

# A LATE ROMAN COIN HOARD AND BURIALS, GARLEY'S FIELD, KETTON, RUTLAND 2002–2003

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In March 2002, a Late Roman coin hoard and human remains were discovered during the mechanical excavation of an agricultural drainage sump in Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland. Following an initial examination and assessment of the site by Northamptonshire Archaeology and officers of the Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service, funding was sought from English Heritage to carry out an archaeological investigation to excavate fully the disturbed burials and to examine the surrounding area for evidence of further archaeological remains. The programme of work, which was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology between August 2002 and January 2003, comprised remedial excavation and metal detecting, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys.

The excavation and metal detecting survey resulted in the identification of five graves, including the one that had been completely destroyed by the machine excavation that led to the discovery of the site. The remains of at least 11 inhumation burials were recovered, along with evidence that at least three of the graves had been re-used. Three bracelets, one of shale and two of copper alloy, and two pottery accessory vessels were recovered from two of the graves, providing a date for the burials from the 3rd century onward. A further 326 coins were also found, increasing the total number of coins and coin fragments from the hoard to 1,418. The hoard had been deposited in one of the graves, either at the time of burial or perhaps as a later insertion. The latest coins in the hoard, Theodosian issues dating to AD395–402, suggest that the hoard was probably deposited in the first decades of the fifth century. The hoard, with its late date, is highly unusual, it is also potentially the largest and latest hoard ever recorded from a grave in Britain. It is currently unique.

## INTRODUCTION

### Site location and project background

During the mechanical excavation of a field drainage sump at Garley's Field, Ketton, Rutland (NGR SK 987 062; Fig. 1), the landowner, Mr Monty Andrew, unexpectedly disturbed the remains of three inhumation burials, which appeared to have been placed within a single stone-lined cist. 127 Late Roman coins were also recovered in the same general area as the burials. Aware of the significance of his discovery, Mr Andrew immediately ceased all works and contacted

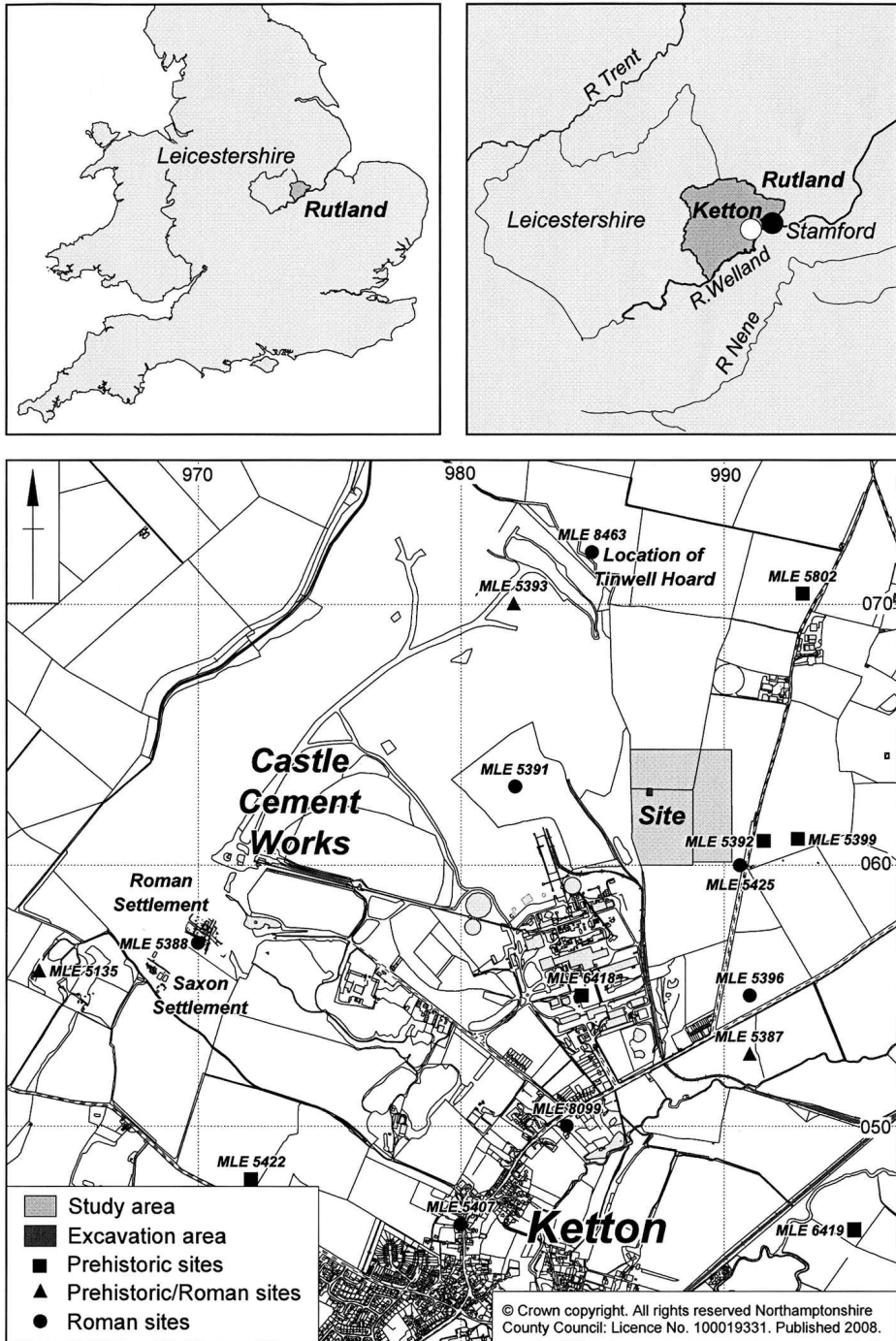


Fig. 1. Site location and SMR sites.

Northamptonshire Archaeology (NA), knowing that they had previously undertaken excavations ahead of quarry extraction at Ketton Quarry. The Leicestershire Museums, Arts and Records Service were contacted and in March 2002 an examination and assessment of the site was carried out by a small team from Northamptonshire Archaeology and officers from LMARS. With the kind assistance of Steve Critchley, the site was scanned with a metal detector and a further 911 coins were recovered from the spoil and surrounding area, bringing the total number of coins found at that time to 1,038. The coins were reputed under the Treasure Act (DCMS 2005)

Funding was sought from English Heritage to carry out an archaeological investigation to excavate fully the disturbed burials and to examine the surrounding area for evidence of further archaeological remains. A programme of fieldwork consisting of remedial excavation, metal detecting, geophysical and fieldwalking survey work was carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology between August 2002 and January 2003. The results of these surveys are presented in the assessment report and updated project design (Maull and Carlyle 2004).

#### **Location of archive**

A digital copy of the full report is lodged with LMARS; a microfilm copy of the site archive and narrative has been submitted to the National Archaeological Record. The burials and the site archive are with Rutland County Museum who have purchased the coin hoard. All other finds are held by the landowner.

#### **Topography and geology**

The study area, which covers approximately 15.2ha, lies across three arable fields immediately to the east of the Castle Cement quarry works, Ketton (Fig. 1). The excavation in the area of the burials covered *c* 125m<sup>2</sup>. The site lies at approximately 65m OD, on the upper slopes of the valley of the River Welland which lies to the south. The underlying geology in the area of the graves is mapped as Upper Lincolnshire Limestone. Immediately to the east of the graves the geology changes to Lower Lincolnshire Limestone with a small pocket of Lower Estuarine silts and clays, and, further to the east, to Northampton Sands (OS 1978). The soils across the western and central part of the study area comprise shallow, well-drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils. Across the eastern part of the site, overlying the Northampton Sands, the soils comprise well-drained brashy fine and coarse ferruginous soils (SSEW 1983).

#### **Archaeological and historical background**

The site is located immediately to the east of the nearby Castle Cement's works, Ketton (Fig. 1), which has been the subject of an extensive archaeological evaluation since 1997 by Northamptonshire Archaeology (Meadows 1999 and

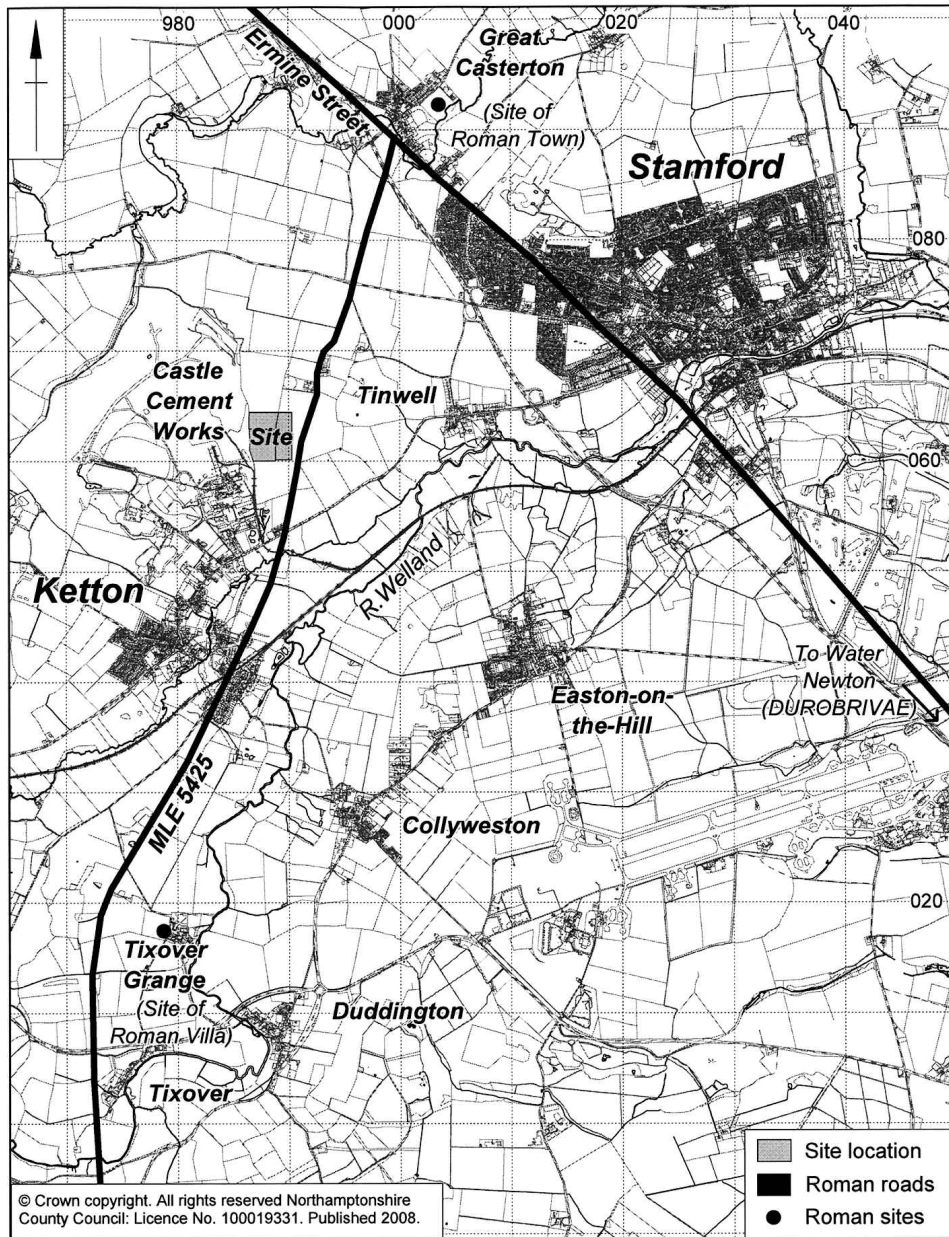


Fig. 2. Roman roads and settlements in the wider area.

2000; Meadows and Holmes 2001). The remains of a Roman settlement have been fully investigated, including a series of enclosures with associated timber buildings and a number of T-shaped malting ovens. The recovery of the latter indicates that the Roman inhabitants were involved with the production/selling of beer on a semi-commercial scale. It can also be suggested that the settlement may have been larger than a single-family farmstead since other finds have been collected from the site since the 1960s by local quarry workers (Pollard 1999). These include pottery and metalwork, with the pottery encompassing a wide date range from the early second to the fourth/early fifth centuries AD.

Study of the Leicestershire SMR suggests that two main periods of occupation and activity are represented within Garley's Field and its immediate area, the Bronze Age and late Iron Age/Roman periods. The remains of probable ploughed out burial mounds and a hoard of Bronze Age metalwork represent the former; the Roman remains comprise a road, a coin hoard, inhumation burials, a possible villa, and other rural settlement activity.

The late Iron Age and Romano-British periods are extensively represented within and around the present village of Ketton, which lies a short distance from the Roman villa at Tixover. The Roman town of Great Casterton lies 3km to the north-east, on the route of Ermine Street, which formed the principal route between London and Lincoln. Indeed, the close proximity of Ketton to the minor Roman road leading from Great Casterton to the Roman Villa at Tixover and possibly thereafter to the Roman small town at Irchester, Northamptonshire, attests that the area was of some importance in this period. This is further supported by the discovery of a tessellated pavement, possibly part of a Roman villa, within the village of Ketton itself. The preponderance of cropmarks discovered by aerial photography within the area, if not of Roman date, may relate to settlement activity of the preceding Iron Age, which would suggest continuity of settlement between the two periods, as suggested by Liddle (1994, p.35). Additional remains dating to the Roman period have also been unearthed in Tinwell parish some 1km north-west of Garley's Field, where a large coin hoard consisting of up to 2,609 coins and fragments of pottery of mid-late 3rd century date were discovered in 1999. Post-Roman activity within Ketton parish has also come to light recently, where work undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology, prior to quarrying, recovered the remains of a late Saxon settlement with timber halls, a single-cell church and an associated cemetery (Meadows and Holmes 2001).

## ROMAN BURIALS

### Introduction

In total, five graves were identified within the excavation area (Fig. 3), including the grave that had been destroyed when the burials were first discovered (Grave 1). The surviving graves were sub-rectangular, aligned west-east, with the heads at the west end, occupying an area measuring approximately 10m north-south by 5m

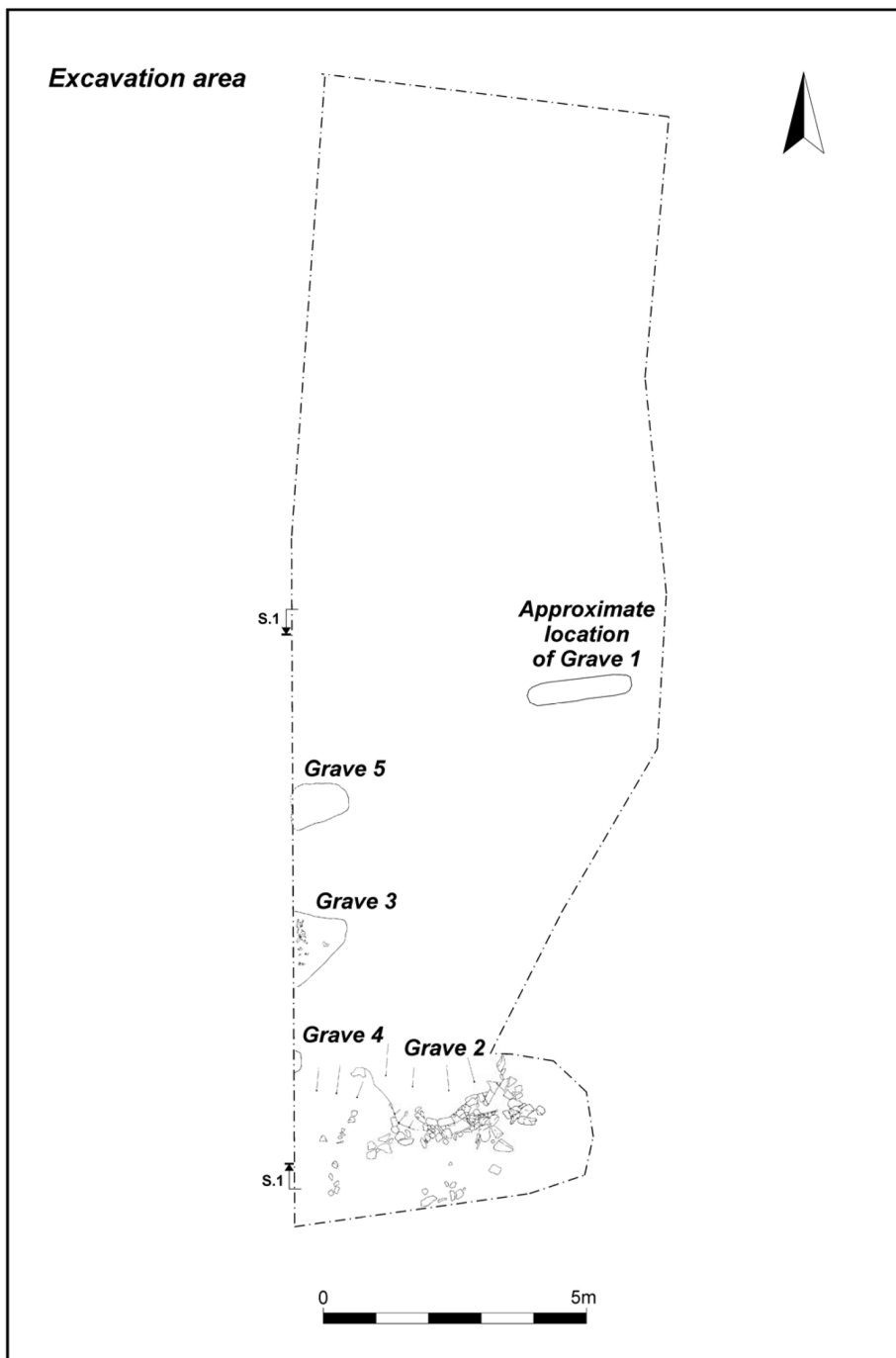


Fig. 3. General site plan.

east-west, with the graves cut directly into the limestone bedrock. Three graves (Graves 3, 4 and 5) were identified in the east-facing section of the sump (Figs 3 and 4). Grave 2, the only intact grave, was a stone-lined cist formed from limestone slabs (Fig. 5); Graves 3 and 4 may also have been stone-lined but this could not be confirmed due to the extensive damage caused by the excavation of the sump. It is likely that the graves formed part of a larger cemetery group, and further graves await discovery in the immediate area.

Based largely on the evidence of the one intact burial (Burial 4) interred in the stone-lined cist (Grave 2), which was laid out in a supine position with its head to the east (Fig. 5), it seems likely that the other burials would have been similarly positioned in their respective graves. With the exception of Burial 4, the burials were incomplete, heavily fragmented and in varying states of preservation. A summary of the graves, burials, grave fills, and their respective context numbers is given in Appendix 1. In the text, context numbers in square brackets refer to cuts, those in parentheses to deposits.

The date of the burials derives from three sources, all producing a date range from the 3rd to early 5th centuries AD. These sources were:

- Remnants of two accessory pottery vessels from the fill of the stone-lined cist (Grave 2), which were associated with the earlier interments (Burials 5, 6 and 7) removed to make way for Burial 4.
- A shale and two copper alloy bracelets, found with Burial 11 in Grave 5.
- The east to west alignment of the graves.
- The coin hoard associated with Grave 1.

### The graves

#### GRAVE 1

Grave 1 [15], which had been almost totally destroyed by mechanical excavator when the site was discovered, was located approximately 5m to the north-east of Grave 5. The cut and grave construction was probably similar to that of Grave 2, with a similar arrangement of Collyweston slabs lining the grave. The skeletal remains (Burials 1 to 3), those of two adult males and an unsexed juvenile aged between 13 and 15, were disarticulated and highly fragmentary.

There was an extensive green bronze stain on the right femur (Burial 1), probably caused by contact with coins from the hoard. No evidence was found for a box or pottery container, which suggests that the coin hoard may have been buried in a cloth or leather bag that had rotted away; no mineralised organic fibres adhered to the coins to be certain of this. There was no surviving evidence as to whether the hoard was contemporary with the inhumation or was perhaps a later insertion into the probable cist.

#### GRAVE 2

Grave 2 [11] measured 2.04m long, 0.45m wide and 0.51m deep (Fig. 5). The roughly rectangular, flat-bottomed, steep-sided cut was lined with slabs of

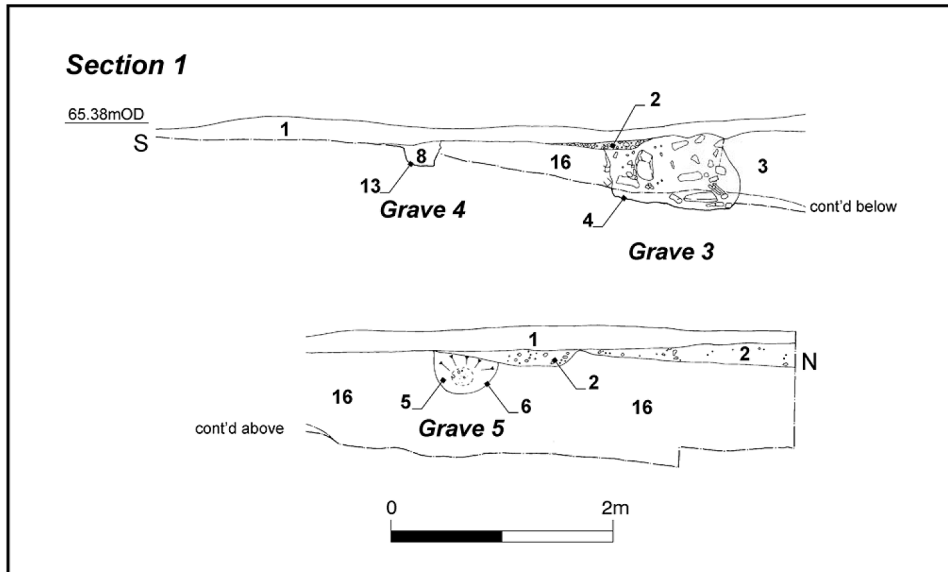


Fig. 4. Graves 3, 4, 5 in section.

Collyweston stone, forming a cist, and tapered towards the foot end. The grave was partially filled with dark yellowish brown silty clay (12) containing occasional Collyweston limestone fragments. The grave contained the remains of four individuals (Burials 4 to 7), including one intact, articulated burial (Burial 4).

The earlier burials (Burials 5 to 7) were poorly preserved and fragmentary and had been largely removed from the grave and placed above the top stones of the cist when Burial 4 was interred. The disarticulated remains were those of two adult males, over 40 years of age, and an unsexed individual between the ages of 18 and 23. Some bones belonging to the original occupants of the grave were found within the cist, along with sherds of two early third-century pottery accessory vessels (Fig. 6.1), which indicates that the earlier burials may have been interred in the first half of the third century.

The latest burial (Burial 4) was more-or-less intact and well-preserved. The remains were those of a young male, aged between 18 and 20 years, the body positioned with its head at the eastern end of the grave. There was no surviving evidence for a coffin, so presumably the body would have been wrapped in a shroud.

#### GRAVE 3

Grave 3 [4] was severely damaged by earlier machine excavation, leaving only the western end of the grave in the east-facing section of the excavation area and part of the base of the grave. However, sufficient survived in plan and section to indicate that it had a width of *c* 1.15–1.25m and a depth of 0.56m, with gradual to steep sides and a concave to flat base. The fill comprised orange brown silty



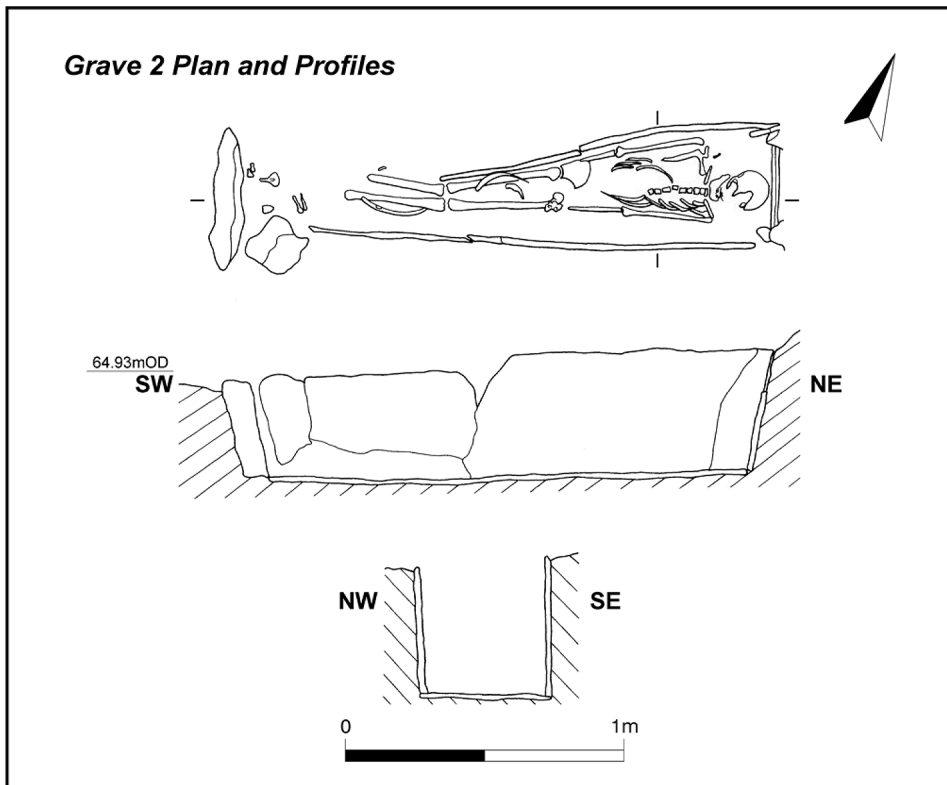


Fig. 5. Plan and profiles of Grave 2.

clay (3) with medium to large Collyweston limestone cobbles (up to 300mm long by 180mm wide by 40mm thick), the stones possibly forming the sides of a collapsed cist. The grave contained the disarticulated and highly fragmentary skeletal remains of an adult female and male (Burials 8 and 9).

#### GRAVE 4

Grave 4 [13] was only partially revealed in plan, with the majority of the grave continuing outside of the machine cut trench to the west. It had gradual to steep sides, a concave to flat base and measured at least 0.32m wide and 0.20m deep. The fill (8) was the same as that recorded in Grave 3 [4]. The disarticulated and highly fragmentary remains (Burial 10) were those of an unsexed adult.

#### GRAVE 5

As with Graves 3 and 4, Grave 5 [6] had been severely damaged, with only approximately 0.1m of its western side end surviving in the east-facing section of the excavation. It may have measured up to 1.02m long by *c* 0.6m wide by 0.33m deep. It had steep sides, a concave to flat base and its fill (5) was the same as that

recorded in Grave 3. The skeletal remains (Burial 11), possibly the remains of a child, were disarticulated, highly fragmentary and consisted solely of skull fragments. Two copper alloy bracelets and fragments of a shale bracelet, dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries, accompanied the burial.

#### CHRONOLOGY

Due to the circumstances of their discovery, in particular the loss of stratigraphic information, it has not been possible to establish a well-defined chronology for the burials, other than assign them to a broad date range over two centuries. The graves represent what is probably only part of a small Romano-British cemetery, probably associated with one of the settlements in the immediate area. Based on the evidence of the grave goods, namely the two pottery accessory vessels and the bracelets, the earliest burials appear to date to the early 3rd century. With the exception of Graves 4 and 5, all of the graves had been re-used, with the remains of the earlier burials either left *in situ*, or in the case of Grave 2, largely removed and placed on top of the cover stones over the cist. Graves 1 and 2 appear to have been re-used on more than one occasion. These later burials broadly date to the third and fourth centuries.

The coin hoard from Grave 1 may have been deposited with the final burial (Burial 1) when the body was interred, or it could have been concealed in the grave many years later. The latest coin issues in the hoard date to AD395–402, indicating that the hoard was probably deposited in the first two decades of the fifth century, when the coinage still had some monetary value.

## HUMAN BONE

Trevor Anderson

### Introduction

Human bone from five graves was examined. One individual, found within a stone-lined grave, was relatively intact (Burial 4). The rest of the material was largely disarticulated and highly fragmented. Osteological examination suggests that a minimum of eleven individuals are represented (Table 1).

### The material

#### GRAVE 1 (BURIALS 1 TO 3)

The remains consisted of disarticulated, highly fragmented bone, in total less than 15% of a complete skeleton. They included: a mandible fragment with a lightly worn right third molar *in situ* and first and second molars lost *post-mortem*; three loose teeth (an unworn right maxillary second molar (juvenile) and a lower left second premolar and right canine, both with dentine exposed); a hyoid; and left temporal and twenty-six cranial fragments.

Post-cranial bones included nine vertebral arch fragments (one cervical; seven thoracic; one lumbar); seventeen rib fragments, including one head and one sternal

end. Limb bones included fragments of humeri; proximal left radius; fragment of right ulna; mid-shaft right femur (with extensive green staining anteriorly) and left femoral shaft. Also, 48 small fragments of long-bone shafts were recovered. A fragment of a left clavicle lateral shaft and a metacarpal shaft (right third) and two proximal hand phalanges complete the sample of adult bones.

Although no adult bones are duplicated, the marked variation in morphology of the two femora suggests they represent two different individuals (Burials 1 and 2). The right femur is much more robust with a mid-shaft circumference of 95.5mm. The same measurement on the left bone is some 9mm smaller. Both femora are probably male (Black 1978). Based on three teeth, one adult may be *c* 30–40 years old (Burial 1). The canine is more heavily worn, suggesting the upper age; the two other teeth are less worn.

Grave	Burial	Context no.	Sex	Age	Stature
1	1	17	M	30–40	
	2	18	M	-	
	3	19	?	13–15	
2	4	20	M?	18–20	1.632m (5' 4½")
	5	21	M	45+	1.793m (5' 10¾")*
	6	22	?	18–23	
	7	23	M	40+	1.693m (5' 7¾")**
3	8	24	F	23–39	1.587m (5' 2¾")
	9	25	M	Grown	
4	10	26	?	Grown	
5	11	27	?	?	

Table 1. Osteological findings.

\* Stature provided by an adult male ulna. It is not certain that it is the same individual which was aged by heavily worn teeth in the same layer.

\*\* Stature provided by an adult male tibia. It is not certain that it is the same individual which was aged by a mandible fragment in the same layer.

The following juvenile bones were also recovered (Burial 3): three thoracic vertebrae, with unfused end-plates; a head end of an unfused rib and a small rib fragment; an unfused proximal right ulna; a small femoral shaft (circumference 64.5mm) and an unfused iliac crest fragment. The unfused ulna suggests an age of under 14–16 years, depending on the sex of the individual (Scheuer & Black 2000: Fig. 9.23). The femoral circumference suggests a juvenile aged 12–15 years (thirty-three medieval juveniles with a femoral circumference of 60–70mm were found to be, by dental development and long bone lengths (Ferembach *et al.* 1980), between 8–17 years, the mean age being 12.1–14.3 years. The unworn molar, with the apex of one root only just open, suggests an age of 14–15 years.

#### GRAVE 2 (BURIALS 4 TO 7)

The latest burial in the stone-lined cist (Burial 4) was an articulated supine skeleton. The skeleton is largely complete; however, the lumbar spine, most of the

sacrum and the left pelvis were not recovered. The skull displays recent damage, with the frontal bone shattered by severe force. Several small elements, including hand bones (R lunate; first metacarpal; L hamate; scaphoid; triquetral; fifth metacarpal; a proximal; two medial and three distal phalanges) and two coccygeal vertebrae belonging to this skeleton were found disarticulated in the upper fill. On balance the sexing criteria, including cranial morphology, support the view that the remains are male (Ferembach *et al.* 1980). The lack of dental attrition, as well as the state of epiphyseal fusion support an age of *c* 18–20 years (Ferembach *et al.* 1980). Based on the only complete fully-fused bone, the left tibia, stature was assessed as 1.632m (5ft 4½ins) (Trotter & Gleser 1958). The skull displays several minor anatomical variants (archive), which include the rather rare *os inca* (Hauser & de Stefano 1989: Table 22), sagittal ossicle (*ibid.* Table 18) and precondylar tubercle (*ibid.* Table 31). The majority of the mandibular teeth were covered by a firmly-adherent fawny-brown concretion. This *post-mortem* alteration may possibly be related to the decomposition of materials in the burial chamber. Both first molars display large mesio-occlusal carious cavities. All third molars were congenitally absent.

Disarticulated bones within Grave 2, as well as bones scattered in close proximity to the cist (Burials 5–7), represent the remains of skeletons that were largely removed to make space for the later burial (Burial 4). Duplication of seven adult bones within Grave 2, including the atlas, the first metacarpal and several feet bones, indicate that at least two skeletons had been buried in the grave prior to the final interment. Examination of the adult disarticulated material above Burial 4, in deposit 9, suggests that a third adult had been buried in this grave (Burial 7).

The supernumerary bones within the grave were located in close proximity to the articulated skeleton and near to the grave base. The location of many of the adult bones mirrors the deposition of the articulated supine skeleton. This adds credence to the view that these additional bones represent overlooked skeletal elements that were left *in situ*, prior to the deposition of the final burial.

The bones recovered as disarticulated within Grave 2 (in deposit 12) are fragmented and represent less than 10% of a complete skeleton (Burial 5). Based on the heavily worn teeth and the morphology of the mandible these bones include an elderly (over 45 years) male. The intact ulna provides a stature estimate of 1.793m (5ft 10¾ins) (Trotter & Gleser 1958). There was evidence of joint degeneration of the left elbow.

Analysis of the disarticulated bone from Grave 2 shows that disarticulated vertebra (TV2) accurately joins to the vertebrae (CV7; TV1) mixed with the juvenile and a disarticulated patella presents with similar morphology and ligament ossification to a patella found with the juvenile. As such, the bones classed as disarticulated on-site and the adult bones, which were intermingled with the juvenile, appear to represent the same individuals. Combination of the two groups increases the minimum number of adults within the grave to three. This is based on the presence of an additional right second metatarsal in deposit 12.

The disarticulated bones scattered in the vicinity of Grave 2 (in deposit 9) consist largely of small, highly-fragmented, non-diagnostic limb-bones. They represent less than a quarter of a complete skeleton. Duplication of the left mastoid region indicates that three adults were represented in this layer. Based on the very large supra-orbital processes, large humeral head (48.4mm) and large talus (58.1mm), one was clearly male (Bass 1987: 151; Ferembach *et al.* 1980; Steele 1976). Duplication of dental remains indicate the presence of a young adult, 18–23 years old, and mature adult of *c* 40+ years (based on a heavily worn third molar). One repaired long bone, a left tibia, provides a stature estimate of 1.693m (5ft 7¾ins) (Trotter & Gleser 1958). There was evidence of joint degeneration on a distal left humerus.

Two bones in this layer, external to the grave, were found to join to bones within the grave. An incomplete right talus joins to a fragment of adult talus intermingled with the articulated skeleton (Burial 4). A fragment of left mandible, with green staining, as well a loose tooth were found to join an incomplete disarticulated adult mandible within the grave. In addition, two left elbow bones both with degeneration (one found in the grave and one outside the grave) may be from the same individual. Thus, the osteological evidence supports the view that the bones scattered in the vicinity of Grave 2 represent the earlier occupants of the grave.

#### GRAVE 3 (BURIALS 8 AND 9)

These burials were represented by disarticulated, highly fragmented bones and remains, in total less than 20% of a complete skeleton. Individual bones or groups of bones were identified on-site and bagged separately. This indicates that the only bones in articulation appear to be a right radius and ulna and a right pelvis and right femoral head were found in close proximity.

Duplication of right femoral heads indicate that two adults were represented. One individual, based on pelvic morphology, was female (Ferembach *et al.* 1980). An age of 23–39 years could be obtained by examination of the pubic symphysis (Ubelaker 1984: 53–59). An intact right radius provides a stature assessment of 1.587m (5ft 2¾ins) (Trotter & Gleser 1958). The second individual was represented by an incomplete right femur, part of which was found in the section. The vertical diameter of the femoral head (46.3mm) suggests that this bone is from a male (Bass 1987: 221–222).

#### GRAVE 4 (BURIAL 10)

Burial 10 was represented by disarticulated, highly fragmented bones, in total less than 5% of a complete skeleton. Two fused proximal tibia fragments and a fragment of a left calcaneus were identified. In addition, eight lower limb fragments and twenty-three unidentified fragments were recovered. The bones represent an unsexed adult.

#### GRAVE 5 (BURIAL 11)

Only two very small, rather thin skull fragments were recovered. A definite sex and age estimation was not possible.

## CONCLUSION

The skeletal remains recovered from the five graves, damaged and disturbed by farming activity, were largely disarticulated and highly fragmented when examined archaeologically. Osteological evidence suggests a minimum of eleven individuals were represented. Nine were assessed as adult, with six males and one female identified. The youngest individual was 13–15 years old.

The surviving stone-lined cist (Grave 2) appears to have contained three individuals (a young adult and two mature males) prior to the burial of the articulated 18–20 year old male (Burial 4). The earlier occupants (Burials 5–7) were represented by bones intermingled with the articulated burial; disarticulated within the grave and scattered externally to the stone-lining. Apparently, the bones of the earlier occupants were deliberately removed to make way for the later burial. However, the osteological evidence indicates that several of bones were left *in situ* prior to the deposition of the final burial.

Two of the other burial groups were found to contain duplicated bones. In Grave 1, the green-stained right femur, possibly stained by contact with the coin hoard in the grave, was from a robust male. In addition, another adult, possibly also male, as well as a 13–15 year old, were represented. Two adults, one female and one male, could be recognised in the largely disarticulated bones in Grave 3. In the two burials in which only small eroded fragments were recovered (Graves 4 and 5) a definite age and sex diagnosis was not possible.

## FINDS

### **Roman pottery** *Roy Friendship-Taylor*

Seventeen sherds (231g) of pottery were recovered, representing the remains of about four separate vessels. The largest group originated from the lower Nene kilns around Water Newton (*Durobrivae*), Cambridgeshire.

Two separate grey colour-coated vessels, one probably from a globular flask, similar to vessels illustrated in Perrin (1999, fig. 12, 26–30 and fig. 13, 38) (Fig. 6.1) and dateable to around the early 3rd century AD, come from Grave 2. The other vessel, also from Grave 2, was an out-turned rim bowl in a calcareous fabric, also probably from the lower Nene region, with a rim profile consistent with a later 2nd to early 3rd century date (Fig. 6.2). There was just one other sherd, from the plough soil: a body sherd in a soft oxidised fabric of which nothing can be said.

### **Roman coin hoard** *Mark Curteis*

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A hoard of 1,418 coins (including 46 coin fragments) was associated with Burial 1). The destruction by machine excavation of the probable stone-line cist (Grave 1) in which Burial 1 was placed, appears to have caused the hoard to become dispersed. The skeleton was disarticulated and fragmentary. There was an

extensive green stain on one of the leg bones, suggesting that this had been in contact with the coins prior to disturbance. There was no evidence for a pottery container and the excavators believed that the coins may have originally been buried in a cloth or leather bag. It is not certain if the coins were a primary grave deposit, or had been placed in the grave at a later date.

#### NUMISMATIC BACKGROUND

The latest issues of Roman coinage which reached Britain in any number were the small bronze issues of the House of Theodosius, which form the bulk of the hoard. These coins emanated from the mints of Gaul until 395. With the closure of the Gallic mints, supplies for Britain were drawn from Rome, Aquileia and to a lesser extent mints in the East. The latest issues to arrive, minted in the names of Honorius and Arcadius, were of the *SALVS REIPVBLICAE* type, minted in Italy and the East. This coin was superseded in *c* 403 by a new issue bearing the legend *VRBS ROMA FELIX*. This coinage did not reach Britain. Consequently, it has been concluded that the payment of official salaries and the state's obligations entered into in Britain ceased in about 402 (Casey 1984: 48); that is, the supply of coinage to Britain ceased in 402. Hence, the absence of later coins in a hoard does not prove that it was not deposited at a date later than 395–402. It is also highly uncertain how long these coins remained in use and they probably continued in circulation for a number of years after they were minted.

#### *Analysis*

The degree of wear was recorded for all the coins and is included in the full archive catalogue. The majority of the coins (79%) exhibited only a slight degree of wear and the remainder (20%) were too corroded to determine this. As would be expected, all the Theodosian coins either showed slight wear or were corroded, although the coins were in many cases struck from worn dies. Not surprisingly it was the older coins that showed any noticeable degree of wear, but this was only sufficient to be noted on eight examples. These comprised worn examples of two Constantinian issues (330–41) and four Valentinianic issues (364–78), while a further two Valentinianic issues (both with the obverse *GLORIA ROMANORVM*) were heavily worn, suggesting that these coins had been in circulation for some time before the hoard was deposited.

The hoard contains coins ranging in date from radiates of the late 3rd to late 4th century Theodosian bronze issues (388–402). Table 2 shows a summary breakdown of the hoard and it can be seen that as few as 1.4% are dated earlier than the 4th century while only 14% of the coins predate 383. Many of the coins of the hoard are in poor condition and a total of 118 (8%) are illegible although it is likely from their weight and size that many of these are also Theodosian in date.

With one exception, all the coins are base metal with little intrinsic value. The exception is a silver siliqua of Arcadius. The presence of a single silver coin in a large base metal hoard is highly unusual, but equally such coins are very rare generally as site finds and hence it is unlikely that this coin is intrusive. The presence of the siliqua may indicate that the bronze coins, which had little intrinsic

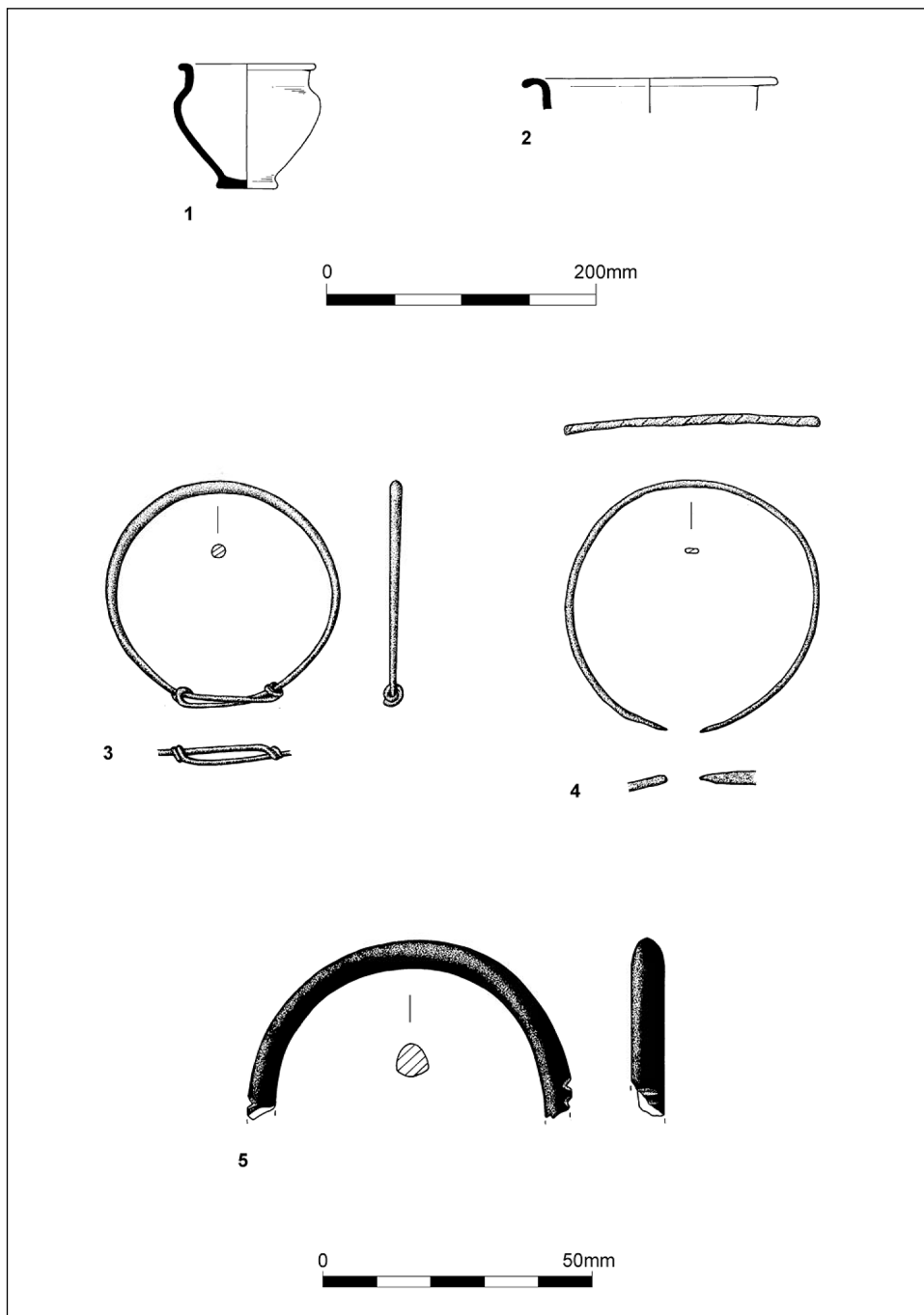


Fig. 6. Roman pottery (1–2), and bracelets in Graves 3, 4, 5.



value in themselves, were seen to have some monetary value at the time of deposition.

Mint	Trier	Lyon	Arles	Rome	Aquilea	Others	Uncertain	Total
Pre 296	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18 (1.4%)
296-330	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1 (0.1%)
330-35	5	1	-	-	-	-	13	19 (1.5%)
335-41	9	1	-	-	-	-	19	29 (2.2%)
341-48	9	1	-	-	-	-	12	22 (1.7%)
348-64	1	5	-	-	-	-	32	38 (2.9%)
364-78	-	6	7	-	3	1	33	50 (3.8%)
378-83	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	5 (0.4%)
383-402	19	38	124	49	35	6	847	1118 (86%)
<b>Total</b>								<b>1300</b>
<b>Illegible</b>								<b>118</b>

Table 2. Hoard summary.

The numbers of late third and fourth-century base metal coins frequently recovered from Roman sites would suggest, however, that this value was not very high, and any token value dictated by the state could be negated by subsequent reformations of the coinage system, several of which took place during the late 3rd and 4th centuries. The result was that base metal coins of the preceding monetary system could be left with little or no value.

The average diameter of the late third-century radiates, the earliest coins in the hoard, is *c* 12mm compared with an average figure of *c* 18mm seen elsewhere. Similarly, many of the Valentinianic coins in the hoard have been deliberately trimmed down to as little as 11mm. The average for such coins generally is *c* 18mm, while the average here is *c* 14mm. The average diameter of the Theodosian coins in the hoard is 13mm which is the average for their type. Thus many of the

Fig. 6.

1. Early third-century pottery accessory vessels.
2. Out-turned rim bowl in a calcareous fabric, probably from the lower Nene region, with a rim profile consistent with a later 2nd to early 3rd century date.
3. Armlet with twisted expanding clasp, copper alloy. Complete, hoop with expanded circular cross-section and tapering towards the terminal ends that are wound around the hoop and enable the armlet to expand and decrease. Good patina surviving in places. Ext. diameter: 42mm Int. diameter: 38mm Height: 3mm. SF 1365, Context 5, Burial 11.
4. Armlet, copper alloy. Penannular, ribbon strip type with shaped terminals, one rounded and the other tapered, possibly symbolising a serpent. The exterior surface of the armlet, although heavily corroded, appears to be decorated with oblique grooves. Ext. diameter (oval): 36 x 45mm: Height: 2.5mm Th: 1mm. SF 1366, Context 5, Burial 11.
5. Armlet, shale. Incomplete, half-missing, remainder in three pieces. D-shaped cross-section, broken terminals furnished with transverse V-shaped notches, suggesting that armlet may have been partially plain and partially decorated. Ext. diameter: 60mm Int. diameter: 49mm Height: 6mm. SF 1369, Context 5, Burial 11.

earlier coins in the hoard are small for their type, but relatively similar in module to that of the Theodosian bronzes. It is probable that many of the earlier coins were in circulation (or more likely were re-introduced into the currency pool), and became incorporated into the hoard because they had a similar module to that of the coinage of the late fourth century. As the bronze coins had a low value we can imagine economic transactions taking place with numbers of coins, or even bags of coins of set weight, that some of them were old may not have mattered, it was size and weight that was important.

An analysis of the fourth century coins by mint (Table 2) clearly shows that between 330 and 348 most of the hoard coins were minted at Western mints (Trier and Lyon), and at Lyon in particular. This trend continues into later Constantinian times (348–64), but in this period the main mint switches to Trier. During the period 364–83 we no longer see coins minted at Trier, the bulk being supplied from mints at Lyon and Arles with some now coming from Italian and Eastern mints (Aquila and others). In the following Theodosian period (383–402) we see the reintroduction of coins from Trier and the appearance of coins minted in Rome. There is a relatively high proportion (57%) of coins from Italian and Eastern mints (Rome, Aquileia and others). This picture of 4th century coinage supply generally reflects the provincial picture. Although mints such as Rome, Aquileia and Arles were in operation prior to 364 they are not represented here because they formed a smaller proportion of the currency pool and we are dealing with low coin counts.

The vast majority of the coins in the hoard have the reverse legend *VICTORIA AVGGG* or *SALVS REIPVBLICAE* and are dated 388–402. Those with the former legend were minted at the Western mints, while the latter were minted in Italy and the East. The Western mints ceased to supply the *VICTORIA AVGGG* type in 395, while those in Italy and the East continued and, as noted above, were supplied to Britain until 402. The relatively high proportion of coins with *SALVS* reverse legend, and the presence of at least ten coins minted after 395, would indicate that the hoard is very late, falling right at the end of the Romano-British coin sequence.

The relative chronology of hoards dating to the Theodosian period has been refined by Guest (1997) who has made a detailed study of British hoards closing with issues of Arcadius and Honorius, which he terms ‘Honorian’ (i.e. containing coins dating 388–402). Guest (1997, 415) concluded that silver coins circulated and were hoarded as late as AD 420 and bronze may have continued in circulation even longer, thus inferring that bronze hoards in Britain containing coins minted down to 402 could potentially have been deposited as late as, or later than, 420.

By looking closely at the chronological structure of hoards he divided ‘Honorian’ bronze hoards into three chronological groups (Guest 1997, 421–2) based on ratios of coins dated 388–402 to those of earlier periods. The earliest of the groups (termed Group 1) is characterized by having over 20% of the hoard predating 294/6, approximately 20% dating 364–78 and approximately 70% dating 383–402. Group 2 is characterized by having less than 10% coins predating 294/6, approximately 5–10% dating 364–78 and approximately 80%

dating 383–402. Group 3, the latest group in his relative chronology, sees less than 5% predating 294/6, less than around 5% dating 364–78, and over 85% of the contents dating 383–402. The Ketton hoard has only 1.4% predating 294/6, 3.8% dating 364–78 and 86% dating 388–402. This would place Ketton amongst the latest group of 'Honorian' hoards and therefore is amongst the latest group of Roman bronze hoards found in Britain.

The distribution of Group 3 hoards is particularly concentrated on the east coast around the Thames Estuary. Two possible explanations (after Guest 1997, 414) for this could be that bronze coinage was last used in this area or that the distribution may indicate the area most affected by Saxon raids. Only one hoard is recorded further inland (Laxton, Northamptonshire) and Ketton, on present evidence, could also be seen as outside the main concentration of find spots. However, because of the very low number of recorded hoards of this period, Ketton could be seen to confirm that the distribution of these very late hoards extended inland as far as Rutland and Northamptonshire, in which case piracy and invasion are unlikely to have been the single cause for hoarding at this time.

Hoards associated with burials are not unknown, but they are not particularly common. In Britain only twenty-one graves have been known to have contained hoards, of these, in nineteen cases they appear closely associated with the skeleton (Robertson 2000). Of the nineteen, only six definitely post-date the adoption of Christianity as the official religion of the Roman State. Only two of the six have coins dating down to the reign of Honorius, and the Ketton hoard appears on the present evidence to be the latest of the three.

In most of the cases the coins would appear to be a primary deposit in the grave, e.g. 22 bronze coins apparently in the hand from a hoard found in Portsmouth in 1843 (Robertson 2000, 357); 6 siliqua and a bronze coin in a compact lump on the ribs in a ditch burial from Kingston Lisle, Berkshire, found in 1939 (*ibid*, 369); and 12 bronze coins from the hip bone of a hastily interred burial from Winchester found in 1843 (*ibid*, 345). Consequently, we could infer from the copper alloy stain on the leg bone at Ketton that this hoard is also from a primary burial context, although this can not be confirmed and the possibility remains that the coin hoard was concealed in the grave at later date.

It may be significant that the hoard was found *c* 1km further down the side of the Welland valley to another hoard, the Tinwell hoard (DCMS 2000, 118–9). Although the Tinwell hoard was somewhat earlier (having been deposited *c* 275) and was mainly composed of base-silver radiates (2,829 radiates and one base-silver denarius), the proximity may not be accidental and raises the possibility that both hoards form part of a series of votive deposits on religious sites that concentrate in this area, perhaps symbolically marking the boundary between the Corieltavi and Catuvellauni (Curteis 1996 and 2000).

Therefore the hoard with regards to its very late date, is highly unusual. Furthermore, because it is also potentially the largest and latest hoard ever recorded from a grave in Britain, it is currently unique.

### Bracelets *Tora Hylton*

Two bracelets, manufactured from copper alloy and one in shale, were found in association with Burial 11, Grave 5. The burial comprised only two very small, rather thin skull fragments, and it was not possible to confirm the sex or age of the individual (see human bone report). The bracelets are small in size and the internal dimensions (38–49mm in diameter) suggest that they would have been worn by a child.

The copper alloy bracelets are complete and both may be termed ‘expandable’; one has a twisted expanding clasp, created by coiling the terminals around the hoop (Fig. 6.3), the other is penannular (Fig. 6.4). The former resembles known examples from *Verulamium*, St Albans (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig. 32, 35) and Gadebridge Park Roman villa (Neal and Butcher 1974, fig. 60, 152). Other examples have been recovered from inhumation grave deposits in Colchester (Crummy, 1983, fig. 41, 1601) and *Durocobriva*, Dunstable (Matthews 1981); all date to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The penannular bracelet is furnished with shaped terminals, which appear to represent the head and tail of a snake. It is possible that this may be a crude representation of a serpent, a symbol of health and healing, rebirth and the spirits of the departed (Johns 1998/2000, 7).

The shale bracelet comprises three fragments; although incomplete, enough survives to indicate that originally the bracelet would have been partially ornamented with transverse V-shaped notches (Fig. 6.5), a common motif on jet and shale bracelets of Roman date. Although not identical, examples with similar decorative motifs are known from Colchester (Crummy 1983, Fig. 38, 1560) and *Verulamium*, St Albans (Waugh and Goodburn 1972, fig. 56, 216). Shale and jet was actively collected and worked during the 3rd and 4th centuries, so it would be reasonable to suggest that the bracelet is of a similar date.

## DISCUSSION

The five Romano-British graves excavated in Garley’s Field, Ketton, which were discovered by chance during the excavation of a field drainage sump, are probably part of a small cemetery associated with one of the nearby settlements. The extent of the cemetery is uncertain; geophysical survey of the surrounding area detected several ‘grave-like’ anomalies, but it was not possible to distinguish these from natural voids in the limestone bedrock. However, it is to be suspected that there are other graves in the immediate area. Given their location beneath the crest of the hill to the north, it is possible that the burials were interred close to the boundary of the settlement/estate, and could be categorized as ‘backland burials’ (Esmonde-Cleary 2000).

The size of the graves indicates that they were dug, and in the case of the cists, constructed to contain single burials. However, with the exception of Graves 4 and 5, all of the graves had been re-used, with the remains of the earlier burials either left *in situ*, or in the case of Grave 2, largely removed and placed on top of the cover stones over the cist. Graves 1 and 2 appear to have been re-used on more than one occasion. That the graves could be re-opened years, if not decades after

the interment of the primary, and in some cases secondary burials, suggests that they were marked in some way, possibly with small mounds, or, given the local abundance of limestone, with gravestones. The absence of nails and wood stains from any of the graves suggests that the bodies were not placed in timber coffins, but were probably wrapped in shrouds when they were interred. For burials interred in a stone-lined cist, it is unlikely that a wooden coffin would have been necessary.

The construction of the surviving cist (Grave 2), with flat stones, set vertically on edge, lining the sides and ends of the grave pit and cover stones placed over the top, conforms to 'Type 2' in Philpott's classification of cists and stone-lined graves (Philpott 1991). These have a widespread distribution, with the majority located along the Jurassic limestone belt, which extends from Dorset through Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, the South and East Midlands and Lincolnshire, as far as North Yorkshire. In the East Midlands, such graves generally date to the 4th century AD, although 3rd century examples are known, e.g. Ancaster (Wilson 1968).

The length of time between successive burials in each grave is uncertain, but given the fragmentary nature and limited representation of the skeletal elements that had been moved to make way for the latest burial in Grave 2, a period of at least several years is likely. At a depth of *c.* 0.6m, the approximate depth of the Garley's Field burials, the human body takes approximately six months to skeletonize, and at least a further two months for the skeleton to disarticulate (Micozzi 1991, 49–64). Further degradation and fragmentation of the bone, as apparent in the surviving elements of the earlier burials, suggests a period of two to three years at the very least between successive burials.

On current evidence, and given the fragmentary nature and poor state of preservation of the skeletal remains, it is not possible to ascertain whether the individuals in the cemetery are related, perhaps belonging to an extended family group over several generations, or represent unrelated members of a wider settlement/estate community. In the cases where the graves had been re-used, it is possible that the later burials were being placed in graves that held the remains of their immediate family members, and that the graves were being used as family 'tombs'. However, no particular care or reverence appears to have been attached to the remains of the earlier occupants of the graves, so this is perhaps unlikely. Convenience may have been a more likely motive.

Only two of the graves contained grave goods. In the base of Grave 2 there were sherds from two pottery accessory vessels; and three bracelets, two manufactured from copper alloy and one from shale, were recovered from Grave 5. Based on the dating of these items, the earliest burials appear to date to the early 3rd century. However, given the scarcity of second and early third century inhumation burials, it is likely that the majority of the burials date to the later 3rd and 4th centuries. In addition, the small size of the bracelets from Grave 5 indicates that they accompanied a child burial, and it has been observed that shale bracelets are commonly found with child burials, more often than not in 4th century contexts (Chambers 1986, 37–44). Therefore, on the basis of the grave goods, the burials can broadly be dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Potentially one of the latest burials discovered at Garley's Field was Burial 1 from Grave 1 (destroyed by machine excavation of the drainage sump), which contained a late 4th/early 5th century coin hoard, the presence of the coins indicated by an extensive green stain on one of the leg bones. The hoard may have been deposited with the final burial (Burial 1) when the body was interred, or it could have been concealed in the grave many years later. To date, twenty-one coin hoards have been recovered from Romano-British graves, and of these, nineteen have been closely associated with the attendant burials. However, these hoards contained a small number of coins and there are no known examples of a hoard as large as the Garley's Field hoard being found in a grave in direct association with a burial. The latest coins in the hoard, Theodosian issues dating to AD395–402, suggest that the hoard was probably deposited in the first decades of the 5th century, probably when the coinage still had some monetary value. This would place the Garley's Field hoard amongst the latest group of 'Honorian' bronze hoards found in Britain.

Whether it is possible to determine the religious beliefs once held by the occupant of a grave with the burial rites observed in their interment is debatable. A trend to west-east alignment and an absence of grave goods in the 3rd and 4th centuries is often cited as evidence for Christian burial practice, although these indicators are far from conclusive and are often only discernible in the large urban cemeteries (e.g. Poundbury, Dorset; West Tenter Street, London; and Butt Road, Colchester). Indeed, the move towards inhumation away from cremation as the main practice of disposing of the dead appears to have radiated out across the Empire from Rome, beginning in the 2nd century, long before the influence of Christianity could have been an influential factor (Petts 2003). In rural areas, such as at Garley's Field, burial practices were far less standardized and display a wider range of traditions, from crouched burials in shallow graves and cist-burials to decapitation burials (Taylor 2001). This diversity may reflect the persistence of non-Christian religions and cults in rural areas, or the lesser degree of influence of the civic or Church authorities in standardizing burial rites, including Christian burial rites, in rural areas.

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## MAPS

OS 1978 *Stamford, Solid and Drift*, Geological Survey of Great Britain (England and Wales), Sheet 157, Ordnance Survey, 1:50,000

SSEW 1983 *Soils of Eastern England*, Sheet 4, Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1:250,000

## APPENDIX 1

## Summary of contexts and features

*Abbreviations*

Context [\* \*] identifies cut features

Contexts in bold refer to burials

*Artefact Types*

**P** pottery; **C** coin; **Fe** iron object; **Cu** copper alloy object; **Pb** lead object; **Sh** shale object.

Context no.	Feature type	Comments	Artefact type
1	Ploughsoil	Modern ploughsoil.	<b>P Pb Fe</b>
2	Subsoil	Intermittent across site.	
3	Grave 3	Truncated grave visible in west section.	
24		Burials 8 (24) and 9 (25), adult male and female.	
25			
[4]			
5	Grave 5	Truncated grave visible in west section.	<b>Cu Sh</b>
27		Burial 11 (27), skull fragments only.	
[6]			
10	Grave 2	Stone-lined cist containing Burial 4 (20),	<b>P St</b>
7 (9)		young adult male. Burials 5 (, 6 and 7, two	<b>P</b>
21		adult males and an unsexed adult, removed	
22		from grave to make way for Burial 4.	
23		Deposit 10 was an intrusive layer of modern	
12		ploughsoil, introduced by plough disturbance	
20		and earlier machine excavation of drainage sump.	
[11]			
8	Grave 4	Truncated grave visible in west section.	
26		Burial 10 (26), adult.	
[13]			
14	Grave 1	Burials 1 (17), 2 (18) and 3 (19), two adult males	<b>C</b>
17		and an unsexed juvenile. Grave totally destroyed	
18		by machine excavation of drainage sump.	
19		Coin hoard recovered from this grave.	
[15]			
16	Natural substrate	Limestone regolith (weathered upper part of limestone bedrock).	

## APPENDIX 2

## Catalogue of coins in hoard

The following abbreviations are used to denote obverse type:

C1	Constantine I	C2C	Constantine II Caesar
Cs2C	Constantius II Caesar	UR	<i>Urbs Roma</i>
Cp	<i>onstantinopolis</i>	Cs2	Constantius II
Cn	Constans	The	Theodora
Hel	Helena	HC	House Constantine
Mag	Magnentius	JC	Julian Caesar
V1	Valentinian I	Vn	Valens
G	Gratian	V2	Valentinian II
A	Arcadius	MM	Magnus Maximus
FV	Flavius Victor	E	Eugenius
T1	heodosius I	H	Honorius
HC	House Theodosius		

Post 383 obverse legends (after LRBC):

MM 1	DN MAG MA-XIMVS PF AVG
MM 3	DN MAG MAXI-MVS PF AVG
FV 1	DN FL VIC-TOR PF AVG
V2 1	DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG
V2 4	DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG
T 1	DN THEODO-SIVS PF AVG
A 1	DN ARCADI-VS PF AVG
A 3	DN ARCAD-IVS PF AVG
A 5	DN ARCA-DI AVG
H 1	DN HONORI-VS PF AVG
H 3	DN HONORIVS PF AVG
H 5	DN HONO-RI AVG

## Pre-Diocletianic types

## Gallienus: Radiate (1)

## Rome

No.	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Reference	Qty.
1	AETERNITAS AVG	-	-	1
<b>Divus Claudius II: Radiates (3)</b>				
<b>Rome</b>				
2	CONSECRATIO altar	-	Cun 2313	1
<b>Irregular</b>				
3	CONSECRATIO eagle	-	Cun 2877	1
4	CONSECRATIO altar	-	Cun 2873 1	1
<b>Tetricus I: Radiates (3)</b>				
<b>Irregular</b>				
5-6	PAX AVG	-	-	2
7	Uncertain	-	-	1
<b>Gallic Empire: Radiates (9)</b>				
<b>Uncertain mints</b>				
8	PAX AVG	-	-	1
9	Illegible	-	-	1
<b>Irregular</b>				
10-15	PAX AVG	-	-	6
16	Illegible	-	-	1
<b>Carausius: Radiates (2)</b>				
<b>Uncertain mint</b>				
17-18	PAX AVG	-	-	2

## Post-Diocletianic types

## SILVER: SILIQUA

## Arcadius (1)

No.	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
19	1	?	VIRTVS ROMANORVM	—//[...]	-	1

## BRONZE

## 294-330 (1)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (RIC)	Qty
20	C2C	?	CAESARVM NOSTRORVM	—//[...]	-	1

## 330–41 (48)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (RIC)	Qty
21	Cs2C	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	—//TRS	VII 521	1
22	Cp	Tr	Victory on prow	—//TRP*	VII 548	1
23	C1	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//TRS	VII 586	1
24	C1	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//TRP•	VII 590	1
25	C2C	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//•TRP•	VII 591	1
26	Cs2	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//TRP•	VIII 50	1
27	Tha	Tr	PIETAS ROMANA	—//TRP	VIII 79	1
28	Cs2	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//TRP branch	VIII 82	1
29	Tha	Tr	PIETAS ROMANA	—//•TRP•	VIII 85	1
30–32	Cn	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	M//TRPU	VIII 111	3
33	HC	Tr	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//[... ]TRP•	-	1
34	Cn	Ly	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	Y//SLG	VIII 24	1
35	C2C	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	—//[...]	-	1
36–38	Cp	?	Victory on prow	—//[...]	-	3
39–40	UR	?	Wolf and twins	—//[...]	-	2
41–42	C2C	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//[...]	-	2
43	Cs2	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//[...]	-	1
44–50	HC	?	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//[...]	-	7
51–52	Hel	?	PAX PVBLICA	—//[...]	-	2
53–54	Tha	?	PIETAS ROMANA	—//[...]	-	2
55	C1, posth.	?		Emperor in quadriga		—
//[...]	-	1				
56	Cs2?	?	?	—//[...]	-	1
57	C2C	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	—//TR•S	VII 539	1
58–59	HC	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	—//[...]	-	2
60	C2	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (2 std.)	—//[...]	-	1
61–62	HC	Irreg.	GLORIA EXERCITVS (1 std.)	—//[...]	-	2
63	UR	Irreg.	Wolf and twins	—//[...]	-	1
64	Cp	Irreg.	Victory on prow	—//PLG	VII 241	1
65	Cp	Irreg.	Victory on prow	—//[...]	-	1
66	Hel	Irreg.	PAX PVBLICA	—//[...]	-	1
67–68	HC	Irreg.	?	—//[...]	-	2

## 341–48 (22)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (RIC)	Qty
69	Cs2	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TR[...]	VIII 193	1
70	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	e//TRS	VIII 198	1
71	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	e//[TR...]	VIII 198	1
72	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	branch//[TR...]	VIII 205	1
73–74	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	branch//TRP	VIII 205	2
75	Cs2	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	—//TRP•	VIII 207	1
76	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TRP	VIII 195	1
77	Cn	Tr	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	D//TR[...]	VIII 195	1
78	Cs2	Ly	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	HR//[...LG]	VIII 59	1
79–82	Cn	?	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	—//[...]	-	4
83–86	HC	?	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	—//[...]	-	4
87	Cs2	?	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	—//[...]	-	1
88	HC	?	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	—//[...]	-	1
89–90	HC	Irreg.	VICTORIAE DD AVGGQ NN	—//[...]	-	2

## 348–64 (38)

No	Ruler	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
91	Cn	Tr	FEL•TEMP•REPARATIO (phoenix on globe)	—//TRP	VIII 232	1
92	JC	Ly	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//GPLG	VIII 198	1
93	Cs2	?	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//[...]	-	1
94–96	HC	?	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//[...]	-	3
97	Mag	?	SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES	—//[...]	-	1
98–100	Cs2	?	SPES REIPVBLICE	—//[...]	-	3
101–07	HC	?	SPES REIPVBLICE	—//[...]	-	7
108–09	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//GPLG	VIII 189	2
110	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//[...]PLG	VIII as 189	1
111	HC	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//GPLG	VIII 189	1
112–17	Cs2	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//[...]	-	6
118–28	HC	Irreg.	FEL TEMP REPARATIO (FH)	—//[...]	-	11

## 364–78 (50)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
129	V1		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	O/F II/LVGP	317	1
130	V1		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//LVGS	338	1
131	G		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//[...]	339	1
132	G		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	OF/II//LVGS	347	1
133	G		Ly	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/IR//LVGP	353	1
134	HV		Ly	GLORIA ROMANORVM	—//LVGP	-	1
135	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—/I.I//[...]	492	1
136	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF/III//CON*	523	1
137–38	V1		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//PCON	525	2
139	Vn		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//SCON	528	1
140	G		Ar	GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	—//TCON	529	1
141	HV		Ar	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//CON	-	1
142	V1		Aq	SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	A/-//SMAQP	965	1
143	HV		Aq	GLORIA ROMANORVM	A/-//SMAQP	965–66	1
144	Vn		Aq	GLORIA ROMANORVM	B//SMAQP	970	1
145	V1		Si	GLORIA ROMANORVM	F/kA//ASISCS	1396	1
146–47	V1	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	—//[...]	-	2
148–50	V1	?		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//[...]	-	3
151	Vn	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	—//[...]	as 1937	1
152–53	Vn	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	—//[...]	-	2
154–60	Vn	?		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//[...]	-	7
161–62	G	?		GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI	—//[...]	-	2
163–68	HV	?		GLORIA ROMANORVM	—//[...]	-	6
169–73	HV	?		SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE	—//[...]	-	5
174	V1	?	?	?	—//[...]	-	1
175	HV	?	?	?	—//[...]	-	1
176–78	HV?	?	?	?	—//[...]	-	3

## 378–83 (5)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
179	G		?	VIRTVS ROMANORVM	—/[...]	-	1
180	G		Ly	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	—/LVG[...]	377	1
181	G		Ar	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	—/[...]	-	1
182	G		?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	—/[...]	-	1
183	T		?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XX	—/[...]	as 149	1

## 383–402 (271)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
184	MM	1	Tr	SPES ROMANORVM	—/SMTR	156	1
185	FV	1	Tr	SPES ROMANORVM	—/SMTR	158	1
186	V2	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	165	1
187	T	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	166	1
188	V2	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	168	1
189	T	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	169	1
190–93	HT		Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[TR]	168–70	4
194–98	A	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	170	5
199	E	1	Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	172	1
200–01	HT		Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	-	2
202	H?		Tr	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TR	as 174	1
203	MM	1	Ly	SPES ROMANORVM	—/LVGS	387	1
204–06	V2	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	389	3
207–08	V2	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	389	2
209	V2	4	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	390	1
210–12	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	391/4	3
213	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGS	391/4	1
214–15	T	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	391/4	2
216–18	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	392	3
219	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGS	392	1
220–22	A	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	392	3
223	E	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	393	1
224–25	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	395	2
226	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	395	1
227	H	3	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	396	1
228–29	A	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	V/-/LVGP	397	2
230	A		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	-	1
231	HT	1	Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	-	1
232–37	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGP	-	6
238–39	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVGS	-	2
240	HT		Ly	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/LVG[...]	-	1
241–42	MM	3	Ar	VO/TIS/V	—/SCON	559	2
243–46	MM	1	Ar	SPES ROMANORVM	—/PCON	560	4
247	MM	1	Ar	SPES ROMANORVM	—/[...]CON	560	1
248–56	V2	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	562	9
257	V2		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	562–4	1
258	V2		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	562–4	1

## 383–402 (271) (continued)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
259	V2	4	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	564	1
260	V2	4	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	564	1
261–63	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	565/8	3
264–69	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	565/8	6
270–71	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	565/8	2
272–76	T	1	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	565/8	5
277–78	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	566	2
279	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	566	1
280–83	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	566/9	4
284–85	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	566/9	2
286–95	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	566/9	10
296–304	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	566/9	9
305	A	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	570	1
306–11	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	570	6
312	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	570	1
313	H	3	Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	-	1
314–16	H		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	-	3
317	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	-	1
318	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	-	1
319–20	A		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	-	2
321	H?		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	-	1
322–30	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/PCON	-	9
331–37	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/SCON	-	7
338–49	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/TCON	-	12
350–64	HT		Ar	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]CON	-	15
365	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/R[...]	780	1
366	HT		Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	—/R	782–4	1
367	A	3	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	—/R	784	1
368	HT		Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	• //RP	785–8	1
369	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	• //—	787	1
370	A	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	• //R[...]	788	1
371–72	V2	4	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	: // RP	789	2
373–74	T	1	Rm	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	: //—	790	2
375	A	3	Rm	VOT/V/MVLT/X	—/R[...]	794	1
376	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/RP	796	1
377	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R[...]	796/9	1
378–79	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//—	796/9	2
380	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/RP	796–8	1
381–82	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R[...]	797	2
383	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/RQ	797/802	1
384	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/RQ	798	1
385	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R	as 798	1
386	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/RQ	798/807	1
387–89	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R•P	799	3
390	V2	2	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R•[...]	799	1
391–92	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/R•[...]	800/4	2
393–94	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	806/9	2
395	A	5	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	807	1

383–402 (271) (*continued*)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	<i>m.-m.</i>	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
396	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R	809	1
397	H	4	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R[]	809	1
398	H	5	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//[...]	810	1
399	T	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R[...]	-	1
400	A	1	Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//[...]•[...]	-	1
401	A		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R[...]	-	1
402	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//RP	-	1
403–05	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//RS	-	3
406	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//RQ	-	1
407	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R•P	-	1
408	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R•[...]	-	1
409–13	HT		Rm	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//R[...]	-	5
414	MM	1	Aq	SPES ROMANORVM	—//SMAQP	1003	1
415–16	V2	1	Aq	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	—//SMAQP	1091	2
417–21	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQP	1105	5
422–25	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQS	1105	4
426	V2	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQ[...]	1105	1
427–29	T	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQP	1106/9	3
430–31	T	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQ[...]	1106/9	2
432–33	A	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQP	1107	2
434–36	A	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQP	1107/10/12	3
437	H	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQ[...]	1111/13	1
438–42	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQP	-	5
443–45	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQS	-	3
446–48	HT	1	Aq	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//AQ[...]	-	3
449	V2	4	Tes	GLORIA REIPVBLICE	—//[...]	1856/61	1
450	T	1	Cy	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	—//SMKA	2557	1
451	A	3	Cy	VOT/V	—//SMK[...]		
2562	1						
452	V2	4	Cy	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—//SMKA	2568	1
453	V2	4	An	VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX	—//ANA	2738	1
454	HT	Al	?		—//ALE[...]	-	1



## Uncertain mint (655)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
455	MM	1	?	VOT.....	—/[...]	-	1
456–62	MM	1	?	SPES ROMANORVM	—/[...]	-	7
463	A	1	?	VOT/V/MVLT/X	—/[...]	-	1
464	V2	4	?	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	—/[...]	-	1
465	T	1	?	VOT/X/MVLT/XX	—/[...]	-	1
466	T	1	?	VOT/XV/MVLT/XXX	—/[...]	-	1
467–71	V2	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	5
472–74	V2	4	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	3
475–80	V2		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	6
481	T	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (2)	—/[...]	-	1
482–495	T	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	14
496–506	A	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	11
507–59	A	3	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	53
560–87	A		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	28
588–96	H		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	9
597–599	H	1	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	3
600–12	H	3	?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	13
613	H?		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	1
614–827	HT		?	VICTORIA AVGGG (1)	—/[...]	-	214
828–34	V2	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	7
835	V2	4	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	1
836–39	V2		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	4
840–60	T	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	21
861–71	A	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	11
872–74	A	3	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	3
875–81	A		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	7
882	A?		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	1
883–85	H		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	3
886–890	H	1	?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	5
891–1104	HT		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)	—/[...]	-	214
1105–07	HT		?	SALVS REIPVBLICAE (2)?	—/[...]	-	3
1108	HT		?	VICTORIA AVG (4)	—/[...]	-	1
1109	V2		?	VICTORIA AVG (4)	—/[...]	-	1

## Uncertain reverse (191)

No	Ruler	Obv.	Mint	Reverse	m.-m.	Ref. (LRBC)	Qty
1110–11	V2	?	?		—/[...]	-	2
1112–13	T	1	?	?	—/[...]	-	2
1114–15	A	1	?	?	—/[...]	-	
21116–17	A	3	?	?	—/[...]	-	2
1118–20	A	?	?		—/[...]	-	3
1121	H	?	?		—/[...]	-	1
1122	H	3	?		—/[...]	-	1
1123–1300		HT	?	?	—/[...]	-	178

**Uncertain**

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1301-1418	Illegible	118*
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\* Includes 46 fragments of coins

Cun – Besly, E. and Bland, R. (1983) *The Cuneo Treasure: Roman coinage of the Third Century AD*. London

RIC – Roman Imperial Coinage

LRBC – Carson, R. A. G. and Kent, J. P. C. (1978) *Late Roman Bronze Coinage (Part 2)*. London