

The Roman coins from Traprain Law

M F Sekulla*

ABSTRACT

A new catalogue of the coin finds has been prepared. Analysis of the results suggests that coins only circulated in the local economy in the first and second century AD when the army was present in Scotland.

INTRODUCTION

The extensive settlement site at Traprain Law in East Lothian has always been of great importance in the archaeological study of the intra-mural zone during the Roman period. This is almost entirely the result of the major excavations carried out there, chiefly in the first quarter of this century, which were summarized on almost an annual basis in these *Proceedings* between 1914 and 1923. These reports detailed the occupation deposits encountered and noted the artifact collections in a summary form. The Roman coins were also published at the same time but were generally described only by their denominations, emperor and occasionally by reverse type. Over 10% of the total were dismissed as illegible and a proportion of the remainder were misidentified at the time of publication. As such, the published record of the coins – which comprise the largest body of numismatic evidence from any native site in northern Britain – presented an unsatisfactory source from which to work. All the coins found between 1914 and 1923 were recently re-examined at the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, together with those from Cruden's excavations in 1939 and other chance finds made at Traprain between 1898 and the present day.

The total number of coins from Traprain is 65, excluding those from the silver hoard, and their overall distribution is best viewed when presented in a manner uniform with other sites (fig 1). This has been achieved by constructing a histogram based upon a one hundred coin sample using the formula devised by Ravetz (1964) and Casey (1974). It must be noted at the outset however that a list of 65 coins is a very small number upon which to base any calculation and that as a result the visual indicators on the histogram may be less representative of the pattern of coin loss pertaining to the site than might a larger coin sample. The general factors which might cause the fluctuations in a coin histogram have been discussed elsewhere (Casey 1974), though the degree to which these will operate on a non-Roman site is a matter of conjecture. The mechanisms by which Roman coins were acquired by the native population and how they were subsequently used and lost remains almost totally unknown. The elucidation of even basic principles of coin circulation among the local inhabitants of Scotland is handicapped by a shortage of comparative material, mainly due to a lack of adequately provenanced coins from other known settlement sites (Robertson 1971). The coin histogram for Traprain naturally divides itself into three sections: up to 160 AD, 160 to 250, and finally from 250 to c 400 AD.

* Department of Archaeology, University of Durham.

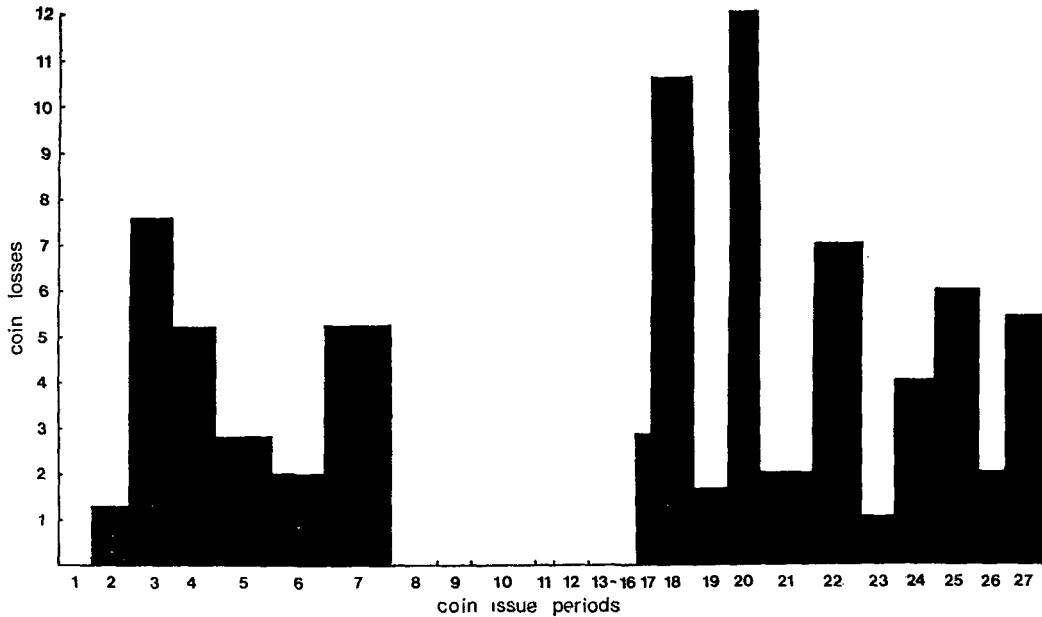


FIG 1 Traprain Law - annual loss per 100 coins (n=65)

SECTION ONE, 78 TO 160 AD

Before the major campaigns of Agricola in Scotland the local population in the area had little or no contact with Roman coinage. Their first chance to acquire coins will have been as a result of contact with the army. During the initial movement of the army through the Lowlands it is unlikely that much coin will have changed hands - supplies are more likely to have been brought up from the rear or requisitioned rather than bought for cash. It was perhaps only when the Lowlands were garrisoned and a more stagnant military presence established that the army, or their civilian followers, are likely to have had such contact with the natives that trade for local goods or services may have come about and coin changed hands. It is excessively difficult to demonstrate with confidence which coins on a native site could have had a direct military origin. Coin number 11 in the catalogue provides an instance which may point to such a link. *Asses* of Domitian dating to 86 AD are commonly found on Flavian military sites in Scotland in unworn condition and Professor Robertson (1968; 1975) has argued that these comprised part of a consignment of coins imported to furnish the army with pay. One of these occurs at Traprain in only a slightly worn condition and because there appears to be no direct military activity evidenced on the site there is a strong likelihood that this coin derives from a military source, although precisely how it was acquired and then lost is impossible to detail. Indeed, the other Flavian or earlier coins may have arrived on the site as a result of trade with the Flavian army - but to suggest that all of them had such an origin would be most unwise. The high degree of wear visible on several of them suggests instead a somewhat later time of arrival in Scotland. This, however, presumes that they circulated elsewhere for a long period before loss at Traprain.

A high total of coins is next apparent for the reign of Antoninus Pius (Period 7). The establishment of the Forth-Clyde frontier and the incorporation of the lowland zone into the Roman Empire clearly provides a context for the movement of more coinage into the area. Much of the

currency arriving during this time may have been of Antonine date but a representation of earlier reigns should be expected (Reece 1974). Indeed, the patterns of wear – in so far as they can be judged – on the coins of Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian and some of the Flavian issues would not preclude a date of loss in the reign of Antoninus Pius or even later. The coins of Pius themselves show very little wear and this argues for a limited period of circulation before loss. This observation has important implications. The pattern of coins lost at Traprain during the 1st and 2nd centuries suggests that a military presence brought about a brief influx of coinage into the area and that this coinage continued to circulate only as long as there was a military occupation. When this was removed the coins in native hands quickly ceased to be used, as both wear patterns on the coins – together with the overall pattern of loss – imply and that as a result there was no circulating Roman coinage in Scotland very soon after the demise of the Antonine frontier.

SECTION TWO, 160 TO c 250 AD

The withdrawal from the Forth-Clyde frontier coincides with the start of an hiatus in the coin record which lasts for a period of nearly one hundred years and a corresponding break in the occupation of the site has been suggested based upon this limited evidence (Burley 1956). However, such a conclusion can only be regarded as valid if two concepts concerning the Roman coinage of the period can be positively demonstrated. The first of these is that the supply of coinage to Traprain was continuous – or at least as dependable as it appears to have been within the province of Britannia. As has been suggested above this is unlikely to have been the case because the presence of the army profoundly affected the coin supply. The removal of the high intensity of military occupation from much of the lowland zone in the early 160s will have lowered at a stroke the opportunities for coinage later than the reign of Pius to have changed hands. Contact which allowed for the exchange of coins – even supposing that such exchange still took place – will have been rendered more difficult if only because the closest source of coinage was more distant. A similar pattern may have pertained during the withdrawal of the Severan forces of campaign from Scotland. The second concept which requires positive demonstration is that any supply of coinage during this period will be archaeologically detectable in the small coin sample. On most sites a reduction in the frequency of coins lost is evident from c 160 to 250 AD (Casey 1974; Reece 1973). Part of the reason for this is a change in the pattern of coin use with a trend towards a higher unit value of currency – this occurs in the later 2nd century and again in the early 3rd. The decreased frequency of coin loss on sites at this time makes it more unlikely – even in the case of ‘continuous’ coin supply – that coins of this period will be included in a small coin sample. This is the case at Exeter where in a recently published list of 90 coins from excavations there was a gap from Faustina II to Postumus (Bidwell 1979). It is worth noting here that the small site sample may also be the cause of the apparent absence of Severan coinage at Traprain. An influx of Roman coinage into Scotland during the period of Severus’ military campaigns is evidenced by the series of hoards found along the NE coast of Scotland terminating with coins of Severus (Robertson 1978).

It is clear from the number of variables governing the appearance, or non-appearance, of coins at Traprain that neither of the two concepts of coinage behind the theory of site abandonment in the late 2nd and 3rd century is capable of proof. A discontinuity of supply coupled with vagaries in the coin loss pattern and the small coin sample combine to make any concrete hypothesis regarding site occupation drawn from coin evidence alone extremely unreliable. Occupation or abandonment is not demonstrable from the insufficiency of information that the coins alone provide.

SECTION THREE, c 250 TO 400 AD

After about 250 AD there is an increase in the number of coins found on the site with nearly two-thirds of the identifiable total belonging to this period. Such an increase can be observed on nearly all sites with any quantity of Roman coin finds (Reece 1973). All, except one, of the coins are of base rather than precious metal and their obvious lack of intrinsic worth militates against them having comprised either booty or any part of subsidy payments from a Roman source. Attested large scale military activity in Scotland which might have provided a context for the coins to change hands after the early 3rd century as they had done earlier is almost totally lacking. Indeed, the evidence derived from sources other than the literary record would seem to point to a running down of the military establishment in the North, possibly during a long period of peace (Casey 1978; 1980). This renders it much more probable that the coins were obtained as a result of peaceful encounters with the southern provinces rather than through hostile contact.

The levels of coin loss indicated by the Traprain histogram do not correspond to any that have been noted in the vicinity of Hadrian's Wall or the outpost forts – the nearest source of coinage for Traprain. This may be partly the result of a small coin sample but even this cannot explain some of the aberrations. Notable is the high representation of coins of Carausius and Allectus (Period 20) which unusually exceeds those dating to 260–273 (Period 18). Likewise, it is very odd to find the representation of coins of 318–330 (Period 22) dwarfing the loss rate in Period 23 (330–348). The sites on Hadrian's Wall and the rest of England produce histograms which show a high degree of overall similarity – the rises and falls in the columns from one site are frequently mirrored on others which have a similar period of occupation and probably also of coin use. As has been discussed elsewhere (Casey 1974) this is generally the result of the 'blanketing effect' caused by changes in the currency such as reforms and alterations in coin module size brought about by imperial policy, which affected all sites with a circulating coinage.

The sites of temple precincts, like Traprain, produce histograms which show less predictable reactions to changes in the currency. In such cases variations result because coins from temples are not losses in the same way as they are on other sites – rather they are deliberate offerings, intentionally deposited. As such the coins need not represent the currency circulating on these sites and it is arguable whether they would have been subject to the same degree of variation produced by changes in imperial policy as would coins from other sites. Even making allowances for the small coin sample the pattern of coins found at Traprain resembles that from temple sites (Ravetz 1964 & refs). Clearly there is little to suggest that Traprain was the site of a Roman temple. As a result, any similarity in the coin list with temple sites would be more profitably discussed in terms of similarity of coin use rather than of similarity in site function.

The coins from Traprain, as is the case on temple sites, are not representative of a circulating currency. The absence of late 3rd- and 4th-century coins from other sites beyond Hadrian's Wall, together with the fact that the Traprain histogram bears no resemblance to those on the Wall would seem to rule out any possibility of a circulating Roman currency in Scotland in the late Roman period. Neither do the coins appear to have been votively deposited, however a mechanism closely resembling votive deposition may have been in operation. Such a mechanism necessitates the deliberate discard of coinage (Reece 1981) and although difficult to comprehend, could theoretically occur if two closely related conditions are satisfied. Primarily the coins would have to be of no economic value in the area in which they were lost and secondly should have a very negligible metallic value. The billon and bronze coins of the later Roman period easily fulfil the latter condition and as seen above are unlikely to have served any purpose as currency in Scotland. They were therefore valueless to all intents and purposes. Thus, once initial interest in

them had worn off and it was evident that they served no useful purpose they could have been thrown away at any time after with little economic loss to their owners. There will have been little incentive to recovery and as a result a pattern of coin 'loss' resembling that of southern temple sites may be produced – purely and simply because similar mechanisms of coin discard operated for both sites. That such a mechanism can have operated on Traprain does little more than emphasise the extremely peripheral part played by Roman coinage in the economy of the hillfort, and indeed the rest of Scotland, at this period.

The latest datable Roman coins are incorporated into the great silver hoard found in 1919 (Curle 1923) and probably do no more than represent a minimal quantity of scrap silver. Such coins may have been in use in Roman Britain until about 425 AD (Burnett 1979) but this need not preclude a later date of burial for the hoard. Contrary to the view widely held since the treasure was originally published it need not have represented either booty from the south or indeed from the continent (Painter 1977; Mytum 1981). The hoard certainly gives no clue whatsoever to conditions in Roman Britain in the early 5th century. Indeed, its chief importance may have more to do with its loss or abandonment – perhaps as a result of some crisis in Scotland itself in the early to mid 5th century AD (Close-Brooks forthcoming).

CATALOGUE

References

- RRC Crawford, M H Roman Republican Coinage
 RIC Mattingly, H and Sydenham, E A Roman Imperial Coinage
 LRBC Carson, R A G, Kent, J P C and Hill, P V Late Roman Bronze Coinage

Condition

The condition of the coins is indicated by a notation of the wear visible where this could be ascertained. Where possible this refers to the condition at the time of loss and ignores any corrosion subsequently deposited.

- UW/UW Unworn obverse, unworn reverse. Almost uncirculated.
 SW Slightly worn. Slight abrasion of the highest relief.
 W Worn. Loss of most detail but all legends clear.
 EW Extremely worn. Heavily abraded, legend and major elements of type lost.
 Corr Corroded. Condition prior to loss impossible to ascertain.

All information concerning findspots and previous identifications is contained in the Notes to the Catalogue.

Issuer	Denomination	Type	Reference	Issue date	Condition
1. L Val Acisculus	Denarius	Obv ACIS[CVLVS] Rev LVAL[ERIVS]	RRC 474/5	45 BC	EW/EW
2. M Antonius	Denarius	Obv [ANTAVGIIIVIRRPC] Rev LEG III	RRC 544/15	32–31 BC	W/W
3. Nero	Denarius	Obv IMPNEROCAESAR-AVGVSTVS Rev [I]VPPITE[R]-CVSTOS	RIC 46	64–68 AD	W/W
4. Vespasian	Denarius	Obv [IMP]AESAR[VESPAS]IANVSAVG Rev [COS VI . . .	RIC as 89/99	75–76	W/W
5. Vespasian	Denarius	Obv IMPCAESAR[VESPASIANVSAVG] Rev PONMAX[TRPCOSVII]	RIC 101	76	W/W
6. Vespasian	As	Obv — Rev S–C	RIC as 599	77–78	SW/SW
7. Vespasian	As	Obv — Rev —	—	69–79	Corr

Issuer	Denomination	Type	Reference	Issue date	Condition
8. Titus	Sestertius	Obv [TCAESIMPAVGFP]ONTRP[VICENSOR] Rev [ROMA] S-C	RIC Vesp as 772	77-78	EW/EW
9. Domitian	Denarius	Obv [IMPCAES]DOMIT-GERMPMTRP[VIII] Rev IMPXVIIIICOS[XIIIICENSPP]	RIC 136a	88-89	W/W
10. Domitian	Sestertius	Obv [IMPCAESDOMITAV]GGERM[COS . . .] Rev —	RIC as 322	86+	EW/EW
11. Domitian	As	Obv IMPCAESDOMITAVGGERM[COS[X]II CENSPPERPP Rev MO[NETA]-AVGVSTI	RIC 335	86	SW/SW
12. Domitian	As	Obv — Rev —	—	81-96	Corr
13. Nerva	As	Obv — Rev [AEQVITASAVGVST] SC	RIC as 51	96-98	W/W
14. Trajan	Denarius	Obv IMPTRAIANOAVG[GER]DACPMTRP Rev —	RIC as 116	103-111	SW/Corr
15. Trajan	Dupondius	Obv IMPCAES[NERVAE]TRAIANO AVGGER DACPMTRPCOSVIPP Rev [SPQROPTIMOPRINCIPI] S-C [A]LIMIT[AL]	RIC 605	112-114	W/W
16. Hadrian	Denarius	Obv [IMPCAESARHA]DRIANVSA[VG] Rev [PMTR]PCOSIII	RIC as 71	119-122	Corr
17. Hadrian	Denarius	Obv — Rev [COS]-II[I]	RIC as 171	125-128	Corr
18. Antoninus Pius	Denarius	Obv — Rev [ANNONAAVG]	RIC as 62	140-143	Corr
19. Antoninus Pius	Denarius	Obv ANTON[INVS]-AVG[PIVS]PP Rev —	RIC as 127c	145-161	UW/Corr
20. Antoninus Pius	As	Obv — Rev —	RIC as 879	150-151	Corr
21. Antoninus Pius	As	Obv [A]NT[ONINVS]AVGP[V]SPPTRPXVIII Rev [BRITANNIACO]SIII	RIC 934	154-155	SW/SW
22. Faustina I	Denarius	Obv — Rev —	RIC as 371 ff	141+	Corr
23. Faustina I	Dupondius	Obv — Rev [AETER]NITAS SC	RIC 1164	141+	UW/UW
24. Valerian?	Antoninianus	Obv — Rev —	RIC as 16	254-260	Corr
25. Gallienus (SR)	Antoninianus	Obv — Rev —	RIC as 252	260-268	SW/SW
26. Gallienus (SR)	Antoninianus	Obv GALL[IE]NVSAVG Rev SOLICO[NSAVG]	RIC 283K	260-268	SW/SW
27. Victorinus	Antoninianus	Obv . . . VICTORINVSPFAV[G] Rev [PIETASAVG]	RIC as 58	268-270	SW/Corr
28. Victorinus	Antoninianus	Obv IMPC[VICTO]RINVSPFAVG Rev PAXAVG VI*	RIC 118A	268-270	SW/SW
29. Tetricus I	Antoninianus	Obv . . . TETRICVSPFA[VG] Rev [SPESAVGG]	RIC as 113	270-274	SW/Corr
30. Tetricus I	Antoninianus	Obv [IMPCTET]RICVS[PFAVG] Rev [SPESPV]BLICA	RIC 136A	270-274	UW/UW
31. Tetricus II	Antoninianus	Obv . . . [TET]RICVS . . . Rev [SPESAVGG]	RIC as 270	270-274	SW/Corr
32. Probus	Antoninianus	Obv [IMPROBVSP]FAVG Rev [PA]X-AVG	RIC as 178	276-282	UW/UW
33. Carausius	Antoninianus	Obv IMPCCARAVSIVSPFAVG Rev PAX-AVG S/P ///	RIC as 98A	286-293	Corr
34. Carausius	Antoninianus	Obv IMPCCARAVS[IVSPFAVG] Rev [PAXAVG] S/P ML	RIC 98C	286-293	Corr
35. Carausius	Antoninianus	Obv — Rev [PAXAV]GG S/P ///	RIC as 138 ff	286-293	Corr
36. Carausius	Antoninianus	Obv . . . CA]RAVSIVSPAVG Rev [IVS]TITIAAVG	RIC as 818	286-293	Corr
37. Carausius	Antoninianus	Obv . . . CARAVSIVSPFAV[G] Rev PA[XAVG]	RIC as 878/880	286-293	Corr

Issuer	Denomination	Type	Reference	Issue date	Condition
38. Allectus	Antoninianus	Obv — Rev [VIRTVSAVG] [Q]L	RIC as 55 ff	293–296	Corr
39. Galerius	Follis	Obv MAXIMIANVSNOB[CA][ES] Rev [GENIO]POPVLIR[OMANI]	RIC VI as Tr 535b	302–303	Corr
40. Constantine I	Follis	Obv [IMPCONST]ANTINVS[SPFAVG] Rev —	RIC VII as Tr 96	316–318	Corr
41. Constantine I	Follis	Obv CONSTANTINVS[MA]XAVG Rev —	RIC VII Lon as 170	320	SW/Corr
42. Constantine I	Follis	Obv CONSTANT-IN[VSA][VG] Rev PROVIDEN-TIAEAVGG PLON	RIC VII Lon 293	324–325	SW/SW
43. 'Constantine I'	Follis	Obv — Rev SOLIINVIC-TOCOMITI T F ATR	RIC VII Tr as 92ff	316	Corr
44. 'Constantine I'	Follis	Obv — Rev —	RIC VII as Lon 224	322–323	Corr
45. Constantinopolis	Follis	Obv — Rev —	RIC VII as Tr 523	330–335	Corr
46. Constantine II	Follis	Obv [CONSTA]NTINVSIVNN[OBC] Rev —	RIC VII Ly as 217	323–324	Corr
47. Magnentius	Majorina	Obv DNM[AGNENTIVS]PFAVG Rev [SALVS]D[DNNAVG]ETCA[ES]	RIC VIII as Am 34	350–353	UW/UW
48. Magnentius	Majorina	Obv [DMN]AGNEN-TIV[SPFAVG] Rev — TRS	RIC VIII Tr as 269	350–353	Corr
49. Constantius II	Majorina	Obv — Rev [SALVSA]VGNOSTRI	RIC VIII Tr as 332	353	UW/UW
50. Valens	Siliqua	Obv [DNV]ALEN-SPFAVG Rev VOT-V-MVLT-X L[V]G	RIC IX Ly 8	364–367	Corr
51. Valens	Centenionalis	Obv [DNV]ALEN-[SPFAVG] Rev —	LRBC II Ly as 282	364–367	Corr
52. Valens	Centenionalis	Obv [DN]VALEN-[SPFAVG] Rev —	LRBC II as Ly 282	364–367	Corr
53. 'Valentinian I'	Centenionalis	Obv — Rev —	LRBC II as Ly 275ff	364–375	Corr
54. Gratian	Centenionalis	Obv DN[GRATIANVSPF]AVG Rev VOT-XV-MVLT-XX LVG[//]	LRBC II Ly as 377	378–383	Corr
55. Arcadius	Nummus	Obv [DNAR]CADI[VSPFAVG] Rev —	LRBC II as Ro 798ff	388 +	Corr
56. —	Nummus	Obv — Rev VOT-X-MVLT-[. . .]	LRBC II as Aq 1097ff	388 +	Corr
57. —	Nummus	Obv — Rev [VICTORIAAVGGG]	LRBC II as Ly 389ff	388 +	Corr
58. —	Nummus	Obv — Rev [VICTORIAAVGGG]	LRBC II as Ly 389ff	388 +	Corr
59. —	Nummus	Obv — Rev [SALVSREIPVB]LICAE	LRBC II as Ro 796ff	388 +	Corr
<i>The Hoard</i>					
60. Valens	Siliqua	Obv DNVALEN-[SPFAVG] Rev VRBS-[ROMA] TRPS	RIC IX Tr as 27b/e	364–378	W/W
61. Arcadius	Siliqua	Obv DN[ARCADI]VSP[FAVG] Rev [VIRTVSRO]-MANORV[M]	RIC IX as Tr 106b	388 +	SW/SW
62. Honorius	Siliqua	Obv DNHONORI-[VSPFAVG] Rev VIRTVS[ROMANORVM] MDPS	RIC IX Mil as 32	393 +	Corr/SW
63. Honorius?	Siliqua	Obv — Rev —	RIC IX as Mil 32?	393 +	Corr
<i>Uncertain Attributions</i>					
64. —	Denarius	2nd century			
65. —	Antoninianus	3rd century			
66. —	Ae	74th century			
67. —	Ae	74th century			
68. —	Ae	74th century			
69. —	Ae	74th century			
<i>Not certainly coins</i>					
70. Corroded and illegible					
71. Corroded and illegible					

NOTES TO THE CATALOGUE

The notation used throughout is as follows:

- a. NMAS accession number
- b. Date of finding
- c. Findspot (when known)
- d. Any additional information

1. a. 1940.380; b. 1939; c. Traprain E; d. From Cruden's excavations for the MoW.
2. a. III-16-12; b. 1915; c. F/4; d. From the lowest level.
3. a. 1922-468; b. 1921; c. M 3; d. Third level.
4. a. III-16-13; b. 1915; c. F/4; d. From the lowest level.
5. a. 1940.381; b. 1939; c. —; d. From Cruden's excavations. Originally published (Cruden 1939) as RIC Vesp 90.
6. a. III-16-14; b. 1915; c. F B/4; d. From the lowest level and originally identified as a denarius. The obverse is described in the Accession Register as IMPCAESVESPASIANAVGCOSVIIIIPP, head right, laureate. Upon examination in 1980 the legend was illegible.
7. a. 1924.281; b. 1922; c. Q 2; d. From the second level.
8. a. 1924.282; b. 1922; c. P 3; d. From the third level.
9. a. 1929.30; b. 1898; c. 'Traprain Law'; d. —.
10. a. V-21-434; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. From the top level.
11. a. III-16-15; b. 1915; c. F A/3; d. From the third level.
12. a. V-21-427; b. 1920; c. K 3; d. —.
13. a. V-21-429; b. 1920; c. J 2; d. —.
14. a. 1922.472; b. 1921; c. N 3; d. —.
15. a. II-15-448; b. 1914; c. —; d. Found on the second level of 1914.
16. a. III-16-16; b. 1915; c. F F/3; d. —.
17. a. II-15-447; b. 1914; c. B B/1; d. Found on a small hearth in the lowest level.
18. a. 1940.382; b. 1939; c. —; d. From Cruden's excavations.
19. a. 1922.467; b. 1921; c. M 5; d. —.
20. a. V-21-432; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
21. a. 1922.470; b. 1921; c. M 2; d. —.
22. a. 1928.466; b. 1919; c. H 4; d. —.
23. a. 1928.467; b. 1919; c. H 4; d. —.
24. a. III-16-20; b. 1915; c. F F/2; d. From the top level.
25. a. 1922.473; b. 1921; c. N 2; d. —.
26. a. V-21-430; b. 1920; c. I 1; d. —.
27. a. V-21-438; b. 1920; c. J 3; d. —.
28. a. V-21-423; b. 1920; c. X 4; d. This coin is not recorded in any of the published reports.
29. a. 1924.279; b. 1922; c. Oa 2; d. —.
30. a. III-16-21; b. 1915; c. F F/2; d. From the highest level.
31. a. V-21-433; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
32. a. 1928.468; b. 1919; c. G 3; d. From the eastern half of sector G.
33. a. 1922.469; b. 1921; c. M 3; d. —.
34. a. 1928.470; b. 1919; c. H 3; d. From the western half of sector H.
35. a. —; b. —; c. 'Traprain Rampart'; d. Found in Dr Callender's room in 1938.
36. a. 1922.474; b. 1921; c. N 2; d. —.
37. a. III-16-27; b. 1915; c. F 1; d. This coin is not recorded in any of the published reports.
38. a. 1928.469; b. 1919; c. G 3; d. From the eastern half of sector G.
39. a. 1924.280; b. 1922; c. P 2; d. —.
40. a. V-21-435; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
41. a. III-16-18; b. 1915; c. F 2; d. —.
42. a. 1955.229; b. —; c. Outside western entrance. d. —.
43. a. V-21-435; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
44. a. III-16-28; b. 1915; c. —; d. Found during filling in.
45. a. 1924.278; b. 1922; c. —; d. Found in the second level.
46. a. III-16-23; b. 1915; c. F C/1; d. —.
47. a. V-21-431; b. 1920; c. I 1; d. —.
48. a. III-16-19; b. 1915; c. F C/2; d. —.
49. a. 1928.471; b. 1923; c. S 1; d. —.
50. a. V-21-426; b. 1920; c. K 4; d. —.
51. a. II-15-446; b. 1914; c. B; d. From the lowest level.
52. a. III-16-24; b. 1915; c. F 1; d. —.
53. a. III-16-29; b. 1915; c. —; d. Found during filling in, probably from the second level.
54. a. V-21-436; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
55. a. III-16-25; b. 1915; c. F E/1; d. —.
56. a. 1924.277; b. 1923; c. S 1; d. —.
57. a. V-21-438; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. This coin is not recorded in any of the published reports.
58. a. V-21-437; b. 1920; c. K 1; d. —.
59. a. III-16-22; b. 1915; c. F F/2; d. From the highest level.
60. a. —; b. 1919; c. —; d. Only the upper parts of the mint mark are visible. The coin has been clipped and then filed.
61. a. —; b. 1919; c. —; d. This coin has also been clipped which has resulted in the removal of the mint mark. Originally

- identified as an issue in the name of Valentinian II, the clipping has left the clear remains of the lower part of the left hand foot of a capital 'A' after 'DN' on the obverse. This identifies the coin as being an issue of Arcadius.
62. a. —; b. 1919; c. —; d. No clipping is visible.
63. a. —; b. 1919; c. —; d. This was said to have been an issue of Honorius when originally examined, however, the coin has been attacked by corrosion to such an extent that the legend has been totally eaten away – although both obverse and reverse types are still clear.
64. a. III-16-17; b. 1915; c. F F/3; d. —.
65. a. III-16-26; b. 1915; c. F C/1; d. This coin is not recorded in any of the published reports.
66. a. —; b. 1914; c. —; d. From the highest levels of the 1914 excavations.
67. a. V-21-424; b. 1920; c. X 1; d. —.
68. a. V-21-439; b. 1920; c. I 4; b. Found on a hearth, not noted in any of the published reports.
69. a. 1922.471; b. 1919; c. N 4?; d. Also said to have been a surface find from area H.
70. a. V-21-440; b. 1920; c. —; d. This object is not a coin, it is not noted as such in any of the reports and upon examination appears to be made of a material resembling iron.
71. a. V-21-425; b. 1920; c. X 1 or 4; d. This was originally identified as an Alexandrian tetradrachm of the late 3rd century on the basis of what appeared to be an outline of a bust. The 'bust' was not in evidence when examined in 1980. An X-Ray Fluorescence analysis of the surface of the object beneath its corrosion layers gave the following approximate composition (kindly supplied by the NMAS):
 Iron 0.3% Copper 0.2% Lead 52% Tin 47%
- Comparison with analyses of other Alexandrian tetradrachms indicate that this object is not a coin of this type. Indeed, it is unlikely to be a Roman coin at all.

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