

THE C MINT OF CARAUSIUS AND ALLECTUS

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Introduction

THE first official mint of the Roman Empire in Britain was established in London by the usurper Carausius, probably near to the beginning of his reign in 286. London was retained as a mint under the Central Empire. During the period of the so-called 'British Empire', from c. 286 to 296, production of coin was shared with another British mint which marked its coins with a C or G. The identity of this mint is uncertain and it is the aim of this paper to examine the evidence of site finds and hoards in order to assess regional trends in the distribution of billon coins from London and the C (or G) mint.

The mints and coinage of Carausius and Allectus

The usurpation of Carausius and Allectus represents a period of particular interest for the study of Roman Britain. The C mint problem, concerning as it does an establishment of clear economic importance, is of significance in the context of Romano-British archaeology as a whole. A brief review of the coinage of the usurpers is here given, followed by an examination of the distribution of the coin finds themselves.

The coins which are widely considered to be the earliest products of Carausius bore no mint marks;¹ several authors have expressed the opinion that these issues may be products of the London mint.² The mint of London, signing its coins with an L, struck gold *aurei* and billon radiates throughout the British usurpation; during most of the period it was the predominant producer of coin. During the reign of Carausius a sizeable proportion of coins were marked with the letters RSR.³ In particular, most examples of a silver denomination, often termed *denarii* (though with no evidence to support this), bear this signature.

The third distinctive group of coins with a British origin are those issues marked with a C or G.⁴ The mint also used the signatures CL and CC (or GL and a combination of C and G). The C mint, as it is usually called, struck billon radiates throughout the British usurpation. The mint has varying been attributed to: Colchester (Colonia Camulodunum),⁵ Bitterne

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¹ C.E. King, 'The unmarked coins of Carausius', *BNJ* 54 (1984), 1-10, questions this belief and discusses the possibility, on stylistic grounds, that some of the unmarked and marked issues were contemporary.

² P.J. Casey, *Carausius and Allectus: The British Usurpers* (London, 1994); C.E. King, (as in note 1), identifies stylistic similarities between unmarked issues and coins from both London and the C mint, suggesting that unmarked coins were struck at both mints.

³ G. de la Bedoyere, 'Carausius unveiled', *Current Archaeology* 153 (1997), 358, suggests *Redeunt Saturnia Regna* for RSR - 'The Gold Age (= Saturnian Kingdoms/ages) returns' from Virgil's *Eclogues* iv, 6-7.

⁴ It has been argued that the mint letter may be a C or a G as the form is indistinct, see A. Burnett, 'The coinage of Allectus: Chronology and interpretation', *BNJ* 54 (1984), 21-41; P.J. Casey, (as in note 2), 84, argues that Cs are distinct on the coins of the usurpers and are clearly not Gs; examination of the coins themselves does not substantiate this claim.

⁵ M.R. Hull, *Roman Colchester*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 20 (Oxford 1958), pp. 275-276.

(? Clausentum),⁶ Silchester (Calleva Atrebatum), Cirencester (Corinium), Gloucester (Glevum)⁷ and Lincoln (Colonia Lindum). Currently there is most support for the Colchester⁸ and Gloucester⁹ attributions. In addition to the British mints Carausius also struck coin at a location in northern France. Rouen (Rotomagus) is now generally accepted as the location of this mint.

During the reign of Allectus the London and C mints struck two distinct billon issues. The first was a radiate of similar size and weight to those struck at the end of the reign of Carausius (these coins have been termed *aureliani*). The second was smaller and lighter¹⁰ and carries the letter Q in conjunction with the mint letter, and the reverse of the coins always bear a galley. Coins in this group have been termed *quinarii* but usage of the term in this context is misleading and here the coins are referred to as Q radiates instead. There is some disagreement over the nature of these coins, which have been varying interpreted as reduced radiates or as a separate denomination.¹¹ The analysis examines the radiate and Q radiate individually.

Spatial distribution of mint products

Hoards containing coins of Carausius have been used to support claims for the C mint. For instance, the Carausian hoard from Linchmere in West Sussex (7% C mint) may be compared with that from Colchester (46.9% C mint; the hoard also contains Allectan radiates and Q radiates) and seen as evidence for an eastern location for the C mint. Such an observation would have to be questioned for two reasons: *i*, these are two cases in isolation, *ii*, it ignores the dates of composition and deposition of the hoards.

With respect to the first point this analysis indicates little evidence for an eastern concentration of C mint coins when a background of other hoards and site finds is considered. The cumulative evidence points to an increase in production of coin relative to the London mint through the reigns of both Carausius and Allectus. It is apparent from the hoards utilised in this analysis that hoards with many unmarked radiates of Carausius and no coins of Allectus¹² tend to contain large proportions of coins from the London mint. In contrast 'later' hoards generally contain more C mint coins. Thus, the second point, chronology, is important in the context of the C mint question.

The coinage of Carausius has been divided into several issue periods by Carson¹³ but, in the context of this paper, these divisions are largely ignored for the present purpose. The analysis

⁶ H. Mattingly, 'Carausius: His mints and money system', *Antiquity* 19 (1945), 122–124, felt that the evidence tilted in favour of Bitterne. The Roman coins in God's House Tower Museum of Archaeology, Southampton, have been catalogued by the author. Coins of Carausius and Allectus in the collection that were found in Bitterne are few in number and those with a possible Bitterne provenance do not support the hypothesis of the C mint having been at Bitterne, assuming that Bitterne is the location of Clausentum. N. Shiel, *The Episode of Carausius and Allectus: the literary and numismatic evidence*, BAR British Series 40 (Oxford, 1977), p. 175, argues that the primary defences at Bitterne are largely fourth-century in date, which make Bitterne an unlikely candidate. Casey, (as in note 2), 104, points out that more recent work favours a date in the late third century.

⁷ A. Burnett (as in note 3).

⁸ J.A. Davies and Nina Crummy, 'The coins of Carausius and Allectus', in *The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, edited by Nina Crummy, Colchester Arch. Rep. IV (Colchester, 1987); P.J. Casey, (as in note 2), 84–85. In contrast A. Burnett (as in note 3), 26, argues that the presence

of the letters CL on some C mint coins makes Colchester an unlikely candidate as this would represent an unusual abbreviation for Camulodunum. In normal practice the L would indicate either the second letter or second syllable of the mint name.

⁹ R. Reece, review of P.J. Casey, (as in note 2), *Britannia* 27 (1996), 474–475.

¹⁰ Radiates of Allectus generally weigh around 4.5 grams compared to about 3 grams for the Q radiate.

¹¹ A. Burnett (as in note 3), 27, has written of the Q radiate and radiate that 'The weight relationship of two thirds to one' suggests 'that the "quinarii" ... Were intended to be (in some sense) half antoniniani, since it was normal in the third century for half pieces to weigh two thirds of their whole'.

¹² This group includes the hoards from Croydon (no. 69 in the lists presented here), Linchmere (no. 76) and Little Orme's Head (no. 77), among others.

¹³ R.A.G. Carson, 'The sequence marks on the coinage of Carausius and Allectus', in *Mints, Dies and Currency: Essays dedicated to the memory of Albert Baldwin*, edited by R.A.G. Carson (London, 1971), pp. 57–65.

includes all Carausian radiates of the London and C mints as one group. However, as the coinage of Allectus is examined separately, an indication of change through time will be made clear.

The distribution of the products of the London and C mints has been examined through the mapping of mint product proportions. The analysis is divided into three sections: radiates of Carausius, radiates of Allectus and Q radiates of Allectus. The distribution of each is assessed in turn.

Before progressing to the analysis it is important to state that, owing to the lack of knowledge on the process of coin supply, it may be difficult to interpret patterns of distribution. David Walker was able to identify, for instance, groups of issues of *asses* of Hadrian, struck at Rome, that were apparently sent almost exclusively to Britain.¹⁴ It is, of course, possible that a similar strategy operated for the supply of coin during the usurpation. Thus, the regions supplied by London and the C mint may have overlapped extensively. If this was the case then one may not expect a clear relationship between mint product and location. The evidence does, however, allow for some optimism in terms of regional patterns. With this point in mind the evidence collected will be discussed.

Figure 1, site finds of Carausius radiates, presents a picture of confusion. C mint proportions apparently vary erratically across Britain. The sample is somewhat biased towards particular regions.¹⁵ No strong trends are apparent with the exception of a small group of London dominant site find groups in central southern Britain.

Hoards are a form of evidence distinct from site finds and must therefore be treated separately. Figure 2, hoards of Carausius, illustrates rather more evidence for regional trends than do site finds. Proportions of C mint issues are consistently lower in the south-east, but around the Severn C mint levels are generally higher. Although the patterns are far from clear this at least supports the view that the C mint is unlikely to have been located in Colchester.

Site finds of the radiates of Allectus are more illustrative of apparent regional patterning than their Carausian counterparts. In Figure 3, site finds of Allectus radiates, C mint coins clearly predominate in the region around Gloucester, and C mint proportions are lower in the east of Britain. Figure 4, a plot of C mint proportions against distance from Gloucester, serves to confirm the regional grouping showing a relatively 'rapid' decline in C mint proportions with distance from Gloucester. Up to 150 km from Gloucester the decline in C mint coins with distance from Gloucester is clear. Beyond 150 km the pattern is visually erratic. Clearly, one would not expect a distinct relationship between C mint proportions and distance from any location as coins were not supplied in such a straightforward manner and coins are not static, they may circulate with little restriction. The sites with over 25% C mint products that are greater than 150 km from Gloucester are primarily, though not exclusively, located near to the east coast of Britain. The nine sites that constitute this group are (from north to south): Carrawburgh, South Shields, Hayton, Lincoln, Caistor St Edmund, Colchester, Richborough, Canterbury and Chichester. There is, perhaps, a suggestion that sites in the north, located at a large distance from London and the main candidates for the C mint, tend to have the most mixed proportions of London and C mint coins.¹⁶ Though the patterning is not distinct the evidence collected still tends towards a western location for the

¹⁴ D. Walker, 'The Roman Coins', in *The Temple of Sulis Minerva at Bath, Volume 2, the finds from the sacred spring*, edited by B. Cunliffe, Oxford University Committee for Archaeology Monograph 16 (Oxford, 1988), pp. 292–293.

¹⁵ This bias appears to be a function of the smaller number of coins of the usurpers in other regions, rather than being due to the sampling strategy. Samples were sought across England and Wales but much more material was found for some regions than others; this may be due to variable rates of publication or a

genuine feature of the archaeological record. Three coins is the minimum accepted for each issue type, meaning that many sites in other areas did not qualify for the analysis.

¹⁶ The location of many of the sites in this group may indicate a distinction between coastal and inland sites with respect to their proportions of C mint coins. It may be that the circulation pool inland was subject to less variation than that for regions near to waterways. However, only examination of more data would clarify this point.

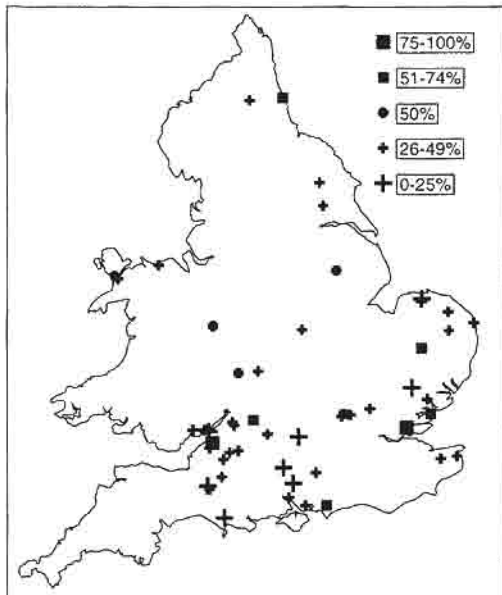


Fig. 1. Carausius site finds, C mint percentages.

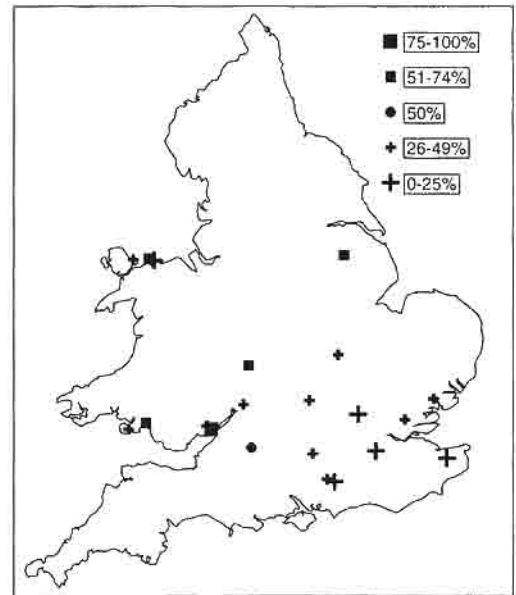


Fig. 2. Carausius hoards, C mint percentages.

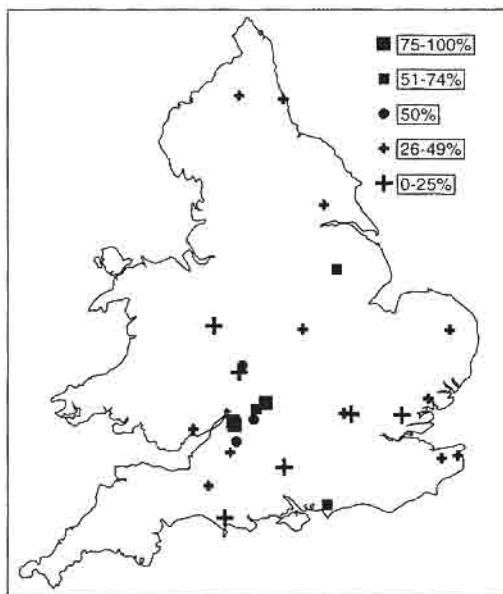


Fig. 3. Allectus radiate site finds, C mint percentages.

C mint. If the C mint issues were indeed struck in the west of Britain then intuitively one may expect clearer patterning in that region for the coinage of Allectus, owing to its more limited lifetime in circulation relative to the coinage of Carausius. It remains apparent, however, that whilst the distribution of the coinage is indicative of a western location for the C mint it does not strongly support the case for the C mint having been in any particular location.

Figure 5 illustrates a contrast to the radiates of Carausius and Allectus in that the Q radiates of Allectus are dominated by products of the C mint. The predominance of C mint issues of Q

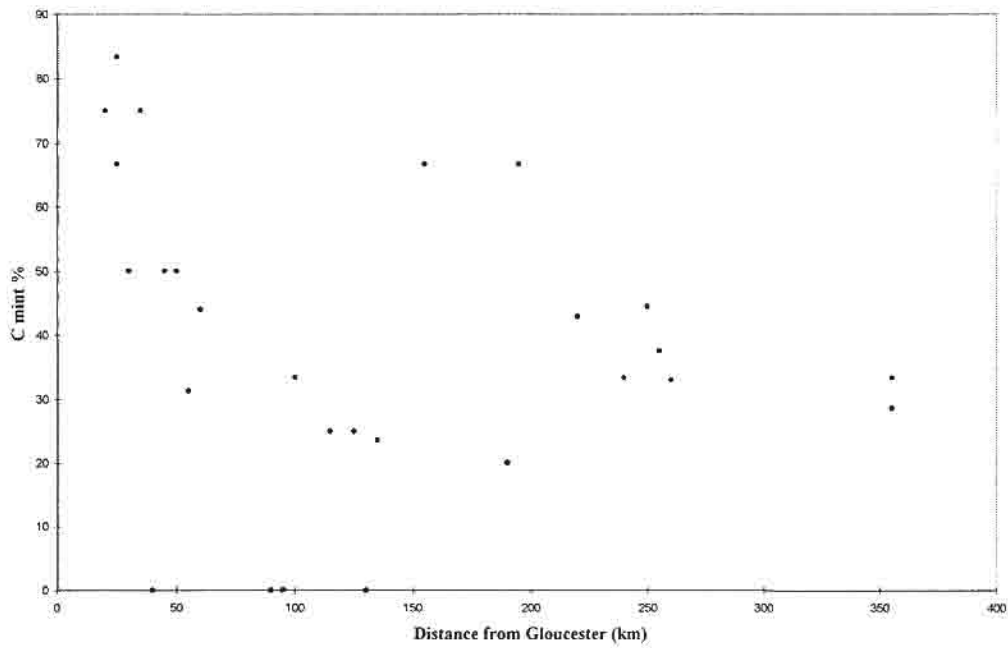


Fig. 4. Allectus radiate site finds, C mint percentage vs. distance from Gloucester.

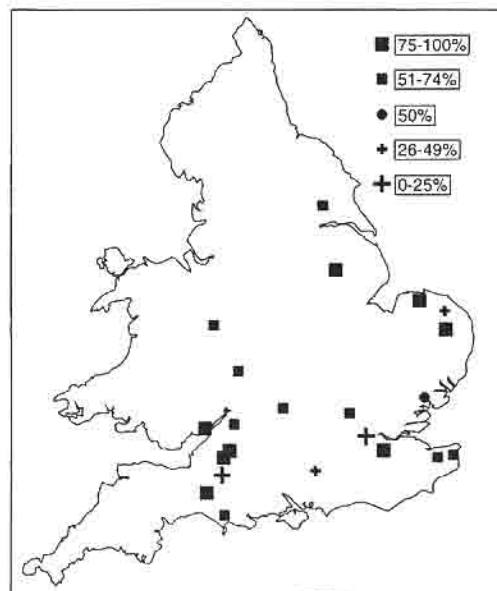


Fig. 5. Allectus Q radiate site finds, C mint percentages.

radiates has been noted before¹⁷ and is clear here. The proportion of C mint coins is high in the west of the country but levels are also high elsewhere. The smaller sample size than for the previous issues makes clarification of any trends difficult.

It is apparent that the Q radiates represent something of a departure from earlier issues. This may be seen as support for the argument that the Q radiates are different denominations to the larger radiates and are not reduced radiates.¹⁸ In this scenario the C mint produced the majority of the new denomination. The alternative, that production at London was reduced or that C mint production increased as a whole may perhaps be viewed as less likely.

Summary

The evidence collected and presented must be considered inconclusive. The attribution of the C mint to Colchester does, however, seem unlikely and the case for a western location for the C mint is strengthened. It is clear that, were the C mint at Colchester, distribution of mint products would be confused owing to the proximity of Colchester and London. However, this would not explain the concentration of C mint products in the west for Carausian hoards and, perhaps more obviously, Allectan radiate site finds.

That the distribution of mint products is never clearly distinct remains apparent. This is probably due, at least in part, to the relatively small distance which separates London from all southern British cities. Studies over a larger spatial area have demonstrated fairly distinct groupings of coins from different mints: this is the case for the eastern radiates of Probus struck at Cyzicus and Antioch.¹⁹ In contrast it has not proved possible to distinguish Gallic radiates struck at Trier from those struck at Cologne on the basis of their distribution as the two cities are separated by too small a distance.

The collection of further material may serve to clarify the picture presented here but more positive evidence will be required before the question of the C mint can be satisfactorily resolved.

SITE FIND AND HOARD TABLES

The site finds and hoards are listed in alphabetical order by the modern name of the find location. The collections used in the analysis are those site finds or hoards where there are three or more coins of the type concerned:

SITE FINDS	Carausius		Allectus		Q radiates	
	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C
1 ALCHESTER ²⁰	2	1	0	0	0	1
2 ATWORTH ²¹	2	1	0	0	0	0
3 BATH ²²	20	19	11	5	0	4
4 BITTERNE ²³	3	2	0	0	0	2

¹⁷ P.H. Webb, *Roman Imperial Coinage. Volume V, part 2. Probus to Amandus*, edited by H. Mattingly and E.A. Sydenham, (London, 1933), p. 447.

¹⁸ A. Burnett, (as in note 3).

¹⁹ M. Weder and C.E. King, 'The Eastern issues of Probus', *NC* 144 (1984), 202–227.

²⁰ R. Brickstock and P.J. Casey, 'Coins', in *Roman Alchester: Southern Extramural Area. 1964–1966 Excavations, Part 2: Finds and Discussion*, edited by S. Cracknell and C. Mahany (1994), pp. 157–162.

²¹ A. Shaw Mellor and R. Goodchild, 'The Roman Villa at

Atworth – the coins', *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine* 49 (1940), 76–87.

²² D. Walker, (as in note 14), pp. 281–358; R. Reece, 'Orange Grove coins', in *Archaeology in Bath 1976–1985* edited by P. Davenport (Oxford, 1991), microfiche 1:B6.

²³ Courtesy of God's House Tower Museum of Archaeology, Southampton; B.W. Pearce, 'Coins', in M.A. Cotton and P.W. Gathercole, *Excavations at Clausentum, Southampton 1951–1954*, Ministry of Works Arch. Rep. 2 (London, 1958), pp. 135–138.

SITE FINDS	Carausius		Allectus		Q radiates	
	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C
5 BLACK ROCK, Portskeewett ²⁴	6	0	2	0	0	1
6 BOURTON BRIDGE ²⁵	1	0	1	3	0	0
7 BOXMOOR ²⁶	3	1	0	0	0	0
8 BRADWELL ²⁷	4	6	0	0	0	0
9 BRAMPTON ²⁸	6	3	0	1	3	2
10 BRETENHAM ²⁹	2	3	1	1	0	0
11 CAERLEON ³⁰	7	4	5	4	0	0
12 CAERNARFON ³¹	7	4	0	0	0	0
13 CAERWENT ³²	20	7	1	0	0	3
14 CAISTER-ON-SEA ³³	2	1	0	1	1	0
15 CAISTOR ST EDMUND ³⁴	6	5	5	3	2	13
16 CAMERTON ³⁵	6	2	1	0	0	7
17 CANTERBURY ³⁶	31	12	8	4	3	8
18 CARRAWBURGH ³⁷	2	0	10	4	0	0
19 CATSGORE ³⁸	6	1	2	1	1	1
20 CHEDWORTH ³⁹	2	0	1	2	1	0
21 CHELMSFORD ⁴⁰	0	0	4	1	0	1
22 CHICHESTER ⁴¹	2	4	1	2	0	1
23 CIRENCESTER ⁴²	4	7	3	3	0	0
24 COLCHESTER ⁴³	11	7	4	3	8	8

²⁴ R. Hudson, 'Roman coins from the Severn Estuary at Portskeewett', *The Monmouthshire Antiquary* 3 (1979), 179-185.

²⁵ D.W. Burge, 'The coins', in Helen E. O'Neil, 'The Roman settlement on the Fosse Way at Bourton Bridge, Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* 87 (1968), 53.

²⁶ P.E. Curnow, 'The coins', in D.S. Neal, 'The Roman building at Boxmoor House School', *Hertfordshire Arch.* 4 (1974-76), 100.

²⁷ P.J. Casey, 'Carausius and Allectus - rulers in Gaul?', *Britannia* 8 (1977), 283-301.

²⁸ Courtesy of Norwich Castle Museum.

²⁹ Courtesy of Norwich Castle Museum.

³⁰ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales: R.E.M. Wheeler and T.V. Wheeler, 'The Roman amphitheatre at Caerleon, Monmouthshire', *Archaeologia* 28 (1929), 111-218; G.C. Boon, 'Coins', in L.M. Threipland, 'Excavations at Caerleon, 1966', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 116 (1967), 46; G.C. Boon, 'Coins', in L.M. Threipland, 'The Hall, Caerleon, 1964', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 118 (1969), 101-102; G.C. Boon, 'The coins', in 'The site of the Basilica Principiorum, Caerleon', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* 119 (1970), 55-56; G.C. Boon, 'The coins', in *The Legionary Fortress Baths at Caerleon. Volume II: The Finds* edited by J.D. Zienkiewicz (1986); E. Besly, 'The coins', in J.D. Zienkiewicz, 'Excavations at Caerleon: The Legionary Museum site 1983-5', *Britannia* 24 (1993), 86.

³¹ G.C. Boon, 'Segontium fifty years on: II The coins', *Archaeologia Cambrensis* (1976), 40-79; P.J. Casey and J.L. Davies with J. Evans, *Excavations at Segontium, Caernarfon Roman Fort, 1975-1979*, council for British Arch. Res. Rep. 90 (1993), pp. 122-164.

³² Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales: Courtesy of Newport Museum.

³³ J.A. Davies, 'The Roman coins', in *Caistor-on-Sea Excavations by Charles Green, 1951-55*, edited by M.J. Darling and D. Gurney, *East Anglian Arch. Rep.* 60 (1993), pp. 65-68.

³⁴ Courtesy of Norwich Castle Museum; Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

³⁵ *Excavations at Camerton, Somerset 1926-1956*, edited by W.J. Wedlake (1958).

³⁶ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece; I. Anderson, 'The coins', in P. Blockley, 'Excavations at Riding Gate, Canterbury 1986-87', *Archaeologia Cantiana* (1989), 152; R. Reece, 'Roman coins', in *Excavations in the Cathedral Precincts, 2 Linacre Garden, Meisher Omers and St Gabriel's Chapel*, edited by J.C. Driver, J. Rody and M. Sparks, *The Archaeology of Canterbury IV* (1990), pp. 183-184.

³⁷ Lindsay Allason-Jones and B. McKay, *Coventina's Well* (Chollerford, 1985).

³⁸ E.M. Besly, 'The coins', in R. Leech, *Excavations at Catgore 1970-1973: A Romano-British Village*, Western Arch. Trust Exc. Monography 2 (Bristol, 1982), pp. 101-104.

³⁹ R. Reece, 'Coins from the Roman villa at Chedworth', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* 78 (1959), 162-165; R. Reece, 'Further coins from the Chedworth Villa', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* (1971), 176-177.

⁴⁰ R. Reece, 'Roman coins', in P.J. Drury, *The Mansio and other Sites in the South-eastern Sector of Caesaromagus*, Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.1, Council for British Arch. Res. Rep. 66 (London, 1988), pp. 91-93.

⁴¹ R. Lintott, in *Chichester Excavations III*, edited by A. Down (Chichester, 1978); R. Lintott, 'The Roman and post Roman coins', in A. Down, *Chichester Excavations V* (Chichester, 1981).

⁴² Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece; R. Reece, 'Beeches Road Excavations - The coins', in *Houses in Roman Cirencester*, edited by A. McWhirr, *Cirencester Excavations III* (Cirencester, 1986), p. 99.

⁴³ R.A.G. Carson, 'Coins', in K.M. Richardson, 'Excavations in Lewis's Gardens, Colchester 1955 and 1958', *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* i.i third series (1961), 28-30; R. Reece, in *The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, edited by Nina Crummy, *Colchester Arch. Rep.* IV (Colchester, 1987); Nina Crummy (editor), *Excavations at Culver St., the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, *Colchester Arch. Rep.* VI (Colchester, 1992).

SITE FINDS	Carausius		Allectus		Q radiates	
	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C	Radiates London	C
25 CORBRIDGE ⁴⁴	8	5	1	1	0	0
26 DINORBEN ⁴⁵	3	1	0	0	0	0
27 DORCHESTER ⁴⁶	12	2	4	0	2	3
28 DROITWICH ⁴⁷	0	1	2	2	1	0
29 EAST ANTON ⁴⁸	4	1	3	0	0	0
30 GADEBRIDGE PARK ⁴⁹	2	2	3	1	0	0
31 GATCOMBE ⁵⁰	2	1	1	1	0	0
32 GESTINGTHORPE ⁵¹	3	0	0	0	0	0
33 GORHAMBURY ⁵²	2	1	0	0	1	0
34 GREAT WALSINGHAM ⁵³	5	2	0	0	1	4
35 HAM HILL ⁵⁴	0	0	0	0	1	3
36 HAYTON ⁵⁵	8	5	5	4	3	6
37 ILCHESTER ⁵⁶	4	2	1	1	0	0
38 KINGSCOTE ⁵⁷	9	4	1	5	1	2
39 LAMYATT BEACON ⁵⁸	5	4	1	1	4	1
40 LEICESTER ⁵⁹	7	3	3	1	0	0
41 LINCOLN ⁶⁰	9	9	2	4	1	3
42 LLANGEINWEN (Rhyddgaer) ⁶¹	3	3	0	0	0	0
43 LOWBURY HILL ⁶²	5	1	1	0	0	0
44 LULLINGSTONE ⁶³	1	1	0	0	1	5
45 MALTON ⁶⁴	5	3	1	0	0	0
46 NEATHAM ⁶⁵	2	1	0	0	2	1
47 NETTLETON ⁶⁶	0	2	2	2	1	1
48 PORTCHESTER ⁶⁷	11	6	0	1	0	0

⁴⁴ R.H. Forster and W.H. Knowles, 'Corstopitum', *Archaeologia Aeliana* (1908–1914).

⁴⁵ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

⁴⁶ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece: R. Reece, 'Roman coins', in P. J. Woodward, S.M. Davies and A.H. Graham, *Excavations at the Old Methodist Chapel and Greyhound Yard, Dorchester, 1981–1984*, Dorset Natural History and Arch. Soc. Monograph Series 12 (Dorchester, 1993), pp. 115–116.

⁴⁷ P. Curnow, 'Handlist of coins', in P.S. Gelling, 'Report on excavations in Bays Meadow, Droitwich, Worcestershire, 1954–5', *Trans. Birmingham and Warwickshire Arch. Soc.* 75 (1959), 20–21.

⁴⁸ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁴⁹ P.E. Curnow, 'The coins – site finds', in D.S. Neal, *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, 1963–8*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 31 (London, 1974), pp. 109–114.

⁵⁰ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece: A.J. Parker, 'The coins', in *Gatcombe Roman Villa*, edited by K. Branigan, BAR British Series 44 (Oxford, 1977), pp. 142–157.

⁵¹ P. Curnow, 'Roman coins', in Jo Draper, *Excavations by Mr H.P. Cooper on the Roman Site at Hill Farm, Gestingthorpe, Essex*, East Anglian Arch. Rep. 25 (Chelmsford, 1985), pp. 22–26.

⁵² P.E. Curnow, 'The coins', in D.S. Neal, A. Wardle and J. Hunn, *Excavation of the Iron Age, Roman and Medieval Settlement at Gorhambury, St. Albans*, English Heritage Arch. Rep. 14 (London, 1990), pp. 105–112.

⁵³ Courtesy of Norwich Castle Museum.

⁵⁴ W.A. Seaby, 'Coinage from Ham Hill in Taunton Museum', *NC 5th series*, vol. 9 (1949), 166–179.

⁵⁵ J.A. McLinden, 'Roman coins from Hayton, West Yorkshire', *Yorkshire Arch. Journal* 62 (1990), 13–28.

⁵⁶ P.J. Issac, 'The coins', in *Ilchester Volume I, Excavations 1974–1975*, edited by P. Leach, Western Archaeological Trust Excavation Monograph 3 (Bristol, 1982); S. Minnitt, 'The coins', in *Ilchester volume II, Archaeology, Excavations and Fieldwork to 1984*, edited by P. Leach, Sheffield Exc. Rep. 2 (Sheffield, 1994), pp. 133–134 and 207–212.

⁵⁷ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁵⁸ E.M. Besly, 'The coins', in 'The excavation of a Romano-Celtic temple and a later cemetery on Lamyatt Beacon, Somerset', edited by R. Leach, *Britannia* 17 (1986), 304–316.

⁵⁹ B.W. Pearce, 'Coins', in *Excavations at the Jewry Wall site, Leicester*, edited by Kathleen M. Kenyon, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 15 (Oxford, 1948), pp. 279–282.

⁶⁰ J.E. Mann and R. Reece, *Roman Coins from Lincoln 1970–9*, Archaeology of Lincoln VI.2 (London, 1983).

⁶¹ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

⁶² J.A. Davies, 'The Roman coins from Lowbury Hill', *Oxonienia* 1 (1985), 1–13.

⁶³ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁶⁴ N. Mitchelson, 'Roman Malton: The civilian settlement. Excavations in Orchard Field, 1949–1952', *Yorkshire Arch. Journal* 41 (1966), 209–261.

⁶⁵ R.A. Merson, 'The coins', in M. Millet and D. Graham, *Excavations on the Romano-British Small Town at Neatham Hampshire, 1969–1979* Hampshire Field Club and Arch. Soc. Monograph 3 (Winchester, 1986), pp. 95–99.

⁶⁶ R. Reece, 'The Roman coins', in *The Excavation of the Shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wiltshire, 1956–1971*, edited by W.J. Wedlake, Society of the Antiquaries Research Report 40 (London, 1982).

⁶⁷ R. Reece, 'The coins', in B. Cunliffe, *Excavations at Portchester Castle, Volume 1: Roman*, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 32 (London, 1975), pp. 188–197.

SITE FINDS		Carausius Radiates London		Allectus Radiates London		Q radiates London	
			C		C		C
49	RICHBOROUGH ⁶⁸	125	73	69	34	41	43
50	ST ALBANS ⁶⁹	75	34	13	4	10	18
51	SEA MILLS ⁷⁰	1	3	0	2	0	0
52	SHAKENOAK FARM, Wilcote ⁷¹	1	0	1	0	1	2
53	SOUTH SHIELDS ⁷²	8	11	6	3	0	1
54	SOUTHWARK ⁷³	1	0	0	0	4	0
55	ULEY ⁷⁴	2	1	1	3	0	1
56	WANBOROUGH ⁷⁵	6	4	0	0	1	1
57	WARE ⁷⁶	4	2	1	1	2	0
58	WICKFORD ⁷⁷	1	3	0	0	2	0
59	WIGHTON ⁷⁸	4	0	2	0	1	0
60	WINCHESTER ⁷⁹	8	2	2	0	1	1
61	WORCESTER ⁸⁰	4	4	5	0	1	2
62	WROXETER ⁸¹	4	4	5	0	1	2
HOARDS		Carausius Radiates London		Allectus Radiates London		Q radiates London	
			C		C		C
63	BICESTER ⁸²	10	4	0	0	0	0
64	BLACKMOOR ⁸³	101	62	7	5	32	34
65	BURTON LATIMER ⁸⁴	31	25	31	17	0	0
66	CAERWENT ⁸⁵	1	4	1	3	0	0
67	CANTERBURY ¹⁸⁶	56	6	0	0	0	0
68	COLCHESTER ⁸⁷	52	46	113	51	1	2
69	CROYDON ⁸⁸	12	2	0	0	0	0
70	DIN SILWY ⁸⁹	6	2	0	0	0	0

⁶⁸ R. Reece, 'The Roman coins from Richborough – a summary', *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology, University of London* 18 (1981), 49–71.

⁶⁹ R. Reece, 'The coins', in S.S. Frere, *Verulamium Excavations volume III*, Oxford Monographs I (Oxford, 1984), pp. 3–17.

⁷⁰ R. Reece, 'Roman coins from Sea Mills', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* 85 (1966), 218–220; D. Dawson, 'The coins', in P. Ellis, 'Sea Mills, Bristol: the 1965–8 excavations in the Roman town of Abona', *Trans. Bristol and Gloucester Arch. Soc.* (1987), 60–63.

⁷¹ A.C.C. Brodribb, A.R. Hands and D.R. Walker, *Excavations at Shakenoak Farm, near Wilcote, Oxfordshire* (1968, 1971, 1973).

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⁷³ M. Hammerson, 'The Roman coins from Southwark', in *Excavations in Southwark 1973–76*, *Lambeth 1973–79*, edited by P. Hinton, London and Middlesex Arch. Soc. and Southwark Arch. Soc. Joint Publication 3 (London, 1988), pp. 417–426.

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⁷⁵ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁷⁶ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁷⁷ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁷⁸ Courtesy of Norwich Castle Museum.

⁷⁹ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁸⁰ M. Fendall, 'Sylloge of coins from the City of Worcester, Roman', in P. Barker, 'The origins of Worcester', *Trans. Worcester Arch. Soc.* 3rd series, vol. 2 (1968–9), 106–112.

⁸¹ J.P. Bushe-Fox, *Excavations on the site of the Roman town at Wroxeter*, Society of Antiquaries Research Reports 1, 2, 4 (Oxford, 1913, 1914, 1916); D. Atkinson, *Report on Excavations at Wroxeter in the County of Salop 1923–1927* (Oxford, 1942).

⁸² C.E. King, 'A small hoard of Carausius found near Bicester, Oxfordshire', *BNJ* 52 (1982), 7–17.

⁸³ R.F. Bland, *The Blackmoor Hoard*, *CHRB* 3, BM Occasional Paper 33 (London, 1982).

⁸⁴ R. Bland, 'A hoard of Carausius and Allectus from Burton Latimer', *BNJ* 54 (1984), 41–54.

⁸⁵ T. Ashby, A.E. Hudd and F. King, 'Excavations at Caerwent, Monmouthshire, on the site of the Romano-British city of Venta-Silurum, in the years 1909 and 1910', *Archaeologia* 62 (1911), 432.

⁸⁶ Courtesy of Dr Richard Reece.

⁸⁷ A.H.F. Baldwin, 'A find of coins of Carausius and Allectus from Colchester', *NC* 5th series, vol. 10 (1930), 173–195.

⁸⁸ A. Burnett and J. Casey, 'A Carausian hoard from Croydon, Surrey and a note on Carausius's continental possessions', *BNJ* 54 (1984), 10–21.

⁸⁹ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

HOARDS		Carausius Radiates London		Allectus Radiates London		Q radiates London	
			C		C		C
71	DROITWICH ⁹⁰	1	2	6	3	0	0
72	GLOUCESTER ⁹¹	15	12	0	2	0	0
73	GREAT ORMES HEAD ⁹²	5	2	0	0	0	0
74	GREAT ORME ⁹³	5	6	0	0	0	0
75	LACOCK ⁹⁴	4	4	0	0	0	0
76	LINCHMERE ⁹⁵	459	35	0	0	0	0
77	LITTLE ORMES HEAD ⁹⁶	104	22	0	0	0	0
78	MARGARETTING ⁹⁷	6	4	0	0	0	0
79	NORMANBY ⁹⁸	5	6	0	0	0	0
80	PENARD ⁹⁹	8	3	0	0	0	0
81	RICHBOROUGH IV. 6 ¹⁰⁰	0	0	0	6	0	0
82	ST ALBANS (Shiel 3.11) ¹⁰¹	3	0	0	0	0	0
83	ST ALBANS (Shiel 1.35) ¹⁰²	4	3	0	0	0	0
84	SILCHESTER II ¹⁰³	11	7	0	0	0	0
85	SKEWEN ¹⁰⁴	3	6	0	1	0	0
86	SOUTH NORWOOD ¹⁰⁵	4	0	0	0	0	0
87	WENTWOOD MILL ¹⁰⁶	2	1	0	0	0	0

⁹⁰ N. Shiel, 'A small coin hoard from Droitwich', *CH* 2 (1976), 52–53.

⁹¹ Courtesy of Dr Roger Bland, Department of Coins and Medals, BM.

⁹² Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

⁹³ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

⁹⁴ R. Bland, *The Chalfont Hoard and other Roman Coin Hoards*, *CHRB* 9 (London, 1992).

⁹⁵ P.H. Webb, 'The Linchmere Hoard', *NC* 5th series, vol. 5 (1925), 173–235.

⁹⁶ H.A. Seaby, 'A find of Carausius from the Little Ormes Head', *NC* 6th series, vol. 16 (1956), 205–246.

⁹⁷ Courtesy of Colchester Museum.

⁹⁸ R. Bland and A. Burnett (editors), *The Normanby Hoard and other Roman Coin Hoards*, *CHRB* 8 (London, 1988).

⁹⁹ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.

¹⁰⁰ N. Shiel (as in note 5): It has not proved possible to verify the contents of this hoard which must, for the present purpose, be considered uncertain.

¹⁰¹ H.P.G. Williams, 'A small Carausian hoard from the Wheeler excavations at Verulamium', *BNJ* 60 (1990), 130–131.

¹⁰² R.E.M. Wheeler and T. V. Wheeler, *Verulamium* (1936).

¹⁰³ G.C. Boon, 'Hoards of Roman coins found at Silchester', *NC* 6th series, vol. 20, 241–252.

¹⁰⁴ G.A. Taylor, 'A find of Roman coins near Neath, Glamorganshire', *NC* 5th series, vol. 10 (1930).

¹⁰⁵ N. Shiel, (as in note 5).

¹⁰⁶ Courtesy of the National Museums and Galleries of Wales.