

**LATE ROMAN PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITS, *c.* AD200-700:  
CHANGES OVER TIME AND SPACE**

**Richard Hobbs**

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis draws together more than 1,800 deposits of late Roman precious metals, namely coins, plate, jewellery, and bullion items, over a 500 year period (c. AD200-700). Deposits from both West and East of the Empire, and beyond the frontiers, are included. Comparisons between these finds are made by focusing on three main aspects: spatial distribution, size, and date range of items within finds, by dividing the material into 22 deposition phases. A methodology has been developed allowing the size of each find to be compared, regardless of its internal structure and precious metal content (i.e. gold or silver), by assigning each find an Equivalent Gold Weight. Hence it is made possible to compare, for instance, a deposit of base metal silver coinage with a deposit of church silver plate, at least in terms of size, which previously has not been attempted. Past approaches to the interpretation and presentation of these finds are examined, with the aim of this research being to move away from traditional foci of study, namely the internal structure of hoards, epigraphy and iconography, and towards producing a background picture on a far broader level, chronologically and spatially. The deposition phases are surveyed in isolation, and then compared: changes in the focus of deposition activity are thus highlighted. The value of the approach adopted by this study with regard to our understanding of late Roman precious metal deposition is tested by comparing the recent late Roman find from Patching, West Sussex, with the database. Previous theoretical interpretations of hoard deposition are examined in the light of this body of evidence, for example, the question of the relationship between hoarding and social unrest, and the evidence for social traditions of deposition and ritual use of material in different areas within the study region. Finally, other areas of potentially productive future research, in addition to the themes explored in the previous chapters, are discussed.

## **CONTENTS**

### **ABSTRACT**

- List of Tables
- List of Figures

### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

### **CHAPTER 1. AIMS: THE STUDY OF LATE ROMAN PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITS**

1.1. The background to the research	8
1.2. Past research into the study of precious metal deposits	9
• 1.2.1. The past research environment	9
• 1.2.2. Numismatic research on coin hoards	12
• 1.2.3. Research on late Antique silver plate and other non-coin artefacts	13
1.3. Painter (1988; 1993) and Cameron (1992)	14
1.4. The approach of this thesis	15

### **CHAPTER 2. METHODOLOGY: THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATABASE**

2.1. What constitutes a precious metal deposit?	17
2.2. Sources of data	18
• 2.2.1. Coin deposits	19
• 2.2.2. Non-coin artefacts	21
2.3. The electronic database	21
2.4. Chronology: the deposition periods	22
2.5. Spatial divisions	29
• 2.5.1. Modern and ancient divisions	32
2.6. The value of deposits: comparing deposits in terms of size	33
• 2.6.1. Face value and intrinsic value	33
• 2.6.2. The relative intrinsic values of gold and silver	34
• 2.6.3. Equivalent Gold Weight: the method in practice	38
2.7. Date range	44
2.8. Summary	45

### **CHAPTER 3. SURVEY OF MATERIAL**

3.1. Period 1 (193/222): Discussion and analysis	47
3.2. Period 2 (222-38): Discussion and analysis	49
3.3. Period 3 (238-60): Discussion and analysis	50
3.4. Period 4 (260-75): Discussion and analysis	53
3.5. Period 5 (275-96): Discussion and analysis	56
3.6. Period 6 (296-318): Discussion and analysis	59
3.7. Period 7 (318-30): Discussion and analysis	61
3.8. Period 8 (330-48): Discussion and analysis	63
3.9. Period 9 (348-64): Discussion and analysis	64
3.10. Period 10 (364-95): Discussion and analysis	68
3.11. Period 11 (395-411): Discussion and analysis	72
3.11.1. British deposits of period 11 (395/411)	75
3.12. Period 12 (411-25): Discussion and analysis	82
3.13. Period 13 (425-57): Discussion and analysis	84
3.14. Period 14 (457-91): Discussion and analysis	87
3.15. Period 15 (491-527): Discussion and analysis	89
3.16. Period 16 (527-65): Discussion and analysis	91

3.17. Period 17 (565-82): Discussion and analysis	94
3.18. Period 18 (582-610): Discussion and analysis	96
3.19. Period 19 (610-41): Discussion and analysis	98
3.20. Period 20 (641-68): Discussion and analysis	102
3.21. Period 21 (668-85): Discussion and analysis	104
3.22. Period 22 (685-711): Discussion and analysis	106
3.23. Broader changes in distribution of precious metal artefact types and the integration of poorly dated deposits	107
• 3.23.1. Broadly the third century: AD193-318	108
• 3.23.2. Broadly the fourth century: AD318-411	109
• 3.23.3. Broadly the fifth century: AD411-527	110
• 3.23.4. Broadly the sixth century: AD527-610	111
• 3.23.5. Broadly the seventh century: AD610-711	112

#### CHAPTER 4. LONG RANGE PATTERNS WITH REFERENCE TO THE WHOLE DATABASE

4.1. Equivalent Gold Weights	115
• 4.1.1. The Cunetio deposit	116
4.2. Observations concerning the spatial patterning in relation to the chronological periods: regional variations in hoarding levels	120
• 4.2.1. The overall rate of deposition per year for all regions	120
• 4.2.2. The West (regions 1-6)	121
• 4.2.3. The East (regions 7-10)	122
• 4.2.4. Outside the frontiers (regions 11-15)	123
4.3 Summary	123

#### 5. INTERPRETING PATTERNS OF PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITION

5.1. The Patching, West Sussex find, 1997	124
5.2. The interpretation of individual finds	125
5.3. The interpretation of chronologically and geographically distinct groups of finds	
• 5.3.1. Wider changes in the pattern of deposition are not ancient	130
• 5.3.2. The patterns observed can be directly equated with changing levels of wealth and prosperity of different regions at different times	132
• 5.3.3. Hoards should simply be correlated with threat and response	133
• 5.3.4. Levels of hoarding simply relate to changes in the availability and quality of the coinage	138
• 5.3.5. Deposition is related to none of the above: rather it is related to social behaviour	139

6. FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH	142
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REFERENCES	144
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#### APPENDICES

A.1. Practical considerations concerning methods of find documentation	171
A.2. Database of deposits	173
A.3. Map keys (Figures 3-28)	355
A.4. Figures 3-28	368
A.5. Equivalent Gold Weights (Tables 35-61)	408
A.6. Deposition rates per year by region (Tables 62-76)	443
A.7. Analyses used for the calculation of Equivalent Gold Weights (Tables 77-8)	460

## LIST OF TABLES

1. Deposition periods employed in this study	24
2. Regions included in the study area	31
3. Mean weights of the aureus and the denarius in the early Empire	35
4. Relative values of gold and silver between the early Empire and the 5th century AD	38
5. Analyses of silver plate items from the third to seventh centuries AD	42
6. Mean weights and analyses of gold and silver coinages	48
7. Date range of deposits of period 1 (193/222), by region	50
8. Date range of deposits of period 2 (222/38), by region	52
9. Date range of deposits of period 3 (238/60), by region	55
10. Date range of deposits of period 4 (260/75), by region	58
11. Date range of deposits of period 5 (275/96), by region	60
12. Date range of deposits of period 6 (296/318), by region	61
13. Western deposits containing antoniniani and nummi of period 7	62
14. Date range of deposits of period 7 (318/30), by region	64
15. Date range of deposits of period 8 (330/48), by region	68
16. Date range of deposits of period 9 (348/64), by region	71
17. Date range of deposits of period 10 (364/95), by region	77
18. British hoards of the period 395/411 and Equivalent Gold Weights	78
19. Categories of precious metal artefact groups per region in Britannia during period 11	78
20. Date range of deposits of period 11 (395/411), by region	82
21. Date range of deposits of period 12 (411/25), by region	84
22. Date range of deposits of period 13 (425/57), by region	86
23. Date range of deposits of period 14 (457/91), by region	88
24. Date range of deposits of period 15 (491/527), by region	91
25. Date range of deposits of period 16 (527/65), by region	94
26. Date range of deposits of period 17 (565/82), by region	96
27. Date range of deposits of period 18 (582/610), by region	98
28. Date range of deposits of period 19 (610/41), by region	101
29. Date range of deposits of period 20 (641/68), by region	104
30. Date range of deposits of period 21 (668/85), by region	106
31. Date range of deposits of period 8 (685/711), by region	107
32. Total number of deposits, in rank order by region, with Equivalent Gold Weights of over 250g.	116
33. Deposits with an Equivalent Gold Weight of more than 250g	117
34. The Cunetio hoard (period 4 (260/75): an assessment of its Equivalent Gold Weight	119
35-60. Equivalent Gold Weights per deposition period (Appendix 5)	408
61-76. Deposition rates per year by region (Appendix 6)	443
77. Walker's analyses used in the calculation of the Equivalent Gold Weights	460
78. Analyses of the period of the Gallic Empire and the radiate period used in the calculation of the Equivalent Gold Weights	465

## LIST OF FIGURES

1. The study area	32
2. British deposits of period 11 (395/411)	76
2A. Region 1 (Britannia) deposits of Period 11 (395/411) by total EGW	78
3-23. Distribution of finds per deposition period (1-21).	368
24. Distribution of selected finds of 193/318.	403
25. Distribution of selected finds of 318/411.	404
26. Distribution of selected finds of 411/527.	405
27. Distribution of selected finds of 527/610.	406
28. Distribution of selected finds of 610/711.	407

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I salute you all!

What is here?  
Gold? Yellow, glittering, precious gold?  
No, gods, I am no idle votarist:  
Roots, you clear heavens. Thus much of this will make  
Black white, foul fair, wrong right,  
Base noble, old young, coward valiant.  
Ha, you gods! Why this, what, this, you gods? Why, this  
Will lug your priests and servants from your sides,  
Pluck stout men's pillows from below their heads.  
This yellow slave  
Will knit and break religions, bless th'accursed,  
Make the hoar leprosy adored, place thieves,  
And give them title, knee, and approbation  
With senators on the bench. This is it  
That makes the wappered widow wed again.  
She whom the spittle house and ulcerous sores  
Would cast the gorge at, this embalms and spices  
To th'April day again. Come, damnèd earth,  
Thou common whore of mankind, that puts odds  
Among the rout of nations; I will make thee  
do thy right nature.

William Shakespeare, *Timon of Athens*, Act 4, Scene 3

## CHAPTER 1

### AIMS: THE STUDY OF LATE ROMAN PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITS

This thesis examines the deposition of precious metal artefacts in the late Roman and early Byzantine periods (from c. AD200 to AD700) within and beyond the frontiers of the Roman Empire and its successor states. The primary foci of the study are the size, date range and spatial distribution of these finds, with less emphasis on specific aspects of artefacts themselves<sup>1</sup> and the specific contexts in which individual deposits were found (for instance, localised archaeological backgrounds to finds or groups of finds). The immense chronological and regional scope allows broad changes in deposition patterns to be presented and examined, and a variety of possible interpretations of these patterns are offered in the penultimate chapter.

#### 1.1. The background to the research

Originally, this study was initiated with a rather different and more imaginative aim in mind. This was to assess whether changes in the economic prosperity of different regions in the later Roman Empire were related to a wider underlying economic process. It was the intention to perceive if regional economic developments could be tracked across the whole Roman Empire, purely from the perspective of surviving *artefactual* evidence, and to develop ways of interpreting these regional variations once identified from the point of view of economic change. This was inspired by the work of researchers working from a macro-economic perspective such as Braudel (1984), who related fluctuations in European corn prices during the late Middle Ages to broader economic processes, and wide ranging chronological and archaeological studies such as that of Hodges and Whitehouse (1983<sup>2</sup>). However, the most influential study, as it was based purely on the analysis of artefacts, was that of Going (1992), who conducted an examination of fluctuations in the regional development of Romano-British pottery industries over the whole period of Roman occupation of the island. In the latter study, Going suggested that it was possible to identify the rise and fall of different pottery industries, which he interpreted as being a factor of an underlying economic process and which was considered to be in the form of a 'wave'. The changing fortunes of different regional pottery industries were suggested therefore as being linked to periods of 'boom and bust' in the province.

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<sup>1</sup>For example, epigraphic and art historical aspects of late Antique silver plate.

<sup>2</sup>It was the approach of this particular work which was influential, not the time period, as Hodges and Whitehouse's study relates to a later period in history.

It was soon realised that such a goal could not be easily achieved within the constraints imposed by the research programme<sup>3</sup>, simply because it would require the compilation of a vast database of information, and the assessment of a myriad of different factors. The main problem, of course, is how is economic success monitored from a material perspective? Economic success could potentially manifest itself in an extremely large number of ways in the archaeological record, some examples of which might be the expansion of settlement, the embellishment of private estates by the addition of mosaics and wall paintings, and the importation of specialised pottery. Hence a more realistic and practical approach needed to be found. Ultimately, it was decided that realising such an ambitious aim was possible, but that research had to proceed in stages. It was thus concluded that initially, precious metals, in all its varying forms, would be one of the main classes of material which would be an integral part of such a study<sup>4</sup>. It was postulated that there was likely to be a link between the ability to procure precious metals (in all forms), and the economic success of different regions at different times. To assess which regions were able to command precious metal resources, reliance had to be placed on where deposits of precious metals had been discovered, as that would potentially provide the vital link between a localised population, and its economic success at specific periods in time<sup>5</sup>. However, fundamental areas of primary research needed to be addressed before any possible relationship between these finds, and any underlying economic process could be postulated, for the following reasons:

1. No previous researchers had provided an adequate survey of precious metal deposits. Specialisation meant that most research had been conducted on specific classes of precious metal artefact, for instance, coins and silver plate. Research had also tended to be restricted either geographically, chronologically, or both. The re-integration of data to provide a survey of material therefore became a research objective in its own right.
2. The construction of a database capable of moving towards realising the initial aim was made difficult, because making each deposit consistent and hence comparable with other finds, required material to be gathered from a wide range of sources.

In addition, having successfully constructed the database, a number of other questions of a more pragmatic nature arose which required examination: for instance,

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<sup>3</sup>Time being the main stumbling block.

<sup>4</sup>Meaning *worked* metals, not the raw material: although the closest worked material to source, ingots, have been included in this study.

<sup>5</sup>I accept that a straightforward concept such as 'supply and demand' is a simplistic way of viewing the late Roman exchange mechanism. Gift exchange was as likely to have been in operation as commercial transaction. This, however, can still be linked with the acquisition of precious metal resources, and hence 'command' is being used here in the broadest possible sense.

why were deposits buried in the first place? That is not to say that the original aim was not fulfilled: some of the reasons that emerged to account for the patterns in the data can be seen to relate theoretically to underlying economic changes (Chapter 5: Section 5.3.2).

The initial theoretical aim, as set out above, thus became a different set of objectives after the initial assessment of the practicality of the project had been conducted. These objectives can be listed as follows:

1. To examine briefly how precious metal deposits have been studied in the past, and develop new strategies appropriate to the aims of this study.
2. To provide a survey of precious metal deposits (gold and silver) produced and buried in the later Roman Empire and the successor Byzantine Empire, irrespective of where they have been discovered, but within the chronological parameters of AD193 to AD711, by dividing the material up chronologically and geographically. This effectively fixes every find of late Roman precious metals into a background context, based on all other deposits.
3. To identify and discuss broader changes in the spatial distribution of these deposits, and the relationship of these changes to variations in the size and content of the surveyed deposits over the whole study period.
4. To explore theoretical ways of interpreting these broad patterns as observed and described.

## 1.2. Past research into the study of precious metal deposits

The aim of this section is to discuss past approaches to the study and interpretation of precious metal finds, and relate these to the aims of this thesis as expressed above. It is my contention that the failure of academics to adopt an inter-disciplinary approach to the study of precious metal finds from the late Roman period, has limited our understanding of wider issues related to the deposition of these artefacts.

### 1.2.1. The past research environment

In the post-Darwinian academic world of late nineteenth century Europe, strategies for the classification of artefacts were one of the principal developments in the study of the material culture of the past. Pitt Rivers, for example, is credited with the invention of 'typology', the fundamental aim of which was to classify objects in a similar manner to biological species (Bowden 1991: 55). This in time led to the formation of separate disciplines within archaeology: for example, numismatics (the study of coins), and lithics (the study of stone artefacts). It would probably not be contentious to state that a major

factor in the formation of these disciplines derived from the preferences and prejudices of individual scholars. This environment enabled expertise to develop to the levels which only specialisation can hope to engender. Within the context of museums, where the bulk of archaeological objects ultimately ended up, curators became responsible for the care, acquisition and study of particular classes of artefact of particular regions and periods. Departments formed around certain classes of object or particular convenient periods in time or space; for instance, the British Museum has a 'Coins and Medals' department, which deals with all forms of currency and medals for *all* historical periods and regions, and a department of 'Greek and Roman antiquities', which deals with all the material culture from the Hellenistic and Roman periods from all Mediterranean regions, but *not* coins, and *not* Roman Britain (which is dealt with by another department, the department of 'Prehistoric and Romano-British antiquities').

The reason for discussing these developments is simple. In order to address the aims of this research, it was fundamental that all deposits in the data group were as complete as possible, in order to allow them to be compared. Deposits do not respect the divisions imposed on their artefactual assemblages which result from the different objectives of curation or specialisation. If we therefore wish to discuss and compare deposits as whole groups in their own right, a number of practical and scholarly problems arise:

**Practical.** Because of the divisions imposed on precious metal finds, artefacts become separated between disciplines (and therefore, often, museum departments). Hence, for instance, the material from Hoxne (discovered in 1992) when acquired by the British Museum (1993) was not kept as a whole assemblage: the coins are preserved in the Coins and Medals department, and the other artefacts in the department of Prehistoric and Romano-British Antiquities. This in itself does not generally present a problem in modern times, as whole deposits will be published in their entirety, even if the divisions are adhered to within these publications (e.g. Kahn & Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984). However, enormous problems have resulted from the past practice of 'dividing up the spoils' when deposits were not published in a single volume or paper. This is amply demonstrated by the necessity of a study visit to Hermitage, St. Petersburg, in order to reconstruct a series of Russian deposits, the exact contents of which were unable to be reconstructed by reference to published corpora.

**Scholarly.** Specialisation has meant that precious metal deposits have never been discussed as a coherent group in their own right. Because in the vast majority of cases assemblages of precious metals (simply as a factor of their rarity and antiquity) are seen as of national importance, the involvement of national museums is the usual occurrence.

This in time means that a handful of experts emerge who, having seen the bulk of the material over a number of years, are naturally seen as best equipped to deal with subsequent finds. Unfortunately, it also means that the chances of wider academic debate are obviously reduced because the analysis of the material remains in those few hands (Millett 1994: 103<sup>6</sup>). Turning more specifically to numismatics, this has persisted as a fiercely independent discipline, and often its primary role has arguably been to serve the whims of the collectors of coin, and not necessarily to meet the needs of academics involved in archaeological research.

That is not to say, however, that inter-disciplinary research has not been conducted at any stage. Rather, it is to contend that the environment in which research must be conducted works against those wishing to look at wider aspects of deposition. Liaison between scholars from different backgrounds is rare (if not non-existent), and often scholars offering alternative interpretations to material without having hands-on experience are met with short shrift (for example, Johns (1994) objections to the interpretation of Romano-British finds offered by Millett (1994a; 1994b)).

### 1.2.2. Numismatic research on coin hoards

Numismatic research on coin hoards has tended to be limited either chronologically, geographically, or both. Few specialists in the field have the luxury of being able to devote much research time to the wider implications of coin hoarding, particularly in terms of comparing coin deposits in the wider archaeological and historical framework. This is because of the fact that the publication of the material itself requires a great expenditure of man hours in order to keep pace with the actual discovery of new material. Given that in most countries, the laws concerning the discovery of precious metals draw these finds into the remit of national and local museums, this in effect leads to publications invariably restricting themselves to factual analysis of finds (for example, lists of coins by type), as curators are under pressure to deal with the material quickly.

Coin hoards, however, have received attention on a wider level, and some examples of such research are given here. Duncan-Jones (1990) in Britain, and Depeyrot (1991)<sup>7</sup> in France, are key examples of scholars using the evidence of coin deposits, often in relation to literary evidence, to examine wider questions such as circulation, levels of taxation and the social distribution of wealth. In the latter study, for instance, Depeyrot uses the evidence of gold coin hoards and an extensive corpus of literary evidence from the Western Empire to suggest that there were declining levels of

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<sup>6</sup>The curse is not specialisation itself but the failure to re-integrate results once studies have been completed to create an overall understanding'.

<sup>7</sup>My own review of this work can be found in *Numismatic Chronicle* 152 (1992): 218-20.

gold in the Western Empire from c.AD370 onwards, as the state increasingly sought taxes in gold rather than silver. Other researchers have used the evidence of coin hoards to consider more fundamental questions concerning the nature of hoarding itself. For example, Guest (1994) gathered together coin hoards from the whole of the Western Roman Empire (excluding the British Isles) of the Imperial period, in order to examine the validity of past interpretations of the phenomenon of hoarding. Aitchinson's (1988) paper called for coin hoards to be placed into their background archaeological context and introduced new ideas concerning the burial of hoards for potentially ritualistic reasons. Gricourt (1988) studied the spatial distribution of a specific set of late third century AD coin hoards from northern France in an attempt to track the movement of barbarian incursions in relation to relevant historical references. Banaji (1996) suggested that, by comparing the size of gold coin hoards of the late Roman period, changes in the distribution of wealth could be indicated.

A great deal of space could be devoted to discussing these works and many other papers concerned with Roman coin hoards, and indeed the phenomenon of hoarding itself as an historical activity. All the above papers touch upon issues raised within this thesis: none, however, have integrated coins with other classes of precious metal artefacts, or studied finds in such a wide spatial and chronological framework.

### 1.2.3. Research on late antique silver plate and other non-coin artefacts

As is the case with coin hoards, specialisation, and the pressures associated with publication of new finds, have meant that much of the research work on areas such as silver plate and jewellery has concerned itself with the stylistic and typological aspects of the material. Detailed comparisons of different object types have been made within the contexts of find publications, for instance, Cahn and Kaufmann-Heinimann (1984). This latter work provides an extremely detailed description of the objects within the find from Kaiseraugst, covering such aspects as iconography, metallurgy and metrology. The authors also place specific object types within the spatial context provided by comparative material (for instance, fifth to seventh century distribution of European finds of wine strainers of all metals: 118, Fig. 57). Many corpora have been published to accompany exhibitions, for instance, Kent and Painter (1977) and Banck (1966; 1977), and these often include introductory essays which are generally concerned with describing the objects in iconographic terms. Other research has concentrated on much more specific aspects of the material. Examples are Dodd (1961), on Byzantine silver stamps, Hauser (1992), on the typology of late Antique silver spoon types, and Grünhagen on *Hacksilber* (1954). Others have seen silver plate as a facet of artistic expression that is able to provide an insight into how late Roman society functioned. For example, iconography

has been the subject of analysis which aims to understand changing social attitudes in a world slowly modifying its religious and social ideologies (Schneider 1983). The wider contribution silver plate can make to our understanding of the late Roman period is an area which has really only just begun to be explored, and there are no instances of researchers attempting to re-integrate material with other categories of precious metal artefact, in particular, coins.<sup>8</sup> Some of this recent research includes the changing function of silver plate items from the early to late imperial period (Martin-Kilcher, forthcoming<sup>9</sup>), the distribution and ownership of silver plate (Painter 1988; Cameron 1992; Painter 1993), and the interpretation of the reasons leading to the burial of silver plate in late Antiquity (Millett 1994a; Johns 1994; Johns 1996a).

In order to demonstrate the strengths of the approach adopted by this thesis, i.e. placing each find into the context of the deposition of *all* precious metals in the later Roman period, it is worth briefly outlining some of the problems and questions which have arisen from one of the published debates mentioned above, that of Painter and Cameron.

### 1.3. Painter (1988; 1993) and Cameron (1992)

Painter (1988) addressed the issue of ownership and status of assemblages of silver plate. He argued that, although the number of known production sites for silver vessels was small<sup>10</sup>, the wide geographical spread of finds could be linked to the historical evidence for 'high status' owners having a number of estates throughout the Mediterranean world. Therefore, the diversity of mints evident in the material such as that from Kaiseraugst, supported the belief that the material in the find was owned by a high ranking official with widely spread interests and a number of estates. Painter also argued that the high quality of the silver plate (usually 96-98% pure) (see Chapter 2: Table 5), which made it difficult to work, implies that its production was more likely to have been subject to imperial control. Therefore, he argued, silver plate was likely to have been used as part of an official gifting system that was designed to maintain relations in the higher echelons of late Roman society (*ibid.*). Cameron's (1992) main disagreement<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Although coin hoards are sometimes mentioned; a recent example is Johns (1996a).

<sup>9</sup>The paper, entitled 'Römisches Tafelsilber: Funktionsfragen' was first presented at a British Museum conference held in March 1995 entitled 'Silver Plate in the World of late Antiquity'. My own review of this conference can be found in *Papers from the Institute of Archaeology* 6 (1995): 95-9.

<sup>10</sup>Only a very small proportion of extant vessels bear marks which can be associated with places of manufacture, namely Sirmium, Naissus, Nicomedia, Antioch, Thessalonica, Heraclea in Thrace, Rome, Aquileia, Mainz, Trier and Cologne.

<sup>11</sup>Partly accepted by Painter (1993), although in this paper, Painter rightly pointed out that the consistently high purity of silver plate of late Antiquity, even if few pieces bore mint marks, continued to imply that the manufacture of plate was centralised and probably under official control.

with Painter's theory concerning a system of gift exchange and imperial control was that so few pieces of late Roman silver can actually be linked with manufacturing sites. He argued for a more consumer-led approach to the acquisition of silver plate, with officials of high status and wealth anxious to acquire silver plate commercially to impress their 'inferiors' (Cameron 1992: 185).

#### 1.4. The approach of this thesis

This debate, which I have outlined briefly, illustrates some of the pitfalls of relying upon only one class of precious metal find when addressing wider issues such as exchange mechanisms. My contention is as follows: how can we place a *value* on a particular class of precious metal artefact, or specific assemblages of material, when we do not understand how the various classes of object or individual finds relate to each other? How much importance *should* be placed on individual finds? For example, Painter (*loc. cit.*) referred to a biographer of Claudius Gothicus who mentions a gift of silver of approximately 62-63lbs. He compared this to the Mildenhall find, which weighs c.85lbs., and concluded that such assemblages must have been owned exclusively by people of high status. I do not necessarily disagree with this view, but how important *is* Mildenhall in the context of late Roman society? We can only begin to answer this question by comparing Mildenhall not just with other assemblages of late Roman plate, but *all* deposits of late Roman precious metals. It could, theoretically, emerge that the Mildenhall find is actually rather insignificant in terms of its position in place and time. For the broad period in which it was deposited, there may be another region where there is a high concentration of gold coin hoards, which completely overshadow the Mildenhall find, and suggest that there were other areas of the Roman world where we could equally argue for the presence of 'high status' individuals, either receiving gifts (after Painter) or acquiring products commercially (after Cameron).

This study, however, is not aimed purely at the issue of the status of individuals in the later Roman period, which might be the impression given immediately above. The philosophy behind the project was to allow the material to speak for itself. By organising the data as objectively as possible, in order to give every deposit equal status, and by ignoring divisions between artefact classes, changes in the distribution and nature of deposits can be tracked over the period in question. Only after this has been established can the wider issues related to ownership, status, and reasons behind burial be addressed.

To put this aim into practice, the following criteria relating to each precious metal deposit included in the database needed to be established:

- a. position in space;
- b. position in time;
- c. size in terms of precious metal;
- d. date range of material within each find;
- e. a general description of the content.

In the following chapter, the methods which allowed these criteria to be established and the database of deposits to be constructed are described.

## CHAPTER 2

### METHODOLOGY: THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATABASE

This chapter is concerned with the means by which the database was constructed and the way in which the material was subsequently organised.

#### 2.1. What constitutes a precious metal deposit?

There are two means by which material can enter the archaeological record. The first is by being lost accidentally or discarded: instances where this can be applied are stray losses of coin, or discarded pieces of ceramic which have outlived their usefulness. The second is deliberate burial, a process usually referred to as 'hoarding'. This is applicable to groups of more than one artefact, which, through common internal features and/or other external indications<sup>1</sup>, appear to have been deposited (in a single or number of episodes), and subsequently never recovered<sup>2</sup>. This study concentrates on the latter type of find, and to be included, deposits only had to have an element, however small, of precious metal (gold and/or silver). The data therefore ranges from deposits with a single base silver coin in a hoard of bronze *nummi*, to vast deposits of ornately engraved silver plate. In addition, qualification for the database was not based upon theoretical motives for burial: hence finds associated with inhumations, for example, are included alongside small finds that contain only a few coins, or complex series of deposits drawn from a wide range of sources.

The following classes of gold and silver material have been included in this study:

- Coin: all deposits containing gold and/or silver coin, including pieces associated with bronze issues;
- Plate: gold and silver artefacts manufactured from thin sheets of metal, ranging from domestic items (for instance, dishes and spoons), toilet items (for instance, jewellery boxes), and items of a ritual/ecclesiastical nature (from votive plaques to altar cladding from churches to statuettes of Classical deities);

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<sup>1</sup>For instance, associated containers.

<sup>2</sup>Different researchers have adopted varying criteria for inclusion of material in their surveys. For example, in the series *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*, single silver coins are not included, but single gold coins sometimes are, in the belief that single silver coins could have only been lost accidentally, whilst single gold coins, being of much higher value, could have potentially been buried deliberately (i.e. hoarded). Fagerlie (1967), in her corpus of Byzantine finds from Scandinavia, defined 'hoards', somewhat curiously, as deposits which included five or more pieces.

- Bullion: gold and silver bullion, including ingots (official and local pieces), scrap metal (wire, fragments, pieces of sheet metal and so on), and *Hacksilber*<sup>3</sup> (pieces of plate cut into smaller pieces);
- Jewellery: gold and silver items of personal adornment, ranging from finger rings to bracelets and items of supposedly official regalia, such as body chains.

## 2.2. Sources of data

The study area covers both Western and Eastern parts of the Empire and relevant areas outside the frontiers. As the emphasis of the study is on broad spatial changes in the deposition of precious metals, it was felt that as wide a geographical area as possible should be examined. The accessibility of regional corpora was a distinctive factor in the construction of the database. The only major areas which have not been included are Egypt and Mainland Greece, mainly because there are no easily accessible corpora of hoards for either of these regions<sup>4</sup>.

Published corpora of material were the main source of data for this study. Exhaustive searches through periodicals would have been far too time consuming, and would not have yielded great rewards. This was because it was not necessary to establish detailed descriptions of individual finds for the purposes of this research. Given that this study is concerned with broad patterns in the deposition of late Roman precious metals, it was not necessary to expend large amounts of research time for the sake of 'completeness'. Enough material is provided by the database as it stands for the aims of this study to be realised. As for the database itself, (Appendix 2) it is unique, as no previous study has organised material in this manner: it places deposits from the whole array of precious metal artefact types alongside each other, purely on the basis of the date of the latest item in the find, and irrespective of provenance.

Due to the tendency of researchers to divide artefacts into 'coin' and 'non-coin' groups (as discussed in Chapter 1: Section 1.2.1.), sources of data were naturally diverse. There is also no international agenda concerning strategies of data collection and standard methods of data presentation<sup>5</sup>. Much relies on the energies and resourcefulness of individual scholars and institutions. Not surprisingly, therefore, the more recent the publication, less time needed to be spent on establishing full details of particular finds<sup>6</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup>A recent discussion justly criticises the use of the bastardised English form of the term 'Hacksilber', i.e. 'Hacksilver'; the German version is used throughout this study (Johns 1996).

<sup>4</sup>Some Greek hoards have made their way into the study, but no systematic attempt was made to improve the coverage of that particular region.

<sup>5</sup>See Appendix 1.

<sup>6</sup>Having said that, even recent publications sometimes lack vital details concerning objects. For example, Shelton's (1981) publication of the Esquiline deposit failed to include object weights.

Although corporuses of coin hoards and assemblages have been systematically compiled for many regions, general corporuses of *precious metal* deposits have not been conducted in the past. 'Coin' and 'non-coin' data sources are therefore best discussed separately.

### 2.2.1. Coin deposits

There are two types of corporuses of coin finds: regional (invariably modern country; occasionally continental, for example, Scandinavia); or by coin/hoard type (for example, gold coin hoards). Three important general works should be highlighted, as these are neither regionally, nor necessarily chronologically specific: Mosser (1935), a collection of Byzantine coin hoards from all regions; *Coin hoards*, a project initiated by the late Dr. Martin Price at the British Museum, listing coin hoards of all regions and periods by consultation with mainly British and foreign numismatists<sup>7</sup>; and the *Roman Imperial Coinage* project, some later volumes of which include important listings of hoards (for example: Kent 1994). Guest's (1994) doctoral research on Roman imperial coin hoards of the Continental western Roman Empire proved both an invaluable source for tracing references to lesser known coin finds, and provided much of the primary information for deposits prior to AD400. The rest of the data sources are best discussed by region.

#### a. The West

*Germany and central Europe.* The most extensive and systematic programme is the *Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit* project, established in 1960 initially in Germany, in order to detail all coin finds (including hoards) of the Roman period by modern German district (in progress). Each assemblage of material is assigned a unique number and as much detail as possible is provided on content and the circumstances of discovery. Additional non-coin artefacts are mentioned, but do not tend to be listed systematically. Full references are given for each assemblage. The *Fundmünzen* project has been extended to Luxembourg, Austria, the former Yugoslavia (but only for Slovenia), and Hungary.

*Britain.* As a project of the nature of the *Fundmünzen* does not exist for Britain, Robertson's *Corpus of Romano-British coin hoards* is eagerly awaited (RNS Special Publications forthcoming), which details all British hoards based on exhaustive literature searches of county and national journals. In addition, since 1979 regular publications have been produced by the British Museum largely as a result of the Treasure Trove process, with the series *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain*, now in its tenth volume.

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<sup>7</sup>This project was curtailed in 1994. The most recent publication in this series dealt exclusively with Greek coin hoards.

Access to details of British coin finds prior to 1979 were provided by staff in the department of Coins and Medals at the British Museum. The important paper published by Archer (1979) was invaluable, as it provided details of late Roman silver coin hoards from the province.

*France, Belgium, the Netherlands.* In France, a similar project to Britain exists, again initiated in 1979 (*Corpus des Trésors Monétaires Antiques de la France*), although this is organised more systematically by region in a similar manner to the Fundmünzen project, and provides details of finds from all historical periods, not just Roman. There are other important additional finds lists, notably Blanchet (1900), Lafaurie (1958), and Brenot and Lorient (1992). Belgium is served by Thirion's extensive but now out-dated 1967 corpus, and Van der Vin's (1988) listing of gold hoards of the late fourth century in the Netherlands is also useful.

*Iberia.* There are no systematic compilations of finds from either Spain or Portugal. The two main sources of data are Castro Hipolito (1960), and Pereira *et al.* (1974)), with a more recent corpus of gold coin finds (Bost *et al.* 1992) that is also extremely important.

*Italy.* Italian hoards come from a number of diverse sources, the main ones being Perantoni Satta (1954), and the *Ritrovamenti Monetali de Età Romana nel Veneto* II/2 (1992). Important works have also been published by Panvini Rosati (1957) and Ungaro (1985). One region where the coverage of material is generally poor is northern Italy south of the Alps.

*North Africa.* North Africa does not have any relevant systematic research projects, with the exception of Morrison (1987), a study which includes details of gold finds from the Vandal period.

#### b. The East

A systematic corpus of Eastern coin finds is sadly lacking, particularly for Asia Minor and the Middle East. The picture is better for the Balkans, with vital work by Mirnik (1981) and Kos (1986; 1988) in Yugoslavia, Yurukova and Gerasimov in Bulgaria (various), and Poenaru Bordea and Mitrea in Romania (various). Data on the eastern Mediterranean and the Black Sea states is drawn from a variety of sources, notably the general works previously cited, such as Kent (see above), and other publications (e.g. Lightfoot 1991). Systematic searches were also conducted in the Coins and Medals department at the British Museum in the relevant finds sections of the library, where collected off-prints from periodicals are housed.

### c. Outside the frontiers

*Scandinavia.* Scandinavia is well served by the excellent but outdated corpus by Fagerlie (1967), although Norway is not included in this work.

*Russia.* The former Soviet Union has two important and unsurprisingly extensive corpuses (given the vastness of geographical area) by Kropotkin (1962; 1966), which covers both the Roman and Byzantine periods, and Nudelman (1976), which deals purely with the Byzantine period.

### 2.2.2. Non-coin artefacts

The rarity of items of silver plate, gold and silver jewellery usually leads to their disposition in national museums, which determines fundamentally the nature of their publication. Individual finds tend to receive exclusive publication, due to their size, and this usually falls to the national museums and individual curators albeit often in collaboration with other specialists (for example: Kaiseraugst (Cahn and Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984); Notre Dame D'Allençon (Baratte 1981); Kaper Koraon (Mango 1986)). The other sources of data are exhibition catalogues, usually based around items from a particular museum (for instance, Kent and Painter 1977; Banck 1966; 1977), which illustrate particular pieces and provide brief details of their original provenance. The other sources are assemblages of certain types of artefact, for instance, ingots (Painter 1972), or spoons (Hauser 1992). There are also papers and volumes which concentrate on a particular aspect of certain artefacts and which help to re-assemble deposits, notably silver picture plates (Toynbee and Painter 1986), and Byzantine stamps (Dodd 1961).

During April 1995, an extremely successful study visit was conducted at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg. Under the guidance of Dr. Jerusalem Zalleskaya and Dr. Alexander Nikitin, vital details of a series of deposits containing Byzantine silver plate items from the former Soviet Union were established by reference to actual objects in the museum itself, museum registers, and a series of archaeological reports which were not accessible in this country. An example of one such invaluable work was the Archaeological Commission's gazetteer of ancient gold and silver metal ware (Smirnov 1909).

### 2.3. The electronic database (Appendix 2)

During the process of extensive literature searches through the corpuses of material and individual hoard reports, each was assigned a unique computerised 'filecard' using sophisticated database software (Filemaker Pro). Fields were designed specifically for the

purposes of this study, and details of these are provided at the beginning of Appendix 2. The raw data consequently required sorting before analysis could be conducted, in order to place each find in its relevant context. Four main aspects of the material needed to be established, and these are discussed in turn below: chronology (fixing finds in time), geography (fixing finds in space), weight (in order to compare the size of deposits), and date range (in order to assess the nature of deposition).

#### 2.4. Chronology: the deposition periods

##### a. Dating of deposits

Once material had been collected from the sources as detailed above, each needed to be assigned to a relevant deposition phase. Establishing chronological periods allows data to be grouped, in order to simplify the process of study, comparison and discussion. The most important consideration is that the date of the latest item in a deposit will determine its perceived 'end date', and therefore the period into which it is placed. It must be stressed that the hoarding periods employed do not necessarily reflect the actual date for burial of individual deposits. The most that can be said is that burial occurred soon after the latest date of manufacture of the latest piece, given that, if this was not the case, the absence of later items would have to be accounted for.

Deposits containing coins or stamped items will possess a *terminus post quem* based on the date of the latest piece, i.e. a date after which the deposit was assigned to the ground or subsequently not added to. It is, of course, possible that items which can only be dated on stylistic grounds were manufactured, and therefore deposited, at a later date than the latest datable item in the find, but as this is clearly impossible to establish with any degree of certainty, it has to be assumed that a *terminus post quem* is provided by the latest dated piece. Barbarous or local copies of items within finds, particularly coins, present the same problem: again, it has been assumed that manufacture was within the range of the dated items. Finally, as is common practice when dealing with finds from an uncertain context in a stratigraphic sequence on an archaeological site, items which could potentially belong to two adjacent hoarding groups have been placed in the latest of the two groups. A good example would be deposits which contain coins known only to be assigned to Honorius, where it was not possible to establish the type and, therefore, probable date of manufacture. Hence, such finds will have been placed in the '411/25' group rather than the '395/411' dating bracket.

b. The deposition periods (TABLE 1)

Reece (1972) developed perfectly acceptable and workable periods for the study of coinage for the whole of the Roman period, and these have been used as they stand<sup>8</sup>. The later periods (i.e. 12-22) had to be added, as the division of the fifth to the seventh centuries AD in this manner has not previously been attempted.

All periods were constructed on the basis of the following criteria:

*Historical considerations.* Changes in leadership (both official and otherwise, in the case of relevant usurpations) for the first part of the period in terms of the reigning emperor at Rome, and in the second, the line of succession at Byzantium, was the overriding consideration. During periods 3 to 4 the well documented crises of leadership have been termed 'Anarchy', simply because the pace of political change was so rapid (following Reece 1972).

*Numismatic considerations.* On a secondary level, changes in the structure of the denominational systems, usually with regard to the minting of gold and silver, are taken into account. For instance, period 4 ends in 296, not for political reasons, but because this marked the beginning of a new coinage system put in place by Diocletian.

From the beginning of the fourth century AD, the fact that the denomination system remained largely consistent from that time onwards meant that changes in leadership became the main consideration in defining the length of the chronological periods.

*Other developments.* Other developments, such as the stamping of bullion and silver plate, were taken into account, but were not used to divide chronological periods.

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<sup>8</sup>With the exception of Reece's periods 19/20, which were amalgamated and slightly altered in date (from 388 to 395).

## DEPOSITION PERIODS

Period	Years (AD)	Term	Length	Fig.
1	193-222	Severan 1	29 yrs	3
2	222-38	Severan 2	16 yrs	4
3	238-60	Anarchy 1	22 yrs	5
4	260-75	Anarchy 2	15 yrs	6
5	275-96	Radiate	19 yrs	7
6	296-318	Tetrarchies	17 yrs	8
7	318-30	Constantinian 1	17 yrs	9
8	330-48	Constantinian 2	16 yrs	10
9	348-64	Constantinian 3	18 yrs	11
10	364-395	Valentinian/Theodosian	31 yrs	12
11	395-411	Arcadian/Honorian 1	16 yrs	13
12	411-425	Honorian 2	14 yrs	14
13	425-457	Valentinian III/Theodosius II	32 yrs	15
14	457-491	Leo I/Zeno	36 yrs	16
15	491-527	Anastasius/Justin I	36 yrs	17
16	527-565	Justinian I	38 yrs	18
17	565-582	Justin II/Tiberius II	17 yrs	19
18	582-610	Maurice/Phocas	28 yrs	20
19	610-641	Heraclius	31 yrs	21
20	641-668	Constans II/Heraclonas	27 yrs	22
21	668-685	Constantine IV Pogonatus	17 yrs	23
22	685-711	Justinian II	26 yrs	24

TABLE 1. Deposition periods employed in this study. The terms used to describe periods 1-10 were taken from Reece (1972) and these mirror Reece's periods 10-21, with the exception of Reece's periods 19 and 20, which were amalgamated. The fifth to seventh century periods, given the relative stability of the coinage system, were formulated largely on the basis of political considerations and follow the succession of Byzantine emperors in the East.

A brief summary of major political, numismatic, and more general developments relevant to the production of precious metal artefacts during each chronological period is given below. Obviously, many important historical and numismatic developments have not been included, and the sources of our knowledge will vary greatly between periods, depending on the reliability of the original sources and the level of numismatic research which has been carried out. For more detail, reference should be made to works such as Jones (1973), Bury (1889) and Ostrogorsky (1963) for history, and the *Roman Imperial coinage* (Volumes 1 to 10), *British Museum Catalogues* of Roman and Byzantine coins, and more general works such as Grierson (1982) for numismatics.

Period 1 (AD193-222): encompassing the reigns of a succession of emperors, including Septimius Severus, Clodius Albinus, Caracalla, Geta and Elagabalus. Each continued the process of the debasement of the denarius, although Walker concludes that attempts were made at maintaining some sort of standard (Walker 1978: 59, Fig. 8). A new coin, the *antoninianus*, was introduced in AD215, in addition to the denarius which was still

struck, although it had a number of false starts (for example, Macrinus abolished it, Elagabalus reintroduced it).

Period 2 (AD222-38): the standards established by Elagabalus in AD219 continued to be struck until at least AD225 (Walker 1978: 66). There was serious confusion between AD225 and 232/35 in the coinage, when it is not possible to perceive a standard of any sort (*ibid.*: 67).

Period 3 (238-260): a period of severe political instability, with various sectors of the military often taking matters into their own hands (for instance, the execution of Gordian I and II after Maximinus was deposed). The coinage continued to be successively debased, with the weight of the aureus reaching an all-time low.

Period 4 (260-75): includes the brief formation of the Gallic Empire in Gaul and Britain, beginning with the usurpation of Postumus and ending with the short reigns of Tetricus I and II. Both official and Gallic Empire silver coinage had only a marginal precious metal component.

Period 5 (275-96): the British Empire under the usurpers Carausius and Allectus. The central political administration continued to be characterised by a line of ineffectual emperors. Although an attempt was made to stabilise the coinage to some extent, with an indication of the silver content of the antoninianus added to the design (Callu *et al.* 1979), a huge volume of localised provincial issues were struck (for instance, in Britain).

Period 6 (296-318): political stability was re-established after the third century crisis with the establishment of the Tetrarchy system employing Emperors and Caesars as an attempt to regulate succession to the purple. Diocletian was responsible for the introduction of an entirely new coinage system, thus putting an end to the successive debasements which had dogged the denarius and the short lived antoninianus silver coinages. The most important numismatic development was the introduction of the 'argenteus'<sup>9</sup> silver coin in c.AD294, although by AD310, production, on the basis of the range of known mint marks, had drastically tailed off (Sutherland 1967: 100). Effectively, this modified coinage system continued to be employed until the end of the period encompassed by this study and beyond. Diocletian was also responsible for important administrative changes,

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<sup>9</sup>Although none of the original names of Diocletian's new coins have come down to us (Sutherland 1967: 97).

introducing the new system of dioceses and provinces, and his well known and extensively discussed *Edicts on Maximum Prices*.

This period also had the earliest evidence for the official stamping of silver ingot, as evidenced by material from Eni Eri<sup>10</sup>, and referring to both a maker ('Maximus') and a mint site ('Sirmium') (see Appendix 2).

Period 7 (318-330): the inauguration of the new eastern capital at Constantinople in AD330. Constantine gradually introduced the solidus from c.AD313 onwards (Bruun 1966: 2), a new coin struck at 72 to the Roman pound, and for which this time a name is recorded (*C. Th.* xii. 7). Diocletian's argenteus, as discussed above, was unsuccessful, (see TABLE 6), and a somewhat lighter piece, a coin termed the siliqua, did not appear in large numbers until c.AD325 (*loc. cit.*: 4).

Period 8 (330-348): the major political event of this period was the death of Constantine in AD337. The beginning of the period is based on developments in the bronze coinage, i.e. the introduction of a new reverse type, 'GLORIA EXERCITVS' with two standards (Carson *et al.* 1960, 4ff.).

Period 9 (348-364): a relatively stable House of Constantine, in its last incarnation, had to cope with a number of troublespots, including Gaul, where Magnentius was declared Emperor by his troops. Heavy and light siliquae, which had soon replaced the short-lived 'argenteus', were replaced in c.AD358 by the reduced siliqua<sup>11</sup> (Kent 1981: 57-8), which became the standard silver denomination from this point onwards, and was even adopted by successor states when the western Empire had collapsed.

Period 10 (364-395): covering the House of Valentinian and the reign of Theodosius. Note that Reece's division of 388 has not been utilised, because this is a numismatic division only relevant to the formal introduction of the 14mm copper coin (Reece 1987: 76). Some of the earlier issues of Arcadius will be included in this group.

Period 11 (AD395-411): Reece's final coinage phase was designed to include all the latest issues of the Roman period known to have been lost in Britain in the early fifth century (Reece 1972), although it began in AD388. The beginning of the period is generally seen as the formal division of the Empire into East and West, when on the death of

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<sup>10</sup>The ingots have been dated by association with fragments of *largitio* dishes produced for Licinius' *decennalia*.

<sup>11</sup>Weighing around 2.00 grams.

Theodosius, the East was given into the hands of his eldest son Arcadius, and the West to the younger Honorius. For my purposes, it was necessary to decide upon an end-date for this period, and to assign a beginning for the start of period 22. An end-date of 411 was decided for the following reasons:

1. The latest coins known in Britain are those of the usurper Constantine III (407-11). His issues began to be struck only after he had occupied Lyon (Kent 1994: 143).
2. In contrast to Reece's period 20 (378/88), coins in British hoards of period 21 were, more often than not, clipped. It is uncertain whether or not clipping can be assigned to a specific episode in Britain (King 1981b), although it has been argued that clipping took place largely during the reign of Constantine III (Burnett 1984c).
3. Irregular issues: again in Britain, a number of hoards contain irregular coins of many fourth century emperors. For example, Whitwell (CHRB X) contained 44 irregular issues of emperors from as early as Constantius II to Honorius and Arcadius. Again, it cannot be certain that the minting of these issues necessarily pre-dates 411, but as a number of hoards contain both coins of Constantine III and irregular issues, the evidence is conducive to that conclusion.

Period 12 (411-25): includes issues of Jovinus (411-13), and the issues of Honorius dated to the period after the death of Arcadius in AD408. This includes a new solidus reverse type, with Honorius being crowned by the hand of God (Kent 1994: 131, no.1310), and the 'VRBS ROMA' siliquae replaced the 'VIRTUS ROMANORVM' issues (*ibid.* 1994, 135). This period also includes issues in the name of Honorius in Africa, c.423-5 (Kent 1994: 232).

Period 13 (AD425-57): a numismatic break for the Eastern issues of Theodosius II is provided by the introduction of the 'GLOR ORBIS TERRAR' type at Constantinople, issues of Thessalonica being particularly abundant (Kent 1994: 76).

For the west, the year AD425 also provides a convenient break for it marks the beginning of the reign of Valentinian III (425-55), and includes all issues of Valentinian III to Marcian and Avitus.

Period 14 (AD457-91): a convenient historical break is provided by the accession of Leo I to the throne at Constantinople and, in the West, the commencement of the reign of Majorian (457-61).

The period also spans the whole of the second reign of the Isaurian Zeno in the East. Numismatically, Zeno continued to use the Victoria, Victory and cross type on his solidi,

although he was responsible for the restoration of the *siliqua* to a higher weight of 2.00g (Kent 1994: 119).

In the west, some of the coinage belongs to Odovacar (474-93), who in late AD476 was proclaimed as king by the army in Italy on which he overthrew Romulus (*ibid.* 1994: 213). However, it is generally accepted that he did not mint coins until he was besieged in Ravenna (c.AD490-93) (Grierson & Blackburn 1986: 28). The majority of western issues, however, are those of Zeno at the behest of Odovacar (Kent 1994: 215).

Period 15 (AD491-527): On the death of Zeno in AD491, a court official named Anastasius took the throne at Constantinople. In AD498, Anastasius instigated the first major reform of the coinage since the time of Constantine, with the introduction of the large bronze *folles* of 40 *nummia* with related fractions, all of which have a clear indication of value on the reverse (Wroth 1908: xiii). By this stage, silver appears only to have been minted for ceremonial purposes (Grierson 1951; Grierson 1982: 56). An official system of stamping of silver plate was also introduced (Dodd 1961: 5).

Anastasius was succeeded by Justin I (518-27), who made no perceivable changes to the currency system which had preceded him (Wroth 1908: xiv).

Period 16 (527-65): essentially the reign of Justinian I. Justinian's coinage was a continuation of the current system, although he was responsible for the introduction of a new series of light weight *solidi* (Grierson 1982: 52-3). He was also responsible for refining the system of silver plate stamping instigated by his predecessor, effectively establishing a system in which five stamps were applied to pieces, each of different shape (Dodd 1961: 7).

Period 17 (565-582): spanning the reigns of Justin II (565-78) and Tiberius II (578-82). A new *solidus* reverse type was introduced, a seated figure of Constantinopolis (Wroth 1908: xix). Tiberius continued to introduce new types, with several provincial mints issuing coins representing the emperor in consular dress (*ibid.*: xx).

Period 18 (582-610): covering the reigns of Maurice (582-602) and Phocas (602-10), neither of whom made any noticeable changes to the currency system or any other reforms of relevance here.

Period 19 (610-41): Spanning the whole reign of Heraclius. This marks an important historical break, as Heraclius was responsible for the founding of a dynasty that lasted

until AD711. In coinage terms, losses in the East led to a dramatic fall in the number of mints which affected the size of output of bronze coinage (Grierson 1982: 85). However, a general feature of the seventh century is a high abundance of solidi and fractional gold (*ibid.*), although the reign was marked by the effective end to the production of the light-weight solidus, the output of which fell sharply in the middle years of Heraclius' reign (Grierson 1982: 99). Of great importance in numismatic terms was the introduction of a new denomination of silver, the hexagram in AD615, particularly abundant in the East.

Period 20 (641-68): The reigns of Constans II, Heraclonas. Constans made no significant changes to the currency system, but he was the last emperor to employ a system of official stamps on silver plate (Dodd 1961: 5).

Period 21 (668-85): The reign of Constantine IV. Constantine IV, like his predecessor, made no changes to the denominational system, although because there are no silver hexagrams known for his latest solidus type, it would appear that he phased out this coinage (Grierson 1982: 105). After AD681, the hexagram is virtually unknown.

Period 22 (685-711): Justinian II and Tiberius III (the latter was co-emperor between AD705 and AD711). The reform of the Saracen coinage in the 690s was refused as an acceptable form of tribute by Justinian (Bury 1899: 124), and Grierson believes this may be linked to the demise of the hexagram, i.e. silver was perhaps being exchanged between Byzantium and the Caliphate for gold (Grierson 1982: 105).

## 2.5. Spatial considerations

Deposits not only had to be assigned to a deposition phase, but also to a geographical area. The geographical division between the Eastern and Western parts of the Empire (the importance of which will become apparent in Chapter 3) may be defined by a line running from Sirmium (modern Novi Sad) on the Danube through the Balkans, broadly in line with the modern boundary between Bosnia & Herzegovina and Serbia (the former Yugoslavia), through the Mediterranean to a line broadly dividing the provinces of Africa and Egypt (which would now split modern Libya at the Gulf of Sidra). This is an imaginary line which can be defined as the period when the prefecture of Illyricum was transferred from the Western to the Eastern Empires soon after the accession of Theodosius I (AD379): (Grant 1990: 8-9, Map 1). It is also related to the establishment of Constantinople as Constantine's Eastern capital, and the administrative changes associated with the formation of the Tetrarchy under Diocletian. For the purposes of

maintaining consistency, this geographical divide is used when examining material dating to before AD379 as well as after.

#### 2.5.1. Modern and ancient divisions

There were a large number of administrative changes which occurred throughout the Roman period, and of course, well into our era<sup>12</sup>, which would be difficult to build into this study, simply because of the wide time scale involved. Therefore a system was devised to allow each deposit to be assigned to a wide geographical region (see Appendices 3-4 and the database, Appendix 2) based upon accepted broad regional terms: for example, 'Gaul' for modern France, ignoring the Diocletianic split of the region into 'Gallia' and 'Septem Provinciae'. These regional variations are summarised in TABLE 2 (below), and a map of the whole study area, which shows how the study region was divided up geographically, is provided by FIGURE 1 (also below). Each deposit was assigned a regional code<sup>13</sup>, which gives an indication of both its ancient and modern regional position. Hence, for example, Chaource in modern France, or ancient Gaul, in the West of the Empire, has been assigned the code '2'. Regions outside of the frontiers have been given codes based upon their modern geographical national divisions.

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<sup>12</sup>Obvious examples being the re-unification of Germany and the break up of Yugoslavia into its constituent parts.

<sup>13</sup>The fifth field after its name in the database (preceded by 'R:'), and also in the key to figures 3-28 (Appendix 3).

<b>Regional code</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Regional name</b>	<b>Modern countries/ regions</b>	<b>Diocletianic dioceses<sup>14</sup></b>
1	Western Empire	Britannia	England, Wales	Britannia
2	Western Empire	Gaul	France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Germany and Netherlands w of the Rhine, the Channel Islands	Galliae, Septem Provinciae
3	Western Empire	Iberia	Spain, Portugal, the Balearic islands	Hispaniae
4	Western Empire	Africa	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco	Africa, Hispaniae
5	Western Empire	Italia	Italy, Switzerland, the western part of Austria, Germany s of the Danube, Corsica Cyprus	Italia, Suburbicana
6	Eastern Empire	Illyricum	the e. part of Austria, Croatia, Slovenia Bosnia & Herzegovina, Hungary w of the Danube	Illyricum
7	Eastern Empire	Thrace/ Dacia	Bulgaria, Yugoslavia s. of the Danube, Macedonia, n. Albania, Turkey w. of the Bosphorus	Dacia, Thrace
8	Eastern Empire	Macedonia	Greece, islands of the western Aegean	Macedonia
9	Eastern Empire	Asiana	Turkey, islands of the eastern Aegean	Asiana, Pontica
10	Eastern Empire	Onens	Syria, parts of s. Turkey, Jordan, Israel, Cyprus	Onens
11	Outside Frontiers	Scotland and Ireland	N. Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, Scotland, England north of the line of Hadrian's Wall	n/a
12	Outside Frontiers	Scandinavia	Sweden, Denmark	n/a
13	Outside Frontiers	Central Eurasia	Germany, Netherlands e. of the Rhine, Czech Rep., Slovakia, Poland, E. Hungary	n/a
14	Outside Frontiers	Eastern Eurasia	Yugoslavia n of the Danube Romania, Moldavia, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Kaliningrad Oblast, Latvia, Estonia	n/a
15	Outside Frontiers	Russia	Russia	n/a
16	Outside Frontiers	Other regions	north Yemen <sup>15</sup>	n/a

TABLE 2. Regions included in the study area. See also Appendix 3 and FIGURE 1.

In addition to assigning each find a regional code, deposits were also plotted on a series of maps of the whole study region, depending upon the date of the latest known item in the find (see Section 2.4a, above). Open circles were used to denote gold finds, closed circles for silver, and half shaded circles for mixed deposits. No attempt was made on these figures to indicate differences in the internal structure of finds or differences in size, which was done deliberately to accredit each find with an equal degree of importance, as, regardless of size of content, each find represents a single act of deposition.

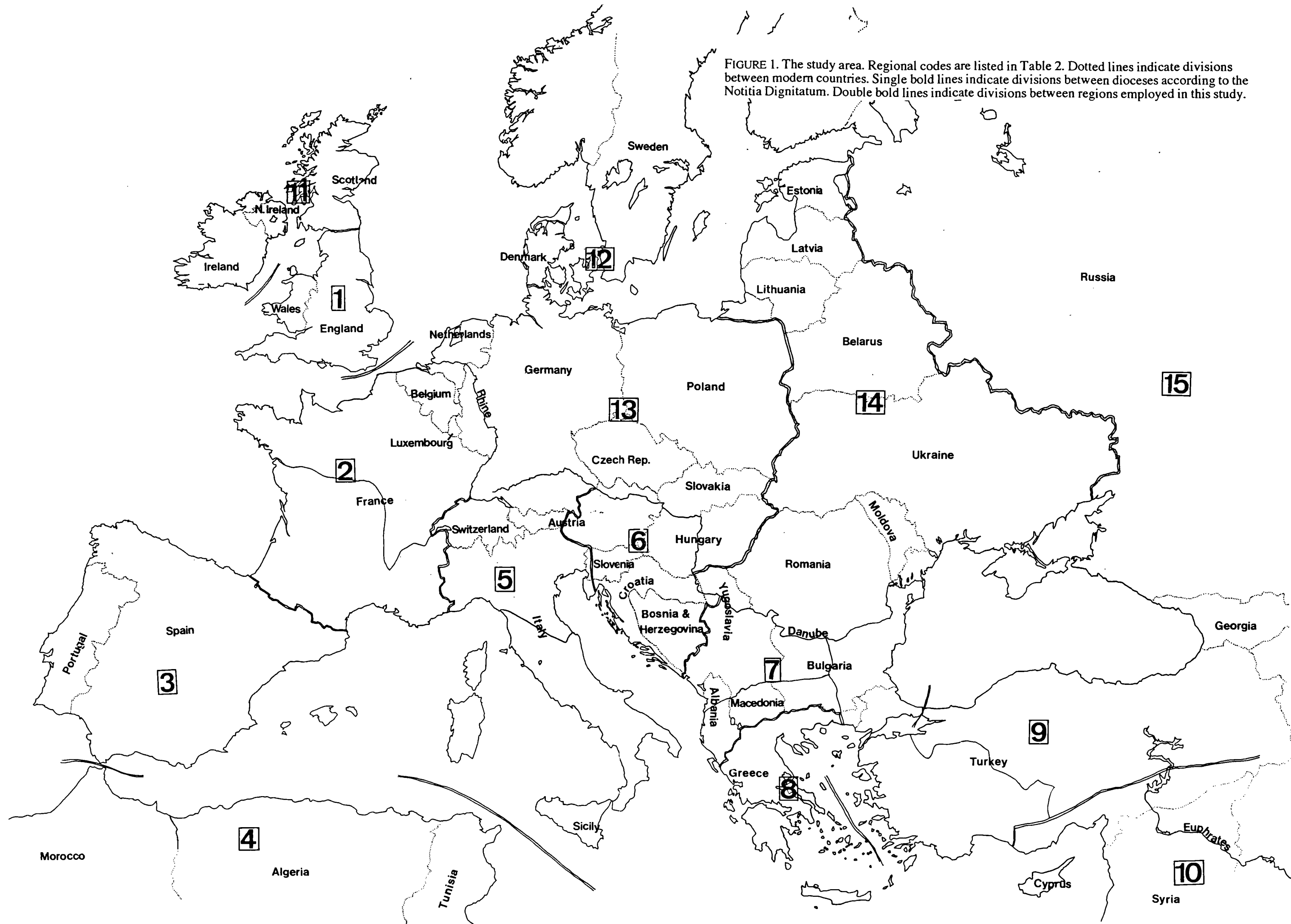
Locating deposits was an extremely time consuming process, because only a minority of finds are published with details of provenance in the form of a national grid reference. Therefore, findspots had to be established by reference to place names in the *Times World Index Gazetteer* or, if necessary, the *United States Board of Geographical names* (a series of detailed military gazetteers). In addition, even more detailed national

<sup>14</sup>According to the *Notitia Dignitatum*.

<sup>15</sup>Region 16 has only been assigned to one deposit from well outside of the main study region, Al-Madhariba in north Yemen.



FIGURE 1. The study area. Regional codes are listed in Table 2. Dotted lines indicate divisions between modern countries. Single bold lines indicate divisions between dioceses according to the Notitia Dignitatum. Double bold lines indicate divisions between regions employed in this study.



gazetteers sometimes had to be consulted as finds were often referred to only by local names. All these sources provided adequate northings and eastings for the purposes of this study. If a location was unable to be established, administrative divisions or nearest larger towns were plotted instead. It was not felt that over such a large study area, this would disrupt the distribution patterns seen. However, where finds have been plotted on this basis, an indication is given in the deposit's record (Appendix 2) by use of the following abbreviations: '*div.*' (local administrative division); '*i.*' (island).

## 2.6. The value of deposits: comparing deposits in terms of size

The spatial and chronological organisation of material, as discussed above, were the most important facets of this study. The third most important consideration was the relative value of finds. The value of finds has a contribution to make to the interpretation of deposits, as it relates to the 'importance' of different finds (see, for example, Chapter 5: Section 5.2). A method had to be developed which allowed all deposits to be assigned a theoretical weight (which would in turn relate to 'value'), regardless of differences in the internal structure of finds: this would allow, for instance, a hoard of 200 gold solidi to be compared with a single silver plate. Before this method is described, the concept of 'value' needs to be addressed.

### 2.6.1. Face value and intrinsic value

A distinction clearly has to be made between *face* value and *intrinsic* value. The latter will purely relate to the precious metal content of objects and coins, and can be reasonably ascertained by reference to weights and known finenesses of particular coin or object types. Face value (as in, the price which a piece could realise in a commercial transaction), is a different issue entirely. It requires other factors to be added to the equation, particularly aesthetic factors in the case of worked silver and gold objects, and potentially state enforced factors in relation to coinage. Theoretically, the debased denarius coin of the late third century AD could still have maintained a 25: 1 relationship with the aureus on the basis of the face value of the denarius. In practice, research by Bagnall (1985), amongst others, implies that in fact, reductions in the fineness of the silver coinage resulted in fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver. This in turn implies that the coin using populace was fully aware of the distinction which needed to be made between face and intrinsic value, and were heavily influenced by the latter when making judgements in the market place. In the case of, for instance, worked silver objects, Greek weight inscriptions (almost invariably graffiti or *pointillé*), may suggest

that it was important to indicate to the consumer the *intrinsic* value of the object<sup>16</sup>: it must be presumed that the face value would have depended on a combination of this intrinsic value, and an aesthetic judgement of the object's decorative scheme and the craftsmanship involved<sup>17</sup>. If such objects were subsequently turned into *Hacksilber*, it would seem reasonable to suggest that the pieces now lost the face value which they possessed when they were part of a whole piece, and their face value was now far closer to their intrinsic value, which obviously would be assessed on the basis of weight and fineness.

Assessing face value is not attempted in this study. Although we can make intuitive assessments (as above, in the case of worked silver and *Hacksilber*), quantifying face value was not seen as a viable option. Rather, a means of assessing the intrinsic value of objects and in turn whole assemblages of material was developed, whereby every find for which weights of objects or mean weights of object types were assigned an Equivalent Gold Weight.

### 2.6.2. The relative intrinsic values of gold and silver

The comparison of deposits in terms of size would have been much more straightforward if only one metal had been involved. For example, if we had a deposit of five gold solidi, each weighing 4.45g, this would have a total weight of 22.25g. If we also had a find of two gold bracelets, each weighing 20g, this would give us a total weight of 40g. We could therefore reasonably say that in terms of weight, our find of gold bracelets was almost twice as large as our gold coin hoard, and in terms of *intrinsic* value, again, almost twice as valuable. If we wanted to assess comparative face values of the two finds, for the reasons outlined above, we would be on shakier ground, as considerations such as state imposed overvaluation of coinage, and the level of craft investment in the decoration of the bracelets, would need to be taken into account. As stated above, attempts to assess the face value of finds is not attempted in this study.

However, there are two precious metal elements under consideration here: gold and silver. In order to make gold and silver comparable in terms of weight, it was necessary to develop a practical means of conversion of silver into gold. This aims to solve the following exemplary problem: if someone deposited four solidi, how does the find relate in intrinsic value to a hoard of three silver spoons and 209 *siliquae*?

The only means by which the relative intrinsic values of gold and silver can be assessed is by studying relevant literary and numismatic evidence. Literary evidence from a range of sources from different periods provides indications of the relationship between

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<sup>16</sup>Although I accept that it may have simply been a facet of state control (cf. Painter 1988).

<sup>17</sup>Which Millett (1990: 36) termed 'craft investment' when discussing the nature of late Iron Age metalwork.

gold and silver, and by comparing this information with known weights of gold and silver coin, the relative value of gold and silver can be arrived at theoretically. Below, two denominational systems are discussed: the denarius and the aureus of the early imperial period, and the siliqua and the solidus of the later period after Diocletian, in relation to our main literary evidence.

1. The aureus and the denarius. Under the system established by Augustus, and at a time before debasements began (i.e. when the coinage was at its most pure), the relationship between the gold aureus and the silver denarius has been inferred from a well known statement in Dio's *Roman history* (LV, 12<sup>18</sup>). This passage has been universally accepted as providing us with a relationship of 1 aureus to 25 denarii (Sutherland 1984: 3). It is known from another source, Pliny the Elder, that the aureus was reduced from 1/40 of the Roman lb. in the late Republican period, to 1/45 under Nero (NH 33.3<sup>19</sup>). Sutherland (*ibid.*) believes that Pliny arrived at this conclusion from studying known weights of the aureus, which are listed below in comparison to the denarius of the Julio-Claudian period:

	<i>Aureus</i>	<i>Denarius</i>
Augustus	7.9-7.7	3.85-3.65
Tiberius	7.9-7.65	3.85-3.6
Gaius	7.8-7.65	3.8-3.65
Claudius	7.8-7.65	3.85-3.6

TABLE 3. Mean weights of the aureus and the denarius in the early Empire (after Sutherland 1984: 3).

Walker (1978) calculated slightly different weights for the denarius: for example, c.3.70g (Augustus), c.3.72g (Tiberius), c.3.68g (Gaius), c.3.56g (Claudius). Therefore, under Augustus, we can postulate the following ratio between the aureus and the denarius, and hence the theoretical intrinsic relationship between gold and silver:

1 aureus = 25 denarii

Therefore c.7.8grams gold = (25 x c.3.70 grams) = c.92.5 grams silver

Therefore 1 gram gold = 92.5 / 7.8 = 11.8g silver.

If we make the same calculation for the coinage of Claudius, the resultant ratio (following the same method of calculation as for the coins of Augustus) is 1: 11.7. This would

<sup>18</sup>The translation of the Greek offered in the Loeb edition is as follows: 'I here use the name aureus, according to the Roman practice, for the coin worth one hundred sesterces'.

<sup>19</sup>'postea placuit \* XXXX signari ex auri libris paulatimque principes imminuere pondus, et novissime Nero ad XXXXV'.

imply, therefore, that on the evidence of the earliest coinage system relevant to this study, a ratio of just under 1: 12 existed between gold and silver.

2. The solidus and the siliqua. Unlike the relationship between the aureus and the denarius, where there is an explicit textual passage related to the denominational structure of the coinage, there is no such textual evidence relevant to the later solidus and the siliqua coinage introduced at the beginning of the fourth century AD. The relative values of gold and silver, and the possible relationship between the solidus and the siliqua in the fourth and fifth centuries, has largely hinged upon two passages in the Theodosian Code. The first (*CTh* 8.4.27 - AD422, June 19)<sup>20</sup> implies a ratio of four solidi to a pound of silver, the second (*CTh* 13.3.2 - 326 [354], May 21<sup>21</sup>). a slightly higher figure of five solidi<sup>22</sup>.

The solidus seems to have been struck at 72 to the Roman pound (which is generally postulated as around 324.00grams: *ibid.* 1994: 7), which resulted in a solidus with a theoretical weight of *c.*4.5g<sup>23</sup>. If we accept the ratio as gleaned from the two passages in the *Theodosian Code*, the following gold: silver ratios can be calculated:

4 solidi = 1 lb. of silver;

Therefore  $4 \times 4.5\text{g} = 18 = 324 \text{ g silver}$ ;

Therefore 1 gram gold = 18 grams silver. Ratio 1: 18.

Or

5 solidi = 1 lb. silver;

Therefore  $5 \times 4.5\text{g} = 22.5\text{g} = 324 \text{ g silver}$ ;

Therefore 1 gram gold = 14.4 grams silver. Ratio 1: 14.4.

<sup>20</sup>*Pro singulis lib(ri)s argenti, quas primipilares viris spectabilibus ducibus sportulae gratia praestant, quaterni solidi praebeantur, si non ipsi argentum offerre sua sponte maluerint.*

<sup>21</sup>*Archiatři omnes et ex archiatris ab universis muneribus curialium, senatorum et comitum perfectissimorumque muneribus et obsequiis, quae administratione perfuncti saepe mandantur, a praestationibus quoque publicis liberi immunesque permaneant nec ad ullum auri et argenti et equorum praestationem vocentur, quae forte praedictis ordinibus aut dignitatibus adscribuntur. Huius autem indulgentiam sanctionis ad filios quoque eorum statuimus pervenire.*

<sup>22</sup>Mango (1986) has happily used these passages in order to ascribe items of silver plate an equivalent 'price' in solidi in order to indicate theoretical differences in the cost of early church plate. For example, a paten in the Stuma find weighing 836.6g, has been priced at 10 solidi 2 1/3 carats (*ibid.*: 159-64, no. 34). I have personally not seen any other instances where such a calculation has been made in the publication of a silver plate deposit.

<sup>23</sup>Although actual examples tend to be on average slightly lighter, at around 4.45g (see Table 63).

This would imply a ratio of 1:14.4 or 1:18 for the solidus and the siliqua coinage, which are obviously higher figures than those calculated for the early Empire, but not to a significant degree<sup>24</sup>.

3. Other relevant literary sources. Diocletian's Edicts on Maximum Prices also provide an indication of the relative values of gold and silver at the beginning of the fourth century AD. Research into this question has been based upon one passage for an edict of AD301<sup>25</sup>, when a pound of silver was stated as commonly costing 50,000 denarii<sup>26</sup>. Relating this passage to the coinage is an extremely complex problem, as it is not clear whether the passage is referring to the old denarius coinage, or the new argenteus. It also has to be borne in mind that the Edict is concerned with maximum prices, i.e. the passage should be viewed as suggesting that no more than 50,000 denarii should be paid for a pound of gold. On the other hand, we can reasonably view the information provided by the Edict as of greater importance for the question of the relative value of gold and silver, given that the Edicts must relate to what was actually happening in the market place, rather than how the state wished the market to be operating, as Diocletian's primary aim was to curtail the effects on prices in the free market.

Despite these problems, it is possible to make a calculation based upon this stated relationship, which has already been conducted by Bolin (1958: 307). If the passage refers to the old denarius, the ratio between gold and silver works out as between 12.75 and 15.93. If the edict was referring to the better quality new silver argenteus, the ratio is between 17.1 and 17.8 (*ibid.*).

Bolin also discusses two Egyptian papyri<sup>27</sup> from the beginning of the fourth century (Bolin offers an alternative reading of the second of these papyri). Both concern the payment of taxes, and Bolin reaches the following conclusion:

There are then two accounts of tax-payments made about the year 310 in both gold and silver. In one of them dated 312 the amount of silver was 264 scruples and the amount of gold 17 1/2 scruples; in the other...the amount of silver was 867 scruples and the amount of gold 58 scruples. The proportion of silver to gold paid in the papyrus dated 312 is 15.08:1 and in the papyrus dated 307 is 14.94:1.

(Bolin 1958: 313).

Bolin's work therefore results in the following ratios: between 1:12.75 and 1:15.93, between 1: 17.1 and 1: 17.8, and between 1: 15.08 and 1: 14.94.

<sup>24</sup> Kent (1994: 13) also mentions an additional Italian inscription (*CIL* VI.8734) which implies a ratio of 1:15, but I have not been able to check this text in order to verify Kent's claim.

<sup>25</sup> *Edictum Diocletiani de pretiis verum venalium*, eds. Mommsen, T. & Blumner, H., 1893, 9ff.

<sup>26</sup> The most easily digestible discussion of the reading of this passage is provided by Bolin (1958: 299-300), drawing on past research by Mickwitz amongst others.

<sup>27</sup> *Papyrus de Theadelphia* 33, ed. P. Jouguet 1911, 171ff.; *P. Oxy* 1653.

All these ratios are best summarised in tabular form by date:

<i>Approximate date</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Gold: silver</i>
27BC - AD 14	NH33.3; Dio LV12	1:11.8
AD 41 - 54	NH33.3; Dio LV12	1:11.7
AD301	Diocletian's Edict	1:12.75 - 1:15.93
AD301	Diocletian's Edict	1:17.1 - 1:17.8
AD307	<i>P. Oxy</i> 1653	1:14.94
AD312	<i>Papyrus de Theadelphia</i> 33	1:15.08
AD324	<i>CTh</i> 13.3.2	1:14.4
AD422	<i>C. Th.</i> 8.4.27	1:18

TABLE 4. Relative values of gold and silver between the early Empire and the early fifth century AD.

If the relative value of gold and silver, based on comparisons between extant contemporary literature and denominational relationships had fluctuated wildly, it would not have been reasonable to attempt to compare deposits by converting silver into gold. That, however, is not the case: from the time of Augustus, right through to the time of Theodosius, and from a number of different sources, the relative value of gold and silver stays within reasonably narrow limits of between c.1:12 and 1:18<sup>28</sup>. This makes the calculation of a *theoretical* Equivalent Gold Weight entirely reasonable. For the purposes of this study, a ratio of 1: 15 has been employed as the **median** of all the estimates. This allows all silver weights to be converted into an Equivalent Gold Weight by using a multiplier of 0.0666. All hoards have then been assigned an **Equivalent Gold Weight (EGW)** on this basis.

Hence, this method allows us to make the following calculation. For a deposit of silver, for which a total weight can be calculated by simple addition of the weights of pieces within the assemblage, this multiplier of 0.0666 allows us to assign it a Theoretical Gold Weight. For mixed gold and silver deposits, the resultant figure for silver is simply added to the total weight of the gold objects. It must be stressed that this is a *theoretical* weight: it is designed to give an *impression* of the relative sizes of finds, regardless of their internal structure or the metals contained within them.

### 2.6.3. Equivalent Gold Weight: the method in practice

Having arrived at a theoretical means of comparing the size/intrinsic value of finds and overcoming the problem of comparing silver and gold, the issue of purity needed to be addressed. The ratio of 1:15 between gold and silver relates to the metals in their purest

<sup>28</sup>Although I personally feel satisfied that the range of possible values is narrow enough for this type of calculation to reasonably be made, it would be prudent, in future research, to conduct calculations involving the highest and lowest range values (i.e. 1:12 and 1:18), to test, in a more scientific manner, the acceptability of this range.

alloyed state, or as pure as can reasonably be expected. Gold coinage, despite changes in the standards, was always minted to a consistently high level of purity (West 1941). As regards silver, in Britain sterling is assigned to alloys containing no less than 92.5% silver. In the late Roman period, analyses of silver plate objects from the third to the seventh centuries have consistently demonstrated that plate was manufactured to a very high level of purity, and a sample of these results are provided in TABLE 5 to demonstrate this fact<sup>29</sup>. Therefore, assigning an Equivalent Gold Weight to assemblages of silver plate is relatively straightforward, requiring the simple addition of known weights of the individual objects, and using the multiplier of 0.0666. When gold objects are present in addition, the total weights of these finds can simply be added to the resultant figure for the silver.

The situation is far more complex when deposits containing silver coinage required the assignment of an Equivalent Gold Weight, as, for many periods covered by the study, the silver coinage did not contain a pure alloy. Hence, two calculations had to be made for silver coin finds before the converter for an EGW could be employed:

1. The total weight of the coins in the find needed to be calculated.
2. The total weight of silver this represented, when the coins had differing levels of fineness, needed to be assessed.

With regard to the first point, it was rarely possible to establish the weights of every single piece within a find, as these were either not accessible through publication, or the information would have simply taken too long to compile. It was also not realistic to study the internal structure of every coin hoard to clarify how coins of each period were distributed (for instance, 6 of 138/61, 10 of 238/60, and so on). With regard to the second point, in order to do this with total accuracy, an analysis of the silver content of every single silver piece in each relevant find would need to have been conducted. This was obviously out of the question, and in fact there are no instances where every piece from a find has been analysed in this manner.

However, both of the above points could be addressed for the following reasons: first, standards of silver coin at different periods are known (i.e. metrology); and second, the fineness of different issues at different periods have also been established through a number of different research projects (i.e. the metallurgy). The results of all these research projects have been assimilated in TABLE 6, which required a considerable degree of research, as the period covered by this study is so broad, and encompasses a great deal of changes in the denomination system. Coinage standards of the second and third centuries presented the greatest problems. Not only were there two different

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<sup>29</sup>Note that only one analysis on a mirror handle from Antioch (the last line of the table) falls below the level for sterling silver, and only by a very small fraction.

## ANALYSES OF LATE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE SILVER VESSELS

DEPOSIT/DB no.	ITEM	DATE	AR %	LOC. OF ANALYSIS	SOURCE
Chaourse 5	situla	200/300	94.30	handle	Baratte 1989, no.48
Chaourse 4	jug	100/300	93.50	body	Baratte 1989, no. 50
Chaourse 3	strainer	200/300	96.00	body	Baratte 1989, no.51
Chaourse 24	bowl	200/300	96.20	body	Baratte 1989, no.67
Chaourse 27	collared bowl	200/300	95.60	body	Baratte 1989, no.74
Chaourse 11	niello plate	200/300	94.40	footring	Baratte 1989, no.78
M%con 10	statue	100/250	93.00	body	Baratte 1989, no.140
M%con 11	statue (Genius)	100/250	92.60	Body	Baratte 1989, no.141
Chatuzange 6	trulla	200/300	96.54	bowl	Baratte 1989, no.193
Thil 1	plate	250/300	96.20	footring	Baratte 1989, no.199
Thil 1	plate	250/300	96.10	flat surface	Baratte 1989, no.199
Beaurains 31	candelabra	250/318	93.00	foot	Baratte 1989, no.221
Beaurains 31	candelabra	250/318	95.20	stem	Baratte 1989, no.221
Thetford 50	spoon	300/400	95.80	bowl	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.50
Thetford 50	spoon	300/400	94.70	handle	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.50
Thetford 50	spoon	300/400	97.00	handle	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.50
Thetford 51	spoon	300/400	97.20	bowl	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.51
Thetford 51	spoon	300/400	97.2	handle	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.51
Thetford 56	spoon	300/400	96.30	bowl	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.56
Thetford 56	spoon	300/400	95.90	handle	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.56
Thetford 66	spoon	300/400	96.90	bowl	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.66
Thetford 66	spoon	300/400	95.20	handle	Johns & Potter 1983, 57, no.66
'Sevso' 1	Hunting plate	350/450	96.93	beaded rim	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 1	Hunting plate	350/450	96.28	footring	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 3	Achilles plate	350/450	96.90	beaded rim	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 3	Achilles plate	350/450	98.96	footring	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 6	Dionysiac ewer	350/450	96.26	body	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 6	Dionysiac ewer	350/450	97.82	base	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 8	Hippolytus situla A	350/450	98.97	beaded rim	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 8	Hippolytus situla A	350/450	96.23	footring	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 13	basin	350/450	95.17	footring	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
'Sevso' 13	basin	350/450	95.47	beaded rim	Mango & Bennett 1994, 22
Hama 1	chalice	547/50	95.71	side of vessel	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 1	chalice	547/50	95.68	foot	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 4	paten	mid. 6th. c. AD	94.13	central field, obv.	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 4	paten	mid. 6th. c. AD	95.10	centre, rev.	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 7	cross	500/700	95.71	left arm, obv.	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 11	lampstand	mid. 6th. c. AD?	95.63	cup	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 11	column shaft	mid. 6th. c. AD?	93.26	body	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 14	ewer	mid. 6th. c. AD?	96.64	lower body	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 14	ewer	mid. 6th. c. AD?	95.56	rim	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 18	spoon	600/50	95.58	bowl	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 18	spoon	600/50	95.85	handle	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 29	chalice	600/50	95.70	cup	Mango 1986, 62-3
Hama 29	chalice	600/50	95.40	foot	Mango 1986, 62-3
Riha 1	chalice	c.542?	96.44	foot bottom	Mango 1986, 62-3
Riha 1	chalice	c.542?	97.30	foot	Mango 1986, 62-3
Antioch 9	mirror	500/700	95.10	rim	Mango 1986, 62-3
Antioch 9	mirror	500/700	92.40	handle (upper pt.)	Mango 1986, 62-3

TABLE 5. Analyses of a range of silver plate items from the third to seventh centuries AD.

denominations of silver coin - the denarius and antoninianus - but both these coins underwent changes in both weight and, more importantly, purity. The consistent decline

in the quality of the denarius has been well documented elsewhere (Walker 1976<sup>30</sup>.) The method used to calculate the EGW of silver coin hoards is as follows:

1. Calculate the range of total silver weight of coin in each find from the lowest possible to the highest possible, by reference to Table 6, column 7. This is made easier as the decline in purity of the denarius and later antoninianus was generally gradual: a denarius of Galba has an average of 3.15g of silver, and an equivalent of Pertinax only 2.75g. The calculation was made thus:

Lowest weight estimate:  $(\text{Total den./ant.} - 1) \times \text{latest mean wt.} + 1 \times \text{earliest mean wt.}$

Highest weight estimate:  $(\text{Total den./ant.} - 1) \times \text{earliest mean wt.} + 1 \times \text{latest mean wt.}$

For instance, the hoard from Asparukhovo (Appendix 2: Period 3 (238/60)) has 609 denarii and 414 antoniniani running from 138/61 to 238/60, but the proportions of coins which belong to the different periods covered by this date range are not known.<sup>31</sup> Therefore, the lowest possible weight of this find would be if 608 of the denarii were of the latest period, i.e. 1.46g apiece, and 414 antoniniani were of the latest period, i.e. 1.25g each, and only 1 denarius belonged to the period 138/61 (2.75g): a silver total weight of 1407.9g. The highest possible weight would be if all the denarii were of the earliest period, i.e.  $609 \times 2.75$ , and 413 of the antoniniani were of the period 193/222 (the first period in which this new coin appeared), where the average silver content was 2.60g, with the final antoninianus being of the latest period (1.25g): a total of 2749.8g.

2. Calculate the Equivalent Gold Weight. The Equivalent Gold Weight (EGW) is then calculated by simply multiplying each figure by 0.0666; in the example above, the result is 93.8 - 1407.9g. The higher figure is largely irrelevant: the only situation in which this figure would have any meaning would be if all but one of the coins belonged to the earliest period, which is highly improbable. The most important figure is the lower one, as it will provide the important fact that the deposit in question represents **at least** this figure when expressed as an Equivalent Gold Weight. For example, we can surmise the following: the deposit from Mythrolmroyd (Period 4: 260/75) contained 597 antoniniani from Gordian III to the Tetrici; when the potential EGW range has been calculated, this

<sup>30</sup>In Appendix 7 (Table 77), Walker's results are summarised in order to demonstrate how they were arrived at in Table 6. An exception for the early period, in terms of analyses used, are the legionary denarius issues of Mark Anthony which were issued in very large numbers and consequently debased. They tended, however, to be of full weight (c.3.86g) (Crawford 1974: 595). Analyses have provided the following figures for silver content (%): 85.5, 90.1, 85.1, 77.6, 83.8, 89.5, 90.6, 83.9, 89.7, 83.8, 85.6, 87.4, 87.3 (*ibid.*: 571, Table XLV). This provides a mean figure of 86.1% silver: therefore each denarius has c.3.32g of silver. This is the figure used when making calculations for weight estimates of deposits containing these denarii.

<sup>31</sup>As I stated earlier, it was not practical to attempt to establish the internal structure of every single silver coin deposit in this database, as such detail was not required to fulfil the broad objectives of this study.

METALLURGY OF THE ROMAN AND EARLY BYZANTINE GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE									
	AT	AR	(Abbreviations below: 'CE' - Central Empire; 'GE' - Gallic Empire; 'BE' - British Empire).						
Temp./Emp.	AT	No. of coins in sample	AR mean wt.	AR mean %	AR mean	DATA SOURCE	COMMENTS		
Reece 1 (to AD 4) (Rep.)	7.5	284/13	3.70; 3.65	97.00; 96.1	3.69; 3.62	Walker 1973; Crawford 1974, 995	Republican denarii and Mark Anthony legionary issues		
Reece 1 (to AD 4) (Imp.)	7.5	11	3.70	97.38		3.62 Walker 1973			
Reece 2	4.54	19	3.56	98.00		3.59 Walker 1973			
Reece 3	54-69	157	3.31	94.73		3.13 Walker 1973			
Reece 4	69-96	376	3.21	91.94		2.95 Walker 1973			
Reece 5	96-117	322	3.22	90.65		2.92 Walker 1973			
Reece 6	117-33	375	3.21	88.63		2.65 Walker 1973			
Reece 7	133-61	267	3.21	85.57		2.75 Walker 1973			
Reece 8	161-30	222	3.24	80.00		2.59 Walker 1973			
Reece 9	180-32	170	3.03	75.22		2.23 Walker 1973			
Reece 10: Hobbs 1	193-222	71 576/63	3.15; 3.62	53.26; 51.90	1.93; 2.60	Morrison et al. 1985; Walker 1973	analyses of coins in the BE; den. antia. at Rome		
Reece 11: Hobbs 2	222-38	6.4 282/12	3.01; 4.79	46.51; 49.75	1.40; 2.38	Bland 1998, 69; Walker 1973	Note Bland's comments regarding the range of possible wts. Den./ antia. at Rome		
Reece 12: Hobbs 3	238-60	4.4 32/16386	3.03; 3.57	48.11; 6.35	1.46; 1.25	Bland 1998, 72; Walker 1973	AT of Philip and Denus. Den./ antia. at Rome. A mean figure has been taken from the analyses of Walker, which run up to Philip I, and the figures provided for Valerian & family (253/60).		
Reece 13: Hobbs 4	260-75: CE	5.12		9.30	0.27	Bealey & Bland 1993			
Reece 13: Hobbs 4	260-75: GE	10,494+	2.19	10.30	0.30	Bealey & Bland 1993	Postumus to Tetrici		
Reece 14: Hobbs 5	275-36: CE	5.04/35: 11	3.65; 3.19	3.94; 4.50	0.32; 0.13	Callu et al. 1979	'XV' and 'IX' aureus coins of Tacitus and (varus) 'XV' and 'XI' coins of Trajanus and Carus		
Reece 14: Hobbs 5	275-36: BE	4.45/9: 69	6.35	?	0.12?	Shiel 1977; Bland & Burnett 1983, 199-201	AF: mean wt. of coins of Carausius (Shiel 1977: 151). AF: the wt. has been calculated by taking a mean of the figures offered by Shiel (3.65 and 3.51g for Carausius' 2 main issues), and from Bland and Burnett 1983 (69 coins 3.34 g mean). Given that British issues seem to have modelled themselves on the coinage of the Gallic Empire, and these had between 0.18 and 0.30g of silver, a figure of c.0.2g of silver for the British issues has been postulated, but all calculations involving these issues include a '?' to further indicate the high degree of uncertainty.		
Reece 15: Hobbs 6	296-308	3	3.22; 3.95	3.33; 3.67; 0.13		Sutherland 1967; Callu et al. 1979	AF: aureus and solidus. Argentatus introduced by Diocletian at 3.4g (but mean wts. of c.3.2g), and with a fineness of c.90% + (Sutherland 1967, 94). AR: issues of Licinius I		
Reece 16: Hobbs 7	303-30	5.2 4.42	3.65	2.50	0.33; 0.09	Bruun 1966; Callu et al. 1979	of 3 spp.		
Reece 17: Hobbs 8	330-43	5.4 4.45		5.45 & 4.54; 3.0		Depoyet 1991	AF: 473 spp. of solidi from 4 mints (Trier, Tinnun, Sarnum and Theodolical) have a mean wt. of c.4.42g (Bruun 1966: 3). Solidus introduced in 303. AR: analyses of Licinius issues of c.320.		
Reece 18: Hobbs 9	345-44	5.4 4.45		5.45 & 4.54; 2.00		Depoyet 1991	Milarescus and the argenteus		
Reece 19/20: Hobbs 10	364-95	5.4 4.45		5.45 & 4.54; 2.00		Depoyet 1991	Milarescus and the stiliqua (introduced after 363)		
Reece 21: Hobbs 11	395-411	4.45		5.45 & 4.54; 1.70		Kent 1994; Depoyet 1991			
Hobbs 12	411-25	4.45		1.27	Kent 1994; Depoyet 1991				
Hobbs 13	425-57	4.45		1.27	Kent 1994; Depoyet 1991		Also half stiliqua at 1.85g (36 coins) (Kent 1994)		
Hobbs 14	457-91	4.45		1.27	Kent 1994; Depoyet 1991		Also half stiliqua at 0.90g (32 coins) (Kent 1994)		

Table 6. Mean weights and analyses of gold and silver coinage from the Republic to the early Byzantine period employed in the calculation of Equivalent Gold Weights.

Table 6. Mean weights and analyses of gold and silver coinage from the Republic to the early Byzantine period employed in the calculation of Equivalent Gold Weights.

Hobbs 15	491-527	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 16	527-65	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 17	565-92	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 18	582-610	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 19	610-41	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 20	641-63	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 21	663-35	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 22	655-711	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Hobbs 23	711+	4.45					Morrison et. al. 1953, 201-48					
Table 6 (continued). Mean weights and analyses of gold and silver coinage from the Republic to the early Byzantine period employed in the calculation of Equivalent Gold Weights.												

Introduction of the relatively rare light solidus at 4.1 and 3.7g (Girgerson 1952: 32-3).

Silver coins are so rare in deposits at this stage that there is little point in listing them; the only denomination of note being the hexagram at 6.52g introduced by Heraclius in AD610.

The hexagram becomes increasingly rare after c.1068.

represents theoretically at least 7.7g of gold, or the approximate weight of an aureus of the second century AD. This is what the technique is therefore able to achieve: an *impression* of the relative values of different deposits with very different internal structures.

Figures for Equivalent Gold Weights are given in both the database of deposits (Appendix 2) and in rank order by size per deposition period (Appendix 5). For all periods up to period 5 (275/96), each figure is accompanied by a '?', because the coinage of the third century AD and earlier fluctuated greatly with regard to its purity, and therefore any calculations made are tentative<sup>32</sup>. For later periods, when the coinage remained relatively stable, the EGW figures are more reliable so do not require qualification.

For hoards of unknown size, but for which the number of coins seen were recorded, the numbers are given in parentheses, and consequently, the EGW will also be given in parentheses. This method also applies in simplified form to hoards for which an estimate of the overall size is known *and* the proportions of known examples. For instance, the Viviers deposit (565/82) is estimated at c.1000 coins, of which 175 are known to be solidi and 2 tremisses. This will provide a potential weight range (and in this case, also EGW, as the hoard consists exclusively of gold coin) of (lowest) 825 tremisses, 175 solidi, or (highest) 998 solidi, 2 tremisses.

To summarise: the Equivalent Gold Weight calculation is designed to provide an *impression* of size, and hence the intrinsic value of finds, for the purposes of placing each find in the context of all other deposits in the database, and at no stage has an attempt been made to draw more detailed conclusions on the basis of these calculations.

## 2.7. Date range

The final aspect of finds for which details are recorded is the date range of items within respective deposits. For example, the find from Dnieper Delta (Appendix 2: Period 20 (641/68) has a date range 610/41 to 641/68, as it contained coins from Heraclius to Constans II. Date range provides a useful guide to assessing the factors such as:

- the longevity of pieces in circulation;
- broad differences between circulation pools between the Western and Eastern parts of the Empire, and the length of time pieces remained in circulation when they travelled beyond the imperial frontiers;

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<sup>32</sup>Although, for obvious reasons, hoards of gold coin are not assigned a question mark, as the calculation of their EGW is clearly reliable.

- an indication of the possible status of the burial conditions concerned: a short date range may imply that the pieces were withdrawn from circulation quickly and buried; a very long date range may imply that another process was involved (for example, burial with a grave deposit). This may help to interpret the potential underlying reasons for burial when related to other known factors.

## 2.8. Summary

All the above methods for the organisation of material were applied to every deposit in the database (Appendices 2-7). In the next chapter, 'Survey of Material', all the deposits in the database are discussed, and in addition, the broad patterns which emerged after the material had been organised are described, both from a factual perspective.

### CHAPTER 3

#### SURVEY OF MATERIAL

The survey of material below proceeds chronologically by the 22 periods in question (see Chapter 2: Section 2.4). This is followed by a similar discussion relating to material which was not able to be placed within the strict dating brackets, and in comparison with selected material from the previous 22 hoarding groups. Each period is discussed under a consistent set of sub-headings as follows:

1. Number (no.) of deposits in group: the total number of finds from all regions.
2. Deposition rate per year: the total deposition rate for all regions, calculated by dividing the total number of deposits by the number of years covered by the dating bracket.
3. Dating: dating of finds is discussed in order to clarify why finds were placed within their respective groups. In the vast majority of cases, dating will have been based on latest coin, but where dating needs to be clarified, deposits are discussed individually.
4. Distribution by region: all regions are listed in sequential order, with the number of finds from each region given in brackets. Corresponding distribution maps can be found in Appendix 4. The total numbers of deposits per region are then subdivided into overall totals for the West, East, and Outside Frontier areas (Chapter 2: TABLE 2, FIGURE 1). These figures are then followed by a discussion of the main features of the spatial distribution, including changes from the previous period, by the latter three broad geographical zones (West, East, Outside Frontiers).
5. Size and broad content: the main features of the contents of the finds and the Equivalent Gold Weights are discussed, and comparisons with previous periods made, again by subdividing the material into the three main geographical zones (West, East, Outside the frontiers).
6. Date range: the final section for each period has a table showing the date range of deposits by region, each with a percentage of the total provided in brackets. The first column lists the number of periods covered, in relation to the current period under discussion. Hence, if a find had material of latest date from 193/222, and earliest material dated from 180/193, this would have a date range of two periods, and it would be shown in the second row of the table as one deposit. In some instances, some periods are missed out as they have no finds dating that far back: for example, for period 14 (457/91) (TABLE 24), column 1 jumps from a date range of 8 to 17, as there are no finds with material drawn from as far back as 9 to 16 deposition periods, so these need not be shown in the Table. An example is the best way of clarifying how material is represented in the tables: in period 1 (TABLE 8, below), there are three finds from region 1 which

have a date range of seven periods (i.e. they contain material dating back as far as 69/96), representing 20% of the total number of finds from region 1, from a total of 15 deposits.

Each table is followed by a discussion, again sub-divided into the three main geographical zones, and once again, comparisons are made with previous deposition phases.

The following abbreviations are used below: W - Western regions (1-6); E - Eastern regions (7-10); OF - regions outside of the frontiers of the Roman Empire (11-16); UP - unprovenanced finds; EGW - Equivalent Gold Weight; DR - date range.

### 3.1. PERIOD 1 (193/222): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 122.

**Deposition rate per year:** 4.20.

**Dating:** All by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 3):** 1 (17); 2 (18); 3 (1); 4 (0); 5 (7); 6 (9); 7 (17); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (2); 12 (0); 13 (20); 14 (26); 15 (3); 14 or 15 (2). W [512]; E [17]; OF [53].

*West.* Most finds come from regions 1 and 2, with the Mediterranean provinces virtually devoid of deposits. There are no obvious areas of heavy find concentration, apart from a small cluster in the Thames basin and in the vicinity of Nottingham in Britain. The Continental deposits are well scattered. Only four hoards lie on the Rhine/Danube frontier<sup>1</sup>.

*East.* Somewhat surprisingly, all but one<sup>2</sup> hoard in the east come from modern Bulgaria, and most of these lie in a dispersed scatter between the Balkan mountains and the Danube, with four finds lying on the Danube itself<sup>3</sup>.

*Outside the frontiers.* The hoards in regions 11 to 15 are similarly dispersed. There is a line of deposits between Frankfurt and Stuttgart in West Germany east of the Rhine, and these finds continue east along the Danube frontier. Elsewhere, deposits are clearly well dispersed, as far north as Belarus<sup>4</sup> (Region 14) and Scotland<sup>5</sup> (Region 11), and there are a number of finds on both sides of the Dnieper river in modern Ukraine.

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<sup>1</sup>Flonheim, Mainz F.III, Wien (vicus), Szöny.

<sup>2</sup>Adamclisi, Romania: but this is clearly part of the main Bulgarian group in any case.

<sup>3</sup>Adamclisi, Belene II, Silistra III, Ruse region.

<sup>4</sup>Orlovichi.

<sup>5</sup>Fetterresso, Portmoak.

**Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 35)**

*West.* Most Western hoards consist entirely of silver coin (denarii in the main), and the largest of these comes from Britain (Alfreton: c.3,000). The only Western silver piece which is not coin is a spoon from London (Muswell Hill). Gold, in the form of aurei (with the exception of a single gold bar fragment from Akenham), is exclusive to the Western regions, and deposits consisting of gold coin occupy the six highest EGW rankings. The deposit from Paris (Rue Clovis) is clearly exceptionally large. Note that two-thirds of these six deposits are from modern France.

*East.* The lack of gold in the East has already been highlighted. All the Eastern finds bar two consist entirely of denarii, with only one find being sizeable (Adamclisi II: c.1,500 pieces), and in fact, 13 of the 18 hoards comprise less than 50 coins. The two exceptions are Devene, which included a silver chain, and Geira Krivodal, with denarii and antoniniani.

*Outside the frontiers.* Gold is also largely absent from the OF finds, with only Zbuzh (Ukraine) producing a single gold ring. In fact, all the non-Soviet finds consist entirely of coin, and only three Soviet finds included other types of material; Kalantayevo (silver ingots), Nezhin (gilt fibulae), and Bannovka (a silver pitcher).

**Date Range**

	1	2	3	5	6	7	11	13	14	15
1(193/222)						1(5.9)		1(4.8)		
2(180/93)										
3(161/80)		1(5.5)			1(12.5)					
4(138/61)	1(6.7)					2(11.8)		3(14.3)		
5(117/38)		2(11.1)		2(28.6)		2(11.8)			2(8.0)	
6(96/117)		3(16.7)		1(14.3)	1(12.5)	2(11.8)		3(14.3)	4(16.0)	3(100.0)
7(69/96)	3(20.0)	4(22.2)		1(14.3)	1(12.5)	7(41.2)		10(47.6)	10(40.0)	
8(54/69)	1(6.7)	5(27.8)	1(100.0)		3(37.5)	3(17.6)	2(100.0)	7(28.0)	7(28.0)	
9(41/54)		1(5.5)							1(4.0)	
10(to 41 imp)	1(6.7)							2(9.5)		
11(to 41 rep)	9(60.0)	2(11.1)		3(42.8)	2(25.0)			2(9.5)	1(4.0)	
TOTAL	15	18	1	7	8	17	2	21	25	3

TABLE 7. Date range of deposits of period 1 (193/222), by region.

*West.* The most striking aspect of the Western regions is the difference between region 1 (and possibly 5, although the data sample is rather small) and the other Western regions, as the highest percentage of finds (60%) have a date range of 11 periods, drawing material from as far back as the Republic. For region 2, the DR distribution is far more even, most material drawn from as far back as 54/69 to 117/38. This may imply that the coinage circulation pool in region 1 is rather different from the other western regions.

*East.* For region 7, most finds are drawn from 7 periods back.

*Outside the frontiers.* Three finds from regions 13 and 14<sup>6</sup> have a DR of 11 periods, as all but one region in the West, but most have pieces as early as seven periods back (69/96), as with region 7 in the East. Hence the circulation pool for the East and OF regions seem to be in contrast with the West at this date.

### 3.2. PERIOD 2 (222/38): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 80.

**Deposition rate per year:** 5.00.

**Dating:** All by latest coin. It should be noted that only one piece in the find from Amiens is securely dated (Appendix 2, item 17).

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 4):** 1 (15); 2 (7); 3 (0); 4 (0); 5 (16); 6 (10); 5 or 6 (1); 7 (9); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (0); 11 (1); 12 (0); 13 (12); 14 (7); 15 (1). W [48]; E [10]; OF [21].

Although the overall number of finds has fallen from the previous period, the deposition rate per year has increased slightly.

*West.* The dispersed distribution pattern characteristic of the previous group has continued. Britain produces the largest number of hoards for the West (15), but there are no areas of strong clustering, except perhaps in Yorkshire<sup>8</sup>. On the Continent, Gaul and Iberia are virtually devoid of hoards, with only a small number in north-east Gaul, an apparent contraction therefore from period 1. The strongest group are south of the Danube (region 5).

*East.* Deposits are widely dispersed and low in number, with no obvious areas of concentration although as previously, the region north of the Balkans is the most productive area.

*Outside the frontiers.* Most finds come from north of the Rhine/Danube frontier, and taken in conjunction with the finds in the north of region 5, these form the most coherent group. There are a few dispersed finds from region 14, but the formerly productive Dnieper river region does not produce any finds.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 36)**

*West.* Most finds are denarii, or denarii and antoniniani; the largest comes from Rome (c.6,500 pieces). In a similar manner to period 1, deposits of gold coin are from region 2: these also occupy the three highest EGW rankings, which has obvious similarities with

<sup>6</sup>Samples from regions 11 and 15 being too small for worthwhile comment.

<sup>7</sup>A ring set with a quinarius of Maximinus.

<sup>8</sup>Cadeby I, Darfield I, Edlington Wood I.



Group 1. Britain produces no gold whatsoever, and in fact, does not produce any other objects than coin.

*East.* The East has no hoards to match the largest Western finds; in fact, the most sizeable is Petko Slaveykov (c.1,200 coins). There is no gold at all from the East (as in group 1), and only one find produces something other than coin (Voluja-Duboka: jewellery).

*Outside the frontiers.* Gold is represented in four finds outside the frontiers. These all come from Germany, north of the Danube. Jewellery is present in two deposits<sup>9</sup>, and *Hacksilber* from another<sup>10</sup>.

### Date range

	1	2	5	6	7	9	11	13	14	15
1(222/38)								1(7.1)		
2(193/222)	2(13.3)		1(6.7)		1(11.1)					
3(180/93)	1(6.7)				1(11.1)					
4(161/80)			1(6.7)	2(22.2)				1(7.1)		
5(138/61)	2(13.3)	1(16.7)		2(22.2)	1(11.1)	1(100.0)		1(7.1)	1(14.3)	
6(117/38)	1(6.7)		2(13.3)					1(7.1)	1(14.3)	
7(96/117)	1(6.7)	1(16.7)	3(20.0)							
8(69/96)		2(33.3)	2(13.3)	1(11.1)	2(22.2)			1(7.1)	2(28.6)	1(100.0)
9(54/69)	2(13.3)		3(20.0)	2(22.2)	3(33.3)			3(21.4)	2(28.6)	
10(41/54)		1(16.7)								
11(to 41 imp)	2(13.3)	1(16.7)						2(14.3)		
12(to 41 rep)	4(26.7)		3(20.0)	2(22.2)	1(11.1)		1(100.0)	4(28.6)	1(14.3)	
TOTAL	15	6	15	9	9	1	1	14	7	1

TABLE 8. Date range of deposits of period 2 (222/38), by region.

*West.* All finds from all Western regions have a fairly evenly spread date range, and continue (as in period 1) to be drawn as potentially far back as the Republic. Region 1, therefore, previously at odds with the other western regions, now seems to have fallen in line.

*East.* Region 7 follows the pattern of the western regions.

*Outside the frontiers.* In contrast with period 1, finds have a fairly even date range spread, as in the East and West of the Empire.

### 3.3. PERIOD 3 (238/60): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 321.

**Deposition rate per year:** 14.59.

**Dating:** all by latest coin. It should be noted that the Vaise find was found in two separate deposits in close proximity, and strictly speaking, only one of these can be dated

<sup>9</sup>Mambach, Pfünz.

<sup>10</sup>Shilnikovo, which contained a large number of denarii. This is of interest given its geographical location well outside the frontiers of the Roman Empire.

closely by the presence of coins. However, there is no strong evidence to cast doubt on the contemporaneity of the two finds.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 5).** 1 (13); 2 (74); 3 (4); 4 (0); 5 (14); 6 (37); 7 (123); 8 (0); 9 (4); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (9); 14 (40); 15 (0); 6 or 13 (1); 6, 7, or 13 (1). W [142-4]; E [128 or 129]; OF [49-51].

There is clearly a sharp rise in the number of deposits made in this period in comparison to period 2, with the deposition rate per year virtually trebling. Levels of deposition in different regions are not evenly spread to reflect this rise, as might be expected.

*West.* Britain produces a similar number of finds to period 2, whilst in Gaul there is an extremely sharp rise in the number of deposits, and these exhibit signs of clustering, especially along the Seine, and also south and west of lake Geneva (in the river valleys of the Saone, Rhône and the Isère). Iberia continues to fair poorly in comparison to other regions, but it is noteworthy that all deposits in region 3 come from coastal areas, and that a similar coastal emphasis can be seen for the three deposits from Sardinia (Region 5). On the Rhine and Danube, there are arguably stronger clusters than previously, for example in west Germany, and in Hungary east of lake Balaton.

*East.* Region 7 (Thracia and Dacia) shows a sharper increase in the number of deposits than even Gaul in the West, with modern Bulgaria the obvious focus<sup>11</sup>, and unlike previously, finds are not restricted to the north of the Balkan mountains. Although fairly well dispersed, there are some strong clusters, the two most obvious being north-west of Pazardzhik, in the foothills of the Stara Planina mountains, and the region around Turgovishte. There is no strong bias to the Danube frontier itself. The rest of the Eastern provinces are far less productive, with a few hoards from Asia Minor and Macedonia.

*Outside the frontiers.* The number of recorded deposits has roughly doubled from period 2. The majority of the finds come from north of the Danube in modern Romania, in a triangle loosely defined by the river valleys of the Olt and the Mures, which could perhaps be viewed as an extension of the Bulgarian group.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 37)**

*The West.* Most hoards consist entirely of silver coin; none, however, are larger than 5,000 pieces<sup>12</sup>. The only silver plate comes from region 2, two deposits part of the group already highlighted south and west of Lake Geneva<sup>13</sup>, the others from northern France (Soissons) and the Rhine frontier (Niederbieber I and II). Vaise is the most impressive

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<sup>11</sup>It would not be unreasonable to expect that there are probably a number of additional deposits from the east of the former Yugoslavia (now under Serbian control). This area has not been well served by previous data surveys.

<sup>12</sup>Lavannes (estimate).

<sup>13</sup>Annecy VI, Vaise.

and sizeable assemblage of material, with an EGW approaching 0.5kg. It should also be noted that gold is more often found in Gaul than the other Western regions.

*East.* Bulgarian finds occupy the three highest EGW rankings, which echoes the clear explosion in the number of deposits from this region. The find from Reka Devnia probably deserves its position as number 1 in the EGW places, but the estimate of its size is unreliable. Nicolaevo, on the other hand, does provide a reliable EGW figure, and is somewhere in the region of twice the size of the find from Vaise in the West. Silver plate, however, fairs badly in the East, with only the latter deposit producing items (Appendix 2: Items 27-8). The find from Krusevac produces gold jewellery, but gold does not even appear in the form of coin in any of the eastern finds, which is in line with the pattern of the previous two groups.

*Outside the frontiers.* No finds are particularly large: in fact, Simburesti is the only deposit which makes it into the top ten EGW rankings. Silver plate is completely absent, and the only gold is a single coin from Bronnitsa (Ukraine). Pieces of silver jewellery and fittings from the deposit at Motatei are the only light relief from the monotony of hoarded silver coin.

### Date range

	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	10	13	14
1(238/60)	1(7.7)	7(10.3)	3(75.0)	1(7.1)	8(22.8)	7(5.7)		1(100.0)	3(33.3)	1(2.5)
2(222/38)		5(7.4)	1(25.0)		2(5.7)	2(1.6)				
3(193/222)	5(38.5)	23(33.8)		6(42.8)	15(42.9)	57(46.7)	2(66.7)		2(22.2)	15(37.5)
4(180/92)	2(15.4)	1(1.5)			4(11.4)	3(2.4)			2(22.2)	4(10.0)
5(161/80)		5(7.4)			1(2.9)	4(3.3)				3(7.5)
6(138/61)	2(15.4)	5(7.4)		2(14.3)	1(2.9)	15(12.3)	1(33.3)		1(11.1)	8(20.0)
7(117/38)	1(7.7)	6(8.8)				8(6.5)				
8(96/117)		3(4.4)		1(7.1)		5(4.1)				1(2.5)
9(69/96)	1(7.7)	6(8.8)		3(21.4)	3(8.6)	16(15.1)			1(11.1)	6(15.0)
10(54/69)		4(5.9)			1(2.9)	3(2.4)				1(2.5)
11(41/54)										
12(to 41 imp)		1(1.5)		1(7.1)		1(0.8)				
13(to 41 rep)	1(7.7)	2(2.9)				1(0.8)				1(2.5)
TOTAL	13	68	4	14	35	122	3	1	9	40

TABLE 9. Date range of finds of period 3 (238/60), by region.

*West.* The DR of finds from this period differ somewhat from periods 1 and 2. Although a very small number still date from as far back as the Republic (a date range of 13 periods), for all Western regions, most date back to only 193/222, the period at which the new antoninianus coinage first appeared. This implies that the denarius was no longer as common a feature of the circulation pool as it had been.

*East.* The comments made directly above for the West can be similarly applied to regions 7 and 9 in the East.

*Outside the frontiers.* Region 14 has a similar DR spread to all the regions discussed above, whilst region 13 is at odds, although the data sample is too small for that to be of likely significance.

### 3.4. PERIOD 4 (260/75): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 414.

**Deposition rate per year:** 27.60.

**Dating:** All by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 6):** 1 (95); 2 (227); 3 (10); 4 (0); 5 (22); 6 (21); 5 or 6 (1); 7 (14); 8 (0); 9 (2); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (12); 14 (9); 15 (1). W [376]; E [16]; OF [22].

The overall number of deposits has continued to increase from the previous group, with the deposition rate per year practically doubling. Hoard clusters observed in the previous group are, however, not necessarily accentuated. The balance between deposits from the West, Eastern, and Outside the frontiers areas has changed, with the West now accounting for more than 90% of the total number of finds. Although inadequacies in the coverage of the Eastern provinces may partly explain this, comparing purely regions 7 and 2 as yardsticks (both being relatively well documented regions), the fall-off in the East is still clear.

*West.* Gaul (region 2) is clearly the richest in hoarding terms. There are strong concentrations in the following areas: the Rhône and Saône region in the south, including west of lake Geneva; the valleys of the Dordogne and Garonne in the south-west; the Loire around moderns Le Mans; the Seine around Rouen; very high concentrations on the Luxembourg/France border, and the southern Namur region of Belgium; and a very high concentration of finds in the vicinity of Tournai and Lille. The effect is both to reinforce developments which began to become clear in period 3, and add new regions where high levels of deposition had not previously been observed (particularly in the west of modern France). Very similar developments occur in Britain: the small cluster of deposits in south Yorkshire (period 3) has expanded, whilst new clusters have emerged, particularly in East Anglia, and two strong groups have appeared along the south coast. Levels of deposition have also increased in regions 3 and 5 (Iberia, Italia), but both regions continue to have far lower deposition levels than Gaul and Britain.

*East.* The Western regions demonstrated that the further south and east from Britain and Gaul, the lower the levels of hoarding became. Introducing the Eastern regions reinforces this pattern. Region 7, very strong in period 3, has now fallen off, although it still

accounts for the vast majority of Eastern finds<sup>14</sup>. In effect, the reverse of what occurs in the West during this period occurs in the East, i.e. a contraction in deposition.

*Outside the frontiers.* Most finds come from southern Germany, north of the Rhine/Danube around Stuttgart and Nürnberg, with another group in the north-west. The 'triangle' of deposits in modern Romania highlighted in period 3 has now virtually faded, in a similar manner to the Eastern regional groups. If high levels of hoarding were expected east of the Rhine to mirror the pattern seen in the hinterland west of the Rhine, this has failed to occur.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 38)**

*The West.* There are some clear and interesting patterns. Most hoards are composed of antoniniani or antoniniani and denarii (with a few bronze pieces often present). Some of these are particularly sizeable: for instance Cunetio (>52,000 pieces) which also has the highest EGW<sup>15</sup>, Mâcon (Belgium) (>43,000), and Jimena de la Frontera (c.40,000).

The most striking differences relate to Gaul and all the other Western regions. In the first instance, there is not a single piece of gold known to have been hoarded in Britain in this group. Even more striking is the fact that not a single item of silverware (i.e. not in the form of coin) is known from Britain; the only exceptions are a hoard from Amlych on Anglesey, which included an silver ingot and an silver ring, and two linked silver rings from Marr. Gaul, in stark contrast, also has hoards containing antoniniani or a mixture of antoniniani and denarii as a common feature, but there are a significant number of finds (22) which contain various combinations of gold and silver jewellery, silver table and toilet items, and gold and silver bullion in the form of ingots, in addition to coins. TABLE 38 clearly demonstrates how these Gallic finds dominate the top EGW places: in fact, 15 out of the top 20 rankings<sup>16</sup>. Some of these finds are very sizeable: Chaource (>0.8kg EGW), Rennes (>0.65kg) and Notre Dame D'Allençon (>0.4kg EGW). Although this contrast is clearest between Gaul and Britain, it is also clear with the other Western provinces. Iberia also does not produce any non-coin silver items, and only produces gold in the form of coin<sup>17</sup>. Parma is the only exceptional Italian hoard, as it was composed exclusively of gold coin and jewellery. Illyricum also has only one 'unusual' hoard, with gold coin and gold/silver jewellery (Virovitica).

<sup>14</sup>The exceptions being the two finds from region 9 (modern Turkey).

<sup>15</sup>Table 34. This was the only coin hoard for which the calculation of the EGW was made by reference to the internal structure of the find itself (Chapter 4: 4.1.1.).

<sup>16</sup>This is to a large extent despite the reservations I have expressed concerning the viability of calculating these figures for the highly volatile coinage of the third century (Chapter 2: 2.6.3).

<sup>17</sup>Reguengo, Santa Pola, Serra do Condado.

*East.* The east also fairs very poorly for the deposition of non-coin gold and silver artefacts. The only exception to the rule is the deposit from Suluc (Romania)<sup>18</sup>. Even the antoniniani hoards are relatively small when compared with the west; the largest are from Haydere (possibly as many as c.5,500 coins) Tulari (c.5,000 pieces) and Iasos (c.3,000 coins).

*Outside the frontiers.* These hoards are similar to the east in that they mostly consist of antoniniani or antoniniani and denarii. One of these is quite large (Cattenes: >12,000 pieces). The only gold (in the form of aurei) comes from Krassny Kut, east of the Volga in modern Russia.

### Date range

	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	13	14	15
1(260/75)	10(11.2)	22(10.3)	2(22.2)	3(13.0)	3(13.0)	1(7.1)		5(41.7)		
2(238/60)	57(64.0)	108(50.5)	7(77.8)	7(30.4)	10(50.0)	6(42.9)		3(25.0)	4(44.4)	1(100.0)
3(222/38)	1(1.1)	11(5.1)								
4(193/222)	14(15.7)	36(16.8)		6(26.1)	3(15.0)	4(28.6)	1(50.0)	2(16.7)	5(55.6)	
5(180/93)		1(0.5)			1(5.0)					
6(161/80)		4(1.9)				1(7.1)				
7(138/61)	1(1.1)	7(3.3)		4(17.4)	1(5.0)					
8(117/38)	1(1.1)	2(0.9)				1(7.1)				
9(96/117)	2(2.2)	5(2.3)				1(7.1)		1(8.3)		
10(69/96)	2(2.2)	6(2.8)		1(4.3)	2(10.0)		1(50.0)			
11(54/69)		6(2.8)		2(8.7)						
12(41/54)										
13(TO 41 imp)		6(2.8)								
14(to 41 rep)	1(1.1)							1(8.3)		
TOTAL	89	214	9	23	20	14	2	12	9	1

TABLE 10. Date range of deposits of period 4 (260/75), by region.

*West.* By this date, finds are unlikely to have a date range extending back to the Republic (only one find, from Britain). Most fall into the periods from AD193 onwards, and more specifically, have a date range of only two periods.

*East.* The date range of the Eastern finds tends to be shorter than the West, the earliest material dating to 69/96. Again, most material post-dates AD193.

*Outside frontiers.* The OF finds also in the main contain material that post-dates AD193, with a similar rarity of earlier pieces (one find dating back to the Republic).

<sup>18</sup>With gold coin, and 'gold and silver objects' including a gold amulet.

### 3.5. PERIOD 5 (275/96): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 165.

**Deposition rate per year:** 7.86.

**Dating:** All by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 7):** 1 (78); 2 (44); 3 (2); 4 (0); 5 (16); 6 (12); 7 (8); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (2); 14 (1); 15 (1). W [154]; E [7]; OF [4].

There is a large drop in both the overall number of hoards and the deposition rate per year from the previous group, although the strong Western emphasis to the deposition pattern remains.

*West.* Britain produces the largest number of deposits (78), and the least severe drop in number from period 4. The geographical spread is fairly even across region 1, with most finds coming from a line south of the Wash and the Humber. There is a strong cluster in the west broadly in the vicinity of the Bristol Channel, and some smaller clusters have remained, such as those on the south coast, noted in the previous group. In contrast, region 2 (Gaul) is characterised by a drastic fall in recorded hoards, with a distribution pattern not dissimilar to period 3 (FIGURE 5). For example, there is once again a particular concentration in the upper reaches of the valleys of the Rhône and Isère around Lyon.

A similar contraction can be seen in Iberia, which has only two recorded deposits<sup>19</sup>. In the central parts of Europe, there are a few deposits from the Italian mainland, with a stronger group in northern Italy, Austria and southern Germany south of the Danube. Illyricum (region 6) produces a smattering of finds, with five lying on the line of the Danube<sup>20</sup>.

*East.* The Eastern finds are restricted almost entirely to region 7<sup>21</sup>. This is therefore a continuation of the contraction of deposition from the relatively high levels which occurred in period 3 (238/60).

*Outside the frontiers.* A virtually identical contraction of deposition as in the Eastern region occurs outside the frontiers as well. The find from Chukhur-Kabala, from Azerbaijan, is one of the most distant finds from the provinces of the Roman Empire present in this study.

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<sup>19</sup>Fragas do Piago, Peal de Becerro.

<sup>20</sup>Donji Petrovici, Kulcs, Mannsworth, Simanovci, Szöny.

<sup>21</sup>The exception being Canakkale (region 9).

**Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 39)**

Not surprisingly, most finds in this group (151) consist of various combinations of denarii, antoniniani and locally produced barbarous copies. Ignoring the geographical divisions, these hoards divide into four arbitrary groups. Two finds have over 100,000 pieces; the Komin deposit has up to 300,000 coins, but this cannot be confirmed (Besley and Bland 1983: 196). Better documented is the hoard from Évreux II, with c.110,000 coins, with over 68,000 recorded. The second group consist of between 10,000 and 50,000 coins, with most of these coming from Britain<sup>22</sup>. The third range between 1,000 and 10,000 coins, the fourth 1 and 1,000 coins. Britain accounts for c.250,000 hoarded coins alone, and this number must be a conservative estimate, even though finds from Britain are relatively well documented.

*West.* Despite the drastic fall in the number of finds recorded from Gaul, silver plate items continue to be almost entirely restricted to that region<sup>23</sup>, albeit in far lower numbers: the finds from Ambleteuse, Köln-Bickendorf and Saint-Pallaye. Gold seems to be fairly scarce in the West at this date: only one British hoard contains gold (Godmanchester, in the form of a gold chain), and only nine continental deposits<sup>24</sup>.

The large riverine deposit discovered at Neupotz is worthy of separate comment, as it ranks sixth in the EGW places, and contained over 5.3kg of silver (an EGW of c.355g), although the bulk of the find consisted of copper alloy and iron objects. The find is discussed in more detail below ('Date range').

*East.* Reference to the EGW rankings clearly demonstrates that none of the Eastern finds come close to approaching the size of the deposits in the West: the largest find (c.4,000+ antoniniani from Simanovci) ranks only at position 27. The Eastern deposits, in contrast to the West, consist entirely of silver coin, almost invariably antoniniani.

*Outside the frontiers.* The Eastern pattern is largely repeated outside the frontiers. Three of the four hoards contain nothing but coin, and all are extremely small assemblages (TABLE 39). The most exceptional find is from the Kabala fortress at Chukhur, Azerbaijan: this contained second century denarii of Otho to Hadrian, and is only present in this group because a *terminus post quem* is provided by the Sasanian drachms of Varakhran II (274-91).

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<sup>22</sup>Normanby, Irchester, Blackmoor I, Gloucester, Riby.

<sup>23</sup>The exception being the small deposit from Dámbel, Italy.

<sup>24</sup>Authieux II, Bregenz, Dámbel, Philippeville, Rome, Saint Pallaye, Szöny, Petrijanec, Neuville-sur-Ain, La Condamine. Curiously, the content of the latter two finds is almost identical.

**Date range**

	1	2	3	5	6	7	9	13	14	15
1(275/96)	17(22.1)				1(7.7)				1(100.0)	
2(260/75)	7(9.1)	6(14.6)		10(71.4)	3(23.1)	3(42.9)				
3(238/60)	45(58.4)	22(53.7)	2(100.0)	4(28.6)	5(38.5)	3(42.9)	1(100.0)	1(50.0)		
4(222/38)	2(2.6)	1(2.4)			1(7.7)					
5(193/222)	3(3.9)	6(14.6)			1(7.7)	1(14.3)				
6(180/93)										
7(161/80)					1(7.7)					
8(138/61)	1(1.3)	2(4.9)								
9(117/38)		2(4.9)			1(7.7)					
10(96/117)		1(2.4)								
11(69/96)	1(1.3)							1(50.0)		
12(54/69)										
13(41/54)	1(1.3)									1(100.0)
14(to 41 imp)										
15(to 41 rep)		1(2.4)								
TOTAL	77	41	2	14	13	7	1	2	1	1

TABLE 11. Date range of deposits of period 5 (275/96), by region.

*West.* Western deposits compare closely to the previous period (260/75), most material being drawn from AD238 onwards (a date range of only three periods), and few finds contain material of earlier date. The notable exception is the find from Neupotz, a vast assemblage of material found in the Rhine (mainly of copper alloy and base metal artefacts). This raises an interesting point. There are two conflicting interpretations of the Neupotz find. The author's interpretation (Künzl 1993) is that the deposit was the result of barbarian raids on Gaul in the late third century, which culminated in an accidental loss of the material during the Rhine crossing into free Germany. This interpretation was supported by the fact that there were items of ship wreckage associated with the domestic finds. More recently, Millett (1994b) has put forward the idea that the finds are, in fact, a series of votive riverine deposits, deliberately made over a number of decades. The evidence provided by a study of the date range of all finds from this period (275/96) lends weight to Millett's theory, as most material in circulation at this date, as evidenced by the majority of finds, was of the third century AD. If the material from Neupotz had resulted from raids in Gaul, the presence of early material (for instance, the denarii in the find), would have to be accounted for, as the majority of deposits made at this date from all regions do not contain such early pieces (see also Chapter 5: Section 4.2).

*East.* Most Eastern finds also contain material with a DR of only 3 periods, and in fact, none pre-date AD193.

*Outside the frontiers.* The OF sample is too small to assess productively.

### 3.6. PERIOD 6 (296/318): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 30.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.36.

**Dating:** All finds have been dated by latest coin with the exception of:

*Eni Eri.* The 2 ingots (Appendix 2: Items 1-2) are not datable by their inscriptions, but some of the plate fragments bear inscriptions comparable with those from Cervenbreg, referring to Licinius' *decennalia* in AD317.

*Naissus.* All <sup>525</sup> *largitio* dishes refer to Licinius' *decennalia* in AD317.

*Nijmegen.* Both ingots have inscriptions which provide a *terminus post quem* of c.AD305.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 8):** 1 (4); 2 (9); 3 (1); 4 (0); 5 (7); 6 (3); 7 (5); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (0); 14 (0); 15 (0); 2 or 13 (1). W [24 or 25]; E [5]; OF [0 or 1].

There is another sharp fall, in both the number of recorded deposits, and the rate of deposition per year, in comparison with the previous group.

*West.* The West still accounts for the highest number of deposits, with now the majority of finds coming from region 2, as opposed to region 1. Deposits are extremely well dispersed: only two finds from Britain<sup>26</sup>, and two deposits from the Gulf of Venice<sup>27</sup>, can be described as representing a 'cluster' of finds, and only in the broadest possible sense.

*East.* The five Eastern hoards all come from region 7, and are clearly well dispersed.

*Outside the frontiers.* There may be one deposit from outside the frontier<sup>28</sup>.

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 40)**

*West.* Eight out of the top ten EGW rankings are occupied by Western finds. Four of the top five places are western finds of gold, more common in this group than the previous, where gold was virtually unknown. The find from Beaurains is clearly exceptional, as it contained a number of unique medallions, and at least 2.8kg of gold, with only the deposit from Oimbra coming near to matching this figure. The only non-coin gold artefacts come from regions 1 and 2 (Cardiff and Allègre), both having relatively high EGW scores. However, the strongest regional contrasts in terms of hoard content concern the silver finds, with regions 5 and 6 tending to be rather different to regions 1 to 3, for the following reasons. First, the only silver plate comes from region 6 (Sisak II),

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<sup>25</sup>Possibly six.

<sup>26</sup>Evenley and Wroxton.

<sup>27</sup>Mareno di Piave, Piazzola sul Brenta.

<sup>28</sup>Nieder-Rentgen: it was not possible to establish the exact location of this site.

whereas previously, it was region 2 where this type of artefact was almost exclusively confined. Second, the new silver coin, the *argenteus*, is restricted to regions 5 and 6 (finds, in addition to Sisak II, from Esternberg, Lesce and Kellmünz). In contrast, the most common type of silver coin deposit in regions 1 to 3 are mixed hoards of antoniniani and the new bronze nummus (seven finds: for instance, Imsbach I and Wroxton), although region 5 also produces this type of find (for example, San Pietro di Cerro).

*East.* The most sizeable Eastern find is a group of largitio dishes from Naissus (with an EGW of just over 1kg), representing the only Eastern silver plate, at a location relatively close to Sisak (the only Western plate deposit). The other silver finds from the East have similarities with the West: a gold coin find from Usce; silver ingots from Eni Eri; and mixed antoniniani/nummi hoards from Slatina and Muglitzh. Argentei have not been recorded in any of the Eastern finds at this date.

*Outside the frontiers.* There is only one possible find (Nieder-Rentgen), which consisted of more than 15,000 silver coins.

#### Date range

	1	2	3	5	6	7
1(296/318)		2(25.0)			1(33.3)	2(50.0)
2(275/96)	1(25.0)	2(25.0)	1(100.0)	7(87.5)	2(66.6)	
3(260/75)				1(12.5)		2(50.0)
4(238/60)	3(75.0)	2(25.0)				
5(222/38)						
6(193/222)						
7(180/93)						
8(161/80)		1(12.5)				
12(69/96)		1(12.5)				
TOTAL	4	8	1	8	3	4

TABLE 12. Date range of deposits of period 6 (296/318), by region.

*All regions.* By 296/318, the lack of availability of material before AD238 in all regions is clear: only two finds (both from region 2) have a date range of 8 and 12 periods respectively. The find with the longest date range is Beaurains: this is by virtue of its assemblage of denarii, which must have been compiled in a single episode, independently of the other later material in the find. These denarii cannot have been drawn from the circulation pool of the period in question, as all other finds, and the pattern of the previous periods, demonstrate that such material was not in general circulation by this date.

### 3.7. PERIOD 7 (318/30): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 13.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.08.

**Dating:** All by latest coin (often bronze *nummi*), with the exception of:

*Cervembreg*. Two of the three pieces bear portrait stamps of Licinius and inscriptions referring to his *decennalia* in AD321/2.

'*Munich*'. One bowl (Appendix 2, Item 1) refers to Licinius I *quinquennialia*, two others to Licinius II; all bear portrait medallions of the emperors.

*Sabac*. 2 ingots refer to Flavius Nicanus<sup>29</sup>, *magister bisellanus nummulariorum* in the reign of Constantine & Licinius (AD308-24), and there are also close parallels with the style of the *Cervembreg* plates (Painter 1972).

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 9):** 1 (1); 2 (3); 3 (0); 4 (0); 5 (1); 6 (1); 7 (2); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (2); 13 (1); 14 (1); 15 (0); UP (1). W [6]; E [2]; OF [4]; UP [1].

The total number of finds has continued its downward progress from the peak at period 4 (260/75). With such a low number of finds, it is not necessary to discuss the deposits by region. Reference to FIGURE 9 shows that none of the finds are in a cluster, and there is a general adherence to the line of the Rhine and Danube frontier. The two deposits from outside the frontier in Denmark are the first from that region (region 12) up to this point.

#### Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 41)

Despite the rather anodyne nature of the distribution pattern, there are some extremely distinctive contrasts in content between the West, East, and outside the frontiers.

*West*. All of the Western hoards consist exclusively of coin, with only one containing gold solidi<sup>30</sup>. It should be noted that this is the most easterly of the Western finds. The other hoards usually contain a small number of antoniniani and a far larger proportion of nummi, with the exception of Lenningen, which contained denarii. These proportions are summarised below:

	<i>ants.</i>	<i>nummi</i>
Dalheim V	8 (0.06%)	14,294 (99.94%)
Immendingen	1 (1.82%)	54 (98.18%)
Hambledon	8 (2.71%)	287 (97.29%)
Mainz Bretzenheim	23 (76.67%)	7 (23.33%)

TABLE 13. Western deposits containing antoniniani and nummi of period 7.

<sup>29</sup>'O FLAV NICANI VASC', 'O FLAV NICANI MBN'.

<sup>30</sup>Szőny, Hungary.

The clear exception is Mainz Bretzenheim, with a higher proportion of antoniniani to nummi.

*East.* The two Eastern deposits consist entirely of silver bullion<sup>31</sup> (in the form of ingots) or silver plate (largitio dishes<sup>32</sup>). Both finds are fairly sizeable, occupying two of the three top EGW places.

*Outside the frontiers.* The two finds from Denmark consist entirely of solidi. It should be noted that many of the pieces within these two hoards have been adapted, either by the addition of a loop or a piercing. The find from Brangstrup is of particular note, as it is comparable in size to the eastern silver finds. There is also a large mixed gold and silver coin hoard from Romania (Starcevo). The antoniniani/nummi find from Nieheim, Germany, can perhaps be viewed as an outlier to the Western antoniniani hoards.

*Unprovenanced.* The indications are that the unprovenanced find residing in Munich, given its strong similarities with the Eastern finds and its strong contrasts with the Western group, may have come from somewhere in the East (perhaps the Balkans).

#### Date range

	1	2	5	6	7	12	13	14	UP
1(318/30)					1(50.0)				1(100.0)
2(296/318)					1(50.0)				
3(275/96)		1(50.0)		1(100.0)		2(100.0)	1(100.0)		
4(260/75)	1(100.0)	1(50.0)							
5(238/60)			1(100.0)						
6(222/38)									
13(69/96)								1(100.0)	
TOTAL	1	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1

TABLE 14. Date range of deposits of period 7 (318/30), by region.

*All regions.* Finds are too low in number for analysis of any great depth. The pattern of finds from the earlier periods is adhered to, with most material in deposits post-dating AD238. The only exception is one find from region 14 (Starcevo), for which it seems that the denarii in the find must have been compiled independently of the gold coins, the latter having a date range of only two periods. Possible reasons to account for this contrast with the other finds in this group are discussed elsewhere (Chapter 5: Section 5.2.2).

<sup>31</sup>Sabac.

<sup>32</sup>Cervembreg.

### 3.8. PERIOD 8 (330/48): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 19.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.06.

**Dating:** All by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 10):** 1 (6); 2 (7); 3 (0); 4 (0); 5 (0); 6 (2); 7 (0); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (1); 14 (3); 15 (0). W [15]; E [0]; OF [4].

There is a small rise in the overall number of finds from the previous group, but the rate of deposition per year has remained more or less the same.

*West.* The rise in numbers of deposits is restricted to the Western regions. A small group of finds in the previous group, centring on north-east Gaul and the Rhine frontier, has expanded<sup>33</sup>. Britain also shows a rise in number: note that four of the six British finds are in coastal locations<sup>34</sup>. There are three finds from region 6 (Illyricum).

*East.* There are no recorded finds in this group from the Eastern regions.

*Outside the frontiers.* There is one deposit immediately north of the Danube frontier (modern Serbia) and another north of the Rhine<sup>35</sup>. The rest of the finds are from the Ukraine (region 14)<sup>36</sup>.

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 42)**

*West.* There are no strikingly sizeable deposits from the West. Even the assemblage of gold medallions from Helleville represents only c.0.25kg EGW. The hoards divide into two distinct groups: eight<sup>37</sup> deposits which consist of silver antoniniani and bronze coins, the latter of which are a vital component, as they carry these finds into this hoarding phase. It should be noted that all these finds come from either north-east Gaul or Britain. The second category are deposits with a gold content (five finds). Three of these are exclusively gold solidi or multiples, and two have an additional silver component<sup>38</sup>. Only one find<sup>39</sup> consists purely of silver (siliquae). These finds come from either the Balkans, north Gaul, or the west of Britain<sup>40</sup>.

<sup>33</sup>Finds from Biwer, Ernsdorf, Trier (I), Köln and Mainz.

<sup>34</sup>Caister by Yarmouth (I), Richborough (II), Llanbethery and Holyhead.

<sup>35</sup>Stockstadt V.

<sup>36</sup>Klitinka, Yalta.

<sup>37</sup>Appleford, Biwer, Caister by Yarmouth, Cranfield, Ernsdorf, Llanbethery, Mainz T.V., Richborough II.

<sup>38</sup>Köln (antoniniani), Paris (miliarenses).

<sup>39</sup>Sremska Mitrovica II.

<sup>40</sup>For example, Holyhead.

*Outside the frontiers.* The two finds from outside the frontiers<sup>41</sup>, which were discovered in close proximity to other finds within the Empire, also share similar internal components. The Stockstadt find is composed of antoniniani and nummi, which is the strongest characteristic of the north-east Gallic group. Likewise, Borca has strong similarities with one of the finds from Sremska Mitrovika. The two deposits which are geographically removed from all the other finds, in contrast, are the only finds to contain denarii, and both clearly (as a result) have a long date range<sup>42</sup>.

### Date range

	1	2	6	13	14
1(330/48)					
2(318/30)		1(16.7)			
3(296/318)	3(50.0)		2(100.0)	1(50.0)	
4(275/96)	1(16.7)	2(33.3)			
5(260/75)	2(33.3)	3(50.0)		1(50.0)	
6(238/60)					
7(222/38)					
14(69/96)					2(100.0)
TOTAL	6	6	2	2	2

TABLE 15. Date range of deposits of period 8 (330/48), by region.

*All regions.* For all regions, as in the previous group, the date range is relatively short, with all but two finds (from region 14) containing material after AD260. The Yalta find (region 14) is particularly at odds with the rest of the group, as it apparently runs in date from as far back as Vespasian (a date range of 14 periods), with a mixture of denarii, antoniniani, Roman Imperial and Roman provincial bronze coins. Hence it does not appear to be an 'event' deposit, in a similar vein to Starcevo in the previous period (discussed above), i.e. there is no distinct break in the coinage sequence. This may cast doubt on the reliability of the Yalta find as a discrete deposit, as it resembles more closely a series of casual archaeological site losses.

### 3.9. PERIOD 9 (348/64): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 52.

**Deposition rate per year:** 3.25.

**Dating:** All finds have been dated by latest coin with the exception of:

<sup>41</sup>Borca, Stockstadt.

<sup>42</sup>Klitinka in particular. Inclusion of this find in this group is due only to the presence of a small copper coin of Constantine I.

*Borochitsy I.* This may belong to a later group, as it apparently included two Byzantine silver vessels. However, the latest datable item in the find remains the medallion of Jovian.

*Kaiseraugst.* This has a very well defined *terminus post quem* for burial because of the presence of silver coin, in addition to two ingot portrait stamps of Magnentius (AD350-53).

*Ljubljana V.* Both ingots in this find bear portrait stamps of Magnentius.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 11):** 1 (6); 2 (18); 3 (1); 4 (0); 5 (4); 6 (3); 7 (1); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (1); 13 (8); 14 (10); 15 (0). W [32]; E [1]; OF [19].

The total number of finds, and the deposition rate per year, has continued to rise since the low point at period 7 (318/30).

*West.* The majority of these deposits come from regions 1 and 2. The adherence to the line of the Rhine frontier, and the region immediately behind this line, is even more clear than in the previous two periods, where this was also noted. In Britain however, the coastal nature of finds highlighted previously has not continued. Further east, there is another smaller group of finds on the Danube frontier in southern Germany and northern Austria, and another pocket further south and east in modern Slovenia<sup>43</sup> (Illyricum).

*East.* There is only one hoard<sup>44</sup>, from modern Serbia (Dacia).

*Outside the frontiers.* The strongest Western group (see above) seems to continue north of the Rhine (for instance, Mainz and Laatzten). Perhaps we can view the hoard from the island of Fynn, Denmark<sup>45</sup> as an outlier of this group. This group may also extend south, by virtue of the find from Rheinzabern. The implication is that the Rhine frontier, at least in terms of the deposition of precious metals, can be considered as a whole frontier zone (see also 'Size and broad content', below). Changing the focus of attention to eastern Europe, and the northern Black Sea states, a more dispersed group of deposits runs from Padea just north of the Danube, to Borochitsy I in north-west Ukraine.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 43)**

*West.* In terms of size, the Western hoards feature very strongly (TABLE 43), occupying seven out of the top 10 EGW places. Kaiseraugst is far and away the largest deposit with an EGW of at least 2.5kg. Western finds can be divided into a number of categories: eight of the hoards consist exclusively of gold solidi (Kessel with an additional gold ring); three deposits consist of siliquae and/or miliarenses<sup>46</sup>; and the final set consist of

<sup>43</sup>Two hoards from Ljubljana.

<sup>44</sup>Dol.

<sup>45</sup>Gudme I.

<sup>46</sup>although Portsmouth included denarii, Willersey a ring.

antoniniani. Of the latter, of which there are eleven in total, five contain a very small proportion of antoniniani in comparison to their bronze element (with, in fact, only one antoniniani known in four cases<sup>47</sup>), which means their qualification for the database has been on the most marginal of silver elements. Denarii are not found with antoniniani, and the only denarii are present in the find from Frauensattling<sup>48</sup> (with bronze coins).

With regard to Western deposits with additional non-coin elements, clear geographical divisions occur. The only mixed Western hoard of gold and silver comes from Water Newton, the gold represented by solidi, and silver by *Hacksilber*. Oldcroft mixes miliarenses and siliquae with scrap pieces of silver. The find from Hemel Hempstead (Gadebridge Park), has antoniniani and 'lower status' tableware and toilet items (a bronze spoon, a silver bronze mirror, iron knives). The most distinctive members of this whole group are confined to central Europe: the hoards from Ljubljana, both with silver ingots, but much more importantly the deposit from the Roman Rhine frontier fort at Kaiseraugst. This included a mixture of tableware items (for instance spoons, strainers, bowls), toilet items, *Hacksilber*, ingots and coins. Its content effectively encompasses the whole possible range of silver items which you might find being deposited at this date.

There seems, therefore, to be distinct categories of deposit in the West at this date. It is rare to find gold and silver items being found together<sup>49</sup>, and this division also applies to silver coinage of the later period (siliquae) and the earlier types (antoniniani) still in circulation.

*East.* The only eastern hoard (Dol) is a mixed deposit of solidi, siliquae and jewellery.

*Outside the frontiers.* I have already suggested that spatial analysis implies the group of finds from free Germany could be considered as an extension of a group of finds from the occupied regions south-west of the frontier (above). This is broadly borne out by a study of content. The most southerly of the OF finds, from Rheinzabern, consists of antoniniani and nummi, and thus slots in with imperial finds from Mainz, Marscher Wald, and Walferdange. North-east of the Rhine, the picture is rather different: although there are similarities in hoard composition between the finds from Gevelsberg (antoniniani and nummi) and Köln (an aureus, antoniniani and nummi), two OF finds<sup>50</sup> stand out because they have higher quality silver coin in the form of denarii, miliarenses and siliquae, which are not present in any of the finds west of the Rhine. Lengerich is

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<sup>47</sup>Conimbriga, Mainz F.VII, Regensburg VII, Walferdange; the fifth is Woodeaton, with only six recorded antoniniani.

<sup>48</sup>I would feel personally dubious, in the light of the composition of this find, that it is definitely a discrete deposit.

<sup>49</sup>Despite its size, even Kaiseraugst did not contain any gold artefacts.

<sup>50</sup>Laatzen, Lengerich II.

also a sizeable deposit, as it had an additional element of gold and silver jewellery (TABLE 43).

The most northerly of the finds (Gudme I) included one looped coin, which implies the piece was adapted for use as an item of adornment.

The group of finds north of the Danube clearly have little comparable material from within the Empire to the south. They form coherent geographical groups. The first is the group of five finds immediately north of the Danube, in modern Romania, consist almost exclusively of *siliquae*, the only exception being Dalboset<sup>51</sup>. The second group is the two Moldovan finds to the east<sup>52</sup> which are also *siliquae* deposits. The third is the group of Ukrainian and Polish finds to the north, which have a very different composition to the other groups: although Zamosc has silver *siliquae*, it also has buckles and fittings<sup>53</sup>. The gold coin find from Chinadiyevo has links with the find from Gudme mentioned above, i.e. two of the coins had loops added to them. It is uncertain if the deposit from Borochitsy rightfully belongs here<sup>54</sup>, as it supposedly had two Byzantine vessels in association with it.

To summarise, the following impression is given by the geographical spread of material and the varied composition of the different finds in this group. First, although the new denominations of coin introduced during the Tetrarchy are found within the Empire, there is clear evidence that the old antoniniani coinage was continuing to circulate with the lower value bronze nummi. Outside the frontiers, it is more likely that the new, quality silver will be present in finds, as well as gold, and that on occasion, the function of gold coinage was being changed from currency to jewellery. I perhaps ought to reiterate that finds in which coinage have been treated in this manner, i.e. pierced or looped pieces, could easily belong to a later dating phase, allowing enough time to elapse for them to reach areas well outside the points of release and for adaptation to occur.

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<sup>51</sup>The other finds being Padea, Oltenia, Cibir, Ungarasi.

<sup>52</sup>Orgeyev, Chisinau.

<sup>53</sup>I would suspect this is a disturbed grave deposit.

<sup>54</sup>I have reserved judgement on the legitimacy of the other find from Borochitsy. According to Kropotkin, this consisted of another medallion of Jovian discovered in close proximity to the first find, which to my mind seems worryingly coincidental.

**Date range**

	1	2	3	5	6	7	12	13	14
1(348/64)					1(33.3)				2(22.2)
2(330/48)	1(25.0)	4(23.5)		1(25.0)	1(33.3)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)	3(37.5)	4(44.4)
3(318/30)									
4(296/318)		1(5.9)			1(33.3)				
5(275/96)		3(17.6)		1(25.0)					
6(260/75)	2(50.0)	5(29.4)	1(100.0)	1(25.0)				2(25.0)	
7(238/60)		1(5.9)						1(12.5)	1(11.1)
8(222/38)									
9(193/222)									
10(180/93)									
11(161/80)		1(5.9)							
12(138/61)									1(11.1)
13(117/38)									
14(96/117)	1(25.0)							1(12.5)	
15(69/96)				1(25.0)				1(12.5)	1(11.1)
16(54/69)									
17(41/54)									
18(to 41 imp)		2(11.8)							
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>

TABLE 16. Date range of deposits of period 9 (348/64), by region.

*West.* Most finds, as in the previous two groups, contain material that post-dates AD260, although two finds (both from region 2) have a date range of a lengthy 18 periods (Famars I and Marscher Wald I). Not enough is known about the latter, but the find from Famars is well documented. The hoard was found in three separate groups, with the earliest running from Augustus to Constantius II. This implies that although the groups of coins were found in close proximity, there was a gap in time between the deposition of the earliest material in this find, with later material probably added nearer to the time of abandonment.

*East.* The only find from the East has a date range of only two periods.

*Outside the frontiers.* Regions 13 and 14 have a similar pattern to the West, i.e. most material is post-AD260, and fewer finds contain earlier material.

**3.10. PERIOD 10 (364/95): Discussion and analysis**

**Total no. of deposits in group:** 78.

**Deposition rate per year:** 2.52.

**Dating:** All deposits in the group have been dated on the basis of the latest coins, covering the issues of the House of Valentinian and the reign of Theodosius, although some earlier issues of Arcadius may be present<sup>55</sup>. The following deposits did not contain coins, but have been included in this group for the following reasons:

<sup>55</sup>San Miguel de Deiro, for instance.

*Almandralejo*. Includes the 'Madrid missorium' (Appendix 2, Item 1) with an inscription referring to Theodosius' *decennalia* in the January of AD388, and an image of the emperor. Not enough is known about the cups<sup>56</sup> (Appendix 2, Items 2 and 3) in the deposit for these items to suggest that the whole assemblage should be assigned to a later dating phase.

*Geneva*. The piece has an inscription referring to either Valentinian I or II<sup>57</sup>.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 12):** 1 (20); 2 (6); 3 (4); 4 (1); 5 (5); 6 (11); 7 (6); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (2); 11 (0); 12 (1); 13 (7); 14 (14); 15 (0); 6 or 13 (1); 14 or 15 (1). W [47 or 48]; E [7]; OF [23 or 24].

Although the number of deposits has continued to rise from the previous period, the rate of deposition per year has fallen slightly. The proportions of finds between West, East, and outside the frontiers has remained broadly consistent with period 9.

*West*. The most obvious change in the deposition pattern is between Britain and the rest of the Continent. There are 20 finds from Britain, as opposed to six in the previous group. In contrast, the number of finds from region 2 (Gaul) have fallen from 18 to six. It is noticeable that the expansion of the British group has continued, as in the previous period, to be largely confined to the area south-east of an imaginary line between the Severn and the Wash. The strongest group are clearly spread between the Mendips, the Berkshire Downs and the Chiltern Hills.

On the Continent, the Rhine group discussed above has contracted, with the only concentration of finds confined to Luxembourg and West Germany<sup>58</sup>. Iberia has fared slightly better than previously, but is never an area of high levels of hoard deposition. The strongest contrast in spatial distribution occurs in Illyricum (region 6), with a scattered, but nonetheless noticeable, group of finds south and west of the Danube in modern Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia and east Austria. In the previous group, there were no deposits from this region.

*East*. The eastern Empire once again fares rather badly in comparison to the West, but the level of deposition has nonetheless risen relatively sharply. The most coherent group are a set of four finds east of the Danube on the Black Sea in modern Romania.

*Outside the frontiers*. This is the least changeable group from period 9 in terms of spatial patterning and the overall number of recorded finds<sup>59</sup>. Once again, the areas of deposition are two distinct groups north and east of the Rhine, and north of the Danube. A line of deposits immediately north of the Danube, particularly around Caracal, ought to be noted.

<sup>56</sup>'not traced' (Toynbee and Painter 1986: 27, no.16).

<sup>57</sup>'LARGITAS DN VALENTINIANI AVGVSTI'.

<sup>58</sup>Ahn Machtum, Konz, Trier (Mithraeum II), Trier (Schiefer Chapel).

<sup>59</sup>A small increase from 19 to 23 or 24.

**Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 44)**

*The West.* Western finds, despite their high number, have noticeably lower EGW scores than the previous group, as they occupy only three of the top ten EGW rankings. All five of the western regions with deposits have gold present. Silver plate is extremely rare, and is restricted to two finds from Almandralejo (Region 3) and Geneva (region 2). In fact, the vast majority of western finds consist exclusively of coin. In Britain, for example, most finds are composed of solidi, solidi and fourth century silver coinage, or purely late silver coinage. The only exceptions are the two finds from the south coast<sup>60</sup>, with antoniniani and nummi, East Harptree (with an additional element of ingots and jewellery), and Amesbury (with a number of jewellery items). This compositional pattern is largely reflected on the Continent, although there are subtleties to be outlined. First, only regions 2 and 3 have a non coin element to some of their finds (as in Britain). Second, deposits containing antoniniani and nummi are more predominant in region 5 (Italia), where three out of the four finds comprise these elements, and region 6 (Illyricum), where the equivalent figure is seven of the eleven finds<sup>61</sup>.

*East.* Above I noted the absence of non-coin artefacts from the most easterly of the Western regions. The seven hoards from the East echo this pattern. The three most southerly finds from modern Turkey, Romania and Macedonia have gold coin hoarded exclusively, or with additional siliquae. The group east of the Danube have silver coin only, and are either antoniniani or siliquae deposits<sup>62</sup>.

*Outside the frontiers.* The vast majority of the group of finds east of the Rhine consist of gold coin: the only exceptions are Westerkappeln (with additional gold rings), Paderborn (denarii, antoniniani and nummi), and Gudme II (solidi and siliquae). This reinforces the pattern observed in the previous group, i.e. a tendency for lower value pieces (in particular, antoniniani and nummi) to be absent from deposits found outside the imperial frontiers.

For the finds north of the Danube, the content is virtually identical to the previous group when compared with the spatial distribution. The group of seven finds immediately north of the Danube consist almost exclusively of siliquae: the only exceptions are Sapata de Jos (with additional denarii) and Veliko Gradiste (a gold medallion). Once again, the place to find gold is in the north of Romania, Moldavia and the Ukraine, with the vast deposit of over 6kg of gold ingots from Haromzek County in

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<sup>60</sup>Richborough and Selsey II.

<sup>61</sup>Although Pecsvarad, it should be noted, also contained denarii.

<sup>62</sup>Mixed in with bronze nummi, and, in one case (Medgidia), denarii.

Transylvania<sup>63</sup> clearly exceptional. Gold ingots were also present in the find from Brestov.

In conclusion, it appears as if as in the previous group, it is possible to distinguish strong contrasts between the types of deposit found within the Empire and outside. It is particularly noticeable that many of the highest EGW places are for finds outside of the frontiers (5 of the top 10 places), and not one of the imperial finds comes anywhere near matching the size of the find from Haromzek.

### Date Range

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	12	13	14
1(364/95)	5(27.8)	2(33.3)	3(100.0)	1(50.0)		3(30.0)	1(16.7)			4(57.1)	2(22.2)
2(348/64)	2(11.1)	1(16.7)		1(50.0)			1(16.7)				1(11.1)
3(330/48)	5(27.8)				1(20.0)		1(16.7)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)	2(28.6)	4(44.4)
4(318/30)											
5(296/318)											
6(275/96)	3(16.7)					2(20.0)	1(16.7)				1(11.1)
7(260/75)	3(16.7)	1(16.7)			1(20.0)	1(10.0)	1(16.7)				
8(238/60)					1(20.0)					1(14.3)	
9(222/38)											
10(193/222)						1(10.0)					
11(180/93)											
12(161/80)					1(20.0)						
13(138/61)					1(20.0)	1(10.0)					
14(117/38)		1(16.7)									1(11.1)
15(96/117)						2(20.0)					
16(69/96)							1(16.7)				
17(54/69)											
18(41/54)		1(16.7)									
TOTAL	18	6	3	2	5	10	6	1	1	7	9

TABLE 17. Date range of deposits of period 10 (364/95), by region.

*West.* Although most finds continue to have a date range post-dating AD260, there seems to be a later horizon of AD330 emerging, i.e. even late third century material by this date is becoming less common. It is still possible, however, to find deposits with a very long date range: the Trier (Schiefer Chapel) find, for instance, has a date range of 18 periods, although in this deposit the earliest pieces were bronze, implying that good early silver coinage was extremely scarce.

*East.* The sample is rather small, but most finds have a date range of seven periods or less, as in the West.

*Outside the frontiers.* Most OF finds have a very short date range of three periods or less.

<sup>63</sup>It was unfortunately not possible to establish the exact location for the provenance, and therefore plotting, of this deposit.

### 3.11. PERIOD 11 (395/411): Discussion and analysis

**Total no. of deposits in group: 125.**

**Deposition rate per year: 7.81.**

**Dating.** All deposits in this group are dated on the basis of the latest coins. The issues of two usurpers, Constantine III and Maximus of Barcelona, both provide a terminal date of 411 for Britannia/Gaul and Iberia respectively. The rest of the finds can be dated to the reigns of Arcadius and Honorius, although hoards containing later issues of Honorius<sup>64</sup> have obviously been placed in the next group. Where details of type have not been possible to establish in certain deposits, but the presence of Honorian issues is known, these finds have been moved up into the next group.

The presence of clipped siliquae in Britain, and barbarous copies in Britain and Germany (for instance, in the Dortmund hoard), may imply that production of coin in this group in fact post dates 411. However, deposits have still been dated on the basis of the latest datable piece within them, and therefore these finds will be included in this group.

*Balinrees.* The presence of the find from Balinrees (Coleraine) in this group may be disputed. In the original report (NC 1855) on the coins (subsequently repeated by Archer 1979: 37, no.13), the hoard is said to contain a coin of Honorius dating to c.AD420. This, however, was based on the assumption at the time that the unusual style of coins, which we now think of as barbarous copies, were late issues of Honorius. In fact, the latest official coins in the hoard date to the reign of Constantine III, which is the reason why Kent gives the Balinrees deposit a *terminus post quem* of c.AD408 (Kent 1994: cxviii).

*Yerevan.* The Yerevan find reportedly contained coins of 'Theodosius, Honorius and Valentinian II' (Kropotkin 1962: 104, no.1552). I have assumed that this is correct, even though if the emperors represented have been listed chronologically, Valentinian II may have been mistakenly listed for 'Valentinian III' (AD425-55).

*Hoxne.* Hoxne has been dated by the presence of coins of Constantine III (AD407-11) as the latest datable pieces within the find, although it too included a large proportion of clipped siliquae, and some contemporary imitations. It has been drawn to my attention that one of the bracelets in the find demonstrates manufacture by the process of chip carving, which is generally associated with the early Anglo-Saxon, rather than late Roman phase, in terms of decorative techniques, and the potential re-dating of Hoxne to a later period is thus implied (Reece: pers. comm.). However, the strict rule of placing

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<sup>64</sup>Particularly the Signifer solidus type: for a discussion of the later issues of Honorius, see Kent 1994: 132ff.

finds by latest datable item has had to be employed to Hoxne in order to be consistent. It has therefore rightly been placed in this dating group.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 13):** 1 (78); 2 (17); 3 (9); 4 (1); 5 (6); 6 (2); 7 (2); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (1); 11 (2); 12 (1); 13 (5); 14 (0); 15 (1). W [113]; E [3]; OF [9].

The number of recorded deposits and the rate of deposition per year has risen sharply from the previous period.

*West.* The overall rise in the number of deposits is largely restricted to the Western parts of the Empire, and only a cursory viewing of FIGURE 13 indicates that by far the bulk of hoards in this group come from region 1 (Britannia): 78 out of the total of 126, or c.62%. The British deposits are discussed in more detail below. There is also a clear concentration of finds in north-east France and Belgium (Region 2), allowing us perhaps to view the most northerly Rhineland provinces as an extension of the British group. The number of finds from Iberia has reached its highest level since as far back as period 5 (275/96), with most deposits coming from the south-west of the region.

As for the rest of the Continent, the only area where finds are relatively common is northern Italy (region 6)<sup>65</sup>, with possible outliers east in Croatia<sup>66</sup>, and west in France<sup>67</sup>.

*East.* The only three Eastern finds are from Bulgaria (region 7) and Israel (region 10). This represents a decline in numbers from period 10.

*Outside the frontiers.* With regard to material from outside the frontiers, there is a clear extension of the imperial Rhineland group, east of the Rhine into the Netherlands and west Germany. The presence of finds in this area (region 13) has therefore remained consistent from period 9 (348/64). There are also two important deposits from the non-Romanised parts of the British Isles, Scotland and Northern Ireland (Region 11), and two finds much further east in Poland and Armenia<sup>68</sup>. There has been a noticeable fall-off in the number of deposits from region 14, which from period 9 had remained at comparable levels to the OF group in region 13.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 45)**

A somewhat curious feature of the deposits in this group is the fact that all regions apart from Britain produce mainly gold coin hoards, whilst Britain itself produces gold, mixed gold and silver, and silver hoards.

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<sup>65</sup>Parma, San Lazzaro, Pavia, Aquileia.

<sup>66</sup>Suhaja.

<sup>67</sup>Talioire.

<sup>68</sup>Metelin and Yerevan.

*West.* Britain warrants discussion in a separate section (below). Of the nine deposits from Iberia (region 3), seven are composed of gold coin, with only two hoards<sup>69</sup> producing jewellery (a single finger-ring in both cases). Iberia fares poorly in the overall EGW rankings, the highest position of fourteenth occupied by a relatively modest hoard of solidi from Beja (TABLE 44). The only silver hoards from this region are clearly insignificant: the Conimbriga hoard ranks second from last overall, by virtue of only two *antoniniani* in a predominantly bronze hoard. The siliquae from Barcelona II are also low down in the EGW rankings. The absence of non-coin silver items (especially silver plate) is very clear. Two solidi from Tobna (region 4) are the only pieces representing North Africa at this date. The Italian deposits (region 5) are remarkably consistent with the material from Iberia, as all five deposits are composed exclusively of gold coin.

The largest concentration of deposits on the Continent is in north-east Gaul (region 2), i.e. the group running from Oderen in the south, north to the Rhine delta, and as far west as Hautot-sur-Mer (FIGURE 12). Of these 13 finds, nine consist exclusively of solidi, with Suarlee having an additional gold jewellery element (two rings), and Wiesbaden-Kastel silver siliquae. The only exceptions are two finds with *antoniniani* and *nummi* (Remerschen and Trier (Mithraeum I)). Once again, the similarities with other continental regions such as Iberia are abundantly clear: silver is only present in very small quantities, and only ever in the form of coin.

*East.* The three Eastern finds also consist exclusively of gold coin. Note that two of these finds<sup>70</sup> occupy fairly high positions in the EGW rankings (places 10 and 11 respectively).

*Outside the frontiers.* The five finds from north of the Rhine frontier all have solidi as a component, with Beilen having an additional element of jewellery, Dortmund imitation siliquae, and Gross Bodungen *Hacksilber*. The strong spatial correlation of these finds with Imperial finds west of the Rhine is, therefore, reinforced by an examination of their contents. It should also be noted that two of these finds are sizeable, occupying positions 5 and 10 in the EGW table<sup>71</sup>. However, *Hacksilber* is a new element, and this is a major component of the three most northerly of the OF finds<sup>72</sup> (from regions 11 and 12), which are entirely silver in content. Regions 14 and 15 produce only two finds, both of gold coin.

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<sup>69</sup>Chapipi and Setubal

<sup>70</sup>Caesarea and Gamzigrad.

<sup>71</sup>Dortmund and Beilen respectively.

<sup>72</sup>Simmersted, Balinrees and Traprain Law.

### 3.11.1. British deposits of period 11 (395/411)

#### a. Distribution of British finds (FIGURE 2)

FIGURE 2 illustrates the findspots of all the hoards of this period found in Britannia (region 1). For each hoard, an indication is given of the size of the deposit in terms of its Equivalent Gold Weight (see FIGURE 2: Key). The four broad categories of material are indicated by different symbols (coin; bullion; plate; jewellery), and a more specific breakdown is also provided in TABLE 19.

There are clearly a number of foci of hoarding activity. The first centres on East Anglia, and specifically East Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and south Norfolk. The second is a set of deposits in the north Thames region around Colchester and London, with two outlying deposits from the extreme south-east in Kent. The third focus of activity is the west country, particularly in the valleys of the Parret and Avon and the Mendip Hills. These latter hoards clearly lie upon the route of the Fosse Way, in a similar manner to a fourth and fifth group, four hoards from Gloucestershire and the scatter of hoards around Lincoln in the Fens. A sixth smaller group extends in a line from Southampton into north Hampshire.

There are no major deposits from the northern-most frontier of the Roman Empire (Hadrian's Wall). The areas most obviously lacking in deposits are much of Wales and the Pennines, which are also the regions of highest gradient, and therefore most dispersed settlement.

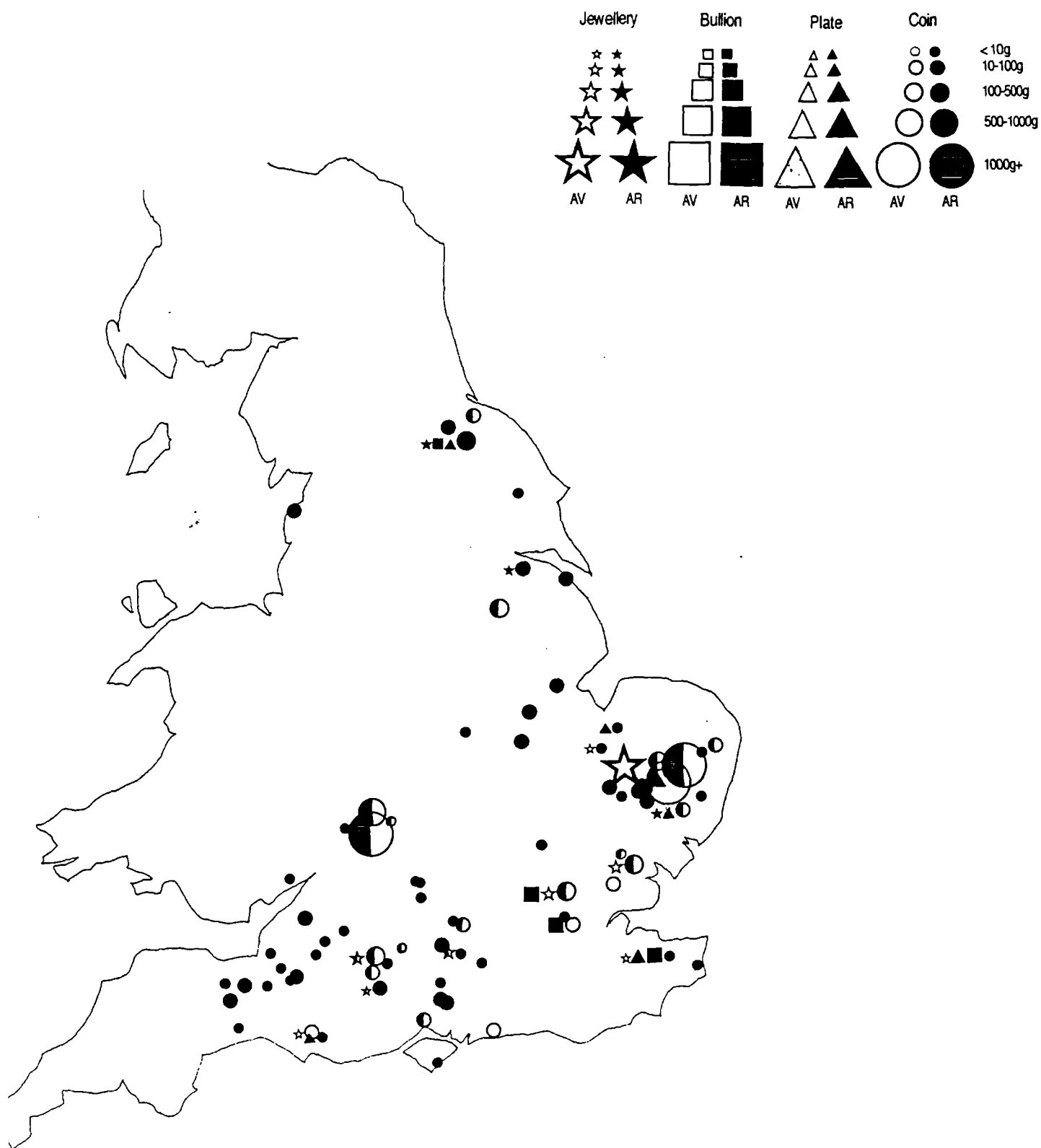


FIGURE 2. Spatial distribution of British deposits of period 11 (395/411).

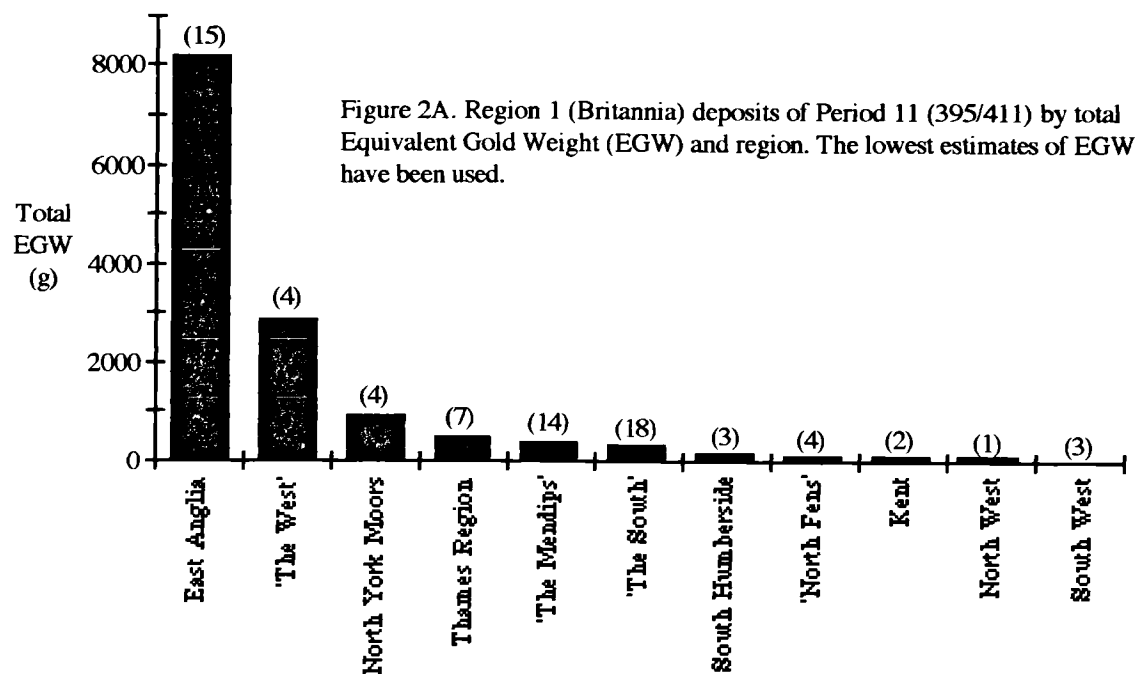
## b. Size of British hoards by region

Region	Deposits (EGW's ranked from highest to lowest by region)	Total EGW (g)
East Anglia	Hoxne (5213.7+), Eye (2670+?), Deopham (116.2), Icklingham I (37.7-44.1), Icklingham III (25.0-29.1), Freckenham (20.9-23.8), Burgate (24.1-30.1+), Lakenheath (22.8-26.8), Carleton St. Peter (18.5-19.1), Icklingham II (8.4-11.1+), Tuddenham St. Martin (8.3-8.6+), Fincham (2.5), Mildenhall II (1.4-1.7), Redenhall (0.5-1.0), Caston (0.1+)	8170.0-8197.9+
'The West'	Cleeve Prior (2202.3-3070.0), Alcester I (644.8-844.6), Stratford-on-Avon (4.6+), Fladbury (0.4)	2852.1-3919.6+
North York Moors	Whorlton (845.8), Richmond (40.0-79.9), Wilton (9.7-15.0), Hovingham Park (4.7-5.4)	900.2-946.1
Thames region	Stanmore (233.3+), Terling (167.3-173.1+), London (Tower) (33.4), Good Easter (22.3+), Sturmer (6.4-8.3), Kempston II (3.4), London IV (0.6-1.2)	466.7-475.0+
'The Mendips'	North Mendip (235.8-275.5), Holway (57.4-65.3+), North Curry (17.3-20.3), Shapwick II (8.3-16.6), Shapwick I (13.1-15.2), Colerne (8.1), Edington (5.7-6.3), Paulton (5.1), Milverton (3.0-6.0), Burtle (2.7-5.4), Honiton (2.1-2.4), Camerton (1.7-3.4), Caerwent III (0.9), Wiveliscombe (0.2)	361.4-430.7
'The South'	Otterbourne I (62.3-72.8), Wittering (53.4+), Boscombe Down (35.6), Grovely Wood (34.1-39.9), Silchester (29.9), Compton Downs (18.9), Maiden Castle (17.8+), Otterbourne II (16.0-18.2), Reading I (12.4-20.4), Allington/North Stoneham (10.4-11.4), Dorchester (Dorset) (5.9-6.7+), Whitchurch (4.7-5.2), Reading II (3.3-6.6), Manton Down (2.1-2.2), Kiddington I (1.4+), Hinton Down (0.5), Shanklin (0.4-0.8), Kiddington II (0.2)	309.3-341.9
South Humberside	Whitwell (126.3-143.7), Barrow-upon-Humber (29.2-34.3), South Ferriby (20.9-22.9)	176.4-200.9
'North Fens'	Stockerston (40.0-79.9), Osboumy I (33.9-39.4), Sproxtton (10.9-12.6), Leicester II (4.1-8.1)	88.9-140.0
Kent	Canterbury (112.9+), Richborough I (0.4)	113.3+
North West	Fleetwood? (26.0)	26.0
South West	Lanyon Quoit (8.9), Zennor (5.3-10.6), Samson (0.4-0.8)	14.6-20.3

TABLE 18. British hoards of period 11 (395/411) and equivalent gold weights (EGW) ranked by size per region. Where geographical regions have been named in the broadest terms, these are placed in quotation marks (for instance, 'the Mendips', as this includes the finds from Caerwent and Honiton).

On the basis of the regional pattern of hoard deposition, it is possible to calculate the regional differences in terms of hoard numbers and size (TABLE 19 and FIGURE 2A). It is clear that East Anglia produces the highest estimated EGW, and the second highest number of hoards (15). However, note that its high figure is largely the result of its two largest finds, Hoxne and Eye. East Anglia's total Equivalent Gold Weight is, nonetheless, approximately three times the nearest EGW of 'the West', the high figure for which is largely on account of a sizeable hoard from Cleeve Prior, sadly unsatisfactorily recorded. All the rest of the groups have less than 1kg EGW. Of the four hoards from the North York Moors, by far the largest is Whorlton, again poorly recorded<sup>73</sup>. Two large hoards from the Thames region (Terling and Stanmore) are largely responsible for its position as fourth largest total EGW, although the region only produces seven finds. 'The Mendips' produce the fifth highest total EGW, and the third highest number of hoards (14), generally modest in size. 'The south' accounts for the largest number of hoards (18), but none of these are larger than 100g EGW. The remaining five groups produce between one and four hoards, and none exceeds more than 200g EGW.

<sup>73</sup>The weight estimate was based upon the statement that the hoard weighed '2 stones' (Elgee 1923: 8).



c. Internal structure of British hoards of period 11 (395/411) (FIGURE 2, TABLE 19).

TABLE 20 provides a breakdown of the categories of precious metal items in the different regions. The discussion that follows is based upon broadly homogeneous groups, i.e. regions where the content of deposits is broadly similar.

Region	AV		AR		TW.	B.	T.	H.
	C.	J.	C.	J.				
East Anglia	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
'The West'	✓		✓					
North York Moors	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
'The Mendips'			✓					
Thames Region	✓	✓	✓			✓		
'The south'	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
South Humberside	✓	✓	✓	✓				
'North Fens'			✓					
Kent		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
North West			✓					
South West	✓		✓					

TABLE 19. Categories of precious metal artefact groups per region, in Britannia during period 11 (395/411). 'C.' - coin; 'J.' - jewellery; 'TW.' - tableware; 'B.' - bullion; 'T.' - toilet; 'H.' - *Hacksilber*.

'The Mendips' and the south-west, 'The Fens' and North West. The overriding feature of these four groups is that the deposits are composed almost exclusively of silver, and

this is entirely in the form of coin<sup>74</sup>. There is not a single piece of late silverware, or even jewellery, from these four regions at this period<sup>75</sup>, and only three of the siliquae groups were hoarded in association with late bronze coins<sup>76</sup>. In spatial terms, only the group of finds from the North Fenland region are in the east of the province, with the other three groups representing the most westerly of all the British finds.

*'The West'*. The three hoards from 'the West' are clearly significant in terms of size, but only comprise coin in gold and silver, which has clear affinities with the neighbouring Mendips and south-west groups discussed above.

*East Anglia and 'the South'*. East Anglia produces gold, silver and mixed hoards, in obvious contrast with the western-most finds discussed above. However, over half of the East Anglian deposits (eight of the fifteen) are of silver coin, which is of course in common with those finds from the west of the province<sup>77</sup>. Nonetheless, the additional range of items present in finds is fairly impressive, although this is largely due to the presence of Hoxne in this group. Although it lacks the larger items of silver tableware, its vast number of ladles and spoons and silver utensils is not matched elsewhere in the province, and certainly not in any of the other regions. The silver plate alone weighs almost 6kg in total. The same can be said for its pieces of gold jewellery. The smaller East Anglian deposits, with non-coin artefacts, are not so notable. Silver plate is present in relatively small quantities in the finds from Burgate and Fincham. Gold jewellery is present in the find from Tuddenham St. Martin (but only a single finger ring), and silver rings are present in the deposit from Burgate. The contrast with the west therefore is not perhaps as strong as it first appears, and ought not to be overstated. However, reference should be made to the later section on 'Deposits of the period 318/411', where a number of additional finds (for example, Mildenhall II), which cannot be included for dating reasons in this group, accentuate some of the patterns highlighted here.

The southern deposits have exactly the same range of artefacts as East Anglia, and more recorded deposits overall (18 as opposed to 15). They are clearly, however, not as large in terms of EGW as the East Anglian hoards (there are no finds from 'the South' with EGW scores of over 80g), and the vast majority of the hoards are composed of coin only (14). This group is broadly comparable to East Anglia if Hoxne is excluded: silver

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<sup>74</sup>The only exception to the rule is the find of gold solidi from Lanyon Quoit (south-west).

<sup>75</sup>Shapwick I, however, produced pewter vessels (Robertson 1936c).

<sup>76</sup>Burtle, Edington, Shapwick II.

<sup>77</sup>Caston, Freckenham, Icklingham I, II, III, Lakenheath, Mildenhall II, and Redenhall. There are doubts over the discrete nature of the Icklingham finds, as others have suggested that they constitute a single deposit in three groups (for instance, Pearce 1936: 360).

plate is present in only one find (Dorchester, Dorset), and gold and/or silver rings in three finds<sup>78</sup>.

*The Thames region.* This region produces both gold and silver, with four of the seven deposits exclusively coin<sup>79</sup>. Both Stanmore and London (Tower), produce bullion in the form of ingots, and Stanmore and Terling gold jewellery. The region fails to produce silver tableware, despite its geographical proximity with East Anglia, where tableware is fairly common. The greatest contrast with the most westerly regions of the province (discussed above) is the fact that five of the seven finds in this group have a gold element.

*Kent.* Gold is only present in the form of jewellery in the Canterbury find, which also included silver plate in the form of spoons, and bullion in the form of silver ingots. Therefore there are similarities with both the Thames region, East Anglia, and 'the South', and once again, the contrast between the east and west of the province is highlighted.

*South Humberside.* All three finds from South Humberside are coin hoards, one of which (Whitwell) included solidi. Two of the deposits included jewellery (finger rings)<sup>80</sup>. Silver plate and bullion are not known from this area.

*North York moors.* Three of the four hoards are exclusively coin, two of which are poorly recorded<sup>81</sup>. Whorlton is the exception, as it included a large element of *Hacksilber*, including a buckle of 'Germanic' style. The inadequate recording of the find is regrettable. It shares the most obvious affinities, in fact, with the two hoards from region 11 (Traprain Law and Balinrees), which would seem to tie in with its geographical location.

#### d. Britain between 395 and 411: The East West divide

The most obvious feature of the hoarding pattern as described above is the clear contrast between the nature of deposits on each side of an imaginary line which can be drawn from south-east of the North Dorset Downs, south-east of the Chilterns through Cambridgeshire, to east of the Ouse. To the *immediate* north-west of this line (i.e. the groups comprising 'the Mendips', the South-West, the West and 'the Fens'), there is not

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<sup>78</sup>Grovely Wood, Silchester, Maiden Castle.

<sup>79</sup>Good Easter, Sturmer, Kempston II, London IV.

<sup>80</sup>South Ferriby, Whitwell.

<sup>81</sup>Richmond, Hovingham Park.

a single piece of tableware, jewellery, bullion or *Hacksilber*. Silver coins are the dominant element of the deposits in this whole set of finds. To the south and east of this line, the deposits are far more varied, with East Anglia in particular producing huge assemblages of material, and by far the most accomplished jewellery and tableware.

Identifying this pattern demonstrates the value of the approach adopted by this study. By comparing precious metal deposits regardless of their internal structure, strong localised regional deposition patterns can potentially be identified. Some of the possible reasons behind this 'East/West' divide are explored elsewhere (Chapter 5: 4.3.5). In addition to these ideas, it may be worth adding that there are two other factors which ought to be considered when attempting to understand this pattern of deposition. First, it was noted that on the Continent, gold is the dominant element of finds, and across the Channel in Britain, gold becomes less prevalent the further west one ventures. This could be related to the supply and circulation of gold and silver in the Western Roman Empire, although I freely admit that I cannot explain why circulation pools of the two metals would differ in this manner. Second, Reece has noted a difference between coin loss on eastern and western urban sites in Britain, although he too is unable to move from observation to explanation (Reece 1993). Some of the differences noted by Reece were as follows: high levels of coin loss on small settlements in the west during the fourth century, in contrast to the east, where high losses occurred during the third century; and high levels of coin loss on eastern villa sites in the late fourth century, as opposed to a rapid fall in the levels of coin loss on western villa sites, from previous high levels during the mid-fourth century (*ibid.*). The research conducted in this survey of precious metals can only complement this pattern at this stage, but there is obvious potential for comparing my results with the results of other research at some point in the future.

**Date range**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10	11	13	15
1(395/411)			1(11.1)		2(33.3)						
2(364/95)	15(24.2)	12(75.0)	5(55.5)	1(100.0)	2(33.3)	1(50.0)	2(100.0)			2(40.0)	1(100.0)
3(348/64)	13(19.7)				1(16.7)					1(20.0)	
4(330/48)	25(37.9)							1(100.0)	1(100.0)		
5(318/30)	1(1.5)	1(6.3)	1(11.1)		1(16.7)						
6(296/318)	5(7.6)	1(6.3)	1(11.1)							1(20.0)	
7(275/96)											
8(260/75)	3(4.5)	2(12.5)	1(11.1)								
9(238/60)											
10(222/38)	3(4.5)									1(20.0)	
11(193/222)	2(3.0)										
12(180/93)											
13(161/80)											
14(138/61)	1(1.5)										
15(117/38)											
16(96/117)											
17(69/96)						1(50.0)					
TOTAL	66	16	9	1	6	2	2	1	1	5	1

TABLE 20. Date range of deposits of period 11 (395/411), by region.

*West.* As predicted in the discussion of the date range of the previous group, AD330 has emerged as the date after which most material in finds now belongs. All western finds apart from two (in regions 1 and 6) also post-date AD193, i.e. the beginning of the transition between the denarius and the successor antoninianus coinage. The exceptions do not, however, greatly disrupt this pattern as described: the British find from Fincham dates back to AD138/61, but only because of the presence of a single denarius of Antoninus Pius; the find from region 6 (Szönyi Tanyák II) is mainly bronze coinage and low quality silver, with the earliest pieces a group of only six denarii.

*East.* There are only three Eastern finds, and all post-date AD330.

*Outside frontiers.* OF finds are consistent with the pattern seen in the Eastern and Western parts of the Empire, and none of the material in the OF finds pre-dates AD238.

**3.12. PERIOD 12 (411/25): Discussion and analysis**

**Total no. of deposits in group:** 23.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.64.

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated on the basis of the latest coins, which are usually later issues of Honorius (i.e. post 411). Deposits containing siliquae copies of Honorius, which may well have been minted in this period, have had to be included in the previous group (Chapter 2: 2.4.a). Where there are doubts concerning the dating of the Honorian issues in the Continental finds, these have been placed in this group for the sake of consistency.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 14):** 1 (0); 2 (4); 3 (10); 4 (2); 5 (1); 6 (0); 7 (0); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (1); 13 (3); 14 (2); 15 (0). W [17]; E [0]; OF [6].

There is clearly a drastic fall in the overall number of deposits recorded for this period, which effectively breaks the pattern of a steady rise in numbers of deposits which began in periods 7 and 8 (318/30; 330/48). Nevertheless, the proportions of finds between West, East and outside the frontiers is more or less consistent with the previous period. The high numbers of hoards in region 1 (Britain) have completely evaporated: this can be reasonably associated with the withdrawal of legionary forces and therefore the cessation of new coin supplies to the island, although there is not enough historical or archaeological evidence to pinpoint the exact chronological end to Roman administration (Salway 1981: 434-45).

*West.* On the continent, the only region which exhibits relatively high levels of deposition is Iberia (region 3). This is to some extent in opposition to the overall trend of the whole group, as this represents a continued rise in the level of deposition of precious metal finds which began in period 9 (348/64). The Iberian finds are well scattered throughout the region.

The only other area where finds are in relatively close proximity are north-east Gaul, south-west of the Rhine frontier<sup>82</sup>.

*East.* There are no Eastern finds recorded at this date.

*Outside the frontiers.* The small north-east Gaul imperial group, mentioned above, appears to extend north of the Rhine into free Germany and modern Denmark (region 13). Other finds come from north of the Danube, which is a pattern which was also observed in a number of previous hoarding groups.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 46)**

Gold clearly dominates this group, which, as I noted for the previous period, was a common feature of the finds from all regions apart from Britain. 21 out of the total of 23 hoards in this group have a predominantly gold element, and 17 of these 21 are of gold coin only<sup>83</sup>. Reference to TABLE 45 indicates that despite the fact that the main focus of deposition is Iberia, these deposits are not the most sizeable, and occupy only three of the top ten EGW places, although one of the Iberian finds (Romanos) is, alongside Chemtou, far larger than any of the other finds. The only *siliquae* finds<sup>84</sup> are both from region 2, and not surprisingly, occupy the lowest places in the EGW rankings. The

<sup>82</sup>Trier II, Würselen, Villers l'Hopital.

<sup>83</sup>The exceptions being Chemtou (with a silver *miliarenses*); Cherchel I ('includes jewels' Kent 1994: xciv); Elche (an ingot and jewels: Kent 1994: xcvi), and Monte de Meio (with silver and bronze coins).

<sup>84</sup>Altenwalde, Trier II.

absence of bullion, jewellery and silver plate datable to this period is worth pointing out, as all these categories of artefact were present in varying levels throughout all previous periods of the fourth century AD.

### Date range

	2	3	4	5	12	13	14
1(411/25)		1(10.0)			1(100.0)		
2(395/411)	2(50.0)	2(20.0)	1(50.0)				
3(364/95)	1(25.0)	6(60.0)	1(50.0)	1(100.0)		2(66.6)	2(100.0)
4(348/64)							
5(330/48)							
6(318/30)						1(33.3)	
7(296/318)	1(25.0)						
8(275/96)							
14(161/80)		1?(10.0)					
TOTAL	4	10	2	1	1	3	2

TABLE 21. Date range of finds of period 12 (411/25), by region.

*All regions.* The nature of these deposits is somewhat different to period 11, as all but three finds from the whole of the group contain pieces which post-date AD364. This is a very narrow date range of only three periods, and is in line with the fact that gold is the dominant element of the contents of the finds. The implication is that silver was not readily available to hoard. The main exceptions are Villers l'Hôpital (dating back to 'Constantine'), which may in any case belong with the period 11 finds, as the date of the latest Honorian types are not known, and Belmonte, very poorly recorded, but thought to have contained an aureus of Marcus Aurelius.

### 3.13. PERIOD 13 (425/57): Discussion and analysis

**Total no. of deposits in group: 44.**

**Deposition rate per year: 1.38.**

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated on the basis of the latest coins, some of which are Visigothic imitations of issues of Valentinian III (for example from Arçay and 'Western Pyrenees').

*Orbetello.* The dish from Orbetello has been dated to c.AD434 on the basis of the representation and inscription<sup>85</sup> referring to the consulship of Ardabur Aspar (Toynbee and Painter 1986: 28-9, no.17; Herring *et al.* 1991).

*Diesdorf.* Dating of these inscribed ingots is based on the style of the busts. Evans (1915) suggested that the busts represented Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, but

<sup>85</sup>FL. ARDABVR ASPAR VIR INLVSTRIS COM.ET MAG.MILITVM ET CONSVL ORDINARIVS'.

Painter opted for a later date for one of the stamps, believing that there was a closer resemblance to Valentinian III on his accession (Painter 1972). This, in any case, was the dating offered in the original publication (Willers 1898: 217). The deposit has therefore been assigned to this later dating group.

**Distribution per region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 15):** 1 (0); 2 (8); 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (10); 6 (5); 7 (4); 8(0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (6); 13 (7); 14 (3); 15 (0). W [23]; E [4]; OF [16].

Although the overall number of finds has increased from the previous period, the rate of deposition per year has fallen slightly, and thus the general rate of deposition after 411 and the end of this period has been relatively steady.

*West.* The spatial distribution of Western finds has changed somewhat from period 12. For region 3 (Iberia), the strongest group in period 12 at least in terms of numbers, there are now no recorded deposits. Region 2 has fared better, with finds well dispersed, but it is regions 5 and 6 (Italia and Illyricum respectively), where the main focus of deposition appears to be. More specifically, these deposits adhere loosely to the coastal regions of the Adriatic, i.e. north-east Italy, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia/Herzegovina. There is also a smaller set of finds from southern Italy, Sicily and the coast of Tunisia.

*East.* The Eastern finds come from region 7, with two on the lower Danube<sup>86</sup>.

*Outside the frontiers.* For regions 13 and 14, there are few depositional changes from the previous period (apart from a small group of finds north of the Danube in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and southern Poland). It is region 12, however, where the main focus of hoarding activity takes place. This region has been relatively quiet throughout all the previous phases, with one find from each of the previous four periods and two from period 7. All the finds come from the southern Swedish mainland, and the Swedish island of Öland and Gotland. It would seem acceptable to also include the find from Klein-Tromp on the northern Polish coast in this spatial group.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 47)**

Gold (particularly coin) continues to be the dominant element of the finds. Only seven of the 44 deposits consist of silver or have a silver element in their composition.

*West.* The West does well in terms of hoard size, occupying six of the top ten EGW places. Four of these deposits are extremely sizeable: Donji Lapac (c.2.5kg), Comiso (c.1.8kg+)<sup>87</sup>, Xanten (c.1.8kg+), and Kamnik (c.1.3kg), all being deposits of gold

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<sup>86</sup>Pontes, Pozaarevac.

<sup>87</sup>Bland (forthcoming) adds an additional 677 uncertain pieces, which would add an additional 3kg to the weight if these were all gold solidi.

solidi. In fact, virtually all the Western finds consist solely of solidi: the only siliquae hoards come from region 2 (specifically modern France), and the only piece of western silver plate comes from region 5 (specifically modern Italy), which is also the location of the only mixed gold and silver deposit from the west (Fano).

*East.* The four Eastern hoards are composed exclusively of gold coin (although Bosnek has additional bronze coins), and none of these finds are particularly sizeable. The largest is the hoard from Gotse Delchev (Bulgaria) with c.135g of gold, and it is clear that the East is not able to match the West, or the OF regions, in terms of hoard size at this date.

*Outside the frontier.* Gold dominates the OF finds as elsewhere. Of the solidi finds, Szikáncs is far and away the largest of all the finds recorded at this date (c.6.5kg EGW), with Rublevka, (almost 1kg), Klein-Tromp (c.0.5kg) and Bina (c.4.8kg) also of note. The group of solidi hoards from region 12 (Scandinavia), occupy the lower regions of the EGW rankings, although the exact size of some of these finds with additional elements makes a calculation of their size difficult. Silver is present, but interestingly, not in the form of coin (Diesdorf (ingots); Botoshany (silver plate)). Non-coin gold artefacts are more or less restricted to the Scandinavian finds (jewellery and bracteates).

#### Date range

	2	4	5	6	7	12	13	14
1(425/57)	1(12.5)		2(22.2)	1(20.0)	1(33.3)	4(66.6)		
2(411/25)								
3(395/411)	5(62.5)	1(100.0)	4(44.4)	2(40.0)	2(66.6)	2(33.3)	5(83.3)	
4(364/95)	2(25.0)		3(33.3)	1(20.0)				2(66.6)
5(348/64)								
6(330/48)								1(33.3)
7(318/30)								
8(296/318)				1(20.0)				
9(275/96)								
10(260/75)								
11(238/60)							1(16.7)	
TOTAL	8	1	9	5	3	6	6	3

TABLE 22. Date range of deposits of period 13 (425/57), by region.

*All regions.* In all regions, finds have a characteristic date range from AD364 onwards, with only three exceptions. This is the same as the pattern observed for the group of finds in the previous period (411/25). The main exceptions are Donji Lapac (with a date range of eight periods, back to 296/318), which must, given its size, have been constructed over a number of years, rather than being drawn from the current circulation pool; and Klein-Tromp, which contained all but one piece dating back as far as AD364 (in line with most of the rest of the group), the exception a single gold coin of Gordian III.

### 3.14. PERIOD 14 (457/91): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 63.

**Dating:** All deposits dated by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 16):** 1 (0); 2 (4); 3 (1); 4 (2); 5 (11); 6 (0); 7 (1); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (37); 13 (5); 14 (1); 15 (0). W [18]; E [2]; OF [43].

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.85.

There has been a slight increase in the overall level of deposition at this period, although for the whole of the fifth century AD, the general level of deposition has remained more or less constant, unlike the third and fourth centuries. This increase, however, is not evenly spread throughout the study region, with the majority of finds in this group coming from outside the frontiers.

*West.* The majority of Western finds come from region 5 (Italia), which is consistent with the last period. However, a comparison between FIGURES 14 and 15 demonstrates that there has been a slight shift west in the distribution of finds, with a loose group of finds around Milan, and another set of finds south of this group on the Italian mainland and the island of Sardinia. The only other region in the West to produce finds in any number is region 2, with these mainly coming from the north of Gaul.

*East.* The East produces just two hoards, from Izmit, Turkey, and Abrittus, Bulgaria.

*Outside the frontiers.* Region 12 has continued to be the focus of OF finds. Öland and Gotland in particular have a striking concentration of finds for their relatively small size, and the same can be said for the Danish island of Bornholm to the south-west, where period 13 finds were not recorded. The number of finds on the Swedish mainland has also increased, although the focus of deposition has shifted away from the south to the eastern coast and inland regions. It was also clearly viable to include the Polish find from Klein-Tromp with the Scandinavian finds in Group 13, for here we see an increase in deposition on the north Polish coast, in a similar manner to the Scandinavian group (finds from Puck, Elblag, Grunau Höhe, Radostowo). This was a pattern of deposition also noted by Metcalf (1995: 414-5).

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 48)**

There is once again a distinct absence of silver in this group, with most finds consisting of gold coin.

*West.* As previously, the Western finds feature heavily in the higher EGW rankings, occupying seven of the top ten places (TABLE 47), and five of these seven deposits are from region 5 (Italia). Most of the Western finds, unsurprisingly, consist of gold coinage

alone. The only exceptions are the finds from Childeric's grave at Tournai, where the non-coin gold finds are clearly regalia in the main, and the only silver present in the find were a series of coins, the majority of which were first and second century denarii. In fact, silver coinage of the fifth century is only present in two finds from region 2 (Féchain and Izenave), with these finds only having one and two pieces respectively. Of the Italian finds, only two have an additional silver component: Torriano (silver rings and buckles), and Reggio Emilia (silverware). It has not been possible to establish the exact nature of the silverware in this latter find, but even if it was silver plate, the low level of silver plate in comparison to earlier periods would still be obvious.

*East.* Although the east produces only two (gold) finds (Abrittus and Izmit), both are of a very respectable size (TABLE 47).

*Outside the frontiers.* As in period 13, the OF finds (mainly from regions 12 and 13), despite their high numbers, are not particularly large deposits, the only exception being the find from Åby (c.3.5kg EGW). As in the other regions, gold solidi are the dominant element of all the OF finds, but the range of other objects is far greater than inside the former imperial frontiers. Silver is found, with the only non-coin silver artefacts coming from Konarzew (jewellery), Präststommen (silver rings) and possibly Hjarpestad II ('silver objects'), with all these sites located on Öland. Four of the OF finds have second century denarii as a component, which creates a curious break in the date range of these finds (TABLE 47). It is also worth noting that of the mixed solidi and denarii finds from Scandinavia, these are all found specifically on the island of Gotland. Fifteen of the region 12 finds have additional non-coin gold artefacts, ranging from bracteates<sup>88</sup> to gold spirals and finger rings, and even bullion<sup>89</sup>.

### Date range

	2	3	4	5	7	9	12	13	14
1(457/91)				3(27.3)			11(29.7)		1(100.0)
2(425/57)	1(33.3)			1(9.1)		1(100.0)	6(16.2)	1(25.0)	
3(411/25)					1(100.0)				
4(395/411)	1(33.3)		1(50.0)	5(45.4)			11(29.7)	3(75.0)	
5(364/95)		1(100.0)	1(50.0)	1(9.1)			6(16.2)		
6(348/64)									
7(330/48)				1(9.1)					
8(318/30)									
17(138/61)							1(2.7)		
- (2nd. c. AD)							2?(5.4)		
24 (to 41 rep)	1(33.3)								
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 23. Date range of deposits of period 14 (457/91), by region.

<sup>88</sup>Present in the finds from Bostorp, Rynkebygård, Sandegård and Års.

<sup>89</sup>A gold bar from Sandegård, and an electrum bar from Rynkebygård.

*West and East.* As in the previous two periods, most material is drawn from AD364 onwards, although only three deposits have material from that earlier phase, implying that 'Valentinianic' coins are now less available to hoard. Note that one find contained Republican material, which had not been present in any of the finds from the previous 8 hoarding groups (periods 6-13). This exceptional find is the grave deposit from Tournai, with the relevant pieces being a group of denarii from the Republic<sup>90</sup> to Caracalla. This group must have been compiled in a single episode, and passed through the generations until the time of burial, as all the other finds in this group indicate that silver denarii were not in circulation at this late date. Parallels with earlier finds from Starcevo and Beaurains (discussed previously) can be drawn.

The two Eastern finds contain material from AD411 onwards only.

*Outside the frontiers.* Most of the OF finds follow the pattern of the West and the East, i.e. they contain material no earlier than AD364. The three exceptions are all from region 12 and have already been highlighted above, i.e. the group of finds from Gotland which contained denarii. Once again, these must have been put together at an earlier date for later deposition, as the other Scandinavian finds do not contain indications that such early pieces were circulating.

### 3.15. PERIOD 15 (491/527): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 50.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.39.

**Dating:** All deposits have been dated by the latest coin, with the exception of:

*Svetlen.* Dated on the basis of control stamps, thought to date to the reign of Anastasius because of the style of the portraiture (Dodd 1961: 61, no.5).

*Voronia.* Dated on the basis of control stamps which bear stylistic similarities to stamps on securely dated pieces from Malaia Pereshchepina and Perm (Dodd 1961: 57, no.3).

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 17):** 1 (0); 2 (5); 3 (0); 4 (2); 5 (6); 6 (2); 7 (2); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (3); 11 (0); 12 (20); 13 (5); 14 (2); 15 (1); 2 or 13 (1). W [15 or 16]; E [6]; OF [28 or 29].

There has been a fall in the number of recorded deposits from the previous group, which has meant that the rate of deposition per year has fallen to a similar level to that of period 13 (a figure of 1.38). In percentage terms, the balance of deposition between West, East, and outside the frontiers has changed slightly, with a slight relative increase in the

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<sup>90</sup>Although it should be noted that the Republican pieces are not extant: it is only reported that pieces of such an early date were seen when the original discovery was made (Cochet 1859).

number of finds from the West, a slight fall in those from the East, and a slight fall in those from outside the frontiers.

*West.* The most productive region in this group, as in the previous two groups, is region 5 (Italia), although there has been a drop in the overall number of deposits. Once again, a series of relatively dispersed deposits are visible in northern Italy around Milan. It is noticeable, however, that in the southern part of Italy and its islands to the west, where previously hoards were found in low numbers, at this period, there are no recorded finds. Region 2, in a similar manner to the last period, also produces a number of dispersed deposits.

*East.* The slight rise in eastern finds is mainly due to the appearance of deposits from regions 9 and 10, up until this point relatively unproductive.

*Outside the frontiers.* Region 12 is once again the focus of the OF finds, although the overall number of deposits from this region has more or less halved. There are some odd anomalies concerning the specific distribution of these hoards: Gotland and Bornholm have continued to do well, but Öland, an area of intensive deposition in the previous group, now does not produce a single find<sup>91</sup>. There has also been a fall in the number of finds from the Swedish mainland, which produces only two deposits in coastal locations (Gyllerup and Kaggeholm). The region 13 finds, which I still consider to be related to the Scandinavian group, as virtually all come from the north Polish coast, have continued here as a noticeably strong set of finds. It would also not be unreasonable to view the finds from Mulsum-Dorum (north Germany) and Voronia (Lithuania) as outliers to this Scandinavian/north Polish group.

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 49)**

*West.* Although Gernetto, an Italian find, tops the EGW places, the rest of the Italian deposits do not feature as strongly as they did in the previous group. It is regions 2 and 4 which fare best, occupying five (or possibly six) of the top ten EGW rankings. Gold solidi are once again the dominant component: the only exceptions in the West are Gourdon (with an additional gold plate<sup>92</sup>), and silver siliquae deposits from Mengen and Ville-dommange. It would seem reasonable to think of the single denarius in the Vedrin find to be intrusive. The lack of jewellery, silver plate and bullion is strikingly obvious.

*East.* There are no Eastern finds in any of the top ten EGW places, although Alanya occupies 11th place. Five of the six Eastern hoards are composed entirely of gold coin, with only Alanya exceeding 200g EGW. The exceptional deposit is a single silver plate fragment from Svetlen (it is unclear if this should be considered to be a piece of

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<sup>91</sup>This is discussed by Metcalf (1995: 429-34).

<sup>92</sup>Details of this piece were unfortunately not possible to establish.

*Hacksilber*, as it has not been possible to establish if the damage was sustained in antique or modern times).

*Outside the frontiers.* Much the same pattern of hoard composition as observed in the previous group can be seen in this period, and some of the same geographical anomalies. Denarii are found, as previously, in association with gold in Scandinavia, and not elsewhere, and these finds are once again restricted to the island of Gotland<sup>93</sup>. Gold jewellery and/or spirals are found in six of the Scandinavian finds, although I have no record of any bracteates being found in association with solidi at this date. As for the continental OF deposits, all but one of the finds consist entirely of gold coin, the only exception being a single silver plate fragment from Voronia, comparable with the single plate fragment from Svetlen in the East.

### Date range

	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	12	13	14	15
1(491/527)			1(20.0)	1(50.0)	1(50.0)	1(100.0)	1(33.3)	1(5.0)		1(50.0)	1(100.0)
2(457/91)	2(40.0)		2(40.0)		1(50.0)						
3(425/57)		1(50.0)						4(20.0)			
4(411/25)				1(50.0)							
5(395/411)	2(40.0)	1(50.0)	2(40.0)					9(45.0)	3(60.0)	1(50.0)	
6(364/95)	1(20.0)						2(66.6)	1(5.0)	2(40.0)		
7(348/64)											
18(138/61)								1(5.0)			
-(2nd. c. AD)								4(20.0)			
TOTAL	5	2	5	2	2	1	3	20	5	2	1

TABLE 24. Date range of deposits of period 15 (491/527), by period.

*All regions.* Most finds contain material drawn from AD364 onwards, although the majority of these finds start a period later, i.e. 395/411 (a date range of five periods). The exceptions are, as in period 14, confined to Scandinavia, and specifically the island of Gotland (groups of denarii found in association with later gold material).

### 3.16. PERIOD 16 (527/65): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 47.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.24.

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated by latest coin, either official issues of the Byzantine state, or local issues in the name of Byzantine emperors (Ostrogothic or Visigothic copies). The exceptions are:

<sup>93</sup>Finds from Bander, Björke, Harkvie, Norrbys, Prästbåtels.

*Artén.* Dated on the basis of the inscription on the first plate (Appendix 2: Item 2) referring to the Vandal Geilamir (AD530-34). It is assumed that the second uninscribed plate, found with this deposit, dates to a similar phase for manufacture.

*Binbir-Kilisse.* Dated on the basis of control stamps, including a monogram of Justinian (Dodd 1961: 77, no.12).

*Cherchel.* This single piece bears control stamps of Anastasius or Justinian, which Dodd compared to other more closely dated items of similar style (Dodd 1961: 81, no.14).

*Chersonesus.* Both the gold and silver reliquaries (Appendix 2, Items 1 and 2) bear control stamps of Justinian (Banck 1966: 343, pls. 80-82).

*Kopchiki.* The control stamps have been dated to Justinian I, as the latest possible dating phase (Dodd 1961: 85, no.16).

*Michaelsfeld/Djiginskoe.* This gold chain employed coins of Justin and Justinian I as pendants, providing a *terminus post quem* for the whole piece.

*Tépe.* This piece bears five control stamps including a monogram of Justinian I (Dodd 1961: 74, no.11).

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 18):** 1 (0); 2 (3); 3 (1); 4 (4); 5 (12); 6 (4); 7 (3); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (0); 11 (0); 12 (7); 13 (5); 14 (1); 15 (5); 9 or 10 (1); 6,7 or 13 (1). W [24 or 25]; E [4 or 5]; OF [18 or 19].

Both the overall number of recorded finds, and the rate of deposition per year, have continued to fall as in the previous period.

*West.* The West accounts for the highest overall number of finds, and as in the previous three groups, it is region 5 (Italia) which is the most productive region. Deposits come from both north and south of the Alps, and there are a string of finds down the western Italian mainland, in addition to a single find from Sicily. Loosely associated with these latter finds are three deposits from region 4 (more specifically, modern Tunisia). Region 6 also produces a few finds, whilst there is a clear fall-off in deposits from region 2. Iberia produces a single find.

*East.* Three (possibly four) of the Eastern finds come from region 7, and the final deposit from either region 9 or 10 (Binbir-Kilisse).

*Outside the frontiers.* Although region 12 once again produces the highest overall number of deposits from outside the frontiers, it is clear that the contraction in numbers, which began in the last period, has continued in period 16. The finds are almost entirely restricted to the island of Gotland, with only one deposit from the Swedish mainland (Lillön). The contraction also seems to have taken place on the adjacent mainland, which previously had produced a respectable number of finds (particularly from north Poland); the only find comes from Biesenbrow in east Germany. A new group of finds has

appeared in the east around the Black Sea, with three finds on the Black Sea coast itself (Chersonesus, Batumi, Bieloïrovka), and one find further inland (Michaelsfeld/Djiginskoe). These finds are clearly well dispersed, but nevertheless, on this scale, they arguably form a coherent group, and it might even be acceptable to include the two finds from the east of Bulgaria in with this set (Tschenghe and Hadji Sinanlar). Two OF finds are extremely far removed geographically from the Byzantine Empire: Smekalovka, in Azerbaijan, and more interestingly, the find from Kopchiki in the Perm region of the Urals, clearly a great distance away from the Byzantine Empire (a distance, in fact, of over 2,700 km from Constantinople itself).

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 50)**

Gold once again dominates all the finds irrespective of region, although silver, particularly in the form of plate, seems to be becoming a little more common.

*West.* Not surprisingly, the vast majority of the Western hoards are composed exclusively of gold coin (20 or 21 out of the total). Once again, in terms of size these finds do very well, occupying six of the top ten EGW places. Silver *siliquae* are found in association with *solidi* in two finds (Finero and Köln), and silver plate finally makes an appearance in finds from both region 4 (Cherchel, which also competes, very favourably in terms of its EGW), and region 5 (Artén, for which it was unfortunately not possible to establish a weight).

*East.* Three of the four definitely eastern hoards are composed exclusively of gold coin, with two of these deposits very sizeable: even the lowest estimate for the overall weight of the find from Sekulitsa (if the majority of the find comprised *tremisses*) is almost 4kg. The other region 7 find (Hadji Sinanlar) is somewhat smaller, but still impressive, with an EGW of almost 1kg. It is unfortunate that both these other finds, discovered at the beginning of the century, are rather inadequately recorded. Silver plate is present, as in the West, this time in the form of a single fragment from modern Turkey (Binbir-Kilisse). The description of this latter piece bears strong similarities to other plate fragments in the previous group (see above).

*Outside the frontiers.* The finds from region 12, which are fewer in number than in previous groups, also produce a narrower range of artefacts, in addition to the staple *solidus* component. Single rings are found in two deposits at Lillön and Vestringen, and gold fragments (presumably scrap pieces of metal) from Akebäck and Smiss. The latter deposit also produces the only silver in the region, two *denarii*. As in previous periods, these finds continue to reinforce the fact that *denarii* are restricted geographically to the island of Gotland. As for the finds from region 13 to 15, most are gold coin finds, but there are notable exceptions, for example, the re-use of Byzantine coins in the chain

found at Michaelsfeld/Dzhiginskoye, and a few items of silver plate. The closest find to the Byzantine Empire is a silver fragment from Tépe, whilst the Russian finds are rather different in character. The first sign of a change in iconography from Roman mythological to Christian imagery is demonstrated by the find from Chersonesus, which also has an excellent provenance, as it was found directly under an altar slab, and one of the reliquaries even had the relic still inside (OAK 1897: 27-28<sup>94</sup>). The most distant find from Byzantium, the dish from Kopchiki, bore a typically classical scene (Venus in the tent of Achilles), and most importantly, an additional Sogdian inscription referring to Bukhara, one of the most important cities on the Silk Road in central Asia.

### Date Range

	2	3	4	5	6	7	12	13	14	15
1(527/65)			1(25.0)	2(18.2)	1(25.0)	1(33.3)	1(14.3)	1(20.0)	1(100.0)	3(75.0)
2(491/527)	1(33.3)		1(25.0)	2(18.2)	1(25.0)	1(33.3)		1(20.0)		1(25.0)
3(457/91)	1(33.3)		1(25.0)	5(45.4)		1(33.3)		1(20.0)		
4(425/57)			1(25.0)					1(20.0)		
5(411/25)					1(25.0)					
6(395/411)		1(100.0)		2(18.2)			4(57.1)	1(20.0)		
7(364/95)	1(33.3)				1(25.0)		1(14.3)			
8(348/64)										
- (2nd. c. AD)							1(14.3)			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>

TABLE 25. Date range of deposits of period 16 (527/65), by region.

*All regions.* All finds in this group bear a strong resemblance with regard to Date Range as the previous period, i.e. few have material dating to an earlier phase than five periods (411/25), and in many cases, the date range is as short as four periods. The major exception is, once again, a find containing denarii from Gotland (Smiss) in region 12, although by this stage, this earlier period is represented by only two coins.

### 3.17. PERIOD 17 (565/82): Discussion and analysis

**Number of deposits in group:** 17.

**Deposition rate per year:** 1.0.

**Dating:** All deposits have been dated by the latest official Byzantine issues and local copies (Ostrogothic, Visigothic and Frankish). The exceptions are:

*Kama* (3). Dated by five control stamps including a monogram of Justin II, and an inscription thought to refer to Theodorus Petri, *comes sacrarum largitionum* in AD577 (Dodd 1961: 107, no.26).

*Latakia.* This piece bears five control stamps dated to Justin II (Dodd 1961: 104, no.25).

<sup>94</sup>The finger of an unknown saint wrapped in a piece of cloth.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 19):** 1 (0); 2 (1); 3 (0); 4 (1); 5 (3); 6 (4); 7 (3); 8 (2); 9 (0); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (1); 14 (0); 15 (1). W [9]; E [6]; OF [2].

The rate of hoard deposition has followed the downward pattern of the previous two periods. Although the proportions of finds between West, East and outside the frontiers appears to be skewed towards the West, most deposits come from region 6 (Illyricum), in the central part of the whole study area, and the regions to the East.

*West.* Regions 1 to 4, the most westerly parts under consideration in this study, produce only two finds (Viviers - region 2; Derhafla Djebibina - region 4). The majority of finds are thus from regions 5 and 6, and these are distributed inland from the east Adriatic coast and northern Italy, areas which have previously also produced finds in small numbers.

*East.* Region 7 produces two finds inland from the Black Sea coast in modern Romania, and region 8 (Macedonia) two finds also, which basically represent a fair proportion of a very small number of recorded finds from this area<sup>95</sup>. The other Eastern find comes from Latakia, Syria.

*Outside the frontiers.* There is a marked fall in the number of OF finds in comparison to previous groups. Most notably, the decline in finds recorded from region 12 (Scandinavia) which had peaked in period 14 (457/91) and then fallen, has now continued its downward progress as there are no finds recorded from this area by this date. In fact, the only two OF finds are from north of the Danube in southern Germany (Munningen), and as in period 16, a single find from the Kama region of the former Soviet Union in the Ural mountains.

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 51)**

*West.* The West produces no silver whatsoever, and occupies six of the top ten EGW places. All the finds bar one consist entirely of gold coin (Viviers being the largest), the exception being Blatnica-Grmine, with gold jewellery and sheet gold.

*East.* Most of the eastern finds follow the same compositional pattern as their western counterparts, with only the most southerly of this group (Latakia, Syria) proving the exception, as it consisted of a silver plate with a Greek inscription and a central cross. This is clearly a piece which can be reasonably associated with the early Christian church. The majority are rather small in size, the only exception in the east being Thessaloniki (with c.0.4kg EGW).

*Outside the frontiers.* A small deposit of gold coins from Munningen fits neatly with the pattern of 'imperial' deposition, as does the fragment of silver plate from the Kama river,

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<sup>95</sup>Which is a sample bias, as no systematic attempt was made to improve the coverage of this area (see Chapter 2: 2.2).

as silver was present in this area in the previous period as well. Both finds were decorated with classical iconography, in clear contrast to the find from Latakia discussed above.

### Date range

	2	4	5	6	7	8	10	13	15
1(565/82)			2(66.6)	1(25.0)	1(33.3)	1(50.0)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)
2(527/65)			1(33.3)	2(75.0)	2?(66.6)	1(50.0)			
3(491/527)									
7(395/411)	1(100.0)	1(100.0)							
TOTAL	1	1	3	4	3	2	1	1	1

TABLE 26. Date range of deposits of period 17 (565/82), by region.

*All regions.* Although the sample is extremely small, there is a clear contraction in the DR for the majority of finds in comparison with the previous period. Most finds contain material of AD527 or later, with only two deposits containing a late fourth century element. These are not significant parts of either find: Viviers (region 2), contained a single piece of Honorius, as did the find from Derhafja Dbebibina (region 4).

### 3.18. PERIOD 18 (582/610): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 17.

**Deposition rate per year:** 0.61.

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated by latest coins of the Byzantine state, and in one case, Merovingian solidi and tremisses (Escharen). The only exceptions are:

*Antioch* (2). The single item in this find bears control stamps dated to the reign of Phocas (Dodd 1961: 251, no.90).

*Riha/Stuma.* This deposit probably represents one find, due to the proximity of the findspots and similarities in the damage sustained by two fans in the find (Mango 1986: 20, 32). The latest datable pieces, two ewers, both display control stamps of Maurice Tiberius. It has been assumed that an uninscribed silver paten (Appendix 2, Item 10) which could potentially date to a later phase, has a manufacturing date broadly contemporary with the other items in the hoard.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 20):** 1 (0); 2 (1); 3 (0); 4 (0); 5 (2); 6 (1); 7 (6); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (5); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (0); 14 (0); 15 (1); 9 or 10 (1). W [4]; E [12]; OF [1].

The overall number of recorded deposits has continued to fall from the previous period, and this has meant an approximate halving of the rate of deposition per year. The majority

of the finds come from the Eastern regions, with the shift of focus away from the most westerly parts of the former Empire (pointed out above) therefore continuing.

*West.* Two of the Western finds come from the Rhine frontier (Escharen and Merligen), and the others from regions adjacent to the Adriatic sea, already recognised as an area where deposits come up with relative frequency.

*East.* Eastern finds are largely restricted to two regions, 7 and 10, with an additional deposit from either regions 9 or 10 (a find known to come from Turkey, but without a more accurate provenance). The region 7 finds are in two clusters centred on two sites, Sadovets and Yambol, with a single find inland from the Black Sea coast (Adamclisi). The other finds come from the eastern Mediterranean, i.e. the south coast of modern Turkey, and the Middle Eastern states of Syria, Israel and Jordan. A pattern of deposition in these areas has thus emerged from very low levels beginning in period 15 (491/527), and continuing throughout the sixth century.

*Outside the frontiers.* The only OF find comes from the east of the Black Sea in Georgia, an area where deposition has been noted previously (in period 16).

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 52)**

*West.* The West produces gold only, which is by now a well defined pattern, and only the find from Narona (also the largest of the Western finds), has gold jewellery as an additional element to coin.

*East.* Eastern finds dominate the EGW rankings, occupying seven of the top ten places. This is a significant development, because the pattern of all previous periods has been for the Western, or the OF finds, to be the largest in terms of Equivalent Gold Weight. Most consist entirely of gold coin, as predictable a pattern as the Western regions, and somewhat predictable too is the fact that the only silver (in the form of plate) comes from the Middle East. The find of church plate from Riha/Stuma is the first instance of a reasonable assemblage of plate, rather than single items, since period 11 (395/411). It is unfortunate that the exact circumstances surrounding the discovery of this deposit are rather poorly understood.

*Outside the frontiers.* The only hoard from outside the frontiers (Nokalekewi) is composed entirely of gold solidi.

**Date range**

	2	5	6	7	10	15
1(582/610)		1(50.0)			3(60.0)	1(100.0)
2(565/82)					1(20.0)	
3(527/65)				5(83.3)	1(20.0)	
4(491/527)			1(100.0)	1(16.7)		
5(457/91)	1(100.0)					
6(425/57)		(50.0)				
TOTAL	1	2	1	6	5	1

TABLE 27. Date range of deposits of period 18 (582/610), by region.

*All regions.* More or less in line with period 17, the date range of material in all finds of this group is from AD491 or later (previously, it was AD527 or later). The exceptions are Escharen (region 2), with an uncertain number of coins of Zeno, and Merligen (region 5), a coin of Valentinian III. However, for the latter deposit, there is doubt over whether the latest piece of Phocas belongs with the earlier material (Lafaurie and Morrison 1987: 86), and the context provided by the other finds in this group adds to this doubt.

**3.19. PERIOD 19 (610/41): Discussion and analysis**

**No. of deposits in group:** 30.

**Deposition rate per year:** 0.97.

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated by latest official Byzantine coin issues, with the exception of:

*Alkino.* This undecorated piece bears one twice struck control stamp dated to Heraclius (Dodd 1961: 210).

*Kalganovka.* Two of the three pieces in this deposit bear control stamps of Heraclius (Dodd 1961: 164-5, no. 51, 172-3, no. 55a and b).

*Karavas.* The dating of this deposit is based upon the fact that the nine 'David' plates, and a plain vessel (Appendix 2, Item 10) all bear stamps dated to the reign of Heraclius. A closer dating of 628/9-30 has been argued (Dodd 1961).

*Kuczumare.* The piece bears five control stamps dated to Heraclius (Dodd 1961: 174, no.56).

*Lampsacus.* Two of the three items (Appendix 2: Items 3-4) have been dated to Heraclius on the basis of the reverse control stamps (Dodd 1961: 166, no.52, 169, no.53).

*Mytilene.* Six of the seven vessels bear control stamps dated to Heraclius, and the presence of gold coins of a similar period confirms this dating (Dodd 1961: 125, no.32, 142-49, nos.40-43, 158-63, nos.48-50).

*Piatigor'e*. This piece has five control stamps of Heraclius (Dodd 1961: 197, no.67).

*Sarre*. This find included Byzantine copies, including Frankish pieces of Clothaire II (584-629) (De Salis 1861).

*Smyrna*. This find has items which each bear five control stamps of Heraclius (Dodd 1961: 150-55, nos.44-46).

*Sutton Hoo*. A *terminus post quem* of c.AD625 is provided if the burial is accepted as that of Raedwald (Bruce Mitford 1979: 93-7). The latest datable items in the grave are 37 Merovingian tremisses, only one of which can be dated accurately to the reign of Theodebert II (AD595-612) (Kent 1979). The other pieces may have been minted up until c.AD625 (*ibid.*), although such a refinement in the dating has been criticised as being unsubstantiated (Stahl and Oddy 1992). Even if other candidates for the burial are considered more appropriate (for instance, Sigebeht or Ecgric: both *d.* AD635/6), the find still falls within this dating period.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 21):** 1 (2); 2 (1); 3 (0); 4 (3); 5 (1); 6 (0); 7 (3); 8 (0); 9 (5); 10 (3); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (2); 14 (2); 15 (7); 14 or 15 (1). W [7]; E [11]; OF [12].

The deposition rate per year has broadly doubled from the previous period, hence reversing the trend of a fall in deposition which had been witnessed over recent periods. The West has clearly improved its standing slightly here, but most finds still come from the Eastern parts and the areas beyond the former Imperial frontiers.

*West*. The Western finds are clearly well dispersed and very low in number. Region 1 (Britannia) produces its first material since period 11 (395/411), both finds confined to south-eastern coastal areas. The other region where there is a small cluster of finds is in Tunisia (region 4).

*East*. All the Eastern finds form a fairly coherent group, which accentuate the patterns described in previous periods. Region 7 once again produces a small number of finds, this time confined to the south-eastern part of the region, and these seem to fit in well with a scatter of finds along the west coast of modern Turkey, and two island in the eastern Aegean (region 9). Following the coast round from western Turkey eventually leads to other coastal finds from modern Cyprus (Karavas), and the coastal regions on the eastern Mediterranean, which have been producing deposits with regularity over the last few periods (discussed above).

*Outside the frontier*. The deposits in this group form three broadly coherent groups: a Transylvanian group in modern Romania and southern Hungary, composed of three hoards<sup>96</sup>; a Trans-Caucasian group from modern Azerbaijan and Georgia, also of three

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<sup>96</sup>Lupeni, Firtusu, Szegedin.

hoards<sup>97</sup>; and the most distant group from the Urals, centring broadly on the Kama river basin in the former Soviet Union, a larger group of four finds<sup>98</sup>. This region, in a similar manner to the coastal regions of the Mediterranean noted above, is also, by this stage, regularly producing material.

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 53)**

*West.* Despite their low numbers, the Western finds still manage to occupy three of the top ten EGW places. Six of the seven Western deposits are composed of gold, in five cases purely in the form of coin. The first exception is Rome III, which had addition votive plaques<sup>99</sup>. The other exception, representing possibly the only silver in the West in a find of this date, is a series of vessels ranging from the reign of Anastasius (Appendix 2: Item 1) to c.AD600 (Bruce-Mitford 1979; 1983) found in the complex grave deposit at Sutton Hoo in East Anglia. It is notable that the silver plate in the Sutton Hoo find is some of the earliest Byzantine plate to have been manufactured. This does not affect the picture which has emerged since the beginning of the fifth century, of silver being relatively scarce in the west in all forms, but particularly in the form of plate.

*East.* The Eastern finds occupy 5 of the top ten EGW rankings. It seems likely that the find from Karavas should occupy a higher place in the table, as a weight was only established for one of the pieces within the find. Hoards composed entirely of gold coin are once again very common (seven out of the total of 11), the most important of which is an extremely large deposit from Akalan in Bulgaria (almost 2kg EGW), which, incidentally, included the only silver coins present in the confines of the former Empire. Hoards which have as their dominant element silver plate are undoubtedly an extremely important feature of the Eastern group, especially as the only silver in the West has been found in the context of an aristocratic grave. The largest of these hoards is from Karavas, Cyprus, the so-called 'Second Cyprus Treasure', which consisted, in the main, of a series of elaborately engraved plates depicting episodes from the life of David, and was discovered not far from the monastery at Acheiropoietos (Stylianiou and Stylianiou 1969). Other less enigmatic, but equally important finds, are three eastern plate deposits which generally demonstrate the use of simple Christian imagery in the form of central crosses, for instance the two bowls from Lampsacus, and the church items from Mytilene which again bear simple niello crosses. It was noted in the previous period that assemblages of silver plate had been extremely scarce up until this date, and this pattern, therefore, seems to be neatly reinforced here.

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<sup>97</sup>Echmiadsin County, Igdir, Tiflis.

<sup>98</sup>Kalganovka, Perm, Piatigor'e, Alkino.

<sup>99</sup>It was not possible to establish if these were manufactured from gold or silver.

*Outside the frontiers.* The major contrast with the Eastern and Western groups is the fact that only three hoards of the 12 OF finds are composed of purely gold coin, and all of these hoards are from the north Danube region. The other find to contain gold coin, this time in addition to jewellery, as well as Merovingian pieces and other imitations, is from Wieuward, north of the former imperial Rhine frontier. Two of the gold hoards are particularly sizeable. Szegedin is the largest hoard in the whole group (with an EGW of almost 3kg), and Firtusu is also extremely large (c.1.3kg). The three finds from the Caucasus are composed entirely of silver coin, which is again interesting, as Byzantine silver coins are practically non-existent in hoards from the Byzantine Empire, and the former western Empire. It should be noted that of the latter group, the find from Tiflis was a mixture of Byzantine pieces and Sasanian drachms. As to the Uralian element of this sub-group, most of the finds consist of silver plate (for instance, Kalganovka), the exception being a small group of coins (Byzantine, Indo-Parthian and Sasanian) from Perm. The style of the Byzantine plate material is, unlike previously, more or less comparable to the Eastern plate items, as a number of the pieces were engraved with simple niello crosses. Pieces with sophisticated narrative imagery such as the David plates, are not, however, found outside the Empire at this date.

#### Date range

	1	2	4	5	7	9	10	13	14	15
1(610/41)			1(33.3)			1(20.0)		1(50.0)		6(85.7)
2(582/610)	1(50.0)		2(66.6)		2(66.6)	2(40.0)	1(33.3)			
3(565/82)					1(33.3)	1(20.0)	1(33.3)			1(14.3)
4(527/65)										
5(491/527)	1(50.0)					1(20.0)		1(50.0)		
6(457/91)		1(100.0)								
7(425/57)							1(33.3)			
9(395/411)				1(100.0)						
16(260/75)									1(100.0)	
TOTAL	2	1	3	1	3	5	3	2	1	7

TABLE 28. Date range of deposits of period 19 (610/41), by region.

*All regions.* Most finds have a date range of five periods or less (material dating after AD491). We might have expected the Sutton Hoo grave find (region 1) to have contained earlier elements (in a similar manner to other earlier grave deposits such as Tournai and Beaurains), but in fact, the earliest dated pieces are the silver tableware items bearing stamps of Anastasius. The two finds containing the earliest material are Rome III (Lateran Palace), which apparently included coins from as early as Arcadius, although the great antiquity of this deposit must cast the reliability of this information in a doubtful light. The other find from Firtusu (region 14) must also be doubtful, as all that can be said is

that a coin of Aurelian was seen as being present in the find, with further details of the find somewhat sketchy.

### 3.20. PERIOD 20 (641/68): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 16.

**Deposition rate per year:** 0.59.

**Dating:** All hoards have been dated by latest coin. The exceptions are:

*Kyrenia.* The third item in this deposit (Appendix 2, Item 3) bears control stamps dated to Constans II (Dodd 1961: 220, no.78).

*MalaiaPereshchepina.* The items of silverware in this find date only as late as Heraclius (AD610/41) (Appendix 2, Item 4) but the solidi in the find run from Maurice to Constans II (c.AD641-46).

*Martynova.* Bears reverse control stamps of Constans II. It should be noted that there are probably a number of local additional scratched images on the surface of this vessel, the date of application of which is obviously unable to be established (Leschenko 1970<sup>100</sup>).

*Perm.* This single piece (Appendix 2, Item 1) has control stamps dated to the reign of Constans II (Banck 1966: 346, Pls. 95-8).

*Peshnigort.* One item in this find (Appendix 2, Item 1) has control stamps dated to the reign of Constans II. The whole content of the find is extremely uncertain.

*Valdonne.* Both items bear control stamps, but these cannot be directly associated with known historical figures. Dating has been based on the style of the portraiture in this deposit, which has close affinities with Merovingian coins, suggesting a date of c.AD650 (Dodd 1961: 252-55, nos. 91-2).

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 22):** 1 (0); 2 (1); 3 (0); 4 (2); 5 (2); 6 (0); 7 (1); 8 (1); 9 (0); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (0); 14 (4); 15 (3); 9 or 10 (1). W [5]; E [4]; OF [7].

The rate of deposition has fallen once again after the rise in the previous period, back to a similar level to period 18. The majority of finds, however, still come from the East and outside the frontiers.

*West.* The Western deposits are confined to the coastal regions of the Mediterranean, more specifically the northern coast of Tunisia, Sicily, and the Cote du Rhône.

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<sup>100</sup>the conditions in which the dish was discovered suggest that it had once been used by the ancient population ... as a ritual object in the celebration of religious worship'.

*East.* The number of Eastern finds has clearly fallen from the previous period, although the spatial distribution still broadly favours the same areas, i.e. Asia Minor and modern Greece.

*Outside the frontiers.* The OF finds are the largest group, albeit by only a small margin. As in period 19, there are three areas where finds are concentrated, two of which are the same as previously (i.e. north of the Danube and the Kama river basin), and one of which is new (a small set of finds from the Dnieper delta, north of the Black Sea).

### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 54)**

*West.* Of the Western hoards, three are composed entirely of gold coin, with the find from Raculmuto being particularly sizeable (c.0.75kg EGW). The most interesting find is undoubtedly the pieces of silver plate from Valdonne, flat plates with central crosses and a mixture of Latin and Greek inscriptions. The application of stamps to these pieces could not have been under the direction of the Byzantine state, and seems, therefore, to have been a borrowed practice. Also of interest, because of their scarcity, are a small group of quarter-silique coins from Carthage, which, with the find from Valdonne, demonstrates that silver is sometimes found in the West at this period, if only rarely.

*East.* The Eastern hoards are similarly composed of three gold coin hoards, and one set of silver plate. Athens is very sizeable, with c.0.9kg EGW. The 'first Cyprus Treasure' (Lambousa) comprised thirty pieces of church silverware, including a censer with the busts of Christ and the Apostles.

*Outside the frontiers.* The composition of the OF finds adhere very strictly to their regional groupings as described. The find from Dragasani, closest to the Byzantine Empire, was composed entirely of silver coin (hexagrams). The three finds from the North Black Sea region include two exclusively gold coin hoards, and the grave deposit from Malaia Pereshchepina, a mixed deposit of solidi, gold rings, gold and silver plate and gold fragments. Only two of the pieces have Christian associations (Appendix 2: Items 1<sup>101</sup> and 4), and the majority of items in the find are in fact of Sasanian origin. The hoards which come from the Urals region are rather different: they do not have characteristics which you would associate with the church, although it should be noted that the latest stamps in these finds are all of Constans II (not the case with the Pereshchepina find). The dish from Martynova is stylistically of a localised tradition (central Asian?), particularly the fluted central octofoil rosette. The two items from Perm and Peshnigort bear mythological scenes. It is unfortunate that the find from Peshnigort is poorly recorded. There is supposedly the presence of a silver elephant in this latter

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<sup>101</sup>Which bears the inscription 'EX ANTIQVIS RENOVATVM EST PER PATERNVN REVERENTISS(imum) EPISC(opum) NOSTRVN AMEN.'

deposit, which seems unlikely to have been Byzantine, and is illustrated only in Smirnov (1909). It is also apparently untraceable, according to the curator of Oriental silver plate in the Hermitage, St. Petersburg (Marschak: pers. comm.).

### Date range

	2	4	5	7	8	10	14	15
1(641/68)	1(100)						1(33.3)	3(75.0)
2(610/41)		1(50.0)					1(33.3)	
3(582/610)					1(100.0)			1(25.0)
4(565/82)		1(50.0)				1(100.0)		
5(527/65)				1(100.0)				
6(491/527)								
7(457/91)			1(50.0)					
8(425/57)			1(50.0)					
15(296/318)							1(33.3)	
TOTAL	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	4

TABLE 29. Date range of deposits of period 20 (641/68), by region.

*All regions.* There is little comment to be made concerning the date range of finds from this period. All but three finds from all regions contain material dating to after AD527. There may be some significance to the fact that the two Italian finds (Region 5) are drawn from material dated as early as AD425/57, but the sample is too small for much to be made of this. The most exceptional deposit is the Malaia Pereschepina grave find, which included Sasanian pieces dated to period 296/318, clearly far earlier than the bulk of the material in the find. This reinforces the pattern mentioned previously, whereby grave finds often include earlier pieces compiled in an earlier episode, and not buried until a far later date (for instance, Tournai, Beaurains). There is no evidence from the other finds in this group that such early pieces were circulating freely, demonstrating the value of placing finds within the context of finds of similar end date, when addressing reasons behind burial.

### 3.21. PERIOD 21 (668/85): Discussion and analysis

**No. of deposits in group:** 14.

**Deposition rate per year:** 0.82.

**Dating.** All hoards dated by latest coin.

**Distribution by region (Appendix 4: FIGURE 23):** 1 (0); 2 (0); 3 (0); 4 (3); 5 (2); 6 (0); 7 (1); 8 (1); 9 (1); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (0); 14 (3); 15 (1); 6 or 13 (1). W [5 or 6]; E [4]; OF [4 or 5].

The deposition rate per year has risen from the previous period, with the balance of deposition between the three broad areas (West, East, and outside the frontiers) fairly even.

*West.* All the Western deposits are confined to a fairly localised area, the north-east African coast (Tunisia), and the south-west coast of Sicily. Note that three of the Western finds could not be plotted, but nonetheless, also come from this area (two Tunisian deposits of uncertain provenance, and the find from Pantalica, Sicily).

*East.* Although low in number, the eastern hoards once again adhere spatially to the areas where deposits have tended to be reasonably common in the preceding periods, namely region 7 (specifically modern Bulgaria), and regions 9 and 10 (specifically the southern coast of modern Turkey, and the western coastal regions of the modern Middle Eastern states).

*Outside the frontiers.* The majority of these hoards (three) come from the regions north of the Danube, in modern Romania and possibly Hungary. The other find comes from the Kuban region on the east coast of the Black Sea (Anapa).

#### **Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 55)**

*West.* Western deposits occupy five of the top ten EGW places, and the top four rankings. These four finds are noticeably larger than all the other deposits, all greater than 0.5kg EGW. It is unfortunate that all the Western finds are rather inadequately recorded. There are no silver coins or artefacts recorded in any of the Western deposits of this period. The only non-coin artefacts are gold ornaments (presumably jewellery), from the Pantalica find, which may have contained as many as 1000 solidi.

*The East.* The East produces purely gold coin hoards, none of which appear to be as sizeable as those from the West (the largest being Antalya, with an EGW of c.0.25kg). The Eastern hoards are rather better recorded than the Western finds, which may imply that the differences in size between Eastern and Western finds may not be quite as great as it appears, if the number of pieces actually present in the Western finds have been exaggerated.

*Outside the frontiers.* Solidi hoards come from Hungary<sup>102</sup> and the Kuban, with another from Romania (Udesti). Romania produces the only silver in the whole group, in the form of hexagrams, the deposits from Priseaca (141 hexagrams and silver gilt buckles), and Galati. This is in line with the pattern of hoard composition observed in the preceding two periods.

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<sup>102</sup>Which may have been found within the former Imperial borders.

**Date range**

	4	5	7	8	9	10	14	15
1(668/85)	1(33.3)			1(100.0)				
2(641/68)							1(33.3)	1(100.0)
3(610/41)	2(66.6)				1(100.0)		1(33.3)	
4(582/610)			1(100.0)			1(100.0)	1(33.3)	
5(565/82)								
11(395/411)		1(50.0)						
15(318/30)		1(50.0)						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 30. Date range of deposits of period 21 (668/85), by region.

*All regions.* All deposits bar two have a date range of four periods or less (i.e. material post-dating AD582). The two exceptions are both from region 5, as was the case with two finds from the previous period. These are both gold coin deposits from Sicily. It is again interesting that the two Italian finds from the previous group (period 20) were also large gold coin finds, not from mainland Italy, but from adjacent islands (Sicily and Sardinia).

**3.22. PERIOD 22 (685/711): Discussion and analysis**

**No. of deposits in group:** 5.

**Deposition rate per year:** 0.19.

**Dating:** All finds were dated by latest coin.

**Distribution by region:** 1 (0); 2 (0); 3 (0); 4 (0); 5 (0); 6 (0); 7 (0); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (0); 14 (0); 15 (1); 9 or 10 (2). W [0]; E [4]; OF [1].

Given that there are so few finds in this group, and three in any case are not able to be plotted, a distribution map was not considered necessary. There are no Western deposits. Four of the hoards come from the East, with a particular focus on modern Turkey. There is one hoard from outside the frontiers in the Transcaucasus (modern Azerbaijan<sup>103</sup>).

**Size and broad content (Appendix 5: TABLE 56)**

All deposits consist exclusively of gold solidi. The largest comes from modern Turkey, with a poorly recorded hoard from Istanbul, with a gold weight of c.3kg. Another unprovenanced Turkish hoard contained over 1.5kg of gold. The hoards from further south (Iraq?) and east (Azerbaijan) are seemingly far smaller. There is clearly a problem regarding the reliability of material in this group.

<sup>103</sup>There is a 'Sukhumi' in modern Georgia, which may be the correct provenance. I have assumed an Azerbaijan provenance, on the basis of the information provided by Pachomov (1926).

**Date range**

	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
1(685/711)	1(100.0)		1(100.0)
2(668/85)			
5(582/610)		1(100.0)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

TABLE 31. Date range of finds of period 22 (685/711), by region.

*All regions.* There are only three finds in this group: none have a date range for material of longer than five periods.

### 3.23. Broader changes in distribution patterns of artefact types and the integration of poorly dated deposits (Appendix 4: FIGURES 24 to 28)

In the survey of material above by deposition period, one pattern in the data which emerged is that certain areas produce deposits at specific times (for example, region 2 at the period 260/75). The drawback of FIGURES 3-22 is that hoards are reduced to their simplest level, as the map symbols represent finds only in terms of their metal. It was also not possible to include finds in the sections 3.1-3.23 above which cannot be dated so specifically to these deposition periods. These deposits tend to be finds without coins or inscribed objects, for instance, Berthouville in France. They have usually been dated to within a century on stylistic grounds. FIGURES 24 to 28, therefore, plot these finds in conjunction with other finds from the main database by amalgamating the dating brackets into five broad periods: 193/318; 318/411; 411/527; 527/610; and 610/711. These figures allow the broad differences in spatial patterns described within the main body of the thesis, and in the sections above, to be seen more clearly. They also allow the effect that the less securely dated deposits have on the main body of data to be seen. Deposits are represented by symbols which relate to their specific artefact types. These are the same symbols used in FIGURE 2: circles for coin, squares for bullion, triangles for plate, and stars for jewellery, with open symbols representing gold, closed symbols silver, and half shaded symbols mixed gold and silver artefact classes. Silver coin finds have been excluded, unless they are found in association with less commonly found artefacts, as these are so common that they tend to cloud the picture. These figures therefore represent the less commonly found types of artefact, namely gold coin, gold and silver bullion, gold and silver jewellery, and gold and silver plate. These are, arguably, types of artefact which were of 'higher status', which is implied by their rarity in comparison to silver coin finds making up the bulk of precious metal deposits in this study.

The commentary below, which should be used in conjunction with FIGURES 24 to 28, has only been restricted to the main features of each of the five periods, and is based on the additional finds previously unable to be plotted previously. Repetition with the 'Survey of material' is hence largely avoided, although sometimes it is necessary to point out some of the features again.

### 3.23.1. Broadly the third century: AD193-318 (Appendix 4: FIGURE 24)

**Total no. of relevant finds:** 143.

**Distribution by region:** 1 (9); 2 (82); 3 (5); 4 (0); 5 (15); 6 (9); 7 (9); 8 (0); 9 (0); 10 (1); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (5); 14 (5); 15 (3). W [120]; E [10]; OF [13].

The West is clearly the focus of third century deposition, and specifically region 2. There are very high concentrations of finds in the Saône valley and the upper reaches of the Rhône in the vicinity of Lyon, and in the north of France in the Seine valley. No other regions which produce finds show such strong clusters.

### Categories of artefact (Appendix 5: TABLE 57)

*Silver plate.* Reference to Appendix 2 ('Deposits dated to 193/318') clearly shows that most of these finds have, as their main component, silver plate. FIGURE 24 demonstrates that during the third century AD, silver plate is more or less exclusive to region 2. It is not, however, restricted to any localised region within Gaul, but the strongest concentration of finds is in the area around Lyon in the south-east. If we look at assemblages of silver plate (i.e. finds with more than a single piece), these too are restricted to Gaul, and particularly modern France<sup>104</sup>, although these are also not restricted to any particular area of the country. The largest assemblages are from Berthouville (EGW: 1727.4g) and Rethel (EGW: 1094.0g) in the general vicinity of the Seine, Chaource (EGW: 815.8g) and Vienne (EGW: 388.8g), central components of the Lyon/Rhone valley group, with other important finds coming from Thil (EGW: 624.4g), near Toulouse in the south-west, and Graincourt-les-Havrincourt (EGW: 558.2g), Pas-de-Calais. As for other regions, the paucity of silver plate is striking. Region 1 produces only single spoons from Helpston and London (Muswell Hill), and the only piece of the third century from the most easterly parts of the Empire is a silver jug discovered at Dura Europos in Syria.

*Gold and silver jewellery.* Although silver plate seems to favour region 2 at this date, the same cannot be said for gold and silver jewellery, which is often present in finds from

<sup>104</sup>The exception is the find from Naissus (region 7). However, it should be noted that this assemblage of material, apart from being rather different in stylistic nature to the French finds, also probably post-dates most of the other assemblages of plate in this group.

regions 1, 5, 6 and 7, in addition to region 2. A deposit of gold and silver rings, intaglios and coins from Saint Boil, France, ought to be mentioned, as it typifies the healthy nature of deposits datable to the third century from Gallia.

### 3.23.2. Broadly the fourth century: 318/411 (Appendix 4: FIGURE 25)

**Total no. of relevant finds:** 166.

**Distribution by region:** 1 (49); 2 (31); 3 (11); 4 (4); 5 (13); 6 (8); 7 (9); 8 (0); 9 (1); 10 (1); 11 (4); 12 (5); 13 (17); 14 (12); 15 (0). W [116]; E [11]; OF [38]; UP [1]

The West continues to be the main focus of deposition, although the number of finds from outside the frontiers has also risen. The focus of deposition has shifted. In the third century AD, deposits were concentrated in the south-east and central northern parts of region 2, and also in the north of region 5 on the Danube frontier. In stark contrast, in the fourth century AD, the focus of deposition is Britain, and a large geographical zone on both sides of the Rhine frontier. This shift in the focus of deposition is thus effectively north and north-eastwards.

### Categories of artefact (Appendix 5: TABLE 58)

*Silver plate.* There are now only four silver plate finds from the Lyon/Rhone area (Allan, Auvergne, Avignon and Geneva to the east) and the central northern part of France produces no silver plate. The only northern Gallic deposit is the seventeenth century find from Trier. It is region 1 where the number of finds containing silver plate is highest. That is not to say, however, that the Continent is not capable of producing impressive assemblages of material. Region 2 produces two enormous finds, Kaiseraugst (EGW: 2606.3g+), and the sadly lost<sup>105</sup>, although thankfully well described, find from Trier (EGW: c.7625.7g), as does region 5 (Italia); the find from Rome (Esquiline) was certainly substantial (EGW: c.1822.9-2834.7g), if very difficult to reconstruct successfully (Shelton 1981), and Italy also produces smaller but nonetheless important finds from Cesena (EGW: 399.6g+) and Parabagio (EGW: 236.7g). The largest assemblage in Britain itself, not datable any more closely than the fourth century, is evidently Mildenhall II (EGW: 1735.4g), whilst most of the other silver plate finds (apart from Hoxne), are relatively small. The addition of these finds modifies some of the patterns described in the specific discussion of British finds of period 11 (395/411) (above), where it was noted that silver plate tended to come from the east and south-east of Britain. Certainly the finds from Mildenhall II, Water Newton and Thetford, in

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<sup>105</sup>The find was melted down in order to avoid detection and confiscation soon after its discovery (Binsfeld 1979: 113).

addition to the finds datable to period 11, appear to reinforce the observation that silver plate tends to come from the eastern part of the province (especially East Anglia), but the finds from Corbridge (EGW: 328.5g+) and Risley Park (EGW: c.302.1g) indicate that northern areas of the province can also produce impressive silver finds<sup>106</sup>. However, the addition of this more loosely dated material does not change the fact that silver plate tends to be less common as one moves from the east to the west of Britain. Two of the additional finds from Great Horwood and Dorchester-on-Thames are both in the centre of the province, and both consist of modest assemblages of the smaller items of tableware (mainly spoons). There are still no finds from the extreme western parts of Britain, i.e. the Mendips and the south-west, apart from the Dorchester (Dorset) set of spoons.

*Gold and silver jewellery.* In line with the apparent shift in silver plate deposition to the Rhineland region and Britain in the fourth century, much the same pattern occurs with finds containing gold and silver jewellery. There are some odd regional anomalies: relevant Rhineland finds, as with most of the coin hoards, contain exclusively gold jewellery, whilst Britain produces gold and silver jewellery items. The most impressive assemblages of British jewellery come from Thetford (EGW: 453.5g+) and Wincle (EGW: uncertain). Rings and bracelets from New Grange in region 11 are also thought of as belonging to the fourth century.

*Bullion and Hacksilber.* The find from Balline, of ingots and *Hacksilber*, can be tied in with the Traprain Law and Balinrees finds, also from region 11 and similar in content.

### 3.23.3. Broadly the fifth century: 411/527 (Appendix 4: FIGURE 26)

**Total no. of relevant finds:** 175.

**Distribution by region:** 1 (0); 2 (14 or 15); 3 (10); 4 (7); 5 (26); 6 (7); 7 (7); 8 (0); 9 (2); 10 (3); 11 (0); 12 (65); 13 (19 or 20); 14 (12); 15 (1). W [64 or 65]; E [12]; OF [97 or 98]; UP [1]

The contrast between FIGURE 26 representing fifth century deposition, and the FIGURES representing the previous two centuries, could not have been stronger. Previous hoarding 'hotspots' as they could be termed, such as Britain and the south-east of France, have now become the hoarding equivalent of barren deserts, with the main focus of deposition well outside the former imperial frontiers in Scandinavia, and specifically the islands of Bornholm, Öland and Gotland, and the Gulf of Gdansk on the north Polish coast. The nature of these deposits need not be discussed here, as this was already conducted previously above. Theoretically, this shift of deposition to Scandinavia is the continuation

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<sup>106</sup>It may be significant that the Corbridge and Risley Park finds, geographically removed from the main focus of plate deposition, have stronger ecclesiastical connections than the south and eastern plate finds, which are generally secular in nature.

of a pattern previously described, i.e. a move from the most prolific regions in the third century, north and north-eastwards via the Rhineland frontier and Britain. In the fifth century, it could be argued, the emergence of Scandinavia as the main focus of deposition is simply the next step in a wider process (see Chapter 5: 5.3.2). On the Continent, the number of finds from the general vicinity of Milan in northern Italy has grown.

#### Categories of artefact (Appendix 5: TABLE 59)

*Gold coin.* It is worth adding here that an additional gold coin find, which could not be dated any more closely than the fifth century, from Hodora, Romania, is easily the largest assemblage of material in the whole database, with an estimated 20,000 solidi or c.89,000 grams of gold. This find was unfortunately dispersed, and, therefore, the information we have regarding this deposit cannot be seen as entirely reliable.

*Silver plate.* The amount of silver plate has evidently fallen drastically. Scandinavia may well be this period's hoarding 'hotspot', but it does not produce a corresponding range of artefact classes to match this. In terms of silver plate finds previously unable to be included within the strict dating brackets, there are only four finds of relevance. Three of these come from Concesti, Romania (probably grave finds), and the fourth is the impressive and magnificent, but unprovenanced, 'Sevso' treasure, with an EGW of 4,567g. As a general glance at FIGURE 26 shows, the fact that the eastern parts of Europe, are more or less the only areas to produce provenanced silver plate at this period (the exception being the find from Orbetello in Italy), it could be conjectured that the unprovenanced 'Sevso' find originates in that region rather than, for instance, the Lebanon<sup>107</sup>, where finds of this nature tend to be rather later in date.

#### 3.23.4. Broadly the sixth century: 527/610 (Appendix 4: FIGURE 27)

**Total no. of relevant finds: 89.**

**Distribution by region:** 1 (0); 2 (6); 3 (1); 4 (5); 5 (19); 6 (9 or 10); 7 (13 or 14); 8 (2); 9 (0 or 2); 10 (6 or 8); 11 (0); 12 (9); 13 (6); 14 (2 or 3); 15 (7); 16 (1). W [40 or 41]; E [23 or 24]; OF [25 or 26]

The West produces the highest number of finds, but between the West, East and outside the frontiers, finds are fairly well balanced. The Scandinavian group has now contracted sharply, and hoarding activity is confined almost exclusively to the island of Gotland. There are no hoarding 'hotspots' in the nature of the previous three centuries, although in FIGURE 27 the eye is drawn towards the coastal regions of the Black Sea (especially

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<sup>107</sup>Lebanon was one of the countries which claimed ownership of the treasure when it became the subject of an inquest at the New York Supreme Court (Mango and Bennett 1994: 9-11).

west, less so east), and the eastern Mediterranean coastal regions, the coast of modern Syria and the extreme south of modern Turkey.

#### Categories of artefact (Appendix 5: TABLE 60)

*Silver plate.* The number of finds containing silver plate in comparison to the last century has risen, although the only sizeable assemblage is the Riha/Stuma find, already discussed previously as it was relatively well dated. Of the new material not previously included in the 'Survey of Material' above, all deposits are relatively modest in size, apart from Canoscio (EGW: 328.7g), region 5, which included a silver dish weighing c. 4,500g. Even more impressive in terms of size is a dish from Passage (region 2), which weighed over 10kg (EGW: 675.9g). Smaller deposits come from Castelvint (region 5) and Sadowsko-Kale (region 7).

*Gold and silver jewellery.* The amount of gold and silver jewellery present in finds, as with other classes of artefact, has clearly diminished greatly from the levels seen during the third and fourth centuries AD. A large assemblage of gold jewellery from Mersina (EGW: 301.6g), region 10, is integral to the south Turkish/Middle eastern group of deposits as described above. It may or may not be of significance that the two gold finds from this area, Mersina itself and Selinti, are from the south Turkish coast, whilst the silver plate finds of this period are restricted to the Middle Eastern coastal areas.

*Bullion.* Bullion, in the form of ingots, *Hacksilber*, scrap wire and fragments, is found in two Danish deposits Hardenberg and Høstentorp.

#### 2.23.5. Broadly the seventh century: 610/711 (Appendix 4: FIGURE 28)

**Total no. of relevant finds: 69.**

**Distribution by region:** 1 (2); 2 (4); 3 (0); 4 (7); 5 (5); 6 (0 or 1); 7 (5); 8 (2); 9 (8 or 11); 10 (9 or 12); 11 (0); 12 (0); 13 (2 or 3); 14 (7 or 8); 15 (13 or 14). W [18 or 19]; E [27]; OF [23 or 24]

The balance of distribution has shifted in this final period, with the number of Western deposits dropping considerably in comparison to the sixth century AD, whilst the East and OF finds form the greatest proportion of the total number of deposits. There are no strong clusters, but two regions where finds are common if fairly dispersed: the west and south coast of modern Turkey (region 9), and the east coast of the Mediterranean and Cyprus (region 10); and the Kama river region of the former Soviet Union. It could be argued that the pattern previously described as a shifting focus of deposition from Gaul in the third century, to Britain and the Rhineland in the fourth century, to Scandinavia in the

fifth century, has ultimately reached the most easterly provinces of the former Roman Empire by this date.

#### Categories of artefact (Appendix 5: TABLE 61)

*Silver plate.* Silver plate is worth discussing with reference to the two geographical regions described above.

*Regions 9 and 10.* The find from Kumluca in south-west Turkey, which effectively consisted of the whole contents of a Christian church, which had been systematically stripped and concealed, is by far the largest deposit of silver of the whole period under examination in this thesis (EGW: 7137.8g+). The two church treasures<sup>108</sup> from Antioch and Hama (Krah), although not nearly as sizeable (EGW's of 74.3g+ and 698.8g respectively), are also impressive. A small group of spoons inscribed with the names of eight Apostles from Syria, and regrettably without a better provenance, reinforce the ecclesiastical nature of this particular set of finds. The deposition and non-recovery of these finds in this region reinforces the statement made in the 'Survey of material' (p. 94) for period 18 (582/610), that large assemblages of silver plate in relatively close geographical proximity had generally not occurred throughout the fifth and sixth centuries, and it is necessary to go back as far as period 11 (395/411) to identify a comparable situation.

*The Kama river basin.* The other hoarding 'hotspot' in the seventh century AD is the Kama river region, deep in the heart of Russia, previously remarked on as being a great distance from the Byzantine capital (p. 90). Of the finds not previously discussed, the find from Cherdyn is of note, as it apparently consisted of a Heraclian trulla (with four control stamps) and a Sogdian dish, although it is not entirely certain that the pieces were found in association. Both were discovered in the same year and at the same location, and both reside in the Hermitage, but that does not unfortunately constitute conclusive proof of their association. Nevertheless, discussion of this find also allows other Russian finds to be introduced, the absence of which may have been noted, and these have strong affinities with the Cherdyn find. Details of these finds can be found in Appendix 2 under 'Potentially later deposits'. These are the finds from Klimova, Ust' Kishert, Turushevo and Sludka, all within the general vicinity of either the Perm or Glasnov districts. Research conducted at the Hermitage Museum, in St. Petersburg, during April 1995, apart from adding invaluable details to objects which had not previously been published fully, allowed the exact contents of these finds to be reconstructed. The most interesting discovery concerning these finds was that all contained objects of Byzantine origin, in association with material from other cultures, and usually of much later date. Because the

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<sup>108</sup>Which Mango (1986) believes may have been two parts of the same find.

pieces had subsequently been assigned to various departments of the museum, and published separately as a result, their original association was more or less lost, even if Russian scholars were generally aware of this association (Nikitin: pers. comm.). The find from Klimova for instance, which included well published Byzantine pieces (Dodd 1961; Banck 1966), also included a wide range of items from other cultures: a Sasanian dish of Shapur III (AD383-88); an Iranian dish, dated to the late seventh to eighth centuries; and a Mawarannahr piece of the ninth century AD. This writer cannot claim to have expert knowledge of the latter pieces and the cultures from which they originated, but I do have confidence that all these finds have, as their main feature, very long date ranges for the items within their respective assemblages. They also draw material from a number of different cultures, i.e. Byzantium, Persia, and central Asia. The find from Sludka, to take another example, included not only sixth century Byzantine items, but also a plate dated by Marschak (1986: no. 141) to the twelfth century AD, which gives the whole find an extraordinarily long date range of c.600 years. The find from Turushevo, published by Darkevich (1976), included Byzantine stamped objects once again, but this time in association with torcs of local type dated to the ninth to tenth century AD. This would, once again, suggest a very long date range of at least half a millennium. For this find, there is a sketchy, but invaluable description of how the deposit was discovered in a pit on the outskirts of a forest by a young herdsman<sup>109</sup>. The pieces were not, it seems, associated with a grave. This is in contrast with earlier western deposits, for example, Tournai and Sutton Hoo, which also drew material from a wide range of cultures and had a relatively long date range for their respective contents. A possible interpretation of these Uralian finds is offered in Chapter 5 (Section 5.3.5).

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<sup>109</sup>I am most grateful to Dr. Alexander Nikitin for his assistance in the translation of the Darkevich paper.

## CHAPTER 4

### LONG RANGE PATTERNS WITH REFERENCE TO THE WHOLE DATABASE

In this chapter, two broad aspects of the data, to complement the 'Survey of Material' in the previous chapter, are examined with reference to the whole database:

- a. Equivalent gold weights (i.e. differences in the size of deposits);
- b. Regional variations in the levels of deposition over time.

#### 4.1. Equivalent gold weights (TABLE 33)

TABLE 33 lists all deposits with an Equivalent Gold Weight of over 250g, in rank order from highest to lowest, excluding silver coin finds for which the data was considered to be too unreliable<sup>1</sup> (mainly deposits of the third century AD). The purpose of this exercise was to assess:

- a. if the largest finds tend to come from any particular regions;
- b. if the largest finds consist of any particular class of artefact.

Regarding point a, of finds with an EGW of 1000g or more (the cut-off point, therefore, being the find from Almandralejo), a total of 50 discrete deposits, regions 2 and 5 have the highest number of finds (12 and 8 respectively). The lowest number of finds come from regions 9 and 10 (with only 4 finds in total), and regions 12 and 15 (no finds at all of over 1kg EGW).

For all deposits with EGW's of over 250g (TABLE 32), regions 2 and 5 again have the highest number of finds, although region 2 has more than double the number of region 5. An interesting feature of this table is the despite the fact that Africa (region 4) produces extremely low number of deposits, in comparison to other regions in the study, it still manages to rank at position 4 in the table. This demonstrates that there is not necessarily a correlation between gross number of finds in a particular province, and a high number of finds of the largest comparative size.

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<sup>1</sup> With the exception of the Cunetio find (see below).

Regional code	Region	EGW>250g
2	Gaul	35
5	Italia	17
1	Britannia	13
4	Africa	11
14	Eastern Eurasia	10
7	Thrace/ Dacia	9
10	Oriens	9
13	Central Eurasia	9
6	Illyricum	8
3	Iberia	7
9	Asiana	4
12	Scandinavia	4
8	Macedonia	2
11	Scotland and Ireland	2
15	Russia	1
16	Other regions	1
-	Unprovenanced	1

TABLE 32. Total number of deposits, in rank order by region, with Equivalent Gold Weights of over 250g.

With regard to point b, deposits where gold coin is the major component dominate, accounting for 37 of the finds of more than 1 kg EGW. The find from Hodora of the fifth century AD in Romania seems to be of astonishing size, as it outstrips by a vast margin any of the other finds of all periods. It is unfortunate that the find is rather poorly documented (Mihailecu 1980: no.127). However, it is not unusual for Romania to produce vast gold finds, as evidenced by the magnificent deposit of gold vessels discovered at Nagyszentmiklós in 1799, dating probably to the tenth to eleventh centuries AD, and weighing almost 10kg (László and Rácz 1977). The late Roman period is not able to produce any non-coin assemblages of comparable size, although some of the silver plate finds do compete with the gold coin assemblages: notably Trier, Kumluca, 'Sevso', and, to a lesser extent, Kaiseraugst. The Traprain Law find demonstrates that even deposits of *Hacksilber* were potentially very sizeable (EGW: 1453.8g).

#### 4.1.1. The Cunetio deposit

It has already been emphasised that the silver coin finds containing a mixture of antoniniani and denarii tend to be the most unreliable types of deposit when attempting to assess their Equivalent Gold Weight (Chapter 2: Section 2.6.3), because the coinage of the third century was extremely volatile in terms of its metrology and metallurgy. This means that the calculation of EGW figures for these finds are rather coarse, as to reach any level of reliability, it would have been necessary to examine the internal structure of these finds, rather than just basing the EGW analysis on date range and total numbers of pieces within finds.

Table 33. Deposits with an Equivalent Gold Weight of more than 250g (0.25kg). Unreliable silver coin deposits, with the exception of Cunetio, have been excluded.									
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Period		Deposit	Region	Lowest	Period	
Hodora	14	89000	400/500	c.	Szőnyi Tanyák 1959	6	851.6	193/222	
Tronchoy	2	12801.4	222/38	c.	Whorlton	1	845.8	395/411	c.
Paris (Rue Clovis)	2	8520.6	193/222	c.	Menzelen	13	836.6	411/25	
Trier	2	7592.4	300/400	c.	Ajaccio	2	833.4	260/75	
Chemtou	4	7327.3	411/25		Chaource	2	815.8	260/75	
Kumluca (Sion)	9	7137.8	600/700	>	Sucidava	14	807	364/95	
Haromzek	14	6431.4	364/95		Partinico?	5	803.7	296/318	
Szikáncs	13	6403.6	425/57		Bat Gilim	10	801	582/610	>
Hoxne	1	5213.7	395/411	>	Djemila	4	801	491/527	
'Sevso'	-	4567	400/500		Troyes (b)	2	781.1	193/222	
Romanos	3	4450	411/25	c.	Sutton Hoo	1	775.7	610/41	>
Cagliari	5	4450	457/91	c.	Gravisca	5	774.3	411/25	
Sekulitsa	7	3951.1	527/65		Karavas	10	744.9	610/41	>
Abrittus	7	3715.8	457/91	c.	Racalmuto	5	735.3	641/68	
Vertus	2	3200.8	222/38		Troyes (a)	2	724.3	193/222	
Istanbul	9	3115	685/711	>	Ténès	4	711.2	300/400	
Cologne	2	2939	222/38		Hama (Krah)	10	698.8	600/700	
Al-Madhariba	16	2855.8	500/600	c.	Avignon	2	686	300/400	
Szegedin	13	2848	610/41		Chatalja	7	676.4	610/41	
Beaurains (Arras)	2	2830.9	296/318	>	Passage	2	675.9	500/600	
Eye	1	2670	395/411	>	Bresin	2 or 13	667.5	491/527	c.
Kaiseraugst	5	2606.3	348/64	>	Mrzezino	13	667.5	491/527	c.
Donji Lapac	6	2492	425/57		Thuburbo Majus	4	667.5	610/41	c.
Cleeve Prior	1	2202.3	395/411		Riha/Stuma	10	654.7	582/610	
Dortmund	13	1973.2	395/411		Rennes	2	648.8	260/75	>
Comiso	5	1882.4	425/57	>	Alcester I	1	644.8	395/411	
Akalan	7	1869	610/41	>	Talmont-St. Hilaire I	2	641.7	260/75	
Viviers	2	1845.2	565/82	c.	Thil	2	624.4	200/300	
Rome (Esquiline)	5	1822.9	300/400		Graincourt-lès-Havrinc	2	552.2	200/300	
Xanten	2	1780	425/57	c.	Beilen	13	551.8	395/411	
Oimbra	3	1768.1	296/318	c.	Ain Meddah	4	529.6	491/527	
Rome I	5	1766.7	457/91		Campobello di Mazara	5	526	668/85	c.
Malaia Pereshchepina	14	1761.8	641/68	>	Klein-Tromp	13	511.8	425/57	c.
Sidi-Bou-Said	10	1735.5	364/95	>	Uncertain (Turkey)	9 or 10	498.4	582/610	
Mildenhall II	1	1735.4	300/400		Cherchel I	4	489.5	411/25	
Berthouville	2	1727.4	200/300		Bina	13	480.6	425/57	
Uncertain (Turkey)	9 or 10	1602	685/711		Vaise	2	465.3	238/60	
Tournai	2	1507.5	457/91		Thetford	1	453.5	300/400	>
Cunetio	1	1481	260/75		Alise-Ste-Reine I	2	453	527/65	c.
Traprain Law	11	1453.8	395/411		Jordan	10	445	582/610	>
Kamnik	6	1335	425/57	c.	Ahm-Machtum	2	445	364/95	
Firtusu	14	1335	610/41	c.	Quelfes	3	445	411/25	
Uncertain (Tunisia)	4	1335	668/85	>	Seica Mica	14	445	491/527	
Gernetto	5	1214.9	491/527		Caesarea	10	440.6	395/411	
Parma II	5	1180.2	395/411		Gamzigrad	7	440.6	395/411	
Villach	6	1139.9	193/222		Combertainault	2	427.2	425/57	
Naples	5	1134.8	457/91		Hautot-Sur-Mer	2	405	395/411	
Hyères	2	1128.9	527/65	>	Notre-Dame d'Allencor	2	402.8	260/75	
Rethel	2	1094	200/300		Ljubljana IV	6	401.9	330/48	
Nicolaevro	7	1026.7	238/60		Caracal	14	399.6	364/95	c.
Almandralejo	3	1022.3	364/95	>	Cesena	5	399.6	300/400	>
Rublevka	14	894.5	425/57		Thessaloniki	8	399.4	565/82	
Hadji Sinanlar	7	890	527/65		Vienne (Camille-Jouffr	2	388.8	200/300	
Pantalica	5	890	668/85		Alfreton	1	365.7	193/222	
El Djem I	4	890	527/65		Botes	12	364.9	527/65	
Biesenbrow	13	890	527/65	>	Chinon	2	360.5	491/527	
Carthage I	4	890	668/85	c.?	Åby	12	356	457/91	
Athens	8	888.2	641/68		Neupotz	2	355.3	275/96	>
Le Cannet	2	859.2	193/222		Concesti (1)	14	350.9	400/500	

Table 33 (continued).									
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Period						
Lambousa (1)	10	341.2	641/68						
Michaelsfeld/Dzhiginskoye	15	334.8	527/65	>					
Villers-l'Hôpital	2	333.8	411/25						
Etelhem	12	333.8	491/527						
Canoscio	5	328.7	500/600						
Corbridge (2)	1	328.5	300/400	>					
Barroca da Laje	3	313.1	193/222						
Vedrin	2	307.2	491/527						
Rome IV	5	307.1	395/411						
La Goulette	4	307.1	610/41						
Risley Park	1	302.1	300/400	c.					
Mersina	10	301.6	500/600						
Chatuzanges	2	300.8	200/300						
Borochitsy II	14	300	348/64						
Seville	3	298.7	527/65	c.					
Sadovets D	7	290.8	582/610						
Narona	6	289.3	565/82	>					
Beja	3	289.3	395/411						
Høstentorp	12	289.2	500/600	>					
Sisak II	6	282.7	296/318	>					
El Djem II	4	275.9	527/65						
Water Newton II	1	269.4	300/400	>					
Reggio Emilia	5	267	457/91	>					
Narona	6	262.7	582/610	c.					
Gourdon	2	262.2	491/527	>					
Aydin Vilayet	9	259.6	610/41						
Antalya	9	258.1	668/85						
Balinrees	11	252.5	395/411						
Sabac	7	250.9	318/30						

**The Cunetio hoard**

<b>Issuer/ Denom.</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Mean AR wt.</b>	<b>Total AR</b>	
Central Empire				
Commodus (D)	2	304	6.08	
Clodius Albinus (D)	1	303	3.03	
Severus & family (D)	42	192	80.64	
Caracalla & Diadumian (D)	34	167	56.78	
Caracalla (A)	2	225	4.50	
Elagabalus & family (A)	176	1.41	248.16	
Elagabalus & family (D)	13	225	29.25	
Severus Alexander & fam. (D)	331	1.41	466.71	
Maximinus (D)	17	1.46	24.82	
Gordian III (D)	12	1.46	17.52	
Gordian III (A)	11	1.82	20.02	
Philip I - Aemilian (A)	394	1.82	717.08	Based on the mean figure for Philip I
Valerian & Gallienus (A)	10,559	0.72	7,602.48	
Gallienus (sole reign) (A)	14,429	0.25	3,607.25	
Macrianus - Aurelian (A)	2,344	0.27	632.88	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,367</b>		<b>13,517.20</b>	
Gallic Empire				
Postumus (series I-V) (A)	11,663	0.51	5,948.13	
Postumus (series VI-VII) (A)	1,107	0.23	254.61	
Aureolus (A)	221	0.23	50.83	
Laelian - Victorinus (A)	7,402	0.23	1,702.46	please see comments on AR finenesses
Tetrici	4,018	0.19	763.42	
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,411</b>		<b>8,719.45</b>	
Irregular etc.	2,172	-	-	it would seem unwise to attempt to assess the amount of silver represented by these issues, as by their very nature, a mean would not provide even a modicum of certainty
<b>Overall Total:</b>	<b>54,950</b>		<b>22,236.65</b>	
<b>EGW:</b>			<b>1,480.96</b>	

(Note: the overall total is one less than the published figure as the sestertius of Domitian has been excluded).

**TABLE 34. The Cunetio hoard (Period 4 (260/75): an assessment of its Equivalent Gold Weight.**

For the find from Cunetio (period 4 (260/75)), however, an examination of the amount of silver this vast find represented, and hence a calculation of its theoretical Equivalent Gold Weight, was conducted (TABLE 34). This required a detailed examination of the internal structure of the find, in relation to the results of analyses of the silver content of comparable types. To some extent, this was conducted out of curiosity: from a purely British perspective, I was interested in discovering how well the deposit compared with, for instance, silver plate finds of the late fourth century AD, given that these arguably represented the pinnacle of late fourth century deposition, and

Cunetio of the third century, but with a considerable variation in terms of the content of these respective finds. Cunetio's theoretical Equivalent Gold Weight is 1481g, i.e. approximately, 1.5kg of equivalent gold, or more than 22kg of silver. With reference to TABLE 33, its closest British parallel is the find of largely *Hacksilber* from Traprain Law. The assemblage of silver plate from Mildenhall II is only c.200g heavier. It does not compete very favourably with the largest British finds: Hoxne, for instance, is approximately 3.5 times as sizeable. For commentary on the implications of this type of analysis, please see Chapter 5: Section 5.2.1.

#### 4.2. Observations concerning spatial patterning in relation to the chronological periods (Appendix 6: TABLES 62 - 77): Regional variations in hoarding levels

It became clear from the 'Survey of Material' (Chapter 3) that deposits are not evenly spread either geographically between the regions, or chronologically over the periods specified. At some periods, different regions produce more finds than others: at other times, there is a shift in the focus of deposition to other areas. If I may be allowed to use a modified colloquialism, every region has its day. If we view each act of deposition and non-recovery of finds, *regardless* of the size of each find, of equal importance, we can trace these fluctuations in the levels of deposition by region over the 22 hoarding periods (Appendix 6: TABLES 62-77). In these tables, each bar of the accompanying chart shows the deposition rate per year, as a percentage of the total deposition rate, in order to allow the regions (each with a different level of finds overall) to be compared. The figures for the bar-chart can be found in column 3 of each respective table. For example, in TABLE 62, there are 122 finds of period 1, which represents a deposition rate of 4.21 over the 29 year period ( $122 / 29$ ), which means that the number of hoards of this period represent 4.78% of the total deposition rate ( $4.21/88.02 \times 100$ ). Below, the overall deposition rate for all regions is discussed, and then each region by dividing these into the three broad regional groups (West, East, and outside the frontiers).

##### 4.2.1. The overall rate of deposition per year for all regions (Appendix 6: TABLE 62)

For all regions, the majority of finds belong broadly to the third century AD (periods 1-5), 67.33% of the total deposition rate. The peak of deposition is clearly, and by a large factor, at period 4 (260/75). Rates are generally low during the early and middle part of the fourth century AD (periods 6-10), with a sharp rise at period 11 (395/411). After this, the overall deposition rate per year remains relatively steady, and at a comparatively low level.

#### 4.2.2. The west (regions 1-6) (Appendix 6: TABLES 63-68)

*Region 1 (Britannia); TABLE 63.* All but two British finds were deposited before period 12. There is a peak at period 4 (260/75), in line with the overall pattern of deposition described above, although the fall-off in period 5 (275/96) is not sharp. For much of the fourth century AD, deposition rates are low but rising, culminating in a massive rise at period 11 (395/411), discussed previously in Chapter 3, Section 3.11.1.

*Region 2 (Gallia); TABLE 64.* The vast majority of finds, in line with the overall deposition pattern, are of the third century AD. Periods 3 and 4 account for almost 72% of the overall deposition rate. The fall-off at period 5 is very sharp, in contrast to region 1, and the slight peaks in the fourth century at periods 9 and 11 are also at odds with Gaul's northern provincial neighbour. Also, in contrast to Britain, there are deposits of the later periods (12 to 22), although these are always at very low levels.

*Region 3 (Iberia); TABLE 65.* It became clear from the 'Survey of Material' (Chapter 3) that Iberia is poorly represented overall in terms of recorded finds, but nevertheless, there are interesting patterns in the rates of deposition per year, and strong contrasts with the other Western regions. The third century virtually mirrors Gaul, with a fall between periods 1 and 2, a rise at period 3, a peak at period 4, and a sharp fall at period 5. In the fourth century AD, Iberia begins to follow the British pattern, i.e. a rise to period 11, but note that period 12 (411/25) is where the main peak comes. Subsequent finds are restricted to periods 14 and 16.

*Region 4 (Africa); TABLE 66.* Africa has virtually nothing in common with the other Western regions, apart from the fact that the overall number of recorded deposits is very low, as is the case with its nearest provincial neighbour Iberia. There are no finds at all from periods 1 to 9, and it would be a useful follow-up exercise to see if any finds do exist from this region at these dates which are of relevance to this type of study. Even if conducted however, it would seem highly unlikely that extensive literature searches would result in Africa matching the high levels of deposition seen in Gaul in the third century AD, or Britain in the late fourth century AD. All the African finds come broadly from periods 10 to 21, with peaks at periods 12 (411/25), 16 (527/65) and 21 (668/85), but because the sample is small, not too much should be read into these peaks.

*Region 5 (Italia); TABLE 67.* Only two periods for region 5 produce no finds at all (8 and 22), and the general pattern adheres loosely to that of regions 1 and 3. However, there is a contrasting peak at period 2 (222/38), and it is noticeable that periods 13 through to 16 (425-565), have deposition levels comparable to period 11 (395/411). The latest periods (19-21) are also relatively well represented, which is not the case in regions 1 and 3.

*Region 6 (Illyricum); TABLE 68.* Region 6 also loosely adheres to the pattern of deposition in region 1, although with a very striking difference: peaks in both the third

and fourth centuries occur at one stage earlier than in Britain, i.e. at period 3 (238/60), as opposed to 4, and period 10 (364/95), as opposed to 11. There is also a noteworthy, if relatively low, rise in deposition in the sixth century AD between periods 15 (491/527) to period 17 (565/82).

#### 4.2.3. The east (regions 7-10) (Appendix 6: Tables 69-72)

*Region 7 (Thracia and Dacia); TABLE 69.* Region 7 produces a sizeable enough sample of finds to produce a relatively reliable deposition pattern, unlike the other eastern regions. As in the overall deposition pattern (TABLE 62), most finds belong to the third century (a total deposition rate of just over 83%), although the peak of finds comes at period 3 (238/60). This has obvious affinities with neighbouring region 6, and the minor subsequent peaks at periods 10 and 18 also share similarities with the latter region.

*Region 8 (Macedonia); TABLE 70.* The sample from this region is simply too small to be productively assessed.

*Region 9 (Pontica); TABLE 71.* Although the overall number of finds is relatively small, the sample indicates that the third century is, once again, a period of relatively high deposition (with a peak at period 3), although the subsequent pattern is somewhat different to the overall deposition pattern for all regions. A strong showing at period 19 (610/41) may be significant, but this peak is based on only five deposits, so should not be over-emphasised.

*Region 10 (Oriens); TABLE 72.* Once again, the sample for this region is comparatively low, but nevertheless, the contrast with both the overall deposition pattern, and regions 1 to 7 (apart from region 4) is clear, as most finds come from the latest periods 17-22 (565-711).

#### 4.2.4. Outside the frontiers (regions 11-15) (Appendix 6: Tables 73-77)

*Region 11 (Scotland and Ireland); TABLE 73.* The sample from this region is too small to provide useful results.

*Region 12 (Scandinavia); TABLE 74.* The character of the Scandinavian pattern of deposition is very much its own. There are no recorded third century deposits (although second and third century material is often present in later finds). Things only really start to happen at period 9 (348/64), with a peak reminiscent of period 11 in Britain occurring in region 12 at period 14 (457/91). The subsequent fall-off is sharp to periods 17 to 22, for which there are no recorded finds.

*Region 13 (Central Eurasia); TABLE 75.* Finds from Free Germany and adjacent regions are relatively well documented, and produce an interesting pattern. In line with the overall deposition rate (TABLE 62), the third century accounts for most finds (just over 56% of

the overall rate of deposition), although the usual peak at period 4 does not seem so marked, as the three previous hoarding phases also do well. The next peak at period 9 (348/64) (not seen in any of the other regions apart from region 14 - see below) then broadly declines gradually in subsequent phases, until period 17 (565/82).

*Region 14 (Eastern Eurasia); TABLE 76.* Most finds again belong to the third century AD, with the peak at period 3 comparable to regions 6 and 7, geographically adjacent. A subsequent peak at period 9 is comparable to region 13 to the west, but not its neighbours to the south (regions 6 and 7). There is also a fair amount of deposition activity between periods 12 and 16, and 19 to 21, respectively.

*Region 15 (Russia); TABLE 77.* Despite the vastness of area, Russia produces a poor number of finds overall. There are a few from the third century, but most deposits belong to phases 15 to 22, with a peak at period 19 (610/41). Its closest ally in its general pattern of hoard deposition appears to be region 10 (Oriens). It is unfortunate that both regions provide small samples, and it would be a useful follow-up exercise to see if more data would reinforce, or disrupt, this apparent similarity.

As new material comes to light, the levels of deposition for particular regions will obviously change, and there are, as noted in the commentary above, regions for which the data sample was too small to draw any strong conclusions. Nevertheless, it would seem extremely unlikely that the addition of new data will disrupt the differences between regions as described, as this would require a very large number of deposits to be found in the regions where levels of deposition are comparatively small (for instance, for region 7 to match the levels of deposition seen in Britain in the fourth century). What will be interesting as new material comes to light is the extent to which the patterns described are accentuated or decreased in magnitude. For example, it was noted that the peaks of deposition in region 6 (Illyricum), in the third and fourth centuries, come at one stage earlier than in region 1 (Britain). If the coverage of region 6 is improved, it will be interesting to see if the contrast with region 1 continues to be as strong.

### 4.3. Summary

Chapters 3 and 4 have thus provided an overview of the basic factual data, divided up chronologically and geographically. In chapter 5, these patterns are interpreted, with final conclusions and suggestions for future areas of research set out in the final chapter, chapter 6.

## CHAPTER 5

### INTERPRETING PATTERNS OF PRECIOUS METAL DEPOSITION

There were two ways in which this study could have been conducted. The first would have been the collection of a relatively small sample of data, allowing a greater amount of research time to be devoted to exploring interpretations of any patterns in the data which emerged. The second, which was the preferred choice of this study, was to collect a larger amount of information, allowing less time for free-range interpretation, but with the advantage that interpretations are more securely grounded, as there is more data to base ideas on. This secure foundation has been provided by the database (Appendix 2). Chapters 3 and 4 set out the basic factual information which can be drawn from the database, after the material had been divided up chronologically and geographically. In this chapter, ways of interpreting this material are explored. However, before these interpretative ideas are set out, the value of the database will be tested by reference to a new find, not able to be included in the study.

#### 5.1. The Patching, West Sussex find, 1997<sup>1</sup>

This deposit was discovered by a metal detectorist in the early part of 1997. If it had been included in the database, its entry would have appeared as follows:

<b>Patching</b>	Patching, West Sussex, Britain	1997	50.49N021W	13.127	R:1	EGW:
147.3g	S 22	97.9g	D, M, Si	1, 3, 22	45.1g	50% of the siliquae were clipped or broken. The find also included two plain gold finger rings (wts.: 17.13g, 9.48g), and a number of fragments of metal artefacts: 2 Fe, one Pb, and 50 AR. The AR frags. examined included one spoon offset, and all the pieces were rather small (a maximum of c.3 cm in length and breadth). Total wt. of AR frags.: 296.91g. The earliest coin is a Republican denarius, which is probably intrusive, so has been excluded from the wt. calculation. The latest coin is a solidus of Libius Severus (c.AD460).
				40BC;330/48	457/91	British Museum
						unpublished (on file, BM)

*Spatial analysis.* The find is the only recorded deposit dating to the mid fifth century AD to have been discovered in Britain. Most material of this date comes from Scandinavia, particularly the islands of Öland and Gotland. However, there are three finds from the northern part of Gaul which are loosely comparable, in spatial terms, to the southern coastal provenance of the Patching deposit. These come from Lonrai, Tournai and Féchain. Generally, the level of hoarding in the former provinces of the western Roman Empire is very low by this date.

*Size and broad content* (Appendix 5, TABLE 47). In terms of its size, the Patching find fares reasonably well, and would be placed at position 13 in the EGW rankings, between

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<sup>1</sup>I am most grateful to John Orna Ornstein in the department of Coins and Medals, British Museum, for providing me with information on the Patching deposit prior to publication.

Björnhovda and Monasterolo di Brembio. There are obviously no British finds for which it can be compared. The largest finds at this date tend to come from regions 5 and 7 (Italia and Thrace/Dacia), although the geographically adjacent region 2 does produce one very large deposit of this date (Tournai). The latter find is, however, very different in terms of its content, as it was the burial site of king Childeric.

It is difficult to find comparable deposits of this date, in terms of content, of the nature of Patching. The other two Gallic finds apart from Tournai consisted of comparable numismatic material, but did not include any *Hacksilber*. British *Hacksilber* finds tend to be earlier (for instance, Traprain Law - 395/411), and the pieces in the latter find are somewhat larger in size than the material in Patching. In fact, the most comparable finds in terms of the size of the scrap silver pieces, are two rather later finds from Hardenberg and Høstentorp in Denmark, dated to the sixth century AD. The secure dating of Patching could arguably aid the closer dating of the latter two finds, if the *Hacksilber* within them appears similar in style.

*Daterange.* The date range of the find is long in comparison to its contemporary finds from all regions included in this study: a date range of seven periods (dating back to 330/48). The Republican denarius is undoubtedly intrusive. The only find with a similar range is the large hoard of solidi from Rome II (region 5), but this differs in that the coins in it run in a more or less continuous sequence. The implication for Patching is that the find was put together on a number of occasions, over a relatively long period of time, perhaps in the manner of savings, rather than hasty compilation of material prior to burial.

This example demonstrates the value of the survey of material conducted as part of this study (Chapter 3). It was extremely easy to describe how the Patching find of material relates to the context provided by an examination of all other finds of precious metals. The rarity of the Patching find was shown very clearly: it is obviously not a typical British find. In future therefore, the factual interpretation of new finds will be aided greatly by the primary research contained within this thesis.

A number of wider patterns in the data have emerged during the course of this research. Below some of these patterns are examined, and a variety of interpretations offered. Some of the patterns in the data have not been explored: others may wish to use the survey, and the database, as a useful starting point to do so. For example, different circulation pools of coins between regions were alluded to, when discussing some of the date range information in Chapter 3<sup>2</sup>, but this type of more specific observation have not

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<sup>2</sup>For example, Section 3:9: Period 9 (348/64). The pattern of hoard deposition strongly suggests that material circulating beyond the Rhine frontier differed from that within the Western Roman Empire.

generally been addressed below. I have been concerned, in the main, with wider questions concerning possible explanations to account for the burial of precious metal material in the later Roman period. These questions can be sub-divided into two main categories:

1. The interpretation of individual finds;
2. The interpretation of chronologically and geographically distinct groups of finds.

Each will be discussed in turn.

## 5.2. The interpretation of individual finds

The main point here is that, if we compare certain aspects of individual finds with the context provided by this database, we can make constructive interpretations of first, the ownership of the material, and second, the possible reasons behind deposition and non-recovery.

### 5.2.1. Equivalent Gold Weight, Content and Ownership

By looking at both the size of an individual deposit in terms of its Equivalent Gold Weight, and the contents of the find, it is possible to assess the likely status of the original owners of the find in question. The discussion of Equivalent Gold Weights in the preceding chapter (Section 4.1) raises some interesting points of interpretation. The top largest deposits in the whole database (Table 32: Hodora, Tronchoy, Paris (Rue Clovis), Trier, Chemtou, Kumluca and Haromzek) include most of the artefact classes present in this study. Four of these finds are gold coin deposits, one is the wealth of a church, one is a domestic silver table service, and one is a deposit of gold bullion in the form of ingots. This implication of this is that wealth could be held in a number of different ways, and if we are to equate size directly with status, some interesting aspects of ownership are implied. The material from Kumluca, for instance, was certainly not in individual hands, as it represented the contents of a church. The table service from Trier can reasonably be assessed as belonging originally to a household. Less easy to interpret are the gold coin and bullion finds. Should these be associated with individuals, whole estates, or imperial authorities? If individuals, what does this tell us about the ability of certain persons, presumably of high rank, to amass such degrees of wealth? It is understandable for finds such as Kumluca, as this was part of a wider movement, i.e. the emergence of the early Christian church. But if, for instance, the find from Paris was the accumulated wealth of a businessman, this theoretically demonstrates that the later Empire was a period in which

personal economic success was entirely viable. And this is drawn from a material perspective, rather than from literary evidence.

In the last chapter, the find from Cunetio was also discussed, and raises more key interpretative questions. It was stated that in terms of its silver content, this huge deposit of poor quality coinage was comparable with the finds from Traprain Law and Mildenhall II, of the period 395/411. For finds of its own period (260/75), Cunetio is the largest find when expressed as an Equivalent Gold Weight. Should this be interpreted as suggesting that the owner or owners of the Cunetio find were of a higher status than any of the owners of the other finds? It is almost twice as large as the find of domestic silver plate from Chaource in France. Does this, therefore, suggest that the owners of the material from Chaource were of a lower status than the owners of the Cunetio deposit? But if we are to assess the possible face value of the two finds, Cunetio consists of poor quality silver coinage, whilst Chaource contained good quality, finely worked silver plate. If we were to make a judgement of the two deposits based upon aesthetics, the Chaource find would undoubtedly be seen as being relatively more valuable than the Cunetio material. The whole question of value has been discussed previously (Chapter 2: 2.6.1), and need not be repeated here. The point is that by comparing finds in terms of their Equivalent Gold Weight, the whole issue of ownership and status is raised, and is certainly an area of potentially valuable future research.

### 5.2.2. Date range, event hoarding and status

The Patching example above demonstrated that studying the date range of material in a find is an extremely useful means of assessing the possible reasons behind the deposition of a find. When a find has a date range which is not consistent with the rest of the deposits in its group, the reasons behind its deposition must differ from the norm. Deposits with a short date range must have been compiled over a relatively short period, perhaps even in a single episode. This in turn can lead us to speculate that the burial of the material was made in some haste, and, therefore, may have been the result of social upheaval of some nature. Finds which have a longer date range potentially have other motives associated with their abandonment and non-recovery, such as burial in a grave, burial at a long established ritual location, or burial as an gradual accumulation of wealth in the manner of savings.

Another aspect of the date range of individual finds is that it potentially allows us to trace events of a wider social or political nature. For example, there is a contrast between periods 3 (238/60) and 4 (260/75), and periods 11 (395/411) and 12 (411/25). In both cases, there is an obvious disappearance of good silver coinage: either the denarius coinage in the third century, or the siliqua coinage in the fifth. This can be

interpreted in one of two ways. First, social events (perhaps relating to threat, for instance) led to the deliberate concealment, and hence consequent disappearance from circulation, of the good silver pieces, and failed recovery. Alternatively, or perhaps even additionally, the state intervened in some way and recalled good silver for reminting and redistribution as part of an enforced process. Both theories complement each other: high levels of deposition of good silver could have been an attempt to avoid taxation, and also, taxes may have been raised when the state perceived itself as being in trouble and in need of raising finances quickly.

The date range of individual finds can also throw interesting light on the status of the original owners of deposits. If the majority of the finds of a certain period (the background picture) imply that early pieces (usually good silver coin) were no longer available to hoard, could their presence in finds imply that they were nonetheless kept by certain levels of society, as a symbol of status? Burial in important, prestigious graves is a clue to this, especially the grave of Childeric at Tournai. We may interpret the coins in this deposit as having been withdrawn from circulation and kept until a much later date, which must have involved a certain degree of discretion on the part of the relevant owners over a number of generations<sup>3</sup>. This also throws interesting light on the interpretation of the finds from Neupotz (for a discussion of the alternative published interpretations of this find, please see Chapter 3: Section 3.5, Date Range). If we accept that the series of deposits was the result of a raiding expedition into Gaul from Free Germany (after Künzl 1993), rather than the result of a series of acts of votive deposition (after Millett 1994b), then the presence of denarii, if they were a symbol of status, implies that the raid was made on an estate of high enough standing to possess these pieces.

### 5.2.3. The internal structure of finds

Obviously, certain finds are easier to interpret than others, by reference to their internal structure and the context in which they were found. Grave deposits are an obvious example of finds where the motives behind burial are clear. In the seventh century church finds from Kumluca, the material suggests strongly that a whole ecclesiastical establishment had been stripped of its precious metal fittings then assigned to the ground, probably for safe keeping. The problems come with finds which have a less clearly defined internal make-up. One example would be the many finds of coins in association with one or a number of finger rings (for example, Kessel (Period 9) and Tuddenham St. Martin (Period 11)). Perhaps we should scrutinise these sorts of finds in a manner akin to

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<sup>3</sup>A curious anomaly concerned with the coins from Tournai is worth noting: the gold coins were all of the eastern Empire, and the silver coins were all attributed to western mints (Dumas 1982: 3). Was the king deliberately seeking to demonstrate the duality of his life through a mixture of Roman (Western) and Germanic (Eastern) elements?

forensic science, looking for every clue which might lead us to a well grounded, credible interpretation about the motives for burial. For instance: if a find has a short date range for material (discussed above), the implication is that the material was gathered in some haste. For our coin and finger-ring finds, we might envisage the following scenario. Coins were gathered together, perhaps because the owner felt insecure physically and feared the theft of his or her money, and went out to bury his or her coins in a place known only to him or her. Having dug a hole, and placed the coins in the earth (in a bag or container of a more substantial nature), he or she was about to cover the find, but noticed rings on his/her hands. These were slipped off at the last moment and added to the find, as they were a clear give-away of personal wealth, and ought to be secreted as well.

How much we should be prepared to theorise about individual finds, as in the example above, is a difficult question to answer. The above idea concerning finger ring/coin finds seems very attractive. It could never be proved, but if analysis of this class of finds resulted in a high degree of similarity, in terms of the internal structure of finds and aspects such as the date range of material, the theory would gain a degree of credibility.

### 5.3. The interpretation of chronologically and geographically distinct groups of finds

In section 5.2, some ways in which the framework provided by this study can help us to interpret the nature of individual finds were outlined. In this section, whole groups of finds are examined, and possible interpretations concerning broader changes in deposition over space and time are offered. First, patterns which emerged during the survey of material are briefly summarised:

- Different regions exhibit different levels of deposition at different times.
- If the chronological periods are subdivided into five broad periods, each has a distinctive character whereby certain regions, or hoarding 'hotspots', can be identified. A summary of the main characteristics of these five periods is given below.

193/318: the focus of deposition is region 2, with the main localised groups being the Rhône valley in the vicinity of Lyon and the river Seine in the north. The whole range of artefact classes are present within these groups, with large assemblages of silver plate virtually exclusive to region 2, although these deposits do not favour any particular localised region. Generally, levels of hoarding are highest during the third century in all regions, but particularly the West, and there are high levels of deposition in region 7 (Thrace and Dacia) at the period 238/60, although the vast majority of these hoards are deposits of coin.

318/411: the focus of deposition shifts north and north-eastwards, to the Imperial and free sides of the Rhine river and Britain. Unlike the previous period, artefact classes seem to favour more localised regions: of the two main hoarding areas, gold coin and jewellery are present on the Continent whilst in region 1, silver is a very important component of many finds in the form of coin, plate and jewellery, in addition to gold.

411/527: The focus of deposition shifts north and eastwards once again to Scandinavia and particularly the islands of Bornholm, Öland and Gotland. Gold coin is the prevalent artefact class in the Scandinavian group, with other artefact types (for instance, silver plate) present on the Continent but in much reduced quantities in comparison to the third and fourth centuries.

527/610: There are no hoarding 'hotspots' in this period, although the coastal regions of the Black Sea and regions 9 and 10 seem to be emerging as important areas of deposition.

610/711: During the seventh century, two important regions emerge where finds are common, in line with developments seen during the previous period: regions 9 and 10 (mainly coastal regions) and the Kama region in the Ural mountains, Russia (region 15). Large assemblages of silver plate are found in both these areas, although the nature of the finds from both regions contrast greatly.

The following theoretical interpretations of these patterns are outlined below:

1. These patterns are nothing to do with ancient patterns; they are all related to the finding and survival of material in 'modern' times.
2. The patterns are accepted as being ancient: they can be directly equated with changing levels of wealth and prosperity of different regions at different times.
3. The patterns should be correlated far more simply with threat and response.
4. Levels of hoarding activity relate directly to changing levels of the supply and the quality of precious metals, in its various forms.
4. The patterns observed have nothing to do with any of the above: deposition is related to social behaviour, for instance acts of ritual deposition.

Each of these points will be addressed in turn.

#### 5.3.1. Wider changes in the pattern of deposition are not ancient: they are related purely to the finding and survival of material in 'modern' times

There are two major practical criticisms which might be levelled at the database as it stands, and the patterns which I have extrapolated from it. These criticisms are first, the database is simply a reflection of where deposits just happen to have been found, and second, which finds have subsequently survived. Each of these points can be addressed

in turn. First, the question of finding: let us take the example of Gaul (region 2). Silver plate is found in Gaul, and virtually all of this material dates to the third century AD. How can this be a factor associated with what has been found? Why would the discovery of material lead to the data being skewed in this manner? It would be ridiculous to argue that fourth century material has yet to be discovered, because there are plenty of later finds, but few contain silver plate. The same can be said for the most easterly parts of the Empire (regions 9 and 10). Silver plate is found in these regions, but it is virtually all dated to the sixth and seventh centuries AD. Another example would be modern Bulgaria. The majority of finds date to 238/60, despite the fact that the recording of deposits in the region has been relatively well conducted. This cannot be because there has been a failure to record finds dating to other periods.

The second possible objection concerns survival. The criticism which might be levelled at this research is that the data is not reliable, as it is based purely on what has survived. Again, to explain the absence of, for instance, fourth century material in Gaul in terms of survival of material would have to be highly elaborate: are we to suggest that fourth century plate has been found, but that it was always melted down in preference to third century material? The same can be said for Britain in the late fourth century: is it the case that the reason silver plate did not survive from the westerly parts of the province, was because it was melted down, and that this did not occur in the east of Britain? But why would plate be melted down, but the numerous coin deposits allowed to survive?

It could be argued, however, that the worked example of the Patching find (above) contradicts the arguments outlined in the preceding two paragraphs. Patching is a deposit of mid-fifth century material, from a region described in the main body of this thesis as having most material dated to the late third and fourth centuries, and little material of later date. This therefore suggests that my observations will be invalidated by future finds. I would counter such a criticism in the following manner. Patching demonstrates how the patterns described can be *modified* by the addition of new evidence, but *not* negated: the peaks of deposition as observed are still valid. Patching is clearly an extremely rare type of British find. This can be demonstrated very easily by reference to the recently published set of British finds in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain* volume 10, which were published after the database had been constructed, and were, therefore, unable to be included. The dating profile of relevant finds in this volume is as follows: four finds of 193/222; one find of 222/38; four finds of 260/75; five finds from 275/96; one find of 348/64; six finds of 395/411. In terms of the deposition rate per year, these finds represent a rise in the level of deposition to 260/75, a fall at 275/96, a dearth of material from the early and mid fourth century, and another peak at the end of the fourth century and the beginning of the fifth century AD. Reference to the profile of

deposition shown in TABLE 63, and section 4.2.2 of the previous chapter, demonstrates that this new material follows the pattern of the larger body of evidence gathered for the purposes of this study. The rarity of a find of the nature of Patching is clear from a comparison with the data in this thesis, and in comparison with new evidence from CHRIB X, which conforms closely to the pattern of deposition included in this study.

I can therefore find no strong argument that the patterns observed in the data are modern rather than ancient. I accept that in the next few decades, the discovery of additional data will modify the picture, as the example of Patching demonstrates. With this amount of information thoroughly compiled over space and time, the patterns which emerge have to be taken seriously. In some cases, a small number of new discoveries will change the patterns. In other areas, there will need to be quite remarkable amounts of discovery, for instance, for Iberia to match the levels of deposition seen in its neighbouring provinces at any chronological phase. If researchers still insist that there is not enough evidence for us to draw firm conclusions, especially with regard to deposition patterns, I would ask: at which point do we decide that we now have enough evidence? Unless we are prepared to interpret the material as it stands, we will have no ideas that can be modified or rejected at a future date when more evidence comes to light<sup>4</sup>. That is the nature of a dynamic subject such as archaeology.

### 5.3.2. The patterns observed can be directly equated with changing levels of wealth and prosperity of different regions at different times

Banaji (1996) has recently argued that it is possible to use the size of gold coin hoards to track changing levels of economic prosperity between the Western and Eastern parts of the Roman Empire, between c.AD300 and c.AD700. In line with Banaji's work, based on a relatively small sample, the broad patterns seen in the database employed by this thesis, as outlined above, could theoretically reflect differences in the pace of economic development between provinces. Italy was the centre of the Empire, which over the course of the next few centuries, expanded outwards, and via the process of Romanisation, introduced infrastructural and social changes to its provinces, the nature and extent of which cannot reasonably be described or studied here. Let us suppose that high hoarding levels can be directly equated with high levels of economic prosperity, which resulted from the changes brought about by this complex Romanisation process. Perhaps the pattern of deposition as described can therefore be explained. We could suggest that it was not until the third century in Gaul, that the economic conditions had

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<sup>4</sup>In line with Popper's principle of falsifiability, i.e. a theory (or in this case, a pattern) 'holds until it is disproved; and falsification, not verification, is the appropriate object of the observational and experimental procedures of science.' (*The Fontana dictionary of modern thought*, 2nd. edn., London, 1977).

reached a level at which some sectors of the local population were able to command resources above the level of general subsistence, some of which were subsequently buried and never recovered. How else do we explain the presence of such large quantities of silver plate, for instance? There must have been a fundamental economic difference between Gaul in the third century, and Gaul in subsequent centuries, when it produces nothing to match the third century levels. The argument is more persuasive when the next chronological stage in the process is introduced. If Britain reached a similar level of economic development to Gaul in the third century, but approximately one hundred years later, this would be in line with the fact that the Romanisation process had also started in Britain at a later date. And it is at the end of the fourth century that Britain is able to command 'higher status' objects such as plate and jewellery, whilst Gaul had entered a phase of relative economic decline. It might be argued that the absence of silver plate, for example in Britain in the third century, can be explained more simply: they had silver plate, but did not choose to bury it. I would argue, however, that the high number of coin hoards in Britain in the third century would need to be accounted for, if that argument was forwarded - why bury coin but not silver plate? The argument could be extended to the Scandinavian material in the fifth century, and the general shift of focus eastwards in the sixth and seventh centuries AD, and is most certainly an area of productive future research. If Going (1992) was able to trace theoretical 'economic waves' on the evidence of Romano-British pottery industries, there is no reason to dismiss the idea that deposits of precious metals represent the undertow of an Empire-wide pattern of economic 'waves'. In order to test the validity of this theory, other classes of artefact would need to be examined and compared with the patterns of deposition observed for the types of find surveyed in this study (an aim expressed in Chapter 1: 1.1).

Perhaps the idea of economic waves as outlined above is seen as being rather nebulous. What exactly are economic 'waves'? Are arguments associated with underlying economic processes open to criticism, as not being adequately causal in nature. Should the Romanisation process not be viewed as being more dynamic? The implication of 'waves' is that economic changes were unable to be affected by actions, either those of individual entrepreneurs, or state investment in different provinces at different times. The general spatial distribution of finds outlined in Chapter 3 could be considered as a direct expression of the latter theoretical processes. The pattern is interesting, in that most material comes from the frontier provinces (Gaul, Britannia, Thrace and Dacia, Illyricum), rather than the 'core' provinces (Italy, Africa, Iberia, Pontica and Asiana). These frontier provinces were also the areas where the army was generally based, and many would argue that the process of coin release (and potentially other forms of precious metals) used the army as its agent (for example, Reece 1984). This would, in

turn, suggest that release of coin into the economy in general would begin at the outer provinces, and perhaps this resulted in these peripheral areas developing economically in a different manner to the 'core' regions. Theoretically therefore, hoards could be viewed as a result of the fact that wealth tended to be held in the form of precious metals in the peripheral provinces, rather than, for instance, in the form of land. This naturally led to hoarding of greater frequency in the outer reaches of the Empire, simply because these were the areas where precious metals tended to end up.

### 5.3.3. Hoards should simply be correlated with threat and response

Following on from the above theory concerning economic changes and levels of hoarding, a complementary area of study is the relationship between hoarding and threat. Sets of hoards in particular regions, and sometimes individual hoards, have often been linked to recorded episodes of threat, in order to account for their original deposition and subsequent failed recovery. An example of a study of this nature, based on French coin deposits of the late third century AD, was published by Gricourt (1988). Arguments where either specific hoards, or sets of hoards, are described as being related to a threat tend to run as follows:

- a set of material which has a good *terminus post quem* (usually a coin or coins) was buried at a particular place and never recovered by the original owner, until it was subsequently recovered and recorded in 'modern' times.
- our literary sources relate an episode of incursion into the same general region and time period in which the deposit or deposits had been made and never recovered (to varying degrees of specificity).
- a connection between these two factors is postulated: the reason behind the deposition was that the threat of looting led to burial of personal wealth, with the intention of later recovery, or simply so as to prevent the looting from taking place. In turn, subsequent recovery was either never attempted, or prevented by the death of the original owner, migration and settlement in another region, or a failed attempt to recover the deposit for one reason or another.

The data gathered for the purposes of this study could reasonably be used to assess the validity of this type of argument, by comparing the peaks of deposition with known historical sources, applicable to relevant regions at specific times. However, I believe that this is a process which would not result in there being a convincing link between the material and our historical evidence. The reason for my distrust of this idea is best demonstrated by reference to an example. Johns and Potter (1985), in their

interpretation of the Canterbury find of 1962<sup>5</sup> which was buried at the end of the fourth century AD, linked the find with 'the upheavals which attended the formal demise of the province' (*ibid.*: 342). I have not singled out this report of a find to specifically attack the interpretation offered: in itself, it is a perfectly valid statement. But what it demonstrates is the way in which historical evidence is used to address the issue of precious metal deposition. The example of Gricourt's paper, mentioned above (Gricourt 1988), would have been just as valid an example. But let us for the time being stay with late fourth century Britain.

Equating a peak of late British finds with 'the formal demise of the province' raises the following questions. First, a peak of deposition as witnessed in Britain at this period is not unique to the province. It occurred in Gaul at the period 260/75, and occurs in Scandinavia in the period 457/91<sup>6</sup>. Should we therefore view those areas at these times as experiencing some kind of demise, i.e. can we always, by association, equate peaks of hoarding with the 'demise' of a region?

Second, if historical evidence for demise has been used for Britain, can we not look at other historical evidence in relation to other areas, and also make an association with precious metal deposition? For Britain, the perception of a province in decline is associated with a few fragments of historical references to unrest. For example, Claudian records naval activity against the Picts, Scots and Saxons<sup>7</sup>, and in AD407, Constantine III became another usurper following the example set by Magnus Maximus in AD383. Roman troops were gradually withdrawn from the province in the late fourth and early fifth centuries, meaning that by c.AD410, Britain was left to fend for itself. There is also archaeological evidence suggesting that improved defence of the province was important in this period (for instance, the construction of the Saxon shore forts). Evidence of a comparable nature comes from Italy. Visigoths, under the leadership of Alaric, invaded Italy in c.AD401 and eventually sacked Rome itself in c. AD410 (Jones 1973: 186; after Zosimus VI: 6-13). Do we, therefore, see a comparable peak of hoard deposition in Italy at this date? The simple answer to this question is no. There are only two finds from Rome itself of the period 395/411, three if the Esquiline deposit is included, and the general level of deposition in northern and central Italy during the whole of the fourth century comes nowhere near to matching the levels of deposition seen at Britain over the same period of time. The peak of deposition for Italy, in fact, comes at period 4 (the same phase as region 2), i.e. in the late third century AD, and the deposition rate per year, is in fact fairly even from period 11 (395/411), and for subsequent periods of the fifth

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<sup>5</sup>Additional material came to light in 1982.

<sup>6</sup>It should be added that Britain also experiences a similar peak of deposition in the late third century AD, but this did not appear to lead to the 'demise' of the province as in the fourth century.

<sup>7</sup>Claudian, *de consulatu Stilichonis*, ii, 250-5.

century. The same can be said for Gaul. In AD406, 'hordes of Vandals, Sueves and Alans crossed the Rhine and, sweeping over Gaul, created a desolation of which lurid accounts have come down to us' (Jones 1973: 184). But in deposition terms, Gaul is relatively quiet in the fourth century: in a similar manner to Italy, its period of greatest hoarding activity is in the late third century AD. The conclusion which must be reached therefore, is that a study of the evidence in a wide ranging manner suggests that it is not possible to make a universal correlation between periods of social upheaval, documented by ancient historians, with relatively high levels of deposition of precious metals. That is not to say that late British hoards are not associated with attack from outside: but why do we not see the same happening elsewhere, when comparable historical evidence can be found?

If we return to the comparison between Italy and Britain in the late fourth and early fifth century once again, as outlined above, the difficulties with the historical sources become clear once again. Both regions have historical records which suggest that each was the subject of threat and invasion at broadly the same time. The campaigns of Alaric are admittedly more vividly described, but let us for now assume that both regions were under similar pressure from external attack. Whereas Britain shows high levels of precious metal deposition, the evidence from Italy is comparatively poor. How do we account for this?

Theory 1. Alaric was highly successful in his campaign, and managed to carry off most of the Italian amassed wealth before anyone had the chance to assign it to the earth. Although the Britons managed to bury their wealth, the external threat was such that many were forced to abandon their estates, or were killed before they were able to return to their lands and recover their deposits.

Theory 2. Alaric was extremely unsuccessful in his campaign: most of the local population managed to hide their wealth and recover it when the danger had passed, and the objects were subsequently lost to us as they never made it into the archaeological record.

This just demonstrates the problems of linking history and material in a simplistic manner, without examining the real validity of the supposed link. It is clearly an area where more research should be invested.

The whole issue of threat and hoarding can be linked with the economic argument outlined previously (5.3.2). I am going to contradict myself slightly here, and modify my view of the threat idea from a dismissive stance to a more accommodating one. If we accept that there is a valid link between threat and hoarding, with or without complementary historical evidence, the question which ought to arise is: why was that

*specific* region the focus of threat in the first instance? Why do particular regions become the focus of incursion at different times? Why is hoarding seemingly episodic, i.e. regionally and chronologically specific, which the spatial analysis of the material in the study seems to demonstrate?

1. High levels of deposition of personal wealth and non recovery can quite reasonably be linked to periods of threat from an alien culture.
2. The focus of threat will vary according to perceived levels of wealth in particular regions at different times, and ease of access to those regions, and the decision to incur on those areas will be based on those factors.
3. Resultant episodic hoarding as observed, therefore, can be theoretically linked to changing levels of economic development in the different provinces. In other words: certain provinces will only become the focus of attack when they have reached a certain level of economic development.

In effect, this is an attempt to focus not on what hoarding can tell us about where threat was coming from, and the reasons for high levels of deposition of wealth, but how deposits of wealth can only happen when underlying economic factors allowed different regions to command those resources in the first place, exposing them to attack. This is also more persuasive because when the spatial distribution of sets of deposits are examined, there are a number of instances where they are not restricted to one province. Examples of this are the Swedish islands of the Baltic Sea and the north coast of Poland in the late fifth century AD, and the coasts of Tunisia and Sicily in the late seventh century (Chapter 3: Sections 3.14 and 3.21). Contemporaneous finds, on two adjacent but unconnected land masses or islands, have to be accounted for, and one theoretical interpretation would be that they became subject to attack at a specific point in time, which led to the burial and non recovery of personal wealth. In the latter example, perhaps this attack was seaborne (which the distribution of hoards would suggest), beginning in Sicily and moving on the north-east African coast. An underlying economic process may have caused an upsurge of wealth in both regions, even areas under different administrative control, which would have made the general area open to external threat.

#### 5.3.4. Levels of hoarding simply relate to changes in the availability and quality of the coinage

It does seem the case that as the coinage is debased throughout the third century AD, the level of deposition appears to rise. It is also the case that in the fourth century, it is not until the middle to late period when the level of production of the siliqua coinage has risen to a high level (again, with reductions in the weight if not the purity of the coinage, presumably to produce more coins), that we again see an occurrence of higher levels of hoarding. And there must be some significance to the fact that during the fifth and sixth centuries, when the gold coinage was well established, and few changes were being made to the denominational system, overall levels of deposition are relatively stable in line with this. The implication is that we should not assume that high levels of hoarding can necessarily be equated with periods of social disruption. Rather, we could perhaps suggest that hoarding is an activity which is more or less endemic, and that levels of deposition will relate to changes in the levels of the *supply* of precious metals in its various forms, rather than result from external factors. In order to assess the validity of this theory, it would be necessary to calculate the varying levels of supply of precious metals to different regions at different times. The only means by which this might be achieved with some degree of success would be by looking at levels of site find losses of coins, which Reece has consistently shown to be a fruitful area of research (most recently, Reece 1995). Let us suppose, for example, that we discovered that there were increasingly high levels of coin loss of comparable types to those in our fourth century British finds, culminating at a peak at the end of the fourth century. If we accept that accidental loss of coins will vary according to the availability of pieces to lose in the first instance, and, therefore, loss can be equated with changing levels of supply to the province, then a correlating increasingly high level of hoarding would be accounted for. That in turn would lead us to suggest that hoarding is an activity which is more or less constant (i.e., if you possess material, you are as likely to hoard it, as do anything else with it), and therefore will depend entirely on the availability of material *to* hoard. If there is not much in circulation, low levels of hoarding result; if there is lots of material in circulation, conversely, a healthy level of deposition occurs.

For many categories of artefact in this study, levels of casual loss are virtually impossible to assess (particularly in the case of gold and silver plate), and indeed, 'loss' is not a term generally associated with artefacts of this nature<sup>8</sup>. For the coinage, levels of loss and non recovery of gold and silver will certainly be lower than is the case with copper alloy coinage, because, as we would expect, more attempt would have been made

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<sup>8</sup>Even if we viewed individual plates, such as the Madrid *missorium*, in the same way as single coin pieces which we can reasonably argue were accidentally lost, the physical bulk of such pieces would make an argument for their 'loss' very difficult to sustain.

to recover these intrinsically higher value pieces. However, work by Bland (forthcoming) demonstrates that levels of gold and silver casual coin loss, i.e. single pieces for which there is little evidence that they originally belonged to a hoarded group, can be assessed. This would therefore allow this theory, at least in the case of coin deposits, to be reasonably tested, as some kind of background picture of levels of coinage supply has begun to be constructed.

#### 5.3.5. Deposition is related to none of the above: rather it is related to social behaviour

This study has identified what have been termed hoarding 'hotspots'. These include the following; East Anglia in Britain; the valley of the Rhône and the Isère in southern France; the Kama region of the former Soviet Union; the islands of Öland, Bornholm and Gotland; the coastal regions of Turkey and the Middle East. In order to understand why these areas exhibit such high levels of deposition in comparison to other regions where levels of hoarding are always relatively low, we ought to be prepared to compare these areas with previous and subsequent periods of history and prehistory. It is not possible to explore this fully here, but there are two regions for which this author has some knowledge, which suggests that the interpretations offered above are not entirely satisfactory when applied to their respective local sets of material.

1. East Anglia. The set of finds from East Anglia may be interpreted as being the result of an indigenous 'hoarding tradition'. Hoarding tradition can be defined as a situation whereby a local population is predisposed to deposit precious metal artefacts in the ground, and not recover these deposits, as an indigenous social trait which, because of its antiquity, is lost to us. For East Anglia, the case study within the core of the thesis (Chapter 3: 3.11.1), and the introduction of other poorly dated finds into the equation (Chapter 3: Section 3.23.2), showed quite clearly that in comparison to the whole of the rest of region 1, this is an area of very high deposition levels at the end of the fourth century and beginning of the fifth century AD. Work by researchers such as Stead (1991), Chadburn (1992), and indeed myself (Hobbs 1996: 28-9), have identified that, in the late Iron Age as well, i.e. before the Roman conquest of Britain, East Anglia also produces far more coin hoards and deposits of other precious metal artefacts (such as the torc deposits from Snettisham<sup>9</sup>), than any other part of pre-Roman Britain. There is obviously something occurring: this may be coincidence, but it is noteworthy that East Anglia produces less signs of other expressions of economic development in the late Iron Age, for instance hill forts, in a similar manner to the way in which the number of complex villas in late Roman Britain is low in East Anglia in comparison to other regions

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<sup>9</sup>Although it should be noted that the Snettisham torc deposits pre-date the coin hoards by at least half a century.

(Millett 1990: 186-97). So perhaps deposition of precious metals was simply an indigenous tradition, which continued to survive despite major social and political changes brought about by the Roman occupation of Britain and the Romanisation process<sup>10</sup>. The idea that Britons somehow became completely transformed in character as a result of Romanisation seems to be an argument that is difficult to sustain. The Romans did not invade Britain in the sense of an occupying population replacing the previous inhabitants. So although taxes were now paid to a centralised authority, and the Romans brought their own ideas of how a society should function and develop, the extent to which this pervaded all aspects of society is extremely difficult to judge. There is no clear evidence that Romanisation necessarily meant the obliteration of centuries of local traditions. Hence the desire to possess objects in the form of plate or elaborate jewellery (if we compare, for instance, the Great Dish from Mildenhall and the gold torcs from Snettisham) may have been a local, East Anglian way of expressing status, and other ways of showing status were rejected, even if the local population were exposed to them. This may explain why East Anglia has no identifiable mosaic school, whilst the south and west have a healthy number, as does the north-east of England north of the Wash (Smith 1984). And burial of these artefacts may well have been the way in which this local population chose to behave at a certain historical stage, perhaps as an expression of a rite which we could never hope to understand from a modern perspective. The reason this may have validity is the fact that the majority of East Anglian deposits of the prehistoric period were deposited during the Conquest period, when the local society was undergoing enforced change. The same situation occurs at the end of the Roman period, when the occupying army and administration left and the society went through change once more. Why there should be such a long gap between the expression of a local tradition, however, does need to be explained.

**2. The Urals.** The deposits from the Urals in the former Soviet Union are also a case in point, although for rather different reasons. As mentioned above (Chapter 3: Section 2.23.5), many of the Uralian finds had an extremely long date range for the manufacture of the items within them, demonstrating that they were amassed over a substantial period. Some pieces also demonstrate modification, for example the addition of 'shamanic' images to the surfaces of a number of pieces in the Sludka find, on top of the original engraved designs, and the addition of suspension holes. On a plate from Klimova (Appendix 2: Item 2), the hole has been made in a spot so that when hung, the piece does not align with the central engraved cross. This is important evidence that the original Christian nature of the plate was either not understood, or deliberately corrupted.

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<sup>10</sup>Aitchinson (1988: 279) suggested that 'Roman artefacts were circulating in a pre-existing system of social exchange', echoing my theory.

According to Noonan (1982: 287), 'travellers of the seventeenth century and later in this area report that silver and metal vessels were kept in native sanctuaries and used in religious services', and this is the traditional view held by many Russian scholars, i.e. that the silver vessels were used as part of a local ritual. (It would seem incredible if any of the pieces known to us were still in use when Noonan's sources<sup>11</sup> were writing, but not entirely impossible). However, Noonan (*ibid.*), following Leschenko (1974), has pointed out that only 24% of the vessels from the Perm region show signs of modification, and is thus wary of assigning a religious, or ritualistic function to the Kama finds in all cases. Leschenko believes that most of the finds date to the ninth to tenth centuries AD. All these factors add up to a very different set of features to any of the deposits from the other hoarding 'hotspots'. The Uralian pieces were compiled from a number of different cultural sources, both local and international, and have a very long date range for objects before final burial and abandonment. Leschenko is probably correct in warning us not to read too much into any connections with ritualistic use. Nonetheless, in a similar manner to the East Anglian deposits, which must be studied in the light of the wider historical picture, none of the traditional means of interpreting relatively high levels of precious metal deposition in a localised area seem satisfactory when we look at the characteristics of the Uralian find group. Are we to suggest that having amassed this material over an extremely long period, modified some of the objects in a manner which suggests ritualistic use, an external threat then led the pieces to be assigned to the ground? Nikitin (pers. comm.) believed that, rather more simply, the objects were no longer considered useful: they had fulfilled their function, and were buried as a result, not necessarily without affection, but nonetheless without any feelings of loss. I freely admit that I do not know how we should interpret these finds, but I am certain that they serve as a warning to us that we should not necessarily assume that hoards = threat, or hoards = economic prosperity, and so on and so forth. We must be prepared to accept that our own set of values were not necessarily shared by an ancient population. Whereas we might view the burial of precious methods as wasteful, and assume that recovery was always intended if not realised, the same views should not be grafted on to the cultural make-up and social attitudes of past peoples.

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<sup>11</sup> Noonan's main source is V.N. Chernetsov, 'Kvoprosu o proniknovenii vostochnogo serebra v Priob'e', *Trudy Instituta Etnografii* n.s. I (1947): 120-26.

## CHAPTER 6

### FINAL CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

#### 6.1. Final conclusions

As Timon of Athens mused on the contradictory nature of gold (quoted at the beginning of this study), the preceding chapter demonstrated that there are a great many ways of interpreting both individual late Roman finds of precious metals, and whole groups of finds. One thing, however, is certain, and brings me back to the statement of intent made in the first chapter of this thesis (Section 1.4): unless we place finds within a contextual framework, there will be little likelihood of progress beyond idle speculation, and on into the realm of well grounded interpretation. As for my personal feelings on the motives leading to deposition and the patterns which the material suggests, I suspect that all the theories forwarded have validity, but the degree of validity will only result from two processes:

- a. the addition of new finds (of which the worked example of Patching demonstrated), in order to test the validity of the patterns observed in this thesis. I suspect, however, that the study of the new material in *Coin Hoards from Roman Britain X* (Chapter 5: Section 5.3.1), which showed that the new material was consistent with my patterns, should be taken to be portentous.
- b. comparison of the precious metal material with other classes of artefact, and comparisons with the results of field survey for aspects of the late Roman period such as settlement patterns. Regionalisation is an area which needs to be addressed in much greater depth, i.e. how the provinces differed in terms of their material culture and chronological development.

#### 6.2. Future research

Below are listed areas of potentially productive future research, which are additional to the interpretative themes outlined in the previous chapter.

1. Deposition of different hoard 'classes': one aspect of the database which requires examination is the extent to which localised contexts of different hoard 'classes' (i.e. coin hoards, silver plate deposits, and so on) vary, both within the broad patterns as outlined (for instance, is there a difference between 3rd. c. France and 4th. c. Britain when we look more closely at the different types of deposits within these areas), and in terms of the local archaeological conditions. For example, is there a variation between the level of deposition of coin hoards in 'urban' as opposed to 'rural' contexts? In turn, how does

this differ from deposits of silver plate or jewellery? Indeed, should it even be accepted as obvious that we can study these different types of deposit together?

**2. Other 'hoarding hotspots' should be examined as case studies:** Britain during the period 395/411 Britain (Chapter 3: Section 3.11.1) proved to be a productive method of assessing regional variations in precious metal deposition. Other examples of areas which ought to be examined are Gaul in the late third century, particularly the region south-west of lake Geneva, and the Uralian finds in the Perm region of Russia. In time, each of these regional studies could then be compared with the other case studies, in order to assess the validity of the various interpretative ideas outlined in the last chapter.

**3. Frontier zones:** an examination of the spatial distribution of finds demonstrated that frontier zones, for example, the lower reaches of the Rhine, often have deposits both inside and outside the frontiers which form a coherent group in their own right. Rather than viewing these finds in a 'them and us' type way (i.e. imperial finds and barbaricum finds), the contents and other features of these deposits should be examined more closely. If the result of this is that finds from behind and beyond the frontiers have many common features, the implication must be that the reasons leading to burial were also potentially similar. If we were to follow an historical model for instance, how can we explain such a pattern without viewing such a region as a whole area under threat, on both sides of a frontier line?

**4. Experimental archaeology:** why were so many finds never recovered? The usual explanations of this have hinged on social constraints, for example, migration or death of the agents responsible. Perhaps deposits were not recovered because they were simply very difficult to re-locate after burial. It would seem a productive idea to experiment with a hoard of coins, for instance, and see at which stage in time an individual found re-locating a deposit difficult. For instance, re-location could be attempted after one week, one month, one year, and so on and so forth.

**5. Finds from well outside the frontiers:** how do we explain these? Perhaps we should be viewing late Roman material as strange and exotic to a completely different set of peoples, as some of the scratched images on some of the material from Perm is to us. How do we interpret finds such as Shil'nikovo, which had 150 denarii as part of its content, but is located far beyond the frontiers of the Empire? Is this to be associated with a highly complex trade network? The maintenance of social relations over huge distances?

**6. Successor states:** precious metal materials associated with successor states to the Roman Empire should also be examined. How did the Merovingians, for instance, treat their precious metals?

**7. The wider chronological picture:** is there, for instance, ever a period in the history of Iberia when deposition rates are as high as neighbouring provinces in the Roman period?

## REFERENCES

ABBREVIATIONS USEDPERIODICALS AND SERIES

- Arch. J. - *Archaeological Journal*, London  
 AIIN - *Atti e memorie dell Istituto Italiano di Numismatica*  
 ANRW - *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt*  
 BBCS - *Bulletin of the board of Celtic Studies*, Bangor  
 Bia. Bulg. - *Izvestiia na Bulgarskia arkheologicheski institut = Bulletin Institut Archeologique Bulgare*, Sofia  
 Bsa Bulg - *Bulletin de la Société Archéologique Bulgare*  
 BSFN - *Bulletin de la Société Française de Numismatique*, Paris  
 BSNR - *Buletinul Societatii Numismatice Romane*  
 CH - *Coin Hoards* (Royal Numismatic Society), London, 1975-1994  
 CHRB - *Coin hoards from Roman Britain*, London, 1979-  
 FA - *Folia Archaeologia*, Budapest  
 FMRD - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Deutschland*, 1960-  
 FMRL - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Luxembourg*, 1972-  
 FMRN - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in den Niederlanden*, 1992-  
 FMRO - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Österreich*, 1972-  
 FMRSI - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Slowenien*, 1988-  
 FMRU - *Die Fundmünzen der Römischen Zeit in Ungarn*  
 JBAA - *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, London  
 JRS - *Journal of Roman Studies*, London  
 Mém. S.A.F. - *Memoires de la Société Archeologique de la France*  
 Ms. Min. Soc. Ant. - *Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries*, London.  
 NC - *Numismatic Chronicle*, London  
 NK - *Numizmatikai Közlöny*, Budapest  
 NNÅ - *Nordisk Numismatisk Årsskrift*, Lund  
 NNb - *Numismatishces Nachrichten Blatt*, Speyer  
 Num. Medd. - *Nordisk Numismatisk Unions Medlemsblad*, Copenhagen  
 NZ - *Numismatische Zeitschrift*, Vienna  
 OAK - *Compte Rendu de la Commission Impériale Archéologique*, St. Petersburg (Russian)  
 RBN - *Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie*, Brussels  
 RIC - *Roman Imperial Coinage*, volumes I - X, London, 1923-94  
 RIN - *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica e Scienze Affini*, Milan  
 RN - *Revue Numismatique*, Paris  
 SCN - *Studii si Cercetari de Numismatica*  
 SCIV - *Studii si Cercetari de Istorie veche*  
 TAF - *Corpus des trésors monétaires de la France*, I-, 1979-, Paris  
 VCH - *The Victoria county historie of Britain*

CLASSICAL SOURCES

- CIL - *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin 1863-  
 NH - *Pliny, Natural Histories*  
 C. Th. - *Codex Theododius*  
 Dio - *Dio, Roman history* (Loeb Classical library, 1917).  
 P. Oxy - *The Oxyrhynchus Papyri*, ed. P. Grenfell et al., London 1898-

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## **APPENDICES**

## APPENDIX 1

### PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING METHODS OF FIND DOCUMENTATION

Whilst this study was conducted, a number of practical problems with the publication of finds emerged. Although the quality of publication has improved vastly over the last few decades as the requirements of research have become more clear, there are still areas where improvements can be made. Obviously, different scholars and centres of excellence will have varying methods of publication, but if future researchers wish to proceed with studies in a similar vein to this author, then the following suggestions for improving publication are offered.

1. Specialisation, as discussed in the Chapter 1, Section 1.2.1, has led to mixed deposits (i.e. where a number of artefact types and hence fields of specialisation are involved) being examined by scholars from their own particular school of study, usually in line with the integration of different artefact types into separate museum departments. If, for instance, a corpus of 'coin hoards' is published, it is fundamental that it is made clear where other objects in finds have been published and where they currently reside.
2. Researchers should attempt to publish material in a more balanced manner. Multiple deposits should be published in complete reports. It is accepted that a high degree of specialism will occur, but researchers should be constantly aware that their artefacts are part of a whole find, and that context should be preserved as fully as possible.
3. Weights and dimensions of all finds within deposits ought to be published. This study has concentrated on gold and silver artefacts, others in the future may wish to incorporate artefacts in other materials (for instance, pewter, lead and copper alloys), and these objects should receive as much attention to detail as the 'higher status' objects.
4. Findspots of deposits should be properly published. It was not possible to establish, despite extensive searches through extremely detailed military and local gazetteers, the location of an unsatisfactory number of finds for the purposes of this study. Local names are useful if known (for instance, Gallows Hill), but if used, the nearest local settlement of reasonable enough size for a national grid reference to be established should be published in conjunction (for example, Thetford). However, it should be pointed out that it would seem inadvisable<sup>1</sup> to give very specific ordnance survey or equivalent findspot details, as this may encourage treasure hunters. Such details should be kept confidential

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<sup>1</sup>The most obvious case where this resulted in illegal excavation of a site was Wanborough, Surrey, as details of the location were given to the public during a court hearing.

but accessible to approved researchers with the proper intentions (for example, in the Sites and Monuments Records in the United Kingdom).

## APPENDIX 2: DATABASE OF DEPOSITS

The database is organised in period order, from 1 to 22, with additional deposits (193/318; 318/411; 411/527; 527/610; 610/711; later Russian finds) added in six separate sections at the end. Within each period, finds are listed in alphabetical order, and where there is more than one find from a particular location, by date of discovery (if known). The tab order for the appropriate database fields for each entry is as follows:

1. The 'defining' deposit name (given in bold to ease reference);
2. The deposit name: local name, district, modern country;
3. Year of discovery: if known;
4. Grid reference: a northing and an easting;
5. Map reference: all map references have been listed separately in Appendix 3, but are given in addition here;
6. Regional code: with the prefix 'R'; please see Figure 1 and Table 2;
7. Equivalent Gold Weight (EGW): with the prefix 'EGW'; also listed separately by period in Appendix 5;
8. Hoard content: for coin deposits, this will be given as gold denomination, number of items, total weight; silver denomination, total number, overall weight; number of bronze pieces (obviously depending on the respective contents of the individual finds). The denomination codes are as follows:

### *Gold (AV)*

A - aureus  
S - solidus  
Q - quinarius  
Se - semiss  
T - tremiss

### *Silver (AR)*

D - denarius  
a - antoninianus  
M - miliarenses  
Si - siliqua  
hSi - half siliqua  
h - hexagram  
dr - drachm  
1/4s - quarter-siliqua

For other types of find, items with brief descriptions are listed with the dimensions of the pieces appearing at the end, and sometimes museum registration codes.

9. Comments: any additional comments concerning, for instance, dating;
10. Circumstances of discovery: brief information concerning the circumstances of discovery are sometimes provided;
11. Total weights: of gold and silver;
12. Date of earliest recorded piece;
13. Date of latest recorded piece;
14. Disposition: if known, disposition of the pieces is given, with relevant numbers referring to the breakdown of the contents of the pieces are in a number of collections;
15. References.

**PERIOD1(193-222)**

<b>Abergele</b> 176.8g? Antony to Caracalla	Abergele, Denbighshire, Britain fnd. in a pot	1842 D 31/30BC	53.31N 3.34W c.800 193/222	3.47 c.1337.6-2654.4g Robertson 1937a	R: 1	EGW: 89.1- from M.
<b>Acton</b> 1.3g? Severus	Acton, Middlesex, Britain fnd. with a lamp	1899 D 69/79	51.31N 0.17W 7 193/222	3.48 14.4-19.3g Wheeler 1930	R: 1	EGW: 0.9- from Vespasian to S.
<b>Adamclissi II</b> 317.4g?	Adamclissi II, Romania 54/68	193/222	44.05N 27.57E D 1523 Pontica XXI-XXII: 91-97; Guest 1994	3.1 2788.4-4765.7g	R: 14	EGW: 185.7-
<b>Akenham</b> 12.9g? from M. Antony to Elagabalus. Also included frag. of an AV bar, wt.: 1.69g Carradice 1984a	Akenham, Suffolk, Britain fnd. on a boggy piece of ground in an urn	1981-82 D 69/79	52.05N 1.08E 59 c.5491.1-8668.9g 193/222	3.49; 24.1 85.1-194.0g pre 43	R: 1 193/222	EGW: 5.7- coins run
<b>Alfreton</b>	Alfreton, Derbs., Britain fnd. on a boggy piece of ground in an urn	1748 D 69/79	53.06N 1.23W c.3000 c.5491.1-8668.9g 193/222	3.50 c.5491.1-8668.9g 193/222	R: 1	EGW: 365.7-577.3g? from Vespasian to Geta Derbs. AJ 8 (1886), 217-24
<b>Antonovka</b> 1071.2g	Antonovka, Umanski, Cherkasskaya, former USSR R: 14 or 15 EGW: 47.5-71.3g? Vespasian to Severus Kropotkin 1966, 52, no. 143	1929 D 69/79	52.48N 8.45E 6 11.9-15.6g FMRD VII/4: 4038; Guest 1994	3.77	R: 13	EGW: 0.8-1.0g? 138/61
<b>Apelstedt</b>	Apelstedt, Germany 193/222	D FMRD VII/4: 4038; Guest 1994	52.48N 8.45E 6 11.9-15.6g	3.77	R: 13	EGW: 0.8-1.0g? 138/61
<b>Balchik</b> 138/61	Balchik, Bulgaria 193/222	D Arheologia XXI(4): 1979: 59-65; Guest 1994	43.24N 28.10E ?(6) (11.9-15.6g)	3.2 (11.9-15.6g)	R: 7	EGW: (0.8-1.0g)? 6 id.
<b>Bannovka</b>	Bannovka, Izmailski, Odesskaya, former USSR EGW: 0.2g+? uncertain no.; 2 coins seen (both Caracalla). Fnd. in a silver pitcher ? 193/222	1944-45 D Kropotkin 1966, 41, no. 85	45.41N 28.55E D ?(2)	3.78; 24.2 3.34g+ fnd. at a depth of 40-50cm	R: 14	
<b>Barroca da Laje</b>	Barroca da Laje, Teixoso, Portugal EGW: 313.1-340.4g+ 40 examined. Fnd. with an uncertain no. of AR coins Bost et al. 1992, 41, no. 21; Guest 1994	A 44 54/68	313.1-340.4g	40.06N 7.43W (Barroca) ? 54/68	3.51; 24.3 ? 193/222	R: 3 ?
<b>Be-él</b> 29.0g? Vespasian to Severus. Actual wt. of coins: 484.16g Kropotkin 1962, 250, no. 573	Be-él, Simferopolski uyezd, Ukraine fnd. by a gardener	1896 D 69/79	44.57N 34.05E 151 290.9-435.4g	- 290.9-435.4g	R: 14 193/222	EGW: 19.4- from
<b>Belene II</b> 54/68	Belene II, Bulgaria 193/222	D ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	43.39N 25.10E c.150 c.275.8-468.2g	3.3 c.275.8-468.2g	R: 7	EGW: 18.4-31.2g?
<b>Blagesti</b> 69/96	Blagesti, Romania 193/222	1973 D Carpica 7: 31-45; Guest 1994	46.41N 26.39E ?(46) (85.3-134.6g)	3.79 (85.3-134.6g)	R: 14	EGW: (5.7-9.0g)? 46 id.
<b>Boyan</b> 193/222	Boyan, Bulgaria 193/222	D ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	43.29N 26.50E 15 28.5-39.9g	3.4 28.5-39.9g	R: 7	EGW: 1.9-2.7g? 117/38
<b>Bristol II</b> 326.7g? Antony to Geta Mattingly & Pearce 1938	Bristol II, Gloucs., Britain no trace of a container	1937 D 31/30BC	51.27N 2.35W 1,478 193/222	3.52 2706.2-4905.5g BM; City of Bristol Museum & Art Gallery	R: 1 2	EGW: 180.2- from M.
<b>Buchen</b>	Buchen, Baden-Württemberg, Germany EGW: 1.3-2.1g? to AD41	193/222	49.32N 9.21E D, Q 9, 1 FMRD II/1, 1057; Guest 1994	3.5 19.7-32.0g	R: 13	

<b>Butzbach</b>	Butzbach, Germany	1979	50.26N 8.40E	3.6	R: 13	EGW: 1.0-2.0g?
193/222		D	9 15.2-30.5g			Repub.
			FMRD V/2, 1: 2111; Guest 1994			
<b>Carrawburgh</b>	Carrawburgh (Brocolitia), nr. Humshaugh, Northumb., Britain	1875	55.03N 2.08W			D
(Humshaugh)	3.103 R: 1		EGW: 7.9-14.5g?			
66	119.3-217.6g		from M. Antony to Geta			found in the Roman fort at Procolitia
under a large boulder	31/30BC 193/222		Blackgate Museum, Newcastle			Askew 1937
<b>Chadwell St. Mary</b>	Chadwell St. Mary, Essex, Britain	1956	51.29N 0.22E	3.53	R: 1	
	EGW: 11.2-22.0g?		D	100		168.7-330.4g
	M. Antony to Caracalla	found in a pot in some gravel pits	31/30BC	193/222		Carson 1957
<b>Ciurari</b>	Ciurari, Dimbrovita, Romania		44.10N 25.03E	3.54	R: 14	EGW: 13.5-
21.5g?		D	110(79) 202.4-323.4g			
69/96	193/222		BSNR 70-74: 583; Guest 1994			
<b>Dambach II</b>	Dambach II, Germany	1860	49.06N 10.34E	3.80	R: 13	EGW: 2.0g?
		D	16(7) 29.3g			between the Wornitz and
Altmühl rivers, n. of Lentersheim	193/222		193/222			FMRD IV/5: 5007; Guest 1994
<b>Devene</b>	Devene, Bulgaria		43.25N 23.37E	3.7; 24.4	R: 7	EGW: 3.6-5.6g?
		D	?(29) (54.2-84.4g)			also part of an AR chain
69/96	193/222		BIA Bulg. 27 (1964), 238; ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994			
<b>Dolna Orehov</b>	Dolna Orehov, Bulgaria		43.10N 25.44E (Dolna Orehovica, aka Dolna Oryakhovitsa)			D
3.55	R: 7		EGW: 14.1-23.9g?			115
211.8-358.6g			54/68	193/222		Guest 1994
<b>Dubnitsa</b>	Dubnitsa (Dubnitca), Bulgaria		41.34N 23.50E	3.8	7	1.1g?
		D	9 16.5g			193/222
193/222			Arheologia XXI (4) (1979): 59-65; Guest 1994			
<b>Eiweiler</b>	Eiweiler, Saar, Germany		49.33N 7.01E	3.9	R: 2	EGW: 0.1g?
		D	1 1.83g	4, 2		16 coins in total. 4 ses., 2 as/fract.
117/38	193/222		FMRD III: 1098; Guest 1994			
<b>Elek</b>	Elek, Bekes, Hungary	1939	46.32N 21.15E	3.56	R: 13	EGW: 5.8-9.2g?
		D	47 87.1-137.5g			
69/96	193/222		NK 1939-40: 65; Guest 1994			
<b>Faurei</b>	Faurei, Romania		45.05N 27.15E	3.10	R: 14	EGW: 5.2-8.2g?
		D	42 78.0-122.8g			
69/96	193/222		Dacia 12 (1968): 454; Guest 1994			
<b>Felsődobrosol</b>	Felsődobrosol, Fejer, Hungary	1958	47.26N 18.07E (Felsődobos)	3.104		D
R: 6	EGW: 8.9-17.1g?		D 72	133.5-256.7g		
		Repub.	193/222			NK 1959-60: 16-22; Guest 1994
<b>Fetteresso</b>	Fetteresso (Hill of Megray), Kincardines, Britain	1852	56.57N 2.14W	3.81	R: 11	
	EGW: c.18.1-28.3g?		D	c.141		c.272.0-442.9g
	from Galba to S. Severus		68/69	193/222		NMAS, Edinburgh
						Scott 1855
<b>Flonheim</b>	Flonheim, Germany		49.48N 8.03E	3.11	R: 2	EGW: 48.8-83.3g?
		D	c.400 (301) c.733.3-1250.7g			
54/68	193/222		FMRD IV/1: 1023; Guest 1994			
<b>Ghirisa</b>	Ghirisa, Romania		47.36N 22.48E	3.12	R: 14	EGW: c.24.4-39.2g?
		D	c.200 (148) c.367.1-588.9g			
69/96	193/222		Dacia 12 (1968): 454; Guest 1994			
<b>Goryshkovka</b>	Goryshkovka, Tomashpolski, Ukraine, former USSR	1870	48.38N 28.37E			D
		R: 14	EGW: c.9.1-14.5g?			c.74
3.82			found in a pot	69/79		193/222
c.136.5-217.2g						
Kropotkin 1962, 199, no.271						
<b>Grabovitsy</b>	Grabovitsy, Bratslavski, Ukraine	1944	48.49N 28.51E (Bratslav)	3.83		D
			D	80		c.154.5-
R: 14	EGW: c.10.3-15.1g?		University of Kiev			Kropotkin
227.1g	Hadrian to Severus	117/38	193/222			
1962, 199, no.273						
<b>Gramamukso</b>	Gramamukso, Burgas, Bulgaria		42.30N 27.29E (Burgas)	3.105	R: 7	
	EGW: 3.6-4.0g?		D	22 (13)		54.0-59.6g
138/61	193/222		Arheologia 20 (4) (1978): 58-62; Guest 1994			

<b>Grasheim</b>	Grasheim, Germany	1877	48.41N 11.16E 6 12.0-16.1g	3.84	R: 5	EGW: 0.8-1.1g? 117/38
	193/222	D	FMRD I/7: 7269; Guest 1994			
<b>Gridasovo</b>	Gridasovo, Oboynski, Kurskaya, former USSR	1880	51.13N 36.05E	3.85	R: 15	EGW: c.89.6-136.1g?
	EGW: c.89.6-136.1g?	D	c.700	c.1345.2-2043.0g		
	earliest seen Trajan; latest seen Septimius Severus		frnd. in 'sack' during tilling			98/117
	193/222		Kropotkin 1962, 176, no. 163			
<b>Handley</b>	Handley, Dorset, Britain	1877	50.58N 2.00W	3.57	R: 1	EGW: 78.0-141.2g?
	D		c.639	c.1170.9-2120.0g		
<b>Domna</b>	30/31BC	193/222	County Museum, Dorchester		Robertson 1950	from M. Antony to Julia
<b>Itesti</b>	Itesti, Romania	D	46.39N 26.52E	3.13	R: 14	EGW: 33.3-64.9g?
	to AD41	193/222	272 BSNR 75-6 (1981-2): 131; Guest 1994			
<b>Kalantayevo</b>	Kalantayevo, Kremgesovski, Kirovogradskaya, Ukraine	1941	49.05N 32.52E			
(Kalantayev)	3.86; 24.5	R: 14	EGW: c.172.7-283.1g?			
	c.1200-1500 (m.1350)		c.2593.2-4251.3g			
coins	frnd. in a ceramic vessel on the bank of the river		Galba to Severus. Also several AR ingots with the			
Tyasmir	68/69	193/222	Odessa Archaeological Museum (64 coins)		Kropotkin 1966, 32-3, no.46	
<b>Karajenon</b>	Karajenon, Pest, Hungary		47.35N 19.30E (Pest div.)	3.106	R: 7	
	EGW: 9.6-15.1g?		D	78		143.8-226.7g
		96/117	193/222	NK 1905: 47; Guest 1994		
<b>Katunets</b>	Katunets, Bulgaria	D	43.12N 24.30E	3.14	R: 7	EGW: 3.6-5.6g?
	193/222		29 54.2-84.4g			69/96
			ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994			
<b>Kempten/Bühel</b>	Kempten/Bühel, Schwaben, W. Germany	1807	47.43N 10.19E (Kempten)			
	3.58	R: 5	EGW: 1.5-2.2g?			
	23.0-33.2g		117/38	193/222		12(6)
	1994					FMRD I/7: 7187; Guest
<b>Kervian-en-Cameret</b>	Kervian-en-Cameret, Finistère, France	1863	48.20N 3.55W (Finistère div.)			
	3.107	R: 2	EGW: 94.0-209.7g?			
	1411.7-3148.3g		from Galba to Elagabalus			c.1000
copper vessel	68/69	193/222	Musées de Beaux-Arts, Quimper			frnd. under some stones by a farmer in a
						Galliou 1979
<b>Klein-Hesebeck</b>	Klein-Hesebeck, Lüneburg, Germany		53.03N 10.37E	3.15	R: 13	
	EGW: 1.5-2.3g?		D	12		23.0-34.0g
	96/117	193/222	FMRD VII, 5: 5027; Guest 1994			
<b>Kösching I</b>	Kösching I, Germany	1901	48.49N 11.32E	3.16	R: 13	EGW: 2.1-
3.7g?		D	16	31.0-55.7g		frnd. with pot
	Repub.	193/222	FMRD I, I: 1114; Guest 1994			
<b>Krivodol</b>	Krivodol, Bulgaria	D	43.23N 23.29E	3.17	R: 7	EGW: 4.5-7.4g?
	54/68	193/222	36 67.2-111.4g			
			ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994			
<b>Lashorst</b>	Lashorst, W. Germany	1888	52.12N 8.31E	3.18	R: 13	EGW: 26.9-43.2g?
	D		220(186)	403.7-647.9g		
	69/96	193/222	FMRD VI/6: 6089; Guest 1994			
<b>Lauterach</b>	Lauterach, Austria	D	47.29N 9.44E	3.19	R: 5	EGW: 5.8-11.1g?
	Repub.	193/222	47 87.8-167.0g			
			Dembksi 1977: D5; Guest 1994			
<b>Lay</b>	Lay, France	1949	45.57N 4.13E	3.20	R: 2	EGW: 137.5-269.4g?
	D, a		1127(160, 408)	2064.9-4044.9g		
	frnd. with pot	Repub.	193/222	TAF VII: 5; Guest 1994		
<b>Le Cannet</b>	Le Cannet, Var, France	1938	43.50N 7.00E (Var dep.)	3.108; 24.6	R: 2	EGW: 859.2-871.1g
	A	121	859.2-871.1g			Vespasian to
Plautilla. Tpq. c.211.		69/79	193/222	Le Gentilhomme 1943, 28		
<b>Lengerich I</b>	Lengerich I, Germany		52.12N 7.52E	3.21	R: 13	EGW: 139.3-
222.0g?		D	1142	2090.9-3333.5g		
	96/117	193/222	FMRD VII/1: 1033; Guest 1994			

<b>London II</b>	London II (Muswell Hill), Britain	1928	51.30N 0.10W	3.59	R: 1	EGW: 83.6-144.3g?
	D, dr	653, 1	1255.2-2166.6g			Also 1 AR
	spoon: round bowl. L.: 18.5cm. No wt. given. Broken AE ring. Frags. of ceramic vessel. Coins from M. Antony to S. Severus. Wt. estimate excludes drachm and spoon.					
		31/30BC	193/222			Mattingly 1929; Neuberg 1972
<b>Lonea</b>	Lonea, Romania	45.27N 23.25E	3.87	R: 14	EGW: 1.1-1.6g+?	
	D	8+	15.9-23.7g+			
	54/68	193/222	SCIV 23, 1: 133-47; Guest 1994			
<b>Luchitsa</b>	Luchitsa, Sokalski, Lvovskaya, Ukraine	1939	50.30N 24.10E (Sokal)	3.88	R: 14	EGW: 204.7-314.3g?
	D		c.1600			c.3073.0-4719.0g
	Titus to Severus. 596 coins seen					
	fnd. during ploughing in a ceramic vessel					
	Lvov Historical Museum	Kropotkin 1962, 268, no.676; Kropotkin 1966, 39, no.75		79/81	193/222	
<b>Lugovoye</b>	Lugovoye, Simferopolski, Crimea, Ukraine	1890	44.57N 34.05E (Simferopol')	3.90		
	R: 14	EGW: c.5.5-9.0g?	D	c.47	c.82.9-	
134.7g	Vespasian to Macrinus	fnd. in a ceramic vessel during digging of stone		69/79	193/222	
	Simferopol Local History Museum	Kropotkin 1962, 255-6, no.609				
<b>Lujerdiu</b>	Lujerdiu, Romania	1956	46.59N 23.43E	3.22	R: 14	EGW: 33.9-54.0g?
	D	278	509.8-810.7g			fnd. with pot
	96/117	193/222	SCN III (1960): 487-92; Guest 1994			
<b>Lukoshchino</b>	Lukoshchino, Poltavski, Ukraine	1942	49.35N 34.35E (Poltava)	3.89	R: 14	EGW: c.122.0-214.4g?
	D		c.1000			c.1831.4-3218.6g
	Nero to Julia Domna					
	fnd. during ploughing on the left bank of the river Vorska, in a pothole washed out by spring rains. Contained in a glazed ceramic jug					
	Kropotkin 1962, 287, no.796	54/68	193/222			Poltava Local History Museum (954 specimens)
<b>Mainz F.III</b>	Mainz F.III, Germany	50.00N 8.16E	3.60	R: 2	EGW: 6.5-11.0g?	
	D	53	98.3-164.6g			fnd. in
fortress	54/68	193/222	FMRD IV/1: 1152; Guest 1994			
<b>Malton</b>	Malton, Yorks., Britain	bef. 1931	54.08N 0.48W	3.61	R: 1	EGW: 1.0-1.5g?
	D	8	15.7-22.1g			fnd. in the
Roman fort	69/79	193/222	Corder 1931, 32			from Vespasian to Geta
<b>Mansfield</b>	Mansfield, Notts., Britain	1849	53.09N 1.11W	3.62	R: 1	EGW: 42.3-84.3g?
	D		c.3-400 (m.350)			642.3-1265.2g
	from Augustus to Geta	fnd. in an urn	27BC - AD14	193/222		JBA V
(1850), 160, 375						
<b>Mastacan</b>	Mastacan, Romania	1968/9	46.47N 26.29E	3.23	R: 14	EGW: 41.9-71.6g?
	D	344	629.0-1075.4g			fnd. with pot
	54/68	193/222	SCN VII (1980): 83-93; Guest 1994			
<b>Mélin</b>	Mélin, Belgium	1900	50.44N 4.50E	3.24	R: 2	EGW: 0.5-0.6g?
	D, a	2, 1	7.4-8.5g			69/96
	193/222	Thirion 1967, no. 192; Guest 1994	247	245 ses.		
<b>Mende</b>	Mende, Pest, Hungary	1911	47.25N 19.27E	3.109	R: 13	EGW: 14.3-22.7g?
	D	117	215.2-340.5g			
	96/117	193/222	NK (1914): 71; Guest 1994			
<b>Miltenberg I</b>	Miltenberg I, Germany	1825	49.42N 9.16E	3.26	R: 13	EGW: 61.0-98.2g?
	D		c.500 (16)			c.916.1-1473.9g
	fnd. with pot	69/96	193/222			FMRD I/6: 6076; Guest 1994
<b>Miltenberg II</b>	Miltenberg II, Germany	1971	49.42N 9.16E	3.25	R: 13	EGW: 0.5-0.7g?
	D	4	8.2-10.1g			
	138/61	193/222	FMRD I/6: 6076; Guest 1994			
<b>Miskolc</b>	Miskolc, Hungary	c.1943	48.06N 20.47E	3.63	R: 13	EGW: 14.1-22.5g?
	D	115	211.6-338.1g			
	69/96	193/222	NK (1943): 57; Guest 1994			
<b>Mór</b>	Mór, Hungary	47.22N 18.13E	3.27	R: 6	EGW: 8.0-15.4g?	
	D	65	120.7-231.6g			
	Repub.	193/222	FMRÜ I: 267; Guest 1994			
<b>Morton</b>	Morton, Derbyshire, Britain	1986-87	53.08N 1.24W	3.64	R: 1	EGW: 9.8-17.6g?
	D	80	147.9-264.1g			from M.

Antony to Geta (AD210)	fld. on ploughed land	32/31BC	193/222	BM (3); Chesterfield Borough Council (rest)		
	Carradice 1988					
<b>Much Hadham</b>	Much Hadham, Herts., Britain	1990	51.52N0.04E	3.65	R: 1	
EGW: 15.8-28.4g?			D	129		
36	from M. Antony to Geta (c.210/1). Actual wt. of coins: 369.77g.					
193/222	Hertford Museum	Burnett 1992a		237.6-426.8g	pre 43	
<b>Nezhin</b>	Nezhin, Nezhinski, Ukraine	1873	51.03N31.53E	3.91	R: 14	EGW:
c.167.8-281.3g?			D	c.1312		
	Nero to Severus. Also included 2 AR gilt fibulae			c.2520.3-4223.3g		
193/222	Hermitage Museum (fibulae)		fld. nr. the road to the village of Pashkovka			54/68
			Kropotkin 1962, 368-9, no.1298			
<b>Nördlingen</b>	Nördlingen, Germany	1815	48.51N 10.31E	3.28	R: 13	EGW: 0.8-
1.0g?			D	11.9-15.6g		
138/61	193/222		6	1		
		FMRD I/7: 7336; Guest 1994				
<b>Obererbach</b>	Obererbach, Montabaur, Germany	1944	50.27N7.58E	3.92	R: 13	
EGW: 104.6-204.8g?			D, a	857		
	Repub.	193/222		1570.1-3074.9g		
			FMRD V/V: 5028; Guest 1994			
<b>Opaka</b>	Opaka, Bulgaria		43.28N 26.10E	3.29	R: 7	EGW: 4.7-7.2g?
			D, a	35, 2		
69/96	193/222		70.4-108.5g			
		BiaBulg XXV (1983): 233-7; Guest 1994				
<b>Orlovichi</b>	Orlovichi, former Sokolski uyezd, Grodnenskaya guberniya, Belarus	1887				
3.93	R: 14	127.9-207.7g+?				
1921.2-3118.8g	Trajan to Severus					
Kropotkin 1962, 388-9, no.1382	fld. during ploughing					
				53.01N25.11E		
				D	1000+	
				98/117	193/222	
<b>Paris (Rue Clovis)</b>	Paris (Rue Clovis), France	1867	48.52N2.20E	3.110; 24.7	R: 2	
EGW: c.8520.6-9239.4g	A	c.1200 (755)	c.8520.6-9239.4g			
	Claudius I to Geta. Tpq c.205		41/54	193/222		Blanchet
1900, no. 327; BSFN 1980, 785						
<b>Pereorki</b>	Pereorki, Vinnitski, Ukraine	1904	49.19N 28.25E	3.94	R: 14	EGW: c.48.8-
83.0g?		D	c.400	c.733.3-1246.7g		
Julia Domna	fld. in woods buried under a tree in a ceramic vessel			98/117	193/222	Trajan to
Kropotkin 1962, 202, no.295						
<b>Peschanka</b>	Peschanka, Peschanski, former USSR	1837	-	-	R: 14 or 15	
EGW: c.172.4-280.0g?		D	c.1348	c.2589.4-4204.6g		
Trajan to Severus	98/117	193/222		Kropotkin 1962, 283, no.770		
<b>Pogoreloye</b>	Pogoreloye, Dzhulinski, Ukraine	1952	48.39N 27.35E	3.95	R: 14	
EGW: 40.3-64.8g?			D	c.330		
latest coin Clodius Albinus	fld. in a ceramic vessel covered by another pot by a spring					69/96
193/222	Uman Local History Museum		Kropotkin 1962, 203, no.299			
<b>Portmoak</b>	Portmoak, Kinross., Britain	1851	56.13N 3.23W (Leven I.)	3.111	R: 11	EGW: 76.8-
128.6g?		D	c.600	c.1153.3-1930.7g		
S. Severus	fld. on former bog land. Portmoak is to the e of Loch Leven.			54/68	193/222	NMAS, Edinburgh
PSAS 1 (1855), 60f.						
<b>Ptuj-Rabelcja Vas</b>	Ptuj-Rabelcja Vas, Slovenia	1977	46.25N 15.52E (Ptuj)	3.30	R: 6	
EGW: 1.6-2.5g?			D	13		
fld. during excavations	69/96	193/222		24.9-37.2g		
			FMRSl: 434.18; Guest 1994			
<b>Puriceni</b>	Puriceni, Romania	1961	46.46N 26.31E	3.31	R: 14	EGW: 142.7-243.8g?
		D	c.1170 (1156)	c.2142.4-3660.8g		
54/68	193/222		BSNR 52-4 (1976-80): 590; Guest 1994			
<b>Razovtsume</b>	Razovtsume, Lovech, Bulgaria		43.08N 24.45E (Lovech)	3.112	R: 7	
EGW: 5.8-9.2g?			D	47		
	69/96	193/222		87.1-137.5g		
			Arheologia 21 (4) (1979), 59-65; Guest 1994			
<b>Ringberg</b>	Ringberg, W. Germany		49.25N 12.40E (farm)	3.66	R: 13	EGW: (0.9-1.3g)?
			?(7)			
69/96	193/222		(13.9-19.5g)			
			FMRD I/1: 2053; Guest 1994			
<b>Rogintsy</b>	Rogintsy, Talalayevski, former USSR	1902	50.51N 33.22E	3.96	R: 15	
EGW: c.19.3-31.2g?			D	c.150		
Trajan to Severus	fld. during ploughing in a ceramic vessel covered with a second					
193/222	Kiev University Museum (112 coins)	Kropotkin 1962, 314-5, no.955				98/117

<b>Roma 1908</b> 7.7g?	Roma 1908, Italy		41.53N 12.30E 40 74.3-115.7g	3.32	R: 5	EGW: 4.9-
96/117	193/222	D	AIIN V (1925): 57-72; Guest 1994			
<b>Ruse</b>	Ruse region, Bulgaria		43.50N 25.59E ?(10) (19.4-28.4g)	3.67	R: 7	EGW: (1.3-1.9g)?
69/96	193/222	D	Arheologia XXIV (1) (1982): 62-6; Guest 1994			
<b>Sannat III</b>	Sannat III, France	1960	46.07N 2.23E D, a 3 7.4-8.4g	3.68	R: 2	EGW: 0.5-0.6g?
193/222		TAF I: 20; Guest 1994		69		96/117
<b>Sceaux</b>	Sceaux, Loiret, France	1852	48.17N 2.18E 64.0-64.7g D	3.113; 24.8	R: 2	EGW: 187.3-259.2g?
Plautilla	A 9	69/79	1011 1851.2-2920.7g			Vespasian to
	193/222		Blanchet 1900, no.483			
<b>Seligenstadt</b>	Seligenstadt, Darmstadt, Germany	1965	50.03N 8.59E	3.33	R: 13	
EGW: c.61.0-98.2g?			D	c.500 (295)	c.916.1-1473.9g	
frd. with pot	69/96	193/222		FMRD V/2, 1: 2248; Guest 1994		
<b>Sevenki</b>	Sevenki, Konyshyevski, Kurskaya Oblast', former USSR	1915	51.53N 35.21E			
588.9g	R: 7		D	c.200	c.367.1-	
no.169	EGW: c.24.4-39.2g?	frd. during ploughing	69/96	193/222	Kropotkin 1962, 178,	
<b>Silistra III</b>	Silistra III, Bulgaria		44.06N 27.17E	3.34	R: 7	EGW: 24.7-39.6g?
69/96	193/222	D	202 370.8-594.8g			frd. with pot
			Numismatika XXI (3): 17-26; Guest 1994			
<b>Solre-St.-Géry</b>	Solre-St.-Géry, Belgium	1962	50.13N 4.15E	3.35	R: 2	EGW: 0.3g?
96/117	193/222	D	2 4.75g	24	24 ses.	frd. with pot
		Thirion 1967, no. 274; Guest 1994				
<b>Sosnovoye</b>	Sosnovoye (former Lyudvipol), Sosnovski, Ukraine		50.50N 27.00E			
3.97	R: 14	EGW: c.4.7-6.8g?	D	c.36		
c.70.1-101.7g		Hadrian to Severus	frd. on the bank of the river Sluch'			117/38
193/222	Krakow Museum	Kropotkin 1962, 298, no.863				
<b>Staryy Khutor</b>	Staryy Khutor, Valuiski, Belgorodskaya, former USSR	1916	50.14N 37.40E			
3.98	R: 15	EGW: c.25.6-41.5g?	D	c.200		
c.385.2-622.8g		Trajan to Severus known	frd. in wash-out of a hill			98/117
193/222		Kropotkin 1966, 24, no.8				
<b>Sushina</b>	Sushina, Bulgaria		43.04N 26.46E	3.69	R: 7	EGW: (2.7-4.4g)?
96/117	193/222	D	?(23) (41.3-66.1g)			
		Bia Bulg XV (1946): 235-44; Guest 1994				
<b>Sveti Petar</b>	Sveti Petar, former Yugoslavia		45.04N 14.22E	3.36	R: 6	EGW: 1.0-
1.3g?			D 8 15.4-20.0g			
161/80	193/222	Mirmik 1981, no.233; Guest 1994				
<b>Swinton</b>	Swinton, Yorks., Britain	1853	54.13N 1.41W	3.114	R: 1	EGW: 42.7-73.3g?
(?) to Geta.	D	c.3-400 (m.350)	641.8-1101.2g			from Galba
	68/69	193/222	Doncaster Museum	Mitchell 1854		
<b>Szombathely</b>	Szombathely, Hungary	1959	47.12N 16.38E	3.37	R: 6	EGW: 7.1-
11.3g?		D	58 107.3-170.0g			
69/96	193/222	NK (1961-2): 15-22; Guest 1994				
<b>Szőnyi Tanyák 1959</b>	Szőnyi Tanyák 1959, Komaron, Hungary		47.44N 18.10E			3.70; 24.9
R: 6	EGW: 851.6g	A	118 (114) 851.55g			
	wt. taken from original report in comparison with RIC types listed.					found south of the former legionary
camp. Possibly hidden in an AE vessel wrapped in textile		54/68	193/222			Biró-Sey 1977, 127-30;
Guest 1994						
<b>Tiszaöldvár</b>	Tiszaöldvár, Hungary	1942	46.59N 20.15E	3.38	R: 13	EGW: 7.4-
11.7g?		D	60 110.9-175.9g			
69/96	193/222	NK (1942): 66; Guest 1994				
<b>Trichiana</b>	Trichiana, Veneto, Italy		45.20N 11.40E (Veneto)	3.115	R: 5	EGW: 5.2-8.2g?
69/96	193/222	D	42 78.0-122.8g			
		Annali 12-14 (1965-7): 210-16; Guest 1994				

<b>Trier (Eros Cellar II)</b>	Trier (Eros Cellar II), Germany		49.45N6.39E	3.71	R: 2
EGW: (0.1-0.2g)?			D (1)	(1.83-2.85g)	
1, 1, 1	35 coins in total. 1 as, 1 dup., 1 ses.		117/38	193/222	FMRD IV 3,1:
51F; Guest 1994					
<b>Trier (Eros Cellar III)</b>	Trier (Eros Cellar III), Germany		49.45N6.39E	3.72	R: 2
EGW: 0.1-0.2g?			D 1	1.83-3.59g	1, 2
1 ses., 2 as	to AD41	193/222		FMRD IV 3,1: 51G; Guest 1994	
<b>Trier (Eros Cellar IV)</b>	Trier (Eros Cellar IV), Germany		49.45N6.39E	3.73	R: 2
EGW: (0.1-0.2g)?			D (1)	(1.83-2.95g)	
1, 10	15 coins in total	69/96	193/222		FMRD IV 3,1: 51H; Guest
1994					
<b>Troyes (a)</b>	Troyes (a), Aube, France	1726	48.18N4.05E	3.116; 24.10	R: 2
EGW: 724.3-734.3g	A	102	724.3-734.3g		
from Nero (post reform) to Severus. Tpq c. 193.			54/68	193/222	Blanchet
1900, no. 154					
<b>Troyes (b)</b>	Troyes (b), Aube, France		48.18N4.05E	3.117; 24.11	R: 2
EGW: 781.1-791.9g	A	110 (22)	781.1-791.9g		
Trajan to Crispina. Tpq c. 193			98/117	193/222	Le Gentilhomme 1943, 28
<b>Turiya</b>	Turiya, Zlatopolski, Ukraine	1954	48.53N31.39E	3.99	R: 14
42.8g?		D	c.200	c.385.3-642.7g	EGW: c.25.7-
Severus	frnd. in a jug with handle which had been covered with the bottom of a coarse Chernyakhov pot				Nero to
	193/222				54/68
	Kropotkin 1962, 363, no. 1271				
<b>Ulm</b>	Ulm, Germany		48.24N 10.00E	3.39	R: 5
			D, Q	1	EGW: 1.5-2.6g?
		11, 1	23.4-39.2g		to AD41
193/222	FMRD II/4: 4512; Guest 1994				
<b>Vardingholt</b>	Vardingholt, Borken, Germany		51.52N6.41E	3.40	R: 13
EGW: 2.0-3.1g?			D 16	30.4-46.1g	
69/96	193/222			FMRD VI/4: 4023; Guest 1994	
<b>Varnitsa</b>	Varnitsa, Benderski, Moldavia	1914	46.52N 29.29E	3.100	R: 14
25.9g?		D	c.135	c.260.2-389.2g	EGW: c.17.3-
Severus				Kropotkin 1962, 378, no. 1343	Vespasian to
	69/96	193/222			
<b>Vaulx</b>	Vaulx, Haut-Savoie, France	1859	45.56N6.00E	3.101	R: 2
62.4g?		D	c.300 (131)	c.550.3-937.7g	EGW: c.36.6-
	frnd. with pot	54/68	193/222	TAF V/2: 33; Guest 1994	
<b>Verulamium VI</b>	Verulamium VI (Insula XIV, Building 3), Herts., Britain			1957	51.46N0.21W
3.74	R: 1				D, a
EGW: 0.9-1.3g?					7, 1
13.8-19.1g	from A. Pius to Elagabalus			frnd. in a pocket of dark soil cut into the surface of a	
collapsed layer	138/61	193/222		Frere 1983	
<b>Verulamium VIII</b>	Verulamium VIII (Insula XIV, Building 3), Herts., Britain			1974	51.46N0.21W
3.75	R: 1				D
EGW: 2.0g-?					21
29.6-	to Elagabalus. Also frnd. was an enamelled sealed box.				frnd. outside the NE gate in
alluvium covering fallen wall plaster in the floor of the smaller plunge bath in a substantial bath house.					193/222
Britannia VI (1975), 258-60					
<b>Villach</b>	Villach, Austria	1955	46.37N 13.51E	3.41; 24.12	R: 6
	A	162	1139.17g	D 4	10.9
					EGW: 1139.9g
					AV wts. actual; the
					weights of coins for which only the types are known have been estimated on the basis of similar types in the hoard for which wts.
					are available. Denarii PM estimate based on actual coin wts. in comparison to Walker's analyses of AR content.
					54/68
					193/222
					FMRD 11/3: B1; Guest 1994
<b>Vojan</b>	Vojan, Shumen (Kolarovgrad), Bulgaria		43.16N 26.55E (Shumen div.)	3.118	
	R: 7		D	?(15)	(28.5-41.7g)
	EGW: (1.9-2.8g)?				
		117/38	193/222		BIA Bulg XV ('1946): 235-44; Guest
1994					
<b>Waldkirch</b>	Waldkirch, Germany	1859	48.05N 7.58E	3.42	R: 13
		D	18	34.1-252.0g	EGW: 2.3-16.8g?
	69/96	193/222		FMRD II/2: 2062; Guest 1994	
<b>Waregem</b>	Waregem, Belgium	1854	50.53N 3.26E	3.43; 24.13	R: 2
	A	1	D	9	17.2-22.6g
					1
	161/80	193/222			EGW: 8.2-8.7g
					1 dup.
					frnd. with pot
					Thirion 1967, no. 324; Guest 1994

<b>Wien (vicus)</b> 22.9g?	Wien (vicus), Austria		48.12N 16.22E (Wien)	3.44	R: 6	EGW: 14.4-
96/117	193/222	D	118 217.0-343.5g			
			FMRÖ IX: 787-907; Guest 1994			
<b>Wiltén</b>	Wiltén, Austria		47.15N 11.25E	3.45	R: 5	EGW: 64.3-125.9g?
	Repub.	D	527 966.2-1890.2g			
	193/222		Dembski 1977: D15; Guest 1994			
<b>Wroxeter</b> c.51.4g-? Severus	Wroxeter, Shrops., Britain		bef. 1872	52.41N 2.39W	3.76	R: 1 EGW:
	fn'd. in a pot	?	D	c.402 c.771.8-		includes a coin of S.
			193/222	Wright 1872, 331		
<b>Zadar</b>	Zadar, Croatia	1963	44.07N 15.14E	3.46	R: 6	EGW: 33.3-56.8g?
		D	273 500.9-853.2g			
	54/68	193/222	Mimik 1981: 253; Guest 1994			
<b>Zbuzh</b>	Zbuzh, Derezhnyanski, Ukraine	1957	50.59N 26.19E	3.102; 24.14	R: 14	
	EGW: 22.7-36.7g?		D	177 341.0-551.0g		
	Trajan to S. Severus. Also 2 'massive' AR rings and an AV finger ring					fn'd. during ploughing with tractor in a
ceramic vessel	98/117	193/222	Kropotkin 1962, 293-4, no.839			

**PERIOD 2(222/38)**

<b>Aggsbach</b>	Aggsbach, Austria		48.19N 15.25E	4.1	R: 6	EGW: 0.7-1.2g?
222/38		D	7 11.2-17.9g			138/61
			Dembksi 1977, no. D1; Guest 1994			
<b>Archar II</b>	Archar II, Bulgaria		43.49N 22.55E	4.2	R: 7	EGW: 21.5-47.6g?
54/68	222/38	D	229 322.3-715.0g		83	
			Arheologia XXV: 114-6; Guest 1994			
<b>Baden-Baden</b>	Baden-Baden, Germany		48.45N 8.15E	4.3; 24.15	R: 13	EGW: 60.1- aureus period
141.8g?	A	1 7.2g	D, a 561, 3 794.7-2021.6g			
3	Repub.	222/38	FMRD II/2, 2196; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 265, no.5; Guest 1994			
<b>Börgönd</b>	Börgönd, Hungary	1935/6	47.10N 18.32E	4.4	R: 6	EGW: 29.2-74.4g?
	Repub.	D	312 439.0-1117.9g			
	222/38		FMRU I: 30; Guest 1994			
<b>Cadeby I</b>	Cadeby I, S. Yorks., Britain		bef. 1912	53.29N 1.12W	4.5	R: 1 EGW: 2.7-
5.7g?			D	28 40.9-85.7g		Trajan to Maximinus
98/117	222/38	Doncaster Museum		Smedley 1946		
<b>Caernarvon I</b>	Caernarvon I, Caernarvonshire, Britain		1922	53.08N 4.16W	4.6	
R: 1	0.9-1.5g?		D	9 13.5-23.3g		138/61 222/38
	from Faustina I to Severus Alexander	fnd. under the floor of the strongroom of the fort				
	Wheeler 1923					
<b>Camborne</b>	Camborne, Cornwall, Britain	1931	50.12N 5.19W	4.7	R: 1	EGW: 1.3-
2.3g?		D	13 19.5-34.4g			from Faustina I to Julia
Mamaea	fnd. in a wall recess in a villa	138/61	222/38	County Museum, Truro O'Neil 1931		
<b>Carnuntum</b>	Carnuntum (Petronell), Austria		48.07N 16.53E	4.72	R: 6	
EGW: 2.0-3.5g?			D 21 30.6-53.2g			
161/80	222/38	NZ 1977: no. D2; Guest 1994				
<b>Cimplung</b>	Cimplung, Romania		45.16N 25.03E	4.8	R: 14	EGW: 4.7-9.5g?
		D	49 70.2-143.0g			
69/96	222/38	BSNR 52-4 (1976-80): 189; Guest 1994				
<b>Colchester I</b>	Colchester I, Essex, Britain		c.1890	51.54N 0.54E	4.9	R: 1
EGW: 3.1-6.0g?				D 32 46.2-89.7g		222/38
	from Hadrian to Elagabalus	possibly part of Colchester II (1897)				
	Evans 1891					
<b>Colchester II</b>	Colchester II, Essex, Britain		1897	51.54N 0.54E	4.10	R: 1
EGW: 302.6-656.8g?			D, a 3062, 107			4543.2-9862.0g
	from Nero to Julia Mamaea	54/68	222/38	Evans 1898		
<b>Csapon</b>	Csapon, Zala, Hungary		46.35N 16.40E (Zala district)	4.65	R: 6	EGW: 10.3-
20.1g?			D, a 107, 3 155.4-301.8g			
138/61	222/38	NK (1940): 70; Guest 1994				
<b>Danesti</b>	Danesti, Gorj, Romania		44.58N 23.20E	4.73	R: 14	EGW: 124.8-278.6g?
		D	1337 1873.5-4183.1g			
54/68	222/38	Dacia 35, 221, no.36; Guest 1994				
<b>Darfield I</b>	Darfield I, Yorks., Britain	1947	53.34N 1.22W	4.11	R: 1	EGW: 45.0-106.3g?
		D, a	480, 1 676.3-1596.0g			from M. Antony to
Maximinus	fnd. in a pot	31/30BC	222/38	BM; Sheffield City Museum; Darfield School Museum		
	Walker 1946; Carson & Corder 1948					
<b>Edlington Wood I</b>	Edlington Wood, Doncaster, Yorks., Britain		1978	53.32N 1.07W (Doncaster)		
4.12	R: 1			D 23		
34.1-74.4g			EGW: 2.3-5.0g?			
pre 43	222/38	coins from M. Antony to Julia Mamaea (c.225)				
		Manby & Burnett 1978				
<b>Éghezée</b>	Éghezée, Belgium	1963	50.35N 4.55E	4.13	R: 2	EGW: 6.3-12.2g?
		D	67 95.2-182.9g			fnd. with pot
138/61	222/38	Thirion 1967, no. 75; Guest 1994				
<b>Eining I</b>	Eining I, W. Germany	1949	48.51N 11.46E	4.14; 24.16	R: 13	EGW: 26.1-32.7g
	A	3	D 47 68.0-166.5g			13, 10, 1 13 ses., 10
dup., 1 as. Also AR rings. Aurei periods 4, 5, 7			fnd. in castle	Repub.	222/38	FMRD 1/2,
98, no.2034; Guest 1994						

<b>Eining II</b>	Eining II, W. Germany 222/38	1966 D FMRD I/2: 2035; Guest 1994	48.51N 11.46E 20 29.5-56.9g	4.15	R: 5	EGW: 2.0-3.8g? 96/117
<b>Einsiedel 206.3g?</b>	Einsiedel, Südwürttemberg, Germany fnd. with pot	1859 D, a 222/38 Repub.	49.56N 9.30E 863 (835) 1211.4-3097.0g FMRD II/3, no.3300; Guest 1994	4.74	R: 13	EGW: 80.7-
<b>Emirovo</b>	Emirovo, Bulgaria 69/96 222/38	D 240 ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	42.57N 27.16E 337.5-706.4g	4.16	R: 7	EGW: 22.5-47.0g?
<b>Ercsi</b>	Ercsi, Fejer, Hungary Repub. 222/38	D 273 FMRU I 235: Guest 1994	47.15N 18.54E 384.4-977.9g	4.66	R: 6	EGW: 25.6-65.1g?
<b>Falkirk 459.6g?</b>	Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Britain Alexander. 1 den. plated fnd. in a pot with evidence of textile	1933 D, dr 1924, 1 Repub.	56.00N 3.48W 1924, 1 2579.1-6901.3g 222/38	4.17	R: 11	EGW: 171.8- to Severus MacDonald 1934
<b>Fridingen</b>	Fridingen, Germany 222/38	1945 D 16 FMRD II/3: 3280; Guest 1994	48.01N 8.57E 23.6-40.2g	4.18	R: 5	EGW: 1.6-2.7g? 161/80
<b>Golyam Dol</b>	Golyam Dol, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria EGW: 1.9-4.4g? Repub. 222/38		42.20N 25.14E D 19 ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	4.67 28.8-66.0g	R: 7	
<b>Hedderheim/Praunheim IV</b>	Hedderheim/Praunheim IV, W. Germany 4.19 R: 13 11.3-18.5g 3, 1 2283; Guest 1994	EGW: 0.7-1.2g? 3 ses., 1 dup.	50.10N 8.39E D 7 FMRD V/2, 1:			
<b>Heidelberg-Neuenheim II</b>	Heidelberg-Neuenheim II, Germany R: 13 34, 3 1994	EGW: 4.8-10.3g? 34 ses., 3 dup.	49.25N 8.41E D 50 FMRD II/1: 1063; Guest	4.20 71.7-154.8g		
<b>Housesteads</b>	Housesteads, Northumb., Britain R: 1 from Elagabalus to Julia Mamaea. Housesteads lies north-east of Haltwhistle during excavs. of building IX in a recess behind the sculpture	1933 193/222	54.58N 2.27W (Haltwhistle) D 5 222/38	4.68 7.4-8.7g		fnd. in the Roman fort Hedley 1932
<b>Irgoli</b>	Irgoli, Italy D, a Perantoni Satta 1954, no.55; Guest 1994	40.25N 9.38E 53 75.9-163.6	4.21	R: 5	EGW: 8.0-10.9g? 96/117 222/38	
<b>Jagstberg</b>	Jagstberg, Germany 222/38	D 29 40.6g FMRD I/1: 1255; Guest 1994	49.20N 9.48E	4.22	R: 13	EGW: 2.7g? 222/38
<b>Jever</b>	Jever, Germany to AD41 222/38	D 53.35N 7.54E 4-5,000(564)(m 4,500) FMRD VII/3: 3019; Guest 1994	4.23 6302.2-16,152.8g	R: 13	EGW: 419.7-1075.8g?	
<b>Kasperovtse</b>	Kasperovtse, Zaleshchitski, former USSR R: 14 2848.5g 222/38	EGW: 89.3-189.7g? Hadrian to Severus Alexander dispersed Kropotkin 1962, 323-4, no.1014	bef. 1908 48.40N 25.50E D c.1000	4.69 1341.5- 117/38		
<b>Kempton-Lindberg III</b>	Kempton-Lindberg III, Schwaben, Germany R: 13 2032.8g	EGW: c.60.7-135.4g? 54/68 222/38	47.43N 10.19E D c.650 (640) c.911.7- FMRD I/7: 7186; Guest 1994	4.64		
<b>Kempton/Spinnerei</b>	Kempton/Spinnerei, Schwaben, Bayern, W. Germany 4.24; 24.17 R: 13 28.3-57.7g FMRD I/7, 7188; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 265, no.6; Guest 1994	EGW: 52.3-54.2g A 7 aurei periods 3(1), 4(1), 5(2), 6(1), 7(2)	1852 50.4g 54/68	49.58N 11.38E (Spinnerei) D 19 222/38		
<b>Kenfig</b>	Kenfig, Glamorganshire, Britain EGW: 0.5-0.6g? from Julia Maesea to Julia Mamaea (1927), 76	bef. 1925/26 193/222	51.32N 3.44W D 5 222/38	4.25 7.4-8.7g	R: 1	BBCS 111

<b>Kirchmatting</b> 315.0g?	Kirchmatting, Germany		48.49N 12.37E 1318(1169)	4.26 1847.4-4729.4g	R: 5	EGW: 123.0-
fnd. with pot	Repub.	D 222/38		FMRD I/2, 2116; Guest 1994		
<b>Kirkham</b>	Kirkham, Lancs., Britain	1923	53.47N 2.53W	4.27	R: 1	EGW: 3.7-8.3g?
fnd. in a Samian vessel	D 14/37	35 222/38	56.3-125.3g Harris Museum, Preston	1	1	Tiberius to Balbinus Sutherland 1936a
<b>Klagenfurt I</b>	Klagenfurt I, Kärnten, Austria		46.38N 14.20E	4.28; 24.18	R: 6	EGW: 1.0-
EGW: (14.4-22.1g)?	A	1	7.75g	D, a?	?(69)	(99.3-215.2g)
One aureus of Vespasian in a hoard of silver from Nero to Severus Alexander						54/68
222/38	Brenot & Lorient 1992, 266, no.8; Guest 1994					
<b>Knezha I</b> 1.7g?	Knezha I, Vratsa, Bulgaria		43.30N 24.06E	4.29	R: 7	EGW: 1.0-
138/61	222/38	D Arheologia XX (2) (1978): 72-7; Guest 1994	10 15.3-26.2g			
<b>Köln</b>	Köln (Gertrudenstraße), Nordrhein-Westfalen, Germany	1909	50.56N 6.57E	4.30; 24.19		
R: 2	EGW: 2286.8-4551.4g?	A	100-150(m.125)	888.1-961.9g	D, a	
c.15,000	c.21001.7-53,847.8g		60 aurei identified; 4278	denarii identified; 142 antoniniani. Aurei		
periods 2-8, 10; den. 3-11. FMRD checked; no more details available				41/54	222/38	
FMRD, VI, 1, 1, 1004, p.254; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 266, 13; Guest 1994						
<b>Langengeisling</b>	Langengeisling, Germany	1912	48.20N 11.55E	4.31	R: 5	
EGW: c.28.1-56.8g?			D	c.300(96)	c.421.4-853.5g	
fnd. with pot		117/38	222/38	FMRD I/1: 1054; Guest 1994		
<b>Leskovec</b> 250.0g?	Leskovec, former Yugoslavia	1907	43.00N 21.57E	4.32	R: 7	EGW: 112.0-
fnd. with pot		D 222/38	c.1200(122)	c.1681.7-3754.3g		
				FMRD I: 408; Guest 1994		
<b>Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog</b>	Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighshire, Britain	1918	52.53N 3.16W			
4.33	R: 1	EGW: 51.7-121.7g?		D, a	551(504, 3)	
776.3-1826.9g		of the coins seen, 504 den. & 3 ants., from M. Antony to Julia Mamaea				
fnd. during drainage work		31/30BC	222/38	Mattingly 1923		
<b>Mainz F.IV</b> 36.4g?	Mainz F.IV, Germany		50.00N 8.16E	4.34	R: 2	EGW: 17.4-
fnd. in fortress		D 222/38	186	262.0-547.2g		
				FMRD IV/1: 1153; Guest 1994		
<b>Marienfels</b>	Marienfels, W. Germany	1861	50.14N 7.49E	4.35	R: 13	EGW: c.140.0-259.9g?
fnd. with pot in fort	D, a 161/80	c.1500(122) 222/38		c.2102.3-3902.4g		
				FMRD V/5: 5008; Guest 1994		
<b>Marnbach</b>	Marnbach, W. Germany	1930	47.44N 7.53E	4.36; 24.20	R: 13	EGW: 15.5-32.3g?
bracelets from the size for children, and several fragments of a ring. The preserved bracelet weighs 52.6g. tpq c.231.		D 69/96	165(161)	232.5-485.2g		also 2 complete AR
222/38				FMRD I/1, 1325; Guest 1994		
<b>Mehovine</b>	Mehovine, Serbia	1912	44.38N 19.46E	4.37	R: 6	EGW: c.186.6-416.8g?
fnd. with pot		D 54/68	c.2000(477) 222/38	c.2801.7-6258.3g		
				Mimik 1981, no.190; Guest 1994		
<b>Metten</b>	Metten, Germany	c.1800	48.52N 12.56E	4.38	R: 5	EGW: 1.0-2.0g?
222/38		D FMRD I/2: 2010; Guest 1994	10 15.7-29.6g			54/68
<b>Micia</b> 430.1g?	Micia, Hunedoara, Romania		45.45N 22.54E	4.75	R: 14	EGW: 192.6-
fnd. with AE pot		D 222/38	2064	2891.3-6458.6g		
1994				Studii si Cercetari de Numismatica 8: 119-27; Guest		
<b>Monrupino</b> 3.0g)? in total	Monrupino, Slovenia, Slovenia			-	R: 6,7 or 14	EGW: (1.6-16, 4
		D 69/96	(16) Kos 1986, no.6; Guest 1994	(24.0-45.6g)		c.100 coins
<b>München-Harlaching</b>	München-Harlaching, W. Germany	1911	48.06N 11.33E	4.39	R: 5	
EGW: 0.9-1.2g?			D	10		14.4-17.9g
grave find	193/222	222/38		FMRD I/1: 1188; Guest 1994		
<b>Nieder Aschau</b>	Nieder Aschau, Germany	1865	47.46N 12.20E	4.40	R: 5	
EGW: 71.5-148.9g?			D	766		1073.9-2235.2g
fnd. with pot		96/117	222/38	FMRD I/1: 1229; Guest 1994		

<b>Nuneaton</b>	Nuneaton, Warwicks., Britain	c.1920	52.32N 1.28W	4.41	R: 1	EGW: 2.8-6.3g?
Mamaea. Probably only part of the hoard		D	29 42.5-94.4g 31/30BC 222/38			from M. Antony to Julia Mattingly 1921
<b>Orpington</b>	Orpington, Kent, Britain	1934	51.23N 0.06E	4.42	R: 1	EGW: 35.2-83.0g?
Mamaea	Ind. in a pot	D	376 528.3-1246.4g 31/30BC 222/38			from M. Antony to Julia Robertson 1935a
<b>Paal</b>	Paal, Belgium	1905	51.02N 5.10E	4.43	R: 2	EGW: 51.4-108.0g?
		D	5-600 (150) (m.550) 69/96 222/38	771.6-1621.0g		Thirion 1967, no. 236; Guest 1994
<b>Petko Slaveykov</b>	Petko Slaveykov, Bulgaria			43.03N 24.58E	4.44	R: 7
EGW: 117.5-262.3g?		D		1259		1764.3-3938.9g
		54/68	222/38	ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994		
<b>Pfünz</b>	Pfünz, Mittelfranken, Germany		48.53N 11.16E	4.45; 24.21	R: 13	EGW: 8.8-17.1g+?
		D	94 133.0-257.2g			also 2 AR
bracelets and 2 AR rings, one with carnelian; also an unset carnelian. No wts. given from FMRD.						138/61
of the Jupiter-Dolichen temple in an earthenware vessel covered with a slate.						222/38
						FMRD 1/5, 5042; Guest 1994
<b>Pîrsani I</b>	Pîrsani I, Romania		44.20N 23.59E	4.46	R: 14	EGW: 3.5-7.2g?
		D	37 53.4-107.6g			
		69/96	222/38	BSNR 67-9 (1973-6): 323; Guest 1994		
<b>Roma - Via Braccianese</b>	Roma - Via Braccianese, Italy			41.53N 12.30E	4.47	
R: 5	EGW: 604.9-1343.5g?			D, a		6406, 47 9082.0-
20172.8g		54/68	222/38	Annali 3 (1956): 215-9; Guest 1994		
<b>Salzburg I</b>	Salzburg I, Austria		47.54N 13.03E	4.48	R: 5	EGW: 207.3-520.9g?
		D, a	2147, 44 3112.7-7821.9g			
Repub.		222/38	Dembksi 1977: no. D8; Guest 1994			
<b>Sanadinovo</b>	Sanadinovo, Bulgaria		43.32N 25.01E	4.70	R: 7	EGW: 19.1-40.0g?
		D	204 287.2-600.3g			
		69/96	222/38	Guest 1994		
<b>Schrotzburg</b>	Schrotzburg, nr. Bohlingen, Südbaren, Germany		1853-56	47.53N 8.54E		4.76; 24.22
R: 5	EGW: 15.2-15.7g	A	2 14.4g	D	7	11.4-19.1g
1	1 dup. Aurei periods 4&5		69/96	222/38		FMRD IV/2:
2122; Guest 1994						
<b>Seewalchen</b>	Seewalchen, Oberösterreich, Austria		47.57N 13.35E	4.49	R: 5	
EGW: 8.9-18.4g?			D, a	93, 1		134.1-276.7g
		69/96	222/38	Dembksi 1977, no. D9; Guest 1994		
<b>Shil'nikovo</b>	Shil'nikovo, former Saranski Uyezd, Mordvin ASSR, former USSR			1875		54.29N
45.13E		R: 15	EGW: c. 14.1-28.8g?	D		c.150
4.71			c.211.5-432.0g			
frags. of embossed works, AR vessel handle, AR rings (uncertain no.).			Vespasian to Julia Mamaea seen. Also frags. of AR articles: 2 fibula frags., 3			
			frnd. during ploughing	69/79		222/38
			Kropotkin 1962, 193-5, no. 249			
<b>Sibari</b>	Sibari, Italy		39.45N 16.27E	4.50	R: 5	EGW: 0.3g?
		D	2 4.25g	18, 2, 2		
		222/38	Annali 18-19 (1971-2): 328-32; Guest 1994	18 ses., 2 dup., 2 as		117/38
<b>Simburesti I</b>	Simburesti I, Romania		44.48N 24.25E	4.51	R: 14	EGW: (2.1-3.8g)?
		D	?(21) (30.8-56.4g)			
		138/61	222/38	Dacia 14 (1970): 480; Guest 1994		
<b>Sopur</b>	Sopur, Macedonia	1952	41.38N 22.18E	4.52	R: 7	EGW: 2.2-2.8g?
		D	23 32.6-41.7g			193/222
		222/38	Mimik 1981, no. 236; Guest 1994			
<b>Sulakyurt</b>	Sarimbey, nr. Sulakyurt, Konur, Ankara district, Turkey			1962	40.10N 33.42E	4.77
R: 9	EGW: 40.0-78.3g?				dr, D	1, 428
1175.6g	from A. Pius to Maximinus Thrax (235/36)					600.5-
	Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, Ankara				frnd. whilst digging for mud brick	155/66
		222/38			Kizilkaya 1991a	
<b>Tirpesti</b>	Tirpesti, Romania		47.09N 26.25E	4.53	R: 14	EGW: 12.9-32.1g?
		D	137 (125, 2)			2 copies
		Repub.	222/38	SCN 9 (1989): 43-51; Guest 1994		

<b>Tiverton</b>	Tiverton, Devon, Britain	1845	50.55N 3.29W	4.54	R: 1	EGW: c.22.4-37.9g?
	D		c.100-400? (m.250)	335.9-569.1g		from 222/38
	Commodus to Severus Alexander; several hundred		find. in a pot in an orchard			180/92
	Shortt 1846					
<b>Tronchoy</b>	Tronchoy, Hornoy, Somme, France	c.1800	49.51N 1.54E (Hornoy)	4.55; 24.23	R: 2	EGW:
	c.12801.4-15598.6g+ A c.2,000+	c.12801.4-15598.6g+	c.150 (102) c.211.2-387.3g			Blanchet 1900, 32; Brenot & Lorient
	Tiberius to Sev. Alex.	14/37	222/38			
	1992, 265, no.4					
<b>Unterdigisheim</b>	Unterdigisheim, W. Germany	1837	48.10N 8.54E	4.56	R: 13	
	13.5-34.1g?		D, a	143(32)		203.4-512.2g
	to AD41	222/38	FMRD II/3: 3027; Guest 1994			
<b>Usora</b>	Usora, Dobo, Bosnia & Herzegovina	1969	44.43N 18.04E (stream)	4.57	R: 6	EGW: 14.1-
	25.8g?	D	c.150 (102) c.211.2-387.3g			
	161/80 222/38	Mimik 1981, no.240; Guest 1994				
<b>Vác</b>	Vác, Hungary	47.46N 19.06E	4.58	R: 6	EGW: 1.4-2.7g?	
	D	14	21.2-39.8g			69/96
	222/38	NK (1905): 98; Guest 1994				
<b>Vertus</b>	Vertus, Marne, France	1862	48.54N 4.00E	4.59; 24.24	R: 2	EGW: 3200.8-3599.2g
	A c.500	3200.8-3599.2g				Trajan to
	Geta 98/117	222/38				Blanchet 1900, no.144; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 265, no.3
<b>Voluja-Duboka</b>	Voluja-Duboka, Kladovo, Serbia	c.1884	44.30N 21.46E (Voluja)	4.78; 24.25	R: 7	
	EGW: 20.6-33.3g?		D, a	220+(105)		309.9-499.3g+
	also jewellery (no details given by Mimik).	find. with pot		180/92		222/38
	Mimik 1981, 249; Guest 1994					
<b>Waltenhoffen</b>	Waltenhoffen, Martinszell, Bayern, Germany	1862	47.40N 10.18E	4.60; 24.26		
	R: 5	EGW: c.111.6-175.4g A 10	64.8-71.2g D, a?	c.500		c.702.7-68/69
	1564.3g	1 aureus of Galba (earliest coin). Latest AR is Severus Alexander				
	222/38	FMRD I/7, 7194; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 265, no.7				
<b>Welzheim</b>	Welzheim, Germany	48.53N 9.38E	4.61; 24.27	R: 13	EGW: c.93.4-239.0g?	
	A 3 21.6g	D, a c.1000 (666, 5)				1403.2-3588.8g
	aurei pers. 3, 4, 6	Repub. 222/38				FMRD II/4: 4596; Guest 1994
<b>Wigan</b>	Wigan, Lancs., Britain	1926	53.33N 2.38W	4.62	R: 1	EGW: c.12.9-28.4g?
	D	c.137	c.193.5-427.1g			from Nero to Julia
	Mamaea find. by a labourer digging a trench	54/68	222/38			Cheetham 1926
<b>Wiggensbach</b>	Wiggensbach, Germany	1889	47.45N 10.14E	4.63	R: 5	EGW: 38.1-
	97.2g?	D	407 (401) 572.0-1458.9g			also jewellery
	(no details given in FMRD)	Repub. 222/38				FMRD I/7, 312-22, 7199; Guest 1994

**PERIOD 3 (238/60) (Figure references refer a Figure 5A unless specified)**

<b>Adriach</b>	Adriach, Austria		47.16N15.18E	5.1	R: 6	EGW:24.8-46.2g?
	193/222 238/60	D, a	73,216 372.6-693.8g			
			Dembski 1977, no. E1; Guest 1994			
<b>Algara</b>	Algara (La Coruña), Galicia, Spain		43.25N8.27W	5.285	R: 3	
	EGW:2.6-4.7g?		a 30	38.6-70.3g		
	222/38 238/60		Fouilles de Conimbriga III, 1974, 233 no.32; Guest 1994			
<b>Alttrier</b>	Alttrier, Luxembourg	1861	49.45N6.20E	5.2	R: 2	EGW:2.7-5.5g?
		D, a	c.30 (6, 7) c.39.9-82.4g		4	17 coins seen; 4 sest.
	117/38 238/60		FMRL I:4; Guest 1994			
<b>Annecy VI</b>	Annecy VI, France	1912	45.54N6.07E	5.324.29	R: 2	EGW:0.4-
0.5g+?		D, a	1, 2 6.1-7.4g	1		also 1 AR patera, 3 AR
pins, 2 AR rings & 2 statuettes	found. in foundations of Roman house			Repub.		238/60
	TAFV/2:7; Guest 1994					
<b>Antioch</b>	Antioch (Antakya), Turkey	1975	36.12N36.10E	5B.4	R: 10	EGW:
c.124.9g?		a	c.1500(533)	c.1875.0g		latest coins
Volusian; hoard consisted entirely of eastern antoniniani of Trebonius Gallus and Volusian minted at Antioch			Metcalf 1977; Besley & Bland 1983, 195			
	238/60 238/60					
<b>Apoldu de Jos</b>	Apoldu de Jos, Romania	1909	45.52N23.51E	5.5	R: 14	
	EGW:17.1-35.4g?		D, a 205	256.8-531.9g		
	193/222 238/60		BSNR 52-4 (1976-80):580; Guest 1994			
<b>Asparukhovo</b>	Asparukhovo, Bulgaria		42.59N27.20E	5.6	R: 7	
	EGW:93.8-183.3g?		D, a 609,414	1407.9-2749.8g		
	138/61 238/60		Arheologia XIX (1977): 69-71; Guest 1994			
<b>Balesti</b>	Balesti, Gorj, Romania		45.01N23.13E	5.286	R: 14	EGW:32.7-
68.4g+?		D, a	293+, 63+ 490.5-1026.8g			
	69/96 238/60		Dacia NS 24 (1980): 374; Guest 1994			
<b>Band</b>	Band, Romania		46.34N24.20E	5.7	R: 14	EGW:1.7-3.3g?
		D, a	2, 18 25.1-49.1g			193/222
	238/60		SCN II (1958):253-68; Guest 1994			
<b>Bares</b>	Bares, Spain		43.46N7.41W	5.8	R: 3	EGW:2.6g?
		a	31 38.8g			238/60
	238/60		Pereira 1974, 233, no.34; Guest 1994			
<b>Barton-upon-Humber</b>	Barton-upon-Humber (Burwell Farm), Humberside, Britain					1983
	54.28N1.39W		5.9	R: 1	EGW:6.4-11.0g?	
	D, a 56,23		95.7-165.4g			
			from S. Severus to Valerian found. in a			
			ploughed field. A large quantity of ceramics were discovered, but none were thought to constitute a container. A			
			survey revealed no evidence of any nearby structures 193/222 238/60 Baysgarth Museum, Barton-			
			upon-Humber Burnett & Williams 1986			
<b>Bavay X</b>	Bavay X, France	1945	50.18N3.48E	5.10	R: 2	EGW:4.3-10.3g?
		D, a	50 64.4-154.6g			found. with
pot	54/68 238/60		TAF II: 13; Guest 1994			
<b>Belgrade</b>	Belgrade, former Yugoslavia	1963	44.50N20.30E	5.11	R: 6	EGW:234.0-
486.5g?		D, a	2810(2432)	3513.1-7304.9g		
	2432 id. 193/222	238/60	Mirnik 1981, no. 152; Guest 1994			
<b>Belo Pole I</b>	Belo Pole I, Bulgaria		43.39N22.54E	5.12	R: 7	EGW:8.1-
16.0g?		a, D	85, 11 122.1-240.8g			
	193/222 238/60		Bia Bulg XXVII (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994			
<b>Belozem</b>	Belozem, Bulgaria		42.11N25.00E	5.13	R: 7	EGW:(19.8-46.0g)?
		D, a	? (237) (297.8-690.4g)			237 id.
	117/38 238/60		Bia Bulg XV (1946): 235-44; Guest 1994			

<b>Beltinci</b>	Beltinci, Morska Sabota, Slovenia EGW: 2.3g?	1878	46.36N16.15E a 28	5253 35.0g	R: 6
	23860 23860		FMRSI: 459; Guest 1994		
<b>Berkovitsa</b>	Berkovitsa, Bulgaria 30.1g? buckles, 2 rings, 2 intaglios. 1994	D, a 69/96	43.15N23.05E 150.4 23860	5.1424.30 216.6-451.6g BIA Bulg. XV (1946): 235-44; Guest	R: 7 EGW: 14.4-also 2
<b>Berlaimont</b>	Berlaimont, France 95.0g? fnd. in a glass box (?)	D, a, Q 161/80	50.13N3.49E 550 (62, 66, 3) 23860	5.15 698.4-1425.8g TAF II: 18; Guest 1994	R: 2 EGW: 46.5-
<b>Berndorf</b>	Berndorf, Austria 69/96 23860	D, a	47.58N16.08E 173.68 328.8-685.8g Dembski 1977, G3; Guest 1994	5.16 R: 6	EGW: 21.9-45.7g?
<b>Besano II</b>	Besano II, Italy to AD41 23860	1918 D	45.53N8.53E 3 6.4-8.6g Guest 1994	5.17 142, 1, 6 142 ses., 1 dup., 6 as	R: 5 EGW: 0.4-0.6g?
<b>Bingen</b>	Bingen, Germany Repub. 23860	D, a	49.58N7.55E c.100 (47, 28) FMRD IV/I: 1059; Guest 1994	5.18 c.127.3-356.7g	R: 2 EGW: c.8.5-23.7g?
<b>Birca I</b>	Birca I, Olt, Romania 180/92 23860	1963 D, a	44.27N24.27E 30.87 151.2-293.3g Dacia 8 (1964): 378; Guest 1994	5.254	R: 14 EGW: 10.1-19.5g?
<b>Birca II</b>	Birca II, Olt, Romania 161/80 23860	D, a	44.27N24.27E 296.19 439.3-814.7g SCN IV (1968): 175-96; Guest 1994	5.255	R: 14 EGW: 29.3-54.2g?
<b>Birca III</b>	Birca III, Dolj, Romania 180/92 23860	D, a	43.58N23.37E 35.32 89.9-161.6g SCN V (1971): 327-33; Guest 1994	5.287	R: 14 EGW: 6.0-
<b>Bolyartsi</b>	Bolyartsi, Bulgaria fnd. with pot	D, a 69/96	42.04N24.58E 221.101 437.2-913.2g 23860	5.19 1 Bia Bulg XXV (1962): 233-37; Guest 1994	R: 7 EGW: 29.1-60.8g? 1 sesterius
<b>Bordeaux I</b>	Bordeaux I, Gironde, France EGW: 237.9g 41 identified. Reece 4 (2), Reece 5 (1), Reece 7 (4), Hobbs 1 (10), Hobbs 2 (4), Hobbs 3 (16), Hobbs 3/4 (4). 1994	A 69/96 23860	1801 43 237.9g TAF VI, 19, no.6; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no.21; Guest	44.50N0.34W 5.2024.31	R: 2
<b>Borimechkovo</b>	Borimechkovo, Bulgaria EGW: c.8.2-16.9g?	193/222 23860	42.24N24.07E D, a c.98 (93) BIA Bulg XVII: 316-325; Guest 1994	5.21 123.1-253.7g	R: 7
<b>Bratia Daskalovi</b>	Bratia Daskalovi, Bulgaria EGW: (1.5-2.8g)?	193/222 23860	42.18N25.13E D, a ? (2, 15) Bia Bulg XXVII (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	5.22 (22.0-42.3g)	R: 7
<b>Brescia</b>	Brescia, Italy 193/222 23860	D, a	45.33N10.13E 10.34 56.9-105.4g Guest 1994	5.23 R: 5	EGW: 3.8-7.0g?
<b>Brickendonbury</b>	Brickendonbury, nr. Hertford, Herts., Britain 5.288 R: 1 598.9-998.0g 23860	1895 EGW: 39.9-66.5g? from Commodus to Herrenius Etruscus Evans 1896	51.48N 0.05W (Hertford) D, a 387.45 180/92		
<b>Brigetio</b>	Brigetio (Szöny), Hungary 86.9g? Domna to Gallus. 193/222 23860	D, a 23860	47.44N20.10E 19,489 638.3-1304.8g Radnóti 1945-6; Besley & Bland 1983, 195	5.289 R: 13	EGW: 42.5- Julia

<b>Bronnitsa</b>	Bronnitsa, Kogilyov-Podolski, Ukraine, former USSR	1899	50.57N27.21E		
5.25624.32	R: 14	EGW: 4.3g	A?	1	4.25g D?
1	1.46g	AV coin of Trajan Decius and a denarius imitation. EW based upon			
Casey 1980	238/60	238/60			Kropotkin 1962, 198, no.264
<b>Budaörs</b>	Budaörs, Hungary	1963	47.27N18.58E	5.24	R: 6
	D, a	413,1822	2856.6-5677.5g		EGW:190.2-378.1g?
pot	180/92	238/60	NK 1983-4:7-19; Guest 1994		fld. with
<b>Budur Ciflik</b>	Budur Ciflik (Ciflik), Macedonia	1932	41.24N22.14E	5.25	R: 7
EGW: 1.4-3.0g?			D, a	16	21.7-45.5g
fld. with pot	69/96	238/60			Mirnik 1981, no. 158; Guest 1994
<b>Bumbesti-Jiu</b>	Bumbesti-Jiu, Romania		45.10N23.22E	5.26	R: 14
EGW: (15.5-28.0g)?			D, a	?(185)	(232.3-420.8g)
185 id.	180/92	238/60			Dacia 23 (1979): 373; Guest 1994
<b>Burgau</b>	Burgau, Germany	1873	48.25N10.25E	5.27/24.33	R: 5
	D, a	40+(1,39)	50.6-101.9g+		EGW: 3.4-6.8g+?
AE vases. Earliest ref. not CS.		193/222	238/60		also 3 AV rings and 7
					FMRD 1/7, 7123; Guest 1994
<b>Cadeby III</b>	Cadeby III, Yorks., Britain	1981	53.29N1.12W	5.249/24.34	
R: 1	EGW: 10.4-14.0g+?				
1. AR armlet: pennanular, with snake's head terminals. No wt. given.					
2. AR armlet: pennanular, with snake's head terminals. No wt. given.					
3. AR armlet: oval, with hinged clasp, set with an engaved carnelian. No wt. given.					
4. AR armlet: oval, with hinged clasp, set with an engaved carnelian. No wt. given.					
5. AR coins: 103 den., 9 ants., from 194-251. Wt. est.: 155.9-210.5g.			go to BM		AR: 155.9-210.5g+
193/222	238/60		on file BM		
<b>Caesarea</b>	Caesarea (modern Kayseri), Turkey	c.1980	38.42N35.28E	5B.28	
R: 9 or 10	EGW: 3.1-10.4g?		a	61	46.4-156.7g
	from Elagabalus to Valerian I. Probably incomplete as known from market source				
fld. in the fabric of a building	193/222	238/60			Bland & Aydemir 1991b
<b>Cambridge I</b>	Cambridge I, Cambs., Britain	1897	52.12N0.07E	5.29	R: 1
EGW: 18.8-27.7g?			D, a	155.52	282.4-415.9g
from Clodius Albinus to Philip II		193/222	238/60		Boyd 1897; Haslock
1897					
<b>Canlia</b>	Canlia, Romania	1972	44.08N27.32E	5.30	R: 14
	D, a	228,260	644.6-1194.5g		EGW: 42.9-79.5g?
180/92	238/60		BSNR 52-4 (1976-80): 582; Guest 1994		
<b>Caracal</b>	Caracal, Romania	1978	44.07N24.18E	5.31	R: 14
	D, a	?(128, 1)	(181.8-353.2g)		EGW: (12.1-23.5g)?
138/61	238/60		Guest 1994		
<b>Carnuntum (Fortress)</b>	Carnuntum (Fortress) (Petronell), Austria	1902	48.07N16.53E		
5290	R: 6	EGW: 4.5g?	a	54	
67.5g		as one in earlier group?	238/60	238/60	
Dembski 1977: D2; Guest 1994					
<b>Casteau</b>	Casteau, Belgium	1784	50.31N4.01E	5.32	R: 2
	D, a	c.700?(23)	c.876.3-1811.7g?		EGW: 58.4-120.7g?
ant., ses.	161/80	238/60	Thirion 1967, no. 43; Guest 1994		? 23 den.,
<b>Castellón de la Plana</b>	Castellón de la Plana, Spain		39.59N0.03W	5.33	
R: 3	EGW: 2.2g?		a	27	33.7g
	238/60	238/60			Pereira 1974, no.48; Guest 1994
<b>Ceyzériat</b>	Ceyzériat, France	1931	46.10N5.20E	5.34	R: 2
	D, a	11,187	249.6-505.0g	8	EGW: 16.6-33.6g?
pot	193/222	238/60	TAFV/1: 10; Guest 1994		fld. with

<b>Chassenon</b>	Chassenon, Charente, France		45.51N0.45E	535	R:2	
EGW:0.8-1.5g?			D, a 1,9	12.6-22.9g		
222/38	238/60		TAFI: 4; Guest 1994			
<b>Chesterfield</b>	Chesterfield, Derbs., Britain	1939	53.15N1.25W	536	1	
EGW:2.6-5.0g?			D 27	39.3-75.6g	1	
from Hadrian to Gordian III		117/38	238/60	Chesterfield Library	Wade 1939	
<b>Chuvatsevo</b>	Chuvatsevo, Sliven, Bulgaria		42.40N26.19E (Sliven)		5291	
R:7	EGW:2.2-3.3g?		D, a	15,9	32.7-49.5g	
	193/222	238/60	Arheologia 20 (2): 72-7; Guest 1994			
<b>Clamerey</b>	Clamerey, Côte-d'Or, France	1974	47.23N4.26E	537	R:2	EGW:129.1-
268.2g?		D, a	2,1548	1938.2-4027.1g		latest coins
Valerian unearthed by a plough in a ceramic vessel		193/222	238/60		Giard 1980; Besley &	
Bland 1983, 196						
<b>Clavier III</b>	Clavier III, Belgium	1967	50.25N5.22E	538	R:2	EGW:143.3-255.6g?
		D, a	1005,595	2151.6-3837.1g		
180/92	238/60		Thirion 1967, no.47b; Guest 1994			
<b>Clères</b>	Clères, France	1908	49.36N1.06E	539	R:2	EGW:(19.2-39.8g)?
		D, a	? (230)	(288.1-596.9g)		230 id.
193/222	238/60		TAFIV: 20; Guest 1994			
<b>Coinces</b>	Coinces, Loiret, France		47.50N 2.30E (Loiret dep.)		529224.35	
R:2	EGW:16.0-18.8g+	A	3	16.0-18.8g		
all mounted in pendant necklace; also 1 'GB' (?), and jewellery					138/61	238/60
Brenot & Lorient 1992, 266, no.10						
<b>Comakovci</b>	Comakovci, Bulgaria		43.19N24.04E (Chomakovtsi)	540	R:7	
EGW:0.7-1.1g?			D, a 4,4	11.0-16.4g		
193/222	238/60		ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994			
<b>Cristesti II</b>	Cristesti II, Romania	1963	47.11N27.43E	541	R:14	EGW:12.6-
25.8g?		D, a	c.150 (109,9)	c.188.8-387.2g		
fld. with vase	161/80	238/60	Dacia 9 (1965): 496; Guest 1994			
<b>Cuptoare</b>	Cuptoare, Romania		45.01N22.18E	542	R:14	EGW:(0.6-0.8g)?
		D, a	? (3, 3)	(8.4-11.9g)		
193/222	238/60		Dacia 17 (1973): 412; Guest 1994			
<b>Dailly II</b>	Dailly II, Belgium	1871	50.03N4.26E	543	R:2	EGW:(7.6-13.1g)?
pot		D, a	? (37, 50)	(114.7-196.4g)		fld. with
193/222	238/60		Thirion 1967, no. 55; Guest 1994			
<b>Dalheim II</b>	Dalheim II, Luxembourg	1850	49.32N6.15E	544	R:2	
EGW:4.3-7.8g?			D, a 15,35	65.2-117.1g		
	193/222	238/60	FMRL I: 78; Guest 1994			
<b>Daskal Atanasovo</b>	Daskal Atanasovo, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria		42.26N 25.39E (Stara Zagora)			
5282	R:7		D, a	483,271		
1016.5-2113.6g	EGW:67.7-140.8g?		96/117	238/60	Arheologia	
XXI(4)(1979):59-65; Guest 1994						
<b>Dimcha I</b>	Dimcha I, Bulgaria		43.13N25.12E	545	R:7	EGW:2.0-4.1g?
		D, a	24	30.6-61.3g		193/222
238/60		Tsochev, M. 1989. <i>Jahrbuch der Museen in Nordbulgarien</i> XV:41-55; Guest 1994				
<b>Dimcha II</b>	Dimcha II, Bulgaria		43.13N25.12E	546	R:7	EGW:13.0-26.9g?
		D, a	156	195.6-404.5g		
193/222	238/60		Tsochev, M. 1989. <i>Jahrbuch der Museen in Nordbulgarien</i> XV:41-55;			
Guest 1994						
<b>Diosig</b>	Diosig, Romania		47.18N 22.00E (administrative division)	547	R:14	
EGW:5.5-11.1g?			a 65	82.6-167.6g		
	193/222	238/60	Dacia 24 (1980): 375; Guest 1994			

<b>Ditzingen</b> (0.6g)?	Ditzingen, Leonberg, Germany		48.50N9.04E a ? (7) (8.8g)	5.48	R:13 7 id.	EGW:
23860	23860		FMRD II/4: 4296; Guest 1994			
<b>Dobri Do</b>	Dobri Do, Serbia	1966	44.29N20.58E	5.49	R:7	EGW:105.4-245.9g?
	D, a	1265(1230)	1582.9-3692.1g			
fnd. with pot	96/117	23860	Mimik 1981, no. 163; Guest 1994			
<b>Dobridor</b>	Dobridor, Romania	1932	44.07N23.10E	5.50	R:14	EGW:2.9-5.7g?
	D, a	32(20,8) (44.4-85.4g)	Oltenia 9 (1940): 141; Guest 1994			
13861	23860					
<b>Dolna Kabda</b>	Dolna Kabda, Bulgaria		43.14N26.20E	5.51	R:7	
EGW:17.0-33.6g?			D, a 201(21,42)			254.8-
505.1g	fnd. nr. village	193/222	23860			Bia Bulg XXVII (1964):
237-44; Guest 1994						
<b>Dolnje Ponikve</b> div.)	Dolnje Ponikve, Nova Mesto, Trebnje, Slovenia					45.55N 15.01E (Trebnje
5293	R:7	EGW:2.5g?				a 30(10)
37.5g		fnd. with pot	23860	23860		FMRSI: 253;
Guest 1994						
<b>Donzère</b>	Donzère, France	1977	44.26N4.43E	5.52	R:2	EGW:3.8-7.5g?
	D, a	3,42	57.1-113.3g			fnd. in
Roman town	193/222	23860	TAFV/2: 16; Guest 1994			
<b>Dragasani</b> 30.3g?	Dragasani, Romania	1942	44.40N24.16E	5.53	R:14	EGW:14.5-
	D, a	151,4	217.9-454.5g			
69/96	23860	Guest 1994				
<b>Dragosinovo</b>	Dragosinovo, Sofia, Bulgaria		42.40N 23.18E (Sofia)	5.294	R:7	
EGW:2.6-4.7g?			D, a 30(7,5)			39.0-70.0g
193/222	23860		Bia. Bulg. XXII (1959): 356-63; Guest 1994			
<b>Dripchevo</b> 15.4g?	Dripchevo, Bulgaria		41.59N26.13E	5.54	R:7	EGW:7.8-
	D, a	58,28	117.6-231.0g			
13861	23860		Bia Bulg XX (1955): 602-11; Guest 1994			
<b>Dunájuváros I</b>	Dunájuváros I, Fejér, Hungary	1952	46.58N18.57E	5.137	R:6	
	EGW:23.2-44.0g?		a, D 278(169,1)			347.7-
660.7g		fnd. with pot	222/38	23860		NK 1953-4: 5-8; Guest
1994						
<b>Dunájuváros II</b>	Dunájuváros II, Fejér, Hungary	1954	46.58N18.57E	5.138	R:6	
	EGW:5.0-10.1g?		a 59(45)			75.1-152.1g
		193/222	23860			Barkóczi 1955-6; Besley & Bland 1983, 196;
Guest 1994						
<b>Dunájuváros III</b>	Dunájuváros III, Fejér, Hungary		46.58N18.57E	5.139	R:6	
	EGW:4.0-8.0g?		a 47			60.1-120.8g
		193/222	23860			FMRUI: 179; Guest 1994
<b>Dvorska</b>	Dvorska, Serbia		44.26N19.23E	5.55, 24.36	R:7	EGW:39.8-82.7g?
	D, a	478+(472)	598.1-1241.7g			472 id. Also jewellery
(details not provided by Mirnik)		193/222	23860			Mimik 1981, no. 168; Guest 1994
<b>Edlington Wood II</b>	Edlington Wood, Doncaster, Yorks., Britain			53.32N 1.07W (Doncaster)		
556	R:1	EGW:7.6-14.7g?		D 81		
114.8-221.5g		coins from A. Pius to Julian II		pottery container		13861
23860		Manby & Burnett 1978				
<b>Edlington Wood III</b>	Edlington Wood, Doncaster, Yorks., Britain			53.32N 1.07W (Doncaster)		
557	R:1	EGW:36.1-75.2g?		D, a 356, 172		
541.9-1128.4g		coins from S. Severus to Salonina		pottery container		
193/222	23860	Manby & Burnett 1978				

<b>Eliseyna</b>	Eliseyna, Bulgaria		43.05N23.29E	558	R:7	EGW:9.3-19.1g?
		D, a	111	139.3-287.5g		
	193/222	238/60	BSA Bulg I (1910): 223; Guest 1994			
<b>Ellignies-St. Anne</b>	Ellignies-St. Anne, Belgium		1967	50.33N3.40E	559	R:2
	EGW:25.8-47.5g?			D	276	387.6-713.7g
	fld. with pot	161/80	238/60	Thirion 1967, no. 79a; Guest 1994		
<b>Elveden</b>	Elveden, Suff., Britain		1953	52.23N0.40E	560	R:1
208.0g?		D, a	965,181	1578.6-3123.0g		EGW:105.1- from A. Pius
to Philip II	fld. while digging for rabbits	138/61	238/60	BM; Ashmolean; Mildenhall Museum; Lord		
Iveagh Estate	Carson 1954					
<b>Épiais-Rhus</b>	Épiais-Rhus, Val-d'Oise, France		1979	49.07N2.04E	5257	R:2
	EGW:8.6-19.4g?			D	91	129.3-291.3g
	416	from Nero to Gordian III. Actual wt. of denarii	315g.			fld. with pottery frags.
	54/68	238/60	Mitard 1985			
<b>Esbarres</b>	Esbarres, Côte d'Or, France		1979	47.05N5.13E	5.28124.37	R:2
	EGW:10.0-43.5g?					
1. AV ring: with engraved bezel showing a draped female figure r. (Fortuna?). D.: 20mm Wt.: 4.56g						
2. AV ring: set with opaque black glass. Oblong form. D.: 18-21 mm Wt.: 1.07g						
3. AE agrafe: Wt.: 2.11g						
4. AE coins: 6 sesterii from Trajan to Commodus.						
5. AR coins: 6 den. (from Antoninus Pius to Alexander Severus) & 214 ants. (from Elagabalus to Salonina). Wt. est.: 65.3-569.1g.						
		AV:5.63g	AR:65.3-569.1g	98/117	238/60	Huvelin et
	al. 1993, 9-16					
<b>Eu II</b>	Eu II, France		1924	50.03N1.25E	561	R:2
		D, a	500(10,10)	626.9-1291.9g		EGW:41.7-86.0g?
	193/222	238/60	TAF IV: 34; Guest 1994			
<b>Évreux V</b>	Évreux V, France		1948	49.03N1.11E	562	R:2
		D, a	?(172)	(215.2-408.4g)		EGW:(14.3-27.2g)?
pot	222/38	238/60	TAF IV: 33; Guest 1994			
						fld. with
<b>Eyzahut</b>	Eyzahut, France		1925	44.34N5.01E	563	R:2
		a	(6)	(7.5g)	2	EGW:(0.5g)?
	238/60	238/60	TAF V/2: 17; Guest 1994			
						c.12 coins in total
<b>Favergeres</b>	Favergeres, France		1971	45.45N6.18E	564	R:2
		D, a	1779,526	3236.1-6934.5g		EGW:215.5-461.8g?
pot	54/68	238/60	TAF V/2: 18; Guest 1994			
						fld. with
<b>Felsőtengelic</b>	Felsőtengelic, Hungary		1967	46.33N18.44E	5258	R:6
	EGW:53.5-188.0g?			D, a	13,1073	802.8-2823.7g
	1?	Antoninus Pius to Valerian. Found with remains of complete pot.				138/61
	238/60	Albeker & Biro-Sey 1969-70; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				
<b>Focsani</b>	Focsani, Romania			45.41N27.12E	565	R:14
		D, a	7,59	84.9-171.3g		EGW:5.6-11.4g?
	138/61	238/60	Dacia 24 (1980): 375; Guest 1994			
<b>Fontaine-Valmont V</b>	Fontaine-Valmont V, Belgium			50.19N4.13E	566	R:2
	EGW:1.7-3.4g?			D, a	20	25.6-50.9g
	193/222	238/60	Thirion 1967, no. 97; Guest 1994			
<b>Gabrovo I</b>	Gabrovo I, Bulgaria		1969	42.52N25.19E	567	R:7
		D, a	c.750(201,518)	c.940.4-2135.9g		EGW:c.62.6-142.2g?
	117/38	238/60	Guest 1994			
<b>Galicea Mare</b>	Galicea Mare, Romania			44.06N23.18E	568	R:14
	EGW:68.4-136.5g?			D, a	500,260	1026.4-2049.7g
		138/61	238/60	Dacia 6 (1962): 513; Guest 1994		

<b>Gigen IV</b>	Gigen IV, Bulgaria 11738 23860	D, a	43.42N24.29E c.1000(88) BIA Bulg 29 (1966):211-16; Guest 1994	5.69 1251.6-2848.4g	R:7	EGW:83.3-189.7g?
<b>Gigen VI</b>	Gigen VI, Bulgaria 23860	D, a Guest 1994	43.42N24.29E 15,4 26.4-36.5g	5.70	R:7	EGW:1.8-2.4g? 193/222
<b>Golyama Bresnitsa</b>	Golyama Bresnitsa (Goljama Bresnitica), Bulgaria 5.72 R:7 2671.9-6683.8g (1946):235-44; Guest 1994	EGW:177.9-445.1g?	54/68 23860	43.06N24.13E D, a 2136 Bia Bulg 15		
<b>Golyama Shivachevo</b>	Golyama Shivachevo, Bulgaria 281.4g Guest 1994	R:7 EGW:(10.5-18.7g)? 18092 23860	42.41N26.02E D, a ? (67, 50) (157.2- Arheologia 34 (1) (1982): 62-6;	5.71		
<b>Golyamo Konare</b>	Golyamo Konare, Bulgaria EGW:9.9-20.3g? 96/117 23860		42.16N24.33E D, a 105 Guest 1994	5.73 148.6-305.1g	R:7	
<b>Gorni Dubnik</b>	Gorni Dubnik, Bulgaria EGW:(3.4-6.6g)? 193/222 23860		43.23N24.21E a, D ? (35, 5) Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	5.74 51.2-99.8g	R:7	
<b>Gorsium</b>	Gorsium (Tác), nr. Székesfehérvár, Eckraum, Hungary 1968 5295 R:6 2289.7-8146.5g Fussbaden' (must be the font) 193/222 23860	EGW:152.5-542.5g? latest coins Valerian. tpq c.258 Fitz 1978; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	47.11N 18.22E (Székesfehérvár) a 3,134 fnd. in the 'area sacra', 'unter dem			
<b>Gracic</b>	Gracic, Celje, Slovenia 68.2g? stream? 18092 23860	1963 D, a	46.15N 15.16E (Celje) 5296 296,135 584.0-1024.5g FMRSI: 381; Guest 1994	R:6	EGW:38.9-	
<b>Granichar</b>	Granichar, Bulgaria pot 193/222 23860	D, a Bia Bulg 27 (1984): 237-44; Guest 1994	42.08N27.15E 2,40 53.2-106.3g	5.75 R:7	EGW:3.5-7.1g? fnd. with	
<b>Great Chesterford</b>	Great Chesterford, Essex, Britain R:1 890.3g VCH Roman (Essex), 1963, 85ff.	EGW:c.26.3-59.3g? from Vespasian to Philip II fnd. by a mechanical digger	1949 52.04N0.11E D, a c.170,154 69/79 23860	5.76 c.394.7-		
<b>Grésy-sur-Isère</b>	Grésy-sur-Isère, France EGW:3.8-5.0g? 193/222 23860	1980 D, a 39,2 TAFV2:9; Guest 1994	45.35N6.15E 5.77 57.5-75.2g	R:2		
<b>Grosbous</b>	Grosbous, Luxembourg EGW:8.4-17.2g? 193/222 23860	1843 D, a c.100(60) FMRL I: 154; Guest 1994	49.50N5.58E 5.78 c.125.6-258.9g	R:2		
<b>Gruia</b>	Gruia, Romania fnd. with pot 69/96 23860	D, a ?(1490, 11) 23860	44.16N22.42E 5.79 (2101.3-4422.7g) Guest 1994	R:14	EGW:(139.9-294.5g)?	
<b>Gunzenhausen</b>	Gunzenhausen, Germany EGW:28.8-46.9g? 18092 23860		49.07N10.46E D, a 307,2 FMRD I.5 (Mittelfranken); Guest 1994	5.80 433.2-703.8g	R:13	
<b>Haranglab</b>	Haranglab, Romania EGW:(6.4-9.6g)? 193/222 23860		46.18N24.25E D, a ? (51, 20) (96.8-144.0g) Dacia 8 (1964): 380; Guest 1994	5.81 R:14		
<b>Harchies</b>	Harchies, Belgium 13861 23860	1858 D, a Thirion 1967, no.119; Guest 1994	50.28N3.42E 24,77 131.2-264.8g	5.82 R:2	EGW:8.7-17.6g?	

<b>Hartlebury</b>	Hartlebury, Hereford & Worcester, Britain	1990	52.20N2.14W	583	
R: 1	EGW: 3.7-5.0g?		D	39	55.2-74.4g
Severus to Gordian III (c.240)	fld. scattered in a field. No evidence of a container				193/222
23860	Bland 1992b				
<b>Haute-Savoie</b>	Haute-Savoie, France		46.00N6.20E(dep.)	584	R: 2
EGW: 8.4-17.2g?			a	100	126.3-258.6g
	193/222	23860	TAFV/2: 36; Guest 1994		
<b>Hochneukirchen</b>	Hochneukirchen, Austria		47.27N16.12E	585	R: 6
EGW: 20.2-40.2g?			D, a	24,216	304.0-604.2g
	193/222	23860	Dembski 1977, no. E6; Guest 1994		
<b>Hüttenberg</b>	Hüttenberg, Austria	1891?	46.57N14.33E	586	R: 6
		a	4	5.0g	EGW: 0.3g?
23860	23860	FMRÖ II/3: 4/8 (1); Guest 1994			poss. pt. of larger hd.
<b>Ignatitsa</b>	Ignatitsa, Bulgaria		43.04N23.35E	587	R: 7
	a, D		268.34	383.0-758.6g	EGW: 25.5-50.5g?
pot	193/222	23860	Bia Bulg 28 (1965): 248-50; Guest 1994		fld. with
<b>Ilirska Bistrica</b>	Ilirska Bistrica, Slovenia		45.34N14.16E	588	R: 6
EGW: (1.5g)?			a	?(18)	(22.5g)
fld. with pot	23860	23860	FMRSI: 77, 1; Guest 1994		
<b>Ionesti Govorii</b>	Ionesti Govorii, Romania	1983	44.52N24.12E (Ionesti)	589	
R: 14	EGW: (12.7-26.1g)?		a	?(151)	(190.1-
391.3g)		193/222	SCN IV: 209-222; Guest 1994		
<b>Iskra</b>	Iskra, Bulgaria		41.56N25.08E	590	R: 7
	D, a		4584	5731.9-14346.0g	EGW: 381.7-955.4g?
5468	23860	Guest 1994			
<b>Ivanovo</b>	Ivanovo, Ruse, Bulgaria		43.42N25.59E	5259	R: 7
6.0g?			a	35	45.1-89.6g
193/222	23860	Arheologia 25 (1983): 114-6; Guest 1994			
<b>Jablanica</b>	Jablanica, Krusevac, Serbia		43.27N21.17E	5260	R: 7
184.2-381.3g?			D, a	2211	2765.1-5725.2g
	161/80	23860	Vasic 1967; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest		
1994					
<b>Jagodina</b>	Jagodina (aka Svetozarevo), former Yugoslavia	1900	43.59N21.15E	5261	
R: 7	EGW: 29.1-60.2g?		a	348	R: 436.3-
903.4g	Elagabalus to Aemilian	193/222	23860		Besley &
Bland 1983, 196					
<b>Jeledinti</b>	Jeledinti, Romania		45.48N23.04E	591	R: 14
	D, a		58 (13, 1)	76.6-205.9g	EGW: 5.1-13.7g?
Repub.	23860	Guest 1994			
<b>Jersey</b>	Jersey, Channel Islands, Britain	bef. 1978	49.13N2.07W	592	R: 2
3.1g?		a	21	27.3-46.3g	EGW: 1.8-
Etruscilla	193/222	23860	private colln.	Casey 1979, 52, no. 140	from Caracalla to
<b>Jiet-Popi</b>	Jiet-Popi, Hunedoara, Romania		45.45N22.54E (Hunedoara div.)	5297	R: 14
EGW: 6.8-10.3g?			D, a	50,25	101.7-155.2g
	193/222	23860	Studi si Cercetari de Numismatica V: 335-44;		
Guest 1994					
<b>Jitnica</b>	Jitnica, Plovdiv, Bulgaria		42.08N24.45E (Plovdiv)	5298	R: 7
EGW: 30.9-64.8g?			D, a	55,308	463.7-971.6g
	5468	23860	Bia. Bulg. 26: 257-66; Guest 1994		
<b>Judelnik</b>	Judelnik, Ruse, Bulgaria		43.51N26.15E	593	R: 7
120.8g?			D	506	EGW: 47.3-
Repub.	23860	Bia Bulg 31 (1969): 231-7; Guest 1994			

<b>Jupille-sur-Meuse</b>	Jupille-sur-Meuse, Belgium	1895	50.38N 5.38E (Jupille)	5.94	R: 2
EGW: 291.5-836.7g?			D, a	c.3500(1109)	c.4377.3-
12562.7g	frd. with pot	to AD41	23860		Thirion 1967, no.147;
Guest 1994					
<b>Kardam</b>	Kardam, Bulgaria	43.22N 26.17E	5.95	R: 7	EGW: 16.7-36.5g?
	D, a	c.200(162)	c.251.5-548.5g		
13861	23860	Bia Bulg 5 (1928): 382-6; Guest 1994			
<b>Kingersheim</b>	Kingersheim, Ht-Rhin, France	47.48N 7.20E	5.262	24.38	
R: 2	EGW: 7.2g+	A	1	7.2g	? ? ?
AR coins from Antoninus Pius to Trajan Decius; also 2 rings (uncertain, as yet, if AR or AV). tpq 249/51.	16180	23860			Brenot & Loriot 1992, 266, no.14
<b>Kisapold</b>	Kisapold, Szeben, Hungary	c.1909	48.25N 21.07E (Szebenye)	5.299	R: 13
EGW: 17.2-35.6g?			D, a	206	258.1-534.5g
	193/222	23860	NK (1909): 138; Guest 1994		
<b>Kiskunhalas</b>	Kiskunhalas, Bacs, Hungary	46.26N 19.29E	5.96	R: 13	
(1.4g)?		a	? (17)	(21.3g)	
23860	23860	NK (1955-6): 50-2; Guest 1994			
<b>Klagenfurt II</b>	Klagenfurt II, Kärnten, Austria	1881	46.38N 14.20E	5.97	R: 6
EGW: 0.9g?			a	11	13.8g
also brooch	frd. in a well in pot	23860	23860		FMRÖ II/3: A/1; Guest
1994					
<b>Klugham</b>	Klugham, Germany	1852	48.12N 12.31E	5.98	R: 5
	D, a	31,2	46.3-60.6g		EGW: 3.1-4.0g?
23860		FMRD I/1; 1178; Guest 1994			193/222
<b>Knezha II</b>	Knezha II, Bulgaria	43.30N 24.06E	5.99	R: 7	EGW: 3.9-7.2g?
	D, a	10,35	58.2-107.9g	11	
193/222	23860	ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994			
<b>Korongmajor</b>	Korongmajor, Szombathely, Hungary		46.30N 16.36E	5.263	
R: 6	EGW: 189.1-393.1g?		D, a	2271	2839.8-
5902.9g		18092	23860		Gohl 1903; Besley & Bland 1983,
196; Guest 1994					
<b>Kösching II</b>	Kösching II, Germany	1933	48.49N 11.32E	5.100	R: 13
EGW: 22.4-36.4g?			D	240	336.9-546.4g
	18092	23860	FMRD I/1: 1115; Guest 1994		
<b>Kosovo</b>	Kosovo, nr. Vratsa, Vidin, Bulgaria		43.32N 23.32E (Vratsa)	5.300	
R: 7	EGW: ?		D, a	?	?
8 kg. of coins. S. Severus to Etruscus.		frd. with AE pot. Kosovo is 104km NW of Vratsa.			
193/222	23860	Vidin Museum	Guest 1994		
<b>Kozarevo</b>	Kozarevo, Bulgaria	42.27N 26.36E	5.101	R: 7	EGW: 4.5-9.3g?
	D, a	54	68.1-139.3g		
193/222	23860	Arheologia 19 (1) (1977): 69-71; Guest 1994			
<b>Kralev</b>	Kralev, Dol, Bulgaria	42.34N 23.05E	5.102	R: 7	EGW: 6.7-11.2g?
	D, a	36,40	100.8-168.5g		
193/222	23860	Numizmatika 10 (2-3) (1975): 30-53; Guest 1994			
<b>Krog</b>	Krog, Murska Sobota, Slovenia	1901	46.38N 16.08E	5.103	R: 6
391.8g?		D, a	136,2144	2871.3-5883.1g	EGW: 191.2-
	18092	23860	FMRSI: 466; Guest 1994		
<b>Krusevac</b>	Krusevac, Serbia	1900	43.34N 21.20E	5.104	R: 7
EGW: 28.9-60.0g?			D, a	347	434.3-901.1g
Latest coins Aemilian. Also AV jewellery: 2 AV rings and 2 ear-rings with red glass settings. No wts.					
given.	193/222	23860	Mimik 1981, no.183; Guest 1994		

<b>Kurdzali</b>	Kurdzali, Bulgaria EGW:8.0-16.1g?	11738	23860	41.38N 25.21E (Kurdzhali) D, a 78,8 Arheologia 25: 114-6; Guest 1994	5301 120.6-241.7g	R:7	
<b>Kurilovec</b>	Kurilovec, Croatia 22238 23860	D, a	45.42N16.04E 2000+(296) Mimik 1981, no. 185; Guest 1994	5.105 2500.2-4759.1g+	R:6	EGW:166.5-317.0g+?	
<b>Ladenburg I</b>	Ladenburg I, Germany EGW:5.8-11.3g?	13861	23860	49.28N8.36E D, a 49,14 FMRD IV/1: 1144; Guest 1994	5.106 87.4-169.8g	R:13	
<b>Ladenburg II</b>	Ladenburg II, Germany EGW:6.3-13.0g?	6996	23860	49.28N8.36E D, a 68(51, 12) FMRD IV/1: 1145; Guest 1994	5.107 94.2-195.1g	R:13	
<b>Lahamaide</b>	Lahamaide, Belgium EGW:58.3-121.1g?	1818.9g Guest 1994	1914 fnd. with pot 193222	50.42N3.44E D, a c.700(17,95) 23860	5.108 c.875.6-	R:2	Thirion 1967, no. 160;
<b>Landstuhl</b>	Landstuhl, Germany 1.4g?	193222	23860	49.25N7.35E D, a 7,4 FMRD IV/2: 2097; Guest 1994	5.109 15.2-21.9g	R:2	EGW:1.0-
<b>Lavannes</b>	Lavannes, France ?	23860	a Besley & Bland 1983, 196	49.19N4.10E c.5,000 c.3650.0-	5264	R:2	EGW:243.1- latest coin Valerian
<b>Le Mans I</b>	Le Mans I, France c.38.4-86.2g?	1798 fnd. with pot 6996	48.00N0.12E D, a c.460(1, 173) 23860	5.110 TAF III: 15; Guest 1994	R:2	EGW: c.576.7-1295.1g	
<b>Lesta-han</b>	Lesta-han, Sofia, Bulgaria EGW:0.5-0.6g?	193222	23860	42.40N23.18E(Sofia) D, a 3,2 Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt II, 6: 110-	5302 7.1-9.3g	R:7	
<b>Leurda</b>	Leurda, Romania 193222 23860	D, a	44.48N23.00E 17,9 35.5-53.2g Dacia 9 (1965): 497; Guest 1994	5.111	R:14	EGW:2.4-3.5g? fnd. with pot	
<b>Levka I</b>	Levka I, Khaskovo, Bulgaria 2.3g)? coins in total (c.1500 coins?) Bulg. XV:235-44; Guest 1994	fnd. with pot	41.52N26.16E (7, 9) (21.5-34.9g) 193222 23860	5.112	R:7	EGW:(1.4- 5 or 6 kg. Gerasimov 1946, BIA	
<b>Levka II</b>	Levka II, Khaskovo, Bulgaria 13.0g?	6996	23860	41.52N26.16E 67 85.4-195.9g Guest 1994	5.113	R:7	EGW:5.7-
<b>Locquignol</b>	Locquignol, France c.83.3-173.1g?	1862 193222	23860	50.12N3.43E D, a c.1000(249) TAF II: 54; Guest 1994	5.114	R:2	EGW: c.1250.6-2598.9g
<b>London I</b>	London I (Lime St.), Britain EGW:53.6-96.6g? from Commodus to Trajan Decius. Also included a plain AV ring; Wt.: 1.17g 18092 23860	1882	51.30N0.10W D, a 320,271 Guildhall Museum; Ashmolean Evans 1882; 1883	5.11524.40	R:1	787.6-1432.8g fnd. in an urn	
<b>Long Ashton</b>	Long Ashton, Somerset, Britain EGW:c.121.3-239.0g? latest Philip I. 242 coins seen and published. Must include antoniniani Repub. 23860	1817	51.26N2.39W D c.1000 Seyer 1820	5.116	R:1	c.1821.8-3588.2g Fnd. by a workman	

<b>Lozen I</b> 0.8g?	Lozen I, Khaskovo, Bulgaria			41.48N26.01E D, a 3,3 ANRW 2 (6) (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	5265	R: 7	EGW: 0.5-
	193/222	238/60					
<b>Lukovit II</b>	Lukovit II, Bulgaria	a		43.11N24.10E 1567(1449) Guest 1994	5.117 1960.1-4072.8g	R: 7	EGW: 130.5-271.2g?
	193/222	238/60					
<b>Mainz F: VI</b> 518.9g	Mainz F: VI, Germany		1920	50.00N8.16E D, a FMRD IV/1: 1155; Guest 1994	5.252 c.200(73,87)	R: 2	c.250.6-
	EGW: c.16.7-34.5g?		193/222	238/60			
<b>Mainz Kastel I</b>	Mainz Kastel I, Germany			50.00N8.17E D, a 52,13 FMRD IV/1: 1185; Guest 1994	5.118 89.5-127.6g	R: 2	
	EGW: 6.0-8.5g?		193/222	238/60			
<b>Mainz Kostheim</b>	Mainz Kostheim, Germany		1918-20	50.00N8.17E a 8 FMRD IV/1: 1194; Guest 1994	5.119 10.0g	R: 2	
	EGW: 0.6g? fnd. with pot	238/60	238/60				
<b>Makotsevo</b> 8.7g?	Makotsevo, Bulgaria			42.41N23.48E D, a 50(9,4) Arheologia 20 (2) (1978): 72-7; Guest 1994	5.120 65.2-131.5g	R: 7	EGW: 4.3-
	138/61	238/60					
<b>Malo Konare I</b>	Malo Konare I, Bulgaria		1955	42.12N24.26E D, a 1,5 Guest 1994	5.121 8.1-13.5g	R: 7	
	EGW: 0.5-0.9g? fnd. in a tomb	193/222	238/60				
<b>Malonne II</b> 22.5g?	Malonne II, Belgium		1916	50.27N4.48E D, a 115 Thirion 1967, no.180; Guest 1994	5.122 145.4-337.5g	R: 2	EGW: 9.7-58 ses.
	fnd. in AE pot	69/96	238/60				
<b>Mangalia</b>	Mangalia, Romania	D, a		43.48N28.36E 42,1 61.6-125.1g Dacia 25 (1981): 386; Guest 1994	5.123	R: 14	EGW: 4.1-8.3g?
	69/96	238/60					
<b>Mehadia</b>	Mehadia, Romania	D, a		44.53N22.20E ? (12) (16.5-31.5g) Dacia 21 (1977): 379; Guest 1994	5.124	R: 14	EGW: (1.1-2.1g)?
	138/61	238/60					
<b>Mettenbach</b>	Mettenbach, Germany		1846	48.39N12.16E a 28 FMRD I/2: 2075; Guest 1994	5.125 35.0g	R: 5	
	EGW: 2.3g?	238/60	238/60				
<b>Mihaelovo</b> Zhelyu Voyvoda) ? (6, 19) Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	Mihaelovo, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria	R: 7		42.35N 26.29E (Mihaelovo aka D, a EGW: (2.2-3.9)?			
	5.126 (32.6-59.0g)				193/222	238/60	
<b>Mihajlovo</b>	Mihajlovo, Vratsa, Bulgaria			42.15N25.32E D, a 349,519 Arheologia 19 (1) (1977): 69-71; Guest 1994	5.127 1138.5-2252.0g	R: 7	
	EGW: 75.8-150.0g?	161/80	238/60				
<b>Mikre II</b>	Mikre II, Bulgaria	D, a		43.01N24.31E 203,793 1277.0-2659.3g Arheologia 21 (4) (1979): 59-65; Guest 1994	5.128	R: 7	EGW: 85.0-177.1g?
	69/96	238/60					
<b>Minzier</b>	Minzier, France	1873		46.03N5.59E a 180(31) 225.0g TAFV/2: 21; Guest 1994	5.129	R: 2	EGW: 15.0g? fnd. with pot in a Gallo-
	Roman villa	238/60	238/60				
<b>Miryantsi</b> 66.6g?	Miryantsi, Pazardzhik, Bulgaria			42.09N24.22E D, a 284,85 Guest 1994	5.266 504.3-1000.6g	R: 7	EGW: 33.6-
	138/61	238/60					

<b>Mompach I</b>	Mompach I, Luxembourg	1919	49.45N6.28E	5.130	R: 2
EGW:1.6-3.1g?			D, a 17 (7, 4)	23.7-46.1g	23 (9)
9 sest.	117/38 238/60		FMRL III: 170; Guest 1994		
<b>Mompach II</b>	Mompach II, Luxembourg	1972	49.45N6.28E	5.131	R: 2
0.5-0.9g?		D, a	4, 1	8.4-13.1g	13, 2
as/fracts. Poss. pt. of earlier hd.	69/96 238/60		FMRL IV: 181; Guest 1994		13 dup., 2
<b>Montroeuil sur Haine (a)</b>	Montroeuil sur Haine (a), Belgium	1846	50.27N3.43E		
5.132 R: 2	EGW:c.56.0-116.6g?		D	c.600	
c.840.6-1750.5g	Thirion 1967, no.207; Guest 1994	96/117	238/60		
<b>Morialmé</b>	Morialmé, Belgium	1870	50.17N4.34E	5.133	R: 2
	D	6	10.0-16.2g	125, 1	EGW:0.7-1.1g?
69/96 238/60	Thirion 1967, no.210; Guest 1994				125 ses.; 1 as/fract.
<b>Motatei</b>	Motatei, Dolj, Romania	1965	44.05N23.12E	5.13424.41	R: 14
EGW:3.4-7.0g+?			D, a	39 (8, 8)	51.3-104.7g
also jewellery; an AR fibulae & AR ring, all contained within a pottery vessel. No wts. given for these items	138/61 238/60				
Found in a garden	Musée du Centre de l'Académie de la République Socialiste de Roumanie, Craiova				
<b>Muxaulsvo</b>	Muxaulsvo, Vratsa, Bulgaria		43.12N23.32E (Vratsa div.)	5.303	
R: 7	EGW: (5.3-9.0g)?		D, a	? (26, 34)	(79.3-
1934.6g)	193/222 238/60				Arheologia 20 (4) (1978), 58-62;
Guest 1994					
<b>Nages-et-Solorgues</b>	Nages-et-Solorgues, Gard, France	1981	43.47N4.14E		
5.267 R: 2	EGW:0.4-0.9g?		a	19	
5.6-13.4g	from Valerian I to II	238/60	238/60		Py et al.
1983					
<b>Nagyberki I</b>	Nagyberki I, Hungary	1908	46.22N18.01E	5.135	R: 6
EGW:4.3-9.7g?			D, a 50	64.2-145.8g	
69/96 238/60			NK (1951-2): 7-19; Guest 1994		
<b>Nagyberki II</b>	Nagyberki II, Hungary	1931	46.22N18.01E	5.13624.42	
R: 6	EGW:76.2-157.3g?		D, a	(14, 899)	1143.8-
2361.7g	1042 coin in total. 1 sestertius? Also AR ring and 2 AR brooches				193/222
238/60	Göhl E, (1931) NK 104-8; Guest 1994				
<b>Nagyvenyimpusztá</b>	Nagyvenyimpusztá, Hungary		46.57N18.51E	5.140	R: 6
EGW:27.6-57.2g?			D, a 1,330	414.3-858.5g	
193/222 238/60			FMRL I: 272; Guest 1994		
<b>Namur III</b>	Namur III, Belgium	1939	50.28N4.52E	5.141	R: 2
	D, a	6, 1	11.8-22.8g		EGW:0.8-1.5g?
Repub. 238/60	Thirion 1967, no. 216; Guest 1994				found with pot in grave
<b>Nanterre</b>	Nanterre, France		48.54N2.12E	5.142	R: 2
	a	1,968	1436.6-		EGW:95.7-?
238/60	Le Gentilhomme 1946, 16-114; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				latest coins Valerian
<b>Nasci-Kjoj</b>	Nasci-Kjoj, Turgovishte, Bulgaria		43.20N26.40E (Nasci-Kjoj aka		
Makariopolsko)	5.143 R: 7		D, a		
195(180)	245.1-503.7g		161/80	238/60	
Bia Bulg IV (1926): 321-6; Guest 1994					
<b>Nehany</b>	Nehany, Komarom, Hungary		47.43N18.06E (Komarom)	5.304	R: 6
EGW:42.6-87.1g?			D, a 19,490	639.5-1307.4g	
193/222 238/60			NK 1945-6, 6-11; Guest 1994		
<b>Neuhofen</b>	Neuhofen, Ludwigshofen, Germany	1924	49.25N8.26E	5.144	
R: 2	EGW:29.5-61.0g?		a	353(351)	442.6-
916.4g	193/222 238/60				FMRL IV/2: 2219; Guest 1994

<b>Nicolaevo</b>	Nicolaevo, nr. Plevan, Bulgaria	1909	43.25N24.40E(Pleven)	5.31824.43	
R:7	EGW:1026.7-1084.4g+?				
(AV jewellery)					
1. AV necklace: 3 chains with pendant (aureus of Caracalla). The mount is decorated with 4 grenats and 4 green stones. L.: 46.5cm. Wt.: 92g.					
2. AV necklace: set with a rock crystal. L.: 41.5cm. Wt.: 29.15g.					
3. AV necklace: set with a stone. L.: 45.5cm. Wt.: 29.50g.					
4. AV necklace frag.: with decorative pendants and emeralds. L.: 17cm. Wt.: 7.20g.					
5-6. 2 AV necklaces: plain. L.: 38.5cm, 43.5cm. Wts.: 38.8g, 40.15g.					
7. AV necklace frag.: L.: 16cm. Wt.: 22.50g.					
8-9. AV ear-rings: 2 pairs. Wts.: 7.55g, 7.70g.					
10. AV pendant: with green stone. Wt.: 1.17g.					
11. AV pendant: pt. of necklace. Wt.: 2.58g.					
12. AV torc: D.: 12.5cm. Wt.: 42.90g.					
13-14. AV bracelets: hollow. D.: 10cm. Wts.: 114.10g, 115.90g.					
15. AV bracelet: half open. D.: 5cm. Wt.: 33.70g.					
16-18. 3 AV bracelets: formed from 3 twisted pieces of wire. D.: 7.5cm. Wt.: 84.65g, 85.30g.					
19-20. 2 AV bracelets: formed by a spiral of twisted wire. D.: 6.3cm. Wt.: 22.10g, 17.50g.					
21. AV ring: with inscription 'Aurelius Bitus botu Herculi.' D.: 2.3cm. Wt.: 11.3g.					
22-6. AV rings: each set with a sardonyx. Wts.: 22.10g, 26.30g, 23.95g, 20.55g, 14.98g.					
(AR objects)					
27. AR statuette: salt cellar, hollow. H.: 10cm. Wt.: not given.					
28. AR cup: undecorated. D.: 9cm. H.: 2.9cm. Wt.: not given.					
29. AR bracelet: open, and in the form of a serpent. D.: 6cm.					
30-31. AR bracelets: no dims. given.					
32. AR ring: set with a carnelian inscribed with a bust of Helios. No dims. given.					
33. AR fibula: cruciform, with traces of gilding. No dims. given.					
34. AR pin frag.: no dims. given.					
35. AR coins: 933 coins, mostly of the 3rd. c. AD. From Titus and Antoninus Pius to Philip the Arab. Wt. estimate: 1699.0-2564.8g. latest coin Philip the Arab					
fnd. by a farmer working his vineyard					
AR: 1699.0-2564.8g (coins)	7981	23860	AV:913.63g National Museum, Sofia	Filow 1914	
<b>Nieder Lahnstein</b>	Nieder Lahnstein, Germany	1972	50.19N7.36E	5.145	R:2
EGW:12.2-24.6g?			D, a	122.9	183.5-369.8g
11	c.200 coins in total. 11 ses.		117/38	23860	FMRD V/5:
5011; Guest 1994					
<b>Niederbieber I</b>	Niederbieber I, nr. Coblenz, Germany	1906	50.28N7.29E	5.31624.44	
R:2	EGW:58.9g+?				
1. AR cup/bowl: with 11 names; niello leaf in centre & beaded rim. D.: 9.7cm. Wt.: 95.8g.					
2. AR cup/bowl: with niello gemetric pattern in centre, beaded rim. D.: 10.0cm. Wt.: 115.9g.					
3. AR spoon: pear shaped bowl. L.: 15.7cm. Wt.: 16.4g.					
3. AR coins: c.900, inc. antoniniani, ending in Valerian/Gallienus. Wt. estimate: c.657.0-? Roman fort					
on the Rhine frontier, which shows evidence of being overrun by the Franks in c.259-60. The find was made in a					
pit contained in a cauldron. Tpq c.259/60. AR: 228.1g (objects); 657.0-? (coins) 238/260					
Oliver 1978, nos. 108-10; Painter 1993; Baratte 1993, 27					
<b>Niederbieber II</b>	Niederbieber II, nr. Coblenz, Germany		50.28N7.29E	5.31724.45	
R:2	EGW:8.5g+?				
1. AR cup/bowl: plain, beaded rim. D.: 8.6cm. Wt.: 127.6g.					
2. AV jewellery: details not possible to establish.					
3. AR/AE coins: no. uncertain; Caracalla to Valerian. Roman fort on the Rhine frontier, which					
shows evidence of being overrun by the Franks in c.259-60. AV: ?					
AR:127.6g	193/222	23860	Oliver 1978, 165, no.111		
<b>Nikolaevo I</b>	Nikolaevo I, Bulgaria		42.52N25.30E	5.147	R:7
183.2g?			D, a	933?	EGW:77.8-
69/96	23860			1168.0-2750.9g?	
Guest 1994					
<b>Nikolaevo</b>	Nikolaevo, Bulgaria		42.52N25.30E	5.146	R:7
18.4g?			D, a	107	EGW:8.9-
193/222	23860			134.3-277.1g	
Guest 1994					
<b>Nova Nadezhda</b>	Nova Nadezhda, Bulgaria		42.01N25.43E	5.148	R:7
EGW:1.5-2.7g?			D	15	22.4-40.0g
138/61	23860				
Bia Bulg 15 (1976): 235-44; Guest 1994					

<b>Novachene</b>	Novachene, Plevan, Bulgaria	43.33N24.56E	5.149	R: 7
EGW: 0.3g?		a 4	5.0g	
238/60	238/60	ANRW II/6: 110-81; Guest 1994		
<b>Oberdorf</b>	Oberdorf, Austria	46.39N13.52E	5.150	R: 6
	D, a	20.9 40.4-73.9g	4	EGW: 2.7-4.9g?
238/60	Dembski 1977, no. E9; Guest 1994		4 sestertii	161/80
<b>Ognen-Iskra</b>	Ognen-Iskra, Bulgaria	42.42N26.49E	5.151	R: 7
EGW: 10.3-21.2g?		D, a 123		154.3-318.7g
	193/222 238/60	Bia Bulg 26 (1963): 257-66; Guest 1994		
<b>Olgishofen</b>	Olgishofen, W. Germany	48.10N10.17E	5.152	R: 5
EGW: c.4.4-7.5g?		D, a c.50(1,30)		c.65.9-
1132g	2	193/222 238/60	FMRD I/7: 7160; Guest 1994	
<b>Olteni</b>	Olteni, Romania	43.55N28.02E	5.153	R: 14
	D, a	c.300(111,147)	c.420.5-548.6g	EGW: c.28.0-36.5g?
193/222 238/60	SCNV (1971): 115-43; Guest 1994			
<b>Orehovitsa</b>	Orehovitsa (Orjahovica), Bulgaria	43.35N24.23E	5.154	
R: 7	EGW: 3.1-6.1g?	D, a 17,17		46.4-91.3g
	117/38 238/60	Guest 1994		
<b>Osijek</b>	Osijek, Hrvatska, Yugoslavia	45.33N18.42E	5.305	R: 6
EGW: 3.4-5.0g?	A 11	51.1-75.4g ?	?	?
AR coins of Gordian III (latest); also 1 ring & 1 small AV ingot				
Mirnik 1981, no. 199; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 266, no. 15				
			193/222 238/60	
<b>Ostra Luka</b>	Ostra Luka, Bosnia & Herzegovina	44.52N16.40E	5.155	
R: 6	EGW: 20.7-48.4g?	D, a 247		310.4-
727.0g		69/96 238/60	Mirnik 1981, no. 202; Guest 1994	
<b>Ouroux</b>	Ouroux, France	47.12N3.56E	5.156	R: 2
	D, a	139.213 462.0-912.5g		EGW: 30.8-60.8g?
pot	161/80 238/60	TAFV/1: 19; Guest 1994		
				ind. with
<b>Panayot Khitovo</b>	Panayot Khitovo, Bulgaria	43.08N26.20E	5.157	R: 7
EGW: 1.4-2.3g?		D, a 8,8		21.6-34.1g
	193/222 238/60	Bia Bulg 26 (1963): 257-66; Guest 1994		
<b>Pautalia</b>	Pautalia, Kyustendil, Bulgaria	42.16N22.40E (Kyustendil)	5.306	R: 7
EGW: 5.3-11.2g?		D, a 62		79.0-169.0g
70km sw of Sofia	138/61 238/60	Aufstieg und Niedergang der		
Römischen Welt II, 6, 110-81; Guest 1994				
<b>Pergamum</b>	Pergamum (Bergama), Turkey	c.1960 39.08N27.11E	5.158	R: 9
EGW: 8.5-78.6g?		D, a 11,447		127.7-1181.0g
2	from S. Severus to Valerian and Gallienus	193/222 238/60		National
Museum, Athens (some coins) Bland & Aydemir 1991, 91-180				
<b>Petit-Rechain</b>	Petit-Rechain, Belgium	50.37N5.50E	5.159	R: 2
EGW: 4.6-8.6g?		a 55		69.9-128.8g
	222/38 238/60	Thirion 1967, no. 244; Guest 1994		
<b>Pfakofen</b>	Pfakofen, W. Germany	48.52N12.13E	5.160	R: 5
6.3g?		D, a 32.3 49.9-94.5g		EGW: 3.3-
138/61 238/60	FMRD I/3: 3040; Guest 1994			
<b>Pirene</b>	Pirene, Burgas, Bulgaria	42.30N27.29E (Burgas)	5.283	R: 7
EGW: 31.3-64.3g?		D, a 154,203		470.8-965.3g
or 'Pirne' ind. with pot	117/38 238/60	Burgas Museum		
Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994				
<b>Pirsani II</b>	Pirsani II, Romania	44.20N23.59E	5.269	R: 14
	D, a	? (52, 1) 75.6-154.7g		EGW: 5.0-10.3g?
69/96 238/60	Dacia 13 (1969): 548; Guest 1994			



10. AV jewellery frag.: Wt.: not given. Brenot & Lorient 1992, 270, no.39				AV:35.93g+	238/60	238/60
<b>Radinovo</b> 2.5g?	Radinovo, Bulgaria 138/61	238/60	D, a Guest 1994	42.11N24.38E 13,1 20.8-37.0g	5271	R: 7 EGW:1.4-
<b>Razgrad region</b> EGW:14.1-40.0g?	Razgrad region, Bulgaria to 41	238/60		43.32N26.31E D, a 168 Bia Bulg 21 (1937): 315-24; Guest 1994	5.175 212.3-600.8g	R: 7
<b>Réka-Devnya</b> EGW:6746.9-? latest coins Trajan Decius. 197	Réka-Devnya, Bulgaria			43.13N27.36E a 81,044 238/60	5.272 101305.0-	R: 7 Besley & Bland 1983,
<b>Riola</b>	Riola, Sardinia, Italy 238/60		40.00N8.32E D, a 21 Perantoni Satta 1954, no.57; Guest 1994	5.176 27.9-59.7g 115	R: 5 115ses.	EGW:1.9-4.0g? 96/117
<b>Roma 1915</b> 161.5g?	Roma 1915, Italy 69/96	238/60	D, a AlIN V (1925):57-62; Guest 1994	41.53N12.30E 823 1030.4-2424.9g	5.177	R: 5 EGW:68.6-
<b>Rouen IV</b> R: 2 ? 96/117	Rouen IV, Seine-Maritime, France EGW:3.83g+? Quinarius of Severus Alexander mounted in ring. 40 AR?/ses. Also AV jewellery: Gallo-roman necklace with pearls and emeralds; 4 AV rings; some plain bracelets and rings wt.: c.1.4g. Quinarius wts. are not well known enough from extant e.g's; based on a projected wt. of half the aureus (of c.4.86g). 238/60 Louvre (quinarius ring: Acc. no.: Bj1136)		1864 Q 1	49.26N1.05E c.2.43g	5.17824.48 40	TAF IV, 40, no.63; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 265, no.2; Guest 1994
<b>Rouen Villa</b> R: 2 1791.5g? ?	Rouen Villa, Seine-Maritime, France EGW:54.4-119.3g? fnd. with pot	1934 138/61	49.26N1.05E D, a 652? TAF IV: 67; Guest 1994	5.179 816.5-		
<b>Rouen VIIIb</b> R: 2 374.3g 2, 4	Rouen VIIIb, Seine-Maritime, France EGW:13.6-24.9g? 2 ses., 4 as/fracts.	222/38	49.26N1.05E D, a 11,151 TAF IV: 67; Guest 1994	5.180 204.2-		
<b>Ruse</b>	Ruse, Bulgaria 193/222 238/60	D, a 44	43.50N25.59E 55.6-113.2g Arheologia 24 (1) (1982): 62-6; Guest 1994	5.181	R: 7	EGW:3.7-7.5g?
<b>Rusi</b>	Rusi, Romania 193/222 238/60	D, a 47,92	45.57N24.10E 181.2-323.9g SCN II (1958): 253-68; Guest 1994	5.273	R: 14	EGW:12.1-21.6g?
<b>Sadina</b> 5.3g)?	Sadina, Turgovishte, Bulgaria 193/222 238/60	D, a ? (31)	43.29N26.18E (39.3-79.5g) Bia Bulg V (1928): 382-6; Guest 1994	5.182	R: 7	EGW:(2.6-
<b>Saint-Péray</b> 3.8g)?	Saint-Péray, France 193/222 238/60	1837 D, a ? (2, 21)	44.56N4.50E (29.5-57.9g) TAFV/1:5; Guest 1994	5.183	R: 2	EGW:(2.0-
<b>Sanadinovo</b> EGW:20.0-41.9g?	Sanadinovo, Bulgaria 69/96 238/60		43.32N25.01E D, a 213,1 Guest 1994	5.184 301.0-629.2g	R: 7	
<b>Sandrans I</b> 37.8g+?	Sandrans I, France 117/38 238/60	1932 D, a 200+(185)	46.04N4.59E 251.6-568.4g TAFV/1:40; Guest 1994	5.185	R: 2	EGW:16.7-
<b>Sapata de Jos I</b> R: 14 100.7g)	Sapata de Jos I, Romania EGW:(3.8-6.7g)? 193/222 238/60	1929-30	44.25N 26.07E (Bucharest) D, a ? (16, 28) Dacia 4 (1960): 591; Guest 1994	5.186 (57.8-		

<b>Saraja I</b>	Saraja I, Bulgaria 193/222 238/60	D, a	42.15N24.19E ? (4, 33) (47.3-91.8g) Bia Bulg 5 (1929): 382-6; Guest 1994	5.187 1	R: 7	EGW: (3.2-6.1g)? 1 prov.
<b>Saraja II</b>	Saraja II, Bulgaria 193/222 238/60	1977 D, a	42.15N24.19E ? (1, 16) (21.8-42.1g) Guest 1994	5.188	R: 7	EGW: (1.4-2.8g)?
<b>Sbor</b>	Sbor, Bulgaria 138/61 238/60	D, a	42.20N24.18E 78,427 644.3-1323.4g Guest 1994	5.189	R: 7	EGW: 42.9-88.1g?
<b>Schlier-Oberankenreute</b>	Schlier-Oberankenreute, W. Germany 5.190 R: 5 c.70.5-91.1g FMRD II/3: 3153; Guest 1994		EGW: 4.7-6.1g? fnd. with pot	1897 193/222		47.48N9.42E D c.50(19) 238/60
<b>Sevlievo</b>	Sevlievo, Bulgaria 238/60	D, a	43.00N27.07E 3,6 12.1-19.7g 15 Bia Bulg 26 (1963): 257-66; Guest 1994	5.191	R: 7	EGW: 0.8-1.3g? 193/222
<b>Sikirica</b>	Sikirica, Serbia 69/96 238/60	D, a	43.47N21.25E 303(281) 380.4-892.2g Mirnik 1981, no. 214; Guest 1994	5.192	R: 7	EGW: 25.3-59.4g?
<b>Simburesti II</b>	Simburesti II, Romania EGW: 374.6-789.1g? 69/96 238/60		44.48N24.25E D, a 3984.37 5625.4-11847.6g SCN 6 (1975): 223-7; Guest 1994	5.193	R: 14	
<b>Singidunum</b>	Singidunum, former Yugoslavia EGW: 118.9-? latest coins Valerian 197		a 238/60	- 2,445	R: 6, 7 or 14 1784.8- Kondic 1969; Besley & Bland 1983,	
<b>Sladuk Kladenets I</b>	Sladuk Kladenets I, Bulgaria EGW: 4.3-8.7g? 69/96 238/60		42.24N25.23E D, a 12,37 64.6-130.2g Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	5.194	R: 7	
<b>Sladuk Kladenets II</b>	Sladuk Kladenets II, Bulgaria EGW: 1.1-1.8g? 193/222 238/60		42.24N25.23E D, a 4,8 16.0-26.8g Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	5.195	R: 7	
<b>Slatinte</b>	Slatinte, uncertain, Bulgaria 193/222 238/60	D, a	- 535 669.3-1389.9g BIA Bulg. 20, 602-11; Guest 1994	R: 7		EGW: 44.6-92.6g?
<b>Slaveni I</b>	Slaveni I, Romania 193/222 238/60	a	44.05N24.32E 166 208.9-430.2g Dacia 24 (1980): 376; Guest 1994	5.196	R: 14	EGW: 13.9-28.6g?
<b>Slaveni II</b>	Slaveni II, Romania excavations in fort 193/222 238/60	1962 D, a	44.05N24.32E 8,101 137.9-275.9g Historica I (1970): 67; Guest 1994	5.197	R: 14	EGW: 9.2-18.4g? fnd. during
<b>Sliven</b>	Sliven, Bulgaria 238/60	D, a	42.40N26.19E 18,6 34.1-63.8g Bia Bulg 25 (1962): 233-7; Guest 1994	5.198	R: 7	EGW: 2.3-4.2g? 138/61
<b>Smederevo</b>	Smederevo, Serbia ? 238/60	a	44.40N20.57E 9,038 11297.5- Besley & Bland 1983, 197	5.199	R: 7	EGW: 752.4- latest coins Valerian
<b>Smyrna</b>	Smyrna, nr. Izmir, Turkey 215.2g? Caracalla to Valerian (Eddy 1967, 1) 193/222 238/60	D, a	38.25N27.10E 1,1243 909.1-3231.6g 'buried in a field near the site of ancient Smyrna, in the vicinity of modern Izmir' Bland & Aydemir 1991	5.200	R: 9	V: 60.5- from

<b>Soissons</b>	Soissons, Aisne, France	1836	49.23N3.20E	5.31924.49		
R:2	EGW:48.3-58.5g?					
1. AR plate:large circular plate, without footring, with complex geometric central chased design with various flower like shapes inside boxes and rhomboids. D.: 30cm. Wt.: 670g.						
2. AR coins: 73 denarii from Vespasian to Valerian. Wt. est.: 55.4-208.8g.						
878.8g	69/79	23860	Baratte and Painter 1989		AR:725.4-	
<b>Sotuchino</b>	Sotuchino, Bulgaria	43.23N23.04E	5201	R:7	EGW: ?	
	D?	786?	? ?	786AR/AE?		
96/117	23860	Bsa Bulg 6 (1918): 161-4; Guest 1994				
<b>Spesbach</b>	Spesbach, Germany	1878	49.26N7.30E	5202	R:2	EGW:3.4-
7.0g?		D, a	1,40	51.8-104.5g		
193/222	23860	FMRD IV/2:2102; Guest 1994				
<b>Steingarden</b>	Steingarden, Germany	1902	47.41N10.51E	5203	R:5	
6598.5g	EGW:199.9-439.5g?		D, a	c.2400(155,329)	c.30015-	
		13861	23860	FMRD I/7:7196; Guest 1994		
<b>Stellata</b>	Stellata, Italy	44.57N11.25E	5204	R:5	EGW:57.2-120.1g?	
	D, a	575.42	859.1-1804.1g			
69/96	23860	RIN 35 (1912):517; Guest 1994				
<b>Sterrebeek</b>	Sterrebeek, Belgium	1959	50.52N4.31E	5205	R:2	EGW:29.9-
53.6g?		a	358	448.5-804.5g		Caracalla
to Aemilian		193/222	23860	Lallemand 1960; Besley & Bland 1983, 197		
<b>Strelcha</b>	Strelcha, Bulgaria	42.30N24.19E	5206	R:7	EGW:11.6-23.9g?	
	D, a	86.42	174.4-359.0g			
96/117	23860	Bia Bulg 35 (1962): 233-7; Guest 1994				
<b>Strimtu</b>	Strimtu, Romania	1910	44.47N23.06E	5207	R:14	EGW:8.6-15.1g?
	D, a	35,63	128.2-226.5g			
193/222	23860	Drobeta I (1974): 55-64; Guest 1994				
<b>Sudiysko Pole</b>	Sudiysko Pole, Bulgaria		42.34N26.03E	5208	R:7	
	EGW:57.5-71.4g?		D, a	152,252	654.1-1072.3g	
1994	frd. with pot	13861	23860	Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest		
<b>Sulsmrensko</b>	Sulsmrensko, Khaskovo, Bulgaria		41.57N 25.32E (Khaskovo div.)			
5.307	R:7	EGW:2.2g?	a	27	Arheologia	
32.5g		200 km ESE of Sofia.	23860	23860		
20 (1978),72-7; Guest 1994						
<b>Susmanovo</b>	Susmanovo, Khaskovo, Bulgaria		41.57N 25.32E (Khaskovo div.)			
5.308	R:7	EGW:c.41.7-86.5g?	D, a	c.500(449)	BIA Bulg. 18	
c.625.6-1298.9g			193/222	23860		
(1952),404-5; Guest 1994						
<b>Svetlen</b>	Svetlen, Bulgaria	43.19N26.17E	5209	R:7	EGW:(1.7-2.5g)?	
	D, a	(13,6)	(26.1-38.0g)	9	Uncertain no. total. 9	
prov.	193/222	23860	Bia Bulg 18 (1952): 400-04; Guest 1994			
<b>Svgmluna</b>	Svgmluna, Yambol, Bulgaria	42.26N 25.39E (Stara Zagora div.)				
5.309	R:7	EGW:8.9-17.4g?	D, a	13.92		
133.6-261.6g		Yambol has now been subsumed into the admn. div. Stara Zagora.				
Svgmluna is 73 km ENE of Stara Zagora.		193/222	23860	Arheologia 20 (4): 58-		
62; Guest 1994						
<b>Svoboda</b>	Svoboda, Bulgaria	41.25N23.17E	5210	R:7	EGW:53.3-110.7g?	
	D, a	640	800.6-1662.9g			
193/222	23860	Bia Bulg 26 (1963): 257-66; Guest 1994				
<b>Szakcs</b>	Szakcs, Hungary	46.33N18.07E	5274	R:6	EGW:42.1-149.5g?	
	a	864	632.6-2244.5g		Elagabalus to Valerian	
193/222	23860	Besley & Bland 1983, 197				

<b>Szalacs IV</b>	Szalacs IV, Tolna, Hungary	46.26N 18.47E (Tolna div.)	5310	
R: 6	EGW: 48.2-?	a	991	723.4-
latest coins	Valerian.	23860	Alföldi 1951-2; Besley & Bland	
1983, 197				
<b>Tác I</b>	Tác I, Hungary	1968	47.05N 18.24E	5211
		D, a	35,644	854.4-1737.1g
193/222	23860		FMRUI: 343; Guest 1994	
<b>Tác II</b>	Tác II, Hungary		47.05N 18.24E	5212
		D, a	10,1	15.7-19.5g
23860			FMRUI: 359; Guest 1994	
<b>Taga</b>	Taga, Romania		46.55N 24.03E	5213
		D, a	1002, 10	1417.0-3160.9g
pots	5468	23860	SCN 4 (1968): 139-73; Guest 1994	
				EGW: 94.4-210.5g?
				Ind. with 4
<b>Tarragona</b>	Tarragona, Catalonia, Spain	1888	41.07N 1.15E	5215
			a	105
EGW: 8.7g?				131.3g
23860	23860		Pereira 1974, 229, no. 53; Guest 1994	
<b>Tartarevo</b>	Tartarevo, Pleven, Bulgaria		43.25N 24.37E (Pleven)	5284
			D, a	36
EGW: 3.1-6.9g?				46.7-103.3g
59	59 "prov"	6996	23860	Bia Bulg 4 (1926): 321-26; Guest
1994				
<b>Tas Tepe</b>	Tas Tepe, Bulgaria		42.32N 26.56E	5216
		D, a	88	111.7-227.8g
6996	23860		Bsa Bulg I (1910): 227; Guest 1994	
<b>Taxenbach</b>	Taxenbach, Austria		47.18N 12.58E	5217
7.0g?			D, a	25, 11
5468	23860			50.5-105.5g
				Dembski 1977, E12; Guest 1994
<b>Tekija</b>	Tekija, Kladovo, Serbia	c.1880	43.51N 21.26E	5275
47.3g?			D, a	c.250
117/38	23860			314.1-710.9g
				Mimik 1981, no. 237; Guest 1994
<b>Terziysko</b>	Terziysko, Burgas, Bulgaria		42.41N 26.46E	5218
			a, D	12, 2
EGW: 1.2-2.3g?				18.2-34.5g
Ind. with pot	193/222	23860	Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	
<b>Teteven I</b>	Teteven I, Bulgaria		42.54N 24.18E	5219
		D, a	463, 677	1496.0-3124.7g
6996	23860		Bia Bulg 22 (1938): 450-57; Guest 1994	
<b>Teteven II</b>	Teteven II, Bulgaria		42.54N 24.18E	5220
239.8g?			D, a	1310
13861	23860			1639.0-3601.0g
				Bia Bulg 26 (1963): 257-66; Guest 1994
<b>Thulin I</b>	Thulin I, Belgium	1862	50.26N 3.44E	5221
		D, a	511	639.3-1327.5g
funerary urn	193/222	23860		Thirion 1967, no. 294; Guest 1994
<b>Timisoara II</b>	Timisoara II, Romania	1958	45.45N 21.15E	5222
			D, a	87 (48, 18)
EGW: 8.1-15.7g?				121.1-235.2g
13861	23860			Dacia 22 (1978): 367; Guest 1994
<b>Tolbukhin</b>	Tolbukhin, Bulgaria		43.34N 27.51E	5223
			a	8
23860	23860			10.0g
				Arheologia 27 (2) (1985): 58-61; Guest 1994
<b>Topolovgrad</b>	Topolovgrad, Bulgaria		42.05N 26.20E	5224
			D, a	3, 5
EGW: 0.7-1.1g?				10.9-17.1g
8 "prov"	193/222	23860		8
				Arheologia 27 (2) (1985): 58-61; Guest 1994

<b>Trnje</b>	Trnje, Murska Sobota, Slovenia	1875	46.35N16.19E	5276	R: 6	(2.8g)?
	a	? (34)	(42.5g)			23860
	23860	FMRSI: 462; Guest 1994				
<b>Tsalapitsa</b>	Tsalapitsa (Calapica), Bulgaria		42.11N24.34E	5225	R: 7	
	EGW: 9.8-21.3g?		D, a	117		147.7-320.3g
	13861	23860	Guest 1994			
<b>Tukach</b>	Tukach, Bulgaria		43.36N27.02E	5226	R: 7	EGW: 0.5g?
	a	6	7.5g			23860
	23860	Bia Bulg 28 (1965): 248-50; Guest 1994				
<b>Tulcea</b>	Tulcea, Romania		45.10N28.50E	5227	R: 14	EGW: 12.3-23.9g?
	D, a	130,1	184.6-358.7g			
	13861	23860	BSNR 57-9 (1973-6): 324; Guest 1994			
<b>Tulln</b>	Tulln, Austria	1966	48.20N16.03E	5228	R: 6	EGW: 148.9-283.5g?
	D, a		362.1383			
	193/222	23860	2236.0-4256.9g			
			Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994			
<b>Tunarii Vechi</b>	Tunarii Vechi, Romania	1964	43.54N23.07E	5229	R: 14	
	EGW: 13.2-24.4g?		D, a	134,8		198.8-366.5g
	16180	23860	Dacia 13 (1969): 549; Guest 1994			
<b>Tunnel de l'Épine</b>	Tunnel de l'Épine, Savoie, France		45.25N6.40E (Épine)	5311		24.50
	R: 2	EGW: 4.5-?	A	1	4.4g	a
						?
	aureus of Gordian III. AR coins run up to Gordian III					125-
	TAF V/2, 75, no. 18; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no. 19					23860
<b>Turda</b>	Turda, Romania		46.35N23.50E	5230	R: 14	EGW: 18.6-31.0g?
	D, a	106,105	280.1-465.6g			
	193/222	23860	Dacia 12 (1968): 457; Guest 1994			
<b>Turgovishte</b>	Turgovishte, Vidin, Bulgaria		43.17N26.38E	5214	R: 7	
	EGW: 23.9-49.6g?		D, a	? (65, 213)		(358.8-744.2g)
	6996	23860	Guest 1994			
<b>Turnene</b>	Turnene, Bulgaria		43.24N24.31E	5231	R: 7	EGW: 88.2-180.4g?
	D, a	1054 (43,924)	1324.4-2705.9g			
	193/222	23860	Guest 1994			
<b>Tushovtsa</b>	Tushovtsa (Tushovitsa), Bulgaria		43.01N26.48E	5232		
	R: 7	EGW: (1.3-2.5g)?	a	? (15)		(20.1-37.6g)
		193/222	23860			
	1994		Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest			
<b>Ugurchin</b>	Ugurchin, Bulgaria		43.06N24.25E	5233	R: 7	EGW: 0.7-1.1g?
	D, a	2,6	10.4-17.2g			22238
	23860	Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994				
<b>Ulassai</b>	Ulassai, Italy		39.48N9.31E (Sardinia)	5234	R: 5	EGW: 1.0-
	1.9g?		D	10		15.6-28.0g
	earliest coin, the others running from period 4 to 6, so it could be intrusive			1		1 ses; this is the
	Perantoni Satta 1954, no. 56; Guest 1994				6996	23860
<b>Vaise</b>	Vaise, nr. Lyon, France	1990?	45.45N4.51E	5250	24.51	R: 2
	EGW: 465.3-479.4g					

(1st. group)

1. AR statuette: gilt. Apollo-Helios. On an inscribed base. Holds a globe in his l. hand and has his r. arm raised. Radiate crown. Ht.: 27.5cm. Wt.: 737.2g.

2. AR statuette: gilt. On a high base. Female deity (Abundance?) fully draped, with a gilt tunic, holds a dish in r. hand, double corn ear in other. Ht.: 19.4cm. Ht. of base: 8.9cm. Wt.: 339.1g.

3. AR statuette: gilt. Fortuna. On high base. Holds a bowl of fruits in l. hand. Ht.: 16.3cm. Wt.: 476.1g.

4. AR bust: Jupiter. Lots of hair, beard. Ht.: 4.3cm. Wt.: 18.2g.

5. AR bust: Apollo? or female deity? Hair tied in band. Ht.: .3cm. Wt.: 61.g.

6. AR imperial bust: arge bust of a young emperor, draped &amp; cuirassed with laureate crown. Hair typical of 3rd. c. AD. Ht.: 16.3cm. Wt.: 149.8g.

7. AR bracelet: in form of a snake. (common type of 1st. c. AD. - e.g. Pompeii). D.: 8.5cm. Wt.: 73.7g.
8. AR bracelet: twisted. D.: 7.5cm. Wt.: 46.6g.
9. AR strip: with ring. L.: 10.2cm. Wt.: 9.4g.
10. AR strip: with "hammer". L.: 7.8cm. Wt.: 8.9g.
11. AR "wing": L.: 16.5cm. Wt.: 31g.
12. AR wreath frag.: L.: 3.7cm. Wt.: 7.1g.
13. AR crescent: gilt. L.: 2.6cm. Wt.: 4g.
14. AR statue frag.: forearm & hand holding plate. L.: 9.2cm. Wt.: 85.5g.
15. AR statue frag.: forearm & hand with extended index finger. L.: 5.6cm. Wt.: 28.8g.
- (2nd. group)
16. AR plate: simple form with footring. Central engraved medallion of naked Mercury holding purse & caduceus. D.: 20.3cm. Wt.: 203.3g.
17. AR small plate: plain interior, deco' flat rims. Shows 4 heads with various fig. scenes between, inc. offering to Priape, sacrifice preps., rustic images. D.: 12.5cm. Wt.: 167.2g.
18. AE/AR plate: plated bronze. Flat rim & plain interior as above. 2 heads + 2 groups of animals against a wooded landscape. D.: 12.5cm. Wt.: 144g.
- 19-32. AR spoons: typical of 3rd. c., with large deep bowls, straight handles, some deco' (e.g. flowers). One is nielloed. One has a border of triangles in its bowl & a swastika. L.: 7.7-18.8cm. Total wt.: 316.5g.
33. AV necklace: with emeralds. Gold knots ('Heracles knots') interspersed with polyhedral emeralds of varying dims. L.: 40cm. Wt.: 36.6g.
34. AV ear-rings, pair, with stones. Garnet, pearls, emerald. L.: 4cm. Wt.: 6.4g (each)
35. AV ear-rings, pair, with stones. Pearl, 2 emeralds. L.: 3cm. Wt.: 6.7g (each)
36. AV bracelet: twisted wire. D.: 8cm. Wt.: 76.5g.
37. AV bracelet: as 29, twisted wire. D.: 8cm. Wt.: 76.5g.
38. AV ring: opus interasile work & intaglio, figure of a man (not discussed). D. (int.): 1.85cm. D. (ext.): 2.7cm. Wt.: 26.9g.
39. AV ring: engraved intaglio showing grasped hands (a wedding ring?). D. (int.): 1.85cm. D. (ext.): 2.7cm. Wt.: 26.9g.
40. AV medallion: fine opus interasile work, set with an aureus of Gordian III. Suspension hoop. D.: 3.3cm. Wt.: 10g.
41. AR coins: 81 AR denarii & antoniniani. From Vitellius (69) to joint reigns of Valerian & Gallienus (253-60). Total wt.: 316.4g. Wt. estimate: 24.6-236.3g

The prelim. report talks of 2 deposits being deposited potentially by 2 different indivs. at different times. This is not clear from the list of finds, where the impression given is of one deposit just in 2 different places. Wt. calc. currently excludes the AE/AR piece, and the coins. found in 2 separate deposits during rescue excavations in the area of substantial Roman remains dating back to the Republican period. Found in the eastern block in the corner of a house. The exact nature of the deposition has been obscured by disturbance from modern foundations.

The first deposit contained the statuettes in a compact mass. The various statues sat on top of the wing of Victory with the 2 bracelets. The bust was placed against this lot. Prob. orig. in a textile bag.

The second deposit was found 50cm behind the first in a casket this time. The small plates were found under the large plate which was upside down. Adjacent to this group was the smaller objects and a mass of coins in a purse, of which some fibres still remained. On top of this group were the gold objects, and on top of that the spoons. AV: 279.6g

AR: 2763.4g (objects); 24.6-236.3g (coins) 1st. c. AD. - mid. 3rd. c. AD. 238/60 ? Lascoux et al. 1994

<b>Vajdahunyad</b>	Vajdahunyad, Hungary	-	-	R: 6 or 14	EGW: 103.4-
263.7g?	Repub.	238/60	D, a 1086,24 1552.6-3959.8g NK 1906: 138; Guest 1994		
<b>Valcin</b>	Valcin, Burgas, Bulgaria		42.30N 27.29E (Burgas)	5312	R: 7
EGW: 5.0g?			a 60	75.0g	
	238/60 238/60		ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994		
<b>Vartopu</b>	Vartopu, Dolj, Romania	1931	44.12N 23.21E	5313	R: 14
10.2g)?		D	? (53) (75.8-153.3g)		EGW: (5.0-
	96/117 238/60		Oltenia 9 (1940): 122; Guest 1994		
<b>Vasilevo</b>	Vasilevo, Bulgaria		43.36N 28.10E	5235	R: 7
		D, a	c. 200 (6, 21)	251.3-514.0g	EGW: 16.7-34.2g?
	193/222 238/60		Bia Bulg 25 (1962): 233-7; Guest 1994		
<b>Vayres</b>	Vayres, Gironde, Aquitaine, France	1900	44.54N 0.19W	5277	R: 2
EGW: (0.3g)?			a ? (4)	(5.0g)	
	238/60 238/60		TAF VI: 38; Guest 1994		

<b>Velichkovo</b> 1.7g?	Velichkovo, Bulgaria	193/222	23860	D 42.15N24.14E 14 20.1-25.3g ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994	5251	R: 7	EGW: 1.3-
<b>Viesville</b>	Viesville, Belgium	1858 a 23860	50.29N4.25E 64 80.0g Thirion 1967, no. 311; Guest 1994	5236	R: 2	EGW: 5.3g?	23860
<b>Villerest</b> vase. From Hadrian to Saloninus R��my 1982; Guest 1994	Villerest, France	1912 D, a	49.19N1.25E 6,125 166.1-340.8g fnd. by a labourer working in a field	5237	R: 2	EGW: 11.1-22.7g? contained in a ceramic 117/38	23860
<b>Vilvoorde</b>	Vilvoorde, Belgium	D 23860	50.56N4.25E 16 23.9-44.2g Thirion 1967, no. 313a; Guest 1994	5238 1	R: 2 1 dup.	EGW: 1.6-2.9g?	117/38
<b>Vinay III</b> fnd. with pot	Vinay III, France	1895 a 193/222	45.12N5.24E c.1400(1351) 23860	5239 c.1751.4-3638.7g TAF V/2: 48; Guest 1994	R: 2	EGW: c.116.6-245.3g?	
<b>Vinica</b> 252.4g 1994	Vinica, Shumen (Kolarovgrad), Bulgaria	R: 7	EGW: 8.4-16.8g? 13861 23860	43.16N 26.55E (Shumen <i>div.</i> ) D, a 28,68 Bia Bulg 31 (1969): 231-7; Guest		5314 125.5-	
<b>Vishov Grad I</b> 4652.9g) (1910):225; Guest 1994	Vishov Grad I, Turnovo, Bulgaria	R: 7	EGW: (149.1-309.9g)? 13 kg total. (c.3,300 coins?)	193/222	43.09N25.18E D, a 23860	5278 ?(1790) (2238.1- Bsa Bulg I	
<b>Vishov Grad II</b> 2091.2g	Vishov Grad II, Turnovo, Bulgaria	R: 7	EGW: 63.4-139.3g? 13861 23860		43.09N25.18E D, a 761 Guest 1994	5279 9527-	
<b>Vitrival</b> 23860	Vitrival, Belgium	1859 D, a Thirion 1967, no. 315; Guest 1994	50.23N4.39E 3,11 17.9-30.6g	5240	R: 2	EGW: 1.2-2.0g? 222/38	
<b>Viuz-Faverges</b> 6935.1g	Viuz-Faverges, Haute-Savoie, France	R: 2	EGW: 209.8-461.9g? Nero to Gallus fnd. in a bronze vase nr. the church Mus��e d'Annecy Pflaum & Huvelin 1981, 33-76; Besley & Bland 1983, 197	1971 45.50N5.50E (Viuz) D, a 1780,525 5468		5280 3150.0- 23860	
<b>Vrkasice</b> EGW: 9.7g?	Vrkasice, Beograd, Serbia	1966	44.50N 20.30E (Beograd) a 117(87) Mimik 1981, no. 252; Guest 1994		5315 146.2g	R: 7	
<b>Weissenburg</b> EGW: 2.5g? fnd. in the camp	Weissenburg, Germany	1892	49.02N11.00E a 30 FMRD I/5: 5100; Guest 1994		5241 37.5g	R: 13	
<b>Wiesbach/Mangelhausen I</b> (Wiesbach) 258,144 Guest 1994	Wiesbach/Mangelhausen I, Saarland, Germany	R: 2	EGW: 38.6-72.1g? 13861 23860		49.22N6.59E D, a		
<b>Wiesbach/Mangelhausen II</b> (Mangelhausen) D, a Antoninus Pius to Trebonius Gallus 1082; Guest 1994	Wiesbach/Mangelhausen II, Germany	1953	49.22N6.59E EGW: 36.6-72.6g? Also AV ring (no weight given in FMRD). FMRD III, 13861 23860?				
<b>Yakimovo I</b> R: 7	Yakimovo I (Jakimovo), Bulgaria	EGW: 2.6-4.6g? 193/222 23860	43.38N23.22E D, a 10,20 Arheologia 19 (1) (1977): 69-71; Guest 1994		5243 39.4-69.0g		

<b>Yakimovo II</b>	Yakimovo II (Jakimovo), Bulgaria	43.38N23.22E	5244	
R: 7	EGW:74.2-135.2g?	D, a 881	1114.8-	
2030.4g	18092 23860	Bia Bulg 4 (1926): 321-6; Guest		
1994				
<b>Yatagan</b>	Kurucuova, Yatagan district, Mugla province, Turkey 1969	37.22N 28.08E (Yatagan)		
5245	R: 9 EGW:22.7-44.4g?	D 243		
341.6-667.0g	coins from A. Pius to Gordian III	13861 23860		
	Museum of Anatolian Civilisations, Ankara Bland & Aydemir 1991; Kizilkaya 1991b			
<b>Zamfirovo</b>	Zamfirovo (Gusanci), Bulgaria	43.18N23.15E	5246	R: 7
EGW:3.9-7.6g?		D, a 38,3	58.4-114.7g	
	11738 23860	ANRW II, 6 (1977): 110-81; Guest 1994		
<b>Zhitnitsa</b>	Zhitnitsa (Zitnica), Bulgaria	43.44N27.38E	5247	R: 7 EGW:6.6-
13.6g?		D, a 79	99.3-204.3g	
	193222 23860	Bia Bulg 13 (1939): 341-45; Guest 1994		

**PERIOD 4 (260/75) - Figure 6 references refer to figure 6A unless specified**

<b>Addington</b>	Addington Place (nr. Croydon), Surrey, Britain	unknown	51.21N0.02W		
6.223	R:1 EGW:2.2-8.2g?		a	170	
32.84-123.56	Valerian I to Quintillus/Tetrici		238/60	260/75	
British Museum	Besley 1981; Besley & Bland 1983, 195				
<b>Agden</b>	Agden, nr. Altrincham, Cheshire, Britain	1937	53.24N 2.21W (Altrincham)	6.408	
R:1	EGW:29.7-299.3g?		a	c.2470	c.446.2-
4493.9g	Gordian III to Probus	Fnd. during ploughing in a pot	238/60	260/75	Grosvenor
Museum, Chester	Thompson 1962, 143-55; Britannia VII (1976), 319				
<b>Aguntum I</b>	Aguntum I, Tirol, Austria		46.45N 12.30E (Tirol)	6.373	R:5
EGW:1.8-7.8g?			a	c.95 (56)	26.6-117.8
56 seen		238/60	260/75		Dembski 1977 (NZ 91), 3-64; Guest 1994
<b>Aiguillon</b>	Aiguillon, Aquitaine, France	1859	44.18N 0.21E	6.1	R:2 EGW:21.2-
97.6g?		a	1173	317.7-1465.3	
with pot		238/60	260/75		TAF VI:2; Guest 1994
<b>Aillant-sur-Tholon</b>	Aillon-sur-Tholon, Les Ormes, Yonne, France	1920-30	47.53N 3.21E		
6332	R:2 EGW:c.19.1-259.6g?		a	c.1,500	
c.287.4-389.6	185 coins seen; from Julia Domna to Tetricus II				fnd. in a
ceramic vessel in a garden	193/222	260/75			Huvelin et al. 1993
<b>Aire-sur-la-Lys</b>	Aire-sur-la-Lys, Pas-de-Calais, France		50.38N 2.24E	62	
R:2	EGW:1.3-2.0g?		a	76	18.9-30.0
includes 6 copies		260/75	260/75		Guest 1994
<b>Airvault</b>	Airvault, Deux-Sevres, France		46.50N 0.08W	6.3	R:2 EGW:31.5-
145.6g?		a	c.1500-2000(105)	473.5-2186.5	
105 seen		238/60	260/75		TAF II:2; Guest 1994
<b>Ajaccio</b>	Ajaccio, Corse-du-Sud, France	1958	-	-	R:2 EGW:833.4g
Mult. A	13,74				13 mults. of Claudius II;
also 2 rings; inventory is incomplete. Coins run from Philip to Aurelian. Total wt. taken from Huvelin & Lorient 1980, 77	fnd. in the Mediterranean in a sunken vessel off the coast of Ajaccio				260/75
	Huvelin & Lorient 1980; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 270, no. 42				
<b>Alba Iulia II</b>	Alba Iulia II, Romania	1963	46.04N 23.33E	6.4	R:14
EGW:116.7-147.8g?			a, D	11,1198(101)	1752.4-
2218.6		193/222	260/75		Pavel 1976; Besley & Bland 1983,
195; Guest 1994					
<b>Alba Iulia III</b>	Alba Iulia III, Romania	1902	46.04N 23.33E	6.5	R:14
EGW:9.5-15.7g?			D, a	115(79,22)	142.1-235.8
	115 total no.	193/222	260/75		Protase 1966, no. 1;
Guest 1994					
<b>Alcester II</b>	Alcester II, Warcs., Britain	1967	52.13N 1.52W	6.224	R:1
EGW:1.6-19.6g?			d, a	95	24.7-293.8
from Trajan to Postumus	fnd. with pottery frags.			98/117	260/75
County Museum	Carson 1969a				Warwicks.
<b>Aldbourn</b>	Aldbourn, Wilts., Britain	1980 & 1992	51.28N 1.37W	6.195	
R:1	EGW:64.3-422.6g?		a	5077	965.7-6345.2
	Gallus to Aurelian/Tetrici				238/60
260/75	Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Museum; Devizes Museum				
	Besley & Bland 1983, 195; Besley 1984; Moorhead 1992				
<b>Aldeia das Dez</b>	Aldeia das Dez, Portugal		40.18N 7.52W	6.6	R:3
EGW:4.9-22.2g?			a	270	73.9-334.0
238/60	260/75				Castro Hipolito 1960, no. 82; Guest 1994

<b>Alex</b>	Alex, France	1850	44.46N4.55E	6.7	R:2	EGW:215.9-998.9g?
	a	c.12,000(4685)	3241.0-14999.1			4685 seen
	fld. in 2 pots	238/60	260/75		TAF V/2:2; Guest 1994	
<b>Allonnes I</b>	Allonnes I, Sarthe, France		47.58N0.09E	6.333	R:2	
	EGW:18.7-175.5g?		D, a	5,1011		280.6-2635.5
		193/222	260/75		Giard 1962, 217-25; TAF III:2; Guest 1994	
<b>Allonnes II</b>	Allonnes II, Sarthe, France	1981	47.58N0.09E	6.334	R:2	
	EGW:40.1-382.7g?		a	3158,656		601.7-5745.9
	656 copies. From Gordian III to Tetrici		fld. during ploughing in an bronze vessel			238/60
	260/75		Estiot et al. 1986; TAF III:3; Guest 1994			
<b>Altafulla</b>	Altafulla, Spain		41.08N1.23E	6.8	R:3	EGW:4.1-18.8g?
	a	227	62.3-282.8			238/60
	260/75		Pereira et al. 1974, 233, no. 44; Guest 1994			
<b>Alzey</b>	Alzey, Germany		49.44N8.07E	6.9	R:2	EGW:7.4-61.9g?
	D, a	7,374	111.2-929.9	1		
	193/222	260/75	FMRD IV.1 (Rheinhessen); Besley & Bland 1983, 195; Guest 1994			
<b>Amiens</b>	Amiens, Somme, France		49.54N2.08E	6.225	R:2	EGW:12.4-
80.8g?		a	972	185.7-1213.9		from
Trebonius Gallus to Tetrici (235 coins seen)			238/60	260/75		Doyen & Huysecom
1983						
<b>Amlwch</b>	Amlwch, Anglesey, Britain	1937	53.25N4.20W	6.322	R:1	
	EGW:37.3-103.1g?			24.53		
	1. AR ingot: Wt.: 442g.					
	2. AR ring: no wt. given.					
	3. AR/AE ring: details unknown.					
	4. AR coins: c.2 den., c.425 ant. Wt.: c.118.1-1106.3g.		from S. Severus to Aurelian			AR:442g;
	118.1-1106.3g (coins)	193/222	260/75	NMW, Cardiff	Mattingly & Pearce 1937-39, 167-87	
<b>Ancaster</b>	Ancaster, Lincs., Britain	1841	52.59N0.32W	6.226	R:1	EGW:
c.38.8-104.9g?			a	c.2159		583.4-1575.6
	from Valerian I to Aurelian. Original report claimed that the coins weighed 28lb.					
	238/60	260/75			Roach Smith 1843; Eaton 1843	
<b>Andenne</b>	Andenne, Belgium	1859	50.29N5.06E	6.10	R:2	EGW:5.4-30.0g?
	a	265	80.5-330.3	1	1 sest.	238/60
	260/75		Thirion 1967, no. 6; Guest 1994			
<b>Andover</b>	Andover, Hants., Britain	c.1855	51.13N1.28W	6.227	R:1	EGW:0.2g?
	a	18	3.4		Tetrici	fld. during
	ploughing opposite Cromwell Villa	260/75	260/75		Shaw 1855	
<b>Annecy lb</b>	Annecy lb, France	1867	45.54N6.07E	6.11	R:2	EGW:
c.84.0-349.6g?			a	c.4200(3814)		c.1261.0-5249.0
	3814 seen	fld. in pot	238/60	260/75	TAF V/2:2; Guest 1994	
<b>Anneville/Ambourville</b>	Anneville/Ambourville, France	1975	49.28N0.56E (Ambourville)			
	6.12	R:2	EGW:4.8-39.4g?		D, a	8,223
	71.8-592.1		fld. in pot	193/222	260/75	TAF IV:3; Guest 1994
<b>Apetlon I</b>	Apetlon I, Austria		47.45N16.50E	6.13	R:6	EGW:33.0-43.2g?
	D, a		353.2	495.2-648.9		
	193/222	260/75		Göbl 1954, 6-43; Besley & Bland 1983, 195; Guest 1994		
<b>Ardres</b>	Ardres, France	1873	50.51N1.59E	6.14	R:2	EGW:13.5-115.6g?
	D, Q, a	2,2,667	203.3-1735.5	2		4 den./quin., 2 sest.
	fld. in pot	193/222	260/75		TAF II:6; Guest 1994	
<b>Arion</b>	Arion, Belgium	1760	49.41N5.49E	6.15	R:2	EGW:0.2-0.5g?
	a		? (7)	3.1-7.8	7 id.	fld. on villa site
	238/60	260/75		Guest 1994		

<b>Arona</b>	Arona, Italy	a	45.45N8.35E 2813 760.5-3515.3 Thirion 1967, no.10; Guest 1994	6.329	R:5	EGW:50.6-234.1g?
	238/60 260/75					
<b>Aubigny-au-Bac</b>	Aubigny-au-Bac, France		1885	50.16N3.10E a 377(198) TAF II: 2; Guest 1994	6.16 R:2	EGW:6.9-31.4g? 102.8-470.3
	198 id. 238/60 260/75					
<b>Augst</b>	Augst, Switzerland	a	47.32N7.44E 645+ 148.4-328.7	6.228	R:5	EGW:9.9-21.9g? latest coins
	Gallienus/Postumus - 260/75			Besley & Bland 1983, 195		
<b>Austerfield</b>	Austerfield, Yorks., Britain		1963/4	53.27N1.00W D, a 9.33	6.229 R:1	EGW:1.4-6.6g? 20.5-98.7
	EGW:1.4-6.6g? from Caracalla to Postumus Doncaster Museum Dolly 1967-70a		fnd. during excavs. of a gravel pit in a pot		193/222 260/75	
<b>Autun</b>	Autun, Saône-et-Loire, France		46.58N4.18E	6.323/24.54	R:2	EGW:10.2g+.
						1. AR vessels: one or more plates, some vases or cups, and at least 3 spoons (there are thought to have been many more). 2. AV/AR coins: including at least 2 aurei of Philip and Gallienus. Est. wt.: 10.2g+. 3. Jewellery: including at least 2 bracelets, one set with an aureus of Elagabalus, 1 pendant with an antoninianus of Otacilia Severa set in an AV mount; also many rings. fnd. in a large lead chest in the town cemetery AV:10.2g+ AR: ? 260/75 lost BSFN 1985, 603; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 268, no.30
<b>Baconsthorpe</b>	Baconsthorpe, Norf., Britain		1878	52.54N1.10E D, a	6.230 R:1	EGW:c.305.9-3430.4g? c.17,000 c.4592.8-
	515072 in a large urn Museum, Newcastle	from Nerva to Aurelian. Of the coins known, only 4 are denarii 9698 260/75 BM; Norwich Castle Museum; Kings Lynn Museum; Blackgate Askew 1940				fnd. during ploughing
<b>Baldersdorf</b>	Baldersdorf, Austria	1899	46.47N13.33E a	6.17 c.2645(1202) FRMO II/2; Guest 1994	R:6	EGW: c.715.1-3305.3
	c.47.6-220.1g? 1202 id. 238/60 260/75					
<b>Basècles</b>	Basècles, Belgium	D, a	50.32N3.39E 1,488 135.3-612.6	6.18	R:2	EGW:9.0- note: the
	earliest is the denarius; rest fall into the period 238/60 to 260/75 Thirion 1966, 193-217; Besley & Bland 1983, 195; Guest 1994			to AD41 260/75		
<b>Basseleg</b>	Basseleg, Newport, Gwent, Britain		1986	51.34N2.59W (Newport) D, a 1,903		
	6.231 R:1 EGW:13.9-75.2g? 209.2-1129.2 possible frags. of a pewter container Besley 1992, 87-100	from Maximinus I (235/8) to Victorinus (269/71). 238/60 260/75 National Museum of Wales; dispersed				fnd. with
<b>Battenberg</b>	Battenberg, Germany	1951	49.32N8.08E a 119(5,75) 11.9+	6.19	R:2	EGW:0.8+g? 75 copies (not included in wt. calc.). 2022; Guest 1994
			260/75 260/75			FMRD IV/2:
<b>Bavay I</b>	Bavay I, France	a	50.18N3.48E 580 145.0-295.5	6.196	R:2	EGW:9.6-19.7g? latest coins
	Gallienus/Postumus - 260/75			Gricourt 1955; Besley & Bland 1983, 195		
<b>Bavay IV</b>	Bavay IV, France	D, a	50.18N3.48E 33 10.5-82.7	6.20	R:2	EGW:0.7-5.5g? possibly only pt. of hd.
	193/222 260/75		TAF II: 7; Guest 1994			
<b>Bavay IX</b>	Bavay IX, France	1939 a	50.18N3.48E 557.7 151.4-695.3	6.21	R:2	EGW:10.1-46.3g? 7 copies
	238/60 260/75		TAF II: 2; Guest 1994			

<b>Beachy Head I</b>	Beachy Head I, Sussex, Britain	1961	50.44N0.15E	6.197	R: 1	
EGW:67.0-257.3g?			a	5,294		1006.4-3864.1
Valerian I to Aurelian/Tetrici. Fnd. with pottery frags.				238/60		260/75 BM
Dolley & O'Donovan 1962; Besley & Bland 1983, 195						
<b>Beachy Head II</b>	Beachy Head II, Sussex, Britain	1964	50.44N0.15E	6.198	R: 1	
EGW:50.7-547.6g?			D, a	27,3146		761.6-8222.6
Caracalla to Gallienus/Postumus. Fnd. in an earthenware vessel.						193/222 260/75
BM Carson 1968; Besley & Bland 1983, 195						
<b>Beachy Head III</b>	Beachy Head III, Sussex, Britain	1973	50.44N0.15E	6.199	R: 1	
EGW:70.2-461.1g?			a	5,540		1053.7-6923.9
Gallus to Aurelian/Tetrici fnd. in an AE bucket, within 20 yds. of the first 2 finds						238/60
260/75 BM Bland 1979; Besley & Bland 1983, 195						
<b>Beaufay I</b>	Beaufay I, France	1874	48.09N0.23E	6.22	R: 2	EGW:101.1-Philip I to
966.9g?			a	7978		1517.4-14518.3
Tetrici fnd. with pot		238/60	260/75	Guest 1994		
<b>Beaufay II</b>	Beaufay II, France	1970	48.09N0.23E	6.330	R: 2	EGW:143.8-
665.6g?			a	7996		2159.9-9994.0
fnd. with pot		238/60	260/75	TAF III: 5; Guest 1994		
<b>Beaufort</b>	Beaufort, Jura, France	1909	46.35N5.26E	6.23	R: 2	EGW:1.6-
7.2g?			a	87,4		24.5-107.8
pot		238/75 260/75	TAF V/2: II; Guest 1994		4 copies	fnd. with
<b>Beaumont-pied-de-Boeuf</b>	Beaumont-pied-de-Boeuf, France	1895	47.45N0.24E			
624 R:2			a			2406
EGW:43.4-381.2g?						222/38
651.7-5724.2						
260/75						
<b>Béceleuf</b>	Béceleuf, Deux-Sevres, France	1909	46.28N0.30W	6.25	R: 2	EGW:43.2-
199.7g?			a			649.0-2999.0
135 id.		238/60	260/75	TAF I: 2; Guest 1994		
<b>Beez</b>	Beez, Belgium	1819	50.28N4.56E	6.26	R: 2	EGW:93.2g+g?
		a	5000+(14) 1400+			fnd.with pot
260/75 260/75			Thirion 1967, no.21; Guest 1994		14 id.	
<b>Belsele</b>	Belsele, Belgium	1892	51.09N4.05E	6.27	R: 2	EGW:28.6-274.6g?
		D, a	1587(1527)			1527 id.
fnd. with pot		193/222	260/75	Thirion 1967, no.23; Guest 1994		
<b>Berdorf</b>	Berdorf, Luxembourg	1909	49.49N6.21E	6.232	R: 2	EGW:0.6g?
		a	29,60			60 copies (excluded
from wt. calculation).		260/75	260/75	8.7		
				FMRL I: 22; Guest 1994		
<b>Berlare</b>	Berlare, Flandre-Or., Belgium		51.02N4.01E	6.23324.55	R: 2	
EGW: ? A						many aurei
of Postumus		260/75	260/75			
270, no.38				Thirion 1967, 53, no.25; Brenot & Lorient 1992,		
<b>Bischoffsheim</b>	Bischoffsheim, Alsace, France	1947	48.29N7.29E	6.200	R: 2	
EGW:102.1-976.5g?			a	8,057		1532.5-14662.1
Philip I to Aurelian/Tetrici fnd. in a ceramic vessel by German prisoners						238/60
260/75						
<b>Blackmoor II</b>	Blackmoor II, nr. Alton, Hants., Britain	1875	51.09N0.59W (Alton)	6.234		
R: 1			a	46		8.8-11.4
EGW:0.6-0.8g?						238/60 260/75
from Gallienus to Tetrici fnd. contained in the base portion of a pot						
Askew 1935						
<b>Bondeno</b>	Bondeno, Italy		44.53N11.25E	6.28	R: 5	EGW:30.0-136.6g?
			196,652			
193/222 260/75			450.9-2051.6			
			RIN 87 (1985): 105-42; Guest 1994			

<b>Bonneuil-sur-Marne</b>	Bonneuil-sur-Marne, Créteil, Val-de-Marne, France	6374 404.6 Giard 1966; Besley & Bland 1983, 195	R:2 EGW:26.9g? latest coins Claudius/Victorinus	48.47N 2.28E (Créteil) a 1,759 26075
<b>Boothstown</b>	Boothstown (Manchester), Lancs., Britain	6235 ?	R:1 EGW:6.9-44.9g a 540 103.7-673.9 23860 26075	53.30N 2.15W (Manchester) Trebonius Carson
<b>Bordeaux IV</b>	Bordeaux IV, France	1952-54 a 26075	44.50N 0.34W c.35 (28) c.10.5 TAF VI: 9; Guest 1994	629 R:2 EGW:0.7g?
<b>Brézins</b>	Brézins, France	1980 a 23860 26075	45.21N 5.18E 1918 518.8-2396.6 TAF V/2: 4; Guest 1994	630 R:2 EGW:34.5-159.6g? fnd. with
<b>Bridport</b>	Bridport, Dorset, Britain	6.7g? Tetrici 23860 26075	c.1935 a 50.44N 2.46W 56 12.3-100.3 Robertson 1936b; 1937b	6236 R:1 EGW:0.8- from Gordian III to
<b>Brighton</b>	Brighton, Sussex, Britain	45.1g? Tetrici 23860 26075	1904 a 50.50N 0.10W 928 176.9-676.9 Casey 1974	6237 R:1 EGW:11.8- Valerian I to
<b>Brissac-Quincé</b>	Brissac-Quincé, France	R:2 622.0-2874.0 fnd. with pot 23860 26075	1903 EGW:c.41.4-191.4g? 2nd. pot fnd. nearby some years later, also Gallic Empire coins TAF III: 7; Guest 1994	47.22N 0.26W (Brissac) a c.2300(32) 631
<b>Brocanac</b>	Brocanac, Niksic, Montenegro, former Yugoslavia	6335 253.0-2549.5 no.157; Guest 1994	R:6 EGW:16.8-169.8g? 13861 26075	42.44N 18.52E D, a 928(925) Mimik 1981,
<b>Brodsworth</b>	Brodsworth, Yorks., Britain	EGW:0.1-0.2g? from Gallienus to Tetrici 23860 26075	1960 53.34N 1.14W a 10 23860 26075	6238 R:1 2.0-2.4 Dolly 1967-70b
<b>Bukhovo</b>	Bukhovo, Bulgaria	26075	42.46N 23.34E D, a ? (1, 11) 4.8-28.1 Bia Bulg 28 (1965): 248-50; Guest 1994	632 R:7 EGW:0.3-1.9g? 193/222
<b>Burmerange I</b>	Burmerange I, Luxembourg	EGW:5.4-22.0g? 53 copies (excluded from wt. calculation). FMRL I: 57; Guest 1994	1920/30 a fnd. with pot	49.28N 6.20E a 265.53 23860 26075
<b>Cadeby II</b>	Cadeby II, S. Yorks., Britain	30.2g? Valerian/Gallienus to Aurelian/Tetrici Manby 1981; Besley & Bland 1983, 195	1978 a 1,681 319.5-453.8 23860 26075	53.29N 1.12W 6239 R:1 EGW:21.3- Burnett &
<b>Caerleon II</b>	Caerleon II, Monmouths., Britain	R:1 EGW:0.8-4.2g? from Volusian to Victorinus. Not a hoard? Besley 1992 26075	1986 51.37N 2.57W a 51 fnd. north-east of the legionary fortress	6240 12.8-62.7 23860
<b>Caernarvon II</b>	Caernarvon II, Caernarvonshire, Britain	R:1 EGW:0.3-1.7g? from Volusian to Tetrici Boon 1976	1922 53.08N 4.16W a 21 23860 26075	6241 5.1-25.2

<b>Caerwent I</b>	Caerwent I, Monmouths., Britain	1850	51.37N2.46W	6242	R: 1
EGW:c.7.6-67.4g?			D, a	c.14,c.380	c.115.0-1011.3
from Julia Domna to Gallienus		193/222	260/75	NMW, Cardiff	NC1852,
proc. 7; O'Morgan 1855, 428					
<b>Caister by Norwich</b>	Caister by Norwich, Norf., Britain	1929	52.39N1.44E	6375	
R: 1	EGW:1.1-2.9g?		a	86	16.4-43.5
from Postumus to Tetrici.	found. during excavs. of a Roman villa		260/75	260/75	260/75
Norwich Castle Museum	Atkinson 1931				
<b>Caister by Yarmouth II</b>	Caister by Yarmouth II, Norf., Britain	1946	52.39N 1.44E (Caister)		
6243	R: 1		D, a	664,184	
973.8-2680.8	EGW:64.8-178.5g?		found. in a pot	31/30BC	
260/75	BM	Jenkins 1947, 175-9			
<b>Calverton</b>	Calverton, Notts., Britain	52.02N0.50W;53.02N1.05W	6201		
R: 1	EGW:3.7g?	a	293+	55.7+	
latest coins Quintillus/Tetrici. Found in 2 pots.		-	260/75		
Mattingly 1960; 1963; Besley & Bland 1983, 195					
<b>Cambridge II</b>	Cambridge II, Cambs., Britain	1899	52.12N0.07E	6244	R: 1
EGW:c.45.1-302.9g?			a	c.2500	c.676.6-4548.4
Gordian III to Aurelian	found. in 2 pots	238/60	260/75		Latchmore
1899					
<b>Canterbury</b>	Canterbury, Kent, Britain	1961	51.17N1.05E	6245	R: 1
EGW:c.0.6-0.8g?			a	c.50	c.9.6-12.4
from Gallienus to Tetrici	found. hidden in a hypocaust of a Roman building				238/60
260/75	JRS LII (1962), 190; Frere & Stow 1983				
<b>Carpineti</b>	Carpineti, Italy	44.27N10.31E	634	R: 5	EGW:2.3-10.4g?
	a	126	35.0-156.5		193/222
260/75	RIN 90 (1988): 207; Guest 1994				
<b>Castelletto Stura</b>	Castelletto Stura, Italy	45.08N 8.07E (Stura)	635	R: 5	
EGW:4.1-18.6g?		a	224	61.5-279.0	
238/60	260/75	RIN 17 (1904): 420; Guest 1994			
<b>Cattenes</b>	Cattenes, nr. Coblenz (Bischofswerda), Germany	1878	51.08N14.13E	6376	
R: 13	EGW:153.1-587.9g?		a	12,093	2298.2-
8827.3	Valerian I to Aurelian/Tetrici.	238/60	260/75		Erman 1880;
Besley & Bland 1983, 195					
<b>Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf I</b>	Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf I, France	1846	49.17N1.02E	636	
R: 2	EGW:145.7-674.3g+?		a	8100+(127)	
2188.0-10124.0+		238/60	260/75		TAF IV: 17;
Guest 1994					
<b>Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf II</b>	Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf II, France	1984	49.17N1.02E	637	
R: 2	EGW:18.7-86.4g?		a	1038	281.2-1296.6
found. with pot		238/60	260/75		TAF IV: 19; Guest 1994
<b>Chalain-d'Uzore</b>	Chalain-d'Uzore, France	1889	45.40N4.05E	6.22024.56	
R: 2	EGW:99.1g+				
1. AV bracelet: plain, wide band with loops on terminals, orig. linked by pin (now lost). Inv.: 890.10.16 Wt.: 42.4g					
2. AR bracelet: paired with 3. Simple hammered wide (14-16mm) hook & loop clasp. Inv.: 890.10.19 Wt.: 27.5g					
3. AR bracelet: paired with 2. Details as 2. Inv.: 890.10.20 Wt.: 27.3g					
4. AR bracelet: paired with 5. Simple wide plain band, closed by hooking loops together. Inv.: 890.10.17 Wt.: 23.2g					
5. AR bracelet: paired with 4. Inv.: 890.10.18 Wt.: 21.4g					
6. AR bracelet: paired with 7. rectilinear, simple loop bracelet with no clasp. Simple deco' of incised chevrons on outside. Inv.: 890.10.21 Wt.: 83g					
7. AR bracelet: paired with 6. Inv.: 890.10.22 Wt.: 80.1g					
8. AR/AE bracelet: with AE core. Paired with 9. 2 terminals have serpent heads with a line of pearls on the 'neck'. Inv.: 890.10.23 Wt.: 46.8g					
9. AR/AE bracelet: paired with 8. Inv.: 890.10.23 Wt.: 47.05g					
10. AV necklace: incomplete. Composed of a no. of discs (18 survive), with central cut cross for stones now lost. One end has orig. loop clasp. Inv.: 890.10.41 L.: 41.8cm Wt.: 8g					

11. AV necklace: Child's necklace. Figure of 8 chain loops. Simple hook & loop clasp. Inv.: 890.10.42 L.: 30.7cm Wt.: 6.4g
12. AR ring: simple AR hoop. Inv.: 890.10.01 Int. d.: 1.7cm Wt.: 1.3g
13. AR ring: with serpent head overlapping other end. Small incisions on body as scales. Inv.: 890.10.91 Wt.: 3.55g
14. AR ring: paired with 15. Simple loop with flattened outer edge to form octagon. Inv.: 890.10.05 Internal d.: 1.8cm Wt.: 2.5g
15. AR ring: paired with 14. Inv.: 890.10.06 Wt.: 1.75g
16. AR ring: paired with 17. Simple loop, upper part triangular shape & AV pearl on top. Inv.: 890.10.07 Int. d.: 1.6cm Wt.: 2.3g
17. AR ring: paired with 16. AV pearl missing. Inv.: 890.10.08 Wt.: 1.35g
18. AR ring: paired with 19. Simple loop, wider at top. Flat top, prob. orig. for bezel, now gone. Inv.: 890.10.09 Int. d.: 1.8/1.6cm Wt.: 2.35g
19. AR ring: paired with 18. Bezel missing. Inv.: 890.10.10 Int. d.: 1.9/1.8cm Wt.: 2.4g
20. AR ring: wide, plain loop. Flat top, with traces of solder (prob. for stud - now gone). Inv.: 890.10.03 Int. d.: 1.8/1.5cm Wt.: 9.35g
21. AV ring: with intaglio. Simple loop, wider at top, bezel & intaglio. Rep. of a bird. Inv.: 890.10.37 Wt.: 6.2g
22. AR ring: sub-circular, bezel, intaglio. Young, naked winged Eros, head r., leaning on column holding a wreath. Inv.: 890.10.39 Wt.: 13.04g
23. AR ring: sub-circular, with bezel & intaglio. Shows Mercury std. on column holding caduceus in crook of arm & purse. Cock at his feet. Inv.: 890.10.40 Wt.: 9.6g
24. AR ring: bezel & intaglio of brown & white sardonyx. Hippocamp to r., trident behind. Inv.: 890.10.35 Int. d.: 1.7/1.4cm Wt.: 12.5g
25. AR ring: bezel & intaglio. Wider shoulder with elab. engraving. Oval intaglio, Bonus Eventus holding branches. Cloak over shoulder. Uncertain object at feet. Inv.: 890.10.36 Int. d.: 1.9/1.7cm Wt.: 12.4g
26. AR ring: similar to 25, shoulder deco' opposed crescents. Bezel & intaglio missing. Inv.: 890.10.04 Int. d.: 2/1.7cm Wt.: 3.9g
27. AR ring: chunkier, with deco' shoulder, intaglio engraved with Diana walking l., dog at feet & rabbit over shoulder. Inv.: 890.10.11 Int. d.: 1.6/1.5cm Wt.: 8.2g
28. AR ring: chunkier, slightly damaged. Fig. walking r. (Diana?) holding staff or bow over shoulder. Inv.: 890.10.12 Wt.: 6.5g
29. AV ear-ring: simple rect. plaque with chevrons attached to a loop. Hole in centre for stone, now gone. Inv.: 890.10.43 Wt.: 1.25g
30. AR rings: simple incised joined loops (3), function not stated. Inv.: 890.10.15 Wt.: 3.6g
31. AR spoon: round bowl & handle in one piece. On back of bowl incised 'a'. Inv.: 890.10.26 L.: 12.9cm Wt.: 14.4g
32. AR spoon: shape as 31. On back is acanthus flower. Inv.: 890.10.25 L.: 14.4cm Wt.: 16.3g
33. AR spoon: pear-shaped bowl, wider terminal, one piece. Inv.: 890.10.30 L.: 15.9cm Wt.: 13.75g
34. AR spoon: as 33. Inv.: 890.10.33 L.: 16.3cm Wt.: 12.4g
35. AR spoon: as 33 & 34, but heavily worn. Illeg. graffiti on back (see notes). Inv.: 890.10.28 L.: 15.3cm Wt.: 12.2g
36. AR spoon: as 35, but less worn. 3 loops between handle & bowl. Pointillé inscr. on terminal 'MER'. Inv.: 890.10.29 L.: 13.75cm Wt.: 8.5g
37. AR spoon: heavily worn. One piece, pear shaped bowl, handle in 3 ovalar sections. Inv.: 890.10.31 L.: 16.3cm Wt.: 25.55g
38. AR spoon: as 37, but end like swan's head. Engraved graffiti in bowl 'PRI'. Inv.: 890.10.890.10.27 L.: 14.6cm Wt.: 12.4g
39. AR spoon: as 38, but 3 parts of handle sep. by hoops. On terminal engraved 'M'. Inv.: 890.10.32 L.: 14.7cm Wt.: 15.55g
40. AR spoon: simple, pear-shaped bowl which widens out at terminal. Inv.: 890.10.34 L.: 13.9cm Wt.: 11.9g
41. AE casserole: deep, simple design. Suspension hole at end. Deco' on top of handle, 6 circles in triangular shape, 7th below. Inv.: 890.10.46 L.: 21cm Ht.: 4.1cm D.: 11.1cm
42. AE casserole: as 41, but simple double circle deco'. Inv.: 890.10.48 L.: 20.15cm Ht.: 5.2cm D.: 11.5cm
43. AE casserole: as 42, but rounded sides, circular susp' hoop. Deco' frieze below rim, stylised vine leaves & 'grapes' between 2 lines of engraved pearls. Inv.: 890.10.50 L.: 34.4cm Ht.: 6.6cm D.: 19.5cm
44. AE casserole: as 42 for shape, 3 overlapping holes for suspension hoop. Inv.: 890.10.47 L.: 20.5cm Ht.: 4.7cm
45. AE casserole: straight sides & flat base. Short handle, small pierced hole at end. Elab' engraved deco'; on end of handle, 2 facing bird's heads, on handle bird, quiver, set of Pan pipes, 2 handled urn on pedestal. Terminal of scrolls & bird's heads. Inv.: 890.10.53 L.: 12.7cm D.: 12.4cm
46. AE casserole: as 45, less elab' deco', 3 joined holes for susp' hoop. Top of handle, 2 opposed beakless birds, at bottom in centre a shell, on either side 2 sea creatures facing. Inv.: 890.10.51 L.: 21cm Ht.: 3.8cm D.: 11.6cm
47. AE strainer: some damage to upper part of bowl. Long handle & triangle susp' hole. Holes of strainer form 4 concentric circles, joined 1/2 circles between. Flower shape on bottom. Inv.: 890.10.52 L.: 25.4cm Ht.: 4.2cm D.: 11cm
- 48-49. AE strainers: found buried with one inside the other, corroded together. One inside handle has broken off. Shape as 47, but holes in complex deco' design; swastikas, curves, flower design on base. Triangle susp' holes. Inv.: 890.10.44, 45 L. ext. vessel: 42.1cm Ht.: 9.3cm D.: 19.2cm D. of smaller: 16.8cm
50. AE paten: simple casserole shape, handle has 3 separate suspension holes in pyramid shape. Stamp above reads 'NIGELLIOF' (Nigellio fecit). Inv.: 890.10.49 L.: 26.1cm Ht.: 5cm D.: 14cm
51. AE bucket: with handle. Cylindrical form. Simple swan's head loops on handle. Inv.: 890.10.54 Ht.: 13.5cm (without handle). D.: 18cm

52. AE cover/top: conical utensil - cover for 51? Inv.: 890.10.55 Ht.: 13.8cm D. (top): 5.6cm D (base): 14.5cm  
 53. AE plate: simple, shallow, with fairly wide flat rim. Inv.: 890.10.56 D.: 25.3cm Ht.: 3.3cm  
 54. AE bowl: polished. Wide, flattish rim in 2 steps. Inv.: 890.10.57 D.: 10.8cm Ht.: 2.9cm  
 55. c.395 AR coins or billion find. in item 52; from Titus (79-81) to Gallienus (253-68). Also a Gallic potin. Approx. 1080  
 AE coins, from Domitian (81-96) to Decius (249-51).

find may not be entirely complete; were certainly 10 spoons originally. Author's speculate on poorly preserved graffiti on item 35; discuss the possibility that the spoon may have had a poor Chi-Rho of some description. found in a field by a workmen clearing vegetation. The items had been placed under a tile measuring 55cm by 36 cm, in the corner of some foundations, probably of a villa or house. In an area of rich archaeology from the prehistoric period onwards. AV:64.25g  
 AR:523.64g+ late 1st c. AD. to late 3rd. c. AD. 260/75 Soci   de la Diana, Montbrison  
 Feugere 1984-85, 35-70

<b>Chalandry</b>	Chalandry, France	49.41N3.38E	6202	R:2	EGW:6.8g?
		202	103.0	latest coins	
Gallienus/Postumus	-	260/75	Matton 1868; Besley & Bland 1983, 196		

<b>Chaource</b>	Chaource, nr. Montcornet, Aisne, France	1883	44.03N4.08E	6.22124.57
2	815.8g			

1. AR Statuette: Gilt. Fortuna. On base. 16.5cm high. Wt.: 119.28g.
  2. AR pepper pot: in the form of an "Ethiopian slave" squatting. Wt.: 52g.
  3. AR strainer: double bowl, handle. Pointill   leaf deco'. Inscr. 'PS...I' (p(ondo) s(emis) .s(cripulum) ..'. Some restoration. Wt.: 175g.
  4. AR jug: largely plain. Wt.: 750g.
  5. AR situla (deep bowl): elaborate gilt frieze, handle. Unint. graffiti. Wt.: 1396g.
  6. AR situla: as 5, but no inscr. Wt.: 872g.
  7. AR dish: circular & concave. Gilt. Figure of Hermes in centre. Wt.: 483g.
  8. AR plate: central rosette. Under incised 'Genialis'. Wt.: 145g.
  9. AR plate: as 8, no deco'. Inscr. 'Cava(r)iani'(?). Wt.: 126g.
  10. AR plate: as 9, same inscr. & 'XXX'. Wt.: 134g.
  11. AR lanx: flat. circular. Niello central hook-armed cross. Unint. graffiti. Wt.: 932g.
  12. AR lanx: fluted, central rosette. Wt.: 1061g.
  13. AR lanx: Plain. Under 'PI' ST' (p(ondo) libras) II S(emissem)(uncias quinque). Wt.: 919g.
  14. AR bowl: hemispherical. Repouss   patterns. Parts missing, broken & battered. Wt.: 87g.
  15. AR bowl: as 14. Part of rim missing, broken & battered. Wt.: 107g.
  16. AR bowl: repouss   deco'. Wt.: 173g.
  17. AR bowl: slightly smaller than 16. Wt.: 141g.
  18. AR bowl: bead & reel pattern around rim. Inscr. 'RVSA', 'MAR'. Wt.: 129g.
  19. AR bowl: as 18. Wt.: 145g.
  20. AR bowl: as 19. Under 'GENIALIS'. Wt.: 116g.
  21. AR bowl: as 20. Inint. graffiti. Wt.: 188g.
  22. AR bowl: Inscr. 'CAVA(R)IANI' (?) Wt.: 159g.
  23. AR bowl: as 22. Faint inscr. as 22. Wt.: 134g.
  24. AR bowl: as 23. Wt.: 135g.
  25. AR bowl: with engraved central rosette. Wt.: 493g.
  26. AR bowl: fluted. Plain central medallion. Inscr. 'AVRILIANISII' (Aurelia(ni) s(emis) (unciae)II). Wt.: 169g.
  27. AR collared bowl: elaborate scroll pattern of leaves & flowers around rim. Unint. graffiti. Wt.: 845g.
  28. AR bowl: as 27, frieze of various mythological themes. Scratched 'X'. Wt.: 854g.
  29. AR bowl: as 28, but floral & birds deco'. Inscr. 'MMARUS' (Marus, or M. Rust(ici)). Wt.: 938g.
  30. AR/AE bowl or cup: mostly plain. Unint. graffiti. Wt.: 129g.
  31. AR/AE bowl: as 30. Wt.: 100g.
  32. AR/AE bowl: as 31. Inscr. 'A'. Wt.: 75g.
  33. AR cup: plain, concave sides. Inscr. 'P'. Wt.: 128g.
  34. AR cup: plain, concave sides. Inscr. 'P'. Wt.: 84g.
  35. AR cup frag.: about 1/3 remaining. Wt.: 35g.
  36. AR/AE plate or saucer: Inscr. 'EINIXLI' (Genialis) Wt.: 130g.
  37. AR/AE Plate: as above. Surface wear in places. Wt.: 129g.
  38. AR/AE Plate: from pair of scales. Wt.: not known.
  39. AR pedestal: for figure. Wt.: 25g.
  40. 6 AE coins: "mostly of Trajan, Hadrian & A. Pius, but covering the period from Domitian to Postumus."
- Cups 33-35 form a set which fit very neatly into one another. Wt. estimate excludes AR/AE items, and items for which no wt. has been ascertained. found wrapped in a piece of cloth "of which a few fragments survived" in a field AR:12,249.28g 1st. c. AD. - late. 3rd. c. AD. (260/69) 260/75  
 BM Walters 1921; Baratte & Painter 1989, 110-37

<b>Châtenay-sur-Seine</b>	Châtenay-sur-Seine, France	1963	48.25N3.06E	6336	
R:2	EGW:c.30.8-346.2g?		a	c.2000(701)	
c.462.4-5197.9	Elagabalus to Gallienus/Postumus. AE vase	193/222	260/75	frd. in a sand pit 10 m	
from the remains of a Gallo-Roman villa in an AE vase				Giard 1963; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	
<b>Chavagnes-en-Pailliers</b>	Chavagnes-en-Pailliers, France	1896	46.53N1.15W	638	
R:2	EGW:36.0-166.4g+?		a	2000+(85)	541.0-2499.1
85 id.	frd. with pot	238/60	260/75	TAF III: 6; Guest 1994	
<b>Cheddar</b>	nr. Cheddar, Soms., Britain	1984	51.17N2.46W	6246	R:1
0.9g?	a	c.28(16)	c.5.4-13.7		EGW:c.0.4-
to Tetrici	frd. in a market garden near Cheddar	260/75	260/75		Claudius II/Victorinus Davies 1987
<b>Chesterford</b>	Chesterford, Essex, Britain	bef. 1834	52.04N0.12E	6337	R:1
EGW:1.1-3.0g?			a	89	16.9-45.1
from Postumus to Tetrici		260/75	260/75	Saffron Walden Museum	
Mattingly 1934a					
<b>Chesterholm (Vindolanda)</b>	Chesterholm (Vindolanda), Northumberland, Britain	1976		54.58N	
2.27W (Haltwhistle)	6338 R:1	EGW:2.7-9.2g?		a	
111	40.0-137.8				
excav. of a building from the second vicus	from Volusian to Claudius II. Plotted ne of Haltwhistle	238/60	260/75	frd. during	
197				Casey 1977b; Besley & Bland 1983, 197	
<b>Chézy-sur-Marne</b>	Chézy-sur-Marne, France		48.59N3.22E	6203	R:2
EGW:7.7-73.1g?			a	604	116.4-1097.6
Philip I to Divus Claudius/Tetrici		238/60	260/75		Fabre & Mainjonet
1958; Besley & Bland 1983, 196					
<b>Chilleurs-aux-Bois</b>	Chilleurs-aux-Bois, France	1961	48.04N2.08E	6204	R:2
EGW:2.1-15.5g+?			a	129+	31.3-233.2
Philip I to Claudius II/Victorinus		238/60	260/75		Cothenet & Huvelin
1972, 169-83; Besley & Bland 1983, 196					
<b>Choseley</b>	Choseley, nr. Brancaster, Norf., Britain	1942;1945?		52.58N0.39E	
(Brancaster)	6377 R:1	EGW:c.13.9-109.0g?		a	
c.900	c.208.6-1636.4				
extant	with container	238/75	260/75		
Sandringham; King Lynn Museum; BM	from Gordian III to Claudius II/Victorinus. 465 coins are				
	Norwich Castle Museum; Royal Estate Museum,				
	Carson 1953a; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				
<b>Clairmont</b>	Clairmont, Vendée, France	1754	46.45N 1.00W (Vendée dep.)	6378/24.58	
R:2	EGW:31.0-51.0g?	A	6	27.1-30.0	D, a
AV Trebonius Gallus to Postumus; AR assumed to cover a similar period. Tpq c.268.				217	59.8-315.7
260/75	Blanchet 1900, no.577				
<b>Clavier II</b>	Clavier II, Belgium	1967	50.25N5.22E	639	R:2
	d, a	6	3.9-13.3	1,1	EGW:0.3-0.9g?
161/80	260/75				1 dup., 1 ses.
	Thirion 1967, no. 47a; Guest 1994				
<b>Clermont-Ferrand</b>	Clermont-Ferrand (Rue d'Alsace), France	1880-1890	45.47N3.05E	6339	
R:2	EGW:c.10.1-78.7g?		a	c.600-700	c.151.1-
1181.7	Gordian III to Gallienus/Postumus	238/60	260/75		mostly
dispersed	Desnier 1987; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				
<b>Clunia</b>	Clunia (1935), Castille e Leon, Burgos, Spain		42.21N 3.41W (Burgos)		
6379	R:3	EGW:0.7-2.8g?		a	34
102-415		238/75	260/75		Clunia III: Hallazgos
monetarios: Ins. 35,1; Guest 1994					
<b>Coësmes</b>	Coësmes, France	1927	47.53N1.26W	6205	R:2
c.20.0-140.6g?			D, a	c.1576(1,1304)	EGW:
	Julia Mamaea (1 den.) to Aurelian/Tetrici				c.300.6-2110.7
	Le Gentilhomme 1947, 319-49; Besley & Bland 1983, 196			222/38	260/75
	frd. in 2 ceramic vessels				

<b>Colchester IV</b>	Colchester IV (Oliver's Orchard), Essex, Britain	1983	51.54N0.54E	
6247	R: 1 EGW:78.8-1058.7g?		D, a	17,6103
1183.8-15896.5	3 latest coins Tetrici	193/222	260/75	3 pottery containers
grouped together; hd. 1 - 1,558 coins; hd. 2: 4,071 coins; hd. 3: 494 coins				
Bland & Carradice 1986				
<b>Coldham</b>	Coldham, Cambs., Britain	1962	52.36N0.07E	6.340
	a	8	1.9-2.1	R: 1 EGW:0.1g?
II	found in a pot during dragline operations	260/75	260/75	Victorinus to Claudius Potter 1963-4
<b>Colombier</b>	Colombier, Dordogne, France	1924	44.50N 0.15E (Dordogne <i>div.</i> )	6.380
R: 2	EGW:c.48.6-224.7g?		D, a	c.2700(2,2382)
c.730.0-3374.1		found with pot	222/38	260/75
TAF VI: 5; Guest 1994				
<b>Compton</b>	Compton, Berks., Britain	1852	51.31N1.15W	6.248
8.9g?	a	c.500	c.115.0-134.0	R: 1 EGW:c.7.7- Claudius II
and Victorinus	found with frags. of an urn	260/75	260/75	Sutherland 1936a, 317
<b>Conimbriga B</b>	Conimbriga B, Portugal		40.06N8.30W	6.40
EGW:1.0g?			a	56
260/75	260/75			15.1
Pereira et al. 1974: 323; Guest 1994				
<b>Conimbriga D</b>	Conimbriga D, Portugal		40.06N8.30W	6.41
EGW:0.5g?			a	29
260/75	260/75			7.8
Pereira et al. 1974: 326; Guest 1994				
<b>Contern</b>	Contern, Luxembourg		49.35N6.13E	6.42
9.0g?	a	109	30.4-135.3	R: 2 EGW:2.0-
238/60	260/75			
Namur 1860; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994				
<b>Coulanges-lès-Nevers</b>	Coulanges-lès-Nevers, Nièvre, France		47.07N 3.11E (Nièvre	
<i>div.</i> )	6.40624.59	R: 2	EGW: 7.1g+	
1. AV/AR jewellery: details tbc.				
2. AV coin: aureus of Septimius Severus. Wt.: c.7.1g.				
3. AR coins: from Marcus Aurelius to Valerian/Gallienus.				
AR: ?	260/75			AV: c.7.1g+
Blanchet 1900, 269; Brenot & Loriot 1992, 269, no.31				
<b>Courcité</b>	Courcité, Mayenne, France	1980	48.18N0.15W	6.249
394.8g?	a	3,258	880.6-5928.0	R: 2 EGW:58.6- from
Gordian III to Claudius II	found in a pot during construction work	238/60	260/75	
Aubin 1989				
<b>Cousolre</b>	Cousolre, France	1874	50.15N4.10E	6.43
	a		c.100-300(9)	R: 2 EGW:c.2.8-12.4g?
238/60	260/75			c.41.5-186.5
TAF II: 29; Guest 1994				
<b>Créon</b>	Créon, France	1988	44.47N0.20W	6.44
	a		c.1100(26)	R: 2 EGW:c.19.8-91.5g?
238/60	260/75			c.298.0-1374.1
TAF VI: 16; Guest 1994				
<b>Cunetio</b>	Cunetio (Mildenhall), Wilts., Britain	1978	51.26N 1.42W (Mildenhall)	6.381
R: 1	EGW:1481.0g		D, a	620,52,158
1	from Domitian to Aurelian. 'It is possible that the final additions were made to the 2nd.			
hoard later than 274, but the lack of Lyon issues of Tacitus of Probus, or of any imitations of these emperors, and				
the absence of radiate 'minims' suggest that a date after about 275 is unlikely.' (Besley & Bland 1983, 18). See				
table X for the calculation of the EGW.				
		81/96	260/75	BM
Besley & Bland 1983				
<b>Curtil-sous-Bernard</b>	Curtil-sous-Bernard, Saône-et-Loire, France	1979	46.35N4.37E	
6341	R: 2		a	84
24.2-151.3	EGW:1.6-10.1g?			
	from Gordian III to Valerian II	238/60	260/75	Musée
Mâcon Amandry & Grellu 1993				
<b>Curzay-sur-Vonne</b>	Curzay-sur-Vonne, Poitou-Charentes, France	1888	46.29N0.03E	
6.45	R: 2		a	c.4500(54)
c.1216.0-5624.1	EGW:c.81.0-374.6g?	238/60	260/75	TAF I: 9;
Guest 1994				

<b>Dailly I</b>	Dailly I, Belgium 18092 26075	1856 D, a	50.03N4.26E 316(23,191) Thirion 1967, no.54; Guest 1994	646 1122-779.3	R:2	EGW:7.5-51.9g?
<b>Dalheim IV</b>	Dalheim IV, Luxembourg EGW:4.1-18.4g? 5 copies	23860 26075	49.32N6.15E a 222.5 FMRL I: 80; Guest 1994	647 60.9-276.6	R:2	
<b>Dampierre-en-Bray</b>	Dampierre-en-Bray, Dieppe, Gournay-en-Bray, Seine-Maritime, France 49.29N1.44E(Gounay) D, a c.6000(207) 193222 26075	6369 R:2 c.1621.0-7499.1 TAF IV:21; Guest 1994	EGW:c.107.9-499.4g? fnd. with pot	1822		
<b>Dandale</b>	Dandale, Yelgavski, former USSR EGW:0.5g? Gallienus to Divus Claudius. Also a Roman AE statuette vessel on the bank of the river Lielupe 1962,406,no.1470	c.1914 23860 26075	56.53N24.08E(Riga) a 27 fnd. with the coins. Riga Historical Museum	6412 73 fnd. in a ceramic Kropotkin	R:14	
<b>Danzé</b>	Danzé, Loir-et-Cher, France EGW:21.6g+	c.1848	47.54N1.02E 6.324-24.60	R:2		
1. 3 AV coins: aurei of Vespasian to Faustina, mounted in a necklace. Wt.: 21.6g+. 2. AR/AE coins: from Gallienus/Claudius II & Postumus. Further details not established. 3. AV necklace: with cameo. Wt.: not established. 4-5. AV bracelets: in spiral form; each clasped an AV plaque with chased borders framing a large AV medallion. Wt.: not established. 6-8. AV plaques: each with central AV medallions. Wts.: not established. 9. AV hairpin: long. Wt.: not established. 10. AV finger ring: with a cameo showing Minerva next to an altar. Wt.: not established. 11. AV mirror: damaged by the plough. Wt.: not established. fnd. in a field in a wooden chest, the remains of which were mixed in with the mass of AR & AE coins. The jewellery was found wrapped in linen which had been ripped into many strands. AV:21.6g+ AR: ? 26075 RN 1848, 306-7; Bulletin de la Société archéologique et historique de l'Orléanais 1, (1848-53), 16; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 269, no.32						
<b>Darastl</b>	Darastl, Romania a 151 26075	44.18N26.00E 41.7-187.8 Dacia 24 (1980):375; Guest 1994	648	R:14	EGW:2.8-12.5g? 23860	
<b>Daskal Atanasovo</b>	Daskal Atanasovo, St. Zagora, Bulgaria R:7 EGW:58.2-146.3g? Trajan to Philip II (1979):59-65; Guest 1994	96/117 26075	42.20N25.54E D, a 599,127 Arheologia 21 (4)	6342 874.6-2196.8		
<b>Deeping St. James</b>	Deeping St. James, Lincs., Britain R:1 EGW:c.6.6-25.0g? from Valerian I to Tetrici City Museum, Lincoln	1967 fnd. with pottery frags. Carson 1973	52.40N0.17W a c.515 23860	6250 c.98.4-375.4 26075		
<b>Denderleeuw</b>	Denderleeuw, Belgium EGW:c.1.0-5.6g? 193222 26075	1938	50.53N4.05E D, a c.40(3,17) Thirion 1967, no.59; Guest 1994	649 c.14.6-84.0	R:2	
<b>"Deux-Sevres"</b>	"Deux-Sevres", France EGW:0.8-7.7g? exact location unknown	5468	46.30N0.15W(dep.) D, a 37 26075	6343 129-116.2 TAF I:19; Guest 1994	R:2	
<b>Diepholz</b>	Diepholz, Germany 1910 a 26075 26075	52.37N8.22E 7 20 FMRD VII/4: 4006; Guest 1994	650	R:13	EGW:0.1g? fnd. in a tree	
<b>Dieppe</b>	Dieppe (environs), France 15.5g? 23860 26075	49.55N1.05E D, a 160 TAF IV: 87; Guest 1994	651	R:2	EGW:2.9-	

<b>Dolna Novkovo</b>	Dolna Novkovo, Bulgaria		43.05N26.35E	6344	R: 7
EGW:10.2-47.1g?			a 566	153.8-706.5	
238/60	260/75		Arheologia 23 (1-2) (1981): 126-30; Guest 1994		
<b>Dolydd</b>	Dolydd, nr. Caernarvon, Britain	pre.1845	53.05N 4.25W (Caernarvon)	6327	R: 1
EGW:0.2-0.3g?			a 18	3.5-4.4	
from Gallienus to Tetrici		find. during excavs.	238/60	260/75	NMW, Cardiff
Boon 1975b					
<b>Donauwörth</b>	Donauwörth, Germany	1949	48.44N10.48E	652	R:13
EGW:0.2-0.8g?			a 11	3.9-12.8	
238/60	260/75		FMRD I/7:7071; Guest 1994		
<b>Doncaster I</b>	Doncaster I, Yorks., Britain	1841	53.32N1.07W	6251	R: 1
EGW:c.3.8-5.0g?			a c.300	c.57.1-74.9	
from Gallienus to Tetrici		238/60	260/75	Doncaster Museum	Smedley
1947					
<b>Doncaster II</b>	Doncaster II, Yorks., Britain	1945	53.32N1.07W	6252	R: 1
EGW:c.22.0-147.8g?			a c.1220	c.330.9-2218.8	
from Philip I to Aurelian		ploughed up with frags. of a vessel, and a possible stone cache			
238/60	260/75	Doncaster Museum			Smedley 1946a
<b>Donnezac</b>	Donnezac, France	1934	45.15N0.27W	653	R: 2
4.1g?		a	50.221	14.5-61.5	EGW:1.0-221 copies; these have
been excluded from the wt. calculations			238/75	260/75	TAFVI: 17; Guest 1994
<b>Dourbes</b>	Dourbes, Belgium	1877	50.05N4.35E	6372	R: 2
		a 7	2.9-7.8		EGW:0.2-0.5g?
260/75		Thirion 1967, no.70; Guest 1994			238/60
<b>Dourges</b>	Dourges, France	1914-17	50.26N2.59E	6345	R: 2
		a	450-500(45,1)	129.2-592.8	EGW:8.6-39.5g?
find. with pot		238/60	260/75	TAF II: 25; Guest 1994	1 copy
<b>Douvres</b>	Douvres, France		45.59N5.22E	6206	R: 2
		a	7.656	1791.9-9569.0	EGW:117.3-637.3g?
Aurelian/Victorinus		193/222	260/75	Gricourt 1958b; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	Elagabalus to
<b>Dugo Polje</b>	Dugo Polje, Croatia	1942	43.38N21.58E	655	R: 6
12.9g?		a 156	43.1-194.0		EGW:2.9-
238/60	260/75	Mimik 1981, no.166; Guest 1994			
<b>East Mersea</b>	East Mersea, Essex, Britain	1980-81	51.47N0.58E	6251	R: 1
EGW:8.3-10.9g?			a 657	124.9-164.2	
Gallienus to Quintillus/Tetrici.		238/60	260/75	Burnett 1984g; Besley	
& Bland 1983, 196					
<b>Éauze</b>	Éauze, Gers, France		43.51N0.06E	6.40724.61	R: 2
4292.7g+?					EGW:462.2-
1. AR ingot: details not established.					
2. AR ingot: details not established.					
3. AR ingot: details not established.					
4. AV/AR jewellery - details not established.					
5. 45 'GB' (?) from Augustus to Gallienus.					
6. 6 aurei from Marcus Aurelius to Gallienus. Wt. estimate: 32.8-41.1g.					
7. c.28,000 AR coins from Commodus to Gallienus/Postumus. Wt. estimate: c.6442.1-63838g.					
462.2-4292.7g+ to 41 AD		260/75	?	Dieulauf et al. 1987; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267,	
no.22					
<b>Eben-Emael</b>	Eben-Emael, Belgium	1886	50.48N5.40E	6346	R: 2
EGW:2.9-24.7g?			D, a 157	43.5-370.6	
222/38	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.74; Guest 1994		
<b>Echternach</b>	Echternach, Luxembourg		49.49N6.25E	656	R: 2
EGW: (2.4)g?			a ? (9)	(2.4)	
260/75	260/75		FMRL I: 99a; Guest 1994		

<b>Emneth I</b>	Emneth I, Norf., Britain c.37.9-254.4g?	1938	52.38N0.12E a	6207	R: 1	EGW:
	Gordian III to Aurelian		remains of pot	c.2,100 23860	c.568.6-3820.4 26075	Wisbech Museum; Robertson 1945; Besley & Bland 1983, 196
	Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology					
<b>Emneth II</b>	Emneth II, Norf., Britain 114.6g?	1941	52.38N0.12E D, a	6254	R: 1	EGW: 8.8- S. Severus
	to Tetrici. fnd. by a ploughman in an earthenware vessel		5,659	132.7-1720.6 193/222	26075	Norwich Castle
	Museum Mattingly 1945					
<b>Escoussans</b>	Escoussans, France 2.1g?	1957	44.41N0.16W a	6255	R: 2	EGW: (0.5- fnd. with
	pot	23860	26075	?	(26)	(8.0-31.5)
			TAF VI: 8; Guest 1994			
<b>Étaples II</b>	Étaples II, France excavs.	1842	50.31N1.39E D, a	657	R: 2	EGW: 57.1-600.9g? fnd. on
		11738	26075	3167	857.7-9023.4	
			TAF II: 32; Guest 1994			
<b>Étaples V</b>	Étaples V, France From Severus to Postumus	1964	50.31N1.39E D, a	558	R: 2	EGW: 58.8-655.5g? 31 copies.
	1965a; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994		10,3779,31 193/222	883.7-9842.5 26075	Étaples Museum; dispersed	Giard
<b>Étival-lès-le-Mans</b>	Étival-lès-le-Mans, France EGW: 52.3-241.6g?	1908	47.57N0.05E a	6347	R: 2	EGW: 784.8-3627.8
	149 copies (excluded from the wt. calcs.).		fnd. with pot	3369(2903,149) 23860	26075	
	TAF III: 13; Guest 1994					
<b>Ettelbrück I</b>	Ettelbrück I, Luxembourg EGW: 10.7-49.3g?	1856	49.51N6.06E a	659	R: 2	EGW: 161.1-740.3
		23860	26075	593	161.1-740.3	
			FMRL I: 123; Guest 1994			
<b>Eu I</b>	Eu I, France pot	1863	50.03N1.25E a	660	R: 2	EGW: 18.8-86.5g? fnd. with
		23860	26075	1040(996)	281.8-1299.1	
			TAF IV: 33; Guest 1994			
<b>Évreux IV</b>	Évreux IV, France pot	1937	49.03N1.11E a	661	R: 2	EGW: 1.9-8.3g+? fnd. with
		23875	26075	100+(86)	28.0-124.1+	
			TAF IV: 32; Guest 1994			
<b>Évreux VI</b>	Évreux VI, France 13861	1950/51	49.03N1.11E D, a	662	R: 2	EGW: 3.5-33.3g? fnd. with pot
		26075	?	(183)	51.9-500.8	
			TAF IV: 34; Guest 1994			
<b>Falerone</b>	Falerone, Italy 6996		43.06N13.28E D, a	663	R: 5	EGW: 125.5-1369.0g?
		26075	6967	1883.8-20555.9 444?		
			Notizie Degli Scavi 19 (1922): 59; Guest 1994			
<b>Famars II</b>	Famars II, Nord, Nord/Calais, France EGW: 4.7-43.3g?		50.19N3.51E a	6348	R: 2	EGW: 70.1-650.3
		193/222	26075	251	70.1-650.3	
			TAF II: 42; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994;			
<b>Feilbingert</b>	Feilbingert, Germany EGW: 26.8-123.8g?	1830/60	49.46N7.48E a	664	R: 2	EGW: 402.7-1859.0
		23860	26075	1488(106)	402.7-1859.0	
			FMRD IV/2: 2296; Guest 1994			
<b>Flaggrass</b>	Flaggrass, March, Cambs., Britain R: 1	1949-50	52.33N0.06E (March) D, a	6256		EGW: 10.2-67.2
	from Julia Mamaea to Claudius II		fnd. during ploughing	2,28	22238	26075
	Wisbech & Fenland Museum		Shotton 1978a			
<b>Flavia Solva</b>	Flavia Solva (Leibnitz), Steiermark, Austria R: 6		46.48N15.33N a	6382		EGW: 5.6-20.3
	EGW: 0.4-1.4g?		fnd. during excavs.	17	5.6-20.3	
		23875	26075	NZ 1977 (91): F4; Guest 1994		

<b>Forchheim</b>	Forchheim, Germany	1913	49.43N11.05E	665	R: 13
EGW: 5.2-23.7g?			a 285	77.9-355.3	
23860	260/75		FMRD I/4: 4017; Guest 1994		
<b>Furtwangen</b>	Furtwangen, Germany	1930	48.03N8.14E	666	R: 13
EGW: 2.2g?			a 11	327	
260/75	260/75		FMRD II/2: 2024; Guest 1994		
<b>Garcin</b>	Garcin, Croatia	45.12N18.12E	667	R: 6	EGW: 5.1-42.1g?
	d, a	278	77.1-631.8		Ind. with 2 pots
18092	260/75		Mimik 1981, no. 170; Guest 1994		
<b>Gare</b>	Gare, Laman, Cornwall, Britain	1967	50.26N 4.40W (Cornwall d.)	6413	
R: 1	EGW: 1.5-8.1g?		D, a	7,40	22.1-122.3
1037	from Titus to Claudius II		Ind. scattered in a field	7981	260/75
Truro Museum	Carson 1971a				
<b>Gavello</b>	Gavello, Italy	44.55N11.11E	6370	R: 5	EGW: 15.5-148.1g?
	D, a	866	232.7-2222.5		238/75
193222	260/75		La Bassa Modenesa 5 (1984): 5-10; Guest 1994		
<b>Gehrden II</b>	Gehrden II, Germany	1935	52.19N9.37E	668	R: 13
		a	4	1.1	EGW: 0.1g?
260/75	260/75		FMRD VII/4: 4032; Guest 1994		
<b>Genève</b>	Genève, Switzerland	46.13N6.09E	6383	24.62	R: 5
105.9g	A 14	74.3-105.9			EGW: 74.3-latest coin Aurelian.
Only part of a hoard	5468	260/75		BSFN 1980, 646, no. 8; Brenot & Lorient 1992,	
267,20					
<b>Gisay-la-Coudre</b>	Gisay-la-Coudre, France	1977	48.57N0.38E	669	R: 2
EGW: 11.5-52.8g?			a	635(322)	172.4-792.8
	Ind. on villa site	238/75	260/75		TAF IV: 38; Guest 1994
<b>Glaisdale</b>	Glaisdale, Yorks., Britain	1841	54.29N 0.37W (Whitby)	6349	R: 1
EGW: c.0.4g?			a	c.30	c.6.3
from Victorinus to Tetrici			Ind. with a small leather purse	260/75	260/75
Hilyard & Hill 1958, 183-5					
<b>Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt II</b>	Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt II, Pas-de-Calais, France	1970		50.09N	
3.07E	R: 2	EGW: 2.7g?		a	1406
6.257					TAF II, 42;
40.1		Ind. with pot	260/75	260/75	
Guest 1994					
<b>Grand-Couronne</b>	Grand-Couronne, France		49.21N1.01E	670	R: 2
EGW: 1.2-10.1g?			a	56	17.6-151.6
13860	260/75		TAF IV: 39; Guest 1994		6
<b>Grotenberge</b>	Grotenberge, Belgium		50.52N3.50E	671	R: 2
EGW: 42.9-198.2g?			a	2382	644.1-2976.5
	23860	260/75			Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994
<b>Grumello</b>	Grumello, Lombardia, Italy		45.38N 9.52E (Grumello del Monte)		6350
R: 5	EGW: 61.4-284.1g?		a	3413	922.5-4265.3
		23860	260/75		Guest 1994
<b>Guiry-en-Vexin</b>	Guiry-en-Vexin, Val d'Oise, France	1987-88	49.08N1.51E	6351	
R: 2	EGW: 9.4-81.4g+?		a	606+	141.2-1222.6
	from Balbinus to Postumus. Hoard incomplete.				Ind. 1 km. east of the large villa
known as 'Terres Noires'	23860	260/75			Foucray & Hollard 1990
<b>Ham Hill I</b>	Ham Hill I, Montacute, Soms., Britain	1802-14	50.57N 2.43W (Montacute)	6258	
R: 1	EGW: 6.2-8.2g?		a	491	93.4-122.7
	Gallienus to Quintillus/Tetrici				Ashmolean
Museum, Oxford	Sutherland 1936b; Besley & Bland 1983, 196		23860	260/75	

<b>Harnes</b>	Harnes, France	50.27N2.54E	6.72	R:2	EGW:3.7-26.3g?
	D, a	11,145	55.0-394.8		193/222
	260/75	Dhénin & Dhénin 1973; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994			
<b>Haute-Goulaine</b>	Haute-Goulaine, France	1900	47.12N1.26W	6.73	R:2
	EGW:26.2-121.1g?		a	1456	394.1-1819.1
	ind. with pot on site of a Gallo-Roman villa	238/60	260/75		TAF III: 11;
	Guest 1994				
<b>Haydere</b>	Haydere (Dökük), Bozdogan (ancient Neapolis), Turkey	1982	37.40N28.20E		
(Bozdogan)	6259	R:9	EGW:121.5-405.3g?		D, a
	1067,1263	18238-6086.0	2 lots; first, denarii from Vespasian to		
	Macrinus/Elagabalus (217/22). Second, ant. from Sev. Alexander to Gallienus (260/8). Original reports say 5578				
	coins. ind. by a villager robbing stone	6996	260/75	Archaeological Museum, Izmir	Bland &
	Aydemir 1991				
<b>Heerlen II</b>	Heerlen II, Netherlands	50.53N5.59E	6.260	R:2	EGW: -
	a	869 (43)	Divus Claudius and Tetrici; all		
	barbarous, so wt. estimate impossible to calculate	260/75	260/75		Guest 1994
<b>Heidelberg-Neuenheim I</b>	Heidelberg-Neuenheim I, Germany		49.25N8.41E		
	6.74	R:13	EGW:10.9-29.4g?		D, a
	163.6-441.7		Repub.	260/75	112,17
	1064; Guest 1994				FMRD II/1:
<b>Hensies</b>	Hensies, Belgium	1914	50.21N3.41E	6.75	R:2
	a	?	(10)	(3.7-11.5)	EGW: (0.2-0.8)g?
	260/75	Thirion 1967, no.129; Guest 1994			
<b>Herbignac</b>	Herbignac, France	1856	47.28N2.19W	6.76	R:2
0.8g?		a	10	3.7-11.5	EGW:0.2-
	238/60	260/75	TAF III: 12; Guest 1994		
<b>Heudreville-sur-Eure</b>	Heudreville-sur-Eure, Eure, France	1880	49.09N1.11E	6.77	24.63
	R:2	EGW:43.7-251.9+g?	A	6? (1)	19.3
		between 1 & 6 aurei; 1 is Postumus. also 3 octagonal AV rings (jewellery) ('trois petits		D, a	2,1343
	coulants d'or de forme octagonale')	193/222	260/75		365.8-3493.2
	Brenot & Lorient 1992, 269, no.36; Guest 1994				TAF IV, 83, no.42;
<b>Heuqueville</b>	Heuqueville, Eure, Londe, France		49.17N1.21E		6.408
	R:2	EGW:14.4g+?			24.64
	1. AV pendant: mounted with 1 aureus of Lucius Verus and 1 of Nero. Wt. est.: 14.4g+.				
	2. AR coins: many antoniniani. Wt.: c.10kg.				
	3. AV jewellery: no more details known.				
	4. AR vessels: small cup with a rim of pearls, nielloed; 2 AR spoons. Wts.: not established.				
	5. AE coins: GB (Gallo-Belgic?). latest coin seen Quietus (c.260) ind. in the ruins of a villa?				
	AR: ?	260/75	TAF IV, p.84, no.43; Baratte 1993, 26		
<b>Holme Hale</b>	Holme Hale, nr. Swaffham, Norf., Britain	1943	52.38N0.48E	6.261	
	R:1	EGW:0.5-0.7g?	a	42	8.0-10.4
	from Gallienus to Tetrici	238/60	260/75		JRS 34 (1944), 79
<b>Howardries II</b>	Howardries II, Belgium	1855/6	50.31N3.22E	6.78	R:2
	EGW: (0.8-3.5)g?		a	?	(43)
	238/60	260/75	Thirion 1967, no. 140; Guest 1994		
<b>Howardries III</b>	Howardries III, Belgium		50.31N3.22E	6.79	R:2
	EGW:4.5-41.7g?		a	242	67.7-626.9
	193/222	260/75	Faider-Feytmans 1960; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest		
	1994				
<b>Hrusica</b>	Hrusica, Gorica, Slovenia	1975	-	R:5 or 6	EGW:0.2-0.8g?
	a	10	3.7-11.5		ind. in a building
during excavations	238/60	260/75	FMRSI no 17, 2; Guest 1994		

<b>Hüttersdorf I</b>	Hüttersdorf I, Germany	1856	49.25N6.51E	6.80	R: 2	
EGW:c.36.0-166.4g?			a	c.2000(76)		c.541.0-
2499.0	fnd. with pot	238/75	260/75		Guest 1994	
<b>Hüttersdorf II</b>	Hüttersdorf II, Germany	1857	49.25N6.51E	6.81	R: 2	
EGW:c.18.0-83.2g?			a	c.1,000(726)		c.271.0-
1249.0	fnd. with pot	238/60	260/75		FMRD III: 1133; Guest	
1994						
<b>Iasos</b>	Iasos (Güllük), Turkey	1969	37.14N27.36E	6.384	R: 9	EGW:
c.57.4-511.7g?			D, a	c.100,c.2889		c.862.6-7683.1
	coins from Macrinus to Gallienus.			discovered during excavs. of the		Carian city. Fnd. in a
	pot under the floor of a shop in the SW corner of the agora			193/222	260/75	Archaeological
	Museum, Izmir					
	Bland & Aydemir 1991, 91-180					
<b>Ig</b>	Ig, Slovenia	1957	45.57N14.32E	6.82	R: 6	EGW:62.7-290.0g?
		a	3484(3468)	941.7-4354.0		
	fnd. with pot	238/60	260/75		FMRSI: 137, 3; Guest 1994	
<b>Ilchester Mead</b>	Ilchester Mead, Soms., Britain	1967-9	51.01N2.41W	6.262	R: 1	
EGW:0.7-0.9g?			a	55		10.7-13.9
	Gallienus to Tetrici					
Roman villa	fnd. with remains of a complete pot (which may be associated) nr.a wall in the	238/60	260/75			Hayward 1982
<b>Imbriovec</b>	Imbriovec, Croatia	1952	46.15N16.49E	6.83	R: 6	EGW:7.7-
72.5+g?		D, a	420+(316)	115.0-1088.9+		
		193/222	260/75			Mirnik 1981, no. 175; Guest 1994
<b>Isaccea</b>	Isaccea, Romania	1960	45.16N28.28E	6.84	R: 14	EGW:19.4-185.2g?
		D, a	1071	290.7-2781.5		fnd. with AE
pot		193/222	260/75			
						Guest 1994
<b>Izenberge</b>	Izenberge, Belgium	1845	51.00N2.40E	6.85	R: 2	EGW:0.2-
0.8g?		a	10	3.7-11.5		fnd. with
pot		238/60	260/75			Thirion 1967, no. 145; Guest 1994
<b>Izernore</b>	Izernore, France	1966	46.13N5.33E	6.86	R: 2	EGW:0.2g?
		a	9, 48	27		48 copies (excluded from wt.
calculation).		260/75	260/75		TAF V/1:27; Guest 1994	
<b>Jimena de la Frontera</b>	Jimena de la Frontera, Gibraltar, Spain	late 1930s	36.27N5.28W			
6263						a
R: 3						
c.40,000(29,858)						
'Gibraltar' hoard. Tpq. c.266.						Gordian III to Valerian II. Also known as the
foothills of the Serrania						fnd. in a large ceramic jar 1 foot below surface by farmers working in the
1994		238/60	260/75			Gallwey 1962; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest
<b>Jublains I</b>	Jublains I, France	1879	48.15N0.29W	6.87	R: 2	EGW:81.2-
1070.7g+?		a	4504+	1219.4-16076.0		4625 coins
in total. 5 sest., 9 dup./as		to AD41	260/75		TAF III: 6; Guest 1994	
<b>Jublains III</b>	Jublains III, France	1905	48.15N0.29W	6.88	R: 2	EGW:14.8-
68.3g?		a	821	222.6-1025.3		
	fnd. with pot	238/60	260/75		TAF III: 8; Guest 1994	
<b>Jublains VI</b>	Jublains VI, France	1975	48.15N0.29W	6.89	R: 2	EGW: -
		a	38	-		260/75
		260/75		38 copies		
					TAF III: 11; Guest 1994	
<b>Judenburg</b>	Judenburg, Austria	1976	47.10N14.40E	6.90	R: 6	EGW:52.4-
242.4g?		a	2912	787.2-3639.0		
		238/60	260/75			Guest 1994
<b>Kahler</b>	Kahler, Luxembourg	49.38N5.55E	6.91	R: 2	EGW:0.6-2.4g?	
		a	29	8.8-35.3		238/60
		260/75			FMRL: 190; Guest 1994	

<b>Kempen/Burgstall</b>	Kempen/Burgstall, Backnang, Germany	48.56N 9.21E (Burgstall)	
692	R: 13	EGW: 14.4-138.4g?	a?
c.217.0-2077.7			c.800(33)
7189; Guest 1994		193/222	260/75 FMRD I/7:
<b>Kerch</b>	Kerch, Ukraine	1945	45.22N 36.27E
	dr, a	1,78	21.6-183.5
ants. from Julia Maesa to Gallienus	260/75	68.264	R: 14
	Kerch Historical and Archaeological Museum		EGW: 1.4-12.2g?
			drachm of Julia Domna of 211AD;
			at the Necropolis 193/222
			Kropotkin 1966, 35, no.53
<b>Kerch</b>	Kerch, Ukraine	1954	45.22N 36.27E
	D, a	1,70	20.9-127.7
ants. from Gordian III to Gallienus		68.265	R: 14
	Kropotkin 1962, 255, no.606		EGW: 1.4-8.5g?
			denarius of Julia Domna (212);
			193/222 260/75
<b>Kisslegg-Unterhorgen</b>	Kisslegg-Unterhorgen, Germany	1836	47.47N 9.55E (Kisslegg)
693	R: 5		D, a
c.164.5-1647.5		138/61	c.600(199,
3338; Guest 1994			260/75 FMRD II/3:
<b>Klagenfurt III</b>	Klagenfurt III, Kärnten, Austria	1941/2	46.38N 14.20E
	EGW: 3.0-13.4g?		6.94
	238/60	260/75	162
	260/75		44.7-201.5
			FMRD II/3: A/1; Guest 1994
<b>Kleinbettingen</b>	Kleinbettingen, Luxembourg	1921	49.39N 5.35E
	EGW: 19.0-166.8g?		6.95
		222/38	260/75
			D, a
			1054(1, 127)
			R: 2
			285.7-2505.4
			FMRL I: 95; Guest 1994
<b>Krasny Kut</b>	Krasny Kut, Krasnokutski, Saratovskaya Oblast', former USSR	c.1900	50.58N
47.00E	6B.352	R: 15	EGW: 22.0-25.6g+?
			A?
			5
			22.0-25.6g
			a?
			?
seen ants. of Gordian III, Philip I, Otacilia Severa to Gallienus			5 AV coins and AR coins; AR weighed 8.5lbs. AV coins dispersed. Only AR coins
been wrapped in a piece of leather			238/60?
			260/75
			found. in the fill of a barrow; the AV coins had
			Kropotkin 1962, 186, no.205
<b>La Chapelle-Aubareil</b>	La Chapelle-Aubareil, France	1939	45.01N 1.11E
	R: 2		6.97
	EGW: 4.4-36.4g?		D, a
	252.4-1162.8		7,206
	260/75		65.9-546.1
			TAF VI: 4; Guest 1994
<b>La Chapelle-Launay</b>	La Chapelle-Launay, Loire-Atlantique, France	1906	47.22N
1.58W	6.266	24.65	R: 2
			EGW: c.5.5g+
			A
			1
			5.51g
			d, a
			c.3500(39,2651)
			?
			Aureus wt. actual. Also includes: AV ring with the
			inscription 'RIC' in the hollow of the ezel setting. Also 7 AR spoons. Den.: Trajan to Lucius Verus; ants.: Philip to
			Tetrici and imitations.
			98/117
			260/75
			TAF III, 82, no.4; Brenot & Lorient
			1992, 268, no.26; Guest 1994
<b>La Flotte-en-Ré</b>	La Flotte-en-Ré, Charente-Maritime, France	1852	46.11N 1.20W (La
	Flotte)		931
	6.267	R: 2	EGW: 16.8-77.4g?
			a
			238/60
			260/75
			TAF I: 5;
			Guest 1994
<b>La Roche-sur-le-Buis</b>	La Roche-sur-le-Buis, France	1870	44.17N 5.19E
	R: 2		6.98
	EGW: c.4.0-37.5g?		D, a
			c.218
			c.60.4-563.7
			TAF V/2: 31; Guest 1994
			193/222
			260/75
<b>La Vineuse</b>	La Vineuse, France	46.28N 4.36E	6.208
			R: 2
			EGW: 110.9-
			Valerian to
			425.9g?
			a
			8,760
			1664.9-6394.3
			Le Gentilhomme 1942, 23-102; Besley & Bland
			238/60
			260/75
			Aurelian/Tetrici
			1983, 196
<b>La-Bégude-de-Mazenc</b>	La-Bégude-de-Mazenc, France	1930-40	44.32N 4.56E
	R: 2		6.96
	EGW: 2.6-24.0g?		D, a
			1,139
			39.4-360.9
			TAF V/2: 7; Guest 1994
			1
			found. with pot
			193/222
			260/75
<b>Labretonie</b>	Labretonie, Lot-et-Garonne, France	44.29N 0.22E	6.99
	R: 2		9+
	EGW: 46.4-58.9g+?		A
			9+
			46.1-57.6g+
			a
			222/38
			4.5-19.3g
			260/75
			Also includes jewellery, and 2 1 lb. AV ingots
			TAF VI, 61, no.7; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no.23; Guest 1994

<b>Lancaster II</b> 6.268 23.4-30.7 238/60	Lancaster II (Docher Moor), Lancs., Britain R: 1 EGW: 1.5-2.0g? from Gallienus to Tetrici Shotter 1985A	1975, 1979-80 260/75	54.03N2.48W a 123 fnd. on the bank of the river Keer
<b>Landebaëron</b> EGW: 64.4g-? latest coins Aurelian/Tetrici Bland 1983, 196	Landebaëron, France - 260/75	48.38N3.13W a 5.087 260/75	6.209 R: 2 966.5- Giard 1965b; Besley &
<b>Lauriacum I</b> 6.385 8.6 Guest 1994	Lauriacum I (Lorch bei Enns), Oberösterreich, Austria R: 5 EGW: 0.6g? 260/75	1973 260/75	48.13N14.28E(Enns) a 32 Dembski 1977, F10;
<b>Lavilledieu II</b> 6.353 69.6-316.5 260/75	Lavilledieu II, l'Ardeche, Rhône-Alpes, France R: 2 EGW: 4.6-21.1g? 85 copies (excluded from the wt. calculation). TAF V/1: 2; Guest 1994	1970	44.34N4.28E a 254.85 238/60
<b>Le Bourg-D'Hem</b> EGW: 3.6-33.4g? 2 Guest 1994	Le Bourg-D'Hem, France EGW: 3.6-33.4g? c.300 total coins. 2 sest. 260/75	46.18N1.50E D, a 1,193+ 138/61 260/75	6.100 R: 2 54.9-502.2+ TAF IV/4;
<b>Le Mans IV</b> 69.7g? 238/60	Le Mans IV, France a TAF III: 18; Guest 1994	48.00N0.12E 838(810) 227.2-1046.5 260/75	6.101 R: 2 EGW: 15.1-
<b>Le Mans V</b> 260/75	Le Mans V, France 1910 a TAF III: 20; Guest 1994	48.00N0.12E 10 30 260/75	6.102 R: 2 EGW: 0.2g?
<b>Le Petit-Couronne</b> EGW: 171.7-406.8g? 1 denarius of period 1b. Rest fall into period 238/75 to 260/75 to AD41 260/75	Le Petit-Couronne, France 1962 D, a Fnd. on excavs. of Roman villa	49.23N1.01E 1098,3602 2577.8-6108.2 260/75	6.103 R: 2 EGW: 0.3-1.1g? only part of hd.?
<b>Le Thou</b> Le Thou, France 193/222 260/75	1841 a TAF I: 14; Guest 1994	46.05N0.55W 7 42-15.9 260/75	6.104 R: 2 EGW: 0.3-1.1g? only part of hd.?
<b>Le Veillon</b> R: 2 c.7427.6-71498.9 117/38 260/75	Le Veillon, Vendée, France EGW: 559.5-4826.6g+? also jewellery. AV coins Hadrian to Severus Alexander. Tpq c.265. Blanchet 1900, no.579	1856 A c.8-10 c.64.8 D, a c.25-30,000 260/75	6.386/24.66 80.9-926.0 260/75
<b>Leerbeek</b> Leerbeek, Belgium 193/222 260/75	1873 D, a Thirion 1967, no.162; Guest 1994	50.47N4.07E ? (8, 118) (45.7-319.1) 260/75	6.105 R: 2 EGW: (3.0-21.2)g?
<b>Leimersheim</b> EGW: 5.4-61.7g? 1994	Leimersheim, Germany 193/222 260/75	49.59N10.58E D, a 10,350 FMRD IV.2 (Pfalz), 2069; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest	6.269 R: 13 80.9-926.0 260/75
<b>Les Andelys</b> c.36.1-346.2g?	Les Andelys, France fnd. with pot 193/222 260/75	49.15N1.25E a c.2000(72) 260/75	6.106 R: 2 EGW: c.542.3-5197.7 TAF IV: 7; Guest 1994
<b>Les Authieux I</b> 6.354 82.0-764.7 no.9; Guest 1994	Les Authieux I, l'Eure, Haute-Normandie, France R: 2 EGW: 5.5-50.9g? fnd. with pot 193/222 260/75	1860	48.54N1.17E a 295 TAF IV, 72,

<b>Levesville-la-Chênard/Mérouville</b>	48.29N 1.29E (Leves)	6409	Levesville-la-Chênard/Mérouville, Eure-et-Loir, France				
			R:2	EGW:c.7.2g+			
1. AR ring: set with an aureus of Marcus Aurelius. Wt (AV) : c.7.2g.							
2. AR/AE coins: uncertain no. Ending in Victorinus?						AV:c.7.2g	
AR: ?	260/75		Brenot & Loriot 1992, 269, no.33				
<b>Lewarde</b>	Lewarde, Nord, France	1984	50.21N3.10E	6355	R:2	1.7-13.0g?	
	a	108	26.4-195.3			from Gordian III to Postumus	
no evidence of a container		238/60	260/75			Delmaire 1986	
<b>Lichtervelde</b>	Lichtervelde, Belgium	1849	51.02N3.09E	6107	R:2		
EGW:2.1-9.1g?			D, a	11,51		31.3-136.1	5,10
5 dup, 10 ses.	fn'd. with pot		to AD41	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.166;	
Guest 1994							
<b>Liédena</b>	Liédena, Spain	42.37N1.16W	6.108	R:3	EGW:1.4-6.3g?		
	a	77	21.8-95.3			238/60	
260/75			Pereira et al. 1974, 233, no.41; Guest 1994				
<b>Limoges V</b>	Limoges V, France	1926	45.50N1.15E	6.109	R:2	EGW:115.1-	
1170.9g?		D, a	6393	1728.6-17581.0			
138/61	260/75		TAFI:9; Guest 1994				
<b>Limoges VII</b>	Limoges VII, France	1969	45.50N1.15E	6.110	R:2	EGW:0.1g?	
	a	4,23	12			23 copies; not included	
in the wt. calculations.		260/75	260/75		TAFI:11; Guest 1994		
<b>Lintgen</b>	Lintgen, Luxembourg	1849	49.43N6.08E	6.111	R:2	EGW:c.9.0-	
41.5g?		a	c.500(27)	c.136.0-624.0			
fn'd. with pot	238/60	260/75		FMRLI:205; Guest 1994			
<b>Llanedeyrn</b>	Llanedeyrn, Glamorgan, Britain	1975/81	51.44N4.03W	6270	R:1		
EGW:15.2-99.3g?			a	1194		227.9-1491.4	
Volusian to Aurelian/Tetrici	fn'd. on a construction site on 2 occasions, with a grey pottery jar						
238/60	260/75	NMW, Cardiff	CH II, 1976, 274, 277; CH III, 1977, 62, no.181; Boon 1978;				
Brewer 1983; Besley & Bland 1983, 196							
<b>Löchgau/Weissenhof</b>	Löchgau/Weissenhof, W. Germany				49.00N9.06E		
6.112	R:13	EGW:c.1.1-4.6g?			D, a	c.25 (7, 3)	
c.16.2-69.7		fn'd. with pot	96/117	260/75		FMRD II/4:	
4350; Guest 1994							
<b>Lompret</b>	Lompret, Belgium	1872	50.04N4.23E	6.113	R:2	EGW:6.8-63.9g?	
	a	370	102.2-959.7				
193/222	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.173; Guest 1994				
<b>London V</b>	London V (Paternoster Row), Britain	1961	51.30N0.08W	6210	R:1		
EGW:-		a	542	-		Gallienus to	
Tacitus (copies); wt. estimate not possible to calculate as no. of copies has not been established						fn'd. during	
excav. of a supposed Roman road or courtyard		238/60	260/75		Museum of London	Mattingly	
1967a; Besley & Bland 1983, 197							
<b>Longchamps</b>	Longchamps, Namur, Belgium	1896	50.35N4.54E	6.114	R:2		
EGW:7.0-65.8g?			a	381		105.2-988.3	
fn'd. with pot		193/222	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.174; Guest 1994		
<b>Longué/Jumelles</b>	Longué/Jumelles, France	1876	47.22N 0.06W (Longué)	6271			
R:2	EGW:2.1-9.3g?		a	113		31.5-140.3	
fn'd. with pot	238/60	260/75		TAF III:18; Guest 1994			
<b>Lostwithiel</b>	Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Britain		50.25N4.40W	6356	R:1		
EGW:1.4-12.4g?			a	103		21.2-185.8	
from Gordian III to Tetricus II.	fn'd. in the river 'bank' (sic) Burnett 1986, 157; actually fn'd. in the river						
bed (info' from H.L. Douch at the Truro Museum)		238/60	260/75	Truro Museum	Burnett		
1986							

<b>Lower Slaughter</b>	Lower Slaughter, Glos., Britain	1958	51.54N1.47W	6272	R: 1
EGW: c.1.7-2.2g?			a c.133	c.253-332	1
Gallienus to Aurelian; 1 sesterlius is probably intrusive (Commodus)			Kraay 1960	find. with remains of a	
wooden box on a R-B site	238/60 260/75				
<b>Lukovit I</b>	Lukovit I, Bulgaria	43.11N24.10E	6.115	R: 7	EGW:35.7-164.8g?
	a	1980 535.6-2474.0			
238/60 260/75		Bia Bulg 18 (1952): 400-4; Guest 1994			
<b>Lutterworth</b>	Lutterworth, Leics., Britain	1869	52.28N1.10W	6273	R: 1
EGW:3.3-21.1g?			a 254	49.3-316.4	
from Volusian to Tetrici	238/60 260/75			Pownall 1871	
<b>Mâcon</b>	Mâcon, Hainault, Belgium	1835	50.03N4.13E	6.116	R: 2
3615.7g?		a	43,433 11726.9-54290.3		EGW:781.0-
find. with pot	238/60 260/75		Thirion 1967, no.176; Guest 1994		
<b>Mâcon</b>	Mâcon, Saône-et-Loire, France	1764	46.18N4.50E	6.32524.68	R: 2
EGW:162.9g+					
<p>1. AV chain: set with emeralds and pearls.  2-3. 2 AV/AR vessels: 'patères'.  4. AR statuette: Jupiter. H.: 6.5cm. Wt.: 104.51g. Walters no.27.  5. AR statuette: Diana. H.: 7.7cm. Wt.: 137.35g. Walters no.28.  6. AR statuette: Mercury. H.: 11.2cm. Wt.: 336.0g. Walters no.29.  7. AR statuette: Mercury. H.: 6.8cm. Wt.: 70.0g. Walters no.30.  8. AR statuette: Mercury. H.: 6.5cm. Wt.: 71.57g. Walters no.31.  9. AR statuette: Mercury. H.: 8cm. Wt.: 150.9g. Walters no.32.  10. AR statuette: Tyche (?) with double cornucopia and busts of Apollo and Artemis, and on her shoulders the busts of the Dioscuri and 7 busts representing days of the week. H.: 14cm. Wt.: 213.76g. Walters no.33.  11. AR statuette: Genius. H.: 14cm. Wt.: 104.69g. Walters no.34.  12. AR statuette: Zeus. H.: 7.2cm. Wt.: not given. Walters no. 35. The style of the piece suggests its placing within the find.  13-19. AR statuettes: additional statuettes in private hands.  20-24. 5 pedestals: presumably for the statues.  25. Goat: 'chèvre'. (?)  26. Cock.  27. Plaque: with a representation of Justice (?).  28. Serpent: about 18 inches ('pouces') in length.  29. Cup: decorated with small figures; Thetis and Pele?  30. AR plate: chased deco' on sides and decorated with precious stones in the interior. The interior of the plate is decorated with a series of medallions with geometric designs and a central medallions showing a togate figure holding an object (some kind of ring?). D.: 26cm. Wt.: 500g.  31. AV/AR coins: 30,000 AV/AR denarii from the Republic to Gallienus; also Greek provincial. 11 AV aurei are known. Most of the find was melted down. The exact content of the deposit is obviously hard to establish. found near a worn track in the centre of a rampart ('près du glacis du chemin couvert viv-a-vis le milieu du rempart où est la promenade de la ville'). The actual find was made amongst marble debris which exhibited signs of fire damage, by a vinegrower at a depth of c.8-9ft. AV:50.4g+  AR:1688.78g+ 100250 260/75 Dept. of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum Blanchet 1900, 284; Dalton 1901, n.311; Walters 1921, 27-34, 35?; Baratte 1984, 185-96, nos. 133-41; Brenot &amp; Lorient 1992, 268, no.29</p>					
<b>Maidstone</b>	Maidstone (Vinters Park), Kent, Britain		51.17N0.32E	6274	
R: 1	EGW:0.7-0.9g?		a 58	11.1-14.4	
Gallienus to Claudius II/Tetrici	238/60 260/75			Burnett 1981d; Besley	
& Bland 1983, 197					
<b>Mainz T. II</b>	Mainz T. II, Germany	1872	50.00N8.16E	6275	R: 2
589.6g?		D, a	3220(523,1203)	871.9-8852.5	EGW:58.1-
find. with pot. Town	138/61 260/75		FMRD IV/1: 1164; Guest 1994		
<b>Mainz T. III</b>	Mainz T. III, Germany	1906	50.00N8.16E	6276	R: 2
c.1.8g?		a	c.100(65) c.27.0		EGW: town
260/75 260/75		FMRD IV/1: 1165; Guest 1994			
<b>Mainz Weisenau I</b>	Mainz Weisenau I, Germany	1910	49.59N8.18E	6.117	R: 2
EGW:0.9g?			a 52	14.0	
find. in a quarry	260/75 260/75		FMRD IV/1: 1199; Guest 1994		

<b>Maisières</b> 41.6g?	Maisières, Belgium	1910 a	50.29N3.58E ?(241) (67.4-624.3)	6.118	R:2	EGW:4.5-
193/222	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.178; Guest 1994			
<b>Malicorne</b> 6.357 243.1-1909.4 260/75	Malicorne, Charny, Auxerre, Yonne, France R:2 EGW:16.2-127.2g?		Gordian III to Quintillus/Victorinus Giard 1966; Besley & Bland 1983, 196		47.49N3.06E a	1.050 238/60
<b>Malo Konare II</b> EGW:0.3-0.9g?	Malo Konare II, Bulgaria 238/60	1965? Guest 1994	42.12N24.26E a	6.119 42-14.0	R:7	
<b>Maluk Preslavets</b> 6.120 721.6-3335.3 (1950):316-25; Guest 1994	Maluk Preslavets (Malak Preslavec), Bulgaria R:7 EGW:48.0-222.1g?		238/60	260/75	44.04N26.51E a	2669 Bia Bulg 17
<b>Manchester</b> EGW:c.2.5-9.3g? Valerian I to Tetrici Ant. Soc. XIV (1896), 193	Manchester, Lancs., Britain 238/60	1895/6 260/75	53.30N2.15W a	6.277 c.192 Transacs. of the Lancs. & Chesh.	R:1	
<b>March</b> 141.1g? to Tetrici Anthropology	March, Cambs., Britain fnd. in a small pot Robertson 1935b; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	1934 a 193/222 260/75	52.33N0.06E 816 157.4-2119.2 Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology and	6.278	R:1	EGW:10.5- Elagabalus
<b>Mariakerke</b> 9.8g?	Mariakerke, Belgium 69/96	1908 d, a Thirion 1967, no. 183; Guest 1994	51.04N3.40E 51 16.5-147.8	6.121 25	R:2	EGW:1.1- 25 sestertii
<b>Market Deeping</b> EGW:37.2-495.6g? from Elagabalus to Aurelian/Tetrici 193/222	Market Deeping, Lincs., Britain fnd. in 2 pottery vessels, about 4 ft. below surface Carradice 1984b; Besley & Bland 1983, 197	1980 260/75	52.40N0.18W D, a 11,2857	6.211 558.2-7441.3	R:1	
<b>Marr</b> 2 small linked AR rings Museum	Marr, Yorks., Britain fnd. with pottery sherds in a small wood Smedley 1949a; 1949b	1950 a 79 15.1-19.7 238/60	53.33N1.13W 79 15.1-19.7	6.279	R:1	EGW:1.0-1.3g? from Gallienus to Tetrici. Fnd. with Doncaster
<b>Mattishall</b> EGW:76.1-195.2g? from A. Pius to Postumus Museum	Mattishall, Norf., Britain fnd. in a pot Carson 1969b	1968	52.39N1.01E D, a 138/61	6.280 763,321 260/75	R:1	1143.4-2930.8 BM; Norwich Castle
<b>Mayenne</b> EGW:37.2-171.8g? probably near to Evron Guest 1994	Mayenne region, France probably near to Evron	c.1939 Guest 1994	48.18N 0.37W (Mayenne div.) a 2065(1896) 238/60	6.281 2065(1896) 260/75	R:2	558.5-2580.3 TAF III: 12;
<b>Meare Heath</b> EGW:17.8-69.6g? Valerian I to Tetrici 1986; 1987	Meare Heath, Soms., Britain fnd. during peat extraction	1972	51.10N2.47W a 238/60	6.282 1407+ 260/75	R:1	267.9-1045.4 Davies
<b>Meckelstedt</b> EGW:0.1g?	Meckelstedt, W. Germany 260/75	pre. 1880 260/75	53.36N8.56E a 8 FMRD VII/8:8062; Guest 1994	6.122 22	R:13	
<b>Medak</b> 260/75	Medak, Croatia a Mirmik 1981, no.186; Guest 1994	44.26N15.31E 39 10.5	6.123	R:6	EGW:0.7g? 260/75	

<b>Melle</b> 76.2g?	Melle, Deux-Sevres, France 84 copies (excluded from wt. calculation). Guest 1994	1974 a	46.13N0.08W c.1000(751,84) 238/60	6.124 c.248.3-1144.0 260/75	R: 2	EGW:16.5- TAFI: 6;
<b>Menai Bridge</b> EGW:1.2-5.6g? from Elagabalus to Postumus Bangor Boon 1982	Menai Bridge, Anglesey, Britain	1978 193/222	53.14N4.10W D, a 260/75	6283 8,29 17.9-84.6 Museum of Welsh Antiquities,	R: 1	
<b>Mildenhall I</b> EGW:23.2-222.4g? Caracalla to Aurelian Besley & Bland 1983, 197	Mildenhall I, Suff., Britain	c.1832 193/222	52.21N0.30E D, a 260/75	6212 1,1,285 348.6-3340.1 Robertson 1954;	R: 1	
<b>Mindelheim</b> EGW:0.4g?	Mindelheim, Germany	1959 260/75 260/75	48.03N10.30E a 24 FMRD I/7:7244; Guest 1994	6.125 6.5	R: 5	
<b>Moneybury Hill</b> 6.387 5.5-14.5 remains 260/75	Moneybury Hill, Pitstone, Bucks., Britain R: 1 EGW:0.4-1.0g? from Postumus to Tetrici Bucks. County Museum	1977	51.30N0.38W (Pitstone) a 29 no trace of container; nearby Roman Nash 1981			
<b>Mons-Boubert</b> (Abbeville)	Mons-Boubert, nr. Abbeville, Somme, France 6.41124.69 R: 2 EGW:12.0-98.9g+	1982	50.06N1.51E			
1. AV earring: set with emerald. L.: 1.5cm. Wt.: not established. 2. AV earring: as 1. Wt.: not established. 3. AV necklace frag.: with coloured stone settings. Surviving l.: 9.5cm. Wt.: not established. 4. AV ring: with green paste setting. Wt.: not established. 5. AR ring: with engraved stone setting. Wt.: not established. 6. AR coins: 22 den. & 550 ant., from Lucilla to Postumus. Wt. est.: 180.5-1484.6g. fnd. by a farm labourer digging on the uphill slope of the mountain, when he came across many black pottery sherds and the base of a pot containing the hoard. A piece of cloth was wrapped around the items of jewellery. AV: ? AR:180.5-1484.6g 161/80 260/75 Amandry et al. 1987						
<b>Montargis-les Closiers</b> 6.284 90.9-998.6 work 193/222 260/75	Montargis-les Closiers (Loiret), France EGW:6.1-66.5g? from Elagabalus to Victorinus/Aurelian Estiot 1992	1968	48.00N2.44E a 385 fnd. in a garden during drainage			
<b>Montbrison II</b> EGW:24.0-230.0g? 238/75 fnd. with pot	Montbrison II, France	1886 193/222 260/75	45.37N4.04E a 1328 TAFV/1:7; Guest 1994	6.285 360.9-3450.5	R: 2	
<b>Montecalvo Versiggia</b> d.) 6.358 97.4-445.3 (1924):278; Guest 1994	Montecalvo Versiggia, Liguria, Italy EGW:6.5-29.6g?	238/60 260/75	44.30N 8.50E (Liguria) a 357 Notizie Degli Scavi 21			
<b>Montroeuil sur Haine (c)</b> 6.286 552.3-5293.9 Thirion 1967, no.207; Guest 1994	Montroeuil sur Haine (c), Belgium EGW:36.8-352.6g? fnd. with 2 pots	193/222	50.27N3.43E a 2037 260/75			
<b>Morgat-en-Crozon</b> 6.331 296.3-4014.9 container 103/111 260/75	Morgat-en-Crozon, Finistère, Châteaulin, France R: 2 EGW:19.7-267.4g? coins from Trajan to Aurelian/Tetrici Éveillard 1980; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	1976	48.14N 4.30W (Morgat) D, a 1,1,544 fnd. in an earthenware			
<b>Mytholmroyd</b> EGW:7.7-72.3g? Gordian III to Tetrici 1953b	Mytholmroyd, Yorks., Britain fnd. with pottery frags.	1952 238/60 260/75	53.43N1.59W a 587 260/75	6.287 115.1-1084.9	R: 1	Carson

<b>Nagem</b>	Nagem, Luxembourg		1854 a	49.47N5.52E 8 FMRL I: 257; Guest 1994	6.126  	R: 2	EGW: 0.2-
0.6g?	238/60    260/75						
<b>Nagyberki III</b>	Nagyberki III, Hungary			46.22N18.01E D, a	6.127 2485	R: 6	
EGW: 44.8-488.0g?	69/96    260/75			Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994	673.6-7328.1		
<b>Naix-aux-Forges</b>	Naix-aux-Forges, Ligny, Meuse, France		1809	48.38N5.23E		6.368	24.70
R: 2	EGW: 273.0g+						
<p>1-9. 9 AV necklaces: one includes pendants mounted with 4 aurei from Hadrian to Sept. Severus; another one aureus of Antoninus Pius on a pendant; one with with an antoninianus of Otacilla Severa in an AV mount. Wt. estimate (AV): 36.0g+.</p> <p>10-11. AV bracelets: at least 2. Wts.: not established.</p> <p>12-16. 5 AV rings. Wts.: not established.</p> <p>17-22: 6 AR rings. Wts.: not established.</p> <p>23. AR ingot. Wt.: not established.</p> <p>24. AV piece: weighing about 8 ounces (c.226.8g).</p> <p>25. AR plates: one or more; also some vases; and at least 3 spoons. Wts.: not established.</p> <p>26. c.1800 AV/AR coins: from Septimius Severus to Gallienus. Included at least 2 aurei of Philip &amp; Gallienus. Wt. estimate: 10.2g+. fnd. in the remains of a wooden chest bound with strips of copper    AV: 273.0g+ Blanchet 1900, 102; Brenot &amp; Loriot 1992, 269, no.37</p> <p>AR: ?                 260/75</p>							
<b>Nérac</b>	Nérac, France	1966 a	44.08N0.21E c.100(7)    c.28.0-124.0 TAFVI: 13; Guest 1994	6.128	R: 2	EGW: c.1.9-8.2g?	
	238/60    260/75						
<b>Netley</b>	Netley, Hants., Britain		1857 a	50.52N1.20W 1,821+    346.5-1328.8+ 238/60    260/75	6.213	R: 1	EGW: 23.1-
88.5g+?	fnd. in 2 urns during construction work				BM	Valerian I to Besley &	
Aurelian/Tetrici							
Bland 1983, 196							
<b>Nettleton</b>	Nettleton, Wilts., Britain		1938 a	51.30N2.16W 87    17.1-63.0 Devizes Museum	6.287	R: 1	EGW: 1.1-
4.2g?	fnd. during excavs.    238/60    260/75				Carson 1961-63	Valerian I to Tetrici	
<b>Niederingelheim I</b>	Niederingelheim I, W. Germany		1844	49.59N8.04E a	6.129	R: 2	
EGW: c.52.7-243.8g?	70 copies		238/60    260/75	c.3000(1082,70) FMRD IV/1: 1092; Guest 1994		c.792.1-	
3661.5							
<b>Nismes</b>	Nismes, Belgium	a	50.04N4.33E 2    0.5-2.9 Thirion 1967, no. 219; Guest 1994	6.130 26, 2, 2	R: 2	EGW: 0.0-0.2g?	
	69/96    260/75				26 sest.; 2 dup.; 2 as.		
<b>Nivelrée</b>	Nivelrée, Belgium	a	50.07N4.42E c.1500(8,56)	6.131 c.390.0 260/75	R: 2	EGW: c.26.0g? 56 copies (excluded Thirion 1967, no. 221;	
from the wt. calcuations)	fnd. with 2 pots		260/75				
Guest 1994							
<b>Noordschote</b>	Noordschote, Belgium		1857	50.57N2.49E D, a	6.132 136	R: 2	
EGW: 2.5-23.3g?	fnd. with pot    193/222    260/75			Thirion 1967, no.224; Guest 1994	38.3-350.5		
<b>Northchurch</b>	Northchurch, Herts., Britain		c.1975	51.46N0.36W a	6.289 27	R: 1	
EGW: 0.5-3.2g?	fnd. during excavs. of 3 Roman buildings				238/60    260/75		
from Gordian III to Aurelian							
Curnow 1976							
<b>Notre-Dame d'Allençon</b>	Notre Dame d'Allençon, Châtres, nr. Chavagnes, France		1836				
47.18N0.28W	6.22224.71    R: 2			EGW: 402.8g			
<p>1. AR mask: 680 g. 2. AR mask: repoussé. 186g. 3. AR dish: plain, graffito on base. 'MINERVAE'. 140g. 4. AR dish: 585g. Dated to 2nd.c. 5. AR emblemata: circular medallion with relief of Apollo. Wt. not given. 6. AR emblemata: complex decoration, central piece man in toga. Wt. not given. 7. AR dish: engraved. Graffito on base 'MINE'. 114g.</p>							

8. AR dish: engraved. Graffito on base 'MINE'. 129g.
9. AR dish: engraved. 412g.
10. AR dish: plain. 126g.
11. AR dish: plain. 137g.
12. AR dish: plain. 125g.
13. AR dish: plain. Graffito on base 'MINERVAE'. 162g.
14. AR dish: plain. Graffito below rim 'MINE/R(vae)'. 166g.
15. AR dish: plain. Graffito 'MINE'. 150g.
16. AR dish: plain. Graffito 'MINER'. 142g.
17. AR dish: plain. Graffito on base 'MINERVAE'. 170g.
18. AR dish: stepped, plain. Graffito on base 'MIN PROC(or) NN [?]'. 172g.
19. AR dish: plain. 88g.
20. AR dish: 7 bosses. Pointillé deco'. Pointillé inscrip. on rim 'VMIDIAE VRSAE' ('without doubt the name of a donor'.) 146g.
21. AR strainer: Graffito on base. 116g.
22. AR small dish: plain, graffito on base 'MIN' & 'MIR'. 50g.
23. AR plate: plain, Graffito on base 'MINE' & 'MIR'. 192g.
24. AR plate: plain. Graffito on base, 'MINERVAE' & 'MIR'. 230g.
25. AR small dish: plain. Uncertain graffito on base. 88g.
26. AR trulla: plain, deco' handle. 140g.
27. AR trulla: plain, deco' handle, pointillé inscr. on base 'EX AVCT(orbitate) D(eae) MINE (rvae) DON(nia?) GAVDIL(la) ET PR(imia?) PRIMILLA L(ibentes) MER (ito) (hedera)'. 325g.
28. AR trulla: plain, deco' handle, pointillé inscr. on base 'EX AVCT(orbitate) D(eae) MINER(vae) DON(nia?) GAVDILLA ET PR(ima?) PRIMIL(la) L(ibentes) MER(ito) (hedera). 345g.
29. AR vase frags.: 3. repoussé deco'. No wts. given.
30. AR vase base: 45g.
31. AR dish handle: 18g.
32. AR handle: 26g.
- 33-4. AR handles: 11g, 13g.
- 35-36: AR handles: 23g, 22g.
37. AR mirror handle: deco'. 55g.
38. AR mirror handle: plain. 26g.
39. AR mirror back: plain. Graffito inside concave face 'AV M(i)NERVAE'. 121g.
40. AR mirror back?: engraved animal deco' inside. Inscript., interp. as Pondo libram unciam? scripula IV. 240g.
41. AR spoon: graffito in bowl 'P X', and on reverse (uncertain). 18g.
42. AR spoon: graffito 'PX'. 16g.
43. AR spoon: plain. 4.5g.
44. AR spoon: plain. 9g.
- 45-47. 3 AR busts: of lamps (??) No wts. given.
48. AR lamp frag. (?): 44g.
49. AR lamp frag. (?): 40g.
50. AR leaf frag.: no wt. given.
51. AE female bust: no wt. given.
52. AE key: no weight given. Animal head on end.
53. AE mask: no wt. given.
54. 4 coins: (said to be from the hoard). Gallienus to Aurelian (see notes for full details). Original report suggested found with coins from Tiberius to Constantine & a red pottery container, but this is unable to be corroborated.

Masks & inscriptions may suggest that there was a sanctuary of Minerva at or near the site. found by a farmer planting vines 50cm below the surface. Near the findspot there is a circular depression traditionally thought to be an amphitheatre. Generally, the area has an abundance of archaeological material. AR:6047.5g  
 2nd. - early 3rd. c. AD. 260/75 Louvre, Paris; Archaeological Museum of St. Jean,  
 Angers Baratte 1981; Baratte & Painter 1989, 98-105

<b>Noyers-sur-Serein</b>	Noyers-sur-Serein, Yonne, France	1942	47.42N3.59E	6.389
R: 2	EGW: 6.8-69.1g?		D, a 1,436	101.7-1037.3
	Maximinus to Postumus	222/38	260/75	Besley &
Bland 1983, 197				
<b>Nozharovo</b>	Nozharovo, Silistra, Bulgaria	43.55N26.53E	6.390	R: 7
	EGW: 2.3-20.7g?	D, a 122	34.5-314.1	
	193/222 260/75	BIA Bulg. 20, 602-11; Guest 1994		
<b>Obudovac</b>	Obudovac, Bosnia & Herzegovina	44.58N18.36E	6.359	
R: 6	EGW: 21.5-99.3g?	a 1194	323.4-1491.5	
	238/60 260/75	Mirnik 1981, no. 197; Guest 1994		

<b>Oissel</b>	Oissel, France	1899 d, a 96/117	49.21N1.06E c.5-600(6) 260/75	6.290 72 TAF IV: 54; Guest 1994	R: 2	EGW: c.10.1-106.8g? fnd. during
excav. of Gallo-Roman villa						
<b>Oisy-le-Verger</b>	Oisy-le-Verger, France	1859	50.14N3.08E	6.133	R: 2	EGW: (2.3-22.4)g? 12 158 coins in total. 12 sesterii Guest 1994
			D, a 96/117	(116) 260/75		(34.0-336.1) TAF II: 58;
<b>Oppy</b>	Oppy, France	1961 a	50.21N2.53E 17 5.6-20.3 TAF II: 59; Guest 1994	6.134	R: 2	EGW: 0.4-1.4g? pt. of a larger hd.?
23860 260/75						
<b>Orscholz</b>	Orscholz, Germany	1886 a	49.30N6.31E c.3000(2842) 260/75	6.135 c.811.0-3775.8 FMRD III: 1044; Guest 1994	R: 2	EGW: c.54.0-251.5g?
fnd. with pot		23860				
<b>Oslip</b>	Oslip, Austria	1978 a	47.50N16.37E 18 4.9 FMRD I/2: 1/11; Guest 1994	6.136	R: 6	EGW: 0.3g? 260/75
260/75						
<b>Pannecé</b>	Pannecé, France	1841 a	47.30N1.14W c.25,000-30,000(39,2) -	6.137	R: 2	EGW: - c.80 kg. of coins in total (c.25,000- 23860
30,000 coins). 2 copies known. Information is too poor to make a wt. calculation. 260/75			TAF III: 17; Guest 1994			
<b>Parma I</b>	Parma I (Via Mazzini), Italy		44.48N10.19E 33 238.2-255.2 54/68 260/75	6.293 24.72	R: 5	
EGW: 238.2-255.2g 33 aurei from Nero to Trajan; 1 aureus of Gallienus mounted in a pendant necklace; also other jewellery and fibulae. 1992, 270, no. 41						de Lama 1825; Brenot & Loriot
<b>Petigny II</b>	Petigny II, Belgium	1955 d, a	50.03N4.32E 3,2 3.5-6.2 Thirion 1967, no. 242; Guest 1994	6.138 88	R: 2	EGW: 0.2-0.4g? 2 copies; 88 sest.
69/96 260/75						
<b>Piercebridge</b>	Piercebridge, County Durham, Britain	1974	54.32N1.41W	6.214		
R: 1			D, a	1,129		31.1-161.7
EGW: 2.1-10.8g?						
from Maximinus to Gallienus/Postumus						fnd. in a hole cut into the top of a floodbank
260/75						Casey 1976, 70, no. 266; Casey & Coult 1977; Besley & Bland 1983, 197
<b>Pleven I</b>	Pleven I, Bulgaria		43.25N24.40E 84 25.0-216.1 Bia Bulg 21 (1937): 315-24; Guest 1994	6.139	R: 7	EGW: 1.7-14.4g? 193/222
260/75						
<b>Polegate</b>	Polegate, Sussex, Britain	bef. 1961 a	50.49N0.15E 17 3.3-4.2 Birmingham City Museum	6.292	R: 1	EGW: 0.2- Gallienus to Tetrici Brodrigg 1976
0.3g?						
fnd. in a garden		23860 260/75				
<b>Pont-à-Marcq</b>	Pont-à-Marcq, France	1808	50.31N3.07E a 18	6.140	R: 2	EGW: 0.4-1.4g? 23860 260/75
EGW: 0.4-1.4g?			TAF II: 62; Guest 1994			5.8-21.5
<b>Poole I</b>	Poole I, Dorset, Britain	1833 a	50.43N2.00W 366 69.6-91.4 Roach-Smith 1869	6.293	R: 1	EGW: 4.6- Gallienus to Aurelian
6.1g?						
fnd. in an urn		23860 260/75				
<b>Poole II</b>	Poole II, Dorset, Britain	1930 a	50.43N2.00W 982 188.2-1785.6 Guildhall Museum, Poole	6.215	R: 1	EGW: 12.5- Gordian III Mattingly
117.8g?						
to Aurelian						
1933; Besley & Bland 1983, 197		23860 260/75				
<b>Portsdown Hill</b>	Portsdown Hill, nr. Drayton, Hants., Britain	1976	50.48N 1.06W (Portsmouth)			
6.360	R: 1		a 10			
2.8-7.1			23860 260/75			Portsmouth
City Museum & Art Gallery						

<b>Preesall with Hackensall</b> (Preesall) 6294 R: 1 62.3-236.7 238/60 260/75	Preesall with Hackensall, Lancs., Britain EGW: 4.1-15.8g? from Valerian I to Tetrici BM; Lancaster City Museum; Harris Museum, Preston	1926	53.55N2.57W a 325	Shottler 1985b
<b>Preignac</b> Preignac, France 1887 D, a 193/222 260/75	44.35N0.18W 6.141 1,493 134.9-1281.3 TAF VI: 28; Guest 1994	R: 2	EGW: 9.0-85.3g?	
<b>Pruillé-le-Chétif</b> 7797.7 TAF VI: 29; Guest 1994	Pruillé-le-Chétif, France EGW: c.54.1-519.3g? c.9 kg total; c.3000+ coins fnd. with pot	1890 a 193/222 260/75	48.00N0.07E c.3000+(1219) 6.142 R: 2 c.8123-	
<b>Purbrook Heath</b> 6295 R: 1 39.3- Besley & Bland 1983, 197	Purbrook Heath, Southwick, Hants., Britain EGW: 2.6-g? latest coins Quintillus/Tetrici	50.52N 1.07W (Southwick) a 207 260/75		
<b>Ramsen</b> Ramsen, Germany 96/117 260/75	1892 D, a 49.32N8.01E c.1500(1172) FMRD IV/2: 2120; Guest 1994	6.143 R: 2 c.407.6-4377.3	EGW: 27.1-291.5g?	
<b>Razevo</b> Razevo, Plovdiv, Bulgaria EGW: 7.2-68.9g? 193/222 260/75	42.08N 24.45E (Plovdiv) D, a ? (398) BIA Bulg. 21 (1937), 315-24; Guest 1994	6.391 R: 7 109.0-1034.3		
<b>Regensburg III</b> EGW: 2.4-20.3g? 138/61 260/75	Regensburg III, Germany 1832 D, a ? (2, 116) FMRD I/3: 3081; Guest 1994	49.01N12.07E 6.144 R: 5 36.8-304.8		
<b>Regensburg IV</b> EGW: c.5.5-51.7g? 193/222 260/75	Regensburg IV, Germany 1864 D, a c.300(1, 54) FMRD I/3: 3082; Guest 1994	49.01N12.07E 6.145 R: 5 c.82.6-776.9		
<b>Reguengo</b> 6.296/24.73 R: 3 750 c.203.5-936.5g Rivista de Guimaraes 92 (1983): 3-85; Guest 1994	Reguengo, Portugal EGW: c.17.9-67.5g? A ? 750 ants./aurei AV: 669.3g+	39.17N 9.12W (Reguengo Grande, Portugal) 4.4-5.12g+ a 238/60 260/75		
<b>Reichlange</b> EGW: c.28.7g? fnd. with pot 260/75	Reichlange, Luxembourg 1892 a c.1600(500) FMRL I: 289; Guest 1994	49.47N5.56E 6.146 R: 2 c.432		
<b>Rennes</b> Rennes, Ile-et-Vilaine, France EGW: 669.3g+	1774 48.06N1.40W 6.411/24.74 R: 2			
1. AV necklace: 4 aurei of Postumus mounted as pendants. Wt. estimate: 20.5g+. 2. AV coins: 94 aurei from Nero to Aurelian. Nero (2), Titus (2), Domitian (1), Trajan (7), Hadrian (8), Sabina (1), Pius (13), Aurelius (7), Faustina (1), Verus (7), Commodus (2), Crispina (1), Severus (2), Julia Domna (2), Caracalla (4), Geta (3), Macrinus (2), Elagabalus (8), Julia Paula (1), Volusian (1), Postumus (6), Aurelian (15). 3. AV fibula: no more details known. earliest post-reform Nero AV: 669.3g+ 54/68 260/75 Le Gentilhomme 1943; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 269, no.34				
<b>Rezé</b> Rezé, France excav. of town house 238/60 260/75	1975-76 a 47.12N1.34W 123(118, 1) 260/75	6.147 R: 2 34.2-152.8 TAF III: 21; Guest 1994	EGW: 2.3-10.2g? 1 copy fnd. during	
<b>Riemst</b> Riemst, Belgium pot 260/75 260/75	1905 a 50.48N5.36E c.200(110, 2) Thirion 1967, no.250; Guest 1994	6.148 R: 2 c.53.5 ?	EGW: c.3.6g? 2 copies fnd. with	
<b>Rocquencourt</b> EGW: 75.8-850.1g? Caracalla to Postumus/Gallienus Hollard & Gendre 1986	Rocquencourt, l'Oise, France fnd. in an AE vase	49.39N2.25E D, a 7,4906 193/222 260/75	6.361 R: 2 1138.6-12765.2	

<b>Rouen V</b>	Rouen V, Seine-Maritime, France EGW:c.2.3-10.4g? 24 copies fnd. with pot	1866 238/60	49.26N1.05E a 260/75	6.149 c.150(53,24) TAF IV:64; Guest 1994	R:2 c.35.0-156.5
<b>Rouilly-Sacey</b>	Rouilly-Sacey, Aube, France EGW:- Valerian to Postumus imitations fnd. whilst digging a drainage channel in a ceramic vessel 260/75 Hollard 1987	1979 a	48.21N4.16E 3.598 -	6.362	R:2 from 238/60
<b>Rouvroy-les-Merles</b>	Rouvroy-les-Merles, France EGW:10.5-g? latest coins Gallienus/Postumus	-	49.39N2.21E a 260/75	6.216 157.1- Besley & Bland 1983,	R:2
197					
<b>Ruffieux</b>	Ruffieux (Nivolas-Vermelle), Isère, France R:2 EGW:140.5-148.8g	1837	45.51N5.51E	6.388/24.75	
1. AR trulla: handle is decorated with geometric plant motifs. Inscribed 'C.DIDI SECVNDI MIL. LEG II AVG 7 MARI' (CIL 2355). D.: 10.7cm. Wt.: 187.5g. 2. AR trulla: handle has a circular beaded terminal, and graffiti inscription 'MARINI FIG(U)LI'. D.: 10.5cm. Wt.: 233g. 3. AR cup: outside is decorated with geometric plant motifs. D.: 6.9cm. H.: 4.7cm. Wt.: 128.2g. 4. AR spoon: with 'purse' shaped bowl. L.: 14.3cm. Wt.: 34.3g. 5. AR spoon: as 4. L.: 11.4cm. Wt.: 12.8g. 6. AR spoon: as 4, with handle terminating in a small button. L.: 16.2cm. Wt.: 31.4g. 7. AR spoon: as 4, but with broken handle. L.: 16.3cm. Wt.: 18g. 8. AV ring: set with an intaglio, a cornelian, engraved with Priapus. D.: 2.4cm. Wt.: 9.6g. 9. AV ring: with engraved lines; nicolo setting, showing an animal with a raised bushy tail. D.: 3.1cm. Wt.: 18.5g. 10. AV ring: with a green paste setting. D.: 3.6cm. Wt.: 36.6g. 11. 6 AV aurei: from Hadrian to Valerian/Gallienus. Wt.: 32.8-41.1g. Dating of these pieces based upon comparative material from Vienne fnd. on the eastern side of a hill underneath a tree which was being dug up, 80m from the road from Lyon to Grenoble AV:97.5-105.8g AR:645.2g 100/300 260/75 Museum of the Romano-Gallic civilisation, Lyon; Musée des Beaux-Arts, Lyon Feugere 1984/5, 61, footnote 47; Baratte 1989, 197-202, nos.143-49; TAF V/2, 47, no.19; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no.18; Guest 1994					
<b>Saint-Vérand</b>	Saint-Vérand, Saône-et-Loire, France R:2 EGW:13.9-53.2g? from Valerian to Tetricus II	1979 238/60	46.16N4.44E a 260/75	6.392 1094 Huvelin	
1993					
<b>Saintes IV</b>	Saintes IV, Charente-Maritime, France R:2 EGW:0.4-2.4g? 11 copies; 1 sest.	1974 161/80	45.45N0.38W a 260/75	6.150 15.11 TAF I:11; Guest 1994	
<b>Salperwick</b>	Salperwick, France 136.1g? 238/60 260/75	1852 a	50.46N2.14E 1636(1450) TAF II:65; Guest 1994	6.151 442.7-2044.0	R:2 EGW:29.5-
<b>Sames</b>	Sames, France 238/75 260/75	1911 a	43.31N1.09W c.700?(371) TAF VI:7; Guest 1994	6.152 c.190.0-874.0	R:2 EGW:c.12.6-58.2g?
<b>Samoëns</b>	Samoëns, Haute-Savoie, France 6.414 R:2 EGW:73.8-98.7g+ Galba to Aurelian. Tpq c.273	1841 14+ 689	46.00N 6.20E (Haute-Savoie dep.) 73.8-98.7+ 260/75	Blanchet	
1900, no.182					
<b>San Michele</b>	San Michele, Lombardia, Italy EGW:4.4-27.8g? 193/222 260/75		45.26N11.03E D, a 18,149	6.393 65.9-418.0	R:5
Guest 1994					
<b>Sannat I</b>	Sannat I, France Salonina/Gallienus	1783 D, a 222/38	46.07N2.23E 300+ 76.1-710.8+ 260/75	6.153 TAF I:19; Guest 1994	R:2 EGW:5.1-47.3g+? Severus Alexander to

<b>Sannat II</b>	Sannat II, France	1934	46.07N2.23E	6.328	R: 2	EGW: 0.4-1.4g?
	a	17	5.6-20.3			238/60
	260/75	TAF I: 20; Guest 1994				
<b>Santa Pola</b>	Santa Pola, Alicante, Spain		38.13N0.29W	6.394		24.76
	R: 3	EGW: 10.2g	A	2		
	possibly separate finds		253/68	260/75		Bost et al. 1983, 167,
	no. 146; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no. 16					
<b>Santes</b>	Santes, France	1810	50.36N2.57E	6.154	R: 2	EGW: 1.6-15.5g?
	D, a	80 (74)	24.3-233.3			find. with pot
	69/96	260/75	TAF II: 65; Guest 1994			
<b>Satnica</b>	Satnica, Croatia		45.37N18.30E	6.155	R: 6	EGW: c. 117.0-1125.3g?
	find. with pot	193/222	D, a	c. 6-7,000 (626)	c. 1756.6-16896.9	
		260/75		Mirnik 1981, no. 212; Guest 1994		
<b>Sault-Brénaz</b>	Sault-Brénaz, Ain, France	1862	45.51N5.25E	6.156		24.77
	R: 2	EGW: 98.5-190.5g+?	mult, A	2, 6	D, a	485
	1	Aurelii are of Vitellius, Vespasian, Vespasian for Titus, Severus for Julia Domna, Severus for Caracalla, Gallienus. Mults.: Gallienus for Salonina (5.20g) and Gallienus with an inserted denarius (21g). 1 sest. Also				133.8-1515.2
		1 AV ring: set with a blue onyx. 26g.				
		AR ring: set with cornelian. No wt. given.				
		AR ring: set with an onyx. No wt. given.				
		2 AR rings: with inscriptions 'AVE/EVA'. No wts. given.				
		AR/AV frags.: of a torc, some rings and bracelets (AR), and an AR ingot. No wts. given.				find. 300m from a river
		in an AE vase	54/68	260/75		Blanchet 1900, 579; TAF V/1, 33, no. 41; Brenot & Lorient
		1992, 268, no. 28; Guest 1994				
<b>Saulty</b>	Saulty, Pas-de-Calais, France	1874	50.25N 2.50E (Pas-de-Calais div.)	6.395		
	R: 2	EGW: 0.8-3.1g+?		D, a	2, 36, 1+	12.5-46.8
	1 copy. Only pt. of a v. large hd.		222/38	260/75		TAF II: 67; Guest 1994
<b>Saumur II</b>	Saumur II, France	1872	47.16N0.05W	6.157	R: 2	EGW: 0.6-2.5g?
	a	31 (21)	9.4-37.8			238/75
	260/75	TAF III: 25; Guest 1994				
<b>Scarnafigi</b>	Scarnafigi, Italy		44.41N7.34E	6.158	R: 5	EGW: 16.9-
78.0g?	a	938	254.2-1171.5			
238/60	260/75	Notizie degli Scavi 14 (1938): 325; Guest 1994				
<b>Schlindermanderscheid</b>	Schlindermanderscheid, Luxembourg	1859	49.56N6.04E			
6.159	R: 2	EGW: c. 10.8g?		a	c. 600 (54)	
c. 162			260/75	260/75		FMRL I: 314; Guest 1994
<b>Schwarzenacker</b>	Schwarzenacker, nr. Einöd, Saarland, Germany	1915	49.16N7.20E (Einöd)			
6.396	R: 2	EGW: 94.5-811.3g?		D, a	2, 4685	
1268.2-12182.3			193/222	260/75		FMRD III,
42-72, no. 1023; Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994						
<b>Segonzac</b>	Segonzac, France	1975	45.37N0.13W	6.160	R: 2	EGW: 0.2-
0.8g?	a	? (10)	(3.7-11.5)			
238/60	260/75	TAF I: 7; Guest 1994				
<b>Selsey II</b>	Selsey II, Sussex, Britain	1932	50.44N0.47W	6.217	R: 1	EGW: 15.6-
172.6g?	D, a	9,966	234.9-2591.9			Elagabalus
to Quintillus/Victorinus	find. in a pot during trenching	193/222	260/75			BM; Brighton Museum
Mattingly 1933, 223-8; Besley & Bland 1983, 197						
<b>Sennik</b>	Sennik, Bulgaria		42.59N25.03E	6.161	R: 7	EGW: 0.3-1.7g?
	D, a	12	5.3-26.2			161/80
260/75	Bia Bulg 21 (1937): 315-24; Guest 1994					
<b>Sens</b>	Sens, Yonne, France		48.12N3.17E	6.363	R: 2	EGW: 16.6-
g?	a	1,312	249.3-			latest coins
Aurelian/Tetrici	-	260/75				Fabre 1952; Besley & Bland 1983, 197

<b>Septfontaines</b>	Septfontaines, Luxembourg	49.42N5.58E	6.162	R: 2
EGW: (0.4)g?	a ? (23)	(6.2)		
260/75	260/75	FMRL I: 321; Guest 1994		
<b>Serra do Condão</b>	Serra do Condão, Coimbra, Portugal	1870	40.06N 8.30W (Coimbra)	
6.39724.78	R: 3	EGW: 4.7-5.5g?	A 1	4.4 a
14	4.8-16.5	1 aureus of Gallienus		238/60 260/75
	Bost et al. 1992, 60, no. 155; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 267, no. 17; Guest 1994			
<b>Sharrow Point</b>	Sharrow Point, Rame, Cornwall, Britain	c.1980	50.19N4.13W	6.297
R: 1	EGW: 0.1g?	a	7	1.75
	coins of Gallienus and Salonina fnd. on the beach	260/75	260/75	Bland
1992d				
<b>Shekhovo</b>	Shekhovo, Bulgaria	42.49N26.38E	6.364	R: 7
5.3)g?	a	? (65) (18.5-80.3)		EGW: (1.2-
238/60	260/75	Bia Bulg 28 (1965): 248-50; Guest 1994		
<b>Sillé-le-Guillaume</b>	Sillé-le-Guillaume, France	1965	48.10N0.08W	6.163
EGW: 36.0-166.4g?	a	c.2000(583)		R: 2
2499.0	fnd. with 2 pots	238/75	260/75	c.541.0- TAF III: 35; Guest 1994
<b>Soubise</b>	Soubise, France	1891	45.56N1.00W	6.365
	D, a	4000+(480)	921.7-10397.2+	R: 2
Postumus	193/222	260/75	Guest 1994	EGW: 61.4-692.4g+? Severus to
<b>Soullignac</b>	Soullignac, France	1948	44.41N0.17W	6.164
c.35.9-165.8g?	8 copies	238/60	260/75	R: 2
				EGW: c.538.8-2489.0
				TAF VI: 36; Guest 1994
<b>South Shields II</b>	South Shields II, Durham, Britain	1977	55.00N1.25W	6.298
R: 1	EGW: 0.2g?	a	44	2.5-3.2
	from Gallienus to Tetrici (31 are barb.)	fnd. during excavs. at the Roman fort of Arbelia		
238/60	260/75	Casey 1978		
<b>Springhead I</b>	Springhead I (Gravesend), Kent, Britain	c.1887	51.27N0.24E	6.299
R: 1	EGW: 1.6-14.4g?	a	120	24.4-216.8
	from Gordian III to Tetrici	238/60	260/75	Roach-Smith 1887
<b>St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon</b>	St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon, France		49.09N1.20E	6.300
R: 2	EGW: -	a	109	-
109 copies		260/75	260/75	TAF IV: 62; Guest 1994
<b>St. Cécile</b>	St. Cécile, Belgium	49.44N5.15E	6.165	R: 2
2.4g?	a	29 8.8-35.3		EGW: 0.6-
238/60	260/75	Thirion 1967, no. 254; Guest 1994		
<b>St. Gemmes-D'Andigné</b>	St. Gemmes-D'Andigné, Maine-et-Loire, France	1968	47.25N	
0.25W (Maine-et-Loire div.)	6.399	R: 2	EGW: 0.9-5.5g?	
a	46.1	13.4-83.2	1 copy	238/60 260/75
	TAF III: 21; Guest 1994			
<b>St. Genis-Pouilly</b>	St. Genis-Pouilly, Ain, France	1821	46.15N6.02E	6.32624.79
R: 2	EGW: 106.7-141.5g+			

1-2. AV necklaces: one is a chain ending in a medallion set with a garnet. Total wt: 36.85g.

3. AV ring: set with a cornelian engraved with a Priapus sacrifice scene. D.: 2.5cm. Wt.: not given.

4. AR bracelet: able to expand or contract depending on the size of the arm of the wearer. Wt.: 35.44g.

5. AR ring: large. Wt.: 35.44g.

6. AR trulla: with a circular handle terminal, engraved with a flower motif. D.: 9.8cm. H.: 6cm. Wt.: 170.0g.

7. AR plate: flat rim is decorated with a geometric plant motif. D.: 12cm. Wt.: 96.0g.

8. AR plate: with ornaments on the handle, and a lid engraved with the names Victor and Regina (presumably referring to Victorinus). Wt.: 255.14g.

9. AR spoon: with a pear shaped bowl. L.: 17.5cm. Wt.: 21.0g.

10. AR spoon: as 9. L.: 18cm. Wt.: 21.0g.

11-12. 2 AR styli: probably for writing on a wax tablet; the other end has a comma shape for scrubbing out the writing. Wts.: 18.7g, 18.7g.

13. Some studs, some rings, and other AR objects of different sizes.

14. AE coin: of Julia Domna, set in an AR roundel, perhaps able to be used as a pendant.

15. AV coins: 3 aurei, inc. 1 of Galba. Wt.: estimate: 21.6g.

16. c.200 AR coins: from Vespasian to Valerian/Gallienus. Wt. estimate: c.52.6-575.4g

17. 12-13 AE coins.

Huvelin and Lorient (1992) also list an AE statuette, an additional AR dish, and 2 AR spoons. Current AR weight only includes known AR wts. of objects.

AR:724.0-1246.8g+ 5468 26075 Geneva Museum AV:58.45g  
TAF V/1, 31, no.36; BSFN 1991, 81-83; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 268, no.27

**St. Georges-de-la-Couée** St. Georges-de-la-Couée, France 1832 47.50N0.35E  
6.166 R:2 EGW:c.233.7-1081.4g? a  
c.13,000(100,9) c.3508.5-16237.8 9 copies fnd. with 2 pots 238/75  
26075 TAF III: 32; Guest 1994

**St. Georges-de-Reneins** St. Georges-de-Reneins, Rhône, France 1880;1901 46.04N4.42E  
6.16724.80 R:2 EGW:c.23.1-112.3g+? D, a  
c.150.c.500(103) c.346.2-1686.2 also

1 AR vase: 8.5cm high, 7.5cm diameter. No wt. given.

3 AR signet rings: No wts. given.

7 AR spoons: No wts. given.

1 AV necklace: formed by small linked double rings and set with emeralds and pearls. No wts. given.

10 AV rings: mostly with intaglios in jasper and green paste. No wts. given.

4 AR rings: as AV rings. No wts. given. 16180 26075 much of the find dispersed  
TAF V/1:25; Guest 1994

**St. Marcel-lès-Valence** St. Marcel-lès-Valence, France 44.58N4.57E 6.168  
R:2 EGW:0.6-4.3g? a 28 9.7-64.5  
2 222/38 26075 TAF V/2:35; Guest 1994

**St. Mard I** St. Mard I, Luxembourg, Belgium 49.33N5.32E 6.169 R:2  
EGW:63.5-293.5g? a 5574 953.3-4407.8  
2047 coins are imitations 238/60 26075 Musée Gaumais Thirion  
1967, no. 256; Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994

**St. Mard II** St. Mard II, Belgium 49.33N5.32E 6.170 R:2 EGW:224.0-  
1036.6g? a 12452 3363.0-15564.0  
238/60 26075 Thirion 1967, no. 257; Guest 1994

**St. Mard III** St. Mard III, Belgium 49.33N5.32E 6.171 R:2 EGW:0.7-  
2.8g? a 35 10.4-42.8  
238/60 26075 Thirion 1967, no. 258; Guest 1994

**St. Mard IV** St. Mard IV, Belgium 1930 49.33N5.32E 6.172 R:2 EGW:4.3-  
44.6g? D, a 228 64.2-669.9 1 1 sest. fnd. with  
pot 69/96 26075 Thirion 1967, no. 259; Guest 1994

**St. Maurice-la-Souterraine** St. Maurice-la-Souterraine, France 1900 46.13N1.26E  
6.173 R:2 EGW:(c.9.1-41.5)g? a ?(c.500)  
(c.136.0-624.0) 238/75 26075 TAF I: 16;  
Guest 1994

**Stevenage** Stevenage, Herts., Britain 1986 51.55N0.14W 6.301 R:1  
EGW:69.5-426.7g? D, a 385,2194 1044.1-6406.9  
from Severus to Postumus fnd. during trial excavations on a new housing estate in a pot.  
Excavations revealed a series of pits, ditches, and field systems of the 3rd. & 4th. c. 193/222 26075  
BM; Stevenage Museum Bland 1988d

**Stiffkey** Stiffkey, Norf., Britain bef. 1931 52.57N0.56E 6.302 R:1 EGW:0.3-1.4g?  
a 18 5.2-21.5 from Volusian to Victorinus  
238/60 26075 BM Blunt 1931

**Suluc** Suluc (nr. Macin), Tulcea, Romania 1911 45.15N28.09E(Macin) 6.39924.81  
R:14 EGW:23.4g+ A 4 21.38g

Known wts. of coins: 4.76, 5.88, 5.88. Earliest coin is of Hostilian (c.250-51); average wt. of coins of his period was 4.86g (RIC IV, pt.3, xxi; average wt. of aurei of Trajan Decius).

A large number of gold and silver objects were fnd. with the coins, but details of these are not given. The only piece described is an AV amulet in the form of a palm of a right hand set with a garnet. Wt.: 1.97g.

	238/60	260/75	Institut d'Archéologie de Bucarest;; Musée National d'Histoire de Bucarest; dispersed Iliescu 1987; Guest 1994			
Surice I	Surice I, Belgium	1847	50.11N4.42E	6.174	R:2	EGW:c.35.2-162.6g?
		a	c.2000(133,46)	c.528.6-2441.5		46 copies
	238/75	260/75	Thirion 1967, no.285; Guest 1994			
Swallowfield	Swallowfield, Berks., Britain	c.1890	51.23N0.57W	6.366	R:1	
	EGW:0.4-0.5g?		a	30		5.8-7.4
	from Gallienus to Tetrici	238/60	260/75	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford		
	Sutherland 1939,					
Talmont-St. Hilaire I	Talmont-St. Hilaire I (Veillon), Vendée, France			1856		46.28N1.36W
(Talmont)	6.30324.82	R:2	EGW:634.4-2444.1g+			
1. AR spoon: plain, with purse shaped bowl. L.: 16.1cm. Wt.: 25g.						
2. AR spoon: as 1. L.: 15.8cm. Wt.: 22.9g.						
3. AR ring: large, plain, octagonal ring. D.: 2.8cm. Wt.: 15.17g.						
4. AR ring: plain, circular. D.: 2cm. Wt.: 1.52g.						
5. AR ring: plain, except for some striations. D.: 2.1cm. Wt.: 1.80g.						
6. AR ring: plain, circular. D.: 1.9cm. Wt.: 1.32g.						
7. AR ring: decorated with lozenges on the outside. D.: 1.95cm. Wt.: 1.46g.						
8. AV ring: octagonal, plain. D.: 2.18cm. Wt.: 6.51g.						
9. AR ring: polygonal, plain. D.: 2.4cm. Wt.: 7.21g.						
10. AV signet ring: oval bezel inscribed 'N O N'. D.: 2.1cm. Wt.: 5.19g.						
11. AR ring: set with a green paste setting. D.: 2.2cm. Wt.: 5.86g.						
12. AV ring: small finger ring with plain bezel. D.: 1.9cm. Wt.: 4.11g.						
13. AR ring: with a green paste setting, engraved with a Victory walking r. D.: 2.55cm. Wt.: 6g.						
14. AV earring: D.: 2.2cm. Wt.: 0.98g.						
15. AV earring: D.: 2.2cm. Wt.: 0.94g.						
16. AR bracelet: plain. D.: 5.2cm. Wt.: 8.46g.						
17. AR bracelet: as 16. D.: 4.3cm. Wt.: 5.86g.						
18. AV coins: 8-10 aurei. Wt. est.: 57.6-72.0g.						
19. AR coins: 620 denarii, and 25 - 30,000 ants.						
20. AE coins: 5. Aurei run from Hadrian to Severus Alexander. 7358 ants. and copies identified; the majority (c.20,000 ants.) were of Postumus. Also an additional 7 AV rings; one was set with a an AR denarius of Albinus; 6 AR rings; 2 AR combs, at least 4 AR spoons, maybe as many as 28 to 30. There may also have been 2 other pairs of AV ear-rings and an AV necklace, but this is impossible to verify. Originally spotted due to mole activity bringing up coins. The rest of the find was unearthed approx. 0.25m below the surface. This was in a type of small tomb 1.66 x 1.10 x 0.50m, divided into 2 parts by a thin wall of a Gallo-Roman villa. Fnd. within 2 AE vases; jewellery/silverware in one, coins in the other. AV:75.3-89.7g						
AR: 102.46g+ (non coin items)						
8293.1-35216.7 (ARcoins)						
	238/60	260/75	Musées départementaux de la Loire-Atlantique, Nantes, musée Dobrée			
	Annuaire de la Société d'Emulation de la Vendée 1857, 68; Revue des Provinces de l'Ouest (Bretagne et Poitou) 1856, 36-49; TAF III, 112, no.28; Baratte 1989, 248-53, nos. 204-220; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 268, 25; Guest 1994					
Talmont-st.-Hilaire II	Talmont-st.-Hilaire II, Vendée, France	1979	46.28N 1.36W (Talmont)			
	6304	R:2	EGW:118.8-900.0g?	a	7426	
	1783.8-13513.7		Gordian III to Claudius/Victorinus			Gallo-Roman villa site
	238/60	260/75	TAF III: 29; Guest 1994			
Tetelbiert I	Tetelbiert I, nr. Differdange, Luxembourg	1955	49.32N 5.55E (Differdange)			
	6400	R:2	EGW:(0.2-0.6)g?	a	?	(8)
	(3.1-9.0)					FMRL II: 200; Guest
	1994	238/60	260/75			
Tetelbiert II	Tetelbiert II, nr. Differdange, Luxembourg	1973-4	49.32N 5.55E (Differdange)			
	6401	R:2	EGW:0.8-3.3g?	a	41,16	
	121-50.3	16 copies				FMRL II: 201; Guest
	1994	238/60	260/75			
Throckley	Throckley, Northumbs., Britain	1879	54.59N1.45W	6.305	R:1	
	EGW:77.1-608.9g?		a	5024		1157.1-9142.1
	Otacilla to Aurelian	fnd. in a pot on Hadrian's Wall	238/60	260/75	Blackgate Museum,	
Newcastle	Clayton & Blair 1880, 236-80					

<b>Thulin II</b>	Thulin II, Belgium 193/222 260/75	D, a	50.26N3.44E 1.697 190.0-1811.7 de Bove 1880, 66-82; Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994	6.175 R: 2	EGW:12.6-120.6g?
<b>Ticha</b>	Ticha, Sliven, Bulgaria EGW:0.1g? 260/75 260/75		42.40N 26.19E (Sliven div.) a 5 Bia Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	6.402 R: 7	EGW:1.4
<b>Tilff</b>	Tilff, Belgium 238/60 260/75	1893 a	50.34N5.35E c.300(20) c.82.0-374.0 Thirion 1967, no.297; Guest 1994	6.176 R: 2	EGW:c.5.5-24.9g?
<b>Toernich</b>	Toernich, Belgium 238/60 260/75	1856 a	49.39N5.47E c.3000(1831) c.811.0-3749.0 Thirion 1967, no.298; Guest 1994	6.177 R: 2	EGW:c.54.0-249.6g?
<b>Torino</b>	Torino, Italy 238/60	a 260/75	45.04N7.40E 810 203.5-1011.5 Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994	6.306 R: 5	EGW:13.5-67.4g? latest coins Gallienus
<b>Tôtes</b>	Tôtes, France 222/38 260/75	D, a	49.40N1.03E 4,1390 380.9-3311.7 Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994	6.178 R: 2	EGW:25.4-220.5g?
<b>Treffieux</b>	Treffieux, France 238/60 260/75	a	47.37N1.32W 908,1 246.1-1134.0 Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest 1994	6.179 R: 2	EGW:16.4-75.5g? 1 copy
<b>Trept</b> pot	Trept, France 238/60 260/75	1912 a	45.41N5.19E 2110 570.7-2636.5 TAF V/2: 40; Guest 1994	6.180 R: 2	EGW:38.0-175.6g? fnd. with
<b>Trier (Eros Cellar I)</b>	Trier (Eros Cellar I), Germany EGW: (0.3-1.1)g? 17 coins in total. 1 ses., 2 as Guest 1994		49.45N6.39E D, a (1, 6) to AD41 260/75	6.307 R: 2	(5.2-16.8) 1, 2 FMRD IV/3, 1:5/C;
<b>Tulari</b>	Tulari, Serbia c.90.0-365.7g? 238/60	1965 260/75	43.14N 21.23E (Tulare) a c.5000(2476) Mimik 1981, no.239; Guest 1994	6.308 R: 7	EGW: c.1351.0-6249.0
<b>Upton</b>	Upton, Yorks., Britain 238/60 260/75	1927 a Wakefield Museum	53.37N1.17W 303 57.6-75.7 Mattingly 1929b	6.309 R: 1	EGW:3.8-5.0g? from Gallienus to Tetrici
<b>Vallermosa</b> ant/copies	Vallermosa, Sardinia, Italy EGW:- 260/75 260/75	a	39.22N8.48E 51 - Annali 26 (1979): 269-74; Guest 1994	6.310 R: 5	51
<b>Vannes</b>	Vannes, France Gallienus/Postumus fnd. in many ceramic vases Bland 1983, 197	1962 D, a 570 134.0-1792.9 689 260/75	47.40N2.45W 570 134.0-1792.9 689 260/75	6.218 R: 2	EGW:8.9-119.4g? Galba to Brenot 1963; Besley &
<b>Ventnor</b>	Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Hants., Britain EGW:3.1-11.9g? Valerian I to Tetrici Stone 1930	1928 a 238/60 260/75	50.36N1.11W a 246 Carisbrooke Catle Museum, Newport	6.311 R: 1	47.3-179.0
<b>Verulamium I</b>	Verulamium I, Herts., Britain EGW:0.6-0.8g? from Gallienus to Tetrici 260/75 Verulamium Museum, St. Albans	1932 a 52 238/60	51.46N0.21W a 52 Wheeler & Wheeler 1936, 62	6.312 R: 1	9.9-12.9
<b>Verulamium II</b>	Verulamium II, Herts., Britain EGW:0.1g? Gallienus to Tetricus II; it is unclear why Wheeler believed this to be a discrete hoard.	1932? a 8	51.46N0.21W a 8	6.371 R: 1	1.6-1.9 fnd. during

excav. of building III, 2. Wheeler 1936, 95	26075	26075	Verulamium Museum, St. Albans	Wheeler &
<b>Veurey-Voroize</b> Veurey-Voroize, France	1888	45.16N5.37E	6.181	R: 2
EGW:c.36.0-166.4g?		a	c.2000(515)	c.541.0-
2499.0	23860	26075	TAFV/2:43; Guest 1994	
<b>Viisoara</b> Viisoara, Dolj, Romania	43.46N27.43E	6.367	R: 14	EGW:11.2-
51.5g?	a	620	168.4-774.0	
23860 26075	Guest 1994			
<b>Virje</b> Virje, Croatia	1878	46.04N16.59E	6.182	R: 6
pot	a	1000+(83) 271.0-1249.0+		EGW:18.0-83.2g+?
23860 26075	Mirnik 1981, no. 245; Guest 1994			fld. with
<b>Virovitica</b> Virovitica, Hrvatska, Croatia	45.50N17.25E	6.18324.83	R: 6	
EGW:7.9-12.9g?	A	1+	c.7.2	D, a
Also includes AV/AR jewellery and 1 cameo.			30	10.8-85.8
Mirnik 1981, no. 159; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 270, no. 40; Guest 1994			6996	26075
<b>Visoka Moglia</b> Visoka Moglia, Bulgaria	42.11N23.01E	6.184	R: 7	
EGW:(0.4-2.1)g?		D, a	(12)	(5.8-31.6) 65
Uncertain no. total. 65 prov.	11738	26075		Bia Bulg 32 (1938): 450-
7; Guest 1994				
<b>Vladimirci</b> Vladimirci, Serbia	pre 1914	44.36N19.45E	6.185	R: 6
a		c.2000(1739)	c.541.0-2499.0)	EGW:c.36.0-166.4g?
23860 26075	Mirnik 1981, no. 247; Guest 1994			
<b>Vodinci</b> Vodinci (Vodjinci), Croatia	1938	45.17N18.37E	6.186	R: 6
74.8g?	a	800-1000(107)	244.0-1124.0	EGW:16.2-
fld. with pot	23860	26075	Mirnik 1981, no. 248; Guest 1994	
<b>Vogué</b> Vogué, France		44.33N4.25E	6.187	R: 2
26075	a	6	4.1-13.9	2
	TAFV/1:8; Guest 1994			EGW:0.3-0.9g?
				13861
<b>Vouthon</b> Vouthon, France	1920	45.40N0.28E	6.188	R: 2
26075	a	6	1.6-6.5	EGW:0.1-0.4g?
	TAFI:9; Guest 1994			23860
<b>Vrhnika</b> Vrhnika, Slovenia		45.58N14.15E	6.189	R: 6
26075	a	15	4.1	EGW:0.3g?
	FMRSI: 206, 3; Guest 1994			26075
<b>Walers-II</b> Walers-II, France	1866	50.22N3.24E	6.190	R: 2
26075	a	146	40.4-181.5	EGW:2.7-12.1g?
	TAFII:76; Guest 1994			23860
<b>Warlencourt-Eaucourt</b> Warlencourt-Eaucourt, France		50.05N2.49E	6.191	
R: 2	EGW:33.7-155.5g?	a	1869.66	505.6-2335.3
66 copies	23860	26075	Besley & Bland 1983, 197; Guest	
1994				
<b>Watchfield I</b> Watchfield I, Berks., Britain	1903	51.37N1.39W	6.313	R: 1
EGW:0.2-0.5g?		a	16	3.7-7.9
Postumus & Victorinus	no obvious container		26075	26075
Boon 1954				
<b>Waziers</b> Waziers, France	1969	50.23N3.07E	6.192	R: 2
d, a		28,3590,47	1008.5-4527.4	EGW:67.2-301.5g?
23860 26075	TAFII:78; Guest 1994			47 copies
<b>Wehden</b> Wehden, Stade, Germany		53.36N8.40E	6.403	R: 13
in grave	a	13	3.5	EGW:0.2g?
26075 26075	FMRD VII/8, no. 8073; Guest 1994			fld. with pot

<b>Welwyn</b>	Welwyn, Herts., Britain	1961	51.50N0.13W	6219	R: 1	EGW:2.6-
25.3g?		D, a, dr	4,144,1	39.2-379.7		from S. Severus to
Quintillus/Victorinus	193/222	260/75	Verulamium Museum, St. Albans			Carson
1969c; Besley & Bland 1983, 197						
<b>Wépion II</b>	Wépion II, Belgium	1865	50.26N4.52E	6.193	R: 2	EGW:33.6-155.2g?
	a	1865	504.5-2330.3		1,1	note: earliest coins are
the AE; rest fall into period 238/60 to 260/75			13861	260/75		Thirion 1967, no.330;
Guest 1994						
<b>Werken</b>	Werken, Belgium		51.02N2.58E	694	R: 2	EGW:0.3-0.8g?
	D, a	5	4.0-12.1	93,1		6996
260/75			Thirion 1967, no.331; Guest 1994			
<b>Westmeston</b>	Westmeston, E. Sussex, Britain	1984	50.54N0.05W	6314	R: 1	
EGW:0.8-2.9g?			a	61		12.1-44.0
from Valerian to Tetricus I. Also included an AE ring			found on the north scarp of the S. Downs			
238/60	260/75		Rudling 1986a			
<b>Westmoor</b>	Westmoor, Chatteris, Cambs., Britain	bef. 1960	52.27N0.03E (Chatteris)			
6315	R: 1		EGW:0.4-0.5g?	a		34
6.5-8.4			from Gallienus to Tetrici	238/60	260/75	Wisbech &
Fenland Museum	Shotter 1978c					
<b>Wickham Market</b>	Wickham Market, Suffolk, Britain	1983	52.09N1.22E	6316		
R: 1			a	1,588		302.8-1983.9
JCB broke a pot	coins from Trajan Decius (249/51) to Tetricus I		found during construction work;			
	238/60	260/75	Burnett et al. 1986			
<b>Wiggenhall</b>	Wiggenhall, St. Mary Magdalen, Norf., Britain	c.1860	52.40N0.22E			
6317	R: 1		EGW:0.4-1.3g?	a		28
6.9-20.0			Valerian I to Tetricus; the coin of Tetricus may be intrusive, so may end			
Claudius II	238/60	260/75	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford			Sutherland 1937
<b>Willingdon</b>	Willingdon (Combe Hill), E. Sussex, Britain		50.47N0.15E	6318		
R: 1			D, a	140		29.3-396.3
4	from Hadrian to Tetricus I		Combe Hill is the location of a Neolithic causeway			
enclosure and a no. of Bronze Age tumuli	117/38	260/75	Rudling and Shilling 1986			
<b>Wimblington</b>	Wimblington (Stonea Camp), Cambs., Britain	bef. 1970	52.31N0.06E			
6319	R: 1		EGW:0.3-0.4g?	a		25
4.8-6.2			Gallienus to Tetrici	238/60	260/75	Wisbech & Fenland
Museum	Shotter 1978, 39, no.148					
<b>Wishaw</b>	Wishaw, Warks., Britain	1988	52.34N1.44W	6320	R: 1	EGW:2.0-
7.6g?		a	158	30.6-114.8		from
Valerian/Gallienus to Tetrici	found in a field		238/60	260/75	finder	Seaby 1992
<b>Woodcote</b>	Woodcote, nr. Reading, Berks., Britain	1939	51.28N0.59W (Reading)			
6321	R: 1		EGW:1.3-13.3g?	D, a		1,77
19.1-199.5			from Julia Soaemias to Postumus	found in a pot		193/222
260/75	Reading Museum	Boon 1954				
<b>Zeddiani</b>	Zeddiani, Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy		39.59N8.36E	6.404	R: 5	
EGW:0.3-1.3g?			D, a	8		4.6-19.5
13861	260/75		Perantoni Saffa 1954, 109, no.63; Guest 1994			5,2

**PERIOD 5 (275/96) - Figure references refer to Figure 7A unless specified**

<b>Aberkenfig</b>	Aberkenfig, Bridgend, Glam., Britain	bef. 1879	51.30N 3.35W (Bridgend)			
7.1	R: 1	EGW: c.6.0-24.3g?	a	c.500		
c.90.5-364.6g		Valerian I to Diocletian	238/60	275/96		
NMW, Cardiff	BBCS IV (1929), 255					
<b>Allington</b>	Allington, Kent, Britain	1907	51.18N 0.31E	7.2	R: 1	EGW: 0.3-
0.7g?		a	22	4.0-11.0g	Postumus to Florian	Davies
	found in a beaker	260/75	275/96	Maidstone Museum & Art Gallery		
1982-83						
<b>Ambleteuse</b>	Ambleteuse, France	1838/9	50.48N 1.38E	7.3/24.84	R: 2	EGW: ?
(1.6-29.2g)?			a	?(137)	?(24.8-43.8g)	
	137 seen. Also 2 AR spoons: no wts. given.					
	1 AR cup: no wt. given.					
	1 AR ewer: no wt. given (in BM cat.).					
	1 AR plate: chased. This item was melted down.					
AE statue: of Mars.	260/75	275/96				Boulogne (statue, cup, spoons); British Museum (ewer)
	TAF II/3; Guest 1994					
<b>Anglefort II</b>	Anglefort II, France	1907	45.55N 5.48E	7.4	R: 2	EGW: 16.4-
235.0g?		D, a	1358	246.9-3528.5g		
	found in AE pot	193/222	275/96	TAF V/1:3; Guest 1994		
<b>Annecy la</b>	Annecy la, France	1866	45.54N 6.07E	7.5	R: 2	EGW: 127.8-
1842.2g?		D, a	1,10,639	1919.3-27660.6g		
	found in pot	193/222	275/96	TAF V/2:2; Guest 1994		
<b>Appleshaw</b>	Appleshaw, Hants., Britain	1985	51.14N 1.34W	7.6	R: 1	
	EGW: 36.6-148.3g?		a	3052	549.9-2227.5g	
	from Valerian/Gallienus to Probus (c.282)		found in a pot	238/60	275/96	BM;
Andover Museum; dispersed	Bland & Burnett 1988b					
<b>Authieux II</b>	Authieux, Eure, France	1984	49.10N 1.10E (Eure div.)			7.160/24.85
	R: 2					
	EGW: 18.6-193.3g+?					
	1. AV coin: aureus, struck in the name of Diocletian. Wt. est.: 5.04g.					
	2. AR ring: large finger ring with bezel inscribed 'X[ ]AVGVP/VT(E or F)P'. D.: 31mm. No wt. given.					
	3. AR ring: small with rectangular bezel. D.: 19mm. No wt. given.					
	4. AR ring: octagonal, no bezel, with geometric decoration. D.: 19mm. No wt. given.					
	5. AR coins: 6 denarii and 1084 ants., from Severus to the early Tetrarchy. Wt. est.: 204.0-2827.6g. Severus to					
	Galerius/Maximian (tpq. c.294). Hollard does not provide wts. of rings. found wrapped in a piece of coarse					
	cloth cut into strips, all contained within a broken ceramic vessel					
	AR: 204.0-2827.6g (coins)	193/222	275/96	AV: 5.04g		
				Hollard 1989; Brenot & Loriot 1992, 271, no.52		
<b>Avressieux</b>	Avressieux, Savoie, France	1885	45.34N 5.42E	7.7	R: 2	
	EGW: 48.0-332.9g?		a	c.3-5,000(61)	721.1-	
4999.1g	61 id.	found in pot	238/60	275/96	TAF V/2:3; Guest 1994	
<b>Bale</b>	Bale, Norf., Britain	1943	52.53N 0.59E	7.8	R: 1	EGW: 14.8-91.9g?
		a	1105	222.1-1380.2g		Trajan Decius to
Allectus	found in a jar in a field	238/60	275/96	Norwich Castle Museum		JRS 34 (1944), 79
<b>Banwell</b>	Banwell (Wint Hill), Soms., Britain	1967	51.20N 2.52W	7.123	R: 1	
	EGW: 0.4-0.5g?		a	30	5.5-7.6g	
	Gallienus to Diocletian	found during excavs.	238/60	275/96		Curnow
1971						
<b>Barsac II</b>	Barsac II, France	1848	44.37N 0.19W	7.9	R: 2	EGW: c.16.8-116.5g?
		a	c.1400(31)	c.253.1-1749.1g		31 id.
238/60	275/96		TAF VI: 4; Guest 1994			
<b>Bath</b>	Bath, Gloucs., Britain	1979	51.23N 2.22E	7.10	R: 1	EGW: 24.2-32.7g?
		D, Q, a	1,1,1811	363.7-490.4g		from Valerian II to
Allectus	found on the line of the Great Western Railway			238/60	275/96	dispersed
	Rudling & Shilling 1986					

<b>Bavay XI</b>	Bavay XI, France D, a	1952 5591,1067 ?	50.18N3.48E	7.11 1067 copies. Whole find near to 19kg. Latest	R:2	EGW: ?
coins Diocletian and Maximian.		Fnd. during cable sinking work with remains of a ceramic vessel				23860
27596		Gricourt 1958a; Besley & Bland 1983, 195; Guest 1994				
<b>Bicester</b>	Bicester, Oxon., Britain	1982 a	51.54N1.09W 17	7.12 3.4g	R:1	EGW:0.2g?
(struck by Carausius)		27596	27596	BM	Carausius & Maximian	
				King 1982, 7-16		
<b>Blackmoor I</b>	Blackmoor I, nr. Alton, Hants., Britain	1873	51.09N0.59W (Alton)	7.13		
R:1			a	29,802		5962.0-
54238.0g	EGW:397.1-3612.3g?					
Selborne. The hd. was contained in 2 large pots	from Gordian III to Allectus		fnd. during trenching operations on the estate of Lord			
Bland 1983, 195		23860	27596		Bland 1982; Besley &	
<b>Blumenthal</b>	Blumenthal, Luxembourg	1948	49.45N6.16E	7.14	R:2	
	EGW:(0.5-3.3g)?		a	?(41,2)		(7.4-50.3g)
2 copies		23860	27596	FMRL II:31; Guest 1994		
<b>Bois-jean</b>	Bois-jean, France	1857/8	50.24N1.47E	7.15	R:2	EGW:
c.15.6-108.2g?			a	c.1300(21)		c.235.1-1624.1g)
		23860	27596	TAF II:15; Guest 1994		
<b>Bregenz</b>	Bregenz, Vorarlberg, Austria		47.31N9.46E	7.16,24.86	R:5	EGW:
10.1g+	A 2+ 10.1g+					aurei of Probus and
Numerian	Caesar; probably only part of a larger deposit			-		27596
	Loriot 1988, 76; Brenot & Loriot 1992, 270, no.46					
<b>Bristol I</b>	Bristol I, Gloucs., Britain	bef.1834	51.27N2.35W	7.17	R:1	EGW:-
	a	323	-	all barb. rads.		
27596	27596	Ashmolean Museum, Oxford		Sutherland 1934, 92-103		
<b>Burmerange II</b>	Burmerange II, Luxembourg		49.28N6.20E	7.18	R:2	
	EGW:3.7-24.9g?		a	300,1		55.1-374.1g
1 copy identified.		23860	27596	FMRL IV:45; Guest 1994		
<b>Burton Latimer</b>	Burton Latimer, Northants., Britain	1954	52.22N0.41W	7.19		
R:1			a	c.124-140		c.26.4-30.3g
	EGW:c.1.7-2.0g?					
	Victorinus to Allectus	260/75	27596	Bland 1984a		
<b>Caerleon I</b>	Caerleon I, Monmouths., Britain	1955	51.37N2.57W	7.20	R:1	
		a	95	-		barb.
radiates	fnd. during excavs. of the civil settlement to the S & SW of the legionary fortress					27596
27596	NMW, Cardiff	Boon 1968				
<b>Caerwent II</b>	Caerwent II, Monmouths., Britain	1860	51.37N2.46W	7.21		
R:1			a	1051+		210.7-
766.7g	EGW:14.0-51.1g+?					
Legionary Museum	Valerian I to Carausius		fnd. in a pot	23860	27596	Caerleon
	BBCS IV (1929), 266ff.					
<b>Camerton II</b>	Camerton II, Soms., Britain	1948	51.19N2.27W	7.22	R:1	
		a	85	-		all barb.
radiates	fnd. during excas. on the R-B settlement, scattered just below the plough soil			27596		27596
	Carson 1948					
<b>Çanakkale</b>	Çanakkale, Turkey	1961	40.09N26.24E	7.194	R:9	EGW:37.7-
65.9g?		D, a	14,3029	565.7-989.6g		Gallienus to
Numerian Augustus (c.261-284)		23860	27596		Pflaum & Bastien 1969; Besley &	
Bland 1983, 195						
<b>Chalfont St. Peter</b>	Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks., Britain	1989	51.36N0.33W	7.134		
R:1			D, a	43,6624		1254.0-
17344.4g	EGW:83.5-1155.1g?					
together, 1 of which was 4m away	coins from Vespasian to Probus (c.281)	69/79	27596	fnd. in 4 pots, 3 of which were buried close		
Cheesman 1992				BM; Aylesbury Museum; dispersed		

<b>Chalgrove</b>	Chalgrove, Oxon., Britain	1989	51.41N1.06W	723	R: 1
EGW:49.7-201.5g?			a 4145	746.6-3025.4g	
from Valerian/Gallienus to Probus (c.280)	found in 2 pots, not immediately adjacent			23860	
27596	King 1992a				
<b>Chaufour-Notre-Dame</b>	Chaufour-Notre-Dame, France	1973	48.02N0.04E	724	
R:2 EGW:c.18.1-124.8g?			a c.3600(1941)		
c.271.1-1874.1g	1941 ant./copies id.; c.2500 of hd. were copies			find. with 3	
pots 23860 27596	TAF III:8; Guest 1994				
<b>Child's Ercall</b>	Child's Ercall, Shrops., Britain	1980	52.49N2.30W	725	R: 1
EGW:34.7-140.8g?			a 2897	522.0-2114.4g	
Valerian I to Probus (c.281)	find. while stripping topsoil, in a vessel			23860 27596	
Burnett & Tyler 1984, 6-21; Besley & Bland 1983, 196					
<b>Chukhur-Kabala</b>	Chukhur-Kabala, Kutkaskenski, Azerbaidzhan, former USSR	1963		40.53N	
47.42E 7B.135 R:15 EGW: ?	dr, D c.200 ?				
Parthian drachms of Gotarzes (41-51) & Vologeses III (147/8-191), Roman denarii of Otho to Hadrian	hd. find. nr. the Kabala fortress			4151 27596	
and Sassanid drachms of Varakhran II (274-91).	Kropotkin 1966, 61, no.193				
Azerbaidzhan State Museum, Baku					
<b>Cluj</b>	Cluj, Romania		46.47N23.37E	726	R:14
	a 7 1.3-2.2g			EGW:0.1g?	
27596	Protase 1966, no. 14; Guest 1994			27596	
<b>Colchester III</b>	Colchester III, Essex, Britain	bef.1927	51.54N0.54E	727	R: 1
EGW:4.1-5.1g?			a 308	61.5-76.9g	
Gallienus to Alectus	find. during drainage work in a pot			23860 27596	Ashmolean
Museum Baldwin 1930; Sutherland 1944					
<b>Coleby</b>	Coleby, Lincs., Britain	1975	53.08N0.33W	728	R: 1
377.6g+?			a 7,767+ 1398.6-5669.5g+		EGW:93.1-
Valerian to Probus	find. with fragments of a jar. Dispersed and re-constructed			23860 27596	from
dispersed	Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Besley & Bland 1984a				27596
<b>Cruseilles</b>	Cruseilles, France		46.02N6.06E	729	R: 2
2.2g?	D, a 13 4.9-33.3g			2	EGW:0.3-
13861 27596	TAF V/2: 14; Guest 1994			2 sest.	
<b>Dambach I</b>	Dambach I, Mittelfranken, Germany	1837	49.08N 10.50E (Mittelfranken div.)		
7.151 R:13 EGW:0.7-1.2g?			D, a 6.1		
10.1-18.0g	between the Wornitz and the Altmühl rivers			6996 27596	
FMRD I/5:5006; Guest 1994					
<b>Dámbel</b>	Dámbel, Bolzano, Italy	1894	46.24N11.06E	7.3024.87	R:5
11.4g+? A 1 5.34g	a 284 51.2-90.8g				EGW:8.7-
dish. AV coin wt. actual. Notes have been made on Ciani, but need to translate.					also a spoon and a
27596	Gorini 1992, 192, no.12; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.62; Guest 1994				26075
<b>Darfield II</b>	Darfield II, Yorks., Britain	1950	53.34N1.22W	731	R: 1
9.0g?			a 541 97.4-135.3g		EGW:6.5-
Gallienus to Probus	find. with pot frags.	23860 27596		Sheffield City Museum	from
Corder 1950					Baggaley &
<b>Demonte</b>	Demonte, Italy		44.19N7.17E	732	R:5
	a		741 133.5-237.1g		EGW:8.9-15.8g?
26075 27596	RIN 78: 139-89; Guest 1994				
<b>Donji Petrovci</b>	Donji Petrovci, Serbia	c.1904	44.58N19.59E	733	R:6
EGW:0.5-3.1g?			a 38+		7.9-46.6g+
23860 27596	Mirnik 1981, no. 164; Guest 1994				
<b>Dorchester</b>	Dorchester, Dorset, Britain	1986	50.43N2.26W	734	R: 1
EGW:-			a c.7000 -		all barb.
radiates 27596 27596	Burnett 1987, 345				

<b>Droitwich</b>	Droitwich, Worcs., Britain	1973	52.16N2.09W	7.35	R: 1	EGW: 0.2g?
	a	14	2.8g			
	fn'd. during excavs. at Bays Meadow	275/96	275/96			Carausius & Allectus Shiel 1976
<b>Dunáújváros IX</b>	Dunáújváros IX, Fejér, Hungary		46.58N18.57E	7.136	R: 6	
	EGW: 1.7-18.9g?		D, a	4,107		25.3-283.1g
	fn'd. in bed of the Danube	193/222	275/96			FMRU I: 190; Guest
1994						
<b>Dunáújváros VIII</b>	Dunáújváros VIII, Fejér, Hungary		46.58N18.57E	7.137		
	R: 6		a	67		13.1-82.7g
	EGW: 0.9-5.5g?	238/60	275/96			FMRU I: 188; Guest 1994
<b>Dunneau</b>	Dunneau, Sarthe, France	1907	47.55N 0.15E (Sarthe div.)	7.152	R: 2	
	EGW: 90.7-629.5g?		a	7563		1362.4-9452.8g
	fn'd. with pot	238/60	275/96			TAF III: 12; Guest 1994
<b>East Harnham</b>	East Harnham (Salisbury), Wilts., Britain	1871	51.05N 1.48W (Salisbury)			
	7.153	R: 1	EGW: 47.6-191.6g?			D, a
	714.3-2877.0g		Valerian I to Galerius Caes.			4.c.3934
	Robertson 1949					238/60 275/96
<b>Eastbourne I</b>	Eastbourne I, Sussex, Britain	1899	50.46N0.17E	7.36	R: 1	
	EGW: 24.9-100.7g?		a	2073		373.7-1512.9g
	from Valerian I to Probus	222/38	275/96			Museum of the Sussex Arch. Soc.,
Lewes	Bland 1979, 63, Table 2					
<b>Eastbourne II</b>	Eastbourne II, Sussex, Britain	1914	50.46N0.17E	7.37	R: 1	
	EGW: c.5.4-26.7g?		a	c.550		c.81.5-401.1g
	from Valerian I to Probus	222/38	275/96			Bland 1979, 63, Table 2
<b>Écouis</b>	Écouis, France	1876	49.18N1.27E	7.38	R: 2	EGW: (49.1-775.0)?
		D, a	(4084)	(737.8-11636.9)		c.60kg
pot	117/38	275/96				fn'd. with
						TAF IV: 28; Guest 1994
<b>Edlington</b>	Edlington (The Crag), Doncaster, Yorks., Britain	1935	53.32N 1.07W (Doncaster)			
	7.39	R: 1	EGW: 0.7-1.0g?			a
	10.7-14.8g		from Gallienus to Probus.			59
	Doncaster Museum		Corder & Hedley 1945, 155-8			238/60 275/96
<b>Ennsdorf</b>	Ennsdorf, Austria		48.12N14.29E	7.138	R: 6	EGW: 2.9-33.1g?
		D, a	3,208	43.8-497.0g		
	222/38	275/96				Dembski 1977, no. F3; Guest 1994
<b>Epping Forest</b>	Epping Forest, Loughton, Essex, Britain	1977	51.42N 0.07E (Epping)			
	7.39	R: 1	EGW: 0.6-0.9g?			a
	9.6-13.3g		Gallienus to Divus Claudius			53
	Passmore Edwards Museum		Burnett 1981b			238/60 275/96
			fn'd. in a stream			
<b>Ernée</b>	Ernée, France		48.18N0.57W	7.40	R: 2	EGW: 1.2-12.5g?
		D, a	1,72,2	18.3-187.8g		2 copies, 2 sest.
	96/117	275/96				TAF III: 3; Guest 1994
<b>Erw-hen</b>	Erw-hen, nr. Pumsaint, Carmarthens., Britain	1965	52.03N 3.58W (Pumsaint)			
	7.154	R: 1	EGW: 9.2-56.9g?			a
	137.8-854.0g		Trajan Decius to Carausius			684
	Boon 1966, 157-63					238/60 275/96
<b>Évreux II</b>	Évreux II, France	1890	49.03N1.11E	7.41	R: 2	EGW: c.1318.8-
	19047.4g?		D, a	c.110,000, (1,68,204)		c.19802.4-285997.7g
	found in 10 groups as sacks	193/222	275/96			Ferray 1892; Besley & Bland 1983,
196; Guest 1994						
<b>Ficheux</b>	Ficheux, France	1857	50.14N2.44E	7.42	R: 2	EGW: 108.0-749.2g+?
		a	9000+(976)	1621.1-11249.1g+		
	238/60	275/96				TAF II: 39; Guest 1994

<b>Forest of Dean</b>	Forest of Dean, Glos., Britain	1852	51.47N2.33W	7.139	R:1
EGW:14.8g?			D, a	1,c.1104	c.222.7g
1882	Julia Domna to Allectus	frd. in a jar	193/222	27596	Oakeley
<b>Fragas do Piago</b>	Fragas do Piago, Porto, Portugal			41.11N8.36W (Porto)	7.149
R:3	EGW:34.5-239.1g?			a	2873(2854)
518.2-3590.3g			23860	27596	Castro
Hipolito 1960, no. 25; Guest 1994					
<b>Gigen VII</b>	Gigen VII, Bulgaria	43.42N24.29E	7.43	R:7	EGW:0.3-0.4g?
	a	20			26075
27596	Guest 1994	3.7-5.3g			
<b>Gignod</b>	Gignod, Italy	45.47N7.18E	7.44	R:5	EGW:<1.5-9.8g?
	a	<118		?	118 ant/num.
23860	27596	<22.3-146.6g			
		Notizie Degli Scavia 11 (1914): 409; Guest 1994			
<b>Glastonbury</b>	nr. Glastonbury, Soms., Britain	1976	51.19N2.43W	7.45	R:1
EGW:-		a	c.1,100	-	all barb.
radiates	27596	27596	Somerset County Museum	Davies 1987,172	
<b>Globasnitz</b>	Globasnitz, Austria	1946	46.33N14.42E	7.46	R:6
28.1g?		a	339		EGW:4.1-
	frd. with pot	23860	27596	62.1-422.8g	
				FMRO II/3: 7a/2 (1); Guest 1994	
<b>Gloucester</b>	Gloucester, Glos., Britain	1960	51.53N2.14W	7.47	R:1
EGW:207.1-1884.0g?			a	15,544	3110.4-26288.5g
	Gordian III to Allectus	frd. in a large storage jar covered in a bowl			23860
	Gloucester City Museum	JRSLI (1961), 186; Hunter 1981			27596
<b>Goadby Marwood</b>	Goadby Marwood, Leics., Britain	1953	52.50N0.51W	7.48	
R:1	EGW:c.23.3-94.4g?		a	c.1943	c.350.3-
1418.0g	Valerian I to Probus	frd. during construction work in a pottery container			23860
27596	Leicester Museum	Abbott 1956			
<b>Godmanchester</b>	Godmanchester, Cambs., Britain	1956	52.19N0.11W	7.127	24.88
R:1	EGW:0.7-1.0g+?				
	1. AV chain: with repoussée pendant. Double looped links and twisted wire clasp. L.: 9 inches. No wt. given.				
	2. Nicolo intaglio: Ganymede stg. r.				
	3-4. Intaglio gem: blue (2).				
	5. Cameo (?): with AR coating.				
	6. Glass beads: on an AE wire.				
	7. AE brooch: with spring.				
	8-13. 5 plain finger rings; 1 AR, 4 AE.				
	14. AE pin: broken.				
	15-21. Plain bone pins.				
	22. Shale bracelet: frag.				
	23-24. AE frags.				
	25. AR/AE coins: 54 ants. from Claudius II to Allectus; 6 AE. Wt. est.: 10.9-14.5g				
	suggested as a women's jewellery box frd. during excavs. AV: ?				
AR:10.9-14.5g	26075	27596	Cambridge University Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology		
	Green 1958				
<b>Goeblange</b>	Goeblange, Luxembourg	1983	49.40N5.58E	7.49	R:2
EGW:30.2-397.7g?			a	2510,259	454.0-5971.7g
259 copies		222/38	27596		FMRLIV: 10; Guest 1994
<b>Goring</b>	Goring, Sussex, Britain	1907	50.49N0.26W	7.50	R:1
	a	434	-		EGW:-
27596	27596	Mattingly 1967b		all barb. radiates	
<b>Guastalla</b>	Guastalla, Italy		44.56N10.39E	7.51	R:5
0.3g?		a	15		EGW:0.2-
26075	27596	RIN90(1988):211; Guest 1994			

<b>Ham Hill II</b>	Ham Hill II, Montacute, Soms., Britain	bef. 1901	50.57N 2.43W (Montacute)		
752	R: 1	EGW: c.2.0-8.0g?	a	c.166	
c.30.4-120.8g		Valerian I to Probus	238/60	275/96	Somerset
County Museum, Taunton	Seaby 1949, 173ff.				
<b>Hasparren II</b>	Hasparren II, France	1906	43.23N 1.18W	753	R: 2
56.2g?		D, a	2,324	63.5-843.8g	EGW: 4.2-
193/222	275/96	TAF VI: 4; Guest 1994			
<b>Heyrieux</b>	Heyrieux, France	1964	45.37N 5.03E	754	R: 2
	a	2000+(1478)	361.1-2499.1g+		EGW: 24.0-166.4g+?
fnd. with 2 pots	238/60	275/96	TAF V/2: 13; Guest 1994		
<b>Hollingbourne</b>	Hollingbourne, Kent, Britain	1959	51.15N 0.39E	755	R: 1
EGW: 64.5-802.5g?		D, a	2,535	969.3-12050.1g	
Caracalla to Probus	fnd. in a pottery vessel, ploughed up in a field			193/222	275/96
BM; Maidstone Museum; Ashmolean Museum	Carson 1961; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				
<b>Hordley</b>	Hordley, Shrops., Britain	1950	52.53N 2.56W	756	R: 1
62.6g?		D, a	7,355	75.0-940.7g	EGW: 5.0-
Probus	fnd. in an earthenware pot	138/61	275/96	Rowley's House Museum, Shrewsbury	A. Pius to
	Carson 1949b				
<b>Hove</b>	Hove, Sussex, Britain	1939	50.49N 0.10W	757	R: 1
	a	455	-	all barb. radiates	EGW: -
trenching work in an earthenware pot		275/96	275/96	Hove Museum	fnd. during
& Mattingly 1964, 193n.					Mattingly 1939b; Lewis
<b>Hoveringham</b>	Hoveringham, Notts., Britain	1949	53.01N 0.58W	758	R: 1
EGW: 3.8-4.8g?			a	289	57.8-72.2g
Gallienus to Carausius	fnd. in a pot		238/60	275/96	Nottingham Castle
Museum	Carson 1949a				
<b>Iiston</b>	Iiston, Glamorganshire, Britain	1933	51.37N 3.57W (Swansea)	7140	R: 1
EGW: 1.1-1.5g?			a	91	16.4-22.8g
from Gallienus to Probus	fnd. in a quarry with skeletal remains			238/60	275/96
NMW, Cardiff; Swansea Museum	BBCS VII (1935), 209-19				
<b>Irchester</b>	Irchester, Northants., Britain	1963	52.17N 0.38W	759	R: 1
c.503.5-2041.9g?		a	c.42,000	c.7560.5-30659.6g	EGW:
included Valerian I and Probus	fnd. in a large storage vessel sealed by a stone tile				238/60?
275/96	Northampton Museum		Hall & Nickerson 1967, 92		
<b>Jardin</b>	Jardin, France	1837	45.30N 4.55E	760	R: 2
	a	1000-1200(112)	217.1-1,499.1g		EGW: 14.4-99.8g?
fnd. with pot	238/60	275/96	TAF V/2: 15; Guest 1994		
<b>Kirkby in Ashfield</b>	Kirkby in Ashfield, Notts., Britain	1986	53.06N 1.16W	761	R: 1
EGW: 3.7-14.7g?			a	304	55.3-221.5g
from Gallienus/Valerian to Probus (c.282)	fnd. in a garden in a pot			238/60	275/96
Castle Museum, Notts.	Bland 1988, 108-113				
<b>Kirmington</b>	Kirmington, Lincs., Britain	1960	53.35N 0.20W	762	R: 1
EGW: 108.5-1096.0g?			a	9,043	1629.4-16456.8g
Gordian III to Probus	fnd. in a pot during ploughing		238/60	275/96	BM; Scunthorpe
Museum	Carson 1962; Besley & Bland 1983, 196				
<b>Köln-Bickendorf</b>	Köln-Bickendorf, Germany	1923	50.56N 6.57E	716124.89	
R: 2	EGW: ?				
1. AR spoon: inscribed in bowl 'ADELFI'. L.: 7cm. Wt.: not given.					
2-3. Glass cups.					
4-6. Ceramic jugs: simple with handles.					
7. AR plate: small, decorated. Wt.: not given.					
8. 5 AE/AR coins: Hadrian, Gallienus, Postumus, Probus.					
	AR: ?	275/96		Fremersdorf 1928	

<b>Komin</b> 745.5g+? estimate 300,000 (Bland & Besley 1983, 196) 180; Besley & Bland 1983, 196; Guest 1994	Komin, Zagreb, Croatia		D, a	46.01N16.17E 4323+ 161/80	7.141 780.6-11194.3g+ 27596	R: 6	EGW: 52.0- Others Mirnik 1981, 64-5, no.
<b>Kortrijk II</b> pot	Kortrijk II, Belgium	1897 D, a		50.50N3.17E ? (300) Thirion 1967, no. 154; Guest 1994	7.63 (56.7-852.5g)	R: 2	EGW: (3.8-56.8g)? fnd. with
<b>Kulcs</b> 23860 27596	Kulcs, Hungary	1930s a		47.03N18.55E 813 FMRU I: 247; Guest 1994	7.64 147.4-1015.2g	R: 6	EGW: 9.8-67.7g?
<b>La Condamine</b> R: 2 193/222 27596	La Condamine, Monaco	1879 A		43.40N7.25E 9 47.4-61.8g	7.13324.90		EGW: 47.4-61.8g+? coins run from Severus to Florianus. Also includes AV jewellery and 1 AV leaf. Mémoires de la Société nationale des antiquaires de France 1879, 160-227; Blanchet 1900, no. 233; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 270, no. 43
<b>Lacock</b> 4.5g? Allectus. 3 AE coins of the House of Constantine are thought to be intrusive finder Bland 1992c	Lacock, Wilts., Britain		a	51.25N2.08W 93 19.1-67.4g	7.65	R: 1	EGW: 1.3- from Valerian to 23860 27596
<b>Lancaster I</b> 7.66 4.5g Britannia V (1974), 418	Lancaster I (Vicarage Fields), Lancs., Britain	1973				54.03N2.48W a 15 27596 27596	EGW: 0.3g? fnd. in a room in the 2nd. bath house
<b>Lancaster III</b> R: 1 from Gallienus to Carausius	Lancaster III (Mitre Yard), Lancs., Britain	1975			54.03N2.48W a 15 27596	7.67 3.0-3.7g Shotton 1978a	EGW: 0.2g?
<b>Lauriacum II</b> 7.155 51.6-350.3g 1977, F11; Guest 1994	Lauriacum II (Lorch bei Enns), Oberösterreich, Austria	R: 5				48.13N14.28E a 281 27596	EGW: 3.4-23.3g? Dembski
<b>Lavilledieu I</b> 260/75 27596	Lavilledieu I, France	1962 a		44.34N4.28E 2,21 0.4-0.6g TAFV/1:2; Guest 1994	7.142	R: 2	EGW: 0.0g? 21 copies
<b>Leicester I</b> EGW: 0.4-0.6g? from Gallienus to Probus Kirkman 1940	Leicester I, Leics., Britain	1936-8			52.38N1.05W a 38 23860 27596	7.68 6.9-9.6g 23860 27596	R: 1 fnd. during excavs. at the Jewry Wall
<b>Linchmere</b> EGW: 10.8-27.5g? Postumus to Carausius	Linchmere, Sussex, Britain	1924			51.04N0.46W a 812 260/75 27596	7.69 162.4-413.8g BM Webb 1925	R: 1 fnd. in a pot in a field
<b>Litakovo</b> 27596	Litakovo, Bulgaria		a	42.57N23.41E 130(120) 23.5-35.0g Bia Bulg IV (1926): 321-26; Guest 1994	7.70	R: 7	EGW: 1.6-2.3g? 260/75
<b>Ljubljana 1969</b> EGW: 0.3-0.4g? fnd. between Insula XXVIII and city walls 1994	Ljubljana 1969, Slovenia				46.04N14.30E a 25 260/75 27596	U71 4.6-6.8g FMRSI: 155.16; Guest	R: 6
<b>Llandudno I</b> 3.49W 7.72 3.4-4.2g Head 1888	Llandudno I (Great Orme's Head), Caernarvons., Britain	1888 R: 1				53.19N 17 27596	EGW: 0.2-0.3g? Gallienus to Carausius

<b>Llandudno II</b> 3.49W 7.73	Llandudno II (Little Orme's Head), Caernarvons., Britain R:1 EGW:9.3-11.6g+? 140.0-174.9g+ Gallienus to Carausius NMW, Cardiff; Ashmolean, Oxford Head 1888	1907 a 238/60	53.19N 700+ 275/96
<b>London III</b> EGW:- radiates fnd. during excavs.	London III (Lime St.), Britain 275/96 275/96	1952 a Guildhall Museum	51.30N0.10W 32 - Merrifield 1955
<b>Longton</b> Longton, Staffs., Britain EGW:18.3-21.7g+?	1960	52.59N2.08W	7.12824.91 R:1
1. AR bracelet: with snake's head terminals. No wt. given. 2. AR bracelet: as 1. 3. AR clasp frag.: Wt.: not known. 4. AR coins: 1,739 ant. & 722 barb. copies (Total: 2461). Wt. est.: 274.5-325.4g piece of cloth within a pot AR:274.5-325.4g 260/75 275/96 fnd. wrapped in a Mountford 1963 Stoke-on-Trent City Museum			
<b>Maltby</b> 423.7g?	Maltby, S. Yorks., Britain I/Postumus to Probus fnd. in an earthenware vessel, 12-14 inches below the surface Clifton Pk. Museum, Rotherham; British Museum Carradice 1981; Besley & Bland 1983, 196	1978 a 3,496	53.25N1.12W 630.9-6361.2g 238/60
<b>Mannswörth</b> 3.4g?	Mannswörth, Austria a 260/75 275/96	48.09N16.31E 191 34.5-51.6g Dembski 1977, no. F12; Guest 1994	7.76 R:6 EGW:2.3-
<b>Maravielle</b> 7.77 318.0-439.9g jug on the site of the oppidum	Maravielle, nr. Cogolin, Var, France R:2 EGW:21.2-29.3g? from Gallienus to Diocletian (c.285) 238/60 275/96	1980	43.15N 6.32E (Cogolin) D, a 3,1742 fnd. in a small bronze Estiot 1983
<b>Marquise</b> 238/60 275/96	Marquise, France 1901 a c.600(124,21) TAF II:52; Guest 1994	50.48N1.42E c.104.8-719.1g	7.78 R:2 EGW:7.0-47.9g? 21 copies
<b>Martignas-sur-Jalle</b> R:2 3 copies	Martignas-sur-Jalle, France EGW:0.7-1.3g? 260/75 275/96	44.50N 0.49W (Martignas) a 63,3 TAF VI:24; Guest 1994	7.79 11.4-20.1g
<b>Mere</b> 275/96	Mere, Wilts., Britain a c.100 Salisbury & S. Wilts. Museum	51.06N2.16W - Mattingly 1934	7.80 R:1 EGW:- all barb. radiates 275/96
<b>Milverton</b> c.13.4-22.7g? 1886	Milverton, Warwicks., Britain Gallienus to Probus fnd. in a jar in a gravel pit	1885 a c.200 238/60	52.18N1.34W c.61.4-340.6g 275/96 Symonds
<b>Minster</b> vessel	Minster, Isle of Sheppey, Kent, Britain EGW:38.8-157.2g? from Valerian to Probus (c.281) fnd. by builders digging foundation trenches in a large ceramic 238/60 275/96	1966 a 3235	51.26N0.49E 582.8-2361.1g Burnett 1987a; Bland 1988, 74-90
<b>Modigliani</b> d.) 136.0-935.3g Numismatica 12 (1989): 7-198; Guest 1994	Modigliani, Emilia Romagna, Italy R:5 EGW:9.1-62.3g?	44.45N 11.00E (Emilia Romagna) a 749 Bollitino di	7.82 R:1
<b>Monkton Farleigh</b> (Bradford-on-Avon) 3.466 garden	Monkton Farleigh, nr. Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts., Britain 7.150 R:1 EGW:41.6-168.5g? 624.4-2529.8g 275/96	1980 a from Valerian to Diocletian (c.285-6) Carradice 1984c; Besley & Bland 1983, 197	51.21N2.14W fnd. in a

**Much Wenlock** Much Wenlock, Shrops., Britain 1977 52.36N2.33W 783 R:1  
EGW:31.2-313.9g? a 2591 468.0-4714.1g  
Gordian III to Carinus fnd. during ploughing 23860 27596 Shrewsbury Museum;  
Much Wenloch Museum; British Museum Ivens & Burnett 1981; Besley & Bland 1983, 196

**Mühlen** Mühlen, Navis, Austria 47.12N11.51E 785 R:5 EGW:20.9-  
31.4g? a 1745 314.2-471.2g  
26075 27596 Guest 1994

**München-Lochhausen** München-Lochhausen, W. Germany 1908 48.11N11.25E  
(Lochhausen) 784 R:5 EGW:19.9-35.3g? a  
1659 298.7-530.8g  
FMRD I/1:1190; Guest 1994 26075 27596

**Neupotz** Neupotz, Germany 1980-83 49.07N8.19E 7.16224.92 R:2 EGW:  
355.3g+

A1. Coins. AR (total 13): Rep. den., c. 49BC (2.89g); ants.: Caracalla, c.216AD (4.69g); Elagabalus, c.218-22 (4.12g, 4.10g); Gordian III, c.238-44 (4.59g, 4.23g, 4.35g); Philip I, c.244-9 (4.03g, 3.50g); Trajan Decius, c.249-51 (4.18g); Volusian, c.251-3 (3.35g); Gallienus, c.253-68 (2.67g); Probus, c.276-82 (4.18g). AE (total 26): Domitian to Divus Marcus Aurelius, illeg. Wt. estimate: 28.5g (AR only).

#### B. Weapons.

1-13: Fe longswords (including early La Tene) (635g, 572g, 485g, 291g, 505g, 676, 364g, 254g, 458g, 113g, 66g).

14-22: Fe lancepoints (including early La Tene) (137g, 230g, 494g, 242g, 82g, 74g, 42g, 51g, 24g).

#### C. Votive objects.

1. AE Signum: Wt.: 160g.

2-3. AR votive frag.: Wts.: 11g, 4g.

4. AE statue frag.: Mercury's hand and caduceus. Wt.: 5g.

5. AE metal sheet panel (from an altar?). Wt.: 195g.

#### D. Tableware.

1. AE cloverleaf container: Wt.: 635g.

2. AR cloverleaf container frag.: Wt.: 80g.

3. AE jug: with hinged lid. Wt.: 1718g.

4. AE pitcher: with Minerva handle. Wt.: 1680g.

5. AR/AE bowl: with grooved rim and fr. Wt.: 106g.

6-10. AE flanged bowls: Wts.: 111g, 255g, 129g, 132g, 192g.

11-2. Pewter bowls: Wts.: 61g, 80g.

13. AR bowl: oval, flanged, 2 handles. Wt.: 141g.

14. AR/AE plated plate: with low fr., flanged. Wt.: 131g.

15. AR/AE plate: Wt.: 101g.

16. AR plate frag.: concentric circles around a central swastika. Wt.: 1411g.

17. AR plate: low fr, central niello swastika. Wt.: 1857g.

18. AR plate frag.: Wt.: 91g.

19-23. AE plates: Wts.: 338g, 828g, 957g, 989g, 2005g.

24. Pewter plate: plain, low fr. Wt.: 327g.

25. AE plate: flanged, low fr. Wt.: 780g.

26. AE plate: flanged, geom' deco' & central leaf pattern. Wt.: 507g.

27-34. AE plates: centra rosettes. Wts.: 1082g, 1031g, 2101g, 1300g, 836g, 1063g, 1105g, 1063g.

35-6. AE plates: flanged. Wts.: 553g, 982g.

37-42. AE plates: flanged, low fr. Wts.: 433g, 494g, 498g, 713g, 533g, 367g.

43-4. AE plate frags.: Wts.: 91g, 230g.

45-49. AE plates: Wts.: 1116g, 1139g, 294g, 1240g, 1077g.

50-54. AE plates: Wts.: 389g, 389g, 425g, 369g, 1428g.

55. AR plate: plain, low fr. Wt.: 1138g.

56-66. AE plates: ovular, flanged, handles. Wts.: 376g, 687g, 685g, 585g, 499g, 736g, 193g, 125g, 675g, 892g, 1111g.

67. AE plate: inner part is AR. Wt.: 129g.

68-71. Pewter plates: ovular. Wts.: 184g, 290g, 200g, 110g.

72. Cu/brass bound bucket: with handle and low fr. Wt.: 1397g.

73. AE bowl: with 'collar'. Wt.: 717g.

74-5. AE bowls with handles ('kasserolen'). First has stamps on handle, 'MAP', & 'PS/CCA (?) CPM'. Wts.: 641g, 486g.

76-89. AE ladles: with suspension holes. Wts.: 610g, 430g, 282g, 195g, 309g, 461g, 465g, 643g, 633g, 615g, 644g, 615g, 573g, 458g.

90-106. AE strainers/frags.: Wts.: 337g, 487g, 615g, 279g, 412g, 403g, 586g, 680g, 239g, 314g, 413g, 451g, 471g, 569g, 1011g, 113g, 2g.

107-18. AE basins with spouts: some with deco'. Wts.: 947g, 385g, 716g, 576g, 804g, 1220g, 1200g, 494g, 1270g, 1351g, 2254g, 1950g.

119-20. AR plate frags.: possibly from a large deco' piece. Wts.: 12g, 18g.

121. AR spoon: plain offset. Thick, plain handle. Wt.: 60g.

E. Cooking vessels and utensils.

1-6. Cu/Fe cauldron: Wts.: 1587g, 1811g, 5846g, 2695g, 1121g, 966g.

7-16. Cu saucepans: Wts.: 1624g, 13144g, 9715g, 3027g, 5007g, 1564g, 1511g, 1325g, 2289g, 2866g.

17-42. Cu saucepans, cooking pots etc. Wts.: 795g, 1864g, 1376g, 2008g, 2158g, 1722g, 1041g, 673g, 2818g, 951g,

766g, 1501g, 1718g, 1999g, 1854g, 1606g, 1332g, 1989g, 1379g, 1473g, 1161g, 1448g, 1041g, 1158g, 546g, 1062g.

43-50. Cu saucepan frags.: Wts.: 310g, 15g, 10g, 11g, 95g, 7g, 161g, 106g, 319g.

51-63. Cu saucepan handles & rims: Wts.: 165g, 874g, 427g, 155g, 174g, 314g, 329g, 316g, 344g, 43g, 58g, 31g, 193g.

64-96. Cu saucepan chains/hooks: Wts.: 1677g, 1986g, 1862g, 2170g, 11123g, 948g, 887g, 791g, 1259g, 1258g, 615g, 568g, 189g, 349g, 327g, 290g, 178g, 229g, 141g, 425g, 357g, 291g, 95g, 81g, 32g, 334g, 422g, 913g, 302g, 273g, 4041g, 2909g.

97-101. Fe rings (handles): Wts.: 153g, 89g, 53g, 39g, 50g.

102-8. Cu saucepans: Wts.: 2151g, 699g, 427g, 637g, 2400g, 1156g, 879g.

109. Cu/Fe situla: of known Rhein type, 5th. c. BC. Wt.: 962g.

110-12. Cu pans: Wts.: 499g, 748g, 642g.

113. Cu basin: with 2 ring handles. Wt.: 847g.

114-27. Cu one-handled basins: Wts.: 1094g, 1318g, 1967g, 410g, 715g, 403g, 632g, 740g, 881g, 928g, 1272g, 1269g, 959g, 1306g.

128-9. Cu basins: with single handles & spouts. Wts.: 544g, 1272g.

130-31. Cu mussel form basins: Wts.: 491g, 690g.

132. Cu bowl with fr.: Wt.: 517g.

133-5. Cu plate with no fr.: Wts.: 509g, 790g, 974g.

136-40. Fe spoons/ladles: Wts.: 104g, 101g, 171g, 67g, 40g.

141-56. Fe large spoons/ladles: Wts.: 579g, 497g, 510g, 285g, 240g, 131g, 354g, 401g, 1731g, 221g, 258g, 337g, 61g, 19g, 147g.

157-8. Fe tripods: Wts.: 2402g, 1089g.

159. Fe frying pan: Wt.: 713g.

160. Fe frying pan handle: Wt.: 299g.

161-3. Fe frying pans: Wts.: 1217g, 531g, 142g.

164-7. Fe frying pan handles: Wts.: 168g, 150g, 360g, 163g.

168. Fe frying pan frag.: Wt.: 69g.

F. 280 Wagon parts: an assortment of hubs, spoke parts, chains, rings and so on; in iron and wood.

G. 54 Horse & draught animal equipment: stirrups, harness parts, copper and iron.

H. Tools.

1-45. Fe axes: Wts.: 2922g, 3445g, 1901g, 1835g, 2038g, 1906g, 2332g, 1717g, 2289g, 1351g, 1269g, 1374g, 1549g, 1065g, 316g, 1139g, 361g, 374g, 331g, 331g, 437g, 540g, 558g, 518g, 443g, 504g, 403g, 705g, 701g, 842g, 531g, 416g, 749g, 578g, 660g, 1123g, 431g, 534g, 347g, 1516g, 939g, 1466g, 915g, 641g.

45-48. Fe hatchets: Wts.: 641g, 1060g, 1087g, 682g.

49. Fe small axe: Wt.: 116g.

50. Fe axe: Wt.: 620g.

51-3. Fe axes: Wts.: 280g, 443g, 224g.

54. Fe spade part: Wt.: 625g.

55-9. Fe hoes: Wts.: 300g, 1720g, 1014g, 438g.

60-63. Fe axes: Wts.: 526g, 835g, 1571g, 667g.

64-71. Fe hammers: Wts.: 571g, 642g, 606g, 479g, 587g, 3767g, 1475g, 410g.

72-78. Fe chisels: Wts.: 651g, 373g, 348g, 1027g, 385g, 259g, 193g.

79. Fe square: Wt.: 809g.

80. Fe bore chisel: Wt.: 252g.

81-3. Fe crowbars: Wts.: 356g, 442g, 368g.

84-7. Fe chisels: Wts.: 609g, 219g, 417g, 273g.

88. Fe awl: Wt.: 240g.

89. Fe spatel: Wt.: 128g.

90-3. Fe bores: Wts.: 379g, 334g, 394g, 245g.

94-103. Fe drills: Wts.: 579g, 546g, 573g, 351g, 414g, 265g, 129g, 229g, 89g, 546g.

104-5. Fe saw blades: Wts.: 153g, -.

106. Fe fret saw: Wt.: 258g.

107. Fe saw/rasp: Wt.: 206g.

108. Fe file/rasp: Wt.: 90g.

109-13. Fe files: Wts.: 118g, 311g, 112g, 64g, 289g.

114-5. Fe loops: Wts.: 146g, 193g.

116. Fe compass: Wt.: 331g.

117-20. Fe blacksmiths pliers: Wts.: 1356g, 545g, 1069g, 754g.

121. Fe pliers: Wt.: 120g.

122. Fe anvil: Wt.: 2850g.

123. Fe 'sharp anvils' ('Dengelambo8'): Wts.: 715g, 631g.

125-30. Fe scythe blades: Wts.: 855g, 182g, 304g, 220g, 30g, 199g.

131-9. Fe cutters/blades: Wts.: 523g, 528g, 152g, 117g, 99g, 385g, 242g, 54g, 10g.

- 140-1. Fe vine cutter: Wts.: 174g, 245g.  
 142-6. Fe scythes: Wts.: 335g, 708g, 132g, 224g, 237g.  
 147. Fe long blade: Wt.: 354g.  
 148. Fe draw-blade: Wt.: 351g.  
 149-58. Fe scissors: Wts.: 211g, 141g, 209g, 114g, 57g, 247g, -, 17g, 95g, 51g.  
 159. Fe shears: Wt.: 153g.  
 160-1. Fe forks: Wts.: 418g, 206g.  
 162-5. Fe shovels: Wts.: 254g, 1145g, 1952g, 651g.  
 166. Fe hammer with nail: Wt.: 141g.  
 167-9. Fe nails: Wts.: 23g, 66g, 35g.  
 I. Boat equipment.  
 1. Boat hook: Wt.: 251g.  
 2-3. Fe oar fittings: Wts.: 218g, 798g.  
 4. Fe hook: Wt.: 1017g.  
 5-12. Fe/wood points: Wts.: 604g, 1209g, 313g, 403g, 205g, 188g, 332g, 251g.  
 Also a no. of limestone wts. for nets, and 5 wooden boat parts.  
 J. Further items/pieces.  
 1. Cu/Zn mirror: with handle, and bust of Minerva. Wt.: 1210g.  
 2. Cu/Zn mirror: plain. Wt.: 125g.  
 3. Cu bath dish: Wt.: 218g.  
 4-6. AR fittings: Wts.: 328g, 152g, 436g.  
 7-9. AR metal frags (Hacksilber): Wts.: 120g, 61g, 78g.  
 10-14. AR bits & bobs: Wts.: 138g, 73g, 65g, 46g, 205g.  
 15-24. Fe/Cu bells: Wts.: 1428g, 801g, 412g, 590g, 423g, 777g, 412g, 283g, 73g, 69g.  
 25-35. Fe/Cu chairs & locks: Wts.: 1877g, 195g, 565g, 451g, 383g, 52g, 506g, 813g, 179g, 661g, 719g.  
 36-40. Fe/Cu locks: Wts.: 264g, 59g, 306g, 488g, 386g.  
 41-2. Fe keys: Wts.: 40g, 27g.  
 43. Fe loop: Wt.: 78g.  
 44-50. Fe shackles: Wts.: 1725g, 603g, 329g, 716g, 301g, 102g, 78g.  
 51. Hanging lamp: Wt.: 177g.  
 52. Fe tripod: Wt.: 332g.  
 53-4. Pb weights: Wts.: 1219g, 253g.  
 55. Basalt millstone.  
 56. Fe bar: Wt.: 5693g.  
 57-62. Fe spouts: Wts.: 216g, 116g, 27g, 30g, 18g, 43g.  
 63. Fe fitting with hinge: Wt.: 399g.  
 64. Fe door hinge: Wt.: 240g.  
 65-109. Other assorted odds and sods; hooks, bits of iron, pins, bits of pipe, door fittings etc.; a water spout in the shape of an animal's head. Also some buckles.  
 K. The 'K' section is all modern finds Wt. excludes the Cu/Ar vessels AR: 5,307g (vessels);  
 28.5g (coins)+ Republic 27596 Künzl 1993
- Neuville-sur-Ain** Neuville-sur-Ain, Ain, France 1889 46.10N5.00E 7.8624.93 R:2  
 EGW:141.4-142.0g+ A 9 45.4-46.0g  
 Laelian to Maximinus Hercules. Tpq c.287. One aureus was inserted in an AV mount. Also:  
 1. AV ring: with 8 lozenges. Wt: 1.64g.  
 2. AV intaglio ring: with an oval cornelian with engraved bust. Wt: 6.43g.  
 3. AV intaglio ring: with figure walking l. and carrying scales. Wt: 7.80g.  
 4. AV bracelet: in 4 sections. Wt: 16.42g.  
 5. AV bracelet: similar to 4, but smaller sections. Wt: 16.50g.  
 6. AV chain: consisting of 73 sections terminating in a ring. 49cm long. Wt.: 19.71g.  
 7. AV necklace frag.: no wt. given.  
 8. AV medallion: of Victorinus. No wt given.  
 9. AV lozenge: L: 5.1cm. Wt.: 14.50g.  
 10. AV lozenge: similar to 9. Wt.: 13g.  
 Total wt. of non-coin artefacts: 96.0g Fnd. in a ceramic vase 260/75 275/96 private  
 colls. Blanchet 1900, no.297; TAF VI, 29, no.31; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 271, no.51; Guest 1994
- Neuvy-Bouin** Neuvy-Bouin, Deux-Sevres, France 1951-52 46.41N0.28W 7.87  
 R:2 EGW:17.5-121.3g? a 1458 263.5-  
 1821.6g 238/60 275/96 TAF I:7; Guest 1994
- Normanby** Normanby, Lincs., Britain 1985 53.14N 0.32W (Lincoln) 7.144  
 R:1 EGW:608.1-2219.4g? a 47912 9130.5-  
 33323.8g from Valerian/Gallienus to Carausius. 2262 of the pieces were irregular fnd. about  
 1/2 mile east of Ermine street, contained in a large storage jar buried about 1 ft. below the ground surface. A  
 large stone had been placed on top. The vessel appeared to have been buried only a few ft. away from a

substantial Roman stone building 114-215	23860	27596	BM; dispersed	Bland & Burnett 1988a:
<b>Noyelles-Godault</b> Noyelles-Godault, France	1959	50.25N2.59E	788	R:2
EGW:1.3-8.8g?		a 107.28	20.3-132.8g	
28 copies fnd. during excavs. of vicus	23860	27596	TAF II:57; Guest 1994	
<b>Ombrière</b> Ombrière, France	44.52N5.13E	789	R:2	EGW:0.3-0.8g?
Q, a 1,9	4.3-11.9g			23875
27596	TAF V/2:29; Guest 1994			
<b>Ovchaga</b> Ovchaga, Bulgaria	43.10N27.20E	790	R:7	EGW:0.4-2.9g?
a 18	5.7-44.4g	2	2 prov.	193/222
27596	Bia Bulg 29 (1966):211-16; Guest 1994			
<b>Paestum</b> Paestum, Italy	40.24N15.00E	791	R:5	EGW:0.7-1.3g?
a 63	11.4-20.1g			ruins of town
260/75 27596	RIN 72 (1970):21-2; Guest 1994			
<b>Peal de Becerro</b> Peal de Becerro, Spain		37.55N3.08W	792	R:3
EGW:16.0-110.2g?		a 1325	239.6-1655.3g	
23860 27596		Pereira et al. 1974, 232, no. 11; Guest 1994		
<b>Peissenberg</b> Peissenberg, Germany	1831	47.48N11.04E	793	R:5
EGW:c.24.0-42.6g?		a c.2000(6,11)	c.360.1-	
640.0g	260/75 27596	FMRD I/1:1327; Guest 1994		
<b>Pen-y-Corrdwyn</b> Pen-y-Corrdwyn, Clwd, Denbighshire, Britain	1978	53.13N3.24W (Clwd)		
7.145 R:1	EGW:1.9-22.0g?	a, Q 128,1		
28.0-330.4?	4 Claudius I to Allectus (check date)	fnd. close to the hill		
fort 41/54 27596	Grosvenor Museum, Chester	Brewer 1980; Besley & Bland 1983, 197		
<b>Penard</b> Penard, Glamorgans., Britain	1966	51.39N 4.02W (Gowerton)	7.156	R:1
EGW:c.34.4-125.5g?		a c.2,583	c.517.1-1885.1g	
Valerian I to Carausius	fnd. in an AE vessel	23860 27596		Boon 1968
<b>Petrijanec</b> Petrijanec, Hrvatska, Croatia	1805	46.21N16.13E	7.94-24.94	R:6
EGW:656.8-912.4g+ A 120	607.0-862.1g			
'116 aurei Hadrian-Diocletian (inc. 1 mult. of Carus), 2 bracelets mounted with 4 aurei (Antoninus to Claudius II) and 7 aurei (Hadrian to Caracalla) mounted, and various other jewellery items' Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272. No more details given by Mirnik. Wt. estimate for the 7 aurei of Hadrian to Caracalla: 49.8-50.3g.				
117/38 27596	Mirnik 1981, no.205; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.61; Guest 1994			
<b>Philippeville</b> Philippeville, Surice, Namur, Belgium	1850	50.12N4.33E	7.95-24.95	
R:2	EGW:10.3g+? A 2	10.1g D 1	2.75g	
2 aurei of Probus; also 1 denarius of Antoninus Pius mounted in large AR ring.				
138/61 27596	RBN 6 (1850), 346-7; Thirion 1967, no.286; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 270,			
no.45				
<b>Podkrepa</b> Podkrepa, Khaskovo, Bulgaria		41.55N25.41E	7.146	R:7
287.6g?	a 3456(3033)	623.2-4318.9g		EGW:41.5-
23860 27596	Arheologia 20 (2) (1978):72-7; Guest 1994			
<b>Puncknoll</b> Puncknoll, Dorset, Britain	c.1850	50.42N2.39W	7.96	R:1
EGW:c.1.4-1.8g?		a c.107	c.21.4-26.7g	
Gallienus to Carausius	fnd. in a pottery jar	23860 27596		Dorset County
Museum, Dorchester	Symonds 1914			
<b>Ravagnese</b> Ravagnese, Calabria, Italy		38.50N 16.25E (Calabria div.)	7.157	
R:5	EGW:0.6-1.1g?	a 53	9.6-16.9g	
260/75 27596	Annali 37 (1990), 307-16; Guest 1994			
<b>Riby</b> Riby, Lincs., Britain	1953	53.33N0.13W	7.97	R:1
	a c.13,730	c.2473.0-24987.1g		EGW:c.164.7-1664.1g?
to Probus from a large globular 2 handled urn covered by a dish	23860 27596			Gordian III
Museum; Ashmolean Museum, Oxford	Thompson & Sutherland 1954; Tyler 1975; Besley & Bland 1983, 197			Lincoln City & County

<b>Rockbourne I</b>	Rockbourne I (West Pk. Roman villa), Hants., Britain	1967	50.57N1.52W		
7.131	R:1 EGW:102.7-g?		D, a	3,7714	
1542.8-	27596	27596			
	West Pk. Roman Villa Museum	Morley-Hewitt 1971			
	27596	27596			
<b>Rome</b>	Rome (Palatine Hill), Italy	1902	41.53N12.30E	7.9824.96	R:5 EGW:
23.8g+	Mult, A 1,2 22.6g+	Mult, a 1,16	18.11g+	1 AV mult. of	
	Carin/Magnia Urbica (12.5g: RIC V, II, Rome 334); 1 AR mult. of Valerian II (18.11g, RIC V, I, Rome, 12). Bahrfieldt				
	ref. does not appear to be correct (journal checked)		27596	Brenot &	
	Loriot 1992, 271, no.48				
<b>Rouen VI</b>	Rouen VI (rue de l'Avalasse), Seine-Maritime, France	1868	49.26N1.05E	7.99	
	R:2 EGW:0.4-0.5g?		a	33	6.0-8.3g
	from Salonina to Max. Hercules	23860	27596		Delaporte 1986; Guest
1994					
<b>S. Piero in Bagno</b>	S. Piero in Bagno, Italy		43.52N11.59E	7.100	R:5
	EGW:2.4-4.3g?		a	204	36.8-65.2g
	26075	27596			
		RIN 90 (1988):210; Guest 1994			
<b>Saint-Pallaye</b>	Saint-Pallaye, Yonne, France	1967	47.50N 3.50E (Yonne dep.)	7.16324.97	
	R:2 EGW:106.3-430.9g+?				
	1. AR/AE plate: oval, with a low footring. Pointillé, reconstructed as 'D(is) MAN(ibus) IVL(ius) REGIAN(us)'. No wt. given.				
	2. AR coins: 8864 ants. from Valerian to Carinus (c.283). Wt. est.: 1596.1-6470.3g				
	3. AE cauldron: the container to the pieces.				
	6470.3g	23860	27596		AR:1596.1-6470.3g
					Estiot et al. 1993
<b>Saintes II</b>	Saintes II, Charente-Maritime, France	1886	45.45N0.38W	7.101	R:2
	EGW:0.3-2.2g?		D, a	14 (13)	4.2-33.3g
	193/222	27596			
					TAF I:9; Guest 1994
<b>Salzburg II</b>	Salzburg II, Austria		47.54N13.03E	7.102	R:5 EGW:0.1g?
	a	5	1.0-1.4g		
	26075	27596			Dembski 1977, no. F14; Guest 1994
<b>Schwenningen</b>	Schwenningen, Germany	1838	48.03N8.32E	7.103	R:13
	EGW:2.1-13.9g?		a	168(155)	31.3-209.1g
	23860	27596			FMRD II/3:3220; Guest 1994
<b>Sestrimo II</b>	Sestrimo II, Bulgaria		42.13N23.55E	7.147	R:7 EGW:1.9-
12.7g?		a	154	28.3-191.4g	
	23860	27596			Guest 1994
<b>Silchester</b>	Silchester, Hants., Britain	1865	51.21N1.05W	7.104	R:1
	EGW:0.5-0.6g?		a	42	8.4-9.6g
	from Victorinus to Carausius				26075
	Reading Museum	Boon 1960a			27596
<b>Sillingy Ila</b>	Sillingy Ila, France	1875	45.57N6.02E	7.105	R:2 EGW:
c.42.6-295.5g?			a	c.3500-3600(2707)	c.640.1-4436.6g
	23860	27596			TAF V/2:28; Guest 1994
<b>Sillingy Ila</b>	Sillingy Ila, France		45.57N6.02E	7.106	R:2 EGW:51.0-
353.7g?		a	4249	765.9-5310.3g	
	23860	27596			TAF V/2:28; Guest 1994
<b>Simanovci</b>	Simanovci, Serbia	1908	44.53N20.06E	7.107	R:7 EGW:48.0-
71.9g+?		a	4000+(2261)	720.1-1079.9g+	
	26075	27596			Mlmik 1981, no. 235; Guest 1994
<b>Skewen</b>	Skewen, Glam., Britain	1919	51.40N3.51W	7.108	R:1 EGW:c.1.7-
2.1g?		a	c.130	c.26.0-32.4g	Gallienus to
Allectus	discovered in a hollow between stones	23860	27596		NMW, Cardiff; Swansea Museum
	Taylor 1930				

<b>Sprotbrough</b>	Sprotbrough, Yorks., Britain	1980	53.32N1.11W	7.130	R:1
EGW:-					
1. AE rods: 114 sections of cut rod.					
2. AE tube: 6 sections.					
3. AE rods: 12 lengths.					
4. AE globules: 4.					
5. AE other: 9 blanks, wire, string, sheet, frags.					
6. AR coins: 313 barb. rads., 186 hammered AE blanks.					
small excav. on site; possibly with a container					
Mattingly & Dolly 1982					
		AR:-	27596	27596	Doncaster Museum
			fnd. by a metal detectorist, followed by a		
			27596 27596 Doncaster Museum		
<b>St. Martin-D'Uriage</b>	St. Martin-D'Uriage, France	1874	45.09N5.50E	7.109	R:2
EGW:(0.5-0.8)?			a	?(39)	(7.1-12.5)
260/75	27596		TAFV/2:34; Guest 1994		
<b>St. Michael Caerhays</b>	St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall, Britain	1869	50.14N4.51W		
7.110 R:1	EGW:27.5-111.4g?		a	c2293	
413.3-1673.5g	from Valerian I to Probus				fnd. in a pure tin vessel in a cache
of stones 238/60	27596	County Museum, Truro; NMW	NC1900, 209ff.		
<b>Szöny</b>	Szöny, Brigetio, Komárom, Hungary	1946	47.44N18.10E	7.111	24.98
R:6	EGW:35.3g	A	7	35.3g	
	also jewellery, and an AV hack piece.			27596	27596
1950, 509; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.60; Guest 1994					NK1949-
<b>Tattershall Thorpe</b>	Tattershall Thorpe, Lincs., Britain	1982	53.07N0.11W	7.112	
R:1	EGW:60.8-246.6g?		a	5,074	913.4-
3703.6g	from Valerian to Probus (Lyon issues of c.281)				238/60
27596	Besley & Bland 1984b				
<b>Tavalichevo</b>	Tavalichevo, Bulgaria		42.19N22.51E	7.113	R:7
EGW:16.3-112.3g?			a	1350	244.1-1686.4g
	238/60	27596			Numizmatika 4 (1974): 23-5; Guest 1994
<b>Tetelbiert III</b>	Tetelbiert III, nr. Differdange, Luxembourg	1952	49.32N 5.55E (Differdange)		
7.158 R:2	EGW:7.8-13.6g?			D, a	627(134)
116.4-203.9g	134 copies. Only 1 coin of period 1b				to AD41;
260/75	27596				FMRL I: 340; Guest 1994
<b>Thiais</b>	Thiais, France		48.46N2.23E	7.114	R:2
	a		6,011	1084.4-15626.3g	EGW:72.2-1040.7g?
-	27596				latest coins Probus
					Giard 1968; Besley & Bland 1983, 197
<b>Tickenham</b>	Tickenham, (Nailsea), Soms., Britain	1891	51.26N 2.46W (Nailsea)		
7.159 R:1	EGW:0.4-0.6g?		a	35	
6.4-8.8g	Gallienus to Constantius I (Caes.)			238/60	27596
Pritchard 1896					
<b>Trinita d'Agultu</b>	Trinita d'Agultu, Sardinia, Italy		40.59N8.54E	7.115	R:5
EGW:0.3-1.3g?			a	17	4.1-20.3g
238/60	27596				Annali 27-8 (1980-1): 287-90; Guest 1994
<b>Türkheim</b>	Türkheim, Germany		48.03N10.39E	7.116	R:6
	a		18	3.3-5.7g	EGW:0.2-0.4g?
27596					260/75
					FMRD I/7: 7248; Guest 1994
<b>Verulamium III</b>	Verulamium III (Building V, 1), Herts., Britain		c.1932	51.46N0.21W	
7.117 R:1	EGW:0.5-0.6g?			a	36
7.2-9.0g	from Gallienus to Carausius			238/60	27596
Verulamium Museum, St. Albans					fnd. during excavs.
					Wheeler & Wheeler 1936, 110ff.
<b>Verulamium IV</b>	Verulamium IV (Building V, 1), Herts., Britain		c.1932	51.46N0.21W	
7.118 R:1	EGW:0.3g?			a	19
3.8g	Carausius			27596	27596
Verulamium Museum, St. Albans					fnd. during excavs.
					Wheeler & Wheeler 1936, 110ff.

<b>Verulamium V</b>	Verulamium V (Theatre), Herts., Britain	c.1933	51.46N0.21W	7.119
R: 1	EGW: -	a	c.800	-
all barb. radiates	fnd. underneath the middle of the stage	27596	27596	
Wheeler & O'Neil 1937				
<b>Verulamium VII</b>	Verulamium VII (Insula XIX), Herts., Britain	1960	51.46N0.21W	7.120
R: 1	EGW: -	a	c.90	-
all barb. radiates	fnd. in the clay and rubble filling of a cellar	27596	27596	
Mattingly 1971				
<b>Vinay II</b>	Vinay II, France	1882	45.12N5.24E	7.121
	a	28-30,000(1330)	5221.1-36248.9g	R: 2
fnd. with amphora	238/60	27596	TAF V/2: 47; Guest 1994	EGW: 347.7-2414.2g?
<b>Watchfield II</b>	Watchfield II, Berks., Britain	1905	51.37N1.39W	7.122
EGW: 0.3-0.4g?		a	23	R: 1
Gallienus to Allectus	in a small vessel	260/75	27596	4.6-5.7g
			BM	NC 1906, proc. 5
<b>Wien-I Bezirk I</b>	Wien-I Bezirk I, Austria		48.13N16.22E	7.148
EGW: 0.1-0.4g?			a	R: 6
238/75	27596		6	2.1-6.6g
Dembski 1977, no. F17; Guest 1994				
<b>Wootton</b>	Wootton, Northants., Britain	1844	52.12N0.53W	7.124
10.3g?	a	616	110.9-154.1g	R: 1
Gallienus to Diocletian	fnd. in a pot	238/60	27596	EGW: 7.4- from
				NC 1945, proc. 17
<b>Worden</b>	Worden, nr. Leyland, Lancs., Britain	1850	53.42N 2.42W (Leyland)	7.125
R: 1	EGW: c.1.5-2.1g?		a	c.126
	from Gallienus to Probus	238/60	27596	c.22.8-31.6g
Robertson				
1948, 214-6				
<b>Worthing</b>	Worthing, Sussex, Britain	1958	50.48N0.23W	7.126
	a	2068	-	R: 1
pot	27596	27596	all barb. radiates	EGW: -
				fnd. in a
Mattingly 1964, 190ff.				

**PERIOD6(296/318)**

**Allègre** Allègre, Hte-Loire, France 1821 45.13N3.43E 8.1724.99 R:2 EGW:171.6-221.5g+

1. AV aurei: 33, including 9 Marcus Aurelius to Diocletian: MA (1), Postumus (2), Victorinus (1), Tetricus (1), Tetricus II (1), Carus (1), Diocletian (2). Wt. est.: 171.6-221.5g
2. AV necklace: Wt.: not established.
3. AV bracelet: Wt.: not established.
4. AV bracelet: Wt.: not established.
5. AV ingot: Wt.: not established. fnd. in a vase AV: ? 161/80 296/318 Puy Museum (10 coins); dispersed TAF VII, no.1; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 271, no.49

**Bazarnes** Bazarnes, nr. Cravant, Yonne, France 1981 47.41N 3.41E (Cravant) 8.1  
R:2 EGW:4.7-7.1g? a 354 70.9-106.1  
93 from Gallienus to Galerius fnd. in a pot (no longer surviving) 238/60  
296/318 Auxerre Museum Amandry & Gautier 1985

**Beaurains (Arras)** Beaurains (Arras), Pas-de-Calais, France 1922 50.17N2.46E 8.1824.100  
R:2 EGW:2830.9g+

1. AV aurei: 337 in total (see notes for details).
2. AV aurei multiples: 22 in total.
3. AV solidi: 12 in total.
4. AV solidi multiples: 3 in total. (Total wt. of AV coins traced: 1954.74g). Estimated wt. of other pieces listed by Bastien & Metzger: 613.2g.
5. AR denarii: 81 in total. Wt. estimate: 164.5g (AR).
6. AR antoniniani: 1 in total.
7. AR quinarii: 16 in total. Wt. est.: c.25.6g.
8. AV necklace: with emeralds. l. 124.5cm. BM 1924.5.14.11.
9. AV necklace: with emeralds. l. 42.3cm. BM 1924.5.14.12.
10. AV necklace: with coloured stones. l. 26.3cm. BM 1924.5.14.13.
11. AV necklace frag.: l. 19.4cm. BM 1924.5.14.14.
12. AV necklace frag.: l. 2.5cm. BM 1924.5.14.10.
13. AV bracelet: plain. sold 1936.
14. AV bracelet: plain. sold 1936.
15. AV bracelet: studded. sold 1936.
16. AV bracelet: 47.5g.
17. AV bracelet: as 16, so presumably c.47.5g. sold 1936.
18. AV ring: engraved setting, Theseus. BM 1924.5.14.4.
19. AV ring: set with marine stone, inscr. 'PATERNA', 'VALERIANUS'. BM 1924.5.14.3.
20. AV oval pendant: with amethyst. BM 1924.5.14.6.
21. AV circular pendant: with sardonyx. BM 1924.5.14.5.
22. AV pendant or necklace frag.: with amethyst. BM 1924.5.14.8.
23. AV oval pendant: with topaz. BM 1924.5.14.7.
24. AV rectangular pendant: set with glass. BM 1924.5.14.9.
25. Cameo: sardonyx. Head of Medusa. BM 1924.5.14.2.
26. AV crescent pendant: sold 1936.
27. AV crescent pendant: sold 1936.
28. AV ear-rings (2): sold 1936.
29. AV belt buckle: sold 1936.
30. AV pendant necklace: 6 AV tubes, & medallions of -  
a. Hadrian (aureus in mount), 'IOVI VICTORI'. 14.60g.  
b. Hadrian (aureus in mount), 'IOVI VICTORI'. Wt. unknown.  
c. Faustina (aureus in mount), 'VENERI GENETRICI'.  
d. Commodus (aureus in mount), 'HERC ROM COND'. 13.50g.  
e. Caracalla (aureus in mount), 'CONCORDIAE AETERNAE'. Wt. unknown.  
f. Julia Domna (aureus in mount), 'LAETITIA'. Wt. unknown.  
g. Elagabalus (aureus in mount), 'P M TR P III COS III P P'. 14.7g.  
h. Postumus (aureus in mount), 'HERCVLI NEMAEIO'. 13.02g. (Total wt. of known jewellery: 150.82g)
31. AR candelabra: incomplete, bent into 3. BM 1924.5.14.1. 1494g.

much of the hoard was sold off by the workmen, and above details come from Bastien & Metzger's reconstructions from sales cats. Only finds thought definitely to belong to the hoard have been listed. They estimate that the hoard originally contained 100 aurei & 100 den. of the early Empire, 30 - 35 AV multiples, more than 400 aurei & solidi, about 10 argentei & about 60 quinarii of the late Empire. So they have perhaps succeeded in cataloguing a little less than 7/10ths.

Wts: AV coins for which wts. were not known specifically were based on estimates for similar coins of similar periods (Chapter 2: Table 6). The denarii estimates were based on the known published wts. and the mean silver contents for each period covered (Chapter 2: Table 6). Plated coins have been excluded. found approx. 1.5m below the surface by workmen in the clay soil of a brick field. Terracotta vase found to contain a second one of silver (presumably sold off).

Distortion of candlestick implies haste? AV: 2105.56g (listed wts.); 613.2g (coin est.)

AR: 1494g (item 31); 190.1g (AR coins)

6976 296318 BM M&LA (8-12, 18-25, 31); Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels (16, 30f); Kestner Museum, Hanover (30a); Mrs. Hayford Peirce, États-Unis. (30e); L. Vierordt colln. (30g); Newell colln., New York (30h); private colln. (30b); unknown (13-15, 17, 26-29, 30c-d) TAF II, 63, NO.12; Bastien & Metzger 1977; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 271, no. 53

<b>Bliesmengen-Bolchen</b>	Bliesmengen-Bolchen, Germany	1955	49.09N7.07E
82 R:2	EGW: 0.1g?	a	7
1.4-2.1g 888	888 nummi	27596 296318	FMRD III:

1161; Guest 1994

<b>Cardiff (Sully Moors)</b>	Cardiff (Sully Moors), Wales	1899	51.24N3.14W	8.1924.101
R:1	EGW: 93.7-97.1g			

1. AV ring: plain hoop, square bezel, cock. Marshall 1907, no.203. Wt.: 11.33g.  
 2. AV ring: 2 grooved hoop, oval bezel, onyx cameo with Medusa head. Marshall 1907, no.544. Wt.: 6.86g.  
 3. AV ring: elliptical loop, elab. incised octagonal bezel, plain nicolo paste. Marshall 1907, no.796. Wt.: 12.44g.  
 4. AV ring: elliptical loop, elab. incised octagonal bezel, missing setting. Marshall 1907, no.797. Wt.: 11.40g.  
 2. AV coins: 7 aurei of Diocletian/Maximian; 1 was a double aureus. Wt. est.: 42.4g.  
 3. AR coins: 95 den., 206 ants. from Gallienus to Carausius. An additional 1 den. & 13 ants. are probably to be associated. Wt. est.: 138.7-190.0g. ? fnd. during foundation diggings AV: 42.03g (rings); 42.4g (coins); total: 84.43g. 238/60? 296318 BM (rings); NMW, Cardiff Kent & Painter 1977 (123-26); Brenot & Lorient 1992, 271, no.54

<b>Clapton in Gordano</b>	Clapton in Gordano, Soms., Britain	1922/24	51.27N2.46W	8.3
R:1	EGW: 57.4-686.5g?		a, arg?	3,437 8620-

10308.2g 1 Gallienus to Diocletian & Maximian. Also 2 AE brooches; leather, a wooden vessel, and a pot. The AE coin (as) of Claudius I must be intrusive 238/60 296318 Somerset Museum, Taunton; Hull City Museum Salisbury 1927; Besley & Bland 1983, 196

<b>Eni Eri</b>	Eni Eri, nr. Svirkovo, Bulgaria	?	42.02N 25.56E (Swirkowo)	8.2024.102
R:7	EGW: 84.3g+			

1. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'OF MAXIMV FASIRMIS' (Maximus, silversmith of Sirmium). Wt.: 633g.  
 2. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'OF MAXIMV FASIRMIS'. Wt. unknown (prob. as above). Wt. estimate: 633g.  
 3. Dish frags.: 28+ largitio dish frags., produced for Licinius' decennalia. Painter 1970 includes inscriptions of plate frags. ? AR: 1266g+ C.317+? 296318? Haskovo Museum (1-2)  
 Painter 1965; Painter 1970

<b>Esternberg</b>	Esternberg, Oberösterreich, Austria	1845	48.10N 13.45E (Oberösterreich	
div.)	R:6	EGW: 16.1g+	A 3+	15.9g+ Arg

? 3.0g+ aurei & argentei of the Tetrarchy; the 3 known are Diocletian. 296318 NZ 1977, 41, no.G-7; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.58

<b>Ettelbrück II</b>	Ettelbrück II, Luxembourg	1889	49.51N6.06E	8.4 R:2
	EGW: 17.8-123.2g?		a	1481,362 267.6-1850.2g

138 362 copies; 138 folles 238/60 296318 FMRL I: 124; Guest 1994

<b>Evenley</b>	Evenley, Northants., Britain	1854	52.00N1.09W	8.5 R:1
34.2g?	a	705	127.4-514.1g	EGW: 8.5-

Constantine I (Caes.) fnd. in a pot 238/60 296318 BM 2448 Valerian I to Poole 1855

<b>Imsbach I</b>	Imsbach I, Germany	1846	49.35N7.53E	8.6 R:2
0.2g)?	a	(10)	(1.9-3.1)	EGW: (0.1-

nummi 27596 296318 FMRD IV/2: 2299; Guest 1994

<b>Kellmünz</b>	Kellmünz, Bayern, Germany	1952	48.07N10.09E	8.724.104 R:5
A 1	5.3g arg	5	15.0g	EGW: 6.3g

(c.305). 5 argentei. Tpq c.308 284 296318 1307 Aureus of Galerius 1992, 272, no.57; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming

<b>La Venera</b>	La Venera, Italy a, arg? 46,341 ?	-	R:5	EGW: ?	
calculation has not been attempted as too few details are known Milani 1880; Besley & Bland 1983, 196			latest coins	Diocletian & Maximian; a wt. 296/318	
<b>Lesce</b> c.10.0g to Constantius I	Lesce, Kranj, Slovenia  284	1859 arg 296/318	46.15N 14.20E (Kranj) c.50 c.150.0g Mimik 1981, no.288; Duncan 1993	8.8 c.800 R:6 tpq c.305/6; Diocletian 1993	EGW:
<b>Mareno di Piave</b>	Mareno di Piave, Treviso, Italy R:5 EGW: 1.8g+? Maximian and Galerius. Possibly part of a larger hd. Gorini 1992, 192, no.13	1771 A 3+?	45.40N 12.15E (Treviso) 26.5g+?	8.26/24.105	
<b>Moissat</b> c.10.6g Tetricus II; AR from Diocletian to Maximinus Hercules 1900, 557; TAF VII, no.6; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 271, no.50	Moissat, Puy-de-Dôme, France A 2 c.10.4g? arg?	45.47N 3.21E ?	8.9/24.106 3.0g?+ 296/318	R:2 aurei include 1 Blanchet	EGW:
<b>Muglitzh</b> 0.5g?	Muglitzh (Maglish), Bulgaria  260/75 296/318	42.36N 25.33E a 27 Bla Bulg 27 (1964): 237-44; Guest 1994	8.10 5.0-8.0g 12	R:7 12 nummi	EGW: 0.3-
<b>Naissus</b>	Naissus (Nis), Yugoslavia EGW: c.104.2g	1901	43.20N 21.54E	8.21/24.107	R:7
1. AR Largitio dish: commemorating the Decennalia of Licinius in AD317. Inscription 'LICINI AVGVSTE SEMPER VINCAS', in centre, 'SIC X SIC XX' (i.e. looking forward to the next ten years). 16.5cm diameter. Wt.: 313g. 2. AR largitio dish: as 1. 17cm diameter. Wt. estimate: 313g. 3. AR largitio dish: as 1. 17cm diameter. Wt. estimate: 313g. 4. AR largitio dish: as 1. 17.7cm diameter. I.no. 1969.9.4.1. Wt. estimate: 313g. 5. AR largitio dish: as 1. 16.5cm diameter. I.no. 1970.568. Wt. estimate: 313g. discovery of the "hoard" in 1901 strongly suggestive of a workshop at Naissus, all 6 bear the stamp of the town. Seems to be a discrepancy over whether 5 or 6 plates were found. unknown AR: c.1565g AD317 296/318 Belgrade National Museum (1, 2); Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna (3); BM, M&LA (4); Museum of Fine Arts, Boston (5) Tait 1970; Noll 1974; Oliver 1978, no.118; Toynbee & Painter 1986					
<b>Nieder-Rentgen</b> ?	Nieder-Rentgen, Germany  a, arg?	- 15,222	R:2 or 13 ?	EGW: 2 or 13 latest coins	296/318
Diocletian & Maximian; too few details known to attempt a wt. calculation. Hammerstein et al. 1896; Besley & Bland 1983, 197					
<b>Nijmegen</b>	Nijmegen area, from the Waal, Holland R:2 EGW: 40.4g	?	51.50N 5.52E	8.22/24.108	
1. AR ingot: circular. Inscribed 'VOTIS XX AVGG NN', & graffiti 'CC AA'. Wt.: 305.89g. 2. AR ingot: circular. Inscribed 'VOTIS XX AVGG NN'. Wt.: 300.43g. Dating from inscription. Graffiti interpreted as "Colonia Claudia Ara Agrippensium". ? AR: 606.32g post 305 296/318 Leiden Museum Painter, 1970; Salomonson, 1961					
<b>Oimbra</b>	Oimbra, Portugal (Spain?) EGW: c.1768.1-1799.2g Tpq c.305	1744 S 284	41.53N 7.28W (Spain) c.400 c.1768.1-1799.2g 296/318	8.11/24.109 Numisma 1983, 163; Bost et al.	R:3
1992, 55, no.122; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Partinico?</b>	Partinico?, Palermo, Sicily R:5 EGW: 803.7g Mu, A Earliest Probus. TPq c.308 (Maxentius). Wt. actual.	1959-1966 17,102	38.03N 13.07E 803.7g	8.12/24.110	
Mediterranean	276/81 296/318		recovered from a wreck somewhere in the Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.63; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Piazzola sul Brenta</b>	Piazzola sul Brenta, Padova, Italy 8.27/24.111 R:5 EGW: 21.2g 1 Diocletian, 3 Maximinus Hercules Gorini 1992, 192, no.13		45.24N 11.53E (Padova) A 4 21.2g 275/96	296/318	
<b>S. Pietro di Cerro</b> d.)	S. Pietro di Cerro, Emilia Romagna, Italy R:5 EGW: 3.2-5.4g?		44.45N 11.00E (Emilia Romagna) a	270	
Guest 1994	8.23 48.7-80.9g 12	260/75	296/318	RIN 90 (1988): 211;	

<b>Schmerikon</b>	Schmerikon, St. Gallen, Switzerland			47.14N8.57E	8.1324.112
R:5	EGW: 10.3g+?	A	2+?	10.3g?+	
	2 of Carinus & Diocletian; only part of a larger hd.			275/96?	296/318
	Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.56				
<b>Sisak II</b>	Sisak (Siscia), Croatia	1953	45.30N16.22E	8.1424.113	R:6
	EGW:282.7g+		arg	1415+	4245.0g+
	Known coins thought to be only 2/3rds of total. Also includes AR vessels: 1. AR bucket: embossed with 26 vertical ribs. fr. 22.6 cm high. No wt. given. 2. AR plate: (for the bucket?). Incised with 2 concentric rings underneath. D.: 28cm. No wt. given. 3. AR octagonal pitcher: plain. 25.5cm high. No wt. given. 4. AR plate: Engraved rosette in centre. Fr. D.: 35 cm. No wt. given. 5. AR plate frag.: D.: c.25 cm. No wt. given. Tpq c.296				
	Fnd. during drainage works. Pitcher was damaged, and the coins poured out.				
	296/318		Mirnik 1981, no.218; Duncan 1993		294
<b>Slatina</b>	Slatina, Plevan, Bulgaria		43.25N24.37E (Pleven)	8.24	R:7
	EGW: <5.1-8.5g?		a	<426	<76.6-127.4g
	? 426 ants./nummi	260/75	296/318		Guest 1994
<b>Thibouville</b>	Thibouville, France		49.09N0.47E	8.15	R:2 EGW: ?
	a, arg	3,256	?		latest coins first Tetrarchy
	? 296/318		Besley & Bland 1983, 197		
<b>Usce</b>	Usce, Skela, Serbia	43.29N20.38E	8.2524.114	R:2	EGW:27.8g
	A, S 5 27.8g			3 aurei; 1 'festaureus'	
	(RIC VII Trier, p.164, no.9: 5.3g); 1.5 solidus multiple, Constantine I. Tpq c.317			311/13	296/318
	Mirnik 1981, 311; Duncan 1993				
<b>Wroxton</b>	Wroxton, Oxon., Britain	1950	52.05N1.24W	8.16	R:1 EGW:0.0g?
		a	3	0.7-0.8g	Tacitus to Licinius I
	275/96 296/318		Sutherland 1954	133	

**PERIOD 7 (318/30)**

<b>Boltinggård</b>	Boltinggård, Denmark	55.13N10.27E	9.1;25.1	R: 12
EGW: 13.4g	S 3	13.35g		
one coin looped. Check date of earliest. tpq c.324				
NNA 1942, 85; Bland forthcoming				
		pre 284	318/30	
<b>Brangstrup</b>	Brangstrup, Denmark	55.13N10.30E	9.2;25.2	R: 12
EGW: 213.6g	S 48	213.6g		
all coins pierced and/or looped. Check date of earliest coin. tpq c.326				
318/30 NNA 1942, 73; Bland forthcoming				
			pre 284	
<b>Cervembreg</b>	Cervembreg, Bulgaria	1952	42.18N23.10E	9.10;25.3 R: 7
EGW: 167.5g				
1. AR dish: flat rim, central rosette. Dated to c. AD317. Wt.: 1260g.				
2. AR dish: vertical, fluted rim. Central stamped medallion, with portrait of Licinius and inscrip. relating to his decennalia 'LICINIUS INVICT AVG OB DIEM X SVORVM'. Pointillé inscrip. on back 'O FLAV NICANI MBN' (last 2 'N's reversed). Graffiti on back 'Pro Gerontus'. Wt.: 620g.				
3. AR dish: vertical, fluted rim. Central stamped medallion, with portrait of Licinius and inscrip. relating to his decennalia 'LICINIUS INVICT AVG OB DIEM X SVORVM'. Pointillé inscrip. on back 'O FLAV NICANI MBN' (last 2 'N's reversed). Graffiti on back 'R'. Wt.: 635g.				
? AR: 2,515.0g AD321/22 318/30				
Archaeological Museum, Sofia Folio Arch. xii 1960; Kent & Painter 1977, 22; Toynbee & Painter 1986				
<b>Dalheim V</b>	Dalheim V, Luxembourg	49.32N6.15E	9.3	R: 2
EGW: (0.1g)?		a (8)	(1.6g)	14,294
c.24,000 coins in total; 14,294 nummi				
Guest 1994				
		find. with 3 pots	27596	318/30
<b>Hambledon</b>	Hambledon, Bucks., Britain	1912	51.34N0.53W	9.4 R: 1
EGW: 0.1-0.2g?		a 8	1.9-2.3g	287
Claudius II to Constantine II (Caes.)				
floor, in a small black pot 260/75 318/30				
find. during excavs. of a R-B homestead, beneath the Cocks & Stepheson 1921; King 1980				
<b>Immendingen</b>	Immendingen, Germany	47.57N8.44E	9.5	R: 5
EGW: 0.1g?		a 1	1.25g	54
54 nummi 238/60 318/30				
FMRD II/2: 2039; Guest 1994				
<b>Lenningen</b>	Lenningen, Luxembourg	49.36N6.23E	9.6	R: 2
EGW: 0.2g?		D 1,2	2.95g	5
2 copies; 5 nummi 6996 318/30				
FMRL I: 203; Guest 1994				
<b>Mainz Bretzenheim II</b>	Mainz Bretzenheim II, Germany	49.59N8.14E	9.7	
R: 2	EGW: 0.3-0.4g?	a 23	c.4.7-6.8g	
7	7 nummi 260/75	318/30	FMRD IV/1: 1180; Guest 1994	
<b>'Munich' eastern Empire?</b>	?	UP	R: -	EGW: 63.9g+
8 AR bowls, inc.:				
1. AR Licinius I bowl: simple bowl with central medallion stamp and inscription 'LICINIUS AVG OB D V LICINI FILI' (Licinius ob diem quinquennialium Licinii, filii sui - the emperor Licinius on the occasion of the celebration of five years rule by his son Licinius). Nicomedia stamp 'NIKO/AID/A'; (Workshop 1 of the mint at Nicomedia in Bithynia, under the control of Aidesios). Wt.: 323.3g.				
2. Licinius II bowl: central medallion of Lic. II, inscrip. around 'LICINIUS CAES OB D V SVORVM' (Licinius Caesar ob diem quinquennialium suum). Also stamp 'NIKO/EYT/NEB' (at Nikomedia under control of Eutropios or Eutychianos). Wt.: 321.74g.				
3. Licinius II bowl: central medallion of Lic. II, inscrip. around 'LICINIUS CAES OB D V SVORVM' (Licinius Caesar ob diem quinquennialium suum). Also stamp 'ANT/ETCTO/A' (workshop 1 at Antioch, under control of Eustochios). Wt.: 315.11g.				
4-5. AR vota bowls: no more details known.				
6. Flat unis. AR dish: no more details known.				
7-8. 2 AR bowls: 1 has Greek inscrip. relating to weight & purity. No more details known. Dating: Kent & Painter believe 324 (battle of Chrysopolis) ? AR: 960.15g+ AD321/22 318/30 Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel-Bank, Munich (1); Overbeck 1973; Kent & Painter 1977; Beck & Bol 1983, 419-24, no. 37 (3)				

<b>Niehelm</b>	Nieheim, Germany	51.48N9.05E	9.8	R: 13	EGW: 0.0g?
	a	1	0.2g	8	8 nummi
	318/30	FMRD VI/6:6070; Guest 1994			275/96
<b>Sabac</b>	Sabac area, in the bed of the Macva, Yugoslavia		?	44.45N19.41E	9.11/25.4
	R: 7	EGW: c.250.9g			
	1. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'O FLAV NICANI VASC'. Wt.: 628g.				
	2. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'O FLAV NICANI MBN'. Wt.: c. 628g.				
	3. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'ADI MVS P SIRM'. Wt.: c. 628g.				
	4. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'VA SALODVR'. Wt.: c. 628g.				
	5. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'VIC VIC'. Wt.: c. 628g.				
	6. AR ingot: double axe. Uninscribed, apart from "αλζεε" on edge. Wt.: c. 628g.				
	Dating based on comparison with the Cervenber plates; Flavius Nicanus referred to here was				
	magister bisellanus nummulariorum in reign of Constantine & Licinius (AD308-24). fnd. in the bed of river				
	Macva	AR: c.3,768.0g	AD308-24	318/30	National Museum, Belgrade
	Painter 1971				Salamonson 1961;
<b>Starcevo</b>	Starcevo, Romania	-	-	R: 14	EGW: 90.4-107.8g?
	13	57.85g	D	254	488.7-750.8g
	Vitellius to Septimius Severus			69-193/222/284	318/30
					denarii run from Bland forthcoming
<b>Szőny</b>	Szőny, Komárom, Hungary	c.1885	47.44N18.10E	9.9;25.5	R: 6
	124.2g	Med, A	4.5	86.2+26.5g	D, Si
				8.46	c.172.8g
	EGW: 2 aurei of				
	Numerian; 1 med. of Dio. at Ticinum (no ref.); 3 aur. of Dio.; 2 den. of Dio.; 3 meds. of Maximian (Gnecchi I, St. 5, &				
	Gnecchi I, St. 7); 1 den. of Maximian 5 den. of Constantius I to Galerius. tpq c.318. Medallion of Diocletian at				
	Ticinum given as c.21.55g (RIC VI, 279). fnd. by the Danube, n. of the Roman military camp 284				
	318/30				Bíro-Sey 1977, 135-6; Brenot & Lorient 1992, 272, no.60; Guest 1994; Bland
	forthcoming				

**PERIOD 8 (330/48)**

<b>Appleford</b>	Appleford, Berks., Britain	1954	51.38N1.14W	10.1	R: 1	
EGW: 0.3-1.3g?		a	16	4.3-19.0g	5617, 119	
from Gallienus to Constans (c.341-6).		330/48	King 1977	23860		
			fld. during ploughing; 2 pots side by side			
<b>Biwer</b>	Biwer, Luxembourg	1933	49.42N6.23E	10.2	R: 2	EGW: c.1.3-2.0g?
	a		c.100(1) c.20.0-30.0g	6		6 nummi fld. with
pot	260/75 330/48		FMRL II: 30; Guest 1994			
<b>Borca</b>	Borca, Pacevo, nr. Belgrade, former Yugoslavia (now in Serbia)	1879	44.52N20.28E			
10.3/25.6 R: 13	EGW: 162.4g?	S	17?	162.43g?		
	3x 4.5 sol. mults.; 1x 3 sol. mults.; 3x 2 sol. mults.; 8x 1.5 sol. mults.; 2 sol. Note: Bland has 1					
coin pre-284 (check); he also puts tpq at c.330		c.306	330/48		Chirila &	
Gudea 1972, no.4; Duncan 1993						
<b>Caister by Yarmouth I</b>	Caister by Yarmouth I, Norf., Britain	1936	52.39N 1.44E (Caister)			
10.4 R: 1	EGW: 0.0g?	a	3			
0.6g 61	Claudius II (deified) to House of Constantine (Gloria Exerc., 1 std.)					
275/96 330/48	Norwich Castle Museum	Robertson 1936a				
<b>Cranfield</b>	Cranfield, Beds., Britain	1946	52.04N0.37W	10.5	R: 1	EGW: 0.0g?
	a	3	0.6g	1697	Claudius II (deified) to	
Constantine I (Gloria Exerc., 1 std.)		275/96	330/48	Bedford Museum	Hill 1946	
<b>Ermsdorf</b>	Ermsdorf, Luxembourg	1880	49.50N6.13E	10.6	R: 2	EGW: 0.9g?
	a, arg.	2,4	c.13.4g	2439, 74	4 arg., 74 nummi	
copies, 2439 nummi	260/75 330/48		FMRL I: 114; Guest 1994			
<b>Helleville</b>	Helleville, France	49.33N1.47W	10.7/25.7	R: 2	EGW: 249.2g	
	Mu, S 11,9	249.2g			11 AV mults.: 9 solidi	
(4), 7 sol. (1), 3 sol. (1), 1 1/2 sol. (2), solidi (7). tpq c.343. See note in RIC VII concerning incorrect pairings of casts	284 330/48				Revue Numismatique 1906; RIC VII, 530-31; Bland	
forthcoming						
<b>Holyhead</b>	Holyhead, Gwynedd, Britain		53.19N4.38W	10.8/25.8	R: 1	
EGW: 54.0-59.9g	A, S 12	54.0-59.9g				
Tpq c.337	284 330/48		Arch. Camb. 1868, 396; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Klītinka</b>	Klītinka, former Starokonstantinovski uyezd, former USSR	1916	49.48N27.10E			
(Starokonstantinov) 10.17	R: 14	EGW: 0.9-1.6g+?	D			
9+	14.1-24.5g+	1	Vespasian to Constantine I (a small AE coin)			
69/79 330/48	Warsaw Archaeological Museum	Kropotkin 1962, 343, no.1139				
<b>Köln (Maria im Kapitol)</b>	Köln (Maria im Kapitol), Germany	1889	50.56N6.59E			
10.9/25.9 R: 2	EGW: 5.2g+	A	1	5.12g	a	5+
1.5g+ 5223	5223 nummi	260/75	330/48			FMRD
VV1.1:1003/4a-n; Guest 1994						
<b>Llanbethery</b>	Llanbethery, Barry, Glam., Britain	1957	51.24N3.18W	10.10		
R: 1	EGW: 0.0g?	a	6	0.18g		
808	Victorinus to Constans Aug.	fld. with the bottom of a pot	260/75	330/48		
NMW, Cardiff	Boon 1960b					
<b>Mainz T.V</b>	Mainz T.V, Germany	50.00N8.16E	10.11	R: 2	EGW: (0.0g)?	
	a	(2) (c.0.4g)	44	c.80 total coins	town	
275/96 330/48		FMRD IV/1: 1167; Guest 1994				
<b>Paris</b>	Paris, France	48.52N2.20E	10.12/25.11	R: 2	EGW:	
c.10.1g+	S 2	8.9g	4+	c.18.2g	tpq c.346.	
337 330/48		RIC VIII; Bland forthcoming				

<b>Richborough II</b>	Richborough II, Kent, Britain	c.1930	51.18N1.22E	10.13	R: 1
	EGW:0.1-0.4g?		a 6	2.3-6.4g	72
	Gallienus to House of Constantine (FTR, Phoenix types)		330/48	238/60	
	Bushe-Fox & Stebbing 1949, 103, 280; Reece 1981				
<b>Sremska Mitrovica I</b>	Sremska Mitrovica I (Sirmium), Serbia		44.59N19.39E	10.14;25.12	
R: 6	EGW:140.4g	FeA, S 1,32	140.44g		
1 'Festaureus' (average wt. 5.39g - after RIC VIII: 55).	1x 2 sol. mult.; 4x 1.5 sol. mult.; 27 sol. tpq c.336/7.				
317	330/48	Vasic & Popovic 1975; Duncan 1993, 76			
<b>Sremska Mitrovica II</b>	Sremska Mitrovica II (Sirmium), Serbia, former Yugoslavia		c.1800	44.59N	
19.39E	10.15	R: 6	EGW:29.3g+	M, Si	5+, 3+
	29.32g+		Wts:3.85g, 4.12g, 3.88g, 4.25g, 2.80g, 2.60g, 4.26g, 3.56g.		c.306
330/48		Mirnik 1981, no.303a; Duncan 1993; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Stockstadt V</b>	Stockstadt V, Unterfranken, Germany		49.59N 9.04E (Stockstadt am		
Rhein)	10.19	R: 13	a 2		
	0.6g	1015	EGW:0.0g?	FMRD I/6: 6022; Guest	
1994		260/75	330/48		
<b>Trier I</b>	Trier I, Germany	49.45N6.39E	10.16	R: 2	EGW: c.4.3g?
	M	10	c.64.0g?	all mults. (check). tpq c.346. The	
TZ refs. have been checked and are incorrect.			?	330/48	Trierer
Zeitschrift 1979 & 1980; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Yalta</b>	Yalta, Yalta city limits, Crimea, former USSR	1905	44.30N34.09E	10.18	
R: 14	EGW:c.8.5-122.6g?		D, a	c.625?	c.127.8-
1841.2g? 453?	1078 coins known in total, c.58% AR. Vespasian to Constantine I. Included Roman				
provincial coins and small coppers	found during the planting of farm land		69/79	330/48	
Kropotkin 1962, 262-3, no.639					

**PERIOD9(348/64)**

<b>Belke-Steinbeck</b>	Belke-Steinbeck, Germany				52.09N 8.34E (Belke)	11.3225.13
R: 13	EGW: 8.9g+	S	2+		8.9g+	
tpq c.353	337	348/64			FMRD VI/6.6050; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Bonn</b>	Bonn, Germany			50.44N 7.06E	11.18	R: 2 EGW: c.195.8g+
Mu, S	6,32	c.195.8g+				6 AV mults. assumed to
be 2x; 32 AV sol. tpq c.353		284	348/64			Bland forthcoming
<b>Bonn/Beuel</b>	Bonn/Beuel, W. Germany			50.44N 7.08E (Beuel)	11.2125.14	
R: 2	EGW: 8.9g+	S	2+		8.9g+	
tpq c.355	337	348/64			Bonner-Jahrbuch 1938, 287; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Borochitsy I</b>	Borochitsy I, Berestechkovski, Ukraine, former USSR	1928		50.27N 24.50E		
11.3825.15	R: 14	EGW: c.138.7-207.2g?	Med	1	>10.8g?	D
c.1000	c.1921.0-2949.0g					
						also includes 2 Byzantine AR vessels. Of the coins seen, these run from Vespasian to Jovian (an AV medallion minted at Constantinople). The AR however run only as late as Severus. There were also rumours that an AV dish was also present in the find. fnd. during construction work on the Kovel-Lutsk railway. The coins were apparently contained in the Byzantine vessels, but a 2 handled bi-conical ceramic vessel is also associated with the find. 69/79 348/64???
	Archaeological Museum, Warsaw (Byzantine vessels, Med); Shevchenko Museum, Lvov (362 den.); Ukrainian National Museum, Lvov (61)	Kropotkin 1962, 205-6, no.317				
<b>Borochitsy II</b>	Borochitsy II, Gorokhovski, Volynskaya, former USSR			50.30N 24.46E		
(Gorokhov)	-	R: 14	EGW: 300g	Med	1	300g
						medallion of Jovian at Constantinople, fnd. in a hoard of unknown size. The hd. was apparently located near to the other hd. from this location. (This surely must be the same as the other deposit? 2 medallions of Jovian in the same place?!!!!)
	Kropotkin 1966, 28, no.21			348/64	348/64	
<b>Chinadiyevo</b>	Chinadiyevo, Svalyavski, Ukraine			48.29N 22.50E		11.3925.16
R: 14	EGW: 18.8g	A, S	2, 1	18.75g		
	Antoninus Pius, S. Severus (both with loops), Julian				138/61	348/64
	Kropotkin 1962, 226, no.428					
<b>Chisinau</b>	Chisinau (Kishinev), Moldava			47.00N 28.50E	11.50	R: 14 EGW: 4.7g
		Si	21	70.98g		all unreduced sils. of
Constantius II, none clipped (Bland forthcoming). tpq c.355+.						348/64
Nudelman 1976, 55; Bland forthcoming						
<b>Cibin</b>	Cibin, Transylvania, Romania	1785		45.39N 24.16E	11.44	R: 14 EGW: 0.4g+
		Si	2+	6.4g+		earliest Constantius II
'VOTIS XXV MVLTI XXX', latest 'VOTIS XXX MVLTI XXXX'					337/61	348/64 2
preserved, rest dispersed	Duncan 1993, 124					
<b>Conimbriga C</b>	Conimbriga C, Portugal			40.06N 8.30W	11.1	R: 3
EGW: 0.0g?				a	1	0.3g 24
24 nummi	260/75	348/64				Pereira et al. 1974, no. 325; Guest 1994
<b>Dalboset</b>	Dalboset, Romania			44.52N 21.57E	11.2	R: 14 EGW: 0.3-0.4g?
		a		1, 2	69	69 nummi. 2 ant. copies
238/75	348/64			4.3-6.5g		Tibiscus 2 (1974): 53-60; Guest 1994
<b>Deudesfeld</b>	Deudesfeld, W. Germany			50.06N 6.44E	11.2225.17	
R: 2	EGW: 17.8g+	S	4+	17.8g+		
tpq c.355.	337	348/64				Bonner-Jahrbuch 1938, 287; Bland forthcoming
<b>Dol</b>	Dol, Serbia			43.15N 22.20E	11.4025.18	R: 7 4.8g
	S	R: 1	EGW: 4.45g	Arg, Si	1, 1	5.2g 1 AR
argenteus, 1 sil. Also jewellery. tpq c.350				337	348/64	Mirnik 1981; no. 273 ; Bland forthcoming

<b>Duisburg/Grossenbaum</b>	Duisburg/Grossenbaum, Germany				51.26N6.45E
11.1925.19	R:13 EGW:49.0g	S	11		48.95g
	tpq c.353	337	348/64		RIC VIII; Bland
forthcoming					
<b>Famars I</b>	Famars I, France	50.19N3.31E	11.45	R:2	EGW: ?
	D, a, Si ? ?				'Said to contain 9955 AR coins from Augustus
	to Constantius II; buried next to 2 other finds of respectively 9515 radiates from Pupienus to Carinus and 8245				to AD 41 (imp.) 348/64?
	silver coins to Constantine' Bland forthcoming				
	Gallia 1961, 151; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Frauensattling</b>	Frauensattling, Germany	1805	48.27N12.24E	11.3	R:5
	EGW:0.4-0.5g?		D 3	5.8-7.3g	1,12
	uncertain no. total. 1 as, 12 nummi		69/96	348/64	FMRD I/2:
2122; Guest 1994					
<b>Gevelsberg</b>	Gevelsberg, Germany	1880	51.19N7.20E	11.4	R:13
	EGW:1.0-3.8g?		a 47	15.1-57.8g	19
	19 nummi	238/75	348/64		FMRD VI/5:5025; Guest 1994
<b>Gudme I</b>	Gudme I, Denmark	55.09N10.43E	11.2325.12	R:12	EGW:50.6g
	Mu, S 1,10 50.6g				one is a mult. of
	Constans (looped): 6.10g. Tpq c.355	337	348/64		Kromann 1983-4, 80;
Bland forthcoming					
<b>Hemel Hempstead</b>	Hemel Hempstead (Gadebridge Park), Herts., Britain	1968		51.46N0.28W	
	11.37 R:1 EGW:0.2g+				
1-15. AE bracelet frags.					
16-26. AE rings.					
27-30. AE brooches: frags.					
31-32. AE toilet tweezers.					
33. AR/AE mirror frag.					
34. AE spoon.					
35. AE frags.					
36. Fe knives.					
37. AR/AE coins: 10 ant. and 163 AE coins. Wt. estimate: c.3.0g.					
coins from Claudius II to Magnentius	found in the lowest river gravels on the Roman villa site in				
the area of the bathing pool	AR:3.0g+ 260/75	348/64			Cumow 1974
<b>Hengersberg</b>	Hengersberg, Germany	1830	48.47N13.05E	11.5	R:13
	EGW:(0.0-0.1g)?		a (1)	(0.3-1.3)	8
	Uncertain no. total. 8 nummi	260/75	348/64		FMRD I/2: 2009; Guest
1994					
<b>Kaiseraugst</b>	Kaiseraugst (Castrum Rauracense), Switzerland	1961-62		47.32N7.44E	
	11.2925.21 R:5 EGW:2606.3g+				
1. AR spoon: plain. 'S' graffiti in bowl. Wt.: 21.89g.					
2. AR spoon: plain. 'M' graffiti in bowl. Wt.: 22.05g.					
3. AR spoon: plain. illeg. graffiti under bowl. Wt.: 20.95g.					
4. AR spoon: plain. 'MR' or 'MAR' graffiti in bowl. Wt.: 17.71g.					
5. AR spoon: plain. 'ROMA' graffiti under bowl. Wt.: 21.57g.					
6. AR spoon: plain. 'ROMA' graffiti under bowl. Wt.: >21.93g.					
7. AR spoon (frag.): plain. Terminal missing. 'S' in bowl, 'M' graffiti under bowl. Wt.: 9.76g, 6.95g.					
8. AR spoon (frag.): plain. Bowl. terminal, half of handle. Wt.: >19.17g.					
9. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 28.71g.					
10. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 28.34g.					
11. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 27.72g.					
12. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 27.61g.					
13. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 28.05g.					
14. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 26.83g.					
15. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 25.93g.					
16. AR spoon: plain. Wt.: 25.49g.					
17. AR spoon: plain, crack in bowl. Wt.: 23.78g.					
18. AR spoon: plain. Graffiti in bowl 'MARCELLIANO' & 'M'. Wt.: 27.13g.					
19. AR spoon: plain. Graffiti in bowl 'MARCELLIANO' & 'S'. Wt.: 25.79g.					
20. AR spoon: plain. Graffiti in bowl 'MARCELLIANO', underneath 'M(arc) EL(li) AN(o), MAR'. Wt.: 25.12g.					
21. AR spoon: plain. Graffiti 'MA(rc)LLI(ano)', 'M(a)R', 'MA'. Wt.: 21.96g.					

22. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 49.74g.  
 23. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 49.14g.  
 24. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 47.88g.  
 25. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 49.48g.  
 26. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 46.71g.  
 27. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 45.82g.  
 28. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 45.51g.  
 29. AR ligula (frag.): bird's head terminal. Plain. End of bowl broken off. Wt.: 47.50g.  
 30. AR ligula (frag.): bird's head terminal. Plain. End of bowl broken off. Wt.: 43.02g.  
 31. AR ligula (frag.): bird's head terminal. Plain. End of bowl broken off. Wt.: 43.92g.  
 32. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Graffiti under terminal '+'. Wt.: 61.98g.  
 33. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Graffiti under terminal 'F'. Wt.: 60.84g.  
 34. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain. Wt.: 61.24g.  
 35. AR ligula: bird's head terminal. Plain, restored in antiquity. Wt.: 61.72g.  
 36. AR wine strainer: twisted handle, perforated round bowl. Wt.: 31.50g.  
 37. AR wine strainer: twisted handle, hook end, triangular perforated bowl. Wt.: 17.40g.  
 38. AR toothpick/ear cleaner: twisted handle. Wt.: 15.99g.  
 39. AR toothpick/ear cleaner: twisted handle. Wt.: 12.40g.  
 40. AR toothpick/ear cleaner (frags.): twisted handle. Wt.: 15.70g.  
 41. AR washbasin: fluted, central medallion with geometric design. Graffiti on inside of rim 'NVNN FE PIII'. Wt.: 943.40g.  
 42. AR lampstand: geometric design, some graffiti. Wt.: 2608.5g.  
 43. AR cup: plain. Illeg. scratches underneath. Wt.: 112.2g.  
 44. AR cup: plain. Illeg. scratches underneath. Wt.: 120.9g.  
 45. AR cup: plain. Illeg. scratches underneath. Wt.: 114.2g.  
 46. AR cup: plain. Illeg. scratches underneath. Wt.: 107.3g.  
 47. AR small bowl: plain. Graffiti underneath '(swastika)', 'S'. Wt.: 296.1g.  
 48. AR small bowl: plain. Wt.: 280.7g.  
 49. AR small bowl: plain. Wt.: 310.8g.  
 50. AR small bowl (frag.) plain, some missing nr. base. Wt.: 292.8g.  
 51. AR large bowl: plain. Wt.: 919.8g.  
 52. AR large dish: inscribed 'wavy' design, central medallion with 6-pointed star. Wt.: 1570g (before restoration), Wt.: 1613.3g (after).  
 53. AR fish platter: rectangular platter, semi-circular sides. Chased central fish motif. Wt.: 4618g.  
 54. AR fish platter: oval, beaded edge. Central fish motif. Graffiti underneath 'MARCELLIANO'. Wt.: 155.2g.  
 55. AR small plate: nielloed, circular. 2 bands of geom' deco' & central geom' medallion. Graffiti underneath 'INVENT', 'PROK', '...', '(numerical symbol?)'. Wt.: 349.4g.  
 56. AR plate: incised rings on rim, small central roundel. Wt.: 4592g.  
 57. AR plate: as 56, but smaller. Graffiti underneath 'P ROMVLO'. Wt.: 1565g.  
 58. AR plate frag.: only beaded rim survives. Central part may have had figurative deco'. Wt.: 2172.2g.  
 59. AR plate frag.: inner part of a large, flat plate. Wt.: 88g.  
 60. AR large plate: as 52, but beaded edge. 8 pointed central star. Pointillé inscr. 'EVTICIVSNAISIPV'. 1600g.  
 61. AR plate: gilt, niello, rectangular. Elaborated border, figurative frieze. Central rect' emblata showing Ariadne at the toilet. Wt.: 2769.8g.  
 62. AR plate: gilt, niello, circular. Elaborate frieze, alternating hunting & geometric. Central medallion of coastal town. Graffiti underneath 'FVNT', 'AQVILINI', & pointillé inscr. '(Chi-Rho XV.MVNC)'. Wt.: 4749.9g.  
 63. AR Achilles plate: 8 sided, elaborate figurative frieze around rim. 9 scenes from life of Achilles. Pointillé inscr. underneath 'ΠΑΥΣΑΥΠΟΥ ΘΕΟΚΑΛΟΝΙΚΗC ΑΙΕ'. Graffiti in Greek. Wt.: 4642.9g.  
 64. AR Venus statue: with base, naked Venus. Wt.: 232.9g.  
 65. AR hack silver: folded piece of hack from a round plate. Official stamp 'EXC.MOC'. Wt.: not given.  
 66. AR ingot: stamp of Magnentius ('IM CAE MAGN-ENTIUSAVG'). Pointillé inscr. 'LVCVBRIO PIII'. Wt.: 952.9g.  
 67. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Inscribed 'LVGBRIO GRONOPI PIII'. Portrait stamp of Magentius (AD350). Wt.: 947.8g.  
 68. AR ingot (frag.): Bar shaped. Inscr. 'PIII'. Portrait stamp of Magentius. 1/3rd broken off. Wt.: 665.1g.  
 69. 186 AR coins: miliarenses - denarii; from 294-305, & 330-350.  
 70. AR ingot frag. (2/3rds): bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt. unknown. Some of the items may not have been recovered, as full systematic excavation had not been carried out. According to David Wigg (Limes Kongress reports) 12+ more vessels including a 12" dish (Constans Aug) to be added; handed in by a guilty conscience? Some of the spoons were the first known of this type from this site. tpq c.350/53 found in the late Roman legionary fortress during excavations. Found near to the south wall of the fort. Some items were thrown up by a bulldozer, others were recovered directly from disturbed Roman levels. AR:39,133.03g+(of listed wts.) c.295-353 34864 Römermuseum in Augst BL, Switzerland Laur-Belart 1963; Painter 1971; Cahn & Kaufmann-Heinimann 1984

<b>Kessel</b>	<b>Kessel, Germany</b>	<b>51.42N6.04E</b>	<b>11.172522</b>	<b>R:2</b>	<b>EGW:</b>
13.4g+	S	3	13.35g		Also 1 AV ring. tpq
c.350.	284	34864			
			RIC VIII; Bland forthcoming		

<b>Köln (Stephanstraße)</b>	Köln (Stephanstraße), Köln, Germany	1967	50.56N6.59E		
11.4225.23	R: 2	EGW:5.5-9.5g?	A	1	5.04-7.2g a
14	6.5-34.1g	4057	16180	34864	FMRD VI 1,
1:1003/3a-d; Guest 1994					
<b>Laatzen</b>	Laatzen, Hannover, Germany	1967	52.19N9.48E	11.6	R: 13
15.2g	D, M, Si	74, 2, 2	207.1-228.7g		EGW:13.8-
from Vespasian to Aurelius. Mils.: 4.53g, 4.29g; sil.: 3.26g; barb. sil.: 3.09g. Latest coin Julian.					Denarii run
6996	34864				FMRD VII.4.4033; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Lauriacum III</b>	Lauriacum III (Lorch bei Enns), Oberösterreich, Austria	1906/7	48.13N14.28E		
11.46	R: 5	EGW:17.4-20.3g	M, Si	36,39	
260.8-305.2g		20 heavy mils., 16 light. tpq c.354; earliest 335			
33048	34864				Dembski 1977, no. 91; RIC VIII, 50; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Lengerich II</b>	Lengerich II, Germany	1847	52.12N7.52E	11.3325.24	
R: 13	EGW:200.9-297.9g	S	10	44.5g	D, M, Si
3804.8g					1147, 1, 70
	Denarii run from Trajan to Septimius Severus. Also 1 AV necklace with pendants. No wt. given. 2 AV bracelets: no wts. given. 4 AV rings: no wts. given. 4 AV studs: no wts. given. 1 AV onion brooch: inscribed 'ROMAN...ERME'. AR plate: no wt. given. Tpq c.350+				2348.0-
	inscribed 'ROMAN...ERME'. AR plate: no wt. given. Tpq c.350+				found by a farmer on a hill underneath 3 large stones. The AV coins and the jewellery were found under the first 2 stones, and the silver coins and the plate under the third.
	96/117	34864			FMRD VII.1.1033-5; Bland forthcoming
<b>Ljubljana I</b>	Ljubljana I (Emona), Slovenia	1910	46.04N14.30E	11.47	R: 6
EGW:403.4-403.8g	A, S	1, 49	225.62g	Si	c.9
					c.19.2-27.6g
	AV wt. actual. also 9 AR ingots: 1. 15.6cm, 376.10g; 13.8cm, 356.82g; 15.9cm, 357.89g; 14.5cm, 390.24g; 15.6cm, 308.53g; 15cm, 383.75g; 15.4cm, 208.90g; 15.1cm, 187.78g; 12cm, 77.23g. Total wt. of ingots: 2647.24g. Bland has tpq c.350.				
	found on excavs. of Insula IV with pot		310/13	34864	dispersed
	Schmid 1913; Mirnik 1981, no.292; Duncan 1993; FMRSII.155/2; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Ljubljana II</b>	Ljubljana (Emona), Slovenia	1956	46.04N14.30E	11.725.25	R: 6
EGW:206.3g+	Mults., S?	22(13)	206.34g+		
	13 coins known, all of which were mults. 11 x 3 sol. mults. & 2 x 2 sol. mults. Wts. noted: 13.44g, 13.46g, 13.45g, 13.45g, 13.52g, 13.35g, 13.45g, 13.35g, 13.43g, 13.67g, 13.53g, 9.06g, 9.13g; other coins assumed to be solidi.				
	Tpq c.350/53	34250	34864		dispersed
	FMRSII.155/39				Mirnik 1981, no.291; Duncan 1993;
<b>Ljubljana V</b>	Ljubljana V, Yugoslavia	1911	46.04N14.30E	11.3025.26	
R: 6	EGW:63.9g				
	1. AR ingot: double axe. Stamped with portrait of Magnentius & mint-mark of Aquileia. Wt.: 319g.				
	2. AR ingot: double axe. Stamped as above. Wt.: 640g. tpqc.350/53				found in a house a Roman
	Emona (no. XV) in the south-west of the site AR:959g c.AD351	34864			Schatzkammer und Zentralarchiv
	des Deutschen Ordens, Vienna Schmid 1913, 177-9; Painter 1971				
<b>Mainz F.VII</b>	Mainz F.VII, Germany	1923	50.00N8.16E	11.34	R: 2
EGW:0.0g?			a	1	c.0.2g
21 nummi	27596	34864			21
					FMRD IV/1:1156; Guest 1994
<b>Mainz Weisenau III</b>	Mainz Weisenau III, Germany		49.59N8.18E	11.8	R: 2
EGW:1.9-7.4g?			a	90	28.0-111.6g
25	25 nummi found in a quarry	23860	34864		FMRD IV/1:1201; Guest
1994					
<b>Marscher Wald I</b>	Marscher Wald I, Luxembourg	1966	49.45N6.18E	11.9	R: 2
EGW:0.0-0.3g?			a	2	0.6-5.2g
1AE early copy; 58 nummi		to AD41	34864		58, 1
					Guest 1994
<b>Marscher Wald II</b>	Marscher Wald II, Luxembourg		49.45N6.18E	11.10	R: 2
EGW:0.0g?			a	2, 14	0.6g
14 copies; 368 nummi	26075	34864			368
					FMRL II: 142; Guest 1994
<b>Marscher Wald III</b>	Marscher Wald III, Luxembourg	1976-80	49.45N6.18E	11.11	R: 2
EGW:0.3g?			a	13, 3	3.9g
3 radiate copies; 415 nummi	26075	34864			415
1994					FMRL II: 162; Guest

<b>Marscher Wald IV</b>	Marscher Wald IV, Luxembourg	49.45N6.18E	11.12	R:2
EGW:0.0g?		a	1,7	126
7 copies; 126 nummi	260/75	348/64	FMRL II: 169; Guest 1994	
<b>Merelbeke II</b>	Merelbeke II, Belgium	51.00N3.45E	11.25	R:2
EGW:13.1-20.8g		a, Arg, Si	?, 1+, 97	c.197.2-312.4g?
The hoard contains 98 silver and base silver coins from Victorinus to Julian and Thirion gives a distribution by reign. The latest coin is said to be a siliqua of Julian (the hoard contained 3 coins of him in all, together with 8 of Constantius II), but it is not clear how many coins are argentei and siliquae and how many are nummi) Bland forthcoming. Tpq c.360.				
	260/75	348/64	Thirion 1967, no. 194;	
Bland forthcoming				
<b>Niederengelheim III</b>	Niederengelheim III, W. Germany	49.59N8.04E	11.13	25.27
R:2	EGW:186.9g+	S	42+	186.9g+
5 id. Constans and Constantius II. tpq c.355		337	348/64	FMRD
IV/1.1094; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Nielles-lès-Calais</b>	Nielles-lès-Calais, France	50.54N1.50E	11.41	25.28
R:2	EGW:c.18.7g	A, S	1,3	c.18.65g
Maximinus Hercules (aur.), Magnentius; tpq c.350/53		296/318	348/64	
TAF II:56; Guest 1994				
<b>Oldcroft</b>	Oldcroft, Gloucs., Britain	51.45N2.30W	11.21	25.29
EGW:1.8g				R:1
1. 4 AR pieces of cut bar: 9.68g, 7.86g, 3.04g, 2.25g.				
2. loop of AR strip: no wt. given.				
3. small AR pin: with red enamel deco' & trumpet scroll. No wt. given.				
4. 2 siliquae (Constantine II & Constans), 3,333 AE coins from pre-330 to Julian (AD 354-9). Sil. est. wt.: 4.00g.				
5. Textile frags. Johns believes AR objects could potentially be much earlier than the coins. tpq c.355/63.				
found with fragments of textile bag AR:26.83g+ ? 348/64 BM, P&RB;				
Gloucester City Museum	Rhodes & Wild 1974; Johns 1974; Kent & Painter 1977, no.118			
<b>Ottenia</b>	Ottenia region, Romania	44.30N23.30E	11.48	R:14
0.2g+?	Si?	?	3.2g+?	EGW:
hoard of unknown size	337/61	348/64	Duncan 1993, 123	Constantius II AR
<b>Orgeyev (Orhei)</b>	Orgeyev (Orhei), Moldavia, former USSR	47.24N28.50E	11.35	
R:14	EGW:26.5g	Si	128	397.74g
all unreduced sils. of Constantius II (Bland forthcoming). Wt. actual (after Kropotkin 1961) fnd. in a red				
clay jug at a depth of c.0.4m	348/64	348/64	Kropotkin 1962, 382-3, no.1355; Nudelman	
1976, 52-3; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Padea</b>	Padea, Dranic, Dolj, Romania	44.01N23.52E	11.43	R:14
	Si	1+	3.2g+	EGW:0.2g+
Constantius II from dispersed hd.		348/64	348/64	one coin of
1993,123			largely dispersed	Duncan
<b>Portsmouth</b>	Portsmouth, Hants., Britain	50.48N1.05W	11.26	R:1
EGW:136.4-206.1g+		D, M, Si	6, c.68, c.865	2048.8-
3094.2g+	Trajan to Julian II	fnd. in a one-handed urn	98/117	348/64
Portsmouth Museum; Cumberland House Museum, Southsea; Carisbrooke Castle Museum, I of W				BM;
292-303; Archer 1979, 56, no.48; King 1981, 15; Bland forthcoming				NC1936,
<b>Regensburg VIII</b>	Regensburg VIII, Germany	49.01N12.07E	11.14	R:5
EGW:0.0g?		a	1	135
135 nummi	260/75	348/64	FMRL I/3:3086; Guest 1994	
<b>Rheinzabern</b>	Rheinzabern, Germany	49.07N8.18E	11.15	R:13
EGW:c.1.1g?		a	57,30	3356
c.4000 coins in total. 3356 nummi; 30 copies		260/75	348/64	FMRD IV/2:
2076; Guest 1994				
<b>St. Pabu</b>	St. Pabu, nr. Ploudalmézeau, France	48.33N 4.39W (Ploudalmézeau)	11.51	
R:2	EGW:10.3g+			
1. AR cup: plain shallow cup, with footring and vertical sides and a lip. Wt.: 154g.				
2. AR plate: fragmentary, flat plate richly decorated on the inner surface with repoussé beads, elongated beads and roundels. D.: 15.5cm. Wt.: not known.				

3. AR beaker: similar internal repoussé decoration, this time with crosses, in a band below the rim. D.: 11.3cm. Wt.: not known.

4. AR/AE coins: c. 10 - 12,000 coins (c. 61kg), from Valerian II to Constantius II. fnd. by quarrymen  
du Chatellier 1889  
extracting granite AR: 154.0g+ 300/350? 348/64

**Ungarasi** Ungarasi, Rosia de Secas, Alba Julia, Transylvania, Romania 46.04N23.33E (Alba  
Si? ?  
11.49 R: 14 EGW: 0.2g+?  
3.2g+? Constantius II hd., unknown size 'A clay pot full of silver coins of Constantius II'  
(Duncan 1993, 124) 337/61 348/64 Duncan 1993, 124

**Vaux/Vraucourt** Vaux/Vraucourt, France 1970-71, 1978 50.08N2.55E 11.2025.30  
R: 2 EGW: 13.4g S 3 13.35g  
tpq c. 353 337 348/64 Bastien 1983, 288-9; Bland forthcoming

**Walferdange** Walferdange, Luxembourg 49.39N6.08E 11.16 R: 2  
EGW: 0.0g? a 1 0.3g 56  
56 nummi 260/75 348/64 FMRL I: 366; Guest 1994

**Water Newton I** Water Newton I, Cambs., Britain 1974 52.34N0.22W 11.2825.31  
R: 1 EGW: 201.4g

1. Pottery vessel: lidded.

2. AE bowl: thin sheet, handles found inside.

3. AR plate: folded. Wt.: 642g.

4. AR plate: folded. Wt.: 321g.

5. 4 aurei & 26 AV solidi, from Constantine to Constantius II. Wt. est.: 137.3g.

6. Linen lined leather purse.

for details of coins, see Painter, 1977 & Carson & Burnett 1979 found in a field 200 metres from  
the A1. AV: 137.3g AR: 963.0g early 4th. c. AD. 348/64 P&RB, BM Durobrivae 3, 1975, 10-  
12; Kent & Painter 1977; Painter 1977; Carson & Burnett 1979b; Archer 1979, 62, no. 59

**Willersey** Willersey, Worcs., Britain 1968 52.03N1.50W 11.27 R: 1 EGW: 7.5-  
11.9g M, Si 1.55 112.7-179.3g no clipped.  
Also 1 AR ring with plain oval bezel; 3 ridges on hoop and nicked deco'. No wt. given. Latest Julian fnd. nr. the  
bones of 2 skeletons. Excav. revealed that the coins were not assoc. with any container, and that they were not  
part of the internments 337/61 348/64 BM; Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum Carson  
1971b; O'Neil 1971; Archer 1979, 64, no. 62; Bland forthcoming

**Woodeaton** Woodeaton, Oxon., Britain bef. 1917 51.48N1.13W 11.36 R: 1  
EGW: 0.1g? a 6 1.1g 1559  
Tetricus I to Constantius II (Aug.) 260/75 348/64 King 1978

**Zamosc** Zamosc, Poland 1839 50.43N23.15E 11.24 R: 13 EGW: 2.2-3.3g+  
Si 16 33.2-50.0g all Constantius II. Also includes 5  
AR buckles, 2 AR brooches and 1 AR fitting (Bland forthcoming) fnd. during digging in the Zamosc fortress  
337/61 348/64 Hermitage, St. Petersburg Kropotkin 1970; Bland forthcoming

**PERIOD 10(364/95)**

<b>Ahm-Machtum</b> R: 2	Ahm-Machtum, Luxembourg EGW: 445.0g 348/64	S 364/95	1958 100	49.39N 6.26E (Machtum) 445.0g FMRL I: 145; Guest 1994	12.125.32	
<b>Aldworth</b>	Aldworth, Berks., Britain clipped. Both light mills. Tpq. c.367. Bland 1988a; Bland forthcoming	1987 M, Si	51.31N 1.12W 2.28 348/64	122 65.0g 364/95	R: 1 EGW: 4.3g from Constantius II. No Newbury Museum; BM	
<b>Almandralejo</b> 6.20W (Mérida)	Almandralejo, nr. Emerita (Mérida), prov. of Badajoz, Spain 12.5525.33	R: 3	1847 EGW: 1022.3g+	38.55N		
1. AR dish: 2 decorative zones. Upper zone of 3 emps., presumably Theodosius flanked by (probably) Valentinian II & Arcadius. 4 columned facade behind. Inscr. next to rim 'DN THEODOSIVS PERPET AVG OB DIEM FELICISSIMVM X' (referring to Th.'s decennalia on Jan. 388). On underside 'TIOC AI N MET' (50 Roman lbs.). D.: 7.4cm Wt.: 15.350g.						
2. AR cup: details unknown. Wt. unknown.						
3. AR cup: details unknown. Wt. unknown. items 2 & 3 "not traced by Delgado" (Toynbee & Painter, 1986). Item 1 known as the Madrid Missorium. dish found folded in half AR: 15.350g+ c.388						
364/95 Real Academia de la Historia, Madrid (1); lost (2,3) Delgado y Hernandez 1849; Bruce Mitford 1983, 200; Toynbee & Painter 1986						
<b>Amesbury</b> R: 1	Amesbury, Wilts., Britain EGW: 1.9g+		1843	51.10N 1.47W	12.5625.34	
1. AR finger ring: square bezel; Griffin walking l. Marshall 1907, no.1207. Wt.: 9.33g.						
2. AR finger ring: square bezel; bird approaching fallen stag. Marshall 1907, no.1205. Wt.: 8.10g.						
3. AR finger ring: square bezel; 4 stylised helmeted heads. Marshall 1907, no.1206. Wt.: 8.55g.						
2. AR/AE Coins: siliquae & AE coins from Postumus & Tetricus to "Theodosius II" (sic). found in an urn AR: 28.3g+ 260/75 364/95 ? Procs Soc. Antiqs. 1859, 27; Henig 1974, 103, nos.801-3; Kent & Painter, 1977 (141-43); Archer 1979, 33, no.3; Bland forthcoming						
<b>Antakya</b> S 337	Antakya, Turkey 18+ 364/95	80.1g+	36.12N 36.10E CH VII.330; Bland forthcoming	123	R: 10	EGW: 80.1g+
<b>Aylesbury</b> EGW: 8.9g both coins 364/95	Aylesbury, Bucks., Britain S Magnus Maximus Burnett & Farley 1979; Bland forthcoming	2	1979 8.9g	51.50N 0.50W	12.425.35	R: 1
fnd. during construction work on a new housing estate 383/88						
<b>Babadag I</b> 260/75	Babadag I, Romania 364/95	a Guest 1994	44.53N 28.47E 1 0.3g	125 293	R: 7 293 nummi	EGW: 0.0g?
<b>Bath/Bristol</b> c.33.4-53.2g	Bath/Bristol, Britain Earliest coin not known; latest coins Eugenius. None clipped (Bland forthcoming) fnd. on the line of the Great Western Railway 1981c; Bland forthcoming	1839 - 364/95	51.23N 2.22E (Bath) Si c.250 364/95	1265 c.501.2-798.8g	R: 1	EGW:
<b>Brestov</b> R: 14	Brestov, Mukachevski, Ukraine EGW: c.155.5g+	A, Q, S	48.26N 22.45E (Mukachevo) 18, 1, 5 c.155.45g	12.6425.36		
Sabina (wife of Hadrian) to Valens. The find also included some small AV ingots and an AV chain fragment. Three coins were pierced, 10 had suspension loops 117/38 364/95 Budapest National Museum Kropotkin 1962, 222, no.398						
<b>Bromham</b> mil. (5.28g). The 1985 coin was a mil., 3.70g. Latest coin Gratian fnd. in a beaker whilst ploughing, about 500m east of West Park villa 355/60 364/95 BM; Devizes; dispersed	Bromham, Wilts., Britain 1981, 1985 M, Si 364/95	1981, 1985 M, Si 364/95	51.23N 2.03W 21.396 490.48g	126	R: 1 EGW: 32.7g no clipped. 1 heavy	Burnett & Robinson

<b>Bruck</b>	Bruck, Bayern, Germany EGW:40.1g 5 identified. forthcoming	S	1886;1905 9 364	49.34N11.00E 40.05g 364/95	12.66;25.37  FMRD I.7.7258; Guest 1994; Bland	R: 13
<b>Bruzgovo</b>	Bruzgovo, Khaskovo, Bulgaria R:7 1 aureus of Probus; 1 solidus of Procopius. Tpq c.365 CH VI.181; Bland forthcoming	EGW:11.7g A, S	41.57N25.32E (Khaskovo) 1,1 11.7g	12.68;25.38  pre-284 364/95	dispersed	
<b>Bückebug II</b>	Bückebug II, Germany EGW:13.4g+ 364/88	S 364/95	1823 13.35g+ FMRD VII/4.4068; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming	52.16N9.03E	12.7;25.39	R: 13
<b>Caracal</b>	Caracal, Olt, Romania c.399.6g Procopius 1993,123	Si 365-66? 364/95	44.07N24.18E c.3,000 c.6,000g largely dispersed	128 Dacia 1980, 375 no.84; Duncan	R: 14 EGW: included 30 siliquae of	
<b>Cazères-sur-l'Adour</b>	Cazères-sur-l'Adour, France EGW:c.1.6g+ coins of Valentinian I, Gratian and Theodosius I. Uncertain if any were clipped. Also includes 2 bracelets, 2 ear-rings and 1 ring (Bland forthcoming). 110; Blanchet 1900, 610; Bland forthcoming	Si 364/95	1894 43.46N0.19W Si 12 364/95	12.69 c.24.0g 364/95	R: 2 RN1896,	
<b>Chaddleworth</b>	Chaddleworth, Berks., Britain EGW:0.3g+? "silver and bronze coins of Constantius II ... (to) Gratian" Archer 1979, 36 364/95	Si VCH Berks. I, 205; Arch. J. VII, 87; Archer 1979, 36, no.10; Bland forthcoming	uncertain 51.29N1.24W Si ? Archer 1979, 36	129 c.5.2g+? 337/61	R: 1 ?	
<b>Constanta</b>	Constanta, Romania V. 146; Duncan 1993; Bland forthcoming	Si 363/64 364/95	44.12N28.40E 44 88g Blätter für Münzfreunde 4 (1923), 1-7; Pontica 17 (1984),	12.10 R: 7 EGW:5.9g latest coin Valens 'VOT		
<b>Corbridge(1)</b>	Corbridge (Site XII), Northumbs., Britain R: 1 1. AV finger ring: openwork inscription. Gem missing. Wt.: not known. 2. 48 coins: AV solidi; all of 363-383. 4th. c. AD. 364/95	Si ?	1908 54.58N2.01W 12.11;25.40	AV:213.6g+ Arch. Aeliana 3, V, 1909; Kent & Painter 1977 (128); Bland forthcoming		
<b>Cosgrove</b>	Cosgrove, Northants., Britain EGW:1.2g+? sils., mils., AE. Sils. from Julian to Gratian. Mils. of Constantine, Val. II, Mag. Max. AE of Tacitus to Mag. (after Archer 1979, 39). Doubtful 39, no.16; Bland forthcoming	uncertain 52.04N0.51W M, Si ?, ? 275/96 364/95	12.12 17.62g+? VCH Northants. I, 216; Archer 1979,	R: 1 ?		
<b>Dranicu</b>	Dranicu, Dolj, Romania Constantius II 2 full sil. 'VOTIS XXX MVL TIS XXXX'; red. sil. run from Valens to Gratian 364/95 3 preserved; rest dispersed	Si 11 24.76g	44.03N23.51E 12.13 R: 14 EGW:1.6g earliest coins 337/61			
<b>Dunájuváros IV</b>	Dunájuváros IV, Fejér, Hungary EGW:0.0g? 150 nummi	275/96 364/95	46.58N18.57E a 1 FMRU I: 180; Guest 1994	12.59 c.0.2g 150	R: 6	
<b>Dunájuváros V</b>	Dunájuváros V, Fejér, Hungary EGW:0.0g? 97 nummi fnd. in the principia	275/96 364/95	46.58N18.57E a 1 FMRU I: 184; Guest 1994	12.60 c.0.2g 101	R: 6	
<b>Dunájuváros VII</b>	Dunájuváros VII, Fejér, Hungary EGW:0.2-0.7g? 8 sestertii, 39 nummi fnd. in Castellum	FMRU I: 187; 96/117 364/95	46.58N18.57E a 5	12.61 3.8-10.7g 8,39 Guest 1994	R: 6	
<b>East Harptree</b>	East Harptree, Somerset R: 1 EGW:214.7-333.3g+	c.1888	51.17N2.37W	12.57;25.41		

1. Pb/Sn vessel: plain, bottle shaped, containing the following:
2. AR ingot: uninscribed. 818 grains (53.0g).
3. AR ingot: 'segment of flat cake'. Uninscribed. 806 grains (52.23g).
4. AR ingot: 'segment of flat cake'. Uninscribed. 644 grains (41.73g).
5. AR ingot: 'small lenticular cake'. Uninscribed. 516 grains (33.44g).
6. AR ingot: uninscribed. 248 grains (16.07g).
7. AR ring: set with carnelian, engraved intaglio of Mars. Wt.: unknown.
8. 1,496 AR coins, from Constantine I to Gratian; 14 mils. and 1481 sil. Uncertain no. clipped, if any. Wt. estimate: 3026.8-4807.6g (mils. assumed to be light). fuller list of coins photocopied. May be 3 more mils. associated. found during a period of drought by a man looking for a new water supply at a spot approx. 1 mile to SW of East Harptree, 5 - 6 inches below surface. AR:3223.3-5004.1g+ ? 36495 City Museum Bristol (part of hoard); BM (8 - 25 coins, ex. Kettlewell); Fitzwilliam Museum; East Harptree Parish Church Evans 1888; Painter 1965; 1971; Archer 1979, 40, no.18; King 1981, 15; Bland forthcoming

<b>Eidinghausen</b>	Eidinghausen, Germany			52.14N8.48E	12.66	25.42
R: 13	EGW: 44.5g	S	10	44.5g		
tpq c.392	364	36495		FMRD VI/6.6097; Bland forthcoming; Guest		
1994						
<b>Ellerbeck</b>	Ellerbeck, Germany	1933	54.19N 10.10E (Ellerbek)	12.14	25.43	R: 13
EGW: 111.3g	S	25	111.25g			
find. with AE pot	337	36495		FMRD VII/1.1051; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming		
forthcoming						
<b>Figueras</b>	Figueras, Spain	1948	42.16N 2.57E	12.15	25.44	3
S	R: 4	EGW: 17.8g				17.8g
364	36495		Bost et al. 1992, 49, no.77; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Fürstenfeldbruck</b>	Fürstenfeldbruck, W. Germany	1872	48.11N 11.15E	12.16		R: 5
EGW: (0.3-0.9g)?			a (12)	(4.6-14.0)	207	
c.1200 coins in total. 207 nummi		238/60	36495	FMRD I/1: 1078; Guest		
1994						
<b>Geneva</b>	nr. Geneva, bank of the Arve, Switzerland	1721	46.13N 6.09E	12.58	25.45	
R: 5	EGW: 69.9g					
1. AR Plate: very worn figured scene of an emperor (Valentinian I or II) flanked by 6 soldiers. Inscribed on upper border 'LARGITAS DN VALENTINIANI AVGVSTI'. Inv. no. C.1241. Wt.: 1050g. found in a field on the banks of the Arve. AR: 1050g AD369 or AD374 36495 Musée d'Art et d'Histoire, Geneva Déonna 1920; Grünhagen 1954; Toynbee & Painter 1995; Baratto and Painter 1999, 271-2, no.235						
<b>Gherla</b>	Gherla, Romania	1974	47.02N 23.55E	12.17		R: 14
a	1	0.3-2.6g	81,1	1 as, 81 nummi		
138/61	36495	Guest 1994				
<b>Gizhgüt</b>	Gizhgüt, Elburski, Kabardino-Balkar, former USSR	1930	-	-		R: 14 or 15
EGW: 4.5g	S	1	4.45g			
solidus of Gratian at Trier. Find. with 'articles of gold'. Need to look up grid ref. find. in the valley of the upper Baksan	36488	36495	Kropotkin 1962, 193, no.247			
<b>Gudme II</b>	Gudme II, Denmark	1885 onwards; c.1982 onwards	55.09N 10.43E	12.18	25.46	
R: 12	EGW: 90.3-114.9g	S	11	48.95g	Si	c.310 c.6212-
990.8g						
the siliquae were find. after 1982, with most (284) excavated in Sept. 1985 by the museums where they now reside						
33048	36495	Danish National Museum; Fyns Stifts Museum				Kromann 1988; Bland forthcoming
<b>Gura Ialomitei</b>	Gura Ialomitei, Muntenia, Romania		44.42N 27.46E	12.19		
R: 14	EGW: 6.1g		Si	46	92g	
all coins are Val. I or Val. II, Cst., RIC IX p.212, no.13 (VOT V).				36475	36495	
SCN 1957, 146-7; Duncan 1993						
<b>Haromzek</b>	Haromzek County, nr. Czofalva, on the river Bodza, Romania	1887	48.06N			
21.41E (Bodzastanya, Hungary) -	R: 14	EGW: 6,431.4g				
1. AV ingot: stamps 2, 2, 2, 1, 2. L.: 16.5cm. Wt.: 476g.						
2. AV ingot: stamps 2, 2, 1, 2, 2. L.: 17.5cm. Wt.: 472g.						
3. AV ingot: broken by a chisel into 2 halves. Stamps 2, 2, 2, 2, 1. L.: 7cm, 10cm. Wt.: 208g, 248g.						
4. AV ingot: Stamps 2, 2, 1, 2. L.: 13.8cm. Wt.: 375.65g.						

5. AV ingot: in 3 frags. Stamps 2, 2, 2, 2, 1. L.: 18.5cm. Wt.: 102.0g, 166.05g, 192.87g.
6. AV ingot: in 3 frags. Stamps 2, 2, 1, 2. L.: 10cm (a & b), 5.7cm. Wt.: 151.12g, 111.15g, 164.15g.
7. AV ingot: Stamps 2, 2, 2, 1, 2. L.: 17.4cm. Wt.: 499.86g.
8. AV ingot: Stamps 3, 1, and others inc. imperial busts. L.: 17cm. Wt.: 409g.
9. AV ingot: in 3 frags. Stamps 3, 1, and others inc. imperial busts. L.: 17cm. Wt.: 145.06g, 127.17g, 134.04g.
10. AV ingot: Stamps 1 and 2 others inc. imperial busts. L.: 16cm. Wt.: 339g.
11. AV ingot: 3 stamps inc. 1 and representation of Sirmium with inscription. L.: 16.65cm. Wt.: 520.46g.
12. AV ingot: Stamps 1, 1, and 2 others inc. imperial busts. L.: 16.5cm. Wt.: 372g.
13. AV ingot: Stamps 1 and imperial busts. L.: 13.6cm. Wt.: 524g.
14. AV ingot: in 2 frags. Stamps 1 and imperial busts. L.: 5.5cm, 1.4cm. Wt.: 134.75g, 100.7g.
15. AV ingot: Stamps 1 and 2 sets of imperial busts. L.: 16.1cm Wt.: 458.39g.

Stamps indicated above are as follows: 1. 'LVCIANVS OBR. I. SIG(Chi-Rho)'; 2. 'FL FLAVIANVS PRO SIG AD DIGMA'; 3. 'QVIRILLVS ET DIONISVS SIRM SIG'.

On the basis of the stamps in comparison with coins, the bars are thought to have been made between c.330 and 378. *find.* by construction workers working on a road, almost opposite the place where another find of gold had been made in 1840. AV:6,431.42g ? 36495 Countess Mikes (1, 3, 12); Pest Museum (2, 8, 10); Kronstadt (4-6, 9, 13-14); private collns. (7, 11, 15) Kenner 1888; Mommsen 1888; Willers 1898; 1899

**Keczel** Keczel, Hungary - - R: 6 or 13 EGW: 9.4-14.8g  
Si 70 141.2-222.8g Earliest: Constantius II 'VOTIS V  
MVL TIS X'. 48 full weight sil. (According to Bruun (RIC VII, 7), these weigh between 3.02 & 3.35 g; taken 3.20 as an average). Keczel is a village on the Danube. Try Nemzeti.  
Duncan 1993, 25 318/30 36495

**Kempston I** Kempston I, Beds., Britain 1976 52.07N0.30W 1220 R: 1  
EGW: 7.0g Si 53 106.0g  
no clipped. Latest coin Magnus Maximus *find.* in a trench on a building site, closely grouped, but  
with no container 337/61 36495 Carson et al. 1979; Bland forthcoming

**Kerch** Kerch, Ukraine 1904 45.22N36.27E 1272 R: 14 EGW: 8.9g+  
S 2 8.9g Constantius II, 330/48 36495  
Constantius Gallus; AV foil impression of a solidus of Valentinian II *find.* in a crypt  
Kropotkin 1966, 34, no. 51

**Kirileny** Kirileny, Synzhereiski, Moldova 1952 47.23N27.46E 12.73, 25.47 R: 14  
EGW: 57.9g+ S 13+ 57.85g+  
tpq pre-395, according to Kent. 367/83 36495 some in Kishinev Local History  
Museum (13) Kropotkin 1962, 378-81, no. 1347; Kent 1994

**Konz** Konz, Germany 49.42N6.35E 12.21, 25.48 R: 2 EGW:  
123.2g+ S 29 123.15g+ Coin wts.: 4.37, 4.40, (? -  
4.40), 4.40, 4.22, 4.39, 4.40, 4.40, 4.40, (? - 4.40), 4.40, 4.43, 4.39, 4.41, 4.42, 4.40, 4.38, 4.42, 4.41, 4.40, 4.43, 4.41, 4.43, 4.42,  
4.40, 4.39, 4.42, 4.40, 4.41). Also 1 AV ring: plain with a blue nicolo setting showing Mercury with caduceus and  
purse. The Henkel ref. from Binsfeld is incorrect; it cannot be ring 273 as given. *find.* in a pottery vessel  
364 36495 Binsfeld 1975; Bland forthcoming

**Márok** Márok, Hungary 1971 45.52N18.31E 1222 R: 6 EGW: 0.3g?  
a 17 5.1g 3487 3487 nummi  
260/75 36495 Folio Archaeologica 31 (1980): 77-130; Guest 1994

**Medgidia** Medgidia, Romania 1968 44.15N28.16E 1223 R: 7 EGW: <0.7g?  
D, a 1, 2 11.14g 2, 21, 5 2 sesterii, 21 nummi, 5 prov. AR wt.  
actual *find.* in a ceramic pot 69/96 36495 Ocheseanu & Dumitrascu 1972, 537-46; Guest  
1994

**Melton Mowbray** Melton Mowbray, Leics., Britain 1863 52.46N0.53W 12.24, 25.49  
R: 1 EGW: 13.4g+ S 3 13.35g a 1 ?  
1 Allectus to Valens. Also included bracelet frags. - 'the remains of some ornaments, one  
piece looking like a portion of a bracelet' (NC 1863, 216) 275/96 36495  
NC 1863, 216; Bland forthcoming

**Memye** Memye, Somogy, Hungary 1968 46.34N 17.40E (Somogyvár) 1270 R: 6  
EGW: 0.0g? a 1 c.0.2g 360  
380 num. 275/96 36495 Folio Archaeologica 29 (1978): 135-48; Guest  
1994

<b>Newton Mills</b>	Newton Mills, nr. Bath, Gloucs., Britain	1983	51.23N 2.22W (Bath)	1225	
R: 1	EGW: 34.0g		Si 255	510.0g	
no clipped. Coins from Constans to Magnus Maximus		no evidence of a container		337/50	
364/95	Burnett 1987d; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Paderborn</b>	Paderborn, Germany	c.1890	51.43N 8.44E	1226	R: 13
EGW: 0.2g			D, a 1, 4, 2	2.7g	60
60 nummi; 2 radiate copies		238/60	364/95	FMRD VI/6: 6118; Guest	
1994					
<b>Pamdorf</b>	Pamdorf, Austria	47.59N 16.52E	12.27 25.50	R: 6	EGW: 13.4g
S 3	13.35g				
364	364/95	NZ 1979, 17; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Pécsvárad</b>	Pécsvárad, Hungary	46.09N 18.26E	1228	R: 6	EGW: 0.6-
3.0g		D, a 2, 15	8.7-44.5g 3, 431	3 sestertii, 431 nummi	
138/61	364/95	Folio Archaeologica 38 (1987); Guest 1994			
<b>Posavska Gradusa</b>	Posavska Gradusa (Gradusa Posavska), Sunja, Sisak (Siscia), Croatia	pre. 1905			
45.24N 16.33E	12.29 25.51	R: 6	EGW: 4.5g+	S?	1+
4.45g+			one coin preserved in Museum (rest		
dispersed)	364/88 364/95	Zagreb museum	Mirnik 1981, no. 283; Duncan 1993		
<b>Ptuj</b>	Ptuj (Poetovio), Slovenia	1933	46.27N 15.51E	12.30 25.52	R: 6
EGW: 13.4g	S 3	13.35g			
364	364/95	Mirnik 1981, no. 299; Duncan 1993; Guest 1994			
<b>Puppling</b>	Puppling, W. Germany	1920	47.55N 11.27E	1231	R: 5
		a 1	0.3g	5	EGW: 0.0g?
260/75	364/95	FMRD I/1: 1337; Guest 1994		5 nummi	
<b>Redea</b>	Redea, Caracal, Romania	44.07N 24.18E (Caracal)	1232	R: 14	
EGW: 5.9g		Si 27	89.12g		
earliest piece full wt. sil. of Constantius II 'VOTIS XXX MVLTI XXXX'; 23 full wt. sil. C. II, 4 Valens					
337/61	364/95	Dacia 1961, 590, no. 43; Duncan 1993, 123			
<b>Richborough III</b>	Richborough III, Kent, Britain	1931	51.18N 1.22E	1233	R: 1
EGW: 1.1g		a 17	17.3g	868	
Postumus to irregular FTR's & GR's		frd. in the fort	260/75	364/95	
Reece 1968					
<b>Rockbourne II</b>	Rockbourne II, Hants., Britain	1986, 1988-89	50.57N 1.52W	12.74 25.53	
R: 1	EGW: 89.0g	S 20	89.0g		
latest coin	Eugenius (392-94).	frd. about 2 miles from the Roman villa		364	364/95
BM	Burnett 1988b; 1992b; Bland forthcoming				
<b>San Genesio</b>	San Genesio, Italy	44.48N 9.46E	12.34 25.54	R: 5	
EGW: 91.0g	S 1	4.45g	M, Si 98, 396	1300.6g	
Mils.: 8 mults., 4 heavy mils., 86 light mils. 8 mults. 1/24th, c. 12.5g each (cf. Kent 1994, 14). Latest coin					
c.385.	337 364/95	Atti dell'Acc. Naz. dei Lincei 1954; Bland forthcoming			
<b>San Miguel de Deiro</b>	San Miguel de Deiro (Pontevedra), Spain	42.26N 8.38W (Pontevedra)			
12.35 25.55	R: 3	EGW: 13.4g	S 3	13.35g	
	3 solidi of Val. I, Val. II and Arcadius (c.385)			364	364/95
	Numisma 1983, 167; Bost et al. 1992, 58, no. 142; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Sandrans II</b>	Sandrans II, France	c.1960	46.04N 4.59E	1236	R: 2
7.9g		D, Si 27, 11	61.5-118.2g		EGW: 4.1-
Valentinian I	117/38	364/95	TAF V/1: 40; Guest 1994		Trajan to
<b>Sandrovec</b>	Sandrovec, Cakovec, Croatia (east of Ptuj)	46.24N 16.26E (Cakovec)			
1237	R: 6	EGW: 1.7-2.4g+	D?, Si 12+		
25.0-35.8g+		earliest coin Julia Domna	193/222	364/95	
	Mirnik 1981 no. 307; Duncan 1993, 77				

<b>Santo Tomé de Négrellos</b>	Santa Tomé de Négrellos, Porto district, Portugal	1946	41.11N
8.36W (Porto)	12.6825.56 R:3 EGW:4.6g+ S 1+	4.45g+	
Si ?	2.0g+? ?	'1 or more gold coins of Theodosius together with	
bronze and silver of Constantius I, Constantine I, Constantine II, Constans, Constantius II and Theodosius' (Bland forthcoming). tpq c.390			
1983, 167; Bost et al. 1992, 58, no.143; Bland forthcoming	364	36495	Numisma
<b>Sapata de Jos II</b>	Sapata de Jos II, west of Bucharest, Romania	44.25N26.07E	
(Bucharest)	1238 R:14 EGW:1.5-2.3g+		D, Si
? , 11	23.2-34.0g+	includes an unknown no. of denarii. Siliquae of	
Constantius II to Valens. Doubtful.		2nd. c. AD.	36495
591 no.15; Duncan 1993, 123			Dacia 1960,
<b>Selsey II</b>	Selsey II, Sussex, Britain	1925	50.44N0.47W
		a	12
3.2g	9	R:1	EGW:0.2g?
Victorinus to Valens			
36495	Sussex Arch. Cols. LXVII (1926), 219ff.		
<b>Serra Riccò</b>	Serra Riccò, Italy	44.32N8.56E	1240
0.5g?	a	3	0.9-7.8g
161/80	36495	Annali 12-14:207-10; Guest 1994	1,14
			R:5 EGW:0.0-1 ses., 14 nummi
<b>Sidi-Bou-Said</b>	Sidi-Bou-Said, nr. Barca El-Merg, Libya	1967	-
EGW:1735.5g+	S	390+	1735.5g+
Probably associated with 4 AV necklaces with AV mults. of Constantine I; 1 AV dress ornament and 1 AV bracelet in 2 parts; 4 AV colonettes. Most of the coins are known only through a Christies sale in 1970. Earliest coin Constantine II (c.353-61). Tpq c.388. the find place lies between Tauchira (Arsinoe) and Tolmèta (Ptolemais).			
34864	36495	Casey 1977c; Dürr & Bastien 1984; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Simleu Silvaniei</b>	Simleu Silvaniei (Szilágy-Somlyó), Transylvania, Romania		47.14N
22.48E	12.4125.57	R:14 EGW:c.142.4g?	Mu, S
		14,4	142.4g?
Mults. assumed to be 2x. Also AV chain and 28 pieces of jewellery. Unable to locate details of this find in the Sasianu ref.			
	284	36495	Sasianu 1980, no.24, XII; Bland forthcoming
<b>Springhead II</b>	Springhead II (Gravesend), Kent, Britain	1964	51.27N0.24E
R:1	EGW:74.5g	S	3
		13.35g	M, Si
No clipped sil. Constantius II to Magnus Maximus		12,432	918.0g
364	36495	Gravesend Historical Society	Archer 1979, 57, no.49; Bland forthcoming
<b>Stobi</b>	Stobi, Macedonia	41.33N21.59E	12.4425.58
31.1g+	S	4	17.8g
364	36495	Si	100+
		200g+	R:7 EGW:ruin
		Duncan 1993, 77; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Sucidava</b>	Sucidava, Tulcea, Romania	1866	44.12N27.35E
EGW:c.807.0-1243.7g		Si	c.6000
3 lots from this hd. are known, comprising 536 coins: Constantius II (98); Julian (24); Jovian (20); Procopius (9); Valentinian I (128); Valens (157); Gratian (17); uncertain (92) (Bland forthcoming). (Right on the Danube).	337/61?	36495	c.12,117.6-18674.4g
36495	largely dispersed	RIN 1988, 258; Duncan 1993; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Szőnyi Tanyák</b>	Szőnyi Tanyák (early 20th c), Hungary	early 20th. c.	47.44N18.10E
1262	R:6	EGW:(0.2-2.1g)?	a
(3.6-31.2g)	3,474	Uncertain no. total. 3 dupondii, 474 nummi	(12)
36495	Biro-Sey 1977:142; Guest 1994		96/117
<b>Tewkesbury</b>	Tewkesbury, Glos., Britain	51.59N2.09W	12.4525.59
R:1	EGW:22.3g	S	5
	364	36495	22.25g
			JBAA 1847; Bland forthcoming
<b>Thetford</b>	Thetford (Gallows Hill), Norf., Britain	1978-82	52.25N0.45E
EGW:9.9-15.7g		Si	74
no clipped. From Constantius II to Magnus Maximus. Tpq. c.390.			149.2-235.6g
Norfolk Museum's Service	Archer 1979, 61, no.53; Norf. Arch. 1978; Burnett 1987e; Bland forthcoming	337/61	36495

<b>Tredington</b>	Tredington, Worcs., Britain	1861	52.06N1.37W	1247	R: 1
EGW:0.7-1.0g			Si 5	112-14.8g	
uncertain no. clipped		337/61	364/95	VCH Worcs. I, 220;	
Archer 1979, 61, no.56; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Trier (Mithraeum II)</b>	Trier (Mithraeum II), Germany		49.45N6.39E	1248	R: 2
EGW: 0.0g?			a 2,7	0.6g	25
25 nummi; 7 radiate copies		260/75	364/95	FMRD IV/3, 1:37G;	
Guest 1994					
<b>Trier (Schiefer Chapel)</b>	Trier (Schiefer Chapel), Germany		49.45N6.39E		
1249 R: 2	EGW:0.2-2.1g?		a 12,20		
3.6-31.2g 4	20 copies	41/54	364/95	FMRD IV/3, 1:35B;	
Guest 1994					
<b>Uphill</b>	Uphill, Soms., Britain	1846	51.20N2.59W	1250	R: 1
S? ?	4.45g+?	Si 129	258.0g ?	EGW:21.6g	
Dubious.	364/78?	364/95	Gentleman's Mag. 1846, 633; VCH Som. I, 355; Archer	description vague.	
1979, 62, no.58; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Valea Strimba</b>	Valea Strimba, Suseni, Harghita, Transylvania, Romania			46.41N	
25.36E	12.63/25.60	R: 14	EGW:14.8-15.4g	S 3	13.35g
? , 10	21.2-30.8g+		unknown no. of 2nd. c. denarii.		D, Si
364/95	FA 1945, 95-99; Duncan 1993, 124				100/200
<b>Veliko Gradiste</b>	nr. Veliko Gradiste, Pincum, former Yugoslavia			44.46N21.32E	
1251	R: 14	EGW:80.45g	Med 1	80.45g	
	one medallion, Val. 'VIRTVS DD NN AVGVSTORVM'				364/95
Kondic 1973; Duncan 1993					
<b>Viespesti</b>	Viespesti, Olt, Romania		44.03N24.39E	1252	R: 14
6.1g		Si 29	59.2-91.6g		EGW:3.9-
337/61	364/95		Dacia 1978, 367 no.77; Duncan 1993, 123		
<b>Waldaschaff</b>	Waldaschaff, Germany		49.58N9.18E	1253/25.61	
R: 13	EGW:8.9g	S 2	8.9g		
	364	364/95	FMRD I/6.6024; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Westerkappeln</b>	Westerkappeln, Germany	1920	52.19N7.54E	1254/25.62	
R: 13	EGW:c.248.5g	S c.50 (20)	c.222.5g		
Also AV ring with 3 green glass paste settings & AV ring frag.: combined wt. c.26g.					
330/48	364/95		FMRD VI/4.4074; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming		

**PERIOD 11 (395/411) - Figure references refer to Figure 13A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Alcester I</b>	Alcester I, Warcs., Britain	pre 1671	52.13N1.52W	13.7324.66	R: 1
	EGW:c.644.8-844.6g? S	c.100?	c.445.0g Si	c.3000?	c.3000.0-5999.7g
Dates impossible to establish; late 4th. c. seems most likely. Presumably included clipped coins. Kent refers to Clarke, who speaks of 16 AV and 800 AR. He concludes that the earliest coins were perhaps of Julian Caesar, and there is no strong evidence for clipping. Latest coins probably Arcadius (Kent 1994, cboxii)					
	348/64? 395411	VCH Warwickshire I, 236; Archer 1979, 2; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Allington/North Stoneham</b>	Allington/North Stoneham, Hampshire, Britain	1869	50.58N		
1.22W	13.2625.67	R: 1	EGW:10.4-11.4g	S	1
	53	89.7-104.7g	One coin listed as having no legend; assumed to be clipped		
found by a labourer sinking a ditch on a farm, who 'turned up a Roman vessel, which was found to contain coins' (Jennings 1869, 372). Only the base survived					
		36063	395411	VCH	
Hampshire I, 343; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Aquileia I</b>	Aquileia I, Italy	1933	45.47N13.22E	13.7425.68	R:5
	S, T	4, 1			EGW:19.3g
	364	395411	Brusin 1934, 146; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Arcos de la Frontera</b>	Arcos de la Frontera, Spain		36.45N5.49W	13.6625.69	
	R:3	EGW:124.6g	S	28	124.6g
	tpq. c.410	383	395411	Alfaro 1991; Kent 1994	
<b>Balinrees</b>	Balineaes (nr. Coleraine), Co. Londonderry, N. Ireland	1854	55.08N6.40W	13.9625.70	
	R:11	EGW:252.5-282.5g+			
1. AR bowl: open; 2. AR rim frags.: 'of a heavy vessel'; 3. AR frag.: of a box cover; 4. AR strip: ornamented; 5. AR square piece: ornamented; 6. AR frag.: with bare head; 6. AR buckle: flower patterns.					
7. AR ingot in 2 halves: double axe. Inscribed 'CVRMISSI'. Wt.: 152g. (inscr.), Wt.: 162 g. (unins.)					
8. AR ingot frag.: double axe. Inscribed 'EX OF PATRICI'. Wt.: 72g.					
9. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt.: 331g.					
10. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt.: 342g.					
11. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt.: 57g.					
12. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt.: 56g.					
13. AR ingot: Bar shaped. Uninscribed. Wt.: 54g.					
14. 1506 AR siliquae, 1 AR miliarenses of Jovian. Date range of siliquae from Constantius II - Constantine III. 751 coins unidentified. 'PATRICI' has been interpreted as St. Patrick. Fuller details of coins in notes on Mattingly et al., 1937.					
May also include 8 clipped sil. & part of an AR bar in a bank in Belfast (Bateson, 1973). Latest coin of Honorius, c.420 (Archer 1981, 31; check NC).					
Weight: need to estimate weights of the plate frags., and also, do I know what the extent of clipping in the hoard was? deposit "closely packed" (Mattingly et al., 1937). A further 195 siliquae were said to have been found subsequently near the same place.					
		1226.0g (ingots); 2565.0-3016.2g (coins)	33048	395411	
	M&LA, C & M, BM; Belfast Museum (21 coins)		NC 1855, 101-15; Bateson 1973		
<b>Barcelona II</b>	Barcelona II (near), Spain		41.25N2.10E	13.70	R:3
	EGW:2.6-3.0g		Si	23	39.4-45.7g
	latest Maximus of Barcelona (410/11)		367-83	395411	Kent 1994
<b>Barrow-upon-Humber</b>	Barrow-upon-Humber, Lincs., Britain	1979-81	53.41N0.23W		
	13.1	R: 1	EGW:29.2-34.3g	Si	260
	438.8-514.7g	5 coins clipped.	found with 2/3rds. of pot surviving, on Barrow		
Wold fm., Deepdale. "to the south-east and in the same field is a large surface scatter of Roman occupation debris, and there is little doubt this marks the site of a villa or farmstead" (Burnett & Whitwell 1981, 113). Further excavation revealed features (ovens & hearths) interpreted as a 3rd. to 4th. c. AD. work building					
	395411	Archer 1979, 4; Burnett & Whitwell 1981; 1984; Kent 1994	33761		
<b>Bato's Erf</b>	Bato's Erf, Dreumel, Netherlands	1919	51.50N5.24E	13.112;	
25.72	R: 2	EGW:13.4g	S	3	13.35g
coins of Val. I, Valens, Arcadius. tpq c.400. found on land between the dike and the river Meuse (Van der Vin 1988, 274)					
	364-75	395411	dispersed		
			Van der Vin 1988; Kent 1994		

<b>Beilen</b>	Beilen, Netherlands	1845;1955;1985	52.51N6.31E	13.9725.73	R:13
	EGW:551.8g				
1-5. AV necklaces: no more details known.					
6. AV bracelet: no more details known.					
7. AV solidi: 24; 22 fnd. in 1955; 1 fnd. in 1845, and one fnd. in 1985. From Valentinian I to Honorius.					
earliest coin: 364. One other coin fnd. in 1863 may have been part of the deposit, but this cannot be proved so has been excluded. The necklaces and bracelet have a wt. equivalent to c.100 solidi (Van der Vin 1988, 265).					
fnd. in the grounds of the DOMO dairy factory		AV:c.551.8g	364/95	395411	
Provincial Museum for Drenthe, Assen		Van der Vin 1988; Kent 1994			
<b>Beja</b>	Beja, Portugal		38.01N7.52W	13.4725.74	R:3 EGW:
289.3g	S	65(11)	289.25g		11 survive (Kent 1994).
Tp.q. c.405.		364-75	395411	Kent1994	
<b>Bishops Cannings I (Blagon Hill)</b>			Bishops Cannings I (Blagon Hill), Wilts., Britain		
	51.23N1.57W	13.12425.75	R:1	EGW:141.8-155.1g+	S 1
	4.45g	M, Si	7,1560	2061.8-2262.5g	57% clipped. Also 1 AV ring: set with a pearl; 3 AR finger rings; 1 AR bracelet (damaged); 2 AR necklace clasps; 1 AR plaque: set with carnelian; beads and bowl frags. There are also a number of other non-precious metal items which are considered to be associated.
evidence of a Roman building nearby		364	395411	Robinson & Swanton 1993; Kent 1994; Guest et al. 1997; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Boscombe Down</b>	Boscombe Down (Amesbury), Wilts., Britain		1990	51.10N1.47W	
(Amesbury)	13.7525.76	R:1	EGW:35.6g	S	8 35.53g
	Si	1	1.0g	Sil. clipped. AV wt. actual. Latest coin Ravenna solidi of Arcadius, dated, AD402/3.	
some of the coins fnd. in frags. of small beaker. Fieldwork has revealed part of an extensive undefended R-B settlement, the site covering at least 6 ha. Most ceramic evidence is 3rd. to 4th. c. AD.		367-83	395411	not stated	Burnett 1992c; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Burgate</b>	Burgate, Suff., Britain	1991	52.20N1.03E	13.7625.77	R:1
	EGW:24.1-30.1g+	S	1	4.45g	Si, hSi
	14% sils. clipped. Also 3 AR rings, an AR spoon, and 3 AR spoon frags. AR spoon: ligula type. Wt.: 12.51g. AR ring: with square bezel, engraved bird. Wt.: 5.92g. AR ring: broken, with oval bezel. Wt.: 5.02g. AR ring: frags., as above. Wt.: 2.5g. (Total: 25.95g).	383	395411	167,1	268.4-358.7g
forthcoming				CHRB X; Bland	
<b>Burtle</b>	Burtle, Soms., Britain	early 19th.c.	51.09N2.53W (Edington)	132	
	R:1	EGW:2.7-5.4g	Si	41	41.0-81.7g
7? as Edington? Probably only part of the hoard, as these were the coins in someone's possession, not the whole find. Coins of 'the late fourth to early fifth century' found in a pot by workmen who broke it by throwing stones at it. Located near the pottery mounds.			c.360?	395411	
Kent1994					
<b>Caerwent III</b>	Caerwent III, Monmouths., Britain		c.1902	51.37N2.46W	13.77
	R:1	EGW:0.9g?		a	56 c.14g
3950	Gallienus to Honorius				
in the SW angle of house VI, 5	238/60	395411	fnd. with an Fe hoop of a bucket (possibly a container), Newport Museum & Art Gallery	BBCS 11 (1925), 92-4	
<b>Caesarea</b>	Caesarea (Qesari, Har), Israel		32.30N34.54E	13B.122	R:10
	EGW:440.6g	S	99	440.55g	
	337	395411	Coin News July 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Camerton I</b>	Camerton I, Soms., Britain	1814	51.19N2.27W	13.48	R:1
	EGW:1.7-3.4g		Si	26	26.0-51.7g
uncertain no. clipped. Note: Archer has the year recorded incorrectly as 'after 1841'.			395411		fnd. during
excavs. of 3 Roman villas concealed between 2 Roman tiles					VCH Som. I,
292; Archer 1979, 36 no.8; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Canterbury</b>	Canterbury, Kent, Britain	1962	51.17N1.05E	13.9825.78A	
	R:1	EGW:112.9g+			
1. AR ingot: double axe. With workshop stamp 'OF LEO/TRPS/P.I.' L.: 14cm. W.: 6.4cm. Wt.: 321.5g.					
2. AR ingot: double axe. Uninscribed. L.: 10.7cm. W.: 4.6cm. Wt.: 316.5g.					
3. AR ingot: double-axe. Stamped 'EXOFFI/VLPIAN' L.: 10.6cm. W.: 6.8cm. Wt.: 310.8g.					
4. AR ingot: bar shaped. Uninscribed. L.: 11.8cm. W.: 3.8cm. Wt.: 320.9g.					
5. AR spoon: 'S' shaped handle, bird's head terminus. Total l.: 11.9cm. Bowl l.: 8cm. W.: 4.6cm. Wt.: 38.2g.					
6. AR spoon: 'S' shaped handle, bird's head terminus. Chi-Rho in bowl. Total l.: 10.5cm. Bowl l.: 7.9cm. W.: 4.4cm. Wt.: 27.2g.					

- |  |   |                            |  |           |        |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|-----------|--------|
| <b>Cleeve Prior</b>                                  | Cleeve Prior, Worcs., Britain                         | 1811                       | 52.08N1.53W                              | 13.425.80 | R: 1   |
| EGW:c.2202.3-3070.0g                                 | S   | c.450-600                  | c.2002.5-2670.0g                         | Si        | c.3000 |
| c.3000.0-5999.7g                                     |   | uncertain no. clipped sil. | From Constantius II to Honorius. Assumed |           |        |
| c.525 solids for wt. calculation                     | Ind. in 2 pots, 1 containing the AV, the other the AR |                            |  | 33761     | 395411 |
| Archer 1979, 36, no.12; Kent 1994: Bland forthcoming |   |                            |  |           |        |

<b>Coleme</b>	Coleme, Wilts., Britain	1941	51.26N2.16W	135	R: 1	EGW: 8.1g
		Si	121	c.121g		100% clipped
	337/61 395411 BM; Ashmolean Museum			Archer 1979, 38, no.14; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Compton Downs</b>	Compton Downs, Berks., Britain	1981	51.31N1.15W	13.6	R: 1	
	EGW: c.18.9g		Si	281		c.284g
	99% clipped.					99% clipped.
	relevant evidence from the area is an inhumation cemetery of 4th./5th. c. at Roden Down, 2 miles to west.					
	337/61 395411 Newbury Museum			Burnett & Higgott 1984; Burnett 1987c; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Conimbriga A</b>	Conimbriga A, Portugal		40.06N8.30W	13.81	R: 3	
	EGW: 0.0g?		a	2		0.54g
	247 nummi	260/75	395411			247
				Pereira et al. 1974: 319; Guest 1994		
<b>Conimbriga</b>	Conimbriga, Portugal		40.06N8.30W	13.49, 25.81		
	R: 3		EGW: 44.5g			
	tpq. c.400.		10	44.5g		
	relevant evidence from the area is an inhumation cemetery of 4th./5th. c. at Roden Down, 2 miles to west.					
	337/61 395411 Newbury Museum			Burnett & Higgott 1984; Burnett 1987c; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Deopham</b>	Deopham, Norf., Britain		52.34N1.01E	13.7, 25.82	R: 1	
	EGW: 116.2g		Si	4		7.1-7.7g
	siliquae unclipped	26	115.7g			
		364/78	395411			Kent 1994; CHR B X
<b>Dorchester</b>	Dorchester, Dorset, Britain	1898 or 1889	50.43N2.26W	13.101;		
	25.83	R: 1	EGW: 5.9-6.7g+			
	1. AR spoon: inscribed 'AVGVSTINE VIVAS'. Dims.: not known.					
	2. AR spoon frag.: with a fish engraved in bowl. Dims.: not known.					
	3. AR 'ear-pick' frag.: Wt.: not given.					
	4. AR spoon frag.: bowl & half handle. Wt.: not given.					
	5. AR spoon handle: no details given. Wt.: not given.					
	6. AR siliquae: 54, from Julian - Honorius (c.360-63 - c.405). 7 coins described as 'uncertain'; consider these to be clipped (Mattingly 1922, 134-39).					
	Also 1 AE coin of Licinius (intrusive)					
	found on the Somerleigh Court Estate on "a prolific Roman site".					AR: 88.9-100.7g+
	(coins) mid. 4th. c. AD - early 5th. c. AD.	395411	Dorchester Museum?			Mattingly 1922; Dalton 1922; Archer 1979, 39, no.17; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Dortmund</b>	Dortmund, Germany	1907	51.32N7.27E	13.111, 25.84	R: 13	
	EGW: 1973.2-1973.5g	S	443	1971.35g		Si
	16 imitation siliquae (Bland forthcoming); latest 407/8					16
	Bolin 1926, 39 no. 23; FMRD VI, 5, 39-54; Berger 1992, 179-84; Kent 1994; Guest 1994; Bland forthcoming					c.310
<b>Edington</b>	Edington, Soms., Britain	1838	51.09N2.53W	13.80	R: 1	EGW: 5.7-6.3g
		Si	62+	85.4-94.7g		?
	(Archer 1979, 41). "Perhaps-Burtle, Somerset" Kent 1994, cxix (that seems unlikely, given that Burtle was apparently fnd. in pot). Sometimes referred to as Chilton upon Polden					29 coins clipped
	containing the late bronzes, the other containing the AR coins. Fnd. in 'the Turbary', in 2 mounds containing frags. of pottery	337/61	395411			
				Archer 1979, 41, no.19; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Estivals</b>	Estivals, France	1872	45.02N1.28E	13.106, 25.85	R: 2	EGW: 53.4g
	S	12	53.4g			latest coin Honorius.
	Tpq. c.400.	388/402+	395411			
				Bost et al. 1981, 16; TAF I, 103 no. 2; Kent 1994		
<b>Eye</b>	Eye, Suff., Britain	1781	52.19N1.09E	13.46, 25.86	R: 1	EGW: latest coins
	2670.0g+	S?	c.600+	2670.0g+		
	Constantine III.					
	Ms. Min. Soc. Ant. XVIII (1781-1783), 2ff.; NC 1891, proc. 10; G. VCH Suffolk I, 305; Archer 1979, 41, no.20; Kent 1994					
<b>Fincham</b>	Fincham, Norf., Britain	1801	52.37N0.30E	13.82	R: 1	EGW: 2.5g
		Si, D	6, 1	9.75g		
	Pius (AD159-60). Sil. 85% clipped. Also AR vase, pear shaped, with diagonal lines running round; 8 ounces in wt (28.35g).					
	ploughed up in a field	138-61, 360-63	395411			
	Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming					Archer 1979, 42, no.22;

<b>Fladbury</b>	Fladbury, Worcs., Britain	52.07N2.01W	138	R: 1	EGW:0.4g
	Si	3	5.4-5.7g	31	no clipped
	found during the landscaping of a golf course	c.310	395/411		Reece &
	Watson 1988, 229-30; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Fleetwood?</b>	Fleetwood? Lancs., Britain	1840	53.56N3.01W	139	R: 1
	EGW:c.26.0g		Si	388	c.391.0g
	99% clipped. Doubtful (Kent)	337/61	395/411		Robertson 1948, 205-14;
	Archer 1979, 42, no.14; King 1981; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Freckenham</b>	West Row, Freckenham, Suff., Britain	1980	52.19N 0.20E (Freckenham)		
	13.10	R: 1	EGW:20.9-23.8g	Si	212
	314.5-357.7g	31% clipped	found in a field, to the south of the find spot of		
	the silver plate hd.	337-61	395/411		Bland 1984b; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Gamzigrad</b>	Gamzigrad, Serbia	43.55N22.11E	13.83/25.87	R: 7	
	EGW:440.6g	S	99		
	364	395/411			Numizmaticar 1993; Bland forthcoming
<b>Good Easter</b>	Good Easter (Pleshey), Essex, Britain		51.47N0.21E		13.11/25.88
	R: 1	EGW:22.3g+	S	6	22.25g
	includes 1 plated piece (excluded from wt. calc.).		388/402	395/411	
	Kent 1994				
<b>Granada</b>	Granada, Spain	before 1961	37.10N3.35W	13.50/25.89	R: 3
	EGW:35.6g	S	8		
	tpq. c.400.	388/411	395/411		Bost et al. 1983, 159 no. 90; Bost et al. 1992, 51,
	no.90; Kent 1994				
<b>Grandhan</b>	Grandhan, Belgium	50.20N5.25E	13.51/25.90	R: 2	
	EGW:22.3g	S	5		
	latest coin Arcadius. Tpq c.395.	22.25g	317-40	395/411	Van Gansbeke 1955,
	39; Kent 1994				
<b>Gross Bodungen</b>	Gross Bodungen, Kleis Worbis, Germany	1936	51.29N10.30E		13.67/25.91
	R:13	EGW:149.0g			
	1. AR bent strip: niello, gilt. Geom' deco'. L: 7cm. W: 1cm. Wt.: 8.94g.				
	2-8. AR hack: from a silver picture plate. Pointillé relief deco', throned facing emperor with attendant soldiers holding shields. Wts.: 86.67g, 31.82g, 66.32g, 23.10g, 21.42g, 19.99g, 98.47g.				
	9-16. AR hack: from a silver deep vessel (bowl? jug? goblet?). Show 2 tier relief deco'; top of marine scene, man sitting in a boat. Lower scene 2 figs., one with hand raised, other (a woman) is clinging onto his shoulder & arm with both hands. Ht. of frags.: 15cm, Breadth: 16cm. Wts.: 10.01g, 23.10g, 49.55g, 15.93g, 81.09g, 65.06g, 8.27g, 1.06g.				
	17-23. AR hack: 8 pieces from various sections of deifferent vessels. 17 & 18, from a vessel similar to polygonal vessel in Esq. 19-21; from flat plate with thick rim & footring. Radius c.13.4cm. 22-23; rim frags. Wts.: 38.98g, 10.03g, 68.41g, 37.40g, 3.25g, 25.42g, 12.34g.				
	24. AR rim frag.: 2.04g.				
	25. AV coins: 21 solidi from Magnentius to Constantine III. Wts. (g.): 5.92, 4.43, 4.36, 4.38, 4.43, 4.43, 4.35, 4.45, 4.95, 4.34, 4.46, 4.46, 4.45, 4.47, 4.43, 4.47, 4.47, 4.47, 4.45, 4.49, 4.47.				
	26. AE plate: frags. of a container.				
	surely 2 hds.? found by a man digging potatoes. First one gold coin, followed the next day by				
	16 more. Rest of coins were found a few months later. All lay under the top soil. In the same area but deeper a				
	lump of silver and fragments of an AE container were discovered. AV:95.13g				
	AR:808.67g	35053	395/411	?	Grünhagen 1954; Voss 1954; LLafaurie 1958, 335; 1980, 62;
	Kent 1994				
<b>Grovely Wood</b>	Grovely Wood, Great Wishword, Wilts., Britain	1906	51.06N1.55W		
	13.100/25.92	R: 1	EGW:34.1-39.9g+		
	1. AR ring: set with AV gem, clasped hands, engraved hoop. Max. d.: 0.95inches. Wt.: not given.				
	2. AR ring: lost bezel. Hoop with zoomorphic heads. Max. d.: 1 inch. Wt.: not given.				
	3. AR ring: lost bezel, hoop lightly engraved. Max. d.: 0.9 inches. Wt.: not given.				
	4. AR frame of bezel: max d.: 0.85 inches. Wt.: not given.				
	5. AR ring: flat, prob. part of bezel. Max. d.: 0.7 inches. Wt.: not given.				
	6. AR coins: 3 mils., 293 sils., Constantius II to Arcadius.				
	7. AE coins: 2; earliest Constantius Caes., 'GENIO POPVLI ROMANI'. another pot was found near to the				
	first, containing c.1000 AE coins. found in an earthenware pot whilst digging for stones. Also pieces of glass in				
	pot. None of the coins appear to have been clipped. AV: ?				
	AR:512.0-599.3g (coins);				

296304	395411	British Museum; Salisbury and S. Wilts. Museum	Hill 1906; Archer 1981, no.24; Kent & Painter, 1977 (140); Bland forthcoming
<b>Hautot-Sur-Mer</b>	Hautot-Sur-Mer (Pourville), Dieppe, France	1844 or 1846; 1861	49.54N
1.02E	13.10725.93	R:2 EGW:405.0g	91+ c.404.95g
	latest coin Honorius	364	395411
	171-2; Blanchet 1900, nos. 356-7; Bolin 1926, 172; TAF IV, 31, no.40; Kent 1994, xcix		Witte 1862,
<b>Heerlen I</b>	Heerlen I, Netherlands	50.53N5.59E	13.7125.94
	EGW:124.6g	124.6g	R:2
	latest coins Constantine III (c.407-11)	364	395411
	Belge de Numismatique 1846, 194; Bland forthcoming		Revue
<b>Hinton Down</b>	Hinton Down (Bishopstone North), Wilts., Britain	1990	51.33N1.39W
13.84	R:1 EGW:0.5g		Si 9
7.78g	Wt. is actual.	found over an area of c.200yds.	36063
	King 1992b; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		395411
<b>Holway</b>	Holway (Taunton), Soms., Britain	1821 or 1830	51.02N 3.07W (Taunton)
13.85	R:1 EGW:57.4-65.3g+		M, Si, hSi, Ar
43,387,2,2	c.861.2-980.7g	3 coins observed as clipped. 1 heavy mil., 42	
	light. Whole find estimated at around 1600 coins. Coins from Constantius to Honorius.	ploughed up in an urn.	
	Nearby excavs. in 1971-72 revealed evidence of Iron Age to Late Roman finds, including the remains of 2 4th. c. timber buildings, and late bronzes (Bland & Minnitt 1988)	337/50	395411
	coins); BM (11 coins) VCH Somerset I, 356; Bland & Minnitt 1988; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		Taunton Museum (231
<b>Honiton</b>	Honiton, Devon, Britain	c.1923	50.48N3.13W
2.4g	Si	18	30.9-35.7g
	(Caes.) to Arcadius found in a garden in a hollow ironstone receptacle	35563	395411
	Museum Mattingly 1925; Archer 1979, 44, no.28; Bland forthcoming		EGW:2.1- no clipped. Julian Exeter City
<b>Hovingham Park</b>	Hovingham Park, Yorks., Britain	1980	54.10N0.59W
	EGW:4.7-5.4g+		Si c.44+
	14% clipped. Includes 2 imitations.	no trace of container. Hd. may be incomplete	c.70.9-81.7g+
337/61	395411	Malton Museum	Burnett 1984e; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Hoxne</b>	Hoxne, Suffolk, Britain	1992	52.12N1.12E
	EGW:5213.7g+		13.10125.95
	1. AV body chain: 4 chains joined at round/oval plaques, inc. solidus of Gratian. Lion's head terminals. L.: 84cm		R:1
	Wt.:249.5g		
	2. AV body chain: triple loop-in-loop, lion's head terminals. L.: 44.3cm Wt.: 52.7g		
	3. AV chain: 6-sided, loop-in-loop, zoomorphic terminals. L.: 44.8cm Wt.: 38.7g		
	4. AV chain: round rsectioned, loop-in-loop. L.: 43.5cm Wt.: 22.5g		
	5. AV chain: with plain terminals & large grooved rings. Wt.: 40.2g		
	6. AV chain: simple loop-in-loop form & ring. L.: 42cm Wt.: 17.4g		
	7. AV chain: in 3 pieces. Simple folded links. L.: 46cm Wt.: 26.5g		
	(8-9) AV rings (part of item 6)		
	10. AV finger ring: rectangular bezel. Gem removed. Wt.: 11.5g		
	11. AV bracelet: repoussé, hunting scene. 7.2x6.2cm. Wt.: 35.6g		
	12. AV bracelet: repoussé, hunting scene, with Nereid. 7x6.5cm. Wt.: 35.3g		
	13. AV bracelet: corrugated ribbon type. 6.4x7.5cm. Wt.: 28.5g		
	14. AV bracelet: corrugated ribbon type. 7.1x6.6cm. Wt.: 28.5g		
	15. AV bracelet: corrugated ribbon type. 6.6x6.3cm. Wt.: 13g		
	16. AV bracelet: corrugated ribbon type. 6.9x6.3cm. Wt.: 13.1g		
	17. AV bracelet: alternating circles/lozenges & pierced work. 7.1x5.3cm. Wt.: 27.1g		
	18. AV bracelet: alternating circles/lozenges & pierced work. 6.6x6cm. Wt.: 27.6g		
	19. AV bracelet: as 17. 6.6x5.7cm. Wt.: 25.9g		
	20. AV bracelet: as 17. 6.3x5.9cm. Wt.: 26.8g		
	21. AV bracelet: with engraved animals. 7x6.2cm. Wt.: 26g		
	22. AV bracelet: with engraved animals. 7.2x5.5cm. Wt.: 29.7g		
	23. AV bracelet: 4 pairs of animals & stylised trees. 7.2x6.5cm. Wt.: 26.7g		
	24. AV bracelet: simple scroll & grapes deco'. 7.5x7.2cm. Wt.: 21.3g		
	25. AV bracelet: running vine scroll. 6.4x6.6cm. Wt.: 22.2g		
	26. AV armband: repoussé & engraved deco', opus interrasile. 10.3x9.5cm. Wt.: 139.2g		
	27. AV bracelet: with fine opus interrasile work. 6.2x1.3cm. Wt.: 27g		
	28. AV bracelet: openwork with leaf & disc pattern. 6.6x6.5cm. Wt.: 29.7g		

29. AV bracelet: inscribed 'VTEREF ELIX DOMINA IV LI ANE'. 6.5x7cm. Wt.: 23.5g
30. AR vase handle: solid cast, prancing tigress with niello inlay. L.: 15.9cm. Wt.: 480.3g
31. AR beaker: high neck. Inscribed 'EVHERIVIVAS'. Body has chased vine leaf deco'. H.: 9cm Wt.: 96.9g
32. AR vase: as 31. H.: 7.6cm Wt.: 89.8g Wt. of detached handle: 14.5g
33. AR pepper pot: in the form of a bust of an Empress. Wt. (inc. sand): c.179g
34. AR pepper pot: statuette of Hercules & Antaeus on a hollow pedestal. H.: 7.2cm Wt.: 97.1g. Base wt. (with some restoration): 47.8g
35. AR pepper pot: in the form of a reclining goat or ibex. V. damaged & fragile. Ht.: 5cm Wt.: 45g
36. AR pepper pot: hare attached by a hound. Very fragile & fragmentary. H.: c.4.5cm. Wt.: 25.1g
37. AR bowl: small, deep, plain foot ring. A few frags. missing. H.: 5cm Wt.: 149.4g
38. AR bowl: as 37. H.: 5cm Wt.: 156.8g
39. AR bowl: as 37. H.: 5cm Wt.: 166.9g
40. AR bowl: as 37. H.: 5cm Wt.: 150.6g
41. AR dish: shallow, with low wide footring. Wt.: 384.4g
42. AR ladle: gilt, with dolphins in attachment plate. L.: 13.6cm Wt.: 48.2g
43. AR ladle: as 42, dolphins slightly larger. L.: 13.5cm Wt.: 49.4g
44. AR ladle: as 42, but cruder. L.: 13.6cm Wt.: 43.2g
45. AR ladle: as 42. L.: 13.8cm Wt.: 44.3g
46. AR ladle: as 42. L.: 13.8cm Wt.: 43.9g
47. AR ladle: as 42. L.: 13.8cm Wt.: 45.3g
48. AR ladle: as 47. L.: 13.9cm Wt.: 44.1g
49. AR ladle: as 47. L.: 13.9cm Wt.: 46.2g
50. AR ladle: as above, but rather neater than 44-49. L.: 13.8cm Wt.: 49.8g
51. AR ladle: damaged, segment of bowl broken. L.: 14.1cm Wt.: 43g
52. AR ladle: with 2 large dolphins in bowl, monogram cross above. L.: 14.5cm Wt.: 56.2g
53. AR ladle: as 52. L.: 14.3cm Wt.: 54.5g
54. AR ladle: as 52. L.: 14.4cm Wt.: 51.2g
55. AR ladle: as 52. L.: 14.4cm Wt.: 59.3g
56. AR ladle: as 52. L.: 14.5cm Wt.: 59.5g
57. AR ladle: as 52, but with bracket terminal. L.: 14.3cm Wt.: 62.2g
58. AR ladle: as 57. L.: 14.7cm Wt.: 59.9g
59. AR ladle: as 57. L.: 14.5cm Wt.: 57g
60. AR ladle: as 57; small area broken away in antiquity. L.: 14.3cm Wt.: 54.9g
61. AR ladle: as 52. L.: 14.3cm Wt.: 54.6g
62. AR ligula: male portrait & dolphins in bowl. L.: 12.3cm Wt.: 50g
63. AR ligula: as 62. L.: 12.7cm Wt.: 47.7g
64. AR ligula: with mythical sea beast in bowl. L.: 11.5cm Wt.: 40.1g
65. AR ligula: as 64. L.: 10.9cm Wt.: 42.6g
66. AR ligula: as 64. L.: 10.9cm Wt.: 40.6g
67. AR ligula: as 64. L.: 11cm Wt.: 39.7g
68. AR ligula: as 64. L.: 11.1cm Wt.: 38.3g
69. AR ligula: as 64. L.: 10.8cm Wt.: 38.3g
70. AR cochlearia: with dolphin in bowl, zoomorphic offset, twisted handle. L.: 21.5cm Wt.: 37.6g
71. AR cochlearia: as 70. L.: 21cm Wt.: 36.6g
72. AR cochlearia: as 70. L.: 21.2cm Wt.: 34.8g
73. AR cochlearia: as 70. L.: 21.6cm Wt.: 36.5g
74. AR cochlearia: as 70, but with plain chamfered handle. L.: 21.7cm Wt.: 34.6g
75. AR cochlearia: as 74. L.: 20.6cm Wt.: 36.5g
76. AR cochlearia: as 74. L.: 21.6cm Wt.: 33.6g
77. AR cochlearia: as 74. L.: 21.1cm Wt.: 36.1g
78. AR cochlearia: as 74, but sea griffin in bowl. L.: 21.5cm Wt.: 30.1g
79. AR cochlearia: as 78. L.: 22cm Wt.: 37.4g
80. AR cochlearia: as 74, but with standing peacock. L.: 20.8cm Wt.: 29.1g
81. AR ligula: oval bowl, swan's head terminal. Niello inscr' in bowl 'AVRVRASICINI'. L.: 11cm Wt.: 27.5g
82. AR ligula: as 81. L.: 11.3cm Wt.: 28.7g
83. AR ligula: as 81. L.: 11.2cm Wt.: 26.2g
84. AR ligula: as 81; inscr. 'AVRVRASICINVS'. L.: 11.5cm Wt.: 28.1g
85. AR ligula: as 84. L.: 11.2cm Wt.: 24.6g
86. AR cochlearia: with solid offset, plain handle with inscrip' at bowl end, 'AVRVRASICINI'. L.: 20.4cm Wt.: 28.6g
87. AR cochlearia: as 86. L.: 20.7cm Wt.: 26.7g
88. AR cochlearia: as 86. L.: 20.7cm Wt.: 26.5g
89. AR cochlearia: as 86. L.: 21cm Wt.: 25.6g
90. AR cochlearia: as 8, but with a secondary set of Christian symbols in bowl. 6. L.: 21cm Wt.: 23.8g
91. AR cochlearia: with small monogram cross in bowl. L.: 22cm Wt.: 37.7g
92. AR cochlearia: as 91. L.: 21.8cm Wt.: 38.1g
93. AR cochlearia: as 91. L.: 22cm Wt.: 36.8g
94. AR cochlearia: as 91. L.: 21.7cm Wt.: 38.9g

95. AR cochlearia: as 91. L.: 21.8cm Wt.: 37.9g
96. AR cochlearia: as 91; slightly fragmentary. L.: 21.9cm Wt.: 35.4g
97. AR cochlearia: as 91; bowl & handle detached. L.: 21.7cm Wt.: 39.2g
98. AR cochlearia: as 97. L.: 22.5cm Wt.: 40.1g
99. AR cochlearia: as 91; small piece missing. L.: 21.9cm Wt.: 37.7g
100. AR cochlearia: as 91; bowl & handle detached. L.: 22cm Wt.: 37.5g
101. AR ligula: swan's head terminal. Niello inscr. in bowl 'PEREGRINAS VIVAT'. L.: 10cm Wt.: 28.2g
102. AR ligula: as 101. L.: 9.7cm Wt.: 25.4g
103. AR ligula: as 101, except 'QVIS SVNT VIVAS'. L.: 10.7cm Wt.: 26.5g
104. AR ligula: as 103. L.: 10.8cm Wt.: 27.1g
105. AR ligula: as 103. L.: 10.8cm Wt.: 26.6g
106. AR cochlearia: with niello inscr. in bowl 'PEREGRINI'. L.: 19.5cm Wt.: 31.7g
107. AR cochlearia: Niello inscr. in bowl 'SILVICOLESVM'. L.: 18.2cm Wt.: 33g
108. AR cochlearia: pair to 107. L.: 18cm Wt.: 32.2g
109. AR cochlearia: as 107, but inscr. 'SILVICOLAVIVAS'. L.: 17.9cm Wt.: 31.8g
110. AR cochlearia: as 109. L.: 18.2cm Wt.: 32.8g
111. AR cochlearia: very heavily worn. Engraved in bowl with walking leopard. L.: 17.1cm Wt.: 19.3g
112. AR cochlearia: as 111, but goat or ibex. L.: 14.6cm Wt.: 17.5g
113. AR ligula: perforations in bowl in geometric patterns. L.: 9.1cm Wt.: 40.1g
114. AR ligula: as 113. L.: 9.2g Wt.: 42.3g
115. AR ligula: with graffiti under bowl 'PER'. L.: 10.7cm Wt.: 24g
116. AR ligula: bowl inscr. 'FAVSTINEVIVAS'. L.: 9.5cm Wt.: 27.4g
117. AR ligula: bowl inscr. 'VIRBONEVIVAS'. L.: 9.7cm Wt.: 29.2g
118. AR ligula: bowl inscr. 'A (Chi-Rho)w'. L.: 9.1cm Wt.: 26.6g
119. AR ligula: as 118. L.: 9cm Wt.: 17.6g
120. AR ligula: engraved flying Pegasus in bowl. L.: 9.4cm Wt.: 22.5g
121. AR ligula: plain. L.: 10.3cm Wt.: 26.5g
122. AR cochlearia: very worn (missing part of bowl). Inscr. 'VIVASINDEO'. L.: 17cm Wt.: 22.6g
123. AR cochlearia: plain, v. worn. L.: 17.1cm Wt.: 23.4g
124. AR cochlearia: plain. L.: 15.5cm Wt.: 14.9g
125. AR cochlearia: plain. L.: 21cm Wt.: 22.3g
126. AR cochlearia: engraved cruciform pattern in bowl. L.: 19cm Wt.: 19.2g
127. AR cochlearia: plain. L.: 20.6cm Wt.: 26.2g
128. AR cochlearia: plain. L.: 21.8cm Wt.: 28.5g
129. AR cochlearia: plain, inscr. on handle 'SANC'. L.: 19.9cm Wt.: 25g
130. AR cochlearia: fragmentary. Plain(ish). L.: 19.1cm Wt.: 17.2g
131. AR cochlearia: offset suggests zoomorphic image. L.: c.20cm Wt.: 27.8g
132. AR cochlearia: offset has a feline or canine head. L.: 20.7cm Wt.: 29.1g
133. AR cochlearia: broken & repaired in antiquity. Crude animal offset. Inscr. in bowl 'PATANTAEVIVAS'. L.: 18.3cm Wt.: 24g
134. AR cochlearia: with zoomorphic offset. Stylised bird in bowl. L.: 18.2cm Wt.: 14.8g
135. AR cochlearia: griffin head offset. Chi-Rho in bowl. L.: 18.5cm Wt.: 14.8g
136. AR cochlearia: zoomorphic offset. L.: 19.2cm Wt.: 22.9g
137. AR cochlearia: broken into bowl & handle. Broadly as 136. L.: 19cm Wt.: 23.7g
138. AR cochlearia bowl: engraved with bird. L.: 6.1cm Wt.: 13.6g
139. AR cochlearia: about 2/3rd's of spoon bowl. L.: 5.5cm Wt.: 11.8g
140. AR cochlearia: handle only. L.: 13cm Wt.: 10.3g
141. AR strainer funnel: with hinged strainer bowl. L.: 17cm Wt.: 82.9g
142. AR strainer: dolphin offset. L.: 19.2cm Wt.: 26.4g
143. AR strainer: as 142. L.: 19cm Wt.: 26g
144. AR strainer: as 142. L.: 16.5cm Wt.: 11.6g
145. AR toothpick: in the form of ibis or stork. L.: 14.4cm Wt.: 14.9g
146. AR toothpick: exact pair to 145. L.: 14.2cm Wt.: 24.2g
147. AR implement: in form of a dolphin. Cosmetic brush? L.: 16cm Wt.: 40.8g
148. AR implement: exact pair to 147. L.: 16.3cm Wt.: 38.2g
149. AR implement: as 147, but in the form of a leopard. L.: 15.8cm Wt.: 22.1g
150. AR toothpick: comma ended. L.: 16cm Wt.: 11.4g
151. AR toothpick: as 150, but disc lost. L.: 14cm Wt.: 7.5g
152. AR toothpick: as 150. L.: 14cm Wt.: 8.8g
153. AR toothpick: as 150. L.: 14.5cm Wt.: 7.9g
- 154-68. AR chest fittings: locks, plates, hinges etc. Overall Wt.: 126.4g
- 169-79. AR rosette studs: included in wt. of 153-68.
171. AE fittings: associated with the find.
180. AV coins: 565 solidi from Valentinian I to Honorius. Est. wt.: 2542.5g
181. AR miliarenses: 60 from Constantine II to Arcadius. Est. wt.: 270g
182. AR coins: c.14,124 sils., from Constantius II to Constantine III. Est. wt.: 18,015g (c.75% clipped)
183. AR coins: 5 half sils., Arcadius, Honorius & anonymous. Est. wt.: 5g

184. AE coins: 24 AE3 & AE4 of 4th. c. AD.

2542.5g (coins) Total: 3608.2g				traces of hay & textile found between some of the items.		AV: 1065.7g (items);	
AR: 5816.7g (items); 18,290g (coins)							
AR Total: 24,106.7g				317/40	395/411	British Museum	Bland and Johns 1993; 1994b
<b>Iatrus-Krivina</b>		Iatrus-Krivina, Bulgaria		-	-	R: 7	EGW: 35.6g
S		8				Tp. c. 400.	
375/92		395/411		CHIV 1978, 43 no. 177; Kent 1994			
<b>Icklingham I</b>		Icklingham I, Suff., Britain		1877	52.20N0.36E	13.14	R: 1
EGW: 37.7-44.1g					Si	337	565.5-662.7g
11 of the coins clipped (Hill 1908). Hill gives a total of 337 coins; this differs from both Archer and							
Bland.		360-63		395/411		VCH Suff. I, 309; Archer 1979, 45, no. 29; Kent 1994; Bland	
forthcoming							
<b>Icklingham II</b>		Icklingham II, Suff., Britain		1902	52.20N0.36E	13.15	25.96
R: 1		EGW: 8.4-11.1g+			a, Si	22,70	126.8-
166.3g		972		AE from Gallienus to Honorius. Figures are different in Bland forthcoming, who has 70 sils.			
and 994 AE (c. 90% clipped sils.). Also an AR spoon, some rings, beads. Details of the latter pieces are not given							
by Pearce (1929). Gallienus Caes. to Honorius				Found in an earthenware bowl		238/60	395/411
some in BM		Archer 1979, 46, no. 30; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Icklingham III</b>		Icklingham III, Suff., Britain		c. 1880/90	52.20N0.36E	13.16	R: 1
EGW: 25.0-29.1g					Si	230	375.2-436.7g
c. 10% clipped. Constantius II to Honorius Archer comments that the 3 hds. should perhaps be							
viewed as a single deposit in a no. of containers. Pearce also concludes this may be the same part of the deposit							
as Icklingham I (1936, 260)		337/61		395/411		Archer 1979, 47, no. 31; Kent 1994; Bland	
forthcoming							
<b>Kempston II</b>		Kempston II, Beds., Britain		1978	52.07N0.30W	13.17	R: 1
EGW: 3.4g					M, Si	11,2	51.51g
Mil. wts.: 4.40, 4.35, 4.23, 4.40, 4.40, 4.29, 3.86, 4.59, 4.54, 4.40, 4.50							
Sils.: 1.86, 1.59. Wt. actual		fnd. in a copse at the edge of a road leading to Kempston church					
395/411		Burnett 1979; Archer 1981, no. 32; Kent 1994					
<b>Kiddington I</b>		Kiddington I, Oxon., Britain		1921	51.54N1.24W	13.18	R: 1
EGW: 1.4g+					Si	16+	20.5-21.7g+
87+		60% clipped. Julian to Honorius. Only part of a very large hd.					
395/411		King 1981, 27; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Kiddington II</b>		Kiddington II, Oxon., Britain		bef. 1935	51.54N1.24W	13.109	R: 1
EGW: 0.2g?					a	10	2.7g
Claudius II to Honorius		fnd. in a frag. pottery vessel, a few hundred yds. from the Roman					
villa at Wats Wells Field		260/75		395/411		Ashmolean Museum, Oxford	
						Sutherland 1936b	
<b>Lakenheath</b>		Lakenheath station, Suff., Britain			52.25N0.31E	13.19	
R: 1		EGW: 22.8-26.8g			Si	203	342.6-
401.7g		2% clipped		-	395/411	unpublished (on file,	
BM); Bland forthcoming							
<b>Lanyon Quoit</b>		Lanyon Quoit, nr. Penzance, Cornwall, Britain				50.07N5.33W	
(Penzance)		13.125.25.97		R: 1	EGW: 8.9g	2	8.9g
					364	S	Cornish
					395/411		
Arch. 1962; Bland forthcoming							
<b>Leicester II</b>		Leicester II, Leics., Britain			52.38N1.05W	13.86	R: 1
EGW: 4.1-8.1g					Si	61	61.0-121.7g
uncertain no. clipped					395/411	unpublished	
(Leicester Museum); Bland forthcoming							
<b>Letcombe Regis</b>		Letcombe Regis, Berks., Britain			51.34N1.27W	13.20	25.98
R: 1		EGW: 4.6g+		S?	4.45g+	Si	? c. 2g+
uncertain no. clipped. Also included bronze vessels							
King 1981, 45; Bland forthcoming							

<b>Lienden</b>	Lienden, Netherlands EGW:35.6g+ Latest coins Constantine III (c.408) 1987, 132; Kent 1994	S 8+	51.57N5.31E 35.6g+ ?	13.6425.99 395/411	R:2 Bastien
<b>London (Tower of London)</b>	Tower of London, London, Britain 13.10225.100 1. AR ingot: Double axe. Inscribed 'EX OF FL HONORINI'. 301g. 2. 3 AV Solidi: 2 of Arcadius (Rome & Milan), 1 of Honorius (Milan). Rev. "VICTORIA AVGGG", emp. & captive. Wt. est.:13.35g level of the river. AR:301.0g	R:1 EGW:33.4g ? AV:13.35g 388/411	1777 51.30N0.08W found during the digging of the foundations of the Ordnance office, below the Painter 1965; Painter 1970; Archaeologia V (1979), 291-305	1321 9.0-17.7g 364/78	R:1 Archer 1979,
<b>London IV</b>	London IV (St. Pancras), Britain EGW:0.6-1.2g Uncertain no. clipped. Includes 1 copy. 53, no.42; Kent 1994	1958 S 11	51.30N0.10W Si 364/78	1321 9.0-17.7g 395/411	R:1 Archer 1979,
<b>Maiden Castle</b>	Maiden Castle, Dorset, Britain R:1 EGW:17.8g+ also AV finger ring with bezel & ornamental pellets. No more details provided by Wheeler & Mattingly 1943. fnd. nr. the outside of the temple's eastern wall Museum, Taunton	S 4	50.42N2.28W 17.8g+ 383	13.8725.101 395/411	Dorset County
<b>Mainz T. IX</b>	Mainz T. IX (Greebenstrasse), Germany 25.102 R:2 EGW:50.0g earliest Valentinian I inc. 'RESTITVTOR' type; latest Constantine III (c.408) 395/411	S 11	50.00N8.16E 48.95g FMRD IV, no. 1171; Guest 1994; Kent 1994	13.65; 364-75	
<b>Manton Down</b>	Manton Down, nr. Marlborough, Wilts., Britain 1322 R:1 EGW:2.1-2.2g 31.2-32.7g uncertain no. clipped; however, 19 coins not id. to mints, so these were assumed to be clipped. hd. fnd. v. close to where a hd. of 12 pewter vessels were also fnd. a couple of days before the coins. There were also 2 inhumations fnd. in shallow graves nearby Devizes Museum	c.15 Archer 1979, 48, no.34; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	c.1884 51.25N 1.46W (Manton) Si 26	360/63 395/411	
<b>Metelin</b>	Metelin, Poland 39.0g A, S 4,3 34.87-38.95g 222/35 395/411 Bolin 1926, 126 no. 23; Kent 1994	50.45N23.52E 13.11325.103 R:13 EGW:34.9- Earliest is a gold coin of Severus Alexander.			
<b>Mildenhall II</b>	Mildenhall II, Suff., Britain EGW:1.4-1.7g All identified to mints, so clipping assumed to be absent. Pearce 1942; Archer 1979, 49, no.35; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	c.1942 52.21N0.30E Si 13	1323 20.4-25.7g 337-61	R:1 395/411	
<b>Milverton</b>	Milverton, Soms., Britain 6.0g None were attrib. to mints; this may imply a high level of clipping. Julian to Arcadius. 395/411 Arch. J. IV, 1847; VCH Som. I, 356; Archer 1979, 50, no.36; King 1981, 46; Bland forthcoming	c.1847 Si 45 45.0-89.7g	51.02N3.16W 1324 R:1 EGW:3.0- uncertain no. clipped. 355/63		
<b>North Curry</b>	North Curry, Soms., Britain EGW:17.3-20.3g 1% clipped. Earliest 'Constantine'. Gentleman's Mag. 1748, 405; VCH Somerset I, 356; Archer 1979, no. 37; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	1748 51.02N2.58W M, Si c.1,150 c.310? 395/411	1352 259.1-304.2g	R:1	
<b>North Mendip</b>	North Mendip, nr. Bristol, Gloucs., Britain 1325 R:1 EGW:235.8-275.5g 3541.1-4137.2g uncertain no. clipped; the 25 not attr. to mints were assumed to be clipped. Bland forthcoming	1867 51.27N 2.35W (Bristol) M, Si 30,2013 VCH Somerset I, 355; Archer 1979, 51, no.38; Kent 1994;			
<b>Nottuln</b>	Nottuln (Notteln), Germany EGW:c.44.5-57.9g only 2 coins identified FMRD VI, 4045; Berger 1992, 184-6; Kent 1994	S c.10 or 13	51.56N7.22E c.44.5-57.85g 364-75 395/411	13.5325.104 Bolin 1926, 42 no. 64;	R:13

<b>Obbicht</b>	Obbicht, Netherlands R:2 EGW:75.7g+ earliest Valentinian I inc. 'RESTITVTOR' type building of a Roman villa. Coins and other artefacts from the villa imply use until the 5th. century (Van der Vin 1988,267) 364/75 395/411 Bonnefanten Museum, Maastricht (11 coins) Van der Vin 1984; 1988; Kent 1994	1905-c.1970 S 17+ 75.65g+	51.02N5.47E 13.5425.105		
<b>Oderen</b>	Oderen, Haut-Rhin, France c.133.5g S c.30 c.133.5g probably only part of a hoard. A coin of 'Augustus' reported (Kent doubts this is a hoard) 395/411 Lafaurie 1958, 327; Kent 1994, cvi	47.55N6.59E 13.10825.106	R:2 doubtful; 323-61?		
<b>Osbornby</b>	Osbornby, Lincs., Britain R:1 EGW:33.9-39.4g 591.2g 35 coins clipped County Museum, Lincoln (miliarenses)	1979-80;1983 fnd. in a small beaker Bland & White 1984; Bland 1987; Kent 1994	52.56N0.25W M, Si 1,311 337-61 395/411	1327 509.0- City &	
<b>Otterbourne I</b>	Otterbourne I, Hants., Britain EGW:62.3-72.8g Light Mils. c.2% sils. clipped. Lane 337/61 395/411 BM; Winchester City Museum 1994; Bland forthcoming	1978 fnd. with container frags. near a footpath on the south side of Pole's Carson 1979a; Archer 1979, 52, no.39; Kent	51.01N1.21W M, Si 7,536 935.6-1092.5g	R:1 1329 935.6-1092.5g	
<b>Otterbourne II</b>	Otterbourne II, Hants., Britain EGW:16.0-18.2g 29% clipped Burnett 1984f; 1992d; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	1980 355/60 395/411 BM; City Museum, Winchester; dispersed	51.01N1.21W Si 160 240.1-273.7g	R:1 1330 240.1-273.7g	
<b>Parma II</b>	Parma II (Via Mazzini), Italy EGW:1180.2g S, A 264,1 1180.2g Includes 1 festaeus of Honorius at Mediolanum (c. 5.40g). Ungaro 1985, 56, 71; Iluk 1987b, tab. 10; Kent 1994	44.48N10.19E 1180.2g	13.5525.107 323-61 395/411	R:5	
<b>Paulton</b>	Paulton, Soms., Britain Si 77 77.0g Part of a Roman structure was fnd. in 1955 in a field west of Paulton church, and of (sic) a lane leading to Hallatrow - 395/411 JRS 1957, 221; Bland forthcoming	1955 51.18N2.30W 1388	R:1 EGW:5.1g 100% clipped		
<b>Pavia</b>	Pavia, Certosa di, Italy EGW:63.9g S, T 13,4 63.85g all Honorius; latest 'COB' solidi at Ravenna (c.410). Also known as the Carpignano hoard 395 395/411 Bolin 1926, 182; Lafaurie 1958a, 328; Ungaro 1985, 71; Kent 1994	45.12N9.09E 13.6825.108	R:5		
<b>Poitou</b>	Poitou province, Deux-Sèvres, France R:2 EGW:c.142.4g Mu, S 2,28 c.142.4g 2 AV mults. assumed to be 2x. RN ref. must be incorrect. Revue Numismatique 1866; Bland forthcoming	1865 46.40N0.30W 13.11025.109			
<b>Reading I</b>	Reading I (Swainston Rd.), Berks., Britain R:1 EGW:12.4-20.4g S 239.7g Bland forthcoming	uncertain 1 4.45g Si 323/61 395/411 VCH Berks., I, 212; Oxiensia 1954;	51.28N0.59W 13.3025.110		
<b>Reading II</b>	Reading II (Bobs Mount), Berks., Britain R:1 EGW:c.3.3-6.6g uncertain no. clipped I, 212; Archer 1979, 53, no.40; Bland forthcoming	uncertain 51.28N0.59W Si c.50 360-63 395/411	1331 c.50.0-99.7g VCH Berks.,		
<b>Redenhall</b>	Redenhall, Norf., Britain R:1 EGW:0.5-1.0g Postumus to Honorius. Plotted SW of Burgay Norwich Castle Museum Hill 1946a	1895 52.27N 1.26E (Burgay) a 31 260/75	13.114 7.4-15.5g 395/411		
<b>Remerschen</b>	Remerschen, Luxembourg EGW:0.3g 153 nummi, 22 copies; 10 ant. copies 175; Guest 1994	49.29N6.22E a 17.10 260/75 395/411	1389 c.5.1g FMRL II:	R:2 153,22	

<b>Rencovo</b>	Rencovo, Faro district, Portugal EGW: 4.5g 1 solidus of Honorius; AE of Constantine, Gratian, Arcadius, Honorius 395/411	S 1 4.45g Bost et al. 1983, 165 no. 135; Bost et al. 1992, 57, no. 135; Kent 1994	37.12N 8.10W (Faro) 13.11525.111		R: 3 ? c.310?
<b>Richborough I</b>	Richborough I, Kent, Britain EGW: c.0.4g Constantine I to Honorius & Stebbing 1949, 87, 276, 279	1928 fnd. in Pit 28	51.18N 1.22E a, Si 1,3 306/37 395/411	1390 c.6.2g	R: 1 62 Bushe-Fox
<b>Richmond</b>	Richmond, Yorks., Britain EGW: 40.0-79.9g uncertain no. clipped. Very dubious 53, no. 41a; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	1720	54.24N 1.44W Si? c.600 337-61 395/411	1332 c.600.0-1199.7g	R: 1 Archer 1979,
<b>Rome IV</b>	Rome (Tiber), Italy 307.1g S 68 307.05g helmeted 'COB' type (Ravenna). Tpq. c.410.	41.53N 12.30E	13.6925.112 395 395/411	R: 5 latest Honorius Kent 1994	EGW:
<b>Saint-Denijs-Westrem</b>	Saint-Denijs-Westrem, Belgium 25.113 R: 2 EGW: 31.2g S 7 latest coin Constantine III Bolin 1926, 175; Lafaurie 1958, 335; Kent 1994	364-75	31.15g 395/411	51.02N 3.40E 13.63; Blanchet 1900, no. 680;	
<b>Samson</b>	Samson, Isles of Scilly, Britain 0.8g 337/61 395/411 Bland forthcoming	c.1874 Si	49.56N 6.21W 6 6.0-11.7g VCH Cornwall V, 40; Archer 1979, 54, no. 43; Kent 1994;	13.33 R: 1 EGW: 0.4- uncertain no. clipped	
<b>San Lazzaro</b>	San Lazzaro, Piacenza, Italy R: 5 EGW: 26.7g S 6 tpqc. 405 383 395/411	6	45.02N 9.44E 26.7g Bolin 1926, 182; Ungaro 1985, 71; Kent 1994	13.5625.114	
<b>Schussenried</b>	Schussenried, Germany R: 5 EGW: 26.7g S 6 earliest Julian 'VER'. Tpq. c. 400. II no. 3043; Kent 1994	355-63	48.00N 9.40E 26.7g 395/411	13.5725.115 Bolin 1926, 179; FMRD	
<b>Setúbal</b>	Setúbal, Portugal 22.3g+ S 5 22.25g+ ring. Tpq. c. 400. fnd. in the ruins at Troia Bost et al. 1992, 60, no. 156; Kent 1994	38.31N 8.54W	13.5825.116 388/411 395/411	R: 3 EGW: also includes a gold Bost et al. 1983, no. 156;	
<b>Shanklin</b>	Shanklin, Isle of Wight, Britain 0.8g Si 6 Gratian, Arcadius, Honorius; 600 late AE. Uncertain no. clipped VCH Hampshire I, 349; NC 1844; Archer 1979, 54, no. 44; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	1833	50.38N 1.10W 6.0-11.7g c.600 c.360 395/411	13.34 R: 1 EGW: 0.4- 6 'denarii' (sic) of	
<b>Shapwick I</b>	Shapwick I, Soms., Britain EGW: 13.1-15.2g 9% clipped. Includes pewter vessels 'a plate, a saucer, and cup with one handle, 2 frags. of leather with nail holes, probably parts of sandals, and a small beaker of smooth dark-brown ware' (Robertson 1936, 245-50) fnd. while a workmen was cutting peat on Shapwick moor, at a depth of c. 2ft. 337/61 395/411 BM (41 coins); Somerset County Museum, Taunton (79 coins & other objects) Robertson 1936C; Archer 1979, 54, no. 45; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	1936	51.09N 2.50W Si 120 196.6-228.7g	R: 1	
<b>Shapwick II</b>	Shapwick II, Soms., Britain EGW: 8.3-16.6g Fnd. within 6 ft. of the first hd. (Shapwick I). A third element consisted entirely of AE coins (NC 1939, 128-42), and was found within ten ft. of the second 58; Archer 1979, 55, no. 46	c.1938	51.09N 2.50W Si 125 337-61 395/411	13.35 125.0-249.7g NC 1938, 53-	R: 1
<b>Silchester</b>	Silchester, Hants., Britain 25.117 R: 1 EGW: 29.9g 1. AV finger ring: with blue onyx engraved with satyr and Cupid. Wt.: 10.1g. 2. AV ring: set with blue gem. Wt.: 9.3g (94% AV). 3. AV ring: set with green glass. Wt.: 1.6g.	1985, 1986-7	51.21N 1.05W	13.103;	

4. AV ring frags.: 0.8g, 0.7g.  
 5. AR ring: fragmentary, with blue glass gem, and figure of seated philosopher. Wt.: 2.7g.  
 6. AR coins: 2 mls. (each 4.5g); 54 sils., 8 clipped. Fnd. on the edge of the counterscarp bank on the Rampier Copse earthwork, an Iron Age feature, on the west of Silchester. Excav. in the area of the discovery turned up v. little, apart from some 1st. & 2nd.c. pottery and tile AV:22.5g AR:111.7g  
 395411 ? Fulford et. al. 1987; 1989; Bland forthcoming
- Simmersted** Simmersted, Hadersle, Denmark 1945 55.18N9.23E 13.121;  
 25.118 12 65.8g 1. AR ingots: Wt.: 188g.  
 2. AR plate frags.: indigenous; mainly clasps. Wt.: 67g.  
 3. AR rods & wire: Wt.: 71g.  
 4. AR profiled rings: Wt.: 7g.  
 5. AR plate frags.: imported. 135g of total represent parts of a single AR vessel. Wt.: 650g.  
 6. AR coins: a. AR sil.: Julian, 'VOTIS MVLTVS X', Lyon.  
 b. AR sil (clipped): Val. I, 'VRBS ROMA', Trier. Wt. est.: 1g.  
 c. AR sil. (frag.): Mag. Max. 'VIRTVS ROMANORVM', Trier. Wt. est.: 1g.  
 d. AR sil. (clipped?): Honorius imitation. Wt. est.: 1g.  
 7. AR spoon frag.: "keel & disc" type (Wt. prob' included in 5). Honorius copy assumed to be later than 411 given the nature of the other material in the find. found during excavation of a river bank. Objects lay loose in the ground & were dug up with a pick. AR:988g 35561 395411? ? Voss1954; Munksgaard 1955; NNA 1962, 62
- South Ferriby** South Ferriby, Humberside, Britain 1906 53.41N0.30W 13.36  
 R:1 EGW:20.9-22.9g M, Si 4,224 3134-  
 343.7g c.54%clipped. Also AR ring: 4.39g. Mil. wts: 4.49, 4.35, 4.19, 3.95. found in the mud on the estuary in a pot, originally with 6 coins and a ring. The other coins were found nearby 337/61  
 395411 O'Neil 1935a; Archer 1981, no.47; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
- Sproxtton** Sproxtton, Leics., Britain 1811 52.48N0.44W 13.37 R:1 EGW:10.9-  
 12.6g Si 99 163.0-189.7g 8 coins  
 clipped fnd. by a man clearing earth on a road from Saltby to Sproxtton, in an urn buried on the edge of a tumulus. Not likely to be a grave find 337-61 395411 Belvoir Castle (95 coins) Kent1994; Bland forthcoming
- Stanmore** Stanmore (Bentley Priory), Middlesex, Britain 1781 51.37N0.19W  
 13.10425.119 R:1 EGW:233.3g+  
 1. AR half-ingot: inscribed 'HONOR'. Set in a triangular frame of iron. Wt. unknown. Wt. estimate: Wt.: 162g.  
 2. AV finger ring: intaglio, with 2 facing busts. No wt. given.  
 3. AV finger ring: nicolo setting, showing a eagle disembowling a hare. No wt. given.  
 4. AV bracelet: made up of interwoven bars. No wt. given.  
 5. 50 AV Solidi: from Constantius II to Constantine III. lost (1). Latest is a solidus of Constantine III. Weight estimate of ingot based upon half the Roman lb (324grams). Also known as the Bentley Prior hoard. ?  
 AV: 222.5g (coins); AR: 162.0g+ ? 395411 ? Arch. J. 1933, 300; Henig 1974, nos. 703 & 791; Painter 1965; 1971
- Stockerston** Stockerston, Leics., Britain 1799 52.34N0.46W 13.38 R:1  
 EGW:c.40.0-79.9g Si c.600 c.600.0-1199.7g  
 uncertain no. clipped. 395411 VCH Leics. 1, 213;  
 Archer 1979, 44, no.27; Bland forthcoming
- Stratford on Avon** Stratford on Avon, Warwicks., Britain 52.12N1.41W 13.39;  
 25.120 R:1 EGW:4.6g+ S? ? 4.45g+ Si ? c.2.0g+  
 - 395411 King 1981, 50; Bland forthcoming
- Sturmer** Sturmer, Essex, Britain 1793 52.04N0.28E 13.4025.121 R:1  
 EGW:6.4-8.3g S 1 4.45g Si 29 29.0-57.7g  
 uncertain no. clipped fnd. in an urn covered by a Roman tile 337/61 395411  
 VCH Essex III, 59; Archer 1979, 59, no.51; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
- Suarlée** Suarlée, Namur, Belgium 1890 50.29N4.47E 13.59 R:2 EGW:  
 35.6g+ S 8 35.6g earliest Valentinian I  
 inc. 'RESTITVTOR' type. Also 2 AV rings. Tpq. c.405. grave find 364-75 395411  
 Lafaurie 1958a, 324; Thirion 1965, 9; Kent 1994

<b>Suhaja</b>	Suhaja, Bosanski, Bihac, Bosnia-Herzegovina	44.49N15.52E(Bihac)	13.116;
25.122	R:6 EGW:26.7g S 6 26.7g		
	latest coin Honorius. Tpq. c.400.	37995	395411
	1981, no.333a; Duncan 1993; Kent 1994		Bolin 1926, 187; Mirnik
<b>Szőnyi Tanyák II</b>	Szőnyi Tanyák II, Hungary	47.44N18.10E	13.117 R:6
	EGW:3.6-25.3	D, a 6,141	54.5-380.3 16,2868
	3522 coins in total. 16 AE, 2868 nummi	6996	395411 Biro-Sey
	1977:150; Guest 1994		
<b>Taloire</b>	Taloire, Cote d'Azur, Cote d'Azur, France	1787 43.49N6.27E	13.9225.123
	R:2 EGW:151.3g+ S 34 151.3g		
	also includes rings; one set with an onyx engraved with a Victory in a quadriga. Tpq. c.405.		
	Ind. under a stone in a gully 383 395411		Blanchet 1900, no. 223; Bolin 1926,
	172; Lafaurie 1958, 327; Kent 1994		
<b>Terling</b>	Terling, Essex, Britain	1824 51.48N0.34E	13.9325.124 R:1
	EGW:167.3-173.1g+ S 30 133.5g Si 304 508.0-594.7g		
	2 c. 13 coins clipped. 2 AV rings also Ind.:		
	1. AV ring: wire & solid hoop. Oval bezel with paste setting. No wt. given.		
	2. AV ring: wide hoop with wire borders & guilloche pattern. Oval bezel (missing paste). No wt. given.		
	Hoard found in 2 pots, one containing the AV coins and AV objects, the other the AR coins. Unearthed		
	by cartwheels on a no. of occasions. Ind. in the line of a hedgerow dating back to at least 1597. One of the pots		
	had the following graffiti: 'INTVX VIII' - i.e. within etc.; may of course imply it was a description of the contents		
	364 395411 O'Neil & Pearce 1933; Pearce 1933b; Archer 1979, 60, no.52; Kent 1994;		
	Bland forthcoming		
<b>Tobna</b>	Tobna, Algeria	35.21N5.21E	13.118 R:4 EGW:8.9g
	S 2 8.9g		Tpq c.402-8.
	388/402+ 395411	Kent 1994	
<b>Traprain Law</b>	Traprain Law, East Lothian, Britain	1919 55.57N2.39W	13.72;
25.125	R:11 EGW:1453.8g	160+ pieces of hack AR; much folded & crushed. 770oz. +. Vessels	
	represented:		
	Flagons & flasks (10); wine-cups/goblets (5); bowls (50); flat dishes (22); square dishes (6); cylindrical vessels (5);		
	vessels/dishes 'peculiar' form (3); spoons (9); wine-strainer (1); funnel (1); covers or lids (2); box (1); animal		
	handles (2); loop, boss, pts. handles (4); foot, hinges, mounts etc. (11); decorative dish frags. (6); folded packets		
	(8); fibula (1); buckles (2); strap parts (2); hand-mirror (1); ear-ring (1); AR coins (4). 2 of Valens, Valentinian II, 2 of		
	Honorius. No sack or chest. Chi-Rho's on spoons.		
	One of the spoons has the following inscription on the reverse of the bowl: 'CAVIMMIXOVIVS'		
	('weighing over 770oz.' Curle 1922, ??) Roman material in a "native" context, mixed in with Teutonic items		
	(buckles). Wine-strainer suggestive of Christian connections. Raider hoard? large mound, 360 ft. high. Date		
	range late Stone age to mid. 5th. c. Discovered in a pit which had been dug into 2nd. floor level dated to early		
	5th. c. by coin of Arcadius. Possibly within walls of house. But "style" of dwelling & artefact evidence non-typical of		
	Roman. AR.21,829.12g+ ? 395411 ? Curle 1922; Painter 1966		
<b>Trier (Mithraeum I)</b>	Trier (Mithraeum I), Germany	49.45N6.39E	13.120 R:2
	EGW:0.0g?	a 1,12 0.27g	14
	12 copies 260/75 395411	FMRD IV/3,1:37E; Guest 1994	
<b>Tuddenham St. Martin</b>	Tuddenham St. Martin, Suff., Britain	1938/9 52.19N0.33E	
	13.126 R:1 EGW:8.3-8.6g+	Si 114	
	124.8-128.7g 99 clipped. Also 1 AV ring, with a nicolo paste showing figure stg. No		
wt. given.	Ind. in an earthenware pot in a sand pit 337/61 395411	BM (12 coins); Ipswich Museum	
(102; ring)	Mattingly & Pearce 1946; Henig 1974, 79, no.581; Archer 1979, 62, no.56; Kent 1994		
<b>Venlo</b>	Venlo, Limburg, Netherlands	c.1675 51.22N6.10E	13.6025.126 R:2
	EGW:44.5g+ S 10+ 44.5g		
	Latest coins Honorius' 'CONCORDIA AVGG': tpq c.406. Also includes barb. copy of a solidus of		
Theodosius I	364-75 395411	dispersed	Van der Vin 1988; Kent 1994
<b>Whitchurch</b>	Whitchurch, Hants., Britain	c.1989 51.14N1.20W	13.41 R:1
	EGW:4.7-5.2g	Si 48	70.0-78.7g
	35% clipped. At least 1 irregular coin is present in the deposit.		337-61 395411
	Bland 1992e; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming		

<b>Whitwell</b>	Whitwell, Rutland, Britain EGW:126.3-143.7g S 20% sils. clipped. Also 1 AV ring: broad hoop bordered with beaded wire. Oval bezel, repoussé setting and a pair of confronted busts. Wt.: 4.03g CHRB X; Bland forthcoming	1991-92 2	53.18N1.12W 8.9g Si 337/61 395/411	13.4225.127 1091 1702.4-1963.7g Bland & Johns 1994a;	R: 1
<b>Whorlton</b>	Whorlton, Yorks., Britain EGW:c.845.8g	1810	54.25N1.15W	13.10525.128	R: 1
1. AR vase. No wt. known, lost. 2. AR finger ring: square bezel, engraved bird. Wt.: 3.35g. 3. AR spoon: bowl frag. Oval form. Wt.: 5.25g. 4. AR buckle tongue: 'Germanic'. Wt.: 24.2g. 5. AR ring: plain with octagonal cross section. Wt.: 2.4g. 6. AR sheet frag.: folded. perhaps part of a vessel. Wt.: 0.35g. 7. AR ingot: plain with round ends. Wt.: 117.55g. 8. Cu alloy ring: Wt.: 1.6g. 9. Cu alloy ring: Wt.: 1.4g. 10. AR finger ring: no wt. given. 11. AR coins: several thousands. Coins run from Constantius II to Honorius. Many of those seen clipped, but original report mentions unclipped coins also. "Some miliarenses". according to Elgee, the find weighed '2 stones' (i.e. 28lb). That is how the wt. has been estimated find. by ploughing, which struck a leather bag. Items deliberately damaged or broken; i.e. this is technically a 'hacksilber' hoard AR: c.12,700g 395/411 British Museum (38 coins; 2-5); Scarborough Museum (7) Elgee 1923, 8-9; Burnett & Johns 1979; Archer 1979, 63, no.60; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Wiesbaden-Kastel</b>	Wiesbaden-Kastel, Germany R:2 EGW:148.2-161.8g S 1359.7g Latest coins Honorius. Tpq. c.410. Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	16	50.05N8.15E 71.2g Si 364-75 395/411	13.6125.129 c.680 c.1156.3-	
<b>Wilton</b>	Wilton (Guisborough), Yorks., Britain R:1 EGW:9.7-15.0g S 395/411 also known as the Guisborough hd. Extent of clipping not known Dorman Museum, Middlesborough	1856 1	54.32N 1.04W (Guisborough) 4.45g Si Archer 1979, 63, 25/60a; Kent 1994	13.43; 79.0-157.7g 364/78	
<b>Wittering</b>	Wittering (Cokeham), Sussex, Britain R:1 EGW:53.4g+ S dubious 364 395/411	12+	50.42N0.54W 53.4g+ JBAA 1847; Bland forthcoming	13.9425.131	
<b>Wiveliscombe</b>	Wiveliscombe, Soms., Britain EGW:0.2g Tetrici to Arcadius find. in a pot Taunton Hill 1946c	1946 260/75	51.03N3.19W a, Si 10,1 395/411	1393 3.9g Somerset County Museum,	R: 1 1128
<b>Yerevan</b>	Yerevan, Armyanskaya, Armenia, former USSR R:15 EGW:c.5.7-6.6g Theodosius I, Honorius, Valentinian II' (Kropotkin). This could run as late as Val. III if there is a mistake in Kropotkin. 1994 364/95 395/411	1907	40.10N44.31E Si c.50 Kropotkin 1962, 419 no.1552; Kent	13B.124 c.85.3-99.7g	
<b>Zennor</b>	Zennor, Cornwall, Britain 10.6g no. clipped. Latest Honorius 64, no.62b; Kent 1994	1702 Si 364/75	50.11N5.35W 80 80.0-159.7g 395/411	13.44 VCH Cornwall V, 42; Archer 1979,	R: 1 EGW:5.3-uncertain

**PERIOD 12(411/25)**

<b>Altenwalde</b> 0.3g+? Arcadius, Honorius	Altenwalde, Germany 378/88	Si? 411/25?	53.49N 8.40E ? 3.81g+?	14.12 Bolin 1926, 29 no. 53; Kent 1994	R: 13 AR of Theodosius I,	EGW: AR of Theodosius I,
<b>Badalona</b> 2 411/25	Badalona, Spain 8.9g Numisma 1983, 147; Bland forthcoming	41.27N 2.15E	14.1; 26.1	R: 3	EGW: 8.9g S 383	
<b>Barcelona I</b> S 411/25	Barcelona I, Spain 2 411/25 8.9g Bost et al. 1992, 41, no. 17	41.25N 2.10E	14.16	R: 3	EGW: 8.9g 2 solidi of Honorius	
<b>Beleluya</b> R: 14 364/88	Beleluya, Snyatinski, Stanislavskaya Oblast', Russia EGW: 8.9g+ gold coins of Theodosius I to Honorius. Tpq impossible to establish; details are too sketchy. 411/25? Bolin 1926, 124; Kropotkin 1962, 299, 872; Kent 1994	S? ?	8.9g+	48.30N 25.29E	14.13; 26.2	
<b>Belmonte</b> including 1 aureus of Marcus Aurelius and 1 solidus of Honorius Bost et al. 1992, 41, no. 23	Belmonte, Castelo Branco, Portugal A, S 1, 1 11.65g	39.50N 7.30W	14.17; 26.3	R: 3 161/80?	EGW: 11.7g an uncertain no. of coins, 411/25	
<b>Braga</b> together forthcoming	Braga, Portugal 2 8.9g 383 411/25 Numisma 1983, 149; Bost et al. 1992, 42, no. 28; Bland	41.32N 8.26W	14.2; 26.4	R: 3 it is uncertain if these were frd.	EGW: 8.9g S	
<b>Chécý</b> latest Honorius (c.420)	Chécý, Loiret, France S 24 106.8g 395 411/25 Lafaurie 1958, 275-345; Kent 1994	47.53N 2.00E	14.3; 26.5	R: 2	EGW: 106.8g earliest coins Arcadius;	
<b>Chemtou</b> 7327.3g Honorius. Tpq. c.423. Kent 1994	Chemtou, Tunisia S, Se 1646, 1 ruin 7326.95g 364/75	36.29N 8.35E (aka Shimtu) M 1 411/25	4.54g International Numismatic Newsletter 23, 1993, 3;	14.11; 26.6	R: 4 EGW: Coins run from Val. I to	
<b>Cherchel I</b> "mostly slack" Kent 1994, xciv. "Includes jewels" (ibid.). tpq. c.420 (ibid.) Morrison 1987, 337; Kent 1994	Cherchel I, Algeria S 110 489.5g 364/75	36.36N 2.11E	14.4; 26.7	R: 4 395	EGW: 489.5g 26 identified (Honorius); 411/25	
<b>Elche</b> 10.4g+ jewels. Latest coins Honorius (c.420). Bost et al. 1983, 156 no. 172; Bost et al. 1992, 48, no. 72; Kent 1994	Elche (La Alcudia), Spain S, T 2, 1 10.4g	1947 38.16N 0.41W	14.5; 26.8	R: 3 395	EGW: also 1 AV ingot and 411/25	
<b>Gravisca</b> 1985, 71; Kent 1994	Gravisca, Tuscany, Italy EGW: 774.3g tpq. c.423. 364/75	43.35N 11.00E (Tuscany) 774.3g 174 411/25	CHII 1976, 77 no. 321; IV 1978, no. 178; Ungaro	14.18; 26.9	R: 5	
<b>Jerez de la Frontera</b> 1992, 67, no. 200; Kent 1994	Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, Spain EGW: 155.8g latest coins Honorius; tpq c.415 (Kent 1994)	1982 36.41N 6.08W 155.75g 395	14.6; 26.10	R: 3 411/25	Bost et al.	
<b>Kløvegård</b> R: 12 both Honorius	Kløvegård, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark EGW: 8.9g S 2 8.9g 411/25 frd. during ploughing	1864 55.10N 15.00E (Bornholm i.) 8.9g 411/25	14.19; 26.11		Fagerlie 1967, 209, no. 209	
<b>Menzelen</b> 'VICT' types. Latest coins Jovinus (411/13)	Menzelen, Germany S 188 836.6g 364-75	51.37N 6.32E	14.7; 26.12	R: 13 411/25	EGW: 836.6g earliest Valentinian I inc. Kent 1994	
<b>Monte de Meio</b> R: 3 ? 383	Monte de Meio, Beja, Portugal EGW: 4.6g+ 'many coins of gold, silver, and bronze, almost all of Honorius' (Bland forthcoming) 411/25 Numisma 1983, 162; Bost et al. 1992, 54, no. 115; Bland forthcoming	c.1891 ? 38.01N 7.52W (Beja div.) 4.45g+ Si ?	14.20; 26.13 c.2.0g+			
<b>Quelfes</b>	Quelfes, Faro district, Portugal EGW: 445.0g S	1786 37.03N 7.49W c.100 c.445.0g	14.21; 26.14	R: 3		

	all Honorius		388/402+	411/25		Bost et al. 1983, no. 132; Bost et al. 1992, 57, no.132; Kent 1994
<b>Romanos</b>	Romanos, Zaragoza, Spain EGW: c.4450.0g latest coin Honorius	S fnd. in a 'cratère'	1905-10 c.1000	41.08N 1.16W c.4450.0g 379/95	411/25	14.15; 26.15 dispersed Bost et al. 1992, 68 no.214; Kent 1994
<b>Solana del Pino</b>	Solana del Pino, Spain R: 3 EGW: 13.4g+ 'many' (Bost et al. 1992). 388/411	411/25	before 1960 S 3+ fnd. 1 km. from 'la mine' Diogenes, during construction work (Nony 1967). Bost et al. 1983, 169 no. 159; Bost et al. 1992, 61, no.159; Kent 1994	38.28N 4.04W 13.35g+		14.22; 26.16
<b>Titel</b>	Titel (on Tisza), Serbia S 4 17.8g 'TROBT' type; latest Val. III 'CONCORDIA AVGGG' type (c.408/20) Duncan 1993, 77; Kent 1994		45.13N 20.18E	14.23; 26.17		R: 14 EGW: 17.8g earliest Valentinian I 411/25
<b>Trier II</b>	Trier II, Germany Si 6 407/11	6 411/25	49.45N 6.39E 7.62g Kent 1994	14.8 earliest Constantine III; latest Honorius. Tpq. c.415	R: 2	EGW: 0.5g
<b>Velp</b>	Velp, Gelderland, Netherlands 40.5g+ Med, S 5+, ? 40.5g+ Honorius and Placidia; solidi from 'Constantine' to Johannes 1900, no.633; Bolin 1926, 15 no.20; Kent 1994			52.00N 5.59E 318/30	14.9; 26.18 411/25	R: 13 EGW: at least 5 medallions of Blanchet
<b>Villers-l'Hôpital</b>	Villers-l'Hôpital, France EGW: 333.8g S 'Constantine' earliest; latest Honorius no.77 (also see p.84, no.76); Kent 1994		bef. 1646 75	50.14N 2.13E 333.75g c.310	14.14; 26.19 411/25?	R: 2 TAF II, 85
<b>Würselen</b>	Würselen, Germany 142.4g S 32 142.4g would suspect there is a misprint in RIC X (where the tpq is given as c.440), as I don't think any coins in the name of Honorius were struck after c.420.	1900 142.4g 364/75	50.49N 6.08E 411/25	14.10; 26.20	R: 2 EGW: Bland has tpq c.420; I Bolin 1926, 179; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	

**PERIOD 13(425/57)**

<b>Aquileia II</b>	Aquileia II, Italy S 9 395	40.05g 425/57	45.47N 13.22E	15.1; 26.21 R: 5	EGW: 40.1g latest coins Valentinian III 56, 71; Kent 1994
			Gorini 1992, 193, no.15; Ungaro 1985, 56, 71; Kent 1994		
<b>Arçay</b>	Arçay, France S 15	66.75g	46.59N 0.02E	15.2; 26.22 R: 2	EGW: 66.8g "15 Visigothic wreath Kent 1994
	solidi of Valentinian III* Kent 1994, xc. tpq c.450		408-50	425/57	
<b>Arcy-Sainte-Restitue</b>	Arcy-Sainte-Restitue, France EGW: 2.0g+ includes 1 2nd. c. denarius; 1 'Dortmund' copy. tpq c.430 Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming			49.15N 3.28E D, Si 1, 21 408?	15.3 R: 2 29.42g+ 425/57
<b>Bína</b>	Bína, Czechoslovakia S 108	480.6g	47.55N 18.39E	15.4; 26.23 R: 13	EGW: 480.6g includes 2 imitations. Kent 1994
	Latest official issue is Honoria. tpq c.445		395	425/57	
<b>Bosnek</b>	Bosnek, Bulgaria S 1	4.45g	42.29N 23.11E	15.37; 26.24 c.1000	R: 7 EGW: 4.5g solidus dates to reign of
	Theodosius II	425/57?	425/57?	CH VI 1981, 39 no.196; Kent 1994	
<b>Botoshany</b>	Botoshany, Romania EGW: 18.3g+		47.44N 26.41E	15.32; 26.25	R: 14
	1. AR bowl: fluted. D.: 11cm. One stamp showing Tyche std. I. Below 'CONS'. Acc. no. 42421. Wt.: not given. 2. AR spoon: plain handle. Acc. no.: 11.42 422. L.: 23.5cm. Wt.: 53.1g. 3. AR spoon: plain handle. Acc. no.: 42 423. L.: 25cm. Wt.: 48.4g. 4. AR spoon: plain handle. Acc. no.: 42 424. L.: 21cm. Wt.: 40.0g. 5. AV? coins: of Theodosius II and Valentinian III. Further details not known. of...with a treasure of silver vessels & coins dating from the beginning of the 5th. c." (Banck) AR: 141.5g+ late 4th. - 5th. c. AD. 425/57? State Historical Museum, Moscow Rosenberg 1928, 620-21; Dodd 1961, 235, no. 83; Banck 1966; Matzulevich 1929, s.118; Hauser 1992, nos. 66-8				"found in the village AV: 8.9g+ Zahn 1917, cols. 292-93;
<b>Butera</b>	Butera (Caltanissetta), Sicily S 41	182.45g	37.12N 14.12E	15.5; 26.26 R: 5	EGW: latest coins Valentinian III.
	tpq c.455	408/50 425/57		Griffo 1956; Panvini 1985, 8; Ungaro 1985, 54, 73; Kent 1994, xci	
<b>Cannitello di Villa San Giovanni</b>	Cannitello di Villa San Giovanni, Italy (Cannitello) 15.6; 26.27		R: 5 EGW: c.222.5g S	c.50	38.14N 15.40E c.222.5g c.430/40 425/57
	6 identified. Latest coin Marcian. tpq c.455 Ungaro 1985, 71; Iluk 1987, Tab. 10; Kent 1994				
<b>Carthage I</b>	Carthage I, Tunisia S 4	17.8g	36.54N 10.16E	15.7; 26.28 R: 4	EGW: 17.8g latest coin Theodosius II
	'imp 42'. tpq c.450	395	425/57	Morrison 1987, 335; Kent 1994	
<b>Cognin-les-Gorges</b>	Cognin-les-Gorges (Malleval) (Nant), France R: 2 EGW: 17.8g+ "many 'Valentinian', Gratian, Honorius, 'Theodosius'. only from the Eastern Empire" Kent 1994, xciv c.375? 425/57? Vallier 1882, 537; Blanchet 1900, no.205; Bolin 1926, 172; TAF V.2, 43 no.7;			44.10N 3.18E (Nant)	15.8; 26.29
	Kent 1994				
<b>Combertault</b>	Combertault, France S 96	427.2g	47.00N 4.54E	15.9; 26.30 R: 2	EGW: earliest Arcadius 'NOVA
	SPES'; latest Avitus (455/56)		395	425/57	Lafaurie 1984; Kent 1994
<b>Comiso</b>	Comiso, Sicily S 423	1882.35g	36.57N 14.37E	15.10; 26.31	R: 5 EGW: note: Bland gives an 379/95
	1882.4g+ additional 677 uncertain; that would mean total wt.: c.4950g. Latest coin of Honoria. tpq c.440. 425/57 Ungaro 1985, 54, 73; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Diesdorf</b>	Diesdorf, nr. Hanover, Germany EGW: 60.9g		1898	52.46N 10.54E	15.33; 26.32 R: 13
	1. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'CAND' & 'PAVL', Roma with 'URBS ROMA', and a portrait stamp showing a facing imperial bust next to 2 cheek to cheek busts. Wt.: 299.73g. 2. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'OF PRIMVS TR PVS PI'. Wt.: 309.5g. 3. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed '[FL] PRI [S] CI TR PS PI'. Wt.: 309.81g. Inscriptions: 'CAND' may be short for 'candidum', 'fine'. 'PAVL' may be a maker's name. 'TR' may refer to Trier. Busts possibly represent Theodosius, Arcadius, Honorius (Evans 1915). However, Painter believes that one of the busts (rectangular pearl diademed) closely resembles Valentinian III on his accession (425) (Painter 1970). This in any case was the dating offered by Willers (1899, 217). thought to have been found near the old town ramparts. AR: 919.04g ? 425/57? Niedersächsisches Landmuseum, Hannover Willers 1898; Painter 1970				

<b>Donji Lapac</b>	Donji Lapac, Croatia	44.33N 15.58E	15.11; 26.33	R: 6	
	EGW: c.2492.0g S c.560 c.2492.0g				
	only 4 or so were seen; latest coins of Valentinian III. tpq c.440?				306-37? 425/57
	Mimik 1981, 85 no.324; Kent 1994				
<b>Fano</b>	Fano, Italy	43.51N 13.01E	15.12; 26.34	R: 5	EGW: 70.4-70.8g
	S, Se, T 1, 2, 40 68.95g Si, hSi 8, 18 22.0-28.5g				latest coin of Honorius
	379-95 425/57 Kent 1994				
<b>Furfooz</b>	Furfooz, Belgium	50.13N 4.57E	15.13; 26.35	R: 2	EGW: 22.3g
	S 5 22.25g				earliest coin Constantine Blanchet
	III 'GGG'. Latest are imitations of Valentinian III. tpq c.445		407-11	425/57	
	1900, no.170; Bolin 1926, 175; Thirion 1965, 8-9; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Gantofta</b>	Gantofta, Fjärestad, Skåne, Sweden (mainland)	55.59N 13.30E (Skåne)	15.35; 26.36		
	R: 12 EGW: 4.5g+ S 1 4.45g				425/57
	Theodosius II, with loop. Fnd. with 5 AV bracteates, an AV ring and 2 AV frags.				
	425/57 Fagerlie 1967, 180, no.24				
<b>Glogovic</b>	Glogovic, Jajce, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Dalmatia)	44.21N 17.16E (Jajce)	15.14; 26.37		
	R: 6 EGW: 97.9g+ S 22 97.9g				
	3 identified (Honorius & Val. III); includes jewellery. tpq c.440		395	425/57	3 id.; rest
dispersed	Mimik 1981, 85, no.325; Duncan 1993, 77; Kent 1994				
<b>Gotse Delchev</b>	Gotse Delchev, Bulgaria	41.33N 23.45E	15.15; 26.38		
	R: 7 EGW: 133.5g S 30 133.5g				
	latest coins Marcian. tpq c.455		395 425/57	Kent 1994	
<b>Ingelstad</b>	Ingelstad, Föra, Öland, Sweden	57.00N 16.55E (Föra)	15.38; 26.39	R: 12	
	EGW: 8.9g+ S 2 8.9g				
	Honorius & Theodosius II. Fnd. with an AV finger ring and AV spiral ring (details not given in NNA).				
	395/411 425/57 NNA 1956, 233; Fagerlie 1967, 1967, 184, no.53				
<b>Kamnik</b>	Kamnik (Tunjice), Slovenia	46.14N 14.35E	15.16; 26.40	R: 6	
	EGW: c.1335.0g S 1842 c.300 c.1335.0g				
	only 12 identified; inc. obv. of Justa Grata Honorius. Pot burial. tpq c.430			395?	425/57
dispersed	Mimik 1981, 86, no. 327; Duncan 1993, 78; FMRS I, 151-2 no. 143; Kent 1994				
<b>Kerch</b>	Kerch, Ukraine	45.22N 36.27E	15.17	R: 14	EGW: 8.9g+
	S ? ?				gold coins and foil
impressions	from coins of Constantius II and Valentinian III	fnd. in vaults during digging by robbers			330/48
	425/57 Kropotkin 1962, 254, no.598				
<b>Klein-Tromp</b>	Klein-Tromp (Braniewo), Poland (or Trabke-Male II)	54.24N 19.50E (Braniewo)			
	15.18; 26.41 R: 13 EGW: c.511.8g A, S c.115 c.511.75g				
	c.440 238/44 425/57 97 identified; earliest Gordian III at Rome 'P M TR P II COP PP'; latest Pulcheria. tpq				
					Kent 1994
<b>Köping</b>	Köping, Öland, Sweden	56.53N 16.45E	15.18; 26.42	R: 12	
	EGW: 8.9g S 2 8.9g				
	395/411 425/57 Fagerlie 1967, 188, no.82				
<b>Limoges</b>	Limoges, France	45.50N 1.15E	15.19	R: 2	EGW: c.17.0-22.6g
	Si c.200 c.254.7-339.6g				'Honorius 'Rv' mint;
perhaps 'Vandal', probably Visigothic 'GLORIA' Kent 1994, cxxiii. tpq c.450			395	425/57	
	Blanchet 1900, no. 566; Bolin 1926, 172; TAF I (1982), 74-5; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Massenzatica</b>	Massenzatica, Italy	44.56N 12.10E	15.20; 26.43	R: 5	
	EGW: 66.8g S 15 66.75g				
	latest coin Theodosius II 'GLORIA ORBIS TERRA'. tpq c.440		379-95	425/57	
	Kent 1994				
<b>Minturno</b>	Minturno, Italy	41.16N 13.45E	15.21; 26.44	R: 5	EGW: 8.9g
	S 2 8.9g				1 Theodosius II, 1
Western	408 425/57				
		Iluk 1987b, Tab. 10; Kent 1994			
<b>Mlakvanska Greda</b>	Mlakvanska Greda, Gomji Kosinj, Gospic, Croatia (north Dalmatia)	44.43N			
15.16E (Gomji Kosinj)	15.22; 26.45 R: 6 EGW: 8.9g+ S 2+				8.9g+
	2 solidi from hd.? Both Valentinian III		425	425/57	
	Zagreb museum Mimik 1981, no.329; Duncan 1993, 78; Kent 1994				
<b>Nickelsdorf</b>	Nickelsdorf, Austria	47.56N 17.04E	15.23; 26.46	R: 6	
	EGW: 17.8g S 4 17.8g				
	tpq c.450 384 425/57		NZ 1979, 17; Bland forthcoming		

<b>Nonantola</b>	Nonántola, Italy	44.41N 11.03E	15.24	R: 5	EGW: 40.1g
S	9	40.05g			
'VICT' type; latest Val. III	'VICT' type. tpq c.445	395	425/57	earliest Honorius inc.	Ungaro 1985, 71; Kent
1994					
<b>Norra Kvinneby</b>	Norra Kvinneby, Stenåsa, Öland, Sweden	1862	56.50N 16.45E (Öland i.)		
15.40; 46.47	R: 12	EGW: 8.9g	2	8.9g	
Theodosius II.	frd. in a field	425/57	425/57		Fagerlie
1967, 194, no.112					
<b>Orbetello</b>	'Vado ai Noci', Orbetello, Italy	1769	42.27N 11.07E	15.34; 46.48	R: 5
EGW: ?					
1. AR dish: with footring & raised edge, now lost (but raised edge partly preserved when found). Rivets to repair damage Central deco' of Ardabvr Aspar (consul) and his young son, flanked by Roma & Constantinopolis. Also Ardabvr Aspar's father (Ardabur) & father-in-law (Plinta). Inscr. around edge 'FL. ARDABVR ASPAR VIR INLVSTRIS COM. ET MAG. MILITVM ET CONSVL ORDINARIVS'. Inscr. with son 'ARDABVR IVNIOR PRETOR'. D. 42cm; footring (lost) 15cm. Wt.: not given. dates to c.434 ? AR: ? c. AD434 425/57 Museo del Bargello, Florence Delbrueck 1929, 154-6; Toynbee & Painter 1986					
<b>'Pontes'</b>	'Pontes', Kladovo (opposite Drobeta), Serbia	44.36N 22.33E (Kladovo)	15.25; 26.49		
R: 7	EGW: 22.3g	S	5	22.25g	
earliest types Theodosius II 30/40; latest Theod. II imp. 42. tpq c.445				430/40	425/57
Duncan 1993, 77; Kent 1994					
<b>Pozarevac</b>	nr. Pozarevac, Serbia	c.1901	44.37N 21.12E	15.26; 26.50	R: 7
26.7g+	S	6+	26.7g+		EGW:
Theodosius II.	Bland has tpq c.440	408-50	425/57		hoard includes
Mimik 1981, 86, no.831; Duncan 1993, 78; Kent 1994					Sarajevo Museum (3 coins); dispersed
<b>Rovalds II</b>	Rovalds II, Vänge, Gotland, Sweden	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)	15.41; 26.51		
R: 12	EGW: 8.9g	S	2	8.9g	
Theodosius II.		425/57	425/57		Fagerlie 1967, 204, no.179c
<b>Rublevka</b>	Rublevka, former Soviet Union (Poltava, Ukraine)	1891	49.35N 34.35E	15.27	R: 14
EGW: 894.5g	S	201	894.45g		
"Guey adds 50 Justinian. ? a separate find" Kent 1994, cix. Latest coins Val. III. tpq c.450. Also AV bracelet frag.					
frd. in a garden at a depth of about 7 inches		375-92	425/57	some in Hermitage	Guey 1956;
Kropotkin 1962, 290, no.813; Kent 1994					
<b>Sédico</b>	Sédico, Belluno, Italy	46.07N 12.06E	15.28; 26.52	R: 5	EGW: 89.0g
S	20	89.0g			12 identified. Latest coin
Valentinian III. tpq c.440		379-95	425/57		Bolin 1926, 182; Ungaro 1985, 56, 71; Gorini 1992,
193, no.16; Kent 1994					
<b>Slavkov</b>	Slavkov (Austerlitz), Czechoslovakia	49.10N 16.53E (Slavkov n Bma)	15.29; 26.53		
R: 13	EGW: 13.4g+	S	3+	13.35g+	
includes 2 Theodosius II, 1 Majorian. tpq 457				408	425/57
117 no.95; Kent 1994					Bolin 1926,
<b>Sterbenin</b>	Sterbenin, Poland	-	-	R: 13	EGW: c.178.0g
c.40	c.178.0g				S
Valentinian III at Ravenna		395/411	425/57		includes 1 Honorius; latest coin
					Bolin 1926, 92 no.28; Kent 1994
<b>Szikács</b>	Szikács, nr. Hodmezóvásárhely, Hungary	46.25N 20.22E (Hodmezóvásárhely)	15.30; 26.54		
R: 13	EGW: 6403.6g	S	1439	6403.55g	
Latest coins Valentinian III. tpq c.445			395	425/57	Duncan 1993, 26; Kent
1994					
<b>Tjörkö</b>	Tjörkö, Augerum, Blekinge, Sweden (mainland)	1817	56.15N 15.15E (Blekinge d.)	15.36; 26.55	
R: 12	EGW: 4.5g+	S	1	4.45g	
Theodosius II with loop. Frd. with 4 AV bracteates.				425/57	425/57
Janse 1922, 203; Fagerlie 1967, 179-80, no.20					
<b>Western Pyrenees</b>	'Western Pyrenees', France	-	-	R: 2	EGW: 0.4g
Si	5	6.35g			all Valentinian III; 'probably Visigothic'
Kent 1994, cxxvii		425/55	425/57		Kent 1994
<b>Witow</b>	Witow, Poland	49.20N 19.49E	15.42; 26.56	R: 13	EGW: 49.0g
S	11	48.95g			4 identified. Latest coin
Val. III. tpq c.445		408/30	425/57		Kent 1994

<b>Xanten</b>	Xanten, Germany	51.40N6.27E	15.31;26 57	R:2	EGW:
c.1780.0-5340.0g	S	c.400-1200 c.1780.0-5340.0g			
	210 identified; earliest	Valentinian I inc. 'RESTITVTOR' type. Latest Val. III. tpq c.440			364-75
425/57		Iluk 1987; Kent 1994			

**PERIOD 14 (457/91) - Figure references refer to Figure 16A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Abrittus</b>	Abrittus, Bulgaria S (484/8)	c.835 42030	c.3715.75g 457/91	43.54N27.48E(Abrit) 16.42	R: 7	EGW:c.3715.8g latest coin Leontius
				CH IV 1978, 43; Kent 1994		
<b>Åby</b>	Åby, Sandby, Sweden EGW:356.0g tpq c.476. Honorius to Zeno. no.99; Bland forthcoming	S 80	1946 56.46N16.20E 356.0g 383	16.1226.59 457/91	R: 12	Fagerlie 1967, 191-2,
<b>Alvans</b>	Alvans, Rute, Gotland, Sweden EGW:17.64g+ Wt. actual. Also 3 AV spirals and 1 AV ring (tpq c.490). Leo I to Zeno. 457/91	S 4	57.51N18.55E(Rute) 17.64g	16.4326.60	R: 12	450
				Fagerlie 1967, 203, no.169; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Års</b>	Års, Ålborg, Jutland, Denmark EGW:8.27g+ Wt. actual. 2 barbarous coins. tpq c.475. Also 3 AV spirals and 2 AV bracteates 457/91	S 2	1902 56.39N9.32E 8.27g	16.1026.61	R: 12	457/91
				Fagerlie 1967, 206, no.184; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Björnhovda</b>	Björnhovda, Torslunda, Öland, Sweden R: 12 EGW:160.2g also remains of a leather purse. tpq c.476. Honorius to Leo I and Basiliscus on a no. of occasions forthcoming	S 36	1864-70 56.39N16.30E 160.2g	16.3326.62		450
				Fagerlie 1967, 194-5, no.115; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Bostorp</b>	Bostorp, Norra Möckleby, Öland, Sweden R: 12 EGW:26.7g+ tpq c.474. Libius Severus to Leo I. Also AV ring and 3 bracteates Fagerlie 1967, 190, 90b; Bland forthcoming	S 6	56.39N16.38E 26.7g	16.3426.63		450 457/91
<b>Braendesgård</b>	Braendesgård, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark 16.3926.64 R: 12 EGW:8.87g Wt. actual. Theodosius II to Leo I Fagerlie 1967, 208, no.204	S 2	55.10N 15.00E (Bornholm i.) 8.87g	42557	457/91	
<b>Cagliari</b>	Cagliari, Sardinia c.4.450g S Valentinian I, latest Zeno (c.480)	c.1000 c.4.450g	39.13N9.08E 16.1526.65	R: 5 EGW: 27 identified. Earliest Ungaro 1985, 55, 73; Kent 1994		
<b>Calasetta</b>	Calasetta, Sardinia, Italy R: 5 EGW:111.25g 13 identified; also 12 of Western emperors. Earliest coin Theodosius II; latest coin Zeno (c.480) 408/50 457/91	S 25	39.07N8.22E 111.25g	16.1626.66		
				Iluk 1987, Tab. 10; Kent 1994		
<b>Cherchel II</b>	Cherchel II, Algeria S 44 195.8g Basiliscus/Zeno (c.490)	195.8g	36.36N2.11E 16.2226.67	R: 4 EGW: latest coins Morrison 1987, 335; Kent 1994		
<b>Eketorp</b>	Eketorp, Gräsgårde, Öland, Sweden R: 12 EGW:4.48g+ wt. actual. Leo I. 'Pierced but refilled' (Fagerlie 1967, 48, no.462). Also AV finger ring and AV spiral. 457/91 457/91	S 1	1845 56.31N 16.08E (Gräsgårde) 4.48g	16.4426.68		
				Fagerlie 1967, 186, no.67		
<b>Elblag</b>	Elblag, Poland S 6 (c.470). A hoard?	26.7g 408/50	54.10N19.25E 16.2726.69	R: 13 EGW:26.7g latest coin Anthemius Bolin 1926, 99; Kent 1994		
<b>Féchain</b>	Féchain, France S 2 (sic); latest Zeno (c.490)	8.9g	50.16N3.13E 16.2326.70	R: 2 EGW:0g earliest AR of Fausta TAF II, 49 no.88; Kent 1994		
<b>Fröslunda</b>	Fröslunda, Stenåsa, Öland, Sweden R: 12 EGW:13.29g	S 3	59.49N16.54E 13.29g	16.726.71		

	Wt. actual. tpq c.474. Valentinian III to Marcian. Janse 1922, 86; Fagerlie 1967, 193, no.110c; Bland forthcoming	frd. in a field.	425/57	457/91
<b>Grunau Höhe</b>	Grunau Höhe (aka Gronovo), Poland R:13 EGW:22.3g S 5 latest coin Severus (c.470). A hoard? 99; Kent 1994	22.25g 408/50	54.09N19.28E 457/91	16.3126.72 Bolin 1926,
<b>Hässelstad</b>	Hässelstad, Lofta, Småland, Sweden (mainland) R:12 EGW:40.1g S 1 barb. tpq c.474. Honorius to Leo I Fagerlie 1967, 179, no.18; Bland forthcoming	1905 9 40.05g frd. in a gravel pit	57.58N16.28E 383	
<b>Hjärpestad I</b>	Hjärpestad I, Löt, Öland, Sweden R:12 EGW:8.84g S 2 wt. actual. tpq c.476. Julius Nepos and Romulus Augustus. 457/91 Fagerlie 1867, 189, no.85; Bland forthcoming	1893-95 8.84g	56.54N16.48E Fnd. in same field.	16.826.74 457/91
<b>Hjärpestad II</b> i.)	Hjärpestad II, Spångebro, Löt, Öland, Sweden R:12 EGW:58.5g+ S tpq c.474. Also various AV and AR objects. Fagerlie 1967, 189, no.86; Bland forthcoming	13 58.5g 383	56.45N 16.33E (Öland) 457/91	
<b>Iglesias</b>	Iglesias, Sardinia S ? Valentinian III, Leo I (tpq c.470)	39.19N8.32E 13.35g+ 408/50 457/91	16.426.76 R:5 Ungaro 1985, 73; Kent 1994	EGW:13.4g+ Theodosius II,
<b>Izenave</b>	Izenave, France S, T 1,2 latest Majorian (c.460)	46.02N5.32E Si 2 430/40 457/91	16.126.77 R:2 2.54g TAF V, 37 no. 51; Kent 1994	EGW:7.6g earliest Theodosius II;
<b>Izmit</b>	Izmit, Turkey S 55 Theodosius II 30/40; latest coins Zeno (c.480) 1967; Kent 1994	40.47N29.55E 244.75g 430/40 457/91	16.1726.78 R:9 EGW: earliest coins Ebcioğlu	
<b>Jordrup</b>	Jordrup, Ribe, Jutland, Denmark R:12 EGW:15.25g+ S 2 Wt. actual. tpq c.475. Libius Severus and Leo II and Zeno. Both coins looped. 457/91 Fagerlie 1967, 188; Bland forthcoming	55.34N9.19E 15.25g	16.1126.79 450	
<b>Jusarve</b>	Jusarve, Gothem, Gotland, Sweden R:12 EGW:4.3g+ S 1 Wt. actual. Zeno. Also AR spiral. no.151	1875 4.30g 457/91 457/91	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.) Fagerlie 1967, 200,	16.4626.80
<b>Kåsbygård</b>	Kåsbygård, Nørre, Bornholm, Denmark R:12 EGW:62.3g+ S one pierced (tpq c.480). Frd. with several AV items (no more info. given in NNA). forthcoming	1839 S 14 62.3g 402 457/91	55.13N14.44E (Kåsby) NNA 1944, 58; Fagerlie 1967, 208, no.203; Bland	
<b>Konarzew</b>	Konarzew, Poland EGW:9.3g+ S 2 Includes jewellery: 1 AR brooch, 4 pieces of wire, 1 AR bracelet, head of palmette brooch, foot of another brooch, 1 AR-gilt buckle, 1 AR pin, 1 AR buckle, 1 AR ear-ring (Bland forthcoming). Latest coin half-sil. of Zeno at Milan (c.480) c.2nd. c.? 457/91	52.02N19.29E 8.9g D, hSi 2,1 c.6.14g Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming	16.4726.82 R:13	
<b>Kyrketorp</b>	Kyrketorp, Boda, Öland, Sweden R:12 EGW:13.4g+ S 3+ tpq c.490. Theodosius II and Zeno. 1967, 183, 46b; Bland forthcoming	1861-62 13.35g+ 402 457/91	57.15N17.03E Fagerlie	16.2426.83
<b>Lonrai</b>	Lonrai, France S 44 395 457/91	48.28N0.02E 195.8g Blanchet 1900, no. 1151; Kent 1994	16.1826.84 R:2 EGW: 7 identified. tpq c.480	

<b>Malye Kopani</b>	Malye Kopani, Golopristski, former USSR	1894	46.26N32.43E	
16.3026.85	R: 14 EGW: 4.5g+ S	1	4.45g	
shaped pendants, and a round AV platelet grave find				
1962, 445-6, no. 1720	457/91	457/91		Kropotkin
<b>Monasterolo di Brembio</b>	Monasterolo di Brembio, Italy	45.13N 9.34E (Brembio)		
16.2826.86	R: 5 EGW: 111.3g S	25	111.25g	
395	457/91	12 preserved. See Chiarvalle article. Latest coins Anthemius (c.470)		
		Ungaro 1985, 56, 71; Kent 1994		
<b>Naples</b>	Naples (ancient kingdom), Italy	40.50N14.15E	16.1926.87	R: 5
EGW: 1134.8g S	255	1134.75g		
latest coins Basiliscus, 'VICTORIA' type (c.480)		395	457/91	
Ungaro 1985, 55; Kent 1994				
<b>Nixdjup</b>	Nixdjup, När, Gotland, Sweden	57.15N 18.39E (När)	16.4826.88	R: 12
EGW: 31.2g S	7	31.15g		
tpq c.490. Zeno to Anastasius.		450	457/91	Mosser 1935, 58;
Fagerlie 1967, 202, no. 166; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Norrkvie</b>	Norrkvie, Grötlingbo, Gotland, Sweden	57.08N 18.23E (Grötlingbo)	16.4926.89	
R: 12 EGW: 4.6g S	1	4.42g	D	1
Solidus wt. actual. Antoninus Pius and Zeno.		13861	457/91	2.75g
Fagerlie 1967, 200, no. 153a				
<b>Övertorp</b>	Övertorp, Sweden	58.31N13.48E	16.13	R: 12
S	9	40.05g		EGW: 40.1g
402	457/91			tpq c.476
		Num. Medd. 1983, 33; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Präststommen</b>	Präststommen, Bredsåtra, Öland, Sweden	1814	56.50N 16.45E (Öland i.)	
16.5026.90	R: 12 EGW: 49.0g+ S	11	48.95g	
402	457/91	also 2 AV and 2 AR rings. tpq c.475		found in a field under a flat stone
		Janse 1922, 9; Fagerlie 1967, 184, no. 50; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Puck</b>	Puck (Putzig), Poland	54.43N18.21E	16.526.91	R: 13
S	6	26.7g		EGW: 26.7g
Imp. 42. Latest coin Anthemius (c.470)		441/50	457/91	earliest Theodosius II
Kent 1994				Bolin 1926, 102 no. 101;
<b>Radostowo</b>	Radostowo (Rathstube), Poland	53.28N21.13E	16.5126.92	
R: 13 EGW: 97.9g+ S	22+	97.9g+		
"possibly a few others, incl. Zeno" Kent 1994, cviii. Latest coin Basiliscus (c.480)				
408-50	457/91			Bolin 1926, 101 no. 92; Kent 1994
<b>Ramsåtra</b>	Ramsåtra, Köping, Öland, Sweden	56.51N16.43E	16.926.93	
R: 12 EGW: 26.7g S	6	26.7g		
tpq c.474. Majorian to Leo I		found at different times but in the same field	402	457/91
Fagerlie 1967, 188, no. 80a; Bland forthcoming				
<b>Rangsta</b>	Rangsta, Hedesunda, Gästrikland, Sweden (mainland)	60.25N17.00E		
(Hedesunda)	16.52	R: 12 EGW: 4.0g+ S	1	4.0g
457/91		pierced. Wt. actual. Leo I. Fnd. with 23 AV objects.		457/91
		Janse 1922, 227; Fagerlie 1967, 177, no. 3		
<b>Reggio Emilia</b>	Reggio Emilia, Italy	1967	44.42N10.37E	16.2926.94
EGW: 267.0g+ S	60	267.0g		R: 5
includes jewellery of antique and Ostrogothic origin, as well as silverware. Latest coins Zeno with 'RV' in exergue (c.490). Bierbrauer provides the following brief list of contents: 1 fibula; 1 onion brooch; 8 earrings (singles and pairs); 3 neck chains; 12 decorative rings; 2 monogram rings; 1 wedding ring; 1 cross pendant; 1 belt tongue; 2 silver plates; 84 pearls. Wts. are not provided for these items.				
found hidden in a lead pipe ('Bleiröhre'), the opening of which was sealed by a silver plate (Bierbrauer 1974).				
Bierbrauer 1974, 198-204; Ungaro 1985, 55, 71; Arslan et al. 1994, 202; Kent 1994				
<b>Roma Kungsgård</b>	Roma Kungsgård, Roma, Gotland, Sweden	57.32N18.26E (Roma)		
16.3526.95	R: 12 EGW: 8.81g S	2	8.81g	

			Wt. actual. Leo I and Zeno. tpq c.490		450	457/91
			Fagerlie 1967, 202, no.168a; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Rome I</b>	Rome (Casa delle Vestali), Italy		41.53N12.30E	16.626.96	R:5	EGW:
1766.7g	S	397	1766.65g			latest coins of Leo I
(c.472)		337-61	457/91	Bolin 1926, 182; Kent 1994		
<b>Rome II</b>	Rome (Esquiline), Italy		41.53N12.30E	16.2526.97	R:5	
	EGW:84.6g	S	19	84.55g		
	latest coins Zeno (c.490)		408/50	457/91	Kent 1994	
<b>Rönnerum</b>	Rönnerum, Högsrum, Öland, Sweden		1931	56.46N 16.38E (Högsrum)		
	16.5326.98	R:12	EGW:4.45g+	S	1	4.45g
			wt. actual. Leo I. Also AV spiral, fnd. in same place 70 years previous.			
	Fnd. on the site of a prehistoric house foundation		457/91	457/91	Fagerlie	
	1967, 187, no.75					
<b>Rosarve II</b>	Rosarve II, Havdem, Gotland, Sweden		57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)			
	16.5426.99	R:12	EGW:7.01g+	S	1	4.26g D
	15	c.41.25g?	Wt. actual. Also 'bronze objects'. tpq c.474			fnd. in a gravel pit
	2nd. c. AD.?	457/91	Fagerlie 1967, 201, 156b; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Rynkebygård</b>	Rynkebygård, Odense, Fyen, Denmark		1848	55.15N 10.28E (Rynkeby)		
	16.3626.100	R:12	EGW:22.46g+	S	5	22.46g
			Wt. actual. 1 looped. tpq c.475. Fnd. with an AV spiral ring, an AV bracteate, with			
	runes and an electrum bar.		402	457/91	NNA 1942, 89; Fagerlie 1967, 207,	
	no.193; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Salomonstorp</b>	Salomonstorp, Köping, Öland, Sweden		1883	56.53N 16.45E (Köping div.)		
	16.5526.101	R:12	EGW:4.39g+	S	1	4.39g
			wt. actual. Also AV spiral.		457/91	457/91
	Fagerlie 1967, 188, no.81					
<b>Sandby</b>	Sandby, Högby, Öland, Sweden		1879-1900	56.35N16.37E	16.3726.102	
	R:12	EGW:17.8g	S	4	17.8g	
	tpq c.474. Valentinian III to Theodosius II					fnd. at different times in the same field
	457/91					402
						Fagerlie 1967, 187, no.72; Bland forthcoming
<b>Sandegård</b>	Sandegård, Sönder, Bornholm, Denmark		1869	55.10N 14.55E (Bornholm i.)		
	16.5626.103	R:12	EGW:17.8g+	S	4	17.8g
			tpq c.475. Also frag. of AV bracteate, AV spiral ring, AV bar and other objects			
	(details not given in NNA).		fnd. on site of an Iron Age house		402	457/91
	NNA 1944, 69; Fagerlie 1967, 211, no.218; Bland forthcoming					
<b>Ses Salines</b>	Ses Salines (Majorca), Spain		39.20N3.03E	16.2026.104		
	R:3	EGW:44.5g	S	10	44.5g	
	latest coin Zeno (c.480)		fnd. in the necropolis of Sa Carrobra		388/402+	457/91
	Bost et al. 1992, 68 no.216; Kent 1994					
<b>Sigvards</b>	Sigvards, Eskelhem, Gotland, Sweden		1703	57.28N18.07E	16.1426.105	
	R:12	EGW:c.27.4g+	S	5	22.25g D	c.77g?
	denarii 2nd. c. Honorius to Basiliscus. Tpq c.476					2nd. c. AD.
	457/91		Fagerlie 1967, 198, no.136; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Slättång</b>	Slättång, Fristad, Västergötland, Sweden (mainland)		1878	57.49N 13.02E (Fristad)		
	16.5726.106	R:12	EGW:4.40g+	S	1	4.40g
			wt. actual. Pierced. Zeno. 'Found with various gold objects' (Fagerlie 1967,			
	178).	457/91	457/91			Fagerlie 1967, 178, no.13
<b>Sörby</b>	Sörby, Gårslösa, Öland, Sweden		1864-75	58.08N13.23E	16.226.107	
	R:12	EGW:17.8g	S	4	17.8g	
	tpq c.460. Majorian to Eudocia					fnd. on a no. of occasions in the same field
	Fagerlie 1967, 185, no.62; Bland forthcoming				402	457/91
<b>Svaneke</b>	Svaneke?, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark		1838	55.08N15.10E	16.2626.108	
	R:12	EGW:13.4g+	S	3	13.35g	

	1 barb. (tpq c.490). Fnd. with an AV 'gubbe'	402	457/91	NNÅ 1944,
	70; Fagerlie 1967, 210, no.214; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Svartvik</b>	Svartvik, Böda, Öland, Sweden 1900	57.15N 17.03E (Böda)	16.4126.109	R: 12
	EGW: 4.45g+ S 1	4.45g		
	Wt. actual. Leo I. Also AV ring	457/91	457/91	Fagerlie 1967, 183,
	no.49			
<b>Takembrit</b>	Takembrit (Siga), Algeria	35.30N 1.10W	16B.5826.110	
	R: 4 EGW: 80.1g S	18	80.1g	
	latest coins Zeno (c.480)	388/402+	457/91	Morrison 1987, 335;
Kent 1994				
<b>Tjusby</b>	Tjusby, Gårdskösa, Öland, Sweden	56.49N 16.45E	16.326.111	
	R: 12 EGW: 12.9g S 3	12.9g		
	wt. actual. tpq c.465. Valentinian III and Libius Severus	fnd. at different times in the same field		
	402 457/91	Fagerlie 1967, 185, no.63; Bland forthcoming		
<b>Törnboten</b>	Törnboten, Algutsrum, Öland, Sweden	1872	56.50N 16.45E (Öland i.)	
	16.5926.112 R: 12 EGW: 8.9-13.4g S	2-3	8.9-13.35g	
	Leo I. Possibly 3 coins in total (Fagerlie 1967, 182, fn.5).		457/91	
	457/91 Fagerlie 1967, 182, no.42			
<b>Torriano</b>	Torriano, nr. Certosa di Pavia, Italy	45.16N 9.09E (Certosa di Pavia)	16.60;	
26.113	R: 5 EGW: 22.3g+ S, T 4,3	22.3g		
	all Zeno; includes jewellery. The following summary is provided by Peroni: 1. AR fibula: with a			
	complex geometric design and set with 4 grenats. Wt.: not given. 2. AR fibula: as 1. Wt.: not given. 3. AR/AE			
	bracelet: plain and in 2 sections. Wt.: not given. Tpq c.480.			
	474 457/91 Kent 1994			
	circumstances of discovery are not known			
<b>Tournai</b>	Tournai, St. Brice, Belgium 1653	50.36N 3.24E	16.21	R: 2 EGW: 1507.5
	-1524.6g			
	1A. AV pommel: from long sword, the blade of which had disintegrated on discovery. 2 opposing animal heads,			
	garnets and cloisonné work. L.: 3.7cm. Wt.: 11.03g.			
	1B. AV guard: cloisonné with garnets. L.: 6.2cm. Wt.: 23.25g.			
	1C. AV sword hilt: of beaten sheet gold, with 3 raised bands. L.: 9cm. Wt.: 19.23g.			
	1D. AV guard: different deco' to 1B. L.: 8.4cm. Wt.: 27.84g.			
	(2. Scabbard; this was of wood covered in leather (obviously perished), with the following additions in tact).			
	2A. AV ring: for open end of the sheath. Cloisonné set with garnets. L.: 7.34cm. Wt.: 54.24g.			
	2B. 2 AV scabbard body parts ("passe-couroies") (lost): AV garnet and cloisonné work. L.: 9.3cm. Wts.: unknown.			
	2C. 2 AE end parts: gilt, each set with individual cloisonné garnets. L.: 2.4cm. Wts. unknown.			
	(3. Short sword or "Scramasax". Typical Germanic, fnd. in many Hunnic tombs of the 5th. - 7th. c. AD.)			
	3A. AV ring: for the scabbard. AV with garnets & cloisonné work. L.: 6.6cm. Wt.: 93.32g.			
	3B. AV ring: for the end of the scabbard, pinched oval. Garnets & cloisonné work. L.: 6.2cm. Wt.: 54.93g.			
	4. Fe axe ("francisque"): L.: 20cm. Wt.: 935g. (Typical Frankish).			
	5. Coins: c.100 AV solidi of 5th. c. From Theodosius II to Zeno. Contained in leather purse. Of those seen, most			
	(perhaps all) were from Eastern mints. Est. wt.: 445g.			
	AR coins: c.200 dispersed. All heavily worn and oxidised. Earliest reported a Republican denarius; most of 1st. &			
	2nd. c AD. denarii, from Nero to Caracalla. Also seen was a siliqua of Constantine II. 4 pieces known to have			
	been pierced. Wt. est.: 337.2 - 593.88g.			
	6. Crystal ball: c.4.5cm diameter.			
	7. AV bees/flies: c.300 originally; 2 in BN. Set with garnets as wings. L.: 1.05cm. Wts.: 1.95g, 2.00g. Wt. estimate:			
	600g.			
	8. AV buckle: ovular, plain. L.: 4cm. Wt.: 132.31g.			
	9. AV buckle tongue: set with garnets. L.: 2.1cm. Wt.: 4.46g.			
	10. 2 AV buttons (one lost): semi-circular, garnets and cloisonné work. D.: 1.9cm. Wt.: 4.06g.			
	11. AV button: round, garnets and cloisonné work. D.: 1.5cm. Wt.: 6.28g.			
	12. AV signet ring (modern replica; original lost): ovular seal, with the facing bust of the king and the inscription			
	'CHILDERIC REGIS'. Wt. unknown.			
	13. AE gilt fibula (lost; 17th. c. replica): crossbow brooch, opus interrasile work. (4th. c. AD?).			
	14. AE lance (lost).			
	15. AV plaque (lost): with garnets and cloisonné work, oval to a point. Considered part of Childeric's baldric.			
	Dimensions not known.			
	16. AV belt trim (lost); garnets and cloisonné work. L.: 3.6cm. Wt. unknown.			
	17. AV belt fitting section ("passe-lacet") (lost): L.: 7.6cm.			
	18. 2 AV purse parts ("Aumônière") (lost): AV with garnets and cloisonné, in the form of 2 horses heads. Possibly			
	contained the coins and the "passe-lacet". Dims. not known.			

19. AV bracelet (lost): D.: c.6cm.  
 20. AV horse fitting (lost): in the shape of a bull's head. Set with garnets. L.: c.3.4cm.  
 21. AV ring (lost): plain.  
 22. AV buckles (lost): whole and broken, at least 7.  
 23. AV buttons (lost): c.9 of various types, all with garnets and cloisonné work.  
 24. AV scabbard parts ("passe-courroies") (lost).  
 25. Small agate vase.      Earliest AV Theodosius II 30/40; latest Zeno (c.481). Wt. estimate is a total of all the recorded weights, many of which included garnet settings. Nevertheless, this is balanced out by the large no. of missing wts. Perhaps (excluding the silver coins) we could suggest a wt. of gold at around 1.5kg. Childeric's grave. Fnd. in the ancient cemetery at the church of St. Brice, during foundation work on a new poor house. The grave was discovered at a depth of 7 to 8ft. There was no trace of a substantial tomb, but a number of rusted iron fittings indicated that the burial had been in a wooden coffin.      AV:1485.01g;  
 AR:337.2-593.88g      1st. c. BC (?) onwards      457/91      Bibliotheque National, Paris; Tyroler Landesmuseum, Innsbrück      Cochet 1859; 1864-5; Dumas 1975, 26-9; Dumas 1982; Kent 1994

**Valsnäs II**      Valsnäs, Löt, Öland, Sweden      1854-69      56.55N16.51E      16.3826.114  
 R:12      EGW:26.7g      S      6      26.7g  
 tpq c.474. Honorius to Leo I.      fnd. in a field under a flat stone      383      457/91  
 Fagerlie 1967, 189, no.87, 87; Bland forthcoming

**Ved Sylten**      Ved Sylten, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark      55.10N 14.55E (Bornholm i.)  
 16.6126.115      R:12      EGW:40.1g      S      9      40.05g  
 1 barb. tpq c.490. Honorius to Leo I      383      457/91  
 NNÅ 1944, 62; Fagerlie 1967, 210, no.215a & b; Bland forthcoming

**Vidracco**      Vidracco, nr. Castellamonte, Ivrea, Italy      45.23N 7.42E (Castellamonte)      16.62;  
 26.116      R:5      EGW:22.3g      S      5      22.25g  
 earliest coin Leo I; latest coins Basiliscus (c.475)      457/74      457/91  
 Iluk 1987b, Tab. 10; Kent 1994

**Zeccone**      Zeccone, Lombardia, Italy      45.40N 9.45E (Lombardia div.)      16.6326.117  
 R:5      EGW:218.1g      S      49      218.05g  
 earliest coin Placidia; latest coins Basiliscus (c.480). All coins from Western mints. Mosser gives a fig. of 20 and latest coin as Justinian I      425/50      457/91      Mosser 1935, 100;  
 Bierbrauer 1974, 215; Parvini 1953, 430; Ungaro 1985, 55, 71; Kent 1994

**PERIOD 15 (491/527) - Figure references refer to Figure 17A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Abu 'Alanda</b> S	Abu 'Alanda, Jordan 17 75.65g	31.54N35.58E	17B.1	R: 10 EGW: 75.7g earliest Valentinian I 364/95
'RESTITVTOR' type. "perhaps 2 finds" Kent 1994, boxviii. Latest Anastasius (c.500). 491/527 CH III 1977, 69; Kent 1994				
<b>Ain Meddah</b> 17.3626.118	Ain Meddah, nr. Lafayette, Algeria R: 4 EGW: 529.6g Latest Anastasius' first 'PERP' issues Morrison 1987, 336; Kent 1994	S	36.24N 5.01E (Lafayette) 119 529.55g 395	491/527
<b>Alanya</b> S, T (tpq c.500). All coins in mint state. Morrison et al. 1989, 144; Kent 1994	Alanya, Turkey 46,3 209.2g	36.32N32.02E	17.2 474/91	R: 9 EGW: 209.2g latest coin Anastasius Mosser 1935, 2;
<b>Almindingen</b> R: 12 3 barb.; 1 pierced. tpq c.518. Valentinian III to Anastasius. Mosser 1935, 4; NNA 1944, 66; Fagerlie 1967, 211, no 220; Bland forthcoming	Almindingen, Vester, Bornholm, Denmark S EGW: 26.7g	1889 6 26.7g	55.07N14.56E	17.326.119 425/57 491/527
<b>Bander</b> EGW: 22.6g+? 1 barb. Tpq. c.525 Bland forthcoming	Bander, Gotland, Sweden S 5	57.27N18.21E 22.25g 2nd. c. AD?; 402	17.426.120 D 2	R: 12 c.5.5g? Num. Medd. 1983, 35;
<b>Bellignies</b> R: 2 latest coin 2 imitations of Anastasius Kent 1994	Bellignies (Houdain), France S, T EGW: 20.8g	1807 4,2	50.27N 2.32E (Houdain) 20.8g 407/11	17.526.121 491/527 TAF II, 23;
<b>Bjärs</b> 26.122 no.158	Bjärs, Hejnum, Gotland, Sweden R: 12 EGW: 8.8g Wt actual. Anastasius.	1868-70 2 491/527	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.) 8.78g 491/527	17.37; Fagerlie 1967, 201,
<b>Björke</b>	Björke, Gotland, Sweden R: 12 EGW: 26.9g+ 1 den. of Antoninus Pius, 3 AV spirals, 1 AV ring. tpq c.518 Fagerlie 1967, 130b; Bland forthcoming	S 6	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.) 26.7g D	17.3826.123 1 2.75g 402 491/527
<b>Bornholm</b>	Bornholm, Denmark EGW: 129.1g Placidia to Anastasius	S 29 129.05g 395/423	55.02N 15.00E (Bornholm i.) 17.2626.124	R: 12 Mosser 1935, 11-12
<b>Braone</b> Kent 1994	Braone, Brescia, Italy S 9 EGW: 40.1g latest coin Theodoric (c.510)	45.59N10.20E 40.05g 457/74	17.626.125	R: 5 Gorini 1992, 193, no.18;
<b>Bresin</b> S coins Anastasius (c.510) Kent 1994	Bresin, Grenzmark, Germany c.150 c.667.5g	1795 - 408/50	- -	R: 2 or 13 EGW: c.667.5g c.135 identified. Latest Bolin 1926, 102; Mosser 1935, 13-14;
<b>Burzovitsa</b> 26.126	Burzovitsa (Brzovitza), Bulgaria R: 7 EGW: 22.3g latest coin Anastasius (c.500)	1926 S 5 22.25g 457/74	42.36N 22.33E (Buzovitsa)	17.39; Mosser 1935, 15; Kent 1994
<b>Caseburg auf Usedom</b> 13.55E	Caseburg auf Usedom, Pommern, Germany R: 13 EGW: c.111.3g 19 identified; includes 1 imitation of Honorius. Latest coins Anastasius (c.510) Bolin 1926, 94-5; Mosser 1935, 17-8; Kent 1994	S c.25	1864 53.53N	

<b>Chinon</b> 360.5g coins Justin I (c.525) 1935, 18-19; Kent 1994	Chinon, France S 81	1881 360.45g 474-91	47.10N0.15E 491/527	17.726.128 Blanchet 1900, no.503; Bolin 1926, 172; Mosser	R:2 EGW: inc. barbarous. Latest	
<b>Dalshøj</b> 26.129	Dalshøj, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark R:12 EGW:75.7g 1 barb., c.518. Valentinian III to Anastasius. Fagerlie 1967, 209, no.205; NNA 1983-4, 116; Bland forthcoming	S 17 75.65g	55.02N 15.00E (Bornholm i.) 402 491/527	17.42; 491/527		
<b>Djemila</b> 801.0g PERP, 1 PP" (c.495)	Djemila, Algeria S 180 (c.495)	801.0g 430/40	36.25N5.44E 491/527	17.826.130 Morrison 1987, 336-7; Kent 1994	R:4 EGW: latest Anastasius "1	
<b>Esehoved</b> 17.926.131	Esehoved, Svendborg, Fyen, Denmark R:12 EGW:35.6g+ all mounted on chain. tpq c.518. and an AV bar (details not given in NNA). 1935, 29-30; NNA 1942, 90; Fagerlie 207, no.194; Bland forthcoming	S 8 35.6g+	1833;1849;1865;1873 S 8 402 491/527	55.06N10.47E 35.6g+ Also 9 AV spirals, an AV fibula, an AV spiral ring Mosser		
<b>Etelhem</b> EGW:333.8g from Honorius to Justin I. Includes 5 barb. Stockholm	Etelhem, Gotland, Sweden S 75 Mosser 1935, 32	1929 75	57.20N18.32E 333.75g 395/411 491/527	17.2726.132 Historical Museum,	R:12	
<b>'Gernetto'</b> S of Theodosius II, Anthemius, Romulus. Latest coins Anastasius (c.510) 491/527	'Gernetto', Italy 273 1214.85g Ungaro 1985, 56, 71; Kent 1994	- -	- -	R:5 EGW:1214.9g uncertain proportions 408-50		
<b>Gourdon</b> R:2 "mostly barbarous" Kent 1994, xcvi. Also 1 gold plate (check). Latest coin Justin I (c.525). 457/74 1958b; Kent 1994	Gourdon (commune), Burgundy, France EGW:262.2g+ S, T Blanchet 1900, no.295; Bolin 1926, 172; Mosser 1935, 36; Lafaurie	1845 36.68 262.2g	44.45N1.22E 17.1026.133			
<b>Gyllerup</b> 26.134	Gyllerup, Hörno, Skåne, Sweden (mainland) R:12 EGW:106.8g tpq c.518. Julius Nepos to Anastasius Fagerlie 1967, 180, no.26; Bland forthcoming	S 24 106.8g	1870 55.26N14.06E 17.11; 450 491/527			
<b>Hardings I</b> 17.4226.135 9 450 491/527	Hardings I, Vall, Gotland, Sweden R:12 EGW:32.8g+? also 1 AV spiral. Tpq. c.525 Fagerlie 1967, 204, no.176; Bland forthcoming	S 7 31.15g D	1876-1922 57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.) 7 31.15g D	17.11; 491/527		
<b>Harkvie</b> 26.136	Harkvie, Björke, Gotland, Sweden R:12 EGW:26.9g+? 2 barb. tpq c.518. Theodosius II to Anastasius. Also found with an AV spiral ring and a faience bead. 2nd. c. AD?; 450 491/527 Fagerlie 1967, 197, no.130; Num. Medd. 1983, 34; Bland forthcoming	S 6 26.7g D 1 c.2.75g?	1940-41 57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.) 26.7g D 1 c.2.75g?	17.43; 491/527		
<b>Horva Rimmon</b> 17B27 Kent 1994	Horva Rimmon (aka Horbat Remalya), Israel R:10 EGW:90.6g latest coins Anastasius (c.510) ancient site	S, Se, T 4, 11, 32 90.55g 364/75	31.22N34.52E 491/527			
<b>Ist</b> 26.137 the east coast of the island	Island of Ist, Zadar district, Croatia R:6 EGW:8.9g+ earliest Theodoric in name of Anastasius; latest coin Justin I; MIB 3, Cons (c.522) 491/518 491/527 dispersed Demo 1994	S 2+ 8.9g+	1897 44.07N 15.14E (Zadar) 2+ 8.9g+	17.12; found on		
<b>Jericho</b> S 22 first type (c.500)	Jericho, Jordan S 22 97.9g 457/74 491/527 Private colln., Austria CHIII (1977), 82, no.228; Kent 1994	31.51N35.27E 17B.13 R:10 EGW:97.9g latest coins Anastasius				

<b>Kaggeholm</b>	Kaggeholm (Ekerö), Uppland, Sweden	1783	59.17N17.39E	17.14
R: 12	EGW: 93.5g+	S	21	93.45g
tpq c.518. Also 2 AV rings (Fagerlie says 'arm bands')	Kaggeholm is a farm 402 491/527			
National Museum, Stockholm	Janse 1922, 222; Mosser 1935, 44; Fagerlie 1967, 177, no.5; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Kaupe</b>	Kaupe, Fröjel, Gotland, Sweden	1901-12	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)	17.4426.138
R: 12	EGW: 21.8g	S	5	21.78g
Wt. actual. tpq c.518	frnd. in the same field	402	491/527	Fagerlie 1967, 200, no.147; Bland forthcoming
<b>Malchow</b>	Malchow (Malechowo), Poland	54.20N16.33E	17.4526.139	R: 13
EGW: 13.4g	S	3	13.35g	
earliest Val. I or II. Latest Anastasius (c.500)	379/95, 408/50 491/527			
Bolin 1926, 93 no.46; Iluk 1988, 278 no.202; Kent 1994				
<b>Mengen</b>	Mengen, Oberbaden, Germany	1932	48.03N9.20E	17.29
(493/526), presumably sils.	grave find	Si?	7	14g?
Mosser 1935, 53		493/526	491/527	Freiburger Augustinermuseum
<b>Milan</b>	Milan, Italy	45.28N9.12E	17.1526.140	R: 5
S	19	84.55g		EGW: 84.6g
emperors; 3 western pieces too. Latest coins Anastasius (c.500)	408-50 491/527			
Iluk 1987b, Tab. 10; Kent 1994				
<b>Mrzezino</b>	Mrzezino, Poland	54.07N15.17E	17.1626.141	R: 13
c.667.5g	S	c.150	c.667.5g	EGW: Theodosius II to
Anastasius	408/50	491/527	Kent 1994	
<b>Mulsum-Dorum</b>	Mulsum-Dorum, Germany	53.40N8.33E	17.1726.142	
R: 13	EGW: 22.3g	S	5	22.25g
latest coin Anastasius, inc. 1 barb. (c.500)	364/75 491/527			
29 no.60; Lafaurie & Morrison 1987, 91; Kent 1994				
<b>Norrby</b>	Norrby, Vänge, Gotland, Sweden	1844	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)	17.46;
26.143	R: 12	EGW: 4.4g+	S	1
Wt. actual: Anastasius.		2nd. c. AD?	4.42g	D 1
1967, 204, no.177			491/527	Fagerlie
<b>Övede</b>	Övede, Eskelhem, Gotland, Sweden	1860	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)	17.47;
26.144	R: 12	EGW: 49.0g+	S	11
Also 1 AV spiral and 1 AV button. tpq c.518. Honorius to Anastasius	frnd. by a stone as part of an			
ancient stone circle. 383	491/527	National Museum, Stockholm	Mosser 1935, 31; Fagerlie 1967, 198, no.135; Bland forthcoming	
<b>Padenghe sul Garda</b>	Padenghe sul Garda, Desenzano, Brescia, Italy	45.46N9.47E		
17.3626.145	R: 5	EGW: 57.9g	S, T	12,3
	9 identified. From Leo to Justin I			57.9g
Mosser 1935, 63; Iluk 1987b, Tab.10; Gorini 1992, 193, no.19; Kent 1994	457/74 491/527			
<b>Prästbåtels</b>	Prästbåtels, Vänge, Gotland, Sweden	57.25N 18.30E (Gotland i.)		
17.4826.146	R: 12	EGW: 8.9g	S	2
1	2.75g	Wt. actual.	Denarius of Faustina. Anastasius & Justin I. Also 2 AE	8.71g D
objects.	138/61	491/527	Fagerlie 1967, 204, no.178	
<b>Rivarolo del Re</b>	Rivarolo del Re, Cremona, Italy	45.08N 10.01E (Cremona div.)	17.35;	
26.147	R: 5	EGW: 13.4g	S	3
latest coin Anastasius at Ravenna		-	491/527	Gorini 1992, 193, no.17
<b>Saltholm</b>	Saltholm, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark	1882	55.39N12.45E	17.1826.148
R: 12	EGW: 129.1g+	S	29	129.05g
10 barb.; 5 pierced. c.518. Also electrum bar	frnd. while digging a field 402 491/527			
Mosser 1935, 75; NNA 1944, 52; Fagerlie 1967, 210, no.212; Bland forthcoming				

<b>Seica Mica</b>	Seica Mica (Klein Schelken), Hermannstadter Kreis, Romania	1856	46.03N
24.08E	17.3026.149 R: 14 EGW: 445.0g S c.100 c.445g		
25 identified. Possibly runs as early as Theodosius I (1 coin) - questioned by			
Kent (1994, cxi). Latest coins Justin I 408/50? 491/27 Bolin 1926, 187; Mosser 1935, 46; Kent 1994			
<b>Soldatergård</b>	Soldatergård, Sønder, Bornholm, Denmark	1850-51	55.03N14.54E
17.1926.150	R: 12 EGW: 160.2g S 36 160.2g		
1 pierced; 8 barb. c.518. Honorius to Anastasius. fnd. by a stone			
395411	491/527 Mosser 1935, 81; NNA 1944, 46; Fagerlie 1967, 211, no.219; Bland		
forthcoming			
<b>Spagergårde</b>	Spagergårde, Øster, Bornholm, Denmark	1860	55.10N14.57E
26.151	R: 12 EGW: 31.2g S 7 31.15g		17.20;
Valentinian III to Anastasius. c.518 425/55 491/527 Mosser			
1935, 82; NNA 1944, 66; Fagerlie 1967, 210, no.213; Bland forthcoming			
<b>Svendborg</b>	Svendborg, Fyn, Denmark	55.04N10.38E	17.3126.152
	R: 12 EGW: 31.2g+ S 7 31.15g		
Valentinian III to Anastasius; also AV ring 425/55 491/527 Mosser			
1935, 85			
<b>Svetlen</b>	Svetlen, Aiazlar, Popovsko, Bulgaria	1925	43.19N26.17E
	R: 7 EGW: ? 1. AR bowl frag.: with niello cross. 4 stamps of Zeno & Anastasius. Wt.: not		17.2426.153
established.	dating based on style of portraiture ? AR: ? Anastasius (491-518)		
491/527	District Museum, Razgrad, Bulgaria Gerasimov 1939		
<b>Trabki Male</b>	Trabki Male (Traby Male), Poland	54.11N18.34E	17.32;
26.154	R: 13 EGW: 191.4g S 43 191.35g		
latest coin Anastasius (c.500) 379/95 491/527 Kent 1994			
<b>Trogir</b>	Trogir (w. of Salona), Croatia	43.32N16.15E	17.2126.155
	EGW: 19.3g S, T 4, 1 19.3g		R: 6
earliest Theodosius II at Thessalonica 'GLOR ORVI-S TERRAR' type. Latest Anastasius 'VICTORIA			
AVCVSTORVM' (c.500) 424/30 491/527 Duncan 1993, 78; Kent 1994			
<b>Tskhumali</b>	Tskhumali (aka Tskhumaldi), former Kvemo-Svanetski, former USSR	1900's	
42.50N42.28E	17B.33 R: 15 EGW: 8.9g S 2 8.9g		
Leo and Anastasius 457/91 491/527 Museum of			
Georgia Kropotkin 1962, 438, no.1672			
<b>Vedrin</b>	Vedrin, Belgium	50.30N4.52E	17.2226.156
307.2g	S 69 307.05g D 1 2.75g		R: 2 EGW:
of Divus Pivs, but above earliest date given on basis of earliest gold of Magnus Maximus. Latest coin Anastasius			
383/88 491/527 Kent 1994			
<b>Ville-dommange</b>	Ville-dommange, France	49.12N3.56E	17.23
	EGW: 1.3g+ Si 10+ 20g+		R: 2
10 small imitations of Theodosius II siliquae etc., to Frankish pieces in the name of Anastasius (c.500)			
408-50 491/527 Kent 1994			
<b>Voronia</b>	Voronia, Lake Peipus, Lithuania ?	56.06N23.49E	17.2526.157
	EGW: 16.9g		R: 14
1. AR bowl frag.: 4 stamps of Anastasius. Wt.: 253.30g. dating on the basis of comparison of stamps with the			
material from Malaia Pereschchepina & Perm ? AR: 253.3g Anastasius (491-518)			
491/527 Museum of the History of the Latvian SSR, Riga Dodd 1961			



number of places. AR repoussé. Decorated with busts in circular medallions, including Christ with St. Peter and St. Paul. . 4 control stamps of Justinian I. Hermitage X249. Ht.: 11cm. L.: 13cm. Width: 8.5cm. Wt.: 350g.									
3. AR censer (frags.): decoated with busts of 3 saints within circles formed with hemispheres, palmettes and flowers. Hermitage X255. Wt.: 226g (but includes plastic reinforcement) My best example of an in place reliquary. Item 1 has not been able to be traced, and is not mentioned in the 2 archaeological reports. tpq c.550/65. found during excavation of a cruciform church in ancient city. Item 2 was found in a pit faced with ceramic tiles, underneath the altar slab and a layer of concrete. Item 3 was found nearby in the later excavations.									
AV: ?									
AR: <576g (see 3) c.550-65 527/65 Hermitage, St. Petersburg (2, 3); uncertain (1) Dodd 1961; Banck 1966; OAK 1897, 27-28; OAK 1906, vol. 20									
Cotrone	Cotrone, Catanzaro, Italy			39.09N16.47E	18.37.27.11	R: 5			
	EGW:158.2-453.2g	S, Se, T 103		158.2-453.2g					
	uncertain proportions of denominations. Latest coins Justinian (c.550)						408/50		
	527/65	Mosser 1935, 23; Ungaro 1985, 55, 71; Kent 1994							
Dougga	Dougga, Tunisia		36.25N9.13E		18B.27.27.12	R: 4	EGW:17.8g		
	S 4	17.8g					note: 'earliest' coin is		
an imitation of Valentinian III. The other pieces are all Justinian, so this is probably mis-leading; was probably made after Val. III's reign. tpq c.550 425/55+ 527/65 Morrison 1987, 337-8; Kent 1994									
El Djem I	El Djem I, Tunisia		35.18N10.43E		18B.8	R: 4	EGW:c.890.0g		
	S c.200	c.890.0g					20 identified. Latest		
coins Justinian (c.550)			457/74	527/65		Morrison 1987, 338; Kent 1994			
El Djem II	El Djem II (ancient Thysdrus), Tunisia		1903	35.18N10.43E	18B.17	R: 4			
	EGW:275.9g	S 62	275.9g						
	Anastasius to Justinian I		491/518	527/65		Mosser 1935, 29			
Finero	Finero, Domodossola, Italy		1888	46.08N8.32E	18.28.27.13	R: 5			
	EGW:63.1g+	S, T 4, 8	29.8g	Si?	250	500g			
from Anastasius to Justinian. The AR are all Theoderic (493-526). Also included AR jewellery									
	491/27	527/65	Mosser 1935, 33						
Frickingen	Frickingen, Württemberg, Germany			1897	47.50N9.15E	18.9.27.14			
	R: 5	EGW:77.3g	S, T 15, 7	77.25g					
latest coins Justinian (c.550) 457/74 527/65 Bolin 1926, 179; Mosser 1935, 34; FMRD II: 4175; Kent 1994									
Grahovo	Grahovo (north of Salona), Croatia			43.30N 16.33E (Salona)	18.38.27.15				
	R: 6	EGW:8.9g	S 2	8.9g					
	tpqc.538.	394-5	527/65	Duncan 1993, 77					
Hadji Sinanlar	Hadji Sinanlar, Varna, Bulgaria		1914	43.20N 27.45E (Varna div.)	18.43.27.16				
	R: 7	EGW:890.0g	S 200	890.0g					
	Justin to Justinian I		518/27	527/65	Sofia (8); Varna Museum (3); dispersed				
(rem.)	Mosser 1935, 38								
Hajducka Vodenica	Hajducka Vodenica, Serbia		-	-	R: 6, 7 or 14				
	EGW:130.6g	S, T 29, 1	130.55g						
latest coins Justinian (c.550+). a fort on the Danubian limes 474/91 527/65									
Vasic 1992, 294; Kent 1994									
Hyères	Hyères, France		1910?	43.07N6.08E	18.10.27.17	R: 2	EGW:		
	1128.9g+	S 253+	1128.85g+				Anastasius & Justinian		
	I. tpq c.550	491	527/65	dispersed		Revue Numismatique 1910, 535; Mosser 1935, 41; Bland forthcoming			
Ilirska Bistrica	Tmovo, na Vidmu, Ilirska Bistrica district, Slovenia			1977	45.24N14.14E				
	18.4.27.18	R: 6	EGW:13.4g	S 3	13.35g				
all Justinian; latest MIB I, 7 (c.545) found during the digging of a channel in									
former Italian barracks. Possibly part of a larger hd.? (FMRSC I, 94). Coins were spread of 5 m. Within Roman limes. 527 527/65 National Museum, Ljubiana (2); 1 dispersed Demo 1994									
Kaprije	Island of Kaprije, Sibenik district, Croatia		1901	43.42N15.43E	18.1.27.19	R: 6			
	EGW: 6.0g+	S, T 2+	5.95g+						

<b>Sessa Aurunca</b>	Sessa Aurunca, Italy	41.14N13.56E	18.31	27.29	R: 5
EGW: 6.0g	S, T 1, 1	5.95g			c.2,000
Justinian I, Athalric to Baduila (541-52). tpq c.553.			527/65	527/65	
Mosser 1935. 78					

<b>Seville</b>	Seville, Spain S, Se 57,20	1972 c.298.65g	37.24N5.59W	18B.12	R:3	EGW:c.298.7g 41 solidi identified of Arcadius and Honorius; barbarous solidi and tremisses of Anastasius to Justinian (Visigothic imitations), out of a total of 77. tpq c.550. Nos. above taken from CHII, 1978, no.328. The hd. is repeated in CHV (1980), where nos. are 54 sols., 23 tremis. 395 527/65 CH II 1976, 80 no.328; V 1980, 62 no.211; VI 1981, 50 no.202; Bost et al. 1983, 169 no.157; Bost et al. 1992, 60, no.157; Kent 1994; Bland forthcoming
<b>Sisak I</b>	Sisak, former Yugoslavia EGW:17.9g S, T 3,3 17.85g		45.30N16.22E	18.13	27.30	R:6 earliest Theodosius II 'GOT' type. Latest coins imitations of Justinian (c.550) 424/30 Mirnik 1981, no.346; Kent 1994 527/65
<b>Smekalovka</b>	Smekalovka, nr. Baku, Azerbaidjan R:15 EGW:17.8g S 4 17.8g		40.22N49.53E (Baku)	18C.44		Mosser 1935, 79 527/65
<b>Smiss</b>	Smiss, Akebäck, Gotland, Sweden R:12 EGW:111.3g+ S 25 111.25g D 2 ?		18.32	27.31		1 bar. 'Several' AV frags. & 1 AE piece. tpq c.550. Honorius to Theodobert. 2nd. c. AD?; 383 527/65 Fagerlie 1967, 196, no.122; Bland forthcoming
<b>Sommacampagna</b>	Sommacampagna, Verona, Italy R:5 EGW:8.9g+ S, Se ?, ? ?		45.24N10.51E	18.20	27.32	of Anastasius and Justinian. Probably Ostrogothic imitations 491/518 527/65 Notizie degli scavi di Antichita 1877, 120; Gorini 1992, 194, no.22
<b>Tépe</b>	Tépe, Bihar, Hungary EGW:48.1g ?		47.19N21.35E	18.14	27.33	R:13 1. AR Salver frag.: 5 stamps, inc. monogram of Justinian I, dating to 547-50. Wt.: 721.97g. ? AR:721.97g 547-50 527/65 Hungarian National Museum, Budapest Dodd 1961
<b>Trento</b>	Trento, Italy S 13 57.85g -		46.04N11.08E	18.21	27.34	R:5 EGW:57.9g including 7 late coins of Justinian 193, no.20 527/65 Archivo Trentino 15 (1900), 271; Gorini 1992,
<b>Tschenghe</b>	Tschenghe (aka Asparukhovo), Bulgaria R:7 EGW:89.0g S 20 89.0g		42.59N27.20E	18.35	27.35	only 1 coin seen (Justinian I) 527/65 527/65? Mosser 1935, 87
<b>Velsen</b>	Velsen, Netherlands S 17 75.65g		52.28N4.39E	18.33	27.36	R:13 EGW:75.7g Justin I to Justinian I. Includes 6 barb. & 6 overstruck. 518/27 527/65 Bolin 1926, 13; Mosser 1935, 95
<b>Vestringen</b>	Vestringen, Etelhem, Gotland, Sweden 18.41 27.37 R:12 EGW:4.5g+ S 1 4.46g		57.20N18.32E (Etelhem)			Wt. actual. pierced. Justinian I. Also AV finger ring. fnd. in a field. 527/65 527/65 Fagerlie 1967, 199, no.140
<b>Zaschowitz</b>	Zaschowitz (Zasovice), Moravia, Czechoslovakia R:13 EGW:17.8g S 4 17.8g					latest coin Justinian. (Might be located in Austria). tpq c.550 474/91 527/65 Bolin 1926, 117 no.79; Mosser 1935, 99; Kent 1994

**PERIOD 17 (565/82) - Figure references refer to Figure 19A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Axiopolis</b>	Axiopolis (Hinog), Constanta, Romania R: 7 EGW: 4.5g+ unknown no.; hd. included tremisses of Justinian, Justin I and Justin II 565/82	T ?	44.19N 28.01E (Hinog, Ostrovul) 4.5g+ 527/65?	19.127.38
<b>'Basso Lazio'</b>	'Basso Lazio' ('Southern Latium'), Italy R: 5 EGW: 5.4g Justinian I to Justin II, and Totila (tpq c.580). AE pentanummi. Wt. actual. 527/65	T 2	late 19th. c. 2.81g 1/4s, 1/8s 46, 14 33.85±5.14	-
<b>Blatnica-Grmine</b>	Blatnica-Grmine, nr. Mostar, Citluk district, Bosnia Hercegovina 17.50E (Mostar) 19.227.39 R: 6 EGW: 50.5g+ earliest Justinian Ravenna, MIB I n.41; latest Justin II, Cons, MIB II, 11a (c.567). Also 2 AV ear-rings 'basket' type, frags. of AV chain and sheet gold. Total wt. of trms. 14.75g. 527/65 565/82 Regional Museum, Mostar (10 & other items); dispersed 1986; Demo 1994	T 14 35.75g	1955 43.20N 35.75g 565/82 Andelic	
<b>Brkac</b>	Brkac, nr. Motovun, Motovun district, Croatia 19.327.40 R: 6 EGW: 11.9g all coins Justin II 578/82	S, T unknown (Demo 1994) Gorini 1992, 194, no.23; Demo 1994	c.1896 45.20N 13.50E (Motovun) 2, 2 11.9g 565/82 565/82 Società	
<b>Derhafla Djebibina</b>	Derhafla Djebibina (aka Daghaflah), Tunisia 19.927.41 R: 4 EGW: 31.2g latest coins Justin II (c.575) 1935, 26; Morrison 1987, 338-9; Kent 1994	S 7 395	36.14N 10.05E 31.15g 565/82 Mosser	
<b>Ghertche-Cunar</b>	Ghertche-Cunar, Bulgaria S, T 11, 3 53.45g known; rest dispersed 578/82	1927 - - 565/82?	R: 7 EGW: 53.5g 1 sol. of Tiberius II Mosser 1935, 35	
<b>Grabovnik-Vrtljak</b>	Grabovnik-Vrtljak, Ljubuski district, Mostar, Bosnia Hercegovina (Dalmatia) 43.20N 17.49E (Mostar) 23+ 102.35g+ of the preserved coins: 84.96g found in a metal container composed of '2 overlapping bell-shaped objects of different dimensions' Demo 1994, 233 Mirnik 1981, 88 no.338; Duncan 1993; Demo 1994	19.1227.42 R: 6 EGW: 102.4g+ Justinian to Justin II. Total weight 542/65 565/82 State Museum, Sarajevo (19); rest dispersed	1899 S 565/82	
<b>Hinog</b>	Hinog, Constanta, Romania R: 7 EGW: 12.0g 'Justinian I, Justin II (?) 1, Tibère II, Constantin 4' (Dacia 1980, 376, no.142). Latest coins Tiberius II. frd. during excavs. 527/65 565/82	1899 Se, T 1, 5 11.95g Dacia 1980, 376, no.142; Duncan 1993	44.12N 28.40E (Constanta) 19.1327.43	
<b>Kama (3)</b>	Kama river region, Russia EGW: ? 1. AR plate frag.: repoussé relief of 'Abundance'. 5 control stamps, including monogram of Justin II and inscription prob. referring to Theodorus Petri, csl in 577. Dimensions unknown. AR: ? 565-78 565/82 unknown Matzulevitch 1940, 151ff.; Dodd 1961, 107, no.26	? 55.30N 52.00E (Kama river)	19B.7 R: 15	
<b>Latakia</b>	nr. Latakia, Syria with central cross. Inscribed around '+VΠEΠVXHC KAI CWTHPIAC AΓAΘAΓΓEΛOY KAI ΘEOΔWPOY EΞKOVBΠIOPOC'. 5 control stamps dating to Justin II. D.: 37-37.8cm. Wt.: not established. ? 565/82 565/82 private colln., New York Dodd 1961, 104, no.25	35.31N 35.47E 19.827.44 R: 10 EGW: ? 1. AR plate:		
<b>Munningen</b>	Munningen, Bayrisch-Schwaben, Germany 19.1027.45 R: 13 EGW: 16.5g Sol. of Tiberius II; barb. tremss. of Justin II & Justinian 565/82 Mosser 1935, 56-7	S, T 1, 8	1906 48.55N 10.36E 16.45g 578/84	
<b>Ortacesos</b>	Ortacesos, Sardinia EGW: 8.9g+ 'Quantity of gold coins one of which was of Tiberius II' (Mosser 1935, 61) 565/82?	1860? S ?	39.32N 9.05E 19.1127.47 R: 5 578/82	

<b>Peneios Dam</b>	Peneios Dam, district of ancient Elis, Greece	1967	37.50N21.25E (Elis div.)
19.1527.48	R: 8 EGW:26.7g S	6	26.7g
	all Justin II	56582	Olympia Museum
	CH VII (1982), 234-5, no.344		
<b>Sermide</b>	Sermide, Mantova, Italy	c.1960	45.01N11.18E
EGW:84.6g	S	19	84.55g
	from Justin II to Tiberius II	56582	56582
	(1981), 51, no.205; Gorini 1992, 194, no.25		CH VI
<b>Solin</b>	Solin/Salona, Solin district, Dalmatia, Croatia	unknown	43.33N16.30E
R:6	EGW:22.3g S	5	22.25g
	Justinian to Tiberius II (MIB nos. unknown). tpq c.578	unknown	527-65
Museum, Beograd	Popovic 1975, 466 no.4; Metcalf 1988, 71, 17; Demo 1994	56582	National
<b>Thessaloniki</b>	Thessaloniki, Greece	1948	40.38N22.58E
EGW:399.4g	S, T	82,23	399.4g
	from Justinian I to Tiberius II; all full wt. solidi	527/65	56582
Museum	Oeconomides-Caramessini & Touratsoglou 1979; CH VI (1981), 50, no.204		Athens
<b>Viviers</b>	Viviers, Ardèche, France	1926	44.28N4.41E
c.18452-4444.1g	S, T	c.1000(117,2)	c.18452-4444.1g
	latest coins Justin II. Includes Ostrogothic, Visigothic and Frankish copies. Mosser gives the latest		
	coins incorrectly as Justinian. Tpq c.575	395/411	56582
	V.1, 93 no.7; Lafaurie & Morrison 1987, 77-80; Kent 1994		Mosser 1935, 95-6; TAF



ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΕΝΔΟΞ(οτατου) ΑΠΟ ΥΠΑΤΩΝ ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΟΥ ΚΟΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΕΣΤΑΤΟΥ ΕΜΟΥ ΔΕΣΠΟΤΟΥ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΕΩΣ ΠΕΤΡΟΥ ΠΕΛΑΓΙΑΣ ΝΟΝΝΟΥ' (For the salvation of MEGAS, glorious ex-consul, patrician, and curator of our most pious sovereign, (and) for the repose (of the soul) of PETER, (and) of PELAGIA (and) of NONNUS). 2162g.

9. AR ewer: 4 stamps v. similar to 8. Engraved, nielloed inscr. as 8. 582-602. 2085g.

10. AR paten: small engraved central cross (rather crude). Uninscr. 6th. - 7th. c. 1090g. proximity of find-spots suggests extremely likely to represent one find. The fans certainly form a pair, and they have identical damage.

See Mango (1986) on the relationship between this deposit, Hama & Antioch and the village of Kaper Koraon.

Also note: some of the inscriptions need checking because they are based on Mango's transliterations; particularly the sigmas; drawn from Baratte 1988. unknown AR:9830.7g 542-7th.c. 582/610 Dumbarton

Oaks colln., Washington (1, 3, 6); Archaeological Museum, Istanbul (2, 5, 7, 10); Abegg Stiftung, Bern (4, 8, 9)

Dodd 1961; Downey 1951; Mango 1986; 1988

<b>Sadovets B</b>	Sadovets B, Bulgaria	1934	43.18N24.21E	20.8;27.61	R:7
EGW:191.0g	S, Se, T	37,1,16	190.9g		50
Justinian I to Maurice	Tiberius	527/65	582/610		Mosser 1935, 74-5; CH
VI(1981), 53, no.216					
<b>Sadovets C</b>	Sadovets C, Bulgaria		43.18N24.21E	20.9;27.59	R:7
EGW:99.5g	S, T	21,4	99.45g		
Justinian I to Maurice	Tiberius	found during excav.	527/65	582/610	CH VI
(1981), 52, no.213					
<b>Sadovets D</b>	Sadovets D, Bulgaria	1934	43.18N24.21E	20.10;27.60	
R:7	EGW:290.8g	S, T	35,90	290.75g	
Anastasius to Maurice	Tiberius	found during excav.	491/527	582/610	CH VI
(1981), 52, no.212					
<b>Selinti</b>	Selinti (Pazarcik), Adana Vilayet, Turkey		36.17N32.20E	20.11;27.62	
R:10	EGW:31.2g	S	7	31.15g	
Justin II to Maurice	Tiberius	565/78	582/610		Mosser 1935, 78
<b>Uncertain</b>	Uncertain, Turkey	-	-	R:9 or 10	EGW:498.4g
S	112				Justinian I to Phocas
527/65	582/610				Mosser 1935, 92
<b>Villamarzana</b>	Villamarzana, Rovigo, Italy		45.04N11.47E(Rovigo)	20.5;27.63	
R:5	EGW:31.2g	S	7	31.15g	
all coins	Maurice Tiberius	582/610	582/610		Gorini 1992, 194, no.15
<b>Yambol I</b>	Yambol I, Bulgaria	1975	42.30N26.30E	20.12;27.64	R:7
68.5g	S, T	24 (? , 13+)	38.95-68.45g		EGW:39.0-
	Justinian I to Maurice	At least 13 were tremes.		527/65	582/610
Museum, Yambol	Numismatica XIII (1979), 2; CH VI	(1981), 52, no.214			Regional
<b>Yambol II</b>	Yambol II, Bulgaria	1977	42.30N26.30E	20.13;27.65	R:7
178.1g	S, T	39,3	178.05g		EGW:
	527/65	582/610			Justinian I to Maurice.
		Regional Museum, Yambol		CH VII (1982), 235, no.346	

**PERIOD 19 (610/41) - Figure references refer to Figure 21A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Akalan</b>	Akalan, Bulgaria S 420	1913 1869.0g 582/602	41.27N26.09E h 2 610/41	21.16;28.1 13.64g Mosser 1935, 1	R: 7	EGW:1870.0g Maurice Tiberius,
Phocas, Heraclius						
<b>Alkino</b>	nr. Alkino station of the Ufa railway, former USSR R:15 EGW: ?			1953	54.38N55.33E	21B.17;28.2
1. AR dish: 'undeco', on high footing. One cruciform stamp, struck twice. Wt.: not established. Dated to Heraclius. Acc.no.:84846. AR: ? 610/41 610/41 State Historical Museum, Moscow						
Dodd 1961, 210, no.74						
<b>Aydin Vilayet</b>	Aydin Vilayet, Turkey S, T 58,1 259.6g		37.45N28.00E	21.18;28.3	R:9	EGW: from Anastasius to
259.6g Heraclius Constantine		491/518	610/41		Mosser 1935, 8	
<b>Bavay</b>	Bavay (region), France T 4 6.0g		50.18N3.48E	21.4	R:2	EGW:6.0g
Maurice, Heraclius. tpq c.640. Unlikely.		467/72	610/41		Anthemius, Justin I, TAF II, 48; Kent 1994	
<b>Beth-Shan</b>	Beth-Shan, Palestine S 10	1913 44.5g 582/602	32.30N35.30E	21.19;28.4	R:10	
EGW:44.5g Maurice Tiberius to Heraclius I			610/41		Mosser 1935, 10	
<b>Chatalja</b>	Chatalja (Çatalca), Constantinople Vilayet, Turkey R:7 EGW:676.4g S		152 578/82	41.09N28.27E 676.4g 610/41	21.20;28.5	
Tiberius II to Heraclius					Mosser 1935, 18	
<b>Echmiadsin County</b>	Echmiadsin County, Armenia EGW:9.1-13.6g?	1908	40.11N44.17E h	21.21 20-30	R:15	
Heraclius I & Heraclius Constantine (these have been presumed to be hexagrams)		610/41 610/41			136.4-204.6g	
		Mosser 1935, 29				
<b>Firtusu</b>	Firtusu (Firtos-Varalya), Romania EGW:c.1335.0g A, S c.300 c.1335.0g		46.25N25.09E	21.2;28.6	R:14	
5 seen; Aurelian to Heraclius (c.620).		270/75	610/41		Bolin 1926,	
187; Kent 1994						
<b>Hennchir-Sidi</b>	Hennchir-Sidi, Amor-Bou-Hadjela, Tunisia R:4 EGW:c.122.2-210.7g S, T c.50	1908?	36.47N9.04E	21.23		
4 trem. & 16 sol. known		c.122.2-210.7g 602/10	610/41		Musée Alaoui au	
Bardo, Tunis (20)	Mosser 1935, 39					
<b>Igdir</b>	Igdir, Erivan Province, Azerbaidjan 7.7g+?		-	-	R:15	EGW:
hexagrams.	610/41	h? 17+ 115.9g+	Tolstoy colln.		Heraclius; probably	
					Mosser 1935, 42	
<b>Kalganovka</b>	Kalganovka, nr. Solikansk, Perm region (Solikamsk) 21B.6;28.8	1878; acq. in 1926	59.40N56.45E			
1. AR dish: gilt, repoussé. Silenus & Maenad dancing. 5 control stamps of Heraclius. Hermitage, w282. D.: 25.7cm d. of ring foot: 11.7cm Wt.: 1180g.		R:15 EGW:178.6g				
2. AR plate: central inlaid niello cross inside leaf border. Reconstructed from a number of separate pieces, wire and solder; much of the area between the rim and the central base has gone. 5 stamps of Heraclius. Herm.: w284. D.: 24.4cm D. of footing: 11.2cm Wt.: 723.9g.						
3. AR dish: description to be established. Herm.: w283. D.: 27cm Wt.: 777.6g.						"Found in the village of
Kalganovka" (Banck 1966)	AR:2681.5g	610-41	610/41		Hermitage, St. Petersburg,	
Oriental dept. (1, 3); Treasury (2) Stefani, 1881; Matzulevitch 1929, 3, 18-24, 59-61; Banck 1966; Effenberger et al., 1978, 166-7; Dodd 1961, 164-5, 172-3; Toynbee & Painter, 1986						
<b>Karavas</b>	Karavas, 6 miles w. of Kyrenia, Cyprus 21.11;28.9 R:10 EGW:744.9g+	1902 (Kent & Painter 1977, 81)	35.20N33.12E			
1. AR plate: circular, with footing. Chased and engraved. David slays the lion. On the base within the footing are 5 stamps, inc. monogs. & inscrips. of Heraclius. 14cm. diameter. AD 613-29/30. Met. 17.190.394. Wt. not given.						
2. AR plate: circular, with footing. Chased and engraved. David slays the bear. On the base within the footing are 5 stamps, inc. monogs. & inscrips. of Heraclius. 14cm. diameter. AD 613-29/30. Cyprus Mus. J.453. Wt.: not given.						

3. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. David is summoned to Saul. On the base within the footring are 5 stamps and remains of a 6th., inc. square mono. of Heraclius. 14cm. diameter. Cyprus Mus. J.454. Wt.: not given.
4. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. Samuel anoints David in a scene which takes place in front of a portico. On the base within the footring are 5 stamps inc. 3 monos. of Heraclius. 26cm. diameter. Footring 12cm d. Met. 17.190.398. Wt.: not given.
5. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. David meets Saul. On the base within the footring are 5 stamps inc. 2 of Heraclius. 26.5cm. diameter. Footring 12cm. d. Met. 17.190.397. Wt.: not given.
6. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. David's covenant with Jonathon (? disputed interpretation). On the base within the footring are 6 stamps inc. mono. & bust of Heraclius. 14cm. diameter. Footring 12cm. d. Met. 17.190.395. Wt.: not given.
7. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. David tries on Saul's armour. On the base within the footring are 4 visible stamps inc. monos. of Heraclius. 26cm. diameter. Footring 12cm. d. Met. 17.190.399. Wt.: not given.
8. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. deco' on 3 levels; David meets Goliath (top), David slays Goliath (middle), David beheads Goliath (bottom). On the base within the footring are 5 stamps inc. mono. of Heraclius. D.: 49.4cm. Footring D.: 20.7cm. Met. 17.190.396. Wt.: 5,780g (after Mango 1994, 49).
9. AR plate: circular, with footring. Chased and engraved. David marries Michal, Saul presides over the ceremony. On the base within the footring are 4 (prob. 5) stamps inc. mono. of Heraclius. 26.8cm. diameter. Footring 11.8cm. d. Cyprus Mus. J.452. Wt.: not given.
10. AR plate: plain, with central roundel with niello monogram. 5 stamps dated to Phocas (602-10). Also monog. of Athanasius, csl in 605. D.: 44cm d. of fr.: 19.4cm. Wt.: not given. Acc. no.: J.455. Wt.: not given.
11. AR plate: with central niello cross. At least 7 stamps, all dated to the reign of Heraclius. D.: 36.8cm. d. of fr.: 15.4cm. Wt.: not given. Acc. no.: J.456. Wt.: not given.
- 12-14. AV necklaces: details to be confirmed.
15. AV ear-rings: details to be confirmed.
- 16-17. AV bracelets: details to be confirmed.
18. AV girdle: consisting of 13 solidi and 4 consular medallions of Maurice (c.602); the earliest coins was of Theodosius II (Imp 42). Each medallion was fixed with AV solder to a hollow gold mounting, with heavy AV beaded wire edges. A substantial part of the girdle is missing. Wt.: 360g.

Stamps were applied before the relief deco', because some have suffered some damage. Also included "5 flasks and a girdle made up from a medallion and coins of Maurice Tiberius, Justin, Justinian and Theodosius" Kent and Painter 1977, 81.

The so-called 'second Cyprus treasure'. Found 'not far from the monastery of Acheiropoietos' Dodd 1961, 126. Also referred to as Lambousa. AV:360g+  
AR: 5,780g+ (see comments) 441/50 (earliest coin); AD613-29/30; more closely dated to 628-29/30 by T & P 61041 Metropolitan Museum, New York (1, 4-8); Cyprus Museum, Nicosia (2-3, 9-11) Dalton 1906, 1-24; Mosser 1935, 23-24; Grierson 1955; Dodd 1961, 126, 178-95, nos. 33, 54, 58-66; Kent & Painter 1977; Toynbee & Painter 1986; Kent 1994

**Kuczumare** Kuczumare, Bukovina, former USSR 1814 - - R: 14 or 15  
EGW: 136.3g+

1. AR situla: relief deco' depicting six gods. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. D.: 22.7cm. Ht.: 25.8cm. Wt.: 2047g.
- 2-8. 7 shallow AR bowls with rounded bases. Details not established.
9. AR bowl: beaker shaped. Wt.: not established. current details of other objects taken from Small et al.
- 1973, 106 ? AR: 2047g+ 61330 61041 Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna (1)
- Dodd 1961, 174, no.56; Small et al. 1973, 106

**La Goulette** La Goulette, Tunisia 1912 36.49N10.18E 2122 R: 4 EGW:  
307.1g S 69 307.1g Maurice Tiberius to  
Heraclius ruin 582/602 61041 Musée Alaoui au Bardo, Tunis Mosser 1935, 36

- Lampsacus** Lampsacus, Hellespont, Turkey 1847 40.20N26.41E 215.28.10 R: 9  
EGW: 103.9g1. AR candlestick: non ornamented. 5 stamps, inc. one of Anastasius or Justinian I, parallel with Justin II stamp on 2 dates piece to latter. Wt.: 333g.
2. AR pendant lamp dish frag.: pierced decoration. 2 stamps. Dated to Justin II, AD565-78. No wt. given.
  3. AR bowl: gilt, central cross. 5 stamps, inc. Heraclius, AD613-629/30. Wt.: 191.5g.
  4. AR bowl: gilt, central cross. 3 stamps. Dated to Heraclius. Wt. 260g.
  5. AR spoon: inscribed with Greek monogram 'ΑΝΔΡΕΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ'. L.: 26.2cm. Wt.: 75.25g.
  6. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 26.3cm. Wt.: 74.74g.
  7. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 26.4cm. Wt.: 76.55g.
  8. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 26.3cm. Wt.: 75.28g.
  9. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 26.4cm. Wt.: 73.40g.
  10. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 13.3cm. Wt.: not given.
  11. AR spoon: as 5. L.: 26.5cm. Wt.: not given.
  12. AR spoon: as 5. L.: c.26cm. Wt.: not given.
  13. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'ΤΙΜΟΘΕΟΥ', and on handle '+'

ΜΑΘΘΕΟC' (Apostle). L.: 23.7cm. Wt.: 80.84g.  
 14. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'TIMOΘEOY', and on handle '+ ΜΑΡΚΟC' (Apostle). L.: 23.7cm. Wt.: 78.90g.  
 15. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'TIMOΘEOY', and on handle '+ ΑΟΥΚΑC' (Apostle). L.: 23.75cm. Wt.: 79.12g.  
 16. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'TIMOΘEOY', and on handle '+ ΙΑΚΩΒΟC' (Apostle). L.: 23.7cm. Wt.: 80.55g.  
 17. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'TIMOΘEOY', and on handle '+ ΠΙΕΤΡΟC' (Apostle). L.: 23.7cm. Wt.: 80.80g.  
 18. AR spoon: with palm leaf on reverse of bowl; inscribed on offset monogram 'TIMOΘEOY', and on handle '+ CΙΜΩΝ' (Apostle). L.: 23.6cm. Wt.: not given. ? AR: 1559.93g+ 565-630  
 61041 BM Dodd 1961; Dalton 1901, p.81; Toynbee & Painter 1986; Hauser 1992, nos. 103-110, 196-201

**Lupeni** Lupeni, Harghita, Transylvania, Romania 45.20N23.10E 21.128.11 R: 14  
 EGW: ? S ? ? Known to  
 have included Theodosius I and Heraclius. 379-95? 610/41? dispersed Dacia 1984,  
 188 no. 134; Duncan 1993

**Medjid Eüsü** Medjid Eüsü, Adana Vilayet, Turkey 37.00N35.19E (Adana)  
 21.2628.12 R: 10 EGW: 23.8g S, Se 5, 1 23.75g  
 Tiberius II to Heraclius 57882 61041  
 Mosser 1935, 53

**Mytilene** Mytilene (Lesbos), Greece 1951 39.00N26.20E 21.1528.13 R: 9  
 EGW: ?  
 1. AR plate: concentric circles around rim and central niello cross. 5 control stamps, dated to the reign of Phocas. No wt. given.  
 2. AR plate: as 1. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 3. AR plate: niello central cross surrounded by stylised wreath of leaves. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 4. AR plate: similar to 3. 4 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 5. AR lamp: plain, on low foot. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 AR trulla: plain with rounded handle. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 6. AR ewer: 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. No wt. given.  
 7. AR trulla: crude deco' on handle showing figure on pedestal. Roundels with busts and rosette. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. D.: 16.5cm. No wt. given.  
 8-15. AR spoons: c. 8 spoons; L.: 24cm. Wt.: not given.  
 16. AV? coins: of Phocas and Heraclius. No more details known as yet. SEE SMYRNA  
 AV: ?  
 AR: ? 582610 61041 Archaeological Museum, Mytilene Bulletin de Correspondance  
 Hellénique 79, I (1955), 285; Dodd 1961, 125, 142-49, 158-63, nos. 32, 40-43, 48-50; Hauser 1992, no. 129, 206-09

**Nessébar** Nessébar, Burgas, Bulgaria 42.30N27.29E (Burgas) 21.2728.14  
 R: 7 EGW: 22.3g+ S 5+ 22.25g+  
 Maurice to Heraclius 582610 61041 dispersed Archaeologia 5, 1978

**Perm** Perm, former USSR 1851 58.01N56.10E 21B.7 R: 15 EGW: ?  
 ? 'Silver coins of Heraclius and his son  
 Constantine (613-41) found with Indo-Parthian and Sassanid coins of 6th. c. No other data.' (Mosser 1935, 65)  
 61341 610/41? NC 1870, 139, note 1; Mosser 1935, 65

**Piatigor'e** Piatigor'e, district of Cherdyn', gov't. of Perm (Molotov), former USSR ? 60.25N  
 55.22E (Cherdyn') 21B.12 R: 15 EGW: 19.6g  
 1. AR plate: with fragments missing between rim and central roundel. Fluted, niello central cross and ivy wreath. 5 control stamps dated to Heraclius. D.: 14.2cm Wt.: 295g. Acc. no.: w217. AR: 295g  
 61041 61041 Hermitage, St. Petersburg Matzulevitsch 1923, 294, no. 7; Dodd 1961, 197,  
 no. 67

**Rhodes** Rhodes, Isle of Rhodes 1932 36.10N28.00E 21.828.15 R: 9 EGW: ?  
 S ? ? content uncertain  
 602/10 61041 Rassegna Numismatica 1933, 27; Mosser 1935, 72

**Rome III** Rome (Lateran Palace), Italy 1587 41.53N12.30E 21.3 R: 5 EGW: ?  
 S ? ? includes votive  
 plaques. Coins from Arcadius to Heraclius (tpq c. 640). 388/402 61041 Bolin 1926,  
 183; Mosser 1935, 73; Kent 1994

- |              |   |      |             |      |     |
|--------------|---|------|-------------|------|-----|
| <b>Sarre</b> | Sarre (nr. Reculver), Kent, Britain   | 1860 | 51.21N1.14E | 21.9 | R:1 |
|              | EGW:17.8g S 4 17.8g   |      |             |      |     |
| 1935,77.     | 'Pseudo-Byzantine of types of Maurice Tiberius, Heraclius, Frankish of Clothaire II (584-629)' Mosser |      |             |      |     |
|              | 582602 61041  |      |             |      |     |
|              | Mosser 1935, 77   |      |             |      |     |
- 
- |               |                            |             |              |            |  |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--|
| <b>Smyrna</b> | nr. Smyrna (Izmir), Turkey | before 1951 | 38.25N27.10E | 21.1328.16 |  |
|               | R:9 EGW:55.6g              |             |              |            |  |
1. AR plate: small, plain. 5 control stamps of Heraclius. D.: 13.3cm Wt.: 194.2g.
  2. AR plate: central niello cross surrounded by ivy leaf. Inscribed 'ΘΕΟΒ ΕΛΠΙC'. 5 control stamps of Heraclius. D.:13.7cm Wt.:320.9g.
  3. AR plate: central niello cross surrounded by ivy leaf. Inscribed 'ΘΕΟΒ ΤΙΜΗ'. 5 control stamps of Heraclius. D.:13.7cm Wt.:320g. it is thought that 3 was found with 1 and 2 as it belongs to the set. NOTE: THIS COULD WELL BE ANOTHER ELEMENT OF THE MYTILENE FIND, BECAUSE OF PROXIMITY OF FINDSPOTS, THE SIMILARITIES OF PIECES WITHIN, AND THE SIMILARITIES IN DISCOVERY DATES. AR:835.1g
- 61041 61041 Dumbarton Oaks, Washington (1-3) Ross 1962; Dodd 1961, 150-55, nos. 44-46
- 
- |                   |                                     |      |             |       |  |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------|--|
| <b>Sutton Hoo</b> | Sutton Hoo, nr. Woodbridge, Suffolk | 1939 | 52.06N1.19E | 21.14 |  |
|                   | R:1 EGW:775.7g+                     |      |             |       |  |
1. AR dish: slightly damaged (missing part of rim). Required reshaping. Footring. Central chased deco' medallion, with figure of bird, and a star formed by superimposed squares. Fleur-de-lys motifs, running spirals. Intermediate ring, foliate and geometric ornament between wide plain borders. Divided into 4 zones by medallions; seated figures (Rome and Constantinople), running figs. Rim deco', 4 more med. (running figs.) and geom. designs between. 4 control stamps in fr., 2 monos. based on letter N, with an A, an I and a T inscribed with O & V on top. On either side letters form word 'qwl/MA' (Thóma); below a cross and above a star. Others show facing nimbate bust and inscrip. 'DN ANA.../...PPA'. Below is an 'M' shaped mono. Dated to Anastasius (491-518) (see notes). D: 72cm D. of central roundel: 11.2cm Depth of fr: 6.4cm Interior d. of fr: 27.6-27.9cm Overall ht.: 9.8cm Wt:5640g.
  2. AR fluted bowl: distorted by collapse of burial chamber. With handles & fr; fluted; with horiz. out-turned rim, which has 2 grooves. Central roundel with profile classical female head. Kymation frieze of chased 3-petalled flowers. Handles have ends slightly flattened to give general snake's head impression. 5th. - 6th. c. AD. D.: 39-41cm Ht.: c.15cm D. of frieze: 17.2 - 18.5cm. H. of fr: 1.8cm Wt.: 2246g.
  3. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 4. Shallow. Chased central roundel, star of David pattern, repoussé gives a raised appearance. Geom. deco' on cross. D.: 22-22.2cm Depth: 4.8cm Wt.: 308g.
  4. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 3. Central roundel is cracked and broken. Same deco' as 3. D.: 22-22.5cm Depth: 4.9cm D. of central roundel: c.6.4cm Wt. (inc. fibreglass patches): 305.75g.
  5. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 6. Central rosette, twirled leaves around central stud. Cruciform deco' as 3-4. D.: 22.5-22.6cm Depth: 5.1cm Wt.: 282g.
  6. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 5. excell. cond. Deco' as 5. D.: 22.05-22.4cm Depth: 5.1cm Wt.: 283g.
  7. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 8. Excell. cond. Large central chased wheel rosette. Cross deco' as above. D.: 22.5cm Depth: 4.7cm Wt.: 296g.
  8. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 7. Some damage, upper edge flattened out, part of rim broken. badly corroded with accretions from other bowls. D.: 23.2cm Depth: 4.8cm Wt.: not measured (too fragile to clean). Wt. estimate: 296g.
  9. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 10. Central star of David and 8-petalled rosette. Similar but simpler deco' on cross. D.: 20.5-20.6cm. Depth: 3.7cm Wt.: 268.5g.
  10. AR cruciform bowl: paired with 9. much damaged, in frags., lots of corrosion. No dims. given. Wt. estimate: 268.5g.
  11. AR cruciform bowl: part of rim corroded away. Heavy chasing. Central 8 leaved rosette roundel. Cruciform arms of repeated 4 leaved stars. D.: 22cm Depth: 4.6cm Wt.: 243.5g.
  12. AR cruciform bowl: only a few frags. Design reconstr. as central rosette with gap to outer circle. No dims. given.
- (3-12) dated to c.600 by comps. with stamped items from Lampsacus (Heraclius) and the vessels from Nagy-Szent-Miklós.
13. AR spoon: pear bowl. Inscr. on stem '+ITAVΛOC'. L.: 25.5cm l. of bowl: 9.4cm W. of bowl: 3.8cm Wt.: 67g. c. 600 (by comp. Lampsacus)
  14. AR spoon: pear bowl. Inscr. on stem '+[AVΛOC' (see notes). L.: 25.5cm l. of bowl: 9.3cm W. of bowl: 4.0cm Wt.: 62.5g.
  15. AR ladle: bowl and handle found separately. Robust handle with loose terminal ring. owl v. angular. L. of handle: 23cm (restored) Bowl w.: 72cm Depth: 4.7cm Wt. 124g. (6th. c?)
  16. AR bowl: with footring. Contained pad of cloth. Bottom of bowl slightly crushed. Plain with base ring (orig. soldered, now detached). D.: c.8.0cm Ht.: 8.0cm H. of fr: 3.4cm D. of fr: 4.8cm Wt.: 55.75g. (6th. c?)
  17. AE hanging bowl: 3 hook escutcheons with geom. deco'. Between 4 square escutcheons, set lower. Superb chaplevé deco of fine-line running scroll work reserved in fields of red enamel, millefiori glass deco'. Boar's heads under hook escutcheons, garnet eyes. Gilt silver patches. Inside is circular escutcheon, column, and rotating fish. D.: 29.8cm Depth: 13.5cm.

18. AE hanging bowl: fragmentary, restored on perspex shape. 3 small circular hook escutcheons. Large escutcheons under & inside the bowl with zoomorphic swastika designs in bronze against enamelled fields. D.: 17.5cm Depth: 7.8cm.
19. AE hanging bowl: fragmentary, restored on perspex shape. 3 hook escutcheons. D.: 15cm Depth: 6cm (17-19) all dated to c.600 or slightly earlier.
- 20-21. Drinking horns: frag. silver and gilt fittings. Repeated animal pattern.
- 22-27. 6 maplewood drinking vessels or 'bottles': apparently of globular form. Vertical cylindrical necks and straight sloping shoulders. Each with AR gilt rim, held on by fluted clips and AR nails. Beneath 9 triangular mounts with zoomorphic designs.
- 28-35. Burr-wood cups (walnut): Covered in cloth remains. Each with AR gilt rims with zoomorphic ornament.
36. AE cauldron: fragmentary, with iron fittings for suspension.
37. AE cauldron: v. frag. mainly rim & neck frags.
38. AE cauldron: v. frag. v. small rim & neck frags.
39. AE cauldron chain: to attach to 36. Reconstructed as 3.45m long. Dated to 6th. c. AD.
40. AE bound wooden water tub: Elab. ironwork rings. AR escutcheons as rim decos.
- 41-42. AE/FE buckets frags.: some with wood adhering.
43. Fe bucket frags. 3 hoops & handle. 33cm d.
44. Pottery bottle: buffware, 3 light grooves, long neck. Ht.: 15.1cm Max. girth: 24.5cm.
45. musical instrument: maple & oak frags. 2 plaques of gilt bronze escutcheons, with zoomorphic ornament & cloisonné work. Type of lyre.
46. AE coptic bowl: pt. missing. Cast, with outturned rim. Fluted inside, 2 swing handles. Engraved procession of walking animals at centre (ass, tiger, camel, & lion).
47. Bits & bobs of a belt: 2 buckles, loop, strap end of silver, 2 strap mounts, 2 sliding catches, curved AE strip.
48. Shoes: and other textile pieces.
- 49-50. fine bone combs: geom. designs.
51. Fe axe-hammer
52. Fe lamp: to hold beeswax. Ht.: 16cm.
53. Gaming pieces: ivory; 1 whole, 5 other frags. and a few scraps.
54. Horn cup.
55. Wooden bowl or scoop.
- 56-59. Fe knives
60. pillow: mass of leather, flock like material & feathers.
61. AE bowl: Ht.: 2.8cm.
62. 4 Fe roundels: escutcheons.
63. AR wire: beaded & gilt.
64. Wool & otter skin cap.
- 65-66. AE eyelet; Fe loop and ring.
67. Fe cleats.
68. AV coins: 37, + 3 blanks and 3 ingots; see separate list & notes. Dodds dates A. dish to latter part of A.'s reign by comps. with trulla in Hermitage, Paternus dish, and Voronia bowl. 'Thóma occurs on 2 other dishes of reign of Justinian; Novobaiazet and Tépe. AV wt. estimate currently excludes the 2 small AV ingots. see notes Bruce-Mitford 1983 for findspots of particular pieces. AV: 60g+ AR: 10,746.5g
- 5th. - 7th. c. AD. 610/41; 625 (if burial of Raedwald) BM Bruce-Mitford 1975; 1979; 1983; Kent & Painter 1977 (236-92)

<b>Szegedin</b>	Szegedin, Hungary	46.15N 20.09E (Szeged)	21.10	28.17	R: 13
	EGW: 2848.0g S 640 2848.0g				
	Heraclius & Heraclius Constantine	610/41	610/41		Arch.
	Ertesito 1903, 273; Mosser 1935, 86				
<b>Thuburbo Majus</b>	Thuburbo Majus (modern Qasabat, Hanshir Al'), Tunisia				3624N
954E 2124	R: 4 EGW: c.667.5g S c.150 c.667.5g				
	Heraclius & Heraclius Constantine	ruin	610/41	610/41	Musée
	Alaoui au Bardo, Tunis Mosser 1935, 87-8				
<b>Tiflis</b>	Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Azerbaidjan	1904	41.43N 44.48E (Tbilisi, Georgia)	-	
	R: 15 EGW: ? dr, ? 7-800				
	'Sassanian (sic) drachms of Hormazd IV (579-90) and Khusrav II (590-628); Byzantine of Heraclius I alone and with Heraclius Constantine (610-641)' (Mosser 1935, 88)		579/90	610/41	
	Mosser 1935, 88				
<b>Wieuwerd</b>	Wieuwerd, Friesland, Netherlands	1866	53.07N 5.41E	2125	
	R: 13 EGW: 167.7g+ S, T 37,2 167.65g				
	Anastasius to Heraclius; also includes Merovingian pieces and barb. imitations. Also 10 items of jewellery.	491/518 610/41	M. le Chevalier Hooft van Iddekinge	Mosser 1935, 98	

**PERIOD 20 (641/68) - Figure references refer to Figure 22A unless stated otherwise**

<b>Athens</b>	Athens, Greece	1876-77	38.00N23.44E	22.1,28.18	R: 8	EGW:888.2g
	S, Se, T	177,20,37	888.15g			Phocas to Constans II
	found in 3 lots during excavs. of the sanctuary at Asclepius				602/10	641/68 National
Museum, Athens	Mosser 1935, 7					
<b>Carthage</b>	Carthage, Tunisia	1942-4	36.54N10.16E	22.12	R: 4	EGW:0.7g
	1/4s	17	10.2g	6	tpq c.650	610/41
641/68	Private colln.		CHII, 1976, 80, no.333			
<b>Carthage II</b>	Carthage II, Tunisia	c.1945	36.54N10.16E	222	R: 4	EGW:
138.0g	S	31	137.95g			from Tiberius II to
Constans II	found nr. the Carthage site		565/82	641/68		Whitting 1966
<b>Dnieper Delta</b>	Dnieper Delta, Ukraine, Russia	1927	50.00N31.00E	22.3,28.19	R: 14	
	EGW:31.2g	S	7			
	Heraclius & Constans II.		31.15g			
			610/41	641/68		Mosser 1935, 27
<b>Dragasani</b>	Dragasani, Romania	c.1946	44.40N24.10E	224	R: 14	EGW:1.4g+
		h	3+	20.46g+		only 3 coins survive
from the hoard	659/68	641/68		Mitrea 1976; CH IV (1978), 62, no.191		
<b>Lambousa (1)</b>	Lambousa, nr. Kyrenia, Cyprus	acq.1899	35.20N33.19E(Kyrenia)	22.6,28.20		
R:10	EGW:341.2g					

1. AR plate: flat, with central niello cross surrounded by ivy wreath. 5 stamps. Dated to Tiberius II Constantine, 578-82 (Dodd 1961, 113). D.:26.9cm Wt.:1169g.
2. AR censer: six-sided. Busts of Christ, the Virgin, Saints Peter, Paul, John the Evangelist and James. 5 control stamps dated to Phocas. D.: 10.9cm. Wt.: 255.5g.
3. AR plate: with central medallion with bust of a saint, surrounded by niello ornament. 5 control stamps dated to Constans II. D.:24.5cm Wt.:926g.
- 4-11. AR spoons: with palm motif on the underside of the bowl; inscribed with 'ΑΥ + ΑΛ'. L.:c.23.5cm. Wts.: c.77.6g, c.77.6g, c.77.6g, c.77.6g, 72g, 74.9g, ?, 80.08g, 80.66g.
- 12-22. AR spoons: with a curved leaf motif on the reverse of the bowl. L.: c.24.2cm. Wts.: 80.63g, 89.62g, 77.81g, 84.68g, ?, 82.70g, 82.0g, 80.5g, 84.0g, 82.0g.
23. AR spoon frag.: No dims. given.
24. AR spoon: with leaf motif on the reverse of the bowl. Pointillé inscription on handle 'ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ'. L.:22.9cm. Wt.:74.73g.
- 25-28. AR spoons: as 24, but lack inscription. Ls.:22.8cm, 23.0cm, 23.2cm, 23.2cm. Wt.:75.52g, 73.86g, ?, ?.
29. AR spoon: with tiger engraved in inside of bowl, palm leaf on reverse. L.: 25.8cm. Wt.: 134.0g.
30. AR spoon: with leopard engraved in inside of bowl, leaf on reverse. L.: 25.8cm. Wt.: 132.96g.
31. AR spoon: with leaf motif on reverse of bowl. L.: 25.9cm. Wt.: 132.14g.
32. AR spoon: with ram engraved on inside of bowl, 2 narrow leaves on reverse. L.: 25.7cm. Wt.: 130.99g.
33. AR spoon: with bear engraved in inside of bowl, palm on reverse. L.: 25.8cm. Wt.: 134.0g.
34. AR spoon: with engraved bull on inside of bowl, flower motif on reverse. L.: 25.6cm. Wt.: 130.42g.
35. AR spoon: with engraved boar on inside of bowl, leaf on reverse. L.: 25.8cm. Wt.: 127.18g.
36. AR spoon: with engraved deer on inside of bowl, leaf on reverse. L.: 25.6cm. Wt.: 128.99g.
37. AR spoon: with engraved lion on inside of bowl, leaf on reverse. L.: 25.7cm. Wt.: 124.40g.
38. AR spoon: with engraved hare on inside of bowl, leaf on reverse. L.: 25.75cm. Wt.: not given.
39. AR spoon: with galloping horse on inside of bowl, 7-leafed palm on reverse. L.: 25.6cm. Wt.: 129.43g.

The first Cyprus treasure; also known as Lambousa found 'near the monastery of Acheiropoietos, 6 miles west of Kyrenia' Dodd 1961, 113 AR:5123.52g+ 578/82-641/51 641/68 British Museum, London Dalton 1900, 159-74; Dodd 1961, 113, 130-31, 220-21, nos. 28, 35, 78; Stylianou & Stylianou 1969; Kent & Painter 1977, 81; Hauser 1992, nos. 153-9, 163-80, 185-95

<b>Malaia Pereshchepina</b>	Malaia Pereshchepina, Poltava, Ukraine	1912	49.23N34.34E
22.7,28.23	R:14		EGW:1761.8g+

1. AR paten: with footring. Gilt, oval & cruciform settings for jewels & pastes. Inscribed 'EX ANTIQVIS RENOVATUM EST PER PATERNVN REVERENTISS(imum) EPISC(opum) NOSTRUM AMEN'. 4 stamps, 1 with Anastasius inscrip. as PATER. Dotted weight inscr. on inner side of footring "έχ(ε) ι καθαρού(ου) λίτρας κ̄ καὶ οὐγκίας ἡ γράμματα ις. καὶ χρυ(ό)ου οὐγκίας β γράμματα κ̄. καὶ μι(κ)τού χρυ(ό)ου νο(μ)ίσματα β'. (pure silver, 20lbs., 8oz., 16 grammes, pure gold, 2 ounces, 20 grammes; mixed (?) gold, 2 nomismata.) Made in Constantinople. Hermitage w827. D.: 61cm. H.: c.5.5cm. Wt.: 6224g.
2. AR trulla: 10 sided, gilt. 5 stamps, inc. monogram of Maurice Tiberius (582-602). Hermitage w825. D.: 25.5cm. Wt.: 1265.2g.
3. AR ewer: 8 sided jug with handle, gilt. 5 stamps inc. monogram of Maurice Tiberius. Hermitage w826. H.: 28cm.

Wt.:1335.3g.  
 4. AR plate with niello cross. 5 stamps inc. monogram of Heraclius (AD629/30-641) Hermitage w824. D.: 30.9cm. Wt.: 1472g.  
 5. AR amphora. gilt, with dolphin handles, deco' with acanthus flowers. Stamp unclear. 6th. c. AD. Hermitage w828. H.: 48.5cm. Wt.: 7780g.  
 6. AR plate: Sasanian, broken, gilt. Shows Shapur II on horseback with 2 rams underneath. D.: 23cm. Wt.: 688g.  
 7. AR dish: Sasanian, ovular, gilt, with a simple incised geom' deco'. D.: 22cm. Wt.: not known.  
 8. AR mussel dish: Sasanian, large and heavy, with fr. L.: 33.1cm. Wt.: c.1,000g.  
 9. AV bowl: Sasanian, with high fr. D.: 10cm. Wt.: not given.  
 10. AR bowl: Sasanian/ Persian, elab' deco' of leaves and hearts inside, animals and plants on the outside. D.: 14.9cm. Wt.: not known.  
 11. AV jug: gilt, with detachable lid on spout, no handle. H.: 36cm. Wt.: not known.  
 12. AV spoon: of local manu'. L.: 19.8cm. Wt.: 123.99g.  
 13. AR flask: of local manu'. Plain, no handles, narrow mouth. H.: c.25cm. Wt.: not known.  
 14. AR flask: as 13. H.: c.25cm. Wt.: not known.  
 15. AR jug: gilt, with small beaded handle and cross at join. H.: 19.7cm. Wt.: not known.  
 16. AV frags.: of a metal pot. Wts.: not known.  
 17. AV ring: inscr. 'Ραβαχίου'. Hermitage w1052. Wt.: 26.37g.  
 18. AV ring: inscr. 'Θελεπάρχου'. Hermitage w1053. Wt.: 21.77g.  
 19. AV solidi: 61 from Maurice (582-602) to Constans II (641-46). Wt. est.: 271.45g. whole content of hoard  
 unclear, but is clearly a mixture of both Byzantine and Sasanian artefacts. fnd. amongst sand dunes; this is a  
 grave deposit fnd. in a steppe environment. AV:443.58g+  
 AR:19,793.2g+ c.310-20;491-641 641/68 Oriental department, Hermitage, St. Petersburg  
 Matsulevitch 1923; Mosser 1935, 64; Dodds 1961; Kent & Painter 1977 (301-02); Banck 1966; Werner  
 1984; Trever & Lukonun 1987, nos. 2

**Martynovo** Martynovo, Kocha district, Perm region nr. Kiev, USSR 1953; acq. in 1967 58.22N  
 55.54E 22B.8;28.24 R:15 EGW:76.7g

1. AR dish: Damaged in several places through contact with the plough. Fluted, chased, with central octofoil rosette in central roundel. 5 control stamps of Constans II. D.: 28cm D. of fr.: 13.2cm Wt.: 1151g. Herm.: w1218.  
 there is some confusion over this dish and 2 more items found in 1957. These were no doubt in a different location, but it is uncertain which items were used for ritual purposes. I now think it is probably this item: "the conditions in which the dish was discovered suggest that it had once been used by the ancient population...as a ritual object in the celebration of religious worship" (Leschenko 1970: English summary)  
 found in the neighbourhood of the village, brought up by the plough AR:1151.0g  
 641/68 641/68 Hermitage, St. Petersburg, Oriental dept. Banck 1977; Leschenko 1970

**Perm** Perm region, former USSR unknown 58.01N56.10E 22B.9;28.24 R:15  
 EGW:75.4g

1. AR ewer: circular medallions of Nereids riding sea monsters. 5 stamps of the reign of Constans II (641/51). w256. Wt.:1132g.  
 "found, in all probability, in the Perm region" (Banck) ? AR:1132.0g  
 641-51 641/51 Hermitage, St. Petersburg Banck 1966, 346, pls. 95-8

**Peshnigort** Peshnigort, Solikamsk district of the Perm region 1853; acq. in 1927 58.59N  
 54.35E 22B.10;28.26 R:15 EGW:58.3g+

1. AR trulla: some damage to interior. Gilt, repoussé frieze of fishermen, Neptune handle. 5 control stamps of Constans II (641/51). Max. d.: 13.5cm Ht.: 6.3cm L. with handle: 26.7cm. Wt.: 875g. Hermitage w292.  
 2. AR elephant: with raised trunk. Dims.: not known. Date: not known. Smirnov no.125. item 2 has disappeared (Marschak pers. comm.) item 1: "supposed by Matsulevich to have formed part of the treasure found in 1853" (Banck) AR:875g+ 641-51(1) 641/68 Oriental dept, Hermitage, St. Petersburg (1);  
 Teploukoff colln., Illinskoie, Perm (2) OAK 1867, c. 210ca; Matsulevitch 1929, 65-71, 75; Dodd 1961, 219, no. 77; Banck 1966

**Racalmuto** Racalmuto, Sicily 37.25N13.44E 225 R:5 EGW:  
 735.3g S, Se, T 142,17,44 735.35g includes 1 'half  
 tremissis' of Phocas. Latest coin Constans II (c.645) 474/91 641/68 Kent 1994

**Settimo** Settimo, Sardinia 1842 - - R:5 EGW:8.9g+ S  
 ? 8.9g Marcian to Tiberius (after  
 Mosser); Kent lists the latest as Constantine IV 450/57 641/68 Mosser  
 1935, 79; Kent 1994

**Slava Rusa** Slava Rusa, Tulcea, Romania 45.10N28.50E(Tulcea) 2214  
 R:7 EGW:35.6g S 8 35.6g  
 1 Justinian, 7 Maurice Tiberius 527/65 641/68 Bordea and Mitrea  
 1989, 265, no.57

<b>Tschausch</b>	Tschausch (nr. Seidi Shehr), Turkey				-	R: 9 or 10
	EGW:160.2g	S	36	160.2g		
	Constans II		641/68	641/68	Mosser 1935, 90	
<b>Valdonne</b>	Valdonne, commune of Peypin, Bouche-du-Rhône, France				1900	43.24N5.34E
	2211	R: 2	EGW:46.7g			
1. AR plate: flat, with concentric lines around central cross. 5 control stamps on reverse, one reading '+AR BAL DO', D.: 17cm Wt.: 293.90g.						
2. AR plate: as 1, but lobed cross. 5 stamps, 1 reads 'ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ', another 'ΚΥΡΙΑ ΒΟΗΘΕΙ'. D.: 17.5cm Wt.: 407.52g. dating based on comparison with style of portraiture on Merovingian coins fnd. during agricultural work at a place where tancient remains were already known about						
	641/68;650?	Louvre, Paris		AR:701.42g	641/68	
				Dodd 1961, 252-55, nos. 92, 93; Baratte & Painter 1989, 280-1, nos. 246-7		
<b>Zatschepilovo</b>	Zatschepilovo, Poltava, former USSR				1928	49.35N34.35E (Poltava)
	22.1328.26	R: 15	EGW:31.2g	S	7	31.15g
		'Byzantine solidi contemporay with those of the (Malaia Pereshchepino) find'				
(Mosser 1935, 100)	582/646	641/68		Mosser 1935, 99-100		

**PERIOD 21 (668/85)**

<b>Anapa</b> published	Anapa, Russia S c.20 (7)	1955 c.89.0g 659/68	44.54N37.20E 668/85	23.128.26 R:15 2 Golenko 1965	EGW:c.89.0g hd. of c.20 coins; 7
<b>Antalya</b>	Antalya, Turkey S 58 610/41	1972 258.1g 668/85	36.53N30.42E CHI 61, 67-8, no.237	23.728.27 R:9	EGW:258.1g
<b>Arkesine</b> 1935,6	Arkesine, Amorgós, Greece EGW:249.4g Constantine IV and Heraclius w.	S, Se 52,8 Tiberius	c.1900 36.49N25.54E (Amorgós) 249.4g 668/80 668/85	23.928.28 R:8 Mosser	
<b>Awarta</b> lamp	Awarta, Nablus, Jordan S, Se, T 16,9,4 602/10	97.45g 668/85	32.10N35.17E Dajani 1951	23.228.29 R:10 wt. actual	EGW:97.5g fnd. in a
<b>Belova</b>	Belova, Bulgaria 5,1 fnd. in the ruins of an old fortress 'Levké', nr. Belova Archaeologia 5, 1978; CH VI (1981), 54, no. 219	23.75g	- - 582/610	R:7 668/85	EGW:23.8g S, T Maurice & Constantine IV Belova Library
<b>Campobello di Mazara</b> R:5	Campobello di Mazara, Sicily EGW:c.526.0g 36 identified from Arcadius to Constantine IV. Wt. calc. based on Kent's proportions (1994, ciii), i.e. 5.5% sem, 28% trem.	S, Se, T c.150;100,8,42? 395/411	37.38N12.45E c.526g 668/85	23.5 Mosser 1935, 15-6; Kent 1994	
<b>Carthage I</b> c.890.0g? S Constantine IV 1935,17	Carthage I, Tunisia c.200? c.890.0g? 610/41	1900 668/85	36.54N10.16E Musée Alaoui au Bar do, Tunis (23 pieces)	23.3 R:4 668/85	EGW: from Heraclius I to Mosser
<b>Galati</b>	Galati, Romania 610/41	1946 h 668/85	45.27N27.59E 12 81.84g Mitrea 1976, 197-202	23.4 R:14 from Heraclius to Constantine IV	EGW:5.5g
<b>Pantalica</b> S 668/85?	Pantalica, Sicily 200-1000 Constantine II to Heraclius & Tiberius. Fnd. in vase with other AV ornaments. dispersed	1903 890-4450g Mosser 1935, 63-4; CHIV (1978), 62, no.192	- - R:5	EGW:890.0-4450.0g+ 317/37	
<b>Priseaca</b> earthenware pot. tpq. c.680/1 80, no.335	Priseaca, nr. Slatina, Romania EGW:64.0g+ 141 AR 'hexagrams' from Constans II to Constantine IV; also 2 AR gilt buckles, all fnd. in an Mitrea 1976, 197-202; CHII (1976),	1965 641/68 668/85	44.26N24.22E (Slatina) h 141 668/85	23.6 R:14 961.62g	
<b>Torontol</b> ?	Torontol, Hungary 8.9+? 610/41	- - 668/85?	- - Mosser 1935, 89	R:6 or 13 EGW:8.9+? Heraclius to Heraclius & Tiberius	S?
<b>Udesti</b> 63, no.212; CH VI (1981), 54, no.221	Udesti, Suceava County, Romania EGW:13.4g Phocas to Constantine IV	S 3 fnd. in a pot	1977? 47.34N26.25E 582/610 668/85	23.828.30 R:14 CHV (1980),	
<b>Uncertain</b> S Constantine IV	Uncertain, Tunisia c.50 610/41	1909 668/85	- - Musée Alaoui au Bardo, Tunis	R:4 EGW:c.222.5g Heraclius to Mosser 1935, 91	
<b>Uncertain</b> S 668/85	Uncertain, Tunisia 300+ 668/85	1979 1335.0g+ in trade CH VI (1981), 54, no.220	- - R:4	EGW:1,335.0g+ Constantine IV	

**PERIOD 22 (685/711)**

<b>Iraq?</b>	Iraq?	1970?	-	-	R: 10	EGW: c.222.5g	S	c.50
(sic) (685-95)	c.222.5g		582/610	685/711	dispersed	Maurice to Justinian II. CH ref. states 'Justinian I CH VII (235), no.347		
<b>Istanbul</b>	Istanbul, Turkey	1973		41.02N 28.58E		28.31	R: 9	EGW: c.3115.0g?
	S?	c.700	c.3115.0g?					Justinian II and Tiberius II
		685/711	685/711		NNb 1973, 325; CH1, 61, no.238			
<b>Leidischehir</b>	Leidischehir, Konya Vilayet, Turkey				-	-	R: 9 or 10	EGW: 66.8g
(Mosser)	S	15	66.75g					pt. of Tschusch find?
		668/85	685/711		Mosser 1935, 49			
<b>Pitsund Monastery</b>	Pitsund Monastery, Sukhum, Azerbaijan				1915	43.01N 41.01E (Sukhumi, Georgia)	-	
	R: 15	EGW: 13.4g	S	3	13.35g			
	all Justinian II.		685/94	685/711		Pachomov 1926, 45, no.70; Mosser		
1935, 67								
<b>Uncertain</b>	Uncertain, Turkey		-	-	R: 9 or 10	EGW: 1602.0g	S	
	360	1602.0g				Justinian I to Justinian II		
	527/65	685/711		Mosser 1935, 92				

**DEPOSITS DATED TO 193/318**

- Aigueblanche** Aigueblanche, Moûtiers, Savoie, France 1891 45.30N6.31E 24.115  
R:2 EGW:38.6g  
1. AR trulla: the handle is decorated in 3 registers, with a central Cupid facing r. D.: 10.5cm. Wt.: 294.6g.  
2. AR trulla: a pair with 1; the handle deco' is similar with the Cupid facing l. D.: 11cm. Wt.: 285.11g.  
AR:579.71g 100300 200300 Musée des Antiqués nationales,  
Saint-Germain-en-Laye Baratte & Painter 1989, 209-10, nos. 161-2
- Arras** Arras, Pas de Calais, France 1568 50.17N2.46E 24.116 R:2 EGW:21.2g  
1. AR cup: on low footring. Decorated with 2 bands of deco', the lower showing a variety of mythical sea creatures, the upper masks and various animals. D.: 10.5cm. H.: 7.2cm. Wt.: 318g.  
AR:318.0g 200300 200300 Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna Michon  
1910; Baratte & Painter 1989, 156-7
- Berthouville** Villeret, Berthouville, France 1830 49.11N0.28E 24.117 R:2  
EGW:1,727.4g  
1. AR statuette: Mercury. Repoussé. Naked. Holds caduceus of 2 serpents. On flat disc. base. (mid. 1st. c. AD?). Ht.: 565cm. D. of base: 158cm. Wt.: 2794g.  
2. AR statuette: Mercury. Restored from frags. Repoussé. Draped. with sandals. Holds a full purse. On rect. block. Ht.: 372cm. 1700g. Wt. of frags. not used by restorer: 93g.  
3. AR bust: Maia (mother of Mercury). Solid silver. Damage to nose & l. eye during recovery. Ht.: 38cm. Wt.: 80g.  
4. AR jug: Homeric, repoussé. The ransom of Hector & death of Patroclus. Pointillé dedic. inscr. on base of shoulder 'MERCVRIO AVGVSTO QV DOMITIVS TVTVS. EX VOTO' (Mercurius Augusto Q(uintus) Domitius Tutus, ex voto). Ht.: 299cm. Wt.: 1047g.  
5. AR jug: pair to 4. repoussé. Achilles dragging body of Hector around the walls of Troy. Death of Achilles at the hands of Ajax. Inscr. as 4. Ht.: 299cm. Wt.: 1159g.  
6. AR drinking cup: 2 handled. 2 Repoussé scenes; std. bearded Centaur, other figs. Female centaur holding up mirror (but looking away); other figs. Pointillé inscr. on foot. 'MERCVRIO AVGVSTO ~Q. DOMITIV TVTVS EX VOTO'. Ht.: 116cm. D. 150cm. D. of foot: 112cm. Wt.: 1658g.  
7. AR drinking cup: pair to 6. Beardless centaur, various other figs. Female centaur holding up basket of fruits. Instruments of the cult of Bacchus. Inscr. as 6. Dims. as 6. Wt.: 1637g.  
8. AR drinking cup: 2 handled. About 1/4 (?) of cup is missing. High relief repoussé deco' of Bacchic masks & imagery (e.g. head of Medusa). Deco' under fig. scenes of acanthus flowers & irises. Under lip is dedic. pointillé inscr. 'DOMIT TVTVS VSO' (Domitius Tutus votum solvit). Ht.: 158cm. D. 133cm. D. of foot: 51cm. Wt.: 837g.  
9. AR drinking cup: pair to 8. Less damaged. Facing Bacchic mask. Deco' as 8 largely. Inscr. 'MER.AVGVSTO.Q.DOMIT.TV'. Dims. as 8. Wt.: 852g.  
10. AR goblet: bearded Zeus & std. Poseidon. Uncertain goddess to r. (Demeter? Aphrodite?). Under deco' zone inscr. 'MERCVRIO.Q.DOMITIVS.TVTVS.V.S.L.M.'. Ht.: 125cm. D.: 103cm. D. of foot: 47cm. Wt.: 463g.  
11. AR dish: gilt, large, fluted, central repoussé deco' medallion: "Omphale" (?) asleep amongst Cupids, Hercules lionskin. Under lip is dedic' pointillé inscr. 'MERCVRIO AVGVSTO QV DOMITIVS TVTVS. EX VOTO'. Ht.: 85cm. D.: 285cm. D. of med.: 100cm. D. of foot: 91cm. Wt.: 895g.  
12. AR ladle: wine ladle for libations. Long handle has 3 deco' zones; tree, goat, naked juvenile Mercury. Exterior of bowl is dedic' pointillé inscr. 'MERCVRIO AVGVSTO Q DOMITIVS TVTVS'. Ht.: 120cm. Ht. of bowl: 20cm. D.: 78cm. Wt.: 174g.  
13. AR drinking cup: 2 handled, semi-ovoid. Low relief repoussé deco'. 4 scenes which run across 13 & 14; female sorcerer and astrologer (?) with lituus and central globe; pronouncement of the oracle (Tiresias receiving oracle from Herophile?); soothsayer std. on rock holding scroll & lituus with which he touches an amphora in the centre, & female magician to r.; female sorcerer seemingly questioning the soothsayer. Ht.: 143cm. D.: 118cm. D. of foot: 51cm. Wt.: 578g.  
14. AR drinking cup: as 13 (see scene descripts.) Dims. as 13. Wt.: 582g.  
15. AR plate: (for fruit?). Large and flat with footring. Some damage to rim. Frieze around edge of flat rim of the Bacchic chase. Central medallion of rider attacked by lion & wolf. Inscr. around 'DEO.MERCVRIO.KANETONNESSI.G.PROPERT. SECVNDVS.VSLM' (Deo Mercurio Kanetonnessi, G(aius) Propert(ius) Secundus v(otum) s(olvit) l(ibens) m(erito)). Wt. engraving in back: 'PIII (4 dots)'. D. 350cm. D. of med.: 84cm. D. of foot: 220cm. Wt.: 1027g.  
16. AR plate: burin deco', highly elab. Central relief of std. Mercury leaning on caduceus. Double relief (shows on both sides), acanthus flowers etc. Pointillé inscr. in med.: 'L.LVPVLA M', 'M C.DO' (L(ucilia?) Lupula M(ercurio) C(anetonnessi) do - l, L.L., donate this to Mercury Can.) D.: 202cm. D. of med.: 100cm. Depth: 30cm. Wt.: 354g.  
17. AR plate: found with central med. detached. Shows Maia & mercury in high relief. Pointillé inscr. around 'MERCVRIO AVGVSTO.P.AELI.NVMITORIS.LIBERTVS.EUTYCHVS.V.S.L.M.'. D.: 220cm. D. of med.: 100cm. D. of foot: 71cm. Ht.: 48cm. Wt.: 697g.  
18. AR plate: central med. of Mercury in a rustic sanctuary. Gold letters around 'DEO MERC IVL SYBYLLA D S D D'. D.: 210cm. D. of med.: 96cm. Ht.: 44cm. Wt.: 573g.  
19. AR plate: gilt. Central med. of nude Mercury with purse & caduceus. Rest plain, but on reverse is pointillé

- inscr. 'SOLEMN IS VO S'. D.: 173cm. D. of med.: 57cm. H.: 27cm. Wt.: 326g.
20. AR plate: fine engraving of foliage and birds. Pointillé inscr. on reverse 'DEO MERC.CAN DECIR.LVPERCVS. EX. TEST.PLAC.DOCIRIGIS. PII O'. 217cm. D. of foot: 87cm. Ht.: 50cm. Wt. 400.5g (see notes - may be a mistake).
21. AR plate: pair to 20. Inscr. 'DEO MERC.CAN. DIICIR.LVRERCVS.EX.TEST.PLAC. DOCIRIGIS. PII. (squiggle)'. Dims. as 20. Wt.: 386g (again, see notes).
22. AR plate: with floting. Central repoussé medallion of nude genius of music & comedy holding a mask & lyre. Pointillé inscr. around 'MERC M LATINIVS ASTIVS V S L'. Pointillé wt. insc. underneath. D.: 215cm D. of med.: 115cm D. of foot: 74cm. Wt.: 547g.
23. AR dish: plain, with central medallion with pointillé double stroke inscr. 'Q. LVCANIVS. BLAESVS EX .STIPE' (Q(uitus) Lvcanius Blaesus, ex stipe). D.: 200cm. D. of med.: 70cm. Ht.: 40cm. Wt.: 358g.
24. AR plate: large, flat, gilt or niello; central med. with bird. Pointillé inscr. 'MERCVR AVG. SACRVM GERMANISSA. VISCARIVS L M (symbol)'. D.: 280cm. D. of med.: 43cm. Ht.: 30cm. Wt.: 747g.
25. AR trulla: plain bowl, handle terminal swan's heads. Bust of Maia, fig. of Mercury, foliage. Inscr. inside bowl 'MERC. AVG GERMANISSA VISCAR V S L M'. Dotted wt. inscr. on handle. L.: 301cm. D. of bowl: 176cm. Depth: 82cm. Wt.: 899g.
26. AR trulla: swan's head as 25. Inscr. 'MERCVR AVG. CRETICVS RVNATIS DSO VSL.M'. L.: 253cm. D. of b.: 157cm. D. of foot: 73cm. Ht.: 52cm. Wt.: 312g.
27. AR trulla: pair with 26. Some damage. Same inscr. & dims. Wt.: 290g.
28. AR trulla: plain. Central pointillé inscr. as 26. D.: 140cm. D. of foot: 57cm. Ht.: 35cm. Wt.: 68g.
29. AR trulla: badly damaged, large sections of bowl missing. Plain, handle terminal swan's heads. On handle inscr. 'M VENER' & some graffiti. L.: 168cm. D. of b.: 97cm. Depth of bowl: 40cm. Wt.: 113g.
30. AR trulla: Plain. Underneath pointillé inscr. 'AVE.FILI. P..VII'. L.: 148cm. D. of b.: 87cm. D. of foot: 54cm. Wt.: 79.1g.
31. AR trulla: Plain, swan's heads. Stylised mask on handle. Uninscr. L.: 176cm. D. of b.: 102cm. Ht.: 52cm. Wt.: 186g.
32. AR trulla: Plain, Medusa mask on handle, goat, dolphins. Uninscr. L.: 184cm. D. of b.: 103cm. Ht.: 58cm. Wt.: 168g.
33. AR trulla: plain, uninscr. L.: 297cm. D.: 162cm. Ht.: 67cm. Wt.: 687g.
34. AR ewer: plain. Pointillé inscr. on body 'MERCVRIO CAMV LAGNATA COICI FILIA V.S.L.M'. Ht.: 180cm. D. of foot: 46cm. Wt.: 472g.
35. AR beaker: pitted. On rim votive pointillé inscr. 'MERCVRIO SACR MAXIMINVS CARNVTINI IDS'. Ht.: 105cm. D.: 80cm. D. of foot: 65cm. Wt.: 292.5g.
36. AR amphora: 2 handled. Pitted. Wt. graffiti underneath. Ht.: 120cm. D.: 45cm. D. of foot: 38cm. Wt.: 165.5g.
37. AR beaker: plain, uninscr. Under is possible wt. graffiti. Ht.: 102cm. D.: 95cm. D. of foot: 40cm. Wt.: 171g.
38. AR beaker: pair to 37. Plain, uninscr. Under is possible wt. graffiti. Dims. as 37. Wt.: 168g.
39. AR bowl: extended rim on each side, acanthus flower deco'. Slightly damaged. Dedic. inscr. under 'MERIO.CANETO.EPATICCVS. O.S.O'. D.: 83cm (excl. exts.) Ht.: 20cm. Wt. 69g.
40. AR lidded bowl: Undeco'. pointillé dedic. inscr. on lip 'DEP.MERC.Q.STATILIVS.CARVS.V.S.L.M'. D.: 137cm. Ht.: 55cm. Wt.: 210g.
41. AR bowl: plain, uninscr. D.: 148cm. D. of foot: 44cm. Ht.: 30cm. Wt.: 114g.
42. AR bowl: as 41. Wt.: 112g.
43. AR bowl: plain, uninscr. Central remains of solder for med. now gone. D.: 194cm. D. of foot: 69cm. 69cm. Ht.: 36cm. Wt.: 572g.
44. AR cup: small, plain. D.: 82cm. D. of foot: 44cm. Ht.: 29cm. Wt.: 37g.
45. AR cup: plain. D. 69cm. D. of base.: 41cm. Ht. 26cm. Wt.: 41g.
46. AR cup: as 45. Plain. Same dims. Wt.: 38g.
47. AR bowl: plain. H.: 50cm. D.: 98cm. D. of foot: 40cm. Wt.: 117g.
48. AR bowl: pair to 47, same dims. Wt.: 109g.
49. AR bowl: plain. D.: 137cm. D. of base: 58cm. Ht.: 42cm. Wt.: 110g.
50. AR bowl: pair with 49, same dims., damaged. Wt.: 87g.
51. AR bowl: badly damaged, floral design in centre. Uninscr. D.: 136cm. D. of base: 58cm. Ht.: 38cm. Wt.: 94g.
52. AR bowl: pair with 51, same dims., also damaged. 79g.
53. AR bowl: shallow, plain. Uninscr. D.: 65cm. Ht.: 20cm. Wt.: 42g.
54. AR bowl: pair with 53. Wt.? graffiti under. Same dims. 57g.
55. AR bowl: wt. graffiti uder. Dims. as 53. Wt.: 82g.
56. AR bowl: pair with 56, same dims. Wt.: 56g.
57. AR ladle: plain, pointillé inscr. on handle 'MERCVRIO AVG COMBAROMARVS. BVOLANI FIL V.S.L.M'. Ht.: 98cm. Ht. of bowl: 16cm. D.: 59cm. Wt.: 33g.
58. AR ladle: plain. Graffiti under, name & wt. Ht.: 102cm. Ht. of bowl: 19cm. D.: 60cm. Wt.: 55g.
59. AR handle: from bowl. L.: 73cm. Wt.: 50.2g.
60. AR spoon: plain. L.: 144cm. No wt. given.
61. AR spoon: small floral deco'. L.: 161cm. No wt. given.
62. AR spoon: plain. L.: 129cm. No wt. given.
63. AR spoon: plain. L.: 102cm. No wt. given.
64. AR emblema: originally from the body of a vase, Medusa head. Ht.: 25cm. L.: 41cm. Wt.: 4g.
65. AR plaque: votive. Pointillé dedic. inscr. 'Q.B.S.V. S.L.M'. 46 x 77cm. Wt.: 75g.
66. AR snake: with hooks at end to join. (Perhaps used as a torque?) L.: 270cm. Wt.: 434g.
67. AR snake: pair with 66. Same dims. Wt.: 454g.

68. AR vase foot: D.: 50cm. Ht.: 25cm. Wt.: 61g.  
 69. AR plate frags.: from an oval plate. Mainly rim pieces. 38.3g.  
 70. AR vase handle: Ht.: 75cm. Wt.: 59g.  
 71. AR vase handle: Ht.: c.45cm. Wt.: 9.6g.  
 72-75. AR vase handles: average ht.: 65cm. Wts.: 11g, 10.6g, 10.1g, not given.  
 76-78. AR bowl extended lips: L.: 86cm. Wts.: 19.5g, 19.7g, 17.2g.  
 79-81. AR bowl extended lips: L.: 67cm. Wts.: 14g, 12g, 14g.  
 82-84. AR rings: not jewellery. D.: 64cm. No wts. given.  
 85. AR disc: from foot of vase. D.: 66cm. Wt.: 25.5g.  
 86. AR palmette: L.: 20cm. Wt.: 7.15g.  
 87. AR rim frags.: 5. Total wt.: 6.5g.  
 88. AR statue frag.: leg of std. figure. Wt.: 2.3g.  
 89. AR statue frag.: small open hand. Wt.: 0.2g.  
 90. AR statue frag.: Wt.: 1.3g.  
 91. AR statue frag.: Wt.: 0.8g.  
 92. AR small disc: from vase. Wt.: 31.5g.  
 93. AR frags.: various, from vases & other objects, many having traces of gilding. Total wt.: 77g.

I need to check the opinion with regard to the date of the deposition and read more widely on the excavs. If the coins do run later, then the proposed date of destruction and burial is brought into question. found in a field by a farmer whose plough hit a large Roman tile underneath which was the hoard. The tile was part of a substantial masonry structure; the farmer had previously noticed a large amount of Roman material lying around on the surface. Excavations followed which revealed that the hoard itself lay in a substantial masonry building with red stucco walls, which was proposed as a temple of Mercury. Another temple (a sanctuary of Maia) was discovered nearby.

The excavators also discovered evidence of burying, and a number of bodies, which obviously implied that the destruction was rapid. Roman coins run from Augustus to Constantine II.

Excavations nearly also found the remains of a substantial theatre (estimated capacity 5000), and hypocaust systems under moder Villaret AR:25,913.05g+ from Republic (pieces 5 etc.) to 2nd. c. AD.? 200300  
 ? Babelon 1916; 1920; Baratte & Painter 1989, 79-97

**Carhaix** Carhaix, Finistère, France 1890 48.16N3.35W 24.118 R:2 EGW:  
 47.1g+  
 1. AR trulla: fluted, with rounded handle. Wt.: 318g.  
 2. AR trulla: plain. D.: 13.2cm. Wt.: 390g.  
 3. AR trulla: plain. No more details known.  
 4. AR/AE plate: flat plate on footring, probably a tray. Damaged during a fire in the museum. D.: 30.5cm. Wt.: not given.  
 5. AR/AE plate: similar to 4. Wt.: not given.  
 6. AR/AE plate: similar to 4. Wt.: not given. there were a no. of coins fnd. in the vicinity of the hoard, ending in Constantine I. AR:708.0g+ 200300 200300 Dispersed (1); Musée départemental Breton, Quimper (2, 4) Baratte & Painter 1989, 179-80, nos. 126-7

**Chalon-sur-Saône** Chalon-sur-Saône (Montbellet), France 1972 46.47N4.51E 24.119  
 R:2 EGW: ?  
 1. AR spoon: plain, ligula type. L.: 15cm. Wt.: not given.  
 2. AR cup: on a circular footring; rim deco' with pearls and swirls. Under the ft., graffiti 'AP[ ]SECVNDE'. D.: 20.2cm. H.: 6.8cm. Wt.: not given.  
 3. AR cup: similar to 2. D.: 9cm. H.: 3.5cm. Wt.: not given.  
 fnd. in the Saône AR: ? 200300 Musée Denon (2); Musée des antiquités nationales, Saint Germain en Laye (3) Baratte 1978b, 40; Baratte & Painter 1989, 183-4, nos. 130-2

**Chatuzanges** Chatuzanges, Drôme, France 1888 45.00N5.05E 24.120 R:2  
 EGW:300.8g  
 1. AR dish: circular and flat on a low fr. Bead and pearl pattern around rim, in centre a nielloed hook arm cross. D.: 38.3cm. Wt.: 1885g. Walters 131.  
 2. AR wash basin: in the form of a lotus flower, engraved leaves on the inside. D.: 35cm. Wt.: 1,332g. Walters 132.  
 3. AR bowl: semi-elliptical, low fr. Central maender cross. D.: 11.6cm. Wt.: 279g. Walters 133.  
 4. AR patera: low central boss. D.: 19.7cm. Wt.: 193g. Walters 134.  
 5. AR trulla: handle has trilobe top, acanthus plant deco'. H.: 7.5cm. D.: 13.4cm. Wt.: 511g. Walters 135.  
 6. AR trulla: tripartate relief on handle; Felicitas, Hermes, and altar scene with female. H.: 4.7cm. D.: 12.5cm. Wt.: 316g. Walters 136.

fnd. on a site which had evidence of occupation in the form of ceramics, fragments of amphorae and mosaics. The items in the find had been methodically stacked before being placed only a few inches below the ground surface. There was no evidence of a container of any description. AR:

4,516.0g 200/300 200/300 Dept. of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum Walters 1921, 131-36; Oliver 1977, no. 116; Baratte & Painter 1989, 232-39, nos. 190-95

**Dura Europus** Dura Europus (Qalat es Salihe), Syria 1931 34.46N40.46E -  
R:10 EGW:59.9g

1. AR jar: neck molding is deco' with acanthus flowers, masks and a grape vine. H.: 22.5cm. Wt.: c.900g. is likely to date to before the destruction of the city in 256AD fnd. during excavations of the city  
AR:c.900.0g 200/300 Baur et al. 1933, 229ff; Oliver 1977, no. 106

**Entrains-sur-Nohain** Entrains-sur-Nohain, Varzy, Nièvre, France acquired in 1887 47.28N3.15E  
24.121 R:2 EGW:1.2g

1. AR spoon: of cochlear type, complex nielloed geometric deco' in bowl, offset in the form of a lion's head. L.: 14cm. Wt.: 17.62g. AR:17.62g 200/300 200/300 Louvre, Paris  
Baratte & Painter 1989, 181, no. 128

**Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt I** Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt I, Pas de Calais, France 1958 50.09N  
3.07E 24.122 R:2 EGW:552.2g

1. AR dish: niello. D.: 43cm. Wt.: 2225g.
2. AR plate: central medallion with marine scene, flat rim with marine scenes, fish, birds, amphorae etc. D.: 35cm. Wt.: 1,275g.
3. AR plate: similar to 2, with central medallion showing Leda, and flat rim has wild animal scenes and masks. D.: 32.9cm. Wt.: 979g.
4. AR saucer: small, flat plate, with flat rim with plant motifs. D.: 13.8cm. Wt.: 267g.
5. AR cup: small and plain, with no handles. D.: 9.5cm. Wt.: 115g.
6. AR cup: with nielloed central swastika. D.: 10cm. Wt.: 142g.
7. AR plate: with steep sides and simple incised circular deco'. D.: 13.7cm. Wt.: 154g.
8. AR cup: complex shape, with a collar and footing. Complex geometric plant motif on flat rim. H.: 9.2cm. D.: 23cm. Wt.: 1198g.
9. AR mussel bowl: D.: 41.5cm. Wt.: 1937g.  
fnd. by bomb disposal experts 8,292.0g 200/300 200/300 Louve, Paris  
Bruce-Mitford 1983, 200; Baratte & Painter 1989, 138-49

**Helpston** Helpston, Cambs., Britain 1982 52.38N0.20W 24.123 R:1 EGW: ?  
1. AR spoon: highly elaborate, niello & gilt. Animal head attachment of handle to bowl. Incomplete; length 11.3cm. Wt.: not given. "spoons of this type are absent from the numerous 4th. c. silverware hoards" found in a garden AR: ? 3rd. c. AD. 200/300? ? Johns 1982

**Lillebonne** Lillebonne, Seine-Maritime, France 1864 49.31N0.32E 24.124  
R:2 EGW:14.1g+

1. AR spoons: of cochlear type. L.: 16.1cm. Wt.: not known.
2. AR spoon: of ligula type. No dims. known.
3. AR cup: small, decorated with incised deco' underneath of vegetation. D.: 7.9cm. Wt.: 88g.
4. AR plate: oval, with flat rim extended into 2 handles. Deco' on the flat rim with animals, pillars, masks etc. L.: 18.2cm. Wt.: 123g.
5. Pb urn: for burning. H.: 33cm. D.: 27 cm.
6. Glass bottle: in blue-green glass. H.: 29cm. D.: 26cm.
7. Clay goblet: H.: 8cm. Max. d.: 11cm.
8. AE cup: small cylindrical. H.: 5.3cm. D.: 4cm.
9. AE basin: with a hinged handle. H.: 7.2cm. D.: 26cm.
10. AE flask: H.: 25cm. Max. d.: 16.5cm.
- 11-12. AE strigils.
13. AE perfume flask: in the form of a head. H.: 12.5cm.  
fnd. in a tomb AR: 211g+ 200/50? 200/300? Lillebonne Municipal Museum  
Cochet 1864-5; Yvart 1966; Baratte 1978a; Baratte & Painter 1989, 106-10; Baratte 1993, 21

**Lyon** Lyon, France 45.46N4.50E 24.125 2 ? 1. AR  
statue: Mercury, without pedestal and left hand missing. H. 6.9cm. Wt.: not given.  
AR: ? 200/300 200/300 Musée de la civilisation gallo-romaine, Lyon Baratte 1 & Painter 1989, 197, no. 142

**Manching** Manching, Germany 1955 48.43N11.31E 24.126 R:5 EGW: ?

1. AR plate: large, flat, circular; deco' with incised concentric circles on inside. Dims.: not given.
2. AR dish: oval, with 2 extended flat handles decorated with simple geometric designs. Dims.: not given.
3. AR cup: plain, no handles. Dims.: not given.
4. AR cup or small bowl: no handles. Dims.: not given.
5. AR trulla: handle inlaid with gilt letters 'TRK' and simple geometric border. Dims.: not given.
- 6-8. AR spoons: one with pear-shaped bowls. Dims.: not given. dated on the basis of the barbarian invasions

- of the mid. 3rd. c. AD and comparisons with material from Straubing for instance during excavations on the oppidum AR: ? 200/300? fnd. next to a grave Krämer 1958, 197-8, pl.21-22
- Mérouville** Mérouville, Eure-et-Loir, France 1868 48.25N 1.25E (Eure-et-Loir div.) 24.127  
R:2 EGW: ?  
1. AR bowl: with collar running around the outside below the rim and footring. The collar is decorated with a mixture of real and mythical animals. D.: 21.8cm. Wt.: not given. AR: ? c.200/300  
200/300 Baratte 1989 & Painter, 179, no.125
- Mzechta** Mzechta, former USSR 41.51N 44.43E - R:15 EGW: ?  
1. AR handled cup. No more details known. Mzechta is '24 versts north of Tiflis. The cup is of silver with a glass lining & is decorated with a hunting scene. On the basis of the scene Kisa dated the cup to the late 2nd. or early 3rd. c. AD.' (Painter 1977) AR: ? 150/250 200/300? Hermitage, St. Petersburg  
Painter 1977b
- Reignier** Reignier, Haute-Savoie, France 46.08N 6.16E 24.128 R:2 EGW:16.3g  
1. AR trulla: handle is decorated in 3 registers. The uppermost shows 2 goats heads to either side of a woman wearing a crown. The middle register depicts a woman with cornucopia. The bottom register shows a woman with a patera and a flaming altar. D.: 11.5cm. Wt.: 245g. AR:245.0g 100/300  
200/300 Museum of the history of art, Geneva Baratte & Painter 1989, 208, no.160
- Reims** Reims, France 1900 49.15N 4.02E 24.129 R:2 EGW:70.2g  
1. AR plate: small, circular, flat, with fr. Beaded rim. In centre, a niello maender cross. Graffiti below 'AVC', 'X'. D.: 12.1cm. Wt.: 188.7g.  
2. AR plate: as 1, similar graffiti. D.: 12.1cm. Wt.: 172.3g.  
3. AR plate frag.: as 1, with c.1/3 of plate surviving. Broken and incomplete. 2 sets of graffiti 'AVC' and 'MSV'. Wt.: not given.  
4. AR plate: largely as 1-3, with graffiti 'AVC'. Wt.: not known.  
5. AR oval plate: shallow, beaded rim, plain, fr. Graffiti underneath 'AVC'. L.: 19.4cm. B.: 12.5cm. Wt.: 230.6g.  
6. AR trulla: simple engraved geom' deco' on handle. Total l.: 22.2cm. Wt.: 448.5g.  
7. AR cup frags.: complete rim, base, and 3 frags. of wall pt. Base has an engraved 6-petalled rosette. Wt.: not given.  
8. AR spoon: simple, pear shaped bowl, plain handle. L.: 15.6cm. Wt.: 14g. originally 8 vessels in find. Dating based on stylistic comparisons with, for example, dated pieces from Niederbieber fnd. by workmen digging some caves. The hd. was discovered 12m down in a well AR:1,054.2g 200/300?  
Private colln. (1-3, 4-8); dispersed (4) Baratte 1980; Baratte & Painter 1989, 150-54, nos. 96-102
- Rethel** Rethel (Ardennes), France 1980 49.31N 4.22E 24.130 R:2 EGW: 1094.0g  
1. AR cup: without handles, on fr., traces of gilding. 2 bands of deco' fig. relief. Lower register separated into deco' bands by male busts, Poseidon? below. Mythical beasts. Upper register of 3 Bacchic heads; young Pan, young Satyr, female bust. Between are 3 groups of animals in hunting scenes, e.g. deer attacked by 3 dogs. Ht.: 4.5cm d.: 7.5cm d. of ft.: 3.1cm wt.: 140g.  
2. AR oval plate: with 2 protruding handles & fr., flat deco' rim, central deco' oval medallion. Central engraving mimics shape of dish, shows 2 cupids attempting to trap a hare at the foot of a tree. Geom. border. 'Handles' show hunt scenes. Flat rim shows more hunt scenes separated by dionysiac heads. Actual handles are deco' with 2 masks & more hunt scenes with riders on horseback. Under fr. inscrls. 'SILVESTRI', 3 pointillé letters 'CCS', 'R O' & uncertain. 'SILVESTRI' also appears under one of the handles. Total l.: 51.2cm W.: 27.2cm Fr. l.: 18.2cm Fr. w.: 9.8cm Wt.: 1482g.  
3. AR plate: v. corroded and cracked. Circular. Embossed deco' consisting of a series of small bosses arranged in concentric circles. Central deco' medallion, flower design encircled by geom' deco'. Graffiti inside fr. 'D M C P A'. D.: 22.2cm Ht.: 2.8cm D. of ft.: 8.3cm Wt.: 380g.  
4. AR plate: textile remains fnd. on recovery. Completely flat, circular, with raised rim (pearl border). Nielloed central deco' med' of 8 petalled rosette. D.: 40.5cm Ht.: 1.3cm D. of ft.: 27.1cm Wt.: 1923g.  
5. AR plate: textile remains fnd. on recovery. Circular, shallow, slightly dished. Pearled rim. Central engraved rosette within 2 concentric circles. D.: 40cm Ht.: 4.5cm D. of foot: 11.3cm Wt.: 1435g.  
6. AR plate: completely flat & circular. Raised rim, pearl border. Nielloed central deco' rosette inside 'wave' pattern, geom' pattern, 'wave' pattern in reverse. Graffiti underneath 'sucosse' & 'VA'. D.: 36.5cm D. of ft.: 24.4cm d. of med.: 6.2cm Wt.: 1314g.  
7. AR plate: textile remains fnd. on recovery. Circular, completely flat. Pearl rim. Central geom' nielloed rosette. 4 'leaves' in cross interspersed with deco' leaf pattern, all inside 'wave' pattern. D.: 47.5cm D. of med.: 9.5cm D. of fr.: 33cm Wt.: 2711g.  
8. AR plate: textile remains fnd. on recovery. Surface corrosion. Pearled rim. Central nielloed rosette as 7. Under fr. is graffiti 'V A' & 'SILVESTRI'. D.: 47.6cm Ht.: 4.8cm d. of med.: 9.5cm d. of fr.: 12.6cm Wt.: 2829g.  
9. AR shell bowl: damaged. Made up of 9 shell sections. Plain. D.: 31cm W.: 28cm Max. ht.: 11cm Wt.: 956g.

10. AR shell bowl: damaged & restored, large parts of rim missing. 2 shell sections. Figurative engraved central med. showing Epona std. between 2 horses, modius of wheat at her feet. Engraving on outside shows a scene from daily life, the transportation of amphorae. D.: 34cm Max. ht.: 13cm d. of med.: 12cm d. of fr.: 9.8cm Wt.: 1205g (presumably after restoration).
11. AR mirror: excellent cond. Convex reflecting face, handle on back. D.: 29.7cm Ht.: 3.2cm L. of handle: 26.3cm Wt.: 1010g.
12. AR mirror: some localised corrosion. Convex reflecting face. Border deco' of overlapping scales, repeated on handle. D.: 20.8cm. Wt.: 592g.
13. AR/AE boat: hammered 'boat' shape, with key hole at bottom for a mast (not found). Reprs. of 7 oars on each side of the boat, 6 whole, 7 frags., 1 missing. Inner layer of AE, much corroded away. AR arched cabin, 3 pts. surviving. One pt. has 3 hoops & silver bar, like a door lock. 2 other uncertain rect. pieces with geom deco' (sails?) AE object of rivets. L.: 12.75cm W.: 3.6cm Ht.: 4.8cm Wt.: 42g.
14. AV bracelet: deco' with 36 large flutes alternating with dotted ridges. D.: 9.5 x 8.2cm Wt.: 52.57g.
15. AV bracelet: as 14. D.: 8.8 x 7.9cm Wt.: 44.65g.
16. AR/AE plate: v. corroded, fragmented. Uninscr. & undeco'. Inscr. wt. under 'LSS = -'. D.: 48cm D. of ft.: 25.5cm Wt.: 2794g.
17. AE basin: container for hd. A no. of frags. Note, incidentally, that Chaource was also frd. wrapped in cloth. There are 2 potential religious items in the hd.; the Epona piece, and more importantly, the boat, which could be argued as being made as a votive offering to a river deity for safe passage or in thanks for a safe journey.
- Dating proposed by Baratte on assumption associated with unrest.
- Wt. estimate currently excludes wts. of AR/AE items. Fnd. in a field just under the surface in a large ae cauldron. Pieces of textile had been used to separate the pieces. It is not thought to have been deposited in association with a particular structure. The background arch. context is an area of dispersed settlement, Rethel lying between 2 Roman roads having 2 villas and a burial ground nearby. AV:97.22g
- AR:14,967g late 2nd. - mid. 3rd. c. AD. 'SILVESTRI' is not known onomastically until last decades of 3rd. c. (after Kajanto 1965) 200/300 Saint-Germain-en-Laye, Musée des Antiquités nationales
- Baratte 1988a; Baratte & Painter 1989, 161-74, nos. 107-21

**Revel-Tourdan** Revel-Tourdan, Beaurepaire, Isère, France 1842 45.15N5.35E  
24.131 R:2 EGW: ?

1. AR bucket: with footring and handle; complex deco' around the outside depicting the 4 seasons. D.: 20.9cm. H.: 18cm. Wt.: not given. AR: ? 100/300? 200/300? British Museum, Dept. of Greek and Roman Antiquities Baratte & Painter 1989, 224-5, no. 183

**Rhône** Rhône r., between Arles and Tarascon, Bouches-du-Rhône, France 1862 43.41N4.38E (Arles); 43.48N 4.39E (Tarascon) 24.132 R:2 EGW:40.8g

1. AR trulla: handle is deco' in 3 distinct registers. The top register shows an enthroned Neptune with a dolphin in his hand, and the bottom register depicts a sea monster. D.: 9.5cm. Wt.: 282.5g.
2. AR trulla: the handle has a similar 3 register decoration, with the top one showing a woman seated facing with a bowl of fruit in her hands on her lap. On the reverse of the handle are graffiti inscriptions 'MATR(i) M(agnae). D.: 10cm. Wt.: 330.5g. both items were found in the river AR:613.0g 100/300
- 200/300 Musée Calvet, Avignon, France Baratte & Painter 1989, 227-8, nos. 185

**Saint-Boil** Saint-Boil, France 1980 46.40N4.40E 24.133 R:2 EGW: ?

1. AR ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
2. AR ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
3. AR ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
4. AR ring: unset. No more details given.
5. Intaglio: no more details given.
6. Intaglio: no more details given.
7. AE ear-ring: no more details given.
8. AE ear-ring: no more details given.
9. AV ear-ring: no more details given.
10. AV ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
11. AV ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
12. AV ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
13. AV ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
14. AV ring: with intaglio. No more details given.
15. 522 AR, tinned AE, plated AE coins of the 3rd. c. AD.

not given AV: ?  
AR: ? 3rd. c. AD.? 200/300? ? Devaues 1981

**Saulzoir** Saulzoir, France 1877 50.14N3.27E 24.134 R:2 EGW: ?

1. AR plate: oval, fragmentary; only approx. 2/3rds. survives. Surviving handle shows masks and animals and an urn. L.: 30cm. Wt.: not given.
2. AE plate frag.: from a round plate, only a small piece remains of a rim section showing 2 boars. D.: c. 31cm. Wt.:

not given. this is a Hacksilber find  
vessel AR: ? 100/300 200/300  
Baratte 1989& Painter, 158-60

find. on the Roman road between Cambrai to Bavay in a ceramic  
Musée des Beaux-Arts de Valenciennes Beaussart 1981;

**Thil** Thil, Caubiac, France 1785 43.43N 1.05E (Caubiac) 24.135 R:2  
EGW:624.4g

1. AR plate: with bead and reel pattern. Graffiti on base reads 'Benigrus Victorii Victoris'. D.: 47.5cm. Wt.: 2,627g. Walters 142.
  2. AR plate: bead and reel pattern around rim. Graffiti on base repeats the name 'Benigrus'. D.: 48cm. Wt.: 2779g. Walters 141.
  3. AR patera: flat rim shows frieze of 4 groups of figures divided by altars. Pointillé wt. inscription. D.: 13.75cm. Wt.: 302.3g. Walters 139.
  4. AR patera: plain. Graffiti below appears to read 'MEL'. D.: 21.25cm. Wt.: 654.5g. Walters 143.
  5. AR plate: flat, with flat rim showing a frieze with a series of mythological scenes divided into 6 groups by altars. 5 graffiti inscriptions including a wt. one. D.: 38.75cm. Wt.: 2232.7g. Walters 137.
  6. AR wash basin: cylindrical form, much missing; deco' satyrs, deers, masks. D.: 7.8cm Wt.: 105.4g. Walters 138.
  7. AR basin: mussel style, with central medallion depicting Aphrodite. 2 or 3 graffiti inscriptions including wt. D.: not given. Wt.: 674.6g. Walters 140.
- The vessels do not form a stylistically homogeneous group; the latest item is likely to have been manufactured in the 3rd. c. AD. find. carefully stacked under a great stone struck by a plough. Extensive excavations in the area recovered nothing more except the ruined foundations of a small brick and plaster temple. AR:9,375.5g 100/200? 200/300? BM Walters 1921, 137-43; Feugère & Martin 1988; Baratte & Painter 1989, 240-8, nos.197-203

**Vaison-la-Romaine** Vaison-la-Romaine, Vaucluse, France 1924 44.05N 5.15E (Vaucluse div.)  
24.136 R:2 EGW: ?

1. AR bust: repoussé, of a short haired, clean shaven male wearing a tunic. H.: 29.5cm. Wt.: not given. dated on the basis of style to the 1st. half of the 3rd. c. AD (Baratte 1989, 231) find. in the ruins of a house AR: ? 200/250 200/300 Municipal museum, Vaison, France Baratte & Painter 1989, 230-1, no.189

**Vienne (Camille-Jouffray)** Camille-Jouffray, Vienne, Vienne, France 1984 45.32N 4.54E  
24.137 R:2 EGW:388.8g

1. AR 2 handled basin: deco' inside & out with pointillé and engraved work, inc. figs. Wt.: 1405g.
2. AR large plate: pastoral scenes around rim. Wt.: 900g.
3. AR large plate: engraved foliage deco' around rim. Wt.: 1005g.
4. AR plate: niello deco', central rosette. Wt.: 535g.
5. AR small plate: figured motifs (reclining Dionysus?). Wt.: 132.23g.
6. AR small plate: double frieze. Inc. marine scenes with sea monsters. Wt.: 224.63g.
7. AR dish: plain bar central rosette. Wt.: 110g.
8. AR oval plate: undeco'. Wt.: 162.56g.
- 9-10. 2 AR dishes: both undeco'. Graffiti on second dish, 'P' (pondo?), & 'PI' (pondo)(libra). Wt.: 126.27g, 109.86g.
11. AR dish: plain, bar raised boss in centre. Wt.: 258.58g.
12. AR cylindrical box/casket: elaborate hinge & ring on top of lid. Religious or purely toilet item; could be rotated to allow vapours to escape (for libations?). Wt.: 63.61g.
13. AR pyramidal flask: repoussé deco', inc. dolphins. For grains? Comparable forms of 2nd. c. AD. Wt.: 30.60g.
- 14-15. 2 AR spoons: plain. Wt.: 24.82g, 26.29g.
- 16-18. 3 AR spoons: last inscr. on handle 'DOL[MATI]'. Wt.: 23.12g, 23.92g, 30.59g.
19. AR strainer: dolphin handle. Wt.: 9.19g.
20. AR fork: 2 points & prong on end of handle. Wt.: 10.74g.
21. AR toothpick/ear cleaner: undeco'. Wt.: 5.68g.
22. Jet dagger sheaf: with AV tip (in form of eagle's head) & other end.
23. AR loop attached to long piece of metal: function uncertain. Wt.: 10.54g.
24. AR pointed object: with animal head. Wt.: 8.91g.
25. AR/AE mirror back: engraved with fish scales pattern. Wt.: 600g.
26. AE & Fe objects: AE vessel; corroded AE 'plate'; AE cylindrical pot; Fe grill frag.; Fe kettle with Fe tripod support; corroded Fe sickle; Fe hoe; 3 corroded adzes (?); 2 plate handles of some nature; circular iron ring.

pit also included a vessel fragment ("sigillée claire") typical of the 3rd. c. found in an oval pit about 20cm from the walls of the house. Controlled excavation. Lumps of brick & marble were placed to enclose the pit which lay on the upper levels of the kitchen. They believe the lower levels of the pit cut into destruction levels. At the bottom of the pit was the item 1 (large basin) which contained most of the finds. The rest were below, originally in a cloth bag AR:5,837.14g from c.260 - beg. of 4th. c.AD. 200/300? Musée des Beaux-Arts, Vienne Baratte & Painter 1989, 212-23, nos.170-182; Baratte et al. 1990

**DEPOSITS DATED TO 318/411**

- Allan** Allan, Montélimar, Drôme, France 1830-40 44.29N4.48E 25.132 R:2  
EGW:69.2g+
1. AR plate handle: partially gilt, flat handle from a large ovular plate. Decoration shows Venus std. in a giant shell supported on either side by 2 Tritons, and on either side a Cupids riding on the backs of dolphins. L.: 30.8cm. Wt.: 1039.6g.
  2. AR trulla: no more details known.
  - 3-5? AE ex votas: exact no. not known. the dating of this item is very difficult as there is comparable material as late as that in the Traprain Law find. fnd. in the ruins of a bathhouse AR:1039.6g+
- 100/400? 300/400? Louvre, Paris (1); dispersed (2) Baratte & Painter 1989, 229, no. 187
- Auvergne** Auvergne, France 45.50N3.15E 25.133 R:2 EGW: ?
1. AR spoon/ear-pick: with a purse shaped bowl on one end, and an ear pick on the other. L.: 16cm. Wt.: ? AR: ? 200/400 300/400 Musée des Antiquités nationales, Saint-Germain-en-Laye Baratte & Painter 1989, 269, no. 234
- Avignon** nr. Avignon, France 1656 43.56N4.48E 25.134 R:2 EGW:686.0g
1. AR dish: low footring, rivets used to repair a tear. Traces of gilding. Central scene of Achilles, with Patroclus leading Briseis from Achilles tent. Achilles consults with Odysseus, scattered weapons at bottom, border of pomegranates. Inv. no. 2875. D: 71 cm. 10,300g. known as 'Scipio's shield' found "in the Rhône near Avignon" (Toynbee & Painter) AR:10,300g 4th. c. AD. 300/400 Cabinet des Médailles, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris Weitzmann 1979, 220-1, no. 197; Bruce-Mitford 1983, 200; Toynbee & Painter 1986; Baratte & Painter 1989, 269-71, no. 235
- Baku** nr. Baku, in the Caucasus, USSR ? 40.22N49.53E - R:15  
EGW:68.6g
1. AR plate: partly gilded, with footring. Relief scenes of Neried on the back of a hippocamp, lead by a Triton. Various other marine motifs. No inv. no. given. Wt.: 1030g. found "by chance" (T & P, 1986)
- AR:1030g 4th. c. AD. 300/400 Hermitage, St. Petersburg Matzulevitch 1929, 35-7; Strong, 1966, 198; Toynbee & Painter 1986
- Balline** Balline, nr. Knockloug, Co. Limerick, S. Ireland 1940 52.26N8.25W 25.71  
R:11 EGW:91.3g
1. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'EX OFFI ISLTIS'. Wt.: 317g.
  2. AR ingot: double axe. Inscribed 'EX (chi-rho) OF C VILIS'. Wt.: 318g.
  3. AR ingot frag.: double axe. Inscribed 'EX ONON'. Wt.: 110g.
  4. AR ingot frag.: uninscribed. Wt.: 227g.
  5. AR plate frag.: of brim of round bowl or dish. Wt.: 19 grains (1.23g).
  6. AR plate frag.: from the corner of a square or rectangular dish. Rough cut edges. Ornaments, inc. wreath. Wt.: 6 oz (170.1g).
  7. AR plate frag.: figured ornament in relief. Prob. from flat bottom of plate. Wt.: 8 oz (226.8g).
- looted hoard? found in a gravel pit, about 2 ft. below ground surface. Flat land area. 2 largest pieces of plate on top & bottom, other objects between. AR:1370.13g late 1st. - 4th. c. AD. 300/400? National Museum of Ireland, Dublin O' Riordain 1947; Painter 1971
- Biddulph** Biddulph, Staffs., Britain c.1885 53.08N2.10W 25.135 R:1 EGW: 1.85g+
1. AR spoon: inscribed in bowl 'A (chi-rho) w'. Wt.: 27.8g.
  2. AR spoon: damaged bowl. Wt.: not known.
  3. AR spoon frag.: large ribbed handle, not pierced. Wt.: not known.
  4. AR spoon: no details known. Wt.: not known.
- Another hoard of gold found nr. Wincle, at a natural landmark, indicates a Roman road lay nearby. found "in a lump of clay" in a field at Biddulph, Staffs. AR:27.8g+ 4th. c. AD. 300/400 BM (1) Painter, 1975; Kent & Painter, 1977 (108)
- Carthage I** Carthage I, Tunisia ? 36.54N10.16E 25.136 R:4 EGW: ?  
AD. 300/400? ? Kent & Painter, 1977 (107) AR: ? 4th. - 5th. c.
- Carthage II** Hill of St. Louis, Carthage, Tunisia 19th. c. 36.54N10.16E 25.137  
R:4 EGW: ?
1. AR bowl: chased. Wt.: not given.
  2. AR bowl: inscribed. Wt.: not given.
  3. AR bowl: covered. Wt.: not given.
  - 4-15. AR spoons: c. 12 in total; inc. 2 cochlearia. L.: 16.3cm, 13.9cm (Hauser no. 71-2). No wts. given.

? AR: ? 4th. - early 5th. c. AD. 300/400? British Museum (14-5) Dalton 1901,  
no.373-4; Kent & Painter, 1977 (99-102); Hauser 1992, no.71-2

**Cesena** Cesena, Bolognese, slopes of the Garampo, Italy ? 44.09N12.15E 25.138  
R:5 EGW:399.6g+

1. AR dish: gilt with niello. Shallow footring. "Part of the wall and approx. 80cm of the rim are missing" (since restored). (T&P, 1986). Rim deco': 8 busts orig., + pastoral & hunting scenes. Central medallion showing a banquet. 2 stamps on back, 'PL' or 'LP', & ivy leaf. Other may read 'ANT' or 'ANL'.  
D.: 63cm Wt: c. 6,000g.

2. AR dish: with footstand. Decorated with a single winged Cupid. No wt. given.

3. AR coin: Gothic. Dating to Theodoric (?454-526AD) or Athalaric. Wroth 1911, 103, no.31, pl. xiv, 5.

(illustrations in Cahn & Kaufmann - plates. 136-138). I must ensure that there are not 2 finds from this area. Burial seems to have been done with some care. It is unclear how the coin is associated with the other items in the find; it has been assumed that this coin is intrusive. "found during building work in via Cimitero, with a second dish....the dishes were on top of the other, with their decorated faces opposed to each other".

AR: 6000g+ AD 338-50 (although that is based on the assumption that it was made at Antioch when Constantine was there during those years) 300/400? Museo Storico dell' Antichità, Cesena Dodd 1961, 243, no. 86; Kent & Painter 1977 (pp.41); Bruce-Mitford 1983, 200

**Corbridge(2)** Corbridge, Northumbs., Britain c.1731(1);1733(2);1734/5(3);1736(4);1760(5)  
54.58N2.01W 25.138 R:1 EGW:328.5g+

1. AR 'basin': Wt.: not known.

2. AR cup: 2 handled. Wt.: not known.

3. AR Lanx: supported by rim or foot. Chased low relief. Artemis, Athena, Apollo, & 2 unidentified figures. Various animals and other ornaments. Wt.: 148 ounces (4195.8g).

4. AR bowl: round, flat-bottomed. Chi-Rho, rose ornament in centre. Wt.: 20 ounces (567g).

5. AR small vase: inscribed 'DESIDERI VIVAS'. Wt.: c.6 ounces (c.170.1g). 1. "in or on" the bank of the Tyne, approx. 150 yds. below the bridge which crosses the Tyne at Corbridge. 2. "at or near the same spot". 3. ditto. 4. opposite above find-spot. 5. found floating in the river at Bywell, 4 miles below Corbridge. AR: 4932.9g+(3, 4, 5) 3rd. - 4th. c. AD. 300/400 unknown or melted down (1, 2, 4, 5); P&RB, BM (3)

Haverfield 1914

**Cuxhaven-Altenwalde** Cuxhaven-Altenwalde, Lower Saxony, Germany 1944 53.52N  
8.42E 25.140 R:13 EGW: ?

1. AR dish: fragmentary & central portion & 2 sections of rim survive), moulded rim, footring, figured deco' in relief. Apollo & Marsyas. Surviving diameter 39cm; orig. d. 49cm. Wt.: not given. the dish was damaged at the time of discovery, but had suffered damage during cremation burning found "at the edge of the outer ditch of the medieval wall of Altenwalde. It comes from the Saxon cremation cemetery, which extends under the old city."

(Toynbee & Painter, 1986) AR: ? 2nd. half of 4th. c. AD. 300/400 Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum, Hannover La Baume 1971; Künzl 1980; Toynbee & Painter 1986

**Dorchester-on-Thames** Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, Britain 1872 51.39N  
1.10W 25.141 R:1 EGW:5.5g

1. AR spoon: damaged & distorted (prob. at time of discovery). Plain, pear shaped bowl, handle slightly rounded. L.: 19.7cm. Wt.: 20.8g.

2. AR spoon: considerable wear to the bowl. Plain, pear shaped bowl, handle offset solid & deeply engraved with a 'C' shaped cut. L.: 17.6cm. Wt.: 15.3g.

3. AR spoon: wear to front edge of bowl. Plain, long pear shaped bowl, handle offset zoomorphic form which appears to be a feline head. L.: ???cm. Wt.: not known.

4. AR spoon: slight wear to the bowl. Plain, pear shaped bowl, twisted handle, handle offset has "the merest suggestion of a zoomorphic form". L.: 20.4cm. Wt.: 24.4g.

5. AR spoon: traces of modern repair. Plain, broad, oval bowl, handle offset in form of a stylised bird or griffin. L.: 16.6cm. Wt.: 22.3g. not to be confused with the find of 5 spoons & coins from Dorchester, Dorset found in gravel pits on the roadside about 1/2 mile to the SE of Dorchester, a little below the surface, apparently with "bowls uppermost".

AR: 82.8g+ late 4th. c. AD? 300/400 P&RB, British Museum (1872.7.25.1-5) Procs. of the Society of Antiquaries, 1870-73; Johns & Potter 1986

**Great Horwood** Great Horwood, nr. Winslow, Bucks., Britain 1872 51.57N0.53W  
25.142 R:1 EGW: ?

1. AR spoon: "hollow scroll" handle. Wt. not given.

2. AR spoon: "hollow scroll" handle. Wt. not given.

3. AR ring: plain, square bezel. Wt. not given.

4. AR pin: flat head, thin & plain.

5. AR Pennanular brooch: ribbed hoop.

6. AR beaker: broken bottom.

7. AR spoon: probably part of hoard, said to have been part of hoard.

found during ploughing. Plough struck metal vase or pot containing items as listed.

AR: ? Museum (7)	late 4th. - early 5th. c. AD ? Waugh 1966	300/400?	County Museum, Aylesbury (1-6); Ashmolean
<b>Laski</b>	Laski, Vladimir-Volynski, Ukraine, former USSR R:14 EGW: ?	1610	50.51N 24.19E (Vladimir-Volynski)
1. AR goblet: details unknown. 2. AR fibula: in shape of a crab with garnet setting. 3. AR fibula: as 2. 4-7. AR crosses: details unknown. 8-11. AV medallions: with loops. In denoms. 6-sol. and 10-sol (presumably 2 of each). Estimated wt.: 144g. 12. AV coin: with loop, wt.: 4 ducats.			
AR: ?	the medallions are thought to have been of the 4th. c. AD. 300/400 unknown (all lost) Kropotkin 1961, 208, no.331		AV: ?
<b>Le Courtil Morin</b> Sèvres div.)	Le Courtil Morin, St. Eanne, Deux-Sèvres, France 25.143 R:2 EGW:1.3g	1971	46.40N 0.15W (Deux- Sèvres div.)
1. AR ear-pick: in the form of a bird's head at the end, coming out of a fish's mouth; spiral handle. L.: 20.5cm. Wt.: 19g. 1989, 259, no.222			
<b>Mildenhall II</b>	Mildenhall II (West Row), Suff., Britain R:1 EGW:1735.4g	1942	52.21N 0.30E 25.144
1. AR Great dish: BM 1946.10.7.1. Round, elab. figured relief deco', fine engraving beaded rim. Mask of sea-god in centre. 2 friezes: sea revel of Nereids, Bacchic revel. Wt.: 8256g. 2. AR platter: 1946.10.7.2. Paired with 3; Bacchic themes. Pan holding pedum & syrinx, Maenad playing double flute. Graffiti on back 'ευθήριου'. Wt.: 539g. 3. AR platter: 1946.10.7.3. Paired with 2. Relief deco' of satyr & Maenad (holding thyrus & tambourine). Graffito as 2. Wt.: 613g. 4. AR dish: 1946.10.7.4. Large, niello decoration inlaid in incised geometric design. Central medallion & frieze, Beaded outer edge. Wt.: 5023g. 5. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.5. Central medallion, hunter & boar. Rim with profile heads & animals. Scratched graffiti on underside ('may be a proverb'). Pointillé weight (?) inscr. Wt.: 1718g. 6. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.6. Central medallion, Profile head of a woman. Rim with profile heads & animals. Pointillé inscr. 'PXXLIIS(reversed)IIILII'. Wt.: 1271g. 7. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.7. Central medallion, helmeted profile male (A. the G.?). Rim with profile heads & animals. Wt.: 1301g. 8. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.8. Central medallion, profile draped female. Rim with profile heads & animals. Wt.: 1320g. 9. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.9. Paired with 10. Beaded rim, deco' a vine scroll of leaves, flowers, grapes & animals. Fluted interior, central rosette. Scratched inscr. on bottom (prob. wt.) Wt.: 615g. 10. AR flanged bowl: 1946.10.7.10. As 9, slightly more elab'. Wt.: 627g. 11,12. AR covered bowl: 1946.10.7.11-12. Cover added later, domed. Niello inlay foliate scroll. Incised leaf design in bowl. Knob added to cover, gilt std. triton. Wt.: 1013g, 840g. 13,14. pair of AR goblets: 1946.10.7.13-14. Shallow, beaded rims, foliate pattern on underside of base. Wts.: 391g, 383g. 15-17. fluted AR bowl with swing handles: 1946.10.7.15-17. Central panel with rosette & pentagram of 2 overlapping triangles. Handles have swan head terminals. Wt.: 1575g. 18-26. 5 ladle bowls, 4 ladle handles: 1946.10.7.18-26. Hemispherical bowls. AR gilt handles, dolphin shape. Ladles 35-46g, handles Wts.: 36g (each) 27. AR inscribed spoon: 1946.10.7.27. Pear-shaped bowl, inscr. 'PASCENTIA VIVAS'. Plain handle. Wt.: 25g. 28. AR inscribed spoon: 1946.10.7.28. Pear-shaped bowl, inscr. 'PAPITTEDO VIVAS'. Twisted handle. Wt.: 25g. 29-31. 3 AR spoons: 1946.10.6.29-31. Pear-shaped bowls, inscr. 'A(Chi-Rho)Jw'. Wts.: 27g, 35g, 25g. 32-34. 3 AR spoons: 1946.10.7.32-34. Pear-shaped bowls, plain handles, foliate deco' in bowls. Wts.: 20g, 17g, 18g. Painter dates it to Lupicinius, Christian, (mepG) dispatched to Britain by Julian. Dating also on stylistic grounds; for instance: if Corbridge Lanx is accepted as dating to Julian (AD 364), then the "livlier" figures on the great dish are seen as dating it slightly earlier. farmers field. "Thought to be remains of a 4th. c. building within 30 yds. of the reported find place." (Painter, 1977) AR:26,057g 3rd. - 4th. c. AD (see comments) 300/400 BM, P&RB Brailsford 1947; Painter 1977a; Hobbs 1997			
<b>Mileham</b>	Mileham, Norfolk, Britain 1839	52.44N 0.51E	25.145 R:1 EGW: ? 4th. c. AD. 300/400? BM, P & RB
1. AR dish: square. Wt.: not known. Archaeologia 1841, 239; Kent & Painter 1977 (103)			

- New Grange** New Grange, Co. Meath, Ireland 1842 53.42N6.29W 25.146  
R:11 EGW: ?  
1-2. 2 AV finger rings: ornamented with beaded wire filigree, oval bezels, nicolo stones. Wts.: not known.  
3. AV necklace: with hooks on end. Wt.: not given.  
4-5. 2 AV bracelets: torque type. Wts.: not given.  
6. AR denarius of Geta; 2 small AE coins (unident.)  
New Grange is the most famous Neolithic burial site, with a large mound and satellites. I am uncertain of the association of the coins with the jewellery. found "within a few yards of the entrance to the caves of New Grange" at a depth of 2ft. AV: ?  
AR: ? 3rd. - 4th. c.AD. 300/400? BM, M & LA O'Riordain 1947; Kent & Painter 1977 (231-235)
- Parabiago** Parabiago, Italy 1907 45.34N8.52E 25.147 R:5 EGW:  
236.7g  
1. AR Dish: round, with footring. Figurative scene in 3 areas, central scene of Cybele & Attis in a chariot drawn by 4 lions. Helios & Selene are at the top, Oceano & Thetis at the bottom emerging from the ocean. 39cm diameter. Inv. no. ST.5986. Wt.: 3555 g. found during excavation work for the construction of a villa on Sempione st., which follows the course of the river Olona, "on a site which seems to have been a long-standing Roman cemetery". AR:3555g 4th. c. AD. 300/400 Museo del Castello Sforzesco, Milan Musso 1983
- Risley Park** Risley Park, Derbyshire, Britain 1729 52.56N1.19W 25.148 R:1  
EGW:c.302.1g  
1. AR plate or dish (in 6 fragments): rectangular, with horiz. rim & small rectangular foot. Prob. parcel gilt. Inscribed on underside 'EX SVPERIVS EPISCOPVS ECLESIAE BOGIENSI DEDIT (Chi Rho)'. L.: c. 51cm W.: c. 38 cm. Length of central panel: c. 18cm. Wt.: not known (but see comments, below). Reconstructed from various sources, in particular Stukeley's original account. 'Bogiensi' as a reference to a place name with Celtic origins? Johns is tempted to think of a small private family church. The wt. of the piece has been estimated as in the region of 10lb (4,535.9g) by comparison with the Corbridge lanx. found 3 inches below the surface, struck by plough & broken into 6 fragments. AR:c.4,535.9g 4th. c. AD. 300/400 lost for many years; recently resurfaced, via Seaby Johns 1981
- Rome (Esquiline)** Esquiline Hill, Rome 1793 41.53N12.30E 25.149 R:5 EGW:  
1822.9g-2834.7g  
1. AR Proiecta casket: oblong, gilt. Inscr. 'SECVNDEETPROIECTA VIVATIS INCHRI[STO]' (Secvds & Proiecta, live in Christ). Pointillé inscr. 'PXXII - IIIIE' (P(ondo) XXII, III (Unciae), S(emuncia). 22lbs., 3 1/2 oz. 3 mythological scenes & double portraits. BM 66.12.29.1. Dalton 304. Ht.: 28.6cm. Wt.: 8140g.  
2. AR Muse casket: domed. 8 (of 9) Muses depicted. Figure on lid. Lock added. BM 66.12.29.2. H.: 26.7cm Wt.: 4902.7g.  
3. AR patera: central scene depicting toilet of Venus. Wt. uncertain.  
4. AR basin: fluted, engraved deco'. Heavily damaged, much restored. BM 66.12.29.3. Dalton 310. 29. Wt.: 2745g.  
5. AR plate: gilt & niello inlay. Plain, central mono' (see notes). Pointillé inscr. 'S C V T.IIII. P V' (Scut(ellae) IIII P(ondo) V' (4 small dishes with the total weight of 5 (Roman) lbs.) Well preserved. BM 66.12.29.12.  
6. AR plate: mono' as 5. Inscr. 'VIVAS IN DEO MARCIANA VIVAS' (Marciana, live in God). BM 66.12.29.11. Dalton 318.  
7. AR plate: ident. mono. to 5. BM 66.12.29.14. Dalton 317.  
8. AR plate: ident. mono. to 5. BM 66.12.29.13. Dalton 319. Wt. of 5-8: c.1634.25g.  
9. AR plate: gilt, niello, square. Ident. mono. to 5. BM 66.12.29.18. Dalton 315, 71.  
10. AR plate: as 9. BM 66.12.29.15. Dalton 314, 71.  
11. AR plate: as 9. BM 66.12.29.16. Dalton 313.  
12. AR plate: as 9. BM 66.12.29.17. Dalton 312. Wt. of 9-12: c.1880.5g.  
13. AR flask: ovoid body. Geometric deco' birds. Animals on registers. Well preserved. BM 66.12.29.4. Dalton 306. Wt.: 715.39g.  
14. AR Pelegrina ewer: niello inlay. Inscr. 'PELEGRINA VTE REF EL EX' (Pelegrina utere felex - Pelegrina, use (this vessel) to good fortune). Fairly heavily restored. BM 66.12.29.5. Dalton 307. H.: 27.9cm Wt.: 1,578g.  
15. AE ewer: AR inlay. In form of a female hand. Wt.: 601.3g.  
16. AR furniture ornament: gilt. Probably for a sedes gestatoria. Tyche of Constantinople. BM 66.12.29.23. Dalton 333. Wt.: 734.8g.  
17. AR furniture ornament: gilt. Tyche of Alexandria. BM 66.12.29.24. Dalton 335. 719.3g.  
18. AR furniture ornament: gilt. Tyche of Rome. BM 66.12.29.21. Dalton 332. 734.8g.  
19. AR furniture ornament: gilt. Tyche of Antioch. BM 66.12.29.22. Dalton 334. 734.8g.  
20. AR furniture ornament: right hand, gilt, paired with 21. BM 66.12.29.20. Dalton 336. 1124.9g.  
22. AR furniture ornament: left hand, gilt, paired with 21. BM 66.12.29.19. Dalton 337. 1124.9g.  
22. AR horse trapping: gilt. One of a set of 6. 9 linked plates & buckle. BM 66.12.29.29. Dalton 339. Wt. uncertain.  
23. AR horse trapping: gilt. Some loss. BM 66.12.29.28. Dalton 338. Wt. uncertain.  
24. AR horse trapping: gilt. Only 2 plates remain. BM 66.12.29.30. Dalton 342. Wt. uncertain.  
25. AR horse trapping: gilt. Some missing. BM 66.12.29.25. Dalton 340. Wt. uncertain.  
26. AR horse trapping: gilt. Some missing. BM 66.12.29.26. Dalton 341. Wt. uncertain.  
27. AR horse trapping: gilt. Only buckle & 4 plates remain. BM 66.12.29.27. Dalton 343. Wt. uncertain. the number

of objects in the Esquiline Treasure has long been accepted as being 61. However, Shelton believes that in the long history of exchange from time of discovery, a number of objects were added or substituted. Hence only those objects which can definitely be said to come from the find have been listed above. Details of the other objects can be found in the notes. Dalton however includes a number of spoons. Shelton believes that deposition must be within one or two generations of manu' because wear is due to burial not use.

The weight of the find may be extracted from the following statement: 'Later discoveries brought the total weight of the silver to fifteen hundred ounces' (Lanciani 1892). found during the excavation of a well. The exact details are obscure; Visconti's original findspot refers to the order of Minims, which fits well with the complex S. Francesco do Paola. This is also supported by Lanciani (1892), and new evidence which has recently emerged (Ridley 1996). 27,370.89g+ (based upon published wts.; excludes horse trappings etc.); 42,525g if the estimate given by Lanciani is accepted mid. - late 4th. c. AD. 300/400 BM, M&LA (1,2,4-14, 16-27); Musée de Petit Palais, Paris (3); Museo Nazionale, Naples (15) Lanciani 1892; Dalton 1901; Kent & Painter 1977 (88-98); Shelton 1981; Ridley 1996

- Ténès** Ténès, Algeria 1936 36.35N1.18E 25.151 R:4 EGW:711.2g
1. AV fibula frag.: in shape of a dolphin. Extremely rare. Length: 6cm; width 2.2cm. Wt.: 7.9g.
  2. AV fibula: crossbow type. 3 large bulbs on ends of cross. Beading and filigree deco'. Constantinian monog. on end. Length: 10.5cm; width: 6.5cm. Ht. of arc: 3.8cm Wt.: 81.5g.
  3. AV fibula: crossbow type. Filigree deco'. Inscr. 'HERR'. Length: 7.6cm; width: 4.5cm. Ht. of arc: 2.5cm Wt.: 34.5g.
  4. AV belt buckle: rectangular plaque, ring & 2 tongues. Highly elab. deco' inc. (on plaque) rings with 4 leafed objects in centre. Length of plaque: 6.4cm; width of plaque: 4.2cm. Wid. of ring: 4.6cm H. of ring: 5.4cm Wt.: 152.7g.
  5. AV belt fitting: smaller, less elab' than 4. Plaque, ring & 2 tongues. Length of plaque: 2.7cm; H. of plaque: 3.5cm. ring: 2.7x4.1cm. Wt.: 33.3g.
  6. AV plaque: deco' with rings & vine leafs inside. 5.4cmx3.4cm. 34g.
  7. AV plaque: paired with 6 - same deco'. 5.4cmx3.4cm. 34g.
  8. AV belt end: adjacent rectangular & round piece. Each elab' deco' with rings & vine leafs inside. Rect. w. 2.5cm, l. 4.7cm. diameter of circ part 4.7cm. 87.7g.
  9. AV button: with 2 rings & 2 studs. 2.8cm long. 3.6g.
  10. AV button: as 9 (identical). 2.8cm long. 3.6g.
  11. AV bracelet: small. Twisted wire, simple clasp. Diameter: 5cm. 27.8g.
  12. AV bracelet frag.: as 11. 15.5g. (Marshall dated similar items in BM to 3rd. c. AD.)
  13. AV bracelet: orig. set with 26 alternating emeralds & garnets. 12 latter remain, 1 emerald. Diameter: 6cm. Wt.: 20.5g.
  14. AV bracelet: wide band. Intricate deco', leaves, birds, geometric designs. Diameter: 6.5cm. Width: 2.3cm. Wt.: 26.2g.
  15. AR flask (for lamp oil): with broken neck. Lozenge shaped foot. On each side is engraved a large Chi-Rho with 'A' & 'W' on either side; inside laurel wreath border. Ht.: 11cm. Diameter of faces: 8.5cm. Wt. 144.8g.
  16. AV case: 6 sided cylinder, face of lion at each end. 3 suspension hoops. L: 7.2cm. W.: 1.2cm. Wt.: 20g.
  17. AV case: as 16, but less elab. & smaller. 3 suspension hoops. L: 5cm. W.: 1cm. Wt.: 4.8g.
  18. AE handle: in form of a leaf.
  19. AV brooch: large medallion with repoussé female imperial portrait surrounded by beading & palmettes on the edge. 3 crosses are suspended from rings at the bottom. D.: 9.4cm. Wt.: 114g.

Various theories regarding the ownership of the gold medallion, inc. Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius the Great and sister of Honorius. Other that it belonged to Victoria, the tomb of her was found in the cemetery to the west of the town. found in a villa inside ancient walls (?), probably in the private baths. The villa was located in a wealthy part of the ancient town - 250m to the north was a villa in which a hunt mosaic was discovered.

AV:701.6g  
AR:144.8g 3rd. - late 4th. c.? 300/400? ? Heurgon 1958

**Thetford** Thetford (Gallows Hill), Norfolk, Britain 1979 52.25N0.45E 25.152 R:1  
EGW:453.5g+

1. AV buckle: 2 pts., loop of confronted horse's heads, rect. plate with satyr deco'. 39.9g. AV87%, AR10%, AE3%.
2. AV ring: chased deco', set with amethyst, Cupid on Lion engraving. 15.5g. 95%, 3%, 1%. Severan.
3. AV ring: chased deco', set with amethyst, std. Mercury engraving. 8.8g. 96%, 3%, 1%. Severan.
4. AV ring: chased deco', set with chalcidony, fig. of Tyche of Antioch engraving. Engraved 'DNG'. 6g. 94%, 5%, >1%.
5. AV ring: dolphin shoulders, settings for 9 gems. 11.3g. 93%, 6%, >1%. Late Roman.
6. AV ring: dolphin shoulders, amethyst. 6.8g. 94%, 5%, 1%. Must be linked to above.
7. AV ring: raised bezel, vase form, birds, glass setting. prob. late Wt.: not given.
8. AV ring: settings for 8 gems, large flat bezel. 8.6g. 96%, 3%, >1%.
9. AV ring: human face shoulders, emerald. 9.2g. 97%, 3%, <0.1%. 4th. c.
10. AV ring: filigree 'basket' pattern, clasped hands on bezel (bethrothal). 6.6g. 95%, 4%, 1%.
11. AV ring: deco'. filigree hoop, oval box setting. Wt.: not given.
12. AV ring: filigree & empty box setting. 4.9g. 96%, 4%, <1%.
13. AV ring: emerald, fig. of Abrasax. Under gem, 'ABRACASCABAWQ'. 8.7g. 94%, 5%, >1%. 2nd. - 3rd.c. AD.
14. AV ring: filigree deco', triple glass setting. 'Typical late Antique'. 94%, 4%, 2%. Wt.: 6.4g.

15. AV ring: deco. hoop, rect. setting, green glass. late 4th./early 5th. 93%, 5%, 2%. Wt.: c.7.4g.
16. AV ring: onyx, fig. of Mars. 2nd. - 3rd. 98%, 2%, <0.1%. Wt.: c.19.7g.
17. AV ring: filigree deco', glass. 95,2,2,1.4. Wt.: 2.6g.
18. AV ring: openwork loop, garnet. 94,4,2,1.R. Wt.: 2g.
19. AV ring: plain, green glass. 96,2,2. 3-4. Wt.: 2.5g.
20. AV ring: raised rect., emerald. 95, 4, <1.U. Wt.: 1.2g.
21. AV ring: glass, gold inlay. 96,4,<1. 4-5. Wt.: 2.3g.
22. AV ring: "plaited" hoop, 1 round, 2 oval garnets. 95,4,<1. Wt.: 2.2g.
23. AV ring: head of Pan, 2 garnets. 90,10,<1. Wt.: 2.8g.
- 24, 25. 2 AV bracelets: pair; basket deco'. Wt.: 26.8g, 25.9g.
26. AV bracelet: heavy twisted. 108. 95,4,<1.4. Wt.: 1g.
27. AV bracelet: box settings. 92,7,<1,prob.4. Wt.: 17.8g.
28. AV pendant: form as club of Hercules. AV gem inlay. 94,4,2. 1-4 (ear-ring parallels) Wt.: 10.5g.
29. AV pendant: as above. Green glass & garnet. 95,4,1. Wt.: 10.6g.
30. AV amulet: hexagonal-sectioned tube, 2 suspension rings. 92,5,3. Sulphur contents (packing, or for magical properties). Wt.: 13.3g.
31. AV chain necklace: green beads. 95,5,<1. Wt.: 18.4g.
32. AV necklace: 'plaited' wire. 89,10,<1. Wt.: 19.5g.
33. AV necklace: plain, 'plaited'. 89,10,<1. Wt.: 17.2g.
34. AV necklace: incomp. interlocking beads. hollow beads as pendants or fasteners. 92,7,1. I.R? Wt.: 9.8g.
- 35, 36. AV necklace: plain, 'plaited'. Snake head ornaments on clasps. 94,5,1. U. Wt.: 23.1g, 5.5g.
37. AV necklace clasp: 93,6,1. Wt.: 4.4g.
38. AV necklace clasp: 95,5,<1. Wt.: 3.8g.
39. AV pendant: cameo, onyx, lion, mounted in AV as pendant. 94,5,>1. Gem Severan, re-use? Wt.: 3.9g.
40. AV pendant: oval chalcedony, Diana Venatrix eng. 94,5,1. U. Wt.: 3.3g.
41. Unmounted gem: rect. chalcedony, eng. Venus & Cupid. Severan. Wt.: 4.9g.
42. Bead: green, hexagonal.
- 43-46. Beads: hexagonal.
47. AR strainer: long handle. <1,96,3. LR. Wt.: 33.2g.
48. AR strainer: ring at term. <1,96,3. LR. Wt.: 12.8g.
49. AR strainer: comma term. 1,96,3. LR. Wt.: 10.3g.
50. AR spoon: duck handle, parcel-gilt deco', in bowl depicting Triton & dolphin. inscr. 'DEINARI'. <1,96,3. Terminal typical LR. Tritons=Bacchic parallels. Wt.: 25.4g.
51. AR spoon: dh. Niello inscr. 'DEIFAVNINARI'. <1,97,2. Wt.: 45.5g.
52. AR spoon: dh., n.i. 'DEIFAVNI(leaf)GRANI' in bowl. <1,98,2. Wt.: 27.3g.
53. AR spoon: dh., n.i. 'DEIFAVANDICROSE' in bowl. <1,97,2. Wt.: 27.4g.
54. AR spoon: dh., n.i. 'DEIFAVMEDVGENI' in bowl. 1,97,2. Wt.: 26.7g.
55. AR spoon: dh., n.i. 'DEIFAVNIAVSECI' in bowl. <1,98,1. Wt.: 27.3g.
56. AR spoon: 'S' shaped dh., n.i. 'DEIFAVNIMEDIGENI' in bowl. <1,96,3. Wt.: 26.3g.
57. AR spoon: dh, ni 'DEIFAVBLOTVGI' in bowl. <1,98,2. Wt.: 28.9g.
58. AR spoon: dh, ni 'DEOFVNISATERNIO' in bowl. <1,98,1. Wt.: 25.2g.
59. AR spoon: dh, i 'VTI(leaf)FELIX'. <1,95,4. Wt.: 41.3g.
60. AR spoon: dh, i 'VIRBONEVIVAS' in bowl. <1,97,2. Wt.: 37.5g.
61. AR spoon: d.h. ni 'PERSEVERAVITVIVAS'. <1,96,3. Wt.: 26.1g.
62. AR spoon: dh, ni 'INGENVAEVIVAS'. <1,99,1. Wt.: 41.7g.
63. AR spoon: dh, ni 'PRIMIGENIAVIVAS'. <1,95,4. Wt.: 27.4g.
64. AR spoon: dh, ni 'BLO' on h. <1,98,2. Wt.: 27.2g.
65. AR spoon: dh, unin. <1,98,2. Wt.: 36.3g.
66. AR spoon: parcel gilt deco'. in bowl of panther, inscr. in niello 'DEIFAVNINARI' on handle. <1,95,4. Wt.: 22.3g.
67. AR spoon: deco'. in bowl, fish & plant. <1,98,1. Wt.: 24.3g.
68. AR spoon: i 'SILVIOLAVIVAS' in bowl. <1,98,2. Wt.: 25.0g.
69. AR spn: ni 'SILVIOLAVIVAS+'. 1,98,<1. Wt.: 26.2g.
70. AR spn: i 'AVSPICIVIVAS' in bowl. 2,96,2. Wt.: 18.1g.
71. AR spn: ni 'DEIFAVMEGIGENI' in bowl. <1,98,1. Wt.: 24.2g.
72. AR spn: i 'AGRESTEVIVAS' in bowl. <1, 97, 2. Wt.: 24.2g.
73. AR spn: ni 'DEIFAVAVSECI'. <1,97,2. Wt.: not given.
74. AR spn: ni 'DEIFAVNI(leaf)CRANI'. <1,97,2. Wt.: 27.1g.
75. AR spn: i 'BLO' on tapered end of handle. <1,97,2. Wt.: 25.6g.
76. AR spn: ni 'RESTITVTI' on h. 1,97,1. Wt.: 25.9g.
77. AR spn: ni 'RESTITVTI' on h. <1,98,1. Wt.: 27.0g.
78. AR spn: ni 'DEITVCI'. <1,97,2. Wt.: 25.8g.
79. AR spn: i 'MED' on h. <1,97,2. Wt.: 26.0g.
80. AR spn: i 'BLO' on h. <1,97,3. Wt.: 24.5g.
81. AR spn: ni 'AN' on h. 1,97,1. Wt.: 24.8g.
82. AR spn. ni 'GRA' on h. 1,97,2. Wt.: 25.3g.
83. Shale box, round with lid. "Only British parallel from Verulamium from a context dated AD 350-61".  
Not immediately declared, so may be incomplete. Rumours of coins found with the hoard, including a

solidus of Magnus Maximus; unable to be corroborated.

(add in info. from Gregory 19??; this will also affect the wt. figs.)

approx. 2.5ft. deep. Near to a Roman timber building "probably taken down after c.300" (Gregory) AV:390.2g+;  
AR:950.1g+ Severan-late 4th. c.AD. 300/400? P&RB, BM Johns & Potter 1983

**Trier** Trier, Germany 1628 49.45N6.39E 25.153 R:2 EGW:c.7625.7g

1. AR plate: oblong, decorated with hunting scenes. Wt.: 6080g.
2. AR plate: also oblong, somewhat corroded. Wt.: 4680g.
3. AR plate: round, with a gilt central imperial portrait bust. Wt.: 11230g.
4. AR plate: similar in style to 3. Wt.: 9350g.
5. AR plate: similar to 3, but smaller. Wt.: 6550g.
6. AR plate: with hunting scenes and the inscription 'AVDENTIA NICETIO'. Wt.: 6080g.
7. AR plate: with hunting scenes, heads of Cybele, and the inscription 'BASSILIA' and an indication of the weight. Wt.: 2340g.
8. AR plate: with gladiatorial scenes and various goddesses. Wt.: 6080g.
9. AR plate: similar to 8. Wt.: 5150g.
10. AR plate: with footring, and an image of the emperor and empress. Wt.: 2110g.
11. AR flask: gilt, and decorated with various animals. Wt.: 3740g.
12. AR situla: decorated with gilt figures of animals and men. Wt.: 5150g.
13. AE wine collar: plain. Wt.: 3740g.
14. AR spoon: of cochlear type. Wt.: 1640g.
- 15-22. AR goblets: for wine, decorated with wild animals. Total wt.: 9350g.
- 23-30. AR goblets: similar to 15-22, but smaller and decorated with mythological figures. Total wt.: 4680g.
- 31-36. AR cups: plain, with lids. Total wt.: 6080g.
37. AR incense burner: in the shape of a boat.
- 38-41. AR incense burners. Total wt. of 37-41: 9350g.
- 42-46. AR salt cellars: in varying states of repair, and with figures of panthers and goddesses. Total wt.: 7950g.
47. AR instrument: of complex design and uncertain function. Wt.: 4680g.
- 48-49. AR dishes: small dishes decorated with images of the saints Peter and Paul, and inscribed with the following names of saints 'PETRVS', 'PAVLVS', 'IVSTVS', 'HERMES'. Total wt.: 940g.

The find was melted down soon after discovery by the monks who had found it, as they knew that it would be confiscated. However, there are two manuscripts (by Wiltheim and Masen) which describe in excellent detail the composition of the deposit and the weights of the objects. found in the grounds of the order of Jesuits by Jesuit novices c.114,500g 200/300 300/400? melted down soon after discovery  
Binsfeld 1979

**Water Newton II** Water Newton II, Cambs., Britain 1975 52.34N0.22W 25.154  
R:1 EGW:269.4g+

1. AR plain bowl: 258.3g.
2. AR jug mouth & neck: 151g.
3. AR large dish: central Chi-Rho. 1304.7g.
4. AR faceted bowl: v. damaged. Geometric deco'. 220.4g.
5. AR decorated jug: only one frag. of the handle remains. Leaf deco'. 534g. Handle wt.: 9.3g. (Church)
6. AR handled cup: 315.7g. (Parallels with Mzechta cup). (church)
7. AR strainer: handle repaired with rivets in antiquity. 64.4g.
8. AR inscribed cup/bowl: Chi-Rho & "INNOCENTIA ET VIVENTIA....RVNT". 260.5g.
9. AR inscribed cup/bowl: on base "PVBLIANVS". Round the rim "(Chi-Rho) SANCTVM ALTARE TVVM D (Chi-Rho) OMINE SVBNIXVS HONORO". 662.9g.
10. AR plaque: Chi-Rho. ht: 13.1cm. Wt.: not given.
11. AV disc: central Chi-Rho. 4.5g.
12. AR plaque: damaged. Inscribed "...ANICILLA VOTVM QVO[D] PROMISIT CONPLEVIT". ht: 8.7cm. Wt.: not given.
13. AR plaque: damaged. Chi-Rho. ht: 11.2cm. Wt.: not given.
14. AR plaque: Chi-Rho. ht: 6.7cm. Wt.: not given.
15. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 7.4cm. Wt.: not given.
16. AR plaque: Chi-Rho, leaf pattern. ht: 6.8cm. Wt.: not given.
17. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 7.8cm. Wt.: not given.
18. AR plaque: Chi-Rho, leaf pattern. ht: 15.7cm.
19. AR plaque: Chi-Rho, leaf pattern. ht: 4.9cm. Wt.: not given.
20. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 6.8cm. Wt.: not given.
21. AR plaque: Chi-Rho. ht: 6cm. Wt.: not given.
22. AR plaque: Chi-Rho, leaf pattern. ht: 8cm. Wt.: not given.
23. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 7cm. Wt.: not given.
24. AR plaque: frag. Leaf pattern. ht: 6.8cm. Wt.: not given.
25. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 8cm. Wt.: not given.
26. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 5.6cm. Wt.: not given.
27. AR plaque: leaf pattern. ht: 7cm. Wt.: not given.
28. AR fragments: around 40. (estimated wt.: 25.5g).

Breaks in the main recent (particularly ploughing damage). Plaques undoubtedly Christian - "payments to God for requests fulfilled". Aka Durobrivae treasure, as found within Roman town remains found in a field. The vessels had been carefully laid in the large dish. AV:4.5g;AR:3977g+ 4th.c.AD. 300/400? P&RB, BM Kent & Painter 1977 (26-53); Painter 1977b

**Wincle** Wincle (Bartomley fm.), Cheshire, Britain 1870-80 53.11N2.06W 25.155 R:1  
EGW: ?

1. AV necklace: 8 green beads. 51cm. 2nd. - 4th. c. Wt.: not given.
2. AV chain frag.: plain. 17.5cm. Wt.: not given.
3. AV chain frag.: plain. 14cm. Wt.: not given.
4. AV crossbow brooch: c.8cm long. 3rd.c. Wt.: not given.
5. AV ring: set with oval blue gem. 3rd c.? Wt.: not given.
6. AV ring: square setting, no gem. 3rd. c.? Wt.: not given.
7. AV pierced plaque: square, sheet gold, 18x17mm, pierced with triangular holes. Prob. Jewellery frag. 2nd. c.? Wt.: not given.
8. AV earring/pendant: crushed. Undated. Wt.: not given.
9. AV earring/pendant. Wt.: not given.
10. 4 AV beads or collars: undated. Wt.: not given.
11. AV mask frags.: repoussé sheet gold. Largest frag. 65x50mm. Wt.: not given. votive? found on the edge of a rocky mound. Mound thought to be natural in origin.

AV: ?  
AR: ? 2nd. - 4th. c.  
300/400? ? Johns & Thompson 1980

**Zakrzów** Zakrzów (Wrocław), Olesnica, Poland 1886 51.12N 17.21E (Olesnica) 25.156  
R:13 EGW:82.5g+

(Tomb 1).

1. AE table: small, collapsable, with 4 ft., deco' with busts of Bacchus, statues of satyrs etc.H.: c.108cm. M. 88.
2. AE bowl: M. 89.
3. AR cauldron: made of sheet metal. H.: 15cm. Wt.: not known. M. 90.
- 4-5. AE sieves: M. 91-2.
6. AE vase frag.: deco' with zoomorphic and geometric motifs. D.: 11cm. M.: 93.
7. AE buckle: M. 94.
8. AE strips: probably decorative pts. of belt. M.: 95.
- 9-10. AE plaques: rectangular; prob. deco' for a wooden casket. M.: 96-7.
- 11-13. AR plaques: rectangular; as 9-10. Wts.: not known. M.: 98-100.
14. AE plaque: as 9-10. M.: 101.
15. AR plaque: as 11-13. Wt.: not known. M.: 102.
16. 2 AR rings: not jewellery; probably handles for a vase or casket. M.: 103.
17. AR strip: from a small blade. Wt.: not known. M.: 104.
18. AR spoon: deco' with lines and spirals. L.: 17.5cm. Wt.: not known. M.: 105.
19. AE spoon: probably for cosmetic use. L.: 5cm. M.: 106.
20. AV tweezers: L.: 4.8cm. Wt.: 3.3g. M.: 107.
21. 2 AV buckles: triangular. L.: c. 4cm. Total Wt.: 8.5g. M.: 108.
22. AV buckle: round, geom' deco'. Dims.: not known. M.: 109.
23. 4 AV strips: lozenge shaped, with geometric deco'. Wt.: c.4.5g. M.: 110.
24. 2 AV pins: M.: 111.
25. AV ring: spiral form. D.: 2cm. Wt.: 7.8g.
26. Glass cup: small, deco' with violet and amethyst colours. D.: 7.7cm. M.: 113.
27. 37 glass frags.: 18 white and 19 black. M.: 114.

(Tomb 2).

- 28-9. AR fibulae: gilt. Wts.: not given. M.: 115-6.
30. AR fibula: L.: 5cm. Wt.: not given. M.: 117.
31. 2 AR plaques: in the form of crescents. L.: 4.8cm. M.: 118.
32. AR plaque: with traces of gilt and niello deco'. Wt.: not given. M.: 119.
33. 8 AV plaques: in the form of crescents. Total wt.: c.58.4g. M.: 120.
34. 4 AR rings: from AR wire. Dims.: not given. M.: 121.
35. Glass goblet: red in colour. M.: 122.
36. Amber plaque: convex and ovalar. M.: 123.
37. Amber pendant: originally with AR necklace. M.: 124.
38. Amber pearl: M.: 125.
39. Oval cornelian.: M.: 126.
40. Rock crystal. M.: 127.
41. Ceramic goblet.: M.: 128.
42. Ceramic vase: M.: 129.

(Tomb 3).

43. AE bowl: very poor condition. M.: 130.

44. AR fibula: AV plated. M.: 131.
  45. AR spoon: small. L.: 13cm. Wt.: not given. M.: 132.
  46. AR scissors: L.: 15.5cm. Wt.: not given. M.: 133.
  47. AR knife: small. L.: 14cm. Wt.: not given. M.: 134.
  48. AR ring: M.: 135.
  49. AR ring: possibly part of a belt fitting. M.: 136.
  50. AR buckle part.: M.: 136.
  51. AR buckle: No dims. given. M.: 137.
  52. 2 AR frags.: possibly part of a belt fitting. L.: c.8cm. M.: 139.
  53. 2 AR buckles: L.: c.7.2cm. M.: 140.
  54. 2 AR frags.: possibly part of belt fitting. L.: c.16cm. M.: 141.
  55. AR belt braid: L.: c.31cm. M.: 142.
  56. AR plaque: rectangular; prob. pt. of belt fitting. L.: 47cm. M.: 143.
  57. AR plaque: square; prob. from a casket, with traces of geom' deco'. Dims.: 6.5x6.5cm. Wt.: not given. M.: 144.
  58. AR plaque: rectangular, with 4 rivets. M.: 145.
  59. AR belt part: deco' with zoomorphic images. M.: 146.
  60. 2 small AR ingots: Wts.: not given. M.: 147.
  61. AV fibula: Wt.: not given. M.: 148.
  62. Pt. of a wooden casket. M.: 149.
  63. Ceramic jug. M.: 150.
  64. 4 AV buckles: deco'm with crescents. M.: 151.
  65. Glass cup: red & violet. M.: 152.
- before the 2nd. World War, the finds were preserved in the  
 Schlesisches Museum für Kunstgewerbe und Altertümer de Wroclaw (Breslau). Dating after Majewski 1960, 19, fn.  
 19 (following Eggers 1955).      fnd. in a set of 3 tombs      AV:82.5g+  
 AR: ?      300400      300400?      lost      Majewski 1960 (abbrev. to M. in contents).

**DEPOSITS DATED TO 411/527**

<b>Concesti (1)</b> 350.9g 1. AR amphora: centaur handles. H.: 42.5cm. Wt.: 5268.5g (after Mango 1994, 51). c. AD 400 400/500? ? Kent & Painter 1977 (296)	Concesti, Romania ? 48.10N 26.33E 26.158 R: 14 EGW: ? AR: 5268.5g
<b>Concesti (2)</b> 1. AR helmet: covered. Wt.: not given. 400/500? ? Kent & Painter, 1977 (277)	Concesti, Romania ? 48.10N 26.33E 26.159 R: 14 EGW: ? probably Hunnish found in a grave AR: ? c. AD 400-10
<b>Concesti (3)</b> 1. AR dish: gilt, nielloed. large no. of cracks, 2 major portions missing (rim & body). Frieze around rim, alternating centaur hunts, animal hunts with riders, and animal scenes. Central geometric medallion. No wt. given. 55.5cm diameter. Inv. no. 2160/3. need to check that this is a separate deposit to the covered helmet a senior barbarian army officer's grave." (Toynbee & Painter, 1986) AR: ? c. AD 400 400/500? Dept of Prehistoric Cultures, Hermitage, St. Petersburg Matzulewitsch 1929, 135-6; Kent & Painter 1977, (296); Toynbee & Painter 1986	nr. Concesti, Romania 1812 48.10N 26.33E 26.169 R: 14 EGW: ? 48.10N 26.33E 26.169 R: 14 EGW: ? 48.10N 26.33E 26.169 R: 14 EGW: ?
<b>Hodora</b> Hodora, Cotnari, Iasi, Romania EGW: c.89,000.0g S? also includes stamped ingots Duncan 1993	1916 47.21N 26.59E (Cotnari ref.) 26.161 R: 14 c.20,000 c.89,000.0g 300/400 400/500 dispersed Mihăilescu 1980, no.127;
<b>'Sevso'</b> 4,567.0g 1. AR 'Hunting' plate: beaded rim, low foot-ring. Central medallion with niello-inlaid hunting and pastoral scenes. Frieze of hunting scenes in outer border band. Inscript. around central medallion ('Chi-Rho') HEC.SEVSO.TIBI.DVRENT.PERSAECVLA.MVLTA. POSTERISVTPROSINT. VASCVLA.DIGNATVIS' (Christ), May these, O Sevso, yours for many ages be, small vessels fit to serve your offspring worthily'. Date: mid. to late 4th. c. AD. Antioch? D.: 70.5cm D. fr.: 51.0cm. Wt.: 8873g. 2. AR 'Meleager' plate: concave, horizontal border with beaded rim, foot-ring. Central medallion and border with relief deco', scenes of Meleager, Paris, Perseus, Hippolytus, Pyramos, Leda and her children, other mythological figures and 6 masks. Incised acanthus frieze between centre and border. Greek pointillé wt. inscrip. on reverse, interpreted as 26lbs., 7oz., 15 scr. (8721.7g). Date: 1st. half of 5th. c. Alexandria? D.: 69.4cm D. fr.: 21.7cm Wt.: 8606g. 3. AR 'Achilles' plate: concave, horizontal border and beaded rim and foot-ring. Central medallion and border decorated with relief scenes of Achilles, Dionysus, Athena, Poseidon and 4 masks. Date: c.400. Athens or Constantinople? D.: 72cm. D. fr.: 20.3cm. Wt.: 11,786g. 4. AR 'geometric' plate: horizontal border with bead and reel rim and low foot-ring. Central medallion with niello inlaid geometric pattern. 5 Latin and Greek inscriptions on reverse, e.g. 'SVRIANI' ('of Syrianus'), 'ΣΥΡΙΚΑΝΟΡ' ('of Syrikanos'), and a weight inscrip. interpreted as 22lbs., 9oz., 18scr. (7469.25g.) Date: mid. to second half 4th. c. D.: 64.2cm D. fr.: 16.6cm. Wt.: 7150g. 5. AR amphora: partially gilded with piriform body, 2 handles cast in the form of panthers, one joined to stopper by chain. Body with 3 repoussé decorative zones of animals, Dioysiac and marine scenes. Date: late 4th. to early 5th. c. AD. H.: 38.5cm. Max. d. body: 24.5cm. Wt.: 2506.21g. 6. AR 'Dioysiac' ewer: partially gilded with ovoid body divided into 8 vertical facets with repoussé Dioysiac figures and foliage. Octagonal mouth and foot and angled handle. Date: at least 5th. c. Eastern workshop. H.: 43.5cm. Wt.: c.3000g. 7. AR 'animal' ewer: partially gilded with ovoid body divided into 10 vertical facets, with 120 niello-inlaid and incised images of men, animals, vessels and geometric motifs. Octagonal mouth and foot, beaded mouth, domed lid and angled handle. Latin wt. inscrip. on base. Date: mid. to late 4th. c. AD. Antioch? H.: 51cm. Wt.: 3983g. 8-9. AR 'Hippolytus' situlas: pair, partially-gilded, each with straight tapering sides, beaded rim, 3 feet in the shape of griffins and an arched handle attached by bust shaped plates. Repoussé scenes of Hippolytus and phaedra. Greek wt. inscrip. on base of situla 'A'. Date: early 5th. c. AD. Eastern workshop. H.: 39cm, uncertain. D. opening: 19.7cm, 20.0cm. Wt.: 4435g, 4478g. 10. AR 'Hippolytus' ewer: partially-gilded with fusiform body on a conical foot, flat hinged lid and angled handle with lion-shaped thumb piece. 3 deco' zones on body with repoussé scenes of Hippolytus, phaedra and hunting scenes. On reverse of lid Greek wt. inscrip. interpreted as 7oz (i.e. the wt. of the lid). Date: early 5th. c. AD. Eastern workshop. H.: 57.3cm. Wt.: 4051g. 11-12. AR 'geometric' ewers: pair, partially gilded, each with fusiform body on a conical foot, beaded mouth and foot and angled handle. Body deco' with flutes and interlaced medallions filled with geometric motifs. Latin wt. inscrip. inside foot of ewer 'A' interpreted as 'by weight 7lbs. 4 oz. 10.5 scr.' (2413.21g.). Late 4th. to early 5th. c. AD. Eastern workshop? H.: 52.8cm, 55cm. Wt.: 2804.00g, 2671.17g. 13. AR basin: spirally fluted body, beaded rim and low foot-ring. Central medallion deco' with incised grid filled with an image of foliage, birds and vessels. Latin wt. inscrip. on reverse. Date: late 4th. to early 5th. c. AD. Western workshop? H.: 10-12.5cm. D.: 45.2-46.8cm. Wt.: 2118g. 14. AR casket: with cylindrical body, conical lid with knob in the form of a Medusa head, interior disk pierced with 7 holes for toilet flasks (missing). Body and lid with repoussé deco' of a procession of women, a bath scene, erotes and masks. Date: 5th. c. AD. Eastern workshop? H.: 32cm. D. of rim: 20-7-21cm. Wt.: 2051.0g. 15. Cauldron: plain, cylindrical body and flattened base. the subject of an inquest after pieces began to appear on the London market after 1980. 3 rival claims to provenance came from the governments of Lebanon (subsequently withdrawn), Croatia and Hungary (rejected). Ind. contained within the Cu cauldron (item 15) AR: 68,512.38g c.350-450? 400/500? private estate of the Marquess of Northampton Mango 1990; Mango & Bennett 1994	Lebanon? Croatia? Hungary? before 1980 - UP R: - EGW:

**DEPOSITS DATED TO 527/610**

- Al-Madhariba** Al-Madhariba, n. Aden, Lahej Governorate, North Yemen 15.00N 44.00E (Aden) -  
R: 16 EGW: c.2855.8g S, Ak 326, 868 c.2855.8g  
868 Akumite coins. Weight for Akumite coins taken as an average of 1.6g per piece, by comparison with comparable examples in the Munro-Hay collection (Munro-Hay 1986). "The Roman coins appear to be essentially a deposit of the reign of Valens incorporated into a much larger body of later material" Kent 1994, book ind. in a clay pot c.337?  
500/600 (350/550) Munro-Hay 1989; Kent 1994
- Canoscio** Canoscio, Umbria, Italy 1935 43.05N 12.30E 27.66 R: 5 EGW: 328.7g  
1. AR dish: with cross and lambs. D.: 62cm Wt.: 4,500g.  
2. AR spoon: with fish engraved in bowl. L.: c.23.5cm. Wt.: 56g.  
3. AR spoon: L.: c.23.5cm. Wt.: 54g.  
4. AR spoon: L.: c.23.5cm. Wt.: 45.9g.  
5-12. AR spoons: with Christograms. L.: c.23cm. Wts.: 35g, 37g, 38g, 39g, 41g, 41g, 49g. AR: 4935.9g  
500/600? Citta di Castello Volbach 1964; Bruce-Mitford 1983, 200; Hauser 1992, nos. 9-15, 144-6
- Castelvint** Castelvint, nr. Feltre (province of Belluno), Italy 1937 46.01N 11.55E (Feltre) 27.67 R: 5  
EGW: 45.6g  
1. AR plate: with traces of gilding, beaded rim. Relief scene in 3 zones. Main scene shows Athens & Tiresias. Dotted insc. underneath "possibly to be interpreted as p (ondera) II (duo) uncia or obolos tres duella sextula." (T & P, 1986). Inv. no. Br. 281. Wt. (inc. modern reinforcements): Wt.: 685g. ? AR: 685g late 4th. - early 6th. c. AD.  
500/600 Nazionale Archeologico, Venice Toynbee & Painter 1986
- Dolhesti** Dolhesti, Iasi, Romania 47.09N 27.38E (Iasi) 27.68 R: 14 EGW: 89.0g+  
S? c.20 c.89.0g coins joined by gold  
chain 300/400 500/600 dispersed Mihăilescu 1980, no.87; Duncan 1993
- Hardenberg** Hardenberg, Maribo, Denmark 1849 54.46N 11.31E (Maribo) 27.69 R: 12  
EGW: 26.8g  
1. AR ingots: Wt.: 178g.  
2. AR plate frags.: indigenous (local) manu'. Wt.: 82g.  
3. AR rods & wire: Wt.: 87g.  
4. AR plate frags.: imported. Including 2 niello folded frags., 6 rim frags. (beaded). Wt.: 143g. "our sole information is that it was unearthed by the plough". AR: 403g ? 500/600? Danish National Museum  
Voss 1954; Munksgaard 1955
- Høstentorp** Høstentorp, Denmark 1933 55.21N 12.03E 27.70 R: 12 EGW: 289.2g+  
1. AR ingots: many (300g) hacked away on all sides. 4 whole ingots (3cm largest). 1494g. "Undoubtedly indigenous".  
2. AR frags.: Scandinavian metalwork; clasps, pendants, beads, scabbard mountings, fibulae. 343g.  
3. AR rods & wire: mostly round. 629g.  
4. AR profiled rings: 15 closed, >100 frags. 198g. "probably indigenous".  
5. AR plate frags.: imported late antique. 677gms plain, rest deco'. 1678g total.  
6. AR coins: 8 whole & frags.: 2 have suspension holes. Constantius II (1), Valens (4), Gratian-Honorius (1). Some of the AR "packets" were opened causing damage. found during drainage work south of Høstentorp. "It was stated that all the silver had lain close together about 35cm below the surface. Mixed with it were traces of wood, presumably remnants of a wooden box."  
AR: 4342g+ Imported from potentially 2nd.c. AD. - beg. of 5th.; local 4th. - early 6th. 500/600  
National Museum? NNA 1946, 22; Voss 1954
- Mersina** Mersina, nr. Tarsus, Turkey 1889 36.52N 34.52E (Tarsus) 27.71 R: 10 EGW: 301.6g  
1. AV chain: 20 circular plaques. Large medallion of Constantine I. Hermitage w107-108. Wt.: 39.8g.  
2. AV chain: circular links, cross of hollow tubes, chalcedony. Inscr. 'CONOB'. Hermitage w104. Wt.: 33.9g.  
3. AV ring: conical shaped bezel, Christ & marriage, illeg. inscr. Hermitage w97. Wt.: 8.75g.  
4. AV ring: conical shaped bezel, set with stone. Hermitage w98. Wt.: 8.85g.  
5. AV link chain: cross & pendants. Stone for cross setting missing. Hermitage w105, 106. Wt.: 43.8g.  
6. AV ear-rings: half-moon shape, bird design. Hermitage w96. Wt.: 10.7g.  
7. AV belt-fittings: buckle, tongue & 17 ornamental plaques. Inscr. Gk. monogram 'cuvrie bohvwuei' (oh Lord, help (the wearer). Hermitage w109. Wt.: 96g.  
8. AV cross: setting for stone, gem missing. Hermitage w95. Wt.: 18.3g.  
9. AV agraffe: 3 settings for pearls, 2 are missing. Hermitage w103. Wt.: 5.6g.  
10. AV bracelet (restored): tubular. Hermitage w100. Wt.: 11.9g.  
11. AV bracelet (broken): tubular. Hermitage w101. Wt.: 18.86g.  
12. AV ring: bowl shaped bezel. Stone missing. Hermitage w99. Wt.: 5.07g. ? AV: 301.53g  
late 6th. c. AD. 500/600? Hermitage, St. Petersburg Banck 1966
- Passage** Passage, Virieu, Isère, France 1714 45.15N 5.40E (Isère) 27.72 R: 2 EGW: 675.9g  
1. AR dish: large dish with footring, with a central medallion showing a lion walking r. under a tree; there are 96 rays. On the reverse is a graffiti wt. inscription 'LIBR XXXIII', (10,644.48g), and a reference to the owner '+ AGNERICO SUM +'. D.: 72.9cm. Wt.: 10,149.5g. Dating is based on stylistic comparisons, for example with a cup in the Hermitage of the time of Heraclius, which has a similar radial design; Agnerico is a Merovingian name. (Baratte 1989, 277). ind. by a labourer under a large stone.

AR: 10,149.5g      400/600      500/600?      Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris      Baratte & Painter 1989,  
276-7, no.243

**Sadowsko-Kale**      Sadowsko-Kale, Pleven, Bulgaria      43.25N 24.40E (Pleven)      27.73      R: 7  
EGW: ?

1. AR spoon: L.: 27.7cm. Wt.: not given.

2. AR spoon: L.: 27.7cm. Wt.: not given.

AR: ?

500/600

not in Germania 1935

dispersed

find. in Rm. 5 of the fortress during excavations

Germania 1935; Hauser 1992, nos.111-12

**DEPOSITS DATED TO 610/711**

- Antioch (1)** Antioch, Syria (acc. to Eisen, 1916); Krah, Syria (acc. to Diehl & Bayard Dodge, 1926, 1927)  
1910 36.12N36.10E 28.35 R:10 EGW:74.3g+
1. AR chalice (the "Antioch Chalice"): plain inner cup set in openwork cup. 2 deco' zones; possibly a combination of pagan (7 Sages) and Christian (Apostles) imagery. Gilding. Inner cup may be modern or ancient addition. 6th.c. Wt. unknown.
  2. AR chalice: gilded, badly damaged. Heavily restored. Stamps obscured by modern restoration. Engraved (?) inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΕΩΣ ΧΑΡΑΥΨΑ Κ(ΑΙ) ΩΤΕΠΙΣΑΣ ΘΕΚΛΕΣ (ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ)' (For the repose (of the soul) of CHAROUFAS and for the salvation of THEKLA and of their children). 6th. - 7th. c. Wt. unknown.
  - 3a-c. AR cross revetment: 2 AR arm revetments & 2 AR medallions of Christ. Inscr. 'ΑΓΙΟΣ Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙΧΥΡΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ (ΑΘΑ)ΝΑΤΟΣ ΕΛΙΕΗΚΩΝ ΕΜΑΣ' (God is Holy, the All-Powerful is Holy, the Immortal is Holy, Have mercy on us) & 'ΥΠΕΡ (ΕΥΧΗ) ΗΠΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΚΟΜΙΤΑ ΠΑΝΤ (Α)ΑΕΟΝΤΟΣ' (For HERODOTUS, and KOMITAS, (sons) of Pantaleon). 6th. - early 7th. c. Wts. unknown.
  4. AR cross: "smaller" than 3. 6th. - 7th. c. (?) Wt. unknown. Present location unknown. mentioned in original Eisen report (1916, 426).
  5. AR plaque: paired with 6. Repoussé, chased & engraved deco' of St. Paul holding book. 6th. - 7th. c. Wt. unknown.
  6. AR plaque: repoussé, chased & engraved portrait of St. Peter holding a cross, staff & keys. 6th. - 7th. Wt. unknown.
  7. AR plaque: prob. paired with 8. fragmentary & restored. Repoussé saints, bearded & nimbed, holding book each & large cross between. 6th. - 7th. Wt. unknown.
  8. AR plaque frag.: as 7, but just one saint is on frag. 6th. - 7th. Wt. unknown.
  9. AR mirror: slightly damaged. Finger shaped handle on reverse. "Probably donated...for its monetary value" (rather than it having a liturgical use). 6th. - 7th. (?) Wt.: 510g.
  10. AR spoon: (1 of 7 - 10-17). Plain bowl, boar's head join. Each with engraved, nielloed inscr. on disc '+N+' (trns. as 'Domnou') and 'ΕΥΛΟΓΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ...10.ΠΑΥΛΟΥ 11.ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ 12.ΜΑΘΘΕΟΥ 13.ΠΕΤΡΙΟΥ 14.ΜΑΡΚΟΥ 15.ΛΟΥΚΑ 16.ΘΩΜΑ' (Blessings of St....Paul; Philip; Matthew; Peter; Mark; Luke; Thomas). 6th. 7th. Wt.: c. 79.5g.
  11. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 81.5g.
  12. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 74.3g.
  13. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 83.3g.
  14. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 85.5g.
  15. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 79.5g.
  16. AR spoon: details as above. Wt.: 77.7g.
  17. AR spoon: uninscribed. Rather different to above (later addition?), crude boar's head. 6th. - 7th. Wt.: c. 43.5g.
- Mango (1986) believes that Krah is a false provenance and prefers to provenance Kurin, a place originally Kaper Kurin or Kaper Koraon which means "village of the kilns". This has a lot more archaeology than Krah - a modern village. Hence Mango's tying the 4 treasures. Item 1 may have originally been a lamp as Shelton 1981.
- 2 conflicting accounts; disc. by Arab workmen digging a well at Antioch in 1910 in some chambers at a depth of several metres - 7 objects and "enough folded fragments to fill a sack" (Gustavus Eisen, 1916); Hama & Antioch as same find made by workmen who had come across 2 columns laid in a cross & 27 AR objects at a depth of 33-34 ft. At a place called Krah. AR:1114.8g+ 500/700 600/700  
Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (1-2, 3a, 5-7, 9); Louvre, Paris (3b&c, 8); unknown (4);  
Dumbarton Oaks colln., Washington (10-17) Mango 1986; Hauser 1992, nos.136-43
- Cherdyn** nr. Cherdyn (18km from), Perm region before 1859 60.25N56.22E -  
R:15 EGW:63.8g+
1. AR trulla: repoussé Nilotic scene. Several dents in body. Drill hole at the end on the handle. Reverse of handle has 4 control stamps of Heraclius. Hermitage w2. 958.4g.
  2. AR dish: gilt, embossed, central raised depiction of antelope, flowers within other bosses. Sogdian. 2nd. half of 7th. c. AD. D.: 19cm. Wt.: not given. Marschak 39/40. Item 2 may have been found with 1, but that has been impossible to corroborate. Two more items were found at Cherdyn in 1936 (Marschak: pers. comm.), but are more likely than not to be separate finds. See also coin hd. of 1851? ? AR:958.4g+  
610-41; late 7th. c. AD. 600/700 Hermitage, St Petersburg (1, 2) Banck 1966; Marschak 1986
- Hama (Krah)** Krah, nr. Hama, Syria 1910 35.08N36.45E 28.36 R:10  
EGW:698.8g+
1. AR chalice (cup of Symeonios): gilded, inscribed 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΕΣ Κ ΣΩΤΕΡΙΑΣ ΣΥΜΕΩΝΙΟΥ ΜΑΓΙΣΤΡ(α)νου Κ(α) ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΨΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΩ' (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of SYMEONIOS, magistrianus, of of all those who belong to him). 5 stamps, inc. Justinian I & Peter. Dates prob. to 547-50. Wt.: 215.3g.
  2. AR chalice (cup of Theophilus): gilded, inscribed 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΩΤΕΡΙΑΣ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ Κ(α) ΘΩΜΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΥ' (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of JOHN and of THOMAS and of MANNOS, sons of Theophilus'. 4 stamps, inc. monogram & portrait of Phocas, AD 602-10. Wt.:

284.8g.

3. AR chalice: relief deco' gilding, niello (?). Pointillé inscr. 'ΕΥΧΕ ΠΕΛΑΓΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΕΜΕΛΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΩΜΗC ΚΑΠΕΡ ΚΟΡΑΩΝ' 'Vow of PELAGIUS BASSIANUS (or son of B.). Treasure (of the church) of St. Sergio of the village of Kaper Koraon.' Wt.: 263.1g.
4. AR paten: central inscr. cross. Chased inscr. '+ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΥΠΕΡ ΜΗΜΕC ΒΑΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΗΛΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ' ((Belonging to the church) of St. Sergios. in Memory of BARADATOS, son of Heliodoros'. Mid. 6th. Wt.: c. 987g.
5. AR paten: central inscr. cross. 2 stamps; one (hitherto illeg.) is now seen to contain the date 'indiction 4' which sets it in 615/6, 630/1, & 645/6 under Constans II. Engraved inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΠΕΛΑΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΩCΑΝΝΑC ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΑΥΤΩΝ ΑΜΗΝ'. (In fulfillment of a vow of PELAGIUS and of SUSANNAH and of their children, amen). Wt.: 1008.1g.
6. AR paten: small central engraved cross, chased inscr. '+ΕΥΧΕ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΑΡΧΙΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟΥ ΑΝΨΙΛΟΧΙΟΥ' (Vow of the most saintly bishop, AMPHILOCHIOS'. 6th - 7th. Wt.: c. 1000g.
7. AR cross: with tang. Chased, niello (?) inscr. 'ΚΥΡΙΑΚΟC ΕΥΞΑΜΤΑΤΟΥ ΠΡΟCΕΝΕΓΚΕΝ ΤΩ ΑΓΙΩ ΣΕΡΓΙΩ'. (KYRIAKOS, having vowed, presented (this cross) to St. Sergius'. 6th. - 7th. Wt.: c. 310.1g.
8. AR cross: broken tang. Uninscr. 6th. - 7th. Wt.: c. 211.2g.
9. AR cross: with holes on arms for attachment. Engraved inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΚΩCΘΗΡΙΑC ΘΩΜΑ ΥΙΟΥ ΙCΑΚΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΨΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΑΜΗΝ'. (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of THOMAS, son of Issac, and of all those who belong to him, amen). mid. 6th. c. (?) Wt.: 38.2g.
10. AR cross: holes on arms. Chased, engraved inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΚΩCΘΗΡΙΑC ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΣΥΜΕΩΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΨΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ'. (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of JOHN, son of Symeonios, and of all those who belong to him). mid. 6th. c. (?) Wt.: 30.1g.
11. AR lampstand: pointillé & niello inscr. '+ΕΥΞΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΧΗΝ ΑΠΕΔΩΚΑΝ ΤΩ ΑΓΙΩ ΣΕΡΓΙΩ ΒΑΧΧΩ'. (Translation with 12). mid. 6th. c. (?) Wt. (inc. Pb & Fe) Wt.: 1305.8g.
12. AR lampstand: pointillé, nielloed (?) inscr. '+ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ (κατ) ΣΥΜΕΩΝ (κατ) ΔΑΝΙΗΛ (κατ) ΘΩΜΑC ΥΙΟΙ ΜΑΞΙΜΙΝΟΥ ΚΩΜΗC ΚΑΠΡΟ ΚΟΡΑΩΝ'. (with 11. having prayed, they fulfilled their vow to the (church) of St. Sergius and Bacchus: SERGIUS, and SYMEON, and DANIEL and THOMAS, sons of Maximinos, of the village of Kaphar Koraon). mid. 6th. c. (?) Wt. (inc. Pb & Fe) Wt.: 1158.3g.
13. AR lamp: 5 stamps, inc. monog. of Phocas, & 'ΘΕΟΥΠΟΛΕΩC' (Antioch). 602-610. Wt.: 485.8g.
14. AR ewer: decorative lines, chased & gilt inscr. '+ΞΗCΤΙΥ ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΔΑΝΙΕΛΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΜΕΩΝΙΟΥ Κ ΒΑΧΧΩ'. (In fulfillment of a vow of DANIEL, and of SERGIUS and of SYMEONIOS and of BACCHUS'. (And a ref. to Kaphar Koraon?). Mid. 6th. c. (?) Wt.: 623g.
15. AR flask: incomplete; only have body & spout rim in original form (should be 5 parts). Repoussé, then chased & engraved. Inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΚΑΙ ΚΩCΘΗΡΙΑC ΜΕΓΑΛΗC and '+ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΗC ΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΕΨΙΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΕΡ ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕΩC ΗΛΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΚΑΚΙΟΥ' (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of MEGALE and of her children and of her nephews and for the repose (of the soul) of HELIODORUS and ACACIUS). Inc. fig. of Christ. Inscr. mid. - late 6th. c. Wt.: 173.4g.
16. AR bowl. Uninscr. Mid. - late 6th. Wt.: 68.7g.
17. AR box: small & square. Gouged deco'. Lid has Chi-Rho & quatrefoil border. early 5th. c. (?) Wt.: 171.7g.
18. AR spoon: pear shaped bowl with engraved cross. Chased, nielloed inscr. on handle. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΗΛΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ' (In fulfillment of a vow of HELIODORUS). mid. 6th. Wt.: c. 31.1g.
19. AR spoon: ornate engraved cross in bowl. Inscr., 2 monograms on disc transliterated as 'Qwma Iwannou' & 'twn Qeoyilou' ((Offering) of THOMAS (and) of JOHN. The (sons) of Theophilus). early 7th. c. Wt.: 40.1g.
20. AR spoon: engraved cross in bowl. Uninscr. 6th. - 7th. c. Wt.: 54g.
21. AR spoon: pear shaped bowl, cross in bowl. 6th. - 7th. c. (?) Wt unknown. Present location unknown. Only appears in 1910 Hama photograph. Wt.: not known.
22. AR spoon: oval bowl. Chased, pointillé monogram on disc 'MAP' ((Gift) of MAREAS(?)). 6th. c. 48.5g.
23. AR ladle: bowl with pouring spout. Engraved, nielloed inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΑΨΕCΕΩC ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΣΤΕΨΑΝΟΥ' (For the forgiveness of the sins of STEPHEN). 6th. - 7th. c. Wt.: 102.2g.
24. AR strainer: dolphins on upper rim as handle joins. 6th. - 7th. c. Wt.: 26.1g.
25. AR strainer: plain handle. 6th. - 7th. c. Wt. unknown. Only appears in original 1910 Hama photo'.
26. AR strainer: engraved inscr. on handle. 6th. - 7th. c. Wt.: 32g.
27. AR chalice: 5 stamps date it to later part of Justinian's reign, i.e. 550-565. Engraved inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΗΛΙΩΔΩΡΟΥ Κ ΑΚΑΚΙΟΥ ΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΘΩΜΑ ΑΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΑΨΕΡΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΙC' (In fulfillment of a vow of HELIODORUS and ACACIUS, sons of Thomas, with (that) of those who belong to them). Wt.: 670g.
28. AR chalice: (the "Bosworth chalice"). engraved inscr. '+ΤΟΥ ΑΓΙΟΥ ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΩΜΗC ΚΑΠΡΟΥ ΚΟΡΑΩΝ' ((Belonging to the church) of St. Sergius of the church of Kaphar Koraon). 6th. - 7th. c. Wt.: 511g.
29. AR chalice: engraved inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΣΕΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ' 1st. half of 7th. c. (?) Wt.: 642.8g. see Mango for the relationship between this treasure, the Riha/Stuma deposit, the Antioch finds and Kaper Koraon. Mango has no. 29 down as 'Stuma Treasure?' in Baratte 1988, 174 according to the original account, this hoard was found at the bottom of an ancient cistern in the village of Krah (or Karah) in 1910. AR: 10,492.4g+ 547-700 600/700? Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore (1-20, 22-24); Unknown (21, 25); Convent of St. Anne, Jerusalem (26-27); Eagleton Colln., Washington (on loan to DO) (28); BM (29) Dodd 1961; Kent & Painter 1977 (147-48); Mango 1986

- Kama (1)** Kama region, Russia before 1940 55.30N52.00E (Kama r.) 28.37 R: 15  
EGW: ?
1. AR plate: Relief deco' of David killing the lion. Dimensions unknown. described and illustrated by Matzulewitsch 1940 ? AR: ? early 7th. c. AD. 600/700? unknown Matzulevitsch 1940; Toynebee & Painter 1986
- Kumluca (Sion)** outside Kumluca, SW Turkey 1963 36.23N30.17E 28.38 R: 9  
EGW: 7137.8g+
1. AR Paten: niello inscr. 'ΕΠΙ ΤΥ ΟΧΙΩΤΑΤΟΥ Κ(ΑΙ) ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΗΜΩΝ ΕΠΙΧΚ(ΟΠΟΥ) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΚΑΤΕΧΕΥΑΧΘΗ' (this was presented under our most holy & blessed bishop Eutychianos). D: 60.5cm Wt.: 5230g.
2. AR Paten: 5 stamps. Niello inscr. 'ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΧ ΕΛΑΧΙΧΤΟΧ ΕΠΙΧΚΟΠΟΧ ΤΩ ΜΕΓΑΛΩΘΕΩ ΥΠΕΡ ΥΠΕΡ ΑΦΕΧΕΩΧ ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ' (Eutychianos, most humble bishop, [presents this] to the Lord, for the forgiveness of [his] sins). D: 61cm. Wt. estimate: 5230g.
3. AR Paten: niello inscr. as 2. D: 73.5cm. Wt. estimate: 5230g.
4. AR Paten: niello inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΧ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΧΕΩΧ ΑΓΓΕΛΕΥΟΥ ΡΟΥΦΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΗΧ ΛΑΜΠΡΑΧ ΜΝΗΜΗΧ' (For the memory and repose of Angeleus Roufinos of illustrious memory). pontillé wt. mark. Wt.: 4357g.
5. AR Paten: niello inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΧ Κ(ΑΙ) ΑΝΑΠΑΥΧΕΩΧ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΗΧ ΘΕΟΦΙΛ(ΕΧΤΑΤΗΧ) ΜΝΗΜΗΧ Κ(ΑΙ) ΠΡΟΚΛΗΧ ΤΗΧ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΟΧ'. (For the memory & respect o John, of God-loving memory, and Procle his daughter. Pointillé wt. marks. Wt.: 4234g.
6. AR Paten: Engraved inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΧ ΜΑΡΙΑΧ ΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑ(ΤΗΧ)†' (For the memory of Maria the Illustrious). D: 77.5cm. Wt. not given.
7. AR Asterisk: Wt.: 893.5g.
8. AR Chalice: 13 frags., crushed. Uninscr. Wt.: 273g.
9. AR Chalice: crushed. Engraved inscr. '[+ΕΥΧΗ ΩΝ Ο ΘΕΟΧ ΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΟΙΔΕ]Ν' (A vow (prayer) of those whose names are known to God). Wt.: 222g.
10. AR Chalice: crushed. Pointillé inscr. 'ΕΥΧΗ ΩΝ Ο ΘΕΟΧΤΑ ΟΝΟΜΑΤΑ ΟΙΔΕΝ' (as 9). D: 15cm. Wt. estimate: 222g.
11. AR Chalice: Restored. Only bowl & knob of foot preserved. Engraved/Gilt Inscr. 'ΕΚΑΗ<sup>Α</sup> ΙΑ<sup>Α</sup> ΤΕ<sup>Α</sup> „Ν'. (Church of Tesson (Tessai?)). Wt.: 341g.
12. AR chalice: restored. 2 engraved crosses. Wt.: 257g.
13. AR chalice: engraved inscr. 'ΕΥΧΑΡΙCΤΩ ~ Ν ΠΕΠΟΙΗΚΑ' (Having given thanks, I made [it]). D: 20.5cm. Wt. estimate: 257g.
- 14a-d. 4 AR detached chalice bases: 84g, 108g, 63g, 61g.
15. AR amphora: ram's head handles. Crushed, 4 pieces, but complete. Niello inscr. 'ΑΓΙΑ CΙΩΝ ΒΟΗΘΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ Ε[ΠΙΧΚΟΠΟΥ]' (Holy Sion, help Bishop Eutychianos). Wt.: 2954g.
16. AR amphora: crushed, incomplete. Niello inscr. as 15. No dimensions known. Wt. estimate: 2954g.
- 16a. AR rim: of 16? Width 5.5cm. Wt.: not known.
17. AR Ewer: crushed, some losses. Uninscr. Wt.: 822g.
18. AR censer: restored from 10 pieces, incomplete. Hexagonal, medallions of Christ, St. Peter & St. Paul. Niello inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΚΑΙ CΩΤΗΡΙΑC ΚΑΙ ΑΦΕΧΕΩC ΑΜΑΡΤΙΩΝ ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΧΚΟΠΟΥ ΑΜΗΝ'. (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of and the forgiveness [of the sins] of Eutychianos, most humble bishop. Amen.) Wt.: 1725g.
19. AR censer: circular. Stamped. Scenes of Life of the Virgin. Niello inscr. 'ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟC ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟC ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟC ΤΗ ΔΕCΠΟΙΝΗ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΩ' (Eutychianos, most humble bishop (offers this) to our Lady, the Mother of God). D: 17cm. Wt. estimate: 1725g.
20. AR base: stamped. Incomplete. Wt.: 304g.
- 21a&b. AR foot: Wt.: 27g.
- 22a&b. AR book covers: gilt crosses. Wt.: 495g, 422g.
- 23a&b. AR book covers: restored, incomplete. Gilt. Christ between Apostles. Pointillé inscrips. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗC Κ(ΑΙ) ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕΩC ~ ΠΡΙΓΚΙΠΙΟΥ ΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΥ Κ(ΑΙ) CΤΕΦΑΝΗC Κ(ΑΙ) ΛΕΟΝΤΙΑC' (For the memory & repose of Prinkipios, deacon, & Stephane & Leontia). 'ΑΚΟΝΩΝ(Ο)Χ (ΔΙ)ΑΚΟΝ(Ο)Υ'... (of Konon, deacon[.....]). D. a. 25x23.8cm. Wt.: 317g. (35853.5)
- 23c. AR Book cover frag.: with Peacock. Belongs to 23b. Pointillé inscr. '(ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕ) „C' (For the repose of...) No dimensions given. Wt. estimate: 317g.
- 24a-c. AR book cover frags.: 5. Christ & Apostles. Wt. estimate: 300g.
25. AR Polycandelon: round. Paired dolphins. Stamped. Inscr. 'ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗC ΚΑΙ CΩΤΗΡΙΑC ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΧΚΟΠΟΥ' (In fulfillment of a vow and for the salvation of Eutychianos, most humble bishop). Monograms of the bishop. Wt.: 3543g.
26. AR Polycandelon: as 25. D: 56cm. Wt. estimate: 3543g.
27. AR Polycandelon: as 25. D: 56cm. Wt. estimate: 3543g.
28. AR Polycandelon: restored. 5 stamps. Cruciform, paired dolphins. Niello inscr., monogram 'ΑΤΡΙCΑΓΙΕ Κ(ΤΡΙ)Ε ΒΟΗΘΙ(monogram) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟΥ' (Thrice-holy Lord help/Bishop Eutychianos). Wt.: 2813g.
29. AR polycandelon: cruciform. As 28. Dimensions similar, i.e. 58x58cm. Wt. estimate: 2813g.
30. AR polycandelon: cruciform. As 28. Dimensions similar, i.e. 59x59cm. Wt. estimate: 2813g.

31. AR Polycandelon: restored. Rectangular. 6 stamps. Paired dolphins. Niello inscr. & monogram '+ΑΓΙΑ  
CΙΩΝ ΒΟΗΘΙ'/(monogram) ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΠΙΧΚΟΠΟΥ' (Holy Sion, help/Bishop Eutychianos). Wt.:  
2647g.
32. AR Polycandelon: as 31. Nearly complete. Wt.: 1632.5g.
33. AR Polycandelon: Incomplete. 5 stamps. Inscr. as above. Wt.: 1898g.
34. AR Polycandelon: Incomplete. As 33. Wt.: 981g.
35. AR Polycandelon: in 8 pieces, some missing. 4 stamps. Inscr. as above. Wt.: 1599g.
36. AR Polycandelon: Incomplete. As 35. Inscr. as above. No dimensions given. Wt. estimate: 1599g.
37. AR Standing Lamp: Restored. 5 stamps. Niello inscr. '+ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΛΑΧΙΣΤΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΤΩ  
ΜΕΓΑΛΩ ΘΕΩ' (Eutychianos, most humble bishop, (offers this) to the Lord). Wt.: 1159g.
38. AR standing lamp: flattened & rolled up. Inscr. as 37. Wt.: 1291g.
39. AR standing lamp: flattened & rolled up. Inscr. as 37. Wt.: 1176.5g.
40. AR standing lamp: broken in 2 pieces. 3 stamps. Inscr. as 37. Dimensions unknown. Wt. estimate: 1159g.
41. AR Openwork lamp: Restored but incomplete. 1 stamp. Inscr. as 37. Wt.: 663g.
42. AR Openwork lamp: in multiple frags. 1 stamp. Inscr. as 37. Wt.(rim): 50.5g. Wt. (foot): 292.8g.
43. AR openwork lamp: fully restored. Inscr. as 37. Wt.: 1112g.
44. AR openwork lamp: 12 frags., incomplete. 5 stamps. Niello inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΕΩΣ ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΑΡΙ(Α)C ΜΝΗΜΗΣ' (For the memory & repose of  
Eutychianos of blessed memory). Wt.: 566g.
45. AR openwork lamp: 22 frags., unrestored & incomplete. 3 stamps. Niello inscr. '+ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ  
ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΕΩΣ ΙΜΕΡΙΑC ΤΗΣ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΩΤΑΤΗΣ' (For the memory & repose of the most blessed  
Himeria). Wt.: 565g. (DO frags.)
46. AR Openwork lamp: restored but incomplete. 1 stamp. Openwork inscr. '+ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΣ ΕΛΑΧΙΣΤΟΣ  
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΣ ΤΗ ΔΕCΠΟΙΝΗ ΤΗ ΘΕΟΤΟΚΩ' (Eutychianos, most humble bishop, (offers this) to (our)  
Lady, the Mother of God.) Wt.: 480g. (74409.8)
47. AR Openwork lamp: crushed, folded, multiple frags. Openwork inscr., largely illeg. Wt.: 231.7g.
48. AR Openwork lamp: restored, some modern additions. 6 stamps. Niello inscr. '+ ΥΠΕΡ ΕΥΧΗΣ  
ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΛΑΧΙΣΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ' (In fulfillment of a vow of Eutychianos, most humble bishop). H.  
10.5cm, D. 14.3cm, D. (foot) 4.7cm. Wt. estimate: c.300g.
49. AR cross shaped suspension bracket for 5 lamps: complete, in 11 pieces. 2 niello inscs., 1 as 25, other '+  
ΑΓΙΟΣ Ο ΘΕΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΙCΧΥΡΟΣ ΑΓΙΟCΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ ΕΛΕΗCΟΝ ΗΜΑC' (Holy God, Holy Mighty  
One, Holy Immortal One, have mercy on us). Wt.: 2014.6g.
50. AR/AE pincers: plated. L. 13.8cm.
51. AE Coin: Leo I (457-74), or Zeno (474-5 or 476-91). Wt.: 0.85g.
52. AR ring: set with Carnelian Intaglio. Missing segment. Wt. not known.
53. AV Sceptre/Staff: 13 frags. Deco' pearls & emeralds. Some restoration. Wt.: not known.
54. AR lampstand capital: restored. Wt.: 872g.
55. AR column shaft: repoussé inscr. 2 pieces, restored. Inscr. '+ΑΝΕΝΕΩΘΗ ΤΟ ΕΡΓΟΝ ΤΟΥΤΟ-ΕΠΙ  
ΘΕΟΔΩΤΑΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ' (This was renewed under (in the time of ) Theodre, most holy bishop. Wt.  
estimate: 1215.4g (as 57).
56. AR column base: restored. Fits shaft 57. Wt.: 1394.5g.
57. AR column shaft: restored, incomplete at top. Wt.: 1215.4g.
58. AR capital: acanthus leaf deco'. Wt.: 435g.
59. AR knob: Wt. unknown. Wt.: not known.
60. AR altar rim sheafing (front): flattened & folded, in 7 pieces. Repoussé inscr. '+ΠΑΠΗΓΟΠΟΣ  
ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟC ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟC ΥΠΕΡ ΜΝΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕΩC ΤΩΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΓΟΝΑΙΩΝ  
ΚΑΙ Α(ΔΕ)ΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ CΕ'. Wt.: 2817g.
61. AR altar rim sheafing (right side): flattened & folded. Restored. Repoussé inscr (cont. from 60) 'CΕΒΝΡΟΥ  
ΚΑΙ ΑΝΦΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΝΑΓΝ(ΩCΤΟΥ) ΧΡΙCΤΩ ΤΩ ΑΛΙΘΕΙΝΩ ΘΕΩ ΠΡΟCΦΕΡΕΙ+' (Paregoros, most  
humble bishop, offers (this) to Christ the true God for the memory and repose of his parents, and brothers, and  
their children (nieces or nephews), and Nicholas, Severus, & Apphianos, the lector'. Wt.: 4321g.
62. AR rim sheafing (left side): flattened & folded. Uninscribed. Wt.: 1445g.
63. AR rim sheafing (back): flattened, broken along fold. Wt.: 768g. Restored. Uninscribed.
64. AR rim sheafing (back frag.): Wt.: not known.
65. AR altar top: undeco', rolled, incompl. Wt.: 3578g.
66. AR altar top: complete, restored. Wt.: 3562g.
67. AR altar top: undeco'. Incomp. Wt.: 2588g.
68. AR altar top: undeco'. Wt. estimate: 2588g.
69. AR sheet: complete, restored. Repoussé cross, inscr. '+ΖΑΧΑΡΙΑC ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟC ΠΡΕCΒΥΤΕΡΟC  
ΕΚΑΡΤΟΦΟΡΗCΕΝ' (Zacharias, most humble priest, offered [this] (literally "brought forth fruit"). Wt.: 3164g.
70. AR sheet: fragmentary. Repoussé cross, inscr. '+ΠΑΠΗΓΟΠΟC ΕΛΑΧΙCΤΟC ΕΠΙCΚΟΠΟC  
ΕΚΑΡΤΟΦΟΡΗCΕΝ' (Paregoros, most humble bishop, offered (this)). Wt. unknown. Wt.: not known.
71. AR sheathing frag.: uninscr. Wt.: 192g.
72. AR sheathing frag.: uninscr. Wt.: 212g.
73. 29 AR nails: Wt.: 64.5g. (28 nails).
74. 3 AR colonnettes: spirally fluted, flattened & folded. Wts.: 294.6g, 154.3g, 104.6g. Some objects may  
have gone into private collns.; 2 openwork lamps & a paten require "mates". Wt. estimates based upon

comparisons with similar objects of similar dimensions. found on a local hillside, known locally as  
 "Büyük Asar", identified as the ancient town of Korydalla. AV: ?

AR: 74.869.5g (known wts.)

AR: 32,304.75g (est. wts.)

AR: 107,174.25g (total estimate)

600/700? Dumbarton Oaks colln.;

Private colln., Vienna;

Antalya Museum Boyd & Mango 1993

**Monbadon** Monbadon, Lussac, Gironde, France 1814 44.56N 0.06W (Lussac) -

R: 2 EGW: 46.6-53.3

1. AR spoon: with pear shaped bowl; on the offset is a Chi-Rho with a leaf on the other side, both in niello. L.: 22.8cm. Wt.: 34.75g.

2. AR spoon: as 1, with an additional inscription in the handle above the offset, reading 'POMEIANI'. L.: 13.2cm. Wt.: 30.5g.

These are the only 2 items to survive out of a find of 17 spoons. The weight estimate is taken from Baratte (1989, 278). AR: c. 700-800g 400/700 600/700? Musée d'Aquitaine, Bordeaux, France (1-2); dispersed Baratte & Painter 1989, 278-9, nos. 244-5

**Pokrovskoie** Pokrovskoie, Central Asia ? - - R: 15 EGW: ?

1. AR ewer: info' unavailable. 5 cross-shaped control stamps. Wt.: unknown. Dodd dates this piece on the assumption that the stamps are late provincial copies of Imperial stamps, as Valdonne found 'in a mound' (Dodd 1961, 275) AR: ? 600/700? Archaeological Museum, Alma Ata

Matzulevitch 1929, 62; Dodd 1961, 275, no. 102

**Syria** Syria - - R: 10 EGW: ?

1. AR spoon: leaf design in pear shaped bowl. Handle ring design. Wt.: not given.

2. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Peter in Greek. Wt.: not given.

3. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Paul in Greek. Wt.: not given.

4. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Matthew in Greek. Wt.: not given.

5. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Mark in Greek. Wt.: not given.

6. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Luke in Greek. Wt.: not given.

7. AR spoon: inscribed to the Apostle Thomas in Greek. Wt.: not given.

8. AR spoon: probably inscribed to Philip in Greek. Wt.: not given.

AR: ?

600/700?

Diehl 1930

**Vrap** Vrap, Albania 1902-07 - - R: 7 EGW: 75.7g

1. AR situla: possibly a censer. With handle. Diamonds enclosing birds, flowers, other objects. 1 visible stamp, possibly of a similar type to Anastasius Justinian (Dodd 1961, 247). D.: 13.2-13.7cm Wt.: 481.5g Acc. no.: 17.190.1707

2. AR ewer: incised floral ornament around centre. Around rim, inscribed 'ΑΦΟΝΗ ΚΥΡΕΙΟΝ ΕΤΕΙ ΤΟΝ ΨΑΛΤΟΝ' (Psalm 29:3). 5 monograms within circles, incised after the vessel was finished. Ht.: 23.5cm Wt.: 654.5g. Acc. no.: 17.190.1704 Dodd uses comparisons with other pieces to date these pieces into the seventh century.

found in the vicinity of the village: Vrap lies halfway between Pekinje and Kawaja.

AR: 1136.0g

600/700? Metropolitan Museum, New York (1-2) Dodd 1961, 276, no. 103

**POTENTIALLY LATER DEPOSITS**

**Karesewo** Karesewo, Glasnov region, Viatka district, Russia 1890; acq. in 1925 -  
 R:15 EGW:178.0g  
 1. AR bowl: plain bowl with simple footring. Curved rim deco'. Suspension hole near the rim. A number of scratches, but no graffiti. Byzantine? D.: 24.7cm D. of footring 11.9cm. Wt.: 1289g. Acc. no.: w829.  
 2. AR deep bowl: plain. Islamic? Smirnov 118. Acc. no.: ?? Wt.: not known. Dims.: not known.  
 3. AR bucket: crushed and flattened; handle missing. Inside at base, 8-petalled rosette. D.: 31.5cm Ht.: 10-12cm. Wt.: 1384g. Smirnov 122. Acc. no.: S-224.  
 4. AR cup: missing lid. with Kufic inscription. Mawaraanahr, 10th c. AD. Widest d.: 9cm. Wt.: not known. Acc. no.: ?? Smirnov 131; Marschak 126.  
 5. AR torque: local? In the original OAK report, item 1 is not mentioned, and the torque is only mentioned in this report found in Nizhneukanskaya volost' near to the village of Karaesewo on the bank of the Zhaba river  
 AR:2673g 6th. - 10th c. AD? 900/1000? Hermitage, St. Petersburg: Oriental dept. (3); Treasury (1) Ivanov (4); uncertain (2, 5) OAK 1890, 117; Smirnov 1909; Marschak 1986

**Klimova** Klimova, Solikamsk district, govt. of Perm (Molotov) 1907; acq. in 1908 57.30N28.42E  
 R:15 EGW:927.4g+  
 1. AR dish: shepherd relief. 5 stamps. Comparison with Tyler Chalice stamps suggests similar dates, i.e. 527-65, or 542. D.: 23.8cm D. of ring-foot: 9cm 1381.1g. Hermitage w277.  
 2. AR plate: central niello cross. 5 stamps, inc. one of Phocas, AD 602-10. Suspension hole near rim bears no relation to the orientation of the cross. D.: 48.2cm D. of fr.: 19.7cm 2294g. Hermitage w192.  
 3. large AR plate: some small dents on inner surface. crude D.: 51.8cm D. of fr.: 32cm. 4817g. Herm.: w193.  
 4. AR dish: gilt. Showing the clock of Khosrow Parvez. Iran, late 7th. - 8th. c. AD. D.: 21.6cm Wt.: 793.2g (Smirnov 306; Marschak 195) Herm.: S-43.  
 5. AR plate: gilt, showing Shapur III stabbing a leopard. Sogdian wt. inscrip. on reverse. AD383-88. D.: 21.7g Wt. 644.5g. (Smirnov 308; Marschak 182) Herm.: S-42.  
 6. AR plate: gilt, showing tiger walking right, inside border of flowers and outer geometric frieze. Iran 6th/7th c. AD. D.: 22.8cm Wt.: 967.35g (Smirnov 311; Marschak 196). Herm.: S-41.  
 7. AR bucket: with handle, spherical base. Rosette on inside base of 8-leaf shaped petals. Mawarannahr, 9th. c. AD. D.: 28.6cm. Wt.: 1258.5g. (Smirnov 312; Marschak add.) Herm.: S-45.  
 8. AR plate: with central 8 petalled rosette. D.: 39.6cm. Wt.: 1769g. (Smirnov 313; Marschak add.) Herm.: S-44.  
 9-11. 3 AR plates: details unknown.

dating of item 1 to 542 is Dodds, because Peter Barsymes was CSL in that year. This is disputed by Zaleskaya.

Items 9-11 are mentioned in the original arch. report, but it may be a misunderstanding of some nature, either with the translation, or with the original text

found in 2 lots in the fields by the village AR:13,924.65g+ 527-9th. c. AD. 800/900  
 Oriental dept., Hermitage, St. Petersburg (1-8); uncertain (9-11) OAK 1907, 120, fig. 123;  
 Matzulevich 1929, 4, 112ff.; Dodd 1961; Banck 1966

**Sludka** Sludka, Kama river, Perm (Molotov) 1780/81; acq. in 1926 62.00N50.09E -  
 R:15 EGW:382.6g  
 1. AR plate: relief of grazing horse. 5 stamps, 1 probably of Peter (comes sacrarum largitionum) in reign of Justinian. Hermitage w280. D.: 40.5cm. D. of fr.: 16.7cm. Wt.: 1623g.  
 2. AR dish: repoussé scene of Athena, Ajax & Odysseus. Hermitage w279. D.: 26.6cm D. of foot: 10.8cm. Wt.: 1219g.  
 3. AR plate. descrip. to be confirmed from Dodds. Stamped and dated to 613-29/30. D.: 26cm. Wt.: 939.5g. Herm.: w281.  
 4. AR dish: ovular in shape, mussel style, elaborate dancing scenes and reposing stags. Kabulistan, 7th. - 8th. c. AD. L.: 26.9cm B.: 10cm. Wt.: 668g. (Smirnov 78; Marschak 185/6) Herm.: S-249.  
 5. AR plate: with geometric design and Arabic inscription. Khorasan (?), 12th. c. AD. D.: 36cm. Wt.: not known. (Smirnov 151; Marshack 141). Acc. no.: ??  
 6. AR plate: ibex sitting inside central panel; rest plain. Merv, Sogdian tradition. 1st. half of 8th. c. AD. D.: 29.8cm. Wt.: 1295g. (Smirnov 107; Marshack 25, 26) Acc. no.: S-1. closer dating of 542 if you accept interpretation of monogram.  
 Item 1 apparently has several pictures scratched over the surface, eg faces, presumably done by the Sludka villagers (Banck). found near the village of Sludka AR:5744.5g+ mid. 6th. c. - 12th. c. AD.  
 1100/1200 Oriental dept., Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg (1-4, 6); uncertain (5) Smirnov 1909; Dodd 1961; Banck 1966; Matzulevich 1929, 4, 79, 115-20; Marschak 1986

**Turushevo** Turushevo, Omutninsky district of the Vyatka, Kirov region, USSR 1927; acq. in 1930  
 55.22N53.24E  
 56.27N65.08E - R:15 EGW:201.1g  
 1. AR shallow dish: slightly dented in several places; a small hole near edge. Ring foot. Central repoussé octofol rosette. 5 control stamps of Heraclius. Hermitage w389. D.: 27.5cm D. of fr.: 12cm. 1036.5g.

2. AR plate: with niello cross with ivy wreath. Control stamps of Constans II. D.: ?? Wt.?? Acc. no.:??  
 3. AR plate: gilt. Representing Bahram Gur and Azade. Inscribed in middle Persian 'property of Mihrbozed, wt. 250 drachms'. Late 7th. c. AD. D.: 21.7cm. Wt.: 1155.6g. (Marschak 183) Herm.: S-252.  
 4. AR plate: gilt. Representation of Shapur II hunting a lion. Iran, 4th. c. AD. D.: 22.9cm. Wt.: 828g. (Brux. 52) Herm.: S-253.  
 5. AR torque: Glazovo type, late 9th. - mid. 10th. c. AD. Dims. unknown.  
 6. AR torque: Glazovo type, late 9th. - mid. 10th. c. AD. Dims. unknown.  
 7. AR bucket: container for other items. Dims. unknown. It is also possible that a piece published by Marschak (no. 61-64) is also from this find, although no. dates are given. An AR lamp with 4 deco. panels. found by a young herdsman who came across a pit on the outskirts of a forest (Otutninsk region of the Kirov district, upper Dyatka. AR:3,020.1g+ 629/30-41 - mid. 10th. c. AD 850/950 Oriental dept., Hermitage, St. Petersburg (1-4, 7); uncertain (5,6) Banck 1966; Darkevich 1976, 10ff; Marschak 1966

<b>Ust'-Kishert'</b>	Ust'-Kishert', nr. Kungur, govt. of Perm (Molotov)	1926	57.25N57.11E	-
R:15	EGW:16.0g			

1. AR plate: stylised rosette. 5 stamps, inc. monogram of Justinian I, prob. late in his reign. Hermitage w351. Wt.: 240g. "Formed part of a large treasure comprising objects of local manufacture dating from the VIII - IX century." (Banck 1966) ? AR:240g 550?-65; 8th. - 9th. c.? 800/900? Hermitage, St. Petersburg Matsulevitsch 1940, 5, 76, 114; Dodd 1961; Banck 1966

**APPENDIX 3: MAP KEYS (APPENDIX 4: FIGURES 3-28)**

**FIGURE 3A-193/222**

1. Adamdici II (14)
2. Balchik (7)
3. Belene II (7)
4. Boyan (7)
5. Buchen (13)
6. Butzbach (13)
7. Devene (7)
8. Dubnitsa (7)
9. Erweiler (2)
10. Faurei (14)
11. Flonheim (2)
12. Ghirisa (14)
13. Itesti (14)
14. Katunets (7)
15. Klein-Hesebeck (13)
16. Kösching I (13)
17. Krivodol (7)
18. Lashorst (13)
19. Lauterach (5)
20. Lay (2)
21. Lengerich I (13)
22. Lujerdiu (14)
23. Mastacan (7)
24. Mélin (2)
25. Miltenberg I (13)
26. Miltenberg II (13)
27. Mór (6)
28. Nördlingen (13)
29. Opaka (7)
30. Ptuj-Rabelcja Vas (6)
31. Puriceni (14)
32. Roma 1908 (5)
33. Seligenstadt (13)
34. Silistra III (7)
35. Solre-St.-Géry (2)
36. Sveti Petar (6)
37. Szombathely (6)
38. Tiszaöldvár (13)
39. Ulm (5)
40. Vardingholt (13)
41. Villach (6)
42. Waldkirch (13)
43. Waregem II (2)
44. Wien (vicus) (6)
45. Wilten (5)
46. Zadar (6)
47. Abergelle (1)
48. Acton (1)
49. Akenham (1)
50. Alfreton (1)
52. Bristol II (1)
53. Chadwell St. Mary (1)
54. Ciuari (7)
55. Dolna Orehov (7)
56. Elek (14)
57. Handley (1)
58. Kempten/Bühel (5)
59. London II (Muswell Hill) (1)
60. Mainz F.III (2)
61. Malton (1)
62. Mansfield (1)
63. Miskolc (13)
64. Morton (1)
65. Much Hadham (1)
66. Ringberg (13)
67. Ruse region (7)
68. Sannat III (2)
69. Sushina (7)
70. Szöny Tanyák 1959 (6)
71. Trier (Eros Cellar II) (2)
72. Trier (Eros Cellar III) (2)
73. Trier (Eros Cellar IV) (2)

74. Verulamium VI (1)
75. Verulamium VIII (1)
76. Wroxeter (1)
77. Apelstedt (13)
78. Bannovka (14)
79. Blagesti (14)
80. Dambach II (13)
81. Fetteresso (11)
82. Goryshovka (14)
83. Grabovitsy (14)
84. Grasheim (5)
85. Gridasovo (15)
86. Kalantayev (14)
87. Lonea (14)
88. Luchitsa (14)
89. Lukoshchino (14)
90. Lugovoye (14)
91. Nezhin (14)
92. Obererbach (13)
93. Orlovichi (14)
94. Pereorki (14)
95. Pogoreloye (14)
96. Rogintsy (14)
97. Sosnovoye (14)
98. Staryy Khutor (15)
99. Turiya (14)
100. Varnitsa (14)
101. Vaulx (2)
102. Zhuzh (14)
103. Carrawburgh (1)
104. Felsödöbrösöl (6)
105. Gramamukso (7)
106. Karajenon (13)
107. Kervian-en-Cameret (2)
108. Le Cannet (2)
109. Mende (13)
110. Paris (Rue Clovis) (2)
111. Portmoak (11)
112. Razovstume (7)
113. Sceaux (2)
114. Swinton (1)
115. Trichiana (5)
116. Troyes (a) (1)
117. Troyes (b) (1)
118. Vojan (7)
119. Sevenki (15)

**FIGURE 3B**

51. Barroca da Laje (3)

Not plotted:

- Antonovka (15)  
Be-él (14)  
Peschanka (14 or 15)

**FIGURE 4: 222/38**

1. Aggsbach (5)
2. Archar II (7)
3. Baden-Baden (13)
4. Börgönd (6)
5. Cadeby I (1)
6. Caernarvon I (1)
7. Camborne (1)
8. Cimpulung (14)
9. Colchester I (1)
10. Colchester II (1)
11. Darfield I (1)
12. Edlington Wood I (1)
13. Eghezée (2)
14. Eining I (5)
15. Eining II (5)

16. Emirovo (7)
17. Falkirk (11)
18. Fridingen (5)
19. Hedderheim/Praunheim IV (13)
20. Heidelberg-Neuenheim II (13)
21. Irgoli (5)
22. Jagstberg (13)
23. Jever (13)
24. Kempten/Spinnerei (13)
25. Kenfig (1)
26. Kirchmatting (5)
27. Kirkham (1)
28. Klagenfurt I (6)
29. Knezha I (7)
30. Köln (2)
31. Langeneising (5)
32. Leskovec (7)
33. Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirog (1)
34. Mainz F.IV (2)
35. Marienfels (13)
36. Mambach (13)
37. Mehovine (6)
38. Metten (5)
39. München-Harlaching (5)
40. Nieder Aschau (5)
41. Nuneaton (1)
42. Orpington (1)
43. Paal (2)
44. Petko Slaveykov (7)
45. Pfünz (13)
46. Pirsani I (14)
47. Roma - Via Braccianese (5)
48. Salzburg I (6)
49. Seewalchen (6)
50. Sibari (5)
51. Simburesti I (14)
52. Sopur (7)
53. Tirpesti (14)
54. Tiverton (1)
55. Tronchoy (2)
56. Unterdigisheim (13)
57. Usora (6)
58. Vác (6)
59. Vertus (2)
60. Waltenhofen (5)
61. Welzheim (13)
62. Wigan (1)
63. Wiggensbach (5)
64. Kempten-Lindberg III (5)
65. Csapon (6)
66. Ercsi (6)
67. Golyam Dol (7)
68. Housesteads (1)
69. Kasperovste (14)
70. Sanadinovo (7)
71. Shil'nikovo (15)
72. Camuntum (6)
73. Danesti (14)
74. Einsiedel (13)
75. Micia (14)
76. Schrotzburg (5)
77. Sulakyurt (9)
78. Voluja-Duboka (7)

Not plotted:

Monrupino (5 or 6)

**FIGURE 5A: 238/60**

1. Adriach (6)
2. Altnier (2)
3. Annecy VI (2)
5. Apoldu de Jos (14)

6. Asparukhovo (7)
7. Band (14)
8. Bares (3)
9. Barton-on-Humber (1)
10. Bavay X (2)
11. Belgrade (6)
12. Belo Pole I (7)
13. Belozem (7)
14. Berkovica (7)
15. Berlaimont (2)
16. Berndorf (6)
17. Besano II (5)
18. Bingen (2)
19. Bolyarts (7)
20. Bordeaux I (2)
21. Borimechkovo (7)
22. Bratia Daskalovi (7)
23. Brescia (5)
24. Budaörs (6)
25. Budur Ciflik (7)
26. Bumbesti-Jiu (14)
27. Burgau (5)
29. Cambridge I (1)
30. Canlia (14)
31. Caracal (14)
32. Casteau III (2)
33. Castellón de la Plana (3)
34. Ceyzériat (2)
35. Chassenon (2)
36. Chesterfield (1)
37. Clamerey (2)
38. Clavier III (2)
39. Clères (2)
40. Comakovci (7)
41. Cristesti II (14)
42. Cuptoare (14)
43. Dailly II (2)
44. Dalheim II (2)
45. Dimcha I (7)
46. Dimcha II (7)
47. Diosig (14)
48. Ditzingen (13)
49. Dobri Do (7)
50. Dobridor (14)
51. Dolna Kabda (7)
52. Donzère (2)
53. Dragasani (14)
54. Dripchevo (7)
55. Dvorska (7)
56. Edlington Wood II (1)
57. Edlington Wood III (1)
58. Eliseyna (7)
59. Ellignies-St. Anne (2)
60. Elveden (1)
61. Eu II (2)
62. Évreux V (2)
63. Eyzahut (2)
64. Faverges (2)
65. Focsani (14)
66. Fontaine-Valmont V (2)
67. Gabrovo I (7)
68. Galicea Mare (14)
69. Gigen IV (7)
70. Gigen VI (7)
71. Golyamo Shivachevo (7)
72. Golyama Bresnitsa (7)
73. Golyamo Konare (7)
74. Gorni Dubnik (7)
75. Granichar (7)
76. Great Chesterford (1)
77. Grésy-sur-Isère (2)
78. Grosbous (2)
79. Gruia (14)
80. Gunzenhausen (13)
81. Haranglab (14)
82. Harchies (2)
83. Hartlebury (1)
84. Haute-Savoie (2)
85. Hochneukirchen (6)
86. Hüttenberg (6)
87. Ignatitsa (7)
88. Ilirska Bistrica (6)
89. Ionesti Govorii (14)
90. Iskra (7)
91. Jeledinti (14)
92. Jersey (2)
93. Judeinik (7)
94. Jupille-sur-Meuse (2)
95. Kardam (7)
96. Kiskunhalas (13)
97. Klagenfurt II (6)
98. Klugham (5)
99. Knezha II (7)
100. Kösching II (13)
101. Kozarevo (7)
102. Kralev (7)
103. Krog (6)
104. Krusevac (7)
105. Kurilovec (6)
106. Ladenburg I (13)
107. Ladenburg II (13)
108. Lahamaide (2)
109. Landstuhl (2)
110. Le Mans I (2)
111. Leurda (14)
112. Levka I (7)
113. Levka II (7)
114. Locquignol (2)
115. London I (1)
116. Long Ashton (1)
117. Lukovit II (7)
118. Mainz Kastel I (1)
119. Mainz Kostheim (1)
120. Makotsevo (7)
121. Malo Konare I (7)
122. Malonne II (2)
123. Mangalia (14)
124. Mehadia (14)
125. Mettenbach (5)
126. Mihaelovo (7)
127. Mihajlovo (7)
128. Mikre II (7)
129. Minzier (2)
130. Mompach I (2)
131. Mompach II (2)
132. Montreuil sur Haine (a) (2)
133. Morialmé (2)
134. Motatei (14)
135. Nagyberki I (6)
136. Nagyberki II (6)
137. Dunájuváros I (6)
138. Dunájuváros II (6)
139. Dunájuváros III (6)
140. Nagyvenyimpusztá (6)
141. Namur III (2)
142. Nanterre (2)
143. Nasci-Kjoj (7)
144. Neuhausen (2)
145. Nieder Lahnstein (2)
146. Nikolaevo (7)
147. Nikolaevo I (7)
148. Nova Nadezhda (7)
149. Novachene (7)
150. Oberdorf (6)
151. Ognen-Iskra (7)
152. Olgishofen (5)
153. Olteni (14)
154. Orekhovitsa (7)
155. Ostra Luka (6)
156. Ouroux (2)
157. Panayot Khitovo (7)
158. Pergamum (9)
159. Petit-Rechain (2)
160. Pfakofen (5)
161. Pleven (7)
162. Plovdiv I (7)
163. Plovdiv II (7)
164. Plovdiv III (7)
165. Podastinje (6)
166. Podvornica (6)
167. Polski Senovetz (7)
168. Poole III (1)
169. Popintsi (7)
170. Porte Torres II (5)
171. Prof. Igirkovo (7)
172. Progorelets (7)
173. Prolesha (7)
174. Provadia (7)
175. Razgrad region (7)
176. Riola (5)
177. Roma 1915 (5)
178. Rouen IV (2)
179. Rouen Villa (2)
180. Rouen Villb (2)
181. Ruse (7)
182. Sadina (7)
183. Saint-Péray (2)
184. Sanadinovo (7)
185. Sandrans I (2)
186. Sapata de Jos I (14)
187. Saraja I (7)
188. Saraja II (7)
189. Sbor (7)
190. Schlier-Oberankenreute (5)
191. Sevlievo (7)
192. Sikirica (7)
193. Simburesti II (14)
194. Sladuk Kladenets I (7)
195. Sladuk Kladenets II (7)
196. Slaveni I (14)
197. Slaveni II (14)
198. Sliven (7)
199. Smederevo (7)
200. Smyrna (9)
201. Sotuchino (7)
202. Spesbach (2)
203. Steingarden (5)
204. Stellata (5)
205. Sterrebeek (2)
206. Strelcha (7)
207. Strimtu (14)
208. Sudiysko Pole (7)
209. Svetien (7)
210. Svoboda (7)
211. TÁC I (6)
212. TÁC II (6)
213. Taga (14)
214. Turgovishte (7)
215. Tarragona (3)
216. Tas Tepe (7)
217. Taxenbach (6)
218. Terziysko (7)
219. Teteven I (7)
220. Teteven II (7)
221. Thulin I (2)
222. Timisoara II (14)
223. Tolbukhin (7)
224. Topolovgrad (7)
225. Tsalapitsa (7)
226. Tukach (7)
227. Tulcea (14)
228. Tulln (6)

229. Tunarii Vechi (14)  
 230. Turda (14)  
 231. Turnene (7)  
 232. Tushovtsa (7)  
 233. Ugurchin (7)  
 234. Ulassai (5)  
 235. Vasilevo (7)  
 236. Viesville (2)  
 237. Villereest (2)  
 238. Vilvoorde (2)  
 239. Vinay III (2)  
 240. Vittraval (2)  
 241. Weissenburg (13)  
 242. Wiesbach-Mangelhausen (2)  
 243. Yakimovo I (7)  
 244. Yakimovo II (7)  
 245. Yatagan (9)  
 246. Zamfirovo (7)  
 247. Zhitnitsa (7)  
 248. Amiens (2)  
 249. Cadeby III (1)  
 250. Vaise (2)  
 251. Velichkovo (7)  
 252. Mainz F. VI (2)  
 253. Beltinci (6)  
 254. Birca I (14)  
 255. Birca II (14)  
 256. Bronnitsa (14)  
 257. Épias-Rhus (2)  
 258. Felsötengellic (6)  
 259. Ivanovo (7)  
 260. Jablanica (7)  
 261. Jagodina (7)  
 262. Kingersheim (2)  
 263. Korongmajor (6)  
 264. Lavannes (2)  
 265. Lozen I (7)  
 266. Miryantsi (7)  
 267. Nages-et-Sologues (2)  
 268. Niesbach/Mangelhausen (2)  
 269. Pirsani II (14)  
 270. Rábakovácsi (6)  
 271. Radinovo (7)  
 272. Réka-Devnya (7)  
 273. Rusi (14)  
 274. Szakcs (6)  
 275. Tekija (7)  
 276. Trjne (6)  
 277. Vayres (2)  
 278. Vishov Grad I (7)  
 279. Vishov Grad II (7)  
 280. Viuz-Faverges (2)  
 281. Esbarres (2)  
 282. Daskal Atanasovo (7)  
 283. Pirene (7)  
 284. Tartarevo (7)  
 285. Algara (3)  
 286. Balesti (14)  
 287. Birca III (14)  
 288. Brickendonbury (1)  
 289. Brigetio (13)  
 290. Camuntum (Fortress) (6)  
 291. Chuvatsevo (7)  
 292. Coinces (2)  
 293. Dolnje Ponikve (6)  
 294. Dragosinovo (7)  
 295. Gorsium (6)  
 296. Gracic (6)  
 297. Jiet-Popi (14)  
 298. Jitnica (7)  
 299. Kisapold (13)  
 300. Kosovo (7)  
 301. Khurdzali (7)  
 302. Lesta-han (7)

303. Muxaulsvo (7)  
 304. Nehany (6)  
 305. Osijek (6)  
 306. Pautalia (7)  
 307. Sulusmrensko (7)  
 308. Susmanovo (7)  
 309. Svmmluna (7)  
 310. Szalakcs IV (6)  
 311. Tunnel de l'Epine (2)  
 312. Valcin (7)  
 313. Vartopu (14)  
 314. Vinica (7)  
 315. Vrkasice (7)  
 316. Niederbieber I (2)  
 317. Niederbieber II (2)  
 318. Nicolaev (7)

## FIGURE 5B

4. Antioch (10)  
 28. Caesarea (9)

Not plotted:

Singidunum (6, 7 or 13)  
 Slatinte (7)  
 Vajdahunyad (6 or 13)

## FIGURE 6A: 260/75

1. Aiguillon (2)  
 2. Aire-sur-la-Lys (2)  
 3. Airvault (2)  
 4. Alba Iulia II (14)  
 5. Alba Iulia III (14)  
 6. Aldeia das Dez (3)  
 7. Alex (2)  
 8. Altafula (3)  
 9. Alzey (2)  
 10. Andenne (2)  
 11. Annecy Ib (2)  
 12. Anneville/Ambour (2)  
 13. Apetion I (6)  
 14. Ardres III (2)  
 15. Arlon (2)  
 16. Aubigny-au-Bac (2)  
 17. Baldersdorf (6)  
 18. Basècles (2)  
 19. Battenberg (2)  
 20. Bavay IV (2)  
 21. Bavay IX (2)  
 22. Beaufay (2)  
 23. Beaufort (2)  
 24. Beaumont-pied-de-Boeuf (2)  
 25. Béceleuf (2)  
 26. Beez (2)  
 27. Belsele (2)  
 28. Bondeno (5)  
 29. Bordeaux IV (2)  
 30. Brezins (2)  
 31. Brissac-Quince (2)  
 32. Bukhovo (7)  
 33. Burmerange I (2)  
 34. Carpineti (5)  
 35. Castelletto Stura (5)  
 36. Caudebec-lès-Elleuf I (2)  
 37. Caudebec-lès-Elleuf II (2)  
 38. Chavagnes-en-Paillers (2)  
 39. Clavier II (2)  
 40. Conimbriga B (3)  
 41. Conimbriga D (3)  
 42. Contern (2)  
 43. Cousloire (2)  
 44. Créon (2)

45. Curzay-sur-Vonne (2)  
 46. Dailly I (2)  
 47. Dalheim IV (2)  
 48. Darasti (14)  
 49. Denderleeuw (2)  
 50. Diepholz (13)  
 51. Dieppe (2)  
 52. Donauwörth (13)  
 53. Donnezac (2)  
 55. Dugo Polje (7)  
 56. Echternach (2)  
 57. Étaples II (2)  
 58. Étaples V (2)  
 59. Eitelbrück I (2)  
 60. Eu I (2)  
 61. Evreux IV (2)  
 62. Evreux VI (2)  
 63. Falterone (5)  
 64. Feiltingert (2)  
 65. Forchheim (13)  
 66. Furtwangen (13)  
 67. Garch (6)  
 68. Gehrden II (13)  
 69. Gisay-la-Coudre (2)  
 70. Grand-Couronne (2)  
 71. Grotenberge (2)  
 72. Harnes (2)  
 73. Haute-Goulaine (2)  
 74. Heidelberg-Neuenheim I (13)  
 75. Hensies (2)  
 76. Herbignac (2)  
 77. Heudreville-sur-Eure (2)  
 78. Howardries II (2)  
 79. Howardries III (2)  
 80. Hüttersdorf I (2)  
 81. Hüttersdorf II (2)  
 82. Ig (6)  
 83. Imbriovec (6)  
 84. Isaccoa (14)  
 85. Izenerge (2)  
 86. Izemore (2)  
 87. Jublains I (2)  
 88. Jublains III (2)  
 89. Jublains VI (2)  
 90. Judenburg (6)  
 91. Kahler (2)  
 92. Kempien/Burgstall (13)  
 93. Kisslegg-Unterhorgen (5)  
 94. Klagenfurt III (6)  
 95. Kleinbettingen (2)  
 96. La-Bégude-de-Mazenc (2)  
 97. La Chapelle-Aubareil (2)  
 98. La Roche-sur-le-Buis (2)  
 99. Labretonie (2)  
 100. Le Bourg-D'Hem (2)  
 101. Le Mans IV (2)  
 102. Le Mans V (2)  
 103. Le Petit-Couronne (2)  
 104. Le Thou (2)  
 105. Leerbeek (2)  
 106. Les Andelys (2)  
 107. Lichtervelde (2)  
 108. Liédona (3)  
 109. Limoges V (2)  
 110. Limoges VII (2)  
 111. Lintgen (2)  
 112. Löchgau/Weissenhof (13)  
 113. Lompret (2)  
 114. Longchamps (2)  
 115. Lukovit I (7)  
 116. Macon (2)  
 117. Mainz Weisenau I (2)  
 118. Maisières (2)  
 119. Malo Konare II (7)

120. Maluk Preslavets (7)
121. Mariakerke (2)
122. Meckelstedt (13)
123. Medak (6)
124. Melle (2)
125. Mindelheim (5)
126. Nagem (2)
127. Nagyberki III (6)
128. Nérac (2)
129. Niederingelheim I (2)
130. Nismes (2)
131. Niverville (2)
132. Noordschote (2)
133. Oisy-le-Verger (2)
134. Oppy (2)
135. Orscholz (2)
136. Oslip (6)
137. Pannecé (2)
138. Petigny II (2)
139. Plevin I (7)
140. Pont-à-Marq (2)
141. Preignac (2)
142. Pruille-le-Chetif (2)
143. Ramsen (2)
144. Regensburg III (5)
145. Regensburg IV (5)
146. Reichlange (2)
147. Reze (2)
148. Riemst (2)
149. Rouen V (2)
150. Saintes IV (2)
151. Salperwick (1)
152. Sames (2)
153. Sannat I (2)
154. Santes (2)
155. Satica (6)
156. Sault-Brenaz (2)
157. Saumur II (2)
158. Scarnafigi (5)
159. Schlindermanderscheid (2)
160. Segonzac (2)
161. Sennik (7)
162. Septfontaines (2)
163. Sillé-le-Guillaume (2)
164. Soullignac (2)
165. St. Cécile (2)
166. St. Georges-de-la-Couée (2)
167. St. Georges-de-Reneins (2)
168. St. Marcel-lès-Valence (2)
169. St. Mard I (2)
170. St. Mard II (2)
171. St. Mard III (2)
172. St. Mard IV (2)
173. St. Maurice-la-Souterraine (2)
174. Surice I (2)
175. Thulin II (2)
176. Tiff (2)
177. Toernich (2)
178. Tôtes (2)
179. Treffieux (2)
180. Trept (2)
181. Veurey-Voroize (2)
182. Virje (6)
183. Virovitica (6)
184. Visoka Mogila (7)
185. Vladimirci (7)
186. Vodinci (6)
187. Vogué (2)
188. Vouthon (2)
189. Vrhnika (6)
190. Wallers-II (2)
191. Warlencourt-Eaucourt (2)
192. Waziers (2)
193. Wépion II (2)
194. Werken (2)
195. Aldbourne (1)
196. Bavay I (2)
197. Beachy Head I (1)
198. Beachy Head II (1)
199. Beachy Head III (1)
200. Bischoffsheim (2)
201. Calverton (1)
202. Chalandry (2)
203. Chézy-sur-Mame (2)
204. Chilleux-aux-Bois (2)
205. Coësmes (2)
206. Douvres (2)
207. Erneth I (1)
208. La Vineuse (2)
209. Landebaëron (2)
210. London (Paternoster Row) (1)
211. Market Deeping (1)
212. Mildenhall II (1)
213. Netley (1)
214. Piercebridge (1)
215. Poole II (1)
216. Rouvroy-les-Merles (2)
217. Selsey II (1)
218. Vannes (2)
219. Welwyn (1)
220. Châlain d'Uzore (2)
221. Chaource (2)
222. Notre Dame d'Allencourt (2)
223. Addington (1)
224. Alcester II (1)
225. Amiens (2)
226. Ancaster (1)
227. Andover (1)
228. Augst (2)
229. Austerfeld (1)
230. Baconsthorpe (1)
231. Basseleg (1)
232. Berdorf (2)
233. Berlare (2)
234. Blackmoor II (1)
235. Boothstown (1)
236. Bridport (1)
237. Brighton (1)
238. Brodsworth (1)
239. Cadeby II (1)
240. Caerleon II (1)
241. Caernarvon II (1)
242. Caerwent I (1)
243. Caister by Yarmouth II (1)
244. Cambridge II (1)
245. Canterbury (1)
246. Cheddar (1)
247. Colchester IV (1)
248. Compton (1)
249. Coucté (2)
250. Deeping St. James (1)
251. Doncaster I (1)
252. Doncaster II (1)
253. East Mersea (1)
254. Erneth II (1)
255. Escoussans (2)
256. Flaggrass (1)
257. Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt (2)
258. Ham Hill I (1)
259. Haydere (9)
260. Heerlen II (2)
261. Holme Hale (1)
262. Ilchester Mead (1)
263. Jimena de la Frontera (3)
266. La Chapelle-Launay (2)
267. La Flotte-en-Ré (2)
268. Lancaster II (1)
269. Leimersheim (13)
270. Llanedeyrn (1)
271. Longué/Jumelles (2)
272. Lower Slaughter (1)
273. Lutterworth (1)
274. Maidstone (1)
275. Mainz T. II (2)
276. Mainz T. III (2)
277. Manchester (1)
278. March (1)
279. Marr (1)
280. Mattishall (1)
281. Mayenne (2)
282. Meare Heath (1)
283. Menai Bridge (1)
284. Montargis-les Closiers (2)
285. Montbrison II (2)
286. Montreuil sur Haine (c) (2)
287. Mytholmroyd (1)
288. Nettleton (1)
289. Northchurch (1)
290. Oissel (2)
291. Parma I (5)
292. Polegate (1)
293. Poole I (1)
294. Preesall with Hackensall (1)
295. Purbrook Heath (1)
296. Reguengo (3)
297. Sharrow Point (1)
298. South Shields II (1)
299. Springhead I (1)
300. St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon (2)
301. Stevenage (1)
302. Stiffkey (1)
303. Talmont St. Hilaire I (2)
304. Talmont St. Hilaire II (2)
305. Throckley (1)
306. Torino (5)
307. Trier (Eros Cellar I) (2)
308. Tulari (7)
309. Upton (1)
310. Valleramosa (5)
311. Ventnor (1)
312. Verulamium I (1)
313. Watchfield I (1)
314. Westmeston (1)
315. Westmoor (1)
316. Wickham Market (1)
317. Wiggenhall (1)
318. Willington (1)
319. Wimbeldon (1)
320. Wishaw (1)
321. Woodcote (1)
322. Amlwch (1)
323. Autun (2)
324. Danzé (2)
325. Mâcon (2)
326. St. Genis-Pouilly (2)
327. Dolydd (1)
328. Sannat II (2)
329. Arona (5)
330. Beaufay II (2)
331. Morgat-en-Crozon (2)
332. Aillant-sur-Tholon (2)
333. Allonnes I (2)
334. Allonnes II (2)
335. Brocanac (7)
336. Châtenay-sur-Seine (2)
337. Chesterford (1)
338. Chesterholm (Vindolanda) (1)
339. Clermont-Ferrand (2)
340. Coldham (1)
341. Cutil-sous-Bernard (2)
342. Daskal Atanasovo (7)
343. "Deux Sevrès" (2)

344. Dolno Novkovo (7)  
 345. Dourges (2)  
 346. Eben-Emael (2)  
 347. Étival-lès-le-Mans (2)  
 348. Famars II (2)  
 349. Glaisdale (1)  
 350. Grumello (5)  
 351. Guiry-en-Vexin (2)  
 353. Lavilledieu II (2)  
 354. Les Authieux I (2)  
 355. Lewarde (2)  
 356. Lostwithiel (1)  
 357. Malicorne (2)  
 358. Montecalvo Versiggia (5)  
 359. Obudovac (6)  
 360. Portsdown Hill (1)  
 361. Roquencourt (2)  
 362. Rouilly-Sacey (2)  
 363. Sens (2)  
 364. Shekhovo (7)  
 365. Soubise (2)  
 366. Swallowfield (1)  
 367. Vișoara (14)  
 368. Naix-aux-Forges (2)  
 369. Dampierre-en-Bray (2)  
 370. Gavello (5)  
 371. Verulamium II (1)  
 372. Dourbes (2)  
 373. Aguntum I (5)  
 374. Bonneuil-sur-Marne (2)  
 375. Caister by Norwich (1)  
 376. Cattenes (13)  
 377. Choseley (1)  
 378. Clairmont (2)  
 379. Clunia (3)  
 380. Columbier (2)  
 381. Cuneio (1)  
 382. Flavia Solva (6)  
 383. Geneva (2)  
 384. Iasos (9)  
 385. Lauriacum I (6)  
 386. Le Veillon (2)  
 387. Moneybury Hill (1)  
 388. Ruffieux (2)  
 389. Noyers-sur-Serein (2)  
 390. Nozharovo (7)  
 391. Razevo (7)  
 392. Saint-Vérand (2)  
 393. San Michele (5)  
 394. Santa Pola (3)  
 395. Saulty (2)  
 396. Schwarzenacker (2)  
 397. Serra do Condão (3)  
 398. St. Gemmes-D'Andigné (2)  
 399. Suluc (14)  
 400. Tetelbiurg I (2)  
 401. Tetelbiurg II (2)  
 402. Ticha (7)  
 403. Wehden (13)  
 404. Zeddiani (5)  
 405. Agden (1)  
 406. Coulanges-les-Nevers (2)  
 407. Eauze (2)  
 408. Heuqueville (2)  
 409. Levesville-la-Chenard/Mérouville (2)  
 410. Mons-Boubert (2)  
 411. Rennes (2)  
 412. Dandale (14)  
 413. Gare (1)  
 414. Samoëns (2)

**FIGURE 6B**

264. Kerch (1945) (14)  
 265. Kerch (1954) (14)  
 352. Krasnyy Kut (15)

Not plotted:

Hrusica (5 or 6)

**FIGURE 7A: 275/296**

1. Aberkenfig (1)  
 2. Allington (1)  
 3. Ambleuse (2)  
 4. Anglefort II (2)  
 5. Annecy la (2)  
 6. Appleshaw (1)  
 7. Avressieux (2)  
 8. Bale (1)  
 9. Barsac II (2)  
 10. Bath (1)  
 11. Bavay XI (2)  
 12. Bicester (1)  
 13. Blackmoor I (1)  
 14. Blumenthal (2)  
 15. Bois-jean (2)  
 16. Bregenz (5)  
 17. Bristol I (1)  
 18. Burmerange II (2)  
 19. Burton Latimer (1)  
 20. Caerleon I (1)  
 21. Caerwent II (1)  
 22. Carnerton II (1)  
 23. Chalgrove (1)  
 24. Chaufour-Notre-Dame (2)  
 25. Child's Erccall (1)  
 26. Cluj (14)  
 27. Colchester III (1)  
 28. Coleby (1)  
 29. Cruseilles (2)  
 30. Dámbel (5)  
 31. Darfield II (1)  
 32. Demonte (5)  
 33. Donji Petrovci (6)  
 34. Dorchester (1)  
 35. Droithwich (1)  
 36. Eastbourne I (1)  
 37. Eastbourne II (1)  
 38. Écouis (2)  
 39. Edlington (1)  
 40. Ernée (2)  
 41. Evreux II (1)  
 42. Ficheux (2)  
 43. Gigen VII (7)  
 44. Gignod (5)  
 45. Glastonbury (1)  
 46. Globashitz (6)  
 47. Gloucester (1)  
 48. Goadby Marwood (1)  
 49. Goeblande (2)  
 50. Goring (1)  
 51. Guastalla (5)  
 52. Ham Hill II (1)  
 53. Hasparren II (2)  
 54. Heyrieux (2)  
 55. Hollingbourne (1)  
 56. Hordley (1)  
 57. Hove (1)  
 58. Hoveringham (1)  
 59. Irchester (1)  
 60. Jardin (2)  
 61. Kirkby in Ashfield (1)

62. Kirmington (1)  
 63. Kortrijk II (2)  
 64. Kulcs (6)  
 65. Lacock (1)  
 66. Lancaster I (1)  
 67. Lancaster III (1)  
 68. Leicester I (1)  
 69. Linchmere (1)  
 70. Litakovo (7)  
 71. Ljubljana 1969 (6)  
 72. Llandudno I (1)  
 73. Llandudno II (1)  
 74. London III (1)  
 75. Maltby (1)  
 76. Mannswörth (6)  
 77. Maravielle (2)  
 78. Marquise (2)  
 79. Martignas-sur-Jalle (2)  
 80. Mere (1)  
 81. Milverton (1)  
 82. Minster (1)  
 83. Much Wenlock (1)  
 84. München-Lochhausen (5)  
 85. Mühlen (5)  
 86. Neville-sur-Ain (2)  
 87. Neuvy-Bouin (2)  
 88. Noyelles-Godault (2)  
 89. Omblèze (2)  
 90. Ovchaga (7)  
 91. Paestum (5)  
 92. Peal de Becerro (3)  
 93. Peissenberg (5)  
 94. Petrijanec (6)  
 95. Philippeville (2)  
 96. Puncnoll (1)  
 97. Riby (1)  
 98. Rome (Palatine Hill) (5)  
 99. Rouen VI (2)  
 100. S. Piero in Bagno (5)  
 101. Saintes II (2)  
 102. Salzburg II (6)  
 103. Schwenningen (13)  
 104. Silchester (1)  
 105. Sillingy IIa (2)  
 106. Sillingy IIb (2)  
 107. Simanovci (6)  
 108. Skewen (1)  
 109. St. Martin d'Uriage (2)  
 110. St. Michael Caerhays (1)  
 111. Szöny (6)  
 112. Tattershall Thorpe (1)  
 113. Tavalichevo (7)  
 114. Thiais (2)  
 115. Trinita d'Agultu (5)  
 116. Türkheim (6)  
 117. Verulamium III (1)  
 118. Verulamium IV (1)  
 119. Verulamium V (1)  
 120. Verulamium VII (1)  
 121. Vinay II (2)  
 122. Watchfield II (1)  
 123. Banwell (1)  
 124. Wooton (1)  
 125. Worden (1)  
 126. Worthing (1)  
 127. Godmanchester (1)  
 128. Longton (1)  
 129. Rethel (2)  
 130. Sprotborough (1)  
 131. Rockbourne I (1)  
 132. Epping Forest (1)  
 133. La Condamine (2)  
 134. Chalfont St. Peter (1)  
 136. Dunáújváros IX (6)

137. Dunáújváros VIII (6)
138. Ennsdorf (6)
139. Forest of Dean (1)
140. Ilston (1)
141. Komin (6)
142. Lavilledieu I (2)
143. Modigliani (5)
144. Normanby (1)
145. Pen-y-Cordwyn (1)
146. Podkrepa (7)
147. Sestrimo II (7)
148. Wien-Bezirk I (6)
149. Fragas do Piago (3)
150. Monkton Farleigh (1)
151. Dambach I (13)
152. Dunneau (2)
153. East Hamham (1)
154. Erw-hen (1)
155. Lauriacum II (6)
156. Penard (1)
157. Ravagnese (5)
158. Tetelbiorg III (2)
159. Tickenham (1)
160. Authieux II (2)
161. Köln-Bickendorf (2)
162. Neupotz (2)
163. Saint-Pallaye (2)
164. Canakkale (9)

**FIGURE 7B**

135. Chukhur-Kabala (15)

Not plotted:

Bavay XI (2)

**FIGURE 8:296/318**

1. Bazarnes (2)
2. Bliesmengen-Bolchen (2)
3. Clapton in Gordano (1)
4. Ettelbrück II (2)
5. Evenley (1)
6. Imsbach I (2)
7. Kellmünz (5)
8. Lesoe (6)
9. Moissat (2)
10. Muglitz (7)
11. Oimbra (3)
12. Partinico? (5)
13. Schmerikon (5)
14. Sisak II (6)
15. Thibouville (2)
16. Wroxton (1)
17. Allègre (2)
18. Beaurains (2)
19. Cardiff (1)
20. Eni Eri (7)
21. Naissus (7)
22. Nijmegen (2)
23. San Pietro di Cerro (5)
24. Slatina (7)
25. Usce (2)
26. Mareno di Piave (5)
27. Piazzola sul Brenta (5)
28. Esternberg (6)

Not plotted:

La Venera (5)  
Nieder-Rentgen (2 or 13)

**FIGURE 9:318/30**

1. Boltinggård (12)
2. Brangstrup (12)
3. Dalheim (2)
4. Hambledon (1)
5. Immendingen (5)
6. Lenningen (2)
7. Mainz Bretzenheim (2)
8. Nieheim (13)
9. Szöny (6)
10. Cervenbreg (7)
11. Sabac (7)

Not plotted:

Starcevo (14)  
'Munich' (UP)

**FIGURE 10:330/48**

1. Appleford (1)
2. Biwer (2)
3. Borca (14)
4. Caister by Yarmouth (1)
5. Cranfield (1)
6. Ennsdorf (2)
7. Helleville (2)
8. Holyhead (1)
9. Köln (2)
10. Llanbethery (1)
11. Mainz T.V (2)
12. Paris (2)
13. Richborough II (1)
14. Sremska Mitrovica I (6)
15. Sremska Mitrovica II (6)
16. Trier I (2)
17. Klitinka (14)
18. Yalta (14)
19. Stockstadt V (13)

**FIGURE 11:348/64**

1. Conimbriga C (3)
2. Dalboset (14)
3. Frauensattling (5)
4. Gevelsberg (13)
5. Hengersberg (13)
6. Laatzen (13)
7. Ljubljana forum (6)
8. Mainz Weisenau III (2)
9. Marscher Wald I (2)
10. Marscher Wald II (2)
11. Marscher Wald III (2)
12. Marscher Wald IV (2)
13. Niederingelheim III (2)
14. Regensburg VIII (5)
15. Rheinzabern (13)
16. Walferdange (2)
17. Kessel (2)
18. Bonn (2)
19. Duisburg/Grossenbaum (13)
20. Vaulx/Vraucourt (2)
21. Bonn/Beuel (2)
22. Deudesfeld (2)
23. Gudme I (12)
24. Zamosc (13)
25. Merelbeke II (2)
26. Southsea (1)
27. Willersey (1)
28. Water Newton I (1)
29. Kaiseraugst (2)
30. Ljubljana V (6)

31. Oldcroft (1)
32. Belke-Steinbeck (13)
33. Lengerich II (13)
34. Mainz F.VII (2)
35. Orgeyev (14)
36. Woodeaton (1)
37. Hemel Hempstead (1)
38. Borochitsy I (14)
39. Chinadiyev (14)
40. Dol (7)
41. Nielles-lès-Calais (2)
42. Köln (Stephenstraße) (2)
43. Padea (14)
44. Cibir (14)
45. Famars (2)
46. Lauriacum III (6)
47. Ljubljana I (6)
48. Ottenia (14)
49. Ungarasi (14)
50. Chisnau (14)
51. St. Pabu (2)

Not plotted:

Borochitsy II (14)

**FIGURE 12A:364/395**

1. Ahm-Machtum (2)
2. Aldworth (1)
4. Aylesbury (1)
5. Babadag I (7)
6. Bromham (1)
7. Bückeberg (13)
8. Caracal (14)
9. Chaddleworth (1)
10. Constanta (7)
11. Corbridge (1)
12. Cosgrove (1)
13. Dranica (14)
14. Ellerbek (13)
15. Figueras (3)
16. Fürstenfeldbruck (5)
17. Gherla (14)
18. Gudme II (12)
19. Gura Ialomitei (14)
20. Kempston I (1)
21. Konz (2)
22. Márok (6)
23. Medgidia (7)
24. Melton Mowbray (1)
25. Newton Mills (1)
26. Paderborn (13)
27. Parendorf (6)
28. Pécsvarad (6)
29. Posavska Gradusa (6)
30. Ptuj (6)
31. Puppling (5)
32. Redea (14)
33. Richborough III (1)
34. San Genesio (5)
35. San Miguel de Deiro (3)
36. Sandrans II (2)
37. Sandrovec (6)
38. Sapata de Jos II (14)
39. Selsey II (1)
40. Serra Ricco (5)
41. Simleu Silvaniei (14)
42. South Shields (1)
43. Springhead II (1)
44. Stobi (7)
45. Tewkesbury (1)
46. Thetford (1)
47. Tredington (1)

48. Trier (Mithraeum II) (2)
49. Trier (Schiefer Chapel) (2)
50. Uphill (1)
51. Veliko Gradiste (14)
52. Viespesti (14)
53. Waldaschaff (13)
54. Westerkappeln (13)
55. Almandralejo (3)
56. Amesbury (1)
57. East Harptree (1)
58. Geneva (2)
59. Dunáújváros IV (6)
60. Dunáújváros V (6)
61. Dunáújváros VII (6)
62. Szöny Tanyák (6)
63. Valea Strimba (14)
64. Brestov (14)
65. Bruck (13)
66. Eidinghausen (13)
67. Santa Tomé de Négrellos (3)
68. Bruzgovó (7)
69. Cazeres-sur-l'Adour (2)
70. Memye (6)
72. Kerch (14)
73. Kirileny (14)
74. Rockbourne II (1)

**FIGURE 12B**

3. Antakya (10)
71. Sucidava (7)

Not plotted:

- Keczel (6 or 13)  
Gizhgil (14 or 15)  
Haromzek (14)  
Sidi Bou Said (4)

**FIGURE 13A:395/411**

1. Barrow-upon-Humber I (1)
2. Burtle (1)
3. Chobham (1)
4. Cleeve Prior (1)
5. Colerne (1)
6. Compton Downs (1)
7. Deopham (1)
8. Fladbury (1)
9. Fleetwood? (1)
10. Freckenham (1)
11. Good Easter (1)
12. Honiton (1)
13. Hovingham Park (1)
14. Icklingham I (1)
15. Icklingham II (1)
16. Icklingham III (1)
17. Kempston II (1)
18. Kiddington I (1)
19. Lakenheath (1)
20. Letcombe Regis (1)
21. London (1)
22. Manton Down (1)
23. Mildenhall I (1)
24. Milverton (1)
25. North Mendip (1)
28. North Stoneham (1)
27. Osbourne I (1)
28. Otterbourne I (1)
29. Otterbourne II (1)
30. Reading I (1)
31. Reading II (1)
32. Richmond (1)
33. Samson (1)

34. Shanklin (1)
35. Shapwick II (1)
36. South Ferriby (1)
37. Sproxton (1)
38. Stockerston (1)
39. Stratford on Avon (1)
40. Stummer (1)
41. Whitchurch (1)
42. Whitwell (1)
43. Wilton (1)
44. Zennor (1)
45. Doddington (1)
46. Eye (1)
47. Beja (3)
48. Camerton (1)
49. Conimbriga (3)
50. Granada (3)
51. Grandhan (2)
52. North Curry (1)
53. Nottuln (13)
54. Obbicht (2)
55. Parma (5)
56. San Lazzaro (5)
57. Schussenned (5)
58. Setubal (3)
59. Suarlee (2)
60. Venlo (2)
61. Wiesbaden-Kastel (2)
62. Chapipi (3)
63. Saint-Denis-Westrem (2)
64. Lienden (2)
65. Mainz T. IX (2)
66. Arcos de la Frontera (3)
67. Gross Bodungen (13)
68. Pavia (5)
69. Rome IV (5)
70. Barcelona (3)
71. Heerlen (2)
72. Traprain Law (11)
73. Alcester (1)
74. Aquileia (5)
75. Boscombe Down (1)
76. Burgate (1)
77. Caerwent III (1)
78. Carleton St. Peter (1)
79. Caston (1)
80. Edington (1)
81. Conimbriga A (3)
82. Fincham (1)
83. Gamzigrad (7)
84. Hinton Down (1)
85. Holway (1)
86. Leicester II (1)
87. Maiden Castle (1)
88. Paulton (1)
89. Remerschen (2)
90. Richborough (1)
91. Shapwick I (1)
92. Talloire (2)
93. Terling (1)
94. Wittering (1)
95. Wiveliscombe (1)
96. Balinrees (11)
97. Beilen (2)
98. Canterbury (1)
99. Dorchester (Dorset) (1)
100. Grovely Wood (1)
101. Hoxne (1)
102. London (Tower) (1)
103. Silchester (1)
104. Stanmore (1)
105. Whorlton (1)
106. Estivals (2)
107. Hautot-sur-Mer (2)

108. Oderen (2)
109. Kiddington II (1)
110. Poitou province (2)
111. Dortmund (13)
112. Bato's Erf (2)
113. Metelin (14)
114. Redenhall (1)
115. Rencovo (3)
116. Suhaja (6)
117. Szönyi Tanyák (6)
118. Tobna (4)
119. Torrecanos (3)
120. Trier (Mithraeum I) (2)
121. Simmersted (12)
124. Bishop's Cannings I (1)
125. Lanyon Quoit (1)
126. Tuddenham St. Martin (1)

**FIGURE 13B**

122. Cesarea (10)
123. Yerevan (15)

Not plotted:

- Bentley (1)  
Blagon Hill II (1)  
Gravisca (5)  
Iatrus Krivina (7)

**FIGURE 14:411/25**

1. Badalona (3)
2. Braga (3)
3. Chécý (2)
4. Cherchel I (4)
5. Elche (3)
6. Jerez de la Frontera (3)
7. Menzelen (13)
8. Trier II (2)
9. Velp (13)
10. Würselen (2)
11. Chermtou (4)
12. Altenwalde (2)
13. Beleuya (14)
14. Villers l'Hopital (2)
15. Romanos (3)
16. Barcelona I (3)
17. Belmonte (3)
18. Gravisca (5)
19. Kløvegård (12)
20. Monte de Meio (3)
21. Quelfes (3)
22. Solano del Pino (3)
23. Titel (14)

**FIGURE 15:425/57**

1. Aquileia II (5)
2. Arçay (2)
3. Arcy-Sainte-Restitue (2)
4. Bina (13)
5. Butera (5)
6. Cannitello di Villa San Giovanni (5)
7. Carthage I (4)
8. Cognin-les-Gorges (2)
9. Combertault (2)
10. Comiso (5)
11. Donji Lapac (6)
12. Fano (5)
13. Furfooz (2)
14. Glogovic (6)

15. Gotse Delchev (7)
16. Karnik (6)
17. Kerch (14)
18. Klein-Tromp (13)
19. Limoges (2)
20. Massenzatica (5)
21. Minturno (5)
22. Mlakvanska Greda (6)
23. Nickelsdorf (6)
24. Nonantola (5)
25. Pontes (7)
26. Pozarevac (7)
27. Rublevka (14)
28. Sédico (5)
29. Slavkov (13)
30. Szikács (13)
31. Xanten (2)
32. Botoshany (14)
33. Diesdorf (13)
34. Orbetello (5)
35. Gantofa (12)
36. Tjörkö (12)
37. Bosnek (7)
38. Ingelstad (12)
39. Köping (12)
40. Norra Kvinneby (12)
41. Rovalds II (12)
42. Witow (13)

Not plotted:

Sterbenin (13)  
'Western Pyrenees' (2)

#### **FIGURE 16A:457/91**

1. Izenave (2)
2. Sörby (12)
3. Tjusby (12)
4. Iglesias (5)
5. Puck (13)
6. Rome I (5)
7. Fröslunda (12)
8. Hjärpestad II (12)
9. Ramsåtra (12)
10. Års (12)
11. Jordrup (12)
12. Åby (12)
13. Övertorp (12)
14. Sigvards (12)
15. Cagliari (5)
16. Calasetta (5)
17. Izmit (9)
18. Lonrai (2)
19. Naples (5)
20. Ses Salines (3)
21. Tournai (2)
23. Féchain (2)
24. Kyrketorp (12)
25. Rome II (5)
26. Svaneke (12)
27. Elblag (13)
28. Monasterolo di Brembio (5)
29. Reggio Emilia (5)
30. Malye Kopani (14)
31. Grunau Höhe (13)
32. Håsselstad (12)
33. Björnhovda (12)
34. Bostorp (12)
35. Roma Kungsgård (12)
36. Rynkebygård (12)
37. Sandby (12)
38. Valsnäs II (12)
39. Braendesgård (12)

40. Kåsbygård (12)
41. Svartvik (12)
42. Abrittus (7)
43. Alvans (12)
44. Eketorp (12)
45. Hjärpestad I (12)
46. Jusarve (12)
47. Konarzew (13)
48. Nixdjup (12)
49. Norrväie (12)
50. Präststommen (12)
51. Radostowo (13)
52. Rangsta (12)
53. Rönnerum (12)
54. Rosarve II (12)
55. Salomonstorp (12)
56. Sandegård (12)
57. Slättäng (12)
59. Törnboten (12)
60. Torriano (5)
61. Ved Sylten (12)
62. Vidracco (5)
63. Zeccone (5)

#### **FIGURE 16B**

22. Cherchel II (4)
58. Takembrit (4)

#### **FIGURE 17A:491/527**

2. Alanya (9)
3. Almindingen (12)
4. Bander (12)
5. Bellignies (2)
6. Braone (5)
7. Chinon (2)
8. Djemila (4)
9. Elsehoved (12)
10. Gourdon (2)
11. Gyllerup (12)
12. Ist (6)
14. Kaggeholm (12)
15. Milan (5)
16. Mrzezino (16)
17. Mulsum-Dorum (13)
18. Saltholm (12)
19. Soldatergård (12)
20. Spagergårde (12)
21. Trogir (6)
22. Vedrin (2)
23. Ville-domange (2)
24. Svetlen (7)
25. Voronia (14)
26. Bornholm (12)
27. Etelhem (12)
29. Mengen (5)
30. Seica Mica (14)
31. Svendborg (12)
32. Trabki Male (13)
34. Padenghe sul Grada (5)
35. Rivarolo del Re (5)
36. Ain Meddah (4)
37. Bjars (12)
38. Björke (12)
39. Burzovitsa (7)
40. Caseburg-auf-Usedom (13)
41. Dalshøj (12)
42. Hardings I (12)
43. Harkvie (12)
44. Kaupe (12)
45. Malchow (13)
46. Norrbys (12)
47. Övede (12)

48. Prästbåtels (12)

#### **FIGURE 17B**

1. Abu 'Alanda (10)
13. Jericho (10)
28. Horva Rimmon (10)
33. Tskhumali (15)

Not plotted:

Bresin (2 or 13)  
Gernietto (5)

#### **FIGURE 18A:527/65**

1. Kaprije (6)
2. Köln (2)
3. Midlum (13)
4. Ilirska Bistrica (6)
5. Alise-Ste-Reine (2)
6. Benevento (5)
7. Biesenbrow (13)
9. Frickingen (5)
10. Hyères (2)
11. Rome V (5)
13. Sisak I (6)
14. Tépe (OF)
16. Artén (5)
18. San Lorenzo di Pusteria (5)
19. Sekulitsa (7)
20. Sommacampagna (5)
21. Trento (5)
23. Akebach (12)
24. Batumi (15)
25. Bieloivrovka (15)
28. Finero (5)
29. Lillön (12)
30. Schretzheim (5)
31. Sessa Aurunca (5)
32. Smis (12)
33. Velsen (13)
34. Michaelsfeld/ Dzhiginskoye (15)
35. Tschenghe (7)
36. Botes (12)
37. Cotrone (5)
38. Grahovo (6)
39. Rosarve I (12)
40. Rovalds (12)
41. Vestringen (12)
42. Chersonesus (14)
43. Hadji Sinanlar (7)

#### **FIGURE 18B**

8. El Djem I (4)
12. Seville (3)
15. Cherchel (4)
17. El Djem II (4)
26. Castellana (5)
27. Dougga (4)

#### **FIGURE 18C**

22. Kopchiki (15)
44. Smekalovka (15)

Not plotted:

Hajducka Vodenica (6, 7 or 13)  
Zaschowitz (13)  
Binbir-Kilisse (9 or 10)

**FIGURE 19A:565/82**

1. Axiopolis (7)
2. Blatnica-Grmine (6)
3. Brkac (6)
4. Solin (6)
5. Thessaloniki (8)
6. Viviers (2)
8. Latakia (10)
9. Derhafia Djebibina (4)
10. Munningen (13)
11. Ortacesus (5)
12. Grabovnik-Vrtjak (6)
13. Hinog (7)
14. Sernide (5)
15. Peneios Dam (8)

**FIGURE 19B**

7. Kama (3) (15)

Not plotted:

'Basso Lazio' (5)  
Ghertche Cunar (7)

**FIGURE 20:582/610**

1. Adamclisi (7)
2. Escharen (2)
3. Merigen (5)
4. Narona/Vid (6)
5. Villamarzana (5)
6. Riha/Stuma (10)
7. Nokalekevi (15)
8. Sadovets B (7)
9. Sadovets C (7)
10. Sadovets D (7)
11. Selinti (10)
12. Yambol I (7)
13. Yambol II (7)
14. Antioch (10)

Not plotted:

Bat Gilim (10)  
Jordan (Jerah?) (10)  
Uncertain, Turkey (9 or 10)

**FIGURE 21A:610/41**

1. Lupeni (14)
2. Firtusu (14)
3. Rome III (5)
4. Bavay (2)
5. Lampsacus (9)
6. Kalganovka (15)
9. Sarre (1)
10. Szegedin (13)
11. Karavas (10)
12. Piatigore (13)
14. Sutton Hoo (1)
15. Mytilene (9)
16. Akalan (7)
18. Aydin Vilayet (9)
19. Beth Shan (10)
20. Chatalja (7)
21. Echmiadsin County (15)
22. La Goulette (4)
23. Hennihr Sidi (4)
24. Thuburbo Majus (4)
25. Wieuwerd (13)
26. Medjid Eüsü (10)

27. Nessébar (7)

**FIGURE 21B**

7. Perm (15)
8. Rhodes (9)
13. Smyrna (9)
17. Alkino (15)

Not plotted:

Igdir (15)  
Kucurmure (14 or 15)  
Tiflis (15)

**FIGURE 22A:641/68**

1. Athens (8)
2. Carthage II (4)
3. Dnieper Delta (14)
4. Dragasani (14)
5. Racalmuto (5)
6. Kyrenia (10)
7. Malaia Pereshchepina (14)
11. Valdonne (2)
12. Carthage (4)
13. Zatschepilovo (14)
14. Slava Rusa (7)

**FIGURE 22B**

8. Martynovo (15)
9. Perm (15)
10. Peshnigort (15)

Not plotted:

Tschausch (9 or 10)  
Settimo (5)

**FIGURE 23:668/85**

1. Anapa (15)
2. Awarta (10)
3. Carthage I (4)
4. Galati (14)
5. Campobello di Mazara (5)
6. Priseaca (14)
7. Antalya (9)
8. Udesti (14)
9. Arkesine (8)

Not plotted:

Belova, Bulgaria (7)  
Pantalica, Sicily (5)  
Torontol, Hungary (6 or 13)  
Uncertain (Tunisia) (4)  
Uncertain (Tunisia) (4)

**FIGURE 24:193/318**

1. Akenham (1)
2. Bannovka (14)
3. Barroca de Laje (3)
4. Devene (7)
5. Kalanteyeyo (14)
6. Le Cannet (2)
7. Paris (Rue Clovis) (2)
8. Sceaux (2)
9. Szony Tanyak 1959 (6)
10. Troyes (A) (2)
11. Troyes (B) (2)

12. Villach (2)
13. Waregem (2)
14. Zbuzh (14)
15. Baden-Baden (13)
16. Eining I (5)
17. Kempten/Spinnerei (13)
18. Klagenfurt I (6)
19. Köln (2)
20. Mambach (13)
21. Pfünz (13)
22. Schrotzburg (5)
23. Tronchoy (2)
24. Vertus (2)
25. Voluja-Dokuka (7)
26. Waltenhofen (5)
27. Weizheim (13)
28. Amiens (2)
29. Annecy VI (2)
30. Berkovitsa (7)
31. Bordeaux I (2)
32. Bronnitsa (14)
33. Burgau (5)
34. Cadeby III (1)
35. Coinces (2)
36. Dvorska (7)
37. Esbarres (2)
38. Kingersheim (2)
39. Krusevac (7)
40. London I (1)
41. Motatei (14)
42. Nagyberki II (6)
43. Nicolaev (7)
44. Niederbieber I (2)
45. Niederbieber II (2)
46. Osijek (6)
48. Rouen IV (2)
49. Soissons (2)
50. Tunnel de l'Epine (2)
51. Vaise (2)
52. Wiesbach/Mangelhausen II (2)
53. Amlwch (1)
54. Autun (2)
55. Berlare (2)
56. Chalain d'Uzore (2)
57. Chaource (2)
58. Clairmont (2)
59. Coulanges les Nevers (2)
60. Danze (2)
61. Eauze (2)
62. Genève (5)
63. Heudreville sur Eure (2)
64. Heuqueville (2)
65. La Chapelle Launay (2)
66. Le Veillon (2)
67. Levesville-le-Chenard (2)
68. Macon (2)
69. Mons-Boubert (2)
70. Naix-aux-Forges (2)
71. Notre-Dame-D'Allençon (2)
72. Parma I (5)
73. Reguenga (3)
74. Rennes (2)
75. Ruffieux (2)
76. Santa Pole (3)
77. Sault-Brenaz (2)
78. Serrado Condado (3)
79. St. Genis Pouilly (2)
80. St. Georges de Reneins (2)
81. Suluc (7)
82. Talmont St. Hilaire I (2)
83. Virovitica (6)
84. Ambleteuse (2)
85. Authieux II (2)
86. Bregenz (5)

87. Dambel (5)
88. Godmanchester (1)
89. Köln-Bickendorf (2)
90. La Condamine (2)
91. Longton (1)
92. Neupotz (2)
93. Neuville-sur-Ain (2)
94. Petrijanec (6)
95. Philippeville (2)
96. Rome (Palatine Hill) (5)
97. Saint Pallaye (2)
98. Szöny (6)
99. Allegre (2)
100. Beaurains (2)
101. Cardiff (1)
102. Eni Eri (7)
103. Esternberg (6)
104. Kellmünz (5)
105. Mareno di Piave (5)
106. Moissat (2)
107. Naissus (7)
108. Nijmegen (2)
109. Oimbra (3)
110. Partinico (5)
111. Piazzola sul Brenta (5)
112. Schmerikon (5)
113. Sisak II (6)
114. Usce (2)
115. Aigueblanche (2)
116. Arras (2)
117. Berthouville (2)
118. Carhaix (2)
119. Chalon-sur-Saône (2)
120. Chatuzanges (2)
121. Entrains-sur-Nohain (2)
122. Graincourt-les-Havrincourt (2)
123. Helpston (1)
124. Lillebonne (2)
125. Lyon (2)
126. Manchng (2)
127. Mérouville (2)
128. Reignier (2)
129. Reims (2)
130. Rethel (2)
131. Revel-Tourdan (2)
132. Rhone (2)
133. Saint-Boil (2)
134. Saulzoir (2)
135. Thil (2)
136. Vaison-la-Romaine (2)
137. Vienne (2)
138. Labretonie (2)
139. London II (Muswell Hill) (1)

Not plotted:

- Shil'nikovo - too far e. (15)  
Ajaccio - grid ref. uncertain (2)  
Krassny Kut - too far e. (15)  
Dura Europus - too far east (10)  
Mzechta - too far east (15)

#### FIGURE 25.318/411

1. Boltinggard (12)
2. Brangstrup (12)
3. Cervenberg (7)
4. Sabac (7)
5. Szony (6)
6. Borca (14)
7. Helleville (2)
8. Holyhead (1)
9. Köln (Maria im Kapitol) (2)
10. Ljubljana (6)
11. Paris (2)

12. Svemska Mitrovica I (7)
13. Belke-Steinbech (13)
14. Bonn/Beuel (7)
15. Borochitsy I (14)
16. Chinadiyev (14)
17. Deudesfeld (2)
18. Dol (7)
19. Duisberg/Grossembaum (13)
20. Gudme I (12)
21. Kaiseraugst (5)
22. Kessel (2)
23. Köln (Stephenstraße) (2)
24. Lengerich II (13)
25. Ljubljana II (6)
26. Ljubljana V (6)
27. Niederingelheim III (2)
28. Nielles-lès-Calais (2)
29. Oldcroft (1)
30. Vaulx-Vraucourt (2)
31. Water Newton I (1)
32. Ahm-Machtum (2)
33. Almandralejo (3)
34. Amesbury (1)
35. Aylesbury (1)
36. Brestov (14)
37. Bruck (13)
38. Bruzgov (7)
39. Bücheberg II (13)
40. Corbridge I (1)
41. East Harptree (1)
42. Eidinghausen (13)
43. Ellerbek (13)
44. Figuerias (3)
45. Geneva (5)
46. Gudme II (12)
47. Kirileny (14)
48. Konz (2)
49. Melton Mowbray (1)
50. Parnsdorf (6)
51. Posavska Gradusa (6)
52. Ptuj (6)
53. Rockbourne II (1)
54. San Genesio (5)
55. San Miguel de Deiro (3)
56. Santa Tome de Négrellos (3)
57. Simleu Silvaniei (14)
58. Stobi (7)
59. Tewkesbury (1)
60. Valea Strimba (14)
61. Waldaschoff (13)
62. Westerkappeln (13)
63. Veliko Gradista (14)
64. Uphill (1)
66. Alcester I (1)
67. Allington/N. Stoneham (1)
68. Aquileia I (5)
69. Arcos de la Frontera (3)
70. Balnreys (11)
71. Balline (11)
72. Bato's Erf (2)
73. Beilen (13)
74. Beja (3)
75. Bishops Cannings I (1)
76. Boscombe Down (1)
77. Burgate (1)
78. Carleton St. Peter (1)
- 78A. Canterbury (1)
79. Chapipi (3)
80. Cleeve Prior (1)
81. Conimbriga (3)
82. Deopham (1)
83. Dorchester (Dorset) (1)
84. Dortmund (13)
85. Estivals (2)

86. Eye (1)
87. Gamzigrad (7)
88. Good Easter (1)
89. Granada (3)
90. Grandhan (2)
91. Gross Bodungen (13)
92. Grovely Wood (1)
93. Hautot-sur-Mer (2)
94. Heerlen I (2)
95. Hoxne (1)
96. Icklingham II (1)
97. Lanyon Quoit (1)
98. Letcombe Regis (1)
99. Lienden (13)
100. London (Tower) (1)
101. Maiden Castle (1)
102. Mainz T.IX (2)
103. Metelin (13)
104. Nottuln (13)
105. Obbicht (2)
106. Oderen (2)
107. Parma II (5)
108. Pavia (5)
109. Poitou (2)
110. Reading I (1)
111. Rencovo (3)
112. Rome IV (5)
113. St. Denis Westrem (2)
114. San Lazzaro (5)
115. Schussenreid (5)
116. Setubal (3)
117. Silchester (1)
118. Simmersted (1)
119. Stanmore (1)
120. Stratford upon Avon (1)
121. Sturmer (1)
122. Suhaja (6)
123. Talloire (2)
124. Terling (1)
125. Traprain Law (11)
126. Venlo (2)
127. Whitwell (1)
128. Whorlton (1)
129. Wiesbaden Kastel (2)
130. Wilton (1)
131. Wittering (1)
132. Allan (2)
133. Auvergne (2)
134. Avignon (2)
135. Biddulph (1)
136. Carthage I (4)
137. Carthage II (4)
138. Cesena (5)
139. Corbridge II (1)
140. Cuxhaven-Altenwalde (13)
141. Dorchester-on-Thames (1)
142. Great Horwood (1)
143. Le Courtil Morin (2)
144. Mildenhall II (1)
145. Mileham (1)
146. New Grange (11)
147. Parabagio (5)
148. Risley Park (1)
149. Rome (Esquiline) (5)
150. St. Pabu (2)
151. Ténès (4)
152. Thetford (1)
153. Trier (2)
154. Water Newton II (1)
155. Windle (1)
156. Zakrzow (13)
157. Cazères-sur-l'Adour (2)

Not plotted:

'Munich' (UP)  
Antalya - too far east (9)  
Gizhgir - no grid ref. (14)  
Haromzek - no grid ref. (14)  
Kerch - too far east (14)  
Sidi Bou Said - no grid ref. (4)  
Caesarea - too far east (10)  
Iatrus-Krivina - no grid ref. (7)  
Laski - too far east (14)

#### FIGURE 26: 411/527

1. Badalona (3)
2. Beileiuya (14)
3. Belmonte (3)
4. Braga (3)
5. Chécý (2)
6. Chemtou (4)
7. Chercol I (4)
8. Elche (3)
9. Gravisca (5)
10. Jerez de la Frontera (3)
11. Kløvegård (12)
12. Menzelen (13)
13. Monte de Meio (3)
14. Quelfes (3)
15. Romanos (3)
16. Solana del Pino (3)
17. Titel (6)
18. Velp (13)
19. Villers l'Hopital (2)
20. Würselen (2)
21. Aquileia II (5)
22. Arcay (2)
23. Bina (13)
24. Bosnek (13)
25. Botoshany (7)
26. Butera (5)
27. Cannitello di Villa San Giovanni (5)
28. Carthage I (4)
29. Cognin-les-Gorges (2)
30. Combertain (2)
31. Comiso (5)
32. Diesdorf (13)
33. Donji Lapac (6)
34. Fano (5)
35. Furtooz (2)
36. Gantofta (12)
37. Glogovic (6)
38. Gotse Delchev (7)
39. Ingelstadt (12)
40. Karnik (6)
41. Klein-Tromp (13)
42. Köping (12)
43. Massenzatica (5)
44. Minturno (5)
45. Mlakvanska Greda (6)
46. Nickelsdorf (6)
47. Norra Kvinneby (12)
48. Orbetello (5)
49. 'Pontes' (7)
50. Pozarevac (7)
51. Rovalds II (12)
52. Sedico (5)
53. Slavkov (13)
54. Szikancs (13)
55. Tjörko (12)
56. Witow (13)
57. Xanten (2)
58. Abrittus (7)
59. Åby (12)

60. Alvans (12)
61. Ars (12)
62. Bjornhovda (12)
63. Bostorp (12)
64. Braendesgård (12)
65. Cagliari (5)
66. Calasetta (5)
67. Chercol II (4)
68. Eketorp (12)
69. Elblag (13)
70. Féchain (2)
71. Froslanda (12)
72. Grunau Höhe (13)
73. Hässelstad (12)
74. Hjärestad I (12)
75. Hjärestad II (12)
76. Iglesias (5)
77. Izenave (2)
78. Izmit (9)
79. Jordrup (12)
80. Jusarve (12)
81. Kåsbjergård (12)
82. Konarzew (13)
83. Kyreketorp (12)
84. Lonrai (2)
85. Malye Kopani (14)
86. Monasterolo di Brembio (5)
87. Naples (5)
88. Nixdijup (12)
89. Norrköping (12)
90. Praststommen (12)
91. Puck (13)
92. Radostowo (13)
93. Ramsatra (12)
94. Reggio Emilia (5)
95. Roma Kungsgård (12)
96. Rome I (5)
97. Rome II (5)
98. Ronnerum (12)
99. Rosarve II (12)
100. Rynkebygård (12)
101. Salamonstorp (12)
102. Sandby (12)
103. Sandegård (12)
104. Ses Salines (3)
105. Sigvards (12)
106. Slättang (12)
107. Sörby (12)
108. Svaneke (12)
109. Svartvik (12)
110. Takembrit (4)
111. Tjusby (12)
112. Tombotten (12)
113. Toriano (5)
114. Valsnas II (12)
115. Ved Sylten (12)
116. Vidracco (5)
117. Zeccone (5)
118. Ain Meddah (4)
119. Almindingen (12)
120. Bander (12)
121. Bellignies (12)
122. Bjärs (12)
123. Björke (12)
124. Bomholm (12)
125. Braone (5)
126. Burzovitsa (7)
127. Caseburg auf Usedom (13)
128. Chinon (2)
129. Dalshoj (12)
130. Djemila (4)
131. Elsehoved (12)
132. Etelhem (12)
133. Gourdon (2)

134. Gyllerup (12)
135. Hardings I (12)
136. Harkvie (12)
137. Ist (6)
138. Kaupe (12)
139. Malchow (13)
140. Milan (5)
141. Mrzezino (13)
142. Mulsum-Dorum (13)
143. Norrbys (12)
144. Ovede (12)
145. Padenghe sul Garda (5)
146. Prastbatels (12)
147. Rivarolo del Re (5)
148. Saltholm (12)
149. Seica Mica (14)
150. Soldatergård (12)
151. Spågergårde (12)
152. Svendborg (12)
153. Svetien (12)
154. Trabki Male (13)
155. Trogir (6)
156. Vedrin (2)
157. Voronia (14)
158. Concesti I (14)
159. Concesti II (14)
160. Concesti III (14)
161. Hodora (14)

Not plotted:

Kerch - too far east (14)  
Rublevka - too far east (14)  
Sterbenin - no grid ref. (13)  
Overtorp - too far n. (12)  
Rangsta - too far n. (12)  
Abu' Alanda - too far s. (10)  
Alanya - too far east (9)  
Bresin - no grid ref. (2 or 13)  
'Gemetto' - no grid ref. (5)  
Horvat Rimmon - too far s. and e. (10)  
Jericho - too far s. and e. (10)  
Kaggeholm - too far n. (12)  
Tskhumali - too far east (15)  
'Sevso' - location uncertain (UP)

#### FIGURE 27: 527/610

1. Akebach (12)
2. Alise-Ste-Reine I (2)
3. Artén (5)
4. Batumi (15)
5. Benevento (5)
6. Beiloirovka (15)
7. Biesenbrow (13)
8. Botes (12)
9. Castellana (5)
10. Chersonesus (14)
11. Cotrone (5)
12. Dougga (4)
13. Finero (5)
14. Frickingen (5)
15. Grahovo (6)
16. Hadji Sinanlar (7)
17. Hyères (2)
18. Ilustra Bistrica (6)
19. Kaprije (6)
20. Köln (2)
21. Michaelstfeld/Djiginskoe (15)
22. Midlum (13)
23. Rome V (5)
24. Rosarve I (12)
25. Rovalds I (12)
26. San Lorenzo di Pusteria (5)

27. Schretzheim (5)  
 28. Sekulitsa (7)  
 29. Sessa Aurunca (5)  
 30. Sisak I (6)  
 31. Smis (12)  
 32. Sommacompagna (5)  
 33. Tépe (13)  
 34. Trento (5)  
 35. Tschenge (7)  
 36. Velsen (13)  
 37. Vestringen (12)  
 38. Axiopolis (7)  
 39. Blatnica-Grmine (6)  
 40. Brkac (6)  
 41. Derhafla-Djebeina (4)  
 42. Grabovnik-Vrjak (6)  
 43. Hinog (7)  
 44. Latakia (10)  
 45. Munnigen (13)  
 46. Naron (6)  
 47. Ortacesos (5)  
 48. Peneios Dam (8)  
 49. Sernide (5)  
 50. Solin (6)  
 51. Thessaloniki (8)  
 52. Viviers (2)  
 53. Adamclisi (7)  
 54. Antioch (2) (10)  
 55. Escharen (2)  
 56. Merligen (5)  
 57. Nokalakevi (15)  
 58. Riha/Stuma (10)  
 59. Sadovets C (7)  
 60. Sadovets D (7)  
 61. Sadovets B (7)  
 62. Selinti (10)  
 63. Villamarzana (5)  
 64. Yambol I (7)  
 65. Yambol II (7)  
 66. Canoscio (5)  
 67. Castelvinci (5)  
 68. Dolhesti (14)  
 69. Hardenberg (12)  
 70. Høstentorp (12)  
 71. Mersina (10)  
 72. Passage (2)  
 73. Sadowsko-Kale (7)

## Not plotted:

Binbir-Kilis - no grid ref. (9 or 10)  
 Cherel - too far west (4)  
 El Djem I and II - too far s. (4 & 4)  
 Hadjucka Vodenica - no grid ref. (6, 7 or 14)  
 Kopchiki - too far n. and e. (15)  
 Lillon - too far n. (12)  
 Seville - too far w. (3)  
 Smekalovka - too far e. (15)  
 Zaschowitz - no grid ref. (13)  
 'Basso Lazio' - no grid ref. (5)  
 Gheriche Cunar - no grid ref. (7)  
 Kama - too far n. and e. (15)  
 Bat Gilim - no grid ref. (10)  
 Uncertain (Turkey) (9 or 10)  
 Al-Madhariba - too far s. and e. (16)

5. Chatalja (7)  
 6. Firtusu (14)  
 7. Biesenbrow (14)  
 8. Kalganovka (15)  
 9. Karavas (10)  
 10. Lampsacus (9)  
 11. Lupeni (14)  
 12. Medjid Eüsü (10)  
 13. Mytilene (9)  
 14. Nessébar (7)  
 15. Rhodes (9)  
 16. Smyrna (9)  
 17. Szegedin (13)  
 18. Athens (8)  
 19. Dnieper Delta (14)  
 20. Lambousa (10)  
 21. Malaia Pereshchepina (14)  
 22. Martynovo (15)  
 23. Perm (15)  
 24. Peshnigort (15)  
 25. Zatschepilovo (14)  
 26. Anapa (15)  
 27. Antalya (9)  
 28. Arkasine (8)  
 29. Awarta (10)  
 30. Udesti (14)  
 31. Istanbul (9)  
 32. Antioch (1) (10)  
 33. Hama (Krah) (10)  
 34. Kama (1) (15)  
 35. Kumluca (9)

## Not plotted:

Bavay - too far w. (2)  
 Henchir Sidi - too far w. (4)  
 Igdir - no grid ref. (15)  
 Kuczumare - no grid ref. (14 or 15)  
 La Goulette - too far w. (2)  
 Piatogor'e - too far n. (15)  
 Rome (Lateran) - too far w. (5)  
 Sarre - too far w. (1)  
 Sutton Hoo - too far w. (1)  
 Thuburbo Maius - too far w. (4)  
 Tiflis - no grid ref. (15)  
 Wieuward - too far w. (13)  
 Carthage & Carthage II - too far w. (4 & 4)  
 Racalmuto - too far w. (5)  
 Tschausch - no grid ref. (9 or 10)  
 Valdonne - too far w. (2)  
 Belova - no grid ref. (7)  
 Campobello di Mazara - too far w. (5)  
 Carthage - too far w. (4)  
 Pantalica - no grid ref. (5)  
 Torontol - no grid ref. (6 or 13)  
 Uncertain (Tunisia) x 2 (4 & 4)  
 Iraq? (10)  
 Leidischehir - no grid ref. (9 or 10)  
 Pitsund Monastery - too far e. (15)  
 Uncertain (Turkey) (9 or 10)  
 Cherdyn - too far n. (15)  
 Monbadon - too far w. (2)  
 Pokrovskoe - no grid ref. (15)  
 Syria (10)  
 Vrap - no grid ref. (7)  
 Settimo - no grid ref. (5)

**FIGURE 28:610/711**

1. Akalan (7)  
 2. Alkino (15)  
 3. Aydin Vilayet (9)  
 4. Beth-Shan (10)

## **APPENDIX 4: MAPS (FIGURES 3-28)**

FIGURE 3A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 1 (193/222).



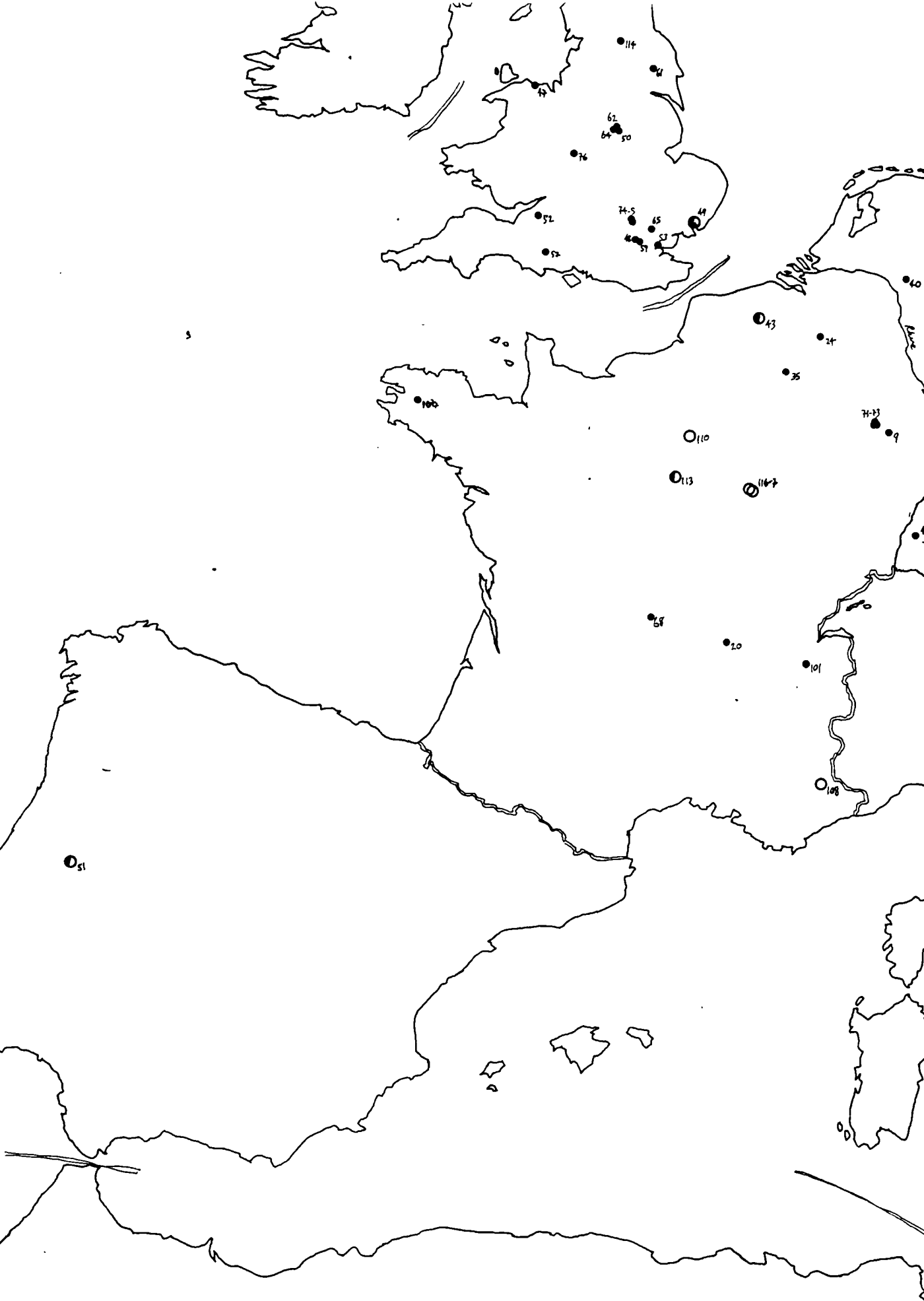


FIGURE 3B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 1 (193/222).

FIGURE 4. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 2 (222/38).

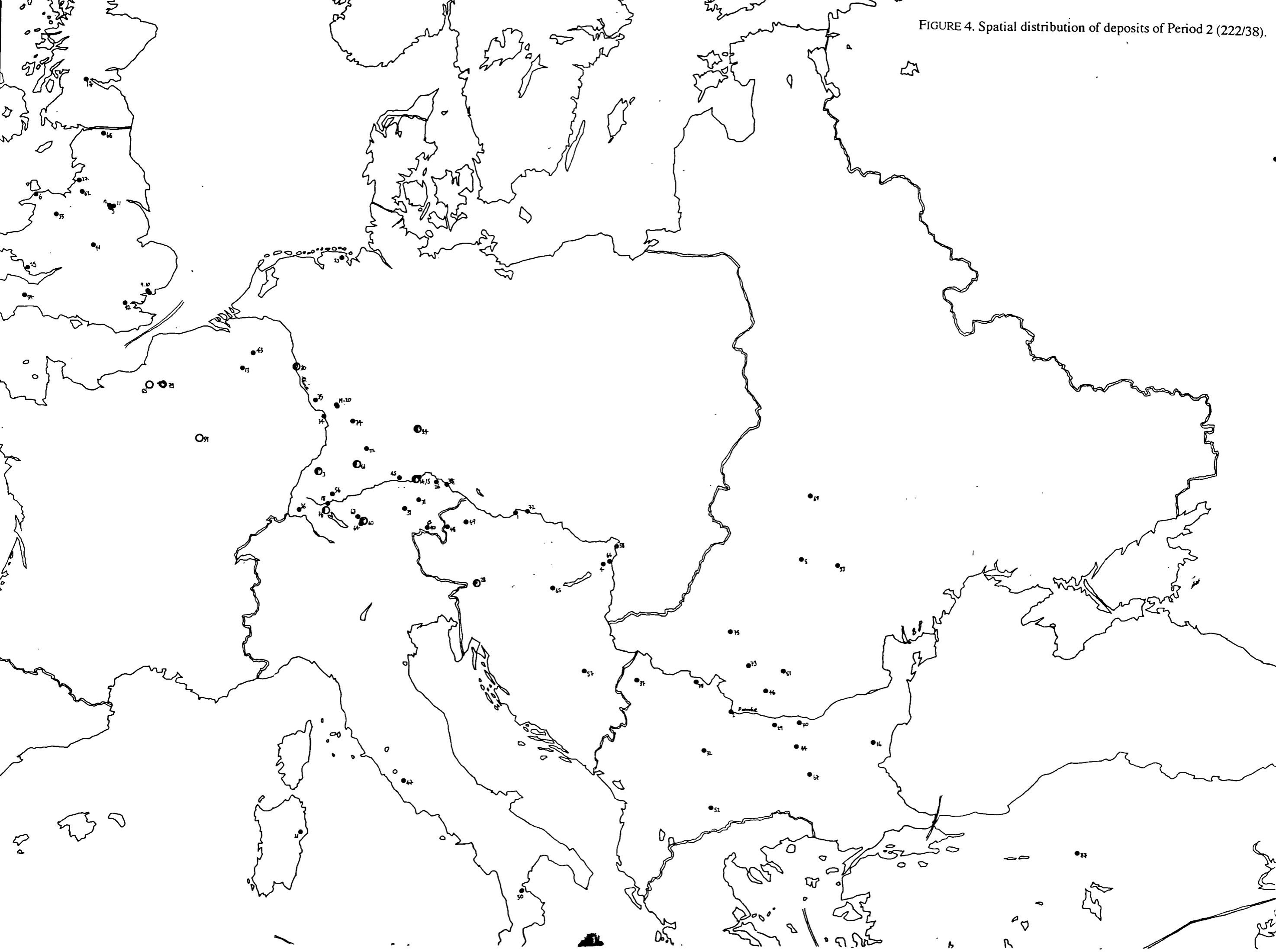
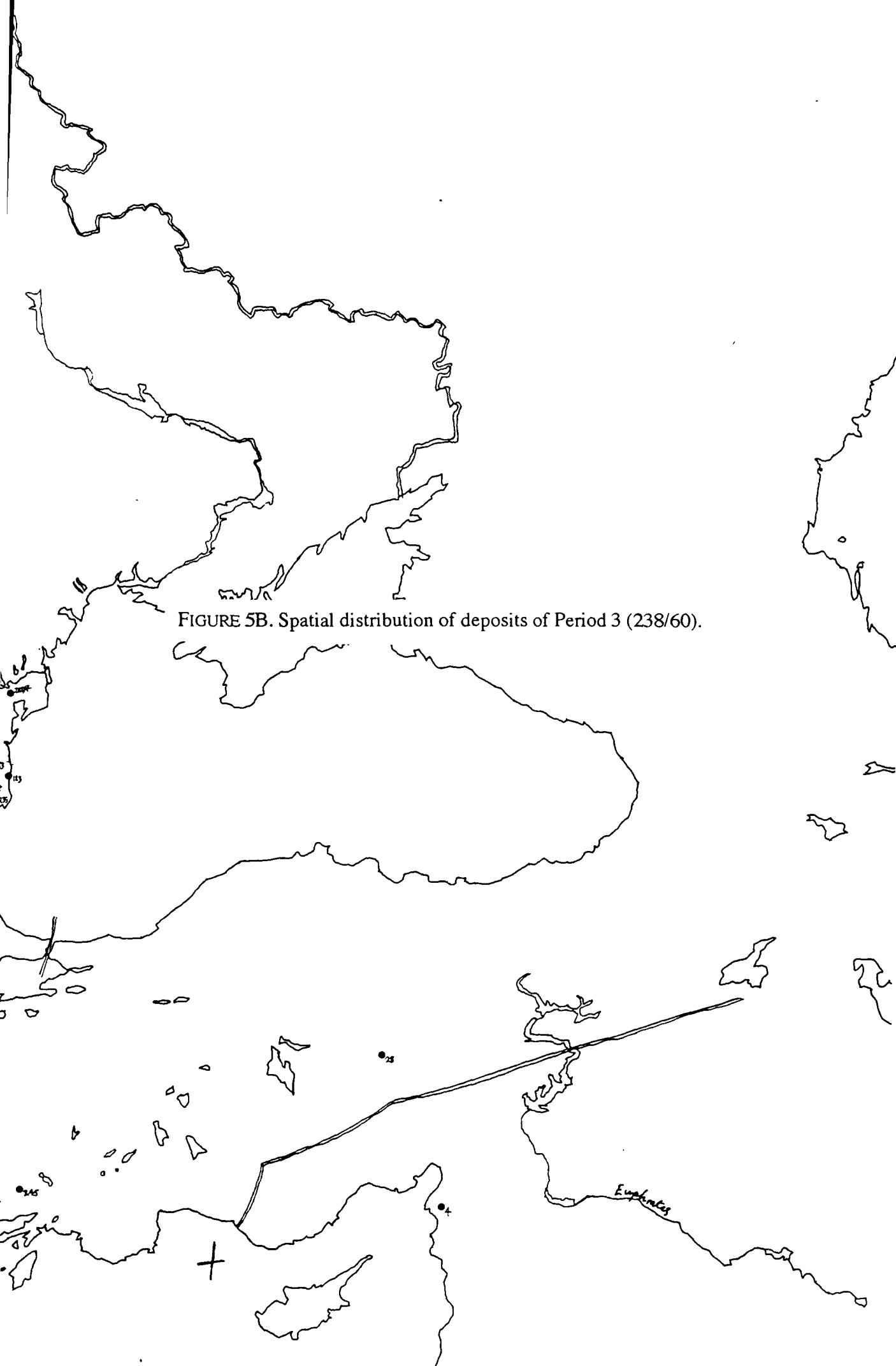


FIGURE 5A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 3 (238/60).





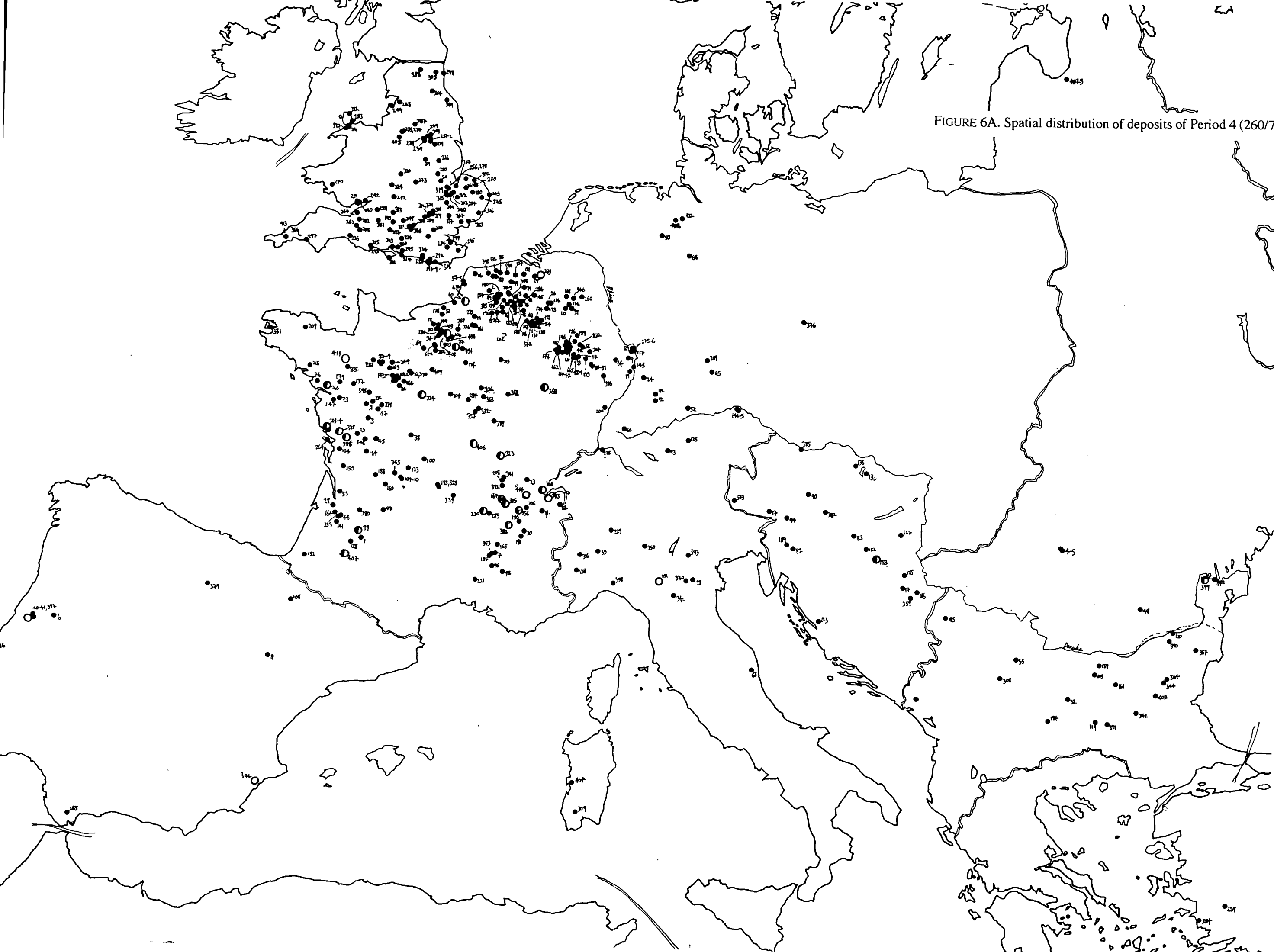


FIGURE 6A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 4 (260/7)



FIGURE 6B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 4 (260/75).

FIGURE 7A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 5 (275/96).



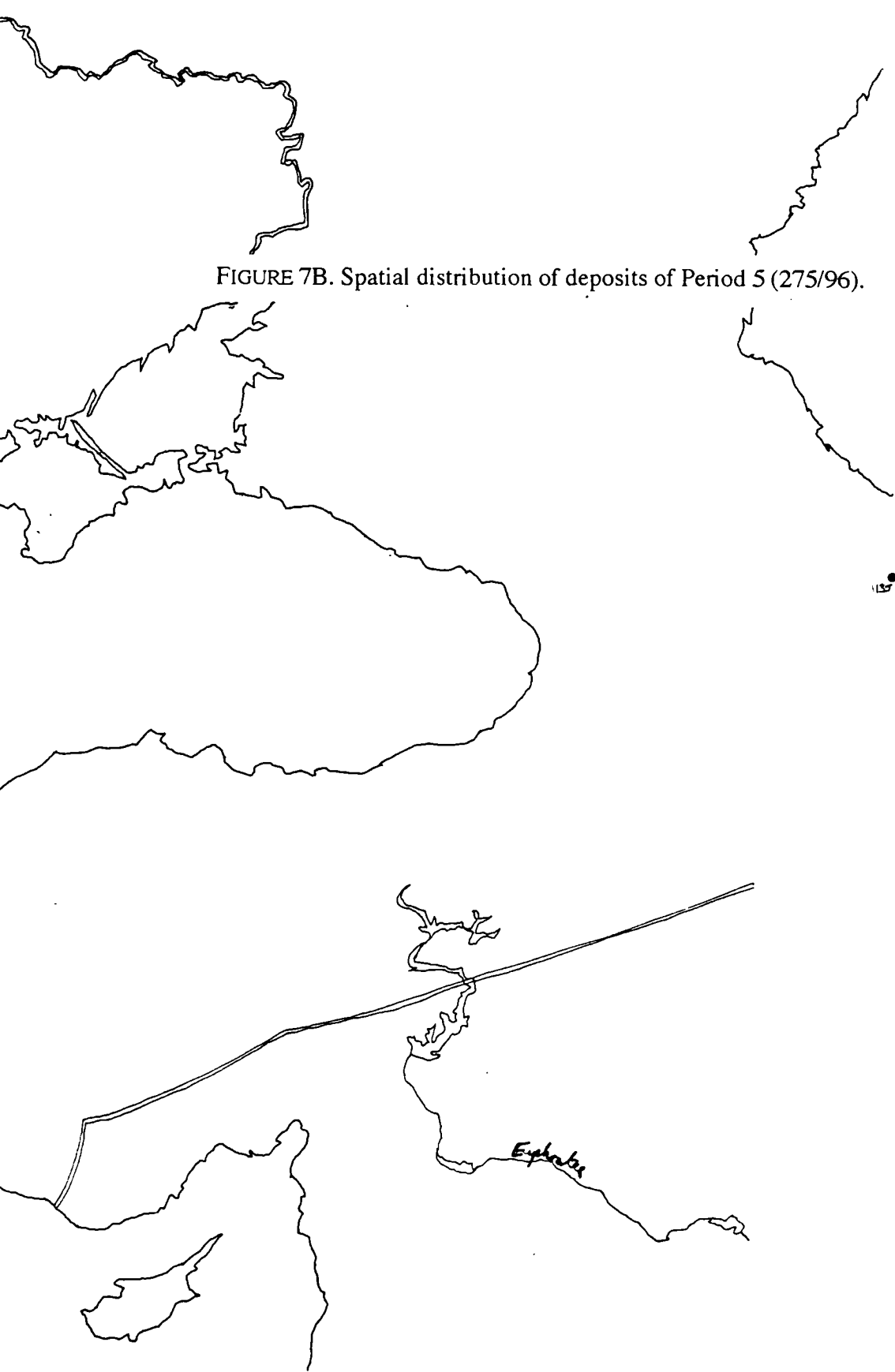


FIGURE 7B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 5 (275/96).

FIGURE 8. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 6 (296/318).



FIGURE 9. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 7 (318/30).



FIGURE 10. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 8 (330/48).



FIGURE 11. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 9 (348/64).



FIGURE 12A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 10 (364/95).



FIGURE 12B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 10 (364/95).



FIGURE 13A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 11 (395/411).



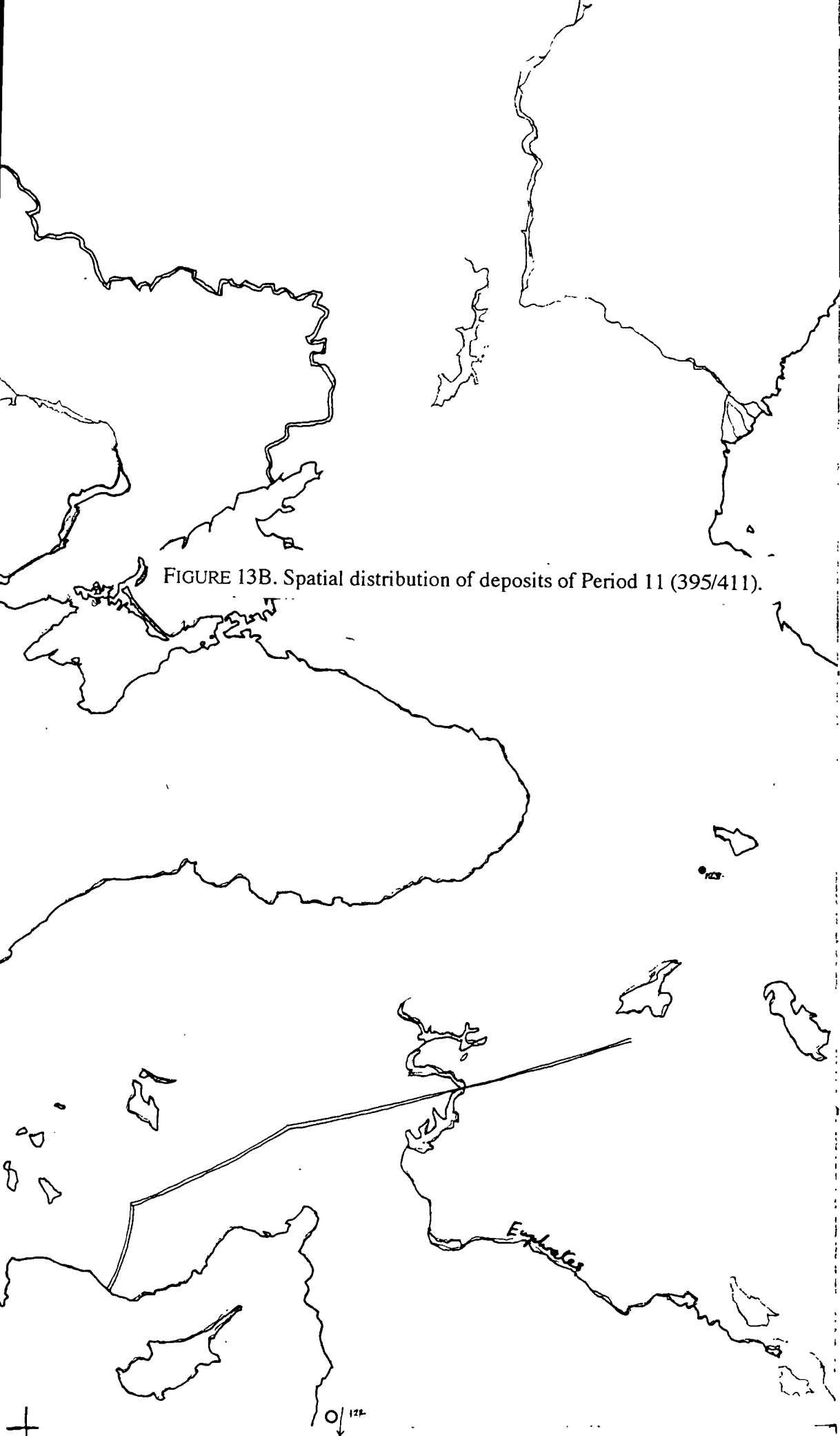


FIGURE 13B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 11 (395/411).

FIGURE 14. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 12 (411/25).





FIGURE 15. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 13 (425/57).

FIGURE 16A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 14 (457/91).







FIGURE 17A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 15 (491/527)

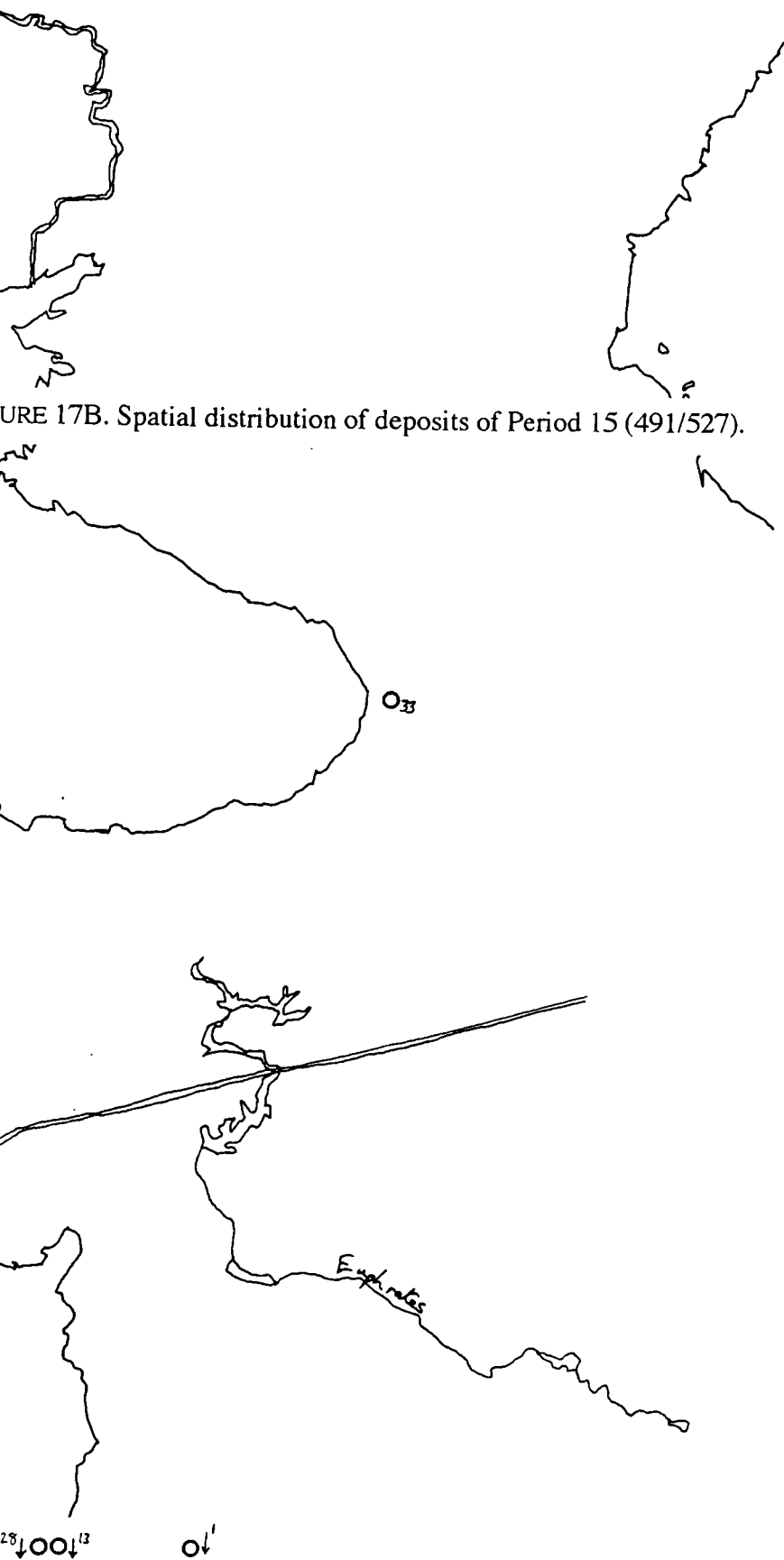


FIGURE 18A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 16 (527/65).



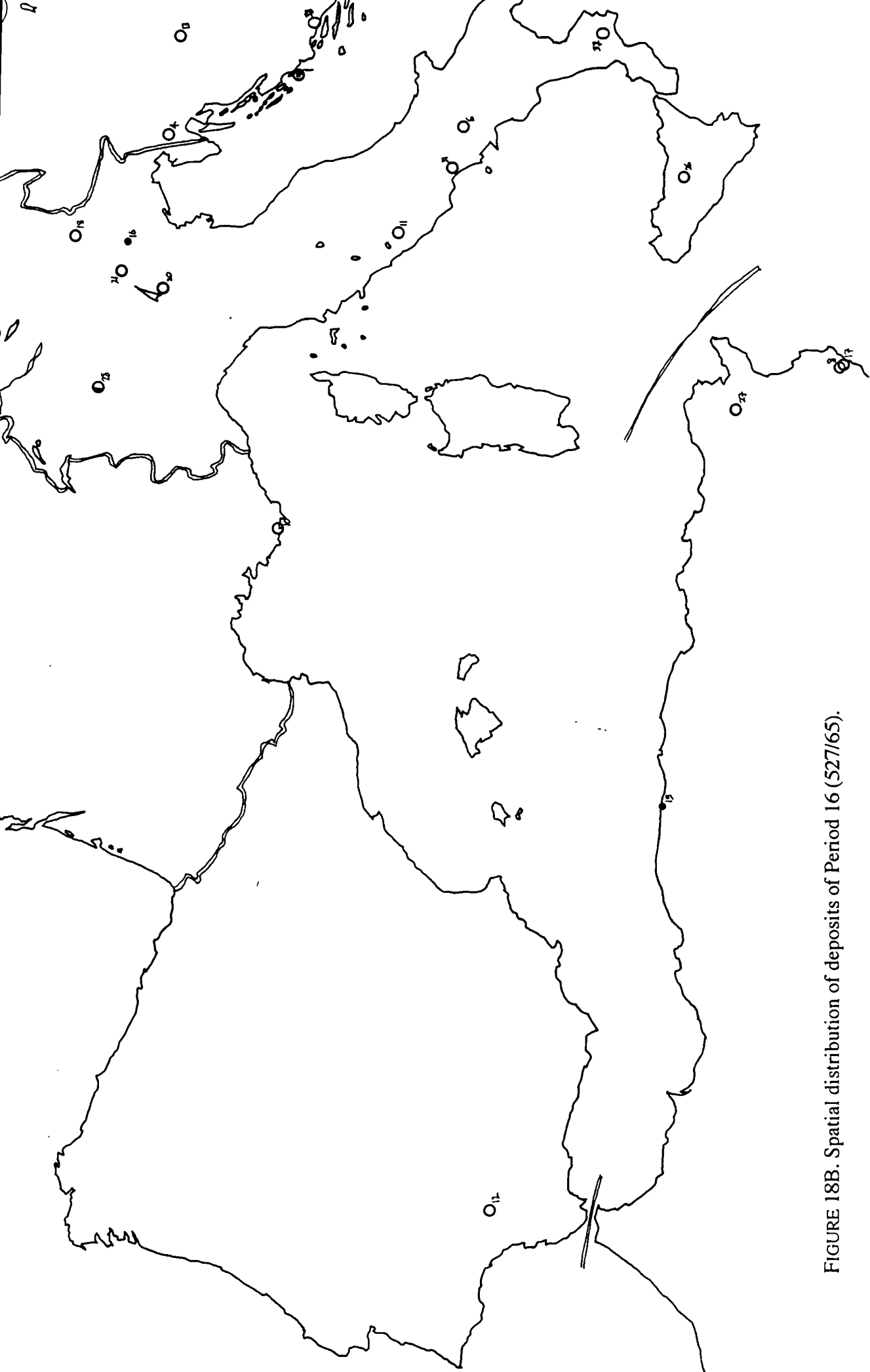


FIGURE 18B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 16 (527/65).

FIGURE 18C. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 16 (527/65).

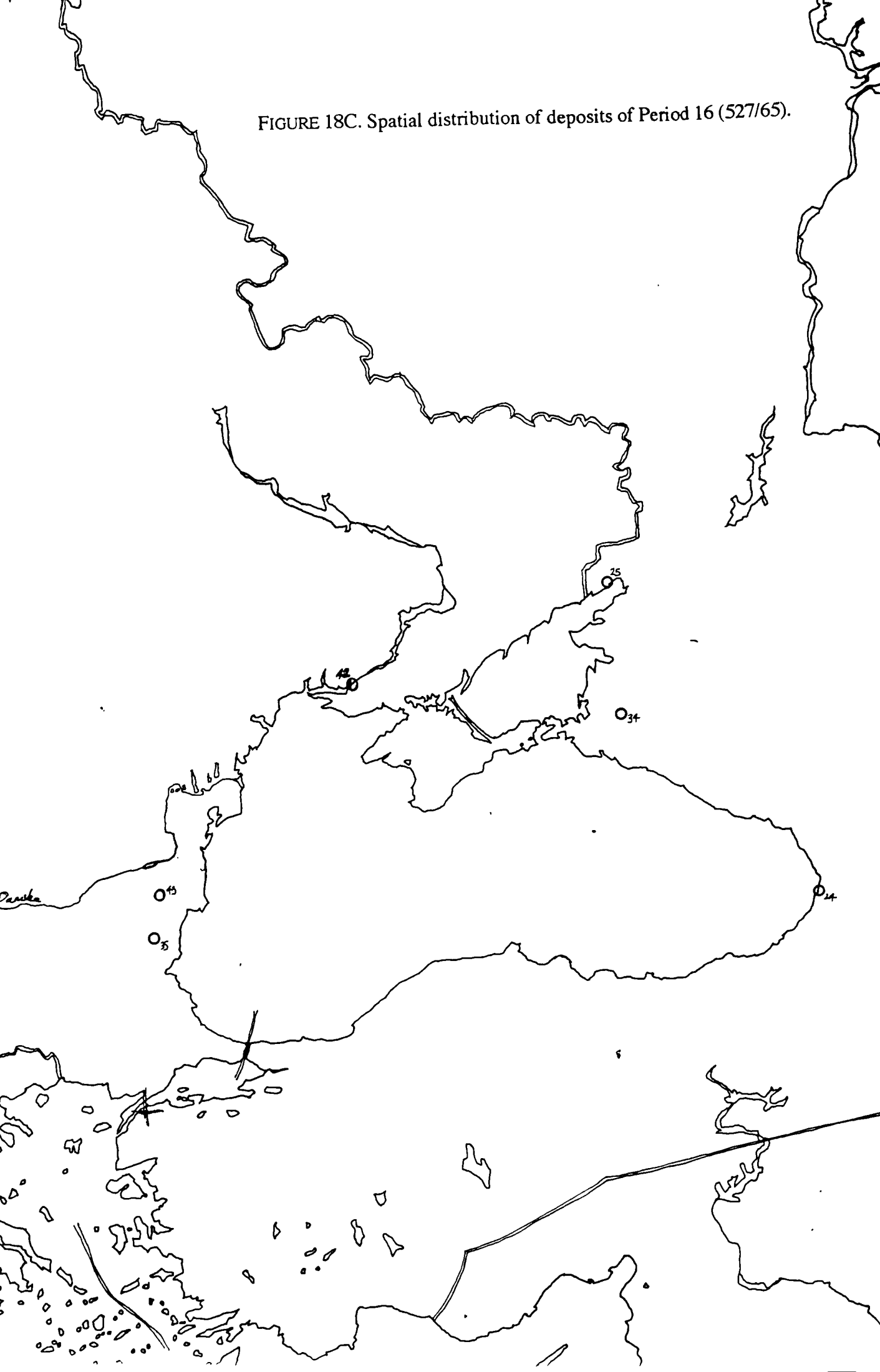


FIGURE 19A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 17 (565/82).



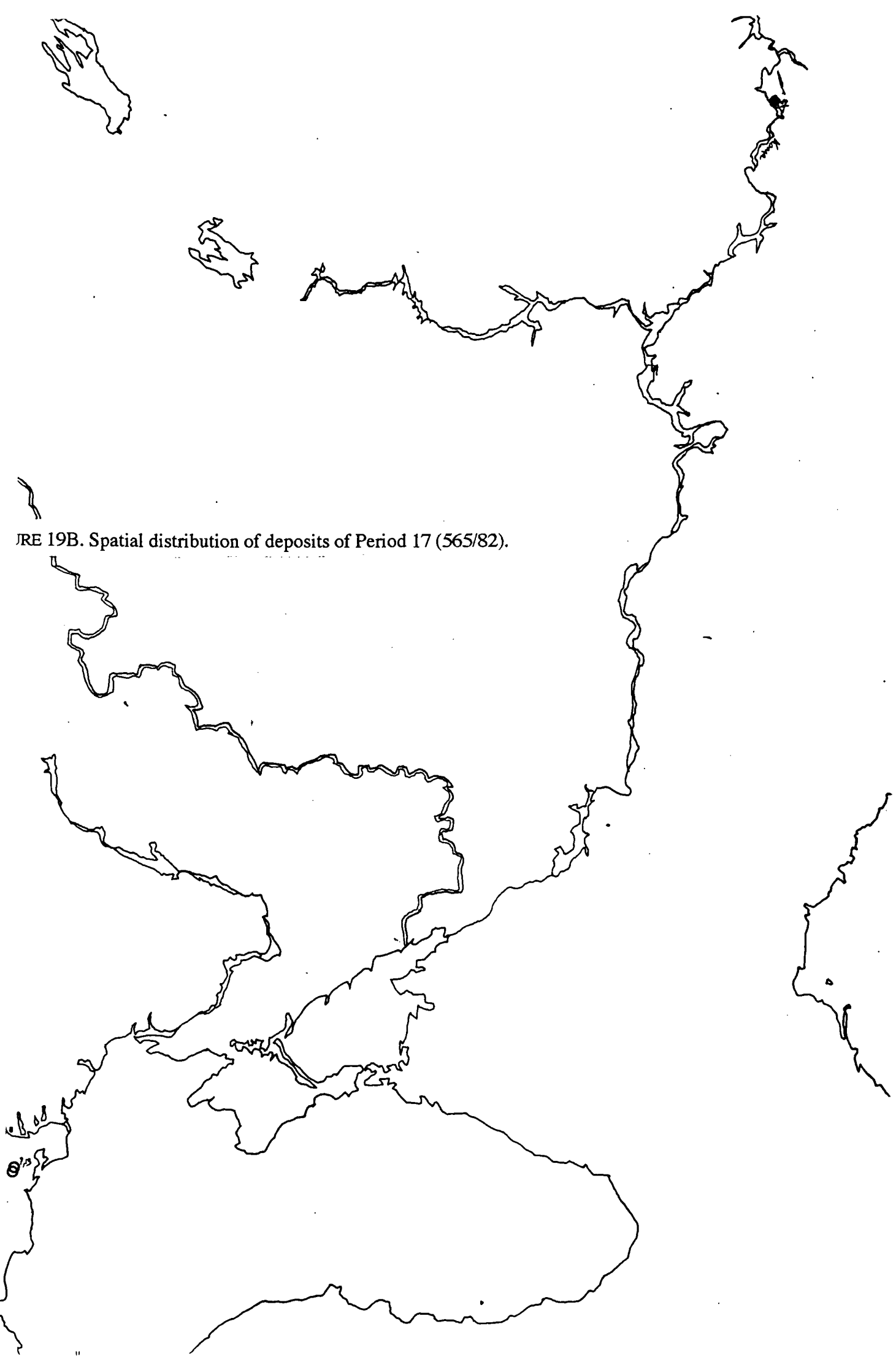


FIGURE 19B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 17 (565/82).

FIGURE 20. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 18 (582/610).



FIGURE 21A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 19 (610/41).



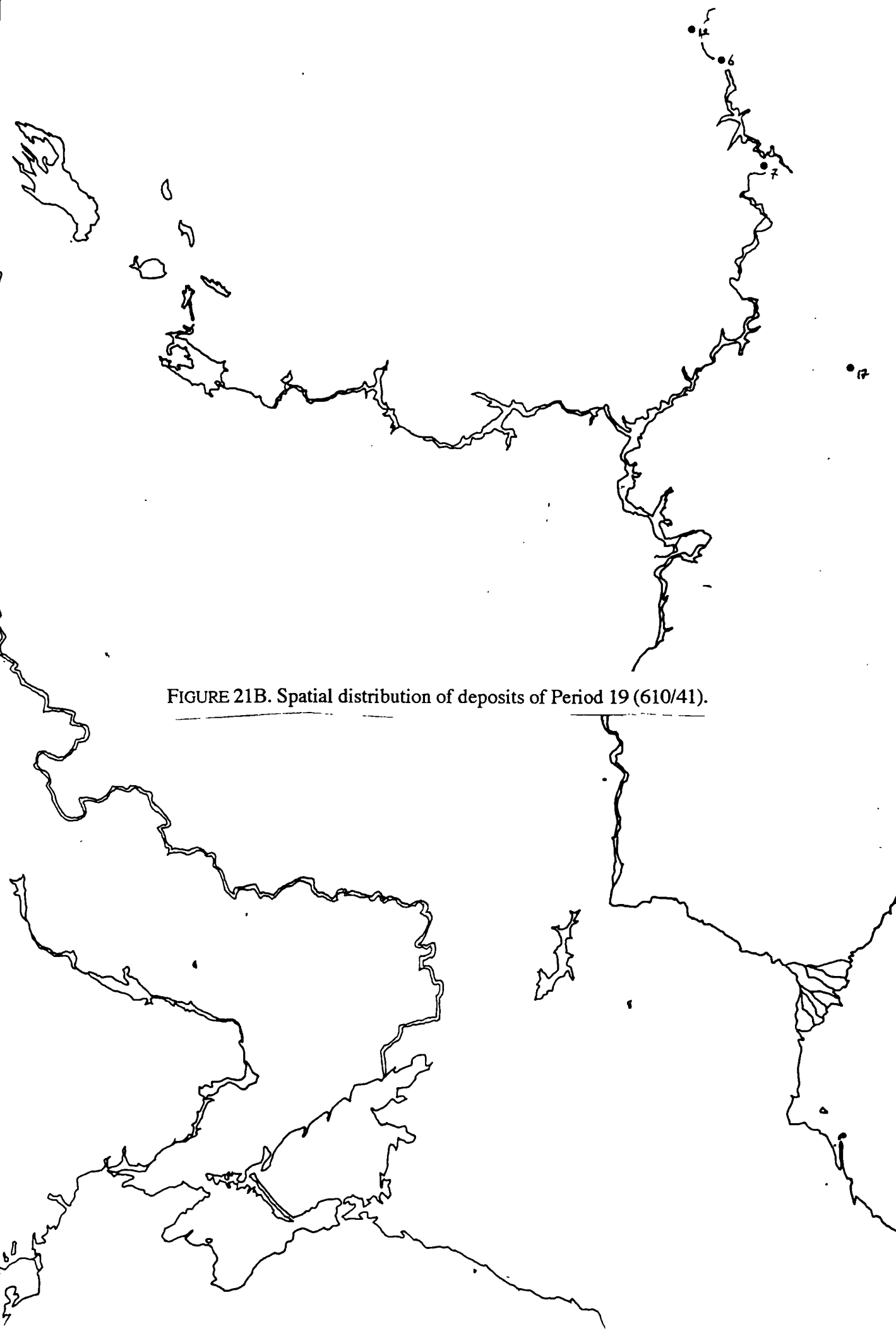


FIGURE 21B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 19 (610/41).

FIGURE 22A. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 20 (641/68).



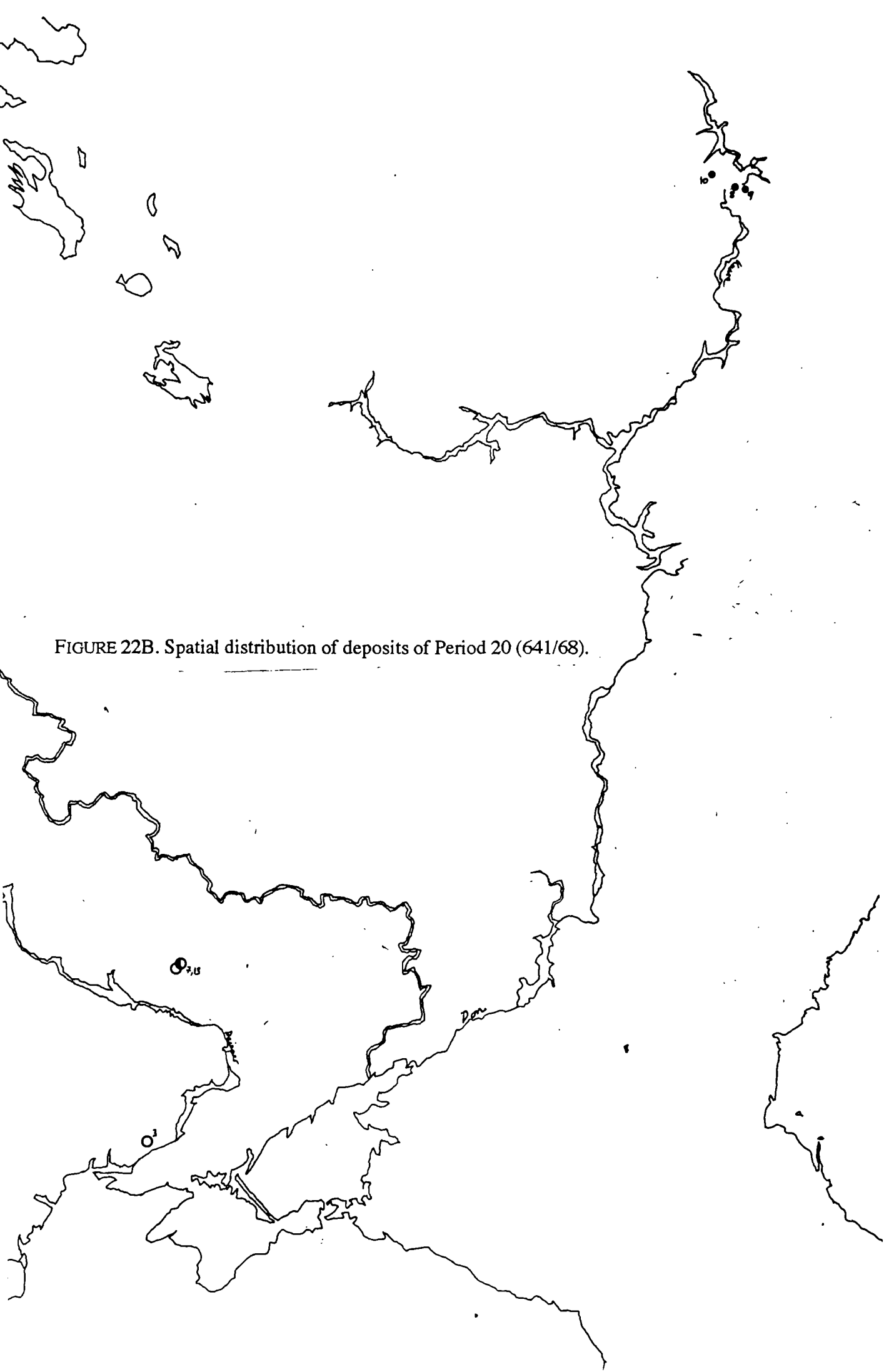
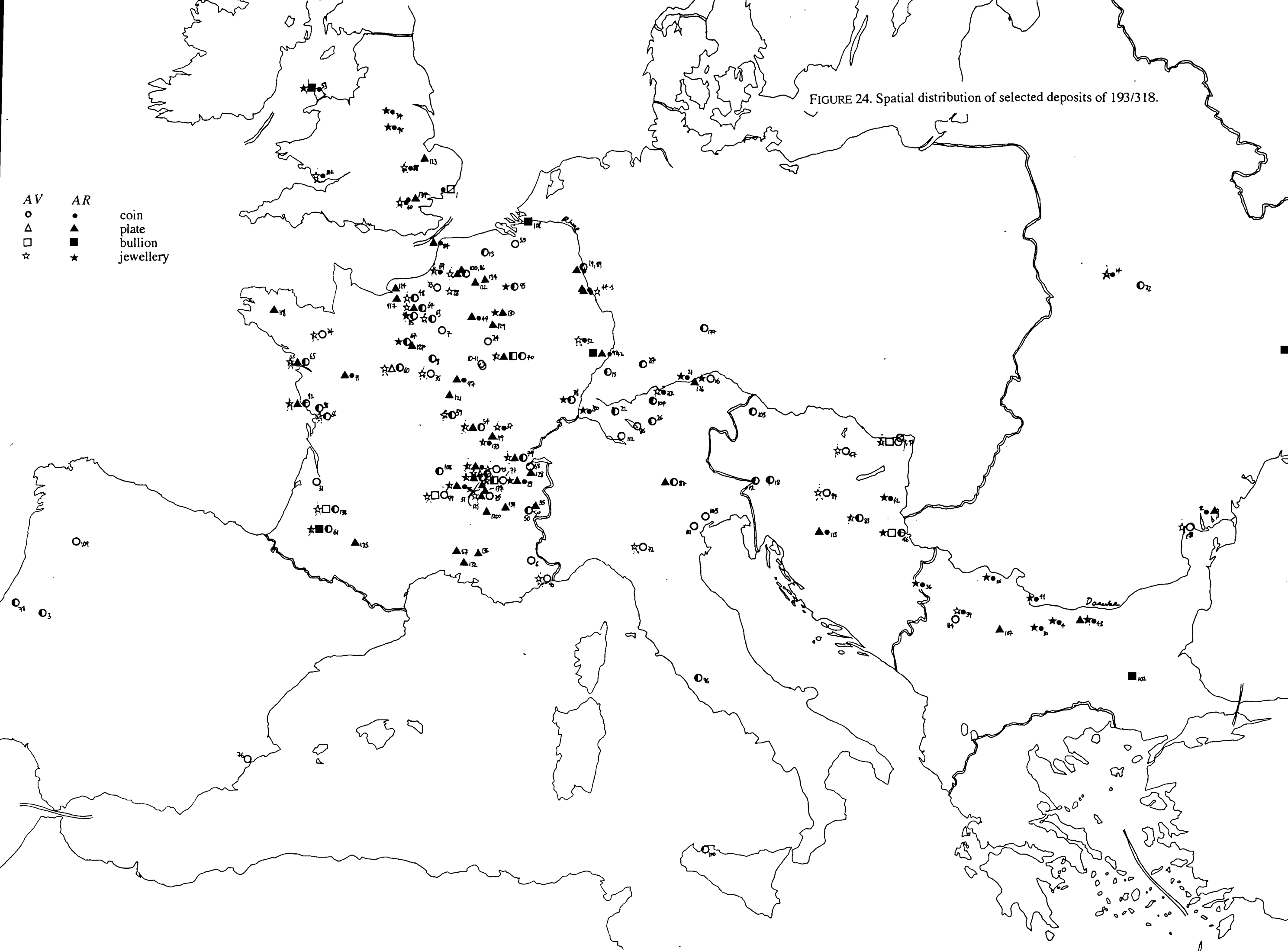


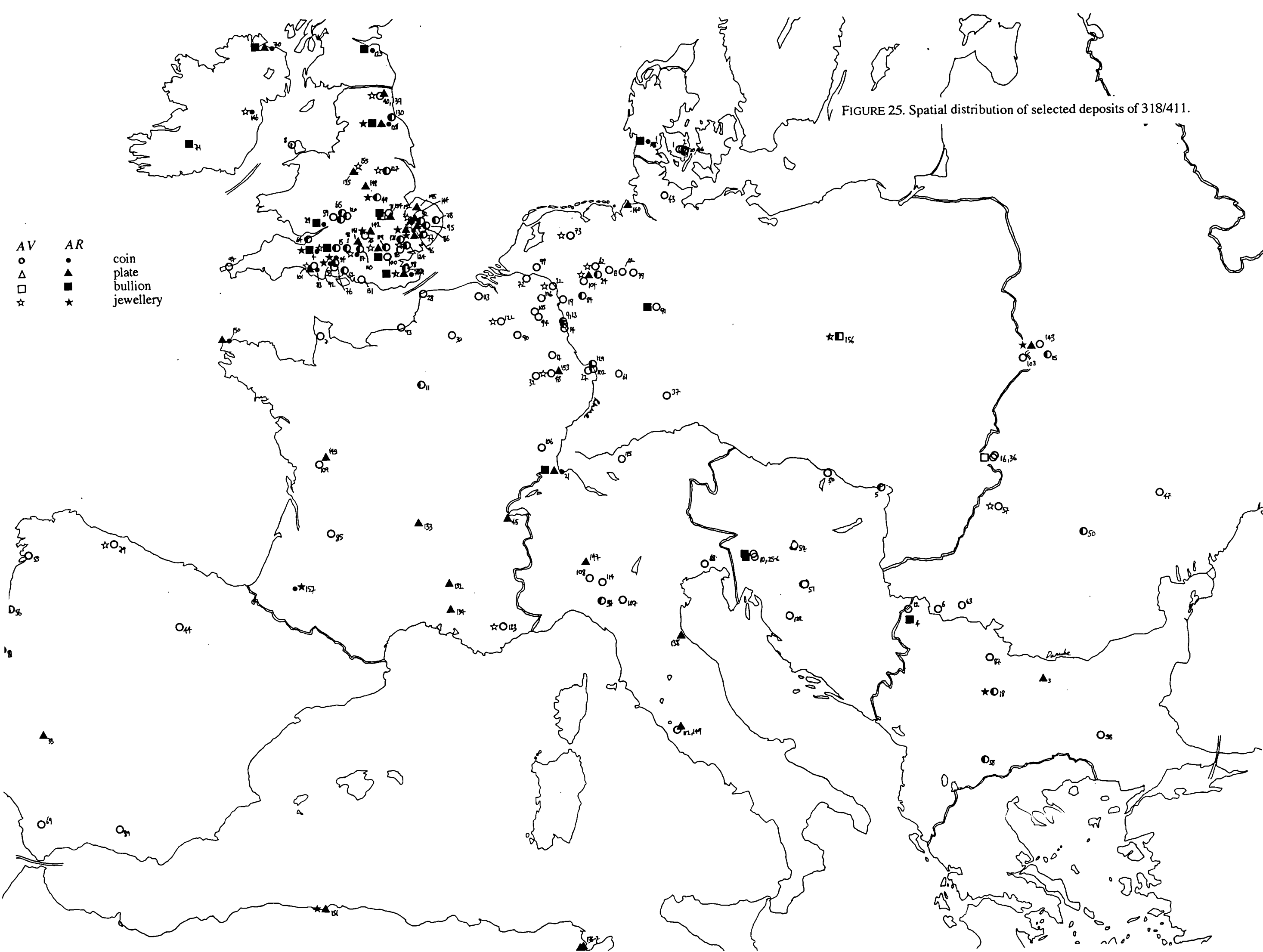
FIGURE 22B. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 20 (641/68).

FIGURE 23. Spatial distribution of deposits of Period 21 (668/85).



FIGURE 24. Spatial distribution of selected deposits of 193/318.





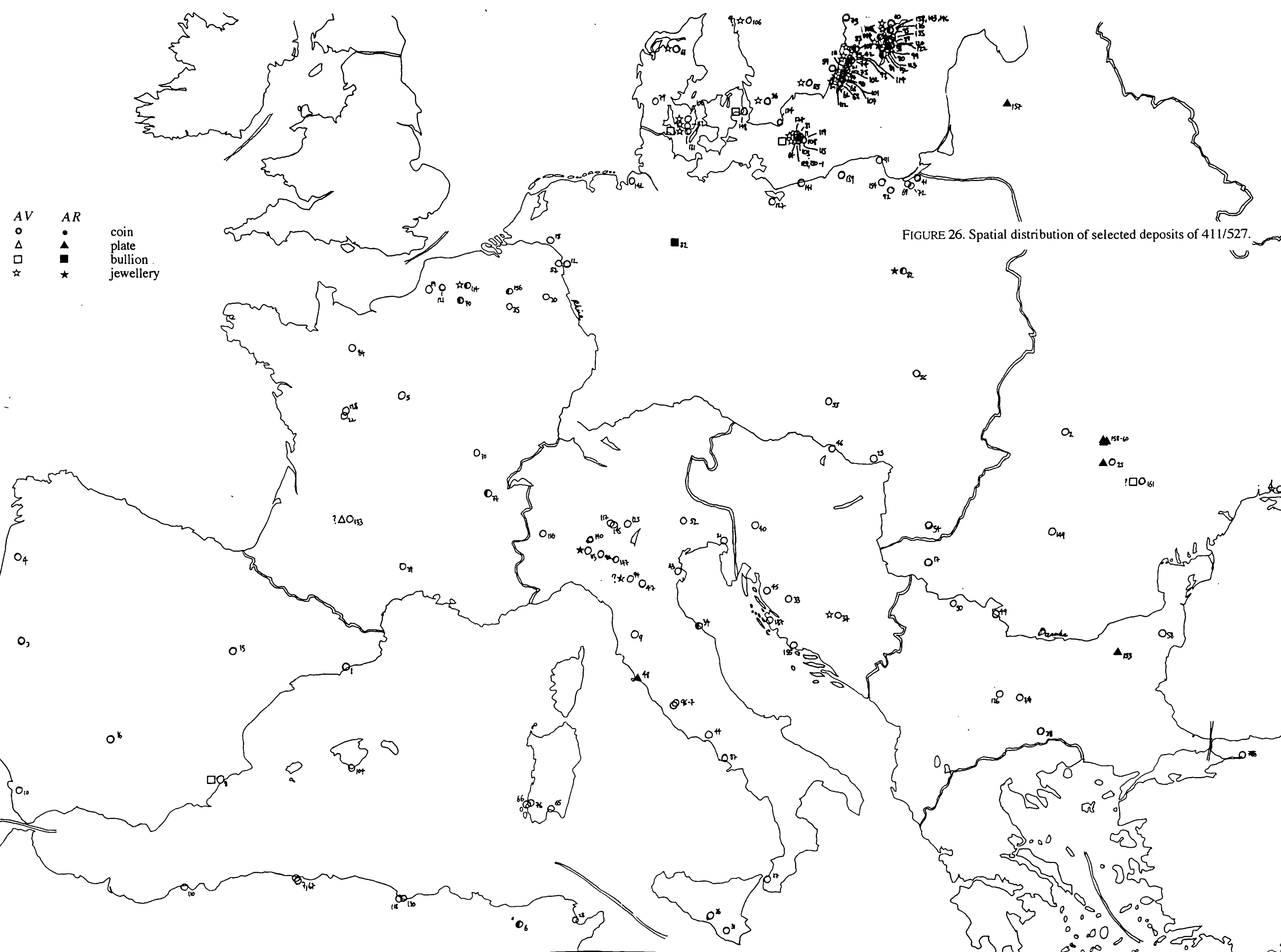


FIGURE 26. Spatial distribution of selected deposits of 411/527.

AV  
○  
△  
□  
☆

AR  
●  
▲  
■  
★

coin  
plate  
bullion  
jewellery

FIGURE 27. Spatial distribution of selected deposits of 527/610.

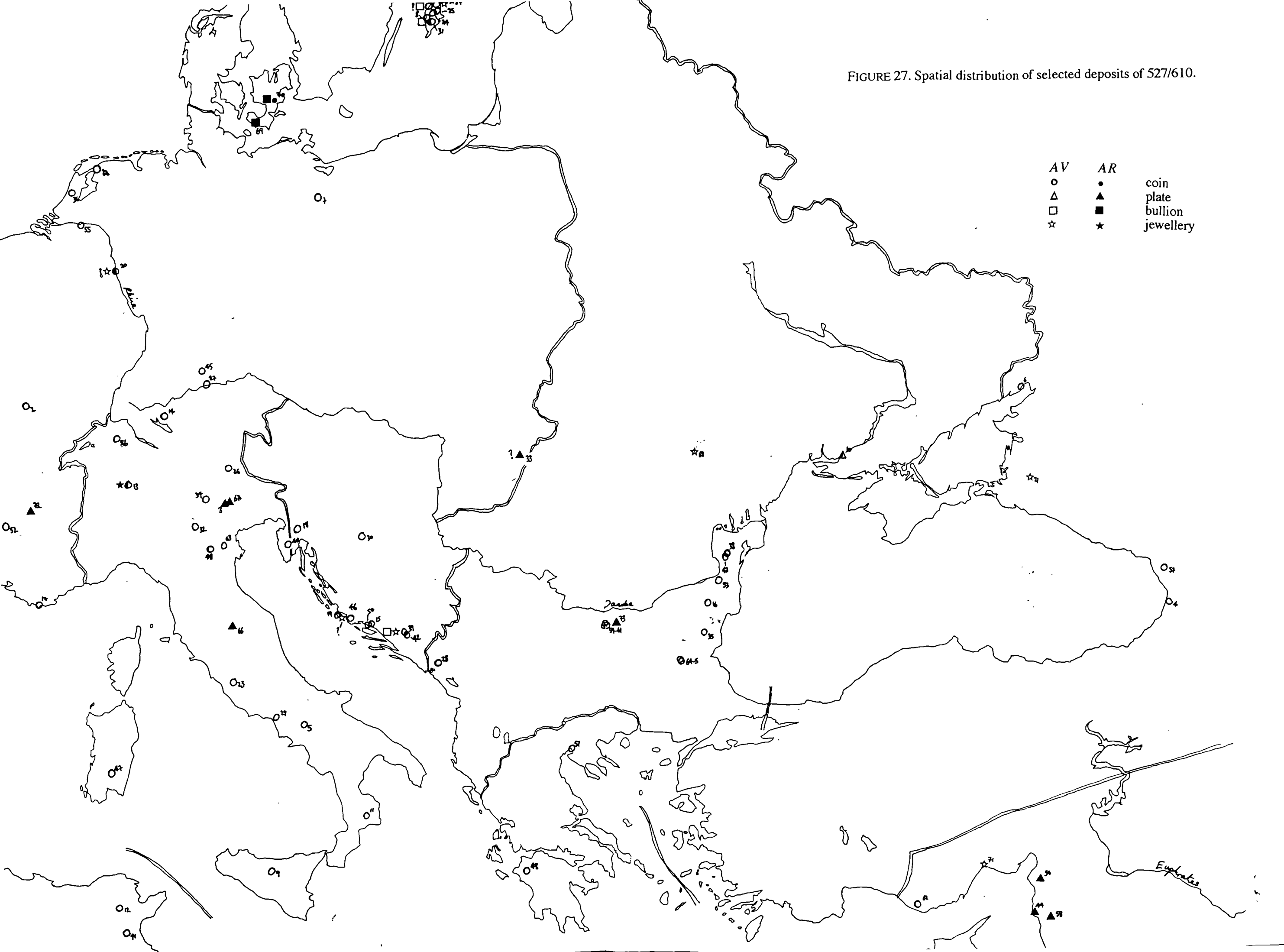


FIGURE 28. Spatial distribution of selected deposits of 610/711.



## **APPENDIX 5: EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS**

Equivalent Gold Weights are arranged in tabular form in period order, with additional deposits (as in the Appendices 2 and 3) added at the end (i.e. 193/318; 318/411; 411/527; 527/610; 610/711). Within each table, deposits are ranked according to size (from largest to smallest).

TABLE 35. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 1 (193/222)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Paris (Rue Clovis)	2	c.8520.6	9239.4	Grabovitsy	14	c.10.3	15.1?
Villach	6	1139.9		Morton	1	9.8	17.6?
Le Cannet	2	859.2	871.1	Karajenon	7	9.6	15.1?
Szönyi Tanyák 1959	6	851.6		Goryshkovka	14	c.9.1	14.5?
Troyes (b)	2	781.1	791.9	Felsődobrosol	6	8.9	17.1?
Troyes (a)	2	724.3	734.3	Waregem II	2	8.2	8.7?
Alfreton	1	365.7	577.3?	Mór	6	8	15.4?
Barroca da Laje	3	313.1	340.4+	Carrawburgh	1	7.9	14.5?
Luchitsa	14	204.7	314.3?	Tiszaöldvár	13	7.4	11.7?
Sceaux	2	187.3	259.2?	Szombathely	6	7.1	11.3?
Adamcissi II	14	185.7	317.4?	Mainz F.III	2	6.5	11.0?
Bristol II	1	180.2	326.7?	Razovtsume	7	5.8	9.2?
Kalantayevo	14	c.172.7	283.1?	Elek	13	5.8	9.2?
Peschanka	14 or 15	c.172.4	280.0?	Lauterach	5	5.8	11.1?
Nezhin	14	c.167.8	281.3?	Blagesti	14	(5.7	9.0)?
Puriceii	14	142.7	243.8?	Akenham	1	5.7	12.9?
Lengerich I	13	139.3	222.0?	Lugovoye	14	c.5.5	9.0?
Lay	2	137.5	269.4?	Faurei	14	5.2	8.2?
Orlovichi	14	127.9	207.7+?	Trichiana	5	5.2	8.2?
Lukoshchino	14	c.122.0	214.4?	Roma 1908	5	4.9	7.7?
Obererbach	13	104.6	204.8?	Opaka	7	4.7	7.2?
Kervian-en-Cameret	2	94	209.7?	Sosnovoye	14	c.4.7	6.8?
Gridasovo	15	c.89.6	136.1?	Krivodol	7	4.5	7.4?
Abergele	1	89.1	176.8?	Devene	7	3.6	5.6?
London II	1	83.6	144.3?	Gramamuksvo	7	3.6	4.0?
Handley	1	78	141.2?	Katunets	7	3.6	5.6?
Portmoak	11	76.8	128.6?	Sushina	7	(2.7	4.4)?
Wiltén	5	64.3	125.9?	Waldkirch	13	2.3	16.8?
Miltenberg I	13	61	98.2?	Kösching I	13	2.1	3.7?
Seligenstadt	13	61	98.2?	Vardingholt	13	2	3.1?
Wroxeter	1	c.51.4?		Dambach II	13	2.0?	
Flonheim	2	48.8	83.3?	Verulamium VIII	1	2.0?	
Pereorki	14	c.48.8	83.0?	Vojan	7	(1.9	2.8)?
Antonovka	14 or 15	47.5	71.3?	Boyan	7	1.9	2.7?
Swinton	1	42.7	73.3?	Ptuj-Rabelcja Vas	6	1.6	2.5?
Mansfield	1	42.3	84.3?	Ulm	5	1.5	2.6?
Mastacan	14	41.9	71.6?	Klein-Hesebeck	13	1.5	2.3?
Pogoreloye	14	40.3	64.8?	Kempton/Bühel	5	1.5	2.2?
Vaux	2	36.6	62.4?	Ruse	7	(1.3	1.9)?
Lujerdiu	14	33.9	54.0?	Buchen	13	1.3	2.1?
Itesti	14	33.3	64.9?	Dubnitsa	7	1.1?	
Zadar	6	33.3	56.8?	Lonea	14	1.1	1.6+?
Lashorst	13	26.9	43.2?	Sveti Petar	6	1	1.3?
Turiya	14	c.25.7	42.8?	Butzbach	13	1	2.0?
Staryy Khutor	15	c.25.6	41.5?	Malton	1	1	1.5?
Silistra III	7	24.7	39.6?	Ringberg	13	(0.9	1.3)
Ghirisa	14	c.24.4	39.2?	Acton	1	0.9	1.3?
Sevenki	15	c.24.4	39.2?	Verulamium VI	1	0.9	1.3?
Zbuzh	14	22.7	36.7?	Balchik	7	(0.8	1.0)?
Be-el	14	19.4	29.0?	Apelstedt	13	0.8	1.0?
Rogintsy	15	19.3	31.2?	Grasheim	5	0.8	1.1?
Belene II	7	18.4	31.2?	Nördlingen	13	0.8	1.0?
Fetteresso	11	c.18.1	28.3?	Miltenberg II	13	0.5	0.7?
Vamitsa	14	17.3	25.9?	Mélin	2	0.5	0.6?
Much Hadham	1	15.8	28.4?	Sannat III	2	0.5	0.6?
Wien (vicus)	6	14.4	22.9?	Solre-St.-Géry	2	0.3?	
Mende	13	14.3	22.7?	Bannovka	14	0.2+?	
Dolna Orehov	7	14.1	23.9?	Trier (Eros Cellar II)	2	(0.1	0.2)?
Miskolc	13	14.1	22.5?	Trier (Eros Cellar IV)	2	(0.1	0.2)?
Ciurari	14	13.5	21.5?	Trier (Eros Cellar III)	2	0.1	0.2?
Chadwell St. Mary	1	11.2	22.0?	Etweiler	2	0.1?	

TABLE 36. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 2 (222/38)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Tronchoy	2	c.12801.4	15598.6+	Sopur	7	2.2	2.8?
Vertus	2	c.3200.8	3599.2	Simburesti I	14	(2.1	3.8)?
Köln	2	2286.8	4551.4	Camuntum	6	2	3.5?
Roma - Via Braccianese	5	604.9	1343.5?	Eining II	5	2	3.8?
Jever	13	419.7	1075.8?	Golyam Dol	7	1.9	4.4?
Colchester II	1	302.6	656.8?	Monrupino	6, 7 or 14	(1.6	3.0)?
Salzburg I	5	207.3	520.9?	Fridingen	5	1.6	2.7?
Micia	14	192.6	430.1?	Vác	6	1.4	2.7?
Mehovine	6	186.6	416.8?	Camborne	1	1.3	2.3?
Falkirk	11	171.8	459.6?	Knezha I	7	1	1.7?
Marienfels	13	140	259.9?	Metten	5	1	2.0?
Danesti	14	124.8	278.6?	Caernarvon I	1	0.9	1.5?
Kirchmatting	5	123	315.0?	München-Harlaching	5	0.9	1.2?
Petko Slaveykov	7	117.5	262.3?	Aggsbach	6	0.7	1.2?
Leskovec	7	112	250.0?	Hedderheim/Praunheim IV	13	0.7	1.2?
Waltenhofen	5	111.6	175.4?	Housesteads	1	0.5	0.6?
Welzheim	13	93.4	239.0?	Kenfig	1	0.5	0.6?
Kasperovise	14	89.3	189.7?	Sibari	5	0.3?	
Einsiedel	13	80.7	206.3?				
Nieder Aschau	5	71.5	148.9?				
Kempton-Lindberg III	13	c.60.7	135.4?				
Baden-Baden	13	60.1	141.8?				
Kempton/Spinnerei	13	52.3	54.2?				
Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog	1	51.7	121.7?				
Paal	2	51.4	108.0?				
Darfield I	1	45	106.3?				
Sulakyurt	9	40	78.3?				
Wiggensbach	5	38.1	97.2?				
Orpington	1	35.2	83.0?				
Börgönd	6	29.2	74.4?				
Langengeisling	5	c.28.1	56.8?				
Eining I	5	26.1	32.7?				
Ercsi	6	25.6	65.1?				
Emirovo	7	22.5	47.0?				
Tiverton	1	c.22.4	37.9?				
Archar II	7	21.5	47.6?				
Voluja-Duboka	7	20.6	33.3?				
Sanadinovo	7	19.1	40.0?				
Mainz F.IV	2	17.4	36.4?				
Marnbach	13	15.5	32.3?				
Schrotzburg	5	15.2	15.7?				
Klagenfurt I	6	(14.4	22.1)?				
Usora	6	14.1	25.8?				
Shil'nikovo	15	c.14.1	28.8?				
Unterdigisheim	13	13.5	34.1?				
Tirpesti	14	12.9	32.1?				
Wigan	1	c.12.9	28.4?				
Csapon	6	10.3	20.1?				
Seewalchen	5	8.9	18.4?				
Pfünz	13	8.8	17.1+?				
Irgoli	5	8	10.9?				
Éghezée	2	6.3	12.2?				
Heidelberg-Neuenheim II	13	4.8	10.3?				
Cimpulung	14	4.7	9.5?				
Kirkham	1	3.7	8.3?				
Pirsani I	14	3.5	7.2?				
Colchester I	1	3.1	6.0?				
Nuneaton	1	2.8	6.3?				
Cadeby I	1	2.7	5.7?				
Jagstberg	13	2.7?					
Edlington Wood I	1	2.3	5.0?				

TABLE 37. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 3 (238/60)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Réka-Devnya	7	6746.9?		London I	1	53.6	96.6?
Nicolaevo	7	1026.7	1084.4+	Felsőtengelic	6	53.5	188.0?
Smederevo	7	752.4?		Svoboda	7	53.3	110.7?
Vaise	2	465.3	479.4	Soissons	2	48.3	58.5?
Iskra	7	381.7	955.4?	Szalacs IV	6	48.2?	
Simburesti II	14	374.6	789.1?	JudeŃnik	7	47.3	120.8?
Jupille-sur-Meuse	2	291.5	836.7?	Berlaimont	2	46.5	95.0?
Lavannes	2	243.1?		Slatinte	7	44.6	92.6?
Bordeaux I	2	237.9		Sbor	7	42.9	88.1?
Belgrade	6	234	486.5?	Canlia	14	42.9	79.5?
Faveres	2	215.5	461.8?	Nehany	6	42.6	87.1?
Viuz-Faveres	2	209.8	461.9?	Thulin I	2	42.6	88.4?
Steingarden	5	199.9	439.5?	Brigetio	13	42.5	86.9?
Krog	6	191.2	391.8?	Szakcs	6	42.1	149.5?
Budaörs	6	190.2	378.1?	Eu II	2	41.7	86.0?
Korongmajor	6	189.1	393.1?	Susmanovo	7	41.7	86.5?
Jablanica	7	184.2	381.3?	Brickendonbury	1	39.9	66.5?
Golyama Bresnitsa	7	177.9	445.1?	Dvorska	7	39.8	82.7?
Kurilovec	6	166.5	317.0+?	Gracic	6	38.9	68.2?
Gorsium	6	152.5	542.5?	Wiesbach/Mangelhausen I	2	38.6	72.1?
Vishov Grad I	7	(149.1	309.9)?	Le Mans I	2	38.4	86.2?
Tulln	6	148.9	283.5?	Wiesbach/Mangelhausen II	2	36.6	72.6?
Clavier III	2	143.3	255.6?	Edlington Wood III	1	36.1	75.2?
Gruia	14	(139.9	294.5)?	Rábakovácsi	6	35.9+?	
Lukovit II	7	130.5	271.2?	Popintsi	7	35.3	74.1?
Clamerey	2	129.1	268.2?	Miryantsi	7	33.6	66.6?
Antioch	10	c.124.9?		Balesti	14	32.7	68.4+?
Long Ashton	1	121.3	239.0?	Pirene	7	31.3	64.3?
Singidunum	6, 7 or 13	118.9?		Jitnica	7	30.9	64.8?
Vinay III	2	116.6	245.3?	Ouroux	2	30.8	60.8?
Teteven II	7	109.1	239.8?	Sterrebeek	2	29.9	53.6?
Progorelets	7	108.1	226.0?	Neuhofen	2	29.5	61.0?
Dobri Do	7	105.4	245.9?	Birca II	14	29.3	54.2?
Elveden	1	105.1	208.0?	Bolyartsi	7	29.1	60.8?
Vajdahunyad	6 or 14	103.4	263.7?	Jagodina	7	29.1	60.2?
Teteven I	7	99.6	208.1?	Krusevac	7	28.9	60.0?
Nanterre	2	95.7?		Gunzenhausen	13	28.8	46.9?
Taga	14	94.4	210.5?	Ofteni	14	28	36.5?
Asparukhovo	7	93.8	183.3?	Nagyvenyimpuszta	6	27.6	57.2?
Turne	7	88.2	180.4?	Great Chesterford	1	26.3	59.3?
Mikre II	7	85	177.1?	Ellignies-St. Anne	2	25.8	47.5?
Gigen IV	7	83.3	189.7?	Ignatitsa	7	25.5	50.5?
Locquignol	2	83.3	173.1?	Sikirica	7	25.3	59.4?
Nikolaevo I	7	77.8	183.2?	Adriach	6	24.8	46.2?
Nagyberki II	6	76.2	157.3?	Turgovishte	7	23.9	49.6?
Mihajlovo	7	75.8	150.0?	Dunáújváros I	6	23.2	44.0?
Yakimovo II	7	74.2	135.2?	Yatagan	9	22.7	44.4?
Roma 1915	5	68.6	161.5?	Kösching II	13	22.4	36.4?
Galicea Mare	14	68.4	136.5?	Bemdorf	6	21.9	45.7?
Daskal Atanasovo	7	67.7	140.8?	Tekija	7	20.9	47.3?
Vishov Grad II	7	63.4	139.3?	Ostra Luka	6	20.7	48.4?
Gabrovo I	7	62.6	142.2?	Hochneukirchen	6	20.2	40.2?
Smyrna	9	60.5	215.2?	Sanadinovo	7	20	41.9?
Niederbieber I	2	58.9+?		Belozem	7	(19.8	46.0)?
Časteau III	2	58.4	120.7?	Pleven	7	19.7	39.3?
Lahamaide	2	58.3	121.1?	Clères	2	(19.2	39.8)?
Sudiysko Pole	7	57.5	71.4?	Cambridge I	1	18.8	27.7?
Stellata	5	57.2	120.1?	Turda	14	18.6	31.0?
Tác I	6	56.9	115.7?	Kisapold	13	17.2	35.6?
Montreuil sur Haine (a	2	56	116.6?	Apoldu de Jos	14	17.1	35.4?
Rouen Villa	2	54.4	119.3?	Dolna Kabda	7	17	33.6?

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Kardam	7	16.7	36.5?	Podvornica	6	6.7?	
Mainz F: VI	2	16.7	34.5?	Zhitnitsa	7	6.6	13.6?
Sandrans I	2	16.7	37.8?	Barton-upon-Humber	1	6.4	11.0?
Vasilevo	7	16.7	34.2?	Haranglab	14	(6.4	9.6)?
Ceyzériat	2	16.6	33.6?	Ladenburg II	13	6.3	13.0?
Nasci-Kjoj	7	16.3	33.5?	Birca III	14	6	10.8?
Coinces	2	16	18.8+?	Mainz Kastel I	2	6	8.5?
Bumbesti-Jiu	14	(15.5	28.0)	Ladenburg I	13	5.8	11.3?
Minzier	2	15.0?		Levka II	7	5.7	13.0?
Dragasani	14	14.5	30.3?	Focsani	14	5.6	11.4?
Berkovitsa	7	14.4	30.1?	Diosig	14	5.5	11.1?
Évreux V	2	(14.3	27.2)?	Muxaulsvo	7	(5.3	9.0)?
Provadia	7	14.1	28.5?	Pautalia	7	5.3	11.2?
Razgrad region	7	14.1	40.0?	Viesville	2	5.3?	
Slaveni I	14	13.9	28.6?	Jeledinti	14	5.1	13.7?
Rouen VIIIb	2	13.6	24.9?	Dunáújváros II	6	5	10.1?
Tunarii Vechi	14	13.2	24.4?	Pirsani II	14	5	10.3?
Dimcha II	7	13	26.9?	Valcin	7	5?	
Ionesti Govorii	14	(12.7	26.1)?	Vartopu	14	(5.0	10.2)?
Crístesti II	14	12.6	25.8?	Prolesha	7	4.8	8.7?
Podastinje	6	12.4	25.5+?	Schlier-Oberankenreute		4.7	6.1?
Tulcea	14	12.3	23.9?	Petit-Rechain	2	4.6	8.6?
Nieder Lahnstein	2	12.2	24.6?	Camuntum (Fortress)	6	4.5?	
Caracal	14	(12.1	23.5)?	Kozarevo	7	4.5	9.3?
Rusi	14	12.1	21.6?	Tunnel de l'Épine	2	4.5?	
Strelcha	7	11.6	23.9?	Ölgishofen	5	c.4.4	7.5?
Villerest	2	11.1	22.7?	Bavay X	2	4.3	10.3?
Golyama Shivachevo	7	(10.5	18.7)?	Bronnitsa	14	4.3?	
Cadeby III	1	10.4	14.0+?	Dalheim II	2	4.3	7.8?
Ognen-Iskra	7	10.3	21.2?	Makotsevo	7	4.3	8.7?
Birca I	14	10.1	19.5?	Nagyberki I	6	4.3	9.7?
Esbarres	2	10	43.5?	Sladuk Kladenets I	7	4.3	8.7?
Golyamo Konare	7	9.9	20.3?	Polski Senovetz	7	4.2	8.6?
Tsalapitsa	7	9.8	21.3?	Mangalia	14	4.1	8.3?
Malonne II	2	9.7	22.5?	Dunáújváros III	6	4	8.0?
Vrkasice	6	9.7?		Knezha II	7	3.9	7.2?
Eliseyna	7	9.3	19.1?	Zamfirovo	7	3.9	7.6?
Slaveni II	14	9.2	18.4?	Rouen IV	2	3.83+?	
Nikolaevo	7	8.9	18.4?	Brescia	5	3.8	7.0?
Svgmluna	7	8.9	17.4?	Donzère	2	3.8	7.5?
Harchies	2	8.7	17.6?	Grésy-sur-Isère	2	3.8	5.0?
Prof. Ichirkovo.	7	8.7	17.8?	Sapata de Jos I	14	(3.8	6.7)?
Tarragona	3	8.7?		Hartlebury	1	3.7	5.0?
Épiais-Rhus	2	8.6	19.4?	Ruse	7	3.7	7.5?
Strimtu	14	8.6	15.1?	Granichar	7	3.5	7.1?
Bingen	2	8.5	23.7?	Burgau	5	3.4	6.8+?
Niederbieber II	2	8.5+		Gorni Dubnik	7	(3.4	6.6)?
Pergamum	9	8.5	78.6?	Motatei	14	3.4	7.0+?
Grosbous	2	8.4	17.2?	Osijek	6	3.4	5.0?
Haute-Savoie	2	8.4	17.2?	Spesbach	2	3.4	7.0?
Vinica	7	8.4	16.8?	Taxenbach	6	3.4	7.0?
Borimechkovo	7	8.2	16.9?	Pfakofen	5	3.3	6.3?
Belo Pole I	7	8.1	16.0?	Saraja I	7	(3.2	6.1)?
Timisoara II	14	8.1	15.7?	Caesarea	9 or 10	3.1	10.4?
Kurdzail	7	8	16.1?	Klugham	5	3.1	4.0?
Dripchevo	7	7.8	15.4?	Orekhovitsa	7	3.1	6.1?
Dailly II	2	(7.6	13.1)?	Tartarevo	7	3.1	6.9?
Edlington Wood II	1	7.6	14.7?	Ivanovo	7	3	6.0?
Tas Tepe	7	7.4	15.2?	Dobridor	14	2.9	5.7?
Kingersheim	2	7.2+?		Trnje	6	2.8?	
Jiet-Popl	14	6.8	10.3?	Alttrier	2	2.7	5.5?
Krlev	7	6.7	11.2?	Oberdorf	6	2.7	4.9?

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Algara	3	2.6	4.7?	Eyzahut	2	0.5?	
Bares	3	2.6?		Lesta-han	7	0.5	0.6?
Chesterfield	1	2.6	5.0?	Lozen I	7	0.5	0.8?
Dragosinovo	7	2.6	4.7?	Malo Konare I	7	0.5	0.9?
Sadina	7	(2.6	5.3)?	Mompach II	2	0.5	0.9?
Yakimovo I	7	2.6	4.6?	Tukach	7	0.5?	
Dolnje Ponikve	7	2.5?		Anancy VI	2	0.4	0.5+?
Weissenburg	13	2.5?		Besano II	5	0.4	0.6?
Leurda	14	2.4	3.5?	Nages-et-Solorgues	2	0.4	0.9?
Beltinci	6	2.3?		Hüttenberg	6	0.3?	
Mettenbach	5	2.3?		Novachene	7	0.3?	
Silven	7	2.3	4.2?	Vayres	2	0.3?	
Castellón de la Plana	3	2.2?		Amiens	2	?	
Chuvatsevo	7	2.2	3.3?	Kosovo	7	?	
Mihaelovo	7	(2.2	3.9)?	Sotuchino	7	?	
Sulusmrensko	7	2.2?					
Dimcha I	7	2	4.1?				
Saint-Péray	2	(2.0	3.8)?				
Riola	5	1.9	4.0?				
Gigen VI	7	1.8	2.4?				
Jersey	2	1.8	3.1?				
Plovdiv I	7	1.8	3.6?				
Band	14	1.7	3.3?				
Fontaine-Valmont V	2	1.7	3.4?				
Poole III	1	1.7	4.0?				
Svetlen	7	(1.7	2.5)?				
Mompach I	2	1.6	3.1?				
Plovdiv III	7	1.6	2.3?				
Vilvoorde	2	1.6	2.9?				
Bratia Daskalovi	7	(1.5	2.8)?				
Ilirska Bistrica	6	1.5?					
Nova Nadezhda	7	1.5	2.7?				
Budur Ciflik	7	1.4	3.0?				
Kiskunhalas	13	1.4?					
Levka I	7	(1.4	2.3)?				
Panayot Khitovo	7	1.4	2.3?				
Radinovo	7	1.4	2.5?				
Saraja II	7	(1.4	2.8)?				
Plovdiv II	7	1.3	2.4?				
Tushovtsa	7	(1.3	2.5)?				
Velichkovo	7	1.3	1.7?				
Terziysko	7	1.2	2.3?				
Vitrival	2	1.2	2.0?				
Porto Torres II	5	1.1	2.1?				
Mehadia	14	(1.1	2.1)?				
Sladuk Kladenets II	7	1.1	1.8?				
Landstuhl	2	1	1.4?				
Tác II	6	1	1.3?				
Ulassai	5	1	1.9?				
Klagenfurt II	6	0.9?					
Chassenon	2	0.8	1.5?				
Namur III	2	0.8	1.5?				
Sevlievo	7	0.8	1.3?				
Comakovci	7	0.7	1.1?				
Morialmé	2	0.7	1.1?				
Tolbukhin	7	0.7?					
Topolovgrad	7	0.7	1.1?				
Ugurchin	7	0.7	1.1?				
Cuptoare	14	(0.6	0.8)?				
Ditzingen	13	0.6?					
Mainz Kostheim	2	0.6?					

TABLE 38. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 4 (260/75)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Cunetio	1	1481		lasos	9	57.4	511.7
Ajaccio	2	833.44		Étapes II	2	57.1	600.9
Chaurouze	2	815.8		Pruillé-le-Chétif	2	c.54.1	519.3
Mâcon	2	781	3615.7	Orscholz	2	54	251.5
Jimena de la Frontera	3	c.719.4	4848.4	Toernich	2	c.54.0	249.6
Rennes	2	648.8+		Niederingelheim I	2	52.7	243.8
Talmont-St. Hilaire I	2	641.7	2434.8	Judenburg	6	52.4	242.4
Le Veillon	2	559.5	4826.6+	Étival-lès-le-Mans	2	52.3	241.6
Notre-Dame d'Allençon	2	402.8		Beachy Head II	1	50.7	547.6
Baconsthorpe	1	c.305.9	3430.4	Arona	5	50.6	234.1
Parma I	5	238.2	255.2+	Colombier	2	c.48.6	224.7
St. Georges-de-la-Couée	2	c.233.7	1081.4	Maluk Preslavets	7	48	222.1
St. Mard II	2	224	1036.6	Baldersdorf	6	c.47.6	220.1
Allex	2	215.9	998.9	Cambridge II	1	45.1	302.9
Le Petit-Couronne	2	171.7	406.8	Nagyberki III	6	44.8	488
Mâcon	2	162.9+		Heudreville-sur-Eure	2	43.7	251.9+
Cattenes	13	153.1	587.9	Beaumont-pied-de-Boeuf	2	43.4	381.2
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf I	2	145.7	674.3	Béceleuf	2	43.2	199.7
Beaufay II	2	143.8	665.6	Grotenberge	2	42.9	198.2
Ruffieux	2	140.5	148.8	Brissac-Quincé	2	41.4	191.4
Falerone	5	125.5	1369	Aironnes II	2	40.1	382.7
Haydere	9	121.5	405.3	Ancaster	1	38.8	104.9
Talmont-st.-Hilaire II	2	118.8	900	Trept	2	38	175.6
Douvres	2	117.3	637.3	Emneth I	1	c.37.9	254.4
Satnica	6	117	1125.3	Amlwch	1	37.3	103.1
Alba Iulia II	14	116.7	147.8	Market Deeping	1	37.2	495.6
Limoges V	2	115.1	1170.9	Mayenne	2	37.2	171.8
La Vineuse	2	110.9	425.9	Montreuil sur Haine (c)	2	36.8	352.6
Dampierre-en-Bray	2	c.107.9	499.4	Les Andelys	2	36.1	346.2
St. Genis-Pouilly	2	103.2+		Chavagnes-en-Pailliers	2	36	166.4
Bischoffsheim	2	102.1	976.5	Sillé-le-Guillaume	2	36	166.4
Beaufay I	2	101.1	966.9	Hüttersdorf I	2	c.36.0	166.4
Chalain-d'Uzore	2	99.1+		Veurey-Voroize	2	c.36.0	166.4
Sault-Brénaz	2	98.5	190.5+	Vladimird	6	c.36.0	166.4
Schwarzenacker	2	94.5	811.3	Soullignac	2	35.9	165.8
Beez	2	93.2+		Lukovit I	7	35.7	164.8
Tulan	7	c.90.0	365.7	Surice I	2	35.2	162.6
Annecy Ib	2	c.84.0	349.6	Brézins	2	34.5	159.6
Jublains I	2	81.2	1070.7	Warlencourt-Eaucourt	2	33.7	155.5
Curzay-sur-Vonne	2	81	374.6	Wépion II	2	33.6	155.2
Colchester IV	1	78.8	1058.7	Apetion I	6	33	43.2
Throckley	1	77.1	608.9	Airvault	2	31.5	145.6
Mattishall	1	76.1	195.2	Clairmont	2	31	51
Rocquencourt	2	75.8	850.1	Châtenay-sur-Seine	2	c.30.8	346.2
Genève	5	74.3	105.9	Bondeno	5	30	136.6
Samoëns	2	73.8	98.7+	Salperwick	2	29.5	136.1
Beachy Head III	1	70.2	461.1	Reichlange	2	c.28.7	
Stevenage	1	69.5	426.7	Belsele	2	28.6	274.6
Waziers	2	67.2	301.5	Ramsen	2	27.1	291.5
Beachy Head I	1	67	257.3	Bonneuil-sur-Mame	2	26.9	
Caister by Yarmouth II	1	64.8	178.5	Feilbingert	2	26.8	123.8
Landebeaéron	2	64.4		Haute-Goulaine	2	26.2	121.1
Aldboume	1	64.3	422.6	Niverlée	2	c.26.0	
St. Mard I	2	63.5	293.5	Tôtes	2	25.4	220.5
Ig	6	62.7	290	Montbrison II	2	24	230
Grumello	5	61.4	284.1	Suluc	14	23.35+	
Soubise	2	61.4	692.4	Mildenhall I	1	23.2	222.4
Étapes V	2	58.8	655.5	Netley	1	23.1	88.5+
Courité	2	58.6	394.8	St. Georges-de-Peneins	2	23.1	112.3
Daskal Atanasovo	7	58.2	146.3	Doncaster II	1	22	147.8
Mainz T. II	2	58.1	589.6	Obudovac	6	21.5	99.3

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Cadeby II	1	21.3	30.2	East Mersea	1	8.3	10.9
Aiguillon	2	21.2	97.6	Virovitica	6	7.9	12.9
Wickham Market	1	20.2	132.1	Chézy-sur-Marne	2	7.7	73.1
Coësmes	2	20	140.6	Compton	1	7.7	8.9
Créon	2	19.8	91.5	Imbriovec	6	7.7	72.5+
Morgat-en-Crozon	2	19.7	267.4	Mytholmroyd	1	7.7	72.3
Isacoea	14	19.4	185.2	Caerwent I	1	7.6	67.4
Aillant-sur-Tholon	2	c.19.1	259.6	Dailly I	2	7.5	51.9
Kleinbettingen	2	19	166.8	Alzey	2	7.4	61.9
Eu I	2	18.8	86.5	Razevo	7	7.2	68.9
Allonnes I	2	18.7	175.5	Longchamps	2	7	65.8
Caudebec-lès-Elbeuf II	2	18.7	86.4	Aubigny-au-Bac	2	6.9	31.4
Virje	6	18	83.2+	Boothstowton	1	6.9	44.9
Hüttersdorf II	2	c.18.0	83.2	Chalandry	2	6.8	
Meare Heath	1	17.8	69.6	Lompret	2	6.8	63.9
Scarnafigi	5	16.9	78	Noyers-sur-Serein	2	6.8	69.1
Brocanac	6	16.8	169.8	Deeping St. James	1	6.6	25
La Flotte-en-Ré	2	16.8	77.4	Montecalvo Versiggia	5	6.5	29.6
Sens	2	16.6		Ham Hill I	1	6.2	8.2
Melle	2	16.5	76.2	Montargis-les Closiers	2	6.1	66.5
Treffieux	2	16.4	75.5	Les Authieux I	2	5.5	50.9
Malicorne	2	16.2	127.2	Regensburg IV	5	5.5	51.7
Vodinci	6	16.2	74.8	Tilff	2	c.5.5	24.9
Selsey II	1	15.6	172.6	Andenne	2	5.4	30
Gavello	5	15.5	148.1	Bumerange I	2	5.4	22
Llanedeyrn	1	15.2	99.3	Leimersheim	13	5.4	61.7
Le Mans IV	2	15.1	69.7	Forchheim	13	5.2	23.7
Jublains III	2	14.8	68.3	Garcin	6	5.1	42.1
Kempen/Burgstall	13	14.4	138.4	Sannat I	2	5.1	47.3+
Basseleg	1	13.9	75.2	Aldeia das Dez	3	4.9	22.2
Choseley	1	13.9	109	Anneville/Ambourville	2	4.8	39.4
Saint-Vérand	2	13.9	53.2	Famars II	2	4.7	43.3
Ardres III	2	13.5	115.6	Serra do Condão	3	4.7	5.5
Torino	5	13.5	67.4	Lavilledieu II	2	4.6	21.1
Sames	2	12.6	58.2	Poole I	1	4.6	6.1
Thulin II	2	12.6	120.6	Howardries III	2	4.5	41.7
Poole II	1	12.5	117.8	Maisières	2	4.5	41.6
Amiens	2	12.4	80.8	La Chapelle-Aubareil	2	4.4	36.4
Brighton	1	11.8	45.1	San Michele	5	4.4	27.8
Gisay-la-Coudre	2	11.5	52.8	St. Mard IV	2	4.3	44.6
Viisoara	14	11.2	51.5	Altafulla	3	4.1	18.8
Kisslegg-Untermorgen	5	11	109.7	Castelletto Stura	5	4.1	18.6
Heidelberg-Neuenheim I	13	10.9	29.4	Dalheim IV	2	4.1	18.4
Schlindermacherscheid	2	10.8		Preesall with Hackensall	1	4.1	15.8
Ettelbrück I	2	10.7	49.3	La Roche-sur-le-Buis	2	4	37.5
March	1	10.5	141.1	Upton	1	3.8	5
Rouvroy-les-Merles	2	10.5		Doncaster I	1	c.3.8	5
Dolna Novkovo	7	10.2	47.1	Calverton	1	3.7	
Santa Pola	3	10.2		Harnes	2	3.7	26.3
Bavay IX	2	10.1	46.3	Le Bourg-D'Hem	2	3.6	33.4
Clermont-Ferrand	2	10.1	78.7	Riemst	2	c.3.6	
Oissel	2	c.10.1	106.8	Évreux VI	2	3.5	33.3
Augst	5	9.9	21.9	Lutterworth	1	3.3	21.1
Bavay I	2	9.6	19.7	Ventnor	1	3.1	11.9
Alba Iulia III	14	9.5	15.7	Klagenfurt III	6	3	13.4
Guiry-en-Vexin	2	9.4	81.4	Leerbeek	2	(3.0	21.2)
St. Maurice-la-Souterraine	2	(c.9.1	41.5)	Dieppe	2	2.9	15.5
Basècles	2	9	40.8	Dugo Polje	6	2.9	12.9
Lintgen	2	9	41.5	Eben-Emael	2	2.9	24.7
Preignac	2	9	85.3	Darasti	14	2.8	12.5
Vannes	2	8.9	119.4	Cousolre	2	c.2.8	12.4
Emneth II	1	8.8	114.6	Chesterholm (Vindolanda)	1	2.7	9.2
Dourges	2	8.6	39.5	Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt II	2	2.7	

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Wailers-II	2	2.7	12.1	Westmeston	1	0.8	2.9
La-Bégude-de-Mazenc	2	2.6	24	Howardries II	2 (0.8	3.5)	
Purbrook Heath	1	2.6		Bavay IV	2	0.7	5.5
Welwyn	1	2.6	25.3	Bordeaux IV	2	0.7	
Noordschote	2	2.5	23.3	Clunia	3	0.7	2.8
Manchester	1 c.2.5		9.3	Flaggrass	1	0.7	4.5
Echternach	2	2.4		Ilchester Mead	1	0.7	0.9
Regensburg III	5	2.4	20.3	Maidstone	1	0.7	0.9
Carpineti	5	2.3	10.4	Medak	6	0.7	
Nozharovo	7	2.3	20.7	St. Mard III	2	0.7	2.8
Oisy-le-Verger	2	2.3	22.4	Berdorf	2	0.6	
Rezé	2	2.3	10.2	Blackmoor II	1	0.6	0.8
Rouen V	2	2.3	10.4	Canterbury	1	0.6	0.8
Addington	1	2.2	8.2	Kahler	2	0.6	2.4
Furtwangen	13	2.2		Lauriacum I	5	0.6	
Chilleurs-aux-Bois	2	2.1	15.5	Saumur II	2	0.6	2.5
Lichtervelde	2	2.1	9.1	St. Cécile	2	0.6	2.4
Longué/Jumelles	2	2.1	9.3	St. Marcel-lès-Valence	2	0.6	4.3
Piercebridge	1	2.1	10.8	Verulamium I	1	0.6	0.8
Contern	2	2	9	Escoussans	2 (0.5	2.1)	
Wishaw	1	2	7.6	Conimbriga D	3	0.5	
Évreux IV	2	1.9	8.3	Dandale	14	0.5	
Willingdon	1	1.9	26.4	Holme Hale	1	0.5	0.7
Nérac	2 c.1.9		8.2	Northchurch	1	0.5	3.2
Aguntum I	5	1.8	7.8	Visoka Moglia	7 (0.4	2.1)	
Mainz T. III	2 c.1.8			Flavia Solva	6	0.4	1.4
Lewarde	2	1.7	13	Mindelheim	5	0.4	
Lower Slaughter	1	1.7	2.2	Moneybury Hill	1	0.4	1
Pleven I	7	1.7	14.4	Oppy	2	0.4	1.4
Alcester II	1	1.6	19.6	Pont-à-Marq	2	0.4	1.4
Beaufort	2	1.6	7.2	Saintes IV	2	0.4	2.4
Curtill-sous-Bernard	2	1.6	10.1	Sannat II	2	0.4	1.4
Santes	2	1.6	15.5	Septfontaines	2	0.4	
Springhead I	1	1.6	14.4	Swallowfield	1	0.4	0.5
Gare	1	1.5	8.1	Westmoor	1	0.4	0.5
Lancaster II	1	1.5	2	Wiggenhall	1	0.4	1.3
Austerfield	1	1.4	6.6	Cheddar	1 c.0.4		0.9
Kerch	14	1.4	8.5	Glaisdale	1 c.0.4		
Kerch	14	1.4	12.2	Trier (Eros Cellar I)	2 (0.3	1.1)	
Liédana	3	1.4	6.3	Bukhovo	7	0.3	1.9
Lostwithiel	1	1.4	12.4	Caernarvon II	1	0.3	1.7
Aire-sur-la-Lys	2	1.3	2	Clavier II	2	0.3	0.9
Woodcote	1	1.3	13.3	Le Thou	2	0.3	1.1
Grand-Couronne	2	1.2	10.1	Malo Konare II	7	0.3	0.9
Menai Bridge	1	1.2	5.6	Oslip	6	0.3	
Shekhovo	7 (1.2	5.3)		Sennik	7	0.3	1.7
Caister by Norwich	1	1.1	2.9	Stiffkey	1	0.3	1.4
Chesterford	1	1.1	3	Vogué	2	0.3	0.9
Löchgau/Weissenhof	13	1.1	4.6	Vrhnika	6	0.3	
Mariakerke	2	1.1	9.8	Werken	2	0.3	0.8
Nettleton	1	1.1	4.2	Wimblington	1	0.3	0.4
Conimbriga B	3	1		Zeddiani	5	0.3	1.3
Denderleeuw	2	1	5.6	Hensies	2 (0.2	0.8)	
Donnezac	2	1	4.1	Tetelbiërg I	2 (0.2	0.6)	
Marr	1	1	1.3	Andover	1	0.2	
Mainz Weisenau I	2	0.9		Arion	2	0.2	0.5
St. Gemmes-D'Andigné	2	0.9	5.5	Dolydd	1	0.2	0.3
Battenberg	2 0.8+			Donauwörth	13	0.2	0.8
"Deux-Sevres"	2	0.8	7.7	Dourbes	2	0.2	0.5
Bridport	1	0.8	6.7	Herbignac	2	0.2	0.8
Caerleon II	1	0.8	4.2	Hrusica	6, 7 or 1	0.2	0.8
Saulty	2	0.8 3.1+		Izenberge	2	0.2	0.8
Tetelbiërg II	2	0.8	3.3	Izernore	2	0.2	

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.				
Le Mans V	2	0.2					
Nagem	2	0.2	0.6				
Petigny II	2	0.2	0.4				
Polegate	1	0.2	0.3				
Portsmouth Hill	1	0.2	0.5				
Segonzac	2	0.2	0.8				
South Shields II	1	0.2					
Watchfield I	1	0.2	0.5				
Wehden	13	0.2					
Brodswordth	1	0.1	0.2				
Coldham	1	0.1					
Diepholz	13	0.1					
Gehrden II	13	0.1					
Limoges VII	2	0.1					
Meckelstedt	13	0.1					
Sharrow Point	1	0.1					
Ticha	7	0.1					
Verulamium II	1	0.1					
Vouthon	2	0.1	0.4				
Nismes	2	0	0.2				
Autun	2 ?						
Berlare	2 ?						
Coulanges-lès-Nevers	2 ?						
Danzé	2 ?						
Éauze	2 ?						
Heerlen II	2 ?						
Heuqueville	2 ?						
Jublains VI	2 ?						
Krasnyy Kut	15 ?						
La Chapelle-Launay	2 ?						
Labretonie	2 ?						
Levesville-la-Chénard/Mé	2 ?						
London V	1 ?						
Mons-Boubert	2 ?						
Naix-aux-Forges	2 ?						
Pannecé	2 ?						
Reguengo	3 ?						
Rouilly-Sacey	2 ?						
St. Aubin-sur-Gaillon	2 ?						
Valleirosa	5 ?						

TABLE 39. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 5 (275/96)							
Deposit	Period	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Period	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Évreux II	2	c.1318.8	19047.4?	Peal de Becerro	3	16	110.2?
Petrijanec	6	656.8	912.4+?	Bois-jean	2	c.15.6	108.2?
Normanby	1	608.1	2219.4?	Bale	1	14.8	91.9?
Irchester	1	503.5	2041.9?	Forest of Dean	1	14.8?	
Blackmoor I	1	397.1	3612.3?	Jardin	2	14.4	99.8?
Neupotz	2	355.3+		Caerwent II	1	14	51.1?
Vinay II	2	347.7	2414.2?	Milverton	1	c.13.4	22.7?
Gloucester	1	207.1	1884?	Linchmere	1	10.8	27.5?
Riby	1	c.164.7	1664.1?	Philippeville	2	10.3+?	
Neuville-sur-Ain	2	141.4	142.0+	Bregenz	5	10.1+?	
Annecy Ia	2	127.8	1842.2?	Kulcs	6	9.8	67.7?
Kirmington	1	108.5	1096.0?	Llandudno II	1	9.3	11.6?
Ficheux	2	108	749.2+?	Erw-hen	1	9.2	56.9?
Saint-Pallaye	2	106.3	430.9+?	Modigliani	5	9.1	62.3?
Rockbourne I	1	102.7?		Demonte	5	8.9	15.8?
Coleby	1	93.1	377.6+?	Dámbel	5	8.7	11.4+?
Dunneau	2	90.7	629.5?	Tetelberg III	2	7.8	13.6?
Chalfont St. Peter	1	83.5	1155.1?	Wootton	1	7.4	10.3?
Bavay XI	2	81.7	554.5?	Marquise	2	7	47.9?
Thiais	2	72.2	1040.7?	Darfield II	1	6.5	9.0?
Hollingbourne	1	64.5	802.5?	Aberkenfig	1	6	24.3?
Tattershall Thorpe	1	60.8	246.6?	Eastbourne II	1	5.4	26.7?
Komin	6	52	745.5?	Hordley	1	5	62.6?
Sillingy IIb	2	51	353.7?	Hasparren II	2	4.2	56.2?
Chalgrove	1	49.7	201.5?	Globasnitz	6	4.1	28.1?
Écouis	2	(49.1	775.0)?	Colchester III	1	4.1	5.1?
Simanovi	7	48	71.9+?	Hoveringham	1	3.8	4.8?
Avressieux	2	48	332.9?	Kortrijk II	2	(3.8	56.8)?
East Harnham	1	47.6	191.6?	Burmerange II	2	3.7	24.9?
La Condamine	2	47.4	61.8+?	Kirkby in Ashfield	1	3.7	14.7?
Sillingy IIa	2	c.42.6	295.5?	Lauriacum II	5	3.4	23.3?
Maltby	1	42	423.7?	Ennsdorf	6	2.9	33.1?
Monkton Farleigh	1	41.6	168.5?	S. Piero in Bagno	5	2.4	4.3?
Podkrepa	7	41.5	287.6?	Mannswörth	6	2.3	3.4?
Minster	1	38.8	157.2?	Schwenningen	13	2.1	13.9?
Çanakkale	9	37.7	65.9?	Ham Hill II	1	c.2.0	8.0?
Appleshaw	1	36.6	148.3?	Sestrimo II	7	1.9	12.7?
Szőny	6	35.3?		Pen-y-Corddwy	1	1.9	22.0?
Child's Ercall	1	34.7	140.8?	Dunáújváros IX	6	1.7	18.9?
Fragas do Piago	3	34.5	239.1?	Burton Latimer	1	1.7	2.0?
Penard	1	34.4	125.5?	Skewen	1	c.1.7	2.1?
Much Wenlock	1	31.2	313.9?	Litakovo	7	1.6	2.3?
Goebblange	2	30.2	397.7?	Ambleuse	2	?(1.6	29.2)?
Agden	1	29.7	299.3?	Gignod	5	1.5	9.8?
St. Michael Caerhays	1	27.5	111.4?	Worden	1	1.5	2.1?
Eastbourne I	1	24.9	100.7?	Puncknoll	1	1.4	1.8?
Bath	1	24.2	32.7?	Noyelles-Godault	2	1.3	8.8?
Heyrieux	2	24	166.4+?	Lacock	1	1.3	4.5?
Peissenberg	5	c.24.0	42.6?	Ernée	2	1.2	12.5?
Rome	5	23.8+?		Iston	1	1.1	1.5?
Goadby Marwood	1	c.23.3	94.4?	Dunáújváros VIII	6	0.9	5.5?
Maravielle	2	21.2	29.3?	Dambach I	13	0.7	1.2?
Mühlen	5	20.9	31.4?	Paestum	5	0.7	1.3?
München-Lochhausen	5	19.9	35.3?	Martignas-sur-Jalle	2	0.7	1.3?
Authieux II	2	18.6	193.3+?	Edlington	1	0.7	1.0?
Longton	1	18.3	21.7+?	Godmanchester	1	0.7	1.0?
Chaufour-Notre-Dame	2	c.18.1	124.8?	Ravagnese	5	0.6	1.1?
Neuvy-Bouin	2	17.5	121.3?	Epping Forest	1	0.6	0.9?
Barsac II	2	c.16.8	116.5?	Donji Petrovi	7	0.5	3.1?
Anglefort II	2	16.4	235.0?	Silchester	1	0.5	0.6?
Tavalichevo	7	16.3	112.3?	Verulamium III	1	0.5	0.6?

Deposit	Period	Lowest est.	Highest est.				
Blumenthal	2	(0.5	3.3)?				
St. Martin-D'Uriage	2	(0.5	0.8)?				
Ovchaga	7	0.4	2.9?				
Rouen VI	2	0.4	0.5?				
Leicester I	1	0.4	0.6?				
Banwell	1	0.4	0.5?				
Tickenham	1	0.4	0.6?				
Gigen VII	7	0.3	0.4?				
Ljubljana 1969	6	0.3	0.4?				
Trinita d'Agultu	5	0.3	1.3?				
Cruseilles	2	0.3	2.2?				
Saintes II	2	0.3	2.2?				
Omblèze	2	0.3	0.8?				
Allington	1	0.3	0.7?				
Verulamium IV	1	0.3?					
Lancaster I	1	0.3?					
Watchfield II	1	0.3	0.4?				
Türkheim	6	0.2	0.4?				
Guastalla	5	0.2	0.3?				
Lancaster III	1	0.2?					
Bicester	1	0.2?					
Llandudno I	1	0.2	0.3?				
Droitwich	1	0.2?					
Cluj	14	0.1?					
Wien-I Bezirk I	6	0.1	0.4?				
Salzburg II	5	0.1?					
Lavilledieu I	2	0.0?					
Bavay XI	2	?					
Chukhur-Kabala	15	?					
Köln-Bickendorf	2	?					
Verulamium V	1	?					
Verulamium VII	1	?					
London III	1	?					
Bristol I	1	?					
Camerton II	1	?					
Glastonbury	1	?					
Goring	1	?					
Hove	1	?					
Worthing	1	?					
Mere	1	?					
Caerleon I	1	?					
Dorchester	1	?					
Sprotbrough	1	?					

TABLE 40. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 6 (296/318)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Beaurains (Arras)	2	2830.9+	
Oimbra	3	c.1768.1	1799.2
Partinico?	5	803.7	
Sisak II	6	282.7+	
Allègre	2	171.6	221.5+
Naissus	7	c.104.2	
Cardiff (Sully Moors)	1	93.7	97.1
Eni Eri	7	84.3g+	
Clapton in Gordano	1	57.4	686.5?
Nijmegen	2	40.4	
Usce	7	27.8	
Piazzola sul Brenta	5	21.2	
Ettelbrück II	2	17.8	123.2?
Esternberg	6	16.1+	
Moissat	2	c.10.6?	
Schmerikon	5	10.3+?	
Lesce	6	c.10.0	
Evenley	1	8.5	34.2?
Kellmünz	5	6.3	
Bazarnes	2	4.7	7.1?
Slatina	7	<5.1	8.5?
S. Pietro di Cerro	5	3.2	5.4?
Mareno di Piave	5	1.8+?	
Muglitzh	7	0.3	0.5?
Bliesmengen-Bolchen	2	0.1?	
Imsbach I	2	(0.1	0.2)?
Wroxton	1	0.0?	
La Venera	5	?	
Nieder-Rentgen	2 or 13	?	
Thibouville	2	?	

TABLE 41. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 7 (318/30)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Sabac	7	250.9		
Brangstrup	12	213.6		
Cervenbreg	7	167.5		
Szőny	6	124.2		
Starcevo	14	90.4	107.8?	
'Munich'	-	63.9+		
Boltinggård	12	13.4		
Mainz Bretzenheim II	2	0.3	0.4?	
Lenningen	2	0.2?		
Immendingen	5	0.1?		
Dalheim V	2	0.1?		
Hambledon	1	0.1	0.2?	
Nieheim	13	0.0?		

TABLE 42. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 8 (330/48)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Helleville	2	249.2		
Borca	14	162.4?		
Sremska Mitrovica I	6	140.4		
Holyhead	1	54	59.9	
Sremska Mitrovica II	6	29.3+		
Paris	2	c.10.1		
Yalta	14	8.5	122.6?	
Köln (Maria im Kapitol)	2	5.2		
Trier I	2	c.4.3?		
Biwer	2	c.1.3	2.0?	
Klitinka	14	0.9	1.6?	
Ermsdorf	2	0.9?		
Appleford	1	0.3	1.3?	
Richborough II	1	0.1	0.4?	
Stockstadt V	13	0.0?		
Mainz T.V	2	0.0?		
Cranfield	1	0.0?		
Caister by Yarmouth I	1	0.0?		
Llanbethery	1	0.0?		

TABLE 43. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 9 (348/64)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Kaiseraugst	5	2606.3+	
Ljubljana I	6	403.4	403.8
Borochitsy II	14	300	
Ljubljana II	6	206.3+	
Water Newton I	1	201.4	
Lengerich II	13	200.9	297.9
Bonn	2	195.8+	
Niederingelheim III	2	186.9+	
Borochitsy I	14	c. 138.7	207.2
Portsmouth	1	136.4	206.1+
Ljubljana V	6	63.9	
Gudme I	12	50.6	
Duisburg/Grossenbaum	13	49	
Orgeyev (Orhei)	14	26.5	
Chinadiyev	14	18.8	
Niells-les-Calais	2	c. 18.7	
Deudesfeld	2	17.8+	
Lauriacum III	6	17.4	20.3
Laatzen	13	13.8	15.2
Kessel	2	13.4+	
Vaulx/Vraucourt	2	13.4	
Merelbeke II	2	13.1	20.8
St. Pabu	2	10.3+?	
Bonn/Beuel	2	8.9+	
Belke-Steinbeck	13	8.9+	
Willersey	1	7.5	11.9
Köln (Stephanstraße)	2	5.5	9.5
Dol	7	4.8	
Chisinau	14	4.7	
Zamosc	13	2.2	3.3+
Mainz Weisenau III	2	1.9	7.4?
Oldcroft	1	1.8	
Rheinzabern	13	c. 1.1?	
Gevelsberg	13	1	3.8?
Cibin	14	0.4+	
Frauensattling	5	0.4	0.5?
Dalboset	14	0.3	0.4?
Marscher Wald III	2	0.3?	
Hemel Hempstead	1	0.2+?	
Padea	14	0.2+	
Ottenia	14	0.2+?	
Ungarasi	14	0.2+?	
Woodeaton	1	0.1?	
Conimbriga C	3	0.0?	
Hengersberg	13	0	0.1?
Mainz F. VII	2	0.0?	
Marscher Wald I	2	0	0.3?
Marscher Wald II	2	0.0?	
Marscher Wald IV	2	0.0?	
Regensburg VIII	5	0.0?	
Walterdange	2	0.0?	
Famars I	2	?	

TABLE 44. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 10 (364/95)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Haromzek	14	6431.4		Pécsvárad	6	0.6	3.0?
Sidi-Bou-Said	4	1735.5+		Chaddleworth	1	0.3+	
Almandralejo	3	1022.3+		Márok	6	0.3?	
Sucidava	7	807	1243.7	Fürstenfeldbruck	5	(0.3	0.9)?
Ahm-Machtum	2	445		Szőnyi Tanyák	6	(0.2	2.1)?
Caracal	14	c.399.6		Dunájuváros VII	6	0.2	0.7?
Westerkappeln	13	c.248.5		Paderborn	13	0.2?	
East Harptree	1	214.7	333.3+	Selsey II	1	0.2?	
Corbridge (1)	1	213.6+		Trier (Schiefer Chapel)	2	0.2	2.1?
Brestov	14	c.155.5+		Babadag I	7	0.0?	
Simleu Silvaniei	14	c.142.4?		Dunájuváros IV	6	0.0?	
Konz	2	123.2+		Dunájuváros V	6	0.0?	
Ellerbeck	13	111.3		Gherla	14	0	0.2?
San Genesio	5	91		Memye	6	0.0?	
Gudme II	12	90.3	114.9	Puppling	5	0.0?	
Rockbourne II	1	89		Serra Riccò	5	0	0.5?
Veliko Gradiste	14	80.45		Trier (Mithraeum II)	2	0.0?	
Antakya	10	80.1+					
Springhead II	1	74.5					
Geneva	5	69.9					
Kirileny	14	57.9+					
Eidinghausen	13	44.5					
Bruck	13	40.1					
Newton Mills	1	34					
Bath/Bristol	1	33.4	53.2				
Bromham	1	32.7					
Stobi	7	31.1+					
Tewkesbury	1	22.3					
Uphill	1	21.6					
Figueras	3	17.8					
Valea Strimba	14	14.8	15.4				
Bückeburg II	13	13.4+					
Ptuj	6	13.4					
Parndorf	6	13.4					
San Miguel de Deiro	3	13.4					
Melton Mowbray	1	13.35+					
Bruzgovo	7	11.7					
Thetford	1	9.9	15.7				
Keczel	6 or 13	9.4	14.8				
Kerch	14	8.9+					
Aylesbury	1	8.9					
Waldaschaff	13	8.9					
Kempston I	1	7					
Gura Ialomitei	14	6.1					
Redea	14	5.9					
Constanta	7	5.9					
Santo Tomé de Négrellos	3	4.6+					
Posavska Gradusa	6	4.5+					
Gizhgiz	14 or 15	4.45					
Aldworth	1	4.3					
Sandrans II	2	4.1	7.9				
Viespesti	14	3.9	6.1				
Amesbury	1	1.9					
Sandrovec	6	1.7	2.4+				
Cazères-sur-l'Adour	2	c.1.6+					
Dranicu	14	1.6					
Sapata de Jos II	14	1.5	2.3+				
Cosgrove	1	1.2+?					
Richborough III	1	1.1?					
Tredington	1	0.7	1				
Medgidia	7	<0.7?					

TABLE 45. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 11 (395/411)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Hoxne	1	5213.7+		Icklingham III	1	25	29.1
Eye	1	2670.0+		Burgate	1	24.1	30.1+
Cleeve Prior	1	2202.3	3070	Lakenheath	1	22.8	26.8
Dortmund	13	1973.2	1973.5	Good Easter	1	22.3+	
Traprain Law	11	1453.8		Setúbal	3	22.3+	
Parma II	5	1180.2		Grandhan	2	22.3	
Whoriton	1	c.845.8		Freckenham	1	20.9	23.8
Alcester I	1	644.8	844.6	South Ferriby	1	20.9	22.9
Beilen	13	551.8		Aquileia I	5	19.3	
Caesarea	10	440.6		Compton Downs	1	c.18.9	
Gamzigrad	7	440.6		Carleton St. Peter	1	18.5	19.1
Hautot-Sur-Mer	2	405		Maiden Castle	1	17.8+	
Rome IV	5	307.1		North Curry	1	17.3	20.3
Beja	3	289.3		Otterbourne II	1	16	18.2
Balinrees	11	252.5	282.5+	Bato's Erf	2	13.4	
North Mendip	1	235.8	275.5	Shapwick I	1	13.1	15.2
Stanmore	1	233.3+		Reading I	1	12.4	20.4
Bishops Cannings I (Blagon Hill)	1	177.7+		Sproxtton	1	10.9	12.6
Terling	1	167.3	173.1+	Allington/North Stoneham	1	10.4	11.4
Talioire	2	151.3+		Wilton	1	9.7	15
Gross Bodungen	13	149		Lanyon Quoit	1	8.9	
Wiesbaden-Kastel	2	148.2	161.8	Tobna	4	8.9	
Poitou province	2	c.142.4		Icklingham II	1	8.4	11.1+
Oderen	2	c.133.5		Shapwick II	1	8.3	16.6
Whitwell	1	126.3	143.7	Tuddenham St. Martin	1	8.3	8.6+
Arcos de la Frontera	3	124.6		Coleme	1	8.1	
Heerlen I	2	124.6		Sturmer	1	6.4	8.3
Deopham	1	116.2		Dorchester	1	5.9	6.7+
Canterbury	1	112.9+		Edlington	1	5.7	6.3
Balline	11	91.3		Yerevan	15	5.7	6.6
Obbicht	2	75.7+		Zennor	1	5.3	10.6
Simmersted	12	65.8		Paulton	1	5.1	
Pavia	5	63.9		Hovingham Park	1	4.7	5.4
Otterbourne I	1	62.3	72.8	Whitchurch	1	4.7	5.2
Holway	1	57.4	65.3+	Letcombe Regis	1	4.6+	
Wittering	1	53.4+		Stratford on Avon	1	4.6+	
Estivals	2	53.4		Rencovo	3	4.5	
Chapipi	3	52.0+		Leicester II	1	4.1	8.1
Mainz T. IX	2	50		Szőnyi Tanyák II	6	3.6	25.3?
Venlo	2	44.5+		Kempston II	1	3.4	
Conimbriga	3	44.5		Reading II	1	c.3.3	6.6
Nottuln	13	c.44.5	57.9	Milverton	1	3	6
Richmond	1	40	79.9	Burtle	1	2.7	5.4
Stockerston	1	40	79.9	Barcelona II	3	2.6	3
Icklingham I	1	37.7	44.1	Fincham	1	2.5	
Suarlée	2	35.6+		Honiton	1	2.1	2.4
Lienden	2	35.6+		Manton Down	1	2.1	2.2
Boscombe Down	1	35.6		Camerton I	1	1.7	3.4
Granada	3	35.6		Kiddington I	1	1.4+	
Iatrus-Krivina	7	35.6		Mildenhall II	1	1.4	1.7
Metelin	13	34.9	39	Caerwent III	1	0.9?	
Grovely Wood	1	34.1	39.9+	London IV	1	0.6	1.2
Osboumby	1	33.9	39.4	Hinton Down	1	0.5	
London (Tower of London)	1	33.4		Redenhall	1	0.5	1.0?
Saint-Denijs-Westrem	2	31.2		Fladbury	1	0.4	
Silchester	1	29.9		Samson	1	0.4	0.8
Barrow-upon-Humber	1	29.2	34.3	Shanklin	1	0.4	0.8
San Lazzaro	5	26.7		Richborough I	1	c.0.4	
Schussenried	5	26.7		Chobham	1	0.3+	
Suhaja	6	26.7		Remerschen	2	0.3?	
Fleetwood?	1	c.26.0		Kiddington II	1	0.2?	

Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.			
Wiveliscombe	1	0.2?				
Caston	1	0.1+				
Conimbriga A	3	0.0?				
Trier (Mithraeum I)	2	0.0?				

TABLE 46. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 12 (411/25)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Chemtoui	4	7327.3		
Romanos	3	c.4450.0		
Menzelen	13	836.6		
Gravisca	5	774.3		
Chercoel I	4	489.5		
Quelfes	3	445		
Villers-l'Hôpital	2	333.8		
Jerez de la Frontera	3	155.8		
Wirselen	2	142.4		
Chécy	2	106.8		
Velp	13	40.5+		
Titel	14	17.8		
Solana del Pino	3	13.4+		
Belmonte	3	11.7		
Elche	3	10.4+		
Beleluya	14	8.9+		
Braga	3	8.9		
Badalona	3	8.9		
Barcelona I	3	8.9		
Kløvegård	12	8.9		
Monte de Meio	3	4.6+		
Trier II	2	0.5		
Altenwalde	13	0.3+?		

TABLE 47. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 13 (425/57)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Szikáncs	13	6403.6	
Donji Lapac	6	2492	
Comiso	5	1882.4+	
Xanten	2	c.1780.0	5340
Kamnik	6	c.1335.0	
Rublevka	14	894.5	
Klein-Tromp	13	c.511.8	
Bina	13	480.6	
Combertault	2	427.2	
Cannitello di Villa San Giovanni	5	c.222.5	
Butera	5	182.5	
Sterbenin	13	c.178.0	
Gotse Delchev	7	133.5	
Glogovic	6	97.9+	
Sédico	5	89	
Fano	5	70.4	70.8
Arçay	2	66.8	
Massenzatica	5	66.8	
Diesdorf	13	60.9	
Witow	13	49	
Aquileia II	5	40.1	
Nonantola	5	40.1	
Pozarevac	7	26.7+	
Furfooz	2	22.3	
Pontes	7	22.3	
Botoshany	14	18.3+	
Cognin-les-Gorges	2	17.8+	
Carthage I	4	17.8	
Nickelsdorf	6	17.8	
Limoges	2	c.17.0	22.6
Slavkov	13	13.4+	
Ingelstad	12	8.9+	
Kerch	14	8.9+	
Mlakvanska Greda	6	8.9+	
Köping	12	8.9	
Minturno	5	8.9	
Norra Kvinneby	12	8.9	
Rovalds II	12	8.9	
Gantofta	12	4.5+	
Tjörkö	12	4.5+	
Bosnek	7	4.5	
Arcy-Sainte-Restitue	2	2.0+	
Western Pyrenees	2	0.4	
Orbetello	5	?	

TABLE 48. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 14 (457/91)							
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Cagliari	5	c.4,450		Salomonstorp	12	4.4+	
Abrittus	7	c.3715.8		Jusarve	12	4.3+	
Rome I	5	1766.7		Rangsta	12	4.0+	
Toumai	2	1507.5	1524.6				
Naples	5	1134.8					
Åby	12	356					
Reggio Emilia	5	267.0+					
Izmit	9	244.8					
Zeccone	5	218.1					
Lonrai	2	195.8					
Cherchel II	4	195.8					
Björnhovda	12	160.2					
Monasterolo di Brembio	5	111.3					
Calasetta	5	111.25					
Radostowo	13	97.9+					
Rome II	5	84.6					
Takembrit	4	80.1					
Kåsbygård	12	62.3+					
Hjärpestad II	12	58.5+					
Präststommen	12	49.0+					
Ses Salines	3	44.5					
Ved Sylten	12	40.1					
Hässelstad	12	40.1					
Övertorp	12	40.1					
Nixdjup	12	31.2					
Sigvards	12	c.27.4+					
Bostorp	12	26.7+					
Puck	13	26.7					
Elblag	13	26.7					
Ramsåtra	12	26.7					
Valsnäs II	12	26.7					
Rynkebygård	12	22.5+					
Torriano	5	22.3+					
Vidracco	5	22.3					
Grunau Höhe	13	22.3					
Sandegård	12	17.8+					
Sörby	12	17.8					
Sandby	12	17.8					
Alvans	12	17.6+					
Jordrup	12	15.3					
Iglesias	5	13.4+					
Svaneke	12	13.4+					
Kyrketorp	12	13.4+					
Fröslunda	12	13.3					
Tjusby	12	12.9					
Konarzew	13	9.3+					
Féchain	2	9					
Tömbotten	12	8.9	13.4				
Braendesgård	12	8.9					
Hjärpestad I	12	8.8					
Roma Kungsgård	12	8.8					
Års	12	8.3+					
Izenave	2	7.6					
Rosarve II	12	7.01+					
Norrväie	12	4.6					
Svartvik	12	4.5+					
Rönnerum	12	4.5+					
Malye Kopani	14	4.5+					
Eketorp	12	4.5+					
Slättång	12	4.4+					

TABLE 49. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 15 (491/527)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Gernetto	5	1214.9	
Djemila	4	801	
Bresin	2 or 13	c.667.5	
Mrzezino	13	c.667.5	
Ain Meddah	4	529.6	
Seica Mica	14	445	
Chinon	2	360.5	
Etelhem	12	333.8	
Vedrin	2	307.2	
Gourdon	2	262.2+	
Alanya	9	209.2	
Trabki Male	13	191.4	
Soldatergård	12	160.2	
Saltholm	12	129.1+	
Bornholm	12	129.1	
Caseburg auf Usedom	13	111.3	
Gyllerup	12	106.8	
Jericho	10	97.9	
Kaggeholm	12	93.5+	
Horva Rimmon	10	90.6	
Milan	5	84.6	
Dalshøj	12	75.7	
Abu 'Alanda	10	75.7	
Padenghe sul Garda	5	57.9	
Övede	12	49.0+	
Braone	5	40.1	
Eisehoved	12	35.6+	
Hardings I	12	32.8+?	
Svendborg	12	31.2+	
Spagergårde	12	31.2	
Harkvie	12	26.9+?	
Björke	12	26.9+	
Almindingen	12	26.7	
Mulsum-Dorum	13	22.3	
Burzovitsa	7	22.3	
Bander	12	22.6+?	
Kaupe	12	21.8	
Bellignies	2	20.8	
Trogir	6	19.3	
Voronia	14	16.9	
Malchow	13	13.4	
Rivarolo del Re	5	13.4	
Ist	6	8.9+	
Tskhumali	15	8.9	
Prästbåtels	12	8.9	
Bjärs	12	8.8	
Norbys	12	4.4+	
Ville-dommange	2	>1.3	
Mengen	5	0.9?	
Svetlen	7	?	

TABLE 50. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 16 (527/65)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Sekulitsa	7	3951.1	10562	
Hyères	2	1128.9+		
Biesenbrow	13	c.890.0+		
El Djem I	4	c.890.0		
Hadji Sinanlar	7	890		
Alise-Ste-Reine I	2	c.453.0	1332.1	
Botes	12	364.9		
Michaelstfeld/Dzhiginskoye	15	334.8+		
Seville	3	c.298.7		
El Djem II	4	275.9		
Bieloïrovka	15	222.5		
Lillön	12	209.2+		
Benevento	5	175.9		
Cotrone	5	158.2	453.2	
Hajdučka Vodenica	6, 7 or 14	130.6		
Smiss	12	111.3+		
Cherchel	4	111.2		
Akebäck	12	95.35+		
Rome V	5	89		
Tschenghe	7	89		
Frickingen	5	77.3		
Velsen	13	75.7		
San Lorenzo di Pusteria	5	65.5		
Finero	5	63.1+		
Midlum	13	57.9		
Trento	5	57.9		
Kopchiki	15	55.7		
Castellana	5	53.4		
Tépe	13	48.1		
Köln	2	40.4+		
Chersonesus	14	38.4+		
Rovalds I	12	35.6		
Rosarve I	12	22.3		
Sisak I	6	17.9		
Dougga	4	17.8		
Zaschowitz	13	17.8		
Batumi	15	17.8		
Smekalovka	15	17.8		
Schretzheim	5	13.4+		
Ilirska Bistrica	6	13.4		
Sommacampagna	5	8.9+		
Grahovo	6	8.9		
Kaprije	6	6+		
Sessa Aurunca	5	6		
Vestringen	12	4.5+		
Binbir-Kilisçe	9 or 10	?		
Artén	5	?		

TABLE 51. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 17 (565/82)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Viviers	2	c.1845.2	4444.1
Thessaloniki	8	399.4	
Grabovnik-Vrtljak	6	102.4+	
Sermide	5	84.6	
Ghertche-Cunar	7	53.5	
Blatnica-Grmine	6	50.5+	
Derhafla Djebibina	4	31.2	
Peneios Dam	8	26.7	
Solin	6	22.3	
Munningen	13	16.5	
Hinog	7	12	
Brkac	6	11.9	
Ortacesos	5	8.9+	
'Basso Lazio'	5	5.4	
Axiopolis	7	4.5+	
Latakia	10	?	
Kama (3)	15	?	

TABLE 52. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 18 (582/610)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Bat Gilim	10	801.0+		
Riha/Stuma	10	654.7		
Uncertain (Turkey)	9 or 10	498.4		
Jordan	10	445+		
Sadovets D	7	290.8		
Narona	6	c.262.7+		
Sadovets B	7	191		
Yambol II	7	178.1		
Escharen	2	129.9+		
Adamclisi	7	111.3		
Nokalakevi	15	102.4		
Sadovets C	7	99.5		
Yambol I	7	39	68.5	
Villamarzana	5	31.2		
Selinti	10	31.2		
Antioch (2)	10	22.2		
Merligen	5	14.8		

TABLE 53. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 19 (610/41)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Szegedin	13	2848		
Akalan	7	1870.0+		
Firtusu	14	c.1335.0		
Sutton Hoo	1	775.7+		
Karavas	10	744.9+		
Chatalja	7	676.4		
Thuburbo Majus	4	c.667.5		
La Goulette	4	307.1		
Aydin Vilayet	9	259.6		
Kalganovka	15	178.6		
Wieuwerd	13	167.7+		
Kuczumare	14 or 15	136.3+		
Hennchir-Sidi	4	c.122.2	210.7	
Lampsacus	9	103.9		
Smyrna	9	55.6		
Beth-Shan	10	44.5		
Medjid Eüsü	10	23.75		
Nessébar	7	22.3+		
Piatigor'e	15	19.6		
Sarre	1	17.8		
Echmiadsin County	15	9.1	13.6	
Igdir	15	7.7+?		
Bavay	2	6		
Alkino	15	?		
Lupeni	14	?		
Mytilene	9	?		
Perm	15	?		
Rhodes	9	?		
Rome III	5	?		
Tiflis	15	?		

TABLE 54. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 20 (641/68)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Malaia Pereshchepina	14	1761.8+		
Athens	8	888.2		
Racalmuto	5	735.3		
Lambousa (1)	10	341.2		
Tschausch	9	160.2		
Carthage II	4	138		
Martynovo	15	76.7		
Pern	15	75.4		
Peshnigort	15	58.3+		
Valdonne	2	46.7		
Slava Rusa	7	35.6		
Dnieper Delta	14	31.2		
Zatschepilovo	14	31.2		
Settimo	5	8.9+		
Dragasani	14	1.4+		
Carthage	4	0.7		

TABLE 55. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 21 (668/85)			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Uncertain (Tunisia)	4	1,335.0+	
Carthage I	4	c.890.0?	
Pantalica	5	890	4450.0+
Campobello di Mazara	5	c.526.0	
Antalya	9	258.1	
Arkesine	8	249.4	
Uncertain (Tunisia)	4	c.222.5	
Awarta	10	97.5	
Anapa	15	c.89.0	
Priseaca	14	64	
Belova	7	23.8	
Udesti	14	13.4	
Torontol	6 or 13	8.9+?	
Galati	14	5.5	

TABLE 56. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: PERIOD 22 (685/711)				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Istanbul	9	3115.0?		
Uncertain (Turkey)	9 or 10	1602		
Iraq?	10	c.222.5		
Leidischehir	9 or 10	66.8		
Pitsund Monastery	15	13.4		

TABLE 57. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: DEPOSITS DATED 193/318			
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.
Berthouville	2	1727.4	
Rethel	2	1094	
Thil	2	624.4	
Graincourt-lès-Havrincourt	2	552.2	
Vienne (Camille-Jouffray)	2	388.8	
Chatuzanges	2	300.8	
Reims	2	70.2	
Dura Europus	10	59.9	
Carhaix	2	47.1+	
Rhône	2	40.8	
Aigueblance	2	38.6	
Arras	2	21.2	
Reignier	2	16.3	
Lillebonne	2	14.1+	
Entrains-sur-Nohain	2	1.2	
Mzechta	15	?	
Helpston	1	?	
Saulzoir	2	?	
Chalon-sur-Saône	2	?	
Saint-Boil	2	?	
Manching	5	?	
Mérouville	2	?	
Lyon	2	?	
Revel-Tourdan	2	?	
Vaison-la-Romaine	2	?	

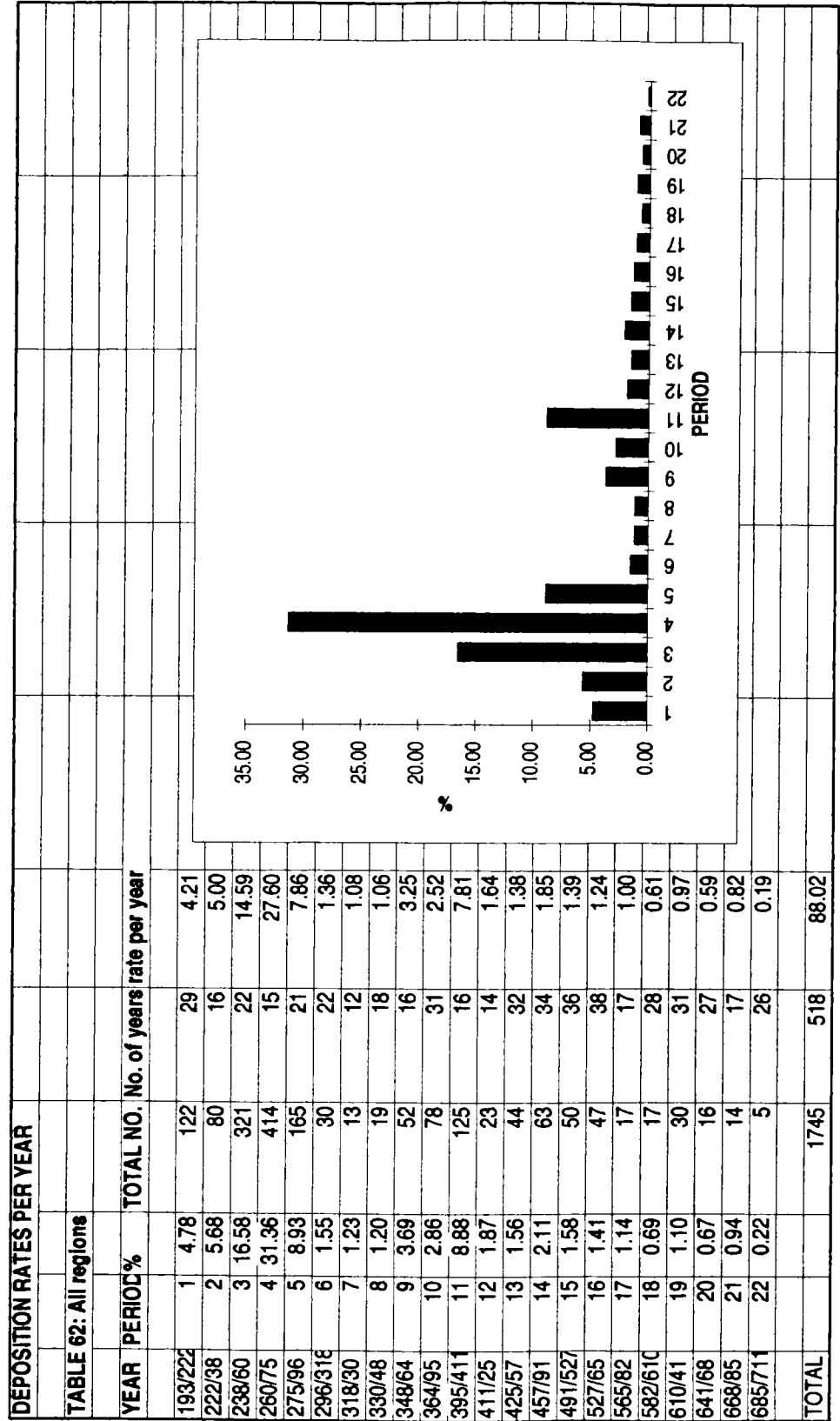
TABLE 58. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: DEPOSITS DATED 318/411					
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.		
Trier	2	c.7625.7			
Rome (Esquiline)	5	1822.9	2834.7		
Mildenhall II	1	1735.4			
Ténès	4	711.2			
Avignon	2	686			
Thetford	1	453.5+			
Cesena	5	399.6+			
Corbridge (2)	1	328.5+			
Risley Park	1	c.302.1			
Water Newton II	1	269.4+			
Parabiago	5	236.7			
Zakrzów	13	82.5+			
Allan	2	69.2+			
Baku	15	68.6			
Dorchester-on-Thames	1	5.5			
Biddulph	1	1.85+			
Le Courtil Morin	2	1.3			
New Grange	11	?			
Mileham	1	?			
Carthage	4	?			
Carthage?	4	?			
Great Horwood	1	?			
Windle	1	?			
Cuxhaven-Altenwalde	13	?			
Laski	14	?			
Auvergne	2	?			

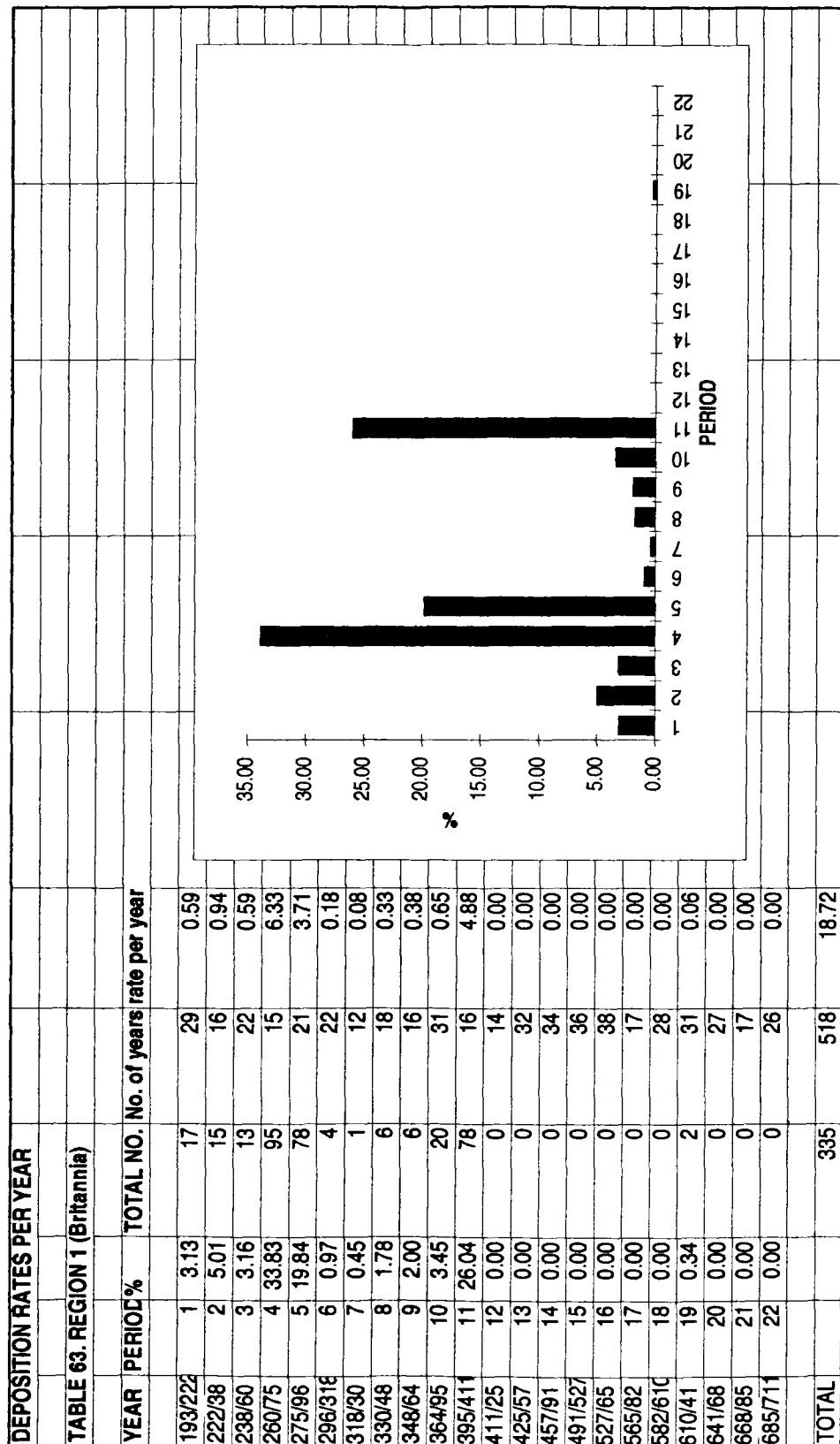
TABLE 59. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: DEPOSITS DATED 411/527				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Hodora	14	c.89000.0		
'Sevso'	-	4567		
Concesti (1)	14	350.9		
Concesti (2)	14	?		
Concesti (3)	14	?		

TABLE 60. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: DEPOSITS DATED 527/610					
Period	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.		
Al-Madhariba	16	c.2855.8			
Passage	2	675.9			
Canoscio	5	328.7			
Mersina	10	301.6			
Høstentorp	12	289.2+			
Dolhesti	14	89.0+			
Castelvint	5	45.6			
Hardenberg	12	26.8			
Sadowsko-Kale	7	?			

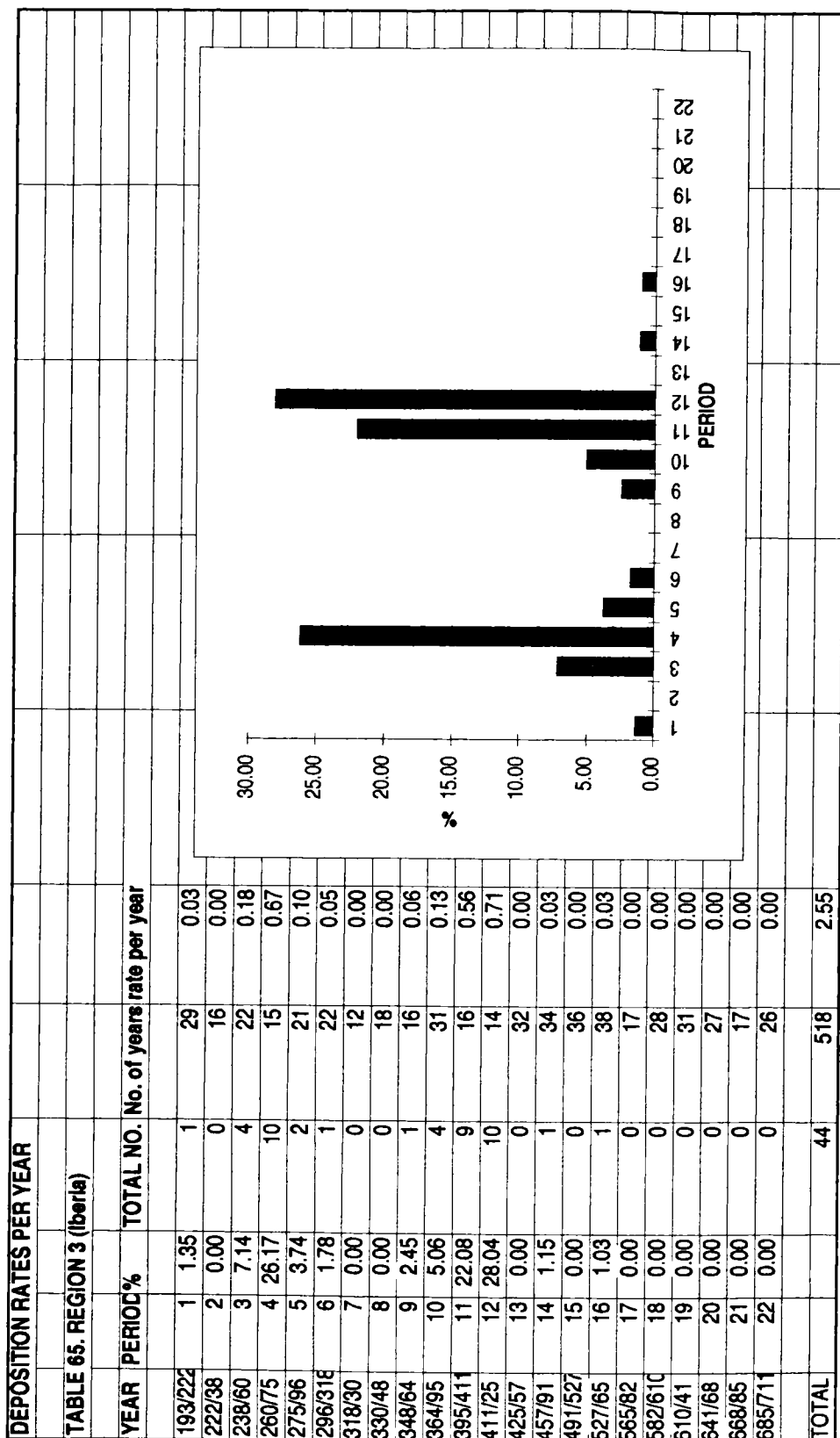
TABLE 61. EQUIVALENT GOLD WEIGHTS: DEPOSITS DATED 610/711				
Deposit	Region	Lowest est.	Highest est.	
Kumluca (Sion)	9	7137.8+		
Hama (Krah)	10	698.8		
Vrap	7	75.7		
Antioch (1)	10	74.3+		
Cherdyn	15	63.8+		
Bou-Arada	4	53.4+		
Monbadon	2	46.6	53.3	
Kama (1)	15	?		
Syria	10	?		
Pokrovskoe	15	?		

## **APPENDIX 6: DEPOSITION RATES PER YEAR BY REGION**





DEPOSITION RATES PER YEAR								
TABLE 64. REGION 2 (Gaul)								
YEAR	PERIOD%	TOTAL NO.	No. of years	rate per year				
193/222	1 2.41	18	29	0.62				
222/38	2 0.48	2	16	0.13				
238/60	3 13.04	74	22	3.36				
260/75	4 58.65	227	15	15.13				
275/96	5 8.12	44	21	2.10				
296/318	6 1.59	9	22	0.41				
318/30	7 0.97	3	12	0.25				
330/48	8 1.51	7	18	0.39				
348/64	9 4.36	18	16	1.13				
364/95	10 0.75	6	31	0.19				
395/411	11 4.12	17	16	1.06				
411/25	12 1.11	4	14	0.29				
425/57	13 0.97	8	32	0.25				
457/91	14 0.46	4	34	0.12				
491/527	15 0.54	5	36	0.14				
527/65	16 0.31	3	38	0.08				
565/82	17 0.23	1	17	0.06				
582/610	18 0.14	1	28	0.04				
610/41	19 0.13	1	31	0.03				
641/68	20 0.14	1	27	0.04				
668/85	21 0.00	0	17	0.00				
685/711	22 0.00	0	26	0.00				
TOTAL		453	518	25.80				

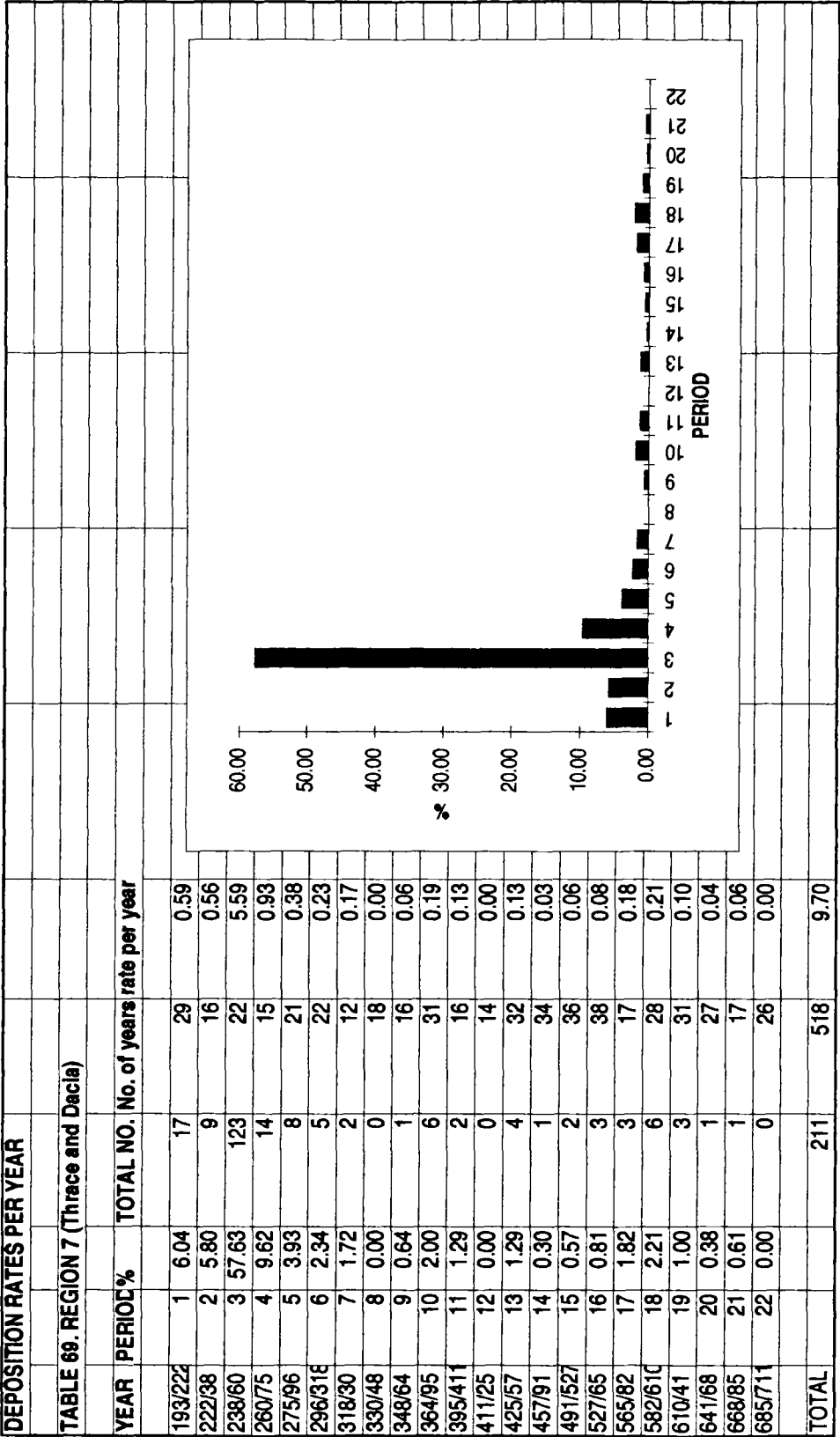


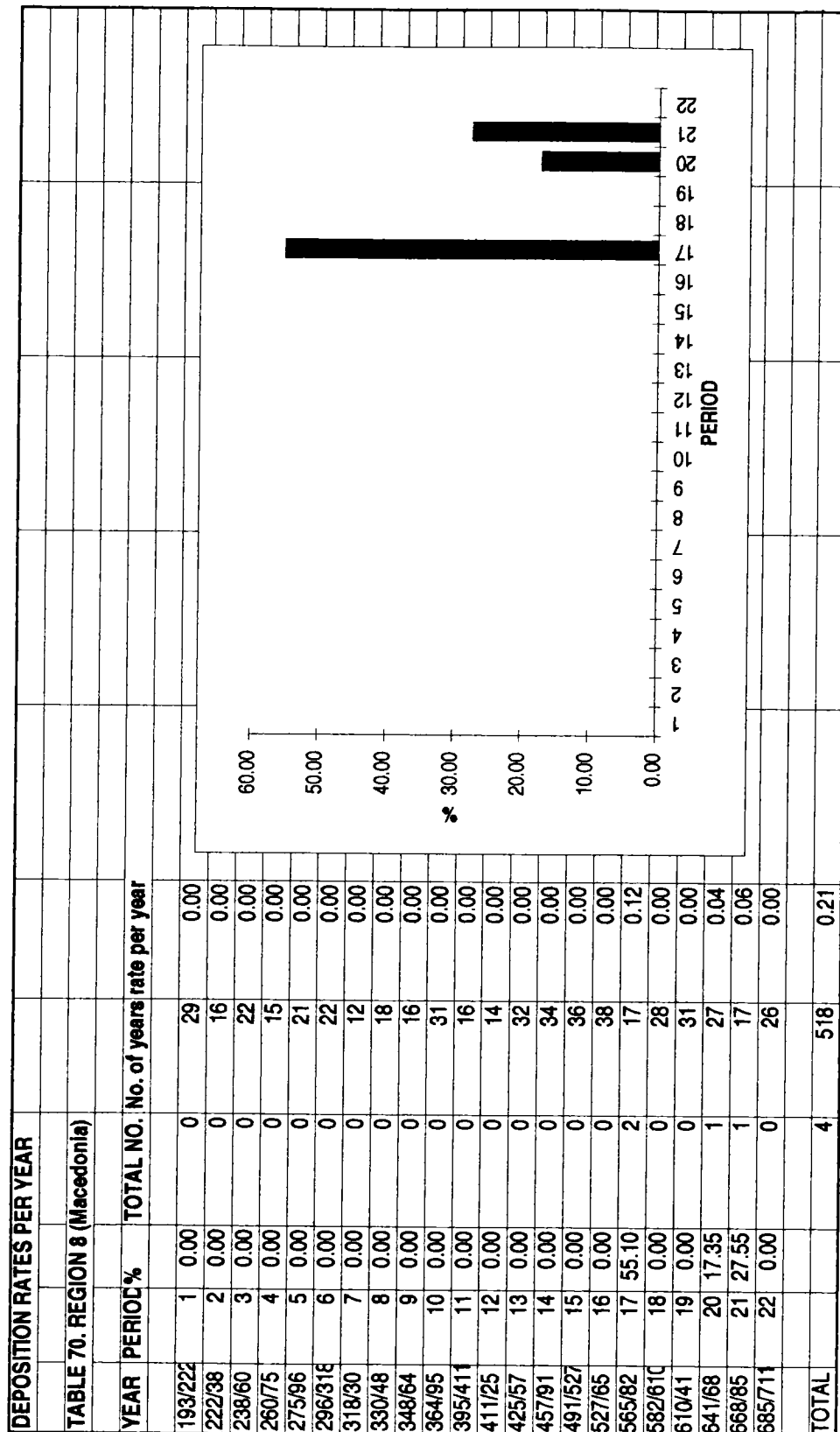
DEPOSITION RATES PER YEAR			
TABLE 86. REGION 4 (Africa)			
YEAR	PERIOD %	TOTAL NO.	No. of years rate per year
193/222	1 0.00	0	29 0.00
222/38	2 0.00	0	16 0.00
238/60	3 0.00	0	22 0.00
260/75	4 0.00	0	15 0.00
275/96	5 0.00	0	21 0.00
296/318	6 0.00	0	22 0.00
318/30	7 0.00	0	12 0.00
330/48	8 0.00	0	18 0.00
348/64	9 0.00	0	16 0.00
364/95	10 3.61	1	31 0.03
395/411	11 6.99	1	16 0.06
411/25	12 15.97	2	14 0.14
425/57	13 3.49	1	32 0.03
457/91	14 6.58	2	34 0.06
491/527	15 6.21	2	36 0.06
527/65	16 11.77	4	38 0.11
565/82	17 6.58	1	17 0.06
582/610	18 0.00	0	28 0.00
610/41	19 10.82	3	31 0.10
641/68	20 8.28	2	27 0.07
668/85	21 19.73	3	17 0.18
685/711	22 0.00	0	26 0.00
TOTAL		22	518 0.89

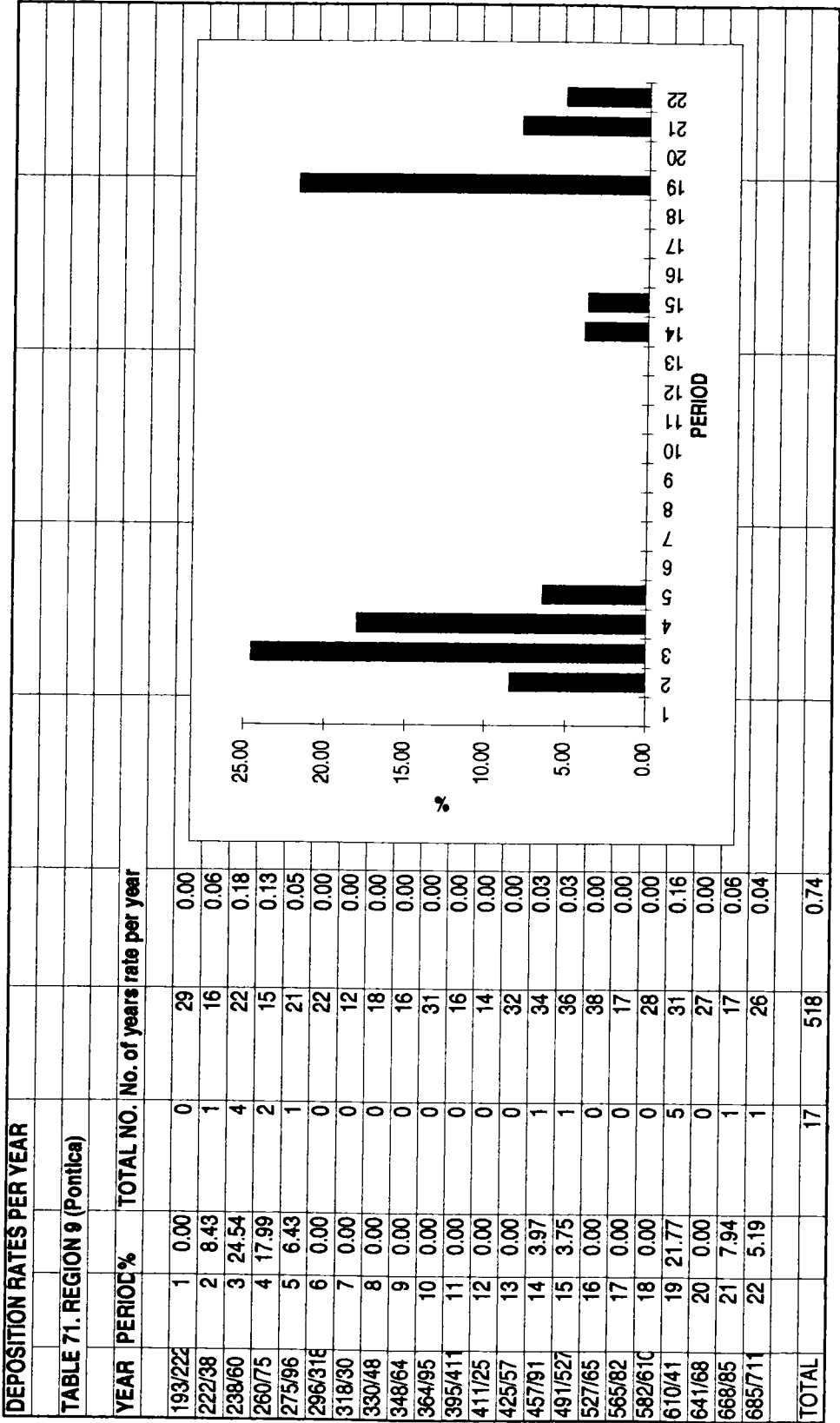
Period	Rate per year
1	0.00
2	0.00
3	0.00
4	0.00
5	0.00
6	0.00
7	0.00
8	0.00
9	0.00
10	3.61
11	6.99
12	15.97
13	3.49
14	6.58
15	6.21
16	11.77
17	6.58
18	0.00
19	10.82
20	8.28
21	19.73
22	0.00

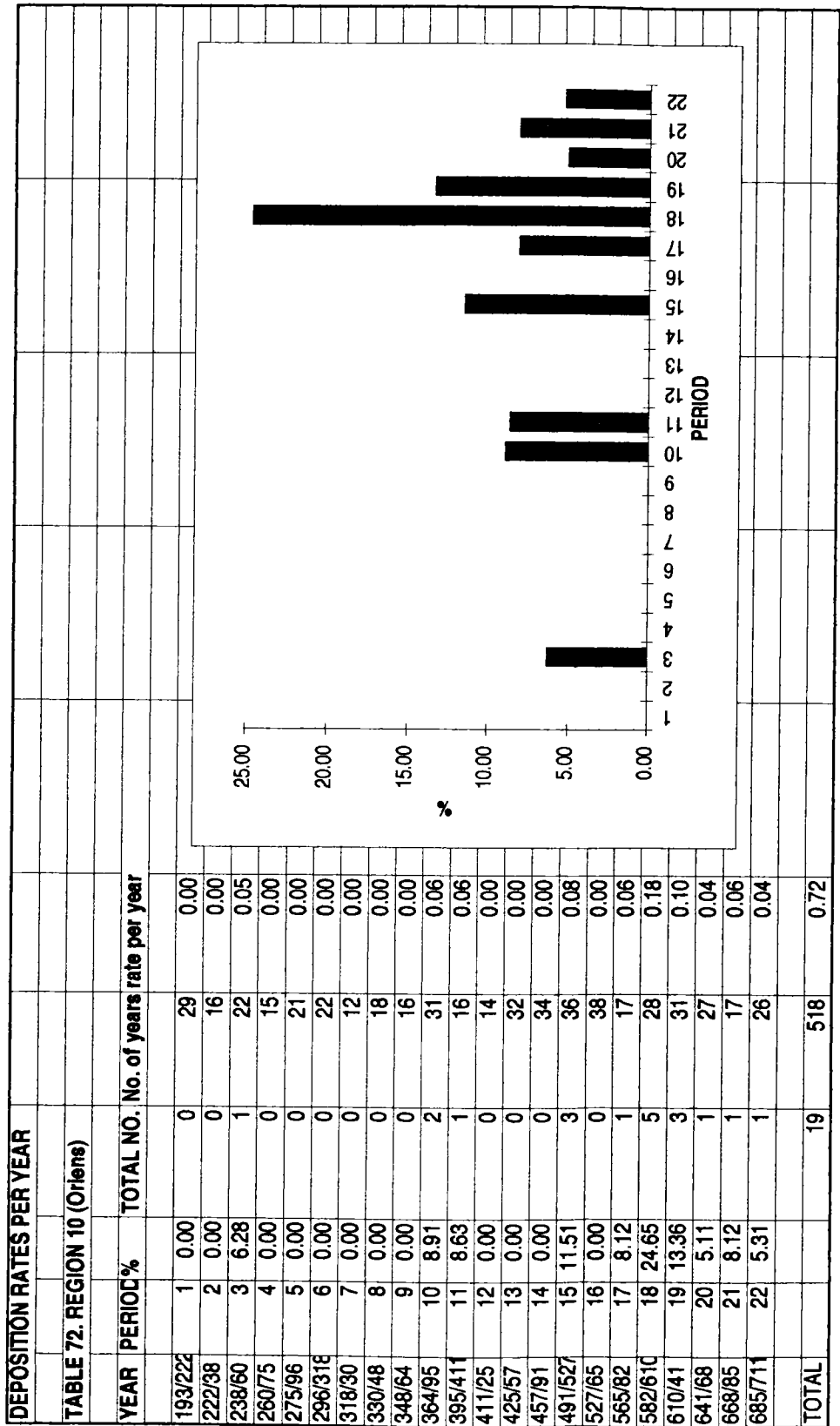


DEPOSITION RATES PER YEAR			
TABLE 68. REGION 6 (Illyricum)			
YEAR	PERIOD %	TOTAL NO.	No. of years rate per year
193/222	1 5.03	9	29 0.31
222/38	2 10.12	10	16 0.63
238/60	3 27.24	37	22 1.68
260/75	4 22.67	21	15 1.40
275/96	5 9.25	12	21 0.57
296/318	6 2.21	3	22 0.14
318/30	7 1.35	1	12 0.08
330/48	8 1.80	2	18 0.11
348/64	9 3.04	3	16 0.19
364/95	10 5.75	11	31 0.35
395/411	11 2.02	2	16 0.13
411/25	12 0.00	0	14 0.00
425/57	13 2.53	5	32 0.16
457/91	14 0.00	0	34 0.00
491/527	15 0.90	2	36 0.06
527/65	16 1.70	4	38 0.11
565/82	17 3.81	4	17 0.24
582/610	18 0.58	1	28 0.04
510/41	19 0.00	0	31 0.00
641/68	20 0.00	0	27 0.00
668/85	21 0.00	0	17 0.00
685/711	22 0.00	0	26 0.00
TOTAL		127	518 6.17





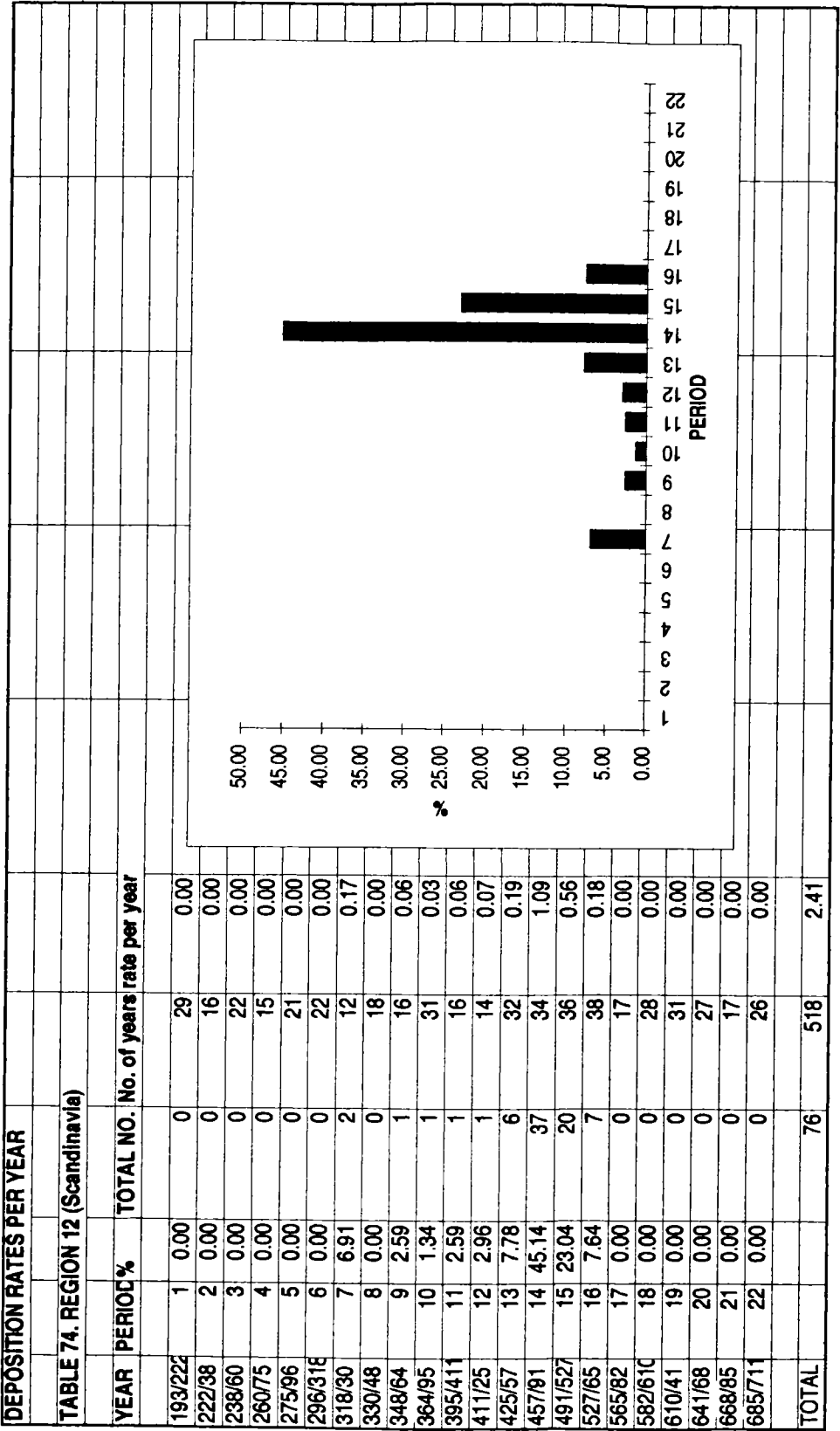


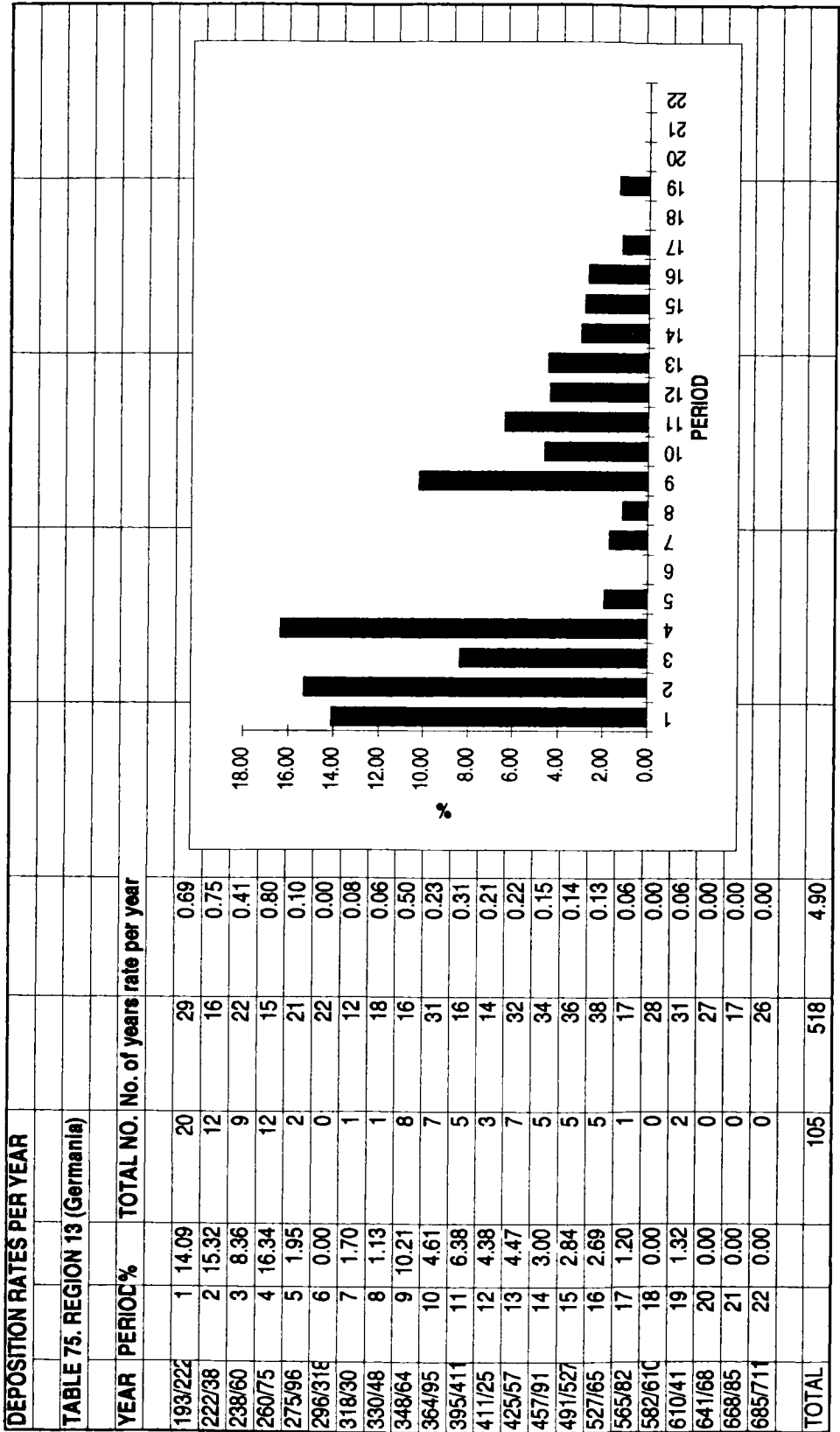


DEPOSITION RATES PER YEAR					
TABLE 73. REGION 11 (Caledonia and Hibernia)					
YEAR	PERIOD %	TOTAL NO.	No. of years	rate per year	
193/222	1 26.89	2	29	0.07	
222/38	2 24.37	1	16	0.06	
238/60	3 0.00	0	22	0.00	
260/75	4 0.00	0	15	0.00	
275/96	5 0.00	0	21	0.00	
296/318	6 0.00	0	22	0.00	
318/30	7 0.00	0	12	0.00	
330/48	8 0.00	0	18	0.00	
348/64	9 0.00	0	16	0.00	
364/95	10 0.00	0	31	0.00	
395/411	11 48.74	2	16	0.13	
411/25	12 0.00	0	14	0.00	
425/57	13 0.00	0	32	0.00	
457/91	14 0.00	0	34	0.00	
491/527	15 0.00	0	36	0.00	
527/65	16 0.00	0	38	0.00	
565/82	17 0.00	0	17	0.00	
592/610	18 0.00	0	28	0.00	
610/41	19 0.00	0	31	0.00	
641/68	20 0.00	0	27	0.00	
668/85	21 0.00	0	17	0.00	
685/711	22 0.00	0	26	0.00	
TOTAL		5	518	0.26	

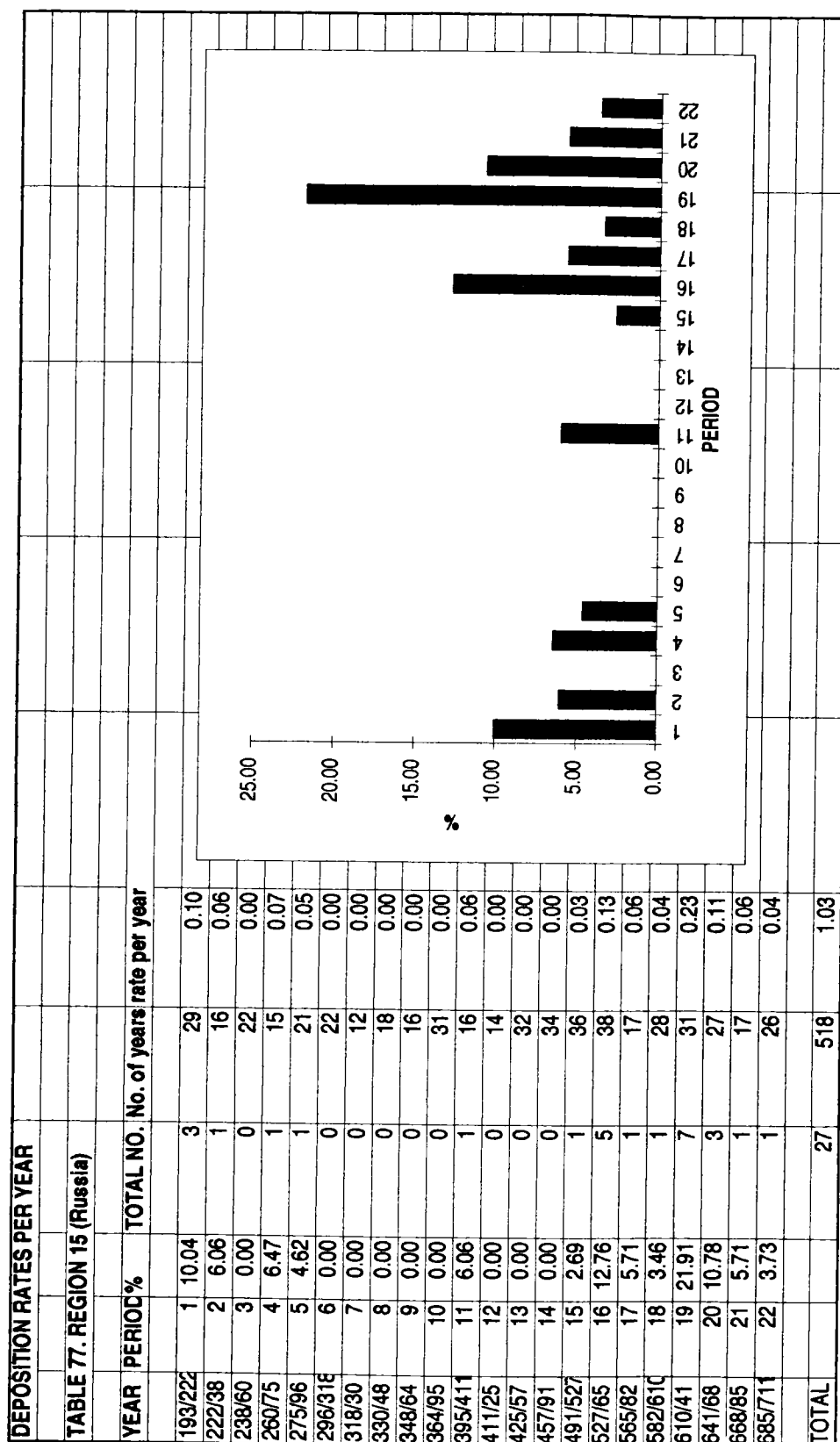
The bar chart displays the deposition rates per year for each period from 1 to 22. The vertical axis represents the percentage rate, ranging from 0.00 to 50.00 in increments of 5.00. The horizontal axis represents the period number. Most periods have a rate of 0.00%, except for periods 1, 2, 11, and 12. Period 11 has the highest rate at 48.74%, followed by period 2 at 24.37% and period 1 at 26.89%. Period 12 has a rate of 0.13%.

Period	Rate (%)
1	26.89
2	24.37
3	0.00
4	0.00
5	0.00
6	0.00
7	0.00
8	0.00
9	0.00
10	0.00
11	48.74
12	0.13
13	0.00
14	0.00
15	0.00
16	0.00
17	0.00
18	0.00
19	0.00
20	0.00
21	0.00
22	0.00





PERIOD	%
1	14.5
2	7.5
3	31.5
4	10.5
5	1.0
6	0.0
7	1.5
8	3.0
9	11.0
10	7.5
11	0.0
12	2.0
13	1.5
14	0.5
15	1.0
16	0.5
17	0.0
18	0.0
19	0.5
20	1.5
21	1.5
22	0.0



## **APPENDIX 7: ANALYSES USED TO COMPILE TABLE 6**

TABLE 77. Walker (1978) silver coin analyses used in this study.					Quinarii	
Emp/Mint	No. of coins	Mean wt. (g)	mean % AR	mean wt. AR (g)	Emp/Mint	No. of coins
Italy c.30-27BC	41	3.64	96.84	3.52	Aug. Italy 29-27BC	17
Rome c.19-12BC	44	3.72	96.24	3.58	Aug. Emerita 25-23BC	4
Emerita 25-23BC	15	3.73	97.63	3.64	Vespasian - Rome	8
Spanish Mint 1 c.25-17BC	12	3.74	98.08	3.65	Titus - Rome	6
Spanish Mint 2 c.25-16BC	68	3.75	97.44	3.51	Domitian AD85-96	5
Lugdunum 15BC-AD14	24	3.69	97.91	3.65		
Samos c.17BC	6	3.61	94.92	3.43		
Tiberius	7	3.72	98.07	3.64		
Gaius	4	3.68	97.69	3.59		
Claudius	19	3.56	98.00	3.59		
Nero - pre-reform	13	3.57	97.35	3.47		
Nero - post-reform	24	3.18	93.48	2.97		
Galba - Rome	34	3.23	93.20	3.01		
Galba - Spanish Mint	25	3.34	96.36	3.21		
Galba - Gallic Mint	11	3.36	96.68	3.24		
Otho - Rome	21	3.28	93.59	3.06		
Vitellius - Rome	29	3.21	92.47	2.96		
Vespasian - Rome AD70	26	3.20	88.28	2.82		
Vespasian - Rome AD70-72	11	3.17	89.29	2.82		
Vespasian - Rome AD72-3	18	3.21	91.68	2.94		
Vespasian - Rome AD73	13	3.25	88.65	2.83		
Vespasian - Rome AD74	19	3.19	90.52	2.88		
Vespasian - Rome AD75	12	3.18	91.89	2.91		
Vespasian - Rome AD76	13	3.19	89.77	2.85		
Vespasian - Rome AD77-8	28	3.19	89.77	2.85		
Vespasian - Rome AD79	16	3.23	90.78	2.93		
Vespasian - Spanish mint	2	3.16	95.00	3.00		
Vespasian - Gallic mint	4	3.14	93.44	2.93		
Titus - Rome - AD79	18	3.20	92.69	2.96		
Titus - Rome - AD80	39	3.21	91.73	2.94		
Domitian - Rome - AD81	20	3.19	90.56	2.89		
Domitian - Rome - 1st. pt. AD82	8	3.20	92.69	2.96		
Domitian - Rome - ref. 1st. AD82-5	14	3.33	98.01	3.26		
Domitian - Rome - ref. 2nd. AD85-8	23	3.23	93.43	3.02		
Domitian - Rome - AD85-8	23	3.23	93.43	3.02		
Domitian - Rome - AD88-92	37	3.28	93.39	3.05		
Domitian - Rome - AD92-6	32	3.26	93.75	3.05		
Nerva - Rome - AD96-8		3.26	93.14	3.03		
Trajan - Rome - AD98-9		3.27	93.55	3.05		
Trajan - Rome - AD100		3.21	92.38	2.97		
Trajan - Rome - AD101-2		3.22	93.01	2.99		
Trajan - Rome - AD103		3.21	92.75	2.98		
Trajan - Rome - AD104		3.26	89.89	2.93		
Trajan - Rome - AD105		3.21	92.04	2.95		
Trajan - Rome - AD106		3.21	92.22	2.96		
Trajan - Rome - AD107 (early)		3.27	92.23	3.01		
Trajan - Rome - AD107 (late)		3.20	89.99	2.87		
Trajan - Rome - AD108		3.22	88.95	2.86		
Trajan - Rome - AD109-11		3.19	88.47	2.82		
Trajan - Rome - AD112-13		3.16	89.69	2.91		
Trajan - Rome - AD114		3.21	89.92	2.88		
Trajan - Rome - AD115		3.25	89.48	2.90		
Trajan - Rome - AD116		3.26	87.87	2.86		
Trajan - Rome - AD117		3.20	88.95	2.84		
Hadrian - Rome - AD117		3.23	87.39	2.82		
Hadrian - Rome - AD118		3.24	86.90	2.81		
Hadrian - Rome - AD119-20		3.21	88.65	2.84		
Hadrian - Rome - AD121		3.14	89.78	2.81		
Hadrian - Rome - AD122		3.18	89.73	2.85		
Hadrian - Rome - AD123		3.18	88.34	2.80		
Hadrian - Rome - AD124		3.18	89.00	2.83		
Hadrian - Rome - AD125		3.26	88.40	2.87		
Hadrian - Rome - AD126		3.25	88.16	2.86		
Hadrian - Rome - AD127		3.17	89.53	2.83		

Hadrian - Rome - AD128 (early)	3.22	87.33	2.81
Hadrian - Rome - AD128 (late)	3.18	89.28	2.83
Hadrian - Rome - AD129-31	3.25	88.94	2.89
Hadrian - Rome - AD132	3.22	88.23	2.83
Hadrian - Rome - AD133	3.18	90.82	2.88
Hadrian - Rome - AD134	3.20	89.00	2.87
Hadrian - Rome - AD135	3.21	89.80	2.86
Hadrian - Rome - AD136	3.18	89.17	2.88
Hadrian - Rome - AD137	3.23	89.84	2.90
Hadrian - Rome - AD138	3.25	88.46	2.87
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD138	3.25	87.81	2.85
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD139	3.27	87.93	2.87
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD140	3.23	85.03	2.74
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD141	3.21	87.43	2.81
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD142	3.19	88.67	2.83
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD143	3.24	87.09	2.82
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD144	3.15	88.00	2.77
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD145	3.25	87.78	2.86
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD146	3.18	85.89	2.73
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD147-8	3.18	89.67	2.85
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD148-9	3.25	84.75	2.74
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD149-51	3.25	84.45	2.74
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD151-2	3.17	83.08	2.63
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD152-3	3.25	83.63	2.71
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD153-5	3.16	85.68	2.71
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD155-6	3.22	82.61	2.66
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD156-7	3.26	84.30	2.75
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD157-8	3.16	81.37	2.57
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD158-9	3.19	82.85	2.64
Antoninus Pius - Rome - AD159-61	3.21	83.30	2.66
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD161	3.25	77.81	2.53
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD161-2	3.28	81.27	2.67
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD162-3	3.30	76.28	2.52
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD163-4	3.19	81.55	2.60
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD164-5	3.27	78.33	2.56
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD165-6	3.25	79.30	2.58
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD166-7	3.12	82.53	2.57
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD167-8	3.21	81.25	2.60
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD168-9	3.27	83.02	2.71
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD169-70	3.18	82.37	2.62
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD170-2	3.35	77.00	2.58
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD172-4	3.25	79.50	2.58
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD177-9	3.20	80.41	2.57
Marcus Aurelius - Rome - AD174-6	3.23	79.36	2.56
Commodus - Rome - AD179-81	3.00	76.98	2.31
Commodus - Rome - AD181-2	3.14	77.40	2.43
Commodus - Rome - AD183	3.01	74.09	2.23
Commodus - Rome - AD183-4	3.14	77.34	2.43
Commodus - Rome - AD184-5	3.08	75.11	2.31
Commodus - Rome - AD186	2.93	74.26	2.18
Commodus - Rome - AD186-7	2.94	76.71	2.25
Commodus - Rome - AD187-9	3.02	75.33	2.27
Commodus - Rome - AD190-91	3.02	72.12	2.18
Commodus - Rome - AD192	3.01	72.83	2.19
Pertinax - Rome - AD193	3.16	87.11	2.75
Didius Julianus - Rome - AD193	2.95	81.33	2.40
Severus - Rome - AD193	3.18	78.12	2.48
Severus - Rome - AD194	3.10	78.71	2.44
Severus - Rome - AD194-5	2.05	65.84	1.94
Severus - Rome - AD194-5	3.08	66.50	2.05
Severus - Rome - AD195-6	3.17	61.40	1.95
Severus - Rome - AD196-7	3.11	57.59	1.79
Severus - Rome - AD197	2.96	58.88	1.74
Severus - Rome - AD197-8	3.33	55.58	1.85
Severus - Rome - AD198-200	3.28	55.53	1.82
Severus - Rome - AD200-1	3.31	57.00	1.89

Severus - Rome - AD202-3		3.25	57.67	1.87	
Severus - Rome - AD204-5		3.30	57.16	1.89	
Severus - Rome - AD206		3.20	54.75	1.75	
Severus - Rome - AD207		3.38	57.07	1.93	
Severus - Rome - AD208		3.20	53.21	1.70	
Severus - Rome - AD209		3.14	57.63	1.81	
Severus - Rome - AD210-11		3.25	55.17	1.78	
Caracalla - Rome - AD211		3.20	54.41	1.75	
Caracalla - Rome - AD212		3.24	50.54	1.64	
Caracalla - Rome - AD213		3.43	51.42	1.76	
Caracalla - Rome - AD214		3.30	51.28	1.69	
Caracalla - Rome - AD215		5.13	49.69	2.54	ant.
Caracalla - Rome - AD215		3.17	50.54	1.60	
Caracalla - Rome - AD216-7		5.03	52.18	2.62	ant.
Caracalla - Rome - AD216		3.15	53.35	1.68	
Caracalla - Rome - AD217		3.07	50.78	1.56	
Caracalla - Rome - AD215-7		5.11	51.68	2.64	ant.
Macrinus - Rome - AD217		4.87	60.38	2.94	ant.
Macrinus - Rome - AD217		3.27	50.50	1.65	
Macrinus - Rome - AD217-8		3.15	57.85	1.82	
Elagabalus - Rome - AD218-9		4.94	45.58	2.25	ant.
Elagabalus - Rome - AD218-9		3.15	45.30	1.43	
Elagabalus - Rome - AD219-20		2.96	48.39	1.43	
Elagabalus - Rome - AD221-2		3.05	45.48	1.38	
Alexander - Rome - AD222		3.04	43.65	1.33	
Alexander - Rome - AD223		3.09	42.08	1.30	
Alexander - Rome - AD224		2.96	43.70	1.29	
Alexander - Rome - AD225		3.02	46.83	1.41	
Alexander - Rome - AD226		3.04	39.05	1.19	
Alexander - Rome - AD227		3.06	36.33	1.11	
Alexander - Rome - AD228		2.91	44.44	1.30	
Alexander - Rome - AD229		3.26	43.50	1.42	
Alexander - Rome - AD230		3.22	46.73	1.50	
Alexander - Rome - AD231		3.05	46.50	1.42	
Alexander - Rome - AD232-5		2.92	51.58	1.51	
Maximinus - Rome - AD235-6		3.01	49.47	1.49	
Maximinus - Rome - AD236-8		3.07	46.00	1.43	
Gordians I & II - Rome		2.77	62.80	1.71	
Balbinus & Pupienus		2.80	55.00	1.55	
Balbinus & Pupienus		4.79	49.75	2.38	ant.
Gordian III - Rome - 238-9		4.51	47.77	2.15	ant.
Gordian III - Rome - 240		4.48	49.77	2.23	ant.
Gordian III - Rome - 241-3		4.43	44.68	1.98	ant.
Gordian III - Rome - 243-4		4.16	41.63	1.73	ant.
Gordian III - Rome - 240-1		3.03	48.11	1.46	
Philip I Rome - AD244-5		4.22	42.82	1.81	ant.
Philip I AD245-7		4.01	43.25	1.73	ant.
Philip I AD244-5		4.14	43.25	1.79	ant.
Philip I AD244-5		4.12	47.07	1.94	ant.

[illegible]

TABLE 7A. METALLURGY AND INSTALLMENT OF COINS OF THE GALLIC EMPIRE AND RIMINATE PERIODS 253-303

Period	Rulers	Mean wt./no. in sample	AR %	AR mean	Source	Comments
Central Empire						
253-60	Valerian & family	2.39 (16,033)	c.25%	0.70g?	Beckley & Head 1983, 28, Table 9	The range of AR figures is between 15 and ~35%; an mean of c.25% has been postulated
264-5	Gallienus/Salustian	2.56g (9,386)	c.8%	0.25g	Beckley & Head 1983, 29, Table 12, Fig. 2	Wt. calculations based on examples in the family but silver contents taken from a variety of sources (Gentili-Bussone 1982, Cope 1974, Tyler 1973)
259-70	Valerian - Claudius II	2.57g (3,251)	c.5.5%	0.27g	Beckley & Head 1983, 37, Table 13	
264-5	Postumus (I-II)	3.40g	c.15%	0.51g	Beckley & Head 1983, 35	19 issues of Valerian, Gallienus, Postumus and Claudius II at Nîmes
263-9	Postumus (I-II)	3.0g	c.7.5%	0.23g	Beckley & Head 1983, 35	'For much of the reign, the average weight appears to have been around 3.40g'
263-70	Laelianus - Florianus	2.56g (7,189)	c.3.9%	0.23g?	Beckley & Head 1983, 63, Table 28	Debasement and change in wt. standard for the last 2 issues of Postumus (I & II)
271-4	Tetrici	2.49g (3,354)	c.3.9%	0.19g?	Beckley & Head 1983, 63, Table 30	Eight issues. There are no analyses available; a silver content comparable to the issues of latest issues of Postumus has been assumed
266-83	Carausian	3.34 (69)	?	?	Beckley & Head 1983, 63, Table 30	29 issues; analyses again not available, so similar figures to the later issues of Postumus have again been employed
					Blund & Burnett (eds.) 1963, 198-200	

