX, no. 6.

## FAUSTINA I.

*Draped bust right.*

150. FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG P P; *rev.* IVNONI REGINAE; Cohen, 1st edition, 93; compare vol. vii. page 158; wt. 109·6 grs. Pl. XX, no. 7.
- 151.\* DIVA AVG FAVSTINA; *rev.* PVLLAE FAVSTINIANAE; Cohen 261; wt. 110·4 grs. Pl. XX, no. 8.
152. DIVA AVG FAVSTINA; *rev.* no inscription; Cohen 316; wt. 111·0 grs. Pl. XX, no. 9.
- 153.† Same obverse; *rev.* AETERNITAS; var. of Cohen 35; wt. 112·7 grs. Pl. XX, no. 10.
154. DIVA FAVSTINA; *rev.* AVGVSTA; Cohen, 1st edition, 43; wt. 112·0 grs. Pl. XX, no. 11.
155. Same obverse and reverse; Cohen 95; wt. 109·5 grs. Pl. XX, no. 12.

*Diademed, veiled and draped bust left.*

156. DIVA FAVSTINA; *rev.* AVGVSTA; Cohen 98; wt. 109·3 grs. Pl. XX, no. 13.

## MARCUS AURELIUS.

*Bare head right.*

157. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS; *rev.* HONOS; Cohen 235; wt. 112·4 grs. Pl. XX, no. 14.

*Uncrowned and draped bust left.*

158. AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F; *rev.* TR POT III COS II; Cohen, 1st edition, 217; wt. 115·8 grs. Pl. XX, no. 15.

*Bare head left.*

159. AVRELIVS CAES ANTON AVG PII F; *rev.* TR POT X COS II; Cohen, 1st edition, 237; compare vol. vii. p. 163; wt. 110·4 grs. Pl. XX, no. 16.

*Uncrowned, draped, and cuirassed bust right.*

160. AVRELIVS CAES ANTON AVG PII F; *rev.* TR POT XI COS II; Cohen 705; wt. 110·0 grs. Pl. XX, no. 17.

\* Cohen gives the inscription on the obverse as DIVA AVGVSTA FAVSTINA, evidently in error, since AVG is given in the accompanying woodcut.

† Cohen only gives this coin in gold with a *veiled* bust on the obverse, though he catalogues a variety without the veil (as in the present case) in silver,—Cohen 34.

LIST OF AUREI FROM THE RUDCHESTER FIND.

NERO.

- 1=Corbridge Find no. 4.  
 2, 3=Corbridge Find nos. 5-9.  
 4 *Obv.* IMP NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS; head of Nero r. laureate. *Rev.* SALVS (in exergue); Salus seated l. holding patera; Cohen 317.

VESPASIAN.

- 5=Corbridge Find no. 18.  
 6 *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; head of Vespasian r. laureate. *Rev.* COS ITER TR POT; Neptune standing l., r. foot on prow of vessel, and holding dolphin and sceptre; Cohen 89.  
 7 *Obv.* IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M TR P P P COS III; head of Vespasian r. laureate. *Rev.* PACI AVGVSTI; Nemesis walking r., holding caduceus in l., before her feet a serpent; Cohen 283.  
 8=Corbridge Find nos. 28-30.

TITUS.

- 9 *Obv.* T CAESAR IMP VESPASIANVS; head of Titus r. laureate. *Rev.* COS VI (in exergue); Rome armed seated r. on pile of shields and holding a spear; behind her eagles flying; at her feet the wolf suckling Romulus and Remus; Cohen 64.

DOMITIAN.

- 10 *Obv.* CAESAR AVG F DOMIT COS III; head of Domitian r. laureate. *Rev.* PRINCEPS IVVENTVT; veiled female figure l., with flower in r. hand and holding up dress; Cohen 374.

TRAJAN.

- 11=Corbridge Find no. 79.  
 12 *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; draped bust of Trajan r. laureate. *Rev.* S·P·Q·R OPTIMO PRINCIPI; in exergue FORT·RED·; Fortune seated l., holding rudder and cornucopia; Cohen 155.

HADRIAN.

- 13=Corbridge Find no. 119.

FAUSTINA THE ELDER.

- 14 *Obv.* DIVA AVG·FAVSTINA; bust of Faustina r.; coiffure relevé. *Rev.* PIETAS AVG; Pietas veiled l., sacrificing at lighted altar and holding box of perfumes; Cohen 233.

MARCUS AURELIUS.

- 15 *Obv.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F; bust of Marcus Aurelius r. bare-headed. *Rev.* TR POT III COS II; Bona Fides standing facing, looking l., holding two ears of corn and dish of fruit; Cohen 1st edition.

## LIST OF AUREI FROM THE SOUTH SHIELDS FIND.

## NERO.

1=Corbridge Find nos. 5-9.

## DOMITIAN.

2=Corbridge Find no. 46.

3 *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMITIANVS AVG P M; head of Domitian r. laureate.  
*Rev.* TR P COS VII DES VIII P P; lighted altar; Cohen 576.

## TRAJAN.

4=Corbridge Find nos. 53-55.

5=Corbridge Find nos. 62, 63.

6 *Obv.* DIVVS CLAVDIVS; head of Claudius r. laureate. *Rev.* IMP CAES TRAIAN  
AVG GER DAC P P REST; Concordia seated l., holding patera and cornu-  
copia; Cohen 'Claudius' 110.

## HADRIAN.

7 *Obv.* IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; draped and cuirassed bust of  
Hadrian r. laureate. *Rev.* P M TR P COS III; Pallas standing l. with patera  
and spear, at her feet an altar [But query Genius standing l. with patera  
and ears of corn, at his feet an altar]; Cohen 1090?

8=Corbridge Find no. 106.

9=Corbridge Find no. 122.

10=Corbridge Find nos. 130-132.

## ANTONINUS PIUS.

11 *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; head of Antoninus r. laureate.  
*Rev.* LIB IIII (in exergue); Antoninus seated l. on platform; beside him  
stands Liberalitas with tessera and cornucopia; at the base of the platform  
stands a suppliant.12 *Obv.* ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; character of portrait unrecorded. *Rev.* TR  
POT COS IIII; Rome seated l. on shield, holding palladium and spear;  
Cohen 934-937.

On the 5th September, being the day following the discovery of the gold hoard, a little find, comprising one *aureus* and seven *denarii*, was made at the south end of site xxviii. The coins were found loose on the floor of a house of the Antonine period. When found, the *denarii* were all coated with oxide, but treatment with citric acid made identification possible. They range in date from Galba (A.D. 68) to Hadrian (*circa* 124), and are as follows:

## GOLD COIN.

- 1 *Domitian*: *Obv.* CAES AVG F DOMIT COS III; laureated head r. *Rev.* PRINCIPES IVVENTVT; Spes advancing l. with flower and holding up skirt. Cohen 1st edition, vol. vii, p. 86, no. 38 note; A.D. 74.

## SILVER COINS.

- 2 *Galba*: *Obv.* IMP SER GALBA AVG; uncrowned head r. *Rev.* S P Q R OB CS; within oak-wreath; Cohen, 1st edition, 81; A.D. 68.
- 3 *Vespasian*: *Obv.* IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; laureated head l. *Rev.* COS VIII; Mars standing l. with trophy and spear; behind him an ear of corn; Cohen 127; A.D. 77-8.
- 4 *Titus*: *Obv.* IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M; laureated head r. *Rev.* TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P; curule chair surmounted by crown; Cohen 318; A.D. 80.
- 5 *Domitian*: *Obv.* IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XI; laureated head r. *Rev.* IMP XXI COS XVI CENS P P P; Pallas standing r. hurling spear; Cohen 273; A.D. 92.
- 6 *Trajan*: *Obv.* IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; laureated bust r. *Rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI; in exergue ALIM ITAL; female figure standing l. with ears of corn and cornucopia; at her feet a child; Cohen 9; A.D. 112-113.
- 7 *Trajan*: *Obv.* IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; laureated bust r. *Rev.* DIVVS PATER TRAIAN; Trajan senior seated l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 140; A.D. 114-116.
- 8 *Hadrian*: *Obv.* HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; laureated head r. *Rev.* COS III; Hope moving l. with flower and catching up skirt; Cohen 390; circa A.D. 124.

A little group of seventeen coins found in the soil, three feet below the present surface, south of site XI, deserves separate notice. Apart from two base Constantinian coins with GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse, an VRBS ROMA coin, and a CONSTANTINOPOLIS coin minted at Siscia (mint-mark BSIS), the coins all belong to the reign of Valentinian I (363-375), and are as follows:

## (a) LYONS MINT.

1	Valens	...	...	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	Mint-mark	LVGS*
2	„	...	...	„	„	OF   $\frac{1}{2}$ LVGS

## (b) ARLES MINT.

3	Valentinian I	...	...	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	„	OF      CON
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4	Valens ... ..	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	..	OF     CON *
5	„ ... ..	GLORIA ROMANORVM	..	OF     CON *
6	„ ... ..	„	..	PCON
7	Valentinian I ...	„	..	SCON
8	Gratian ... ..	GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	..	SCON
9	„ ... ..	„	..	TCON
10	„ ... ..	„	..	TCON
		(c) AQUILEIA MINT.		
11	Valens ... ..	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	..	*   SMAQS
		(d) SISCIA MINT.		
12	Valentinian I ...	GLORIA ROMANORVM	..	F   R cA BSISCS
		(e) UNIDENTIFIED MINT.		
13	Valentinian I ...	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	..	+   ////

A large Greek imperial bronze coin of Hadrianeia in Hellespontus was discovered in 1909 and described in the report for that year (*Arch. Ael.* 3rd series, vol. v, pp. 254-256).<sup>1</sup>

During the past season another Greek bronze coin was discovered, having on the obverse a head of Apollo, to right, laureate, within a border of dots, and the letters ΛΥ in the field. On the



FIG. 24.—COIN OF CRAGUS IN LYCIA.

reverse is a stag standing to right, within a border of dots, and the letters KP in the field. The coin is probably that described by Sestini<sup>2</sup> as 'Caput Apollinis laureatum. Rev. KP Cervus stans.' Sestini omits the lettering from the obverse; so it is

<sup>1</sup> To the list of Greek imperial coins found in the vicinity of the Wall, given in the 1909 report, should be added a Greek imperial coin of Trajan, with the head of Jupiter Ammon on the reverse, found in digging a garden at Bulman's village, near Newcastle, and presented to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, 7th October, 1863. *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. vi, p. 91.

<sup>2</sup> Sestini, *Lettere e Dissertazione Numismatiche di continuazione*, part III, p. 85, no. 7.

possible that the coin constitutes an unpublished variety. It has a diameter of nineteen millimetres. It is a coin of Cragus, a town belonging to the Lycian League. It cannot be dated later than A.D. 43, in which year the league was dissolved, and is therefore the earliest bronze coin found on the site.<sup>3</sup>

A second bronze coin, having a diameter of sixteen millimetres and weighing thirty-seven grains, also appears to be Greek. The obverse bears the head of Herakles to right, laureate. On the reverse is an armed figure of Athena, armed, standing to left, and holding an owl or a Nike. The coin is in too bad a state of preservation to permit of positive identification.

A few English coins were also found. These include a foreign imitation of a silver penny of the Edwards; two Scottish turners of Charles II; a halfpenny of George III; and a counter with the head of Victoria and inscription VICTORIA QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN on the obverse, and on the reverse the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire bearing a shield charged per pale.

The Roman silver and copper coins of the period prior to Gallienus discovered during the past season and admitting of identification number 243. A full list of these is given in table I. The references are to Cohen's *Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire romain*, second edition, except where otherwise noted. The coins are classified as *denarii* (silver), *sestercii* (first brass), *dupondii* and *ases* (second brass) and the arrangement of each section is chronological. Only one specimen of each type entered on the list was found, except where a statement appears to the effect that two or more specimens were found.

Decipherable coins of the second half of the third and of the fourth centuries were chiefly of types that are of frequent occurrence on the site, and therefore the second table is limited to a list of types of this period found during the past season but

<sup>3</sup> The writer expresses his obligations to Mr. George Macdonald and Mr. G. F. Hill for identifying this coin.

not in previous years. Some chronological conclusions derived from a study of the coins are given at pp. 256-263 of this report.

Now that excavations have been proceeding at Corstopitum for six years, attention may profitably be turned to the coins of the latest period of Roman occupation that have been found upon the site, in the hope that they may provide data for fixing the termination of the occupation,

*Gold.*—The only gold coins of the period hitherto discovered are the forty-eight *solidi* found in 1908, and described in the report for that year. They were as follows:—

- 364-375 *Valentinian I*: *Rev.* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE; 2 specimens.  
 364-375 *Valentinian I*: *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG; 2 specimens.  
 364-378 *Valens*: *Rev.* similar; 2 specimens.  
 367-383 *Gratian*: *Rev.* PRINCIPIVM IVVENTVTIS; 1 specimen.  
 367-383 *Gratian*: *Rev.* VICTORIA AVGG; 15 specimens.  
 375-392 *Valentinian II*: *Rev.* similar; 8 specimens.  
 379-395 *Theodosius*: *Rev.* similar; 5 specimens.  
 383-388 *Magnus Maximus*: *Rev.* similar; 1 specimen.  
 383-388 *Magnus Maximus*: *Rev.* RESTITVTOR REIPVBLICAE; 12 specimens.

Two out of the forty-eight *solidi* were minted in Rome; one was struck at Constantinople; two cannot be assigned definitely to a mint; and the remaining forty-three were struck at Trier.

*Silver.*—Very few fourth-century silver coins have been found. *Siliquae* of the period do not, in fact, number more than nine. They are:—

- 337-361 *Constantius II*: *Rev.* VOTIS XX MVLTVS XXX; mint-mark LVG; Lyons mint.  
 337-361 *Constantius II*: *Rev.* VOTIS XXX MVLTVS XXXX; mint-mark LVG; Lyons mint.  
 361-363 *Julian*: *Rev.* VOT X MVLTVS XX; mint-mark indecipherable.  
 361-363 *Julian*: *Rev.* doubtful.  
 364-375 *Valentinian I*: *Rev.* RESTITVTOR REIP; mint-mark SLVG; Lyons mint. Two specimens.  
 364-375 *Valentinian I*: *Rev.* VRBS ROMA; mint-mark TR; Trier mint.  
 364-378 *Valens*: *Rev.* RESTITVTOR REIP; mint-mark  $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}^*}{\text{CONST}}$ ; Arles mint.  
 367-383 *Gratian*: *Rev.* VIRTVS ROMANORVM; mint-mark indecipherable.

It will be observed that the series of silver coins does not include any of late date. In this respect it contrasts with the Silchester finds of silver coins, which include:—

- 375-392 *Valentinian II*: Rev. VICTORIA AVGGG.  
 379-395 *Theodosius*: Rev. VIRTVS ROMANORVM.<sup>4</sup>  
 383-408 *Arcadius*: Rev. VIRTVS ROMANORVM.  
 392-394 *Eugenius*: Rev. VOTIS V MVLTVS X.  
 393-423 *Honorius*: Rev. VIRTVS ROMANORVM; 2 specimens.  
 393-423 *Honorius*: Rev. VOT V MVLTVS X.

*Copper*.—Only three types of copper coinage was struck in the western mints during the reign of Valentinian I and Valens (363-379), distinguished by their reverses, GLORIA ROMANORVM, SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, and GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. The third of these types was struck only at the Arles mint, between 361 and 375, and bears in every case the head of Gratian on the obverse. Sixty-eight specimens of it have been found at Corstopitum. The other two types were struck at all the western mints and bear the heads of one or other of the three Emperors, Valentinian I, Valens, and Gratian. They occur with great frequency at Corstopitum, the total number of examples of GLORIA ROMANORVM type being one hundred and eight, and the number of examples of the SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE reverse being one hundred and eighty-seven. The relative frequency of occurrence of these two types is not dissimilar at Corstopitum and Silchester, the number of each found on the latter site being fifty-three and one hundred and twelve respectively.

Comparatively few specimens of types later in date than A.D. 379 have been found at Corstopitum. The types represented are:

(1) REPARATIO REIPVB. This is a heavy copper coinage introduced between 379 and 383. It was struck at all the western

<sup>4</sup> A coin of this type has been found at South Shields; mint-mark SMTR. *Proceedings of Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, 3rd series, vol. v, p. 67.

mints, with the heads of Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius. After the death of Gratian in 383, Maximus continued to strike this type with his own head on the obverse, at the three Gallic mints of Trier, Lyons and Arles, while Valentinian II continued to issue it in his own territories, with his own head or with that of Theodosius. A single specimen of it, from the Aquileia mint (mint-mark SMAQ'''), with the head of Gratian, has been found at Corstopitum.

(2) VOT XV MVLT XX. This type introduces a light copper coinage of the small size generally termed *minimi*, and bears in every case the head of Gratian on the obverse. It commemorates the completion of fifteen years of his reign, and this would date its issue to the year 382. But it seems probable that its issue was contemporary with the issue of coins of Valentinian II and Theodosius, with reverse legend VOT V MVLT X; and inasmuch as Valentinian II was entitled to celebrate his *quinquennialia* in 380, it is possible that Gratian anticipated his *quinquedecennialia* by two years, and that the issue of this type should be dated 380-383. Six specimens, of which five if not all are from the Lyons mint, have been found at Corstopitum. They bear the mint-marks LVGP and LVGS.

(3) SPES ROMANORVM. This type was introduced by Magnus Maximus, and was struck only at the mints within his dominions. The obverse bears his head or that of his son, Flavius Victor. It can consequently be dated 383-388. Two specimens, having the head of Maximus on the obverse, and with the Trier mint-mark, have been discovered at Corstopitum.

(4) VICTORIA AVGGG. This type is found associated with the heads of Valentinian II, Theodosius, and Arcadius, who are evidently the three Augusti named in the legend. There is no difficulty in identifying their victory with the overthrow of Maximus in 388 and the recognition of their authority throughout the Empire consequent upon the usurper's fall. The reverse

dies were still in use in 392, and Eugenius, who succeeded in that year to the western empire, struck coins of that type at Lyons. The issue therefore covers the years 388-392. Twelve examples of it have been found at Corstopitum, namely, one of Valentinian II, four of Theodosius, five of Arcadius, and two of uncertain attribution. The mint-mark, where legible, is that of Arles. Three *officinae* were there at work, each issuing coins of a different emperor. The mint-marks are PCON for Valentinian II, SCON for Theodosius, and TCON for Arcadius.

(5) SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Although specimens of the type from the Trier and Rome mints are in existence, the bulk of this coinage is from Aquileia, where it was struck with three varieties of mint-marks, namely,  $\frac{+ | P | P |}{AQP-S AQP-S AQP-S}$ . Banduri and Cohen record examples of this reverse on the coinage of Valentinian II (died 392) and Eugenius (392-4), and, if their evidence is to be relied upon, the type was introduced before A.D. 392. On the other hand the only specimens of this coinage in the British museum collection bear the head of Theodosius or of one or other of his sons, Arcadius and Honorius. Honorius was declared Augustus by his father in 393, during the usurpation of Eugenius. It is improbable that Eugenius issued coinage of Theodosius and his sons to his own exclusion; and therefore this type may most reasonably be dated to the overthrow of Eugenius by Theodosius in September, 394. On this supposition, coins of Theodosius with SALVS REIPVBLICAE fall between September, 394, and the emperor's death in the following January. Four specimens of coins of Arcadius with this reverse, apparently all from the Aquileia mint, have been found at Corstopitum.

From this date the regular issue of copper money in the western empire ceases. The result was eventually to reduce the currency to one of gold and silver only, and the change is per-

haps to be associated with an imperial rescript, issued at Milan on the 12th April, 395, withdrawing certain denominations from circulation.<sup>5</sup>

The late copper money of Corstopitum and Silchester is very similar in its proportions. The following table shows the number of specimens found of each type of reverse:

Reverse Type.	Emperor.	Number of specimens.	
		Corstopitum.	Silchester.
REPARATIO REIPVELICAE ...	Gratian ...	1	0
VOT XV MVLTV XX ...	„ ...	6	1
VOT V MVLTV X ...	Maximus ...	0	1
SPES ROMANORVM ...	„ ...	2	1
„ ...	Flavius Victor ...	0	1
VICTORIA AVGGG ...	Valentinian II ...	1	2
„ ...	Theodosius ...	4	4
„ ...	Arcadius ...	5	8
SALVS REIPVELICAE ...	Theodosius ...	0	2
„ ...	Arcadius ...	4	1
„ ...	Honorius ...	0	2

Summarising the evidence, it will be seen that the silver coins give no proof of occupation later than Gratian (367-383). The gold hoard carries the occupation on into the reign of Maximus (383-388). Copper coins continue down to a later date—almost certainly as late as the death of Valentinian II in 392, and probably to be fixed at A.D. 395. Furthermore, since copper ceased to be regularly issued after 395, it follows that proof of occupation of Corstopitum between the years 395 and 409 can only be obtained from further finds of gold or silver money. The gold hoard, however, cannot well have been hidden later than 387, and its concealment is not likely to have long preceded the abandonment of Corstopitum.

<sup>5</sup> Centenionalem tantum nummum in conversatione publica tractari praecipimus, majoris pecuniae figuratione submota. Nullus igitur decargyrum nummum alio audeat commutare, sciens fisco eandem pecuniam vindicandam, quae in publica potuerit conversatione deprehendi. *Codex Theodosianus* ix, xxiii, 2.

## COIN TABLES.

TABLE I.

List of Coins prior to A.D. 260 found at CORSTOPITUM in 1911.

ROMAN REPUBLIC *Denarii*.

*Obv.* female head r.; *rev.* Victory galloping r. in triga; legend obliterated; countermarked with cross; *circa* B.C. 87-81.

A · LICIANVS FIDES; laureated head of Fides r.; *rev.* NERVA III VIR; horseman galloping r.; *circa* B.C. 48; Grueber 4002.

MARK ANTONY (B.C. 31) *Denarii* from eastern mint.

ANT AVG III VIR R P C; praetorian galley; *rev.* LEG V; legionary eagle between two standards; countermarked; Grueber 196.

Same design, but LEG VIII; countermarked; Grueber 199.

Same design, but LEG IX (?); Grueber 201.

Same design, but LEG XIII; with the Neronian countermark NCAE; Grueber 205.

Same design, but LEG XVII; Grueber 212.

Same design; number of legion illegible; five specimens, of which three are countermarked.

## LYCIAN LEAGUE. Before A.D. 43. Bronze coin of Cragus.

ΛΥ; laureated head of Apollo r. within border of dots; *rev.* ΚΡΡ; stag standing r. within border of dots; compare Sestini, *Lettere e dissertazione numismatiche di continuazione*, part III, p. 85, no. 7.

GALBA (A.D. 68) *Denarius*.

IMP SER GALBA AVG; uncrowned head r.; *rev.* SPQR OB C S within oak-wreath; Cohen, 1st edition, 81.

VITELLIUS (A.D. 69) *Denarii*.

Λ VITELLIVS GERM IMP AVG TR P; laureated head r.; *rev.* CONCORDIA P R; Concordia seated l. with patera and cornucopia; Cohen 18.

Similar obverse; reverse indecipherable.

VESPASIAN (A.D. 69-79) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG (features of Galba); *rev.* COS ITER TR POT; Equitas l. with balance and sceptre; Cohen, 1st edition, 30; A.D. 70.

Same legends; *rev.* Fortuna seated l. with branch and caduceus; Cohen, 1st edition, vol. VII, p. 57, no. 8; A.D. 70.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* IVDAEA; Judaea seated r. weeping; Cohen 226; A.D. 71.

IMP CAES VESP AVG P M; *rev.* AVGVRE TRI POT; sacrificial instruments; Cohen 43; *circa* A.D. 72; Lyons mint.



IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII; *rev.* VICTORIA AVGVSTI; Victory r., crowning military standard and holding palm; Cohen 618; A.D. 72-73.

IMP CAES VESP AVG P M COS IIII; *rev.* VESTA (in field); Vesta l. with simpule and augur's baton; Cohen 574; A.D. 72-73.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* indecipherable.

IMP CAES VESP AVG CENS (on this and the following *denarii* the inscription on the obverse reads from r. to l.); *rev.* PONTIF MAXIM; Vespasian seated r. with sceptre and branch; Cohen, 1st edition, 164; Lyons mint.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; *rev.* COS VII (in field); eagle on cippus, head turned to l.; two specimens; Cohen 121; A.D. 76.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG; head l.; *rev.* COS VIII; Mars l. with trophy and spear, behind him an ear of corn; Cohen 127; A.D. 77-78.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Sestercii*; laureated head r.

..... AVG PM .....; *rev.* indecipherable.

DIVVS AVGVSTVS VESPASIANVS; *rev.* indecipherable; consecration coin struck under Titus; A.D. 79.

*Dupondii*; radiated head r.

IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS III; *rev.* CONCORDIA AVGVSTI S C; Concordia l. with patera and cornucopia; var. of Cohen 70; A.D. 71.

IMP CAESAR VESPASIAN AVG COS IIII; *rev.* FORTVNAE REDVCI S C; Fortuna l. with olive-branch and cornucopia; Cohen 187; A.D. 72-73; Lyons mint.

Same obverse; *rev.* PAX AVG S C; Pax l. by altar, patera in r., caduceus and olive-branch in l.; Cohen 301; A.D. 72-73; Lyons mint.

*Aes*; laureated head r.; Lyons mint.

IMP CAES VESPASIAN AVG COS VIII P P; *rev.* AEQVITAS AVGVST S C; Aequitas l. with balance and spear; Cohen 6; A.D. 77-78;

Same obverse; *rev.* FIDES PVBLICA S C; Fides l. with patera and cornucopia; Cohen 166; A.D. 77-78.

Same obverse; *rev.* FORTVNAE REDVCI S C; Fortuna l. with rudder and cornucopia; Cohen 181; A.D. 77-78.

Same obverse; *rev.* S C; eagle on globe, head turned r.; Cohen 482; A.D. 77-78; two specimens.

Same obverse; *rev.* indecipherable.

Indecipherable; four specimens; mint-place doubtful.

TITUS (A.D. 71-81) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

T CAESAR IMP VESPASIAN; *rev.* COS V (in field); eagle on cippus, head turned l.; Cohen, 1st edition, 23 (cp. vol. VII, p. 70); A.D. 76.

IMP TITVS CAES VESPASIAN AVG P M; *rev.* TR P IX IMP XV COS VIII P P; crown on curule chair; Cohen 318; A.D. 80 Jan.-June.

Same inscriptions; *rev.* tusked elephant l.; Cohen 303; A.D. 80 Jan.-June.

*Sestercii*; laureated head l.

IMP T CAES VESP AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII; *rev.* [PAX AVGVST S C]; female figure l. with olive-branch and cornucopia; Cohen 180; A.D. 80-81.

Same obverse; *rev.* s c; Rome standing r., presenting palladium to Titus on horseback to l.; Cohen 224; A.D. 80-81.

JULIA TITI *Denarius*.

IVLIA AVGVSTA T AVG F; diademed bust r.; *rev.* VENVS AVG; Venus r., leaning on column, and holding helmet and spear; Cohen 12; A.D. 79.

DOMITIAN (A.D. 80-96) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P V; *rev.* IMP XI COS XII CENS P P P; Pallas r. with poised spear and shield; Cohen 194; A.D. 86 Jan.-Sept.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII; *rev.* IMP XIX COS XIII CENS P P P; Pallas l. with thunderbolt and spear; Cohen 251; A.D. 89.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P VIII; *rev.* IMP XXI COS XIII CENS P P P; Pallas l. with thunderbolt and spear; Cohen 256; A.D. 89 Sept.-Dec.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM P M TR P XI; *rev.* IMP XXI COS XVI CENS P P P; Pallas r. with poised spear and shield; Cohen 273; A.D. 92 Jan.-Sept.

*Sestercii*; laureated head r.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVII CENS PER P P; *rev.* IOVI VICTORI S C; Jupiter seated l. with Victory and sceptre; Cohen 316; A.D. 95-96.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS . . . CENS PER P P; *rev.* indecipherable. Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Dupondii*; radiated head r.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XII CENS PER P P; *rev.* VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C; Virtus r. with spear and parazonium; Cohen 648; A.D. 86; two specimens.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS XVII CENS PER P P; *rev.* VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C; same type; Cohen 661; A.D. 95-96.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS . . . CENS PER P P; *rev.* VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C; same type.

*Ases*; laureated head r. or l.

CAES DIVI VESP F DOMITIAN COS VII; head-l.; *rev.* s c; Pallas l. with thunderbolt and spear; Cohen 443; A.D. 80-81.

IMP CAES DOMITIAN AVG GERM COS X; head r.; *rev.* s c; Victory moving l. with shield inscribed S P Q R; var. of Cohen 467; A.D. 84; Lyons mint.

IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM COS . . . CENS PER P P; head r.; *rev.* ANNONA AVG S C; Annona seated r., holding ears of corn; in front of her a child.

Same obverse as last; *rev.* MONETA AVGVSTI S C; Moneta l. with balance and cornucopia.

Same obverse as last; *rev.* VIRTVTI AVGVSTI S C; Virtus r. with parazonium and spear.

Same obverse as last; *rev.* indecipherable.

Indecipherable; head r.; two specimens.

NERVA (A.D. 96-98) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS II P P; *rev.* FORTVNA P R; Fortuna seated l. with two ears of corn and sceptre; Cohen 76; A.D. 96 Sept.-Dec.

IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P; *rev.* FORTVNA P R; same type; Cohen 79; A.D. 97 Jan.-Sept.

IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P II COS III P P; *rev.* CONCORDIA EXERCITVVM; two hands clasped; Cohen 22; A.D. 97 Sept.-Dec.

*Sestercii*; laureated head r.

IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P . . . . .; *rev.* [FORTVNA AVGVST S C]; Fortuna l. with rudder and cornucopia.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Dupondius*; radiated head r.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

TRAJAN (A.D. 98-117) *Denarii*; laureated head or bust r.

IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; head r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS III P P; Hercules standing on cippus with club and lion-skin; Cohen 216; A.D. 100.

IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM; head r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS III P P; Hercules standing on cippus with club and lion-skin; Cohen 234; A.D. 100-103.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* head r.; *rev.* Mars marching r. with spear and trophy; Cohen 228; A.D. 100-103.

Same inscription; *obv.* head r.; *rev.* Victory advancing l. with crown and palm; Cohen 242; A.D. 100-103; two specimens.

IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P; bust r.; *rev.* COS V P P S P Q R OPTIMO PRINC; Victory l. with crown and palm; Cohen 74; A.D. 104-111; two specimens.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* Peace l. firing spoils and holding cornucopia; Cohen 82; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* trophy with round and oval shields; Cohen 98; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* indecipherable; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* Eternitas l. carrying the heads of Sol and Luna; in field of reverse AET AVG; Cohen 3; A.D. 111.

IMP TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; bust r.; *rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI; in exergue ALIM ITAL; Alimonia l. with ears of corn and cornucopia; at her feet a child; Cohen 9; A.D. 112-113.

IMP TRAIANVS AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; bust r.; *rev.* DIVVS PATER TRAIAN; Trajanus pater seated l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 140; A.D. 114.

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC; draped bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; column surmounted by statue of Trajan; Cohen 284; A.D. 114-116.

IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIMO AVG GERM DAC; bust r.; *rev.* PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; in field PROVID; Providentia l. with sceptre, at her feet a globe; Cohen 314; A.D. 116-117.

IMP CAES NER TRAIAN OPTIM AVG GER DAC PARTHICO; draped bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS VI P P S P Q R; design indecipherable; A.D. 116-117.

*Sestercii*; laureated head or bust r.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P; bust r.; *rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C; bridge over the Danube; Cohen 542; A.D. 105. Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* Victory r. writing VIC DAC on a shield slung from a tree; Cohen 454; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* Trajan galloping r.; Cohen 504; A.D. 104-111; two specimens.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* bust r.; *rev.* female figure l. with cornucopia in l.; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *obv.* head r.; *rev.* indecipherable; A.D. 104-111.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; bust r.; *rev.* DACIA AVGVST PROVINCI S C; Dacia seated l. holding standard; Cohen 125; A.D. 112-114.

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS VI P P; bust r.; *rev.* SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S C; in exergue FORT RED; Fortuna seated l. with rudder and cornucopia; Cohen 158; A.D. 114.

Same inscriptions; draped bust r.; *rev.* Felicitas l. with caduceus and cornucopia; Cohen 352; A.D. 114-116; two specimens.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Dupondii*; radiated bust r.

IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M; *rev.* TR POT COS III P P S C; female figure seated l. holding sceptre; Cohen 629; A.D. 100.

Similar obverse; *rev.* indecipherable.

IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M TR P VII; *rev.* IMP IIII COS IIII DES V P P S C; female figure seated l. holding sceptre; Cohen 173; A.D. 103, Oct.-Dec.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V P P; *rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C; Victory l. erecting trophy; Cohen 448; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *rev.* Spes advancing l. with flower and holding up skirt; Cohen 461; A.D. 104-111.

Same inscriptions; *rev.* trophy; Cohen 573 or 574; A.D. 104-111.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC P M TR P COS V (OR VI) P P; *rev.* S P Q R OPTIMO PRINCIPI S C; Fortuna(?) l. with cornucopia in l.; A.D. 104-114; two specimens.

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC PARTHICO P M TR P COS VI P P; draped bust; *rev.* SENATVS POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS S C; Trajan standing between two trophies; Cohen 356; A.D. 116-117; two specimens.

Indecipherable; two specimens.

*Aeses* and *semi-as*; laureated head or bust r.

IMP CAES NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM P M; head r.; *rev.* TR POT COS IIII P P S C; Victory advancing l. with shield inscribed S P Q R; *as*; Cohen 640; A.D. 100-103.

Indecipherable; *ases*; five specimens.

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GERM; radiated and draped bust r.; *rev.* DAC PARTHICO P M TR P XX COS VI P P; within a wreath s c; *semi-as*; Cohen 123; A.D. 116-117.

HADRIAN (A.D. 117-138) *Denarii*.

IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS DES II (OR COS II); in exergue PAX; Pax l. with olive branch and cornucopia; A.D. 117-118.

Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS DES III; in exergue SALVS AVG; Salus seated l. feeding serpent; Cohen 1352; A.D. 118.

Same obverse; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; in field AETER AVG; 'Eternitas facing, holding in either hand the heads of Sol and Luna; Cohen 131; A.D. 120.

IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated and draped bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; in exergue LIB PVB; Libertas seated l. with laurel-branch and sceptre; Cohen 903; A.D. 121.

IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P COS III; Equitas l. with balance and cornucopia; Cohen 1120; A.D. 122; two specimens.

IMP CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG; laureated bust r.; *rev.* indecipherable; two specimens.

HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; laureated bust r.; *rev.* COS III; Spes advancing l. with flower and holding up skirt; Cohen 390; A.D. 124.

Same inscriptions; *rev.* Rome seated r. with spear and parazonium; in exergue a globe; Cohen 337; A.D. 127.

HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; uncrowned head r.; *rev.* TRANQVILLITAS AVG COS III P P; Tranquillitas l. with sceptre, leaning on column; var. of Cohen 1440; A.D. 129.

HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; uncrowned head l.; *rev.* FIDES PVBLICA; Fides r. with two ears of corn and basket of fruit; Cohen 718; A.D. 131.

HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; uncrowned head r.; *rev.* VICTORIA AVG; Victoria seated l. with crown and palm; Cohen 1461; A.D. 132.

Same obverse as last; *rev.* VOTA PVBLICA; Hadrian l. sacrificing at altar; Cohen 1481; A.D. 133.

HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; laureated head r.; *rev.* SALVS AVG; Salus standing r., feeding serpent; Cohen 1334; A.D. 138.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Sestercii*; laureated head or bust r.

IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG; bust r.; *rev.* PONT MAX TR POT COS III S C; in exergue ANNONA AVG; Annona l. with ears of corn and cornucopia; Cohen 183; A.D. 119.

Same obverse; *rev.* PONT MAX TR POT COS III S C; in exergue SECVR AVG; Securitas seated l. with sceptre; Cohen 1397; A.D. 120.

Same obverse; *rev.* PONT MAX TR POT COS III S C; Felicitas l. with caduceus and cornucopia; Cohen 1192; A.D. 120; two specimens.

Same obverse; *rev.* indecipherable; two specimens.

IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG P M TR P COS III; bust r.; *rev.* CONCORDIA EXERCITIVM S C; Concordia l. with two standards; Cohen 268; A.D. 121.

Same obverse; *rev.* LIBERTAS PVBLICA S C; Libertas seated l. with laurel branch and sceptre; Cohen 948; A.D. 121; two specimens.

Same obverse; *rev.* MONETA AVGVSTI S C; Moneta l. with balance and cornucopia; Cohen 974; A.D. 121; two specimens.

HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; bust r.; *rev.* COS III S C; Valour helmeted l. with parazonium and spear; Cohen 356; A.D. 126.

HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS; draped bust r.; *rev.* IVSTITIA AVG P P S C; in exergue COS III; Justitia seated l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 901; A.D. 128.

Same obverse; *rev.* INDVLGENTIA AVG S C; in exergue COS III P P; Indulgentia seated l., extending r. hand and holding sceptre; Cohen 851; A.D. 129.

HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; bust r.; *rev.* SALVS AVG S C; Salus l. feeding serpent and holding sceptre; Cohen 1333; A.D. 133.

Same obverse; *rev.* ADVENTVS AVG S C; Rome r. with spear, clasping hands with Hadrian; Cohen 85; A.D. 135.

Same obverse; *rev.* AEQVITAS AVG S C; Equitas l. with balance and sceptre; Cohen 125; A.D. 137-8.

Same obverse; *rev.* FORTVNA AVG S C; Fortuna l. with rudder and cornucopia; Cohen 763; A.D. 137-8.

Same obverse; *rev.* SALVS AVG S C; Salus standing r. feeding serpent; Cohen 1337; A.D. 137-8.

Same obverse; *rev.* indecipherable; one specimen.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Dupondii* and *ases*; head or bust r.

IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG; laureated bust r.; *rev.* indecipherable; two specimens (*ases*).

TABLE OF FINDS OF COINS PRIOR TO



HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS P P; laureated head r.; *rev.* COS III S C; Salus r. feeding serpent which she holds in her arms; Cohen 371; A.D. 127; two specimens (*ases*).

HADRIANVS AVG COS III P P; laureated head r.; *rev.* FIDES PVBLICA S C; Fides r. with ears of corn and basket of fruit; Cohen 720; A.D. 131; (*dupondius*).

HADRIANVS AVG COS III. P P; uncrowned head r.; *rev.* Aequitas or Moneta standing l. (*as*).

Indecipherable; one *dupondius* and four *ases*.

SABINA (A.D. 128-136) *Denarii*; diademed bust r.

SABINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* CONCORDIA AVG; Concordia seated l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 24; A.D. 128-9.

Same obverse; *rev.* VENERI GENETRICI; Venus r. holding apple in r.; Cohen 73; A.D. 135.

*Bronze money.*

SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P; diademed bust r., hair in 'queue'; *rev.* VENERI GENETRICI S C; same type as last; Cohen 74; A.D. 135; (*sestercius*).

SABINA AVGVSTA HADRIANI AVG P P; diademed bust r., 'coiffure relevé'; *rev.* S C; Vesta seated l. with palladium and sceptre; Cohen 66; A.D. 132; (*dupondius*).

ANTONINVS PIVS (A.D. 138-161) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; *rev.* ANNONA AVG; modius containing ears of corn and poppies; Cohen 33; A.D. 140-144.

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; *rev.* COS IIII; thunderbolt on throne; Cohen 345; A.D. 145-148.

Same inscriptions; *rev.* Equitas l. with balance and cornucopia; forged coin.

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII; *rev.* COS IIII; Felicitas l. with caduceus and cornucopia; Cohen 252; A.D. 149-150.

IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; *rev.* TR POT XV COS IIII; in exergue PAX; Pax l. with olive-branch and sceptre; Cohen 585; A.D. 152-3.

Indecipherable; one specimen.

*Sestercii*; laureated head r.

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P; *rev.* [HISPANIA COS II S C]; Hispania(?) l. with crown and ears of corn or olive-branch; A.D. 139.

ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; *rev.* AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F COS S C; uncrowned and draped bust of Marcus r.; Cohen 'Antonin et Marc Aurèle' 34; A.D. 140-144.

Same obverse; *rev.* ANNONA AVG S C; Annona r. with two ears of corn and Amalthea's horn; Cohen 34; A.D. 140-144.

Same obverse; *rev.* PAX AVG S C; Pax l. with olive-branch and cornucopia; Cohen 589; A.D. 140-144.

ANTONINVS AVG . . . . .; *rev.* indecipherable.

*Dupondii*; radiated head r.

- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVII; *rev.* LIBERTAS COS III S C; Libertas l. with cap, l. hand outstretched; Cohen 539; A.D. 154-5.
- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII; *rev.* LIBERTAS COS III S C; same type; Cohen 541; A.D. 155-6.
- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII; *rev.* LIBERTAS COS III S C; Libertas l. with cap and sceptre; var: of Cohen 543; A.D. 155-6; two specimens.
- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XXIII; *rev.* PIETATI AVG COS III S C; Pietas l. between two children; Cohen 625 or 627; A.D. 160-1.

*Aes*; laureated head r.

- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS III; *rev.* ANNONA AVG S C; Annona r. with two ears of corn and Amalthea's horn; Cohen 35; A.D. 140-144.
- ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XVIII; *rev.* BRITANNIA COS III S C; Britannia seated l.; Cohen 117; A.D. 155-6; two specimens.
- Inscriptions doubtful; *rev.* Salus seated l. feeding serpent.

FAUSTINA SENIOR (died A.D. 141) *Denarii*.

- DIVA FAVSTINA; bust without veil r.; *rev.* AETERNITAS; Eternitas l. with globe and rudder; Cohen 6.
- DIVA FAVSTINA; veiled bust r.; *rev.* AETERNITAS; Eternitas l. with globe and sceptre; var: of Cohen 34.

*Bronze money*; bust without veil r.

- DIVA FAVSTINA; *rev.* AVGVSTA S C; Ceres or Vesta standing l. (*dupondius*).
- DIVA FAVSTINA; *rev.* AETERNITAS S C; Eternitas standing l. (*as*).

## MARCUS AURELIUS (Caesar A.D. 147-161, Augustus A.D. 161-180)

*Denarii*; laureated or uncrowned head r.

- AVRELIUS CAESAR AVG PII F; uncrowned head; *rev.* COS II; Marcus l. with laurel-branch and cornucopia; Cohen 110; A.D. 145-146.
- M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXIII; laureated head; *rev.* COS III; Diana l. with arrow and bow; Cohen 130; A.D. 170.
- M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXV; laureated head; *rev.* COS III; Rome seated l. with Victory and spear; Cohen 133; A.D. 171.
- M ANTONINVS AVG; laureated head r.; *rev.* COS III P P; Pallas l. with olive-branch in r., spear and shield in l.; Cohen 143; A.D. 176-180.

*Sestercii*; uncrowned or laureated head r.

- AVRELIUS CAESAR AVG PII FIL; uncrowned head; *rev.* TR POT III COS II S C; Bona Fides r. with two ears of corn and basket of fruit; Cohen 614; A.D. 148.

Similar obverse; *rev.* indecipherable.



- M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS P M; laureated head; *rev.* TR POT XIX IMP II COS III S C; Mars r. with spear and shield; Cohen 796; A.D. 165.
- M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX; laureated head; *rev.* TR POT XXII IMP V COS III S C; in exergue FORT RED; Fortuna seated l. with rudder and cornucopia; Cohen 211; A.D. 168.

*Dupondii* and *ases*; uncrowned and draped bust r.

- AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII FIL; *rev.* TR POT VIII COS II S C; Pallas l. with owl and spear; var: of Cohen 678; A.D. 155; *dupondii*; two specimens.
- AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG PII F; *rev.* TR POT XIII COS II S C; Mars advancing r. with spear and trophy; Cohen 758; A.D. 160; *ases*; two specimens.

FAUSTINA JUNIOR (A.D. 141-175) *Denarii*; bust r.

- FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL; *rev.* CONCORDIA; Concordia seated l. holding flower; Cohen 54.
- FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* FECVNDITAS; Fecunditas r. with sceptre and child; Cohen 99.

*Sestercii*; bust r.

- FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL; *rev.* CONCORDIA S C; Concordia seated l. holding flower; Cohen 57.
- FAVSTINA AVGVSTA; *rev.* IVNO S C; Juno l. with patera and sceptre; at her feet a peacock; Cohen 121.

*Ases*; bust r.

- FAVSTINA AVG PII AVG FIL; *rev.* FELICITAS S C; Felicitas l. with caduceus, l. hand on hip; Cohen 108.
- Same obverse; *rev.* [IVNO S C]; Juno(?) l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 124.
- Same obverse; *rev.* S C; Diana l. with arrow and bow; Cohen 207.
- Same obverse; *rev.* indecipherable; two specimens.

LUCILLA (A.D. 164-169).

- LVCILLA AVGVSTA; bust f.; *rev.* IVNO S C; Juno seated l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 35; *sestercius*.

COMMODUS (A.D. 177-192).

- M COMM ANT P FEL AVG BRIT; laureated head r.; *rev.* P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P; Salus seated l. feeding serpent; *denarius*; Cohen 544; A.D. 188.
- [M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG]; laureated head r.; *rev.* SALVS AVG . . . . . ; Salus l. feeding serpent and holding sceptre in l.; *sestercius*; A.D. 182-3.
- M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT; laureated head r.; *rev.* FORT FELI P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P S C; Fortuna l. with caduceus and cornucopia; *sestercius*; Cohen 159; A.D. 189.

## CRISPINA (A.D. 178-182).

CRISPINA AVGVSTA; bust r.; *rev.* IVNO LVCINA S C; Juno l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 24; *dupondius*.

SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS (A.D. 193-211) *Denarii*; laureated head r.

L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII; *rev.* BON EVENT; Fides l. with dish of fruit and two ears of corn; var: of Cohen 64; A.D. 196-7.

Same obverse; *rev.* SECVRITAS PVBLICA; Securitas seated l. with globe; Cohen 647; A.D. 196-7.

SEVERVS PIVS AVG; *rev.* P M TR P XVIII COS III P P; Jupiter l. between two children and holding thunderbolt and sceptre; Cohen 539; A.D. 210.

JULIA DOMNA (A.D. 193-217) *Denarii*; bust r.

IVLIA AVGVSTA; *rev.* CONCORDIA; Concordia seated l. with patera and cornucopia; Cohen 21.

Same obverse; *rev.* IVNO; Juno l. with patera and sceptre, at her feet a peacock; Cohen 82.

Same obverse; *rev.* IVNO REGINA; similar type; Cohen 97.

Same obverse; *rev.* PIETAS AVGG; Pietas l. sacrificing at altar; Cohen 150; two specimens.

Same obverse; *rev.* PIETAS PVBLICA; Pietas l. by lighted altar, raising both hands; Cohen 156.

Same obverse; *rev.* SAECVLI FELICITAS; Isis r. suckling Horus; Cohen 174.

CARACALLA (Caesar A.D. 196-198, Augustus A.D. 198-217) *Denarii*.

M AVR ANTONINVS CAES; uncrowned and draped bust r.; SEVERI AVG PII FIL; sacrificial instruments; Cohen 587; A.D. 196.

ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS; laureated and draped bust r.; *rev.* SEVERI PII AVG FIL; Caracalla l. with Victory and spear; Cohen 590; A.D. 198.

PLAUTILLA (A.D. 202-212) *Denarius*.

PLAUTILLA AVGVSTA; bust r.; *rev.* CONCORDIAE AETERNAE; Plautilla and Caracalla clasping hands; var: of Cohen 10; A.D. 202.

## GETA (Caesar A.D. 198-209, Augustus A.D. 209-212)

*Denarii*; uncrowned and draped bust r.

GETA CAES PONTIF; *rev.* PONTIF TR P VIII COS II; Mars l. with branch and spear, r. foot on helmet; hybrid coin; cp. Cohen 'Caracalla' 420; A.D. 205.

P SEPT GETA CAES PONT; *rev.* FELICITAS PVBLICA; Felicitas l. with caduceus and cornucopia; Cohen 38; A.D. 205-209.

JULIA MAESA (A.D. 218-223) *Denarius*.

IVLIA MAESA AVG; bust r.; *rev.* PIETAS AVGG; Pietas l. sacrificing at altar and holding box of perfumes; Cohen 29.

JULIA PAULA (A.D. 219-221) *Denarius*.

IVLIA PAULA AVG; bust r.; *rev.* VENVS GENETRIX; Venus seated l. with globe and sceptre; Cohen 21.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER (A.D. 222-235) *Denarii*; laureated head or bust r.

IMP C M AVR SEV ALEXAND AVG; head r.; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax running l. with olive-branch and sceptre; Cohen 187; A.D. 222-228.

Same obverse; draped bust r.; *rev.* P M TR P VI COS II P P; Mars advancing r. with spear and trophy; Cohen 305; A.D. 227.

IMP SEV ALEXAND AVG; head r.; *rev.* VICTORIA AVG; Victoria l. with crown and palm; Cohen 556; A.D. 227-231.

IMP ALEXANDER PIVS AVG; *rev.* indecipherable.

## JULIA MAMAEA (A.D. 222-235).

IVLIA MAMAEA AVG; diademed bust r.; *rev.* IVNO AVGVSTAE; Juno seated l. with flower and sceptre; Cohen 32; *denarius*.

IVLIA MAMAEA AVGVSTA; diademed bust r.; *rev.* VENVS VICTRIX S C; Venus l. with helmet and spear; Cohen 79; *as*.

GORDIAN PIUS (A.D. 238-244) *Antoninianus*.

IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG; radiated and draped bust r.; *rev.* indecipherable.

## TABLE II.

List of types subsequent to A.D. 260 not previously found at Corstopitum.

## GALLIENUS (260-268).

GALLIENVS AVG; *rev.* SECVR TEMPO; Securitas l. with spear and leaning on column; mint-mark (in exergue) s; Cohen 949.

GALLIENVS AVG; *rev.* SOLI CONS AVG; Pegasus r.; mint-mark (in exergue) A; Cohen 979.

GALLIENVS AVG; *rev.* VBERTAS AVG; Ubertas l. with tessera and sloping sceptre; mint-mark (in field) XI (not in Cohen).

## SALONINA.

SALONINA AVG; *rev.* IVNO REGINA; Juno l. with patera and sceptre; Cohen 60.

SALONINA AVG; *rev.* VENVS VICTRIX; Venus l. with apple in r., palm-branch and shield in l.; Cohen 130.

## POSTUMUS (260-268).

IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG; *rev.* HERC DEVSONIENSI; Hercules l. with club and bow; Cohen 91.

## CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS (268-270).

- DIVO CLAUDIO; *rev.* CONSECRATIO; eagle to l.; Cohen 43.
- IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG; *rev.* FIDES MILITVM; Fides l. with standard and spear; mint-mark (in field)  $\epsilon$ ; Cohen 93.
- IMP CLAVDIVS AVG; *rev.* LAETITIA AVG; Laetitia l. with crown and cornucopia; Cohen 138.
- IMP CLAVDIVS AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax standing l. with olive-branch and sloping sceptre; Cohen 197.
- IMP CLAVDIVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax hastening l. with olive-branch and sloping sceptre; mint-mark (in exergue)  $\tau$ ; Cohen 202.
- IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG; *rev.* PROVIDENT AVG; Providentia l., leaning on column, pointing with wand at a globe and holding cornucopia; Cohen 230.

## QUINTILLUS (270).

- IMP C M AVR CL QVINTILLVS AVG; *rev.* APOLLINI CONS; Apollo l. with laurel branch and lyre; mint-mark (in field)  $x$ ; Cohen 5.

## TETRICUS I (270-273).

- IMP C TETRICVS P F AVG; *rev.* SPES AVGG; Spes advancing l. with flower and holding up skirt; Cohen 163.

## CARAVSIUS (287-293).

- IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax l. with olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-mark  $\frac{B | R}{MLXXI}$ ; London mint; Webb 139.
- IMP C CARAVSIVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVGGG; Pax l. with olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-mark  $\frac{S | P}{MLXXI}$ ; London mint; Webb 167.
- IMP C CARAVSIVS P AVG; *rev.* LAETITIA AVG; Laetitia l. with crown and anchor; mint-mark (in field)  $s c$ ; Colchester mint(?); Webb 509.
- IMP CARAVSIVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax l. with olive-branch and vertical sceptre; no mint-mark; Webb 986.

## ALLECTUS (293-296).

- IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax l. with olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-mark  $\frac{S | P}{C}$ ; Colchester mint; Webb 137.
- IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG; *rev.* PAX AVG; Pax l. with olive-branch and vertical sceptre; mint-mark  $\frac{S | C}$ .

## CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS (Caesar 293-305).

- FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; *rev.* GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; Genius standing l. with patera and cornucopia; mint-mark  $TR$ ; Trier mint; Cohen 84; *foliis*.

## GALERIUS (Caesar 293-305, Augustus 305-311).

MAXIMIANVS NOB CAES; *rev.* MONETA SACRA AVGG ET CAESS NN; Moneta standing l. with scales and cornucopia; mint-mark  $\frac{1}{STR}^*$ ; Trier mint; Cohen 141; *foliis*.

D N MAXIMIANO P F S AVG; *rev.* GENIO POP ROM; Genius standing l. with patera and cornucopia; mint-mark PLN; London mint; Cohen 'Maximianus Hercules,' 142; *foliis*.

## CONSTANTINE THE GREAT (306-337).

IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; *rev.* SOLI INVICTO COMITI; Sun-god standing facing, looking l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l.; mint-mark  $\frac{F|T}{PLG}$ ; Lyons mint; A.D. 309-313; Cohen 536; *foliis*.

CONSTANTINVS P AVG; *rev.* CLARITAS REIPUBLICAE; Sun-god standing facing, looking l., raising r. hand and holding globe in l.; mint mark  $\frac{\smile|}{PLN}$ ; London mint; A.D. 317-320; Cohen 36.

## CRISPUS (317-326).

FL IVL CRISPVS NOB CAES; *rev.* PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; gate surmounted by two towers, between them a star; mint-mark PLON; London mint; A.D. 320-324; Cohen 124.

## CONSTANTINE II (317-340).

D N CONSTANTINO IVN N C; *rev.* BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; altar inscribed VOTIS XX, a globe resting on the altar; above the altar three stars; mint-mark  $\frac{C|R}{PLG}$ ; Lyons mint; A.D. 320-324; Cohen 28.

CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; *rev.* PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; gate surmounted by two towers, between them a star; mint-mark STRE; Trier mint; A.D. 326-330; Cohen 165.

## MAGNENTIUS (350-353).

IM CAE MAGNENTIVS AVG; behind head A; *rev.* FEL TEMP REPARATIO; the emperor standing l. in galley holding a Victory and the labarum; to the right sits a Victory holding the rudder; mint-mark  $\frac{A}{TRP}$ ; Trier mint; Cohen 11.

## CONSTANTIUS II (Augustus, 337-361).

D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG; *rev.* VOTIS XXX MVLTIS XXXX within wreath; mint-mark LVG; Lyons mint; A.D. 353-361; Cohen 343; *Siliqua*.

## VALENTINIAN I (363-375).

D N VALENTINIANVS P F AVG; *rev.* VRBS ROMA; Roma seated l., holding Victory and sceptre; mint-mark TR; Cohen 81; *Siliqua*.

## VALENS (363-379).

D N VALENS P F AVG; *rev.* RESTITVTOR REIP; Valens standing facing, looking r., holding labarum and Victory on a globe; mint-mark  $\frac{\text{OF} | \text{II}^*}{\text{CONST}}$ ; Arles mint; Cohen 28; *Siliqua*.

## MAGNUS MAXIMUS (383-388).

D N MAG MAXIMVS P F AVG; *rev.* SPES ROMANORVM; gate surmounted by two towers, between them a star; Cohen 7.

## EVIDENCE AS TO PERIODS OF OCCUPATION DERIVED FROM COINS.

The conclusions drawn in previous reports from the coins found at Corstopitum may here be briefly summarised and considered in their bearing upon the data derived from pottery, with a view to establishing a chronological system applicable to the site. Such a system must as yet be tentative; but it is necessary to attempt a classification of periods of occupation that may serve as a basis for future work.

I. *Agricolan period.*—There is no form of coin evidence as certain as the occurrence of shape 29 of Samian ware for establishing occupation in this period (A.D. 80-86); and the fact that pottery of this date is almost wholly derived from two 'pockets' makes it probable that the first occupation (which must have been slight) will not have left any mark upon the general coin-series. In point of fact the character of the coins found on the site does not require us to carry back the occupation of Corstopitum earlier than the last decade of the first century. Fortunately the evidence given by the pottery seems sufficiently definite to enable one to dispense with confirmatory evidence from coins.

II. *Late Flavian and Trajanic period.*—Mr. Bushe-Fox suggests that the occupation represented by his second group of pottery can hardly have begun much earlier than A.D. 90, and that the date of its commencement may easily be as late as A.D. 95. Various features in the coin-series favour a late date: (1) No more than four Republican *denarii* have been found, although the legionary *denarii* of Mark Antony, which continued in circulation throughout the second century, are plentiful. (2) Apart from two *ases* of Nero, money of the Julian house is entirely wanting. (3) While *dupondii* and *ases* of Vespasian are plentiful, *sesterces* of that emperor, which probably had a shorter life, are only represented by three specimens. These features fully accord with the date (A.D. 90-95) arrived at from a study of the pottery.

The chief differences in the coin-series of Corstopitum and Newstead are: (1) at Newstead the proportion of *denarii* of the Republic to *denarii* of the Triumvirate is much higher than it is at Corstopitum, being nine to eight as compared with four to twenty-three; (2) three *denarii* of the Principate have been found at Newstead and only one at Corstopitum. Although the evidence is too scanty to permit of any certain conclusion, it does seem that Newstead presents a larger Flavian occupation than is to be found at Corstopitum. The difference might be explained by the assumption of a break in the occupation of the latter site, and of a continued occupation of Newstead from the time of Agricola to the reign of Trajan; or if the extended camp at Newstead did not follow on immediately after the early fort, then it would appear that the interval between the first and second occupations at Newstead was of shorter duration than the corresponding interval at Corstopitum. This is an additional reason for fixing the commencement of our second period as late as A.D. 90-95.

In the last report it was pointed out (p. 205) that whereas

Newstead was unoccupied from the first or second decade of the second century down to the construction of the Antonine Wall in A.D. 140; no reasons had been adduced for supposing any such period of abandonment to have intervened at Corstopitum; and it was suggested that certain differences in the coin series of the two sites might be due to this difference in their history. It has been found possible in the course of the last year to make a more thorough investigation of the pottery from the chronological standpoint, and this has led Mr. Bushe-Fox to the important conclusion that definitely pre-Hadrianic and definitely Antonine types of pottery are never obtained together in a clearly stratified deposit. This discovery necessitates a reconsideration of the possibility of non-occupation during Hadrian's reign. The differences in the numismatic results of Newstead and Corstopitum are two: (1) bronze coins of Nerva are not uncommon at Corstopitum, but only one example has been found at Newstead; (2) while *denarii* and *sestercii* of Trajan are plentiful on both sites, *dupondii* and *ases* of that emperor are extremely common at Corstopitum, but are scarce at Newstead. These differences seem to indicate a want of similarity in the fortunes of the two sites; and it may be presumed that Corstopitum was occupied for some years during which Newstead lay waste. But the coin evidence does not discountenance the possibility of an interruption in the occupation of Corstopitum, although it does not directly favour it; and if the supposed period of abandonment at Corstopitum fell short by five to ten years, at one or both ends, of the corresponding period at Newstead, this would probably be sufficient to account for the difference in their coin-results.

III. *Antonine period*.—As is noted by Mr. Bushe-Fox, this period practically coincides with the third and fourth periods of Newstead. Mr. Curle has suggested that the dividing line between these two periods may be found in the Brigantian rising which



occurred at the end of the reign of Pius. His surmise has found confirmation in the discovery, at Corstopitum during the past season, of a hoard of one hundred and fifty-nine *aurei*, of which the latest was struck in A.D. 159. Taken in conjunction with the simultaneous discovery of an inscription commemorating work done under the supervision of Calpurnius Agricola, this find makes it exceedingly probable that Corstopitum also was threatened if not overwhelmed in A.D. 161 or 162, and that the episode was immediately followed by a period of rebuilding. It is by no means unlikely that the Antonine occupation of Corstopitum was interrupted at the close of the third period of Newstead. To this year (A.D. 161-2) may be assigned the abandonment of work upon the unfinished 'forum,' possibly also the destruction of the pottery-store. However, if there was a break in the occupation, it can have been only of brief duration; and, since there is no hiatus in the development of Antonine pottery as represented on the site, it is convenient to class the occupation before and after A.D. 161-2 as two sections of one practically continuous period of occupation.

The close of this period may naturally be placed not earlier than the abandonment of the Antonine Wall and the Scottish forts (*circa* A.D. 180) and not later than the British expedition of Septimius Severus (A.D. 208). The date may be determined more accurately by reference to the bronze coins found on the site. The following coins can be assigned to definite years in the reigns of Marcus and Commodus:

- A.D. 162. IMP CAES M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG P M; *rev.* CONCORD AVGVSTORVM TR P XVI COS III S C; *sestercius*.
- A.D. 165. M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG ARMENIACVS P M; *rev.* TR POT XIX IMP II COS III S C; *sestercius*.
- A.D. 168. M ANTONINVS AVG ARM PARTH MAX; *rev.* TR POT XXII IMP V COS III S C; in exergue FORT RED; *sestercius*.
- A.D. 173. M ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXVII; *rev.* SECVRITAS PVBLICA IMP VI COS III S C; *as*.

- A.D. 178. M AVREL ANTONINVS AVG TR P XXXII; *rev.* IMP VIII COS III P P S C; *sestercius*.
- A.D. 179. L AVREL COMMODVS AVG TR P IIII; *rev.* IMP III COS II P P S C; *sestercius*.
- A.D. 183. M COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG PIVS; *rev.* TR P VIII IMP VI COS IIII P P S C; *dupondius*.
- A.D. 189. M COMMODVS ANT P FELIX AVG BRIT; *rev.* FORT FELI P M TR P XIII IMP VIII COS V P P S C; *sestercius*.

One coin of Lucilla (A.D. 164-169), three of Faustina the younger (A.D. 161-175), one of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 175-177), two of Crispina (A.D. 178-182), and three of Commodus (A.D. 177-192) fall within the same period but cannot be precisely dated. It will be seen that bronze money continues to be well represented up to A.D. 189. On the other hand, apart from two coins of Julia Mamaea (A.D. 222-235), no later specimens of the old types of bronze currency have yet been found at Corstopitum. This complete cessation of certain types of coin seems to mark the close of a period. It would seem that this period outlasted the Roman occupation of Scotland, and that its close is to be looked for in the last decade of the second century.

IV. *Third century and Constantinian period.*—The third century is a dark period in the history of Corstopitum. In previous reports it has been suggested that the absence of bronze money between the reigns of Commodus and Gallienus might be due to changes in currency and unconnected with the special circumstances of the site (1908 report, p. 58, 1909 report, p. 50). But it now appears that this gap in the coin-series is paralleled by an equally striking absence of pottery during the same period. The numismatic evidence must therefore be reconsidered in its bearing upon the history of Corstopitum, and, with this in view, the coin-series given by Corstopitum for the first half of the third century may profitably be compared with the series obtained from Coventina's well at Procolitia. The character of the coins found in the well absolutely precludes the theory, most com-

monly accepted at the time of their discovery, that they are the contents of the military chest, thrown into the well at the end of the fourth or beginning of the fifth century. The fact that the great mass of coins are of the second century does indeed suggest that a pay-chest may have been emptied into the well in a time of disaster occurring at the end of the reign of Commodus; but the coins of the third and fourth centuries are too few in number and too equally spaced over a long period of years to be anything but oblations intermittently thrown into the well, and on that ground they afford comparison with coins intermittently dropped upon an inhabited site.

The two series are very similar in respect to silver coins (*denarii* and *antoniniani*)—

	Cors.	Proc.		Cors.	Proc.
Didia Clara ...	0	1	Julia Soaemias ...	2	1
Clodius Albinus ...	0	2	Julia Maesa ...	4	1
Septimius Severus ...	19	22	Severus Alexander ...	11	6
Julia Domna ...	14	17	Julia Mamaea ...	2	6
Caracalla ...	11	10	Gordianus Pius ...	3	2
Plautilla ...	1	2	Philip I. ...	3	2
Geta ...	5	1	Philip II. ...	0	2
Elagabalus ...	3	3	Etruscilla ...	0	1
Julia Paula ...	1	1	Trebonianus Gallus ...	0	1
Aquila Severa ...	1	1	Volusian ...	1	0
			Valerian ...	2	3

This gives a total of eighty-three silver coins from Corstopitum and eighty-five from Coventina's well during the same period, and the coins are distributed fairly equally. On the other hand, while Corstopitum has produced only two bronze coins of this period, both of Julia Mamaea, Coventina's well gives forty-one, viz., Didius Julianus, 1; Septimius Severus, 20; Julia Domna, 4; Caracalla, 3; Severus Alexander, 4; Julia Mamaea, 2; Maximinus, 1; Maximus, 1; Gordianus Pius, 2; Philip I, 2; Philip II, 1.

This difference between the two metals is striking. It is,

however, out of the question that Procolitia was unoccupied during the greater part of the third century. It is equally clear from the absence of silver from hoards buried in the reign of Aurelian (A.D. 270-275) that *denarii* and *antoniniani* were then no longer circulating in any large number.<sup>1</sup> Consequently the discovery of a considerable number of silver coins of the first half of the third century at Corstopitum must be taken to indicate contemporary occupation, and the absence of bronze money, however it is to be explained, does not imply that the site was abandoned.

The same conclusion may be drawn from the Antonine Itinerary. That work, while nominally dating from the reign of one of the four Antonines, only reached its present form after the foundation of Constantinople (A.D. 330). In the British section, the roads are traced north to Bremenium and Blatum Bulgium. These places seem to have then formed the Roman frontier, and the section cannot therefore well be earlier than the evacuation of the Scottish Lowlands, *circa* 180 A.D. On the other hand, there is no evidence that Bremenium was occupied later than the reign of Carausius; and this section may therefore be dated to the third century, even if it cannot be definitely assigned to the third or fourth Antonine, *i.e.*, Caracalla or Elagabalus (A.D. 211-222). Corstopitum was then a posting station upon the first *iter*. Archaeological evidence seems to show that it was little more than that, and that it had ceased to be the great store-base which it had been under Pius, Marcus and Commodus.

For reasons advanced in earlier reports the Constantinian occupation must have lasted on at least until the accession of

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, the Park End hoard found in 1852 and catalogued in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society*, vol. vi, pp. 107-122, and the Walbottle hoard found in 1879 and catalogued in *Arch. Ael.*, 2nd series, vol. viii, pp. 256-280.

Magnentius (A.D. 350), and probably for some years later (see 1910 report, p. 23). The conflagration that brought it to an end is marked by the three or four masses of burnt Constantinian coins which have been found, as well as by the frequent occurrence of a burnt stratum below the latest floors.

V. *Theodosian period*.—Fortunately when the pottery ceases to be of value for dating purposes, the chronological data given by the coins become most precise. These attest a destruction by fire which cannot have been earlier than the reign of Magnentius, and a subsequent occupation in which coins of Valentinian I, Valens and Gratian were circulating in abundance. It seems therefore in the highest degree probable that the final restoration is the work of Count Theodosius, whose recovery of the frontier district took place in the year 369 A.D. The gold hoard found in 1908 was deposited in or shortly after the year 385, and therefore falls within this period. For reasons more fully given above (pp. 237-241), this last occupation of Corstopitum can be traced at least until A.D. 392, and may have lasted a few years longer. The absence of any later coins is against carrying the occupation down to a later date; and, so far as the evidence at present goes, it seems probable that, before the commencement of the fifth century, Corstopitum was finally abandoned.



FIG. 25.—TRIPILET VASE: RESTORATION.