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Roman Coins from the Vale of Evesham in the A.E. Jones and P. Stewart Collections

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Coin finds have long featured in accounts of Worcestershire history, and finds of Roman coins in particular are among the earliest recorded archaeological discoveries from the county (Camden 1637, 577; Yarranton 1698, 162). However, despite early recording efforts (e.g. Green 1796, 106–7; May 1845, 365; Allies 1856, 15–7) and, more recently, the formal publication of antiquarian finds (e.g. Fendall 1969; Andrews 2014) and modern excavation coins (e.g. King 2004; Shiel 2006), there are few published mid- to large-sized Roman coin assemblages from the county; consequently our understanding of trends in coin use in Roman Worcestershire is relatively underdeveloped compared to many other regions of Roman Britain (c.f. Moorhead 2001; Guest and Wells 2007; Penhallurick 2009), a situation with wider implications for interpreting aspects of settlement and economy. To help fill the gap, this paper presents 514 coins from Roman sites in the Vale of Evesham preserved in two named collections: the A.E. Jones collection at Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum, and the personal fieldwalking and metal-detected collection of P. Stewart.

The collections

The A.E. Jones collection

Arthur Edward Jones was born into a well-off Badsey farming family on 2 March 1863. His interests in archaeology were nurtured during a childhood spent collecting coins, flints, and potsherds thrown up by the plough in his father's fields on the east side of the village (*Cheltenham Chronicle*, 22 July 1944, 4), and as an adult Jones continued to pursue his hobby alongside a career in the Vale of Evesham market gardening industry. Over a lifetime Jones assembled a vast collection of prehistoric, Romano-British and later artefacts found at Badsey and its surrounding parishes and, despite never formally publishing his findings, he presented his discoveries to locals and other interested parties (Badsey Society 902/SJC/NL/A; Anon 1926) and cultivated close friendships with local antiquaries like E.A.B. Barnard and G.L. Malkin. Jones' collection, including 78 coins of Roman and early medieval date from ten locations in the Badsey area, was bequeathed to the Worcester City Art Gallery and Museum after his death on 30 August 1950, and though subsequent researchers have alluded to his findings in general terms (e.g. Cox 1967; Sparrow 2002), no detailed synthesis of the collection has yet emerged.

The P. Stewart collection

Like the Jones collection, the collection of Peter Stewart (b.1938) is a large accumulation of surface finds assembled by a local historian from sites in the Badsey area over several decades. While the principal component of this collection consists of potsherds gathered during fieldwalking, it also includes a significant number of metal artefacts, among them more than 440 Roman coins. As with the ceramic assemblage, a substantial proportion of these coin finds were personally discovered by Stewart during the 1970–80s and 2010s using a combination of surface collection and metal-detecting at specified sites; in addition, the collection also includes a number of coins with non-localised Badsey and Wickhamford findspots presented to Stewart over the years by landowners familiar with his interests in local history.

Representativeness and potential

The study of artefact collections assembled outside of the context of archaeological fieldwork is frequently impeded by selection biases (Sussman 1985; Huster 2013). These problems are particularly acute in the case of coin collections, which are often pruned of poor quality, imitative or common specimens in favour of aesthetically-pleasing, well-struck, and rare pieces, with numerous implications for meaningful analysis and interpretation (King 2012, 129). However, there are several indications that the impact of selection bias on the coins in the Jones and Stewart collections is relatively limited, if present at all. Firstly, there is little evidence for the preferential selection of well-preserved, rare or valuable coins in either group; most coins are the common antoniniani and nummi of the later third and fourth centuries, a high proportion of which are corroded or of low quality. Indeed, there are comparatively few well-preserved or precious metal coins in either collection, although there are enough examples of the latter to show that neither collection has been unduly pruned of attractive or marketable specimens. Secondly, there is no evidence for the preferential selection of large earlier coins at the expense of small later coins less visible to the naked eye. In the case of the Stewart collection - which includes several fourth-century copies struck on miniscule flans - these characteristics probably reflect the enhanced prospective capabilities provided by the use of a metal detector; however, in the case of the Jones collection, coverage should be understood in light of oral descriptions of his intensive search methods, which note how he would 'bend over the ground' and closely scrutinise the ploughsoil in search of artefacts (Andrews 2015, 15). Finally, the broader composition of both collections – dominated by potsherds, many of them small and fragmentary - strongly suggests that both Jones and Stewart adopted a systematic process of collecting all observed objects, without discarding material deemed uninteresting or unimportant. As such, both collections appear to have a significant archaeological potential enhanced by the prolonged period over which they were assembled.

The coins

Site-specific assemblages

Localised coin assemblages from five discrete Worcestershire sites in Badsey and the neighbouring village of Aldington make up a significant element of both the Jones and Stewart collections; a sixth site in the Jones collection, Willersey Barn, yielded five third- and fourth-century coins, and has been published elsewhere (Andrews 2015). A descriptive summary of the coin finds from each site is presented below, in each instance considered alongside non-numismatic evidence to address site-specific aspects of chronology and classification.

Hanging Ground, Aldington

Five Roman coins in the Jones collection (Cat. Nos. 1–5) originate from the Hanging Ground, Aldington, a location depicted north of Bretforton Road on the 1807 enclosure map (SP067439). Unlike many sites represented in the Jones and Stewart collections, the Hanging Ground is not listed in Cox's (1967) inventory of Vale of Evesham Romano-British settlements, and no explicit reference to the site has been identified within the antiquarian literature. The coin sequence commences with an as of Vespasian (AD c. 77–8), followed by a worn as of Domitian (AD c. 81–96); the series resumes with two nummi of the House of Constantine (AD c. 330–5), and closes with a probable nummus of AD c. 337–64. In view of the small size and disparate character of the coin assemblage, and in lieu of any further evidence for Roman occupation at the site, the finds are perhaps more likely to represent cumulative instances of off-site deposition – coins casually lost or redeposited with manure in cultivated fields, for example – than an otherwise unrecorded Romano-British settlement.

Badsey Fields

Nine Roman coins in the Jones collection (Cat. Nos. 6–14) were found at Badsey Fields (SP083435), a plot located south of the Bretforton Road. Owned, and intensively searched, by Jones in the early twentieth century, Badsey Fields is associated with a substantial prehistoric and Roman antiquarian assemblage; known finds from the site include a Bronze Age palstave, a Roman oculist's stamp, brooches, flue tiles, pot boilers, whetstones, quern fragments, and a large quantity of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, including amphorae and samian ware vessels (Cox 1967, 15, no. 6). Unpublished notes by G.L. Malkin and B.G. Cox record finds of Iron Age pits and an inhumation burial, possibly of prehistoric date (Almonry Museum 20,001.2). Brooches found at Badsey Fields include trumpet and dragonesque types, both broadly dated to AD c. 75-175, although the coin assemblage spans a longer period; the earliest coin is of Trajan (AD c. 98-102), and the sequence continues through the second to fourth centuries before terminating with a nummus of Valens (AD c. 367-75). Although its small sample size precludes detailed analysis, the coin find profile is broadly reminiscent of many Romano-British farmsteads, which tend towards relatively high proportions of mid to late fourth-century coins (Walton 2012, 230); the slight peak in the early to mid-second century is somewhat atypical, however, and its correspondence with the brooch dating may indicate a site-specific intensification of activity during this period.

Badsey Fields Lane

A total of eighty-seven Roman coins in the Stewart collection (Cat. Nos. 15–101) were found at Badsey Fields Lane, a plot located southeast of the village (SP076429). The group commences with coins of Antoninus Pius (AD c. 140–4) and Marcus Aurelius (AD c. 179), followed by late third and fourth century issues, before terminating with a *nummus* of an uncertain late Valentinianic or Theodosian emperor (AD c. 388–402). Despite belonging to Jones' father at the time of enclosure in 1812, there are no known finds of Roman artefacts at Badsey Fields Lane prior to the discovery of a copper-alloy cosmetic grinder in the 1960s. Intensive surface collection and metal detecting conducted by Peter Stewart in 1984 and from 2011 have uncovered a large ceramic assemblage dominated by Severn Valley ware and grey ware, augmented by quantities of samian ware and *mortaria* (P. Stewart pers. comm., 9 July 2014). Distinct concentrations of stones have also been reported on the surface of the site (P. Stewart pers. comm., 25 November 2017), and further indications of Roman structures are afforded by large quantities of iron nails and a probable Roman slide key found during metal detecting; however, no evidence of buried stone walls has yet been identified, and it is possible that any such remains may have been removed during field clearance or reused for building material.

Black Banks

Eleven Roman coins in the Stewart collection (Cat. Nos. 102-12) were found at Black Banks, a block of fields immediately south of the Littleton Brook (SP072439). The earliest coins in the assemblage are three *antoniniani* of Gallienus and Salonina (AD c.260-8), followed by coins of Victorinus and Tetricus I; the sequence breaks and resumes in the AD 320s, terminating with a *nummus* of Valentinian I (AD c.367-75).

Richardson's (1996, 454) observation that 'Black-' field names are frequently associated with Roman sites is borne out at Black Banks, where Roman activity has been acknowledged since at least the late nineteenth century; antiquarian finds from the site include 'large quantities' of samian and Severn Valley ware, animal bones, a quernstone, an enamelled brooch, a glass lacrymatory, a fragment of roof tile 'and other objects in bronze and iron' (Savory 1921, 294–5; Cox 1967, 15, no. 2; Almonry Museum 20,001.5). Watson (1986, 16) records fieldwalking at the site in the 1970–80s, yielding a large Iron Age and Romano-British ceramic assemblage containing oxidised Severn Valley ware, Dorset Black Burnished ware, undecorated samian, and grey wares.

Owing to the volume of early discoveries, the Rev. Arthur Winnington Ingram, rector of Harvington and a keen amateur geologist and historian (Berrow's Worcester Journal, 21 August

1875, 7), identified Black Banks with a fort erected by Ostorius Scapula 'ad Antonam' in AD 50, a contention that was accepted by few of his contemporaries but was enthusiastically revived in the early twentieth century by the local historian Arthur Savory, who further argued that the place name of the neighbouring village of Aldington derived from the Roman fort (Savory 1921, 297–300). This contention is, however, both historically and philologically untenable (c.f. Mawer and Stenton 1927, 260), and the general thesis that the site may be linked to early military activity is not supported by the relatively late profile of the coins in the Stewart collection. Watson's (1986, 17) contrasting suggestion that the site represents a long-lived agrarian settlement is eminently plausible, although the relative proportions of antoniniani to mid to late fourth-century nummi in the Stewart collection is somewhat atypical of excavated Romano-British farmsteads (Walton 2012, 230); however, in view of the relatively small size of the Stewart assemblage and the possible presence of other fourth-century coins in antiquarian find assemblages (Savory 1921, 304–5), the significance of this numismatic deviation is uncertain.

Bowers Hill

A total of thirty-four Roman coins in the Jones collection (Cat. Nos. 113–46) were found southeast of Badsey village at Bowers Hill (SP086420). The site covers approximately eight acres of land held by Jones during the 1920s, and during a June 1926 visit members of the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club observed Iron Age and Roman pottery 'scattered all over the surface where it had been turned up during cultivation' (Anon 1926, 198); in the course of his own investigations Jones recovered a substantial quantity of coins and other finds, including potsherds, whetstones, saddle and round querns, brooches, a ring, and a bone pin (Cox 1967, 15, no. 4). The coin series from the site commences with an antoninianus of Valerian (AD c. 254), followed by those of the Gallic and British Empires; after a short break the sequence resumes with a nummus of Constantine I (AD c. 310–3), and continues across the fourth century before terminating with a siliqua of Arcadius (AD c. 392–5).

Fox Hill

Eleven Roman coins in the Jones collection (Cat. Nos. 147–57) were found at Fox Hill, a location recorded on the 1812 Badsey enclosure map (SP084428). The earliest coin in the assemblage is a bronze *dupondius* of Commodus (AD c. 189), with all the remaining coins consisting of *nummi* of the mid- to late fourth century, the latest of Magnus Maximus (AD c. 387–8).

As at Black Banks, Roman finds have been recorded at Fox Hill since at least the nineteenth century; May (1845, 244–5) notes finds of 'coarse, dark, gritty pottery...intermixed with fragments of finer quality, colored red', animal and human bone, and 'rude slabs of stone...bearing marks of fire'. Subsequent finds included Iron Age and Roman pottery, Roman brooches, quern fragments, flue and roof tiles, and stone walls (Cox 1967, 15, no. 5); worked bone and decorated samian were also discovered in 1926, and the landowner had uncovered crouched inhumation burials of possible prehistoric date some time before this (Anon 1926, 198). An Iron Age silver unit (Allen B) from the site recorded by Smith (1947, 26) may be another early twentieth-century find. Additional sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery were recovered during fieldwalking in the 1970s, which Shepherd and Watson (1991) interpreted as evidence of a multi-period prehistoric and Romano-British farmstead. This conclusion is supported by the coin finds, which exhibit the high proportions of mid to late fourth century coins characteristic of such sites.

Non-localised assemblages

The remaining coins in the Jones and Stewart collections consist of non-localised finds recorded to the village or parish level only. Those from the Jones collection are by far the most regionally diverse, originating from several villages in the Vale of Evesham; all, however, occur within a five-mile radius of Badsey, and it is likely that all of the coins represent gifts presented to Jones by

market gardeners familiar with his interests in local history. The non-localised coins in the Stewart collection exclusively originate from Badsey and the neighbouring village of Wickhamford, and, like the Jones coins, originated as gifts presented by local landowners familiar with his historical interests (P. Stewart pers. comm., 24 March 2014).

Badsey

A total of 335 Roman coins from the Stewart collection (Cat. Nos. 158–492) were found in unspecified locations within Badsey parish. The coin series spans the duration of the Roman occupation, commencing with an as of Augustus (c.16–15 BC) and proceeding through the first to fourth centuries AD before closing with a nummus of Arcadius (AD c.395–402).

Wickhamford

One Roman coin in the Jones collection and ten coins in the Stewart collection were found at Wickhamford (Cat. Nos. 493–503). The earliest coin in this series is the bronze *dupondius* of Trajan from the Jones collection, with the remaining coins from the Stewart collection consisting of eight third and fourth-century *antoniniani* and *nummi*, an unclipped *siliqua* of Julian Augustus (AD c. 360–3), and an unclipped *miliarensis* of Arcadius (AD c. 388–94).

Childswickham

Seven coins in the Jones collection were found at Childswickham (Cat. Nos. 504–10). Four of these coins are third-century *antoniniani* – two of the Gallic Emperors, and two of Carausius – with the remainder consisting of mid- to late fourth-century *nummi* of the Houses of Constantine and Valentinian.

Other locations

The remaining coins in the Jones collection (Cat. Nos. 511–4) were found at other south Worcestershire locations. Two bronze *nummi* – one of Constantine I, and another of Constans – were found at Cleeve Prior, but are clearly unrelated to the enigmatic fourth-century hoard discovered in 1811 (c.f. O'Neil 1936, 316). A *nummus* of Gratian was found at Sedgeberrow, while a further *nummus* of Magnus Maximus was discovered in South Littleton.

Discussion: Vale of Evesham site finds in context

In order to draw meaningful archaeological conclusions from the coins in Jones and Stewart collections, it is necessary to assess the material in relation to wider patterns of Roman coin supply and use at the provincial and regional levels. Provincial baselines are provided by the twin 'British mean' profiles calculated by Reece (1995) and Walton (2012), the former principally derived from excavated assemblages and the latter from metal-detector finds reported to the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS); a county mean has been calculated from 1,088 Worcestershire coin finds recorded by the PAS to November 2017, and should be read in parallel to a profile of Worcestershire coin hoards recorded by Robertson (2000) and augmented by recent finds reported under the Treasure Act. Using an assemblage baseline of 12 coins (Walton 2012, 20), coins from three sites – Badsey Fields Lane, Bowers Hill, and the non-localised Badsey finds – have been apportioned to Reece (1991) periods, converted into percentages, and are plotted alongside national and regional profiles in Figures 1 and 2 to assess their relationship to these background trends.

Viewed in both national and county contexts, the coin-loss profiles of the three Badsey assemblages exhibit distinctive characteristics. Prior to AD 260 the Badsey sites generally present a below-average rate of coin-loss, yielding a combined total of 24 coins struck between 16 BC and AD 254; in a Worcestershire context the paucity of first-century coins is especially striking, a period that is otherwise overrepresented in single finds and hoards from the county. The central place of the military in early Roman coin supply and circulation networks is widely

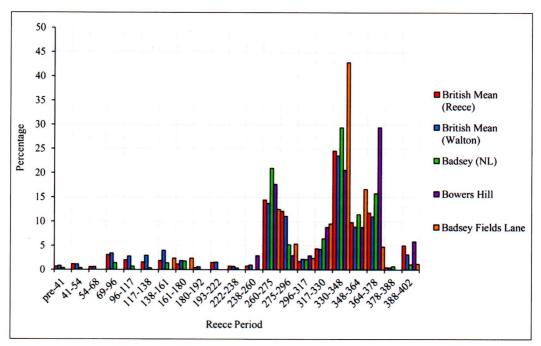


Fig. 1

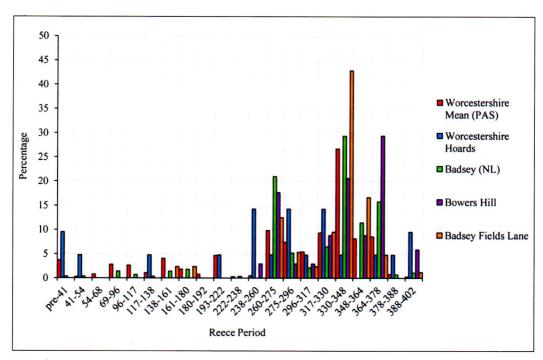


Fig. 2

acknowledged (Creighton 2014, 146–7), and correspondingly Worcestershire sites yielding first-century coins tend to have explicit or implicit links to military activity (e.g. Davies 2006; Wainwright 2014, 74–6); this pattern extends to hoarded coins, with finds like the six *denarii* from Elmley Lovett (TPQ AD c. 14–37; PAS WAW-AB57C8) and the Claudian copies from Worcester (Robertson 2000, no. 31) being deposited in locations closely proximate to known or speculated military installations. The lack of early coins at the Badsey sites therefore probably reflects the lack of evidence for a sustained military presence in the Vale of Evesham in the first and second centuries. In AD 260–96 the Badsey sites all share in the national pattern of increasing coin-loss pursuant on a dramatic expansion in the volume of debased coinage in circulation. However, there are differences between the proportions of coins dated to AD 260–75 and AD 275–96. Compared to both British means the Bowers Hill and non-localised Badsey assemblages seem especially overrepresented in AD 260–75, although in the case of Bowers Hill this may partly reflect the problem of statistical closure; all three Badsey profiles are comparatively underrepresented in AD 275–96, however. Whether these fluctuations reflect site-specific patterning or broader subregional economic trends is as yet unclear.

The national trend towards a contraction in coin-loss during the early fourth century and the subsequent growth mid-century are repeated in all the Badsey assemblages. Coins of AD 330-48 are slightly underrepresented at Bowers Hill, but are overrepresented at Badsey Fields Lane and in the non-localised Badsey finds; Badsey Fields Lane is also very overrepresented in the period AD 348-64, while the others hover around the British mean. Coins dated to AD 364-402 are scarce at Badsey Fields Lane, however, and it is possible that these fluctuations reflect a site-specific dislocation of occupation in the late fourth century. However, both the Bowers Hill and the nonlocalised Badsey assemblage have a considerably greater proportion of coins of AD 364-78 than the British, and especially Worcestershire, means. It may be significant that the sole hoard of this period is also from the south of the county at Bredon (PAS WAW-798FC8). Moorhead (2001, 90-5) has identified a comparable 'Valentinianic peak' in Wiltshire, which may reflect an influx of coin associated with county's role as a grain source for the annona militaris. Whether the Badsey finds reflect a comparable phenomenon in south Worcestershire is unclear, although one might note the later role of Vale of Evesham horticulture in feeding the expanding towns of Industrial England as a potential parallel. Coins struck in AD 378-402 are generally poorly represented in Britain and especially so in Worcestershire, although finds like the large Honorian hoard from Cleeve Prior demonstrate that coin supply had not wholly dried up in the region during this period (O'Neil 1936); indeed, the Badsey sites - and particularly Bowers Hill - tend to compare favourably to the county mean in AD 388-402, indicating a persistence of coin use in the area at a comparatively late date.

A second level of contextualisation involves comparing the coins to excavated site finds. This approach has a distinct benefit for interpreting the Badsey sites; since site classes – towns, villas, military sites, and so on – tend to have relatively diagnostic coin-loss profiles (Reece 1995; Lockyear 2000), the identification of close parallels in the excavated dataset may help determine a given site's character in lieu of excavated evidence. A sample of 147 comparative sites have therefore been selected, consisting of the 140 Romano-British sites summarised by Reece (1991) and seven additional Worcestershire assemblages: Bays Meadow villa (Shiel 2006) and Dodderhill fort (Davies 2006), the Childswickham villa (Patrick and Hurst 2004), Bredon Hill (Salisbury 1919), and Britannia Square, Deansway, and Sidbury in Worcester (Salisbury 1919; Darlington and Evans 1992, 69–72; King 2004).

Both Badsey coin profiles fall into a relatively large cluster dominated by rural sites and villas. The closest parallels for Badsey Fields Lane are the roadside settlement at Wotton-at-Stone (Hertfordshire) and the two villa sites at Frocester Court (Gloucestershire), and Rockbourne (Hampshire). In conjunction with other artefactual and structural evidence, these numismatic parallels (Fig. 3) strongly suggest that Romano-British activity at the site may have taken the form of a wealthy rural farmstead or a modest villa. In the case of Bowers Hill there are six

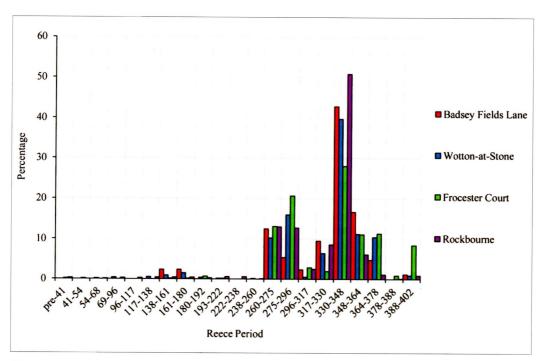


Fig. 3

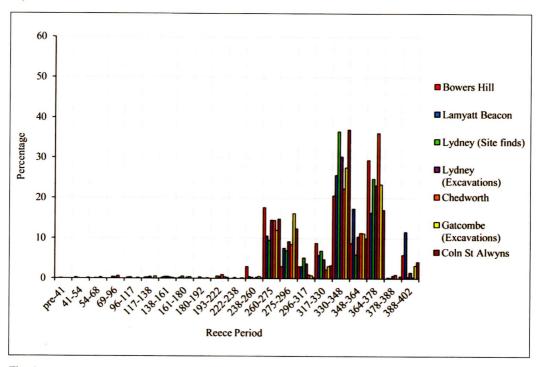


Fig. 4

comparable assemblages (Fig. 4); half originate from the Romano-Celtic temples at Lamyatt Beacon (Somerset) and Lydney (Gloucestershire), while the other half derive from the villas at Chedworth (Gloucestershire) and Gatcombe (Somerset) and the rural settlement at Coln St Alwyns (Gloucestershire). In lieu of any diagnostic evidence for Romano-British ritual activity at Bowers Hill, it is perhaps more likely that these results attest to a rural farmstead or potential villa at the site than a temple complex.

Acknowledgements

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Catalogue

All coins identified by the author in 2013–14. Abbreviations as follows: Mat. = Material; Den. = Denomination; RP = Reece (1991) Period. Catalogue references: RIC = Roman Imperial Coinage; LRBC = Late Roman Bronze Coinage.

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
Hangi	ng Grou	ınd, Aldington					
1.	AE	As	Vespasian	Rome	AD 77-8	4	RIC II:12 Vespasian 724
2.	AE	As	Domitian		AD 81-96	4	
3.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Constantinople	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 1006
4.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II		AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 49
5.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 337-64	18	
Badse	y Fields						
6.	AE	Dupondius	Trajan		AD 98-102	5	
7.	AE	As	Antoninus Pius		AD 138-61	7	
8.	AE	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 269-70	13	RIC V:I Victorinus 106
9.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 324-30	16	LRBC I 25
10.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Constantinople	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 1005
11.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Cyzicus	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 1223
12.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Arles	AD 337-41	17	Copy of LRBC 417
13.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 337-41	17	LRBC I 119
14.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Constantinople	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 2106
Badse	y Fields	Lane					
15.	AE	Sestertius	Antoninus Pius	Rome	AD 140-4	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 621
16.	AE	As	Antoninus Pius	Rome	AD 154-5	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 1322
17.	AE	As	Marcus Aurelius	Rome	AD 170-1	8	RIC Marc. Aur. 991
18.	AE	Sestertius	Marcus Aurelius	Rome	AD 179	8	RIC Marc. Aur. 1600/8
19.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Rome	AD 268-70	13	RIC V:I Claud. II 98
20.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Rome	AD 269	13	RIC V:I Claud. II 12
21.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Mediolanum	AD 270	13	RIC V:I Claud. II 257
22.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II		AD 270	13	Copy as RIC V:I Claud. II 261
23.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II		AD 268-70	13	
24.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 112

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
25.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 90
26.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 127
27.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 141
28.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus II		AD 272-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. II 272
29.	AE	Antoninianus	Radiate copy		AD 260-96	13/1	4
30.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	London	AD 289-93	14	RIC V:II Car. 98
31.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	London	AD 289-90	14	RIC V:II Car. 101
32.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	London	AD 289-90	14	Copy of RIC V:II Car. 101
33.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	London	AD 288-93	14	RIC V:II Car. 118
34.	AE	Nummus	Licinius	Ostia	AD 312-3	15	RIC VI Ostia 84b
35.	AE	Nummus	Licinius	Siscia	AD 315-6	15	RIC VII Siscia 17
36.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 319-20	16	RIC VII London 157
37.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 321	16	RIC VII Trier 303
38.	AE	Nummus	Crispus	Siscia	AD 321-4	16	RIC VII Siscia 181
39.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 322-3	16	RIC VII London 242
40.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 323-4	16	RIC VII Trier 441
41.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Lyons	AD 324-6	16	LRBC I 172
42.	AE	Nummus	Fausta	Trier	AD 324-30	16	LRBC I 27
43.	AE	Nummus	Fausta		AD 324-30	16	Copy as LRBC I 27
44.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 198
45.	AE	Nummus	Constantius	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 57
46.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	"Lyons"	AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 180-3
47–8.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 49
49-50	. AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 51
51–2.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 52
53–6.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 52
57.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 191
58.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	"Arles"	AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 355
59.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	"Lyons"	AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 185
60.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 48
61.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 55
62.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 199
63.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 48a
64.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 185
65–6.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 335-7	17	Copy as LRBC I 87
67.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	"Trier"	AD 335-7	17	Copy as LRBC I 92
68.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Lyons	AD 337-41	17	LRBC I 247
69.	AE	Nummus	Theodora		AD 337-41	17	Copy as LRBC I 113
70.	AE	Nummus	Constantius	Trier	AD 337-41	17	LRBC I 135
71.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 337-41	17	LRBC I 104
72.	AE	Nummus	Theodora	"Trier"	AD 337-41	17	Copy of LRBC I 120
73.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 148-50
74.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 164
75.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 137-68
76.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Lyons	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 254

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
77.	AE	Nummus	Constans	"Trier"	AD 341-6	17	Copy of LRBC I 157
78.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 341-6	17	Copy as LRBC I 168
79.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 346-50	17/1	8 LRBC II 39
80.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Rome	AD 346-50	17/1	8 LRBC II 604
81.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius or Nepotian	"Aquileia"	AD 350-1	18	Copy of LRBC II 897
82.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius or Decentius		AD 351-3	18	Copy as LRBC II 56-61
83.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius or Decentius		AD 351-3	18	Copy as LRBC II 56
84.	AE	Nummus	Constantius Gallus		AD 351-4	18	Copy of LRBC II 2034
85.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II		AD 353	18	Copy as LRBC II 70
86–8.		Nummus	Constantius II		AD 353-4	18	Copy as LRBC II 76
89.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Lyons	AD 353-4	18	LRBC II 254
90.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II		AD 353-4	18	As LRBC II 254
91.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	"Arles"	AD 355-60	18	Copy of LRBC II 458
92.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II		AD 355-60	18	Copy as LRBC II 458
93.	AE	Nummus	Julian Caesar		AD 355-60	18	As LRBC II 459
94.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 364-7	19	LRBC II 483
95.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364-7	19	As LRBC II 275
96.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Lyons	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 324
97.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 529
98.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian II to Honorius	Arles	AD 388-402	21	As LRBC II 562–72
99.	AE	Antoninianus or Nummus			AD 260-400		
100-1	. AE	Nummus			AD 300-400		
Black	Banks						
102.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260-8	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 163
103.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Mediolanum	AD 260-8	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 508a
104.	AR	Antoninianus	Salonina	Rome	AD 260-8	13	RIC V:I Salonina 5
105.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 122
106.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 71
107.	AE	Antoninianus	Radiate		AD 260-96	13/14	Į.
108.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Lyons	AD 322-3	16	RIC VII Lyons 155
109.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	"Trier"	AD 330-5	17	Copy of LRBC I 49
110.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 70
111.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 527
112.	AE	Nummus			AD 300-400		
Bower	s Hill						
113.	AR	Antoninianus	Valerian	Rome	AD 254	12	RIC V Valerian 125
114.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260-8	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 160
115.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260-8	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 228
116.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus	Cologne	AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 118
117.	AE	Antoninianus	Quintillus	"Mediolanum"		13	Copy of RIC V:I Claud. II 261
118.	AR	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 272-3	13	Elmer 763
119.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I	Cologne	AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 148

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
120.	AE	Antoninianus	"Carausius"		AD 286-93	14	
121.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 310-3	15	RIC VI Trier 866a
122.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Arles	AD 317	16	RIC VII Arles 138
123.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Lyons	AD 321	16	RIC VII Lyons 148
124.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 323-4	16	RIC VII London 290
125.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II		AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 49
126-7	. AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC 536
128.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 51
129.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 51
130.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I		AD 335-7	17	As LRBC I 51
131.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 337-41	17	LRBC I 119
132.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Trier	AD 350-1	18	As LRBC II 50
133.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Trier	AD 351-3	18	LRBC II 66
134.	AE	Nummus	Constantius Gallus		AD 353-4	18	Copy as LRBC II 27
135.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Rome	AD 364-7	19	Copy of LRBC II 704
136.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364-7	19	As LRBC II 279
137.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Trier	AD 365-7	19	LRBC II 87
138.	AE	Nummus	Valens		AD 364-8	19	As LRBC II 276-368
139.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Trier	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 97
140-1	. AE	Nummus	Valens		AD 367-75	19	As LRBC II 97
142.	AE	Nummus	"Valens"		AD 367-75	19	Copy as LRBC II 97
143.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 528
144.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Siscia	AD 367-75	19	As LRBC II 1352
145.	AR	Siliqua	Arcadius	Trier	AD 392-5	21	RIC IX Trier 106b
146.	AE	Nummus	Arcadius	Alexandria	AD 393-5	21	LRBC II 2911
Fox E	lill						
147.	AE	Dupondius	Commodus	Rome	AD 189	9	RIC III Comm. 546
148.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 310	15	RIC VI London 121a
149.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Cyzicus	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 1223
150.	AE	Nummus	Constans		AD 341-6	17	Copy as LRBC I 445
151.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 346-50	18	LRBC II 35
152.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Trier	AD 346-50	18	LRBC II 40
153.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II		AD 346-50	18	Copy as LRBC II 47
154.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Trier	AD 350-1	18	LRBC II 53
155.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Lyons	AD 351-3	18	LRBC II 227
156.	AE	Nummus	Valens		AD 364-78	19	As LRBC II 276-368
157.	AE	Nummus	Magnus Maximus	Arles	AD 387-8	20	LRBC II 560
Badse	ry						
158.	AE	As	Augustus	Rome	16-15 BC	1	As RIC I ² Augustus 373–89
159.	AE	Dupondius	Claudius	"Rome"	AD 41–50	2	Copy of RIC I ² Claudius 94
160.	AE	As	Vespasian	Rome	AD 71	4	RIC II:12 Vespasian 135
161-2	. AE	As	Vespasian	Rome	AD 69-79	4	
163.	AR	Denarius	Domitian	Rome	AD 90-1	4	RIC II:I ² Domitian 719
164.	AE	Dupondius	Trajan	Rome	AD 103-11	5	RIC II Trajan 484

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
165.	AE	Dupondius	Trajan	Rome	AD 103-11	5	RIC II Trajan 502
166.	AE	Dupondius	Hadrian	Rome	AD 128-32	6	RIC II Hadrian 973
167.	AE	As	Antoninus Pius	Rome	AD 139	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 558
168.	AE	Sestertius	Marcus Aurelius	Rome	AD 155-6	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 1325a
169.	AE	As	Marcus Aurelius	Rome	AD 159-60	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 1355ba
170.	AE	As	Faustina II	Rome	AD 145-61	7	RIC III Ant. Pius 1395
171.	AE	Dupondius	Marcus Aurelius	Rome	AD 161-9	8	RIC III Marc. Aur. 1502
172.	AE	Sestertius	Faustina II	Rome	AD 161-76	8	RIC III Marc. Aur. 1645
173.	AE	Sestertius	Faustina II	Rome	AD 161-76	8	RIC III Marc. Aur. 1667
174-5	S. AE	As	Faustina II	Rome	AD 147-75	8	
176.	AE	Dupondius	Severus Alexander	Rome	AD 224	11	RIC IV:II Severus Alexander 418
177.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus		AD 260	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 157
178.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 179
179.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 226
180.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus		AD 260	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 283
181.	AR	Antoninianus	Gallienus	Rome	AD 260	13	RIC V:I Gallienus 287var
182.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Rome	AD 268-70	13	RIC V:I Claudius II 94
183.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Rome	AD 268-70	13	RIC V:I Claudius II 111
184.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Antioch	AD 270	13	RIC V:I Claudius II 217
185–7	. AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II	Mediolanum	AD 270	13	RIC V:I Claudius II 261
188.	AR	Antoninianus	Claudius II		AD 268-70	13	RIC V:I Claudius II 266
189– 91.	AR	Antoninianus	"Claudius II"		AD 270	13	Copy as RIC V:I Claudius II 261
192–3		Antoninianus	"Claudius II"		AD 268-70	13	
194–5		Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 61
196–7	. AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 268-70	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 67
198.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 268-70	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 78
199– 200.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 268–70	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 113
201.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 268-70	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 114
202.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 268-70	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 117
203.	AR	Antoninianus	Victorinus		AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 118
204.	AR	Antoninianus	"Victorinus"		AD 269–71	13	Copy of RIC V:II Victorinus 61
205.	AR	Antoninianus	"Victorinus"		AD 269–71	13	Copy of RIC V:II Victorinus 71
206.	AR	Antoninianus	"Victorinus"		AD 269–71	13	Copy of RIC V:II Victorinus 118
207.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 80
208.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 90
209.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 136
210.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I		AD 271-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. I 141
211.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus I"		AD 271-4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. I 80
212.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus I"		AD 271–4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. I 100
213.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus I"		AD 271–4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. I 126

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
214.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus I"		AD 271-4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. I 136
215-8	. AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus I"		AD 271-4	13	130
219.	AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus II		AD 272-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. II 255
220-1		Antoninianus	Tetricus II		AD 272-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. II 270
222.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus II"		AD 272–4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. II 248
223.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus II"		AD 272-4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. II 258
224.	AE	Antoninianus	"Tetricus II"		AD 272–4	13	Copy of RIC V:II Tet. II 270
225-6	. AE	Antoninianus	Tetricus I?		AD 271-4	13	
227– 31.	AE	Antoninianus	Radiate copy		AD 260-75	13	
232.	AE	Antoninianus	Tacitus	Rome	AD 275–6	14	RIC V:I Tacitus 93var
233.	AE	Antoninianus	Tacitus	Ticinum	AD 275–6	14	RIC V:I Tacitus 150
234.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	'C' mint	AD 290-3	14	RIC V:II Car. 301
235.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius	'C' mint	AD 290-3	14	RIC V:II Car. 303
236.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius		AD 286-93	14	As RIC V:II Car. 101
237.	AE	Antoninianus	Carausius		AD 286-93	14	As RIC V:II Car. 121
238.	AE	Antoninianus	"Carausius"		AD 286-93	14	
239.	AE	Antoninianus	Allectus	'C' mint	AD 293-6	14	RIC V:II Allectus 97
240.	AE	Antoninianus	Diocletian		AD 284-94	14	RIC V:II Diocletian 306
241-2	. AE	Antoninianus	Radiate copy		AD 275-96	14	
243-9	. AE	Antoninianus	Radiate copy		AD 260-96	13/1	4
250.	AE	Nummus	Maximianus	London	AD 307	15	RIC VI London 90
251.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 312-3	15	RIC VI London 279
252.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Rome	AD 312-3	15	RIC VI Rome 335a
253.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 313	15	As RIC VI Siscia 231b
254.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 313-5	15	RIC VII Trier 40
255.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 307-18	15	
256.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 318-9	16	Copy of RIC VII Trier 208a
257.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Arles	AD 319	16	RIC VII Arles 186
258.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 319	16	RIC VII Trier 213
259.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 320	16	As RIC VII Trier 254
260.	AE	Nummus	Licinius	Siscia	AD 320-1	16	RIC VII Siscia 160
261.	AE	Nummus	Licinius I	Trier	AD 320	16	RIC VII Trier 267
262.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 321	16	RIC VII London 216
263.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 322-3	16	As RIC VII Trier 342
264.	AE	Nummus	Crispus	Arles	AD 322-3	16	RIC VII Arles 254
265.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 322	16	RIC VII Trier 341
266.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I		AD 323-4	16	As RIC VII Trier 239
267.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Lyons	AD 323-4	16	RIC VII Lyons 217
268.	AE	Nummus	Crispus	Trier	AD 323-4	16	RIC VII Trier 431
269.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 323-4	16	RIC VII Trier 435
270.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Heraclea	AD 324–30	16	LRBC I 871
270. 271–2		Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 324–30	16	RIC VII Trier 475
2/1-2	AE	Rullillids	Constantine 1	THE	AD 320	10	RIC VII IIICI 7/3

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
273.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 327-9	16	RIC VII Heraclea 90
274.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 50
275.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 51
276.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 52
277.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 56
278.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 59
279.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 66
280.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 185
281.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 187
282.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Lyons	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 195
283.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Arles	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 389
284.	AE	Nummus	Constantine II	Thessalonica	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 841
285.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Heraclea	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 903
286-7	. AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 51
288-9	. AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 52
290.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I		AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 57
291.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Arles	AD 330-5	17	As LRBC I 352
292.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine I"	"Trier"	AD 330-5	17	Copy of LRBC I 48
293.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Trier"	AD 330-5	17	Copy of LRBC I 52
294.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Trier"	AD 330-5	17	Copy of LRBC I 59
295.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Lyons"	AD 330-5	17	Copy of LRBC I 185
296–7	. AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 48
298.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine II"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 49
299.	AE	Nummus	"Constans"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 50
300.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 51
301-6	. AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 52
307.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Trier"	AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 54
308.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Lyons"	AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 185
309.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine I"	"Rome"	AD 330–5	17	Copy as LRBC I 548
310.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Trier	AD 335–7	17	LRBC I 92
311.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 335–7	17	As LRBC I 399
312.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine II"	"Arles"	AD 335–7	17	Copy of LRBC I 411
313.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Trier	AD 337–41	17	LRBC I 116
314.	AE	Nummus	Theodora	Trier	AD 337–41	17	LRBC I 129
315.	AE	Nummus	Constantius	Trier	AD 337–41	17	LRBC I 130
316.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 335–41	17	As LRBC I 87
317.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 337–41	17	As LRBC I 109
318.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	•	AD 337–41	17	As LRBC I 250
319.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Arles	AD 337–41	17	As LRBC I 427
320.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Trier"	AD 337–41	17	Copy of LRBC I 132

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
321.	AE	Nummus	"Constans"	"Trier"	AD 337-41	17	Copy of LRBC I 133
322.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine II"	"Arles"	AD 337-41	17	Copy of LRBC I 419
323.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 335-41	17	Copy as LRBC I 48
324-8	. AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 335-41	17	Copy as LRBC I 87
329– 30.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 335-41	17	Copy as LRBC I 88
331.	AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"	"Lyons"	AD 335-41	17	Copy as LRBC I 239
332.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 140a
333-5	. AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 150
336.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 155
337.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 164
338.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Lyons	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 254
339.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Aquileia	AD 341-6	17	LRBC I 706
340.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Thessalonica	AD 343-8	17	LRBC I 859
341.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I	Heraclea	AD 343-8	17	LRBC I 968
342-3	. AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 137
344.	AE	Nummus	Constans		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 138
345-6	. AE	Nummus	Constans		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 255
347.	AE	Nummus	Constans		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 258
348.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 955
349.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 1067
350.	AE	Nummus	Constantius I		AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 1306
351.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius I"		AD 341-6	17	Copy as LRBC I 137a
352.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius I"		AD 341-6	17	Copy as LRBC I 254
353.	AE	Nummus	"Constans"		AD 341-6	17	Copy as LRBC I 446
354.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 343-8	17	As LRBC I 137
355.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius I"		AD 343-8	17	Copy as LRBC I 137
356.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Constantinople		18	LRBC II 2026
357.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 346-50	18	LRBC II 35
358.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Lyons	AD 346-50	18	LRBC II 204
359.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius II"	,	AD 346-50	18	Copy as LRBC II 32
360.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Trier	AD 350-1	18	LRBC II 54
361.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius		AD 350-1	18	As LRBC II 49
362.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius		AD 350-1	18	As LRBC II 211
363.	AE	Nummus	"Magnentius"	"Arles"	AD 350-1	18	Copy of LRBC II 417
364.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Amiens	AD 351-3	18	LRBC II 5
365.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Amiens	AD 351-3	18	LRBC II 13
366.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	Lyons	AD 351-3	18	LRBC II 217
367.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius	2,0110	AD 351-3	18	As LRBC II 19
368.	AE	Nummus	Magnentius		AD 351–3	18	Copy as LRBC II 56
369.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Trier	AD 353-4	18	LRBC II 72
370.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Trier	AD 353-4	18	LRBC II 76
371.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Rome	AD 352-4	18	LRBC II 675
372.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Aquileia	AD 352-4	18	LRBC II 932
314.	AL	. vaiiiiius	Constantius II	Aquireia	AD 332-4	10	ERDC II 932

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
373.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Heraclea	AD 351-4	18	LRBC II 1900
374.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Nicomedia	AD 351-4	18	LRBC II 2302
375.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius II"		AD 353-4	18	Copy as LRBC II 70
376.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Arles	AD 354-5	18	LRBC II 457
377.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius II"	"Arles"	AD 354-60	18	Copy as LRBC II 457–8
378– 80.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine		AD 354-61	18	As LRBC II 256
381–4	. AE	Nummus	"House of Constantine"		AD 354-61	18	Copy as LRBC II 256
385.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Trier	AD 355-60	18	LRBC II 77
386.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Arles	AD 360-1	18	LRBC II 464
387.	AE	Nummus	Constantius II	Cyzicus	AD 355-61	18	LRBC II 2498
388.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Constantinople	AD 364-5	19	LRBC II 2066
389.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364-7	19	As LRBC II 275
390.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Lyons	AD 364-7	19	LRBC II 284
391.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 364-7	19	LRBC II 480
392.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Arles	AD 364-7	19	LRBC II 482
393.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Aquileia	AD 364-7	19	LRBC II 994
394.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	"Lyons"	AD 364-7	19	Copy of LRBC II 279
395.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Arles	AD 364-7	19	As LRBC 479
396.	AE	Nummus	House of Valentinian		AD 364-75	19	As LRBC II 275
397.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364–75	19	As LRBC II 275–354
398.	AE	Nummus	Valens		AD 364–75	19	As LRBC II 276
399.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364–75	19	As LRBC II 279
400.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 364–75	19	As LRBC II 477
401–2		Nummus	House of Valentinian		AD 364–78	19	As LRBC II 275
403-4		Nummus	Valens		AD 364–78	19	As LRBC II 82
405.	AE	Nummus	House of Valentinian		AD 364–78	19	As LRBC II 96
			Valens		AD 364–78	19	As LRBC II 97
406.	AE	Nummus			AD 364–78	19	
407.	AE	Nummus	Gratian				Copy as LRBC II 98
408-9		Nummus	House of Valentinian	T.:	AD 364–78	19	Copy as LRBC II 275
410.	AE	Nummus	House of Valentinian	Trier	AD 367–75	19	As LRBC II 109
411.	AE	Nummus	Gratian		AD 367–75	19	As LRBC II 299
412.	AE	Nummus	House of Valentinian	Lyons	AD 367–75	19	As LRBC II 317
413.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Aquileia	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 1013
414.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Aquileia	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 1014
415.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Aquileia	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 1016
416.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Siscia	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 1393
417.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Lyons	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 322
418.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Lyons	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 324
419.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Lyons	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 340
420.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Arles	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 503
421.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 506
422-3	. AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 516
424.	AE .	Nummus	Gratian	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 523a
425.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 526

No.	Mat.	Denomination	Issuer	Mint	Date	RP	Reference
426.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 528
427-9	. AE	Nummus	Gratian	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 529
430.	AE	Nummus	"Valentinian I"	"Arles"	AD 367-75	19	Copy of LRBC II 500
431.	AE	Nummus	Valens	Arles	AD 367–75	19	LRBC II 530
432.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian II	Arles	AD 378–83	20	LRBC II 546
433.	AE	Nummus	Magnus Maximus	Arles	AD 387–8	20	LRBC II 560
434.	AE	Nummus	House of Theodosius		AD 388-94	21	As LRBC II 162–72
435.	AE	Nummus	Arcadius	Antioch	AD 393-5	21	LRBC II 2774
436.	AE	Nummus	Arcadius	Rome	AD 395-402	21	LRBC II 808
437.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I-II		AD 364-92		
438–9	. AE	As			23 BC – AD 260		
440–7	. AE	Antoninianus or Nummus			AD 260–400		
448– 92.	AE	Nummus			AD 300-400		
Wickh	amford						
493.	AE	Dupondius	Trajan	Rome	AD 114-7	5	RIC II Trajan 664
494.	AE	Antoninianus	Victorinus	Cologne	AD 269-71	13	RIC V:II Victorinus 118
495.	AE	Antoninianus	Radiate copy		AD 260-96	13/14	4 -
496.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	Lyons	AD 314-5	15	RIC VII Lyons 20
497.	AE	Nummus	House of Constantine	Trier	AD 330-5	17	LRBC I 66
498.	AE	Nummus	"Constantine I"		AD 330-5	17	Copy as LRBC I 48
499.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius II"		AD 346-50	18	Copy as LRBC II 30
500.	AE	Siliqua	Julian Augustus	Lyons	AD 360-3	18	RIC VIII Lyons 227
501.	AE	Nummus	Gratian		AD 378-83	20	As LRBC II 133
502.	AE	Nummus	"Valentinian II"	"Trier"	AD 388-92	21	Copy as LRBC II 162-4
503.	AE	Miliarensis	Arcadius	Mediolanum	AD 388-92	21	RIC IX Mediolanum 31b
Childs	wickhai	n					
504.	AE	Nummus	Tetricus II		AD 273-4	13	As RIC V:II Tet. II 272
505.	AE	Nummus	Tetricus II		AD 273-4	13	RIC V:II Tet. II 270
506.	AE	Nummus	Carausius	London	AD 286-93	14	RIC V:II Car. 100
507.	AE	Nummus	Carausius	London	AD 286-93	14	RIC V:II Car. 101
508.	AE	Nummus	"Constantius II"		AD 346-50	18	Copy as LRBC II 47
509.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I	Arles	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 527
510.	AE	Nummus	Valentinian I		AD 367-75	19	As LRBC II 96
Cleeve	Prior						
511.	AE	Nummus	Constantine I	London	AD 310-2	15	RIC VI London 153
512.	AE	Nummus	Constans	Trier	AD 341-6	17	As LRBC I 138
Sedgel	berrow						
513.	AE	Nummus	Gratian	Lyons	AD 367-75	19	LRBC II 297
South	Littletor	1					
514.	AE	Nummus	Magnus Maximus		AD 387–8	20	As LRBC 387

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Notes

- An early listing also reports finds of Iron Age and Roman coins (Savory 1921, 300–1) made at and around the site, but gives no indication of the relative frequency of types; the quality of identifications is also questionable, and it is apparent that some of the listed coins were in fact found elsewhere in the parish.
- 2 Characteristic of early critics is Robert Tomes, who argued that the site was 'surely of too small an extent to have been so important a station' (Berrow's Worcester Journal, 20 June 1891, 4; Berrow's Worcester Journal, 4 July 1891, 3). However, it is now widely accepted that the reference to 'Antonam' is a corruption of 'Trisantonam', i.e. the River Trent, and not a specific named fortress. Whether any finds from Black Banks entered the rector's 'fine collection of antiquities' (Berrow's Worcester Journal, 20 June 1891, 4) is unclear; none were present in the table case he displayed at the Worcestershire Exhibition (Anon 1882, 189)

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Manuscripts: Worcestershire Archive and Archaeology Service (hereafter WAAS), BA7335 Class

705:7

Books: W.G.Hoskins and H.P.R.Finberg, Devonshire Studies (1952), 316–318, 321–323

Articles: K.J.Barton, 'The medieval pottery of the Saintonge', Archaeol. Journ. CXX (1963),

201-203

P.Spufford, 'Mint organisation in late medieval Europe', 7-29 in N.J.Mayhew and P.Spufford (eds), Later Medieval Mints: Organisation, Administration and Techniques

(BAR International Series 389, 1988)

References to sources already quoted should take the form:

Barton, op. cit. in note 2, 202, fig. 3.

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