# ARRC – Acculturation, Romanisation, Roman Culture: Processes of Integration Across the Roman Empire

Edited by László Borhy, Kata Dévai, Linda Dobosi, and Csilla Sáró

DISSERTATIONES ARCHAEOLOGICAE
ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae



DissArch

Supplementum 5 | 2026

Dissertationes Archaeologicae
ex Instituto Archaeologico
Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae

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ISSN 2064-4574 (online)

Publisher
Lénárt Darázs

The journal is supported by the ELTE Journal Development Fund of Eötvös Loránd University.
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# ARRC – Acculturation, Romanisation, Roman Culture: Processes of Integration Across the Roman Empire

Budapest, 23–25 May 2025




Edited by
László Borhy – Kata Dévai – Linda Dobosi – Csilla Sáró

Budapest, 2026

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Borhy, L. – Dévai, K. – Dobosi, L. – Sáró, Cs. (eds): ARRC – Acculturation, Romanisation, Roman Culture: Processes of Integration Across the Roman Empire. *Dissertationes Archaeologicae Supplementum* 5 (2026) 51–68. 10.17204/dissarch.suppl.5.2026.51

# Coins of a 2019 field survey from the legionary camp of Brigetio (Komárom/Szőny, Hungary)

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Received 25 November 2025 | Accepted 13 March 2026 | Published 18 November 2026

**Abstract:** This paper is an excerpt from my Bachelor's thesis. Building upon the findings and results of previous years, I conducted the analysis of the 82 Roman coins that were found on a field survey in August 2019 at the Komárom-Szőny/Brigetio, Stadion út archaeological site, in the *praetentura* of the Roman legionary fortress of Brigetio. The coins span a period of four centuries, ranging from the reign of Nero to the early 5th century; however, as expected, the majority date to the 3rd and 4th centuries.

**Keywords:** Roman coins, numismatics, Pannonia, Brigetio

## Introduction

Following the course of Roman municipalisation, a significant increase can be observed in the circulation of Roman coinage in Pannonia in the 60s and 70s of the 1st century AD.[1] In the case of Brigetio, a similar process can be observed. At the end of the 1st century, the *legio XIII Gemina*, *legio XIV Gemina*, and *legio XV Apollinaris* began the construction of the legionary fortress; in the early 2nd century, following the brief stationing of the *legio XI Claudia* and *legio XXX Ulpia Victrix*, the *legio I Adiutrix* settled into the fortress, which then remained there until the end of the imperial period.[2] Merchants, craftsmen, and family members arriving together with the legionaries also brought coins with themselves. The first *denarii* and *aurei* in Pannonia can be dated to the reign of Nero.[3]

The 82 Roman coins that were found during a field survey in August 2019 at the Komárom-Szőny/Brigetio, Stadion út site, in the Roman legionary fortress of Brigetio[4] date from the reign of Nero (54–68) to the reign of Valentinian III (425–455). Most of the coins were found in the area of the legionary camp's baths, the adjacent barracks and the *scamnum tribunorum*. A smaller number of the finds come from the area around the *tabernae*, and some from the *valetudinarium* (Fig. 1). It is important to note that the coins were stray finds collected during a field survey. Their positions

1 All dates are AD unless otherwise indicated; Lányi 1979, 189–190.

2 Barkóczi 1951, 13–17; Lőrincz 1975; Borhy 2012; Szabó – Borhy 2015, 112; Dobosi – Borhy 2022, 140–145.

3 Bíróné Sey 1977, 5.

4 The legionary camp of Brigetio (today Komárom-Szőny), the *canabae* and the *municipium* were already mentioned in numerous places in ancient times. From the reign of Caracalla (211–217) onwards, together with Aquincum, Brigetio played a prominent role in the life of the province as one of the legionary camps of Pannonia Inferior. See Alföldi 1942, 298–299; Barkóczi 1951; Számadó 1992, 149; Borhy 2021. For the recent excavations in the legionary fortress and for the location of the buildings mentioned below see: Bartus *et al.* 2025, with further literature.

✉ Corresponding author

have undoubtedly shifted multiple times over the past 2,000 years and were certainly not found where they were originally left. Annual ploughing, sowing, and harvesting, as well as the movement of agricultural machinery have displaced the coins by an unknown distance from where they were originally lost.

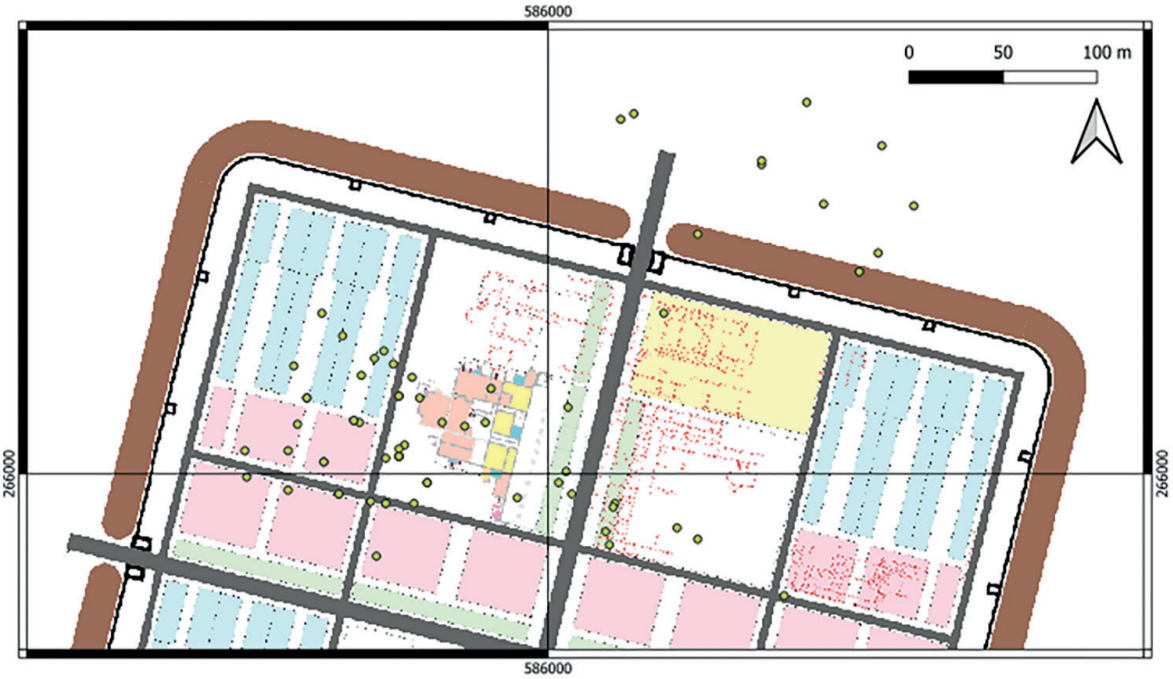



**Fig. 1.** Distribution map of the coins (map by Bence Simon). The eastern/southeastern corner of the map was not covered by the field survey.

## Emperors and denominations

The vast majority of the coins date to the 4th century (between 337 and 363), dominated by AE3 and AE4 bronzes and the FEL TEMP REPARATIO reverse. The most frequently represented emperor is Constantius II (337–361). The coin/year ratio shows a steady increase culminating in the mid-4th century, followed by a marked decline after 383.

Of the 82 coins, 76.8% (63) can be dated to the 4th century, mainly to the period between 337 and 363 (from the death of Constantine I to the end of the reign of Julian II). It is not surprising that all the FEL TEMP-REPARATIO coins (17) can be dated to this period. It is also not surprising that the majority of the finds are AE3 (37) and AE4 (23) bronzes (Fig. 4).

Focusing on the 3rd century, 10 coins can be dated to this period. The majority of these are from the last third of the century: one coin from the years of 201–217; two from the period of 218–238; one issue from the years of 238–259; six from the years of 260–296. Most of these are *antoniniani* (7); the others are: a *sestertius*, a *denarius (subaeratus)* and an *as*. A total of four coins are from the 1st, 2nd and 5th centuries. These are the issues of Nero (1), Septimius Severus (2) and Valentinian III (1).

The majority, 20.7% of the coins (17) are issues of Constantius II. He is followed by Valentinian I (364–375) with 8 coins, and Constantius II's co-emperor, Constans (337–350) with 6 coins. Eight coins could not be identified due to their worn state but based on their size, seven of them are fourth-century coins and one is earlier.

If we look at the coin/year ratio (Fig. 5), we do not see any surprising data either. There is a steady increase, which reaches its peak in the period between 337 and 363. After 383, coins are found only

sporadically, but in general, it can be said about Brigetio and Pannonia that the regular inflow slows down significantly from the end of the 4th century.[5]

## Mints and *officinae*

The 82 coins are the issues of 13 mints. The most frequent one is Siscia, followed by Rome and Constantinopolis. The Siscian material is dominated by the Constantinian and Valentinian dynasty.

If we look at the material in a little more detail: as already mentioned, a total of 13 mints are represented.[6] The mint of 17 coins cannot be determined due to their condition. Coins from Siscia appear most frequently, 23 times, followed by Rome (16) and Constantinopolis (8). A small number of coins also originate from Londinium (1), Thessalonica (1), and Cyzicus (1) (Fig. 2).

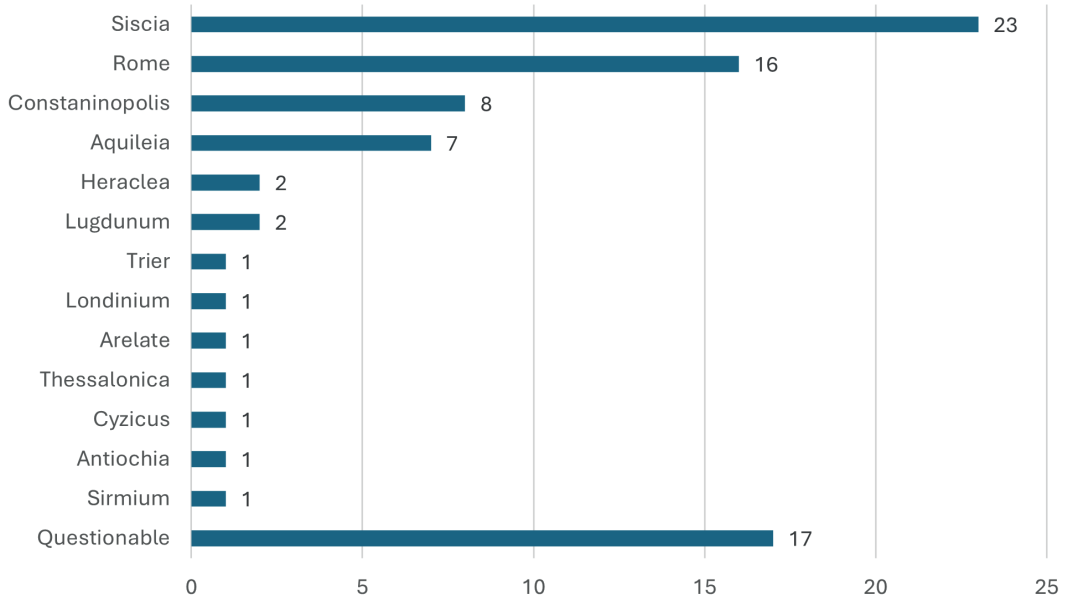



**Fig. 2.** Distribution of mints.

Of the 23 Siscian coins, 15 were issued by the Constantinian dynasty, while 7 coins were issued by members of the Valentinian dynasty. In one case, the emperor cannot be determined. After the death of Constantine I (306–337), under the rule of Constans, Constantius II, and Constantius Gallus (351–354), as well as Vetranio, who was briefly *caesar* in 350, five *officinae* were operating in Siscia.[7] At least one coin from each of these *officinae* can be found among the 23 coins minted in Siscia. Six coins each come from the 1st and 2nd *officinae* (Fig. 3).

If we look at the mint of Rome, two of the 16 coins can be dated to the 4th century (both are related to the Constantinian dynasty). The remaining coins are mainly third-century *antoniniani* (7). All of the eight coins from the mint of Constantinopolis can be linked to the Constantinian dynasty.

## Reverses

Regarding the reverses, FEL TEMP REPARATIO is the most common, appearing 17 times—of these, 13 coins were issues of Constantius II, 4 coins of Constantius Gallus, and in one case the emper-

5 Vida 2020, 63; Juhász 2024.

6 Antiochia, Aquileia, Arelate, Constantinopolis, Cyzicus, Heraclea, Londinium, Lugdunum, Rome, Sirmium, Siscia, Thessalonica, and Trier.

7 Jónás 1934, 17.

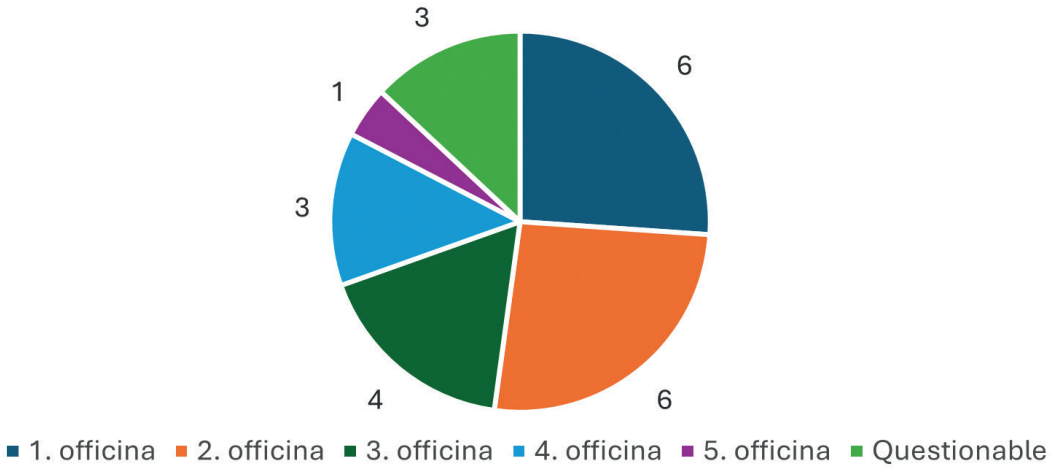



**Fig. 3.** *Officinae* of the mint of Siscia.

or cannot be determined. The second most common are the GLORIA EXERCITVS (13), then the SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE (7) coins.

These reverse types reflect imperial propaganda in the mid to late 4th century, emphasizing the restored—rather aspired—prosperity, prominence and excellence of the army, and the stability of the *imperium*. All of these are common motifs in this period.

## Issues worth mentioning

### Nero (Cat. 1.)

As it is usual for first-century coins, the mint is Rome. The heavily worn coin was issued between 64–68. The reverse shows the Temple of Ianus, with a barred window on the left and a closed door on the right. In the field is the inscription S-C *(senatus consultum)*.[8] The obverse is NERO CAESAR AVG GERM IMP,[9] while the reverse is PACE P R VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT // S-C. The same RIC 306 type is also known from Carnuntum[10] but not from the legionary camp of Brigetio.

The coin is part of a series of coins issued with similar reverse.[11] On Nero's coins, the closed door of the Temple of Ianus is the symbol of peace. Spreading the news (the appearance?) of peace was particularly important after Rome's war with Parthia between 58 and 63.[12] After the peacemaker Nero ordered the gates of the Temple of Janus to be closed in 65, he soon came into conflict with the Jews living in Judea, and after uncovering a conspiracy, he also ordered the execution of members of the senate.[13]

From the early 60s AD onwards, the brass and copper issues of mints of Rome and Lugdunum generally depicted the emperor in a lofty, exalted appearance. The reverses proclaimed the deeds of the "philanthropist" Nero.[14]

8 *Pace Populo Romano Ubique Parta Ianum Clusit // Senatus Consultum* – Peace to the Roman people everywhere, the gates of the temple of Ianus are closed. Decree of the senate.

9 *Nero Caesar Augustus Germanicus Imperator.*

10 Hahn 1976, Vol. III/I, 35. lot 493.

11 Sutherland – Carson 1984, 168.

12 Lacey 2016, 120–122.

13 Townend 1980, 237–242; Grant 1996, 44. Whether C. Calpurnius Piso or Faenius Rufus led the conspiracy, the consequences of the retaliation were 19 executions/suicides, as well as 13 exiles.

14 Grant 1996, 43.

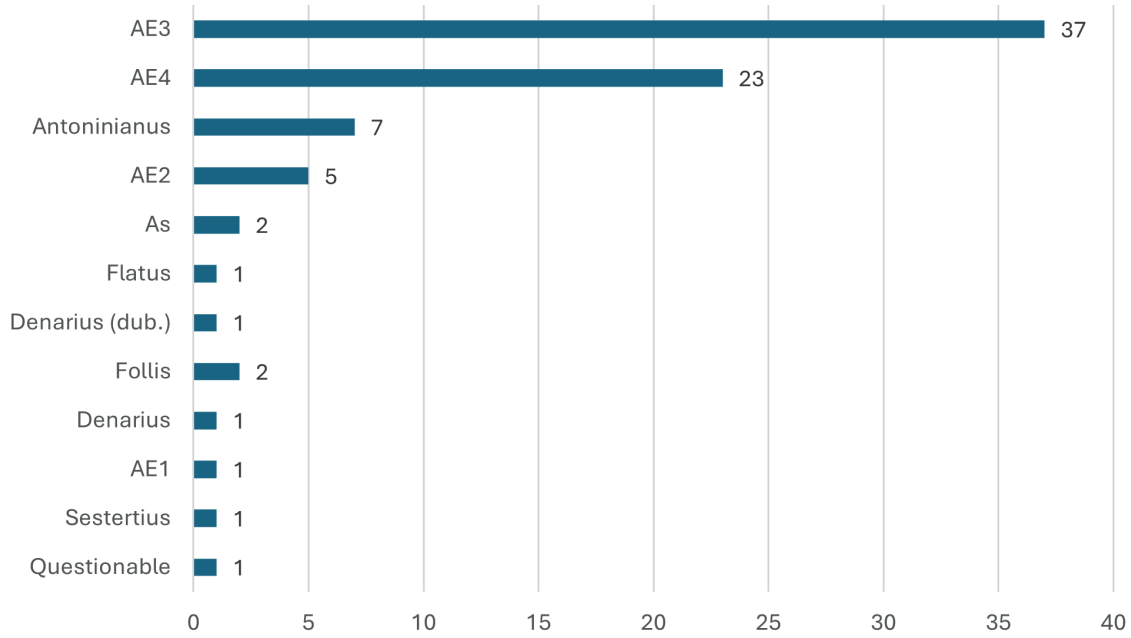



**Fig. 4.** Denominations.

## Septimius Severus (193–211, Cat. 2 and 3)

Cat. 2. is an *as* issued in Rome.[15] The obverse reads L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII,[16] while the reverse is VOTA PVBLICA. It is an interesting piece, because unlike the usual type, in this case there is no S-C inscription in the reverse field. The coin is heavily worn, only a few letters are legible.

The coins of Septimius Severus can be dated according to his imperial titles or his consulships. Of the former, the latest known piece bears IMP XI. The IMP VIII records the fall of Byzantium in 196, the fall of Pescennius Niger, the rival of Severus.[17]

VOTA PVBLICA means "to make a vow for the welfare of the republic". This is a custom or ritual dating back to the time of the Republic, which the consuls made on their first day in office.[18] In the case of Severus's coinage, this reverse indicates a vow made by the emperor and the members of the senate for the welfare of the *populus* and the Imperium Romanum after many years of power struggles, as symbolized by the emperor standing before the altar, holding a *patera*.

Another coin of Severus (Cat. 3) is a *flatus* (cast coin) also dated to 196. The obverse is SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII, while the reverse reads ADVENTVI AVG FELICISSIMO which commemorates Severus's eastern campaign. Severus's enemy, Pescennius Niger, was supported by the Parthians in his attempts. In retaliation, Severus mobilised several legions and marched east, then through the Cilician Gates and invaded Antiochia. Severus's armies caught up with Niger at the Euphrates and assassinated him.[19] Severus then returned to Rome, where he had only Clodius Albinus to defeat for the throne.[20]

15 Such pieces were also minted at the mint of Laodicea ad Mare in Syria. Coins were minted here between 196–202 with minor variations. The coins with the inscription L SEPT SEV PERT AVG IMP VIII were issued here between 196–197.

16 *Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax Augustus Imperator Octavum*. See Mattingly – Sydenham 1936, 54.

17 Mattingly – Sydenham 1936, 59–60.

18 Hickson-Hahn 2004, 35–36. The phrase *vota pro salute rei publicae* is also known, but the meaning remains the same.

19 Grant 1996, 108–110.

20 Roach Smith 1889, 10; Mattingly – Sydenham 1936, 67. Severus defeated the armies of Albinus in 197. In the same year, coins with IMP VIIII (sic) began to be issued.

## Caracalla (211–217, Cat. 4)

Caracalla's *denarius* was minted in Rome between 201 and 206. The obverse is ANTONINVS PIVS AVG and shows a teenage boy; the reverse is VICT PART MAX. This issue is in very good condition, with little damage.

Neither the young Caracalla, nor his brother Geta had played a significant role in the battles against the Parthians, although their father, Septimius Severus, had already been at war in the Middle East for years. Most of his attempts failed, but the propaganda directed at the Roman people could have made this somewhat more nuanced, as we can see in this case. After the death of Septimius Severus, Caracalla led an unsuccessful campaign against Parthia between 213 and 217. The Parthians made a final victory at Nisbis a year later, in 218.[21]

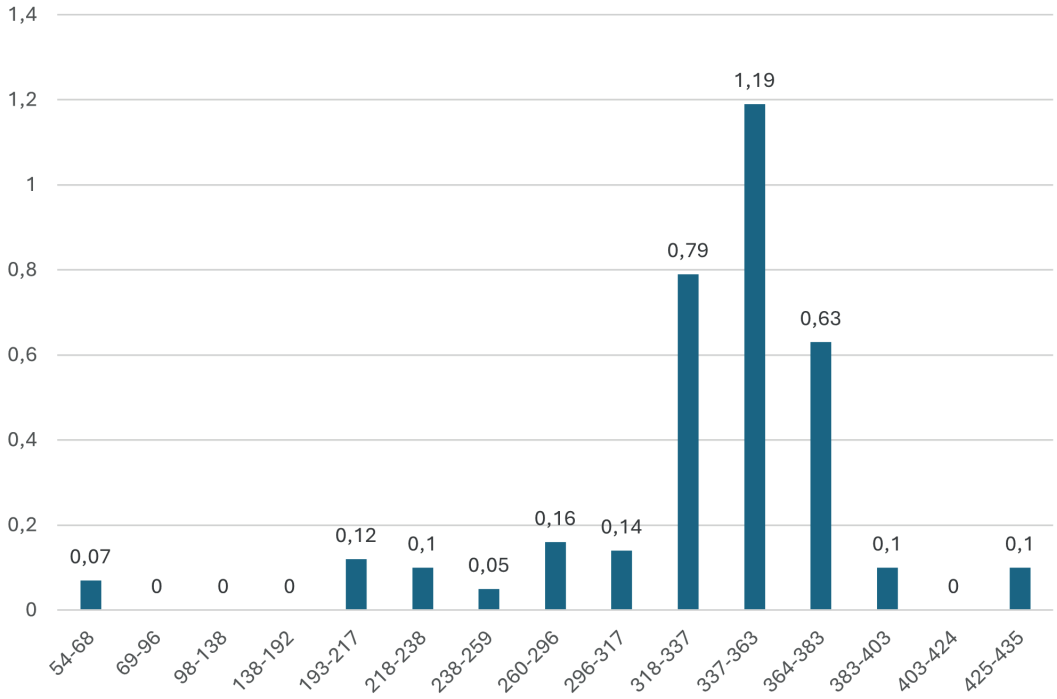



**Fig. 5.** Coin/year ratio.

## Valentinian III (425–455, Cat. 14)

This fifth-century AE4 with SALVS REIPVBLICE reverse is an exceptional piece, not only in terms of the discussed material, but also regarding the coins known from Brigetio. It can be dated to the beginning of the reign of Valentinian III, between 425–435, thus it is the latest published Roman coin ever to have been found in the legionary fortress of Brigetio.[22] The heavily worn coin was minted in Rome. Only one other similar coin has come to light in the settlement complex, between 2014–2017 in the *canabae*.[23]

Salus—or Hygeia in Greek mythology—was the daughter of Aesculapius. She is always depicted on coins with a snake, which to this day—think of pharmacies—is a symbol of healing.[24] The obverse

21 Grant 1996, 115 and 118.

22 Two sixth-century coins of Iustinian are also known, but they can be dated after the legionary camp was abandoned and belong to the period of the Migration Period. See Bíróné Sey 1977, 81/2229–2230.

23 Juhász 2024, 29, Cat. 222.

24 Bíróné Sey 2002, 44.

is D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG, in which the abbreviation PLA reveals that the coin was made not only for the emperor, but also—and primarily—for Galla Placidia, daughter of Theodosius II and mother of Valentinian III.[25] A staurogram (₱) can be seen on the left side of the reverse field.[26]

## Coinage of the legionary camp and the *canabae*

Regarding the coins of the field survey, 76.8% of the finds, 63 coins are from the 4th century. Almost half, 49.2% of these 63 coins (31) can be dated to the period between 337 and 363.

In 2024 Lajos Juhász published the 231 coins that were unearthed in the area of the *canabae* of Brigetio between 2014 and 2017.[27] Of those, 112 coins (51.6%) can be dated to the period between 337 and 363. Admittedly, this is just 4 years of excavations but the jump (Fig. 6) can be clearly seen here compared to before 337 and after 363 (in the case of the *canabae*, a total of 90 coins can be attributed to the period before 337; 15 coins to the years after 363), and can be compared with the coins interpreted in this paper.

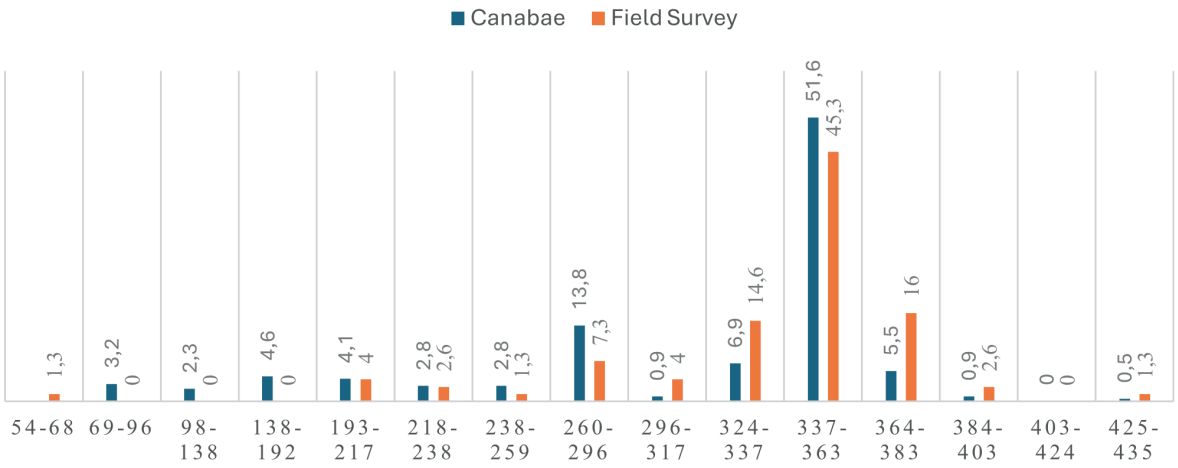



**Fig. 6.** Coinage of the *canabae* and the 2019 field survey (in percentage).

## Conclusions

The 82 Roman coins found in August 2019 in the *praetentura* of the Brigetio legionary camp fit well into the known patterns of monetary circulation in Brigetio and the province of Pannonia and thus confirm earlier numismatic observations. The chronological and typological composition reflects the long-term use of the area and the dominance of third-fourth-century bronze coinage in everyday transactions.

The unusually broad chronological range of the material—from the *as* of Nero to the AE4 of Valentinian III from the first half of the 5th century—sets it apart from the otherwise relatively uniform characteristic of the site. These early and late outliers provide valuable evidence for both the initial phases of monetary circulation and its persistence into the late Imperial period, making it a useful contribution to the further study of coin use and circulation in Pannonia and Brigetio.

25 Carson – Kent 1994, 173.

26 The Greek letters tau (T τ) and rho (P ρ) superimposed. The symbol is an abbreviation of the Greek word *stauros* (σταυρός), meaning 'cross'. A common symbol of Christianity, along with the abbreviation Chi-Rho (☧).

27 Juhász 2024, 17–18.

## Catalogue

Cat. 1. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.25. Emperor: Nero. Denomination: *As* (7.59 g). RIC: RIC Nero 306 (64–68). Mint: Rome. Obverse: NERO CAESAR AVG [GERM IMP]. Reverse: [PA]CE P R VBIQ P[ARTA IANVM CLVSIT] // S-C / The Temple of Janus, latticed window to left, garland hung across closed double doors on the right.

Cat. 2. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.26. Emperor: Septimius Severus. Denomination: *As* (3.56 g). RIC: RIC 736 var. (196). Mint: Rome. Obverse: [L SEPT] SEV [PERT AVG] I[MP] VIII. Reverse: [VO]TA P[VBLICA] (no S-C) / Emperor, veiled, togate, standing front by altar, looking left, holding patera and scroll.

Cat. 3. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.27. Emperor: Septimius Severus. Denomination: *Flatus*. RIC: RIC 74 (196). Mint: Rome. Obverse: SEPT [SEV PERT] A[VG IMP VIII]. Reverse: ADVENTV[I AVG FELICISSIMO] / Severus on horseback right, raising hand.

Cat. 4. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.28. Emperor: Caracalla. Denomination: *Denarius* (2.95 g). RIC: RIC 144a (201–206). Mint: Rome. Obverse: ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. Reverse: VICT PART MAX / Victory walking left, holding palm and wreath.

Cat. 5. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.29. Emperor: Severus Alexander. Denomination: *Denarius subaeratus* (2.87 g). RIC: the reverse is: RIC VI 513 (231). Mint: Rome. Obverse: IMP AL[EX]AN-DER PIVS AV[G]. Reverse: P M TR P X COS III [P] P / Sol standing facing, looking left, holding whip and raising right hand.

Cat. 6. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.30. Emperor: Maximinus Thrax. Denomination: *Sestertius* (17.50 g). RIC: RIC 61 (235–236). Mint: Rome. Obverse: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS [A]VG. Reverse: PROVIDENTIA AVG // S-C / Providence standing left, holding cornucopiae and wand over globe at feet.

Cat. 7. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.31. Emperor: Gallienus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (3.04 g). RIC: RIC 186 (257–258). Mint: Rome. Obverse: IMP GALLIE[NVS P F AVG G]ERM. Reverse: VIRTV[S AVGG] / Mars walking right, holding transverse spear and trophy.

Cat. 8. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.32. Emperor: Gallienus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (1.85 g). RIC: RIC 179 (260–268). Mint: Rome. Obverse: [GALLIENVS A]VG. Reverse: [DIANAE CONS] AVG / Stag walking right.

Cat. 9. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.33. Emperor: Gallienus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (2.41 g). RIC: — (260–268). Mint: Rome. Obverse: [GALLI]EN[VS AVG]. Reverse: [AEQVITAS] AVG.

Cat. 10. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.34. Emperor: Probus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (3.26 g). RIC: RIC 238 var. (276–282). Mint: Rome. Obverse: IMP PROBV[S AVG]. Reverse: VIR[TVS AVG] / Soldier standing left, holding spear and resting right hand on shield.

Cat. 11. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.35. Emperor: Probus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (3.31 g). RIC: RIC 712 xxi-type var. (280). Mint: Rome. Obverse: [IMP C] PROBVS P F AVG. Reverse: [P]AX AVGVSTI / Pax standing left, holding branch and sceptre.

Cat. 12. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.36. Emperor: Probus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (2.76 g). RIC: RIC 157 [wreath Z] (276–282). Mint: Rome. Obverse: IMP P[RO]BVS AVG. Reverse: [A]DVENTVS [A]VG / Emperor on horseback left, raising right hand and holding a sceptre in the left, treading down a captive seated on ground to left.

Cat. 13. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.37. Emperor: Numerianus. Denomination: *Antoninianus* (3.98 g). RIC: RIC 423 (283–284). Mint: Rome [KAS]. Obverse: IMP NV[M]ERIANVS AVG. Reverse: VNDIQVE VICTORES / Numerian standing left, holding globe and sceptre.

Cat. 14. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.38. Emperor: IIValentinian I. Denomination: AE4 (1.10 g). RIC: RIC X 2108 var. (425–435). Mint: Rome. Obverse: [D N PLA VALENTINIANVS P F AVG]. Reverse: [SALVS REI-PVBLICE] // ₣ / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm branch.

Cat. 15. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.39. Emperor: Flavia Maximiana Theodora. Denomination: AE4 (1.39 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: —. Obverse: FL M[AX THEO-DORAE AVG]. Reverse: [PIETAS] ROMA[NA] / PietAs standing right, holding a child at her breast.

Cat. 16. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.40. Emperor: Flavia Julia Helena. Denomination: AE4 (1.19 g). RIC: RIC VIII 90 var. (337–340). Mint: Trier. Obverse: [FL IVL HE-]LENAE AVG. Reverse: [PAX] PV-[BLICA] / Pax standing left, holding branch and transverse sceptre.

Cat. 17. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.41. Emperor: Licinius. Denomination: *Follis* (6.74 g). RIC: RIC VI 53b (310–311). Mint: Heraclea [HT ε]. Obverse: IMP C VAL LIC LICINIVS P F AVG. Reverse: GENIO IMP-E-RATORIS / Genius standing left, holding patera and cornucopia. Crescent in right field.

Cat. 18. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.42. Emperor: Licinius. Denomination: *Follis* (2.77 g). RIC: RIC VII 7 (317). Mint: Aquileia [AQS]. Obverse: [IMP] LICINIVS P F AVG. Reverse: IOVI CON[SER]VATORI / Jupiter standing left, chlamys across left shoulder, sceptre in left hand, thunderbolt in right.

Cat. 1



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Cat. 19. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.43. Emperor: Constantine I. Denomination: AE2 (2.97 g). RIC: RIC VI 234c (313). Mint: Siscia [SIS]. Obverse: IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG. Reverse: IOVI CON-SERVATORI AVGG NN // B – Jupiter standing left, chlamys hanging from left shoulder, holding Victory on globe and sceptre, eagle with wreath at the left foot.

Cat. 20. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.44. Emperor: Constantine I. Denomination: AE3 (2.21 g). RIC: RIC VII 48 var. (318). Mint: Siscia [ΓSIS star]. Obverse: IMP CON-ST[AN]TINVS AVG. Reverse: VICTORIAE LAETAE P[RINC PERP] / Two Victories, standing facing each other, holding shield on an altar decorated with a star.

Cat. 21. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.45. Emperor: Constantine I. Denomination: AE3 (1.63 g). RIC: RIC VII 59 var. (330–333). Mint: Constantinopolis [CONSH]. Obverse: CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG. Reverse: GLOR-[IA E] XERC-ITVS / Two soldiers holding spears and shields with two standards between them.

Cat. 22. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.46. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE3 (1.71 g). RIC: — (330–340). Mint: Rome [RBQ]. Obverse: [V]RB[S] ROMA/**. Reverse: Lupa Romana suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above.

Cat. 23. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.47. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE3 (2.44 g). RIC: — (330–340). Mint: Constantinopolis [CONS]. Obverse: VRBS ROMA/*. Reverse: Lupa Romana suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above.

Cat. 24. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.48. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE4 (1.91 g). RIC: — (330–340). Mint: Constantinopolis. Obverse: VRBS ROMA. Reverse: Lupa Romana suckling Romulus and Remus; two stars above.

Cat. 25. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.49. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE4 (1.38 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: Constantinopolis [CONSA]. Obverse: [VRBS] ROMA. Reverse: [GLORIA] EXERCITVS / Two soldiers holding spears and shields with two standards between them.

Cat. 26. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.50. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE3 (2.50 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: Constantinopolis. Obverse: [C]ONSTAN-[TI]NOPOLIS. Reverse: Victory standing left on prow, holding spear and resting on shield.

Cat. 27. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.51. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE4 (1.17 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: Constantinopolis. Obverse: [CONST]AN-TINOPOLIS. Reverse: Victory standing left on prow, holding spear and resting on shield.

Cat. 28. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.52. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE4 (1.39 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: Constantinopolis. Obverse: CONSTAN-TINOPOLIS. Reverse: Victory standing left on prow, holding spear and resting on shield. Staurogram in left field.

Cat. 29. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.53. Emperor: Constantine I and his sons. Denomination: AE4 (0.86 g). RIC: — (337–340). Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Cat. 30. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.54. Emperor: Crispus. Denomination: AE3 (3.21 g). RIC: RIC VII 69 (320–321). Mint: Aquileia [AQT]. Obverse: CRISPVS NOB CAES. Reverse: CAESARVM NOSTRORVM // VOT V.

Cat. 31. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.55. Emperor: Crispus. Denomination: AE2 (2.93 g). RIC: RIC VII 295 (324–325). Mint: Londinium [PLON]. Obverse: F L [IVL] CRISPVS NOB CAES. Reverse: PROVIDEN-TIAE C[AESS] / Campgate, 6 layers, 2 turrets, star above.

Cat. 32. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.56. Emperor: Constantine II. Denomination: AE3 (2.02 g). RIC: RIC VII 336 (330–331). Mint: Rome [RBS]. Obverse: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS / Two soldiers holding spears and shields with two standards between them.

Cat. 33. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.57. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (1.29 g). RIC: RIC VIII 75 (337–341). Mint: Siscia [ΓSIS star]. Obverse: CONSTANT[I]-VS M[AX] AVG. Reverse: GLOR[-I]A EXERC-ITVS / Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them with O on banner.

Cat. 34. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.58. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE4 (0.96 g). RIC: RIC VIII 52 var. (337–341). Mint: Antiochia [SMAN ε]. Obverse: CONSTAN-TIVS AVG. Reverse: G[L]OR-[IA] EXERC-ITVS / Two soldiers holding spears and shields with one standard between them.

Cat. 35. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.59. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (2.26 g). RIC: — (348–354). Mint: Siscia. Obverse: D N CONSTA[N-]TIVS [P F AVG]. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REPARATI[O] / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 36. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.60. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (1.84 g). RIC: RIC VIII 369 (348–354). Mint: Siscia [ΓSIS zig-zag]. Obverse: D N CONSTAN-TIVS P F AVG. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REP[ARATIO] / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

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Cat. 37. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.61. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (2.34 g). RIC: RIC VIII 82 B (348–354). Mint: Heraclea [SMHB]. Obverse: D N CONSTAN-TIVS P [F] AVG. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REPARAT[IO] / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 38. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.62. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (1.95 g). RIC: RIC VIII 369? (348–354). Mint: Siscia [BSIS zig-zag / ΓSIS zig-zag]. Obverse: D N [CONS]TAN-TIVS P F A[VG]. Reverse: [FEL] TEMP-REPARATI[O] // H / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 39. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.63. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (5.34 g). RIC: — (348–354). Mint: —. Obverse: D N CONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]. Reverse: [F]EL TEMP-RE-[PARATIO] / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 40. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.64. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE4 (2.51 g). RIC: — (348–354). Mint: —. Obverse: [D N CO]NSTAN-TIVS P [F AVG]. Reverse: FEL TEMP-[REPARATIO] // M / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 41. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.65. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE2 (2.79 g). RIC: RIC VIII 84 [Δ] (348–350). Mint: Cyzicus [SMKΔ]. Obverse: [D N CON]STAN-TIVS P F AV[G]. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REPARATIO / Emperor walking right, holding standard with cross on banner, two kneeling captives to left, leaning left, star in left field.

Cat. 42. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.37. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE2 (3.71 g). RIC: RIC VIII 112 var. (351–355). Mint: Constantinopolis [CONST]. Obverse: [D N] CONST[AN]-TIVS P F AVG // Δ. Reverse: FEL TEM[P-REPARAT]IO // B / Soldier spearing fallen horseman. B in left field.

Cat. 43. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.54. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (2.80 g). RIC: RIC VIII 350 (351–355). Mint: Siscia [BSIS]. Obverse: [D N CONST]AN-TIVS P F AVG. Reverse: [FEL TEMP-]REPARATIO / Soldier spearing falling enemy horseman who wears Phrygian helmet; at right, shield on ground.

Cat. 44. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.53. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (2.38 g). RIC: RIC VIII 189B var. (353–354). Mint: Thessalonica [SMTS]. Obverse: D N CONST[AN-]TIVS P F AVG. Reverse: FEL TEMP-[RE]PARATIO // B / Soldier standing left, right knee raised, spearing fallen horseman who is reaching backwards, wearing a Phrygian helmet. B in left field.

Cat. 45. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.64. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (1.21 g). RIC: — (353–354). Mint: Aquileia [AQ]. Obverse: D [N] CONSTAN-T[IV]S P F AVG. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 46. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.93. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (1.65 g). RIC: — (353–354). Mint: —. Obverse: D N CONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]. Reverse: [FEL TEMP] RE-PARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 47. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.103. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (3.41 g). RIC: RIC VIII 118 (353–354). Mint: Arelate [PARL]. Obverse: [D N CONST]AN-TIVS P F AVG // A. Reverse: [FEL] TEMP-RE[PARATIO] / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 48. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.55. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE4 (1.92 g). RIC: — (351–355). Mint: —. Obverse: D N CON[STAN-]TI[VS P F AVG]. Reverse: [SPES REI-PUBLICAE] / Emperor standing left holding globe and spear.

Cat. 49. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.35. Emperor: Constantius II. Denomination: AE3 (2.05 g). RIC: — (357–361). Mint: Siscia. Obverse: [D N CON]STAN-[TIVS P F AVG]. Reverse: [SP]ES REIPVBLI[CAE] / Emperor standing left holding globe and spear.

Cat. 50. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.30. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE3 (2.02 g). RIC: RIC VIII 94 (337–340). Mint: Siscia [ε SIS crescent]. Obverse: CONS[T]A[NS] P F AVG. Reverse: [G]LOR[I]A EXERCITV[S] / Two soldiers, holding spears and shields, standing to left and right of one standard with chi-rho on banner.

Cat. 51. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.98. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE4 (1.61 g). RIC: RIC VIII 88A (337–341). Mint: Siscia [ASIS]. Obverse: CONSTAN[S] P F AVG. Reverse: [GL]ORIA [EXERCITVS] / Two soldiers, holding spears and shields, standing to left and right of one standard with chi-rho on banner.

Cat. 52. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.49. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE3 (1.30 g). RIC: RIC VIII 99 [B] (337–342). Mint: Siscia [BSIS dot in crescent]. Obverse: CONSTAN-S P [F] AVG. Reverse: GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS / Two soldiers, holding spears and shields, standing to left and right of one standard with chi-rho on banner.

Cat. 53. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.59. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE4 (2.07 g). RIC: RIC VIII 183 (340–348). Mint: Siscia [BSIS]. Obverse: [D N] CONS[TAN]S P F [AVG]. Reverse: [VI]CTORIA[E] DD AVGG Q NN / Two Victories standing facing each other, each holding wreath and palm.

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Cat. 54. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.52. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE4 (1.38 g). RIC: RIC VIII 87 (346–348). Mint: Siscia [Δ SIS]. Obverse: [C]ONSTA[N]-S P [F AVG]. Reverse: [G]LOR-[IA EXERC-ITV]S / Two soldiers, holding spears and shields, standing to left and right of one standard with chi-rho on banner.

Cat. 55. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.67. Emperor: Constans. Denomination: AE4 (1.15 g). RIC: RIC VIII 99A (346–348). Mint: Siscia [ASIS dot in crescent]. Obverse: [C]O[N]S[T]AN-S P F AVG. Reverse: GLOR-IAE-[XER]C-ITVS / Two soldiers, holding spears and shields, standing to left and right of one standard with chi-rho on banner.

Cat. 56. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.66. Emperor: Constantius Gallus. Denomination: AE3 (2.83 g). RIC: RIC VIII 351A var. (351–354). Mint: Siscia [ASIS]. Obverse: D N CONS[TAN]TIVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: FEL TE[MP]-REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 57. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.94. Emperor: Constantius Gallus. Denomination: AE3 (2.63 g). RIC: RIC VIII 53 (351–354). Mint: Sirmium [ASIRM]. Obverse: D N CONSTANTIVS IVN NOB C. Reverse: FEL TEMP-REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 58. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.57. Emperor: Constantius Gallus. Denomination: AE3 (2.34 g). RIC: — (353–354). Mint: —. Obverse: D N CONSTANTIVS IVN N[OB CAES]. Reverse: [FEL TEM]P-REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 59. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.48. Emperor: Constantius Gallus. Denomination: AE3 (2.10 g). RIC: RIC VIII 208 (352–355). Mint: Aquileia [AQP]. Obverse: D N CONSTANTIVS [IVN N]OB C. Reverse: FEL [TEMP-R]EPARATIO // Soldier spearing fallen horseman. II in left field.

Cat. 60. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.28. Emperor: Julian II. Denomination: AE1 (7.44 g). RIC: RIC VIII 236 [P] (361–363). Mint: Lugdunum [LVGDOFFP]. Obverse: D N FL CL IVLIANVS P F AVG. Reverse: [S]ECVRITAS REIPVB/** / Bull standing right, two stars above.

Cat. 61. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.56. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (3.37 g). RIC: RIC IX 12a (364–367). Mint: Aquileia [SMAQP]. Obverse: [D N VA]LENTINI-AN[VS] P F [AVG]. Reverse: [SECVRITAS-R]EIPVBLIC[AE] / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm.

Cat. 62. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.83. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.25 g). RIC: — (364–367). Mint: —. Obverse: D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG. Reverse: SECVRIT[AS]-REIPVBLICAE / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm.

Cat. 63. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.105. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.03 g). RIC: RIC IX 7a vi-type (b) (364–367). Mint: Siscia [DΔSISC]. Obverse: [D N VALENTINI-A]NVS P F AVG. Reverse: [SECV]RITAS-REIPVBLICAE // A* / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm. A* in left field.

Cat. 64. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.32. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.26 g). RIC: RIC IX 15a xvii (b) (367–375). Mint: Siscia [Δ SISC]. Obverse: D N VALENTINI-ANVS [P F AVG]. Reverse: [SE]CVRITAS-[REIPVB]LICAE // */P|M / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm. Star over P in left field, M in right field.

Cat. 65. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.61. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.21 g). RIC: RIC IX 5a (364–375). Mint: Siscia [ASISC]. Obverse: D N VALENTINI-ANVS P F AVG. Reverse: GLORIA RO-MANORVM / Emperor walking right, head left, holding labarum and dragging captive behind him.

Cat. 66. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.71. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.11 g). RIC: RIC IX 9a i-type (b) (367–375). Mint: Aquileia [SMAQS]. Obverse: D N VAL[ENTINI-]ANVS P F AVG. Reverse: [S]ECVRITAS-REIPVBLIC[AE] // B / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm. B in left field.

Cat. 67. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.74. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.80 g). RIC: RIC IX 14a, xi-type var. (367–375). Mint: Siscia [ΓSISC]. Obverse: [D N VALENTINI-]ANVS P [F AVG]. Reverse: [GLORIA RO-]MANORVM // D / Emperor in military dress, walking right, head left, holding labarum, dragging captive behind him. D in right field.

Cat. 68. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.76. Emperor: Valentinian I. Denomination: AE3 (2.41 g). RIC: RIC IX 14a xvi-type (367–375). Mint: Siscia [BSISC]. Obverse: [D] N VALENTINI-[ANVS P F AVG]. Reverse: GLORIA RO-[MANORVM] // M|*/F / Emperor in military dress, walking right, head left, holding labarum, dragging captive behind him. M in left field. Star over F in right field.

Cat. 69. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.91. Emperor: Valentinian dynasty. Denomination: AE4 (1.01 g). RIC: — (364–379). Mint: —. Obverse: […] -VS P F AVG. Reverse: [GLORIA RO-MANORVM] / Emperor in military dress, walking right, head left dragging captive behind.

Cat. 70. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.68. Emperor: Valens. Denomination: AE3 (2.01 g). RIC: RIC IX 21a xxii-type (364–367). Mint: Lugdunum [LVGP]. Obverse: [DN VAL]EN-[S P F AVG]. Reverse: SECVRITAS-REIP[VBLICAE] // OF | I / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm; OF in left field, I over dot-in-crescent in right field.

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Cat. 71. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.84. Emperor: Valens. Denomination: AE3 (1.71 g). RIC: RIC IX 7b vii-type (364–367). Mint: Siscia [DASISC]. Obverse: D N VALENS P F [AVG]. Reverse: SECVRITAS [REI]PVBLICAE // A* / Victory walking left, holding wreath and palm, star over A to left.

Cat. 72. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.38. Emperor: Valentinian II. Denomination: AE3 (2.85 g). RIC: RIC IX 38a (383–387). Mint: Siscia [ASISC]. Obverse: D N VALENTINIANVS P F A[V]G. Reverse: GLORIA RO-MANORVM / Emperor walking right dragging captive with right hand and holding labarum in left.

Cat. 73. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.70. Emperor: Valentinian II. Denomination: AE3 (2.24 g). RIC: — (375–392). Mint: —. Obverse: DN VA-[LENTINI-ANV] S P [F] AVG. Reverse: [GLO]RIA RO-MANORVM / Emperor walking right dragging captive with right hand and holding labarum in left.

Cat. 74. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.102. Emperor: Magnus Maximus. Denomination: AE4 (0.93 g). RIC: RIC IX 55a var. (387–388). Mint: Aquileia [SMAQP]. Obverse: D N MAG MA[-XIMUS P F AVG]. Reverse: SPES RO-MA-[NORVM] / Campgate with six rows, two beacons, star above.

Cat. 75. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.45. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (1.23 g). RIC: —. Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: —.

Cat. 76. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.75. Emperor: —. Denomination: — (4.46 g). RIC: —. Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: —.

Cat. 77. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.82. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (1.04 g). RIC: —. Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: —.

Cat. 78. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.99. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (1.06 g). RIC: —. Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: —.

Cat. 79. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.100. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (0.67 g). RIC: —. Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: —.

Cat. 80. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.73. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE3 (1.63 g). RIC: — (348–354). Mint: Siscia [SIS]. Obverse: —. Reverse: [FEL TEMP-]REPARATIO / Soldier spearing fallen horseman.

Cat. 81. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.86. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (0.67 g). RIC: — (330–342). Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: [GLORIA EXERCITVS].

Cat. 82. Inv. no.: 2019.1.1094.88. Emperor: —. Denomination: AE4 (0.77 g). RIC: — (330–342). Mint: —. Obverse: —. Reverse: [GLORIA EXERCITVS].

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