

Coinage from Ham Hill in the County Museum, Taunton.

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THE quantity of material both of the Iron Age and of the Roman period from this important hill-fort leaves no room for doubt about intensive occupation over long periods. Continuity of the Roman with the pre-Roman period may be looked for especially in the evidence of the brooches and in the large number of coins found over the whole area of the hill.

The numismatic material housed in the Somerset Archaeological Society's museum at Taunton reveals the following British and Roman currency, detailed to the end of the first century A.D. The finds are from various donors but mostly from the collections of Drs. Richard Walter, W. W. Walter, and R. Hensleigh Walter.

*Iron Currency Bars*¹

A large number of bars are recorded to have been ploughed up on part of Ham Hill called 'Stroud's Hill' in May 1845, but later the record is given somewhat differently—nearly a hundred found on the Plateau of Ham Hill, called 'Butcher's Hill' within the line of the entrenchments.² Three of these bars came to Taunton with the W. W. Walter Collection; ³ two more from Col. Colin Harding; three others were presented by Mr. Hugh Norris. Thus there are eight specimens now present in the collections. Six more or less perfect examples give an average length of 30 inches.⁴

¹ Reginald A. Smith, 'Currency Bars, Ham Hill', *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2 s., xx (1903-5), 183, 185; and xxvii (1914-15), 71, 74.

² *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii (1917), 400.

³ H. St. George Gray, 'The Walter Collection in Taunton Castle Museum', *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii (1902), ii, 41.

⁴ *op. cit.*; *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii (1917), 399-400.

British Coins (late First Century B.C.—early First Century A.D.)

All of types used by the Durotriges in S.W. area of Britain.

1. Uninscribed Stater. Debased silver with silver wash.

Obv. Crude head turned into stylized design of wreath and crescents, &c.

Rev. Disjointed horse and pellets. *Evans*, F. 1–3.¹ Site D'10 lower level, 1920. (Pl. XI, 1.)

2. Another, similar but from different dies. Same site. (Pl. XI, 2.)

3. Another, similar to No. 1 but from different dies. *Evans*, F.1. (A. 1995.) Ham Turn, 1904. Given 1918.²

4. Another, poor striking. Traces of copper coming through the base silver surface. (A. 1997.) No. 2 in 1930 excavations.³

5. Another, even poorer striking. Similar to last. (A. 1998.) No. 4 in 1930 excavations.⁴

6. Uninscribed Coin. Bronze, faint traces of silver on surface. In general type similar to above. *Evans*, G. 5/6. (A. 1993.) Given 1901.⁵ (Pl. XI, 3.)

7. Portion of uninscribed silvered bronze coin of *Evans*, G. 5/6. One-third clipped away in ancient times. (A. 1994.) Found on N. Spur, Aug. 1912. Site F'11, no. 85. Given 1918. (Pl. XI, 4.)

8. Uninscribed Coin. Silver-washed bronze. Similar to No. 6. No locality on hill given.

9. Uninscribed Coin. Tin or debased silver.

Obv. Crude outline head r.

Rev. Linear horse r., crescents, &c. *Evans*, H. 5 (Allen's Class I). (A. 1996.) Found in 1914 and deposited by A. V. Cornish, 1914.⁶ (Pl. XI, 6.)

¹ See D. Allen, 'Belgic Dynasties of Britain and their Coins', *Archæologia*, xc (1944), Pl. iv, no. 1.

² *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, 1 (1904), i, 73.

³ Unpublished apart from note in *Report of Research Committee of Congress of Arch. Societies*, 1930.

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ Figured in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxii (1886), i, 81, Pl. I, no. 5 and noted in xlvi (1902), ii, 36.

⁶ Figured in *Glastonbury Lake Village*, ii (1917), 394. Also noted in *Transactions of International Numismatic Congress* (1936), 357; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lx (1914), i, 93.

10. Uninscribed Quarter Stater. Debased silver with silver wash.

Obv. Crudely drawn hog with bristles erect over back, standing l.

Rev. Design of central zigzag line and row of dots, pellet in annulet, pellets and other motifs in field. *Evans*, E. 9/10.¹ Find-spot on hill not given. (Pl. XI, 5.)

Roman Coins (i). Late First Century B.C.–100. A.D.

Augustus

1. *As*, struck by **SEX. NONIVS QVINCTILIAN (VS)**, c. 6 B.C. Countermarked on *obv.* **TIB** and on *rev.* **IMP A/G** (and **TIB** ?). Site B'07, June 1921.² (Pl. XI, 7.) *M. and S.* 196.

Tiberius

2. *Denarius*. *Rev.* **PONTIF MAXIM.** Female figure seated r. Site D'10, 1919. *M and S.* 3.

3. *Denarius*. Type as no. 2. No locality given.³
(*M. Agrippa*)⁴

4. *As*. *Rev.* **S.C.** Neptune l. Site B'07, July 1909. East valley. *M. and S.* (Tiberius) 32.

5. *As*. Type as no. 4. Found near entrance to camp, one foot below surface, May 1907.

Caligula

6. *Denarius*

Rev. **DIVVS AVG PATER PATRIAE** Rad. head of Augustus r. Site M'23, January 1924. *M. and S.* 11.

7. *As*

Rev. **VEST[A] S.C.** Vesta l. Site C'07, 15 March 1911. *M. and S.* 30.

¹ See D. Allen, *op. cit.*, Pl. iv, no. 2.

² *Antiq. Journ.*, iii (1923), 149–50.

³ *Antiq. Journ.*, iv (1924), 51–3.

⁴ The date of these coins is uncertain. Most probably they were struck under Caligula.

(*Nero and Drusus, Caesars*)

8. *Dupondius*, struck by Caligula.

Rev. S.C. Found at Ham Turn Quarry, near loom weights, April 1907. *M. and S.* 43.

(*Germanicus*)

9. *As*, struck by Caligula, 37-38.

Obv. Countermarked IMP AVG. Found with an *As* of Claudius (no. 17) on site B'07, December 1922.¹
M. and S. 44.

Rev. S C

Claudius

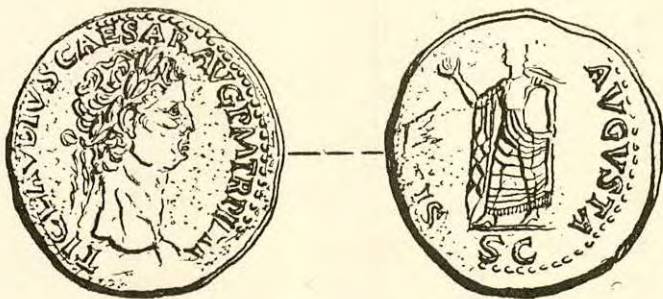


Fig. 1.

10. *Sestertius*

Obv. TI CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG PM TR P IMP;
laur, head r.

Rev. SPES AVGVSTA; Hope walking l., holding flower.

From the details of the lettering and modelling of the figure on reverse this would appear to be a very fine example of a British imitation and can only have been a little while in circulation before being dropped or hidden. Found in G'19, 1919. Cf. *M. and S.* 64. (Fig. 1.)

11. *Sestertius*. A somewhat poorer copy of similar type to no. 10, with the reverse less well centred on the flan. The coin is in good condition, almost as struck, and has an olive-green patina. There are two slight modern gashes across face on obverse. The workmanship is good and the piece falls into

¹ See note 2 on p. 145.

Sutherland's Grade I of the imitations.¹ The lettering is thicker and more clumsy in execution than no. 10 and shows the die-engraver's inability to deal with the small details. It

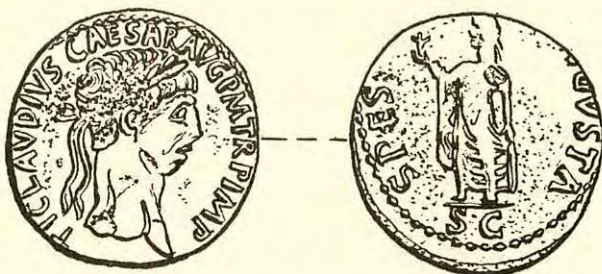


Fig. 2.

would seem that both these copies were made within a year or so of the original issue. It is to be noted that both imitate the original Claudian issue without P(ater) P(atriciae). No locality given. (Presented by W. R. Waterman in 1934.) (Fig. 2.)

12. *Dupondius*

Rev. CERES AVGVSTA S C; Ceres seated l. No locality on hill given. *M. and S.* 67.

13. *Dupondius*. Type as no. 12, with *obv.* from the same die as no. 12, but *rev.* from a different die. No locality on hill given.

14. *Dupondius*. Type as no. 12, but from different dies. (*Obv.* is from same die as Pl. V, no. 5 in Sutherland's 'Claudian Imitations'.) Copy. Grade I. Site G'19, 1919.

15. *As*

Obv. [TI CLAVDIVS CAES] AVGVSTVS PIMP; bust l.

Rev. S C; Minerva r. If this is a copy it is an exceptionally fine one. Found in 1882 (Franklin Collection). *M. and S.* 66.

16. *As*. British copy similar in type to no. 15 with PP in legend. Grade I. Site M'23, January 1924.²

¹ See C. H. V. Sutherland, 'Romano-British Imitations of Bronze Coins of Claudius I', *American Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, no. 65 (1935), 14.

² See note 3 on p. 145.

17. *As*. Type as no. 16. Most of legend undecipherable. Grade I. Site B'07, December 1922. Found with counter-marked *As* of Germanicus (no. 9).¹

18. *As*. Type as no. 16. If a copy, Grade I, but coin is in very bad condition.

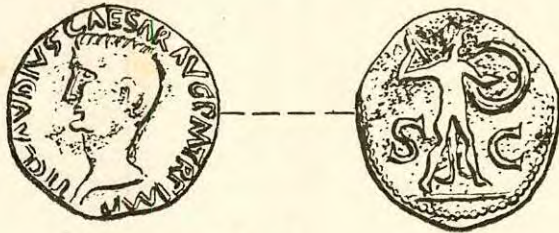


Fig. 3.

19. *As*. Type as no. 16. The legends and other details are correctly copied from the Roman prototype but the lettering is much cruder than nos. 16-18 and the style generally is debased. The coin may therefore be said to fall into Sutherland's Grade II and is likely to have been made later. No locality of hill given. (Fig. 3.)

20. *As*. Type as no. 16.

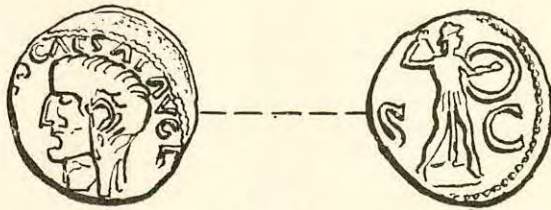


Fig. 4.

Obv. Head and lettering rather cruder than no. 19.

Rev. Similar to last. Grade II. Site D'10, 25 May 1912. (Fig. 4.)

21. *As*. Type as no. 16. Probably a late imitation on a small module, the weight of the piece having dropped to 3.10 grammes.² Nothing is seen of the original lettering except C on the reverse. The hair style is more closely akin

¹ See note 2 on p. 145.

² C. H. V. Sutherland, *op. cit.*, 29-30.

to that seen on coins of Trajan-Hadrian period. The coin is in poor condition, the *reverse* being much pitted. Grade II or III. No locality on the hill given. (Fig. 5.)

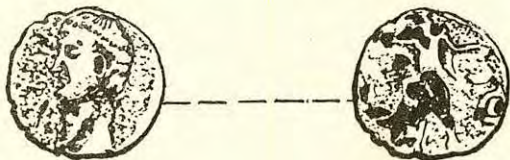


Fig. 5.

(*Antonia, struck by Claudius, c. A.D. 41*)

22. *Dupondius*. *Rev.* S C; Claudius standing l. Site B'07, January 1923.¹ *M. and S.* 82.

23. *Dupondius*. Type as no. 22. This piece appears to be

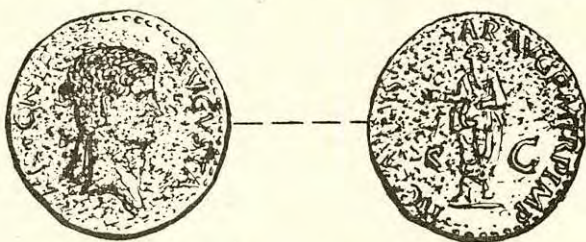


Fig. 6.

a copy from the general style and lettering. Grade I. Found over mouth of circular pit at Ham Turn, 1929 excavations.² (Fig. 6.)

24. *Dupondius*. Type as no. 22. A poor thin copy on an oval flan. Grade I. Site B'07, 1910.

Claudius?

25. *As*.

Obv. No legend visible; bare (?) head l.

Rev. Legend and figure barely discernible. Found in a gully about 30 feet below surface at stone quarries on north side of hill, 1905.

¹ See note 2 on p. 145.

² *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxv (1929), 100.

*Vespasian*26. *As.*

Obv. - - - - -]SIANVS[- - - - - laur. head r., features just discernible.

Rev. ? figure standing. By its worn condition long in use in second century. No locality of hill given.

27. *As.* *Rev.* S C Draped figure of Spes l. No locality (Franklin Collection). *M. and S.* 583.

Vespasian ?

28. *As.* *Obv.* No legend visible ; laur. head r. Too worn to identify with certainty but probably used until well into second century. Site B'07, January 1922.

That currency bars, with British, early Imperial and Romano-British coins of such range, should have been picked up at various times and places, mostly during quarrying operations, is in itself an indication of an established occupation spanning more than a century. The coin evidence for further occupation of the hill until at least the fifth century is summarized below.

Roman Coins (ii) Second Century and first half of Third Century

The number of loose coin finds from the Flavian-Hadrian-Antonine period is surprisingly low, only some fourteen bronze and two *antoniniani* having been noted between Domitian and Trebonianus Gallus. There is, however, one notable find of the period. A vessel (A. 1862-7) containing 338 *sestertii* was dug up in an orchard near Bedmore Barn, Montacute parish, just within the east side of the earthworks where the lane from Montacute reaches the plateau (6" O.S. Somerset, 82 S.E.). The vessel and coins were given to the Museum by Mr. W. R. Phelips in 1915. Two other pots (A. 1841-2), also full of similar coins, were found at the same time and place, about 1882-3.¹ Sixty of the Phelips series of coins were cleaned and identified at the British Museum and a list of them is

¹ References to this hoard are *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.*, 2 s., xi (1885-7), 87; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xxxii (1886), i, 48, 79; *V.C.H. Somerset*, i (1906), 297; Sutherland, *Coinage and Currency in Roman Britain* (1937), 41-2.

preserved in the Somerset Archaeological Society's MS. Catalogue. The majority are corroded and illegible.

The whole hoard is said to have numbered over 2,000, but a figure of slightly over 1,000 is probably more correct. Forty-three coins (A. 3333), now in the museum from Dr. W. W. Walter's collection (1901), may be among the 293 coins found in pot A. 1842, formerly in the possession of Col. C. Harding of Montacute Abbey Farm,¹ the remainder of which have not been traced. Other coins in the museum, probably from vessels in this hoard, are two (A. 3338) from Dr. R. H. Walter, 1908; nine (A. 3334) from Dr. H. Norris, 1911; twenty-three (A. 3339) from Mr. H. Franklin, 1917,² all described in the *Proceedings*;³ also ninety-seven *sestertii* (A. 3337), forming part of the above hoard, donor unknown, but given before 1901, possibly by W. R. Phelps, as the coins appear to have been cleaned similarly to the sixty in his donation and the handwriting on the labels is that of C. Roach Smith.

In addition there are 284 *sestertii* forming part of the above hoard, which were examined and classified by C. Roach Smith in 1888, but not published; the series then numbered 288. They were deposited at the museum by Mr. H. Troyte-Bullock in 1939.⁴

Although first-century coins in this hoard are rare, the earliest piece seems to be of Augustus. The latest coin is of Postumus, so that concealment must have taken place after A.D. 260, about the same date as, or a little earlier than, the hoard of *antoniniani* from Ham Hill given about 1790 to Christ Church, Oxford,⁵ the hoard found in 1816,⁶ and the one exhibited by Mr. Watts of the Mermaid Hotel, Yeovil, in 1853.⁷ Most of the emperors of the second and early third centuries, are represented in this large hoard (see Table, p. 158).

Roman Coins (iii) Later Third Century to Early Fourth Century

Besides the hoards of *antoniniani* mentioned above there appears to be another, or possibly part of one of them, amongst

¹ *Num. Chron.*, 3 s., vi (1886), 96.

² See footnote to Table p. 158.

³ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii (1902), ii, 36-7; liv (1908), i, 122; lvii (1911), i, 101 (listed); lxiii (1917), i, 47.

⁴ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxxvi (1940), 25-6.

⁵ *Num. Chron.*, 5 s., xvi (1936), 30-42.

⁶ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, iv (1853), ii, 87; xxxii (1886), i, 48.

⁷ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, iv (1853), i, 11.

the coins presented by Dr. W. W. Walter in 1901.¹ The list, as previously published, is not quite accurate, but the 166 'radiates' from Valerian to Probus are all in the same condition and are in all probability part of a hoard. It is noticeable that the coins of Carausius and Allectus in the W. W. Walter Collection are mostly in very poor condition, while those of the House of Constantine and of Valentinian are quite differently patinated.

The list of third century 'radiates' is as follows:—

<i>Valerian I</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Gallienus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
<i>Postumus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
<i>Victorinus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
<i>Tetricus I</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
<i>Victorinus or Tetricus I</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Tetricus II</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
<i>Claudius Gothicus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
<i>Quintillus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
<i>Aurelian</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Probus</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							Total	166

In the Dr. Richard Walter Collection there are a few further 'radiates' of this period and a number more, including several barbarous copies, are in the Dr. R. Hensleigh Walter Collection; these were picked up from different localities during the quarrying operations on the hill. Two pieces, at least, would appear to be fourth-century imitations, and were found with late fourth-century coins.

Carausius and Allectus are represented by ten coins, some of the former in very poor condition. The legible mint marks read:—

$$\text{Carausius (6): } \frac{\text{F} \mid \text{O}}{\text{ML}}; \frac{\mid \text{P}}{\text{MC}};$$

$$\text{Allectus (4): } \frac{\mid}{\text{QC}} \text{ (3); } \frac{\mid}{\text{QL}}.$$

¹ *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, xlviii (1902), ii, 36-8.

The period of the early Tetrarchs is represented by thirteen *folles*, as listed below:—

Diocletian: $\frac{|*}{AP}$ (1);

Constantius I, Chlorus (as *Caesar*): $\frac{|}{PTR}$ (1);

Galerius (as *Caesar*): $\frac{|V}{AQI}$ (1);

(as *Augustus*): $\frac{|}{B}$? (1);

Maximinus II, Daza (as *Augustus*): $\frac{|*}{PLN}$ (1);

Licinius I (as *Augustus*): $\frac{S|P}{PLN}$ (1, medium size);

Constantine I (as *Augustus*): $\frac{T|F}{PLN}$ (1); the following six

of medium size,

$\frac{S|F}{SARL}$; $\frac{T|F}{CON}$; $\frac{S|F}{PLN}$; $\frac{T|F}{ATH}$; $\frac{P|}{ST}$; $\frac{T|L}{\text{■}}$.

An Alexandria billon tetradrachm of Constantius I Chlorus, included in the W. W. Walter Collection, must also be mentioned.

Roman Coins (iv) Later Fourth Century

The House of Constantine, as might be expected, is rather better represented, but in bronze only, with a preponderance of coins of Constantius II. The mints are chiefly Treveri and Lugdunum, but Arelate and Siscia also occur.

Magnentius is represented by seven pieces. Three are of the 'two Victories' type minted at Treveri, the rest, all bearing the large Christogram on reverse, are *pecunia majorina* and have been used for cutting up or stamping out small disks for *minimus* size copies (Pl. XI, 8, 9, 10). Several such disks have been found amongst the late pieces and in one case with a small 'hoard' or 'pocket' of late fourth-century coins. For size they fit very well into the circular or slightly oval gaps

(Pl. XI, 11). One of the Magnentius pieces has been cut in half, the shears following the centre line of the monogram.¹

The House of Valentinian and later emperors are represented by a number of coins of Valentinian I, Valens, Gratian, Valentinian II, Theodosius I, Magnus Maximus, and Arcadius. The recognizable mints are Treveri, Lugdunum, Siscia, Aquileia, Nicomedia, and CON or CONS (some perhaps Constantinople, but mostly Arelate). It is with these later imperial pieces, in two or three small groupings ('pockets' or 'parcels'), that many of the imitations occur.

Roman Coins and Imitations (v) Late Fourth Century and Early Fifth Century

More than sixty imitations, blank disks, broken fragments, and cast pieces (?) of this period have been noted. For the most part these may be attributed to the latter part of the fourth century and to the fifth century.

Amongst the barbarous copies on a module of the normal mid fourth-century bronze coins are seven, having an obverse type (crude diademed head r. and blundered legend) all from the same die. Mostly these pieces are struck over official issues of Constantius, and perhaps of later emperors.² Of the seven coins, six at least are struck from the same reverse die (soldier spearing fallen horseman). The work is clumsy in the extreme and the horse is fairly easily identifiable by its sausage-shaped body. This type has been named Ham Hill style I (Pl. XI, 12, 14). Two further coins come from another obverse die and one has the same reverse as the six mentioned above, Ham Hill style III (Pl. XI, 15) and Ham Hill style II (Pl. XI, 13).

Several more copies, some of which, though badly struck over old coins, show little or no wear and may well have been coined at or near the hill-fort. All the obverses seem to be from different dies, but several are very alike in character (Pl. XI, 16, 18).

A few copies of the **GLORIA EXERCITVS** type are also

¹ Philip V. Hill refers to somewhat similar treatment of a coin of Magnentius or Decentius from the Worlebury Camp Hoard, *Brit. Num. Journ.*, xxvi (1949), 8.

² See *Num. Chron.*, 5 s., xix. (1939), 266-83, Pl. xv; *Brit. Num. Journ.* xxvi, 9.

in the collection. As the coins have been picked up at different times in small groups, or singly, at different places about the hill, they do not form part of a recognized hoard but were certainly in general use as currency in a late phase of the occupation. A few *minimi* (10–12 mm.) must also be included in this group, but for the most part they are very worn or difficult of interpretation. They are far less common than the larger modules. No ‘*minimissimi*’ have been reported from the area. If they were ever in use at Ham Hill they have been completely overlooked.

One of the most interesting pieces, but in very poor condition, is what appears to be a tin coin, on the reverse of which part of the type showing soldier spearing fallen horseman can be plainly seen. There appears to be no legend on the reverse but the beaded circle shows plainly; the obverse shows only the traces of head and lettering (Pl. XI, 17). There are also two iron disks with the coins, which may equally well have passed as currency in its most debased form.

Summary

The coin pattern is so striking that perhaps we may venture to use it, independently of other material evidence, to sketch the economic, as well as the social, background of the occupational phases of the hill-fort.

The size and importance of the camp during the Early Iron Age, which exhibits a mixed A–B culture, with considerable C influence in the Belgic period, have been dealt with elsewhere.¹ As we might expect in a south-west hill country, geographically linked with the downlands of Dorset and Wiltshire, the somewhat clumsy form of iron currency gave way in the late first century B.C. to the debased silver staters, the origin of which may be attributed to the Durotriges of the Cranborne Chase, Dorchester, and Hengistbury Head area.²

These coins are likely to have remained the accepted currency until the Roman legions advanced to construct the Fosse Way in this area, when the introduction of the official Roman types

¹ *V.C.H. Somerset*, i (1906), 295–8; *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxxix (1923), 49–53; lxx (1924), 104–16; lxxi (1925), 57–76; lxxii (1926), 55–68; lxxxv (1939), 40–2.

² *Archæologia*, xc (1944), 35–7, map vii.

in both silver and bronze may have upset the local 'money market'. Whether the Roman legions occupied the camp during this period¹ the coin evidence cannot tell us for certain, but if so it is remarkable that almost all the Claudian pieces should be copies.² Indeed, the wide range of these imitations, from the two very fine *sestertii* to the poor little *as* of only 3·10 grammes, points rather to the continued occupation by a tribal people who were probably granted a certain amount of independence by the Roman authorities.

How long such a state may have persisted can only be guess-work, but a continuous drain of younger men to serve as mercenaries, as slaves, and perhaps as lead-miners on Mendip, must have resulted in a fairly rapid depopulation of the hill capital. Other archæological evidence, besides the absence of late first-century coins, bears this out.³ The end of this phase may well have come with the rise of the important new town of Ilchester, four miles north (at the junction of the Fosse Way, the road from the mouth of the Parrett over the Polden Hills, and the coast road to Dorchester), where many of the remaining British folk may have taken up their abode during the Flavian period.⁴

But Ham Hill was certainly not entirely deserted. At some time, possibly during the second century, a villa had been built on the eastern spur (near Bedmore Barn). Judging by the great hoard of *sestertii* found nearby the owners were men of substance, one of whom was apparently obliged to hide his wealth shortly after A.D. 260. Other hoards were secreted on the hill-top during the troubled years of the second half of the third century; and it would appear from loose finds that part of the western area within the earthwork had again some

¹ Haverfield in *V.C.H. Somerset*, i (1906), 297-8; St. George Gray in *Proc. Som. Arch. Soc.*, lxx (1924), 106.

² C. H. V. Sutherland in '*Camulodunum*', *Soc. Antiq. Research Report*, No. xiv (1947), 158, suggests that imitations were accepted as official or semi-official currency and used as pay to the troops.

³ Absence of many second-century brooch-forms and of Hadrian-Antonine Samian ware.

⁴ In looking through the cabinet of Roman coins from Ilchester formed by Mr. J. Stevens Cox we noted only a few pieces before Vespasian. The first recorded British coin from the Ilchester area was found in March 1951. Of base silver, it belongs to the Durotrigian class, similar to those from Ham Hill, noted above. I am indebted to Mr. Cox, who has the coin, for this information.



COINS FROM HAM HILL, TAUNTON MUSEUM.

kind of settled community by the period of the British Empire (A.D. 287–96).

The years immediately following are perhaps difficult to interpret on a coin basis alone, but the strongly marked increase under Constantius suggests that another independent community had arisen by the middle of the fourth century. This persisted throughout the rest of the Roman occupation and on into the fifth century, the inhabitants, perhaps little more than squatters, establishing their own monetary system (even more inflated than that of the Empire) and apparently issuing their own coin types as well.¹ The practice of using the large modules of Magnentius as sheet-metal from which to cut out blanks, and of using tin and iron token money, is evidence of impoverished local economy in a community which had not completely reverted to a system of barter.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI

1. Stater of Durotriges type. Debased silver. *Evans*, F. 1–3.
2. Ditto, from different dies.
3. Coin of Durotriges type. Bronze, with traces of silver on surface. *Evans*, G. 5/6 (A. 1993).
4. Portion of ditto, clipped with shears in ancient times (A. 1994).
5. Quarter Stater of Durotriges type. Debased silver. *Evans*, E. 9–10.
6. Coin showing outline head and animal. Tin. *Evans*, H. 5 (A. 1996).
7. *As* of Augustus, struck by Sex. Nonius Quinctilianus, c. 6 B.C., countermarked IMP AVG (& TIB ?).
- 8, 9, 10, 11. Mutilated *pecunia majorina* of Magnentius showing obverse and reverse, and disks cut from coins of similar module.
12. FEL TEMP copy (Ham Hill style I) overstruck on 'GLORIA EXERCITVS—one standard' of Constantius (?).
13. FEL TEMP copy (Ham Hill style II).
14. *Obv.* showing more detail of Ham Hill style I.
15. *Rev.* showing more detail of Ham Hill style I. } (Ham Hill
Obv. with head similar to no. 13—style II. } style III)
- 16, 18. Further examples of FEL TEMP copies, probably locally made.
17. FEL TEMP copy on tin flan, no legend on *rev.*

¹The settlers of this later community were almost certainly the quarry workers, for at this time Ham Stone was being used extensively in Somerset.

HAM HILL HOARD OF SESTERTII, 1882

Taunton Museum Collection

Emperor	Harding Coll. (? lost), <i>Num. Chron.</i> , 3s., vi	Taunton Mus. Before 1901 (? from Phelps)	W. W. Walter Coll. 1901	R. H. Walter (Ex J. B. Hyson), 1908	H. Norris Coll. 1911	W. R. Phelps Coll. 1915	H. Franklin Coll. 1917	H. Troyte-Bullock Coll. 1939	Totals
Republican	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 (<i>As</i>)	..	1
Augustus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nero	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Galba	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Vespasian	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Domitian	10	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	13
Nerva	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
Trajan	40	6	..	..	..	4	1	10	61
Hadrian	133	16	5	1	2	13	1	31	202
Sabina	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	5
Aelius	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Ant. Pius	35	24	8	1	..	7	1	61	137
Faustina I	18	6	4	..	1	4	1	27	61
M. Aurelius	25	16	5	..	..	11	..	60	117
Faustina II	16	9	2	..	1	8	1	22	59
L. Verus	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	7
Lucilla	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	14	19
Commodus	2	3	..	..	1	5	2	30	43
Crispina	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Pertinax	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
S. Severus	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3
C. Albinus	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Caracalla	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Geta	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Jul. Maesa	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Sev. Alex.	..	7	2	..	..	1	2	..	12
Jul. Mamaea	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Philip I	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3
Otacilia S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Philip II	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Treb. Gallus	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Postumus	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Unidentified	..	..	15	..	1	279	..	22	317
Totals	293	97	43	2	9	338	23	284	1,089

NOTE. This Table was compiled by Mr. R. Rainbird Clark, M.A., F.S.A., while at Taunton in 1939. The authenticity of the Franklin coins as coming from Ham Hill remains in considerable doubt. The odd selection here, with four dating before Domitian and a high number of comparatively scarce *sestertii* dating from the first half of the third century, can only mean that Franklin had access to the greater part of the hoard in the first place or that he purchased them from someone who had that advantage. In view of the difference in patination of the Franklin coins from that of others in the Ham Hill hoard it might be better to discount the 23 comprising his collection, leaving a known total of 1,066 *sestertii*.