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## NUMISMATICS

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### COINS AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF A SANCTUARY: NUMISMATIC EVIDENCE FROM THE SANCTUARY OF MEN ASKAENOS IN PISIDIAN ANTIOCH<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** Excavations carried out at the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, located within the territory of Pisidian Antioch, have yielded 214 coins alongside votive objects, figurines, miniature offering vessels, and other finds. As proven by the coin finds, site was actively used from the 2nd century BC until the late 4th century AD, documenting its long-term function as a religious and cultural center. The transformation of the Roman Empire in favor of Christianity accelerated particularly during the 4th and 5th centuries AD through a series of legal decrees. The law issued on July 10, 399, ordered the destruction of pagan temples in rural areas; another decree dated August 30, 415, mandated the transfer of all properties belonging to the pagan cult to the Church. Finally, the law of December 18, 435, required the complete demolition of any surviving temples, shrines, and altars, and their purification through consecration with crosses, the sacred symbols of the Christian faith. These laws established a legal framework for the systematic eradication of pagan sanctuaries and their conversion into Christian places of worship within the Late Roman Empire. The Late Roman coins found in the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos provide valuable insights into how this transformation was implemented at the local level. In particular, they shed light on how the decrees compiled in the *Codex Theodosianus* affected regional religious structures and illustrate the process by which pagan cult sites were replaced by Christian worship spaces.

**Keywords:** *Pisidian Antioch, Men Askaenos Temple, Sanctuary, Coins, Late Antiquity.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Pisidian Antioch, located approximately *ca* 1 km northeast of the modern town of Yalvaç in Isparta, lies at the foothills of Mount Sultan. It holds a strategic position at the intersection of major east-west and north-south routes. Owing to its location, the city maintained its military and strategic significance from the Early Iron Age until the end of the Anatolian

<sup>1</sup> A preliminary statistical assessment of the coins found in the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos was presented at the Third International Congress on the History of Money and Numismatics in the Mediterranean World, April 1-4, 2024, organized by AKMED in Antalya (SANCAKTAR 2025, 275-282).

Principalities period. Pisidian Antioch was founded either by Seleucid King Seleucus I Nicator or Antiochus I Soter.<sup>2</sup> In 39 BC, Antioch came under the rule of King Amyntas, and following his death in 25 BC, it was incorporated into the Roman province of Galatia. Subsequently, under Emperor Augustus, the city was transformed into a Roman colony known as *Colonia Caesarea Antiochia*.<sup>3</sup> The granting of the *Ius Italicum* status by Augustus,<sup>4</sup> along with its designation as the capital of the colony cities in the Pisidia region, elevated Antioch to a privileged position.<sup>5</sup> In 46 AD, one of the first Christian sermons was delivered in Antioch by Saint Paul, marking the city as an early center of Christian missionary activity.<sup>6</sup> By the late 3rd century AD, due to its location at the junction of key strategic routes, Antioch had become one of the largest and most significant settlements in the Pisidia region, both financially and socially. Between 308 and 311 AD, the city was designated as the metropolis of the newly established province of Pisidia.<sup>7</sup> From the 4th century onward, Christianity became influential in Antioch and the city developed into one of the main centers of the religion, maintaining its importance for Christians throughout the Byzantine period. During the 8th century AD, the city declined and impoverished because of Arab incursions, eventually shrinking into a small settlement. Nevertheless, in the Late Byzantine period, its military and strategic importance re-emerged. By the 12th century, following the arrival of the Seljuks in the region, the city was gradually abandoned.<sup>8</sup>

The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, within the territory of Pisidian Antioch, lies approximately *ca* 3 km southeast of the city, on a mountain known as *Gemen Korusu* or *Karakuyu*, at an elevation of about 1,600 meters. The site occupies a commanding position overlooking the Yalvaç and Şarkikaraağaç plains. The first reference to both Antioch and the sanctuary was made by Strabo, who describes the temple and the sacred precinct as follows: “Near Pisidia, at Antioch, there is a temple of Men Arkaïos and another temple in the

territory of the Antiochenes.... Here there was also a priesthood of Men Arkaïos, which included many temple slaves and sacred precincts.”<sup>9</sup> One of the temples mentioned by Strabo corresponds to the sanctuary located at *Gemen Korusu* and it is the subject of this study. The other is the temple in the city center later dedicated to Emperor Augustus. These two temples were connected by a sacred road approximately 5 km in length, beginning at the Temple of Augustus in Antioch (Fig. 1). From the Temple of Augustus, two alternative routes led to the sanctuary: one passing through the present-day *Kızılca* quarter, and the other through the modern village of *Hisarardı*, which lies on both banks of the Anthius River. These roads encircled the northern and southern slopes of the mountain and converged in the gathering area of the temple.<sup>10</sup> Along both sacred routes, one can still observe the remains of votive *stelai* and relief plaques depicting the crescent—the symbol of the Moon God Men. It is likely that the ritual procession, setting out from the city, exited through the western and northern gates of Antioch and followed these two routes to reach the sanctuary.

The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, accessed through two separate sacred routes from Pisidian Antioch, occupied a central place in the religious and cultural life of the region. The first archaeological excavations at the sanctuary were initiated in 1911 under the direction of W. M. Ramsay.<sup>11</sup> The main aim of the investigations was to uncover the architectural layout of the site, the organization of the sacred precinct, and traces of the ritual practices once performed there. To further elucidate the significance and historical stratigraphy of the sanctuary, the excavations continued uninterrupted in 1912 and 1913.<sup>12</sup> Following these early campaigns, archaeological work at the site was suspended for an extended period. However, to reassess the historical and cultural importance of the sanctuary, new excavations were resumed in 2017 and continued without interruption until 2021.<sup>13</sup> The recent excavations have yielded significant new data concerning the occupational phases, cultural layers, and ritual practices within the sanctuary. The results of this latest phase of research are of considerable importance for understanding the historical role and development of the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos.

At the summit of the hill, commanding the surrounding landscape, a temple dedicated to the Moon God Men Askaenos was constructed<sup>14</sup> (Fig. 2). The temple was carefully adapted to the natural topography, resting directly on the bedrock and enclosed by a *temenos* measuring 42 × 72 meters (Fig. 3). The structure was built on a *podium* with nine steps on the southern side and three steps on the remaining sides. The temple follows a *peripteral* plan with 6 × 11 columns

<sup>2</sup> For the foundation of the city, see LEVICK 1967, 18; COHEN 1995, 278; MITCHELL/WAELKENS 1998, 5-6. For Seleucid colonies, see COHEN 1978; COHEN 1995, 278-281.

<sup>3</sup> Veterans served in the V Gallica and VII Legions were settled in the city (CALDER 1912, 79-109; RITTERLING 1924, 1231-1232; LEVICK 1967, 56-57; LEVICK 1968, 49; NOLLÉ 1995, 350-370; POLLARD/BERRY 2012, 175; UZUNASLAN 2013, 315; KAŞKA 2017, 22, n. 1). For detailed information on the VII Legion, see MITCHELL 1976, 298-308. For detailed information on ‘*Colonia Caesarea Antiochia*’, see CALDER 1912, 78-109; RAMSAY 1916, 83-134; LEVICK 1967, 130-144; ÖZSAIT 1999, 123-132; UZUNASLAN 2013, 314-316. For the coinage of the city, see MILNE 1947; LEVICK 1966, 47-59; KRZYANOWSKA 1970; AKIŞ 2011; AKTAŞ 2006. For the inscriptions, see RAMSAY 1924, 172-205; RAMSAY 1926, 102-119; ROBINSON 1924, 435-444; BYRNE/LABARRE 2006.

<sup>4</sup> *DIG. IUST.*, 50,15, 8,10; KAŞKA 2017, 22.

<sup>5</sup> ÖZHANLI 2017, 100.

<sup>6</sup> MITCHELL 1993, 3-150; UZUNASLAN 2013, 316. Saint Paul and Saint Barnabas began traveling throughout the empire to spread Christianity. Through these journeys, the city became acquainted with Christianity when Saint Paul arrived in Pisidian Antioch. For Saint Paul’s sermon in the synagogue of the city, see *ACTA APOSTOLORUM*, 13, 14-52; KAŞKA 2017, 22-24, n. 5. Emperor Constantine I granted religious freedom to Christians. Thus, in the 4th century AD, a large church was built for Saint Paul in Antioch, a major Christian city (KAŞKA 2017, 28).

<sup>7</sup> CALDER 1912, 86-87, No. 5-6; KAŞKA 2017, 22, n. 3.

<sup>8</sup> For a discussion on whether the Battle of Myriokephalon, which facilitated the Seljuk conquest of Anatolia, took place near Pisidian Antioch, see ÖZHANLI 2017, 99-104.

<sup>9</sup> *STRAB. GEOG.* XII.3.31; XII.8.

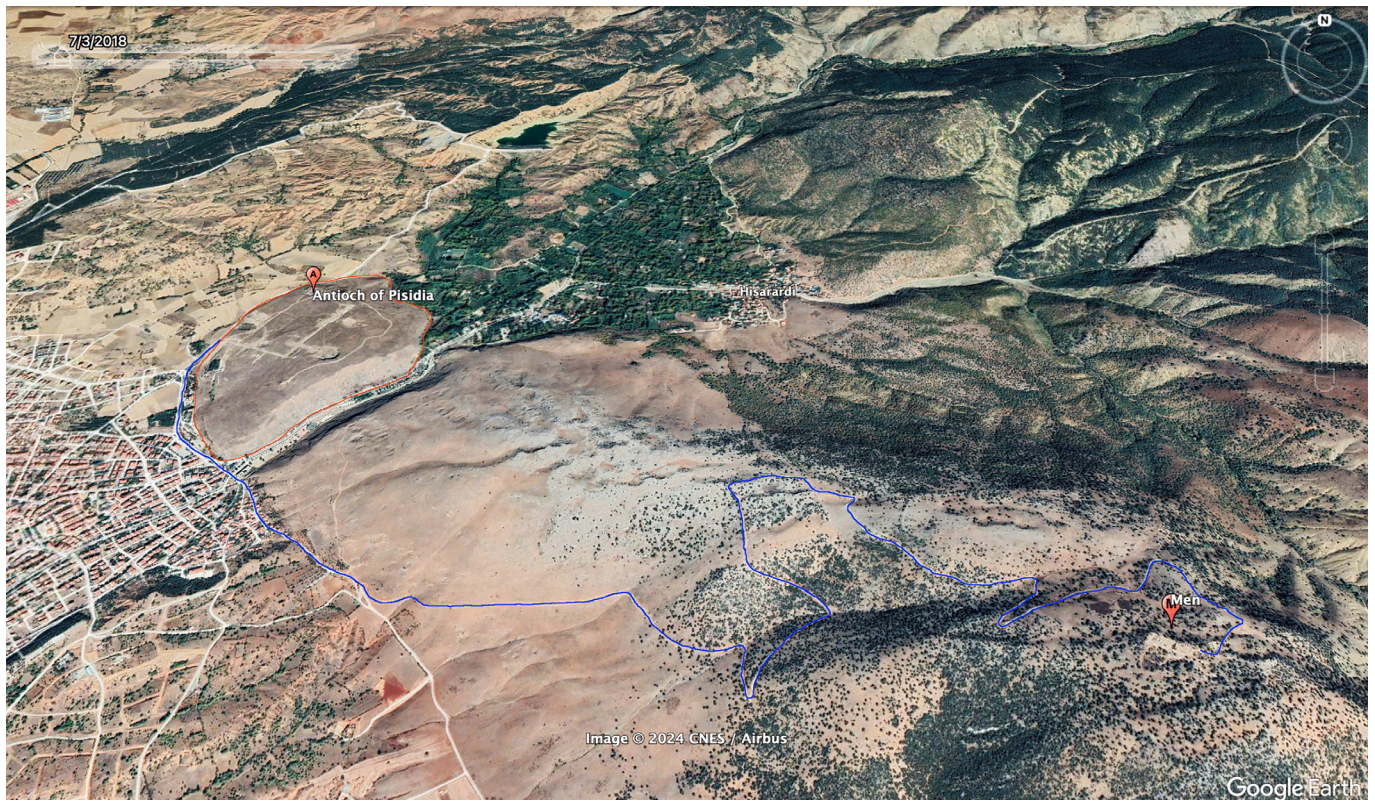
<sup>10</sup> ÖZHANLI 2022a, 65.

<sup>11</sup> RAMSAY 1912a, 226; RAMSAY 1912b, 252-253.

<sup>12</sup> HARDIE 1912, 111-150; ANDERSON 1913, 267-300.

<sup>13</sup> For detailed information on the recent excavations conducted at the site, see ÖZHANLI 94-90, 2018; ÖZHANLI 2019, 158-163; ÖZHANLI -38, 2020 40, Fig. 1-2; ÖZHANLI 2022a, 63-66, Fig. 6; ÖZHANLI 2022b, 113-135; ÖZHANLI 2023, 171-183.

<sup>14</sup> A comprehensive study on the sanctuary and the temple was conducted by S. Mitchell and M. Waelkens between 1982 and 1983 (MITCHELL/WAELKENS 1998, 35-57). For further information on the sanctuary, see KARAMUT 1989, 177-187).



**Fig. 1.** Pisidian Antioch and The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos (Google Earth).



**Fig. 2.** Pisidian Antioch, The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos (Excavation Archive).

in the *Ionic* order, and its main façade faces east along the east-west axis. The building consists of three main parts: a deep *pronaos*, a rectangular *naos*, and an *opisthodomos*.<sup>15</sup> The

floor of the stoa surrounding the temple on all four sides was carved directly from the bedrock, while on the southern exterior of the *temenos* wall, reliefs depicting the crescent—the symbol of the Moon God Men—are preserved.<sup>16</sup> Pilgrims

<sup>15</sup> For detailed information on the architecture of the temple, see RAFF 2011, 131-152.

<sup>16</sup> For the cult of Men Askaenos in Pisidian Antioch, see BLANCO-PÉREZ



**Fig. 3.** Pisidian Antioch, The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, Temple and Treasury Buildings (Excavation Archive).

entering the sanctuary could reach the southern *stoa* by passing through the gate located in the southern *temenos*, which is accessed via a flight of steps.<sup>17</sup>

At *Gemen Korusu*, where the sanctuary is located, a variety of structures were constructed on the summit, including the main temple, an *odeon/stadium*, treasury buildings (*thesauroi*),<sup>18</sup> watchtowers,<sup>19</sup> a small temple—possibly dedicated to Hekate—<sup>20</sup> numerous small buildings with *megaron* plans, and a late period church.<sup>21</sup> Together with its surrounding structures, the temple formed a complex, and in front of its eastern gate, seven treasury buildings were arranged side by side. In these buildings, a significant number of votive objects were discovered alongside coins within the same contexts.<sup>22</sup> In the current paper, the coins found in the sanctuary are presented firstly through an analytical discussion and subsequently in the form

of a catalogue. The analysis focuses primarily on the Late Antique phase, which represents the ultimate phase of the sanctuary’s utilisation.

**COINS FOUND IN THE SANCTUARY**

A total of 214 coins were found during the excavations at the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos. Of these, 199 coins could

Period	Number of Coins	
Hellenistic	5	
Roman Republic	2	
Roman Imperial	Roman Provincial Coins	60
	Roman Imperial Coins	11
Late Roman	115	
Byzantine	1	
Ilkhanid	5	
Uncertain	15	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>214</b>	

**Fig. 4.** Periodical distribution of the coins found at the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos.

2016, 117-150; LANE 1976, 39-66. For the historical development of the sanctuary, the functions and attributes of the god Men, his relationship with other deities in the pantheon, beliefs, rituals, and religious practices, see LABARRE 2010.

<sup>17</sup> See ÖZHANLI 2013, 283-290, for the pilgrimage center of Men Askaenos in the city.

<sup>18</sup> MITCHELL/WAELKENS 1998, 72-86; ÖZHANLI 2022b, 113-135.

<sup>19</sup> The watchtowers located on the hills to the west, southwest, and northeast of the sanctuary, which were in use from the Early Iron Age onward, also hold significant importance (ÖZHANLI 2022a, 63-64, Fig. 2; ÖZHANLI/ÖZEN 2022, 4).

<sup>20</sup> RAFF 2011, 141; MITCHELL/WAELKENS 1998, 57-62; ÖZHANLI 2022b, 120.

<sup>21</sup> MITCHELL/WAELKENS, 1998, 201-206; ÖZHANLI 2018, 92.

<sup>22</sup> For the treasury buildings (*thesauroi*) and the findings, see ÖZHANLI 2018, 90-94; ÖZHANLI 2019, 159-163, Fig. 2-6; ÖZHANLI 2022b, 113-135.

be identified. These specimens are dated between the 2nd century BC and the 4th century AD. 15 coins could not be identified due to heavy corrosion. The material distribution of the coins recovered is as follows: 9 silver, 2 *antoniniani*, and 203 bronze coins. The numerical distribution of the coins by period is as follows: Hellenistic Period 5, Roman Republican Period 2, Roman Period 71 (60 Roman Provincial, 11 Roman Imperial), Late Roman Period 115, Byzantine Period 1, Ilkhanid Period 5,<sup>23</sup> and 15 unidentified<sup>24</sup> (Fig. 4). Regarding

<sup>23</sup> The Ilkhanid coins have not been included in the catalogue of this study.

<sup>24</sup> Of the fifteen unidentified coins, nine are cut coins. The cut coins were not included in this study.

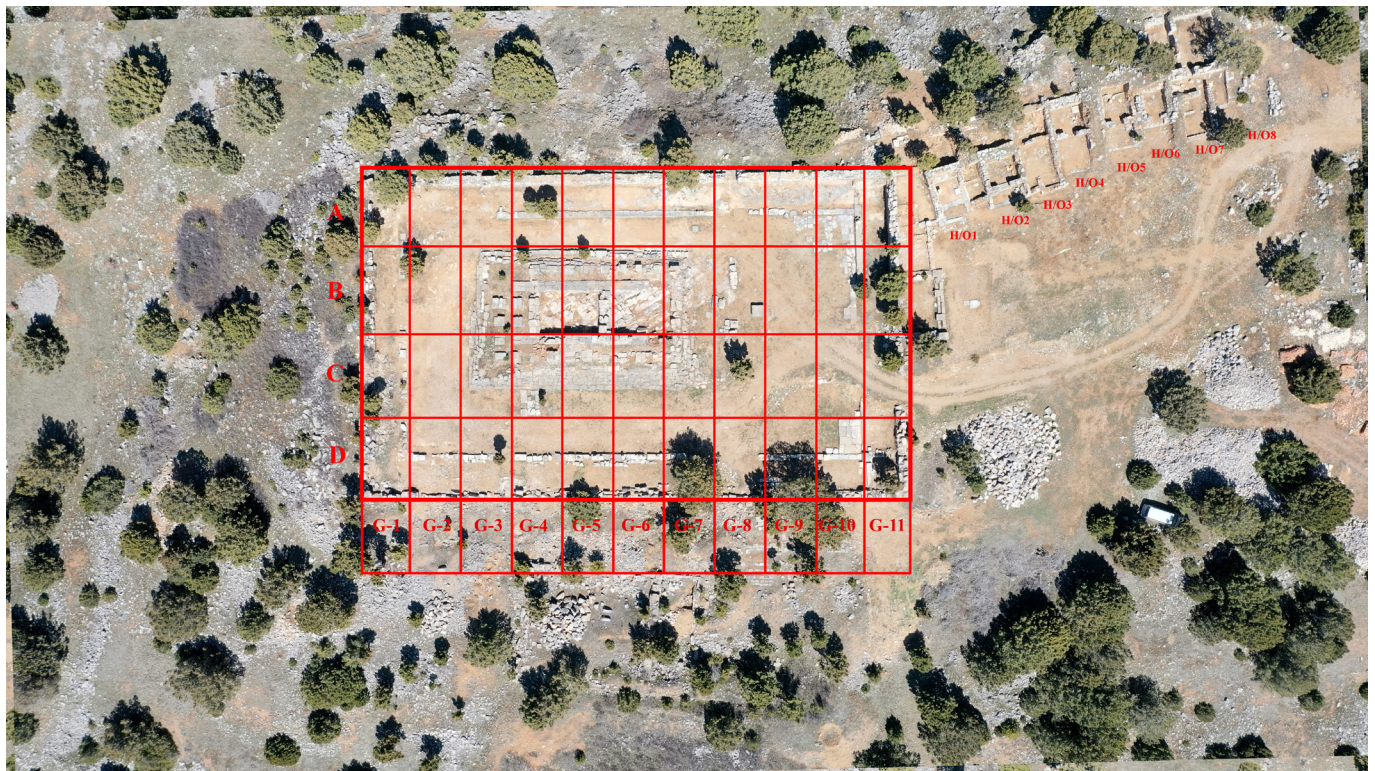


Fig. 5. Location of the Units in the Sacred Area.

the chronological distribution, a concentration is revealed by Roman Provincial and Late Roman issues. The numismatic data indicate that the sanctuary was actively used over an extended period, while the high number of coins from the Roman Provincial and Late Roman periods is particularly noteworthy, suggesting intensified activity at the sanctuary during the Roman era. The findings also provide valuable insights for understanding the phases of use and regional interactions of the site.

The coins were found in various excavation units within the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos. These units were designated with different labels according to their functional context. The areas excavated within the *temenos* were labeled A-D, those in front of the southern *temenos* wall as G, and the excavations within the treasury buildings were designated as O and H. The spatial distribution of the coins reveals two zones of particularly high density (Fig. 5-6). The first of these are the treasury buildings, identified as the O and H units, which yielded many other finds, especially votive objects, highlighting the ritual significance of these structures. The second area of notable coin concentration is Unit D, located north of the temple. The data indicate that the highest density of numismatic material is closely associated with the ritual center of the sanctuary, namely the temple and adjacent structures. The prevalence of coins around the temple and treasury buildings reflects the sanctuary's function as a site of religious activity and votive offerings.

Five bronze coins dating to the Hellenistic Period were found during the excavations at the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos.<sup>25</sup> Four of these coins are local issues of Pisidian

Antioch, dated to the 2nd-1st centuries BC. Two of these coins depict an eagle on the obverse while their reverse sides are heavily corroded and therefore illegible<sup>26</sup> (Cat. No. 9-10). On the reverse of one of the other two coins, a rosette is visible,<sup>27</sup> while the reverse of the last coin bears an inscription in three lines: "AN[TIO]/XE[ON]/APK[ ]"<sup>28</sup> (Cat. No. 12). The obverses of both coins are severely corroded and cannot be identified. Another coin, also dated to approximately the 2nd-1st centuries BC, shows an eagle on the obverse, and on the reverse a *cornucopia*, with the letters "A-C" on the left and right "E" in the upper right (Cat. No. 8). No similar example of this coin type has been documented in previous studies. The letters on the reverse, particularly "A-C", are significant for determining the minting location. Although these letters may initially suggest the city of Aspendos, discovery of similar coins in Aspendos is required for the conclusive attribution.<sup>29</sup>

Regarding the Roman period coins, two silver denarii dated to the Roman Republican period were found. One was minted in 49 BC in the name of Acilius Glabrio, and the other in 32–31 BC in the name of Marcus Antonius (Cat. No. 66-67). These coins are noteworthy as they are associated with prominent political figures of the period and reflect the role of coinage in Rome's economic and political propaganda. The denarius minted in the name of Acilius Glabrio was issued

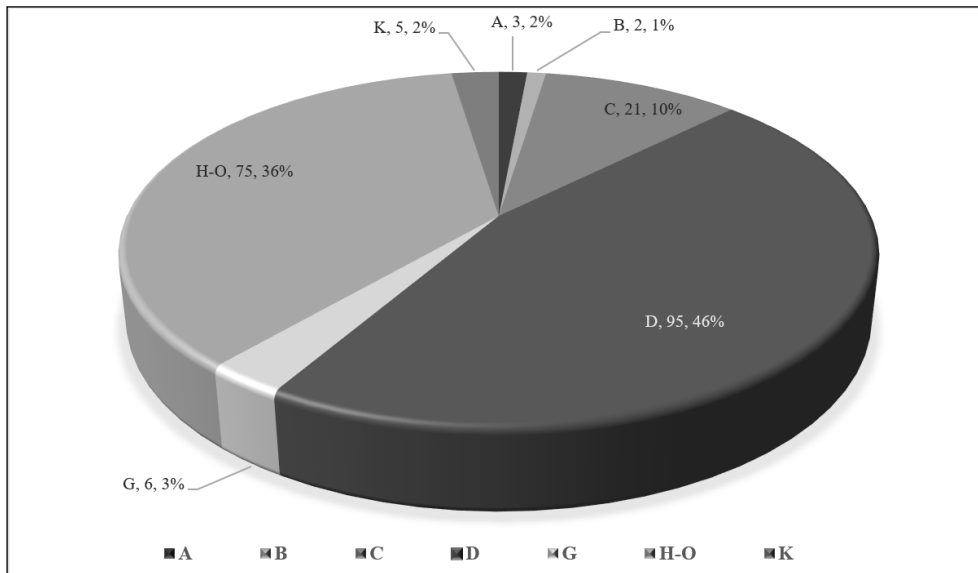
<sup>26</sup> SNG v. AULOCK PISIDIEN, No. 4914-4915; SNG TURKEY 6, No. 31-36; [https://greekcoinage.org/iris/results?q=mint\\_facet%3A%22Antioch+of+Pisidia%22+AND+region\\_facet%3A%22Pisidia%22](https://greekcoinage.org/iris/results?q=mint_facet%3A%22Antioch+of+Pisidia%22+AND+region_facet%3A%22Pisidia%22).

<sup>27</sup> SNG V. AULOCK PISIDIEN, No. 4914-4915.

<sup>28</sup> No similar examples of this coin type from Pisidian Antioch have been recorded.

<sup>29</sup> For the letters 'A-C', see SNG COP. PAMPHYLIA, No. 264-266; SNG V. AULOCK PAMPHYLIIEN, No. 4584.

<sup>25</sup> For the coins found during the excavations in the city between 2008 and 2012, see SANCAKTAR 2014, 518, 521, graf. 3.



**Fig. 6.** Distribution of coins found in the sanctuary by excavation units.

when the Roman Republic was destabilized by civil wars. Its obverse likely features a deity or heroic figure, while the reverse bears symbols related to the Glabrio family. The denarius minted in the name of Marcus Antonius corresponds to the period of the Battle of Actium between Octavianus and Marcus Antonius. Such denarii were likely used in Marcus Antonius’s political propaganda and may have been distributed as payments to soldiers for naval campaigns or for promotional purposes. It is possible to associate the iconography of this coin with the struggle and assertion of power by Marcus Antonius against Octavianus. Moreover, when the kingdom of Galatia-Cappadocia was established, Amyntas was appointed as king by Marcus Antonius. During the Battle of Actium, Amyntas initially supported Marcus Antonius but later switched allegiance to Octavianus upon realizing his victory, thus ruled the kingdom until his death in 25 BC. Marcus Antonius therefore held significant political and strategic importance for Antioch and the other cities within Galatia-Cappadocia.

Both denarii were found in the platform of Treasury Building 1, which had been renovated during the reign of Emperor Iulianus (361-363 AD). In addition to the silver coins, the platform also contained offering vessels and two hands belonging to a large statue. The silver coins and the hands were excavated *in situ*, clearly showing that they have been carefully placed on the platform. Emperor Iulianus, the last pagan emperor, sought to revive and strengthen paganism in opposition to Christianity, providing substantial support to powerful cults such as that of Men. During this period, the renovated treasury buildings were arranged not only with cult objects associated with the god Men but also with elements of Hellenistic and Roman cult practices, representing a comprehensive resistance to the spread of Christianity. The two high-value denarii were likely deposited here as part of a deliberate homage to Rome’s long-established traditions.

A total of 60 Roman Provincial coins were found in the sanctuary.<sup>30</sup> Among these, 1 coin belongs to Pelta in Phrygia (Cat. No. 2), 5 to Philomelion (Cat. No. 2-6), 1 to Attaleia in Pamphylia (Cat. No. 7), 48 to Antioch in Pisidia (Cat. No. 9-60), 1 to Selge (Cat. No. 61), 1 to Caesarea in Cappadocia (Cat. No. 62) (Fig. 6). 3 coins could not be attributed to any specific city. The largest group consists of the 51 coins minted in Antioch, highlighting the prominence of this city in the sanctuary’s numismatic assemblage. Like the findings within the sanctuary,

excavations in Antioch itself also indicate a predominance of the city’s Roman *colonial* coinage.<sup>31</sup> The *colonial* coins found in the sanctuary span the reigns of Emperor Vespasianus (69-79 AD) through Emperor Claudius II (268-270 AD). Additionally, two countermarked coins of Antioch were identified. On the obverse of the first coin, a radiate-bust facing right is accompanied by two countermarks: one bearing the letter “A” and the other depicting a right-facing head of Men in Phrygian cap<sup>32</sup> (Cat. No. 59-60). On the second coin, the obverse features a circular countermark at the center, showing a right-facing head of Men in Phrygian cap. The reverses of both coins are heavily corroded and could not be identified.

A total of 11 Roman Imperial coins were found in the sanctuary. The distribution of specimens by emperor is as follows: Augustus 2, Titus 2, Domitianus (Caesar) 1, Nerva 1, Traianus 1, Antoninus Pius 2, Claudius II Gothicus 1, and Aurelianus 1 (Cat. No. 68-78) (Fig. 7). Thus, the coins minted in different periods throughout Roman Imperial history are represented at the sanctuary.

Within the sanctuary of Men, one specimen belonging to the so-called “CA Coinage,” dated to the 20s BC and probably struck for the province of Asia,<sup>33</sup> has been identified (Cat. No. 68). The minting location of this series, which exhibits a wide distribution extending from Syria to the western provinces, remains unknown. However, it is well attested that the majority of these coins have been found within Asia.<sup>34</sup> Therefore, the presence of a single example from the sanctuary of Men is not surprising.

<sup>30</sup> For the coins found in Pisidian Antioch between 2008 and 2012, see SANCAKTAR 2014, 518, 521, graf. 4.

<sup>31</sup> The Roman *colonia* coins found from the city during excavations conducted from 2008 to the present have not yet been published. For the *colonia* coins of Pisidian Antioch, see KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970. For the Pisidian Antioch coins in the Antalya Museum, see BÜYÜKYÖRÜK 2021, 323-162.

<sup>32</sup> For the countermarks with Men’s head on the crescent, see HOWGEGO 2005, 107-108, No. 18-19; SNG PFLZ PISIDIEN, No. 181; see for “A”, HOWGEGO 2005, 236-237, 259-261, No. 660-667, 746-750.

<sup>33</sup> RPC I, 380-381; Howgego 1982, 1-20; Grant 1969, 102-110.

<sup>34</sup> Howgego 1982, 3-6.

REGION	City	Number Of Coins
PHRYGIA	Peltai	1
	Philomelion	5
PAMPHYLIA	Attaleia	1
PISIDIA	Antioch	48
	Selge	1
CAPPADOCIA	Caesarea	1
UNCERTAIN REGION AND CITY	-	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>

Fig. 7. Distribution of coins found in the Sanctuary by region and city.

Among the imperial coins found in the sanctuary, two *sestertii* struck during the reign of Emperor Titus and one *sestertius* issued in the name of Caesar Domitianus of the same period have been identified. Within the corpus of Flavian bronze coinage, the question of a secondary mint responsible for the bronze issues of Titus remains one of the most debated topics. Typological, stylistic, and distributional evidence suggests that these coins may have originated from a regional mint located in Thrace or, more broadly, within the Balkan area.<sup>35</sup> However, the current evidence is insufficient for a definitive mint attribution, and more comprehensive die and distribution analyses are required. Accordingly, the mint of the coins found from the sanctuary of Men has been designated as “Eastern Mint (Thrace?)” (Cat. No. 70-72).

An analysis of the coins found in the sanctuary by their mint and denomination reveals that, among a total of eleven specimens, four were struck at the central mint of Rome and three at an Eastern Mint (Fig. 8). As revealed by the coin finds, the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos remained both a religious and an economically active site throughout the Roman Imperial period.

Of the 214 coins found in the sanctuary, 115 belong to the Late Roman Period. Their distribution by ruler is as follows: Licinius I (308-324 AD) 1, Licinius II (Caesar, 317-324 AD) 2, Constantinus I (Augustus, 307-337 AD) 32, Helena (mother of Constantinus) 1, Constantinus II (Caesar, 317-337 AD; Augustus, 337-340 AD) 4, Constantius II (Caesar, 324-337 AD; Augustus, 337-361 AD) 39, Constans (337-350 AD) 16, Constantine II - Constantius II (as Caesar) 1, Valentinianus I (364-375 AD) - Valens (364-378 AD) 11, Theodosius I (379-395 AD) 1, and 6 coins with illegible emperors (Fig. 9) (Cat. No. 79-193). The Constantinian dynasty are the most prevalent among the Late Roman issues,

MINT	Denomination	Number Of Coins
ROME	Denarius	2
	Antoninianus	1
	As	1
MEDIOLANUM	Antoninianus	1
ASIA	As	1
EASTERN	Sestertius	3
UNCERTAIN MINT	Sestertius	1
	As	1
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>11</b>

Fig. 8. Distribution of coins found in the Sanctuary by mint and denomination.

while the latest coin, dating to the reign of Theodosius I, marks the final phase of the sanctuary’s use. Regarding mints, the majority of the Late Roman coins were struck in Constantinopolis and Antioch (Fig. 9).

A single bronze coin dating to the Byzantine Period was found in the area surrounding the church located in the northeastern sector of the sanctuary. This coin is from the reign of Phocas (602–610 AD), struck in the Antioch mint in

608-609 as a follis (Cat. No. 194). The discovery of this coin in the vicinity of the church provides important insights into the building’s period of use. Follis-type coins minted during the reign of Phocas were low-denomination bronze coins that circulated widely in religious and settlement contexts throughout the Byzantine Empire. The presence of this coin near the church directly associates it with the building’s use, indicating that the structure functioned as an active religious site during the Byzantine period. The Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, which had been active during the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods, maintained its significance until the late 4th century AD. However, following the establishment of Christianity as the official religion, the sanctuary ceased to be used in its original capacity. Subsequently, a church was constructed immediately to the northwest of the sanctuary, transforming the area into a Christian sacred space. The coin thus holds particular importance as evidence of the sanctuary’s integration into the religious infrastructure of the Byzantine period and as an indicator of cultural continuity within the site.

To the east of the sanctuary, seven treasury buildings (*thesauroi*) are aligned side by side. Excavations in a four-room building located to the east of these structures yielded five silver dirhams minted in the name of Ilkhanid ruler Abu Sa’id Bahadur Khan.<sup>36</sup> These coins were discovered *in situ*,

<sup>35</sup> See RPC II, 87-88; RIC II/1, 192-193.

<sup>36</sup> For the Ilkhanid coins found in the sanctuary, see ÖZHANLI/ÖZEN

Mint	Rome	Siscia	Thessalonica	Heraclea	Constantinopolis	Nicomedia	Cyzicus	Antioch	Uncertain	TOTAL
Licinius I				1						<b>1</b>
Licinius II						1	1			<b>2</b>
Constantinus I	2	1	3	4	7	3	3	2	7	<b>32</b>
Helena (Constantine's Mother)					1					<b>1</b>
Constantinus II					3	1				<b>4</b>
Constantius II				1	6	6	3	11	12	<b>39</b>
Constantinus II – Constantius II					1					<b>1</b>
Constans				1	2	5	2	3	3	<b>16</b>
Valentinianus I									1	<b>1</b>
Valens									3	<b>3</b>
Valentinianus I – Valens					1			1	5	<b>7</b>
Theodosius I								1		<b>1</b>
Uncertain									7	<b>7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>115</b>

**Fig. 9.** The distribution of the Late Roman coins found in the sanctuary by emperor and mint.

closely grouped within the corridor of the building. These five silver dirhams provide important numismatic evidence for the Ilkhanid period, a time of significant turmoil in Anatolia. The coins, minted during the reign of Sultan Abu Sa'id Bahadur Khan, also attest to the continued strategic use of the sanctuary's location as a military observation point during the Anatolian Beyliks period.<sup>37</sup>

Of the 15 unidentified coins from the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos, 9 are cut coins. Six of these have been bisected through the center of the emperor's portrait on the obverse, making it impossible to identify the ruler.<sup>38</sup> One of the primary reasons for cutting coins in the Roman Empire was economic crises. Another reason likely involved attempts to manage the empire's metal resources. In both cases, coins were cut into smaller pieces to increase their circulation in the market.<sup>39</sup> This practice was especially common for silver denarii and bronze sestertii. The cut coins found in the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos are bronze units.

## EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

The temple of Artemis at Ephesus, the Temple of Artemis at Sardis, the Temple of Apollo at Didyma, the Sanctuary of Apollo at Klaros,<sup>40</sup> the Temple of Apollo at Smintheion,<sup>41</sup> and

the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia are among the sanctuaries excavated in Anatolia. However, the contextual data for coins found in these sanctuaries are often insufficient, making reliable comparisons difficult. In this context, the coins from the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos hold particular importance. The availability of detailed contextual information provides valuable insights into the sanctuary's phases of use and its final period of activity. Another sanctuary providing Late Antique data is the Temple of Hadrian at Cyzicus. Excavations conducted in 2010 revealed a Late Roman hoard consisting of 196 bronze coins. The earliest coin in that hoard, struck during the Constantinian dynasty, is dated to 307 AD, while the latest dates to 337 AD.<sup>42</sup> Apart from that hoard, no further later-dated coins have yet been found at the site. For the comparative and evaluative studies, it is expected that ongoing excavations in Anatolia, as well as future research, will provide more comprehensive contextual data. Such information will allow for more reliable comparative assessments of coin finds across different sanctuaries.

The coins examined in the present study indicate that the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos was in continuous use from the 2nd century BC to the late 4th century AD. From the mid-3rd century AD onwards, Pisidian Antioch gradually began to lose its previous importance as a *colonial* city. As the metropolis of the newly established Pisidia Province under Emperor Diocletian, Antioch saw the spread of Christianity following the granting of religious freedom to Christians by Constantine I. Consequently, the city became the episcopal center of Pisidia Province.<sup>43</sup> During this period, a church was constructed in honor of Saint Paul.<sup>44</sup> Excavations at this

2022, 14-16, Cat. No. 1-5.

<sup>37</sup> ÖZHANLI/ÖZEN 2022, 1-18.

<sup>38</sup> Research on the cut coins from the sanctuary is ongoing, and these coins will also be published.

<sup>39</sup> For further information on cut coins, see BUTTREY 1972, 31-48; LEONARD 1993, 363-370; BERTACHI 2004, 53-74; STANNARD 2013, 365-376.

<sup>40</sup> For the coins found in the Klaros Sanctuary, see ÇİZMELI-ÖĞÜN 2012, 57-74.

<sup>41</sup> For the coins found in the Smintheion Sanctuary, see ÇİZMELI-ÖĞÜN 2013, 135-140.

<sup>42</sup> YAVUZ 2014; MERAL/YAVUZ 2017, 550-568.

<sup>43</sup> NOT. EP. 10,480; 13,330; KAŞKA 2017, 28.

<sup>44</sup> For detailed information on the church, see MITCHELL/WAELKENS

church uncovered Greek inscriptions dating to the episcopate of Optimus (375–381 AD), who represented Antioch at the Second Ecumenical Council of Constantinople in 381 AD.<sup>45</sup> These inscriptions indicate that Christianity had become firmly established in the city. The destruction associated with actions against pagan practices is also reflected in the damage to the sanctuary and the fragmented finds from the treasury buildings.<sup>46</sup> However, evidence of temple destruction in Anatolia remains limited.<sup>47</sup> Notable examples of violently destroyed temples include the Zeus Belos Temple at Apameia, the Zeus Marnas Temple at Gaza, and the Serapeion at Alexandria.<sup>48</sup> The demolition of temples, accepted as obstacles to the spread of Christianity, often resulted in the mass conversion of pagan populations.<sup>49</sup>

Initially, on 10 July 399 in Damascus, Emperors Arcadius and Honorius issued a law concerning the destruction of rural pagan temples. According to this law: “If any temples exist in rural areas, they must be demolished without causing unrest or disturbance; for when temples are destroyed and removed, the material foundation of all pagan belief will also be eliminated.”<sup>50</sup> During the reign of Honorius and Theodosius II, on 30 August 415, a law was enacted regarding the transfer of all property dedicated to paganism to the Church: “We order that all areas consecrated for sacred rituals according to ancient pagan teachings be incorporated into the property of the Imperial treasury. From the time when public expenditure for such wicked superstitions was prohibited, we command that the revenues from these properties be found from those who unlawfully held them. We command that this regulation be implemented in all regions...”<sup>51</sup> Finally, on 18 December 435, during the fifteenth consulship of Theodosius II and the fourth consulship of Valentinian III, a law was issued in Constantinople: “We order that all persons adhering to the criminal practice of paganism be prohibited from performing accursed rites, forbidden sacrificial ceremonies, and all other similar rituals banned by earlier laws. If any temples, sanctuaries, or altars remain intact anywhere, they shall be demolished, and the areas consecrated with the Christian symbol of the cross shall be purified. Let everyone know that any person found disobeying this command shall be punished with death.”<sup>52</sup>

1998, 213–218.

<sup>45</sup> Inscriptions: “The assistant priest Eidomenus fulfilled his vow to the god during the time of the highly esteemed Bishop Optimus”; “Eutykhanos fulfilled his vow to the god during the time of the highly esteemed Bishop Optimus”; “The bishop of the Arriians was Demophilos Gregorios; in Pisidia, Optimus held prominence, and in Iconium, Amphilochos” (TAŞLIALAN 1997, 231, Fig. 12–13; MITCHELL/WAELKENS 1998, 213; TAŞLIALAN 2002, 12–14; KAŞKA 2017, 28).

<sup>46</sup> In his 2019 study, P. Talloen stated that the votive stelae at the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos were fragmented and that the temple was completely destroyed by the late 4th century, noting that this destruction and chronology had not been archaeologically verified (TALLOEN 2019, 176). However, recent excavations have provided archaeological confirmation of this situation (see ÖZHANLI 2022b, 125).

<sup>47</sup> TALLOEN/VERCAUNTEREN 2011, 349–355.

<sup>48</sup> BUSINE 2013, 325–346; TALLOEN 2019, 176.

<sup>49</sup> For detailed information on religious violence in the Christian Roman Empire, see GADDIS 2005, 189–190. For a detailed discussion of imperial ideology and policy in the context of religious violence, see HAHN 2015, 379–404.

<sup>50</sup> COD. THEOD. 16.10.16.

<sup>51</sup> COD. THEOD. 16.10.20.

<sup>52</sup> COD. THEOD. 16.10.25.

These three laws, issued over a 36-year period from the late 4th to the early 5th century AD, illustrate the transformation of pagan temples and sanctuaries into new Christian religious spaces in the Late Roman Empire.<sup>53</sup> Examination of the Late Roman coins found from the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos in Pisidian Antioch shows a concentration of coins from the Constantinian dynasty, followed by a marked decline during the reign of Theodosius I. This decline in coin circulation corroborates the provisions of the *Codex Theodosianus*, which mandated the complete prohibition of sacrifices, rituals, and offerings to pagan gods and the transfer of all property dedicated to paganism to the Church.<sup>54</sup> Furthermore, a law issued in 397 AD permitted the reuse of materials from destroyed temples.<sup>55</sup> Such permissions were often granted for the construction of churches, as well as for the repair of aqueducts and city walls.<sup>56</sup> In accordance with this legislation, all structures within the Sanctuary of Men were demolished. A church, serving as a place of Christian worship, was subsequently constructed on the northwestern slope of the sanctuary, incorporating materials from the Temple of Men Askaenos into its walls.<sup>57</sup>

In conclusion, the coins found in Men Askaenos indicate that the transformation of the sanctuary predates the first legal decree issued on 10 July 399 AD. It is therefore highly probable that both the urban transformation of Pisidian Antioch and the destruction and reorganization of the sanctuary began during the reign of Valens (364–378 AD), the Eastern Roman Emperor.<sup>58</sup> This chronology is further supported by inscriptions found in the church dedicated to Saint Paul in Antioch, dating to the episcopate of Optimus (375–381 AD). The Late Roman coins from the sanctuary are particularly valuable for understanding how the transformation mandated by the *Codex Theodosianus* was enacted at a local level. The decree illustrates the Roman Empire’s efforts to establish administrative control over religious practices and to impose a legal framework prohibiting pagan worship. Its direct effects on social and religious practices underscore the influence of imperial authority on local communities. Measures such as the prohibition of pagan rituals and the conversion of temples indicate that the political power of the central administration was strongly felt not only in urban centers but also in rural and mountainous areas. However, each city likely experienced these transformations differently, shaped by local circumstances. In the case of the Sanctuary of Men Askaenos and Antioch, the archaeological evidence

<sup>53</sup> For studies highlighting change, transformation, and continuity in the Late Antique period, see CAMERON 1993; BROWN 2016, 12–157.

<sup>54</sup> The *Codex Theodosianus* was published in 438 AD, following the work of a commission established by Theodosius II.

<sup>55</sup> COD. THEOD. 15.1.36.

<sup>56</sup> Although laws prohibiting the removal of materials from ancient buildings existed (COD. THEOD. 15.1.19), a subsequent law allowed material to be taken in exceptional cases. B. Ceylan has also published a study on the decline and continuity of cities in the Late Antique period based on the *Codex Theodosianus* laws (CEYLAN 2016, 535–554). For another study on Late Roman Christianity and Roman law, see EHRMAN/JACOBS 2004.

<sup>57</sup> Archaeological evidence from the excavations at the sanctuary also demonstrates how the temple and the treasury buildings were dismantled (ÖZHANLI 2023, 178).

<sup>58</sup> JACOBS 2014, 134 also suggests that the dismantling of the temple building relates to the construction of the community’s first church.

reveals distinctive patterns of change. With the physical transformation of the urban landscape, churches became new focal points for both the social and spiritual life of the community. The experiences of rural and mountainous populations, compelled to adapt to imperial regulations, demonstrate the Empire's effective mechanisms of control even in remote regions. Thus, the coins from the sanctuary provide essential insights into center-periphery relations, the construction of religious identity, and processes of social adaptation. The coins should be regarded not merely as economic evidence but also as concrete indicators of religious, administrative, and social transformations in the region.

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## CATALOG

## GREEK AND ROMAN PROVINCIAL

## PHRYGIA

## Peltai

Caracalla (198-217 AD)

O/ AVT M AV A-NTΩNEI; Laureate, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Caracalla, r.

R/ ΠΕΛΤΗΝΩΝ ΜΑ ΣΤΡ ΜΗΤΡΟΒΙΟΥ; Tykhe standing, wearing *modius*, holding rudder and *cornucopiae*.

SNG COP PHRYGIA, No. 640; The reverse legend is identical to that of No. 642.

**1** Æ 5,06g 22,1mm 6 Men O7-C1 1606,68m Inv. No: PA 2018-39

## Philomelion

Severus Alexander (222-235 AD)

Magistrate: Aur. Strymon

O/ ΑΥ Κ Μ ΑΥ ΣΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Severus Alexander, r.

R/ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΥΡ ΣΤΡΥΜΟΝΟΣ; Aphrodite standing, r., holding shield over vase with both hands.

RPC VI, No. 5776.

**2** Æ 23,11g 33,3mm 6 Men C6 1602,17m Inv. No: PA 2018-55

O/ ΑΥ Κ [Μ] ΣΕΥΗ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ; Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.

R/ ΦΙΛΟΜΗ-ΛΕΩΝ; Eagle facing, head r., spreading wings.

RPC VI, No. 5774.

**3** Æ 2,59g 16,8mm 7 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-102

Iulia Mamaea (Severus Alexander 222-235 AD)

Magistrate: Marcus Iulius Paulinus

O/ ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΜΕΑ ΣΕΒ; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Iulia Mamaea, r.

R/ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ ΕΠΙ Μ ΙΟΥΛ ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΥ; Emperor on horseback advancing, r., wearing *chlamys* and holding spear.

RPC VI, No. 5787.

**4** Æ 24,07g 34,1mm 6 Men K4-B 1606,93m Inv. No: PA 2021-18

Gordianus III (238-244 AD)

O/ ΑΥ Κ Μ Α[ΝΤΩ] ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ; Laureate head of Gordian III, r.

R/ ΦΙΛΟΜΗ-ΛΕΩΝ; Eagle standing facing, head r., wings spread.

RPC VII.1, No. 809.

**5** Æ 1,92g 16,5mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-91

Trebonianus Gallus (251-253 AD)

Magistrate: Aur Theseus, Son of Hone

O/ ΑΥ Κ Γ ΟΥΕΙ[Β ΓΑ]ΛΛΟΝ ΣΕΒ; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Trebonianus Gallus, r.

R/ ΦΙΛΟΜΗΛΕΩΝ · ΕΠ ΑΥΡ ΘΗΣΕΩΣ; River god (Gallos) reclining l., holding *cornucopiae*, resting on water urn.

RPC IX, No. 904-905.

**6** Æ 6,05g 24,0mm 12 Men O4 1606 Inv. No: PA 2018-3

## REGION OF PAMPHYLIA

## Attaleia

Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD)

Pseudo-autonomous

O/ Diademed bust of Poseidon, r., with drapery at r. shoulder; to r., *trident*.

R/ ΑΤΤΑΛΕΩΝ; Nike standing, l., holding wreath and palm-branch.

RPC IV.3, No. 4081.

**7** Æ 3,38g 14,4mm 5 Men O2-B 1605,91m Inv. No: PA 2018-31

## Aspendos?

c. 2.-1. century BC

O/ Eagle standing, r., half open wings.

R/ *Cornucopiae*; r. and l. field, ΑΔ; above r., Ε.

For A-C, see SNG COP PAMPHYLIA, No. 264-266; SNG v. AULOCK PAMPHYLIEIN, No. 4584.

**8** Æ 1,96g 12,3mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-82

## PISIDIAN

## Antioch

2.-1. century BC

O/ Eagle standing facing, head r., wings spread; to r., *cornucopiae*, to l., Γ.

R/ Unidentified.

SNG v. AULOCK PISIDIEN, No. 4914-15; SNG TURKEY 6, No. 31-36.

**9** Æ 5.61g 21,6mm - Men H5 Inv No: PA 2017-117

O/ Eagle standing facing, head r., wings spread; to r.

R/ Unidentified.

SNG v. AULOCK PISIDIEN, No. 4914-15; SNG TURKEY 6, No. 31-36.

**10** Æ 3,92g 18,9mm - Men G7 1598,05m Inv No: PA 2021-3

O/ Unidentified.

R/ To l., star and to r. lobut.

SNG v. AULOCK PISIDIEN, No. 4914-15.

**11** Æ 5,35g 18,4mm - Men O6 Inv No: PA 2017-119

O/ Unidentified.

R/ ΑΝ[ΤΙΟ]/ΧΕ[ΩΝ]/ΑΡΚ[ ]; three lines of writing.

**12** Æ 3,84g 20,7mm 12 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-111

## Vespasianus (79-79 AD)

- 76  
O/ [IMP] VESPASIANO CAESARI [AVG COS VII P P]; Laureate head of Vespasian, r.  
R/ LEG [V LEG VII]; Eagle on thunderbolt between two standards.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 136, pl. I, table 3, I.2, II.3; RPC II, No. 1603.  
13 Æ 8,98g 25,6mm 12 Men C6 1602,22 Inv. No: PA 2019-39

## Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD)

- O/ [ANTONINVS AVG] PIVS P P TR P [COS IIII]; Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, l.  
R/ MENSIS COL CAES ANTIOCH; Men standing with foot on *bucranium*, facing, head, r., wearing Phrygian cap, holding long *sceptre* and Nike; behind his shoulders, crescent; to l., cock standing, l.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 137, pl. II, table 5, II.8; RPC IV.3, No. 7329.  
14 Æ 4,32g 22,6mm 6 Men O7 Inv. No: PA 2017-124

- O/ [ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P COS IIII]; Laureate head of Antoninus Pius with traces of drapery, r.  
R/ GENIO [COLONIAE ANTIOCH]; Genius standing, facing, head, left, emptying *cornucopiae* over *altar*, holding long *sceptre*.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 138, X.17-19 Specimens: 3; RPC IV.3, No. 7334.  
15 Æ 5,61g 25,3mm 6 Men K4-C 1604,33m Inv. No: PA 2021-10

### Pseudo-autonomous

- O/ [ANTI]OCH; Bust of Heracles wearing lion skin around neck, l.  
R/ [COL]O; Draped bust of Hermes, r.; to l., *caduceus*.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 140, pl. IV, table 8, III.3; RPC IV.3, No. 7346.  
16 Æ 1,54g 13,8mm 5 Men D3 1602,62 Inv. No: PA 2018-12

- O/ ANTI[OCHE]G Draped bust of Hermes, r.; to l., *caduceus*.  
R/ COLOONIAE; Round, garlanded *altar*.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 140, pl. IV, table 8, VI.6; RPC IV.3, No. 7349.  
17 Æ 1,97g 14,5mm 6 Men D4 Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-18

- O/ ANTIOCH; Draped bust of Hermes, l.; to r., *caduceus*.  
R/ COLONI; Cock walking, r.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 140-1, pl. IV, table 8, VII.7-9; RPC IV.3, No. 7350.  
18 Æ 1,35g 14,0mm 6 Men O1-A Inv. No: PA 2018-10  
19 Æ 1,21g 13,1mm 6 Men H4-A Inv. No: PA 2017-113  
20 Æ 1,50g 12,4mm 6 Men H4-A Inv. No: PA 2017-104

- O/ ANTIOCHIA; Head of Men wearing Phrygian cap, l., on crescent.  
R/ COLO; Cock standing, r.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 141, pl. IV, table 8, X.12, XI; RPC IV.3, No. 7353.

- 21 Æ 1,61g 13,2mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-23  
22 Æ 1,28g 13,2mm 6 Men G6 1598,28 Inv. No: PA 2021-4  
O/ COLO-NIA; Head of Men wearing Phrygian cap, l., on crescent.  
R/ COL-ON; Bull walking, r.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 141, pl. IV, table 8, XII.13<sup>1</sup>; RPC IV.3, No. 7354.  
23 Æ 1,18g 12,7mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-20

## Faustina I (Diva) (Antoninus Pius)

- O/ DIV[A FA]VS[TINA]; Draped bust of the deified Faustina I, r.  
R/ CO[LONIAE ANTIOCHEAE]; Winged *caduceus* between two *cornucopiae*.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 139, pl. VI, table 12, I.1-2; RPC IV.3, 7336-7.  
24 Æ 4,12g 20,6mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-92

## Marcus Aurelius (161-180 AD)

### Pseudo-autonomous

- O/ [CA]ESAR AVR[ELIVS]; *Paludamentum* bust of Marcus Aurelius, r.  
R/ ANTIOCEAE [CO]L[ONIAE]; Eagle standing, l., spreading wings.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 140, pl. IV, table 7, III. 13-14; RPC IV.3, 7343.  
25 Æ 2,71g 18,9mm 6 Men Sanctuary - Hekate Temple Inv. No: PA 2018-40

- O/ [ANTONINVS AVGVSTVS]; Laureate and cuirassed bust of Marcus Aurelius, r.  
R/ [COLO ANTIOC]; Head of Men wearing Phrygian cap, l.; on crescent.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 141-2, pl. V, table 9, IX.20-2; RPC IV.3, 7357.  
26 Æ 4,77g 22,9mm 6 Men C6 1602,56m Inv. No: PA 2018-52

- O/ ANTI; Bust of Heracles wearing lion skin around neck, r.  
R/ [COLO]; Draped bust of Hermes, l.; to r.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 143, pl. VI, table 13, I.1; RPC IV.3, 7372.  
27 Æ 1,35g 13,1mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-21  
28 Æ 1,29g 13,7mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-19

## Faustina II (175-180 AD) (Marcus Aurelius)

- O/ DIVA [FAVSTINA]; Draped bust of Faustina II, r.  
R/ COLONIAE ANTIOCHEAE; Winged *caduceus* between two *cornucopiae*.  
KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 143, pl. VI, table 12, I.1; RPC IV.3, 7371.  
29 Æ 3,43g 19,7mm 6 Men D5 Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-50  
30 Æ 2,71g 19,5mm 1 Men C6 1601,75m Inv. No: PA 2018-58

<sup>1</sup> Obverse and reverse legends are different from KRZYŻANOWSKA and RPC.

## Commodus (180-192 AD)

O/ ANTONINVS COMMODVS; Laureate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Commodus, l.

R/ ANTIOCH COLONIAE; Men standing with foot on *bucranium*, facing, head, r., wearing Phrygian cap, holding *sceptre* and Victoria; behind his shoulders, crescent; to l., cock standing, l.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 144, pl. VII, table 14, V.6-7, VI.8-9, VII; RPC IV.3, 7377.

**31** Æ 4,11g 22,9mm 6 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-109

O/ [ANTONI]NVS - COMMOD[VS]; Laureate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Commodus, l.

R/ ANTIOCH COLONIAE; Men standing with foot on *bucranium*, facing, head, r., wearing Phrygian cap, holding *sceptre* and Victoria; behind his shoulders, crescent; to l., cock standing, l.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 144, pl. VII, table 14, VIII.10; RPC IV.3, 7378.

**32** Æ 6,19g 22,0mm 6 Men D4 Stoa Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-27

O/ [ ]; Radiate head of Commodus, l.

R/ ANTIOCHA COLONEIA; Fortuna standing, l., wearing *kalathos*, holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

RPC IV.3, 17194.

**33** Æ 4,70gr 21,6mm 6 Men O1, 1604,74 Inv. No: PA 2018-17

O/ Radiate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Commodus, r.  
R/ Unidentified.

**34** Æ 0,87g 12,4mm 6 Men O7 Inv. No: PA 2017-123

## Septimius Severus (193-211 AD)

Sestertius

O/ . L SEPT SEV PERT • AVG IMP • P • P • ; Laureate head of Septimius Severus, r.

R/ GEONDIVS, CJA; Genius standing l., holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

For the obverse, see KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 160, pl. XIX, table 18, XXXII.44; for similar reverse type see, 153, pl. XIII, table 17, XXI.31. The reverse legend is different.

**35** Æ 28,11g 31,9mm 12 Men C7 1601,62m Inv. No: PA 2018-61

## Iulia Domna (187-211 AD)

203

O/ IVLIA AVGUSTA; Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.

R/ ANTIOCH FORTVNA COLONIA; Fortuna standing, facing, head, l., wearing *kalathos*, holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 148, pl. X, table 15, III.9.

**36** Æ 6,19g 23,8mm 6 Men O7-C3 1607,06m Inv. No: PA 2018-42

O/ IVLIA AVGUSTA AV; Draped bust of Iulia Domna, r.

R/ [ ]; Men standing with foot on *bucranium*, facing, head, r., wearing Phrygian cap, holding *sceptre* and Victoria; behind his shoulders, crescent; to l., cock standing, l.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 148, pl. X, table 15, IV.10-11.

**37** Æ 3,69g 21,5mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-95

## Caracalla (198-217 AD)

203

O/ IMP CAES M AVR AN[T]; Laureate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Caracalla, r.

R/ ANTIOCH - COLONIAE C; Men standing with foot on *bucranium*, facing, head, r., wearing Phrygian cap, holding *sceptre* and Victoria; behind his shoulders, crescent; to l., cock standing, l.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 150, pl. XI, table 15, II.4, VI.13.

**38** Æ 5,71g 21,6mm 6 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-61

O/ IMP CES<sup>2</sup>[M AVR ANT]; Laureate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Caracalla, r.

R/ ANTIOCH FORTVNA COLONI; Fortuna standing, facing, head, l., wearing *kalathos*, holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 150, pl. XI, table 15, IV.10, V.11-12.

**39** Æ 5,29g 21,4mm 6 Men D4 Stoa Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-24

O/ M AVR ANTONI AV; Laureate head of Caracalla, r.

R/ ANTIOCH GENI COL CA; Genius standing, l., holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 158, pl. XVII, table 17, XIV.27.

**40** Æ 4,81g 22,4mm 6 Men O1 Inv. No: PA 2018-13

O/ M AVR ANTONI AVG; Radiate head of Caracalla, r.

R/ ANTIOCH GENI COL CA; Genius standing, l., holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 158, pl. XVII, table 17, XIV.27.

**41** Æ 5,56g 23,8mm 6 Men K4-C 1604,33m Inv. No: PA 2021-11

O/ [ ]; Laureate, cuirass and *paludamentum* bust of Caracalla, r.

R/ [ ]; Genius standing, l., holding branch and *cornucopiae*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 157-158, pl. XVI, table 17, XI.19, XII.20-21, XIII.22-26.

**42** Æ 3,90g 21,9mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-96

## Severus Alexander (222-235 AD)

O/ IMP AL-EXAND; Laureate head of Severus Alexander, r.

R/ ANTIOCH COLONIA; Eagle facing, head r., spreading wings.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 175, pl. XXX, table 25, XIII.28, XIV.28; RPC VI, 6593.

**43** Æ 2,80g 16,7mm 6 Men C6 1602,32 Inv. No: PA 2019-40

## Philippus I (244 -249 AD)

O/ IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS A; Radiate, *paludamentum* and cuirassed bust of Philippus, r.

R/ ANTIO-CHIA COLONI, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts* with eagles upon.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 190, pl. XLIII, table 29, IX.18; RPC VIII, No. (unassigned; ID 3239, 3288).

**44** Æ 9,08g 26,1mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-106

<sup>2</sup> The obverse legend of the coin, intended to read CAES, seems to have been misread as CES.

Traianus Decius (249 -251 AD)

O/ IMP CAES C MESS Q DECIO TRAI AV; Radiate and cuirassed bust of Traianus Decius, r.

R/ ANTIO-CHI CO, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts* with eagles upon.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 192, pl. XLIV, table 30, I.2; RPC IX, No. 1259.

45 Æ 8,46g 26,7mm 1 Men O3, 1606,60m Inv. No: PA 2018-22

46 Æ 6,97g 24,5mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-100

O/ IMP CAES TRAIAN DECIVS AV; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Traianus Decius, r.

R/ ANTIOCHI COLO, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts* with eagles upon.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 193, pl. XLIV, table 30, II.10; RPC IX, 1263.

47 Æ 6,07g 23,1mm 6 Men H4 m Inv. No: PA 2017-97

48 Æ 6,54g 23,6mm 6 Men G-2 1597,75m Inv. No: PA 2021-1

Valerianus I (253 -260 AD)

O/ IMP CAE R ASLL OVAΛHHIR; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Traianus Decius, r.

R/ ANTIOCHI OCL, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 200, pl. XLVIII, table 34, VI.17.

49 Æ 5,64g 22,1mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-98

50 Æ 4,01g 19,8mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-79

O/ IMP CAE R ASLL OVAΛHHIR; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Traianus Decius, r.

R/ ANTIOCHI OCL A, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 200, pl. XLVIII, table 34, VI.18.

51 Æ 5,30g 21,6mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-107

Gallienus (253-268 AD)

O/ IMP CAES PALCINLN GALLIENO; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Gallienus, r.

R/ ANTIOCHI CL, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 205, pl. LI, table 37, III.6.

52 Æ 4,7g 21,3mm 6 Men O7 Inv. No: PA 2017-122

53 Æ 5,65g 22,0mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-93

O/ IMP CA GALIHNVS PIVS; Radiate, draped, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Gallienus, r.

R/ ANTIOCH COL, SR; Wolf suckling twins, under tree, r.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 207, pl. LIII, table 37, XVI.37.

54 Æ 12,04g 29,9mm 6 Men D4 1604,04m Inv. No: PA 2018-21

O/ IMP CA GALIHNVS PIVS; Radiate, draped, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Gallienus, r.

R/ ANTIOCH COL, SR; Wolf suckling twins, r.

RPC X, No. - (Unassigned; ID 88304).

55 Æ 11,94g 30,4mm 6 Men K4-C, 1607,43m Inv. No: PA 2021-8

O/ IMP CA GALIHNVS PIVS; Radiate, draped, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Gallienus, r.

R/ ANTIOCH OCL, SR; Wolf suckling twins, under tree, r.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 208, pl. LIII, table 37, XVII.44.

56 Æ 8,53g 29,0mm 6 Men D4 Stoa Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-26

O/ IMP CA GALIHNVS PIVS; Radiate, draped, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Gallienus, r.

R/ Unidentified.

57 Æ 6,06g 23,5mm 12 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-114

Claudius II (268-270 AD)

O/ IMP [ ] MAVR CLAVDI AVG; Radiate, draped, cuirassed and *paludamentum* bust of Claudius, right.

R/ ANTIOCHI CL, SR; *Vexillum* with eagle between two *standarts*.

KRZYŻANOWSKA 1970, 209, pl. LIV, table 38, I.1.

58 Æ 6,44g 24,6mm 1 Men D4 1603,11m Inv. No: PA 2018-23

Uncertain Emperor

O/ Radiate bust, r.; two *countermarks*: A and head of Men, r., wearing Phrygian cap.

R/ Unidentified.

Men's head on the crescent; Howgego 2005, 107-108, No. 18-19; SNG Pflz Pisidien 181; see for A, Howgego 2005, 236-237, 259-261, No. 660-667, 746-750.

59 Æ 4,40g 19,9mm Men O7-C3 1607,71m Inv. No: PA 2018-41

O/ Unidentified; In the center in the round *countermark*, Phrygian head of Men, r.

R/ Unidentified.

Men's head on the crescent; Howgego 2005, 107-108, No. 18-19; SNG pflz Pisidien 181.

60 Æ 2,22g 14,7mm Men O-3 1606,09m Inv. No: PA 2018-29

## Selge

Amyntas (36-25 BC)

Year 1 = 32/31 BC

O/ Laureate head of Zeus, r.

R/ KP[ ]; Winged thunderbolt.

SNG TURKEY 6, No. 683-706.

61 Æ 2,24g 13,2mm 12 Men O6 Inv. No: PA 2017-121

## CAPPADOCIA

### Caesarea

Traianus (98-117 AD)

Magistrate, M. Iunius Homullus

Year 16 (113/114)

O/ AY KAI NEP TRAIANOC CE ΓEP [ΔAKI]; Laureate head of Traianus, r.

R/ ΕΠΙ ΟΜΟΥΛΛΟ ΕΤ ΙΣ; Mount Argaeus surmounted by wreath.

RPC III, No. 3143.

**62** Æ 3,64g 16,0mm 12 Men O5 Inv. No: PA 2018-5

### UNCERTAIN REGION AND CITY

O/ Turreted head of Tyche, r.

R/ Unidentified.

**63** Æ 3,38g 15,6mm 12 Men D4 1602,60 Inv. No: PA 2018-11

O/ Unidentified.

R/ Unidentified; The club of Heracles within a *countermark* on the l.

For the *countermark*, see HOWGEGO 2005, 181, No. 398-399.

**64** Æ 7,29g 19,8mm Men-Temenos Inv. No: PA 2019-45

O/ Unidentified; on the r., star and crescent in *countermark*.

R/ Unidentified.

For the *countermark*, see HOWGEGO 2005, 193-194, No. 463-466. Cmk 464 (Cyzicus), cmk 465 (Abydus).

**65** Æ 4,66g 16,0mm - Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-18

### ROMAN REPUBLIC

Acilius Glabrio

*Denarius*, 49 BC

O/ SALVTIS; Laureate head of Salus, r.

R/ MN ACILIVS III VIR VALETIV; Valetudo standing, resting his arm on the column, l., holding a snake in his r. hand.

CRAWFORD 1974, 442/1b.

**66** AR 3,89g 18,9mm 3 Men O1 Inv. No: PA 2018-6

Marcus Antoninus

Patrae? Darphanesi

*Denarius*, 32-31 BC

O/ ANT AVG III VIR · R · P · C; *Praetorian* galley, r.

R/ LEG II; Aquila, between two *legion standarts*.

CRAWFORD 1974, 544/14.

**67** AR 3,90g 16,9mm 6 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-108

### ROMAN IMPERIAL

Augustus (27 BC - 14 AD)

Uncertain Asian mint of CA Coinage

*As*, c. 25 BC

O/ CAESAR; Bare head of Augustus, r.

R/ AVGVSTVS; in one line in laurel-wreath.

RIC I, 80, No. 486; RPC I. No. 2235, 4100.

**68** Æ 10,91g 24,6mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2019-41

Uncertain Mint

*Sestertius*

O/ Head of Augustus, r.

R/ Unidentified.

**69** Æ 21,54g 34,5mm - Men O Inv. No: PA 2018-30

Titus (79-81 AD)

Eastern Mint (Thrace?)

*Sestertius*, 80-81

O/ [IMP T CAES DIVI] VESP F AVG P M [TR P P P COS VIII]; Laureate head of Titus, r.

R/ [I]VDCCAP, S-[C]; Captive, head left, standing to right of palm-tree; Iudaea seated left on arms.

RIC II/1 (second edition), Titus, No. 501.

**70** Æ 25,12g 32,6mm 6 Men B3 Podium Inv. No: PA 2017-25

*Sestertius*, (80-81)

O/ IMP T CAES DIVI VESP F AVG P M TR P P P COS VIII; Laureate head of Vespasianus, r.

R/ [PAX] AVGVST, S C; Pax, draped, standing left, holding branch out sideways in right hand and *cornucopiae* in l.

RIC II/1 (second edition), Titus, No. 498; RPC II, 501.

**71** Æ 23,65g 32,8mm 6 Men C2 Inv. No: PA 2017-2

Domitianus (*Caesar*)

Eastern Mint (Thrace?)

*Sestertius*, (80-81)

O/ CAES DIVI AVG VESP F DOMITIANVS COS VII; Laureate head of Domitianus, r.

R/ SDC; Mars wearing cloak, advancing right, holding spear and trophy.

RIC II/1 (second edition), Titus, No. 509; RPC II, 505.

**72** Æ 25,92g 35,6mm 6 Men C3 1602,54 Inv. No: PA 2019-38

Nerva (96-97 AD)

Mint of Rome

*Denarius*, 97

O/ IMP NERVA CAES AVG P M TR P COS III P P; Laureate head of Nerva, r.

R/ FORTVNA - PR; Fortuna seated l., holding ears of corn and *sceptre*.

RIC II, 224, No. 17.

**73** AR 3,28g 18,3mm 6 Men O1-B 1604,41 Inv. No: PA 2018-35

Traianus (98-117 AD)

O/ Laureate head of Traianus, r.

R/ Unidentified.

**74** Æ 10,03g 27,7mm -h Men D5 1602,67m Inv. No: PA 2018-43

Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD)

Mint of Rome

*Denarius*, 148-149

O/ ANTONINVS AVG PIVS P P TR P XII; Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, r.

R/ COS IIII; Fortuna standing l., holding rudder and *cornucopiae*.

RIC III, 48, No. 179.

**75** AR 3,03g 18,1mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-90

As, 148-149

O/ [ANT]ONINVS AVG PIVS [P P TR P XII]; Laureate head of Antoninus Pius, r.

R/ [FELICITAS AVG, COS IIII], SDC; Felicitas standing r., holding long *caduceus* and corn-ears in fold of robe.

RIC III, 134, No. 860a.

**76** Æ 7,48g 26,5mm 6 Men O7-C1 1606,85m Inv. No: PA 2018-36

Claudius II (Gothicus) (268-270 AD)

Mint of Rome

*Antoninianus*

O/ [IMP C] CLAV[DIVS AVG]; Radiate, draped and cuirassed bust of Claudius, r.

R/ [VICTORIA AVG]; Victoria standing l., holding wreath and palm.

RIC V/I, 219, No. 104.

**77** Ant. 1,09g 15,0mm 6 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-112

Aurelianus (270-275 AD)

Mint of Mediolanum

*Antoninianus*, 274-275

O/ IMP AVRELIANVS AVG; Radiate and cuirassed bust of Aurelianus, r.

R/ FORTVNA ROEDVX; Fortuna seated l. by wheel, holding rudder and *cornucopiae*; in ex. T.

RIC V/1, 279, No. 128.

**78** Ant. 3,82g 22,1mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-66

## LATE ROMAN

Licinius I (308-324 AD)

Mint of Heraclea

*Folles*, 313-314

O/ IMP C VAL LICIN LICINIVS P F AVG; Laureate head of Licinius, r.

R/ IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG; Iupiter standing l., *chlamys* across l. shoulder, leaning on *sceptre*, holding Victory on globe in r. hand; eagle holding wreath to l. on ground; to r., Γ; in ex., SMHB.

RIC VII, 542, No. 6.

**79** Æ 3,25g 23,7mm 6 Sanctuary of Men - Temple of Hekate 58,5-0cm Inv. No: PA 2018-45

Licinius II (Caesar 317-324 AD)

Mint of Nicomedia

*Folles*, 321-324

O/ D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C; Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Licinius II, l.; spear across r. shoulder, shield on l. arm.

R/ IOVI CONSERVATORI; Iupiter standing l., *chlamys* across l. shoulder, leaning on *sceptre* with eagle, Victory on globe in r. hand; eagle holding wreath to l.; to r., captive on ground; r. field, X/II<sup>3</sup>; in ex., SMNA.

RIC VII, 608, No. 49.

**80** Æ 2,46g 19,0mm 6 Men C6 1602,28m Inv. No: PA 2018-57

Mint of Cyzicus

*Folles*, 317-320

O/ D N VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C; Laureate, draped bust of Licinius II, l., holding globe, *sceptre* in l. hand and *mappa* in r. hand.

R/ IOVI CONSERVATORI CAESS; Iupiter standing l., *chlamys* across l. shoulder, holding *sceptre* and Victory on globe in r. hand; wreath in l. field; B in r. field; in ex. SMK,

RIC VII, 644, No. 11.

**81** Æ 3,34g 18,8mm 6 Men B7 Inv. No: PA 2019-46

Constantinus I (Augustus 307-337 AD; Divus 337-340 AD)

Mint of Rome

*Folles*, 315

O/ IMP CONSTANTINVS P F AVG; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.

R/ SOLI INV-ICTO COMITI; Sol standing l., raising r. hand, globe in l., *chlamys* across l. shoulder; in field, S-F; in ex., RP.

RIC VII, 299, No. 33.

**82** Æ 2,85g 19,3mm 6 Men Survey Inv. No: PA 2017-26

*Folles*, 320

O/ CONSTAN-TINVS AVG; Laureate and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r., spear across r. shoulder and shield on l. arm<sup>3</sup>.

R/ VOT X/ET XV F/PS; in laurel wreath.

RIC VII, 318, No. 207.

**83** Æ 3,41g 20,3mm 5 Men C6 1602,28m Inv. No: PA 2018-54

Mint of Siscia

*Folles*, 328-329

O/ CONSTAN-TINVS AVG; Laureate head of Constantinus, r.

R/ PROVIDEN-TIAE AVGG; Camp gate, two turrets, star above; ten of stone layers; in ex., ASIS<sup>4</sup>.

RIC VII, 452, No. 214.

**84** Æ 3,15g 18,5mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-45

Mint of Thessalonica

*Folles*, 320

O/ CONSTAN-TINVS AVG; Laureate head of Constantinus, r.

R/ D N CONSTANTINI MAX AVG; VOT/ ·/XX; laurel wreath enclosing; in ex., TSGVI.

RIC VII, 510, No. 101.

**85** Æ 3,01g 19,2mm 12 Sanctuary of Men - Temple of Hekate 0-29,5 Inv. No: PA 2018-44

**86** Æ 2,30g 19,7mm 6 Men C1 Inv. No: PA 2017-1

*Folles*, 330-336

O/ CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG; Laureate and rosette-diademed head of Constantinus, r<sup>4</sup>.

R/ GLORIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., SMTSA.

RIC VII, 524, 526, No. 183, 198; LRBC I, Gloria Exercitus

Type 1.

**87** Æ 2,44g 17,7mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-78

<sup>3</sup> The obverse type differs from that recorded in the RIC.

<sup>4</sup> In the RIC, this type is represented as a bust rather than a head.

- Mint of Heraclea  
*Folles*, 330-333
- O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., SMHB.
- RIC VII, 557, No. 111; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 1.
- 88** Æ 1,79g 17,4mm 12 Men C7 1601,34 Inv. No: PA 2019-43
- Folles*, 336-337
- O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMHA.
- RIC VII, 561, No. 150; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 89** Æ 1,73g 16,2mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-72
- 90** Æ 1,27g 16,0mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-46
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ DV CONSTA[NTIDNVS ]PT AVGG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ VN – MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., [S]MHS<sup>5</sup>.
- RIC VIII, 433, No. 44; LRBC I, Type VN-MR.
- 91** Æ 1,29g 15,9mm 11 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-22
- Mint of Constantinopolis  
*Folles*, 333-335
- O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Laureate, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLOR–IA EXERC–ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., • CONSH •.
- RIC VII, 582, No. 80; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 1.
- 92** Æ 2,43g 18,3mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-38
- Folles*, 336-337
- O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Laureate, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLOR–IA EXERC–ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., • CONSH •.<sup>6</sup>
- RIC VII, 589, No. 137; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 1.
- 93** Æ 1,47g 16,4mm 6 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-87
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ DV CONSTAN[TINVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ Emperor, veiled, to r. in *quadriga*; the hand of God reaches down to him; in ex., CONS.
- RIC VIII, 449, No. 37; LRBC I, Type *Quadriga*.
- 94** Æ 1,65g 15,1mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-89
- 95** Æ 1,38g 14,7mm 11 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-74
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ DV CONSTANTIDNVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ VN – MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., CONSA.
- RIC VIII, 453, No. 68; LRBC I, Type VN-MR.
- 96** Æ 1,21g 16,0mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-43
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ [DV CONSTANTI]-NVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ VN – MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., CONSA.
- RIC VIII, 453, No. 68; LRBC I, Type VN-MR.
- 97** Æ 1,31g 15,5mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-17
- Mint of Nicomedia  
*Folles*, 336-337
- O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Laureate, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNB.
- RIC VII, 635, No. 199; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 98** Æ 1,60g 16,9mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-32
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ D N CONSTAN[TINVS P F AVG; Laureate, rosette-diademed head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNB.
- RIC VIII, 471, No. 7; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 99** Æ 1,65g 14,3mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-33
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ DV CONSTANTIDNVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ VN - MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., • SMNH •.
- RIC VIII, 475, No. 54; LRBC I, Type VN-MR.
- 100** Æ 1,23g 14,6mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-11
- Mint of Cyzicus  
*Folles*, 337-340
- O/ DV CONSTAN[TI-NVS PT A]VG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.
- R/ Emperor, veiled, to r. in *quadriga*; the hand of God reaches down to him; in ex., SMKB •.
- RIC VIII, 491, No. 19; LRBC I, Type *Quadriga*.
- 101** Æ 1,36g 15,8mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-41

<sup>5</sup> This *officina* number is not attested in the RIC.

<sup>6</sup> This mintmark appears on two *standart* types; however, a specimen with a single *standart* type is not recorded in the RIC.

Mint of Antioch

*Folles*, 330-333

O/ CONSTANTIDNVS MAX AVG; Rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., SMANA.

RIC VII, 693, No. 86; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 1.

**102** Æ 2,09g 18,0mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-84

*Folles*, 347-8

O/ [DV CONSTANTI]-NVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.

R/ VN - MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., SMANA.

RIC VIII, Antioch, 521, No. 112; LRBC I, Type VN-MR.

**103** Æ 1,38g 16,0mm 12 Men O1-B 1604,78m Inv. No: PA 2018-33

Uncertain Mints

*Folles*, 336-337

O/ CONSTANNTINVS MAX AVG; Laureate head of Constantinus, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*.

LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.

**104** Æ 1,59g 15,1mm 6 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-62

*Folles*, 337-340

O/ [DV CONSTAN]-TINVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.

R/ Emperor, veiled, to r. in *quadriga*; the hand of God reaches down to him.

LRBC I, Type *Quadriga*.

**105** Æ 1,47g 13,6mm 11 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-8

*Folles*, 337-340

O/ DV CON[STANNTIN]VS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.

R/ Emperor, veiled, to r. in *quadriga*; the hand of God reaches down to him.

LRBC I, Type *Quadriga*.

**106** Æ 1,41g 16,1mm 11 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-71

*Folles*, 347-348

O/ DV CONSTANTIDNVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.

R/ VN - MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand; in ex., • SM[?]<sup>7</sup>.

LRBC I, Type VNDMR.

**107** Æ 1,36g 16,0mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-10

*Folles*, 347-348

O/ DV CONSTANTIDNVS PT AVG; Veiled head of Constantinus, r.

R/ VN ∩ MR; Emperor, veiled, standing, r., raising r. hand. LRBC I, Type VN-MR.

**108** Æ 1,09g 17,2mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-13

**109** Æ 1,57g 16,3mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-51

**110** Æ 1,09g 16,1mm 11 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-76

Constantinopolis (Commemorative Mints)

Mint of Heraclea

*Folles*, 330-333

O/ CONSTANNTINOPOLI; Laureate and helmeted bust l., wearing imperial cloak, reversed spear l. shoulder.

R/ Victory standing l. on prow, holding spear r. hand and resting l. hand shield; in ex., • SMHA •.

RIC VII, 558, No. 125.

**111** Æ 2,43gr 18,1mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-28

Urbs Roma (330-337 AD)

Mint of Cyzicus

*Folles*, 331-334

O/ VRBS ∩ ROMA; Helmeted bust l., wearing imperial cloak.

R/ She-wolf standing l., suckling twins, two stars above; in ex., SMKA.

RIC VII, 655, No. 90.

**112** Æ 2,33g 19,1mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-73

**113** Æ 2,33g 17,6mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-24

Helena (Constantine's Mother)

Mint of Constantinopolis

*Folles*, 337-340

O/ FL IVL HELEONAE AVG; Ornamental mantle and necklace bust of Helena, r., hair elaborately dressed.

R/ PAX PVBLICA; Pax standing l., holding branch and transverse *sceptre*; in ex., CONSE.

RIC VIII, 449, No. 35.

**114** Æ 1,22g 15,4mm 6 Men O1 1604,93 Inv. No: PA 2018-9

Constantinus II (Caesar 317-337 AD; Augustus 337-340 AD)

Mint of Constantinopolis

*Folles*, 330-333

O/ CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus II, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., CONS[ ].

RIC VII, 579, No. 60; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 1.

**115** Æ 2,15g 17,5mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-27

**116** Æ 2,34g 16,8mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-58

*Folles*, 336-337

O/ CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus II, r.

<sup>7</sup> This type was used in the mints of Heraclea (H), Constantinopolis (CON), Nicomedia (N), Cyzicus (K), Antioch (ANT), and Alexandria (AL). However, the letter following SM does not resemble these mint marks.

- R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., CO[ ].  
RIC VII, 589-590, No. 138, 150; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**117** Æ 1,59g 16,3mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-77
- Mint of Nicomedia  
*Folles*, 336-337
- O/ CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C; Laureate and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantinus II, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNA.  
RIC VII, 635, No. 200.  
**118** Æ 1,75g 17,2mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 29-2017
- Constantius II (*Caesar* 324-337 AD; *Augustus* 337-361 AD)  
Mint of Heraclea  
*Folles*, 347-348
- O/ [CONSTAN]DTIVS AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMHF.  
RIC VIII, 433, No. 46.  
**119** Æ 1,25g 15,4mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-88
- Mint of Constantinopolis  
*Folles*, 330-333
- O/ FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., CONSA.  
RIC VII, 579, No. 61; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**120** Æ 1,78g 17,8mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-34
- Folles*, 336-337
- O/ FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C; Laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., CONSA.  
RIC VII, 589, No. 139; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**121** Æ 1,31g 15,4mm 6 Men C7 1601,54 Inv. No: PA 2019-44  
**122** Æ 1,03g 14,4mm 6 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-115
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ D N CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., CONSA.  
RIC VIII, 449, No. 27; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**123** Æ 1,55g 15,2mm 6 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-83
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ D N CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ VOT/XX/•/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., CONSØ.  
RIC VIII, 453, No. 69.  
**124** Æ 1,53g 16,4mm 6 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-65
- Æ3, 351-355
- O/ D N CO[NSTAN]TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.  
R/ FEL TEMP [RE]PARATIO; Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r.; Horseman is bearded and bare-headed; he turns to face soldier and extends l. arm; in ex., CONSØ.  
RIC VIII, No. 458, No. 118; LRBC II, Type Falling Horseman FH3.  
**125** Æ 2,41g 16,2mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-64
- Mint of Nicomedia  
*Folles*, 337-340
- O/ D N CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMN[ ].  
RIC VIII, 471, No. 10; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**126** Æ 0,97g 16,1mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-7
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ CONSTANDTIVS AVG; Laureate and rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNF.  
RIC VIII, 472, No. 21; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**127** Æ 1,52g 15,0mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-12
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ CONSTANDTIVS AVG; Laureate and rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.<sup>8</sup>  
R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNA.  
RIC VIII, 472, No. 21; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**128** Æ 1,57g 15,0mm 6 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-67
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius, r.  
R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., [S]MNS.  
RIC VIII, 474, No. 49.  
**129** Æ 1,20g 13,4mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-37

<sup>8</sup> In the specimens recorded in the RIC, this obverse legend is associated with a head type rather than a bust.

*Folles, 347-348*

O/ D N CONSTANTIVS P F AVG; Laureate and rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.

R/ VOT/XX/·/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMNF·.

RIC VIII, 475, No. 58A.

**130** Æ 1,73g 15,4mm 6 Men D6 Zemin Inv. No: PA 2018-51

Æ3, 351-355

O/ D N CO[NSTAND]TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.

R/ FEL TEMP REPARATIO; Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r.; Horseman is beardless and wears cap; he turns to face soldier and extends r. arm; in ex., SMNA.

RIC VIII, 479, No. 96; LRBC II, Type Falling Horseman FH3.

**131** Æ 2,38g 17,4mm 12 Men D4 Zemin Inv. No: PA 2018-19

Mint of Cyzicus

*Folles, 347-348*

O/ D N CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMKA.

RIC VIII, 493, 48.

**132** Æ 1,96g 16,2mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-35

O/ D N CONSTANDTIV[S P F AVG]; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., [SM] KS.

RIC VIII, 493, 49.

**133** Æ 1,17g 16,2mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-48

O/ CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., · SMKΘ.

RIC VIII, 494, 56.

**134** Æ 1,59g 16,6mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-9

Mint of Antioch

*Folles, 337-347*

O/ CONSTANDTIVS AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.

R/ GLOR-IA EXERC-ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMANF.

RIC VIII, 515, No. 49; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.

**135** Æ 1,66g 15,7mm 5 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-54

**136** Æ 2,29g 15,6mm 12 Men G4 1598,11m Inv. No: PA 2021-2

*Folles, 337-347*

O/ CONSTANDTIVS AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands

on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMANH.

RIC VIII, 515, No. 49; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.

**137** Æ 1,35g 16,6mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-39

*Folles, 337-347*

O/ [CONSTAN]-TIVS AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMANΘI.

RIC VIII, 515, No. 49; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.

**138** Æ 1,48g 15,2mm 6 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-80

*Folles, 337-347*

O/ CONSTANDTIVS AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.

R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SM[A] NA.

RIC VIII, 515, No. 56; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.

**139** Æ 1,69g 16,4mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-94

*Folles, 347-348*

O/ [D N CONSTAN]-TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMANA.

RIC VIII, 521, No. 113.

**140** Æ 1,34g 15,8mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-49

*Folles, 347-348*

O/ [D N] CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., [S] MANS.

RIC VIII, 521, No. 113.

**141** Æ 1,35g 16,2mm 5 Men O1 Inv. No: PA 2018-4

*Folles, 347-8*

O/ D N CONSTANDTIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.

R/ VOT/XX/MVLТ/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., ANTZ.

RIC VIII, 521, No. 118.

**142** Æ 1,74g 16,1mm 12 Men D5 1600,92m Inv. No: PA 2018-46

Æ3, 350-355

O/ [D N CONSTAN]-TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II, r.

R/ FEL TEMP REPARATIO; Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r.; Horseman is bearded and bare-headed; he turns to face soldier and extends l. arm; in ex., ANA.

RIC VIII, 524, No. 153; LRBC II, Type Falling Horseman FH3.

**143** Æ 2,49g 15,3mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-40

- Æ3, 355-361
- O/ [D N] CONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]. Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius II, r.
- R/ FEL TEMP [REPARATIO]; Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r.; Horseman is diademed and bearded; he turns to face soldier; in l., M; in ex., ANA. RIC VIII, 528, No. 191; LRBC II, Type Falling Horseman FH4.
- 144** Æ 1,76g 15,4mm 12 Men O1-B 1604,58m Inv. No: PA 2018-38
- 145** Æ 1,48g 17,7mm 12 Men Temple G-6 1597,39m Inv. No: PA 2021-5
- Uncertain Mints
- Folles*, 337-347
- O/ CONSTAN̄TIVS AVG; Laureate and rosette-diademed head of Constantius II, r.
- R/ GLOR̄DIA EXERC̄ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*. LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 146** Æ 1,49g 17,6mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-16
- 147** Æ 1,22g 15,7mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-86
- 148** Æ 1,75g 14,1mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-5
- O/ [D N CONSTAN]-TIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius II, r.
- R/ GLOR̄DIA EXERC̄ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*. LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 149** Æ 1,70g 14,9mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-69
- Folles*, 347-8
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄TIVS P F[AVG]G Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.
- R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath.
- 150** Æ 1,47g 15,3mm 12 Men D6 1602,08m Inv. No: PA 2018-47
- O/ D N CONSTAN-[TIVS P F AVG]; Pearl-diademed head of Constantius II, r.
- R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., [ ]δ.
- 151** Æ 1,46g 14,0mm 12 Men C7 1601,34 Inv. No: PA 2019-42
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄TIVS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.
- R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXXG Legend within wreath.
- 152** Æ 1,14g 13,9mm 12 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-6
- 153** Æ 1,06g 14,4mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-36
- O/ [D N CONSTAN]-TIVS P F A[VG]; Rosette-diademed head of Constantius, r.
- R/ [VOT]/ XX/MVLT/[XX]X; Legend within wreath.
- 154** Æ 1,12g 14,2mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-57
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.
- R/ Unidentified.
- 155** Æ 1,59g 15,2mm 12 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-85
- Æ3, 348-361
- O/ [D N CONSTAN]-TIV[S P F AVG]; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.
- R/ [FEL TEMP RE]-PARATIO; Helmeted soldier to l., shield on l. arm, spearing falling horseman; shield on ground at r.; Horseman is beardless and wearing cap; he falls forward on neck of horse. LRBC II, Type Falling Horseman FH4.
- 156** Æ 2,18g 15,3mm 6 Men A1 Inv. No: PA 2019-50
- Æ361-355,3
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄TIVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius, r.
- R/ SPES REID̄PVLICE; Emperor, helmeted and in military dress, standing l., holding globe r. hand and spear l. hand.
- 157** Æ 1,51g 15,0mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-30
- Constans (337-350 AD)
- Mint of Heraclea
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄NS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.
- R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMHA. RIC VIII, 433, No. 47.
- 158** Æ 1,28g 14,8mm 12 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-110
- Mint of Constantinopolis
- Folles*, 347-348
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄NS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constans, r.
- R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., CONS[ ]. RIC VIII, 453, No. 70.
- 159** Æ 1,56g 14,2mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 56-2017
- 160** Æ 1,08g 13,7mm 6 Men D6 Inv. No: PA 2018-48
- Mint of Nicomedia
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄NS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constans, r.
- R/ GLOR̄DIA EXERC̄ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNA. RIC VIII, 471, No. 14; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 161** Æ 1,75g 14,4mm 12 Men D6 Ground Inv. No: PA 2018-49
- Folles*, 337-340
- O/ D N CONSTAN̄NS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constans, r.
- R/ GLOR̄DIA EXERC̄ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNS. RIC VIII, 471, No. 14; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.
- 162** Æ 1,42g 16,1mm 6 Men D4 Inv. No: PA 2018-16

*Folles, 337-340*

- O/ [CONSTA]-NS AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMNE.  
 RIC VIII, 472, No. 22; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**163** Æ 1,53g 15,6mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-50

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ D N CONSTAONS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMNΘ.  
 RIC VIII, 475, No. 51.  
**164** Æ 0,95g 13,5mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-52

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ [D N CONSTA]-NS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., •SMNS•.  
 RIC VIII, 475, No. 56.  
**165** Æ 1,72g 13,8mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-15

Mint of Cyzicus  
*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ D N CONSTANOS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., \*SMKΓ.  
 RIC VIII, 494, No. 64.  
**166** Æ 1,89g 15,1mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-44

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ [D N CONSTA]NS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., [S] MK[γ].  
 RIC VIII, 494, No. 51.  
**167** Æ 0,96g 14,0mm 6 Men D1 Inv. No: PA 2017-14

Mint of Antioch  
*Folles, 337-347*

- O/ [CONST]-ANS AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ GLORDIA EXERCITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*; in ex., SMAN[ ].  
 RIC VIII, 515, No. 50; LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**168** Æ 1,34g 15,1mm 6 Men C6 1601,63m Inv. No: PA 2018-60

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ [D N C]ONSTAONS [P F AVG]; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MV•LT/XXX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMANE.  
 RIC VIII, 521, No. 115.  
**169** Æ 1,55g 14,3mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-47

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ [D N C]ONSTAONS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ Rev/ VOT/XV/MVLT/XX; Legend within wreath; in ex., SMANI.  
 RIC VIII, 521, No. 116.  
**170** Æ 1,61g 14,7mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-42

Uncertain Mints  
*Folles, 337-40*

- O/ [CONST]-ANS AVG; Pearl-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ GLOR-[IA EXERCITVS]; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*.  
 LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**171** Æ 1,61g 15,2mm 12 Men O1 Inv. No: PA 2018-8

*Folles, 337-340*

- O/ D N CONSTA-[NS P F AVG]; Rosette-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ GLORDIA [EXERCITVS]; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, one *standart*.  
 LRBC I, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**172** Æ 1,30g 14,6mm 6 Men C6 1602,20m Inv. No: PA 2018-53

*Folles, 347-348*

- O/ D N CONSTAONS P F AVG; Rosette-diademed head of Constans, r.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath.  
**173** Æ 1,74g 14,3mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-53

Constantinus II (Caesar) - Constantius II (Caesar)

Mint of Constantinopolis  
*Folles, 333-335*

- O/ Unidentified.  
 R/ GLORIA EXERC-ITVS; Two soldiers, helmeted, standing, facing one another; reversed spear in outer hands, inner hands on shields resting on ground; between them, two *standarts*; in ex., •CONSF•.  
 RIC VII, 582, No. 81-82; LRBC II, Type Gloria Exercitus 2.  
**174** Æ 1,94g 18,2mm 6 Men H2 Inv. No: PA 2017-81

Valentinianus I (364-375 AD)

Uncertain Mint  
 Æ3, 364-375

- O/ D N VALENTINIDANVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valentinianus, r.  
 R/ SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE; Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.  
 LRBC II, Type Securitas Reipublicae.  
**175** Æ 1,84g 16,0mm 6 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-70

- Valens (364-378 AD)  
 Uncertain Mints  
 Æ1, 364-367
- O/ D N VALENS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens, r.  
 R/ [RESTITV]TOR R[EI PVBLICAE]; Emperor standing facing, head r., holding *labarum* and Victory on globe.  
 LRBC II, Type Restitutor Reipublicae.
- 176** Æ 2,50g 19,4mm 6 Men South Stoa Inv. No: PA 2019-47  
 Æ3, 364-375
- O/ D N VALENS [P F AVG]; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens, r.  
 R/ [GLORIA ROMANORVM]; Emperor advancing r., dragging captive with r. hand and holding *standart* in l.  
 LRBC II, Type Gloria Romanorum 8.
- 177** Æ 2,35g 14,3mm 6 Men C2 Inv. No: PA 2017-3  
 Æ3, 364-375
- O/ D N VALENS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens, r.  
 R/ SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE; Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.  
 LRBC II, Type Securitas Reipublicae.
- 178** Æ 1,89g 15,7mm 12 Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-68
- Valentinianus I - Valens  
 Mint of Constantinopolis  
 Æ367-364 ,3
- O/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust, r.  
 R/ [GLORIA ROMANORVM]; Emperor advancing r., with r. hand dragging captive and holding *labarum* in l.; wreath in l.; in ex., CONS[ ].  
 RIC IX, 214, No. 16a-c; LRBC II, Type Gloria Romanorum 8.
- 179** Æ 1,38g 15,1mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-55
- Mint of Antioch  
 Æ367-364 ,3
- O/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust, r.  
 R/ GLORIA ROMANORVM; Emperor advancing r., with r. hand dragging captive and holding *labarum* in l.; in ex., ANTA.  
 RIC IX, 274, No. 10a-c; LRBC II, Type Gloria Romanorum 8.
- 180** Æ 2,82g 17,2mm 12 Men C3 Inv. No: PA 2017-4
- Uncertain Mints  
 Æ3, 364-375
- O/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust, r.  
 R/ [GLORIA ROMA]NORVM; Emperor advancing r., with r. hand dragging captive and holding *labarum* in l.
- 181** Æ 1,91g 15,6mm 12 Men H4A Inv. No: PA 2017-116  
**182** Æ 1,80g 15,6mm 12 Men A1 1601,81m Inv. No: PA 2019-49  
 Æ3, 364-375
- O/ Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust, r.  
 R/ [RESTITV]TOR REIP; Emperor standing facing, head r., holding *labarum* and Victory on globe.
- 183** Æ 2,56g 18,0mm 12 Men A1 1601,67m Inv. No: PA 2019-48  
 Æ3, 364-375
- O/ [ ]-NVS P F AVG; Pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust, r.  
 R/ [SECVRI]TAS REIPVBLICAE; Victory advancing l., holding wreath and palm.
- 184** Æ 1,09g 17,1mm 6 Men O3-A 1604,93m Inv. No: PA 2018-28  
**185** Æ 1,69g 14,7mm 12 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-63
- Theodosius I (379-395 AD)  
 Mint of Antioch  
 Æ3, 378-383
- O/ D N THEODOCIVS P F AVG; pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Theodosius I, r.  
 R/ CONCORDIA AVGGG; Constantinopolis, turreted, seated facing, on throne, head r., holding *sceptre* in r. hand and resting l. on knee; Θ - Φ across fields; in ex., ANTA.  
 RIC IX, 284, No. 44.
- 186** Æ 2,52g 17,9mm 5 Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-105
- Uncertain Emperor and Mint  
 O/ Laureate head of emperor, r.  
 R/ Unidentified
- 187** Æ 8,30g 26,4mm - Men C6 1602,12 Inv. No: PA 2018-56  
 Æ3, 4. century
- O/ Unidentified.  
 R/ VOT/XX/MVLT/XXX; Legend within wreath.
- 188** Æ 1,06g 13,1mm 6 Men D2 Inv. No: PA 2017-31  
**189** Æ 1,43g 14,7mm 12 Men O1-B 1604,62m Inv. No: PA 2018-34
- Æ4 ,3. century  
 O/ Rosette-diademed head of emperor, r.  
 R/ Unidentified.
- 190** Æ 1,70g 17,8mm 6 Men O3-A 1604,93m Zemin Inv. No: PA 2018-25  
**191** Æ 1,18g 12,6mm - Men D4 Inv. No: PA 2018-15  
**192** Æ 1,00g 13,0mm - Men O4 Inv. No: PA 2018-7  
**193** Æ 0,52g 17,1mm - Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-103

## BYZANTINE

- Phokas (602-610 AD)  
 Mint of Antioch  
 Folles, 608-609
- O/ D N FOCA NEPEAV; To l., Focas standing, wearing crown, in r. hand *globus* cruciger. To r. Leontia, standing, wearing crown, holding cruciform *sceptre* transversely in r. hand. Cross between heads.  
 R/ M; To l., A/N/N/O; Above, cross; To r. date, U/II; in ex., THEUP.  
 DOC II/1, 188, No. 89.
- 194** Æ 9,63g 27,8mm 7 Men - Church Inv. No: PA 2018-32

- O/ Unidentified.  
 R/ Unidentified.
- 195** Æ 5,40g 30,6mm - Men G-2 Sv. 1597,69m Inv No: PA 2021-17
- 196** Æ 3,43g 29,3mm - Men O6 Inv No: PA 2017-120
- 197** Æ 2,96g 28,1mm - Men North Temenos wall Inv No: PA 2017-59
- 198** Æ 6,55g 27,3mm - Men Inv. No: PA 2021-6
- 199** Æ 6,07g 25,9mm - Men Inv. No: PA 2018-62
- 201** Æ 6,71g 25,8mm - Men D4 Inv. No: PA 2018-14
- 201** Æ 5,53g 25,6mm - Men North Temenos wall Inv No: PA 2017-60
- 202** Æ 5,55g 25,1mm - Men C6 1601,52m Inv. No: PA 2018-59
- 203** Æ 2,50g 24,8mm - Men H4 Inv No: PA 2017-101
- 204** Æ 2,80g 24,3mm - Men O1-B Sv. 1604,58m Inv. No: PA 2018-37
- 205** Æ 3,60g 24,1mm - Men D3 Inv. No: PA 2017-75
- 206** Æ 4,26g 23,1mm - Men O6 Inv No: PA 2017-118
- 207** Æ 6,18g 21,6mm - Men O1 1604,90 Inv. No: PA 2018-20
- 208** Æ 3,66g 19,0mm - Men H4 Inv. No: PA 2017-99
- 209** Æ 1,45g 12,3mm - Men K4-C Inv. No: PA 2021-9

Plate I





Plate III





Plate V



Plate VI

