

The Roman Coins from Lowbury Hill

By J. A. DAVIES

SUMMARY

In 1916 D. Atkinson published his excavations at the Romano-British site on Lowbury Hill, carried out between 1913 and 1914.¹ His report included a full description of 873 coins recovered from the site. It appeared some years before the first volume of Mattingly and Sydenham's *Roman Imperial Coinage*, which was published in 1923.² Now, an opportunity to re-examine the Lowbury Hill coins has enabled the completion of a revised coin list, in accordance with the recently completed R. I. C. series. It is accordingly presented as a large rural site group to provide a source of comparison for other Romano-British assemblages. Such a reappraisal will also serve to revive discussion regarding the interpretation of this site, which has remained ambiguous.

THE SITE

Lowbury Hill lies at the eastern end of the Berkshire Downs, 4½ miles WNW of Goring-on-Thames, just within the county of Oxford. It is located on an exposed hill-top, over a mile away from the nearest water supply, and is positioned away from known Roman roads. The main feature on the hill-top is a rectangular earthwork, where the main excavation took place. Two barrows and a circular depression outside the earthwork were also investigated by Atkinson. The earthwork enclosure yielded 758 coins. The Saxon barrow, which is situated immediately outside the enclosure gateway on the eastern side, was also trenched and a further 115 coins recovered. Four coins 'found near Lowbury' have also been re-identified but the coins originally noted to be in private possession have not been considered here.

THE COINS

The coins were re-studied at first hand, in conjunction with the descriptions provided by the original author. They have been allocated R. I. C. numbers and, in the case of the Gallic Empire, numbers according to Elmer's scheme.³ In order to facilitate comparison with other sites, the coins have also been separated into issue periods.⁴ A summary list is set out below and the complete catalogue is printed at the end of the paper.

A large number of irregular 3rd- and 4th-century coins are present, and these are listed separately within the main catalogue. They have been re-sorted between regular and

¹ D. Atkinson, *The Romano-British Site on Lowbury Hill in Berkshire* (1916).

² H. Mattingly and E. A. Sydenham, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, i (1923).

³ R. I. C. – H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C. H. V. Sutherland and R. A. G. Carson, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, i–ix (1923 ff.); G. Elmer, 'Die Münzprägung der Gallischen Kaiser in Köln, Trier und Mailand', *Bonner Jahrbucher*, cxlvi (1941), 1–106.

⁴ R. Reece, 'A Short Survey of the Roman Coins found on Fourteen Sites in Britain', *Britannia*, iii (1972), 269–76.

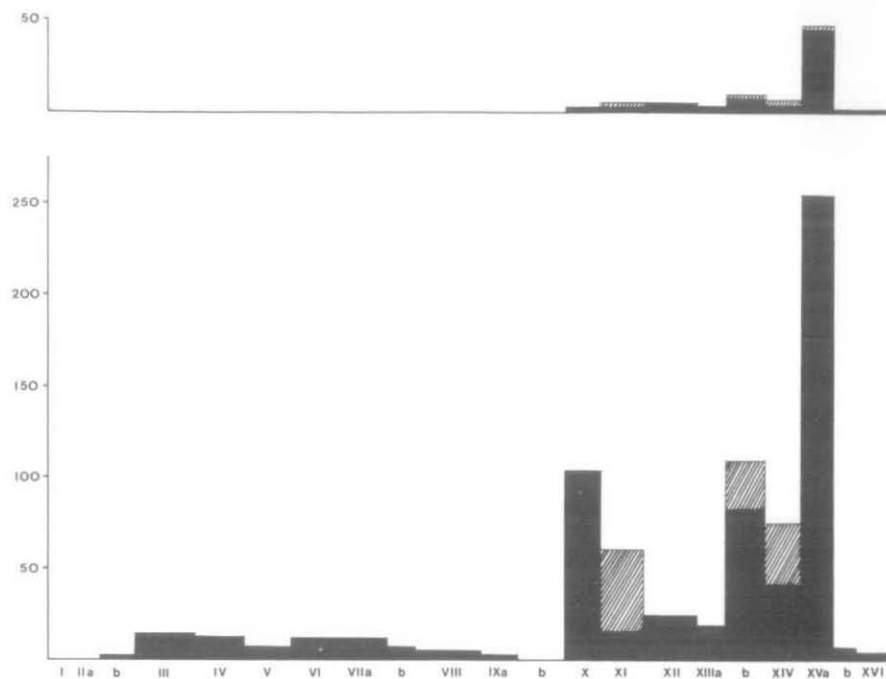


Fig. 1. Coin loss per period. Diagonal shading indicates irregular coinage. Numbers against the vertical axis indicate the actual number of coins.

irregular categories in the light of modern opinion on the subject and the numbers given differ from those of Atkinson. The barbarous radiates have been assigned to period XI (A.D. 275–94), when they were in circulation.⁵

The size of the combined Lowbury assemblage is large for a rural site. 115 coins from trenching a barrow is especially high but does not represent a hoard, both because of the chronological spread of the coins and because of the even distribution of these finds throughout the barrow, alongside other Roman artefacts including roof-tiles, oyster-shells and coarse pottery. These objects are all similar to material recovered from the adjacent enclosure, indicating the source of earth used in the construction of the barrow.

Coin loss at Lowbury Hill is shown in Fig. 1. Although pre-Roman occupation at the site is stated in the report, the coin list begins with two coins of Nero. The histogram compares quite well with Reece's mean value for British rural sites, with an exception in period XVa, where the total is much higher than for other rural sites.⁶ This is a trait also recorded at the religious site of Nettleton.⁷ This peak does not appear to be caused by the presence of a dispersed hoard and it is also present in the histogram for the barrow coins. The coin total in period XVI, the final years of Roman rule, is very low, with just four coins. This is a very large coin list for an ordinary small farming settlement.

⁵ Ibid. 273.

⁶ R. Reece, 'Religion, Coins and Temples', *Temples, Churches and Religion in Roman Britain*, ed. W. Rodwell, B.A.R. 77 (1980), 115–28.

⁷ R. Reece, *op. cit.* note 4.

TABLE 1

Period		Enclosure	Barrow	Found near Lowbury
I	to A.D. 41	0	0	0
IIa	A.D. 41-54	0	0	0
IIb	54-69	2	0	0
III	69-96	13	0	0
IV	96-117	12	0	0
V	117-138	7	0	0
VI	138-161	11	0	0
VIIa	161-180	11	0	0
VIIb	180-193	6	0	0
VIII	193-222	4	0	1
IXa	222-238	1	0	0
IXb	238-259	0	0	0
X	259-275	103	2	1
XI	275-294	60	4	0
XII	294-317	24	4	0
XIIIa	317-330	18	3	1
XIIIb	330-348	109	9	0
XIV	348-364	74	7	0
XVa	364-378	254	47	1
XVb	378-388	6	1	0
XVI	388-402	3	1	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		718	78	4
Others		40	37	0
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		758	115	4
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Grand Total: 877

THE IRREGULAR COINS

Barbarous radiates. There are 45 examples from the enclosure and two from the barrow, most of which are well-preserved. No die-linking could be found with these examples. The single Gallienus example (Pl. 1, 10) copies the *Libero P Cons Aug* panther reverse (from R. I. C. 229 or 574), and retains a well-silvered surface. Three copies of Victorinus are illustrated. Pl. 1, 11 is a copy of his *Salus Aug* and Pl. 1, 12 *Pax Aug*. Pl. 1, 13 shows a minim carrying the *Invictus* reverse of Victorinus and this example is a derivative of the irregular *Invictus/Pietas* group, initially identified by H. B. Mattingly. It is smaller than other known examples and is probably a local copy of the main group thought to have been emitted from a mint in the Midlands.⁶

Five copies of Tetricus II are illustrated. Pl. 1, 14 and 15 are both based on his *Spes Augg* type. Pl. 1, 16 shows *Virtus Augg*, 17 shows *Pax Aug* and 18 shows *Salus Augg*.

Fourth-century copies

Most of the 75 copies belong to the *Gloria Exercitus*, the Fallen Horseman, the *Constantinopolis* or to the two Victories type, all of which are commonly encountered. Others are more unusual and require further description. Most interesting are seven overstruck coins. These

⁶ H. B. Mattingly, 'The Lightwood Hoard and the Coinage of "Barbarous Radiates"', *N. Staffs. Journ. Field Studies*, iii (1963), 22; G. D. Lewis and H. B. Mattingly, 'A Hoard of Barbarous Radiates from Mill Road, Worthing', *Num. Chron.* 7th ser. iv (1964), 192.

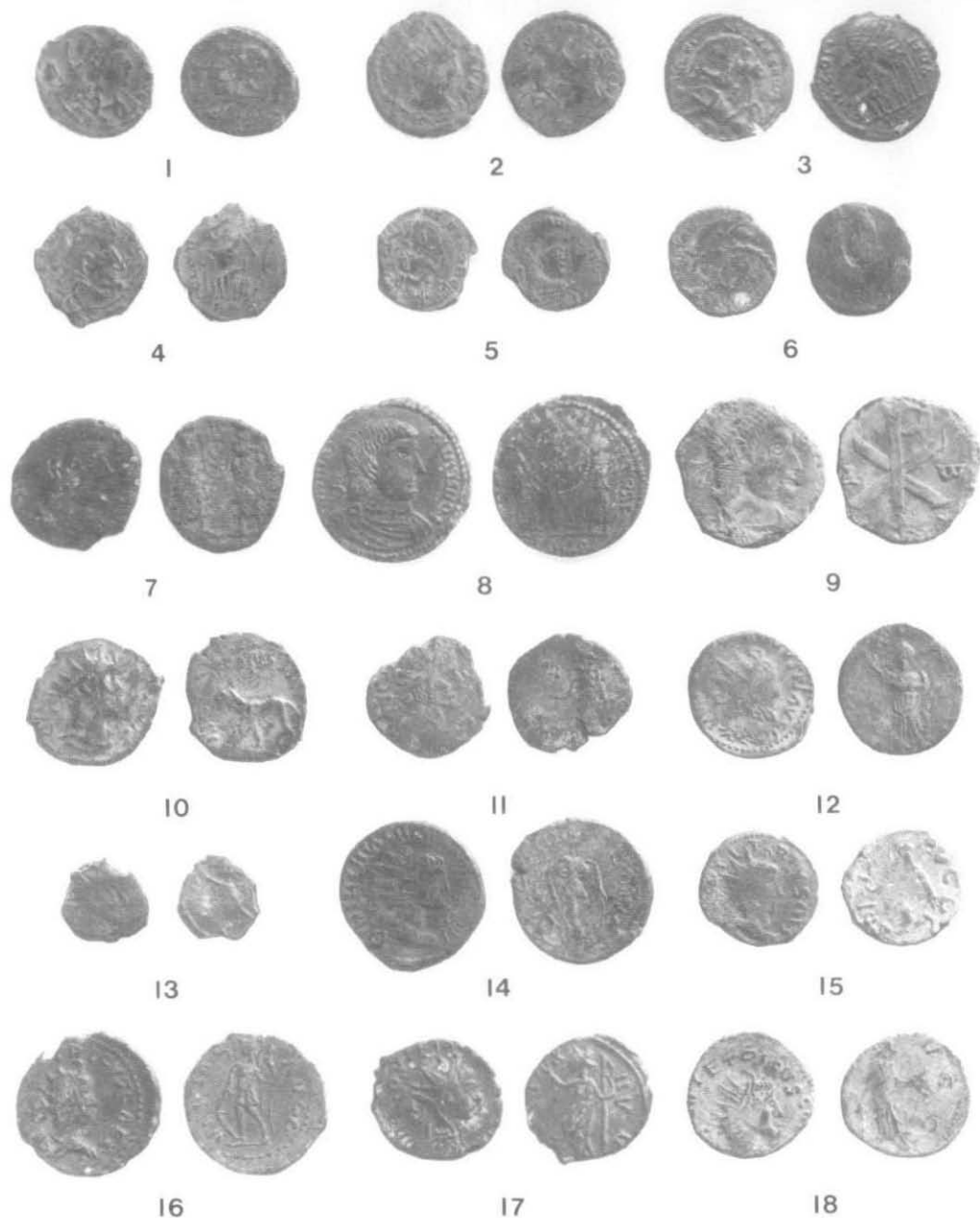


Plate 1. Irregular coins from Lowbury Hill.

were all initially regular coins struck between A.D. 330 and 346, but were subsequently struck with irregular dies depicting the *Fel Temp Reparatio*, Fallen Horseman, type. They can be described individually.

TABLE 2
Sources of fourth-century coin from Lowbury Hill
Dates coins struck

	<i>294-317</i>		<i>317-330</i>		<i>330-348</i>		<i>348-364</i>		<i>364-378</i>		<i>378-388</i>	<i>388-402</i>
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	No
LONDON	13	46.4	4	23.5								
TRIER	10	35.7	1	5.9	46	74.2	10	52.6	3	1.8		
LYONS	1	3.6	9	52.9	10	16.1	4	21.1	39	23.9	2	1
ARLES	1	3.6			6	9.7	2	10.5	97	59.5		1
TICINUM	2	7.1	1	5.9								
ROME	1	3.6	1	5.9					7	4.3		
AQUILEIA							2	10.5	8	4.9		
SISCIA							1	5.3	9	5.5		
THESSALONICA			1	5.9								
Uncertain			3		29		16		137		5	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
Irregular	28		20		91		35		300		7	4
					27		46		1			

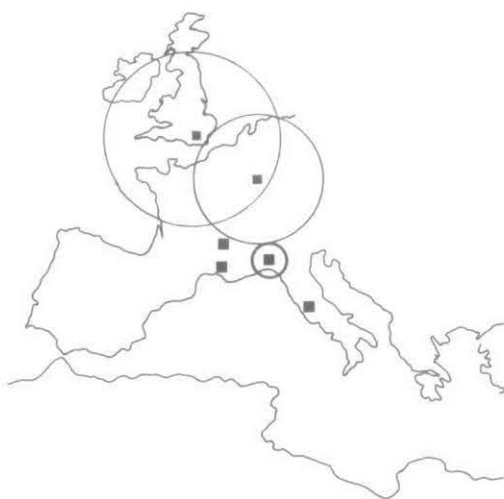
(Percentage of identifiable mints, not of all coins)

Period XII

294-317

Period XIII a & b

317-348



Period XIV

348-364

Period XVa

364-378

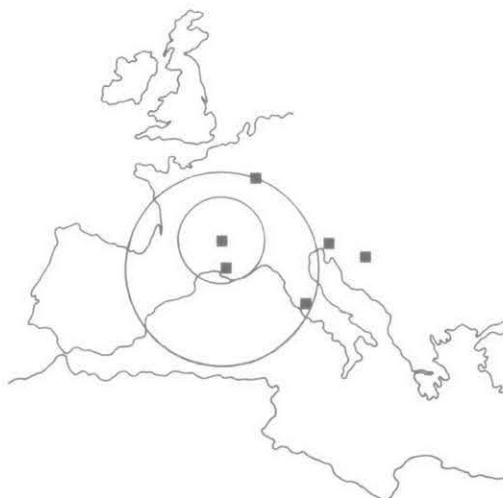
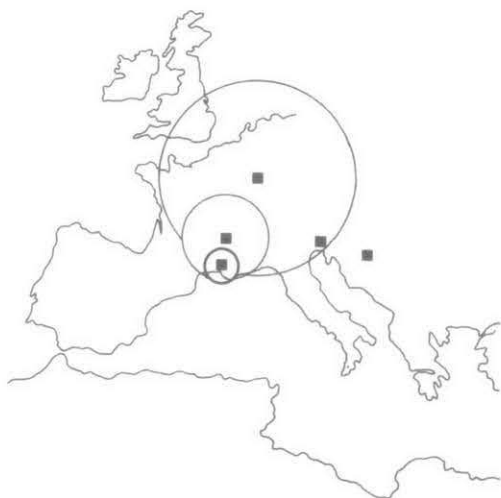


Fig. 2. The mints represented among the Lowbury Hill coins are shown by squares. Main mints represented are indicated by circles of differing size, in proportion to the number of their coins present.

Numbers cited relate to illustrations on Pl. 1.

- 1 Obv. Head of Constantius II, r., overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.
Rev. Two Victories (*Victoriae DD Augg Q NN*), overstruck by an irregular head.
- 2 Obv. Head of Constans, r. overstruck by an irregular head.
Rev. Two Victories, overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.
- 3 Obv. Head of Constantine, r., overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.
Rev. *Gloria Exercitus* TRS, overstruck by the head of Constantius II.
- 4 Obv. Draped bust, overstruck by an irregular head.
Rev. *Gloria Exercitus*, overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.
- 5 Obv. Head r., overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.
Rev. *Gloria Exercitus*, overstruck by an irregular head.
- 6 Obv. Head of Constans, r., overstruck by an illegible, irregular rev. type.
Rev. *Gloria Exercitus* TRP, overstruck by an irregular head.

A seventh example (not illustrated), badly corroded, is another *Gloria Exercitus* example, overstruck by an irregular 'fallen horseman'.

The overstriking of barbarous *Fel Temp Reparatio* dies on coins dated to 330 and after is not unknown elsewhere but the examples described here are well-preserved and clearly illustrate this phenomenon. Nos. 7 and 8 on Pl. 1 are irregular versions of Magnentius and his reverse type *Victoriae DD NN Aug et Cae, Vol/V/Mult/X*. No. 9 is a very lightweight copy of Constantius, with his Chi-Rho reverse.

MINT SUPPLY TO THE SITE

The assemblage from Lowbury Hill is large enough to provide a clear picture of the mint supply to the site, and to this part of Britain, in the 4th century. This data is summarised in Table 2 (above, p. 5). The supply of coin is seen to change in relation to known activity at the major western mints, and the picture compares closely with the situation documented in the recent summary of the coins from Richborough.⁹ An exception is in period XIIIa (A.D. 317–30) when Trier was the dominant mint supplying the Kent site but is only represented at Lowbury by a single barrow coin.¹⁰ The absence of Trier coin is surprising, although the number of coins recorded in this period is low.

London was the principal mint supplying the site until its closure in A.D. 326. Trier was generally very important through the first half of the century, becoming dominant after the closure of London, until its decline after the fall of Magnentius in A.D. 353. Arles is better represented after this and Lyons becomes more important after re-opening in A.D. 336/7, following its earlier closure at the same time as London.

The main supply from London and the Gallic mints is very much as would be expected. A mere handful of coins originated from Rome and the Balkans mints, with a single example from Thessalonica. No mints further afield than this are represented. This coin supply to Lowbury Hill has been summarised in Fig. 2.

THE NATURE OF THE SITE

Atkinson described the unusual features of Lowbury Hill, such as the location, but chose to interpret the site as a small settlement that was farmed in conjunction with a larger unit on the Downs below, perhaps in use for penning cattle and sheep during part of the year only. G. J. Copley, in his *Archaeology of South East England* of 1958, accepted this interpretation,

⁹ R. Reece, 'The Roman Coins from Richborough – a Summary', *Institute of Archaeology Bulletin*, xviii (1981), 49–71.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 62.

while in the same year A. L. F. Rivet suggested that it was a (probable) rural temple site.¹¹ Atkinson had uncovered the skeleton of a middle-aged woman which may have been intended as a foundation sacrifice, for it had been placed in the foundation trench of the enclosure wall, during construction. Although parallels for this practise are not common in Britain, three infant burials were found in the foundations of the rectangular temple at Springhead.¹² M. J. T. Lewis reviewed this evidence in 1966 and thought that the enclosure wall could have belonged to a temenos, but considered that an enclosed farmstead was a more likely interpretation overall.¹³

The Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain, 3rd edition (1956), lists Lowbury under *temples and shrines*, but in the 4th edition (1978) it has been removed from that section.¹⁴ Most recently, W. Rodwell has listed the site as a temple, of unclassified type.¹⁵

The small finds from Atkinson's excavations are certainly both more profuse and more varied than those encountered from other recorded farmsteads. Iron objects, which include tools and some apparent pastoral implements, together with the presence of cattle and sheep bones, would perhaps be in keeping with the farmstead interpretation. However, the presence of 56 fibulae, 20 finger rings, with numerous needles, toilet equipment, bracelets and other bronze objects, as well as some ten spearheads, collectively indicate a more unusual site function.¹⁶ Although it is not possible to prove a clear religious significance for individual items, the richness of the assemblage would strongly favour a religious interpretation for the site. Such a religious centre would be expected to have associated functions such as that of a market and location of major fairs, which would explain the quantity and diversity of finds.¹⁷

The coin list from Lowbury would reinforce this interpretation, being clearly too large to be associated with just a farmstead. Unfortunately it is not possible to diagnose a temple site from the pattern of coin loss alone because of the similarities shared with other forms of rural site.¹⁸ However, the pattern of coin loss here does bear specific similarities to known temple sites, in particular its low percentage of radiate coinage (coins of periods X and XI comprise 20 per cent of the total). The striking proportion of coin from period XVa has also been recorded at Nettleton and possibly at Lydney Park, both religious sites, although it is not a *common* feature of that category of site.¹⁹

Rodwell suggested that a temple still awaits discovery on the site, probably to the south of the main enclosure. In the absence of further excavation, the current artefactual evidence, including the coins, points to more than just an agricultural settlement. The site location, the enclosure wall and foundation burial would all suggest a temple. If this interpretation is correct, then the unexplained peak of coin in period XVa could be associated with the pagan revival of the years A.D. 360–80.

¹¹ G. J. Copley, *An Archaeology of South East England* (1958), 135; A. L. F. Rivet, *Town and Country in Roman Britain* (1958), 140.

¹² *Journ. Rom. Studs.* lii (1962), 189.

¹³ M. J. T. Lewis, *Temples in Roman Britain* (1966), 97.

¹⁴ *Ordnance Survey Map of Roman Britain* (3rd edn., 1956), 31.

¹⁵ W. Rodwell, 'Temples in Roman Britain: A Revised Gazetteer', *Temples, Churches and Religion in Roman Britain*, 574.

¹⁶ An unusually large number of brooches were similarly recovered at Nettleton. See W. J. Wedlake, *The Excavation of The Shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wiltshire, 1956–1971* (1982), 118–35.

¹⁷ P. Salway, *Roman Britain* (1981), 281.

¹⁸ R. Reece, *op. cit.* note 6, 120.

¹⁹ R. E. M. and T. V. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-Roman Site in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (1932).

THE CATALOGUE

Abbreviations used:

In period XIIIa

In period XIIIb

In period XIV

In period XVa

SIC Soli Invicto Comiti

GE Gloria Exercitus

VDAQN Victoriae DD Augg Q NN

VDNAEC Victoriae DD NN Aug et Cae

FTR Fel Temp Reparatio

GR Gloria Romanorum

SR Securitas Reipublicae

GNS Gloria Novi Saeculi

THE ENCLOSURE

Period IIb A.D. 54-69

2 NERO

RIC 304, As indet.

Period III A.D. 69-96

2 VESPASIAN

Asses indet. (2).

1 TITUS

RIC 789a.

10 DOMITIAN

RIC 249b, 333, 333/49/422, 351, 357, 417, Asses indet. (3).

Period IV A.D. 96-117

5 NERVA

RIC 51, 76, 93, Dupondii indet. (2).

7 TRAJAN

RIC 142, 391, 492, 603, 674, Dupondii indet. (2).

Period V A.D. 117-138

6 HADRIAN

RIC 636, 669, 974, Sestertii indet. (3).

1 Sabina

As indet.

Period VI A.D. 138-161

8 ANTONINUS PIUS

RIC 597, 910, 930 (2), 941, 950, Sestertius indet.,

As indet.

3 Faustina I

RIC 1182, Dupondius/As indet. (2).

Period VIIa A.D. 161-180

6 MARCUS AURELIUS

RIC 356, 931, 960, 1265, 1318, Sestertius indet.

3 Verus

RIC 1276, 1397 (2).

2 Faustina II

RIC 1638, 1696.

Period VIIb A.D. 180-193

6 COMMODUS

RIC 312, 461/491, 552, Asses indet. (2), As/Dupondius indet.

Period VIII A.D. 193-222

1 SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS

RIC 313.

1 Julia Domna

RIC 867.

1 CARACALLA

RIC 6.

1 Geta

Denarius indet.

Period IXa A.D. 222-238

1 SEVERUS ALEXANDER

Dupondius indet.

Period X A.D. 238-259

16 GALLIENUS (259-68)

RIC Rome 159, 160, 163, 176, 179, 236, 244, 256 (2), 267, 274a, 283, 326; Mediolanum 510; Ant. indet. (2).

32 CLAUDIUS II

RIC Rome 14, 16, 19, 32 (2), 36 (2), 46, 48 (3), 52, 54 (2), 98, 102 (2), 105; Mediolanum 137 (3), 157, 171; Commemorative 261 (2), 266; Ant. indet. (3).

3 QUINTILLUS

RIC 1, 9, 29.

1 AURELIAN

RIC 38.

GALLIC EMPIRE

3 POSTUMUS

ELMER 613, 614, Ant. indet.

- 1 MARIUS
9 VICTORINUS
16 TETRICUS I
6 TETRICUS II
6 PROBUS
8 CARAUSIUS
1 ALLECTUS
16 Indet. coins, regular, radiate heads (Period X).
45 Barbarous radiates (Period XI).
- 3 RIC 6 London
8 RIC 7 London
8 RIC 6 Trier
1 RIC 7 Trier
2 RIC 6 Ticinum
1 RIC 7 Arles
1 RIC 6 Rome
4 RIC 7 London
9 RIC 7 Lyons
1 RIC 7 Ticinum
1 RIC 7 Rome
1 RIC 7 Thessalonica
1 Uncertain mint:
15 RIC 7 Trier
28 RIC 8 Trier
3 Trier, Uncertain:
5 RIC 7 Lyons
2 RIC 8 Lyons
3 Lyons, Uncertain:
2 RIC 7 Arles
1 RIC 8 Arles
3 Arles, Uncertain:
21 Uncertain mints:
26 Irregular
10 RIC 8 Trier
- ELMER 632.
ELMER 682 (2), 683, 732, 741, 743 (3), Ant. indet.
ELMER 764, 764/7, 775 (3), 779 (2), 780, 786/7, 787 (2), 789 (2), Ant. indet. (3).
ELMER 769, 769/91/3/6, 777, 778 (2), 796.
- Period XI A.D. 275-294*
RIC 38, 120, 178, 203, 359, 642.
RIC 98 (2), 101, 121, 513, 878, 883. Struck in the name of Diocletian: RIC 5
RIC 38.
Other 3rd-Century
(Period X).
- Period XII A.D. 294-317*
Galerius indet., 254, 279.
6 (2), 15, 79, 88 (4).
655b, 668b, 870, 873 (2), 890, 898 (2).
105.
57a, 316.
57.
106b.
- Period XIIIa A.D. 317-330*
145, 211, 259, 295.
79.
167.
237.
75.
IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG, SIC.
- Period XIIIb A.D. 330-348*
526, 527, 528, 529 (3), 537, 542, 543, 544, 545 (2), 548, 561, 563.
44, 77, 79, 86, 90, 91, 102, 181 (2), 185 (4), 194 (3), 196 (5), 197, 199 (4), 203, 206.
GE (1 standard) - FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG; VDAQN - CONSTANS PF AVG (2).
244, 245, 246, 247, 256.
24, 38.
VDAQN - CONSTANS PF AVG (2); VDAQN - CONSTANTIVS PF AVG.
360 (2).
79.
VDAQN - CONSTANS PF AVG; VDAQN - CONSTANTIVS PF AVG. GE (1 standard) - CONSTANTIVS PF AVG.
GE (1 standard) - CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, CONSTANTINVS IVN NC, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C, FL IVL CONSTANS NOB C, FL IVL CONSTANS AVG, CONSTANS PF AVG, FL IVL CONSTANTIVS AVG, Other (1).
GE (2 standards) - CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C, Other (1).
Theodora - FL MAX THEODORAE AVG, PIETAS ROMANA (2).
VDAQN - CONSTANS PF AVG (5), CONSTANTIVS PF AVG, Other (2).
See list below.
- Period XIV A.D. 348-364*
222, 228 (2), 232, 266, 270, 310, 358, 359.
Magentius - VDNAEC.

2	RIC 8 Arles	215, 253.
4	RIC 8 Lyons	189 (3). <i>Magnentius</i> – VDNAEC.
1	Siscia	FTR (fallen horseman).
15	Uncertain mints:	FTR; Phoenix – DN CONSTANS PF AVG; Other (1). Fallen horseman – DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG; DN IVLIANVS NC; Other (1). <i>Magnentius</i> – VDNAEC.
42	Irregular.	See list below.

Period XVa A.D. 364-378

8	RIC 9 Aquileia	7a, 9a (2), 11b (2), 12b. <i>Valentinian</i> – GR, <i>Valens</i> – SR.
92	RIC 9 Arles	7a (5), 7d (9), 9a (7), 9b (8), 15 (11), 16a, 16b, 17a (6), 17b (7), 18b (5), 19b (2). <i>Valentinian</i> – GR (3), SR (9). <i>Valens</i> – SR (13), GR (4). <i>Gratian</i> – GNS.
37	RIC 9 Lyons	12, 20a (10), 20c (8), 21a (11), 21b. <i>Valentinian</i> – GR, <i>Valens</i> – SR (4), <i>Gratian</i> – GNS.
7	RIC 9 Rome	24a (2), 24b (4), 24c.
9	RIC 9 Siscia	14a (3), 14c, 15a (3). <i>Valentinian</i> – SR, <i>Valens</i> – GR.
3	RIC 9 Trier	32b (3).
98	Uncertain mint:	<i>Valentinian</i> – GR (6), SR (8). <i>Valens</i> – GR (13), SR (16). <i>Gratian</i> – GR, GNS (9), SR. <i>Uncertain emperor</i> – SR (31), GR (13).

Period XVb A.D. 378-388

2	RIC 9 Lyons	30a (2).
4	Uncertain mint:	VICTORIA AVGGG – <i>Valentinian II</i> , Uncertain (2). <i>Gratian</i> – VOT XV MVLTT XX.

Period XVI A.D. 388-402

1	RIC 9 Lyons	44d.
2	Mint uncertain:	<i>Arcadius</i> – VICTORIA AVGGG, Other (1).
<i>Other 4th-Century</i>		

10 Illegible coins, regular.

Coins struck in indeterminate periods

27 Completely illegible.

Post-Roman

1	Henry I, Norwich mint.
1	George III, halfpenny, 1797.
1	Victoria, halfpenny, 1893.

The Irregular Coins

A Barbarous Radiates:

8	CENTRAL EMPIRE	(17.8 per cent).	
	Gallienus		1
	Claudius II		1
	Divo Claudio,	Altar	3
		Eagle	3
22	GALLIC EMPIRE	(48.9 per cent)	
	Victorinus,	Invictus	2
		Other (Pax, Salus, Illeg.)	3
	Tetricus I & II	Hilaritas	2
		Mars (reversed)	1
		Pax	2

		Pietas – Sacrificial Implements	1
		Salus Augg	2
		Spes	4
		Victoria/Comes Aug	1
		Virtus	2
		Tetricus I, unusual female rev.	1
		Tetricus I, illeg. rev.	1
10	UNUSUAL TYPES		
	Design rev. type, obv. unidentified		2
	Unusual minimi		8
5	UNCLASSIFIABLE	(11.1 per cent)	5
			—
			45

Total number of minimi – 12 (26.7 per cent.)

B Irregular 4th-Century Types:

22	GLORIA EXERCITVS	
	2 standards – 5. Trier × 3 (TRS, TR.P, TRS ⁸) Illeg. × 2.	
	1 standard – 14. Trier × 6, Lyons × 1 (PLG), Illeg. × 7.	
	Uncertain – 3.	
1	CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Trier × 1 (TRP). ⁸ $\frac{5}{\text{PLG}}$
3	VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN	Lyons × 1 (PLG), Illeg. × 2.
31	FEL TEMP REPARATIO	(Fallen horseman).
7	Re-struck coins, combining Gloria Exercitus/Fallen horseman.	
3	Magnentius (VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAE).	
1	Constantius (Chi-Rho, Trier mint mark – as RIC 332).	
—		
68		

THE BARROW

Period X

2	GALLIENUS (259–68) RIC Rome 207, 236.
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Period XI

2	Barbarous radiates (Period XI).
2	Indet. coins (Period XI).

Period XII

1	RIC 6 Trier	730.
2	RIC 7 London	88 (2).
1	RIC 6 Lyons	308.

Period XIIIa

1	RIC 7 Trier	547.
2	Uncertain mint:	Constantine – BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, CONSTANTINVS IVN NC – VIRTVS EXERCIT.

Period XIIIb

8	Uncertain mints:	GE (1 standard) – CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, CONSTANTINVS PF AVG, Other (2). VDAQN – CONSTANS PF AVG (3), Other (1).
1	Irregular.	

Period XIV

2	RIC 8 Aquileia	112, 209.
1	Uncertain mint:	FTR; Hut – DN CONSTANS PF AVG.
4	Irregular	

Period XVa

5	RIC 9 Arles	9, 15. SR – DN VALENS PF AVG, Other (2).
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- 2 RIC 9 Lyons 20a, GR – DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG.
 39 Uncertain mints: DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG – SR (3), GR (2). DN VALENS PF
 AVG – SR (4), GR (2). DN GRATIANVS AVGG AVG – GNS (7),
 DN GRATIANVS PF AVG – GR (3). SR – Illeg. obv. (15), GR –
 Illeg. obv. (2), Completely illeg. – head of Valens/Valentinian (1).

1 Irregular.

Period XVb

- 1 Uncertain mint: VICTORIA AVGGG – Obv. illeg.

Period XVI

- 1 RIC 9 Arles 30d.

Other 4th-Century

- 14 Illeg. coins, regular.

- 1 Irreg., but prototype uncertain.

Coins struck in Indeterminate Periods

- 22 Completely illegible.

The Irregular Coins

A Barbarous Radiates:

- 1 GALLIC EMPIRE: Tetricus II, Salus Augg.

- 1 Illegible.

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2

B Irregular 4th-Century Types:

- 1 VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN.

- 4 FEL TEMP REPARATIO (Fallen horseman).

- 1 GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI.

- 1 Uncertain.

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7

COINS FOUND NEAR LOWBURY HILL

- 1 MACRINUS RIC 80.

- 1 VICTORINUS ELMER 741/2.

Period XIIIa

- 1 RIC 7 Trier 455.

Period XVa

- 1 GLORIA ROMANORVM – DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to acknowledge the assistance of the staff of the Department of Archaeology, University of Reading, during the preparation of this report, in particular Dr M. G. Fulford. I would also like to thank the staff of Reading Museum for their help and for providing study facilities and Julie Gardiner for useful comments.