

ACTA NUMISMATICA HUNGARICA

2024



JOURNAL OF THE HUNGARIAN
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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HUNGARICA

II

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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



BUDAPEST 2024

ACTA NUMISMATICA HUNGARICA

II

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Available online at <http://acta.numizmatika.org>

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Cover design: Gábor Vácz

ISSN

Budapest 2024

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Abbreviations of Journals and Periodicals

ActaNumHung	Acta Numismatica Hungarica. Budapest.
AECO	Archivum Europae Centro Orientalis. Budapest.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő. Budapest.
ArsDec	Ars Decorativa. Az Iparművészeti Múzeum és a Hopp Ferenc Keletázsiai Művészeti Múzeum Évkönyve. Budapest.
AT	Antik Tanulmányok. Studia Antiqua. Budapest.
BIMf	Blätter für Münzfreunde. Leipzig-Dresden-Halle-Heidelberg.
BolNum	Bollettino di Numismatica. Roma.
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungariae. Budapest.
DissArch	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae. Budapest.
Érem	Az Érem. Budapest.
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica. Budapest.
FolHist	Folia Historica. Budapest.
HaRég	Határtalan Régészet. Szeged.
HtMÉ	A Hadtörténeti Múzeum Értesítője. Budapest.
MEFRA	Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'École Française de Rome. Rome.
MFME MonArch	Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Monumentum Archaeologica. Szeged.
MK	Múzeumi Közlemények. Budapest.
MM	Magyar Múzeumok. Budapest.
MÖNG	Mitteilungen der Österreichischen Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. Wien.
Művészet	Művészet. Budapest.
Numizmatičar	Numizmatičar, Beograd.
NK	Numizmatikai Közlöny. Budapest.
NZ	Numismatische Zeitschrift. Wien.
Pontica	Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie. Constanta.
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest.
RIN	Rivista Italiana di Numismatica. Milano.
Stratpl	Stratum plus. Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Kishinev.
TÜBA-KED	Kültür Envanteri Dergisi – Journal of Cultural Inventory, Online Journal.
ZiStA	Ziridava Studia Archaeologica. Arad.

The coin finds from the 2015 excavations at the legionary camp of Brigetio*

Ferenc BARNÁ**

In the previous decades the archaeological excavations in Brigetio (Komárom–Szőny) were primarily carried out in the *municipium*¹ however, in recent years investigations focused on the *canabae* and *castra legionis*.² In July and August 2015 trenches were opened, where the second law tablet was found at the central part of the *castra legionis* by the Klapka György Museum in Komárom alongside the Institute of Archaeological Sciences of the Eötvös Loránd University led by Dr. Dávid Bartus, Prof. László Borhy and Emese Számadó at Komárom/Szőny – MOL lakótelep (housing estate) – Kiskertek.³ Three areas of 100m² each were unearthed, the eastern being the findspot of the bronze tablet, the other two sectors were located 40m west along a N–S axis 15m apart (Fig. 1). In these latter units the central court of the *principia* as well as parts of its structure were uncovered, while in the east trench a N–S road and some channels.⁴

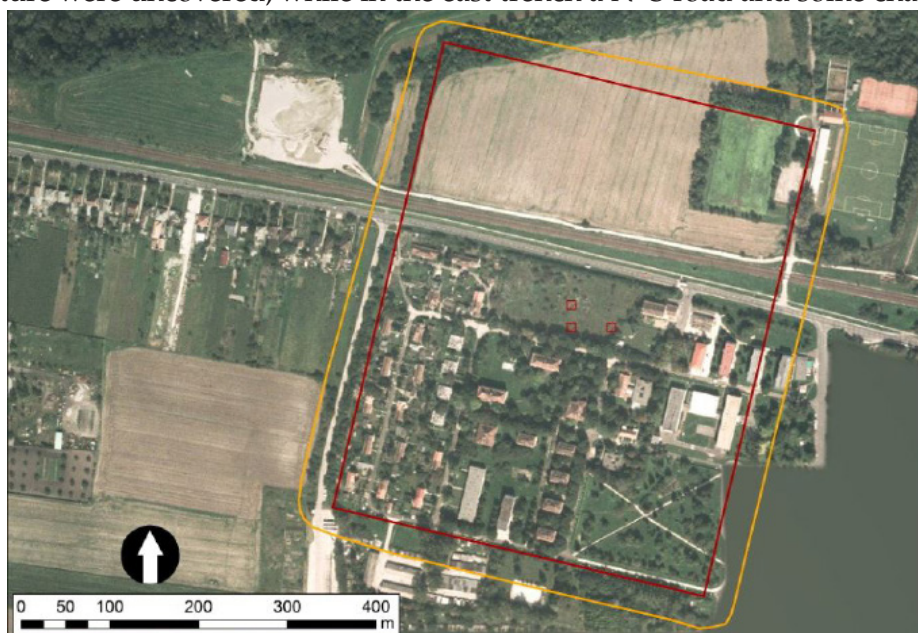


Fig 1: A Komárom/Szőny – MOL lakótelep (housing estate) – Kiskertek findspot with the three areas of archaeological investigations (Map by Rupnik L., Bartus – Borhy – Számadó 2015, 259, Fig. 19.)

* The research was supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFI 119520 Fortress/City: the Roman settlement complex of Brigetio and 134522 Comprehensive archaeological research on the northern zone of the Ripa Pannonica) and the UNKP-17-2 New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Human Capacities. I would also like to express my gratitude towards Dr. D. Bartus (ELTE Institute of Archaeological Sciences), Dr. L. Borhy (ELTE Institute of Archaeological Sciences) and E. Számadó (Klapka György Múzeum, Komárom) for giving me access to the material. I would also like to thank Dr. L. Juhász (ELTE Institute of Archaeological Sciences) and Dr. I. A. Vida (Coin Cabinet, Hungarian National Museum) to whom I could always turn for advice on the coins and Sz. E. Horváth for the restoration of the finds.

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1 Fundamental literature on Brigetio is still BARKÓCZI 1951. For the more recent research generally see SZÁMADÓ 2010, 143–152. On the excavations between 1992 and 2014 in the *municipium*: BORHY 2014, 565–580, and for the investigations in 2015 see BARTUS–BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2015, 245–246.

2 BARTUS–BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2015, 246–249, BARTUS–BORHY–SEY–SZÁMADÓ 2018, 68–78, BARTUS–BORHY–JOHÁCZI–SZÁMADÓ 2018, 541–547.

3 BORHY–BARTUS–SZÁMADÓ 2015, 14–15.

4 BARTUS–BORHY–SZÁMADÓ 2015, 248–249.

The complete evaluation of the excavations has to await the find materials' total analysis, nonetheless the coins are already identified and ready for a preliminary publishing. In total 142 coins were uncovered: 64 (45%) were found with metal detector⁵ in the soil already excavated, 16 (11%) came from the top humus layer, and only 62 (44%) from archaeological strata. The small number of coins does not permit a more profound statistical analysis, nonetheless some interesting tendencies can be observed.

The majority of the coins were late Roman aes (Fig. 2), only a single piece was from the 1st c. (0.7%) and four from the 2nd c. and the Severan period (2.8%). 30 (21.1%) coins were dated to the rest of the 3rd c. and 99 (69.7%) between the tetrarchy and the end of the 4th c.⁶ The earliest coin is hybrid denarius subaeratus with a Vespasian obverse and a Divus Vespasian reverse minted by Titus (Nr. 1 – Fig. 3). It came to light in one of the top layers with mixed rubble together with late Roman finds (e.g. glazed pottery), thus it cannot be used for dating. The 2nd c. is represented by an as of Hadrian (Nr. 2 – Fig. 4) and a sestertius for Faustina minor (Nr. 3 – Fig.5), while the Severan era by a denarius of Geta (Nr. 4 – Fig.6) and a denarius subaeratus by Elagabalus (Nr. 5 – Fig.7). The coins increase from the middle of the 3rd c. 30 pieces being dated to the period between 235 and 285 (Fig. 8). The greatest number, 11 specimens were minted by Gallienus followed by Claudius II with 8 pieces, in addition to 3 consecration coins for the latter. The high number of coins for Claudius II are even more striking considering the coin/year graph (Fig. 9),⁷ since in this respect it even outweighs those of Gallienus.⁸

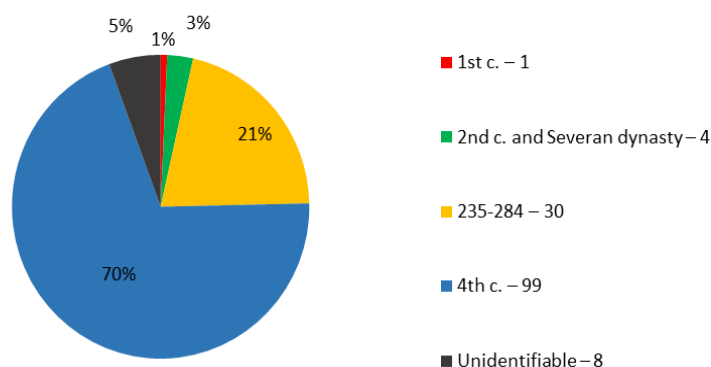


Fig. 2. The chronological distribution of the coins

As previously mentioned, the majority of the coins can be dated to the 4th c. (Fig. 10). The numbers are relatively low for the tetrarchy and the first part of Constantine I's reign but are all the higher in the rest of the century. A big increase can be observed in the 330s (29 coins) and 350s (30 coins), and they are still relatively numerous under Valentinian I and Valens (18

5 Metal detecting was carried out by Attila Kiss, a local resident from Szóny, who deserves our gratitude.
 6 The remaining 8 coins (5,6%) could not be identified, since all of them were quite worn and badly preserved, several of them (e.g. Nr. 136, 139–141) were fragmentary. The majority of them most likely also date to the late Roman period.
 7 I did not take into account coin Nr. 6. minted with Gordian III's obverse, since this is a hybrid with Philip the Arab's reverse, thus it cannot be dated to Gordian's reign. Coin Nr. 7 by Gallienus that could not be dated more accurately was put under the joint rule with Valerian, the consecration issues for Claudius II and the coins of Quintillus under Aurelian. In the case of Quintillus this was done because of his short reign, which would distort the graph, if grouped on its own, while for the consecration issues see note 8.
 8 Not all the coins minted in the name of Claudius II can be dated to his short two-year reign. Coins for Claudius II as well as Quintillus and even Gallienus were produced in Rome under Aurelian's first years, which is supported by the large number of hybrids from this time (see GöBL 1993, Tab. 6–10). We can also date the consecration issues of Claudius II to Aurelian's early reign that were not only produced in Rome (GöBL 1993, Taf. 31–44), but also in Siscia (GöBL 1993, 50 and Tab. 15) and Cyzicus (GöBL 1993, 62 and Tab. 24). For the unsupervised minting leading to the *bellum monetarium* in Rome see GöBL 1993, 42–43, 70–79.



Fig. 3. Vespasian/Titus hybrid subaeratus denarius (Nr. 1)



Fig. 4. Hadrian as (Nr. 2)



Fig. 5. Faustina minor sestertius (Nr. 3)



Fig. 6. Geta denarius (Nr. 4)



Fig. 7. Elagabalus denarius subaeratus (Nr. 5)

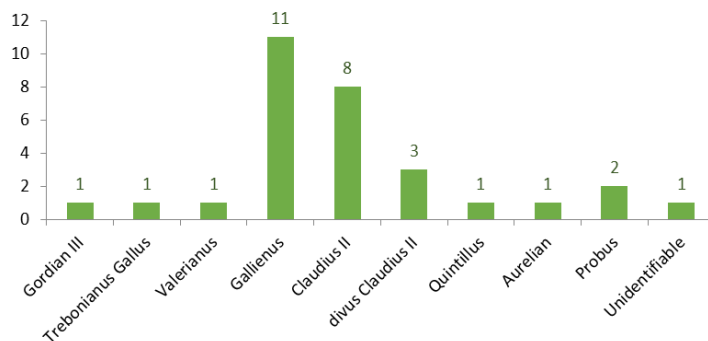


Fig. 8. The mid- to late 3rd c. coins according to the issuer

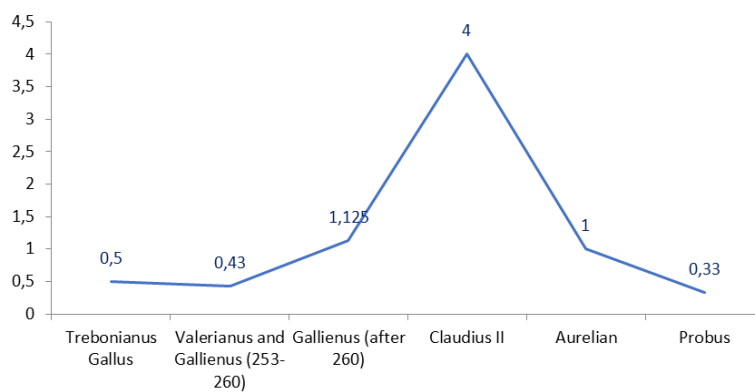


Fig. 9. Coins/year for the mid- to late 3rd c. coins

coins). There is a sudden drop following 378, to which period only 2 specimens can be dated. These are two AE 5 of Valentinian II (Nr. 133 – Fig. 11) and Honorius (Nr. 134 – Fig. 12) the latter dated between 393 and 395 and being the most recent coin of the excavation.⁹

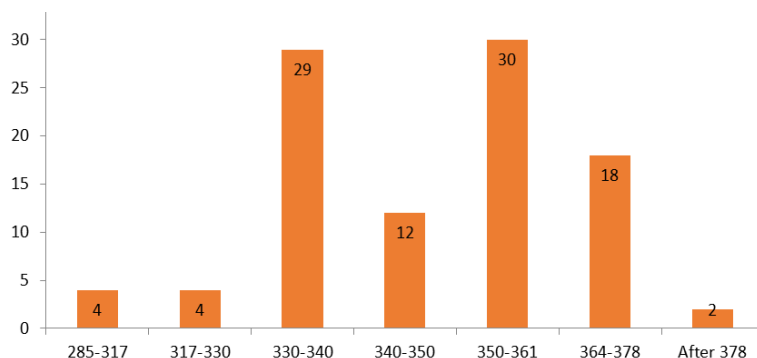


Fig. 10. Number of 4th c. coins



Fig. 11. Bronze coin of Valentinian II (Nr. 133)



Fig. 13. Viminacian coin of Trebonianus Gallus (Nr. 7)



Fig. 12. Bronze coin of Honorius (Nr. 134)

There are great differences regarding where the coins were minted between the 1–3rd c. and the 4th c. From the first period it was possible to determine the mint of 23 of the total 35 specimens, which in 20 cases was Rome. A sestertius from Viminacium of Trebonianus Gallus (Nr. 7 – Fig. 13) and a coin each of Aurelian (Nr. 33) and Probus (Nr. 35) from Ticinum diverge from this pattern. The 4th c. shows a completely different pattern. 66 of the total 99 coins' production place was identifiable, of which Siscia with 38 pieces is dominant (Fig. 14). Furthermore, Thessalonica (10 pieces) and Nicomedia (5 pieces) produced coins in a more considerable number, while the other mints only 1–3 coins. Interestingly enough, the specimens of the Roman mint are completely absent from this period, and only Treveri is represented of the western mints. The eastern coins on the other hand are more numerous with 2–3 specimens each of Constantinople, Heraclea and Cyzicus, and 1 each of Antiochia and Alexandria.

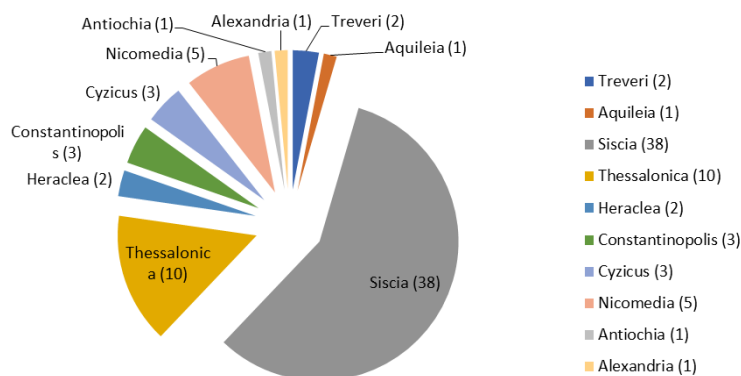


Fig. 14. Distribution of the 4th c. coins according to mints

⁹ For the somewhat later coin circulation in the canabae of Brigetio see JUHÁSZ 2021.

Only a single coin from the Viminacian mint is represented by a previously mentioned sestertius of Trebonianus Gallus (Nr. 7). It is worth mentioning coin Nr. 43 of Constantine I of the Siscian mint that was pierced in the middle (Fig. 15). Interesting is also the small number of counterfeits. Most likely (one of) the earliest is the Vespasian/Divus Vespasian coin (Nr. 1) followed by the other denarius subaeratus of Elagabalus (Nr. 5) and another one, a hybrid of Gordian III with the reverse of Philip the Arab (Nr. 6).¹⁰ This shows a completely different picture than the coins from the municipium of Brigetio a few kilometres to the west of the legionary fort, where the number of early imperial coins as well as the imitations is high.¹¹ Of course the lack of late Roman pieces is due to the fact that the civil town was abandoned in the middle of the 3rd c.¹² But what can explain the small number of coins in the presented excavation? This has to do with the nature of the area, since the archaeological investigations were carried out in the middle of the fort, in a part of the *principia*'s building and courtyard as well as a nearby road. These were mostly areas that were constantly looked after, whose hard surfaces¹³ were kept tidy, therefore we only find relatively few early finds. The majority of the coins uncovered by the excavation can be dated to the last decades of the legionary fort. The small number of the early imperial pieces explains in itself the small number of imitations and *limes falsa* otherwise characteristic of that era.¹⁴



Fig. 15. Pierced coin of Constantine I (Nr. 43)

The composition and termination of the finds fit well into the previously known coin tendencies from the territory of Brigetio. Katalin Bíró-Sey in her monograph on the coins discovered during the 19th and 20th c. in Brigetio in the collections of various museums and private persons, stressed the great number of 4th c. coins, especially those minted in the middle of the century. There is a significant increase from the 330s on in the number of coins that with some fluctuation continues to the reign of Valentinian I.¹⁵ After 375 the amount of coins drastically decrease, but the circulation does not cease, we still find coins of Valentinian II, Theodosius I, Arcadius and Honorius.¹⁶ These tendencies are also supported the coins from the excavations carried out in 2015, where the latest coins could be dated to the last decades of the 4th c.

The further analysis and evaluation of the coins is only possible following the analysis of the other finds, but I hope that the publishing of this material was not in vain.¹⁷ These coins shed more light on the coin circulation of the legionary fort of Brigetio and strengthen the validity of the previously outlined tendencies.¹⁸

10 For the ancient imitations of Roman coins see e.g. Carnuntum PFISTERER 2007, 635–642. As for the hybrids see RUSKE 2007, 628–633.

11 JUHÁSZ 2018, 12 and 16–18; FEHÉR 2020, 22–23.

12 The few odd 4th c. coins from the municipium can be explained by the *limes* road crossing its territory. JUHÁSZ 2018, 18; FEHÉR 2020, 24.

13 Both the courtyard of the *principia* and the road in the eastern trenches were covered with a hard surface in the 2nd c. and were subsequently fitted with stone slabs, which were still in place in the late Roman period. BARTUS-BORHY-SZÁMADÓ 2015, 248.

14 The ratio of the imitations among the early imperial coins is not negligible, since merely 7 coins can be dated to the period before 253.

15 BÍRÓ-SEY 1977, 13, 184. For similar tendencies in the *canabae* from recent excavations see JUHÁSZ 2021.

16 BÍRÓ-SEY 1977, 80–81, 112, 174–175. For the recent discovery of the youngest coin from Brigetio see JUHÁSZ 2021.

17 The uneven distribution of the coins from the three excavated areas also has to be taken into account. The majority of the coins (111 pieces, 78%) can be connected to the eastern area, while only 30 coins (21%) came from the western part. One stray specimen cannot securely be connected to either zones. This corresponds with the general distribution of the finds, the area of the *principia* only producing a modest number.

18 For the date of the destruction of the legionary fort see BARKÓCZI 1951, 17. For the coins regarding this aspect see BÍRÓ-SEY 1977, 16.

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Nr.	Dating	Issuer	Mint	Den.	Weight (g)	Die-axis	Mint-mark	Literature	Inv. Nr.
1*	after 80/81	Vespasian / Divus Vespasian		d sub hybrid	2.80	4h		Av: RIC II, Vespasianus 299/300; Rv: RIC II, Titus 63	2015.7.027.1
2	125-128	Hadrian	Roma	as	10.00	6h		RIC II, 678	2015.7.004.11
3	147-161	Faustina minor	Roma	s	21.60	5h		RIC III, 1379	2015.7.176.1
4	200-202	Geta	Roma	d	3.07	12h		RIC 20a	2015.7.002.16
5	218-222	Elagabalus		d sub	1.80	5h		RIC 140	2015.7.133.2
6	after 244	Gordian III		ant	2.61	6h		RIC 230	2015.7.009.1
7	251-252	Trebonianus Gallus	Viminacium	s	10.93	11h	AN XIII	Martin 1992, 5.08.2	2015.7.078.2
8	253-254	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.67	11h		Göbl 2000, 46v	2015.7.132.4
9	253-268	Gallienus		ant	0.45	11h			2015.7.008.1
10	255-256	Valerianus	Roma	ant	1.98	12h		Göbl 2000, 75	2015.7.005.1
11	260-261	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.53	6h	T/-//-	Göbl 2000, 352a	2015.7.125.3
12	260-268	Gallienus		ant	2.24	12h		Göbl 2000, 479, 1093, 1642	2015.7.172.4
13	260-268	Gallienus		ant	2.15	6h		Göbl 2000, 576-578, 1425, 1611	2015.7.002.13
14	265-267	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.22	7h	-/E//-	Göbl 2000, 583a	2015.7.066.5
15	265-267	Gallienus	Roma	ant	1.47	2h	-/S//-	Göbl 2000, 586a	2015.7.002.10
16	265-267	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.06	11h	A/-//-	Göbl 570a	2015.7.143.1
17	265	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.48	6h	P/[III]// -	Göbl 2000, 707a	2015.7.013.1
18	267-268	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.53	1h	Z	Göbl 2000, 735b	2015.7.002.14
19	267-268	Gallienus	Roma	ant	2.65	11h	Δ	Göbl 2000, 718	2015.7.046.3

* The RIC as well as the BMC mentions the obverse twice. Once BMC II Vespasianus 363 under the mint of Tarraco with a Fortuna reverse (see RIC II 299). The BMC also published a picture of the coin BMC II Pl. 11/18. The second mentioning of the obverse (as RIC II 300) is under the hybrids (BMC II hybrids 41 – p. 64) describes the coins not in the BM collection, citing Cohen (I Vespasian 585) with Victory on the reverse. The new RIC II/1 does not record this obverse legend at all, while the reverse is Titus 357 and in the BMC II 129-131.

20	268-269	Claudius II	Roma	ant	1.76	6h	-/N//-	RIC 54	2015.7.118.6
21	268-269	Claudius II	Roma	ant	3.15	5h		RIC 91	2015.7.125.1
22	268-270	Claudius II	Roma	ant	2.54	11h		RIC 54, 55 var.	2015.7.005.6
23	268-270	Claudius II	Roma	ant	2.63	12h	-/XII// -	RIC 86, 91, 92	2015.7.117.1
24	268-270	Claudius II		ant	1.18	5h			2015.7.003.10
25	268-270	Claudius II		ant	1.52	12h			2015.7.003.16
26	269	Claudius II	Roma	ant	1.84	7h		RIC 10	2015.7.125.2
27	268-274	Claudius II / Aurelian		ant	1.79	11h			2015.7.118.5
28	270	Claudius II	Roma	ant	2.07	7h	-/H//-	RIC 67	2015.7.132.3
29	270	divus Claudius II		ant	0.70	10h			2015.7.087.1
30	270	divus Claudius II		ant	1.63	4h		RIC 257, 261	2015.7.125.4
31	270	divus Claudius II		ant	2.13	1h		RIC 265-266	2015.7.145.2
32	270	Quintillus	Roma	ant	1.97	10h		RIC 22	2015.7.086.1
33	274	Aurelian	Ticinum	ant	2.65	7h	*-/// TXXT	RIC 154	2015.7.118.8
34	276-282	Probus	Roma	ant	2.32	12h	R thunderbolt Δ	RIC 183 var.	2015.7.057.1
35	276-282	Probus	Ticinum	ant	3.24	1h	SXXT	RIC 421	2015.7.086.2
36	296-297	Constantius I	Alexandria	neo-ant	2.87	11h	B//ALE	RIC 48a	2015.7.004.2
37	311, 313-317	Constantine I	Nicomedia	follic/AE 2	2.81	6h	-/B// SMN	RIC VI, 69cVII, 12	2015.7.118.7
38	312 end	Maximinus Daia	Siscia	follic	4.77	6h	wreath/ Γ//SIS	RIC 227b	2015.7.045.7
39	early 313	Maximinus Daia	Siscia	follic	2.30	6h	SIS	RIC 233b, 234b	2015.7.145.1
40	321-324	Crispus	Siscia	AE 3	2.78	7h	ΓSIS sun	RIC 181	2015.7.003.13
41	321-324	Constantine I	Siscia	AE 3	2.76	1h	ASIS sun	RIC 180	2015.7.066.6

The identification when possible is based on RIC V.1/2: <http://www.ric.mom.fr>. (Monnaies de l'Empire Romain/Roman Imperial Coinage AD 268-276 project)

42	326	Fausta	Siscia	AE 3	3.00	12h	·ASIS·	RIC 205	2015.7.002.1
43	326-327	Constantine I	Siscia	AE 3	2.39	11h	·FSIS·	RIC 200	2015.7.148.3
44	330-333	Constantine I	Heraclea	AE 3	2.11	12h	·SMHB	RIC 116	2015.7.002.11
45	330-333	Constantine I	Heraclea	AE 3	2.01	12h	SMHF	RIC 111	2015.7.004.6
46	330-333	Constantine I	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.82	5h	[SM]TSA	RIC 183	2015.7.174.1
47	330-333	Constantine II	Thessalonica	AE 3	2.04	12h	SMTSB	RIC 184	2015.7.004.13
48	330-335	Constantine I	Nicomedia	AE 3	2.69	12h	SMNT	RIC 188	2015.7.001.1
49	330-335	Constans	Nicomedia	AE 3	2.41	5h	SMNA	RIC 192	2015.7.004.7
50	330-337		Thessalonica	AE 3	2.10	7h	SMTSE	RIC 187, 229	2015.7.003.11
51	333-335		Constantinopolis	AE 3	2.36	12h	CONSIA·	RIC 78	2015.7.005.2
52	334-335		Siscia	AE 3	2.26	6h	·BSIS·	RIC 241	2015.7.003.6
53	334-335	Constantine I	Siscia	AE 3	2.22	12h	·ASIS·	RIC 235	2015.7.029.1
54	334-335	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	2.53	1h	·FSIS·	RIC 237	2015.7.045.2
55	335-336	Constantine II	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.67	12h	SMTSB	RIC 199	2015.7.078.3
56	335-337	Constantine II	Treveri	AE 4	1.12	12h	·TRP·	RIC 591	2015.7.142.2
57	335-340	Constantinian dynasty		AE 4	1.31	11h			2015.7.118.2
58	335-340	Constantinian dynasty		AE 4	1.21	6h			2015.7.002.5
59	335-340	Constantinian dynasty		AE 3	1.72	7h			2015.7.118.9
60	336-337	Constantius II	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.12	7h	SMTSF	RIC 224	2015.7.004.5
61	337	Constantine I	Siscia	AE 4	1.26	5h	?SIS*	RIC 261	2015.7.004.8
62	337-340	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 4	1.66	7h	·?SIS·	RIC 102	2015.7.002.9
63	337-340	Constantius II	Eastern mint	AE 4	1.21	7h			2015.7.002.17
64	337-340	Constans	Antiochia	AE 4	1.52	12h	SMANΘ	RIC 50	2015.7.003.1

65	337-340	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	1.28	1h	ASIS lunula	RIC 99	2015.7.002.2
66	337-340	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	1.51	12h	ISIS lunula	RIC 99	2015.7.053.2
67	337-340	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	1.50	6h	ASIS lunula	RIC 100	2015.7.118.4
68	337-340	Constantinian dynasty		AE 4	1.36	12h			2015.7.002.6
69	337-340	Constantinian dynasty		AE 4	1.23	6h			2015.7.013.2
70	337-340	divus Constantine I	Constantinopolis	AE 4	1.52	12h	CONS	RIC 37	2015.7.045.10
71	337-340	divus Constantine I	Eastern mint	AE 4	0.96	6h			2015.7.142.4
72	337-340	Helena	Treveri	AE 4	1.32	1h	TR?	RIC 55, 78, 90	2015.7.007.3
73	347-348	Constantius II	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.06	7h	SMTSE	RIC 99	2015.7.002.8
74	347-348	Constantius II	Western mint	AE 4	1.19	6h	palm branch //?		2015.7.004.3
75	347-348	Constantius II	Nicomedia	AE 4	1.56	7h	SMNA	RIC 49	2015.7.004.10
76	347-348	Constantius II	Nicomedia	AE 4	1.27	7h	SMNS·	RIC 58	2015.7.045.5
77	347-348	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	1.16	1h	[·]ISIS·	RIC 185	2015.7.031.1
78	347-348	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	1.26	12h	HR// ISIS	RIC 192	2015.7.159.1
79	347-348	Constans	Lugd, Roma, Aqu, Siscia	AE 4	1.18	1h			2015.7.002.7
80	347-348	Constantius II / Constans	Western mint	AE 4	1.30	4h			2015.7.002.12
81	347-348	Constantius II / Constans	Western mint	AE 4	1.27	1h	(palm branch) //?		2015.7.004.9
82	347-348	Constantius II / Constans	Western mint	AE 4	1.27	5h	(palm branch) //?		2015.7.118.3
83	348-350	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 2	3.07	6h	BSIS branch M	RIC 215	2015.7.085.2

84	348-350	Constans	Siscia	AE 3	2.47	12h	ESIS branch	RIC 241	2015.7.019.8
85	350-355	Constantius II	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.62	12h	Γ/-//SMTS	RIC 189	2015.7.028.1
86	350-355	Constantius II / Vetrano / Constantius Gallus	Siscia, Sirmium, Thessalonica	AE 2	3.11	12h			2015.7.148.1
87	351-355	Constantius II	Sirm, Her, Nic.	AE 3	3.77	5h	S/-//?	RIC Sirmium 44, Heraclea 88, Nicomedia 91	2015.7.002.3
88	351-354	Constantius Gallus	Constantinapolis	AE 2	4.67	5h	·S·*//C[O]N[S]?	RIC 117	2015.7.045.3
89	351-354	Constantius Gallus	Cyzicus	AE 2	5.56	12h	SMKA	RIC 101	2015.7.021.1
90	351-354	Constantius Gallus	Cyzicus	AE 2	6.02	7h	Γ / - // ·SMKB	RIC 97	2015.7.084.1
91	351-354	Constantius Gallus	Siscia	AE 2	4.86	12h	I/-/?SIS·S[·]	RIC 347	2015.7.052.2
92	351-354	Constantius Gallus	Siscia	AE 3	2.10	1h	ΔSIS	RIC 351	2015.7.218.1
93	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	1.67	11h			2015.7.003.8
94	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	2.68	11h			2015.7.003.15
95	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	2.35	6h			2015.7.005.3
96	350-361	Constantius II		AE 4	1.78	12h			2015.7.007.4
97	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	2.57	12h			2015.7.045.9
98	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	2.43	1h			2015.7.085.1
99	350-361	Constantius II		AE 3	1.72	6h			2015.7.142.6
100	351-361	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	2.25	12h	ΔSISZ	RIC 352, 361	2015.7.013.3
101	351-361	Constantius Gallus / Iulianus		AE 3	1.69	6h			2015.7.142.3

102	355-361	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	0.91	12h	?SIS·	RIC 393	2015.7.003.9
103	355-361	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	1.62	11h	M/-//ASISZ	RIC 369	2015.7.003.12
104	355-361	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	1.52	6h	?SIS?		2015.7.051.1
105	355-361	Constantius II	Siscia	AE 3	2.03	6h	-/*// [?]SIS	RIC 398	2015.7.053.1
106	355-361	Constantius II	Thessalonica	AE 4	2.00	11h	[SM]TS?	RIC 213	2015.7.003.4
107	355-361	Constantius II	Thessalonica	AE 3	1.73	11h	*/-//SMTST	RIC 215	2015.7.042.1
108	355-361	Constantius II		AE 3	3.09	6h			2015.7.019.7
109	355-361	Constantius II		AE 3	3.07	12h	M/-//?		2015.7.045.11
110	355-361	Julian II	Siscia	AE 3	2.00	7h	?SIS?		2015.7.007.1
111	355-361	Julian II	Siscia	AE 3	2.08	7h	ΔSISZ	RIC 363, 370	2015.7.142.1
112	355-361	Julian II	Arlelate, Siscia	AE 3	2.31	6h			2015.7.002.4
113	355-361	Julian II		AE 3	2.52	6h			2015.7.142.5
114	355-361	Julian II		AE 4	1.68	6h			2015.7.003.3
115	364-367	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	2.09	6h	·ΔSISC	RIC 7a	2015.7.046.2
116	364-367	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	2.48	6h	[*]A/-//ΔSISC	RIC 7a	2015.7.146.1
117	364-367	Valens	Siscia	AE 3	3.23	12h	-/*A//DBSISC	RIC 5b	2015.7.014.2
118	364-375	Valentinian I		AE 3	1.35	7h			2015.7.015.1
119	364-375	Valentinianian dynasty	Aquileia, Thessalonica	AE 3	1.17	12h	A/?//?		2015.7.005.4
120	364-378	Valens		AE 4	1.95	6h			2015.7.004.4
121	364-378	Valentinianian dynasty	Aqu, Roma, Her, Cyz, Nic.	AE 3	1.32	1h	SM?		2015.7.003.14
122	364-378	Valentinianian dynasty		AE 4	1.84	12h			2015.7.017.1
123	367-375	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	2.38	1h	*F/S/ [Δ] SISC	RIC 15a	2015.7.003.5

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124	367-375	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	1.68	6h	F/RŘ//BSISCZ.	RIC 14a	2015.7.006.1
125	367-375	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	2.11	6h	R/-//[.?]S[IS]C	RIC 15a	2015.7.045.8
126	367-375	Valentinian I	Siscia	AE 3	2.16	7h	D/-//*ΔSIS[C]	RIC 15a	2015.7.148.2
127	367-375	Valens	Aquileia	AE 3	2.48	7h	-/wreath //[S] MAQP	RIC 11b	2015.7.045.6
128	367-375	Valens	Siscia	AE 3	2.27	12h	D/-// ?ASI[SC]	RIC 15b	2015.7.003.2
129	367-375	Valens	Siscia	AE 3	2.01	1h	-/R// ·TSISC	RIC 14b	2015.7.003.7
130	367-375	Valens	Siscia	AE 3	2.57	2h	M/*F// BSISC	RIC 14b	2015.7.005.5
131	367-375	Gratian	Siscia	AE 4	2.51	6h	D/-// *ASI[SC]	RIC 15c	2015.7.035.1
132	367-375	Gratian	Thessalonica	AE 3	2.18	6h	·A/-// TES	RIC 27c	2015.7.014.1
133	383-392	Valentinian II		AE 5	1.13	5h			2015.7.149.1
134	393-395	Honorius	Cyzicus	AE 5	1.19	2h	SMK?	RIC 30c	2015.7.050.1
135				aes	8.30				2015.7.136.3
136	260-350			ant / AE 3	0.52	7h			2015.7.125.5
137	260-400			ant / AE 3	2.39				2015.7.004.14
138	260-400			ant / AE 3	1.35				2015.7.007.2
139	260-400			ant / AE 3	2.76				2015.7.133.3
140	260-400			ant / AE 3	0.60				2015.7.004.12
141	260-400			ant / AE 3	0.89				2015.7.159.2
142	4-5th c.			AE 5	1.31				2015.7.045.4

