

LATE ROMAN SILVER HOARDS IN BRITAIN
AND THE PROBLEM OF CLIPPED SILIQUAE

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The relative abundance of later-fourth-century Roman silver hoards in Britain together with the fact that a significant proportion of them contain clipped siliquae have presented numismatists with problems many of which have not yet been satisfactorily solved. It is not at all clear, for example, why Britain should be so rich in silver hoards datable by their contents to approximately 380 to 410. Nor has anyone yet been able to establish conclusively when siliquae were clipped, by whom, and for what purpose. It is also difficult to determine how long a time elapsed between the minting of the latest coin in many hoards and the date when the hoard was deposited. Answers to these questions are crucial in assessing the role silver played in the monetary system in Britain in the later fourth and early fifth centuries.

This paper seeks to assess the significance of later-fourth-century British silver hoards by examining their composition, their chronology, and by studying the metrology of clipped and unclipped pieces to see how they relate to the contemporary denominational system. Finally, the geographical distribution of the hoards will be considered in relation to these factors.¹

HOARD COMPOSITION

The composition of British hoards containing silver coins of the second half of the fourth century is different from that of the earlier empire which suggests that habits in hoarding precious metals may have changed. Some hoards of late silver coins have gold associated with them, many have larger and smaller silver denominations (e.g., miliarensia and siliquae), and several have jewellery, silver plate, or pre-fourth century coins (Table 1). Clipped coins may make up less than one per cent or as much as 99 per cent of these hoards. Miliarensia tend to be more common in earlier hoards while bronze coins, ingots, silver plate, etc. tend to occur more frequently in later hoards.² The fact that precious metal in the form of coin, ingots, plate, or jewellery was often hoarded together suggests that silver coins were probably considered to be bullion in some sense, i.e. liable to fluctuations in value relative to the prices of other goods.

The occurrence of significant quantities of copper coins together with silver (e.g., in the Icklingham II and Kiddington hoards) and pewter objects is also at variance with the normal hoarding pattern of the earlier empire in Britain. The fact that many of the copper coins in the Icklingham II hoard were cut down, roughly broken, or imitations is such an odd phenomenon as to suggest a late date.³

CHRONOLOGY

The composition of later-fourth-century British hoards which have been

adequately recorded can also be analysed in terms of their ruler and mint distributions.* Tables 2 and 3 present the percentages by ruler and by mint of siliquae found in approximately thirty British hoards. Arranged in a rough chronological order based on the date of their latest coins, and it must be stressed that the arrangement is only approximate, they fall into three main groups: 1) early hoards, which begin and end with coins of Constantius II and Julian; 2) hoards of the middle period, in which coins of Valens, Gratian and Valentinian I predominate, percentages for Valentinian II and Theodosius I gradually increase, and siliquae of Arcadius and Honorius begin to appear;⁵ and 3) late hoards, in which coins of Arcadius and Honorius are significant. The small size of some of the hoards (e.g., Fincham with seven coins) results in some of the percentages giving a possibly misleading impression, while the standard grouping by rulers tends to obscure the absolute chronology since, for example, there are coins of Valentinian II minted before, during, and after the usurpation of Magnus Maximus.⁶ No early hoard has clipped coins and they are rare in the middle group (Otterbourne had one, Shapwick II 'some'). The majority occur in hoards with substantial percentages of coins of Arcadius and Honorius (Table 2).

It is important to bear in mind that the date of the latest coins, particularly in late hoards, may not be a reliable guide to the date when the hoard was actually buried. The geographical distribution and large amount of silver bullion in hoards like Traprain Law and Coleraine, for example, suggest a late burial date in a non-Roman context (see below p. 16).

The mint distribution reflects the alternation of activity at the western mints during the later fourth century. In the 350s Arles and Lyon were the dominant Gallic mints and Trier began minting silver again in the later 360s and became a major silver producer in the 370s (Table 3). Coins from Arles in the Southsea and Willersey hoards (early) are thirty-eight per cent and forty-seven per cent respectively, while thirty-three to thirty-four per cent were minted at Lyons and only eleven to fifteen per cent were produced at Trier. East Harptree (early) shows a more even distribution between Arles and Lyons but the same low percentage for Trier.

Trier remained the dominant western mint into the 380s and several hoards of the middle period contain between seventy and eighty per cent of Trier coins (Table 3).⁷ The reverses most frequently found with the Trier mintmark in these hoards are, unsurprisingly, VRBS ROMA (throne and cuirass types) and VIRTVS ROMANORVM (throne type).

The mint of Milan was restricted to producing gold and rare silver issues until 387-8 after Magnus Maximus had moved from Gaul to Italy and used it to strike siliquae.⁸ Milan became a major silver-producing mint in the 390s and early 400s, eclipsing the output of the other Italian mints. By 395 Trier and the other Gallic mints were producing little or no silver and the emission pattern from c.405 in the west is one of sporadic and rather small output.

The presence of Milan coins in late hoards does not overshadow the Trier output except in rare instances (Icklingham III, Tuddenham) but commonly exceeds twenty per cent.⁹ Hoards containing large numbers of coins of Honorius from Milan (e.g., Fleetwood) almost certainly were buried after 395, but how long after is conjectural.¹⁰

METROLOGY

A study of the weights of clipped and unclipped siliquae in museum collect-

ions and in those hoards where they have been recorded is useful in determining in the first instance the standard, or standards, to which unclipped pieces were minted, and secondly whether the clipped pieces conform to a recognizable norm. Both averages (Tables 4-6) and frequency distributions have been studied (Figs. 1-26).

It has long been known, and the present figures confirm the fact, that the average weight of unclipped siliquae minted after 355 was approximately 1.9g (Tables 4 and 5, Figs. 1 and 2).¹¹ This figure is supported by the average weight of siliquae from one continental hoard (Dobrogea, Romania) although another (San Genesio, N. Italy) has a higher weight standard with a peak occurring between 2.11 and 2.2g (Fig. 3).¹² The reasons for the difference are not clear. It is possible that the person who accumulated the San Genesio hoard chose only the heaviest and least worn coins he could find. In the case of the British hoards, it is not only possible but often likely that coins weighing less than 1.7g have been lightly and not very noticeably clipped, since at times this practice can be so subtle that it is difficult to detect. The Dobrogea hoard, however, was said not to have contained clipped coins, and if this is the case, then it is probably fair to assume that mints were permitted a fairly wide weight range in producing siliquae to a standard.¹³

Examination of the weight averages of unclipped coins from British hoards and their distribution strongly suggests that the picture has been distorted by the failure of earlier researchers to recognise lightly clipped coins (Table 5, Figs. 4-17).

It is difficult, therefore, to establish the theoretical weight standard for siliquae. Most works state that they were intended to be minted at 1/144 of the Roman pound which means their average weight should be about 2.25g.¹⁴ Even allowing for wear, a weight difference of sixteen per cent between the theoretical and actual average seems excessive. The fraction of the Roman pound to which the standard closely approximates is 1/168 (1.93g). This, while not so attractive a number in its simplicity as 1/144, none the less has the advantage of fitting the Roman numerical system in which the pound equalled 288 scripula or 1728 carats. 1/168 of the Roman pound, therefore, equals twenty-eight carats.

During the reign of Magnus Maximus (383-8) there was a drop in the weight of the siliqua to about 1.6g (Table 4, Figs. 2, 7, 9, 11). The drop seems to have come late in his reign, for the weight averages and frequency distributions indicate that the mint of Trier was unaffected (Figs. 2, 7, 11) but that the Italian mints produced lightweight pieces (Fig. 9). This suggests that the weight was lowered in 387-8 after Maximus had closed the Trier mint and moved into Northern Italy.¹⁵

Determining the weight standard in use between 388 and 395 is much more difficult, unfortunately. It would seem that at Trier it remained at 1.9g between 388 and 392 which is also the standard in use at Lyons¹⁶ (Table 4). Milan does not seem to have struck any silver until the usurpation of Eugenius, except a rare issue of vota coins for Arcadius (after the issues of Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor).¹⁷ The problem is further complicated by the small sample size, overlapping reigns, continuation of the same reverse type for more than one reign, and insidious and not always perceptible clipping. The weight standard at Trier under Eugenius seems to have dropped once again between 392 and 395, this time to about 1.3g. After the death of Theodosius the last group of VIRTUS ROMANORVM (cuirass) reverses produced at Milan was also on this lighter weight standard and the unclipped pieces in the British Museum average 1.28g.¹⁸

Trying to establish weight standards for silver coins minted in the west in the early fifth century is virtually impossible, since the number of coins available for study from this period is so woefully small. The usurpation of Constantine III took place in Britain late in 406 and he moved into Gaul in the spring of 407 and survived until September 411.¹⁹ The weights of his siliquae on the whole seem to have been low judging by the specimens in the British Museum and Paris which average 1.53g. Often they are clipped.²⁰ They were produced at Trier, Lyons, and Arles but did not find their way into British silver hoards (only Coleraine in Northern Ireland has one). The mint of Milan seems to have been closed about 423 and was superseded by Ravenna which had opened by 403 and produced silver coins on a standard which may have been about 1g.²¹

Examination of the weight averages of unclipped coins in British hoards shows a drop by the time Magnus Maximus was minting for Flavius Victor and the weights of siliquae of Arcadius and Honorius seem surprisingly low (Table 5). This phenomenon may be related in part to the date of the latest coins. For example, the Thetford hoard which ended with coins of Magnus Maximus from Trier shows no decline in standard while in the Kempston hoard which ended slightly later (there are no coins of Arcadius and Honorius) coins of Magnus Maximus had an average weight of 1.68g.

Finally, it is worth noting that issues of silver fractions were produced in the later fourth century although they were rare. Pearce has listed all the specimens known to him and they can be summarized as follows:²²

DATE	RULER	TYPE	RIC		WEIGHT IN G.
			MINT	NO.	
367	Grat.	VICTORIA AV-GVSTORVM	TR	28	0.98
378-83	Grat., Val. II, Th. I	VICTOR-IA AVGGG	RP	36a-c	1.14, 0.87
"	Grat., Val. II, Th. I	*PERPETVITAS	TRPS	56a-c	1.78, 1.6, 1.35, 1.3
388-93	Th. I, Arc.	VICTORI-A AVGGG	AQPS	57a-b	1.08, 0.99
393-4	Th. I, Eug.	VICTOR-IA AVGGG	MD	33a-b	
394-5	Th. I, Arc.	VICTOR-IA AVGGG	MD	38a-b	
394-5	Arc., Hon.	VICTORI-A AVGGG	MD	39a-b	
"	Th.	SPES ROMANORVM	RP	66	1.25, 1, 0.75
?	Roma	X	TR	109	1.09, 1.05, 0.94, 0.82
?	Roma	XV	TR	110	0.79

* Perpetuitas is published as a siliqua - and in view of its heavier weight it may well be one.

The average of the twelve weights listed is 1.03g and although these pieces are commonly referred to as halves, their weight is rather more than half that of the siliquae minted on the 1.9g standard. One would like to know whether their alloy content is the same as the siliqua. The rarity of these coins has led to their being linked to imperial donatives on the occasion of imperial anniversaries. Their significance in the context of this study lies in the fact that their weight of c.1g apparently was to become the standard for some official fifth-century silver and some of the unofficial coinage which will be discussed below. The date of the Roma pieces is problematic but, in view of the chronological composition of English silver hoards, they were probably minted late in the fourth century or in the first few years of the fifth century.

CLIPPED COINS

The clipped coins so often found in British hoards have occasioned con-

siderable discussion. It has been thought that clipping was random and careless, that it reflected an attempt to bring silver back into an acceptable ratio with gold, or that it was practised by private individuals either fraudulently or for reasons which today are unclear.²³ In fact clipping almost certainly was deliberate, probably semi-official, and the phenomenon may well have been related to the drop in the weight standard of silver which took place in the late fourth century. Clipped coins do not begin to occur in British hoards until the late 380s: the earliest hoards to contain them (Otterbourne, Shapwick II) have substantial percentages of coins of Magnus Maximus, but only a few pieces of Arcadius and Honorius (Table 2). The vast majority of clipped coins are found in hoards with substantial percentages of coins of Arcadius and Honorius which suggests that the date of their clipping was in the 390s or later.

The clipped coins in the various hoards seem to have been cut down to a standard but not always to the same standard (Table 6, Figs. 18-26). For example, the Sproxton coins (with the exception of a single specimen of Honorius) and those from Terling approximate to the reduced standard of Maximus (1.4-1.6g). The Colerne coins (for which we possess only weight averages) and Whorlton pieces seem to be clipped to a standard of about 1g, while Fleetwood and South Ferriby appear to have silver coins on standards of roughly 1g and 0.5g (Table 6, Figs. 18-23).

If it is accepted on the basis of weight averages and frequency distributions that clipped coins were cut down to a specific weight standard, or standards, this practice supports the theory that the action was at least semi-official. The problem is to determine whether it was Roman or non-Roman in origin.

Contemporary non-Roman coinages are worth examining in the context of the weight standards of clipped coins. Early Vandalic silver coins from Africa seem to have copied the *Ravenna siliquae* of Honorius rather than mint independent types (*solidi* were also imitated) and these *siliquae* are known to have been clipped.²⁴ For example, a recently published hoard said to have been found in Tunisia in about 1975 had eight of these pieces and an imitation half *siliqua*, all of which were clipped.²⁵ These coins have been attributed to the reign of Gaeseric who took power in 429 and the genuine *siliquae* which they copy can be dated from c.410 to 423. Although the weights of these coins were not recorded, comparable clipped specimens in the British Museum weighed 1.84, 1.71, 1.69, 1.64, 1.62, 1.53, and 1.23g respectively, which suggests quite a high standard.

Another group of early-fifth-century silver imitations has been tentatively identified by John Kent as Visigothic in origin.²⁶ They copy obverses of Honorius and have the reverses *GLORIA ROMANORVM* and *VICTORIA AVGG*. Two of the three examples illustrated were not clipped and the third (a small coin in any case) only lightly so. The weights of these coins varies from c.1g for pieces of so-called normal style to 0.49g for those of inferior style and they are, therefore, lighter than the Vandalic pieces.

Other fifth-century silver imitations found in France, Switzerland, and Germany were also of light weight. For example, the average was 0.59g in the Dortmund hoard and later imitations weigh as little as 0.7 to 0.3g.²⁷ It would thus appear that official Roman, Vandalic, Visigothic, and clipped *siliquae* may have had some sort of relationship to one another. In this context it is worth noting that clipped coins mostly occur in non-Roman contexts, i.e. in provinces which no longer belonged to the empire or areas which never had.

The date, or dates, when Roman *siliquae* in British hoards were clipped

has yet to be established with certainty.²⁸ The first clipped coins, as noted above, appear in hoards datable to the late 380s at the very earliest. Hoards containing large numbers of clipped coins and severely clipped coins tend to have a high proportion of siliquae of Arcadius and Honorius. This suggests that the siliquae in British hoards were not clipped until the 390s and that the practice continued into the fifth century. If the clipped Vandalic imitations have been correctly dated, clipping may have continued into the 430s.

How long coins circulated after having been minted and before being clipped is also unclear. The degree of wear of individual specimens varies from hoard to hoard but in some cases (e.g. Fleetwood) many siliquae show signs of heavy wear. It is probably reasonable to suppose that most of the British hoards were buried in the fifth century but how long after 410-420 remains conjectural.

Unfortunately, it is also uncertain where the coins were clipped. The clipped coins in British hoards could have been clipped before they reached Britain or after they arrived. An analysis of the weights by hoard and mint, rather than by hoard and ruler as in Table 6, might help to show that coins of different origin were clipped to the same standard, as the overall results already imply. There are problems, however, in determining the mint at which clipped coins were struck if the mintmark has been removed as is so often the case. It is equally unclear where the Vandalic coins were clipped although, if they were minted in Africa and subsequently found there, it seems reasonable to assume that they were clipped 'in situ'. While it is not clear why or even which officials chose to clip siliquae, the practice must have represented a profit for the issuing authority. If silver were circulating merely as bullion, then its value could be easily assessed by weighing.

One is left with the difficulties of explaining why the coins were not melted down and reminted rather than being clipped and why there is such a large concentration of late-fourth- and early-fifth-century silver hoards in Britain to the apparent exclusion of the rest of the empire. Both are compatible with the notion that clipping was a 'barbarian' rather than a Roman custom but an argument such as this which rests upon the absence of any real comparative material from other provinces is obviously speculative. As stated above, very little silver seems to have been minted in the western empire in the first half of the fifth century and certainly very little has survived. This could reflect either a shortage or government reluctance to coin it.²⁹ The evidence certainly suggests a change in emphasis in the early fifth century when silver issues became much smaller and interest was concentrated on gold both for payments to officials and tax levies.

The rise of the Visigothic and Vandalic kingdoms and their production of imitation siliquae (and halves?) of Honorius in the early fifth century, on standards to which clipped coins in several British hoards appear to approximate, may help to explain why coins were clipped. The weight distribution of the latest coins of Arcadius and Honorius in the Fleetwood and South Ferriby hoards (Figs. 20 and 23), for example, had a peak of 0.7 to 1g and 0.5 to 0.75g respectively which is compatible with the Visigothic Gallic standard cited by Kent.

Thus, as suggested above, clipping could well have been a non-Roman (or post-Roman) phenomenon since the weight standards of cut-down pieces in British hoards compare favourably with those of Vandalic and Visigothic imitations and the laws restraining such practices within the Roman empire

would not have prevailed for those living outside it. Further, it is possible to conceive of a 'barbarian' administration finding easier acceptance for clipped 'official' coins than their own imitations.

If it is accepted that clipping could have occurred after 410, then the date of a fair number of British hoards should probably be moved forward from 390-410 to 420-440. It is difficult to explain why, if the hoards were much later than 405, they contained no siliquae from Ravenna but the usurpation of Constantine III and his advance into Gaul followed by the Visigothic presence there may have precluded Ravenna coins from circulating towards Britain.³⁰ Only a study of the distribution of the Ravenna pieces can offer a solution to this problem.

DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH SILVER HOARDS

Robert Carson's study of the late Roman siliquae finds arranged the hoards into geographical groups and a distribution map of the hoards examined in detail in this study, together with many too briefly recorded to be useful other than in a geographical context, yields substantially the same results as his.³¹ Late Roman silver hoards in Britain cluster in the south-west particularly in Somerset where there are two recognisable groups, one in the area near Taunton and the other in the vicinity of the Mendip Hills. The smaller clusters in the west include a group of four hoards in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire and three in Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Otherwise there are clusters of hoards in Lincolnshire, Norfolk and Suffolk. The other hoards tend to be scattered generally along the coast with the exception of two in Leicestershire and two in Yorkshire. The Coleraine, Traprain Law, Fleetwood and Zennor hoards both from their geographical distribution and composition could be rather later than their last coins. As noted above, both Traprain Law and Coleraine in particular look like barbarian 'booty' hoards of bullion.³²

The south-west is precisely the area where there is no evidence of Saxon settlement in the earlier fifth century which suggests that the accumulation and burial of these hoards should be a Romano-British phenomenon. Saxon presence is attested in East Anglia in the earlier fifth century and it would be interesting to learn whether this affected the distribution and composition of the siliquae hoards and in particular of the clipped pieces. Unfortunately, evidence regarding the weights of clipped siliquae from hoards found in these two areas is much too scanty to identify any distinction.

If the clipped siliquae in south-west England are a Romano-British phenomenon the problem arises once again of where the coins were clipped, i.e. whether the coins were clipped before entering Britain. If this is what happened, difficulties arise in explaining how the coins reached Somerset since the distribution of the hoards does not, for example, show obvious links with the coasts or rivers. An alternative is to suppose that the coins were clipped in Britain but such a view does not explain why their weights seem to approximate to continental standards at a time when contact was presumably becoming more difficult.

The distribution of belt buckles said to have belonged to soldiers of Germanic origin serving in the Roman army which have been found casually or in British graves does not exactly match that of late Roman silver hoards, although they are found in East Anglia (including Icklingham), Berkshire and Oxfordshire.³³ However, German belt buckles and British copies of them have also been recovered from Richborough, Leicester and Caerwent, for example, from which no silver hoards are known and it would therefore be incautious to place too much stress on the similarities of distribution.

In conclusion, the incidence, distribution and composition of British hoards containing clipped siliquae suggest that they were almost certainly not buried before the late fourth century and in some instances could possibly be as late as the 440s. Clipped siliquae were cut down to identifiable weight standards and there seems to have been more than one standard employed. It is conceivable that the coins were intended to match either official fifth-century issues or imitations put out by the Vandals or Visigoths, although fifth-century silver coins, official and imitation, are so few in number that it is extremely difficult to establish weight standards with certainty. It is unclear whether the coins were clipped inside or outside Britain; indeed we are no nearer an explanation of the preponderance of late silver hoards in Britain than we have ever been. Distribution of the hoards shows no very clear links with the influx of Saxons or the pattern of settlement of what were probably German federate troops in the late fourth and early fifth centuries. None the less, the overwhelming impression one receives from studying the composition, chronology, and distribution of these hoards is that they are a post-Roman phenomenon.

NOTES

1. See R.A.G. Carson, 'Gold and Silver Coin Hoards and the End of Roman Britain,' *British Museum Yearbook*, i (1976), 67-82. This paper will concentrate on about thirty hoards which have been fully recorded.
2. All hoards of early and middle date except Thetford and Kempston have miliarensia but of the late hoards only South Ferriby has. All hoards which contain both gold and silver are late except Gravesend. Jewellery is found in early, middle, and late hoards.
3. J.W.E. Pearce, 'Roman coins from Icklingham, Silchester, and Cirencester,' *NC*⁵ ix (1929), 319-27; and 'Icklingham II Redivivus,' *NC*⁵ xviii (1938), 59-61. Most of the bronzes in the Kiddington hoard are late with SALVS REIPUBLICAE and VICTORIA AVGGG reverses.
4. See the appendix for an alphabetical listing of the hoards used in this study.
5. The earliest of these seem to end with coins of Magnus Maximus and Flavius Victor (383-8).
6. There is a problem in the joint rule and overlap of reigns in the later fourth century. Although an arrangement based on reverse type and mint-mark (i.e. by issue) would be preferable, not enough hoards have been recorded in sufficient detail to make this viable.
7. Gravesend, Grovely Wood, Shapwick II and Otterbourne. Kempston is slightly earlier and Honiton is probably slightly later since it includes Milan coins. The North Mendip hoard is puzzling: 53.6 per cent of the coins are from Trier, c.30 per cent are from Lyons and c.4 per cent from Milan.
8. O. Ulrich-Bansa, *Moneta Mediolansis* (Venice, 1949), pp. 81-4; J.W.E. Pearce, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, ix (1951), 72-3.
9. Fincham with only seven coins cannot be considered representative.
10. Ulrich-Bansa, op. cit., p. 187 thinks that a late group of VIRTUS ROMANORVM (cuirass) reverses for Honorius can be dated to about 395 to 405.

11. See, for example, G. Mickwitz, *Die Systeme des römischen Silbergeldes im IV Jhdt. n. Chr.* (Helsingfors, 1932), pp. 13-19, 61-7.
12. San Genesio: O.Ulrich-Bansa, 'Ripostiglio di monete d'argento del IV^e secolo di Cr.', *Atti della Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei. Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità*, viii (1954), 166-184; Dobrogea: L.Ruzicka, 'Siliquaenfund in der Dobrogea', *Blätter für Münzfreunde*, lviii (1920-3), 345-7, 372-4, 382-4.
13. Mickwitz, op. cit., p. 62.
14. Ibid., pp. 13-19 for the actual weight and a discussion. Pearce, op. cit., p.xviii uncritically adopts a standard of 1/144 while noting the coins weighted 1.9g. Ulrich-Bansa, op. cit., p. 184 thinks the coins were deliberately valued higher than their corresponding worth in bullion.
15. Mickwitz, op. cit., p. 62. Sir Arthur Evans, 'Notes on the Coinage and Silver Currency in Roman Britain from Valentinian I to Constantine III', *NC*^{xv} (1915), 463-8.
16. VOT V coins of Arcadius from Milan in the Oxford collection weigh 2.07, 1.97, and 1.88g. If these were produced for his *quinquennalia* they appeared about 387-8. Issues from Lyons between 388 and 392 are of full weight as are coins of Theodosius at the Western mints. The weights of ten Eugenius coins in Oxford and the British Museum average 1.79g which does not seem to fit a weight standard of 1.6g.
17. The two British Museum specimens weigh 1.48 and 1.65g.
18. The VIRTVS ROMANORVM type continued after 395 although for how long is uncertain. See note 10.
19. J.Lafaurie, 'La chronologie des monnaies de Constantin III et de Constant II', *Revue Numismatique*, xv (1953), 37-65. M.R.Alföldi, 'Le trésor de Wiesbaden-Kastel. (IV^e-V^e siècles)', *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques Bulletin*, v (1968), 95-102 records 12 siliquae of Constantine II and no Ravenna coins.
20. Lafaurie, op. cit., p. 44 illustrates six Paris specimens.
21. Ulrich-Bansa, op. cit., p. 171. Lafaurie, op. cit., pp. 50 and 65, note 20 thinks Ravenna was not in full operation until 405.
22. J.W.E.Pearce, 'A Half-siliqua of the Treveran Mint', *NC*⁶ iii (1943), 97-9. See also Evans, op. cit., pp. 468-78. The Valentinian II VICTORIA AVGGG piece (Pl. XX, 8) is probably a fraction.
23. J.W.E.Pearce, 'A Second Find of Siliquae from Shapwick', *NC*⁵ xviii (1938), 57-8 and 'A Find of Siliquae from Colerne, Wiltshire', *NC*⁶ ii (1942), 99-100. C.Oman, 'A Find of Siliquae from Colerne, Wiltshire', *NC*⁶ ii (1942), 102.
24. W.Wroth, *Catalogue of Coins of the Vandals, Ostrogoths, and Lombards in the British Museum* (1911), p.xxii. W.Hahn, *Moneta Imperii Byzantini*. I, Vienna (1973), pp. 92-3.
25. *Coin Hoards*, ii (1976) p. 77 no. 322. See also C.Morrisson, 'Les origines du monnayage Vandale', *Actes du 8^{ème} Congrès International de Numismatique, 1973* (Paris, 1976), pp. 461-72.
26. J.P.C.Kent, 'Un monnayage irrégulier du début du V^e siècle de notre ère', *Cercle d'Études Numismatiques Bulletin*, xi (1974), 23-9, P.Le Gen-

tilhomme, 'Le monnayage et la circulation monétaire dans les royaumes barbares en occident (V^e-VIII^e siècle)', *Revue Numismatique* ^{vii} (1943), 34-112, P.H.Mitard 'Monnaies de V^e/VI^e et VII^e siècles découvertes à Genainville (Val-d'Oise)', *Revue Numismatique* ^{xx} (1978), 117-130.

27. K.Regling, *Der Dortmunder Fund römischen Goldmünzen* (Dortmund, 1908), p. 39. The weights of the Wiesbaden-Kastell siliquae (note 19) are not listed. H.A.Cahn, 'Kleinhünigen', *Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau*, xxvi (1934-8), 425-34.
For discussions of still later imitations see E.Nau, 'Der Rübenacher Argenteus, die Münzanhänger aus dem Frauengrab Heilbronn-Böckingen und die Silbermünzen des Dortmunder Schätzes', *Schweizer Münzblätter*, xvi (1966), 23-33, J.Lafaurie 'Monnaies en argent trouvée à Fleury-sur-Orne, essai sur le monnayage d'Argent Franc des V^e et VI^e siècle', *Annales de Normandie*, xiv (1964) 173-96 and J.P.C.Kent in 'The End of Roman Britain: the Literary and Numismatic Evidence Reviewed', *The End of Roman Britain*, ed. P.J.Casey (BAR British Series, 71. 1979), pp. 15-27.
28. The fourth-century laws on counterfeiting dealing with clipped coins in the Theodosian Code are of no real use in suggesting a date when coins were clipped.
29. It is worth noting that silver coins were in short supply during the earlier part of the fourth century and it might be more useful to ask how and why such large issues of silver were produced in the west between c.340 and 395. See J.P.Callu, 'Frappes et trésors d'argent de 324 à 392', *Imperial Revenue, Expenditure, and Monetary Policy in the Fourth Century A.D.*, ed. C.E.King (BAR International Series, 76, 1980), pp. 175-212.
30. Evans, op. cit., p. 469 no. 5 and pl. xx, no. 14 cites one coin from Ravenna, possibly from the North Mendip hoard.
31. See note 1 and S.Archer, 'Late Roman Gold and Silver Hoards in Britain: A Gazetteer', *The End of Roman Britain*, ed. P.J.Casey (BAR British Series, 71. 1979), pp. 29-65.
32. Coleraine and Traprain Law have been considered in the context of hack silver hoards and two finds from Denmark have fourth century silver coins. O.Voss, 'The Hostentorp Silver Hoard and its Period', *Acta Archaeologica*, Copenhagen, xxv (1954), 212-3 and xxvi, (1955), 63. E. Munksgaard, 'Late Antique Scrap Silver Found in Denmark', *ibid.* xxvi (1955), 34-5.
33. S.C.Hawkes and G.C.Dunning, 'Soldiers and Settlers in Britain', *Medieval Archaeology*, v (1961), 1-70. Belt buckles and clipped siliquae were found in the Shakenoak excavations. A.C.C.Brodribb, A.R. Hands, D.R.Walker, *Excavations at Shakenoak*, I (Oxford, 1968), 96-101 and III (Oxford, 1971), 74-7.

TABLE 1. Composition of Late Roman Silver Hoards in Britain

<i>Hoard</i>	<i>No. of Sil.</i>	<i>% Clipped</i>	<i>No. of Mil.</i>	<i>No. of AR Fractions</i>	<i>No. of AI Coins</i>	<i>No. of Barb. Copies</i>	<i>No. of AE Coins</i>	<i>Earlier Coins and Misc.</i>
EARLY								
1 Southsea	811	-	77	-	-	-	-	6 2nd cent. dens.
2 Willersey	55	-	1	-	-	3	-	silver ring
3 E. Harptree	1481	-	15	-	-	-	-	AR ingots, ring, 6 2nd cent. dens., 32 4th cent. AR
MIDDLE								
4 Thetford	47	-	-	-	-	?1	-	-
5 Kempston	53	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
6 Gravesend	432	-	12	-	3	-	-	-
* 7 Otterbourne	535	0.02	7	-	-	-	-	-
8 Grovely Wood	296	-	3	-	-	-	2; a second pot with c. 1000	6 silver rings
* 9 Shapwick II	125	?	-	-	-	-	-	-
*10 N. Mendip	2003	?	31	10	-	-	-	-
*11 Holway	285	?	33	-	-	-	-	-
LATE								
*12 Icklingham I	318	Many	-	-	-	-	-	-
*13 Sproxton	95	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
*14 Colerne	119	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 Mildenhall	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
*16 S. Ferriby	224	c.50	4	-	-	-	-	silver ring
*17 Honiton	16	?	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<i>Hoard</i>	<i>No. of Sil.</i>	<i>% Clipped</i>	<i>No. of Mil.</i>	<i>No. of AR Fractions</i>
*18	Terling	296	15	-	-
*19	Icklingham II	70	90	-	-
*20	Shapwick I	120	9.3	-	-
*21	Edington	62	53	-	-
	22 Dorchester	53	-	-	-
*23	Fleetwood	388	99	-	-
*24	Ram's Hill	8	100	-	-
	25 Allington	53	-	-	-
*26	Coleraine	1506	c.50	-	1
*27	Kiddington	16	60	-	-
*28	Manton Down	26	?	-	-
*29	Tuddenham	114	?	-	-
	30 Icklingham III	230	?	-	-
*31	Sturmer	29	?	-	1
*32	Fincham	7	85	-	-
	33 Carleton St. Peter	10	-	-	4
	34 Burtle	?	-	-	-
	35 Cleeve Prior	c.3000	-	-	100
	36 Holyoke	250	-	-	-
	37 Shanklin	6	-	-	-
	38 Traprain Law	4	-	-	-
*39	Whorlton	150	?	-	-

<i>No. of AI Coins</i>	<i>No. of Barb. Copies</i>	<i>No. of AE coins</i>	<i>Earlier Coins and Misc.</i>
26	2	3	2 gold rings
-	-	994	-
-	3	-	-
-	-	?	-
-	-	1	2 silver spoons, AR frags.
-	2	-	-
-	1	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	341 oz. of silver
-	1	86	-
-	-	c.15	pewter dish found nearby
-	-	-	gold ring
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1 2nd cent. den.
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	600	-
-	-	-	Large coll. of AR plate, rings, ingots, frags. etc.
-	-	-	-

<i>Hoard</i>	<i>No. of Sil.</i>	<i>% Clipped</i>	<i>No. of Mil.</i>	<i>No. of AR Fractions</i>
40 Zennor	?	-	-	-
41 Alcester	c.800	-	-	-
42 Caston	?	-	-	-
43 Camerton	26	-	-	-
44 Chaddleshworth	c.100	-	-	-
45 Letcombe Regis	?	-	-	-
46 Milverton	?AR 44	-	-	-
47 N. Curry	150	1	1	-
48 Richmond	c.600	-	-	-
49 Guisborough	80	-	-	1
50 Stratford-on-Avon	?	-	-	-
51 Uphill	129AR and AE	-	-	-
52 Wookey Hole	?	-	-	-
53 Amesbury	?	-	-	-
54 Barton-upon-Humber	187	-	-	-
55 Between Bath and Bristol	250	-	-	-
56 Cosgrove	?	-	?	-
57 Reading	c.50	-	-	-
58 Reading	c.119	-	-	-
59 Samson	5	-	-	-
60 Tredington	5	-	-	-

* Hoard contains clipped coins

<i>No. of AI Coins</i>	<i>No. of Barb. Copies</i>	<i>No. of AE coins</i>	<i>Earlier Coins and Misc.</i>
-	-	-	-
16	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
?	-	-	brass vessels
-	-	-	? den. of Faustina
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
?	-	-	-
-	-	?	-
-	-	?	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	Earlier a den. hoard was found
-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

Table 2. Percentage Distribution of Siliquae in Hoards

Hoard	Cs.II	Julian	Val.I		Val.II Theod.I	Eug.	Hon.	Barb. or ?
			Valens Grat.	M.Max Fl.Vict.				
EARLY								
Southsea	43.7	51.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Willersey	37.0	63.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. Harptree	22.7	47.8	28.3	-	-	-	-	-
MIDDLE								
Thetford	14.8	44.6	27.6	8.5	4.2	-	-	-
Kempston	3.8	20.7	49.1	11.3	13.2	-	-	-
Gravesend	3.7	6.0	73.4	8.1	6.9	-	-	-
*Otterbourne	1.5	5.4	53.3	23.9	14.6	-	1.2	-
*Shapwick II	1.7	5.6	58.1	21.8	11.3	-	0.8	-
Groveley Wood	1.0	7.1	41.4	22.6	23.5	2.3	3.6	-
*N. Mendip	9.2	22.6	29.1	12.4	21.4	1.1	2.3	-
*Holway	5.8	14.7	32.9	10.5	18.2	3.3	11.9	-
LATE								
*Icklingham I	-	5.9	36.7	15.3	21.7	4.1	16.0	-
*Sproxtton	10.5	15.8	35.8	7.3	13.7	1.0	18.6	-
*Colerne	1.7	5.0	35.3	13.5	12.6	4.2	19.3	-
Mildenhall	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	-	-	23.1	-
*S. Ferriby	6.2	12.9	27.2	7.6	10.3	1.8	21.0	-
*Honiton	-	6.2	24.9	25.0	6.2	-	25.0	-
*Terling	3.4	7.8	28.7	13.2	16.2	5.4	25.0	-
*Icklingham II	-	5.7	25.7	11.4	14.3	2.9	25.2	-
*Shapwick I	2.5	3.3	25.7	13.3	11.7	4.2	30.8	-
*Edington	3.2	4.8	17.8	9.6	22.6	9.7	32.2	-
Dorchester	13.2	32.0	1.9	16.9	-	-	35.9	-
*Fleetwood	3.3	6.7	23.4	6.7	10.0	3.6	36.3	9.8
*Ram's Hill	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	12.5	-	37.5	-
*Allington	-	13.2	20.9	3.8	3.8	-	39.6	-
*Coleraine	3.0	10.2	25.9	8.2	7.9	5.0	38.7	-
*Kiddington	-	6.2	25.0	6.2	12.5	-	43.7	-
*Manton Down	-	3.8	19.2	26.8	-	-	46.1	-
*Tuddenham	1.7	4.4	20.1	12.3	6.1	-	49.1	-
Icklingham III	0.4	3.9	14.3	8.2	13.9	8.3	53.9	-
*Sturmer	-	6.8	6.8	17.2	-	-	55.1	13.8
*Fincham	16.7	16.7	-	-	-	-	66.7	-

* Hoard known to have clipped coins

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of Siliquae in Hoards, by Mint

Hoard	Trier	Lyons	Arles	Milan	Rome	Aquil.	E. Mints	Illeg./ Copies
EARLY								
Southsea	14.7	33.1	38.6	-	1.4	0.4	9.1	2.6
Willersey	11.3	33.9	47.1	-	-	-	-	-
E. Harptree	13.8	38.4	37.0	-	6.6	0.07	3.3	0.9
MIDDLE								
Thetford	40.4	31.9	23.4	-	4.2	-	-	-
Kempston	47.1	7.5	15.1	-	17.0	9.4	1.9	1.9
Gravesend	76.6	3.2	5.5	0.2	7.4	4.6	2.0	0.2
*Otterbourne	80.3	3.7	3.2	1.7	4.7	5.6	0.8	-
*Shapwick II	80.8	4.8	4.0	-	5.6	4.8	-	-
Grovely Wood	70.9	9.7	3.4	3.4	5.1	5.1	2.2	-
*N. Mendip	53.6	12.5	19.1	3.7	2.6	3.8	3.5	1.3
Holway	Mint distribution not given							
LATE								
*Icklingham I	66.0	7.5	3.1	11.3	3.4	4.4	0.6	3.4
*Sproxtton	48.4	8.4	17.8	11.6	5.3	3.1	5.1	-
*Colerne	52.5	5.9	0.8	26.2	5.9	3.4	0.8	4.2
Mildenhall	46.1	15.4	7.7	15.4	-	-	7.7	7.7
*S. Ferriby	38.4	9.4	11.6	27.6	2.7	2.2	0.8	7.1
*Honiton	56.2	6.2	6.2	-	-	6.2	-	-
*Terling	59.8	8.4	7.1	18.6	3.0	1.7	1.3	-
*Icklingham II	Mint distribution not given							
*Shapwick I	45.8	7.5	5.0	29.2	4.2	6.7	1.6	-
*Edington	51.6	6.4	3.2	22.6	1.6	-	-	-
Dorchester	54.7	5.7	-	15.0	7.5	-	7.5	13.2
*Fleetwood	47.9	5.4	5.9	30.9	2.0	0.5	0.4	6.7
*Ram's Hill	62.5	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	25.0
*Allington	37.7	15.1	24.5	-	-	-	-	-
*Coleraine	26.1	2.6	7.0	14.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	43.7
*Kiddington	43.7	6.2	-	25.0	-	6.2	-	18.7
*Manton Down	23.0	3.8	-	11.5	15.3	-	-	46.1
*Tuddenham	32.4	6.1	1.7	47.3	2.6	0.8	6.9	1.7
Icklingham III	34.3	6.1	3.0	52.6	2.1	0.8	0.8	-
*Sturmer	Mint distribution not given							
*Fincham	-	-	-	66.6	-	-	-	33.3

* Hoard known to have clipped coins

TABLE 4. Average Weight (g) of Unclipped Siliquae in the Ashmolean and British Museums

Date	Trier		Lyons		Arles		Milan		Aquileia		Rome	
	Ash.	BM	Ash.	BM	Ash.	BM	Ash.	BM	Ash.	BM	Ash.	BM
361-363	1.86(4)	2.07(7)	1.96(67)	1.98(27)	2.31(59)	2.02(29)	-	-	-	-	-	-
364-374	1.99(32)	2.06(131)	1.89(18)	1.85(14)	1.87(5)	} 1.88(8)	-	-	} 1.99(9)	} 2.04(2)	} 2.00(12)	1.90(27)
375-378	1.93(27)	1.87(160)	2.03(1)	2.12(1)	-		-	-				-
378-383	1.90(27)	2.00(114)	1.78(6)	2.21(2)	-	-	-	-	1.96(11)	-	1.96(12)	-
383-388	1.92(25)	1.89(156)	-	-	-	-	1.55(11)	1.62(8)	1.73(3)	1.56(2)	-	-
388-392	1.85(10)	1.99(13)	1.95(10)	2.12(4)	-	-	1.56(14)	1.66(6)	-	-	-	1.37(2)
392-395	1.59(11)	1.63(5)	2.00(3)	2.23(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

() no. of coins

TABLE 5. Average Weight (g) of Unclipped Siliquae in British Hoards

Ruler	S. Ferriby	Sproxtton	Terling	Shapwick II	Otterbourne	Kempston	N. Mendip	Kiddington	Thetford	Honiton
Cs. II	1.94(9)	1.97(10)	1.90(10)	1.97(4)	2.11(8)	1.98(2)	1.99(20)	-	1.96(7)	-
Julian	1.89(20)	1.88(15)	1.91(10)	2.05(7)	2.07(29)	2.04(11)	1.94(100)	2.03(1)	2.09(21)	2.22(1)
Jovian	-	-	1.67(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Val. I	1.93(6)	1.96(6)	1.88(5)	1.99(2)	1.98(17)	1.68(2)	1.92(20)	-	2.13(1)	-
Valens	1.96(14)	1.97(13)	1.96(41)	2.06(33)	2.01(140)	1.99(16)	1.95(100)	1.98(2)	2.00(9)	1.76(3)
Gratian	1.98(10)	2.05(12)	1.85(35)	1.86(36)	2.00(124)	1.82(8)	1.99(20)	2.10(1)	2.13(3)	1.63(1)
Mag. Max.	1.62(5)	1.97(5)	1.85(31)	1.91(26)	1.93(123)	1.68(6)	1.90(50)	-	1.87(4)	1.79(2)
Fl. Victor	1.71(1)	1.83(1)	1.47(5)	2.09(1)	1.68(4)	-	-	-	-	1.68(4)
Val. II	1.54(3)	1.80(9)	1.93(21)	2.13(10)	2.05(46)	2.04(3)	1.92(20)	2.08(1)	-	-
Theod. I	1.83(3)	2.04(3)	1.78(24)	2.03(4)	1.97(32)	1.96(4)	1.88(20)	-	1.83(2)	1.49(1)
Eugenius	-	1.54(1)	1.84(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arcadius	1.46(3)	1.71(4)	1.30(41)	1.84(1)	1.31(4)	-	1.90(5)	-	-	1.44(4)
Honorius	-	1.31(7)	1.31(30)	-	1.12(3)	-	1.30(5)	-	-	-
Anc. Copy	-	-	-	-	-	1.89(1)	-	-	-	-

() no. of coins

TABLE 6. Average Weight (g) of Clipped Siliquae in British Hoards

Ruler	S. Ferriby	Sproxtton	Terling	Fleetwood	Otterbourne	Whorlton	Colerne	Kiddington	Ram's Hill
Constantius II	1.02(5)	-	-	1.15(13)	-	0.94(1)	-	-	1.22(1)
Julian	0.97(11)	-	1.29(1)	1.11(21)	-	1.18(4)	-	-	1.40(1)
Jovian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valentinian I	-	1.52(1)	-	1.10(5)	-	-	} 1.26(10)	-	-
Valens	1.11(17)	-	-	1.15(35)	-	0.92(2)		-	-
Gratian	1.01(21)	1.66(2)	1.55(4)	1.13(27)	-	1.07(2)	1.19(10)	-	1.05(1)
Magnus Maximus	0.89(10)	1.48(1)	1.39(3)	1.06(18)	1.40(1)	1.07(4)	1.17(10)	1.19(1)	-
Flavius Victor	0.67(2)	-	-	0.91(7)	-	-	-	0.89(1)	-
Valentinian II	1.03(5)	-	1.79(2)	1.10(20)	-	-	-	-	-
Theodosius I	0.85(11)	1.56(1)	1.61(2)	1.08(13)	-	1.01(3)	-	1.20(1)	0.82(1)
Eugenius	0.76(4)	-	0.83(1)	1.06(13)	-	1.06(3)	-	-	-
Arcadius	0.90(16)	1.51(2)	1.33(2)	0.94(40)	-	1.03(6)	0.95(10)	0.66(2)	0.87(1)
Honorius	0.91(15)	1.08(1)	-	1.00(24)	-	0.98(6)	0.97(9)	0.86(3)	0.63(1)
Arc./Hon.	0.75(20)	-	-	0.77(25)	-	0.80(7)	-	-	-
Valens/Grat.	-	-	-	0.97(18)	-	-	-	-	0.95(1)
Theod./Mag. Max.	-	-	-	0.89(22)	-	-	-	-	-
Ancient Copies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.68(1)	0.61(1)

() no. of coins

APPENDIX

Alphabetical Bibliography of Hoards from Britain Containing Siliquae

The numbers in the left-hand column refer to Table 1 and the map

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 41 | Alcester, Worcs. (Warwicks.) | S. Clarke, <i>Geog. Descript. of the World</i> (1871), 61. |
| 25 | Allington, Wilts. (Hants.) | <i>NC</i> (1869), 372 |
| 53 | Amesbury, Wilts. | <i>Proc. Soc. Ant.</i> iv (1856-9), 27. |
| 54 | Barton-upon-Humber, Lincs.
(Humberside) | P.J. Casey, (ed.), <i>The End of Roman Britain</i> (1979), p. 34. |
| 55 | Between Bath and Bristol,
Glos./Som. (Avon) | <i>NC</i> (1840), 144. |
| 61 | Burtle, Som. | <i>Proc. Soc. Ant.</i> (1942), 142. |
| 43 | Camerton, Som. (Avon) | <i>VCH, Som.</i> i, 292. |
| 33 | Carleton St. Peter, Norfolk | <i>VCH, Norf.</i> i, 314. |
| 42 | Caston, Norfolk | <i>Archaeologica</i> , xx (1824), 579. |
| 44 | Chaddleworth, Berks.
Chelmsford - see Terling | <i>Arch. J.</i> vii (1850), 87. |
| 35 | Cleeve Prior, Worcs. (H and W) | <i>Archaeologica</i> , lxxiii (1922-3), 90. |
| 26 | Coleraine, Londonderry | <i>NC</i> (1855), 101-15. |
| 14 | Colerne, Wilts. | <i>NC</i> (1942), 97-104. |
| 56 | Cosgrove, Northants. | <i>VCH, Northants.</i> i, 216. |
| 22 | Dorchester, Dorset | <i>NC</i> (1922), 134-9. |
| 3 | East Harptree, Som. (Avon) | <i>NC</i> (1888), 22-46. |
| 21 | Edington, Som. | <i>NC</i> (1948), 82-5. |
| 32 | Fincham, Norfolk | <i>NC</i> (1935), 67-8; (1936), 255-7. |
| 23 | Fleetwood, Lancs. | <i>NC</i> (1948), 205-14; (1981), 40-64. |
| 6 | Gravesend, Kent | <i>NC</i> (1965), 177-82. |
| 8 | Grovely Wood, Wilts. | <i>NC</i> (1906), 329-47. |
| 49 | Guisborough, Cleveland, Yorks. | F. Elgee, <i>The Romans in Cleveland</i> , p. 14. |
| 11 | Holway, Taunton, Som.
Holwell, see Holway | <i>NC</i> (1843), <i>Proc.</i> 9-14; <i>VCH, Som.</i> i, 356, 363. |
| 36 | Holyoke, Stockerston, Leics. | <i>VCH, Leics.</i> i, 213. |
| 17 | Honiton, Devon | <i>NC</i> (1925), 396-7. |
| 12 | Icklingham I, Suffolk | <i>NC</i> (1908), 215-21. |
| 19 | Icklingham II, Suffolk | <i>NC</i> (1929), 319-27; (1938), 59-61. |
| 30 | Icklingham III, Suffolk | <i>NC</i> (1936), 257-61. |
| 5 | Kempston, Beds. | <i>Brit. Mus. Occas. Papers.</i> v (1979), 103-5 |

27	Kiddington, Oxon.	Unpub. hoard in Ashmoleon Museum
45	Letcombe Regis, Berks. (Oxon.)	<i>VCH, Berks.</i> i, 211.
28	Manton Down, Wilts.	<i>NC</i> (1884), 348-9.
15	Mildenhall, Suffolk	<i>NC</i> (1942), 105-6.
46	Milverton, Som.	<i>VCH, Som.</i> i, 356.
47	N. Curry, Taunton, Som.	<i>Gent. Mag.</i> (1748), 405.
10	N. Mendip, Som.	<i>NC</i> (1915), 433-519
7	Otterbourne, Hants.	<i>Brit. Mus. Occas. Papers.</i> v (1979), 106-9.
24	Ram's Hill, Berks.	<i>AJ</i> (20), 481-5.
57	Reading, Berks.	<i>VCH, Berks.</i> i, 212.
58	Reading, Berks.	<i>Ibid.</i>
48	Richmond, Yorks.	Clarkson, <i>Richmond</i> , p.16.
59	Samson, Scilly Isles	<i>VCH, Corn.</i> v, 40.
37	Shanklin, I.O.W.	<i>NC</i> (1843), Proc., 18-9.
20	Shapwick I, Som.	<i>NC</i> (1936), 245-50.
9	Shapwick II, Som.	<i>NC</i> (1938), 53-8.
16	South Ferriby, Lincs.	<i>NC</i> (1935), 254-74.
1	Southsea, Hants.	<i>NC</i> (1936), 292-302; (1959), 89-91.
13	Sproxton, Leics.	<i>NC</i> (1934), 61-73.
50	Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwicks.	<i>Gent. Mag.</i> (1794), ii, 507.
31	Sturmer, Essex	C. F. Fox. <i>Arch. of the Cambridge Region</i> , p. 226
18	Terling, Essex	<i>NC</i> (1933), 145-70.
4	Thetford, Norfolk	Unpub. ms in Brit. Mus.
38	Traprain Law, Berwicks.	A.D. Curle, <i>The Treasure of Traprain Law</i> , p. 5.
60	Treddington, Worcs. (Glos.)	<i>VCH, Worcs.</i> i, 220.
29	Tuddenham, Suffolk	<i>NC</i> (1946), 169-73.
51	Uphill, Weston, Som. (Avon)	<i>VCH, Som.</i> i, 355.
39	Whorlton, Yorks	F. Elgee, <i>The Romans in Cleveland</i> , p. 8.
2	Willersey, Glos.	<i>NC</i> (1971), 203-6.
	Wilton - See Guisborough	
52	Wookey Hole, Som.	<i>VCH, Som.</i> i, 356.
40	Zennor, Corn.	<i>VCH, Corn.</i> v, 42.

Known Hoards not Included in this Study

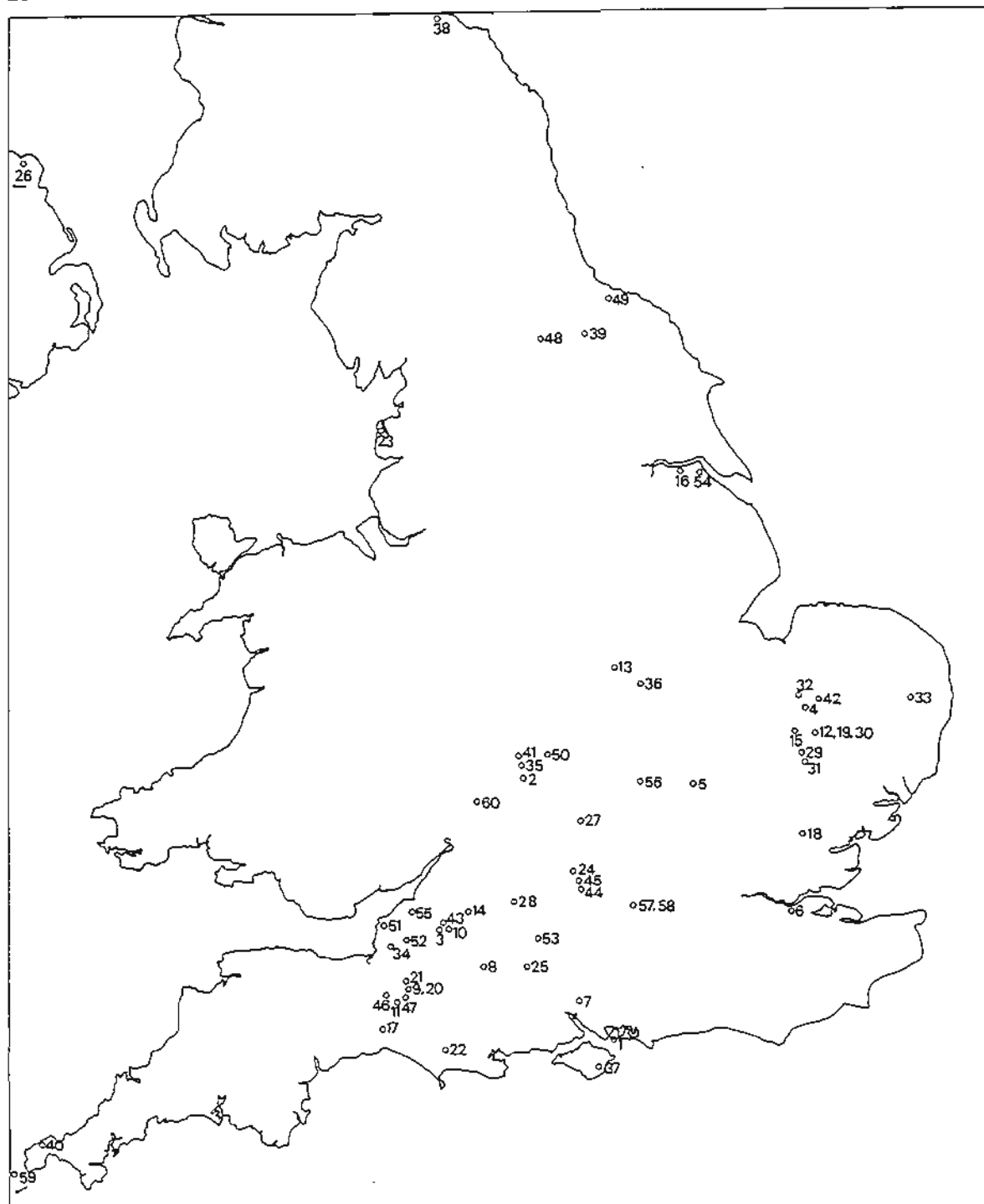
Chobham, Surrey	<i>VCH, Surrey</i> , iv. 360	Are there one
Cobham, Surrey	" " "	or two finds?

St. Pancras, London, Mddx.	NC (1959), 15, note 1	Exact provenance a ?
Mr. Wood's hoard	NC (1954), 209-11	"
Wiveliscombe, Som.	NC (1946), 163-5; 1 AR, 1139	AE - not a silver hoard.
Wroxeter, Shrops.	NC (1857), 79-83; 1 AR (plated), 131	AE - not a silver hoard.

Key to Plate

All coins are from the Fleetwood hoard and have the following numbers and weights (in grams):

Lightly clipped	(1) no. 99, 1.82	(2) no. 132, 1.43	(3) no. 98, 1.48
	(4) no. 168, 1.70	(5) no. 1, 1.34	
Moderately clipped	(6) no. 269, 1.61	(7) no. 61, 1.29	(8) no. 133, 1.42
	(9) no. 44, 1.29	(10) no. 146, 1.27	(11) no. 163, 0.92
	(12) no. 155, 1.27	(13) no. 185, 1.00	(14) no. 131, 1.04
	(15) no. 190, 1.25	(16) no. 182, 0.94	(17) no. 152, 0.92
	(18) no. 36, 1.13	(19) no. 111, 1.11	(20) no. 106, 0.88
Severely clipped	(21) no. 136, 0.86	(22) no. 15, 0.76	(23) no. 11, 1.00
	(24) no. 231, 0.90	(25) no. 181, 1.06	(26) no. 117, 0.86
	(27) no. 62, 0.86	(28) no. 236, 0.95	(29) no. 272, 0.91
	(30) no. 355, 0.62	(31) no. 206, 0.83	(32) no. 180, 0.83
	(33) no. 193, 0.66	(34) no. 386, 0.35	(35) no. 385, 0.42



Find spots of hoards from Britain containing siliquae

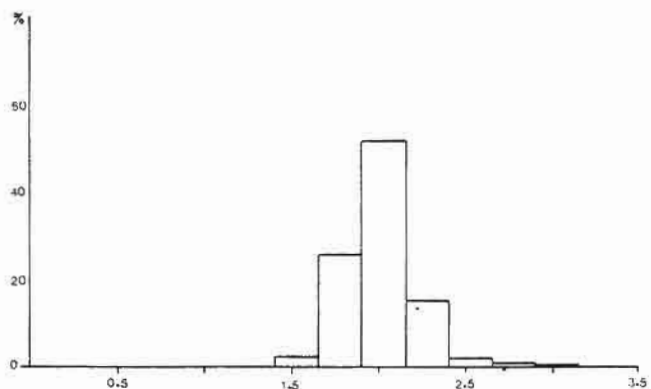


Fig.1 British Museum: Trier, 355-83 (417)

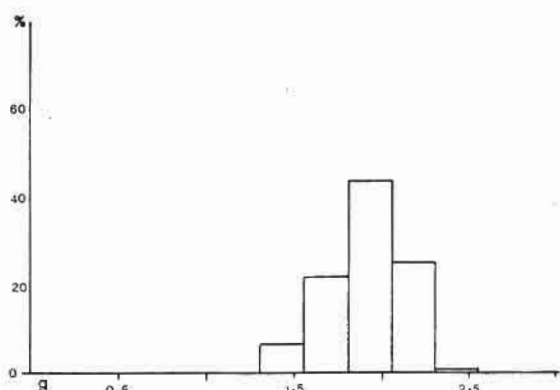


Fig.2 British Museum: Trier, 383-88 (156)

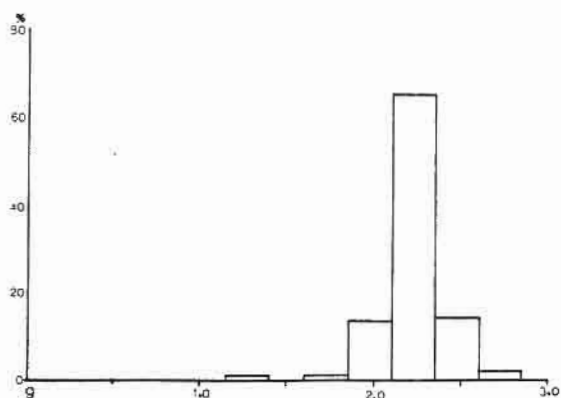


Fig.3 San Genesio hoard: all mints, 378-83 (389)

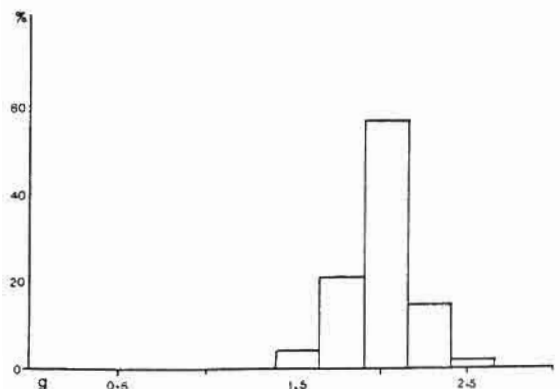


Fig.4 Thetford: all mints (47)

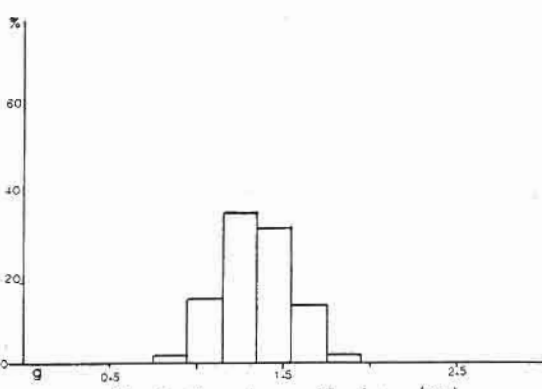


Fig.5 Kempston: all mints (52)

Figs. 1-5. Weights of unclipped siliquae (4 & 5 from British hoards)

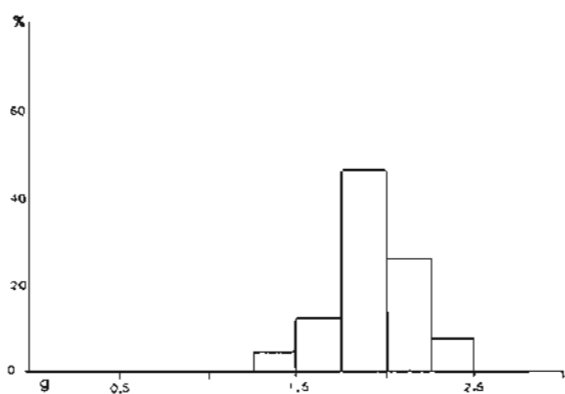


Fig. 6 Terling: Trier, Val. I-Theod. (97)

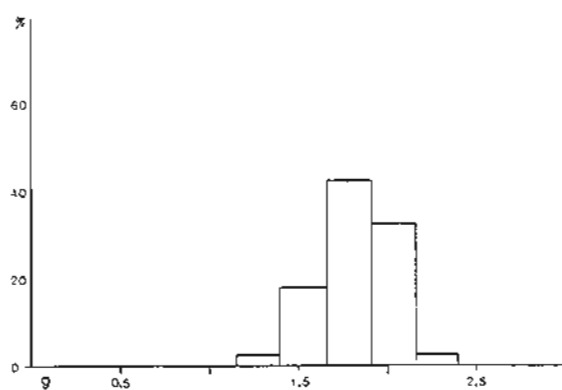


Fig. 7 Terling: Trier, M. Maximus (31)

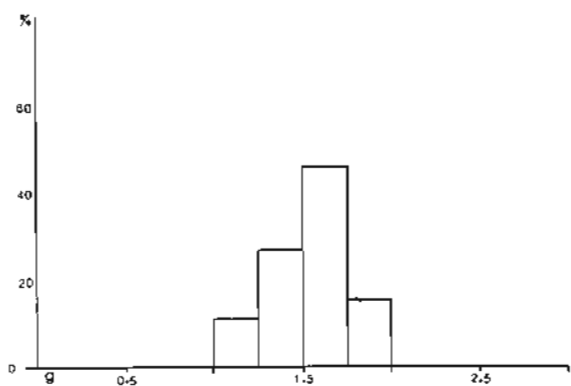


Fig. 8 Terling: Trier, Arc. & Hon. (26)

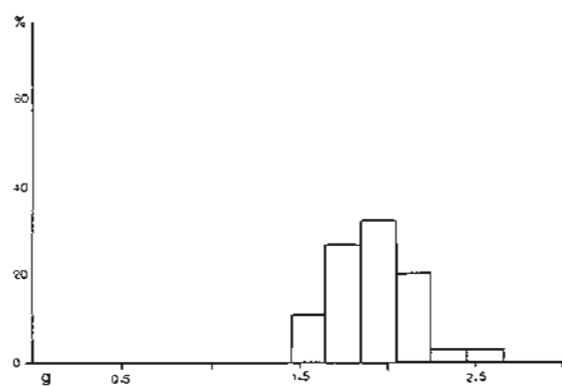


Fig. 9 Terling: Milan (51)

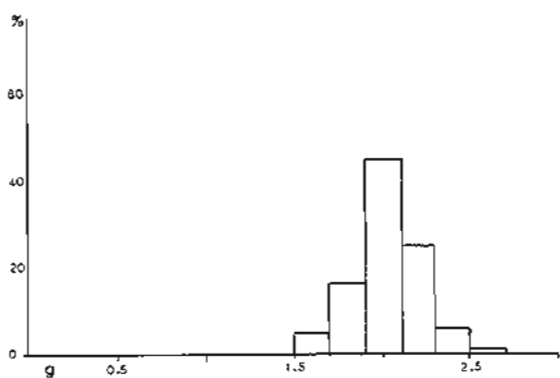


Fig. 10 Otterbourne: Trier, Cs. II-Theod. (300)

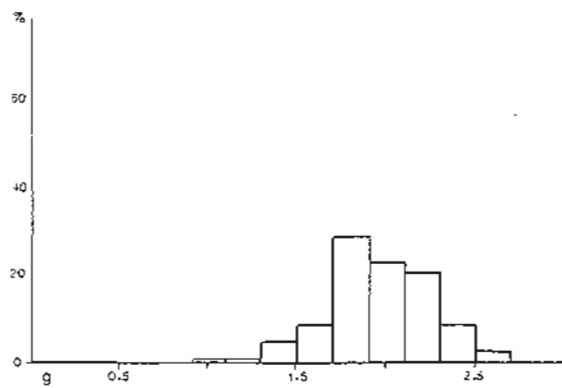


Fig. 11 Otterbourne: Trier, M. Maximus & Fl. Victor. (123)

Figs. 6-11. Weights of unclipped siliquae from British hoards

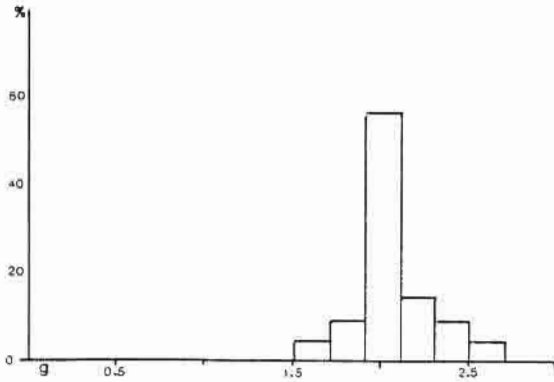


Fig.12 Otterbourne: Lyons (20)

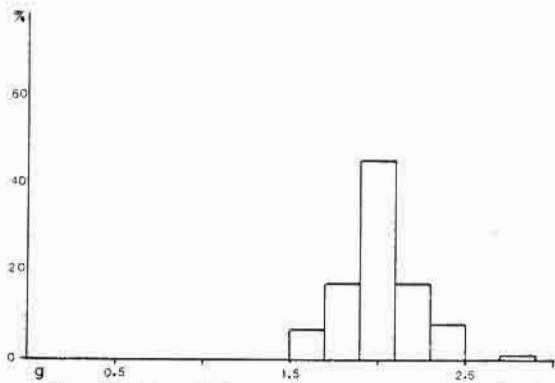


Fig.13 Shapwick II: Trier, Cs.II-Arc. (74)

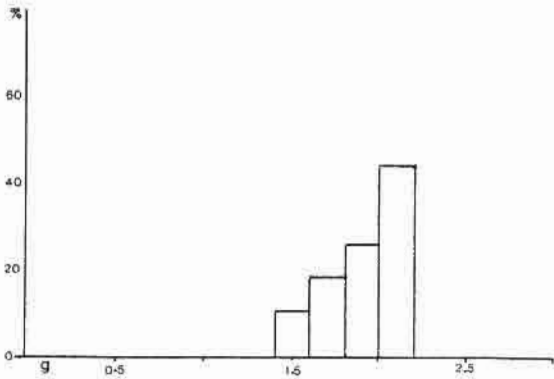


Fig.14 Shapwick II: all mints, M.Maximus & Fl.Victor. (27)

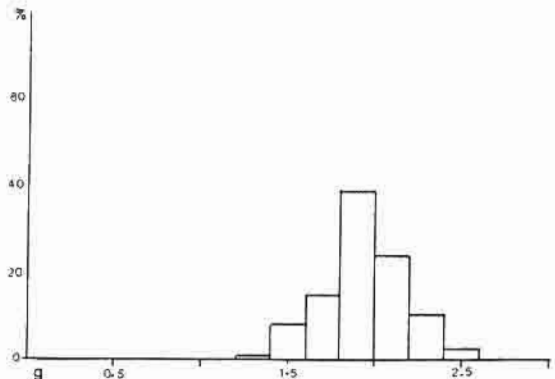


Fig.15 Sproxton: all mints, Cs.II-Theod. (74)

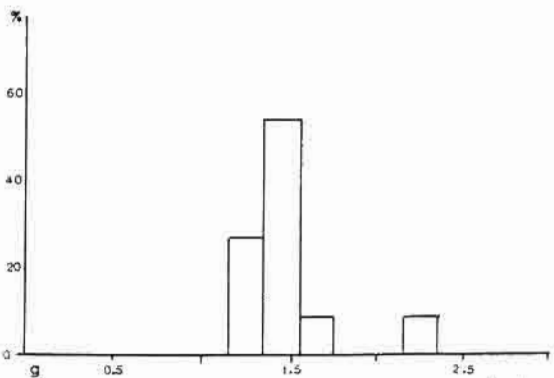


Fig.16 Sproxton: all mints, Arc.-Hon. (11)

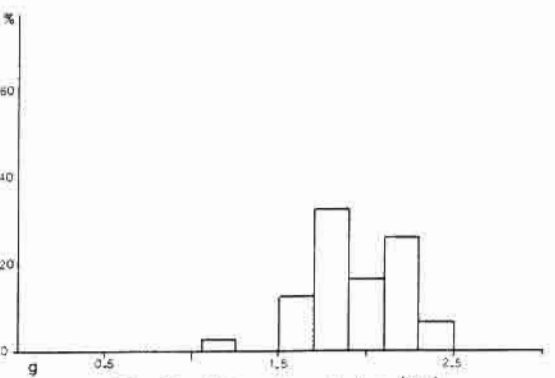


Fig.17 S.Ferriby: Trier (30)

Figs. 12-17. Weights of unclipped siliquae from British hoards

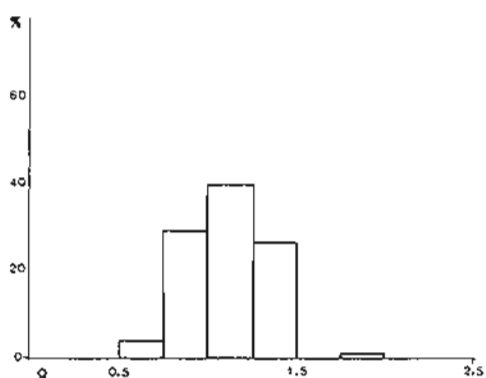


Fig.18 Fleetwood: Cs.II-Theod. (153)

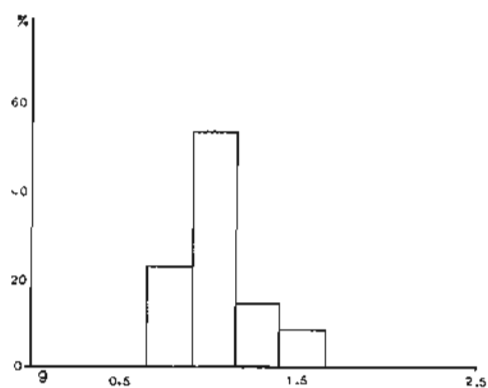


Fig.19 Fleetwood: M.Maximus-Eug. (38)

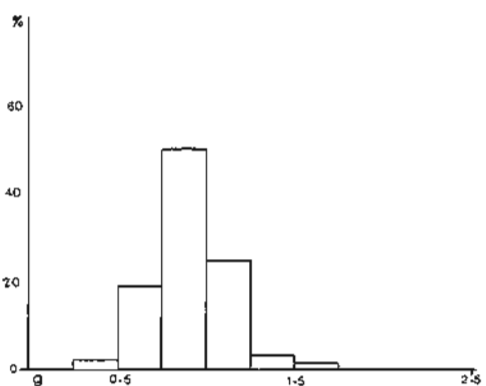


Fig.20 Fleetwood: Arc.-Hon. (89)

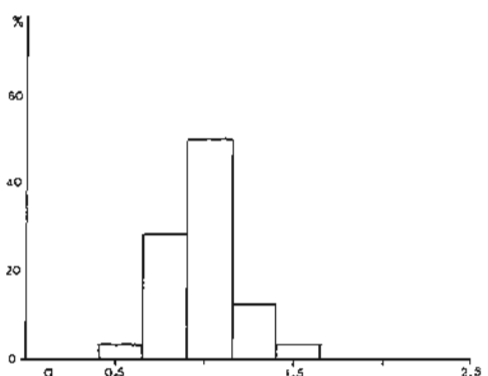


Fig.21 S.Ferriby: Cs.II-Eug. (86)

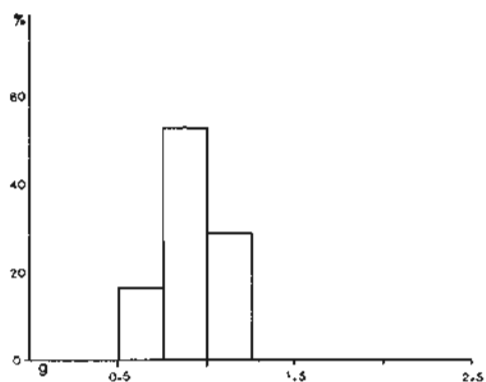


Fig.22 S.Ferriby: Arc.-Hon. (41)

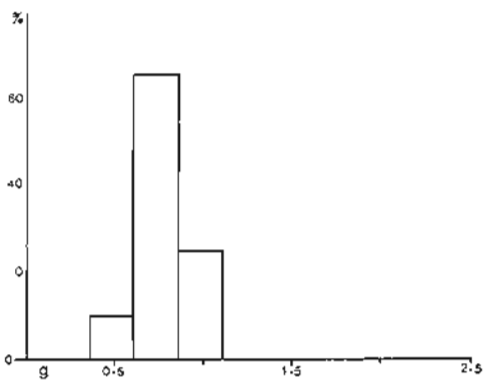
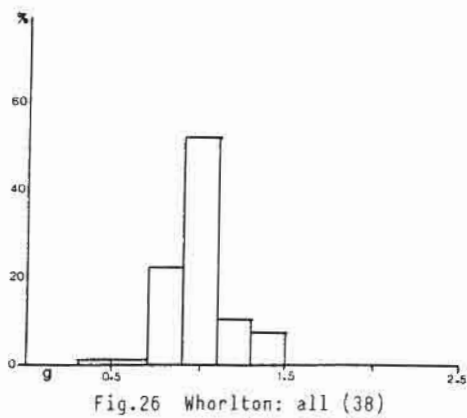
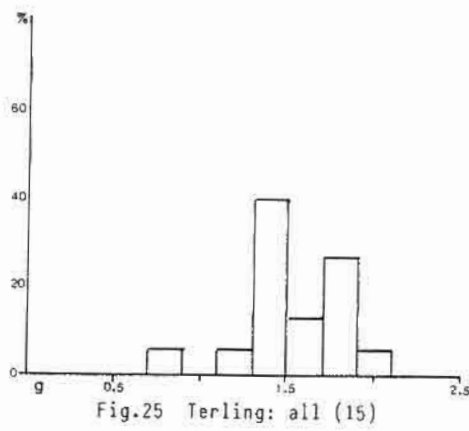
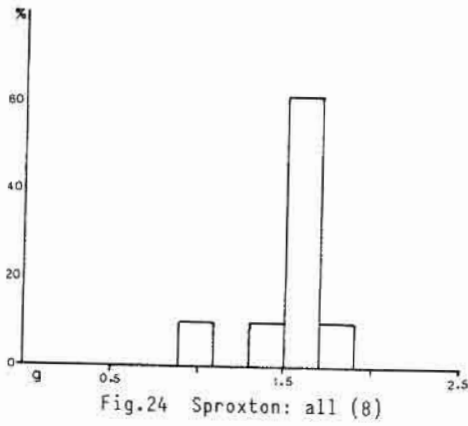


Fig.23 S.Ferriby: Arc. or Hon. (20)

Figs. 18-23. Weights of clipped siliquae from British hoards



Figs. 24-26. Weights of clipped siliquae from British hoards



KING: LATE ROMAN SILVER HOARDS: Plate